

LEGEND SEDIMENTARY, IGNEOUS, AND METAMORPHIC ROCKS

	Gabbro (Medium- to coarse-grained, diabasic, dark-gray gabbro, composed of labradorite, pyroxene, amphibole, and biotite.)
	Concord granite (Fine- to coarse-grained, light-gray granite, composed of potash feldspar, oligoclase, quartz, biotite, and muscovite. Locally gneissic.)
	Pegmatite
	Kinsman quartz monzonite (Medium- to coarse-grained, gray quartz monzonite, composed of quartz, oligoclase-andesine, potash feldspar, biotite, and muscovite; locally there are phenocrysts of potash feldspar from one to two inches long; locally the rock shows foliation.)
	Bethlehem gneiss (Medium- to fine-grained, gray granodiorite, composed of quartz, oligoclase-andesine, potash feldspar, biotite, and little muscovite; usually foliated and strongly granulated.)
	Owl Head granite (Medium-grained, pink granite, composed of quartz, microperthite, andesine-oligoclase, and biotite; foliated near borders and locally lineated.)
	Baker Pond gneiss (Fine- to medium-grained gneiss, composed of potash feldspar, oligoclase or andesine, biotite, hornblende, albite, and epidote. Porphyroblastic texture, granitic with poorly developed microcline phenocrysts; non-porphyroblastic facies, 500' well foliated and granulated gneiss; border facies, light, dark-greenish-gray quartz monzonite, locally quartz diorite, well foliated, composed of unappreciated andesine, green hornblende, biotite, potash feldspar, and quartz.)
	Littleton formation (Zone m: mica schist, quartz-mica schist, and garnet-mica schist. DI: green with basic dikes and sills of dark-green amphibolite; common porphyroblastic, composed of unappreciated andesine and hornblende. Zone h: mica schist, quartz-mica schist, garnet schist, sillimanite-garnet schist, sillimanite schist, and muscovite quartzite. Zone i: interbedded fine-grained biotite gneiss, hornblende schist, biotite quartzite, quartz-mica schist, and mica schist, in part of volcanic origin.)
	Fitch formation (Zone m: arenaceous marble, calcareous quartzite, quartzite, quartz conglomerate, calcareous biotite schist, mica schist, and lime-silicate granite.)
	Clough formation (Zone m: quartz-mica schist, quartzite, and quartz conglomerate.)
	UNCONFORMITY (Zone m: fine-grained biotite gneiss, hornblende-epidote schist, amphibolite, micaceous quartzite, micaceous conglomerate, garnet-mica schist, quartz-hornblende schist, hornblende schist, and hornblende gneiss.)

YOUNGER THAN LOWER DEVONIAN
 PROBABLY CARBONIFEROUS
 White Mountain Magma Series

YOUNGER THAN LOWER DEVONIAN, PROBABLY LATE DEVONIAN
 New Hampshire Magma Series

YOUNGER THAN LOWER DEVONIAN, PROBABLY LATE DEVONIAN
 Oligivertan Magma Series

DEVONIAN
 Lower

SILURIAN
 Middle

Lower or Middle

PRE-SILURIAN
 Upper Ordovician?

METAMORPHIC ZONES

Shown below formation
 symbol thus: $\frac{DI}{m}$
 m-middle grade
 h-high grade

CONTACTS

Accurate
 Approximate and diagrammatic due to poor exposures
 Indefinite as sharp contact is lacking

