

GEOLOGICAL MAP OF STEPHENVILLE MAP AREA,  
NORTH HALF, SOUTHWESTERN NEWFOUNDLAND

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Geological boundary (defined, approximate, assumed) ....

High angle fault (defined, approximate, assumed; with direction of dip and downthrown side) .....

Ordovician tectonic boundary beneath or around the Humber Arm Allochthon (defined, approximate, assumed) .....

Ordovician thrust fault and tectonic boundary beneath or around structural slices within the Humber Arm Allochthon (defined, approximate) .....

Devonian thrust fault (defined, approximate) .....

Tear fault and sense of movement (associated with Devonian thrust) .....

Bedding, tops known (inclined, vertical, overturned, horizontal) / / / / +

Bedding, tops unknown, (inclined, vertical) .....

Cleavage or schistosity (inclined, vertical, dip unknown) .....

Layering or primary banding in plutonic rocks (inclined, vertical) .....

Geosynclinal in Grenvillian rocks, secondary foliation in plutonic rocks (inclined, vertical, dip unknown) .....

Attitude of mafic dikes (inclined, vertical) .....

### AUTOCHTHONOUS CARBONATE AND CLASTIC ROCKS

Middle Ordovician (Llandvirnian to Caradocian)

- 17 Mainland Sandstone; grey to green micaceous sandstone; 17a, Cow Rocks Member, crossbedded; grey to pink quartz sandstone and grey limestone
- Middle Ordovician (Llandvirnian)  
Table Head Group (15-16)
- 16 Cape Cormorant Formation: coarse limestone breccia and conglomerate overlain by grey to black calcareous shales with limestone breccia units thinner and finer upwards; mainly black graphitic pyritic shale and slate in east.
- 15 Table Point, Table Cove and Black Cove Formations: thick-bedded grey to bluish grey limestone, bioturbated, rhytidite limestone, minor dolomite, grey to black shale, limestone breccia, and conglomerate
- Middle Cambrian to Lower Ordovician
- 14 St. George Group (Lower Ordovician): grey to buff and pink medium to thick bedded, dense to rhytidite limestone and dolomite, stromatolitic limestone, limestone breccia, red and green shale and minor chert. March Point and Petit Jardin Formations (Middle and Upper Cambrian): thin to medium and thick bedded grey limestone, shale, argillaceous dolomite, grey to buff, flat-pebble conglomerate, nodular to sandy and oolithic limestone; 14a, basal unit of grey limestone with thin shale units; 14b, highly deformed and recrystallized limestone.
- Lower Cambrian
- 13 Degras Formation: thick bedded white to grey and pink crossbedded sandstone and quartzite with conspicuous trace fossils (Cerophyidae).
- 12 Kippens Formation: grey shale with thin limestone, and nodular limestone beds, grey sandstone and quartzite; red fossiliferous shaly limestone and a local thin arkosic unit at base.

### GRENVILLIAN BASEMENT ROCKS (autochthonous)

- Helikian or Older  
Indian Head Complex
- 4 Massive to foliated pink granite, quartz feldspar gneiss, pink granitic gneiss with magnetite-rich lenses and local pegmatite.
- 3 Light to dark grey foliated biotite hornblende plagioclase gneiss and associated pink feldspar gneiss, foliated dioritic and gabbroic gneiss, minor quartz feldspar gneiss and magnetite-bearing mafic gneiss.
- 2 Layered gabbro and anorthositic gabbro, gradational with and related to anorthositic rocks (1).
- 1 Coarse grained massive to mildly foliated white to bluish grey anorthosite and gabbroic anorthosite, locally cut by mafic dikes.

Late fracture cleavage in sedimentary rocks (inclined, vertical) ....

Axis of syncline with plunge .....

Axis of anticline with plunge .....

Axes of minor folds with direction of plunge (inclined, horizontal) .....

Direction of tectonic transport (slickensides) .....

Direction of sedimentary transport .....

Glacial striae, direction of ice movement known .....

Fossil locality, new or in sparsely fossiliferous rocks .....

Private woods road .....

Mineral occurrence .....

Commodities: Asb-asbestos; Ba-barium; Be-beryllium; Br-brick shale; Btm-Petroleum; Col-coal; Cr-chromite; Cu-copper; Fe-iron; Gyp-gypsum; La-lanthanide; Mn-manganese; Mrl-marl; Ni-nickel; Pb-lead; Pec-petcite; REE-rare earth elements; Sr-strontium; Stn-stone; Zn-zinc.

Geology of Port au Port Peninsula modified from D.M. Besaw; geology of Fox Island River area after S. Schillereff; geology of Ledges Hills after J.A. Karson; geology of Blow-Me-Down area after J.A. Karson; geology of Grand Lake and Serpentine River Valley after S.C. Godfrey; geology of area between Bottom Brook and Grand Lake after Y. Martineau, and geology of area to the northeast of Grand Lake after D. Kennedy. Regional geological synthesis and local geological mapping, compilation and synthesis by Harold Williams, 1978-1980.

