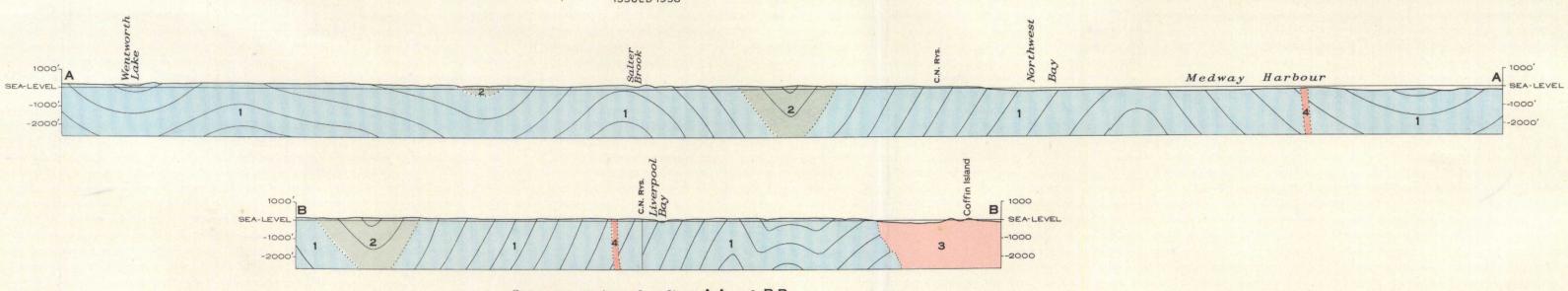
CANADA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES MINES AND GEOLOGY BRANCH BUREAU OF GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY ISSUED 1938

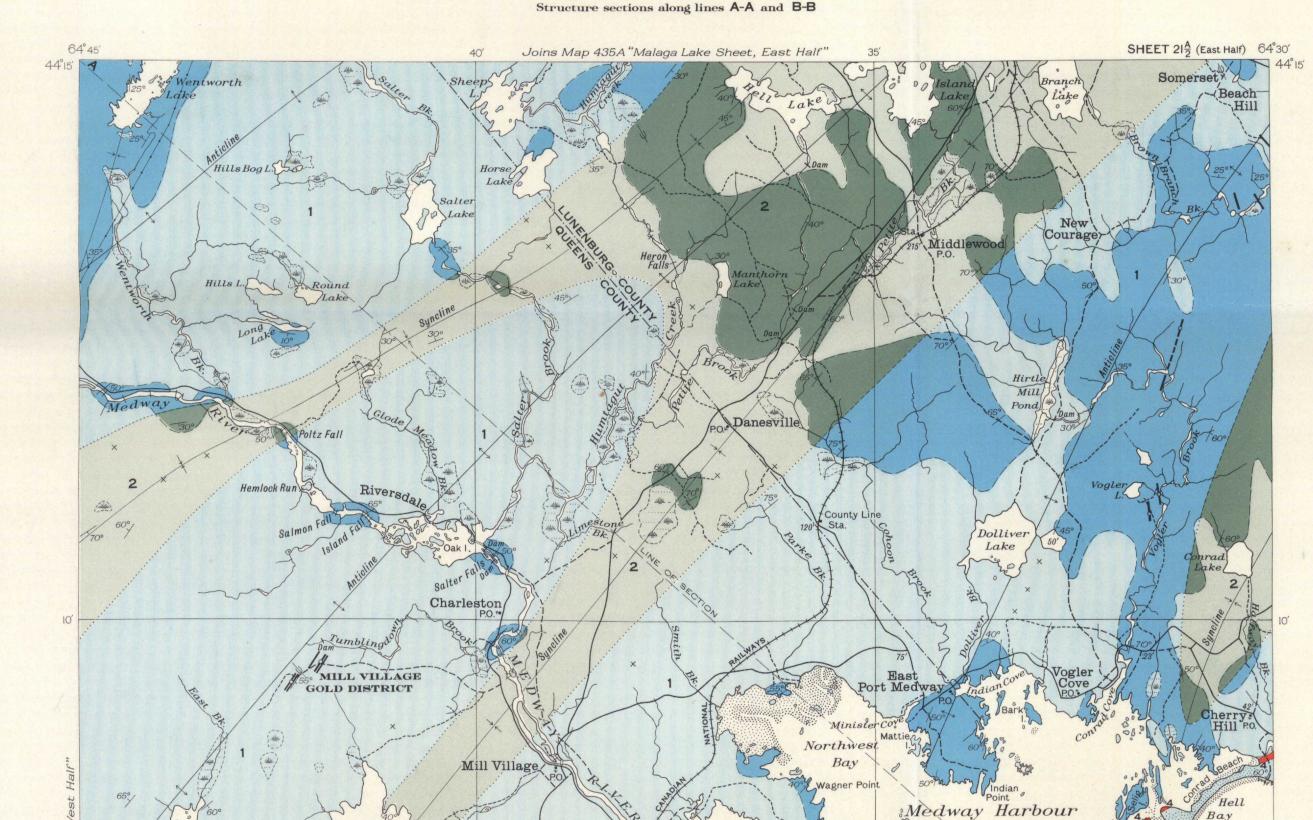


Port Medway

Andrew Head

L A N T I C

C E A N



Crane

Herring V

Cove

Hill,

Betty Hill

64°45′

Great Hill

LIVERPOOL

Mersey Po

Lake

GENERAL GEOLOGY

PHYSICAL FEATURES The area is a plain of low relief sloping to the southeast. Along the coast there is a belt two or three miles wide in which soil is scarce and bedrock outcrops over extensive areas. Inland bedrock is largely concealed by a thick covering of drift and the northeast corner of the area is characterized by the presence of about 60 symmetrical

