



The History of the Aggregates Industry in Pennsylvania & the Work of the Pennsylvania Geological Survey

*Dr. Gale Blackmer, Director and State Geologist
Pennsylvania Geological Survey*

*PACA Young Leaders Development Group Conference
October 12, 2023*



Nonfuel Raw Mineral Production in Pennsylvania

Mineral Commodity	2018 Quantity (1000 metric t)	2018 Value (1000 \$)	2019 Quantity (1000 metric t)	2019 Value (1000 \$)
Cement, masonry	143	19,800	146	20,400
Cement, Portland	3,370	356,000	3,770	390,000
Clay, common	281	1,870	272	1,840
Lime	854	176,000	937	184,000
Sand and gravel, construction	9,950	94,600	11,100	116,000
Stone, crushed	87,200	1,160,000	94,600	1,380,000
Stone, dimension	48	7,340	38	
TOTAL		1,810,000		2,100,000

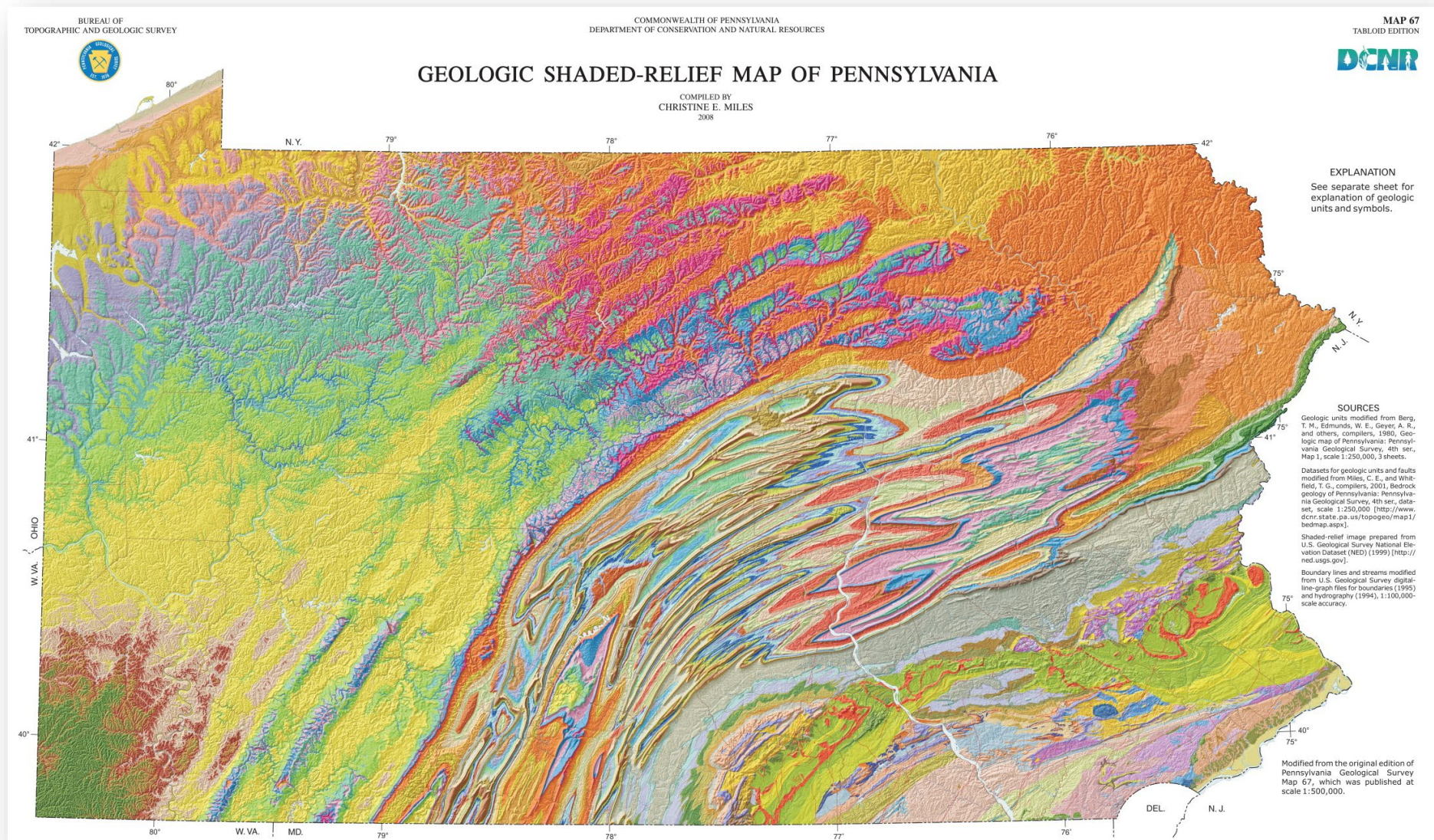
Source: USGS 2019 Minerals Yearbook



Pennsylvania: Crushed Stone Sold or Used, by kind

Kind	# of quarries 2005	Quantity (1000 met. tons)	Value (1000 \$)	# of quarries 2006	Quantity (1000 met. tons)	Value (1000 \$)
Limestone	109	61,300	413,000	104	64,600	460,000
Dolomite	13	12,400	79,700	11	11,800	82,200
Marble	1			1		
Sandstone/ quartzite	41	10,800	73,500	42	12,700	91,600
Traprock	7	4,700	33,000	7	6,480	46,800
Granite	7	6,450	40,700	6	4,280	30,600
Slate	11			11		
Misc. Stone	18	9,530	62,400	17	9,320	65,300
Total		107,000	713,000		111,000	788,000

