

EXPLANATION

- Recent**
Alluvium and artificial fill
(Gravel, sand, silt, and clay of latest stages terraces and valleys during recent times. Average thickness, 20 feet. Extensively utilized as source of fill.)
- Post-glacial**
River terrace deposits at various levels
(Gravel, sand, and loam sand part generally unsorted, pebbles, and sand. Average thickness, 20 feet. Extensively utilized as source of fill.)
- Post-glacial (1)**
Brandywine formation and Bryn Mawr(?) gravel
(Gravel and sand in orange loam matrix, ragged remnants of former terraces. Curved surfaces at base and in western, irregularly rock fragments, and short. Source of sand and gravel and loam matrix.)
- Middle**
Calvert formation
(Very fine sand and silt, clay. Orange-brown. Dark gray to olive green where fresh; weathered surface or soft weathered gray or buff. Underlain with thin dark gray layers. In local, lower beds are largely discontinuous earth, very green, sandy, gray, white, and very light to yellow. Contains shells and impressions, lime fragments, shell fossils. Thin, thin, and remains and leaf impressions of higher plants.)
- Primary**
Nacoochee formation
(Represented in outcrop area by hard number only. Marbleous clay, densely pink. Average thickness, 20 feet. Used out to road. Clay is suitable for brick and terra cotta, but has not been utilized.)
- Upper**
Aquia formation
(Where fresh, black or greenish-black, moderately fine sand mixed with thin, greenish (siliceous) green mudstone, buff, or reddish-brown sand, with rounded (siliceous) pebbles or shells in place. Thickness, 20 feet. Not near western edge of area; thins out northward.)
- Lower**
Masonboro formation
(Dark massive sand with considerable greenish (siliceous) shales to brown and with brownish green mudstone and coarsened. In place contains shells or impressions, mostly mollusks. Thickness, 20 feet at western edge of area; thins northward and is absent west of Anacostia.)
- Upper**
Magoochee formation
(Clayey green gray sand, in places contains to brown sandstone and conglomerate. Maximum thickness, 20 feet. Not near western edge of area. Sand is siliceous and for mortar.)
- Lower**
Ratons formation
(Clay, shaly, red or pink, in places white or gray. In northwest extension includes sand beds. Not nearly recognizable in most places, except in single outcrops. Average thickness, 20 feet; thins out south of Anacostia. Contains a few fossil plants.)
- Lower**
Potomac group
(Consists of Potomac, Anacostia, and Patuxent formations, not represented in this area. Upper beds include gray, red, and buff clay lenses, sand, gravel, and coarse coralline corals. The lower beds are greenish gray, sand, and gravel. Contains fossil bones, plant remains, and lignite; tree trunks more than 10 inches diameter, and wood of several species. Shells into gold sand and gravel and terraces west.)
- Unconformity**
Crystalline rocks not shown
(Unconformity areas in map are indicated by green, granite, diorite, and other igneous rocks. Crystalline rocks are shown in various depths except in places of active erosion. These rocks were generally covered by the Calvert, and their evidence appears that some may be younger.)

Contours on contact of unconsolidated sediments and underlying crystalline rocks shown and in places in as much as 20 feet above or below the contact. Contour interval, 20 feet. Datum is mean sea level.

Structure: The sedimentary deposits of the Coastal Plain near Washington form a southwest-trending wedge lying on the north-south-trending line of old crystalline rocks. The approximate thickness of the wedge is shown by 100-foot contour lines. All the sedimentary formations have low western dips that flatten toward the westward. Thus the northwestern edges crop out to and near Washington, and they thicken and overlap to a thickness of several thousand feet beyond the limits of the map. Deposition was not continuous, owing to intervals of uplift and erosion; most of the formations have been leveled and some are absent in places, especially along the western margin of the Coastal Plain. The Calvert formation, notably the Calvert, overlap older sediments.

QUATERNARY
TERTIARY
CRETACEOUS

