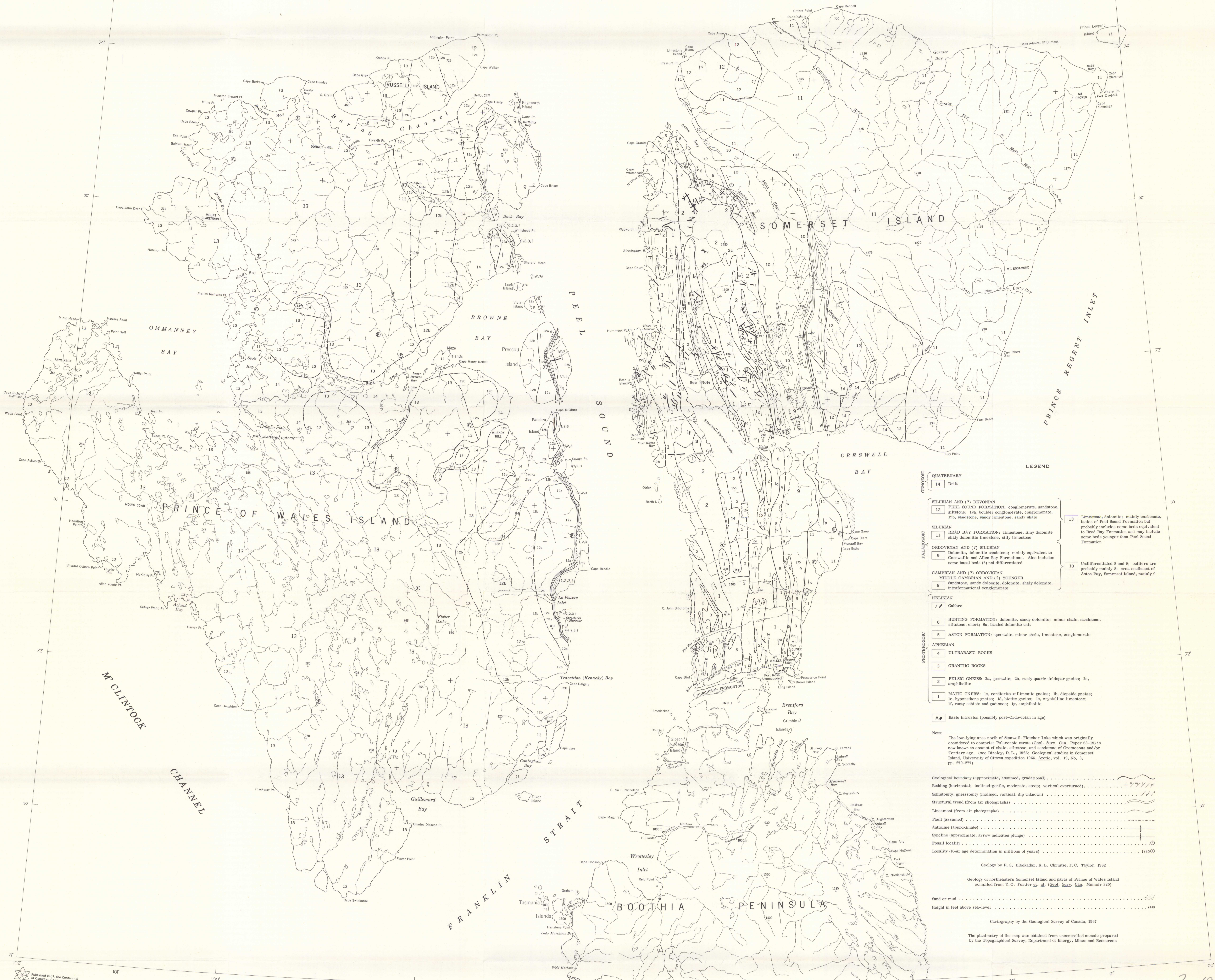


VISCOUNT MELVILLE SOUND

BARROW STRAIT

LANCASTER SOUND



LEGEND

QUATERNARY	14 Drift
SILURIAN AND (?) DEVONIAN	12 PEEL SOUND FORMATION: conglomerate, sandstone, siltstone; 12a, boulder conglomerate, conglomerate; 12b, sandstone, sandy limestone, sandy shale
SILURIAN	11 READ BAY FORMATION: limestone, limy dolomite, shaly dolomitic limestone, silty limestone
ORDOVICIAN AND (?) SILURIAN	9 Dolomite, dolomitic sandstone; mainly equivalent to Cornwallis and Allen Bay Formations. Also includes some basal beds (8) not differentiated
CAMBRIAN AND (?) ORDOVICIAN	8 Sandstone, sandy dolomite, dolomite, shaly dolomite, intraformational conglomerate
HELikian	7 Gabbro
PROTEROZOIC	6 HUNTING FORMATION: dolomite, sandy dolomite; minor shale, sandstone, siltstone, chert; 6a, banded dolomite unit
	5 ASTON FORMATION: quartzite, minor shale, limestone, conglomerate
AFHEBIAN	4 ULTRABASIC ROCKS
	3 GRANITIC ROCKS
	2 FELSIC GNEISS: 2a, quartzite; 2b, rusty quartz-feldspar gneiss; 2c, amphibolite
	1 MAFIC GNEISS: 1a, cordierite-sillimanite gneiss; 1b, diopside gneiss; 1c, hypersthene gneiss; 1d, biotite gneiss; 1e, crystalline limestone; 1f, rusty schists and gneisses; 1g, amphibolite
	A# Basic intrusion (possibly post-Ordovician in age)

Note:
The low-lying area north of Stawell-Fletcher Lake which was originally considered to comprise Palaeozoic strata (Geol. Surv. Can. Paper 62-19) is now known to consist of shale, siltstone, and sandstone of Cretaceous and/or Tertiary age. (see Blinley, D. L., 1966: Geological studies in Somerset Island, University of Ottawa expedition 1965, Arctic, vol. 10, no. 3, pp. 270-277)