Source: USGS Minerals Yearbook 2006, volume II



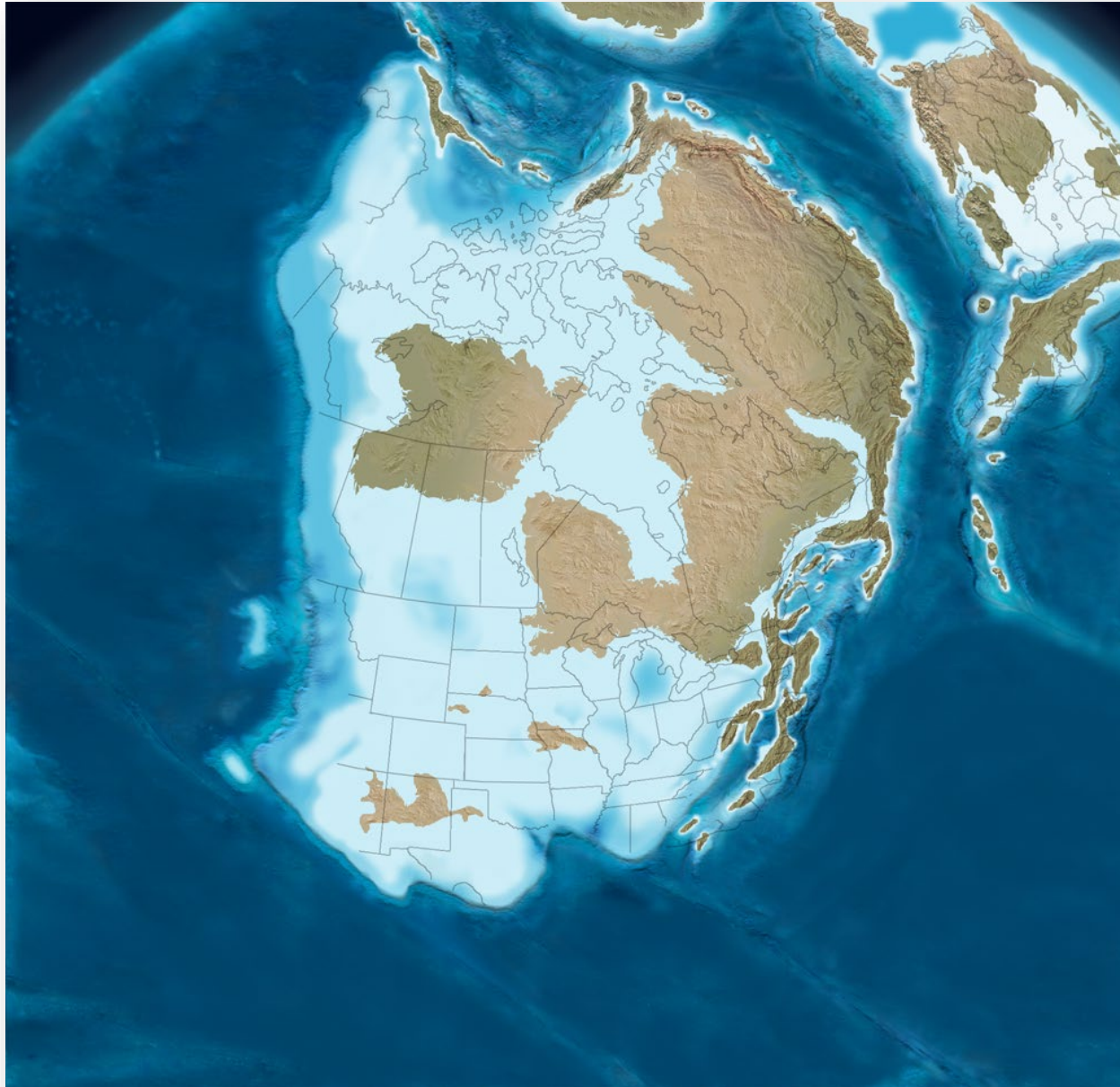


North America @ 500 Ma, Late Cambrian



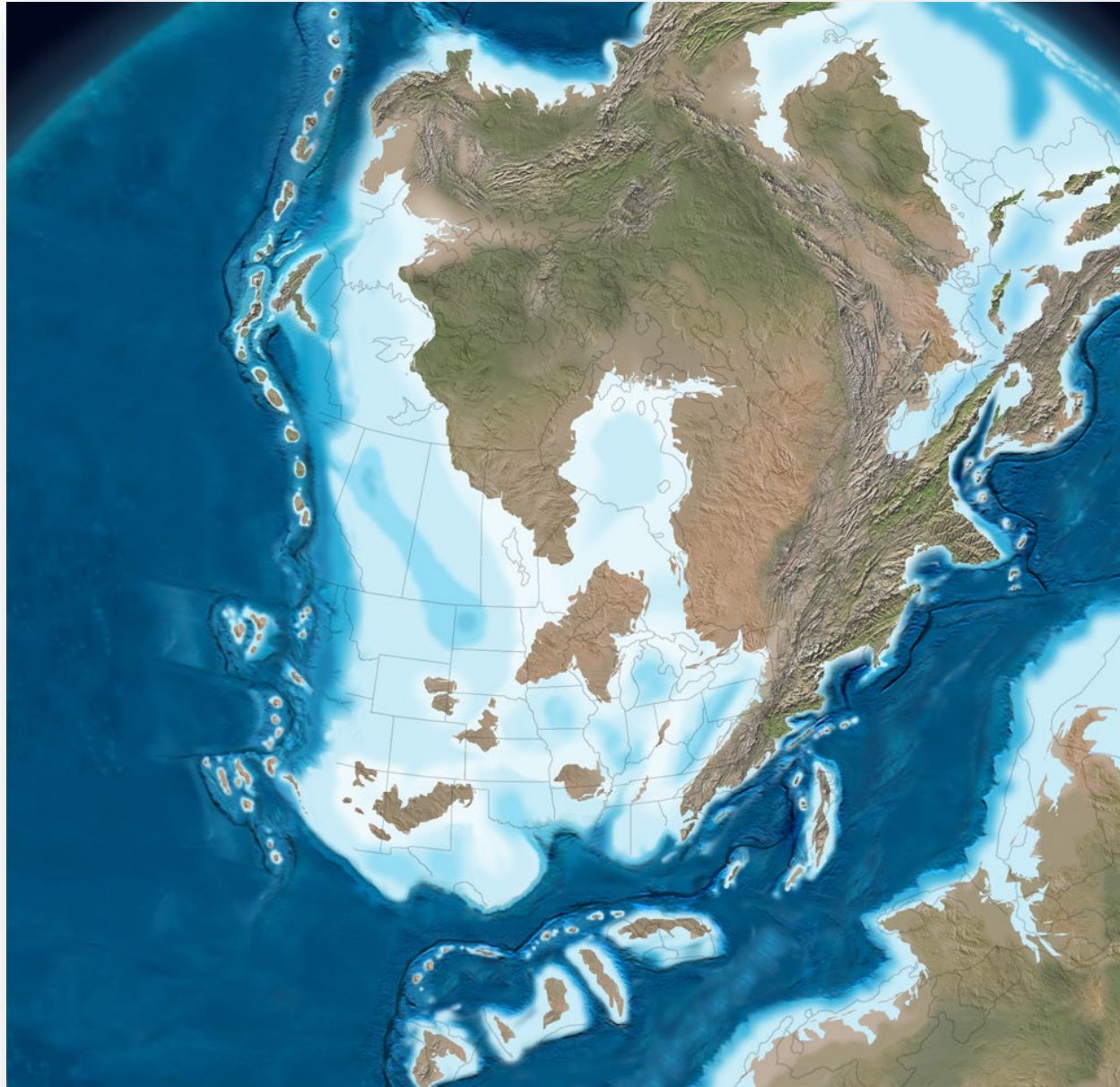


North America @ 450 Ma, Late Ordovician



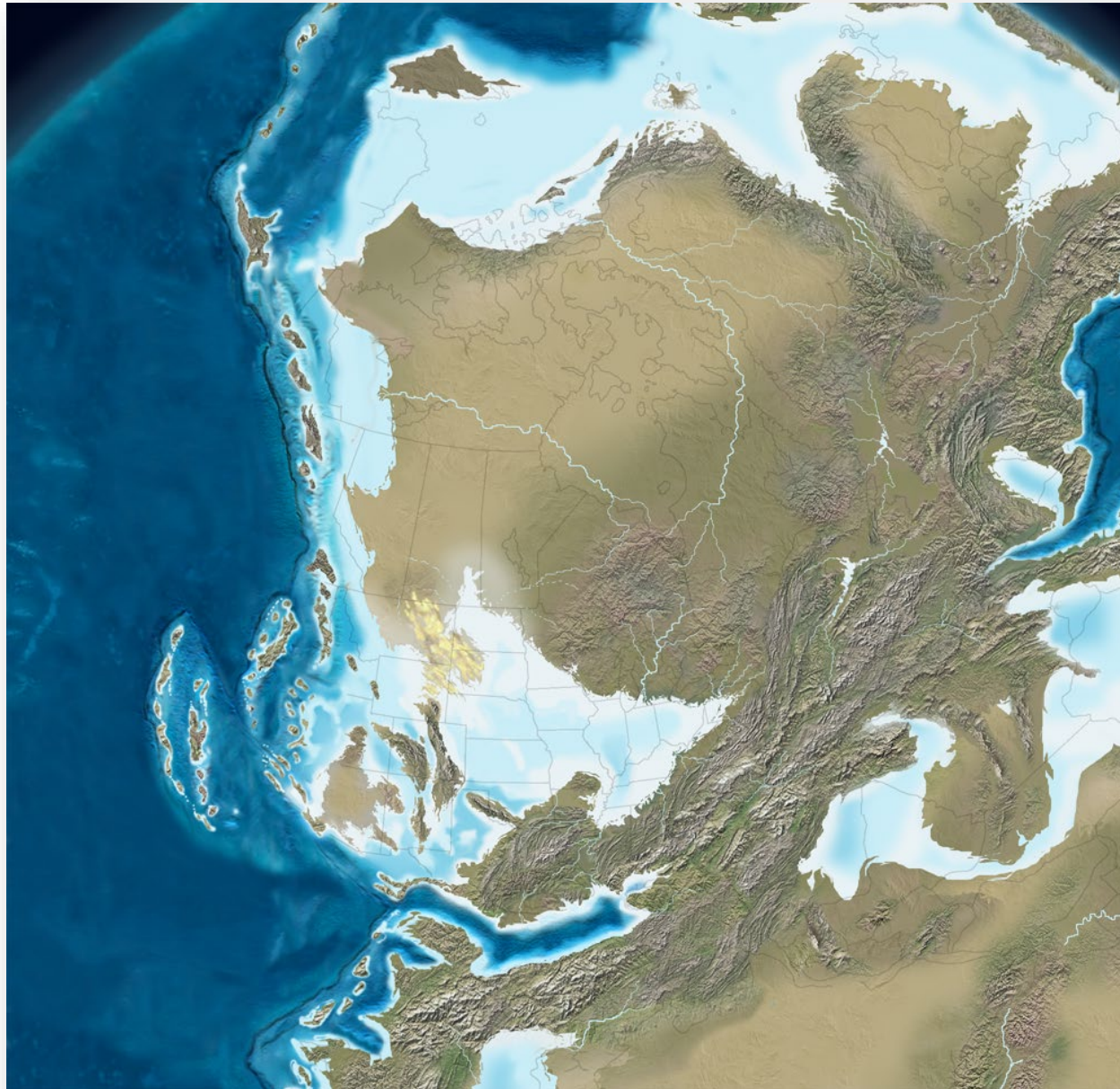


North America @ 360 Ma, Late Devonian





North America @ 300 Ma, Late Pennsylvanian





