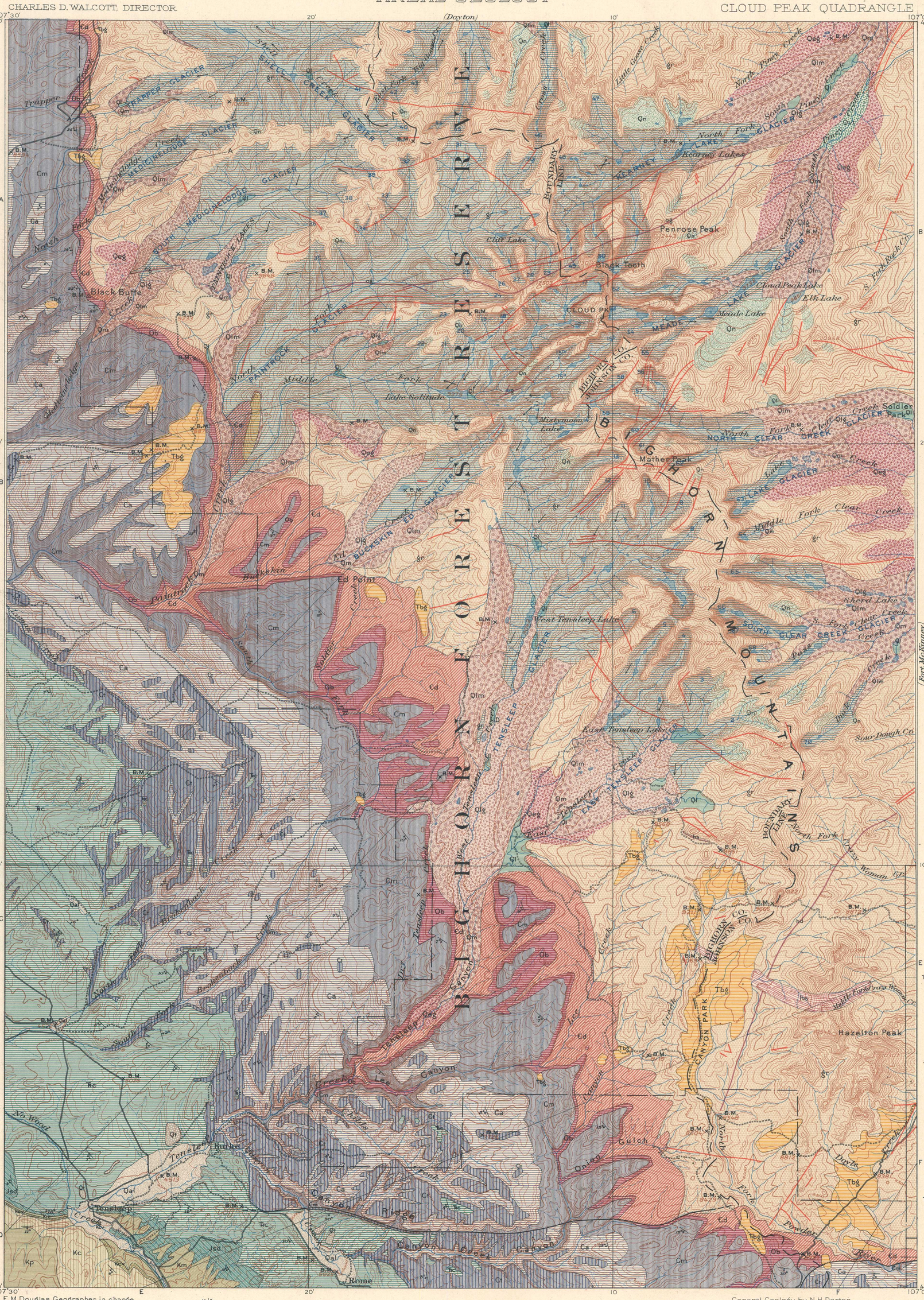
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
CHARLES D. WALCOTT, DIRECTOR

AREAL GEOLOGY

WYOMING
CLOUD PEAK QUADRANGLE



LEGEND
(continued)

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

Diabase
(dikes cutting granite, only the larger ones shown)

Hornblende-diorite and olivine-gabbro
(dikes cutting granite, in part therzolite)

Hornblende-schist
(only the larger areas shown)

Granite
(gray, red, and white, in part gneissoid, varies to quartz-monzonite and quartz-diorite)

PRE-CAMBRIAN A

Faults

40° Strike and dip of stratified rocks

Glacial striae

Sections

LEGEND

SEDIMENTARY ROCKS
(Areas of subaqueous deposits are shown by patterns of parallel lines; subaerial deposits by patterns of dots and circles)

Alluvium
(gravel, sand, and loam; only the larger areas shown)

Higher terrace deposits
(gravel and loam)

Lake deposits
(mainly silt)

Névé deposits
(rock-débris accumulated under former snow fields)

Valley trains
(stream gravels)

Areas occupied by ice
(during later glacial epoch, glaciers are named and cirques numbered to correspond with references in the text)

Lateral moraines

Terminal moraines

Later glacial drift
(only the larger areas shown)

Earlier glacial drift
(bowlders and sand, deposits in part discontinuous)

Later glacial epoch — QUATERNARY

Bowlders, gravel, and sand
(including volcanic ash, and conglomerate on high divides and benches)

TERTIARY?

Upper Cretaceous — CRETACEOUS

Pierre shale
(dark-gray shale)

UNCONFORMITY

Colorado formation
(dark shale with lighter sandy beds)

Cloverly formation
(coarse buff sandstone overlain by light-colored clay)

Morrison formation
(massive sandy shale, gray, greenish, and reddish, with local limestone layers)

CRETACEOUS OR JURASSIC

Sundance formation
(gray shale, soft buff sandstone, and hard thin limestone layers)

JURASSIC

UNCONFORMITY

Chugwater formation
(soft red sandstone and red shale, with thin limestone near top and base, and local gypsum deposits)

TRIASSIC?

Pennsylvanian — Permian?

Tensleep sandstone
(massive, cross-bedded, buff and gray sandstone)

Mississippian

Amsden formation
(cherty and fine limestone, with much sandstone, red shale and local gray sandstone at base)

Madison limestone
(gray limestone, upper part massive and lighter-colored)

CARBONIFEROUS

UNCONFORMITY

Bighorn limestone
(massive, buff, siliceous limestone, overlain by coralline and thin-bedded limestone, gray sandstone at base)

ORDOVICIAN

UNCONFORMITY

Acadian — **Deadwood formation**
(buff sandstone, green shale, limestone, and limestone conglomerate)

CAMBRIAN

Legend is continued on the left margin.

E. M. Douglas, Geographer in charge.
Triangulation by T. M. Bannon.
Topography by H. S. Wallace and F. E. Matthes.
Surveyed in 1897-99.

APPROXIMATE MEAN DECLINATION 1902.
TRUE NORTH — MAGNETIC NORTH — 16½°

Scale 1/125000
1 ½ 0 1 2 3 4 5 Miles
1 ½ 0 1 2 3 4 5 Kilometers

Contour interval 100 feet.
Datum is mean sea level.

Edition of June 1906.

General Geology by N. H. Darton, assisted by C. A. Fisher.
Glacial Geology by E. S. Bastin and E. Blackwelder, under the direction of R. D. Salisbury.
Surveyed in 1902 and 1904.