U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
CHARLES D. WALCOTT, DIRECTOR

COLUMNAR SECTION

WEST VIRGINIA–VIRGINIA
FRANKLIN SHEET

GENERALIZED SECTION FOR THE FRANKLIN SHEET.

SCALE: 1000 FEET = 1 INCH.

Period.	Formation Name.	Symbol.	Columnar Section.	Thickness in Feet.	Character of Rocks.	Character of Topography and Soils.
Carboniferous	Blackwater formation.	Cbw		400	Conglomerate, sandstone, and shale with thin impure coal in very irregular beds.	Steep mountain crests and wide, bare, rocky plains.
	Canaan formation.	Ccn		1200–1800	Red shales with brown sandstones. Thin limestone.	Steep, smooth mountain and hill slopes. Thin soil, in greater part not very fertile.
	Greenbrier limestone.	Cgr		325–410	Limestone and red shale.	Mountain slopes. Rich soil.
	Pocono sandstone.	Cpo		85–700	Coarse, hard sandstone, in part conglomeratic, and softer sandstone with thin coal seams.	High, rocky ridges, knobs, and terraces. Thin, sandy, barren soil.
Devonian	Hampshire formation.	Dh		1600–2200	Sandstones and shales, mainly of red color.	Steep mountain slopes. Thin, sandy soils. In Rockingham County many of the ridges have thin, moderately fertile soil, suitable for pasture.
	Jennings formation.	Dj		2100–3800	Gray and buff sandstones and olive and gray shale.	Mountain slopes. Thin, sandy, barren soil.
	Romney shale	Dr		1000–1300	Shale, black and fissile below, lighter-colored and more sandy above. Thin bed of limestone.	Wide valleys and low, rounded ridges. Thin soil, usually clayey. The valleys generally contain alluvial deposits of greater or less width.
	Monterey sandstone.	SDm		200–300	Calcareous sandstone, weathering to dirty-buff, porous sandstone.	Knobs and ridges. Bare surfaces or thin, sandy and cherty soil.
Silurian	Lewistown limestone.	Sl		700–1250	Cherty limestone. Massive limestone. Flaggy limestone. Thin-bedded, impure limestone and calcareous shale.	Knobby ridges and elevated valleys. Thin, rich soil. Fertile slopes on the sides of ridges.
	Rockwood formation.	Sr		65–550	Gray sandstone. Shale with thin sandstone and limestone beds and iron ore.	Slopes and rounded hills. Thin, moderately fertile soil.
	Cacapon sandstone.	Scn		200–350	Red sandstone, mainly flaggy.	Rocky slopes. Thin, sandy soil.
	Tuscarora quartzite.	Stc		250–450	White and gray quartzite.	Rocky mountain-summits. Mainly bare surfaces.
	Juniata formation.	Sj		685–1125	Brownish-red sandstones and red shales.	Steep slopes. Thin, sandy, barren soil.
	Martinsburg shale.	Smb		1100–1500	Gray shale with sandy beds near the top.	Slopes and high rounded hills. Thin, moderately fertile soil.
	Shenandoah limestone.	Ss		1300+	Light-gray fossiliferous limestone. Darker-gray limestone.	Undulating slopes. Fertile clay-soil.

NAMES OF FORMATIONS.

A TABULAR STATEMENT OF NAMES APPLIED BY VARIOUS AUTHORS TO THE STRATA OF THE FRANKLIN DISTRICT. THE IMPLIED CORRELATIONS WITH OTHER STRATIGRAPHIC AREAS ARE NOT NECESSARILY ACCEPTED.

Period.	Names and Symbols used in this Folio.		Names used by Various Authors.	H. D. Rogers: First Report of Pennsylvania, 1836; and W. B. Rogers: The Virginias, 1838, and later.	H. D. Rogers: Final Report of Pennsylvania, 1858.
Carboniferous	Blackwater formation.	Cbw	Pottsville conglomerate.	XII.	Seral.
	Canaan formation.	Ccn	Mauch Chunk shales.	XI.	Umbral.
	Greenbrier limestone.	Cgr	Greenbrier limestone.		
	Pocono sandstone.	Cpo	Montgomery grits. Pocono sandstone.	X.	Vespertine.
Devonian	Hampshire formation.	Dh	Catskill.	IX.	Ponent.
	Jennings formation.	Dj	Chemung.	VIII.	Vergent.
	Romney shale.	Dr	Hamilton.		Cadent.
	Monterey sandstone.	SDm	Oriskany.	VII.	Meridian.
Silurian	Lewistown limestone.	Sl	Lower Helderberg.	VI.	Premeridian.
			Salina.		
			Niagara.		
	Rockwood formation.	Sr	Clinton.	V.	Surgent.
	Cacapon sandstone.	Scn			
	Tuscarora quartzite.	Stc	Medina.	IV.	Levant.
	Juniata formation.	Sj			
	Martinsburg shale.	Smb	Hudson River.	III.	Matinal.
	Shenandoah limestone.	Ss	Trenton.	II.	Auroral.
			Chazy.		
			Calciferous.		

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