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d gray granite,
e abruptly from

the water to the height of 1500 feet. At Detention Har-
bour the granite hills terminate abruptly, or recede from
the coast, giving place to less elevated strata of gneiss, in
which beds of red granite are enclosed. A vein of galena
was observed running through the gneiss for two hun-
dred yards at the spot named in consequence Galena
Point.* A mass of indurated iron-shot slaty clay occurs
on the western point of Moore's Bay, and the promontory
which forms the eastern side of that bay is composed of
trap rocks and claystone porphyry, whose mural precipi-
ces constitute the sides of narrow valleys, opening at either
end towards the sea. An iron-shot clinkstone porphyry,
with a columnar aspect, prevails from Moore's Bay to the
entrance of Arctic Sound. The eastern shore of that
sound is covered with grass, and scarcely exhibits any
naked rock; but the clinkstone porphyry reappears on
Banks' Peninsula, along with an earthy-looking green-
stone, and forms as usual parallel ranges of mural precipice.
On Barry's Island the trap rocks form cliffs from 50 to 160
feet high, superimposed on thick beds of indurated clay
or marl. A red amygdaloidal rock, containing beautiful
pebbles of carnelian, chalcedony, and embedded jaspers,
was observed on the north side of the island.

Trap rocks, for the most part greenstone, and sand-
stone of the new red formation, characterize Sir James
Gordon's Bay; but to the north of Fowler's Bay the
gneiss reappears, with beds of granite and hornblende
gneiss. Hexagonal crystals of hornblende, above a foot
long, were observed embedded in the gneiss near Point
Evritt, and the islands in the offing consisted as usual of
flötz trap or porphyry. Cape Croker is composed of red
sandstone, of which the debris forms a shelving and ut-
terly barren shore. Grayish-white sandstone, associated
with or passing into slaty clay, was visible on the north-
ern shore of Melville Sound, wherever the barren clayey
soil was washed away. Cliffs of greenstone, or of clay-
stone porphyry, superimposed on the flat strata, present-
ed the appearance of islands, when seen from the opposite
coast, as our exploring party entered the sound, and had
the low connecting land been then visible, a tedious and
unnecessary circumnavigation of the sound itself would
have been saved. The coast exhibited the same appear-

* Appendix to Franklin's First Journey, p. 531.