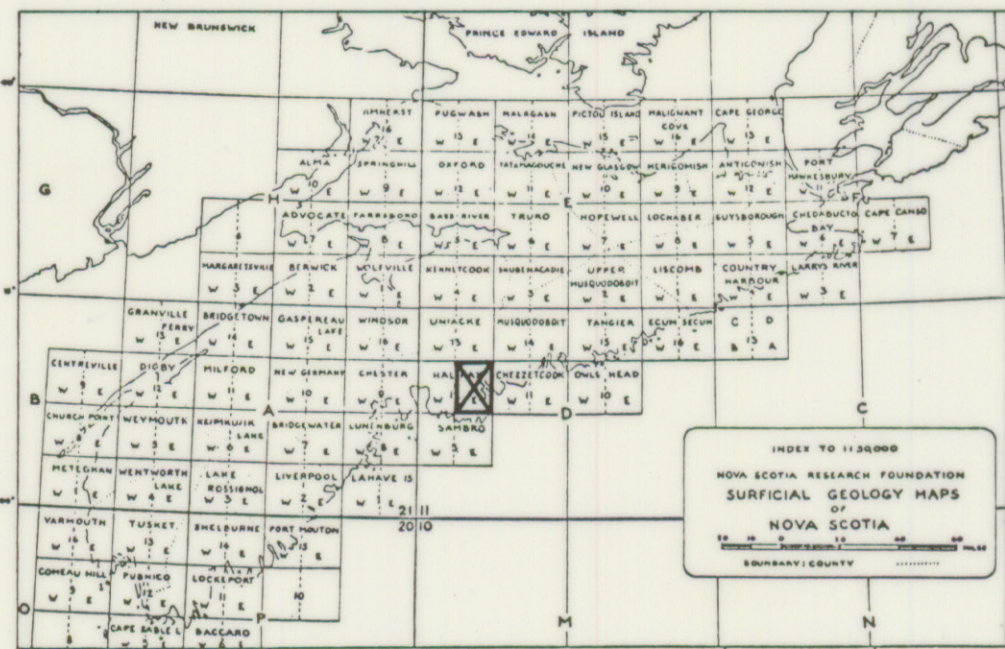


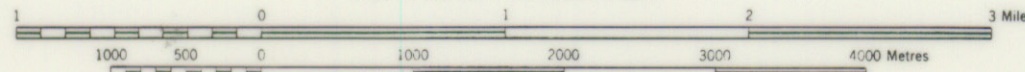
Geology by R.H. MacNeill, 1956



# HALIFAX I1D/I2E SURFICIAL GEOLOGY

SCALE 1:50,000

1.25 inches to 1 mile approximately



NOVA SCOTIA RESEARCH FOUNDATION  
CORPORATION

## LEGEND

- DRUMLIN & MORAINÉ
- KAME
- ESKER
- DELTA
- TILL AREAS (undiff.)
- SWAMP
- ROADS & TRAILS
- STREAMS
- GLACIAL STRIAE

### DESCRIPTIVE NOTES

#### GENERAL

The Halifax East map area is one of rounded ridges, rounded hills and the area between filled with numerous lakes. Elevations are not high ranging from sea level to slightly over 400 feet. Drainage is southerly draining into Bedford Basin and the Atlantic, by numerous small rivers and streams.

#### BEDROCK GEOLOGY

Igneous and metamorphic rocks underlie the area and are divided into the Goldenville and Halifax formations of Cambro-Ordovician age and the Lower to Mid-Devonian age granites.

#### QUATERNARY GEOLOGY

Till and Drumlins  
Till is thin over the entire area, the area being mainly one of rock outcrop. Depth of the cover ranges from zero to 5-10 feet.  
The till is brown to red brown in color, with a silt-clay matrix and containing granite, slate, greywacke and quartzite derived locally. The compactness is determined by the amount of sand and fragments present, and varies from loosely to semi-compacted.

The Lower Devonian granites underlie 75 per cent of the area. The Halifax Formation underlies 10 per cent of the area and includes slates, quartzites and schists. The Goldenville Formation underlies 15 per cent of the area and includes quartzites, greywackes and schists.

Large boulders and cobbles are common and give evidence of a lack of long transport.

The glaciofluvials exhibit little or no stratification, with generally fair to poor washing, although where present indicates a southerly water flow.