LEGEND

CENOZOIC

QUATERNARY

Qsgr — Silts, sands, and gravels

TERTIARY

Tcs — Clays, shales, sandstones, and conglomerates, with lignitic, ferruginous, and fossiliferous Eocene beds

MESOZOIC

m — Monzonite and similar rocks, in large sills and batholiths, accompanied by numerous dikes *(late Mesozoic or early Tertiary)*

CRETACEOUS AND OLDER (Probably mainly Lower Cretaceous)

sl — Slates, quartzites, and schists, with some graywacke, shale, and conglomerate

ss — Slates, sandstones, and fine conglomerates. Highly contorted, slightly metamorphosed *(probably early Mesozoic)*

PALEOZOIC

gn — Greenstones (altered ultra-basic flows and tuffs), diabase, glassy lavas, and tuffs, with some slate, chert, and impure limestones *(probably late Paleozoic)*

rh — Rhyolite flows, tuffs, and flow breccias *(probably late Paleozoic)*

PROBABLY SILURIAN AND DEVONIAN (May include beds still older)

Issc — Limestones and schists, with some slate, chert, and greenstone. Highly metamorphosed

ls — Limestones. Crystalline, blue, gray, buff, and white. Complex, sheared and banded structure

Productive gold mine

Productive gold mine yielding also tin

Gold prospect

Gold prospect yielding tin

Alfred H. Brooks, Geologist in charge of division.
Topography and triangulation by
D. C. Witherspoon and R. B. Oliver.
Surveyed in 1906

Geodetic position from astronomic station at Tanana. All positions, however, shown too far south, the error in latitude ranging from 18 seconds at the eastern edge to 35 seconds at the western.

GEOLOGIC MAP OF PART OF RAMPART QUADRANGLE, ALASKA

By Henry M. Eakin

Scale 1/250,000

5 0 5 10 15 Miles

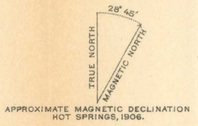
5 0 5 10 15 20 Kilometers

Contour interval 200 feet.

Datum is mean sea level assuming an elevation of 810 feet at Eagle.

Dotted lines represent probable topography, unsurveyed.

1913



APPROXIMATE MAGNETIC DECLINATION HOT SPRINGS, 1906.

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