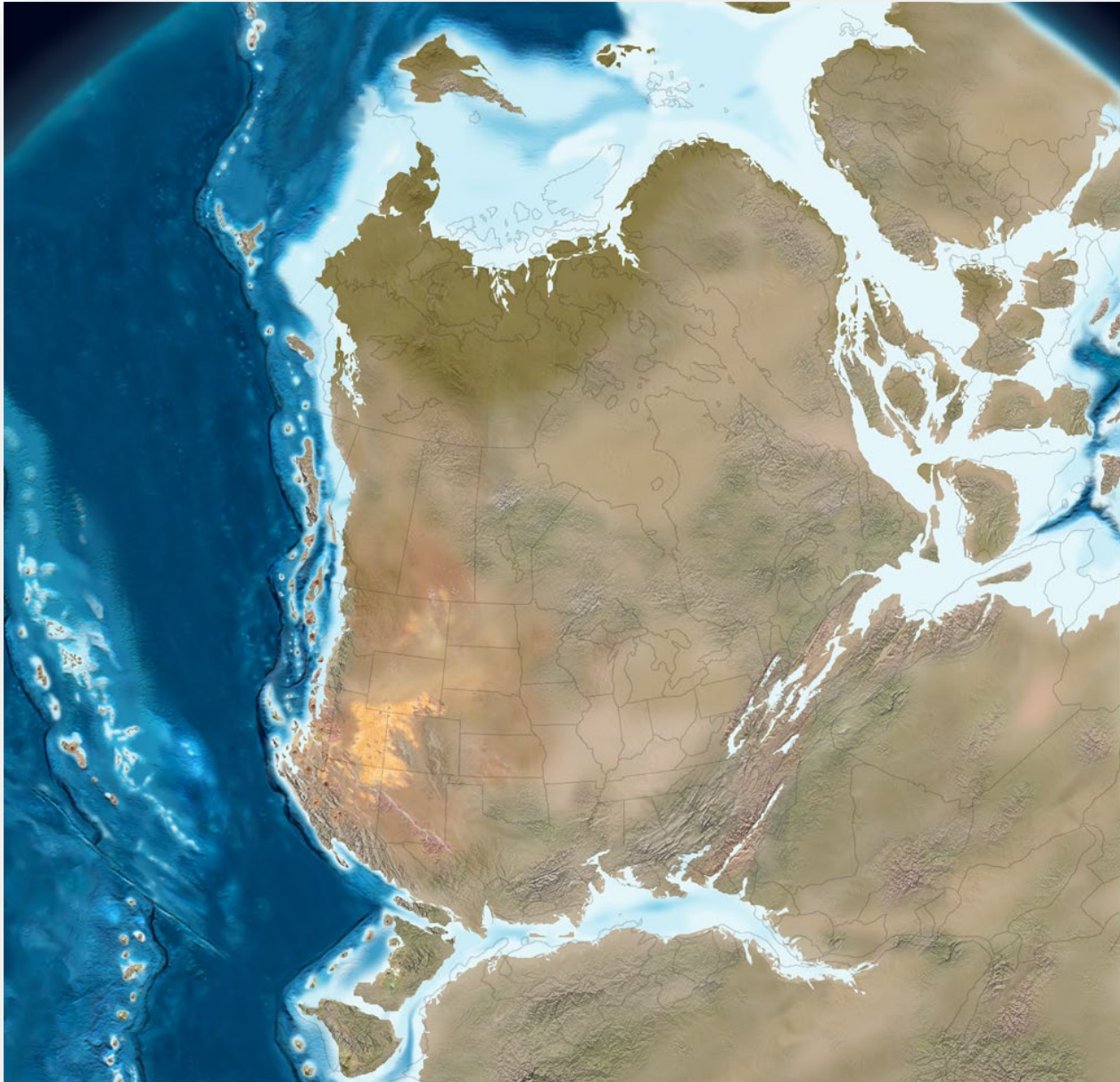
North America @ 210 Ma, Late Triassic



rift zone

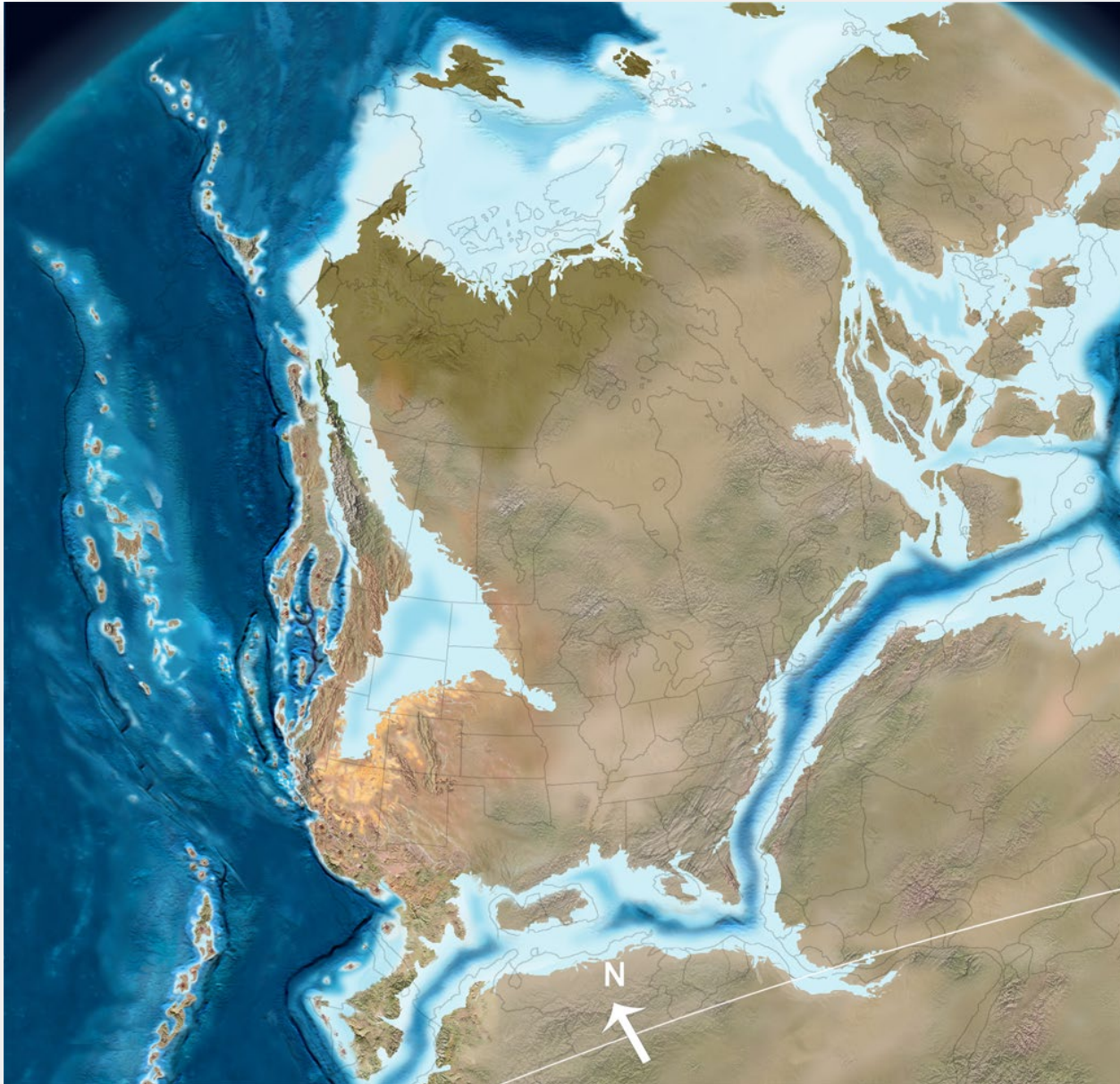


North America @ 195 Ma, Early Jurassic





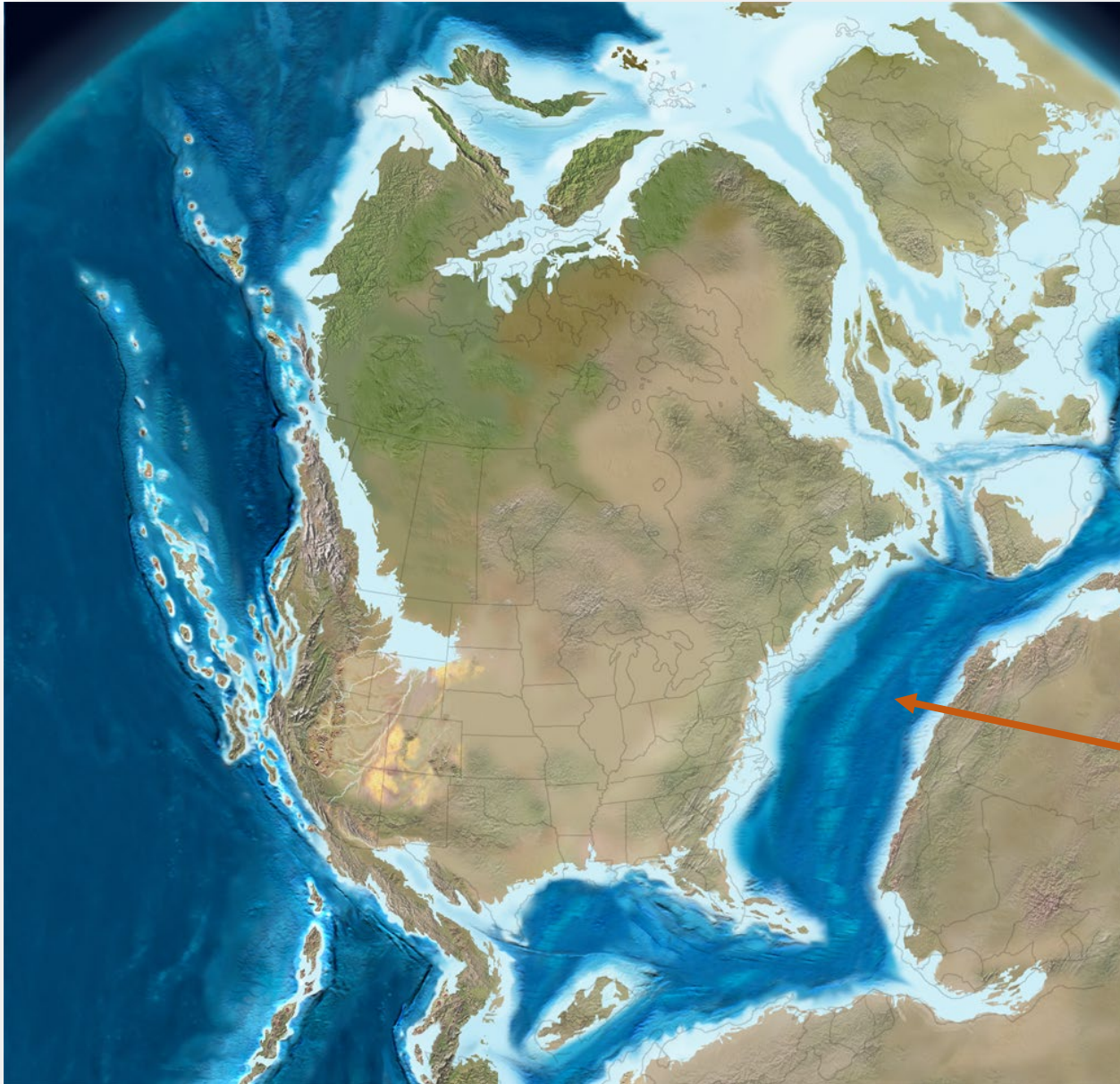
North America @ 170 Ma, Middle Jurassic



← dark blue = true ocean crust



North America @ 150 Ma, Late Jurassic



