

LEGEND
(continued)

Quarries

Known productive formations

- Kn**
Niobrara formation
(limestone for lime and Plaster)
- Kcr**
Carlisle shale
(sandstone used for sandstone)
- Kd**
Dakota sandstone
(largely available for building; upper part contains fire clay)
- Jm**
Morrison formation
(local deposits of gypsum)
- Em**
Millsap limestone
(local development of marble)

LEGEND

SURFICIAL ROCKS

(Areas of Surficial rocks are shown by patterns of dots and circles.)

- Pl**
Alluvium
(bottom-lands)
- Pe**
Alluvium
(gravel, sand, and silt capping terraces and mesas)

SEDIMENTARY ROCKS

(Areas of Sedimentary rocks are shown by patterns of parallel lines.)

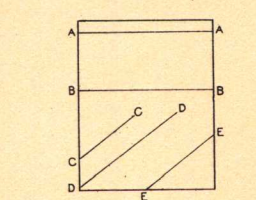
- Nn**
Nussbaum formation
(sand, gravel, and silt)
- Kp**
Pierre shale
(gray shale with concretions)
- Kn**
Niobrara formation
(shale and limestone)
- Kcr**
Carlisle shale
(shale and sandstone)
- Kgn**
Greenhorn limestone
(limestone and shale in alternate strata)
- Kgs**
Graneros shale
(gray shale)
- Kd**
Dakota sandstone
(gray sandstone and shale)
- Jm**
Morrison formation
(variegated clay and sandstone; gypsum)
- Jf**
Fountain formation
(red shale, sandstone, and conglomerate)
- Em**
Millsap limestone
(limestone and shale)
- Sh**
Harding sandstone
(white sandstone)

(Areas of ancient crystalline rocks and of metamorphic rocks of unknown origin are shown by patterns of short dashes.)

- Rs**
Schist and granite
(igneous and metamorphic)

Faults

Sections



Henry Gannett, Chief Topographer.
E.M. Douglas, Topographer in charge.
Triangulation by A.H. Thompson.
Topography by R.O. Gordon and W.J. Lloyd.
Surveyed in 1894.

Scale 1:25000
Miles
Kilometers

Contour Interval 50 feet.
Datum is mean Sea level.
Edition of Jan. 1897.

Geology by G.K. Gilbert.
Assisted by Robt. T. Hill.
Surveyed in 1893.

Legend is continued on the left margin.