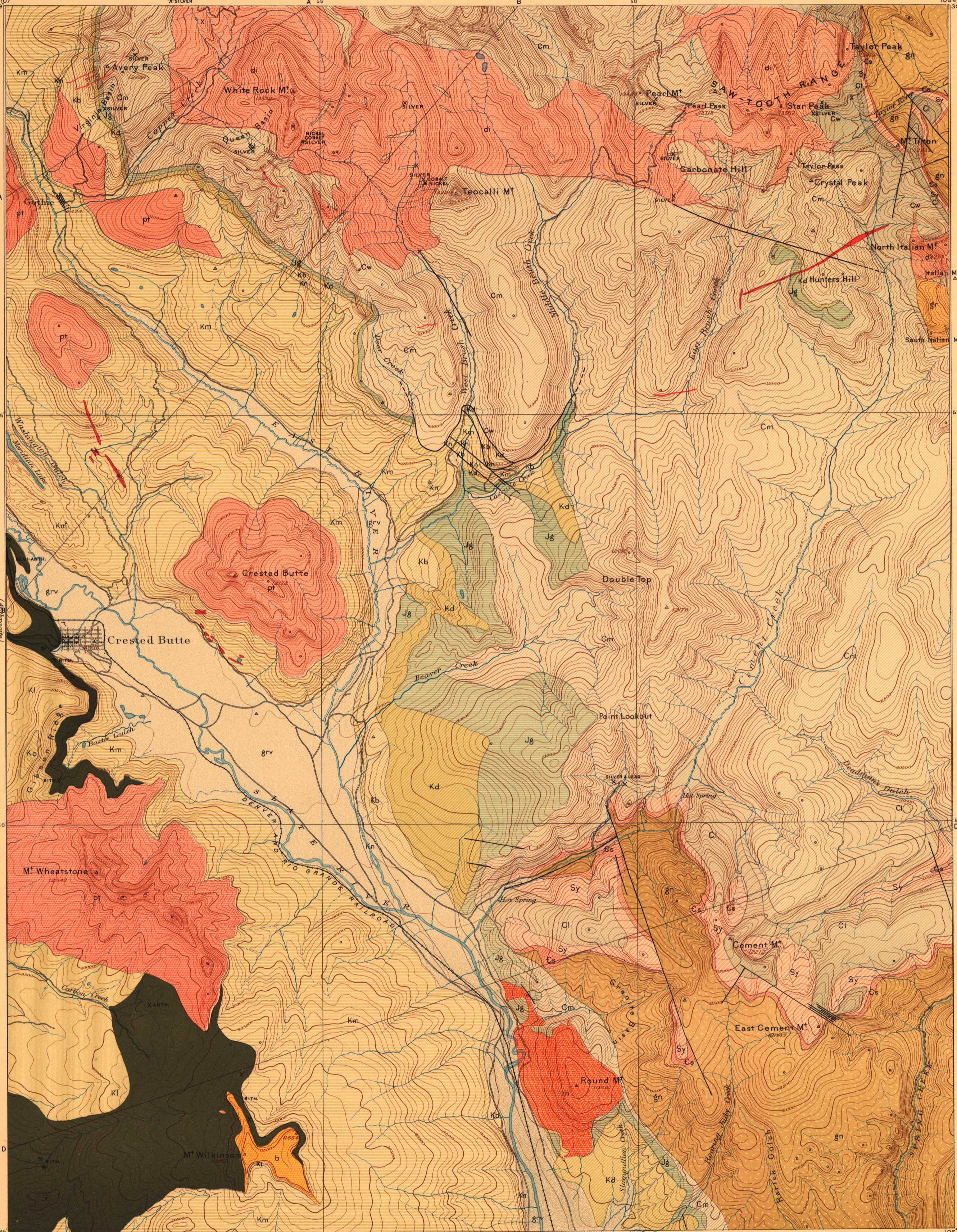


Mines and Prospects  
\* Productive mines  
x Abandoned mines and prospects

Known productive formations  
Coal

Triangulation Points  
a Primary  
o Secondary



- SUPERFICIAL**
  - grv River gravels locally widespread
- SEDIMENTARY**
  - Ko Ohio Creek formation (Conglomerate, quartzite and sandstone)
  - Kl Laramie formation (Sandstone and shale containing coal beds generally workable)
  - Km Montana formation (Red, blue sandstone and shales, shaly, brick clays)
  - Kn Niobrara limestone
  - Kb Benton shale
  - Kd Dakota formation (Quartzite conglomerate with fire-clay)
- CRETACEOUS**
- JURASSIC**
  - Jg Gunnison formation (Sandstone, base shales with limestone lenses above)
- CARBONIFEROUS**
  - Cm Maroon conglomerate (Lenses and conglomerate with limestone pebbles and some limestone)
  - Cw Weber formation (Black shale and limestone)
  - Cl Leadville limestone (Blue limestone)
- SILURIAN**
  - Sy Yule limestone (Shale, limestone and quartzite blocks)
- CAMBRIAN**
  - Cs Sawatch quartzite (Quartzite below red and green sandstone above)
- IGNEOUS**
  - b Basalt
  - rh Rhyolite
  - pt Porphyrite
- Eocene or Later**
  - d 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  
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 1884-88.

