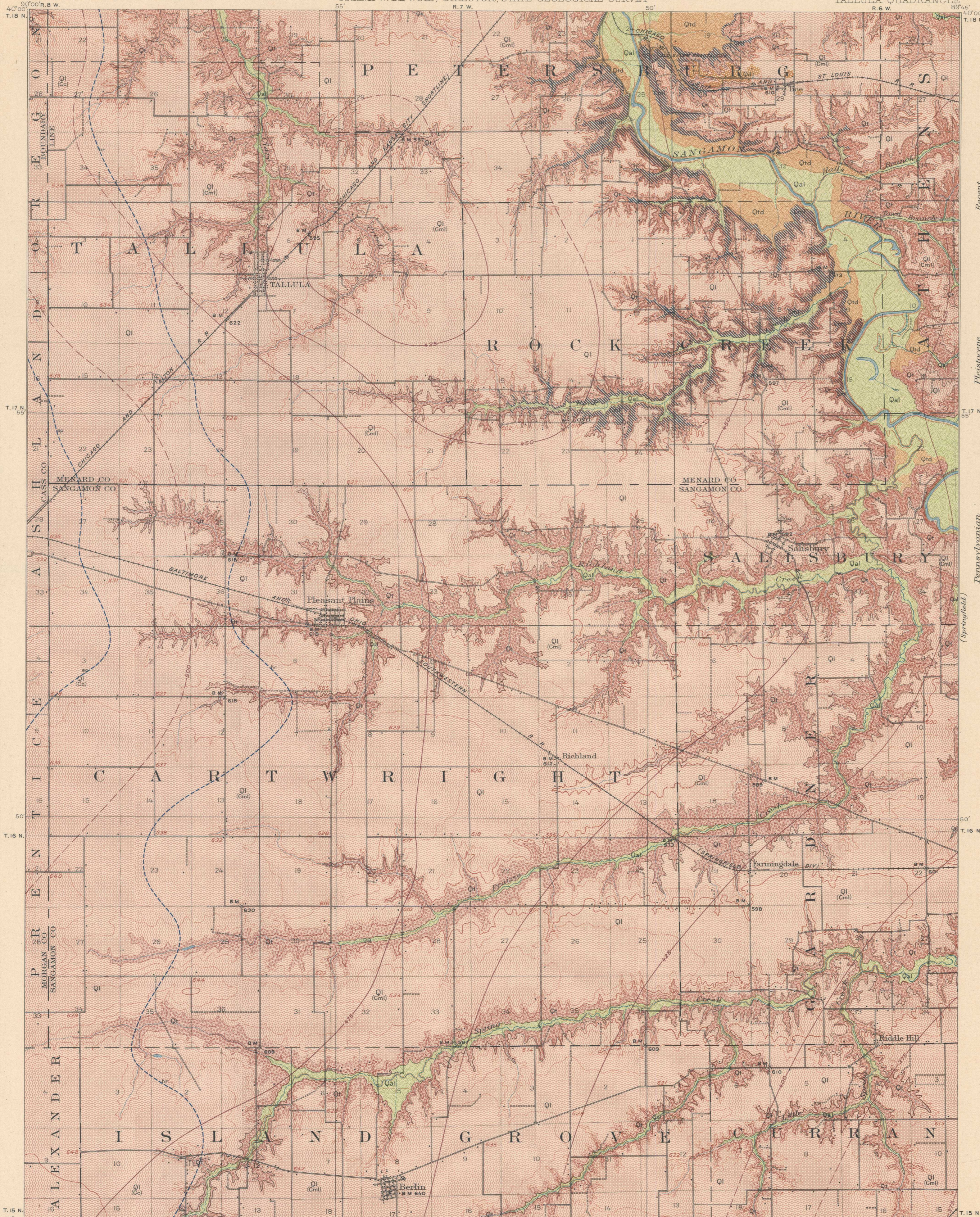


AREAL GEOLOGY

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
GEORGE OTIS SMITH, DIRECTOR

STATE OF ILLINOIS
GOVERNOR C. S. DENEEN, T. C. CHAMBERLIN, E. J. JAMES, COMMISSIONERS
FRANK W. DE WOLF, DIRECTOR, STATE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

ILLINOIS
TALLULA QUADRANGLE
R. 6 W. T. 18 N.



LEGEND

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

Qal
Alluvium
(in flood plains of present streams; generally sandy in Sangamon Valley)

Qd
Dune sand
(wind-blown sand, coarse to very fine, local deposit on alluvial terraces; probably derived from the flood plain)

Qrd
Terrace deposits
(sand and silt with a little gravel, terraced benches along Sangamon River; shown to be above the flood plain)

Ql
Loess
(half to one inch fine sand and clay in splashes, thin and discontinuous on valley sides; mapped with glacial till)

Qf
Glacial till
(gravelly and sandy clay overlies on valley sides by thin lens-shaped masses which have crept down from the uplands; but may be partly in place)

Cc
McClellensboro formation
(shale, sandstone, and limestone with several thin coal beds; commonly covered by drift materials; mostly not in place)

Cc
Carbondale formation
(shale and sandstone with several beds of limestone and coal; common but approximate outcrop; beneath the drift; No. 5 (and No. 6) coals shown on the map)

Recent
Pleistocene
Illinoian stage
Pennsylvanian
(Springfield)

QUATERNARY
CARBONIFEROUS

ECONOMIC AND STRUCTURE DATA

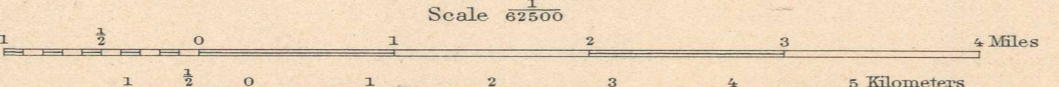
Outcrops of coal beds beneath the drift
(Springfield No. 5 coal, sp. and Herrin No. 6 coal, sp. under the areas east of their respective outcrops)

Structure contours on the base of Springfield (No. 5) coal
(doubtful position of coal indicated by dashed lines; contour interval, 25 feet; datum, mean sea level)

Coal mines (shafts)

Note: The most valuable coal is the Springfield (No. 5) in the upper part of the Carbondale formation; other coals occur in the Carbondale and McClellensboro formations; shale for brick and tile and limestone for cement material and building stone occur in the McClellensboro formation; loess and glacial till yield clay for brick and tile, sand dunes, terrace deposits, and alluvium have workable deposits of sand.

T. 18 N. 39° 45' N
R. 6 W. 90° 00' W
F. M. Wilson and W. H. Herron, Geographers in charge.
Topography by W. J. Lloyd and A. T. Fowler.
Control by E. L. McNair and Geo. T. Hawkins.
Surveyed in 1906-1907.



Scale 62500
Contour interval 10 feet.
Datum is mean sea level.
Edition of June 1912.

Geology by E. W. Shaw.
Surveyed in 1910.

SURVEYED IN COOPERATION WITH THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.