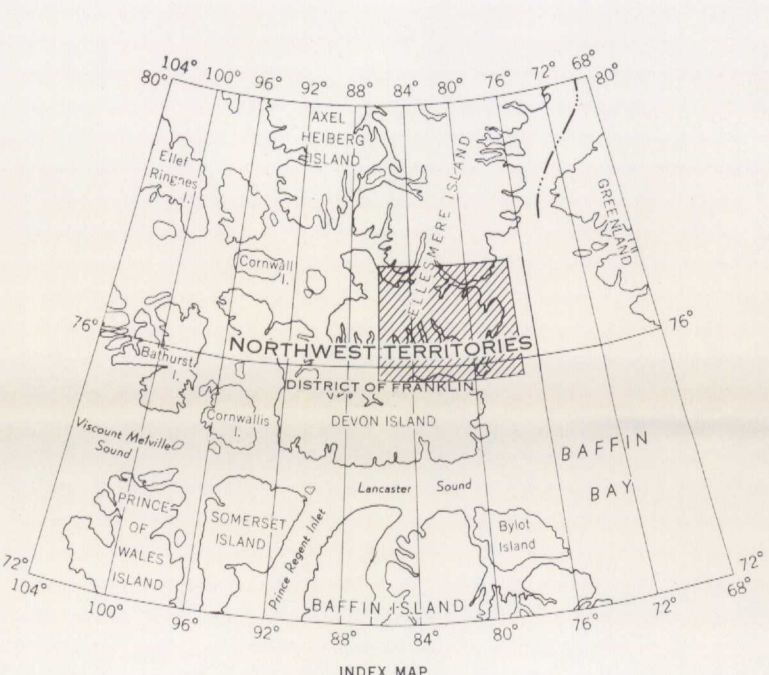


LEGEND

- Geological boundary (approximate, assumed)
Limit of geological mapping
Bedding (horizontal)
Foliation (horizontal, vertical)
Fault (in part assumed, from lineaments)
Anticline, syncline
Cambrian, Ordovician, Silurian
Diabase dykes, in part older than 2
Sandstone, shale, andesitic and basaltic flow-rocks
Gneiss, granite, migmatite, and related rocks

- Historical Sites
1-3, Cairns, Sverdrup, 1902
4, Sverdrup, Fram winter quarters, 1899-1900
5, Sverdrup, 1899; Basal gravel-marker
Cartography by the Geological Survey of Canada, 1962



Note: Geological reference numbers underlined indicate geology is inferred.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTES

The area is accessible by ski-equipped aircraft from late autumn until about the middle of June. After mid-June, light aircraft with overice wheels can land at selected sites...

White pegmatite, as more or less conformable but irregular sills, dykes, and networks, intrudes the metasedimentary gneisses and forms from 10 to 50% of the rock (1c). The pegmatite contains quartz, white weathering plagioclase, varying amounts of feldspar, and assorted minor minerals...

Diabase dykes (2), 10 to 100 feet wide, are widely but sparsely distributed throughout the southern and eastern parts of the Precambrian terrane, and trend consistently north or northeast. Two ages of diabase intrusions are indicated near Cape Conkorsmark...

The strata on the extremity of South Cape are thrown into closely spaced, east-trending folds. The dips generally are moderate, but some limbs stand vertically. These folds are conspicuously anomalous in this region of broad and gently inclined structures...

Geological Survey of Canada
DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND TECHNICAL SERVICES
MAP 12-1962
GEOLOGY
SOUTHEAST ELLESMERE ISLAND
DISTRICT OF FRANKLIN
Scale: One Inch to Four Miles = 1/253,440 Miles

12-1962-C-2
G 3401
1956
G 4
G 5