Proto-Atlantic Ocean

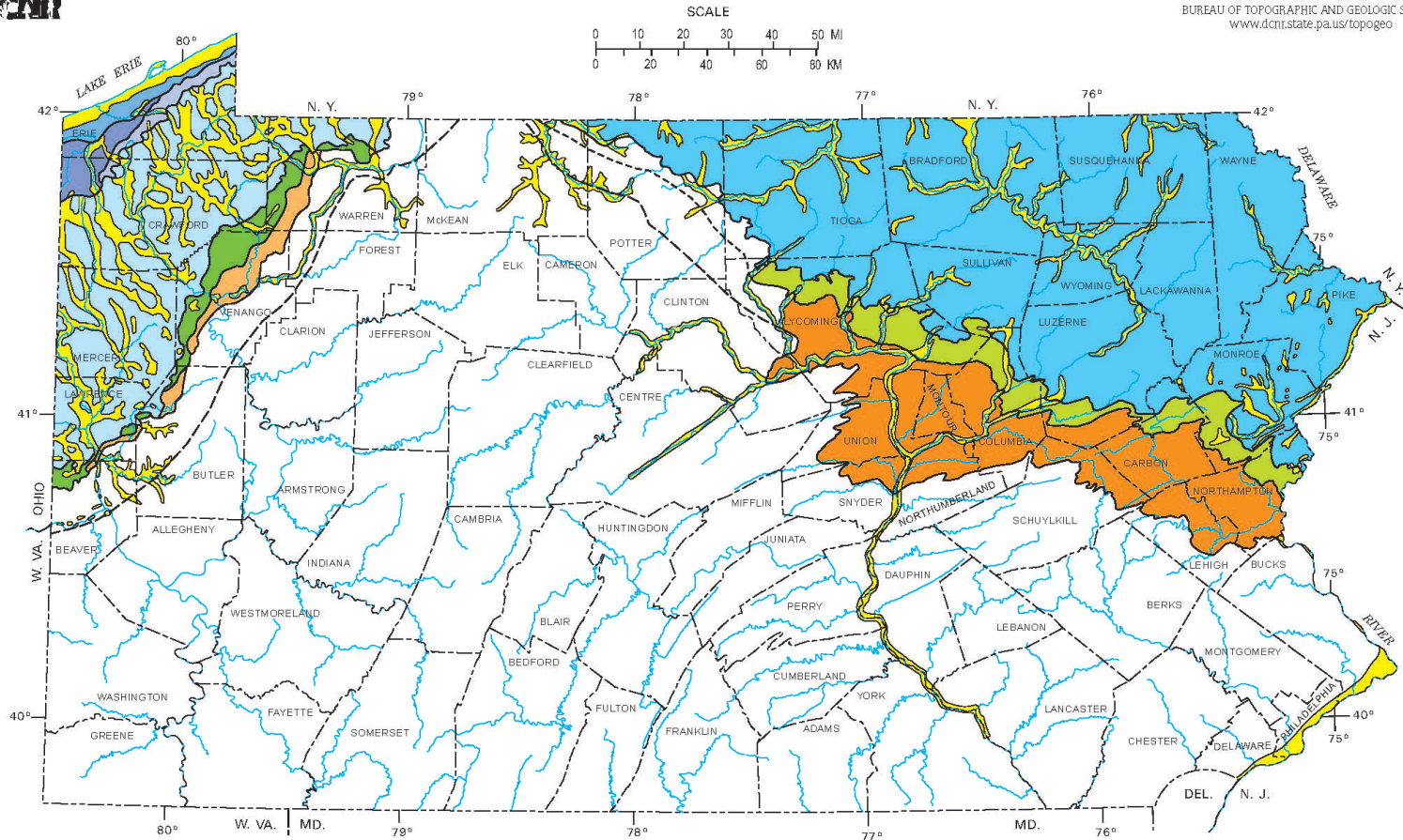


MAP 59



GLACIAL DEPOSITS OF PENNSYLVANIA

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF
CONSERVATION AND NATURAL RESOURCES
BUREAU OF TOPOGRAPHIC AND GEOLOGIC SURVEY
www.dnr.state.pa.us/topogeo



EXPLANATION

RECENT TO LATE ILLINOIAN (0-198,000 yrs.)

