



SURFICIAL ROCKS

- (Areas of Surficial rocks are shown by patterns of dots and circles.)
- Pa1 Alluvium (bottom lands and meadows)
  - Pm Moraines
  - Pl Lake beds (sands and gravels)

SEDIMENTARY ROCKS

- (Areas of Sedimentary rocks are shown by patterns of parallel lines. Metamorphism is indicated by short dashes combined with the parallel lines.)
- Sl (detached masses of slate, quartzite and porphyritic rocks probably equivalent to the Saylor Canyon formation)
  - slm (contact metamorphic schists chiefy micaceous derived from the above described rocks)

BED-ROCK SERIES

- Cc Calaveras formation (slates and quartzites)
- Ccm Calaveras formation (contact metamorphic rocks chiefy micaceous schists)

IGNEOUS ROCKS

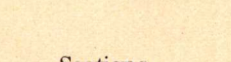
(Areas of igneous rocks are shown by patterns of triangles and rhombs.)

- Pb Basalt
- Na Andesite (tuffs and breccias with subordinate areas of massive rock)
- Nb Basalt
- Nr Rhyolite (chiefly tuffs in places with interbedded gravel beds)

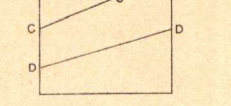
BED-ROCK SERIES

- gr Granite (granite)
- grd Granodiorite
- di Diorite (with trondhjemite or gabbro)
- gb Gabbro
- apt Angite-porphyrite (with some uranite-porphyrite)

Probable fault



Sections



SUPERJACENT SERIES

PLEISTOCENE

JURATRIAS ?

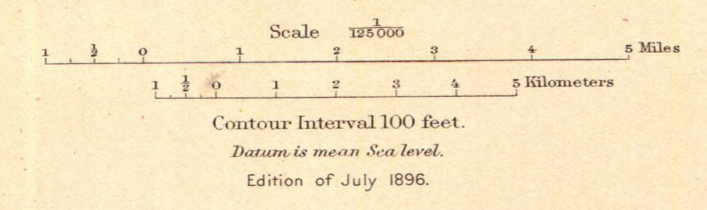
CARBONIFEROUS (and perhaps older)

PLEISTOCENE

NEOCENE

AGE OF PROBABLE JURATRIAS ROCKS, OR YOUNGER

A.H. Thompson, Geographer.  
E.M. Douglas, Topographer in charge.  
Triangulation by H.E.C. Feuser.  
Topography by R.H. Mc Kee.  
Surveyed in 1889.



Geology by W. Lindgren.  
Assisted by H.C. Hoover.  
Surveyed in 1894.