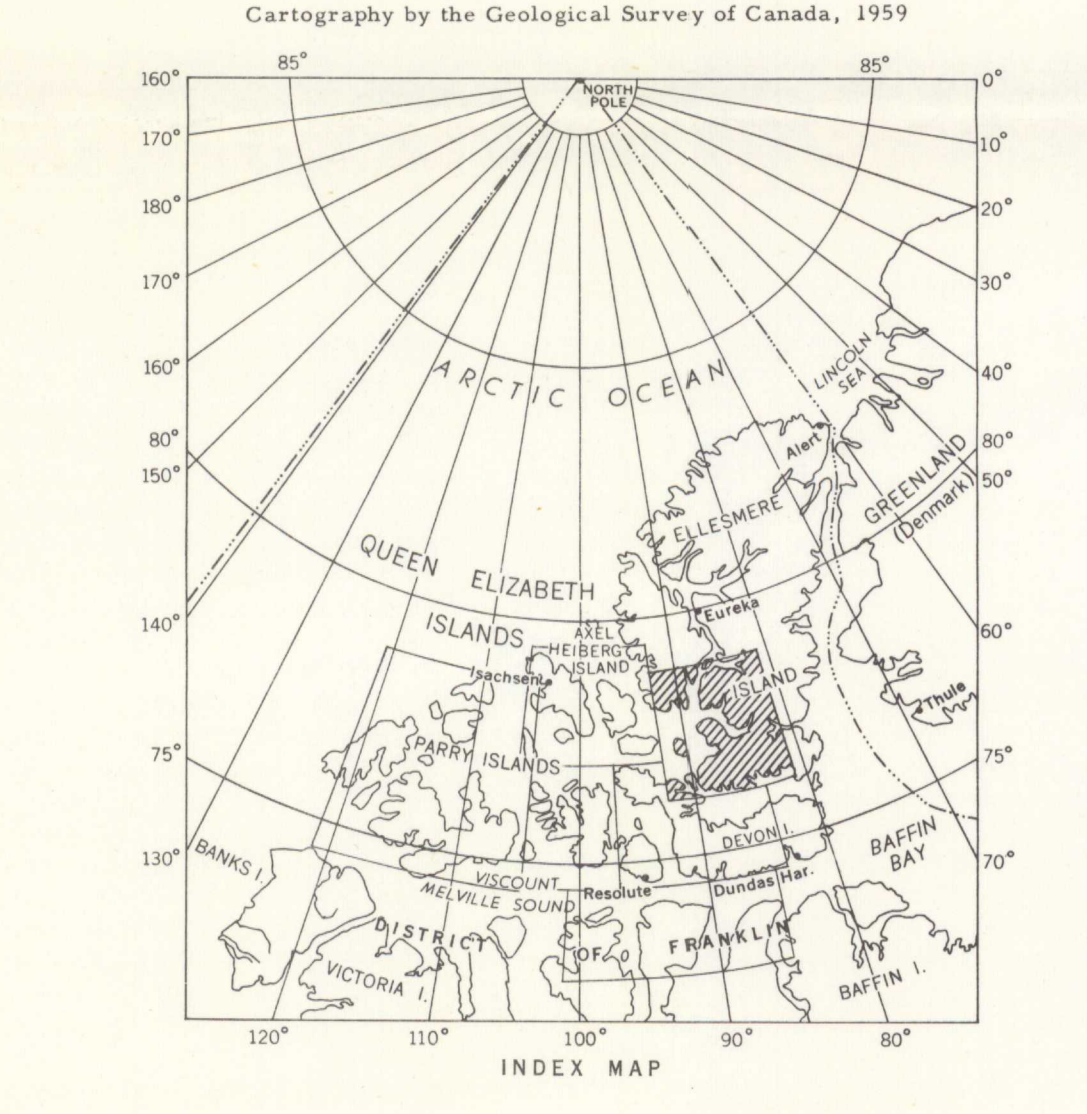


- LEGEND**
- PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT**
- 23 Glaciers, snowfields
 - 22 Emerged beach deposits
- CRETACEOUS (?) AND TERTIARY**
- UPPER CRETACEOUS (?) AND LATER
 - 20 EUREKA SOUND FORMATION: shale, clay, sandstone, limestone, pebbly sandstone; peaty and lignitic coal (non-marine) (170+)
 - 18 KANGUK FORMATION: shale; minor bentonitic ? shale (mainly marine) (1,000+)
 - LOWER OR UPPER CRETACEOUS ?
 - 17 HASSEL (?) FORMATION: sandstone, sand, some shale; coal (non-marine) (500+)
- TRIASIC AND (?) JURASSIC**
- UPPER TRIASSIC AND (?) LOWER JURASSIC
 - 16 HEIBERG FORMATION: sandstone; coal (non-marine, marine band in lower part) (2,500+)
 - TRIASIC
 - 15 15a, BLAA MOUNTAIN FORMATION: calcareous siltstone, shale (marine) (1,500+); 15b, SCHEI POINT FORMATION: calcareous siltstone, limestone, shale (marine) (800); 15c, BLIND FIORD FORMATION: siltstone (marine) (3,700+); 15d, BJORNE SANDSTONE: sandstone (marine) (1,700)
- PERMIAN OR TRIASSIC**
- 14 Sandstone (mainly non-marine) (1,200+)
 - PERMIAN
 - 12 12a, 'Dark beds': chert, cherry limestone, black shale; glauconitic beds (marine) (300 - 700); 12b, 'Grey beds': limestone, chert, cherty limestone (marine) (350 - 1,380+); 12c, ASSISTANCE FORMATION: glauconitic sandstone, limestone (marine) (70)
 - 13 Undifferentiated units 11 and 12
- PENNSYLVANIAN**
- 11 CANYON FIORD FORMATION: sandstone, limestone, conglomerate, pebble beds, calcareous sandstone (marine) (1,800+)
- DEVONIAN**
- UPPER DEVONIAN
 - 9 OXKE BAY FORMATION (non-marine) (10,000+): 9a, Upper sandstone and shale member; largely non-marine, coal; 9b, upper sandstone member; non-marine; coal at base; 9c, lower sandstone and shale member; non-marine; coal; 9d, lower sandstone member; non-marine; coal at base; 9e, undifferentiated; 9f, OXKE BAY (?) FORMATION: sandstone (non-marine) (5,700+)
 - MIDDLE DEVONIAN
 - 8 8a, BIRD FIORD FORMATION: limestone, sandy limestone and shale, sandstone (marine) (1,750-2,950); 8b, BLUE FIORD FORMATION (marine) (1,900-3,800); 8c, brown limestone member; bioclastic and variably dolomitic; 8d, limestone and shale member; variably biotrital and redoid; 8e, undifferentiated
 - LOWER OR MIDDLE DEVONIAN
 - 7 EIDS FORMATION: calcareous shale and siltstone (marine) (1,000+)
- SILURIAN OR DEVONIAN**
- 6 6a, shale, siltstone, minor limestone (1,000); 6b, STARFISH BAY FORMATION: limestone, silty limestone (3,700); 6c, unassigned calcareous shale, siltstone and sandstone (1,300); 6d, GOOSE FIORD FORMATION: dolomitic siltstone and silty dolomite; 6e, argillaceous limestone; 6f, limestone, silty limestone (marine) (1,000)
 - 10 Undifferentiated units 2-6, 8
- SILURIAN**
- 5 5a, DOURO FORMATION: limestone, dolomite, dolomitic limestone, argillaceous limestone (marine) (1,300); 5b, DEVON ISLAND FORMATION: graptolitic shale, calcareous shale (marine) (170-280); 5c, limestone, silty limestone, cherty limestone, silty dolomitic limestone, sandstone, shale, siltstone; may include Devonian and Ordovician beds in Vendom Fiord (marine) (3,600+)
- ORDOVICIAN AND SILURIAN**
- 4 4a, CAPE PHILLIPS FORMATION: black shale, argillaceous limestone (marine) (2,200); 4b, ALLEN BAY FORMATION: dolomite, dolomitic limestone (marine) (1,700+)
