The geological history of the surficial units of the Clayton, Millington, and Smyrna quadrangles, Delaware, includes a variety of deposits that characterize the Pleistocene and Pliocene periods. The Mill Creek Formation, a silty clay with beds of peat and mud, occurred in the late Pliocene. Late Pleistocene deposits are represented by the Clay Branch Formation, which consists of sand and silt with scattered pebbles and forams. In contrast, the Manasquan Formation, a gray silt and sand with pebbles and forams, is found in late Pleistocene deposits. The Middle Pleistocene deposits include the Beaverdam Formation, consisting of stacked, 1- to 5-ft-thick beds of sandy gravel. The Mount Laurel Formation occurs below 300 ft and is a quartzose glauconitic sand with a carbonate matrix. The geological history of the surficial units is further complicated by features such as Carolina Bays, which formed in the late Pleistocene. These features contain spot-like concentrations of manganese in the sand beds. The geological map of the area, which includes the Millington, Clayton, and Smyrna quadrangles, provides a detailed representation of these deposits and features.