

1225A (w/12)

LEGEND

Note: Map units represented by uncoloured blocks occur on east half only

- MESOZOIC**
- 14** NORTH MOUNTAIN FORMATION: basalt
- 13** ANNAPOLIS FORMATION: shale, grit, sandstone, conglomerate

- MISSISSIPPIAN**
- WINDSOR GROUP**
- 12** Gypsum, anhydrite, limestone, shale, minor salt

- HORTON GROUP**
- 11** Shale, sandstone, arkose, conglomerate

- DEVONIAN AND/OR LATER**
- 10** 10a, quartz diabase; 10b, olivine diabase; 10c, peridotite (10a and 10c occurs on east half only)

- DEVONIAN AND CARBONIFEROUS (?)**
- 9** Granite, granodiorite, quartz monzonite, minor granophyre, pegmatite, strophry, actite-diorite; 9a, biotite chief mica; 9b, muscovite chief mica; 9c, inclusions of older rocks common; 9d, porphyritic (9d occurs on east half only)

- DEVONIAN AND EARLIER**
- 8** Diorite, gabbro; 8a, gabbro; 8b, diorite; 8c, metadiorite

- DEVONIAN**
- EARLY DEVONIAN**
- 7** TORBROOK FORMATION: shale, siltstone, quartzite; minor shaly limestone and iron formation

- PALEOZOIC**
- LATE SILURIAN**
- 6** NEW CANAAN FORMATION: andesite, siltstone, slate

- 4** KENTVILLE FORMATION: shale, siltstone, slate
- 5** Undivided White Rock and Kentville Formations

- ORDOVICIAN OR SILURIAN**
- WHITE ROCK FORMATION:** quartzite, slate, siltstone, rhyolite, basalt, andesite, hornblende-felspar gneiss

- ORDOVICIAN**
- MEGUMA GROUP (1, 2)**
- HALIFAX FORMATION:** slate, siltstone, minor argillite; 2a, minor cordierite schist; 2b, minor andalusite schist (2a and 2b occur on west half only)

- EARLY ORDOVICIAN OR LATE CAMBRIAN**
- 1** GOLDSVILLE FORMATION: greywacke, minor argillite, shale, mica schist; 1a, argillite; 1b, slate with rare arenaceous beds; 1c, slate common in greywacke; 1d, conglomerate; 1e, small granitic dykes; 1f, minor andalusite; 1g, minor cordierite; 1h, minor sillimanite (1e occurs on east half only)

- Road, all weather
- Other roads
- Cart track
- Trail
- Railway
- Anchorage
- Post Office
- Lighthouse
- Power transmission line
- Horizontal control point
- County boundary
- Intermittent stream
- Inundated land or intermittent lake
- Rapids, falls
- Foreshore flats
- Reef, rock or small island
- Marsh
- Rocky ledge
- Dam
- Contours (interval 100 feet)
- Height in feet above mean sea-level

Base-map cartography by the Geological Survey of Canada, 1966 from maps published at the scale of 1:50,000 by the Survey and Mapping Branch

