

EXPLANATION

SEDIMENTARY ROCKS

Areas of subaqueous deposits are shown by patterns of parallel lines, subaerial deposits by patterns of dots and circles

**Qt**  
Talbot formation  
(loam, sand, and gravel, with clay lenses and ice-borne boulders; forms terraces and lowlands from 0 to 25 feet above sea level.)

**Qw**  
Wisconsin formation  
(loam, sand, and gravel, with ice-borne boulders; covers rolling terraces and divides from 50 to 100 feet above sea level.)

**Qs**  
Sunderland formation  
(loam, sand, and gravel, covers terraces and divides from 150 to 200 feet above sea level.)

**Km**  
Monmouth formation  
(red-brown to greenish-black sand with many iron concretions.)

**Kmw**  
Matawan formation  
(gray to black micaceous sandy clay carrying glauconite.)

**Kma**  
Magothy formation  
(thinly laminated alternating sand and clay with much lignite and ferruginous sand above layers.)

**Kr**  
Raritan formation  
(reddish clay sand and gravel, with some lignite.)

**Kpt**  
Patuxent formation  
(light-colored arkosic sand with clay lenses and gravel bands.)

**Kp**  
Patuxent formation  
(light-colored arkosic sand with clay lenses and gravel bands.)

**pt**  
Pegmatite dikes  
(coarsely crystalline quartz-potash-mica rock.)

**gb**  
Gabbro  
(quartz gabbro, gabbro, pyroxenite gabbro, hornblende gabbro, olivine gabbro.)

**ls**  
Limestone  
(crystalline white limestone interbedded in the Baltimore gneiss.)

**bgn**  
Baltimore gneiss  
(banded quartz-feldspar-biotite rock.)

**Economic and Structure Data**

Quarries and mines  
Some limestone and basalt. Iron mines and some quarries are at present abandoned.

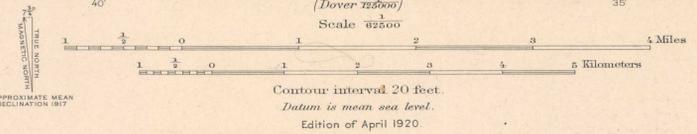
Gravel, sand, clay, and marl pits.

Economic note: Building stone, road metal, and ballast can be obtained from gabbros and Baltimore gneiss; limestone for lime from the pre-Cambrian limestone; quartz for glass sand, ballast, and ballast for pottery manufacture from pegmatite dikes and thin crystalline products. Iron ore has been mined from the gabbros of Iron Hill. In the coastal plain areas water may generally be obtained in shallow wells 15 to 35 feet deep; otherwise water at depths of 200 or more feet flowing wells may be expected only in areas below 20 feet altitude.

Note: Structure section along line B-B' is illustrated in the text.

Geology of Coastal Plain by B.L. Miller. Geology of the crystalline rocks by F. Bascom. Surveyed in 1900-1913.

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Control by U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, and F.T. Fitch, Delaware River by U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.  
Surveyed in 1904.



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