STRATIFIED DRIFT
Sand and gravel in eskers, kames, kame terraces, and outwash, principally in valleys; silt and clay in lake deposits in formerly ice-dammed valleys; lake clays and beach sands and gravels along Lake Erie; thin (recent) to thick (late Illinoian) soils.

ASHTABULA TILL
HIRAM TILL
LAVERIE TILL
KENT TILL

WISCONSINAN (17,000-22,000 yrs.)

Thick, gray, clayey to silty to sandy till covering over 75 percent of the ground; topography is mainly gently undulating, but there is also some knob-and-kettle topography; thin soil.

OLEAN TILL
Moderately thick, gray to grayish-red, sandy till covering 25 to 50 percent of the ground; very thin till covers an additional 25 percent of the ground; topography reflects the underlying bedrock; thin soil.

LATE ILLINOIAN (132,000-198,000 yrs.)

TITUSVILLE TILL
UNNAMED TILLS
Thin, gray (Titusville) to brown and grayish-red (unnamed), clayey to sandy till covering 10 to 25 percent of the ground; topography reflects the underlying bedrock; moderately thick, well-developed soil.

PRE-ILLINOIAN (>770,000 yrs.)

MAPLEDALE TILL
UNNAMED TILLS
Thin, gray, clayey to silty till in patches covering up to 10 percent of the ground; topography reflects the underlying bedrock; thick, well-developed soil, commonly having a yellowish-red color.

SYMBOLS

Southern limit of glacial advance

Approximate limit of Illinoian advance

Approximate limit of pre-Illinoian advance

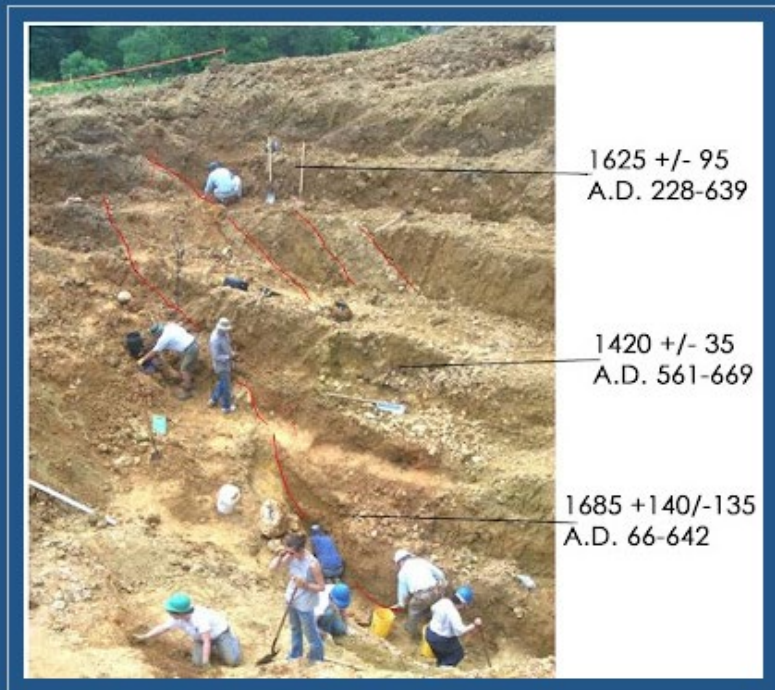
By W. D. Sevon and D. D. Braun.
Second Edition, 1997; Second Printing, 2000.

2200-MP-DNR3027
Printed on Recycled Paper



Earliest Use of Stone in Pennsylvania

Native Americans quarried local stone for tools as early as the Paleoindian period (chert, jasper, quartz, metarhyolite, argillite)



This photo depicts the profile of a 24 foot deep Native American dug pit at the Kings Jasper Quarry site in Lehigh County. The carbon 14 dates mark a relatively stable, steeply sloping surface created after the pit began to backfill. This occurred due to natural processes and probably additional Native American quarrying activities in adjacent pits.





Early European Settlement

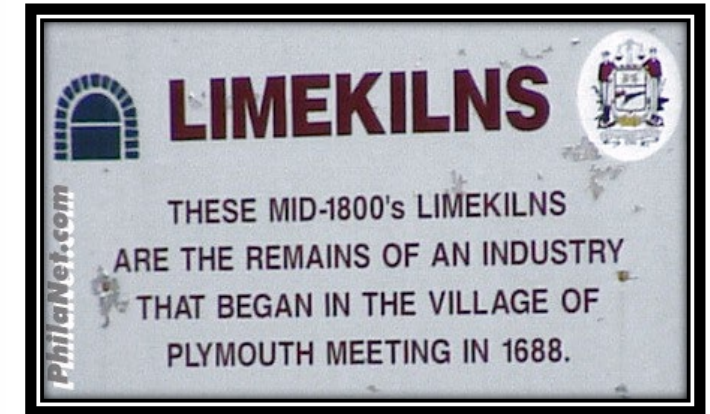
“Civilization” requires stone



Caleb Pusey House, 1683 Upland, Delaware County

Abandoned quarry hiding out as a pond,
Chester County

Limestone



- Fertilizer, mortar, whitewash to protect barns and tree bases.
- Oldest lime kiln in Pennsylvania dates to 1693 (Montgomery County)*

**<https://unchartedlancaster.com/2019/03/30/lancaster-county-once-boasted-nearly-500-of-these-silent-stone-sentinels-today-fewer-than-20-percent-remains-unlock-the-mystery-of-these-ancient-masonry-guardians/>*



Wood makes poor roads

"I am aware, Gentlemen, that the want of a good, permanent road is, at present, the principal defect in the communication between the middle counties and the metropolis"

-Pennsylvania Governor Thomas Mifflin, 1791

Early roads were constructed of logs laid perpendicular to the path and covered with a layer of soil or planks.



Example of a corduroy road in Ukraine circa 1918.

Roads made of stone are much better

Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike, 1795 the first hard-surfaced road in the US



- Foundation of broken limestone and gravel, top layer of smoother, loosely packed stone
- Method devised by Scottish engineer John MacAdam.
- Early aggregate specs: not to exceed 6 ounces in weight or to pass a two-inch ring

