

LEGEND

SURFICIAL ROCKS

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

- Pal**
Alluvium
(only the larger deposits represented)
- Pod**
Old stream deposits
(occupying channels of glacial stream channels; order indicated by numbers)
- Pgm**
Gary moraine
(successive positions of the retreating ice in this quadrangle shown by numbers)
- Pgt**
Glacial till
(sand and gravel)

SEDIMENTARY ROCKS

(Areas of Sedimentary rocks are shown by patterns of horizontal lines)

- Kc**
Colorado group
(shales and soft limestone or chalkstone)
- Kd**
Dakota formation
(sandstone and shale)

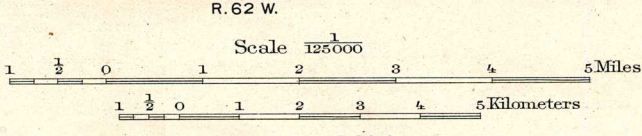
Quarries and gravel pits

Approximate positions of dividing lines between old stream deposits of different ages are shown by dotted boundaries.

* Since this map was printed it has been recognized that the sandstone here called Dakota is actually a member of the Brannan formation, 250 to 300 feet above the Dakota.
March, 1902.

R. 64 W.
Henry Gannett, Chief Topographer;
Jno. H. Renshaw, Topographer in charge.
Control by Geo. T. Hawkins.
Topography by D.C. Harrison and H.S. Wallace.
Surveyed in 1894-95.

Harrison
Wallace



Geology by J.E. Todd,
Surveyed in 1899.