

LEGEND

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

Pal
Alluvium

Pt
River terraces
(sand, generally capped by gravel)

Ps
Marine sands
(generally gray, with some gravel; along beaches sometimes black and carbonaceous)

PLEISTOCENE

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

Ne
Empire formation
(sandstone and dark and whitish shales)

NEOCENE

Ec
Coaledo formation
(sandstone and shale, in part light colored; contains several beds of workable coal)

Eocene

Ep
Pulaski formation
(sandstone and shale)

Km
Myrtle formation
(conglomerate, sandstone, and shale)

CRETACEOUS

ch
Chert
(siliceous shale and gray and red, porous rocks; radiolarian chert)

CRETACEOUS?

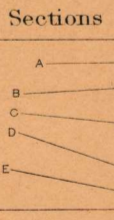
as
Amphibole-schist
(blue and green amphibole-schist with some schists derived probably from Cretaceous formations by contact metamorphism)

IGNEOUS ROCKS
(Areas of igneous rocks are shown by patterns of triangles and diamonds.)

Eb
Basalt
(including diabase flows and intrusives)

Eocene

sp
Serpentine
(derived probably from accidents)



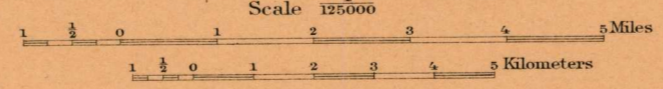
↘ Dip and strike of stratified rocks
↗ Vertical dip and strike of stratified rocks
⊕ Horizontal stratified rocks

⊗ Coal mines
× Coal prospects

Known productive formations

Coal
(Coaledo formation contains extensive coal beds; includes all areas underlain by Coaledo formation)

R. U. Goode, Geographer in charge.
Triangulation by W. T. Griswold.
Topography by E. C. Bamard.
Surveyed in 1895-96.



Contour interval 100 feet.
Datum is mean sea level.
Edition of Mar. 1901.

Geology by J. S. Diller,
Assisted by Arthur J. Collier
and James Storr.
Surveyed 1897-1899.