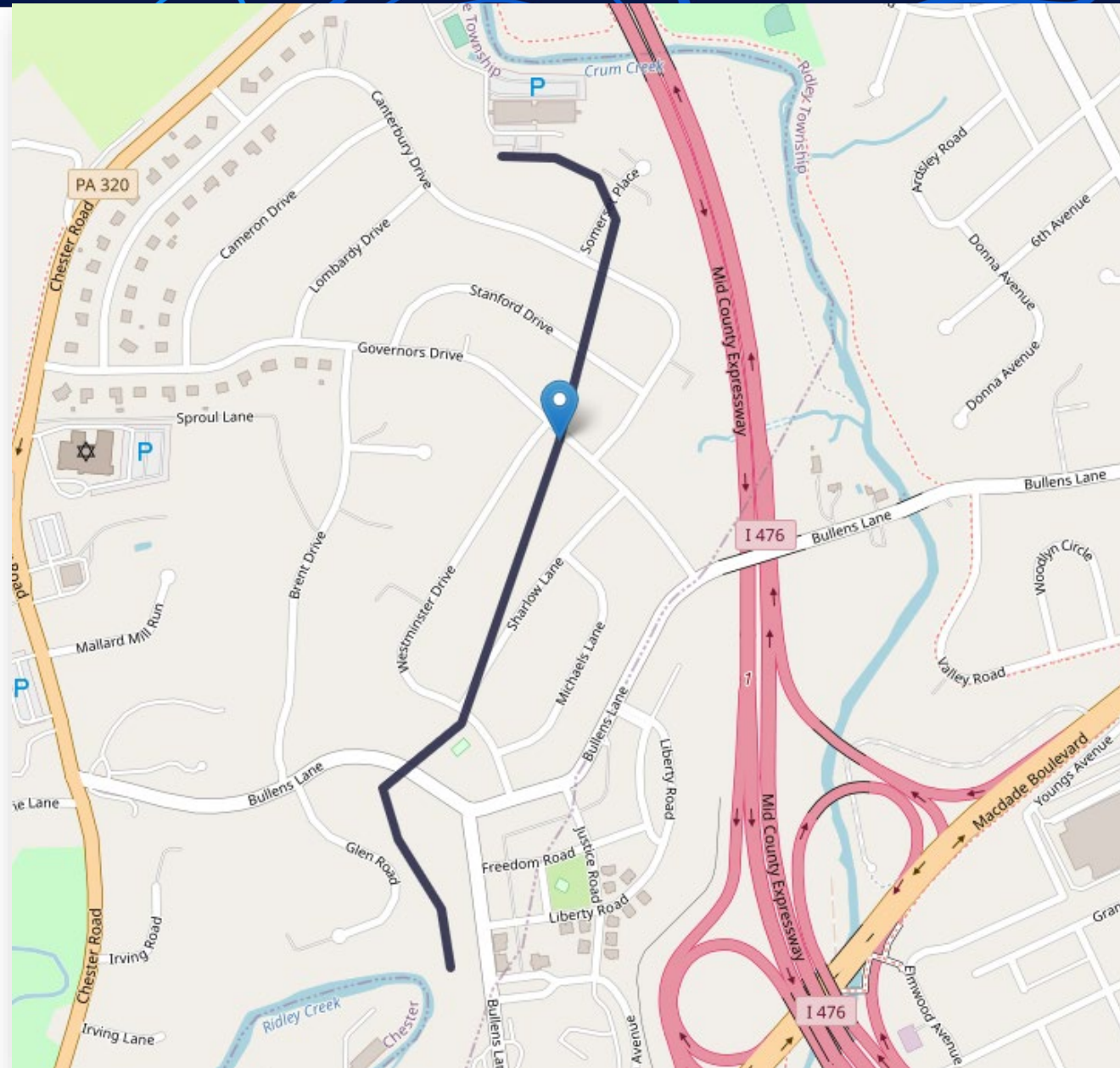
Construction of a macadamized road ca. 1823



Railroads

The first railway in Pennsylvania

- Leiper Railroad – built to carry stone from Leiper family quarries near Crum Creek to Ridley Creek, Delaware County
- Started operations in 1809
- $\frac{3}{4}$ mile long
- Wooden rails, horse-drawn cars
- Replaced by a canal in 1828, then again by a railroad in 1852.
- Second railroad became the Crum Creek Branch of the Baltimore and Philadelphia Railroad (part of B&O Railroad); abandoned in the 1950s





Railroads move stone and need stone

Philadelphia and Columbia Railway

- Construction began 1829, operational 1832
- Part of the Main Line of Public Works, a network of railroads and canals that connected Pittsburgh with Philadelphia



By Unknown author -
http://railroadheritage.org/r1808/01_early_photograph_of_an_early_locomotive_the_tioga_editors_title



First Pennsylvania Geological Survey 1836-1842

- Organized to conduct a geological and mineralogical survey of the state
- Careful mapping set the geologic framework for all the other states along the Appalachian Mountains
- Learned much about the form and arrangement of rock layers and correlation of units across the state

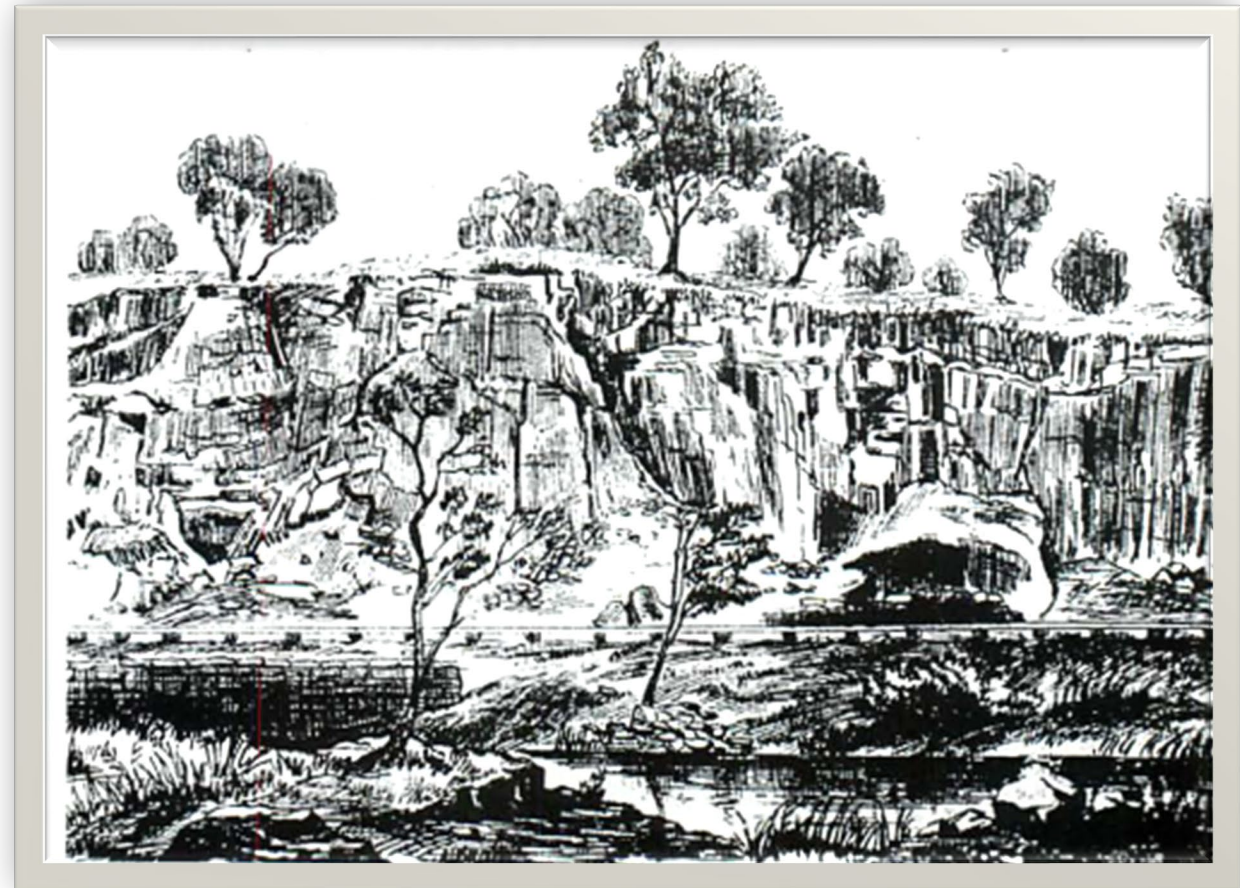


Henry Darwin Rogers
State Geologist of the First PA Geological Survey



The First Survey is famous for its beautiful lithographs, sketched by George Lehman

Indian Chief Rock, on the Juniata River
near Williamsburg



Limestone quarry near Conshohocken

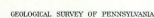


Second Pennsylvania Geological Survey 1874-1889

- Brought on by accelerated industrial growth and discovery of oil.
- More staff, more time, work up areas in more detail
- Nearly 120 atlases and volumes; each project published as it was completed. Geologic maps of all 67 counties.
- Established much of the stratigraphy we use today



J. Peter Lesley
State Geologist of the Second Geological Survey





Third Pennsylvania Geological Survey 1899-1914

- Primarily produced topographic maps in cooperation with U.S. Geological Survey
- Geologic work focused on coal, gas, and oil
- Perpetual funding issues
- In 1910, PA produced nearly a third of the mineral wealth of the US but spent only \$1 on geologic work for each \$65,700 in mineral products.