SPECIAL SYMBOLS

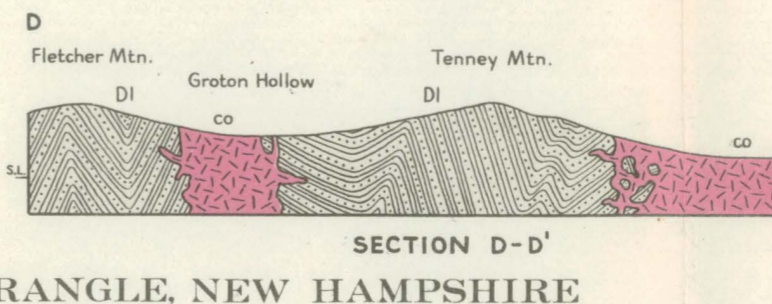
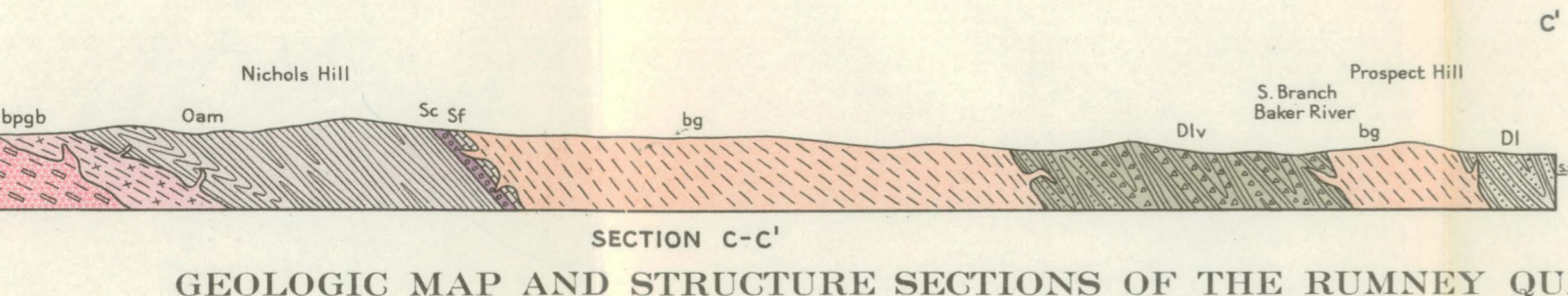
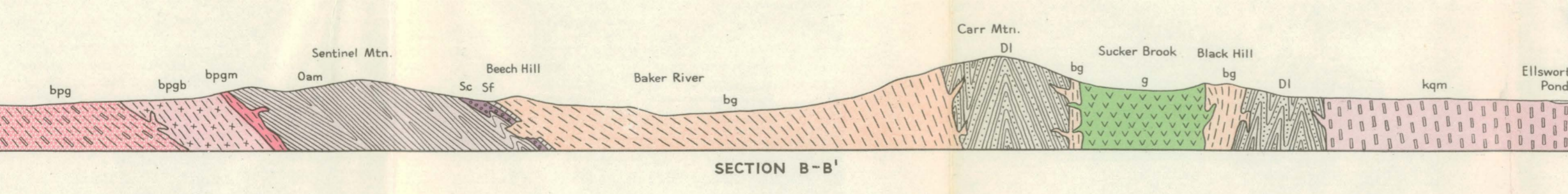
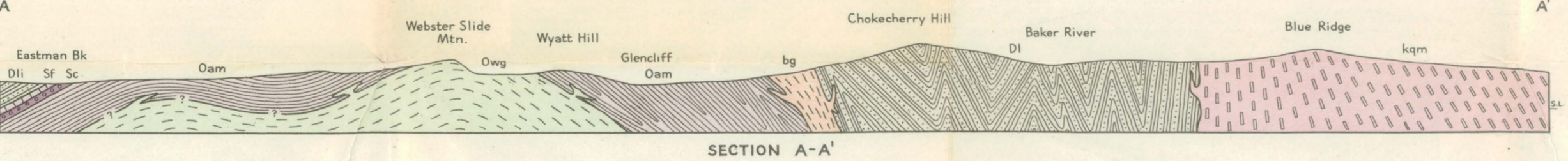
(Dip and strike symbols representing only a small percentage of the field observations)

Strike and dip of bedding, including inverted and normal strata

Strike of vertical beds

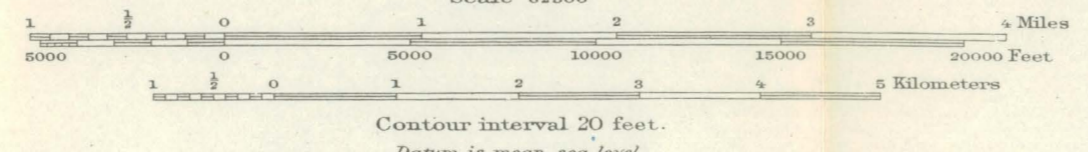
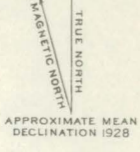
Strike and dip of foliation and schistosity

Strike of vertical foliation and schistosity



GEOLOGIC MAP AND STRUCTURE SECTIONS OF THE RUMNEY QUADRANGLE, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Topographic base by U. S. Geological Survey, surveyed in cooperation with the State of New Hampshire.



Geology by Lincoln R. Page.
 Geology surveyed in 1933-37,
 published 1940. Map edited by
 Marland Billings.