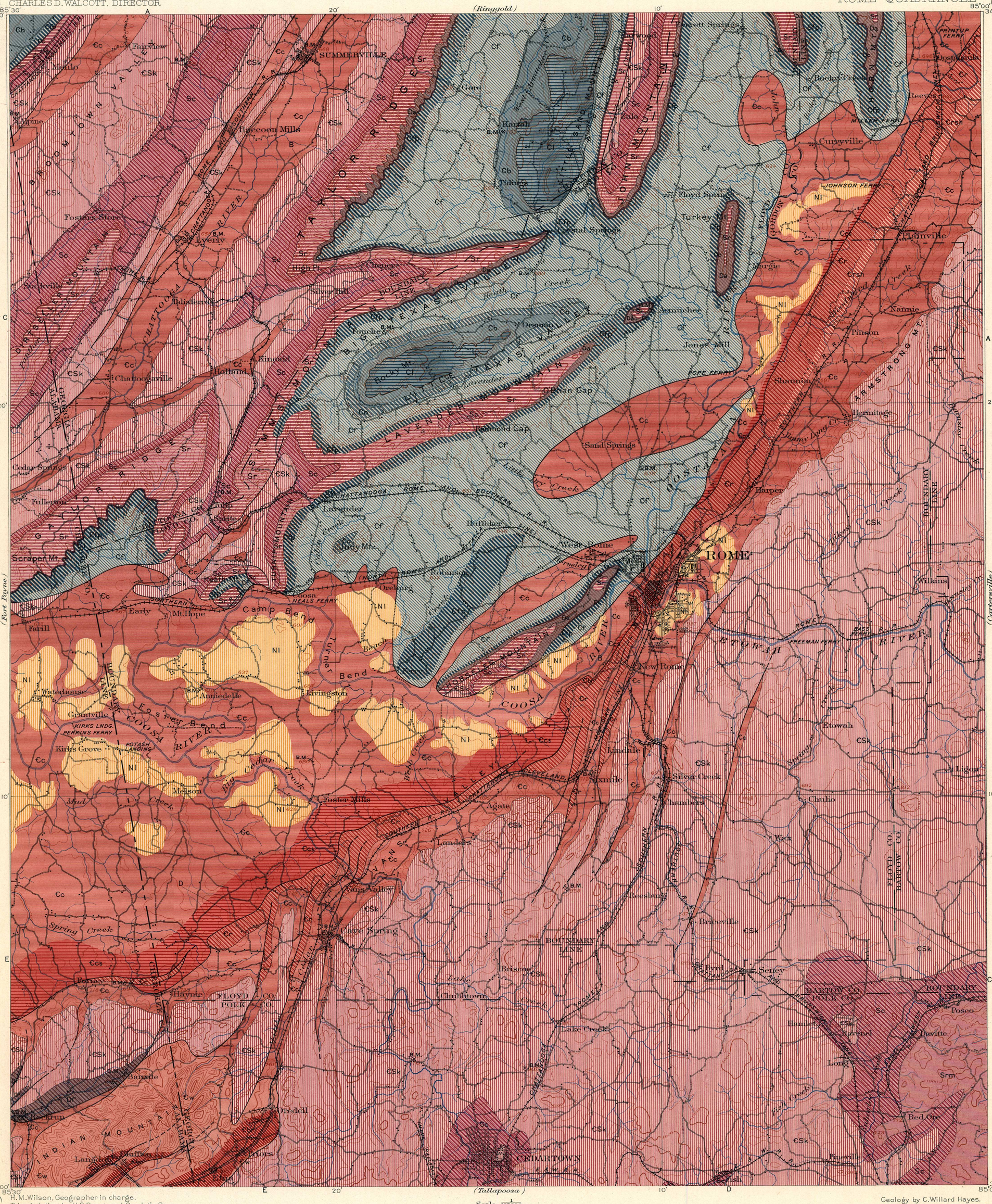
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
CHARLES D. WALCOTT, DIRECTOR

HISTORICAL GEOLOGY SHEET

GEORGIA–ALABAMA
ROME QUADRANGLE



H. M. Wilson, Geographer in charge.
Triangulation by U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.
Topography by M. Hackett and A. M. Walker.
Surveyed in 1895-96 and 1898.

Geology by C. Willard Hayes.
Assisted by Marius R. Campbell, Alfred H. Brooks, and C. C. Babb.
Surveyed in 1890, 93, and 96.

LEGEND

SEDIMENTARY ROCKS

(Areas of Sedimentary rocks are shown by patterns of parallel lines.)

NEOCENE?

- **Nl** — Lafayette? formation *(unconsolidated silt and gravel.)*

CARBONIFEROUS

- **Cl** — Lookout sandstone *(conglomerate, sandstone, and sandy shale with thin coal beds.)*
- **Cb** — Bangor limestone *(blue limestone with chert nodules.)*
- **Co** — Oxmoor sandstone *(white and brown sandstone and conglomerate.)*
- **Cf** — Floyd shale *(carbonaceous shale and thin beds of limestone.)*
- **Cfp** — Fort Payne chert *(cherty limestone and bedded chert.)*

DEVONIAN

- **Dc** — Chattanooga shale *(black carbonaceous shale.)*
- **Df** — Frog Mountain sandstone *(coarse ferruginous sandstone and sandy shale.)*
- **Da** — Armuchee chert *(rusty sandy chert.)*

SILURIAN

- **Sr** — Rockwood formation *(white, brown, and purple sandstone and shale with beds of red hematite iron ore.)*
- **Srm** — Rockmart slate *(shale, slate, and coarse limestone conglomerate.)*
- **Sc** — Chickamauga limestone *(blue flaggy limestone with some chert conglomerate.)*

CAMBRIAN

- **Ꞓsk** — Knox dolomite *(massive gray limestone containing chert nodules.)*
- **Ꞓcs** — Siliceous layers in Conasauga formation *(greenish siliceous shale and micaceous sandstone.)*
- **Ꞓc** — Conasauga formation *(olive clay shale.)*
- **Ꞓrsh** — Shale in Rome formation *(variegated shale at the top of the formation.)*
- **Ꞓr** — Rome formation *(variegated sandstone and sandy shale.)*
- **Ꞓbr** — Beaver limestone *(blue siliceous limestone.)*
- **Ꞓw** — Weisner quartzite *(quartzite, coarse conglomerate, and micaceous shale.)*

Faults

Concealed faults *(continuation of known faults beneath Neocene gravels.)*

Sections