Geological Survey of Canada

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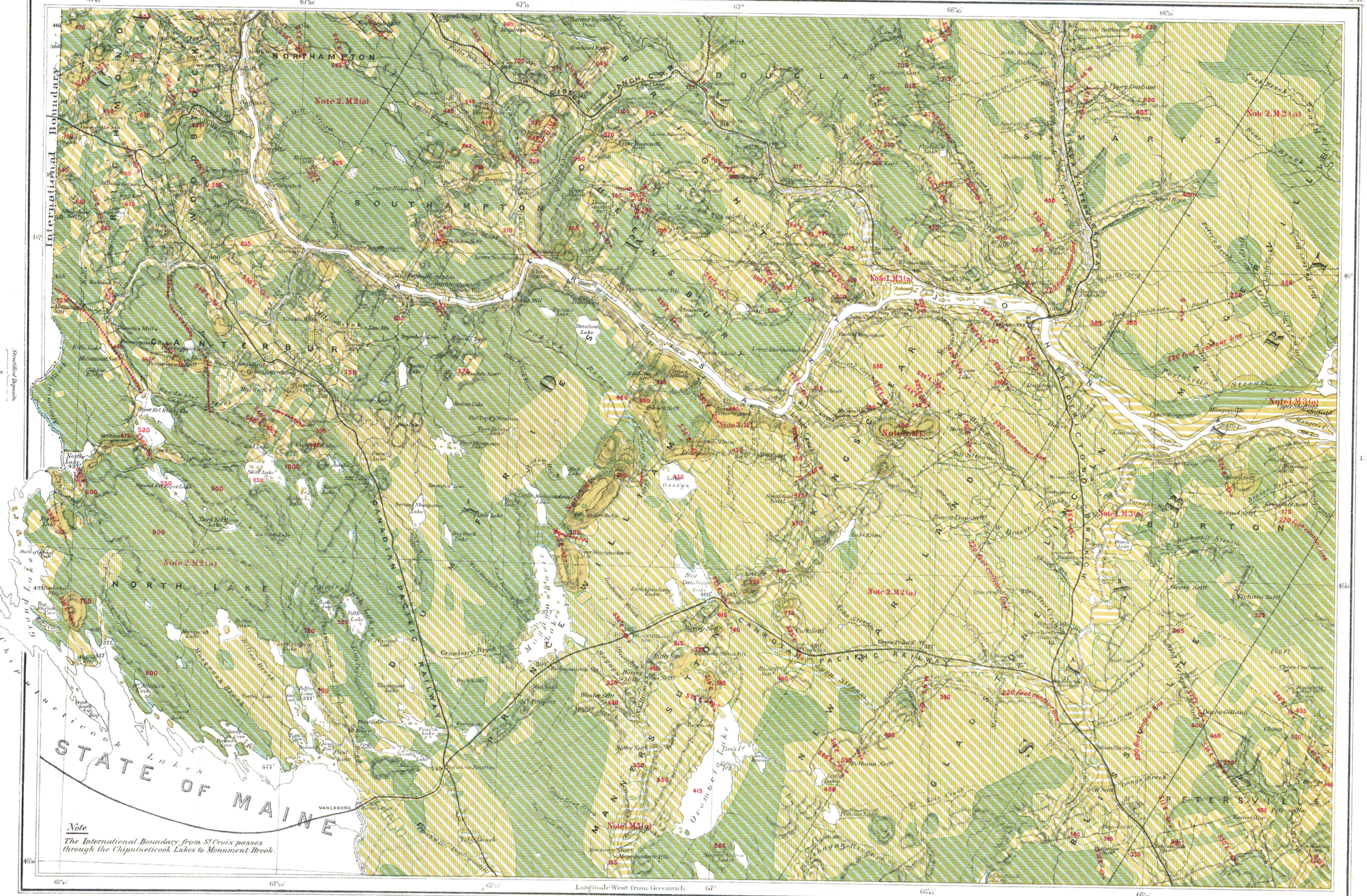
1900

N° 1. RLETON — 2. S.W. — N.W.



Explanation of Colours and Signs

Recent Deposits

M 3 (a) *Fresh Water*

Pleistocene

M 2 (a) *Even Surface*

M 2 (a) *Rolling Surface*

Non-fossiliferous inland deposits

Stratified Deposits

M 1. *Boulder Clay*

Glacial striæ

Kames

Forest covered Areas

Old growth

Recent growth

Note: *Heights in feet above mean tide level from Railway profiles thus 192' Barometrically ascertained* 460'

Note

The International Boundary from St Croix passes through the Chiputneticook Lakes to Monument Brook.

Compiled and drawn by Wallace Broad, assisted by Wm McInnes, from plans made by the Crown Lands Department, N.B. and the Geological Survey. Hill features and Railway lines added by R. Chalmers and W. J. Wilson

1. S.W.

SURFACE GEOLOGY

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK

Fredericton Sheet

Nat. Scale: $\frac{1}{253,440}$

Scale: 4 miles to 1 inch

0 5 10 15 Miles

The Canada Eng. & Litho. Co. Ltd. Montreal

Accompanying Part M Vol. XIII (N.S.) Geologically surveyed by R. Chalmers

NOTE 1. M 3 (a)

The areas occupied by formations of this class occur chiefly in the counties of Sunbury and York. River-flats of considerable extent skirt the St. John westward from the limits included in the sheet and follow the Oromocto, Nashwaak and Keswick rivers. In the valley of the Magaguadavic similar deposits are found at Brockaway and Nutter settlements, also along the stream connecting the two Magaguadavic lakes, etc. These flats form some of the best agricultural lands of the province.

Peat bogs occur in the Pokiok river valley and along the route of the Canadian Pacific railway between Canterbury station and the southern border of the sheet. Several small bogs were noted at the south end of Magaguadavic Lake, and others near the source of the Mactaquac Stream.

NOTE 2. M 2 (a)

The largest portion of the surface deposits of the Fredericton sheet is assigned to this division. Although a part of the area included in the sheet along the valleys of the St. John and its affluents, the Oromocto, Keswick and Nashwaak, lies below the 220-foot contour line, which represents the extreme height of the marine deposits along the coast of the Bay of Fundy, nevertheless, it has been placed in the class of inland deposits, as no fossils have been found in any of the beds composing it in the interior. The 220-foot contour line is, however, laid down on the sheet, and the elevations given show the height and extent of the country above it.

1. N.E. There is a good deal of difference in the character of the deposits of this group, but this is probably in a large measure due to the difference in the rock-formations beneath. In the sandstone or Carboniferous area sandy and silty beds prevail; in the Silurian they are of a more clayey consistency, while upon the granite belts the soil is coarse, often gravelly, and intermixed with numerous boulders of various dimensions up to ten feet in diameter.

Excellent farming land exists in several parts of the area, which is described in the report accompanying these sheets, and settlements are numerous and many of them large and thriving.

NOTE 3. M 1.

The boulder-clay very seldom comes to the surface except on the higher grounds, but the whole area of this sheet seems to have been glaciated. The general trend of the ice movement was southward, diverging in a few places to the east, in others to the west. A distribution of boulders carried southward is traceable everywhere, but more particularly in the vicinity of the granite areas. The boulder-clay in some localities forms good soil, though usually damp and clayey, and not infrequently stony.

The barometric altitudes are based on those of the railways, and a few on the level of the St. John River below Fredericton. The glacial striæ are all referred to the true meridian.