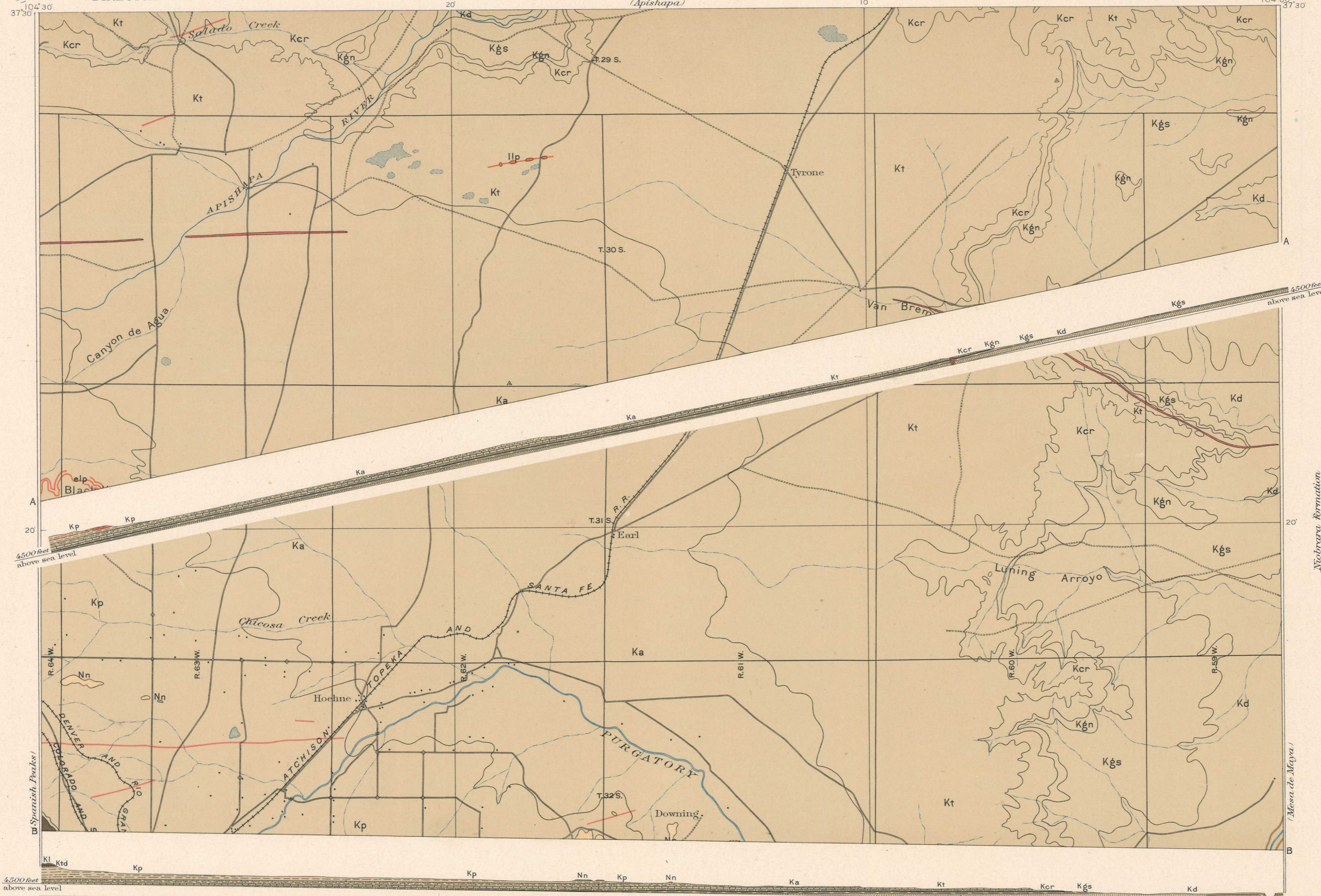


STRUCTURE-SECTION SHEET



LEGEND

SEDIMENTARY ROCKS

SHEET SYMBOL SECTION SYMBOL

Nn **Nn**
Nussbaum formation
(sand and gravel in part cemented into conglomerate)

Kl **Kl**
Laramie formation
(gray sandstone and shale containing coal beds)

Ktd **Ktd**
Trinidad formation
(gray sandstone with shaly beds in the lower portion; probably represents the upper part of the Fort Hills series)

Kp **Kp**
Pierre shale
(argillaceous shale with calcareous concretions)

Ka **Ka**
Apishapa formation
(shaly calcareous arenaceous shale, somewhat bituminous)

Kt **Kt**
Timpanos formation
(calcareous shale and pale-gray limestone)

Kcr **Kcr**
Carlisle shale
(argillaceous shale with large septarian concretions in the upper beds)

Kgn **Kgn**
Greenhorn limestone
(alternating beds of dark-colored limestone and shale)

Kgs **Kgs**
Graneros shale
(argillaceous shale with large concretions)

