

LEGEND

- PALAEZOIC**
- CARBONIFEROUS PENNSYLVANIAN**
- 3** Mainly grey sandstone, shale and quartz-pebble conglomerate; minor red shale and sandstone
- MISSISSIPPIAN**
- 2** Red shale, sandstone, conglomerate and feldspathic grit
- 1** ALBERT FORMATION: dark grey shale, sandstone and conglomerate; minor limestone
- PETITCODIAC GROUP**
- MONCTON GROUP**
- Fault.....
- Bedding (inclined, vertical, horizontal).....
- Observed rock outcrop.....
- NOTE: Observed rock outcrops may be indicated either by a cross, x, or by a bedding symbol.
- Road and buildings.....
- Road not well travelled.....
- Bush road or trail.....
- Railway stop.....
- Power transmission line.....
- Abandoned railway grade.....
- Church.....
- School.....
- Post Office.....
- Cemetery.....
- County boundary (position approximate).....
- Parish boundary (position approximate).....
- Stream (position approximate).....
- Marsh.....
- Height in feet above Mean sea-level.....

Geology by J.S. Stewart, 1939.
Base-map prepared by the Topographical Survey, 1938, from Federal Government map published in 1935. Cartography by the Drafting and Reproducing Division, 1940.

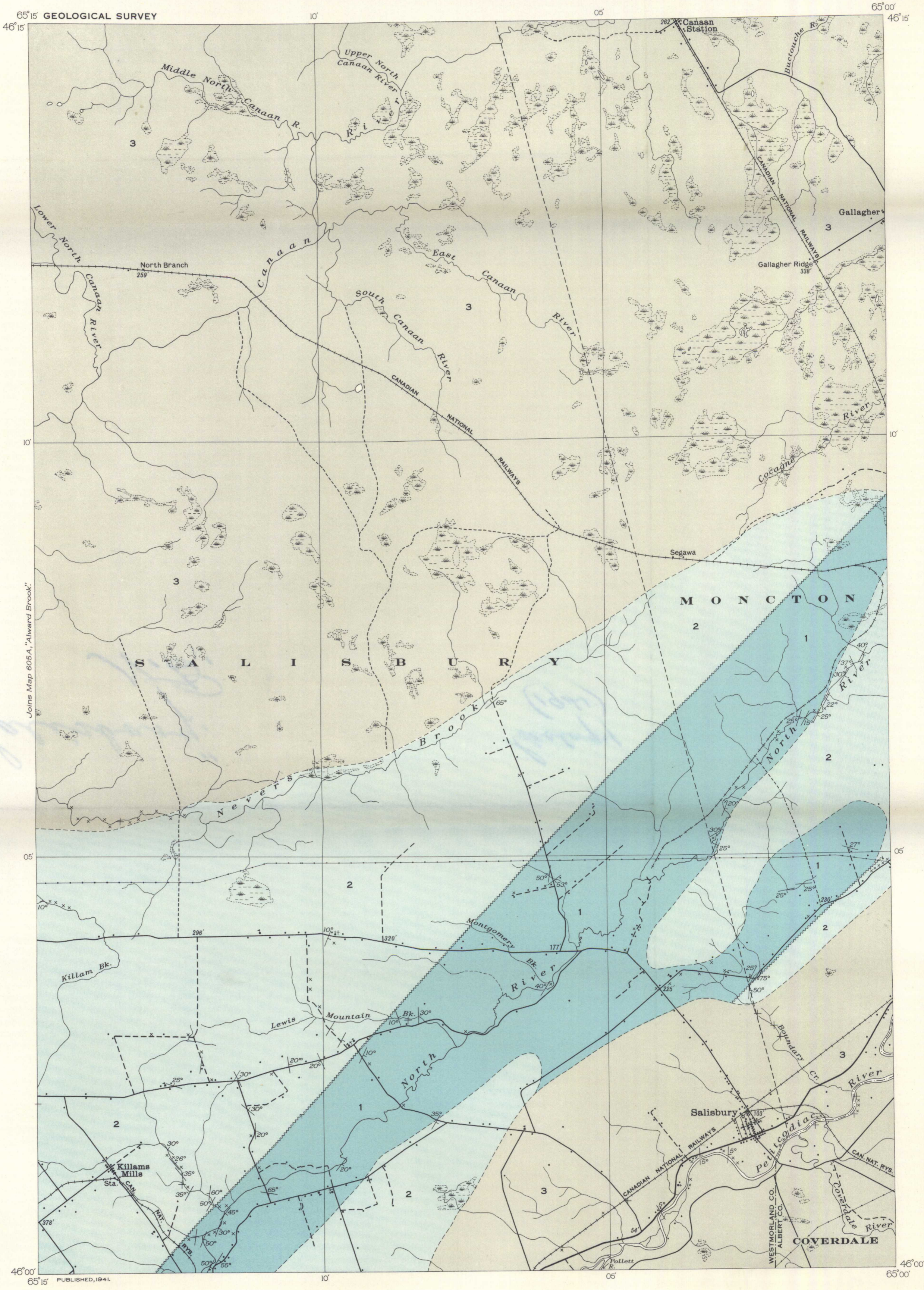
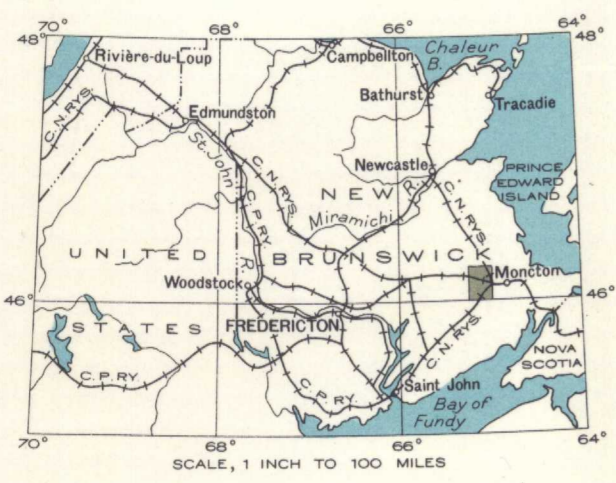
DESCRIPTIVE NOTES