Geological boundary (approximate, assumed, gradational)
 Bedding (horizontal; inclined-gentle, moderate, steep, vertical overturned)
 Schistosity, metamosity (inclined, vertical, dip unknown)
 Structural trend (from air photographs)
 Lineament (from air photographs)
 Fault (assumed)
 Anticline (approximate)
 Syncline (approximate, arrow indicates plunge)
 Fossil locality
 Locality (K-Ar age determination in millions of years) 1760

Geology by R. G. Blackadar, R. L. Christie, F. C. Taylor, 1962
 Geology of northeastern Somerset Island and parts of Prince of Wales Island compiled from T. O. Fortier et al. (Geol. Surv. Can. Memoir 280)

Sand or mud
 Height in feet above sea-level

Cartography by the Geological Survey of Canada, 1967

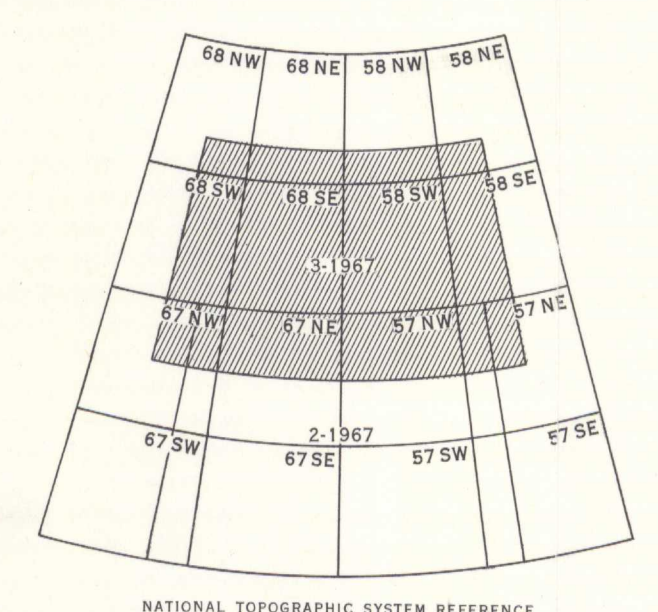
The planimetry of the map was obtained from uncontrolled mosaic prepared by the Topographical Survey, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources

MAP 3-1967
TO ACCOMPANY BULLETIN 151
GEOLOGY
**SOMERSET ISLAND AND
PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND**
DISTRICT OF FRANKLIN

Scale 1:506,880
1 inch to 8 miles
Kilometres 12 0 12 24 36

Mean magnetic declination, 30° 00' West, decreasing 01' annually.
Readings vary from 29° 56' in the SE corner to 30° 20' in the NW corner of the map-area

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GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA

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