

Description of Map Units

Unit Code	Unit Name	Description
Qal	Alluvium	Reddish brown, poorly sorted mixture of rounded pebbles to boulder-sized clasts with sand, silt, and clay, as interbeds and interstitial matrix. Locally, layers of moderately well sorted, rounded cobbles or sandstone pebbles are present. Thickness estimated at 1.0 foot to more than 15 feet especially along the Monocacy River.
Qc	Colluvium	Coarse cobbles, boulders, and blocks of quartzite that were transported by gravity and debris flow, and modified by freeze-thaw processes, concentrated in hillside depressions and hollows on Sugarloaf Mountain; thickness ranges from a thin veneer to greater than 10 feet. Includes subangular to subrounded pebbles and cobbles of quartzite and vein quartz derived from rocks of the Blue Ridge-South Mountain anticlinorium in fan-like aprons covering the strata along the western margin of the Culpeper basin. Thickness ranges from a thin veneer to 3 feet.
Qr	Weathering residuum	Mixture of moderate reddish brown soil and pebbles to blocks of grayish pink to white angular, locally subhedral, quartz. Thickness ranges from a thin veneer to 10 feet.
Qs	Terrace deposits	Light gray to brown, sandy and clayey mixture of rounded pebbles to cobbles of sandstone, vein quartz and quartzite. Present along elevated low relief areas above the current floodplains of the Potomac River and Catoctin Creek. Several separate levels of terrace deposits can be observed along the Potomac River, but are not separately mapped here. Thickness ranges from a thin veneer to more than 10 feet.
Tl	Leesburg Formation	Light gray to light reddish gray, very thickly bedded to massive, cobble to boulder conglomerate. Clasts are dominantly subangular to subrounded limestone and dolomite of Cambrian and Ordovician age, but locally Triassic age siltstone and sandstone are prevalent. Thickness ranges from 100 to 3000 feet (Lee, 1979).
Tm	Balls Bluff Siltstone	Brownish red to reddish brown, argillaceous, massive siltstone with thin fine-grained sandstone interbeds. Thickness is estimated at 200 to 4500 feet (Lee, 1979).
Tn	Manassass Formation	Reddish brown to reddish gray, locally greenish gray, medium-grained sandstone and reddish, variegated claystone. Sandstone beds (Tnmp) exhibit sharp convex-down bases, shale pebble lag conglomerates, and fining-up section character. Claystone intervals are thoroughly rot mottled and contain light gray calcic carbonate nodules. The thickness of this member is estimated at 500 to 3000 feet (Lee, 1979).
Tz	Tomstown Formation	Medium light gray to medium gray, sugary dolomite with thin (< 0.1 m) layers of mica. The formation is poorly exposed in the Point of Rocks Quadrangle and cannot be differentiated into members as it is on the western Blue Ridge (Brezinski, 1992). Thickness is estimated at 150 to 300 feet.
Cb	Antietam Formation	Interbedded, light olive gray to olive gray, medium- to coarse-grained, medium-bedded, locally ferruginous, micaceous, silty sandstone and very fine grained, silty sandstone to sandy siltstone. Thickness is estimated at 200 to 300 feet. Interbedded Antietam phyllite (Cbp) - Light gray to medium light gray, highly foliated, micaceous, siliceous phyllite. Individual foliation planes have a lustrous sheen and papery parting. Thickness estimated a 200 feet.
Ch	Harpers Formation	Brownish gray to dark greenish gray, silty phyllitic shale to highly sheared phyllitic siltstone with intervals of brownish gray, medium-grained, silty sandstone. Thickness is estimated at greater than 900 to 1000 feet.
Cab	Weverton Formation	Buzzard Knob Member The Buzzard Knob Member is light gray to medium gray, medium-bedded quartzite with dark gray, argillaceous layers up to 4 cm thick, separating the quartzite beds. Crossbedding within individual quartzite strata is pervasive. Although truncated along the eastern side of its outcrop belt the Buzzard Knob Member has an estimated thickness of 50 to 150 feet.
Cz	Loudoun Formation	Medium to dark gray, medium-bedded conglomerate, and black, tuffaceous phyllite. Lithology is very variable, ranging from a crossbedded quartz-pebble conglomerate to a highly cleaved polygenic conglomerate with a matrix of flattened phyllite pebbles. The localized distribution of this formation may be the result of the original deposition or omission by faulting; however, owing to the colluvial apron of the Weverton this relationship remains obscure. The Loudoun Formation ranges in thickness from 30 to 200 feet in the Point of Rocks Quadrangle.
Zm	Catoctin Formation	Metasilt Medium to dark greenish gray, chloritic, locally amygdaloidal, epidote-rich metasilt. Some areas are composed of highly sheared chloritic schist. Epidote occurs as light green veins and nodules. Thickness estimated at greater than 1000 feet by Fauth (1977).
Zp	Phyllite	Light to medium gray phyllite containing highly elongated light gray flecks and blebs. Thickness of this unit appears to be less than 100 feet.
Zc	Basaltic dike	Dark greenish gray, locally phyllitic, chloritic, basalt. Commonly has strongly developed cleavage. These bodies are present in the basement gneiss complex and appear to represent dikes that once contacted the main Catoctin outcrop belt.
Zr	Swift Run Formation	Medium gray-brown, silty, sandstone with intervals of very light gray, foliated, micaceous marble. Marble locally quarried for agricultural purposes. Thickness estimated at 0 to 200 feet.
Yg	Basement gneiss complex	Leucocratic gneiss Medium light gray to medium gray, coarse-grained, locally porphyritic, feldspar, quartzose, granite gneiss. Potassium feldspar augen, up to 3 mm in diameter, are commonly present.
Yb	Biotite gneiss	Medium gray to medium greenish gray, biotite, feldspar, granite gneiss. Typically more fine grained, and more strongly foliated than the leucocratic granite gneiss. Biotite rarely makes up more than 20 percent of the rock.
Yp	Hornblende gneiss	Medium greenish gray, medium- to coarse-grained, foliated, hornblende, plagioclase gneiss. Hornblende blades up to 0.5 cm long commonly make up 10 to 20 percent of the rock that commonly has a salt-and-pepper appearance on fresh surfaces.
Ypb	Hornblende biotite gneiss	Medium to light greenish gray, medium- to coarse-grained, hornblende biotite gneiss. Hornblende blades make up approximately 10 percent of the rock, and biotite locally makes up more than 10 percent. The gneiss has a salt-and-pepper appearance on fresh surfaces.