### COVER ROCKS ON ACADIAN DEFORMED ZONE

#### Carboniferous

##### Codroy and Barachois Groups

- 43 Polymictic conglomerate, grey to brown and red plant-bearing sandstone, fossiliferous limestone and gypsum.

#### NEOAUTOCHTHONOUS ROCKS (locally upon Taconic Deformed Zone)

##### Upper Silurian to Lower Devonian

##### Clam Bank Group

- 42 Crossbedded red sandstone and pebble conglomerate, grey sandstone and fossiliferous lime shale, central part of Section

##### Middle Ordovician (Caradocian)

##### Long Point Group (40-41)

- 41 Winterhouse Formation and Lourdes Limestone (upper part): thin bedded lime sandstone, limestone and shale; local thinolistostromal units.

- 40 Lourdes Limestone (lower part): thin bedded fossiliferous limestone with local reefs, sandy limestone and crossbedded sandstone at base.

### INTRUSIVE ROCKS

Devonian (?)

- 19 Hare Hill Granite (19a), Goose Hill Granite (19b), Taiks Pond Syenite (19c): medium grained massive pink granite and syenite.
- Southwest Brook Intrusive Suite
- 18 Medium to coarse grained, massive to rhythmically layered gabbro, norite, diorite, pyroxenite and related rocks, minor granitic rocks

### METACARBONATE ROCKS (autochthonous)

- Lower Ordovician or Older  
Grand Lake Brook Group
- 11 Thin bedded phyllite and grey to buff weathering crystalline limestone and calcareous schist, minor carbonate conglomerate and quartz mica schist.

### METACLASTIC ROCKS (parautochthonous)

#### Late Precambrian to Early Paleozoic

##### Bottom Brook Group (9-10)

- 10 Garnet hornblende muscovite schist, garnet biotite muscovite schist, calcareous pelitic schist, marble, quartz albite mica schist and pyroxenite schist.
- 9 Muscovite albite schist localized along west side of Cabot Fault.

### GRENVILLIAN BASEMENT ROCKS (parautochthonous)

#### Helikian or Older

##### Long Range Complex

- 8 Grey to pink marble and white quartzite (possibly Paleozoic)
- 7 Pink biotite quartz feldspar gneiss, hornblende plagioclase gneiss and associated granitic gneiss.
- 6 Light to dark grey well foliated biotite hornblende plagioclase gneiss and associated pink quartz feldspar gneiss.
- 5 Coarse grained massive to well foliated grey to bluish grey and buff anorthositic and gabbroic anorthosite, increasing deformation and metamorphism from west to east. Locally cut by mafic dikes, now amphibolite.

### HUMBER ARM ALLOCHTHON

#### Higher Structural Slices of Igneous and Metamorphic Rocks

- Upper Cambrian to Lower Ordovician  
Little Port Complex (25-27)
- 27 Gabbro with numerous mafic dikes and trondjemite intrusions; 27a, breciated and altered mafic dikes, includes mafic volcanics at Shag Island.
- Southwest Brook Intrusive Suite
- 26 Serpentinite melange with asbestos bearing serpentinite, rodilite screens and local sedimentary and volcanic blocks
- 25 Massive to foliated gabbro, hornblende gabbro, metagabbro and amphibolitic mafic dikes, 25a, serpentinized mafic to ultramafic rocks.

- 30 Quartz feldspar gneiss with layers of amphibolite and mafic gneiss
- 29 Banded to intensely foliated mafic gneiss and amphibolite, deformed mafic dikes foliated to mylonitic harzburgite, wehrlite and pyroxenite. Gradational with gabbros (25) of Little Port Complex.

- 28 Mafic granulite and migmatite with anorthosite and pyroxenite veins.

#### Intermediate Structural Slices of Mafic Volcanic Rocks

##### Lower Ordovician or Older Fox Island Group

- 24 Purple to red and green pillow lava, volcanic breccia and tuff. Limestone fills pillow interstices and occurs as lenses and interbeds among the volcanic rocks.

#### Lower Structural Slices of Sedimentary Rocks (Humber Arm Supergroup 20-23)

- Lower Ordovician  
Blow Me Down Brook Formation: greywacke and arkosic sandstone, pebble conglomerate, dark grey and red argillite, minor quartz sandstone.
- Middle Cambrian to Lower Ordovician  
Cooks Brook Formation: thin bedded dark grey shale and light grey platy limestone with prominent thick limestone breccia units; 21a, Middle Arm Point Formation: thin bedded black and green shale with minor limestone.
- Lower to Middle Cambrian  
Irishtown Formation: dark grey to black shale with conspicuous thick bedded units of white quartzite and quartz pebble conglomerate.
- Lower Ordovician and Older  
23 Dark grey to black shale, common chaotic (west) with outcrop blocks and slices of Humber Arm Supergroup sedimentary rocks (20, 21, 22), volcanic rocks (24) and plutonic (34, 37, 39) and metamorphic (32) rocks. May include autochthonous rocks (16) in east.