

LEGEND

SEDIMENTARY ROCKS

(Areas of subequivalent deposits are shown by patterns of parallel lines)

Den

Onondaga limestone

(light gray, thin-bedded nonmagnesian limestone)

UNCONFORMITY

Sch

Cobleskill dolomite

(massive, dark, highly magnesian limestone or dolomite)

Sa

Salina formation with Bertie limestone member

(gray magnesian shale with thin beds of dolomite and green, Bertie limestone member; Sh at the top, contains beds of natural cement rock)

SI

Lockport dolomite

(gray to chocolate-colored weathered dolomite with thin crystalline magnesian limestone member near base)

Sc

Clinton formation with Rochester shale member

(light gray, granular, nonmagnesian limestone, dolomite, and olive shale; Rochester shale member at the top, olive to bluish argillaceous shale with thin blue limestone)

Sa

Albion sandstone

(alternating red and gray sandstone and shale with thick coarse white sandstone at base and hard gray sandstone at top)

Sq

Queenston shale

(bright red argillaceous shale with thin bands of green shale)

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
GEORGE OTIS SMITH, DIRECTOR

AREAL GEOLOGY

NEW YORK
NIAGARA QUADRANGLE

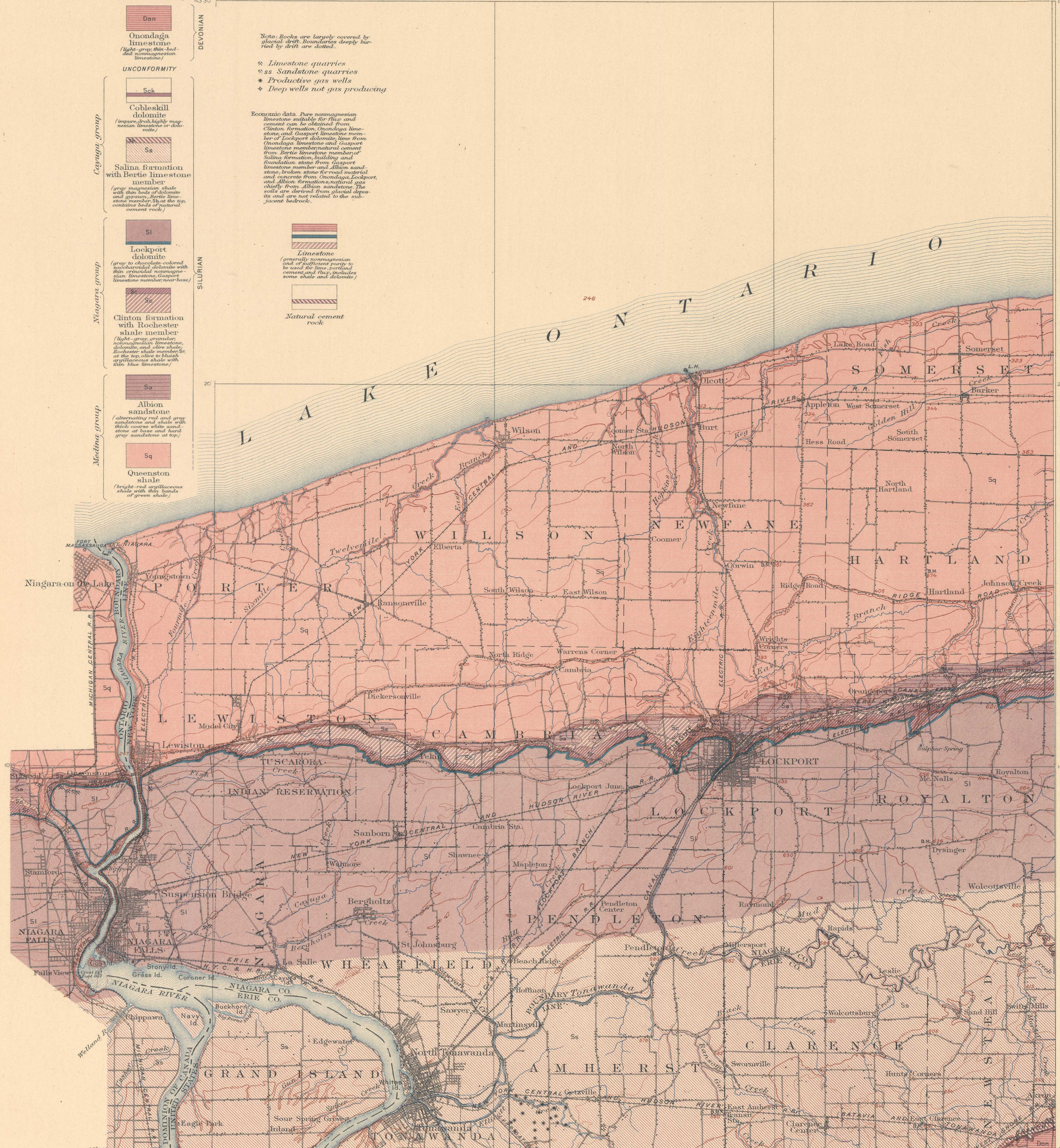
Note: Rocks are largely covered by glacial drift. Boundaries deeply buried by drift are dotted.

* Limestone quarries
** Sandstone quarries
* Productive gas wells
* Deep wells not gas producing

Economic data: Pure nonmagnesian limestone suitable for flux and cement can be obtained from Clinton formation, Onondaga limestone and Lockport dolomite, lime from Onondaga limestone and Gasport limestone member, natural cement from Bertie limestone member, Salina formation, building and foundation stone from Gasport limestone member and Albion sandstone, broken stone for road material and concrete from Onondaga, Lockport, and Albion formations, natural gas chiefly from Albion sandstone. The soils are derived from glacial deposits and are not related to the adjacent bedrock.

Limestone (generally nonmagnesian and of sufficient purity to be used for lime, Portland cement and flux; includes some shale and dolomite)

Natural cement rock



H.M. Wilson, Geographer in charge.
Triangulation by U.S. Lake Survey.
Topography by U.S. Lake Survey, Frank Sutton, E.B. Clark, and J.H. Wheat.
Surveyed 1893 and 1896 in cooperation with the state of New York.

Scale 1:25,000
Miles
Kilometers
Contour interval 20 feet.
Datum is mean sea level.
Edition of July 1913.

Geology by E.M. Kindle and G.K. Gilbert.
Surveyed in 1897, 98, and 1909.