References

Brezinski, D.K., 1992. Lithostratigraphy of the western Blue Ridge cover rocks in Maryland. Maryland Geological Survey Report of Investigations 55, 69 p.

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Burton, W.C., Froelich, A.J., Pomeroy, J. S., and Lee, K.Y., 1995. Geology of the Waterford Quadrangle, Virginia and Maryland, and the Virginia Part of the Point of Rocks Quadrangle. U.S. Geological Survey Bulletin 2095, 30 p.

Fauth, J.L., 1977. Geologic map of the Catoctin Furnace and Blue Ridge Summit quadrangles, Maryland. Maryland Geological Survey Geologic Map, scale 1:24,000.

Lee, K.Y., 1979. Triassic-Jurassic geology of the northern part of the Culpeper Basin, Virginia and Maryland. U.S. Geological Survey Open File Report 79-1557, 8 p.

Supplemental Information

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Geologic field mapping was completed in 2000 and 2001. The geologic map was compiled in digital form by Liana Dunne and Heather Quinn of the Maryland Geological Survey and by Catherine Luckhardt of Towson University, Center for Geographic Information Sciences.

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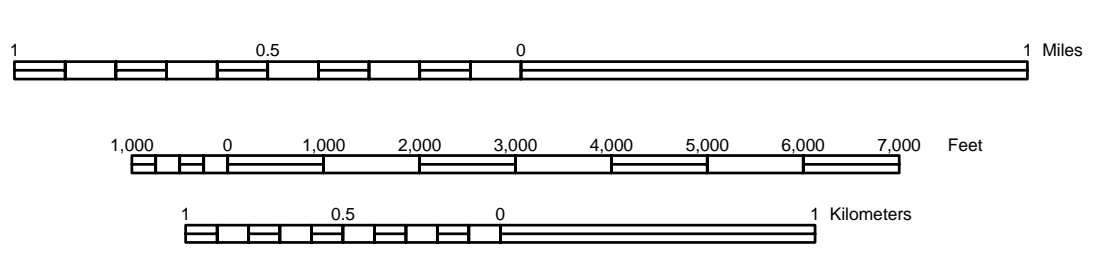
Base layers derived from U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute Series (Topographic) Point of Rocks Quadrangle 1970 (photorevised 1981) Digital line graphs (DLGs) for hydrography, topography, transportation and boundaries (1:24,000) Cultural features shown from USGS Geographic Names Information System database (To determine current magnetic declination see: <http://www.ngdc.noaa.gov/cgi-bin/wg/gmg18dml.pl>)

