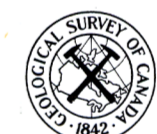


**LEGEND**

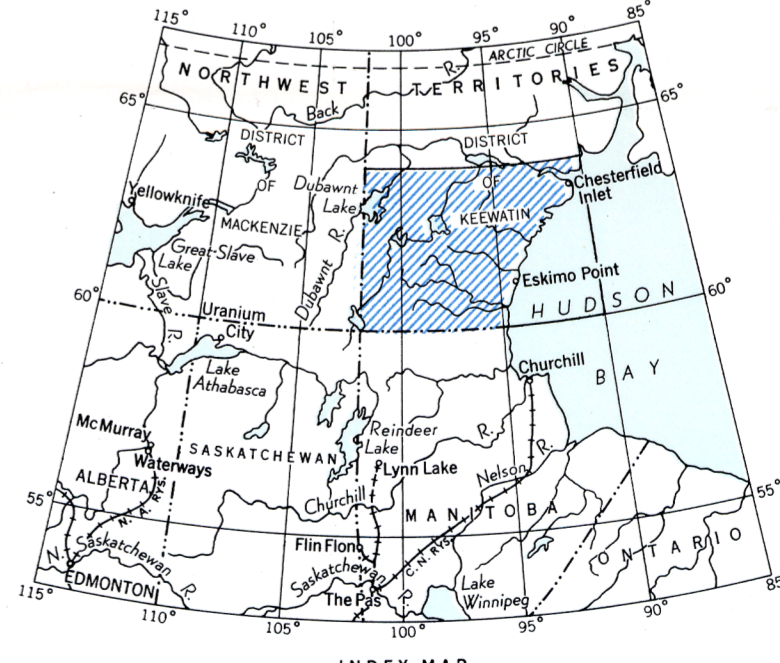
<p>Glacial striations and grooves, accompanied by miniature crag-and-tail forms, stoss slopes etc. ....</p> <p>Glacial striations and grooves. Where intersecting striations have numbers, 1 is the oldest .....</p> <p>Crag-and-tail hills .....</p> <p>Drumlins and drumlinoid ridges .....</p> <p>Esker system (esker ridge and associated features) .....</p> <p>Mainly stream deposits (outwash and alluvium) .....</p> <p>Ribbed minor moraines; straight-ridged minor moraines .....</p> <p>Abandoned channel .....</p> <p>Limit of marine submergence (defined, approximate, assumed) .....</p> <p>Lower marine strandline .....</p> <p>Marine shells .....</p> <p>Principal beach ridges and wave cut cliffs (trend indicated, not indicated) .....</p> <p>Height in feet above mean sea-level .....</p>	<p>Geology by Hulbert A. Lee</p> <p>To accompany Bulletin 51 by H. A. Lee</p> <p>Field measurements by C. S. Lord, G. M. Wright, H. A. Quinn, K. E. Eade, and H. A. Lee, 1952.</p> <p>(Airphoto interpretation map controlled by numerous ground observations)</p> <p>Air photographs covering this map area may be obtained through the National Air Photographic Library, Topographical Survey, Ottawa, Ontario.</p> <p>Cartography by the Geological Survey of Canada, 1959</p>
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**GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA**  
 DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND TECHNICAL SURVEYS

**Figure 7.**  
 Surficial Geology of Southern District of Keewatin, Northwest Territories

Scale of Miles

16      0      16      32      48

  
 INDEX MAP

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Figure 7.