hills composed of debris deposited beneath the ice sheet

that at one time occupied the region. These hills, known as drumlins, are elliptical in plan, from one quarter to one mile long, and up to 200 feet high. Their longer axes follow directions varying between N. 10°W. and N. 40°W. Coincident with the rilling up of drift to form those hills there was

dent with the piling up of drift to form these hills there was a removal of drift between them with a consequent exposure of bedrock. The drumlins make good farms.

The Meguma or Gold-bearing series underlies the whole area except for a few small areas underlain by granite or a dyke of gabbro. The Meguma series is presumably of late Precambrian age. It consists of two formations. The older formation is the Goldenville (1) of which a greater thickness is exposed than has been reported elsewhere. The upper part consists mainly of grey or blue-grey quartgrey to green-grey slate occur with the quartzite but form only a small part of the whole. Upwards the quartzites become more argillaceous, slate bands become commoner and wider, and at the summit of the formation in a zone a few hundred feet thick, the Goldenville quartzites grade into the overlying Halifax slates. The boundary between the two formations is placed at the highest exposed bed of quartzite. The lower part of the Goldenville is composed of quartzite like that forming the upper part, interbedded with soft, biotite-chlorite schist splitting into very thin sheets but still presenting traces of bedding. The bands of schist are thicker and much more numerous than are those of slate in the higher part of the formation.

The lower part of the younger member of the Meguma series, the Halifax formation (2) consists of green-grey and grey slates and argillites. These pass upwards into dlark

Along the coast light grey, biotite-muscovite granite (3) is exposed in three small areas. The granite is presumably of about the same age as the granite of the large body lying north of the area. A dyke of biotite gabbro (4) crosses the area. This dyke has been traced southwest into Shelburne county where it cuts granite. Since the granite is probably of Devonian age, the dyke may be of Triassic age.

STRUCTURAL GEOLOGY

The Meguma or Gold-bearing series lies in a succession of gentle folds without known overturning and without major faults. The quartzites are smoothly folded and are disturbed only by a few cross fractures. The slates exhibit many minor folds and fractures.

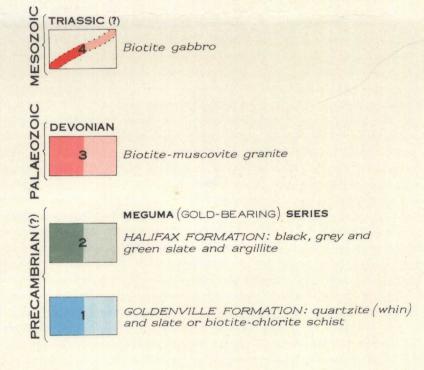
ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

Gold-bearing quartz veins have been found on the southern limb of each of the two major anticlines traverssing the area. On the southern anticline, near Vogler lake, two cross-cutting veins have been discovered in both of which a shaft was sunk. One and three quarter miles north three interbedded veins have been located. Two miles farther northwest, near Somerset, several other veins are known. All these veins carry gold but are narrow and no production

of gold has been reported. On the northern of the two main anticlines, near Mill Village, rich gold-bearing quartz has been discovered in the thick drift that covers all the district. Some deep trenching has been done in an endeavour to locate the source of the gold and at two places, between two and three miles from Mill Village, interbedded veins have been discovered and mining operations carried on.

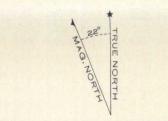
LEGEND

NOTE: - Outcrops or areas of outcrops of a formation are shown by deep colour; inferred extensions of a formation beneath drift are shown by a lighter tint of the same colour. Small outcrops are shown thus: x

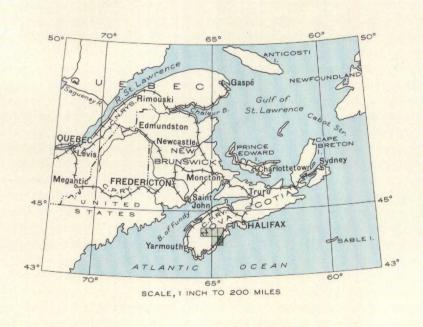




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Approximate magnetic declination, 22° West





LIVERPOOL SHEET

MAP 439A

Eagle Head

Eagle Point

(EAST HALF) QUEENS, AND LUNENBURG COUNTIES NOVA SCOTIA Scale, 63,360 or I Inch to I Mile

Kilometres

NOT TO BE TAKEN FROM LIBRARY NE PAS SORTIR DE LA BILLIOTHEQUE

44°00′ 64°30′

Fryingpan I.