

SURFICIAL ROCKS

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

Pag

Alluvial deposits
(early and late)

Lake beds

Pm

Moraines and
glacial drift

SEDIMENTARY ROCKS

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

Ng

Auriferous
river gravels

Cc

Cedar
formation
(limestone, sandstone,
and shale)

Cc

Calaveras
formation
(clay, slate, quartzite,
and limestone)

ls

Limestone
lenticles
(in Calaveras
formation)

IGNEOUS ROCKS

(Areas of igneous rocks are shown by patterns of triangles and rhombs. Metamorphism is indicated by short dashes combined with the igneous patterns.)

lb

Late basalt

Na

Andesite
(massive and
fragmental)

Nb

Older basalt
(fine grained,
always massive)

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Dikes of
various rocks
(granodiorite, gabbro,
porphyry, quartzite,
serpentine, granite,
etc.)

gr

Granite, granodiorite,
and quartz-diorite

gp

Micro-granite-
porphyry

gbd

Gabbro-diorite

gb

Gabbro

sp

Serpentine
(with talc, schist,
amphibole-schist,
and chlorite-schist)

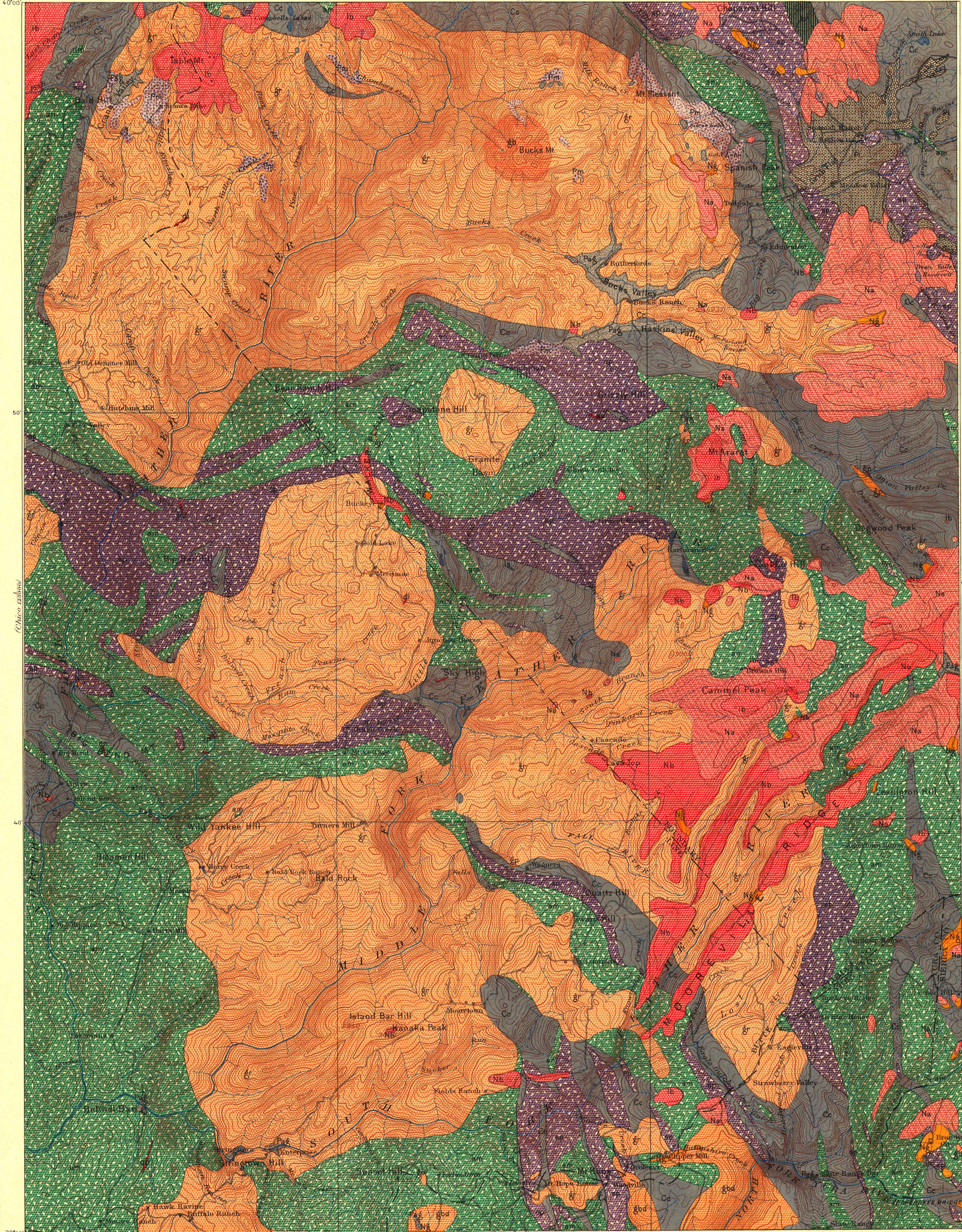
am

Amphibolite
(schistose and massive,
derived from various
basic igneous rocks;
includes also some
analogous porphyries)

Probable faults

(Areas of igneous rocks are shown by patterns of triangles and rhombs. Metamorphism is indicated by short dashes combined with the igneous patterns.)

Geology by H.W. Turner.
Surveyed in 1890-94.



Henry Gannett, Chief Geographer.
A.H. Thompson, Geographer in charge.
Triangulation by H.M. Wilson.
Topography by R.H. Mc Kee.
Surveyed in 1885-6-8.

Scale 125,000
1 2 3 4 5 Miles
1 2 3 4 5 Kilometers
Contour interval 100 feet.
Datum is mean sea level.
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