



LEGEND

SUPERFICIAL

grv  
River gravels  
locally associated

SEDIMENTARY

Kr  
Ruby formation  
(Conglomerate, sandstone  
and silt of andesitic  
materials)

Ko  
Ohio Creek formation  
(Conglomerate, sandstone  
and sandstone)

Kl  
Laramie formation  
(Sandstone and shale  
containing 3 coal beds  
generally workable)

Km  
Montana formation  
(Thin beds sandstone  
and Pierre, shale,  
brick clays)

IGNEOUS

wb  
West Elk  
breccia  
Containing a variety  
of rocks etc.

adi  
Dikes  
of diorite, porphyry  
and quartz-porphyr.

pt  
Porphyrite

Intrusive sheets  
mainly of porphyrite.

pd  
Porphyritic  
diorite

di  
Diorite

Faults

Mines and Prospects

\* Productive mines.  
x Abandoned mines  
and prospects.

~ Synclinal axis  
~ Anticlinal axis  
~ Overthrust dip  
~ Dip and strike

Known productive formations

Coal

Triangulation Points

△ Primary  
○ Secondary

Scale 1:50,000  
for thicknesses of formations

PLEISTOCENE

CRETACEOUS

Eocene or Later

Henry Gannett, Chief Geographer.  
Triangulation by the Hayden Survey.  
Topography by Anton Karl and Laurence Thompson.  
Surveyed in 1883 & 1888.

S.F. Emmons, Geologist in charge.  
Geology of Igneous Rocks by Whitman Cross.  
Geology of Sedimentary Rocks by G.H. Eldridge.  
Surveyed in 1884-88.