Current map projection: Maryland State Plane Coordinate System 1987 (Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic, 1980 geoidic reference system) (Horizontal Datum: North American Datum 1983) MD State Plane 2000-meter grid ticks and coordinates shown in black. Geographic coordinates (latitude-longitude) shown near corners and 2.5' intervals (in black)

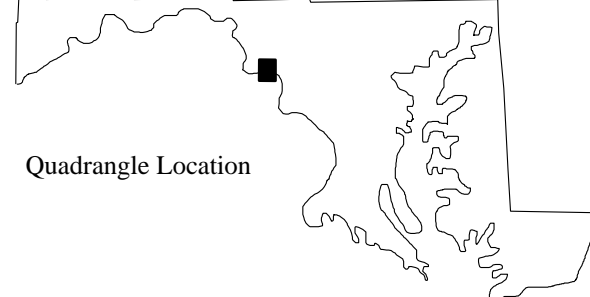
Geology of Part of the Point of Rocks Quadrangle, Frederick County, Maryland

By David K. Brezinski 2004

Scale 1:24,000



Contour Interval 20 Feet
Dotted Lines Represent 10 Foot Contours
National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929
(To convert elevations to the North American Vertical Datum of 1988, subtract 1 foot)
(To convert from feet to meters, multiply by 0.3048)



Adjacent 7.5' Quadrangle Names
Point of Rocks Quadrangle, shaded

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	

1. Keokysville
2. Middletown
3. Frederick
4. Harpers Ferry
5. Backatown
6. Pinesville
7. Waterford
8. Podestville

Explanation of Map Symbols

Geologic Symbols

Contacts
Geologic contact, approximately located
dotted where concealed

Planar Features
Inclined bedding strike and degree of dip shown
Inclined foliation strike and degree of dip shown

Faults
U Upright side
D Downthrown side
Fault, concealed

Base Map Symbols

Transportation
Primary route, class 1 (divided, lanes separated)
Primary route, class 1 (undivided)
Secondary route, class 2
Light duty road or street, class 3
Unimproved road or street, class 4
Trail
Railroad, railroad siding or spur
Power transmission line
Substation

Topography
Topographic index contour (100-ft interval)
Topographic intermediate contour (20-ft interval)
Topographic supplemental contour (10-ft interval)

Hydrography
Stream
Ditch or canal
Marsh, wetland, swamp, or bog
Water body (eg. lakes, ponds, rivers)

Culture
State boundary
Boundary, incorporated city, village, or town
Cemetery
Church
School
Hospital

STATE OF MARYLAND
Robert L. Ehrlich, Jr.
Governor

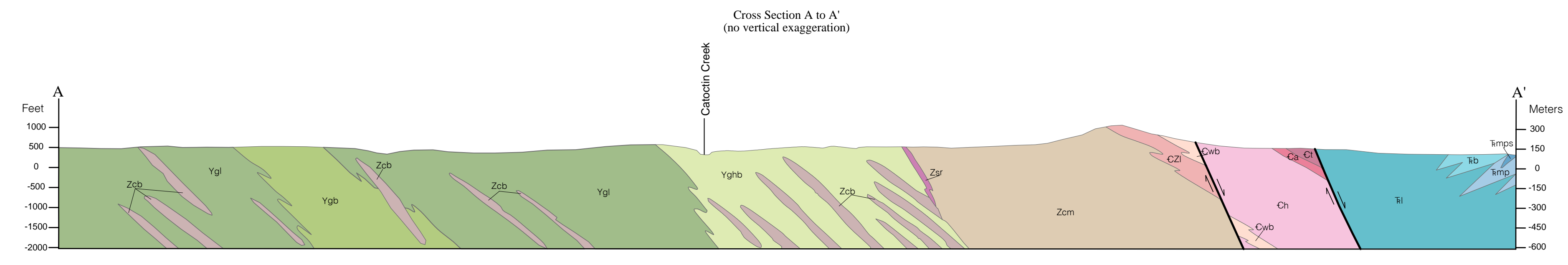
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MARYLAND GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
Emery T. Cleaves
Director



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