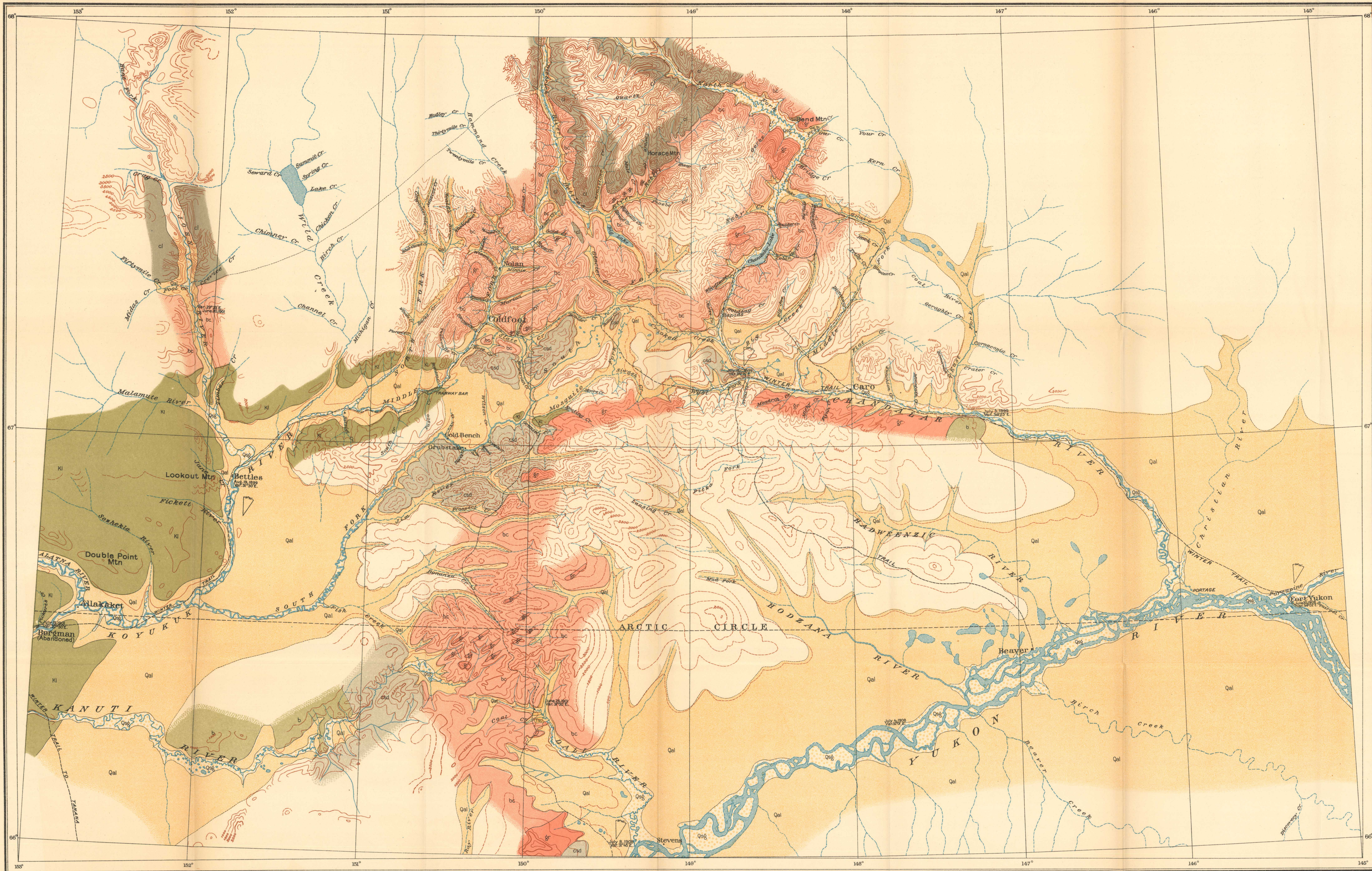




LEGEND

SEDIMENTARY ROCKS

Quaternary

- Qsg Recent stream gravels, sands, and silts with muck, peat beds, and flood plain ice
- Qal Unconsolidated Pleistocene deposits (Silt, clay, sand, and gravel, comprising terrace deposits, glacial outwash, and moraine deposits, and including some undifferentiated Recent deposits)

Tertiary

- Tsc Shales, sandstones, and conglomerates with some lignite

Mesozoic

- Kl Limestones, calcareous sandstones, and arkose, with some igneous rocks
- cl Massive crystalline limestone with schistose bands
- csd Cherts, slates, and diabase (Includes ultra-basic igneous rocks, tuffs, and alteration products, some greenstones(?) and hornstones(?))

Palaeozoic

- bc Birch Creek schist (Shales of various types, including some limestones, quartzites, and greenstones. Cut by granitic and dioritic dikes. The gold-bearing formation of the region.)

IGNEOUS ROCKS

Quaternary

- b Basalt and andesite lavas and tuffs and other effusive rocks
- gr Granitic porphyries and diorite intrusions (Locally sheared and gneissoid)

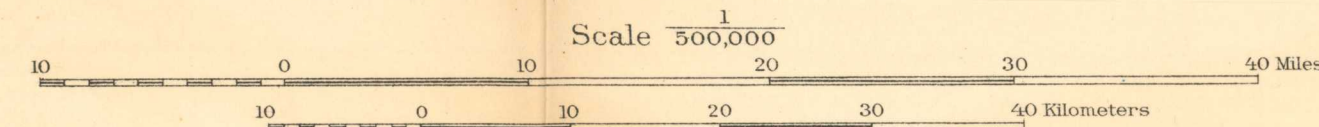
Mesozoic

Palaeozoic

CRETACEOUS AND TERTIARY OR POSSIBLY LATER QUATERNARY

Alfred H. Brooks, Geologist in charge of division
Topography and Triangulation by T. G. Gardine,
D. C. Witherspoon, D. L. Reaburn, A. G. Maddren,
and W. J. Peters and sketch maps by prospectors
Surveyed in 1899, 1901, and 1909.

GEOLOGIC RECONNAISSANCE MAP OF KOYUKUK-CHANDALAR REGION, ALASKA



Dotted lines represent probable topography unsurveyed
1913

JULIUS BIEN CO. PHOTO LITH. N.Y.

Geology by A. G. Maddren and F. C. Schrader
Surveyed in 1899, 1901, and 1909.