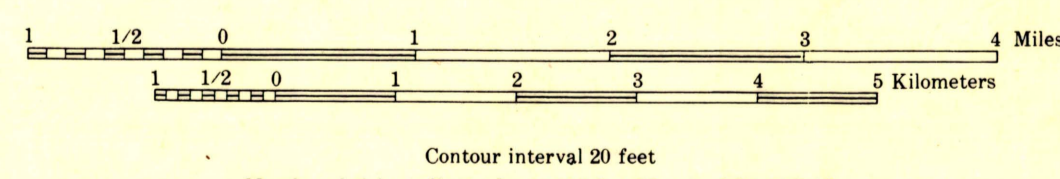
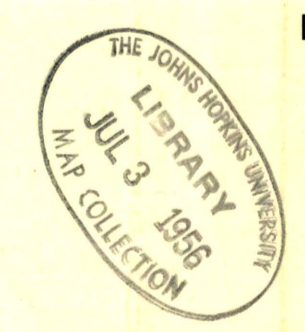
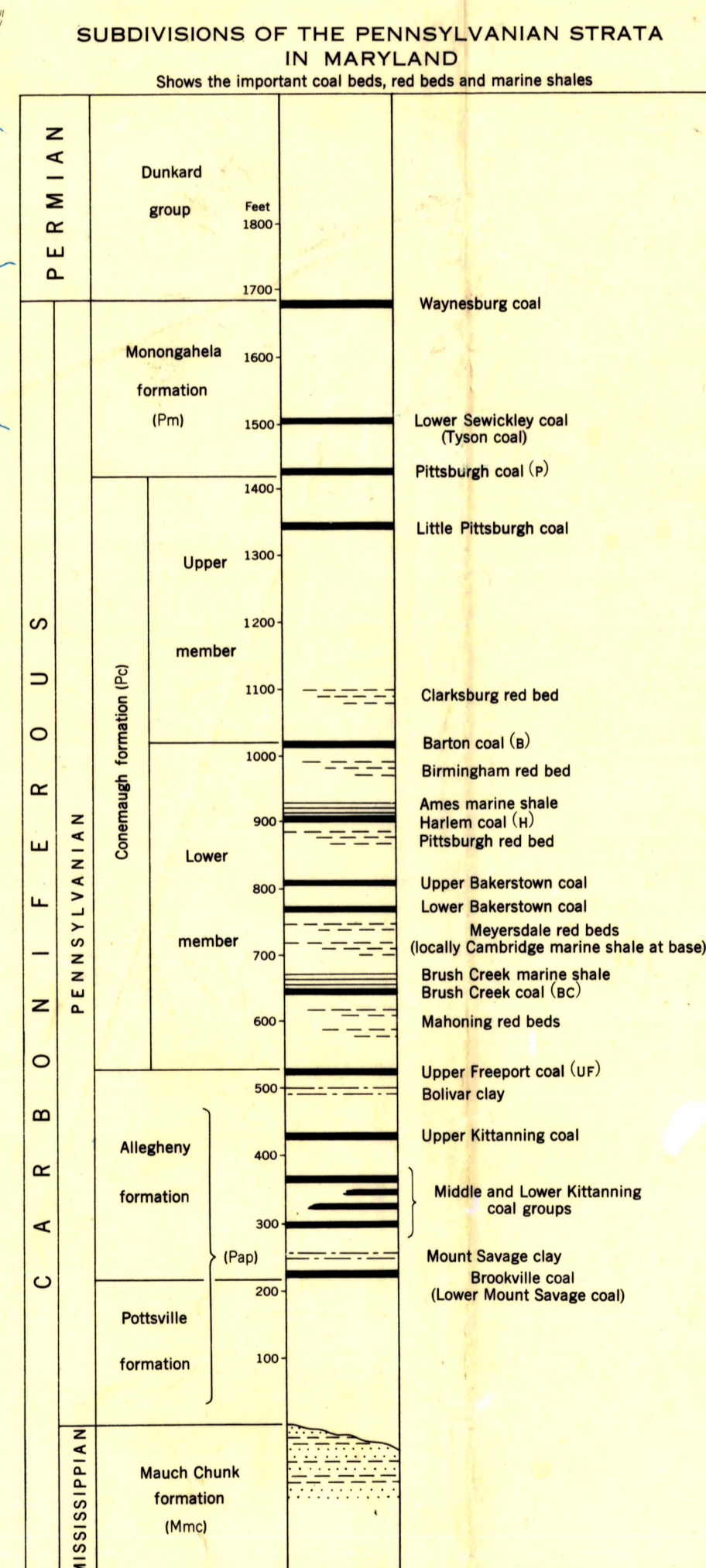


**GEOLOGIC MAP
OF
GARRETT COUNTY**

PREPARED BY THOMAS W. AMSDEN
STATE OF MARYLAND
DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY, MINES AND WATER RESOURCES
JOSEPH T. SINGEWALD JR. DIRECTOR
1953
Scale 1:62500