- ORDOVICIAN**
- 3 3a, CORNWALLIS FORMATION: limestone, siltstone; minor silty limestone (marine) (4,400+); 3b, Cornwallis formation includes at base at least 150 feet of marine limestone of the ELEANOR RIVER formation
- CAMBRIAN AND/OR ORDOVICIAN**
- 2 2a, Limestone, limestone conglomerate (1,060+); may include some Proterozoic; 2b, COPES BAY (?) FORMATION: limestone; some dolomite (3,300)
- ARCHAICAN PROTEROZOIC**
- 1 In part gneisses and granitoid rocks

- Geological boundary in area investigated in detail: - - - - -
 - Geological boundary established from the air or from air photographs:
 - Limit of geological mapping, unmapped area: U
 - Bedding (horizontal, inclined, vertical): - - - - -
 - Bedding trend with indicated direction of dip: - - - - -
 - Apparent dip of bedding: - - - - -
 - Lineament: - - - - -
 - Fault (defined, approximate): - - - - -
 - Anticline (defined, approximate); arrow indicates direction of plunge: - - - - -
 - Syncline (defined, approximate); arrow indicates direction of plunge: - - - - -
- Geology by personnel of Operation Franklin, 1955
- Braided stream: - - - - -
 - Height in feet above mean sea-level (approximate): +500



NOTES

At Eids Fiord and Troid Fiord, Pennsylvanian rocks rest on older formations with angular unconformity. At Troid Fiord there is also an unconformity between Permian and Pennsylvanian rocks. East of Vendom Fiord, Upper Cretaceous (?) and Tertiary rocks are in fault contact with lower Palaeozoic rocks and similarly folded; R. Thorsteinson and E. T. Toser (Geological Investigations in Ellesmere and Axel Heiberg Islands, 1946; Arctic, vol. 10, no. 1, pp. 2-31, 1957) found the younger and older rocks conformably folded in the eastern part of Bay Fiord, north of Vendom Fiord. The Cape Phillips formation is correlative with the Allen Bay, Douro, and Devon Island formations. Map unit 5c is in part equivalent to the Douro formation.

The Bjorne sandstone is correlative with the Blaa Mountain formation and the Schei Point formation with the Blaa Mountain formation.

Gabbro dykes on Bjorne Peninsula, Raanes Peninsula, and south of Starfish Bay are not shown.

A summary description of the geology of the area is included in Fortier, Y. O., 1957: The Arctic Archipelago; Geol. Surv., Canada, Econ. Geol. Series No. 1 (4th Ed.), pp. 393-442.

MAP 21-1959
GEOLOGY
**SOUTHERN ELLESMERE, GRAHAM
AND NORTH KENT ISLANDS**
DISTRICT OF FRANKLIN
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Scale: One Inch to Eight Miles = $\frac{1}{8}$ Miles = 506,880

Geographical names subject to revision.

G
3401
C5
1956
B4
omfe
c. 21

Air photographs covering this area may be obtained through the National Air Photographic Library, Topographical Survey, Ottawa, Ontario

MAP 21-1959
SOUTHERN ELLESMERE, GRAHAM
AND NORTH KENT ISLANDS
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

In response to public demand for earlier publication, Preliminary Series maps are now being issued in this simplified form, thereby effecting a substantial saving in time. There is no loss of information, but the maps will be clearer to read if all or some of the map-units are hand-coloured.