Kd **Kd**
Dakota sandstone
(gray sandstone with thin shale partings and a bed of fine clay)

IGNEOUS ROCKS

SHEET SYMBOL SECTION SYMBOL

Nb **Nb**
Extrusive basalt
(lava flows)

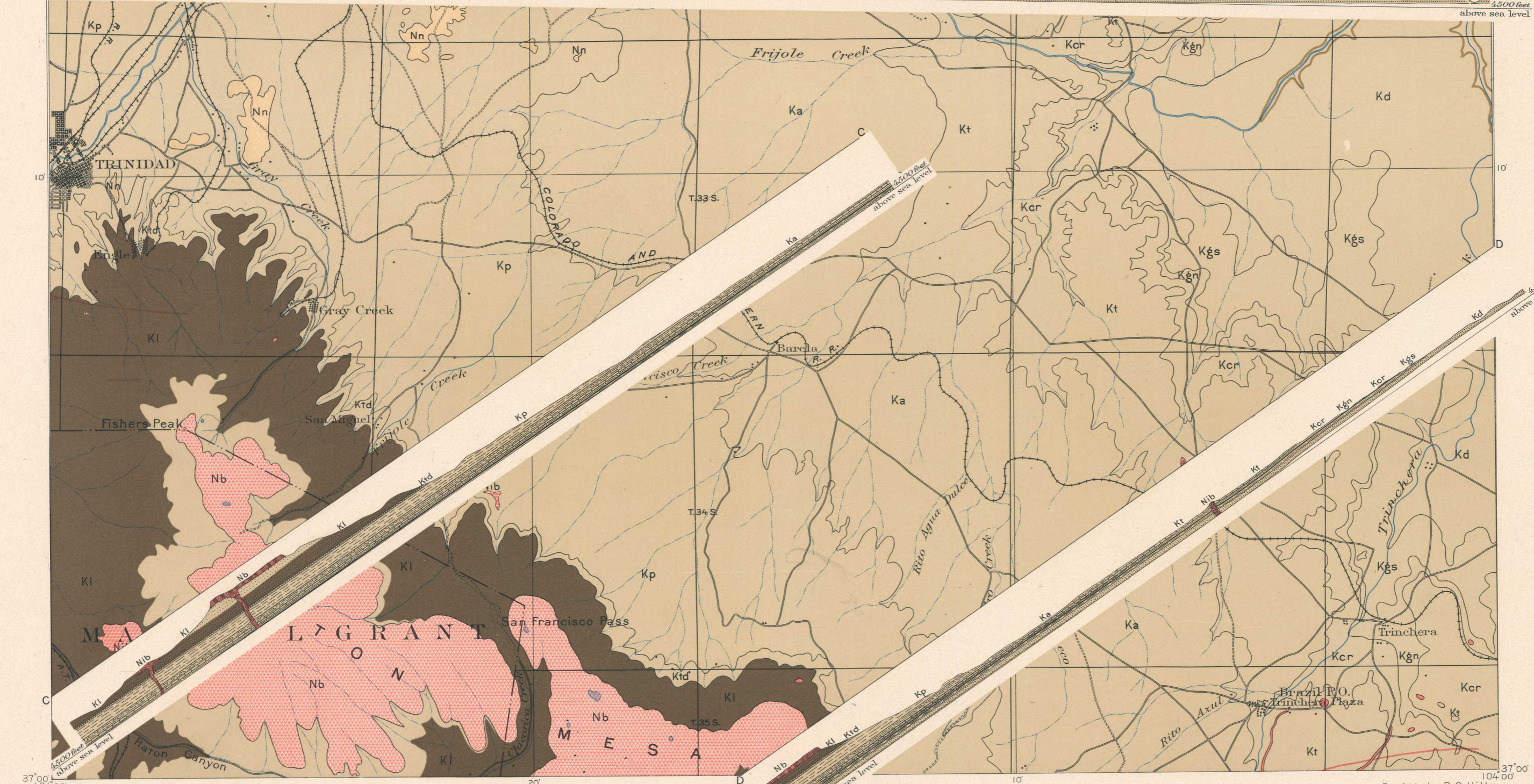
Nib **Nib**
Intrusive basalt
(plug sheets, dikes, and irregular bodies)

Ki **Ki**
Earlier intrusives
(dikes and sheets of early lamprophyre, dike, and later lamprophyre, dike)

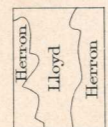
Ki
Known productive formations

Ki
Coal
(in the Laramie formation, extensively mined for making coke)

Ki
Fire clay
(in the Dakota sandstone)



Henry Gannett, Chief Topographer.
E.M. Douglas, Topographer in charge.
Triangulation by A.H. Thompson.
Topography by W.H. Hession and W.J. Lloyd.
Surveyed in 1895.



Scale 1:25000
0 1 2 3 4 5 Miles
0 1 2 3 4 5 Kilometers

Edition of Aug. 1899.

Geology by R.C. Hills.
Surveyed in 1896.