GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES

LEGEND

PALEOZOIC

SILURIAN
MIDDLE SILURIAN

14 — *ATTAWAPISKAT FORMATION: light grey, tan and brown massive biostromal limestone and dolomite with biohermal swarms*

13 — *EKWAN RIVER FORMATION: brown and tan thin-to thick-bedded limestone with massive biostromal lenses*

12 — *SEVERN RIVER FORMATION: thin-to thick-bedded light brown and tan mottled limestone and dolomite*

ORDOVICIAN
UPPER ORDOVICIAN

11 — *RED HEAD RAPIDS FORMATION: light tan, uniformly bedded stromatolitic limestone and dolomite with massive biostromal and biohermal facies in upper part*

10 — *CHURCHILL RIVER GROUP: greyish brown argillaceous limestone with lenses of orange and brown mottled algal limestone*

9 — *BAD CACHE RAPIDS GROUP: light and medium brown, nodular bedded, argillaceous limestone with yellowish orange mottling (includes rocks of Middle Ordovician age)*

APHEBIAN

8 — *Diabase and gabbro sills and dykes*

ARCHEAN AND/OR APHEBIAN

7 — *Basic and ultrabasic rocks; 7a, metapyroxenite; 7b, anorthositic gabbro; 7c, anorthosite*

6 — *Granodiorite and allied rocks, massive to slightly foliated; 6a, quartz-monzonite*

5 — *Granitoid gneiss and migmatite. Locally includes units 3 and 4*

4 — *Biotite-quartz-feldspar gneiss; 4a, well-foliated, locally layered, includes some granulite, basic gneiss and amphibolite; 4b, quartzofeldspathic granulite, massive to moderately foliated*

3 — *Layered gneiss, fine-grained, thinly layered, locally extremely contorted; 3a, garnetiferous gneiss; 3b, hornblende-biotite gneiss*

2 — *Metasedimentary rocks; 2a, quartzite and impure quartzite; 2b, lime-silicate gneiss*

1 — *Basic and intermediate volcanic and derived metamorphic rocks; 1a, metavolcanic rocks; 1b, amphibolite; 1c, basic gneiss. Relationship to 2 unknown*

Rock outcrop
Geological boundary (approximate, assumed)
Geological boundary (gradational)
Bedding, tops known (horizontal, inclined)
Gneissosity, schistosity (horizontal, inclined, vertical, dip unknown)
Structural trend (from air photographs)
Lineament
Fault (defined, approximate, assumed)
Joint (inclined, vertical)
Anticline, antiform
Syncline, synform
Glacial striae (direction of ice movement known)

LOCALITIES MENTIONED IN TEXT

1. Cleveland River
2. Porsild Mountains
3. Liver Creek
4. Mount Minto
5. Big Corner Cliff
6. Little Corner Cliff
7. Mount Scotch Tom
8. Rocky Brook
9. Sixteen Mile Brook
10. Mount Saorre
11. The Buttocks
12. The Points

Geology by W.W. Heywood, B.V. Sanford and W.L. Davison, 1969

To accompany Memoir 382 by W.W. Heywood and B.V. Sanford

Geological cartography by Richard Potvin, Geological Survey of Canada

Any revisions or additional geological information known to the user would be welcomed by the Geological Survey of Canada

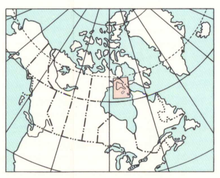
Base-map at the same scale from parts of maps published by the Surveys and Mapping Branch in 1952, 1956 and 1968. Minor revisions were made by the Geological Survey of Canada for this edition

Copies of the topographical edition of this map may be obtained from Canada Map Office, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa

Magnetic declination 1977 varies from 14°32' westerly at centre of west edge to 36°19' westerly at centre of east edge. Mean annual change -15'

Elevations in feet above mean sea-level

Copies of this map may be obtained from the Geological Survey of Canada:
601 Booth Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E8
3303 - 33rd Street N.W., Calgary, Alberta T2L 2A7


INDEX MAP

MAP 1404A
GEOLOGY

SOUTHAMPTON, COATS AND MANSEL ISLANDS

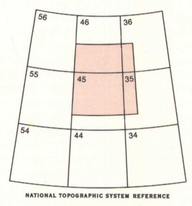
DISTRICTS OF KEEWATIN AND FRANKLIN

Scale 1:1,000,000

Kilometres 25 0 25 50 75 Kilometres
Miles 20 0 20 40 Miles

Lambert Conformal Projection, standard parallels, 61° 50' and 65° 10'

Printed by the Surveys and Mapping Branch, 1977



NATIONAL TOPOGRAPHIC SYSTEM REFERENCE

MAP 1404A
SOUTHAMPTON, COATS AND MANSEL ISLANDS
DISTRICTS OF KEEWATIN AND FRANKLIN