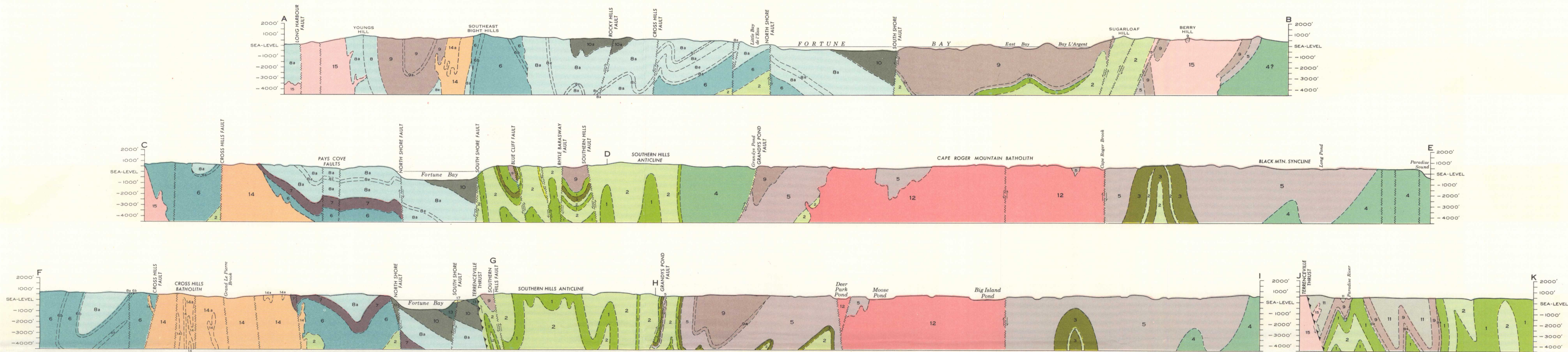




GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND TECHNICAL SURVEYS



Sections along lines A-B, C-D-E, F-G-H-I, and J-K

SHEET 110

LEGEND

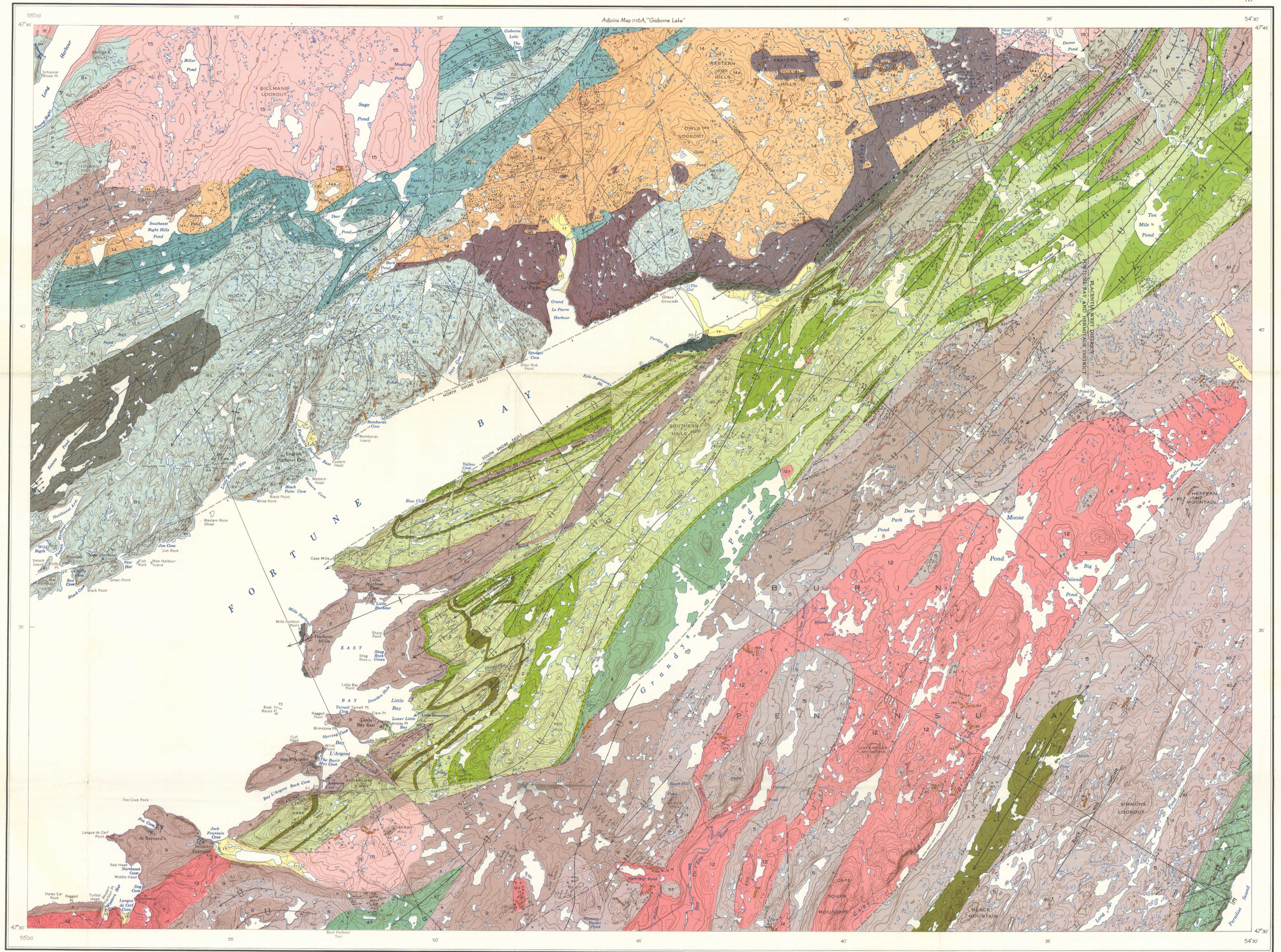
- CENOZOIC**
- PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT**
- 17 Glacial drift, sand and gravel in eskers, drift ridges and fluvio-glacial deposits
- DEVONIAN**
- UPPER DEVONIAN (?)**
- 16 Dyke; 16a, apatite dyke; 16b, lamprophyre dyke
- 15 ACKLEY BATHOLITH: coarse red biotite granite; 15a, granite; 15b, alkali porphyry; 15c, grey granite gneiss
- 14 CROSS HILLS BATHOLITH: biotite-hornblende granite and quartz monzonite, with tabular xenoliths of 14a, 14b, gabbro, diabase, and diorite
- UPPER DEVONIAN**
- 13 TERRENCEVILLE FORMATION: brown conglomerate and sandstone, red mudstone, grey conglomerate and sandstone, and grey-green shale; contains Late Devonian plant fossils
- SILURIAN (?)**
- 12 CAPE ROGER MOUNTAIN BATHOLITH: foliated hornblende-biotite granite; minor apatite; 12a, diorite stocks and sills; 12b, felsite dykes and sills
- PALEOZOIC**
- 10 RENCONTRE FORMATION: revolved acidic volcanic rocks grading from 10a, basal red and purple volcanic conglomerate, to 10b, red sandstone, siltstone, and minor red shale; 10c, felsite lava flow
- 11 Red and green pebble schist, phyllite, and slate, overlying Andersons Cove formation in some places; may be metamorphosed equivalent of 10
- ORDOVICIAN (?)**
- MIDDLE AND/OR UPPER ORDOVICIAN (?)**
- 9 ANDERSONS COVE FORMATION: greywacke conglomerate with acidic volcanic rock pebbles; green tuffaceous "varved" slates; meta-conglomerate; 9a, basalt with pillow structures locally
- 8 BELLE BAY FORMATION: undivided; 8a, felsite, rhyolite porphyry, and andesite porphyry lava flows; 8b, basalt lava flows; 8c, red agglomerate and tuff; minor felsite; 8d, intrusive felsite; 8e, red, green, and purple bedded siltstone
- LOWER ORDOVICIAN (?)**
- 7 GRAND LE PIERRE FORMATION: brown crystal-litic tuff, minor felsite, greywacke, chert, and basalt; may include in its lower part some undifferentiated beds of 6
