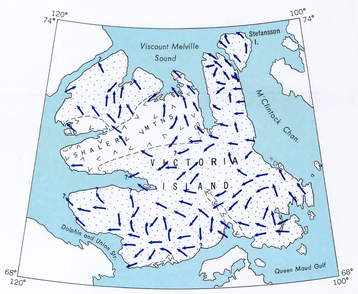
SHEETS 77, 87 AND PARTS OF 67, 68, 78, 88



Generalized direction of glacial flow (arrows illustrate the pattern of movement, not paths of continuous flow)

Precambrian rocks

Lower Palaeozoic rocks

LEGEND

Drumlins, drumlinoid ridges and furrows, crag-and-tail hills, (direction of ice movement determined, not determined)

Glacial striae, grooves, roches moutonnées, stoss-and-lee surfaces, miniature crag-and-tail forms (direction of ice movement determined, not determined)

Intersecting drumlinoid features, intersecting striae etc., (1 is older than 2)

Moraine ridge (includes individual ridges and narrow belts of ridges or hills)

Moraine escarpment

Moraine trace (linear feature with little relief)

Moraine belt (including end moraine, hummocky moraine, kame moraine)

Esker, esker channel

Abandoned or underfit river channel (large, small)

Outwash and alluvium (gravel and sand terraces)

Limit of marine submergence (well marked) — Seaward side

Limit of marine submergence (assumed) — Seaward side

Barometric altitude of high marine feature: shoreline or limit of wave-modified drift (b), delta (d), shells (s), whale bones (w). Features with altitude underlined approximately at highest marine level. Altitudes in brackets ( ) apply to features that may be glacio-lacustrine rather than marine — ■ 220(b)

Stratified materials beneath till (ground observation, air observation) — ▲ △

Radiocarbon age determination, marine shells (altitude in feet, age in years) — 450 | 9,710 ± 150

Pingo — ●

Drift or physiographic boundary (as specified in notes)

NOTES

A Inland boundary of pale-coloured drift (apparently mixed glacial, lacustrine, and marine deposits). Limit of marine submergence in part along boundary marked AA, and in part closer to the coast.

B Inland (eastern) boundary of belt of smooth hilly moraine. Knobby ice-thrust topography characterizes narrow moraine zone east of boundary marked B B.

C Area of high thick drift cut by numerous small valleys

D Deformed (glacial thrust ?) river and lake silt and sand apparently not covered by glacial materials. Includes miniature "moraine" ridges

E Marine limit poorly defined within area of apparently glacio-lacustrine deposits

F Marine limit too close to steep modern shore to be mapped separately

G Esker or river channel apparently overridden by glacial ice (observation from air photographs)

H Sand thinly veneered by glacial deposits (observation from air photographs)

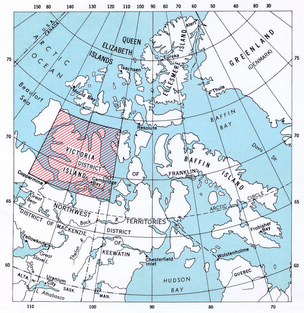
Geology by J. G. Fyles; field observations by R. L. Christie, J. G. Fyles, R. Thorsteinsson, and E. T. Tozer 1959, and by J. G. Fyles, 1960

To accompany G.S.C. Bulletin 101, by J. G. Fyles

Air strip ⊕

Approximate height in feet above sea-level, by aneroid 1000 ± 275

Cartography by the Geological Survey of Canada



GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND TECHNICAL SURVEYS

Figure 1.
Surficial Geology of Victoria and Stefansson Islands, District of Franklin, Northwest Territories

Scale: 1 Inch to 15.78 Miles = 1/1,000,000

Miles 10 0 10 20 30 40 50

Note: All islands beyond the Continental shore are within the District of Franklin

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