

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

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NEW JERSEY
RARITAN QUADRANGLE

LEGEND

LEGEND

METAMORPHIC ROCKS OF UNKNOWN ORIGIN

(Areas of metamorphic rocks of unknown origin are shown by hachures)

pgn

Bohac gneiss

(dark gneiss composed of pyroxene, hornblende, oligoclase and magnetite partly igneous in origin)

gso

Graphite schist

(including garnetiferous graphite schist and mica-graphite schist)

fnk

Formation not known

(deeply covered by drift)

Note: In areas deeply covered by drift the patterns are subdued by an overprinted color and the boundaries are dotted. The Quaternary deposits are represented on the surficial geology map.

Faults

Concealed faults
(covered by younger deposits)

Known mineral deposits

Magnetite deposits

(indicated by dots of abnormal high magnetic attraction)

* **Mines and quarries**
(magnetite unless otherwise indicated)

* **Peat, clay, sand, and gravel pits**

Mine names represented on the map by numbers are printed on the back of this sheet.

Note: Limestone suitable for flux, lime, and cement manufacture is obtainable from Franklin and Jacksonburg limestones; Kittatinny limestone, also, is banded for lime; graphite in commercial quantities may be obtained from the graphite schist, probably workable ores of copper occur in the Newark group; desirable building stone is obtained from the Loos and Byram gneisses.

SEDIMENTARY ROCKS

(Areas of sedimentary deposits are shown by patterns of parallel lines; metamorphic rocks are indicated by hachures combined with the line patterns.)

Rb

Brunswick shale

(soft red shale with few beds of sandstone)

Rt

Lockatong formation

(dark argillite and fine-grained silty sandstone)

Rs

Stockton formation

(gray sandstone, argillite, and red shale)

Rc

Conglomerates in the Brunswick, Lockatong, and Stockton formations

UNCONFORMITY

Dc

Cornwall ("Pagan") shale

(black shale, shale, and slate)

Dk

Kanouse sandstone

(light-colored sandstone, or quartzite)

Sd

Decker limestone

(dark gray impure limestone)

Sl

Longwood shale

(red shale)

Sgn

Green Pond conglomerate

(conglomerate and quartzite)

UNCONFORMITY

Om

Martinsburg shale

(shale, slate, and sandstone)

Oj

Jacksonburg limestone

(dark blue or black massive and silty limestone, with conglomerate at base)

UNCONFORMITY

Cok

Kittatinny limestone

(blue limestone, often magnesian, with occasional cherty layers)

Ch

Harlyston quartzite

(crystalline, brownish quartzite, in part foliated)

UNCONFORMITY

fi

Franklin limestone

(white and mottled marble, containing pyroxene, chondrodite, and plagioclase; in places includes silty rocks resembling shelled volcanics)

IGNEOUS ROCKS

(Areas of igneous rocks are shown by patterns of triangles and rhombs)

Rdb

Diabase

(shale and basaltic dikes common in the Newark group)

Rw

Watchung basalt

(dark basaltic lava flows interbedded in the Brunswick shale)

bgn

Byram gneiss

(gray granitic gneiss, composed of quartz, microcline, pyroxene, and hornblende with a little pyroxene and biotite)

lgn

Loose gneiss

(white granitic gneiss, composed of quartz, microcline, pyroxene, and biotite)

Legend is continued on the left margin.



Scale 1:25,000
Miles
Kilometers

Contour interval 20 feet.
Datum is mean sea level.
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Pre-Cambrian geology by W.S. Bayley.
Paleozoic geology by H.B. Kimmel and Stuart Waller.
Triassic geology by H.B. Kimmel.
Surveyed in 1895 to 1909.
Magnetic data by Thomas A. Edison.

Revised in 1903 under the direction of H.M. Wilson, Geographer,
and Hersey Munroe, Topographer in charge, by Robert Coe,
J.M. Whiman, Jr., J.J. Gayetty, A.T. Fowler,
B.B. Alexander, Ira M. Flocker, and J.P. Gardner.

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