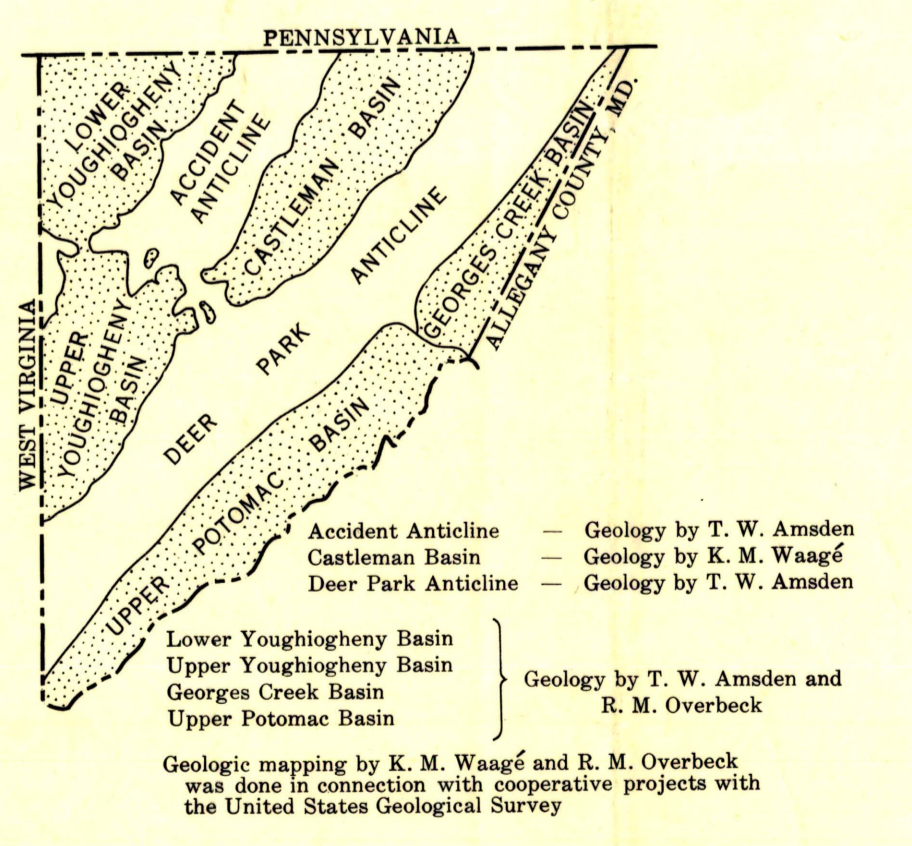


Contour interval 20 feet
Numbered ticks indicate the 10,000-foot Maryland State Grid
The last three digits of the grid numbers are omitted
(Datum is mean sea level)



EXPLANATION

- Mauch Chunk formation**
Includes strata above the base of the Pittsburgh coal bed (UP), including oligotene, shale, siltstone, sandstone, and thin beds of Clinton. May include some strata of Permian age (Ontonagon). Thickness 250 to 375 feet.
- Conemaugh formation**
Includes strata between top of Upper Freeport coal bed (UP) and base of Pittsburgh coal bed (P). Predominantly grey and brown oligotene, shale, siltstone, and sandstone, part blue Barton coal bed (B) characteristic, and by several red beds, calcareous oligotene and Anselmian marine shale. Thickness 250 to 300 feet.
The following Conemaugh coal beds are shown on the map:
Barton coal bed (B) - Georges Creek, northern part of Upper Potomac, and Catoctin basins.
Harlem coal bed (H) - all basins.
Brush Creek coal bed (BC) - Lower Youghiogheny, Upper Youghiogheny, and Catoctin basins.
- Allegheny formation**
Pottsville formation
Allegheny and Pottsville formations, mapped together as a single unit, with conglutinate thin beds between them. Lower part of Allegheny (UP) and upper part of Pottsville (UP) contain conglomerate composed of interbedded sandstone, siltstone, oligotene, shale, and coal beds. Thickness 400 to 650 feet.
- Mauch Chunk formation**
Brown to greenish-brown, argillaceous, micaceous sandstone, and red and gray to greenish-brown shale; sandstone locally thin-bedded (less than 2 inches) and cross-bedded. No fossils observed. Thickness 400 to 500 feet.
- Greenbrier formation**
Calcareous shale and sandstone, and argillaceous and arenaceous limestone. Lower part gray to red, cross-bedded, arenaceous limestone (Logansport member); upper part calcareous shale and sandstone, typically red, interbedded with greenish-gray to reddish-gray, argillaceous limestone. Harlow formation common above the Logansport member. Thickness 300 to 350 feet.
- Potomac formation**
Strongly cross-bedded, gray sandstone with some siltstone, siltstone, and shale, micaceous, medium-grained, but may be coarse or conglomeratic; contains color olivaceous gray or brown, but some beds red and reddish-brown. Fragmentary plant fossils observed. Harlow-Potomac contact gradational. Thickness 700 to 1000 feet.
- Hammshire formation**
Interbedded red and reddish-brown (rarely green) sandstone, siltstone, and shale; sandstone and siltstone beds commonly cross-bedded. No fossils observed. Contact with Jennings formation and with Potomac formation gradational. Thickness 150 to 300 feet.
- Jennings formation**
Interbedded yellowish-gray, brown, and olive-brown shale, siltstone, and sandstone, with a few conglomeratic beds; typically evenly bedded. Marine fossils common, generally restricted to interval near base. No fossils observed. Contact with Hammshire formation gradational; base not exposed. Estimated thickness 400 to 500 feet.



Geologic mapping by K. M. Wang and E. M. Overbeck was done in connection with cooperative projects with the United States Geological Survey.

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