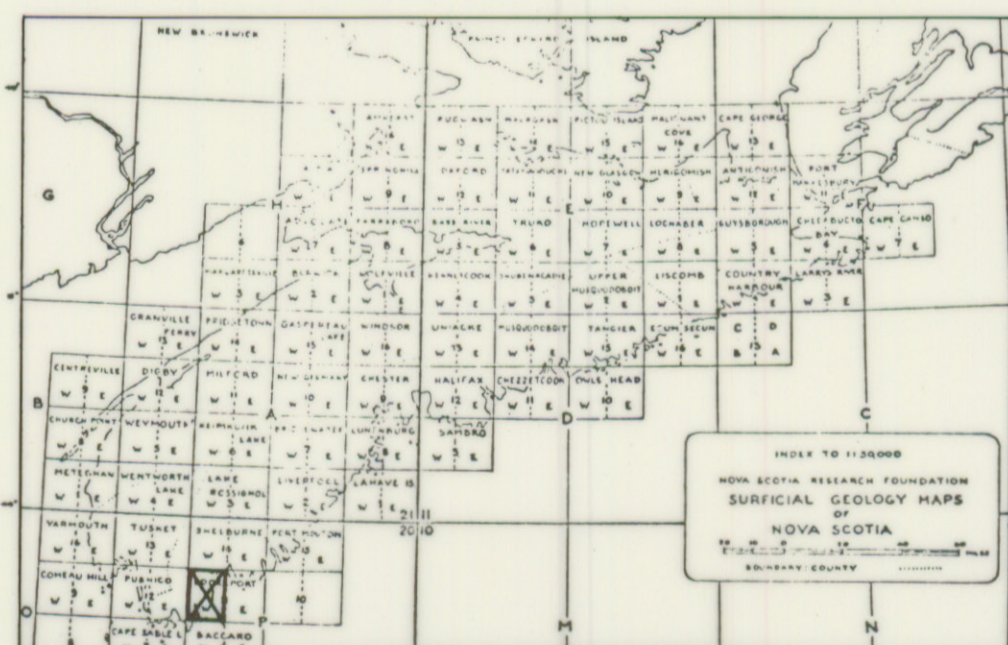


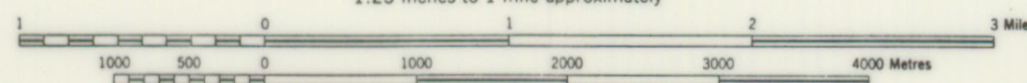
Geology by R.H. MacNeill, 1956



# LOCKPORT 20P/11W

## 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 bedrock is largely that of the Meguma Group: quartzites, slates, and other metasediments with a tongue of Devonian granite extending southward on the east of Morris and Beaverdam Lakes to Dexter Lake and extending on the east to the east side of Shelburne Harbour. The region has a considerable number of bogs which appear to be remnants of glacial lakes. Bedrock outcrops frequently.

#### TILL AND DRUMLINS

In general, the till is sandy and contains much rock flour and a considerable amount of rock fragments up to boulder size. The rock content consists largely of metasediments of the Meguma Group, granites, gneisses, and pegmatite. This gives a light grey colour to much of the debris. The till weathers the bedrock thinly in many places. Drumlins are generally small ones, of low height, and are not widely found. They appear to be of one type of drift, similar to the till.

#### GLACIOPLUVIALS

There are many eskers to the west of 65°15', particularly in the southern two-thirds of the map area. These are often accompanied by a profusion of kames, and several deltas are also associated. Many of these glacio-

fluvial deposits are small and are rather low in profile.

#### STRIAE

The striae indicate a general advance of ice from a north-northwest to north direction, with striae crossing this major flow direction from the north-northeast and an approximately east-west or west-east direction at Northeast Harbour, the latter being the youngest.

The area appears to have been covered, at the time of glacial retreat, by a very thin and honeycombed retreating ice sheet which trapped sediments. These deposits are found in the low-lying areas, the higher sections being largely devoid of fluvio-glacial drift.