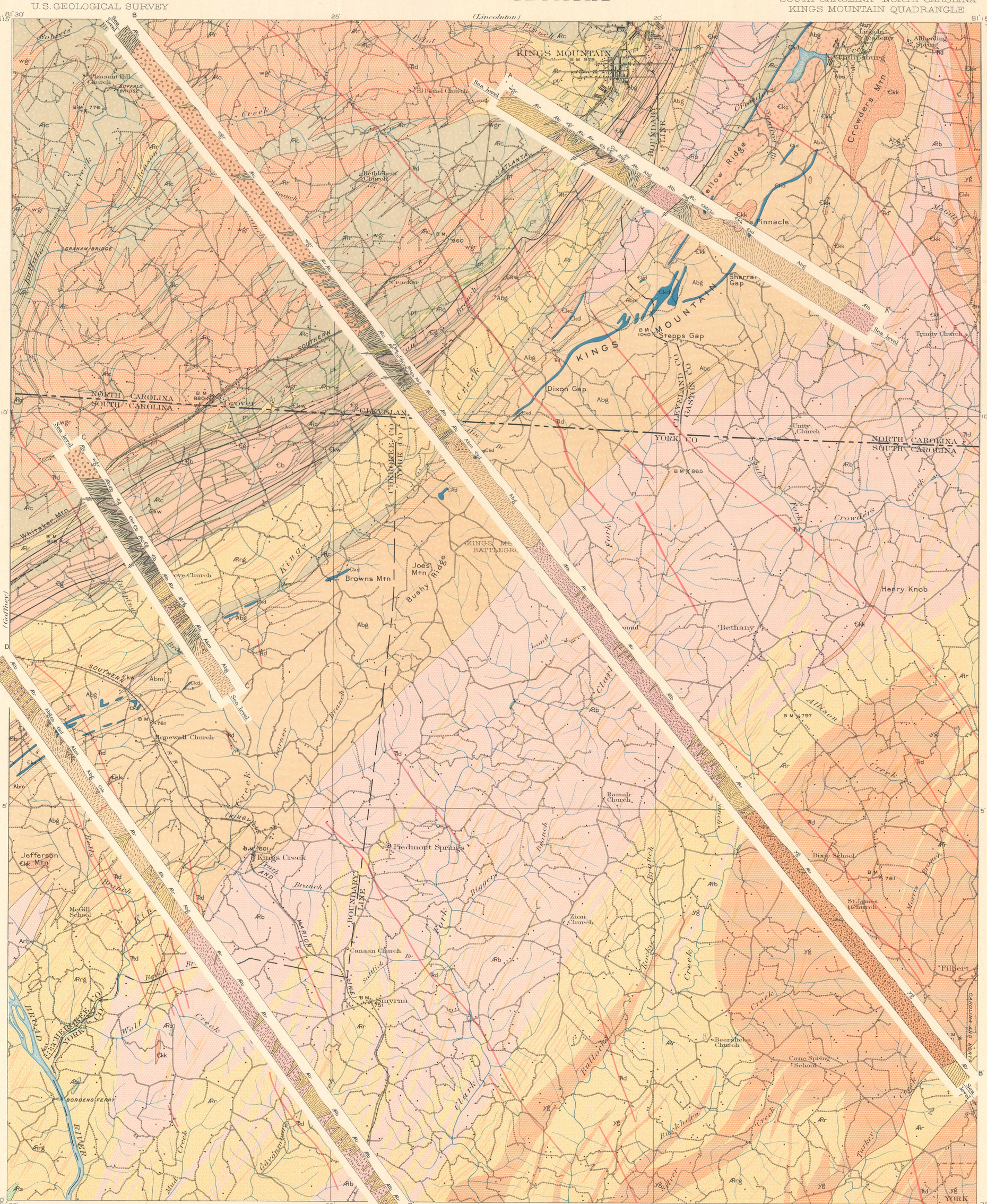
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

STRUCTURE SECTIONS

SOUTH CAROLINA–NORTH CAROLINA
KINGS MOUNTAIN QUADRANGLE



EXPLANATION

SEDIMENTARY ROCKS
(Metamorphosed)

SHEET SYMBOL — SECTION SYMBOL

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

Blacksburg schist
(rocks of variable character, ranging from beds resembling fine graywacke to fine-grained sericite schist or phyllite)

Kings Mountain quartzite with Draytonville conglomerate member
(Ꞓkw, white quartzite facies, chiefly angular interlocking grains of quartz with a few scales of mica; thin bed underlying Blacksburg schist; Ꞓkc, chloritic-sericitic quartzite facies, of variable composition and texture; composed chiefly of quartz with either chlorite or sericite or both; Ꞓkk, kyanitic quartzite facies, dark-gray to brownish rock of variable texture; chiefly quartz and kyanite, with smaller amounts of other minerals; Ꞓkd, Draytonville conglomerate member, hard thick-bedded quartz conglomerate altered almost to a gneiss; thin bed infolded in older rocks)

CAMBRIAN

UNCONFORMITY

Battleground schist
(chiefly gray, bluish, bluish-black, and mottled white and bluish sericitic schist, with manganese schist member, Abm, at top, and conglomerate bed, Abc, near base; Abs, staurolite schist)

ALGONKIAN

UNCONFORMITY

Carolina gneiss
(interbedded gneisses and schists, including mica gneiss and mica schist, garnet gneiss and garnet schist, kyanite gneiss and kyanite schist, staurolite schist, marble beds, and some granitoid layers)

ARCHEAN

IGNEOUS ROCKS
(In part metamorphosed)

Diabase dikes — TRIASSIC

Yorkville granite
(gray to dark-gray, coarse-grained biotite granite with porphyritic facies; intrusive into Roan gneiss)

LATE CARBONIFEROUS?

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)

IN PART ARCHEAN IN PART LATE CARB.?

Bessemer granite
(fine-grained muscovite-biotite granite much metamorphosed; intrusive into Carolina and Roan gneisses; narrow inclusions of Roan gneiss in places)

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. Ārg, Roan gneiss closely injected by Bessemer granite)

ARCHEAN

Faults

H. M. Wilson, Geographer.
Van. H. Manning, in charge of section.
Topography by W. L. Miller.
Control by C. B. Kendall.
Surveyed in 1906.

TRUE NORTH
MAGNETIC NORTH
APPROXIMATE MEAN DECLINATION, 1929

Scale $\frac{1}{62500}$

1 ½ 0 1 2 3 4 Miles

1 ½ 0 1 2 3 4 5 Kilometers

Edition of June 1931

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