Richard Hice
State Geologist of the Third Geological Survey



Fourth Pennsylvania Geological Survey 1919-forever

- "...undertake, conduct, and maintain...a thorough and extended survey of the State for the purpose of elucidating the geology and topography of the State."
- Enabling legislation assigned many tasks:
 - Mapping and chemical analysis of mineral resources, energy resources, clays, soils, and fertilizers.
 - Mapping and characterization of rock formation that would be useful for highway construction or for any other purpose.
 - Put information into a "form convenient for reference."



Survey Staff, 2019





Survey Products: Analytical data

- Geochemistry
- PennDOT lab tests
- In-house labs for microscopic work




Survey's first X-ray diffractometer, 1958



PA Geologic Data Exploration

<https://www.gis.dcnr.state.pa.us/pageode/>




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DCNR

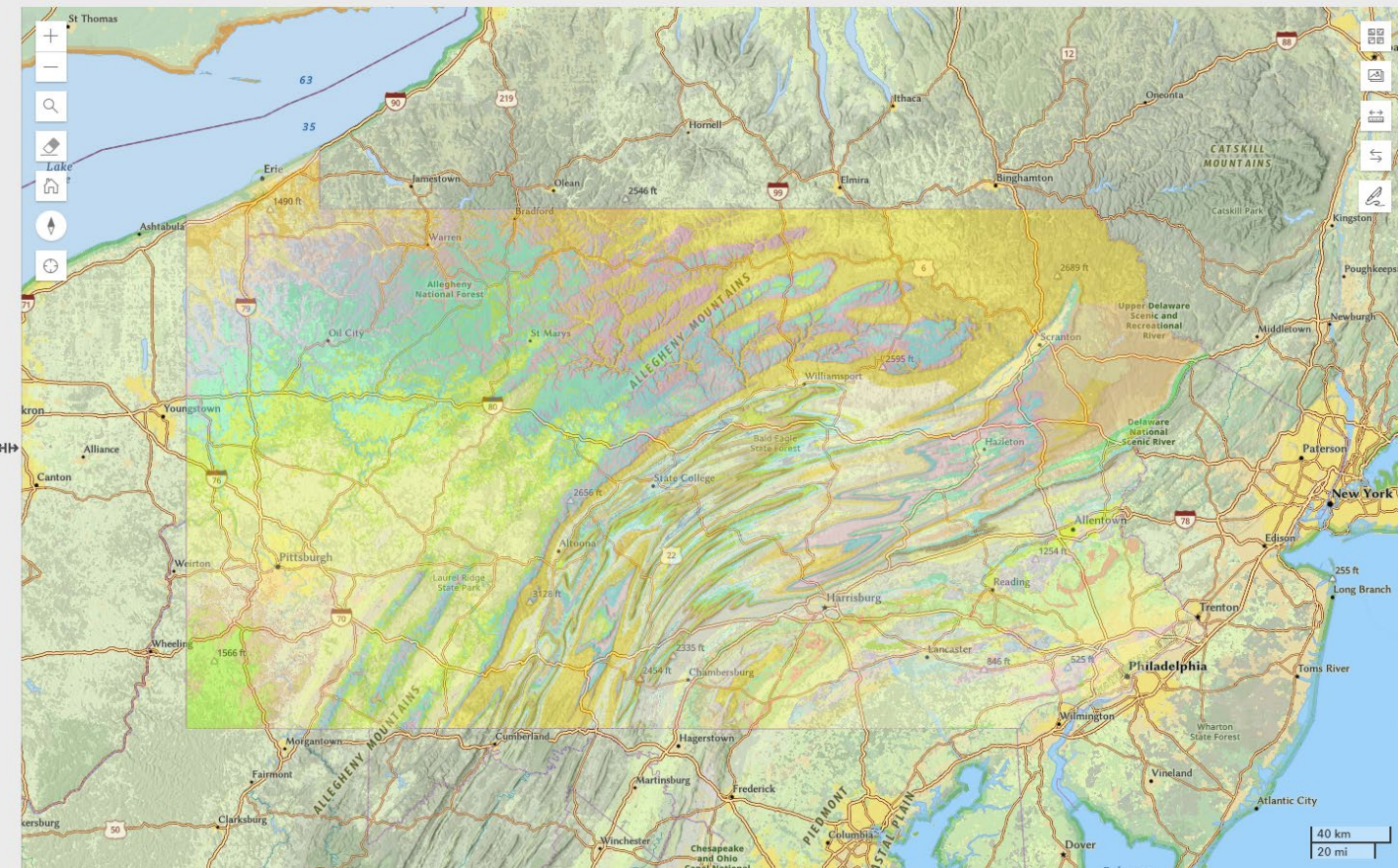
Josh Shapiro, Governor Cindy Adams Dunn, Secretary

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PaGEODE





***You are
here...
geologically***



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Latitude: 40.12041
Longitude: -75.28250
County: Montgomery
Municipality: Plymouth
Zip Code: 19462
Quadrangle: Norristown

