## Stratigraphy of the Central and Northern Shenandoah Valley, and Eastern West Virginia

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Sequence	AGE	West FORMATION East	Thick- ness	DESCRIPTION	Interptetation
	S.	Mauch Chunk		Coarse ss, silt, shale. Channels. Plant fossils common in places. Coal	Begin Alleghenian Orogeny
$\triangleleft$	Miss.	Greenbriar		Carbonate dominated (oolites, biosparites)	Orogenic Calm
	<b> </b>	Pocono	300- 1700'	Quartz sandstone & conglomerate; coarse,	ıy
$\mathbf{S}_{\mathbf{K}}$		HAMPSHIRE (Catskill)	2000'	thick, large cross beds Point Bar Sequences; red	rogeny collides urvives ne).
$\triangleleft$		GREENLAND GAP		•	
$\stackrel{\triangleright}{2}$		GROUP (former Chemumg) FOREKNOBS  SCHEER	2000'	Thick hummocky sequences; at top interbed- ded red and green fine sands and silts	Or ne co (sun rrane
$\sim$		BRALLIER (Portage in Pa.)	1500- 1700'	Bouma sequences	n rraı ast teı
KASKASKIA	Devonian	MILLBORO  (Used south of Shenandoah Co.)  Mahantango Marcellus		Dark gray to black silts and fine sands	Acadian Oroge Armorica terrane collides with east coast (survives as Avalon terrane).
		NEEDMORE ************************************	100-	Olive gray fine sands, silts, and shales; fossils abundant in places	Arn Arn with
		Wallbridge Unconformity			
		Oriskany	10- 125'	Quartz arenite; white, gray, tan;	ပ
. 7		HELDERBERG GROUP  LICKING CREEK MANDATA NEW SCOTLAND NEW CREEK KEYSER	70-150 <sup>1</sup> 17-50 <sup>1</sup> 70-600 <sup>1</sup>	Carbonates of many kinds; sometimes with cherts, or interbedded with shale or quartz arenites; fossils very abundant	rogenic Calm
Щ	Silurian	(Salina in WVa.) TONOLOWAY	50-250'	Tidal carbonates; ALM, ALD; mud cracks; salt casts; evaporitic to west	) (
FIPPECANOE		WILLS CREEK WILLIAMSPORT MCKENZIE KEEFER ROSE HILL NUTTEN	0-400'	Bloomsburg: red very fine sands/silts/shale	
	ITİ	McKenzie	0-75'	Yellow calcareous shale; fossils	
$\triangleleft$	ilc	KEEFER	70' ō	Massanutten: coarse friable quartz arenites	ıy
( )	S	ROSE HILL MASSA-	70' 50- 50-	and conglomerates with large planar X-beds Tuscarora/Keefer: quartz arenites; ripples	en
		Tuscarora	50- 250	Skolithus. Rose Hill: red fine - coarse sands	oni iff
$\mathbf{I}_{C}$		- I GOOAHOHA	0-200'	and shales; loads, ripples, trace fossils  Red X-bedded ss;  Gray/  ?	rogeny Arvonia s with
$\frac{1}{2}$		JUNIATA OSWEGO "Cub	_	Skolithus; bedded white, coarse Hum-	aconic Oroge Chopawamsic/Arvonia Terrane collides with East Coast
		REEDSVILLE MARTINOPURG	0-375	Clastic hummocky	C ( ims coll st (
$\square$	ι	"TRENTON ?	3000'	Carbonate Bouma sequences	onic pawam ane col East
•	ar	CUranga	40-60'	hummocky Gray silty/shale	. <b>O.</b> opa rrar
	121	FINDING	425-	Black massive	<b>ac</b> Cho Ter
	20	"BLACK RIVER (Lantz Mills)	600'	Carbonate hummocky micrites and shale sequences	
	Ordovician	GROUP" INCOLNERIDE	25-170	pelmicrites, chert	L.
	$\mathcal{C}$	LINCOLNSHIRE	40-250	abundant fossils, darkens up section	
	)	New Market Knox Unconformity		Very pure micrites; tidal features	nt nta 1
<del></del>		BEEKMANTOWN (Rockdale Run)	2500'	Thick bedded dolomite, black chert; tidal	ergent tinenta argin
		STONEHENGE (Chepultepec)	500'	Thick bedded micrite, blue; tidal features	erş in irş
		CONOCOCHEAGUE	2500'	LS/dolo/qtz arenite ; abndt tidal structures	)ivergel ontinen Margin
<b>L A</b>	iai	Elbrook	2000'	LS/dolo/ blue-gray; tidal features	
K	br	ROME (Waynesboro)	2000'	Red/green shale/dolo/micrite; very variable	
	ambrian	SHADY	1600'	Dolomite (granular); LS at top and bottom	
<b>4</b>	h	그出 Antietam	500- 1500'	Quartz arenite; abndt X-beds Skolithus This hedded	50 °
SAUK		HARPERS	2000'		<b>ng</b> : the tic
<b>4</b>	?-	T WEVERIUN	800'	Crs feldspathic shale and graded sandstones sands; large planar X-beds and Bouma sequences	<b>ti</b> ) J of Jan
	en an	CATOCTIN 4 PER PERIADE A PERIADE	2000'	Subareal , tholeiitic, flood basalts ( now greenschist)	Riffing Opening of the Protoatlantic
	$\left. egin{array}{c} \mathbf{V} \ \mathbf{di.} \end{array}  ight.$	SWIFT RUN (LYNCHBURG)			Per rotk
GRENVILLE BASEMENT East of Blue Ridge					
7 0 5 7 40	01/	rmatted 1996)			

