



**EXPLANATION**

**SEDIMENTARY ROCKS (Metamorphosed)**

(Areas of subaqueous deposits are shown by patterns of parallel lines; metamorphism is indicated by hachures combined with the line patterns)

**Gaffney marble**  
(Fine-grained to medium-grained, bluish-gray to white marble)

**Blacksburg schist**  
(Rocks of variable character, ranging from beds resembling fine graptolite to fine-grained sericite schist or phyllites)

**Kings Mountain quartzite**  
(Ck, white quartzite facies, chiefly angular interlocking grains of quartz with a few scales of mica; thin bedded; underlying Blacksburg schist; Ckx, Devonian conglomerate members, hard black-bedded quartz conglomerate altered almost to a gneiss; thin bedded; light to dark rocks)

**UNCONFORMITY**

**Battleground schist**  
(Chiefly gray, bluish, bluish-black, and spotted white and bluish sericite schist, with megacrystic schist members; thin, at top, and conglomerate bed, Abc, near base)

**UNCONFORMITY**

**Carolina gneiss**  
(Interbedded gneisses and schists, including mica gneiss and mica schist, garnet gneiss and garnet schist, syenite gneiss and syenite schist, a staurolite schist member, Rca, marble beds, and some granitoid layers)

**IGNEOUS ROCKS (In part metamorphosed)**

(Areas of igneous rocks are shown by patterns of triangles and rhombs; metamorphism is indicated by hachures)

**Diabase dikes**

**Whiteside granite**  
(Light-gray muscovite-biotite granite, little metamorphosed; intrusive into Carolina and Roan gneisses)

**Pegmatite**  
(sheets, lenses, and irregular masses cutting Carolina and Roan gneisses and Bessemer and Whiteside granites)

**Bessemer granite**  
(medium to fine-grained muscovite-biotite granite; much metamorphosed; porphyroblastic texture developed locally; intrusive into Carolina and Roan gneisses)

**Gabbro**

**Soapstone, pyroxenite, and allied basic rocks**  
(Occur chiefly in or associated with masses of Roan gneiss, but some isolated bodies appear in Carolina gneiss and Bessemer granite)

**Roan gneiss**  
(chiefly hornblende schist, hornblende gneiss, schistose diorite, and diorite; in places intercalated with layers of mica schist, mica gneiss, garnet schist, and garnet gneiss; intrusive into Carolina gneiss. Roan gneiss closely related to Bessemer granite (Fig. 1))

**Faults**

CAMBRIAN  
ALGONKIAN  
ARCHEAN  
TRIASSIC  
LATE CARBONIFEROUS  
ARCHEAN AND LATE CARBONIFEROUS  
ARCHEAN

Frank Sutton, Geographer in charge.  
Topography by W.L. Miller and L.L. Lee.  
Control by C.B. Kendall.  
Surveyed in 1907.



Contour interval 20 feet.  
Datum is mean sea level.  
Edition of June 1931

Geology by Arthur Keith and D.B. Sterrett.  
Surveyed in 1908-1912.

(Shannon)