



- SUPERFICIAL**
- 8m River gravels (locally unconsolidated)
- PLEISTOCENE**
- SEDIMENTARY**
- Ko Ohio Creek formation (Conglomeratic and sandstone)
- Kl Laramie formation (Sandstone and shale containing coal beds generally workable)
- CRETACEOUS**
- Km Montana formation (Fossiliferous sandstone and shales, shales, brick clays)
- Kn Niobrara limestone
- Kb Benton shale
- Kd Dakota formation (Quartzite conglomerate with fine clay)
- JURATRIAS**
- Jg Gunnison formation (Sandstone base, shales with limestone lenses above)
- CARBONIFEROUS**
- Cm Maroon conglomerate (Fossiliferous conglomerate with limestone pebbles and some limestone)
- Cw Weber formation (Black shale and limestone)
- Cl Leadville limestone (Blue limestone)
- SILURIAN**
- Sy Tule limestone (Shale, limestone and quartzite, marble)
- CAMBRIAN**
- Cs Sawatch quartzite (Quartzite below red and green sandstone above)
- IGNEOUS**
- b Basalt
- rh Rhyolite
- pt Porphyrite
- Eocene or Later**
- Dikes (Porphyry, rhyolite, and porphyrite)
- di Diorite
- gr Granite
- CRYSTALLINE**
- gn Granite gneiss and schist
- ARCHEAN**
- Faults

Henry Gannett, Chief Geographer.
Triangulation by the Hayden Survey.
Topography by W.H. Leffingwell, and Laurence Thompson.
Surveyed in 1883-8.

Scale 62,500
3 Miles
Contour Interval 100 feet
Edition of Mar. 1894.

S.F. Emmons, Geologist in charge.
Geology of Igneous Rocks by Whitman Cross.
Geology of Sedimentary Rocks by G.H. Eldridge
Surveyed in 1884-85.