## ONE PAGE GEOLOGICAL HISTORY OF VIRGINIA

	Significant Rock Units	Sequence of Events	Description of Events
CENOZOIC	Alluvial and Coastal Plain Sediments	Rejuvenation	Gentle uplift of the eroded roots of the Alleghenian mountains starts erosion again leading to formation of the present Valley and Ridge with their long ridges and water gaps.
K OCEN	Chesapeak Group Pamunky Group	Atlantic Divergent Continental Margin  Atlantic Ocean	After the rifting the new continental margin sinks below sea level and accumulates an eastward thickening wedge of sediments, continuing until the present day. Virginia erodes completely down to sea level, and the sea may at times have covered much of Virginia. Present sea level is low.
TR/JR OPT	Potomac Group  Newark Group	Rifting (Opening of Atlantic Ocean)  Axial Rift  North America  Africa	The supercontinent Pangaea rifts apart along a zone now located off the Virginia coast. Culpepper, Richmond, Farmville, etc. basins form. As Africa moves away the present Atlantic ocean begins to open and continues to the present.
PENN/PERM 530	Harlan Wise Gladeville Lee	Alleghanian Orogeny (Closing of Protoatlantic Ocean) Africa Older North American Rocks	Africa (Gondwana), collides with North America closing shut the proto-Atlantic ocean, and creating the supercontinent Pangaea. A Himalaya size mountain range exists throughout Virginia except the far southwest part of the state. At this orogeny most older rocks in Virginia are thrust faulted and folded toward the west. Coal swamps form in southwest Virginia and spread across most of the eastern United States.
Miss.	Princeton Hinton Bluefield Greenbriar McCrady	Inter-Orogenic Calm  shallow limestone mland sea  Eroded Acadian Mtns.  N. A	After the Acadian mountains are eroded a large inland sea spreads from eastern West Virginia across most of eastern North America and fills with limestone sediments containing abundant fossils.
Devonian 545	Price/Pocono Hampshire Greenland Gap Brallier Millboro Needmore	Acadian Orogeny  Foreland Basin  Carolina terrane  N. A. terrane	A second terrane collides with eastern North America, building a mountain range in the piedmont area. A large basin sinks in western Virginia and W.Va. and fills with a thick sequence of gray, green and red sediments now exposed in outcrops near the VA-WVA border.
Silurian 6	Oriskany Helderburg Tonolway Bloomsburg Keefer Rose Hill Tuscarora  Massanutten	Inter-Orogenic Calm  Central Appalachian Basin  Froded Taconic Mtns.  N. A. + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	After the Taconic mountains are eroded the Central Appalachian Basin in western Virginia and W.Va. forms containing reefs and limestone deposition. Desert conditions across eastern North America lead to salt deposition in the basin.
-435- <b>V</b>	Juniata Oswego Martinsburg	Taconic Orogeny  Foreland Basin	A composited volcanic arc terrane (Carolina) collides with southwest Virginia and southeast Pennsylvania creating a mountain range in the western Piedmont region. A deep basin forms in the Shenandoah valley area, and a second basin in W.Va., filling with sediments from the mountain.
-500-	Edinburg Lincolnshire  New Market Beekmantown Stonehenge Conocheague Elbrook Rome Shady  Antietam Harpers	Proto-Atlantic Divergent Continental Margin Proto-Atlantic Ocean	As the proto-Atlantic ocean basin opens the new continental margin (DCM) sinks below sea level and an east thickening wedge of sediments is deposited. Climate was tropical and the sediments mostly tidal flat limestones/dolomites. Rocks now exposed throughout the Shenandoah and Page valleys.
-570-	Antietam Harpers Weverton Catoctin Robertson River	Rifting (Opening of proto-Atlantic Ocean)  Blue Ridge Axial Rift North America  America	The rifting of the Rodinia supercontinent and the opening of the proto-Atlantic ocean. The continental edge at this time ran down the axis of the present day Blue Ridge province, and Virginia lay south of the equator in a tropical climate.
PRE-CAMBRIAN	Old Rag Lovingston Pedlar	Grenville Orogeny  North, America  America	The Grenville rocks represent many geologic events, but the ~1 billion year event closed an ocean basin and sutured North America and South America together forming the Rodinia supercontinent. Remains today in the Blue Ridge.