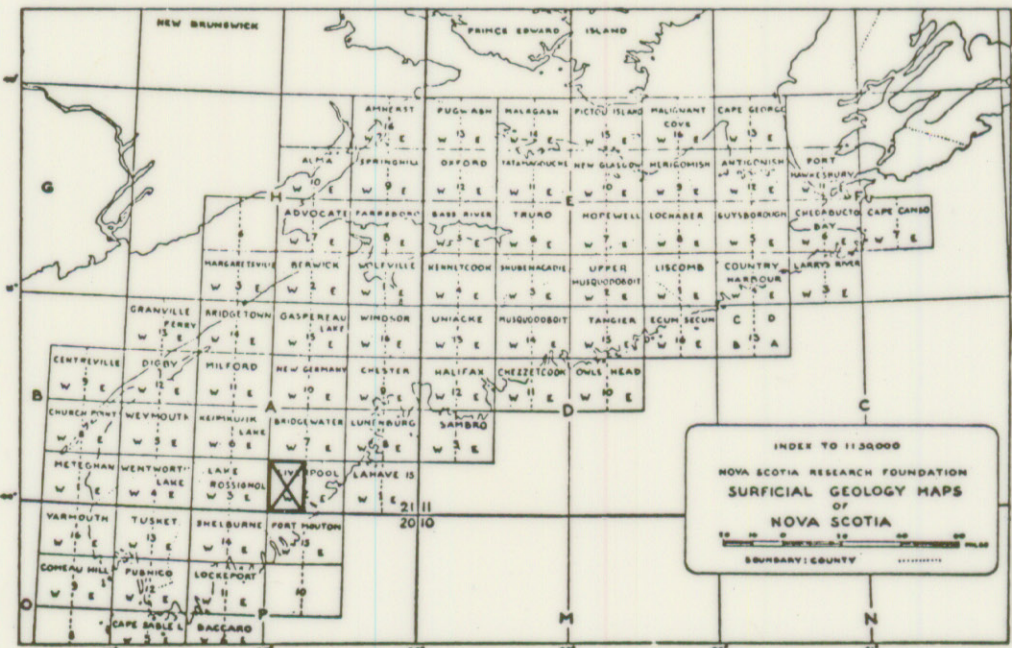


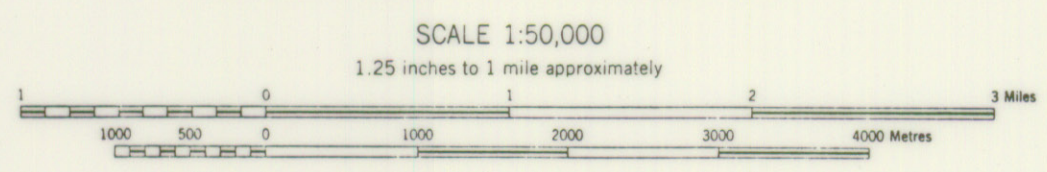


Geology by R.H. Mac Neill, 1956



LIVERPOOL 21A/2W

SURFICIAL GEOLOGY



NOVA SCOTIA RESEARCH FOUNDATION CORPORATION

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

DESCRIPTIVE NOTES

GENERAL
The peneplaned surface has been incised by rivers which occupy glacially modified valleys, and contains a number of shallow lakes. Many lakes have dried up or have been replaced by bogs. The bedrock consists of folded Meguma Group metasediments with quartzites, phyllitic slate, and also schists being the common types of the Goldenville and Halifax Formations.

QUATERNARY GEOLOGY
Drumlins and Till
Drumlins are scarce in this map area, and

where found, are low and broad in profile. The content of these and the till is generally quite sandy, contains much rock flour, and is quite rocky. The rock is found in sizes from granules to blocks, and is largely quartzite with other schistose rocks very common. Granites are also incorporated in the drift, having been transported from the Devonian granite area to the north. The drift is light grey in colour. Much of the area has only thin till cover with bedrock ridges frequently and widely exposed. Blocks and large boulders of quartzite and other metasediments abound on the surface in some areas.

Glaciofluvials
In the area around Town Lake, eskers and kames occur, being the northwestward extension of the glaciofluvial area shown

on map 21 A/2E1/2. Eskers also occur about one mile east of Big Bon Mature Lake, in a bog area between George and Ten Mile lakes, in Middlefield, and in a boggy area about two miles southwest of Solnow Lake. Kames are found in several places, not always associated with eskers. Deltas are associated with the eskers at Middlefield and deltaic sediments occur in the glaciofluvial complex around and to the south-east of Town Lake.

Striae
Striations in a direction of 145°, striae and grooves at 150° and 110° and other striae at 160°, 168°, 175°, 190°, and 195°, indicate movement of major ice sheets and local ice sheets in the area. These group roughly into major ice flow direction toward

ward the south-southeast and local movements from the northward. The latter originated from the expanding residual ice sheet during deglaciation.

DEGLACIATION
The disappearing ice was quite thin and apparently carried a light load of drift. What material was not discharged into the sea environment was deposited in the small kames (mostly too small to plot on this scale) or in esker-kame-delta complexes in this thin stagnant ice.