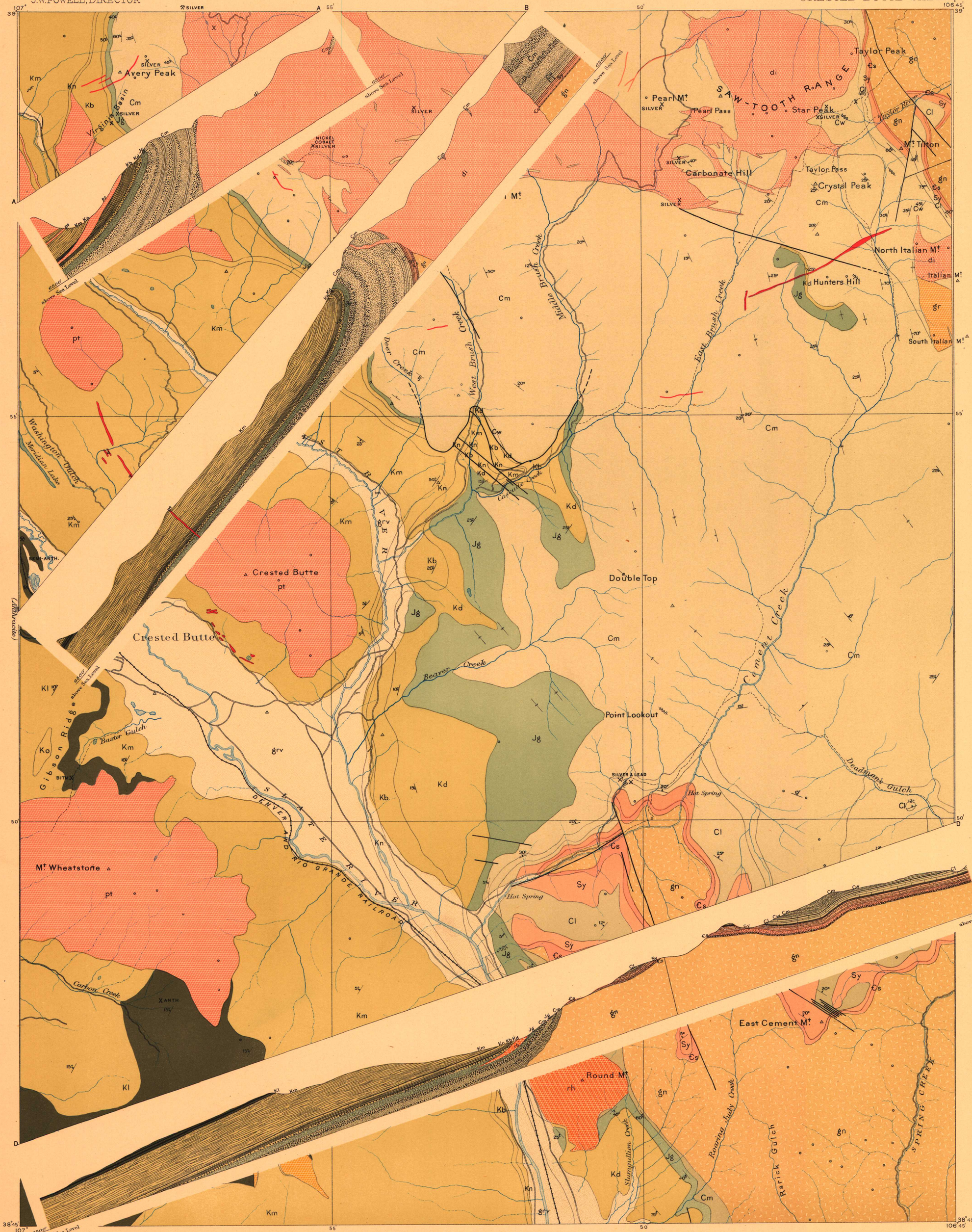
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
J.W. POWELL, DIRECTOR

STRUCTURE SECTIONS

COLORADO
CRESTED BUTTE SHEET



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

Scale 1/62,500
0 1/2 1 2 3 4 5 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.

LEGEND

SUPERFICIAL — PLEISTOCENE
- grv — River gravels (locally auriferous)

SEDIMENTARY

CRETACEOUS
- Ko — Ohio Creek formation (Conglomerates, grits and sandstones)
- Kl — Laramie formation (Sandstone and shale containing 3 coal beds generally workable)
- Km — Montana formation (Fox Hills sandstone and Pierre shale. Brick clays.)
- Kn — Niobrara limestone
- Kb — Benton shale
- Kd — Dakota formation (Quartzite & conglomerate with fire-clay.)

JURATRIAS
- Jg — Gunnison formation (Sandstone base, shales with limestone lenses above.)

CARBONIFEROUS
- Cm — Maroon conglomerate (Grits and conglomerate with limestone pebbles and some limestones)
- Cw — Weber formation (Black shale and limestone.)
- Cl — Leadville limestone (Blue limestone.)

SILURIAN
- Sy — Yule limestone (Shale, limestone and quartzite Marble.)

CAMBRIAN
- Cs — Sawatch quartzite (Quartzite below, red and green sandstone above.)

IGNEOUS — EOCENE OR LATER
- b — Basalt
- rh — Rhyolite
- pt — Porphyrite
- Dikes (Porphyry, peridotite and porphyrite.)
- di — Diorite
- gr — Granite

CRYSTALLINE — ARCHEAN
- gn — Granite gneiss and schist

Faults

Mines and Prospects
- Productive mines.
- Abandoned mines and prospects.
- Synclinal axis.
- Anticlinal axis.
- Contorted dip.
- Dip and strike.

Known productive formations
- Coal

Triangulation Points
- Primary
- Secondary

Scale of feet for thicknesses of formations
1 2 3 4 5000