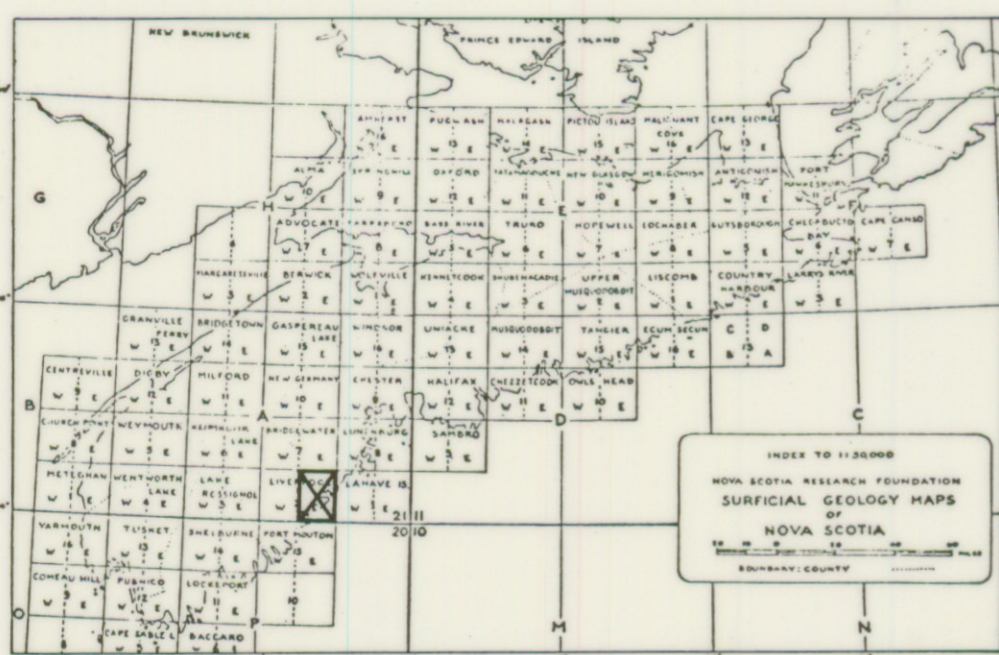


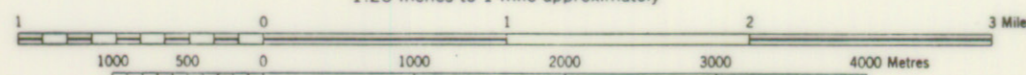
Geology by R.H. Mac Neill, 1956



LIVERPOOL 21A/2E

SURFICIAL GEOLOGY

SCALE 1:50,000
1.25 inches to 1 mile approximately



NOVA SCOTIA RESEARCH FOUNDATION
CORPORATION

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

DESCRIPTIVE NOTES

GENERAL
The bedrock of the Liverpool East map area consists of the quartzites and other metamorphic rocks of the Goldenville Formation and the slates and other meta-sediments of the Halifax Formation. Both these are in the Megana Group of Cambro-Ordovician age. These rocks have been folded and eroded to give the sloping peninsula of the Southern Upland of Nova Scotia and the Northwest-Southwest bands of these rocks crossing the region reflect the fold axes. The coastline is one of submergence. The lakes are shallow and some have now become swamps or bogs.

QUATERNARY GEOLOGY

Drumlins and Till
Much of the area is only thinly clad with glacial drift, and bedrock frequently crops out. The till is largely gray in colour but the reddish colour may be found in many of the deposits. This red is generally ascribed to the slate-derived debris and the gray is the result of the debris being derived from the more arenaceous meta-sediments. Drumlins occur in a band which runs in a northeast-southwest direction and appear to be related to bedrock pattern. The heavily quartzose rocks in the northwest part did not supply much of the detritus, indicated by a lack of thick till and drumlins in that area. Many blocks of metasediments are found in the drift and on

the surface.

Glaciofluvials
A number of eskers with associated kames and esker-deltas may be found southwest of Medway and southwest of Liverpool. These are quite extensive areas but are not very deep or thick. The Mill Village to Charleston area also has considerable glaciofluvial drift in it. A low esker, almost a mile long, is found about a mile and a half southwest of Riverdale, and others occur in the Indian Cove, Rugged Harbour, Eagle Head, and Fralick Cove areas. In all instances, the meltwater flowed southward.
Kames are generally found in clusters associated with the eskers and deltas,

although a few isolated ones do occur in several parts of the map area.
Considerable sand, silt, and finer gravel was deposited in the standing water in front of the stagnant ice sheet in the form of deltas. These are not extensive and might better be considered esker-deltas. The exception to this is the larger delta at Mill Village.
DEGLACIATION
The ice sheet was very thin and debris was deposited upon the till and bedrock around the blocks of ice as well as upon the thin rotted ice sheet itself. No terminal moraines occur on the present land area, the debris having been deposited in the present offshore region.