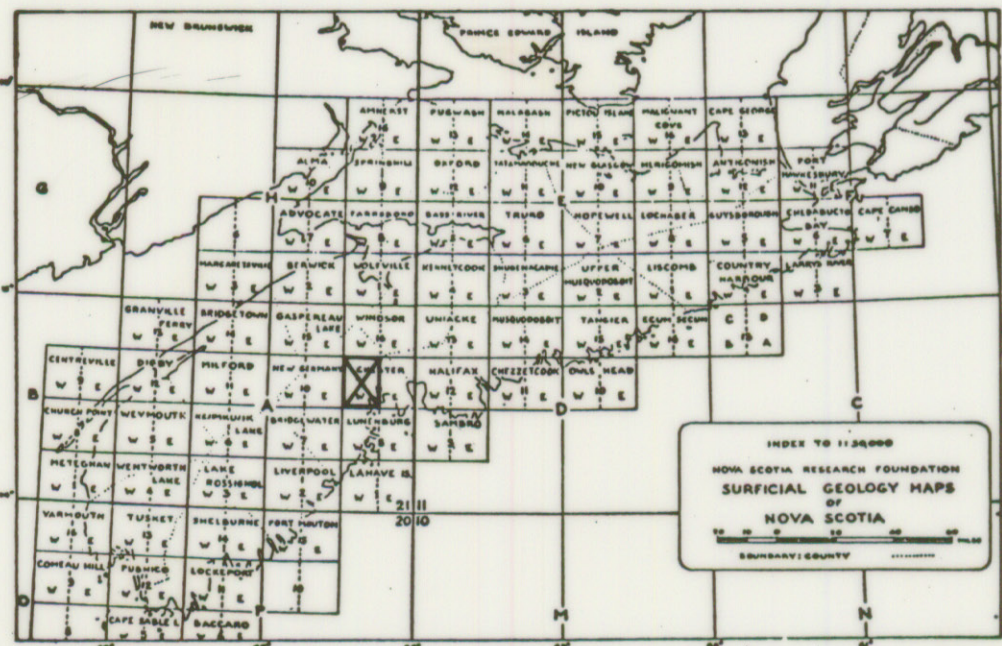




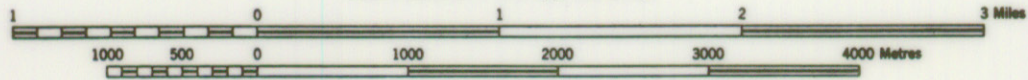
Geology by R.H. Mac Neill, 1956



# CHESTER 21A/9W

## 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**

The Chester Map Sheet, 21 A/9, covers part of the Southern Peninsula surface of Nova Scotia and ranges in elevation from sea level at the Atlantic to a maximum of 230 metres in the northwest. The drainage was well established and does not appear to have been altered to any degree by ice action.

**BEDROCK**

The southern part of the Acadian peninsula is underlain by the Goldenville quartzites and the Halifax slates of the Cambro-Ordovician group. These also appear in Chester and northward to Henninger Lake and in the region from New Ross to Card Lake. Windsor group rocks are found on the west and north of Mahone Bay with occasional smaller areas from East River Point to Red Bank at Hubbards. The remainder of the area is underlain by Devonian Granites.

**GLACIAL GEOLOGY**

**TILL AND DRUMLINS**  
The till of the area is generally a light grey sandy, rock flour type with rocks ranging from granule to boulder size. In the Welsman's Settlement and Seffernville areas the colour of the till tends to be buff to brownish. These tills reflect their source in Meguma rocks. The tills occur in places in southwest Nova Scotia, one such occurrence is on Oak Island where the older till is slate grey in colour and extremely hard-packed. It is overlain by the very light coloured, sandy, silty, rock flour till typical of much of the southern part of Nova Scotia. Drumlins tend to be more concentrated in the areas underlain by the Meguma group rocks. Many of the drumloid forms are merely shaped bedrock knobs or knolls with till cover ranging from zero to a very thin veneer, occasionally thickening to a few feet. Many of the islands in Mahone Bay are truncated drumlins and are generally composed of a red-brown till.

**GLACIOFLUVIALS**

Thin, small kames and other depositional features attendant to a thin wasting stagnant ice sheet are very common. Many of these are grouped in kame areas without attempt to show the many small deposits within the designated area. Very few deltaic or outwash deposits can be found.

**STRIAE**

Striae are found in many areas but are difficult to find in granite regions. These striae range in direction from 315° to 340° and trend southward showing an ice advance from the northeast. No crossing striae were observed, indicating that any striae which may have been made by late ice cap movement in that area coincided generally with those of the Classical Wisconsin ice sheet.

**REGIACIATION**

During the late stages of the Wisconsin the ice mass on the mainland of Nova Scotia became in itself, one or more local ice sheets. These moved radially from their centres until the ice was too thin to support further movement. At this time the ice became stagnant, melted away, and left a profusion of small glaciofluvial deposits, most of them too small to be of any real commercial value. Since the retreat of the ice sheet, and in recent time, there has been a crowding of the coast line in a number of places. One such place giving evidence of this is the cove just south of Grandall Point where a marsh has been drowned and the trees killed.