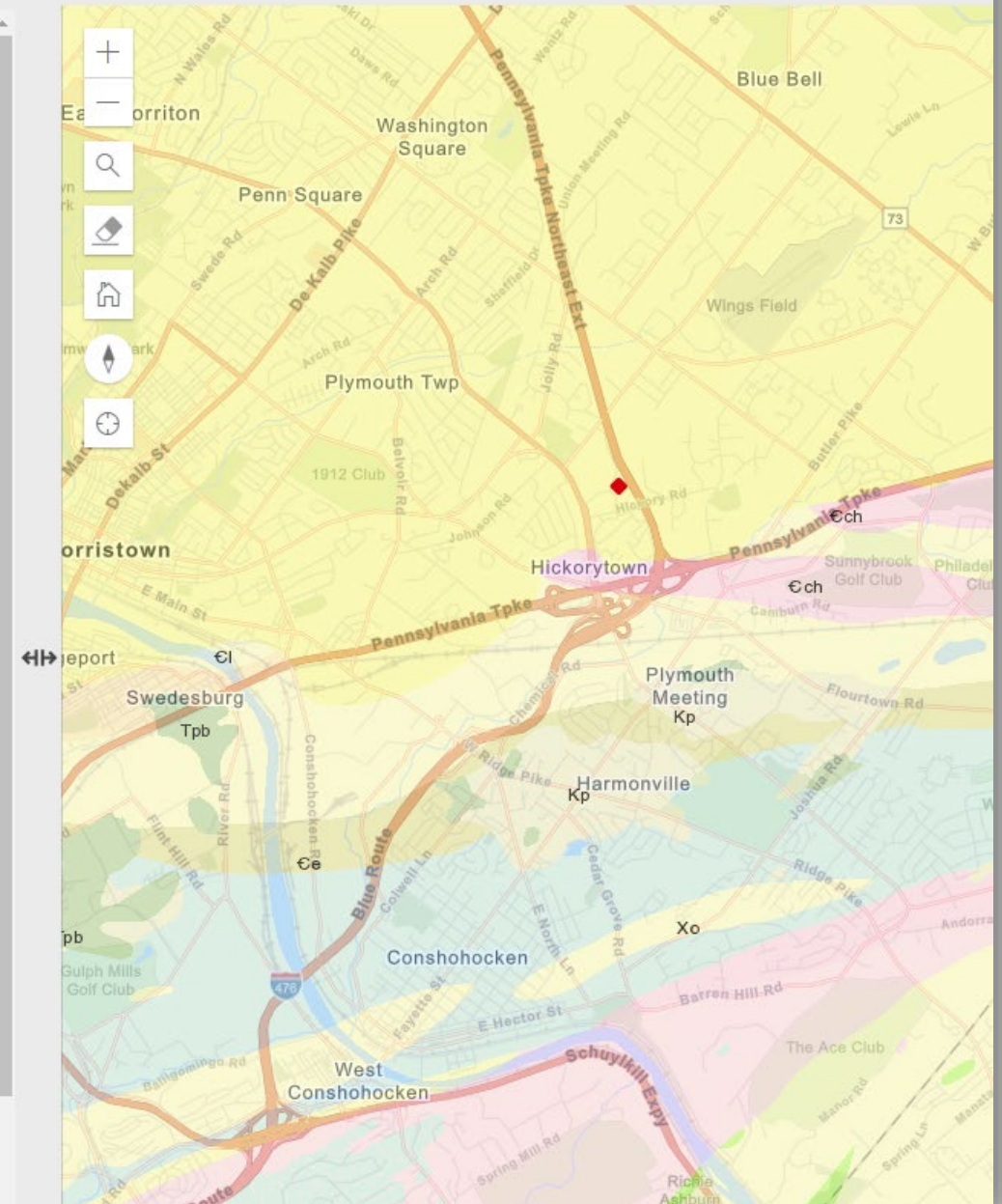


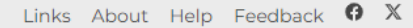
Geologic Units < 1 of 1 > v

Stockton Formation

Geologic Age : [Triassic](#)
Map Symbol : Trs
Main Rock Type : Arkosic Sandstone
Bedrock Elevation : 162 - 254 Ft ASL

The Stockton Formation crops out in the Newark basin. It is composed of light-gray to buff, coarse-grained, arkosic sandstone and red to purplish-red sandstone, shale, siltstone, and mudstone. Its thin to flaggy beds are well developed. Its maximum thickness is approximately 3,300 feet (Geyer and Wilshusen, 1982).





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Quarry Search

pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION
AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Official Geology Search

Bedrock Geology Search

Quarry Search

Product / Lithology Search

Operation Name Search

Product

Select

Lithology

Select

County

Montgomery

Clear

Search

Identify Results

Latitude: 40.10754

Longitude: -75.24822

County: Montgomery

Municipality: Whitmarsh

Zip Code: 19462

Quadrangle: Germantown

Elevation Profile

Layers

Legend

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Quarry Search Results

Search returned 17 records.

Operation Name	Owner Name	Phone #	Website	Operation Type	County	Quadrangle	Formation 1	Formation 2	Lithology 1	Lithology 2	Product	Comments	Source	Publication Link
Plymouth Meeting	Highway Materials, Inc.	(610) 832-8000		quarry	Montgomery	Germantown	Ledger		dolomite		specialty limestone		OFMR 15-01.1	Open Link
Plymouth Meeting	Highway Materials, Inc.	(610) 832-8000		quarry	Montgomery	Germantown	Ledger		dolomite		aggregate-coarse	See O'Neill (1964) for analysis.	OFMR 15-01.1	Open Link
Plymouth Meeting	Highway Materials, Inc.	(610) 832-8000		quarry	Montgomery	Germantown	Ledger		dolomite		aggregate-fine	See O'Neill (1964) for analysis.	OFMR 15-01.1	Open Link
Perkiomenville	Highway Materials, Inc.	(610) 832-8000		quarry	Montgomery	Perkiomenville	Brunswick		hornfels		antiskid		OFMR 15-01.1	Open Link
Perkiomenville	Highway Materials, Inc.	(610) 832-8000		quarry	Montgomery	Perkiomenville	Brunswick		hornfels		aggregate-coarse		OFMR 15-01.1	Open Link
Perkiomenville	Highway Materials, Inc.	(610) 832-8000		quarry	Montgomery	Perkiomenville	Brunswick		hornfels		aggregate-fine		OFMR 15-01.1	Open Link

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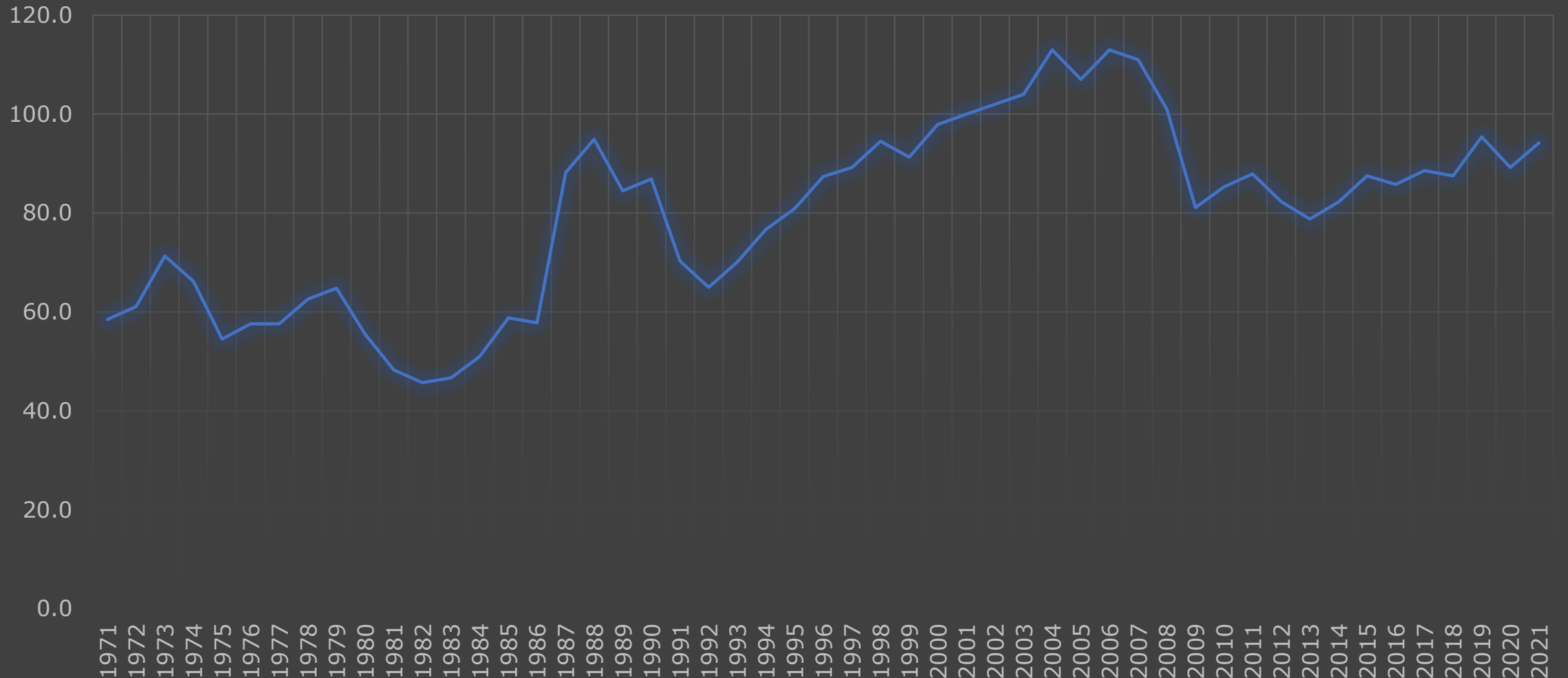
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Crushed Stone Production (all types)

— million metric tons






Activities of the Survey Supporting the Future of the Aggregate Industry

- Ongoing search for funding for aggregate availability study
- Through the Association of American State Geologists, engaging with NSSGA, National Mining Association, and the Essential Minerals Association
- New maps, reports, data; working to make data more easily accessible
- Geologic Mapping Advisory Committee
 - PACA representative is Josie Gaskey
 - We welcome your input



PA Geologic Data Exploration

<https://www.gis.dcnr.state.pa.us/pageode/>




PaGEODE - Pennsylvania GEOlogic Data Exploration
DCNR


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PaGEODE



The screenshot displays the PaGEODE web application interface. It features a map of Pennsylvania with various geological features highlighted in different colors. A large, semi-transparent white box with the word "Questions?" in blue text is overlaid on the map. The map includes labels for major cities like Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, and New York, as well as geographical features like the Allegheny Mountains and the Delaware River. The interface also includes a sidebar with search options and a top navigation bar with the DCNR logo and contact information.