

LEGEND

SEDIMENTARY ROCKS

(Areas of Sedimentary rocks are shown by patterns of parallel lines. Metamorphism is indicated by short dashes combined with the parallel lines.)

Eo
Oakland limestone
(shaly and nodular argillaceous limestone)

Ety
Tyece sandstone
(massive sandstone with occasional shales)

Eu
Umpqua formation
(chiefly thin-bedded sandstone and shale with some conglomerate locally containing pieces of coal)

Euw
Wilbur tuff-lentils
(chiefly volcanic material with some calcareous siliceous and organic sediments occurring in the Umpqua formation)

Km
Myrtle formation
(conglomerate, sandstone, and shale)

Kmw
Whitsett limestone-lentils
(variegated gray and red fossiliferous limestone and marls occurring in the Myrtle formation)

as
Amphibole-schist
(blue and green amphibole-schist with some mica-schist and other schists, derived probably from Cretaceous formations by contact metamorphism)

Jr
Radiolarian chert
(siliceous shale and gray and red sandy rocks)

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.)

Nb
Basalt

Nr
Rhyolite

Na
Andesite

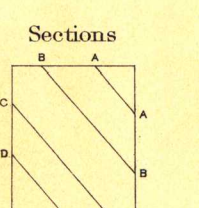
Ed
Diabase

dc
Dacitic rocks
(generally conspicuously porphyritic)

sp
Serpentine
(derived chiefly from saponite and partly from gabbro)

mg
Meta-gabbro
(the pyroxene of the original gabbro usually altered to hornblende)

Faults



120-Dip and strike of stratified rocks
Vertical dip and strike of stratified rocks

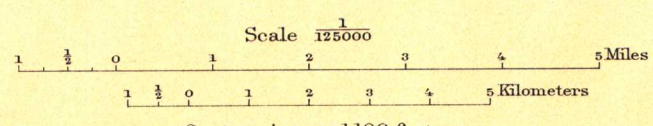
* Mines and quarries
x Prospects

Known productive formations

Eo
Limestone
(Oakland limestone, Umpqua)

Kmw
Limestone and marble
(Whitsett limestone)

Henry Gannett, Chief Topographer.
R. U. Goode, Geographer in charge.
Triangulation by W. T. Griswold.
Topography by E. C. Barnard.
Surveyed in 1894-95.



Geology by J. S. Diller.
Assisted by Arthur J. Collier and James Storrs.
Surveyed in 1895-96.