- CAMBRIAN (?)**
- UPPER CAMBRIAN (?)**
- 6 NINE MILE HILL FORMATION: thermally metamorphosed sediments in roof pendants in 15, consisting of green slate, black to grey hornfels, quartzite, basalt, and greywacke conglomerate; 6a, Pin Hill Pond slate member, containing a Late Cambrian (?) fauna; 6b, basalt lava flow
- PRECAMBRIAN**
- 5 DEER PARK POND FORMATION: schistose, porphyritic, yellow and green felsite and tuff, minor interbedded meta-greywacke in upper part; 5a, meta-basalt in lower part
- 3 SOUTHERN HILLS FORMATION (1-4):
- 4 Undivided
- 2 Schistose, flow-banded, porphyritic, and spherulitic red and purple felsite and tuff
- 1 Green schist, derived from greywacke and greywacke conglomerate; minor green phyllite

- Rock outcrop, area of rock outcrop
- Bedding (inclined, vertical, overturned)
- Gneissosity and schistosity (inclined, vertical)
- Fault (defined, approximate or assumed)
- Fault (solid circle indicates downthrow side)
- Thrust fault, approximate (teeth in direction of dip)
- Anticline (arrow indicates direction of plunge)
- Syncline (arrow indicates direction of plunge)
- Anticline, syncline (overturned)
- Glacial striae
- Esker
- Fossil locality

Geology by D. A. Bradley, 1947, 1948 (Geological Survey of Newfoundland) and 1949, 1951 (Geological Survey of Canada).

To accompany G. S. C. Memoir 321 by D. A. Bradley

Cartography by the Geological Survey of Canada, 1962



PUBLISHED, 1968

LEGEND

- Main road with route number
- Winter road or cart track
- Trail or portage
- Building
- Bridge
- Church
- School
- Post Office
- Horizontal control point, with elevation
- District boundary
- Marsh
- Intermittent stream
- Falls and rapids
- Freshwater flats
- Red or small island
- Contours (interval 50 feet)

Base-map compiled and drawn by the Surveys and Mapping Branch
Approximate magnetic declination, 35°02' West

MAP LIBRARY | CARTOQUE

11154

NOT TO BE TAKEN FROM LIBRARY
NE PAS SORTIR DE LA BIBLIOTHEQUE

93401-25
1910-
64
mmc