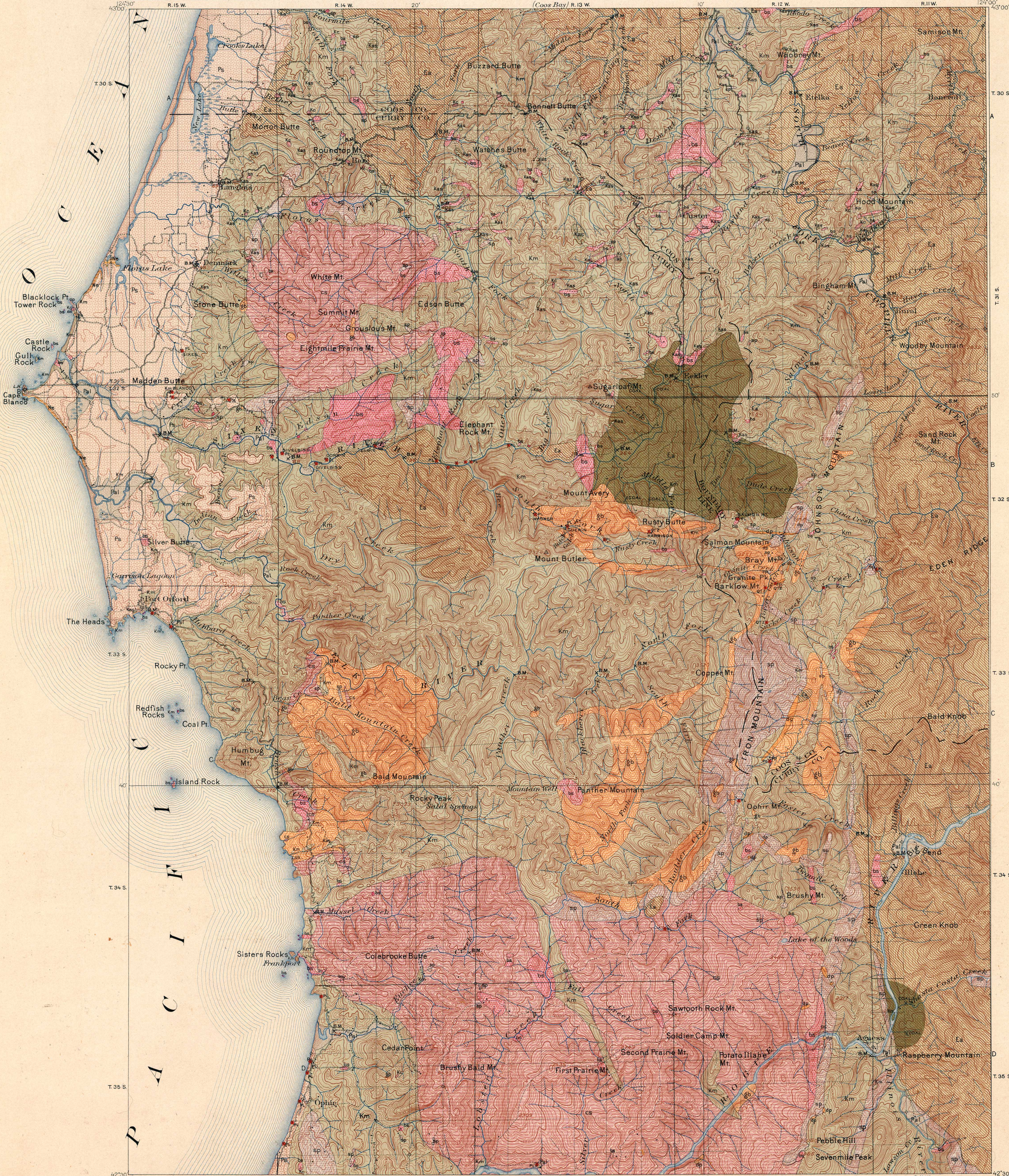




LEGEND

SURFICIAL ROCKS

(Areas of Surficial rocks are shown by patterns of dots and circles)

Pal

Alluvium

Ps

Marine sands
(interstratified sands and gravels capping elevated marine terraces, locally calcareous)

SEDIMENTARY ROCKS

(Areas of Sedimentary rocks are shown by patterns of parallel lines. Metamorphism is indicated by short dashes combined with the parallel lines)

Ne

Empire formation

(chiefly soft yellowish sand stones with some shale, conglomerate, and tuff)

Ea

Arago formation

(yellowish sandstones, gray shales, and conglomerates with local rock beds equivalent to Paluxy and Calico formations)

Kas

Amphibole-schist

(blue and green amphibole-schist with white and gray schists, derived from local alteration of Cretaceous igneous and sedimentary rocks)

Kc

Chert

(siliceous shale and gray and red jaspery rocks; radiolarian chert)

Km

Myrtle formation

(conglomerate, sandstone, and shale)

cs

Colebrook schist

(metacarbonate schists derived from sedimentary rocks)

dp

Dacite-porphry

(chiefly dike)

bs

Basalt

(lava flows and volcanic rocks)

gb

Gabbro

(dark-colored intrusive masses, apparently corresponding to surface basalt)

sp

Serpentine

(derived chiefly from alteration of peridotite)

Sections

A

B

C

D

Known productive areas

Coal

(portions of the Arago formation known to contain beds of coal)

Gold mines

Gold prospects and inactive mines

Coal prospects

Fluorspar

Quartz veins

R. U. Goode, Geographer in charge.
Triangulation by W. T. Griswold.
Topography by A. E. Murlin.
Surveyed in 1897-98.

Scale 1:25,000

Contour interval 100 feet.

Datum is mean sea level.
Edition of Nov. 1902.

Geology by J. S. Diller.
Assisted by Arthur J. Collier,
Chester Washburn, and James Storrs.
Surveyed in 1898-1900.