Approximate magnetic declination 1968, 21°W, decreasing 0.9' annually

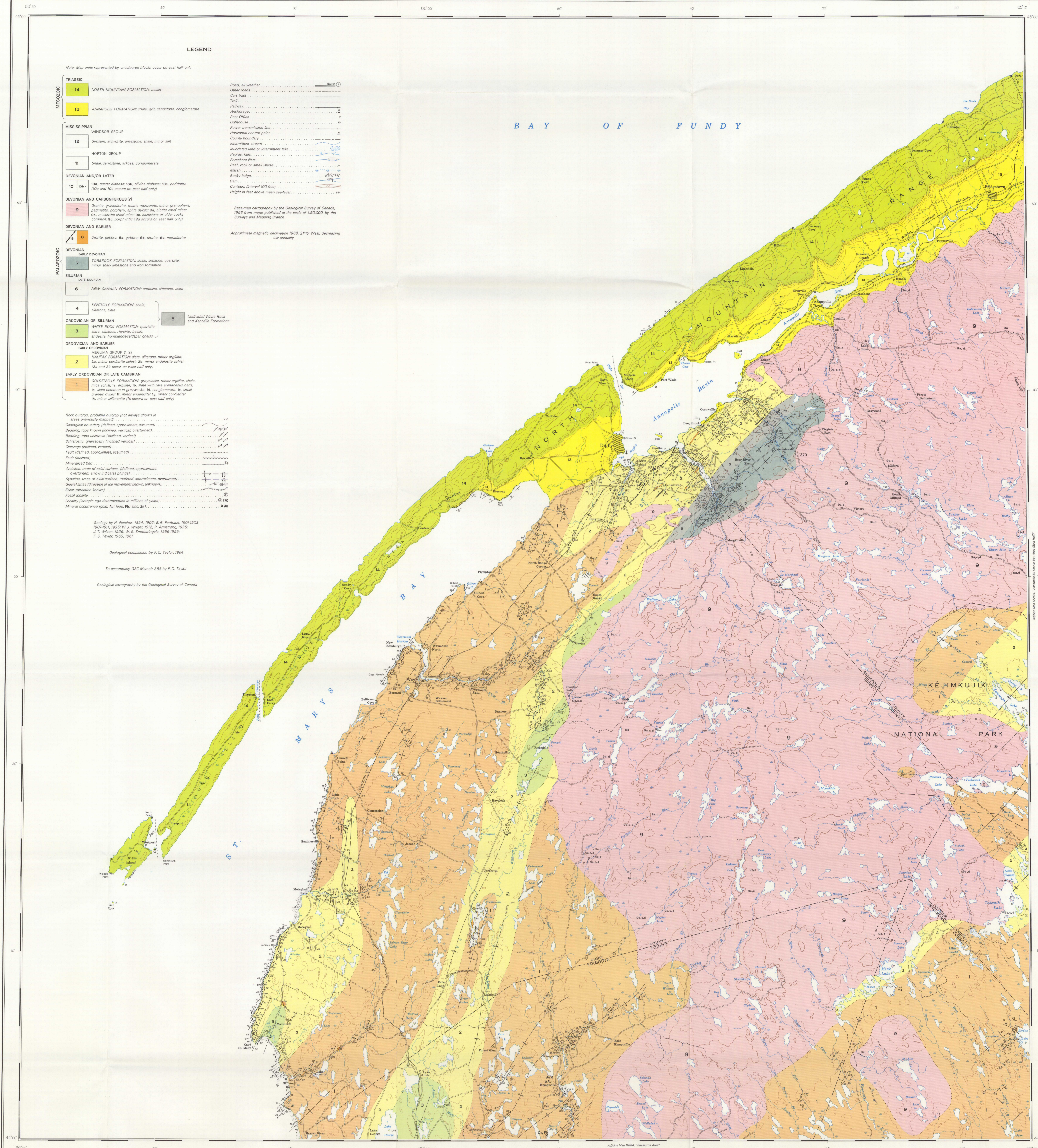
- Rock outcrop, probable outcrop (not always shown in areas previously mapped)
- Geological boundary (defined, approximate, assumed)
- Bedding, tops known (inclined, vertical, overturned)
- Bedding, tops unknown (inclined, vertical)
- Schistosity, gneissosity (inclined, vertical)
- Cleavage (inclined, vertical)
- Fault (defined, approximate, assumed)
- Fault (inclined)
- Mineralized bed
- Anticline, trace of axial surface, (defined, approximate, overturned, arrow indicates plunges)
- Syncline, trace of axial surface, (defined, approximate, overturned)
- Glacial strike (direction of ice movement known, unknown)
- Esker (direction known)
- Fossil locality
- Locality (isotopic age determination in millions of years)
- Mineral occurrences (gold, Au; lead, Pb; zinc, Zn)

Geology by H. Fletcher, 1894, 1902; E. R. Fairbairn, 1901-1903, 1903-1911, 1935; W. J. Wright, 1912; P. Armstrong, 1936; J. J. Wilson, 1936; W. G. Smethwicke, 1956-1959; F. C. Taylor, 1960, 1961

Geological compilation by F. C. Taylor, 1964

To accompany GSC Memoir 358 by F. C. Taylor

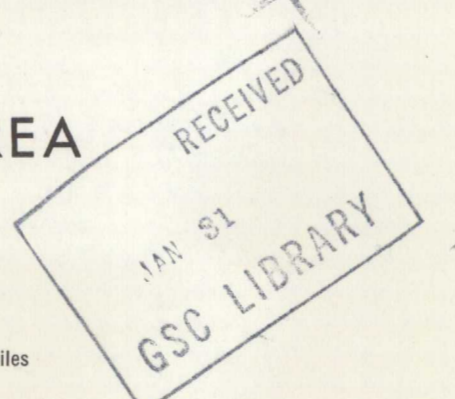
Geological cartography by the Geological Survey of Canada



MAP 1225A
GEOLOGY
ANNAPOLIS - ST. MARYS BAY AREA
(West Half)
NOVA SCOTIA

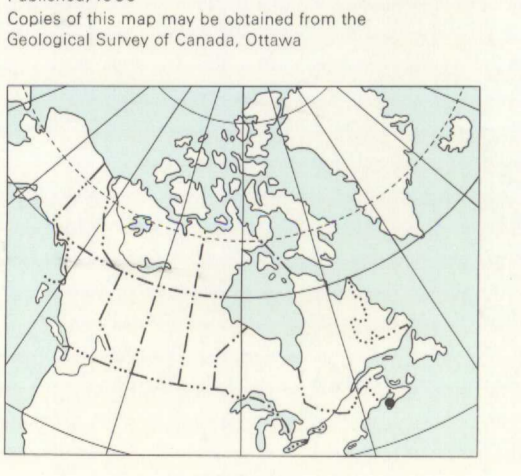
Scale 1:126,720
1 inch to 2 miles

Miles 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Kilometers 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9



21R/NE	21R/E	21R/SE
21R/NE (WEST HALF)	21R/E (EAST HALF)	21R/NE (EAST HALF)
20R/NE	20R/E	20R/SE

NATIONAL TOPOGRAPHIC SYSTEM REFERENCE
ANNAPOLIS - ST. MARYS BAY AREA
(West Half)
NOVA SCOTIA



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