The Albert formation (1) as seen within this area consists mainly of shales that are easily eroded and weather to rusty brown or buff. Only the upper beds of the formation are well exposed and the best sections occur along the channel of North river near the west boundary of the map-area and again where this stream crosses the southern boundary. At these places the Albert appears to be structurally conformable with overlying strata of the Moncton group. Basal strata of the Albert formation are not exposed. They may, however, rest on pre-Carboniferous rocks, for, in the adjoining Alward Brook map-area to the west, Moncton group beds overlap the Albert formation and rest unconformably on the pre-Carboniferous. The petroleum and natural gas of the Stoney Creek field south of Moncton occur in the Albert formation.

The lower part of the Moncton group (2) as seen along North river consists of red, sandy shale and sandstone. The contact with the underlying Albert formation shows a gradation from thinly bedded, grey, Albert shales upward into thicker bedded, red, sandy and hackly fractured shales typical of Moncton strata. Nearby, on Price brook in the adjoining Alward Brook map-area to the west, strata of the Moncton group are almost continuously exposed for about two miles, and indicate that the group has a thickness there of about 2850 feet. This section consists largely of feldspathic grits and conglomerates.

The strata of the Petitcodiac group (3) are nearly flat-lying and overlies the Moncton group unconformably. In many places the basal beds consist of quartz pebble conglomerate. A well drilled near Canaan Station showed a thickness of 1098 feet of Petitcodiac strata resting on pre-Carboniferous granite. The upper 550 feet was chiefly grey sandstone with a few, thin coal seams. The lower 548 feet consisted, mainly, of red shale and sandstone. The composition of the Petitcodiac beds and their flat attitude are, apparently, reflected in the character of the soil and the drainage. The northern half of the map-area is bush-covered, swampy and unsettled and the southern boundary of this area of Petitcodiac rocks very nearly marks the north boundary of settlement.

The outstanding structural feature of the area is the amount of deformation shown by the Mississippian formations as compared with those of Pennsylvanian age. The Mississippian strata have been folded and faulted; show steep dips in many places; and have a general northeasterly trend. The Pennsylvanian, Petitcodiac beds, on the other hand, are only gently warped and, commonly, are nearly flat-lying.



MAP 604A
SALISBURY
WESTMORLAND AND ALBERT COUNTIES
NEW BRUNSWICK
Scale, 83,366 or 1 Inch to 1 Mile
Miles
Approximate magnetic declination, 23°30' West.

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