

EXPLANATION

SEDIMENTARY ROCKS

(Subaqueous deposits are shown by patterns of parallel lines; subaerial deposits by patterns of dots and circles)

Qal Alluvium
(flood-plain deposits of present streams)

Kt Tuscaloosa formation
(varicolored sand slates and gravels)

Pottsville formation
(sandstone, conglomerate, shale, and a coal bed; sandstone members, Shades, Cs, Pine, Cp)

Parkwood formation
(gray shale and sandstone)

Floyd shale
(black or gray shale, some gray granular and impure shaly limestone, and much fine-grained gray and green sandstone)

Fort Payne chert
(chert and limestone)

Chattanooga shale and Frog Mountain sandstone
(Chattanooga shale, black shale of Upper Devonian or Mississippian age, unconformable on Fry Mountain sandstone; soft gray sandstone of Onondaga Middle Devonian age)

Little Oak limestone
(thick-bedded argillaceous cherty limestone, with irregular nodular chert layers; weathering to earthy network; late Chazy age)

Athens shale
(dark to black calcareous shale with thin limestone layers; late Chazy age)

Lenoir limestone
(dark-gray crystalline limestone with a little chert locally; Chazy age; conglomeratic locally at bottom; in Cahaba Valley only, where underlying Moberg limestone is possibly also present)

Odenville and Newala limestones
(thick-bedded gray limestone and some dolomite; very pure in upper part; of Beekmantown age)

Chepultepec dolomite
(dolomite with mostly cavernous, fossiliferous chert)

Copper Ridge dolomite
(gray crystalline dolomite with much very dense, tough, angular chert at base; pure limestone may represent Copper Ridge rocks in Tennessee)

Conasauga ("Coosa") limestone
(medium thick-bedded dark fine-grained limestone, some dolomite, and yellowish-green shale)

Rome ("Montevallo") formation
(purple, red, green, and grayish shale, calcareous gray sandstone, and a little limestone; yellowish to purplish sandstone lentil, Ct., at top)

Shady limestone
(thick-bedded coarse and fine grained light-gray limestone)

Weisner formation
(dark-gray or greenish shale or slate; quartzitic lenses; Cw; pure or less conglomeratic, and beds of siliceous pebbly iron)

Wash Creek slate
(sericitic slate, weathering green and gray, and black slate, conglomeratic in upper part; congl. member, wca; shaly gold bearing; ferruginous sandstone member, wca; in lower part heavy congl. member, wca; in upper part)

Brewer phyllite
(purplish-gray argill. schist with silty luster and some green schist)

Waxahatchee slate
(bluish sericitic slate, weathering pink, yellowish, and gray; Sawyer limestone member, wsl; and conglomeratic sandstone member, wca, in upper part)

Limestone of unknown age
(in northeast corner of quadrangle; yields deep-red soil; may be of Ordovician or Cambrian age)

Shale of unknown age
(yellowish-green shale in northeast corner of quadrangle; may be of Talladega, Weisner, or Conasauga age)

Known fault

Probable fault

Concealed fault
(covered by younger deposits)

Klippe
(erosion remnant of overthrust mass)

T Direction of thrust in overthrust mass

S Strike and dip of stratified rocks

Strike of vertical beds

Horizontal beds

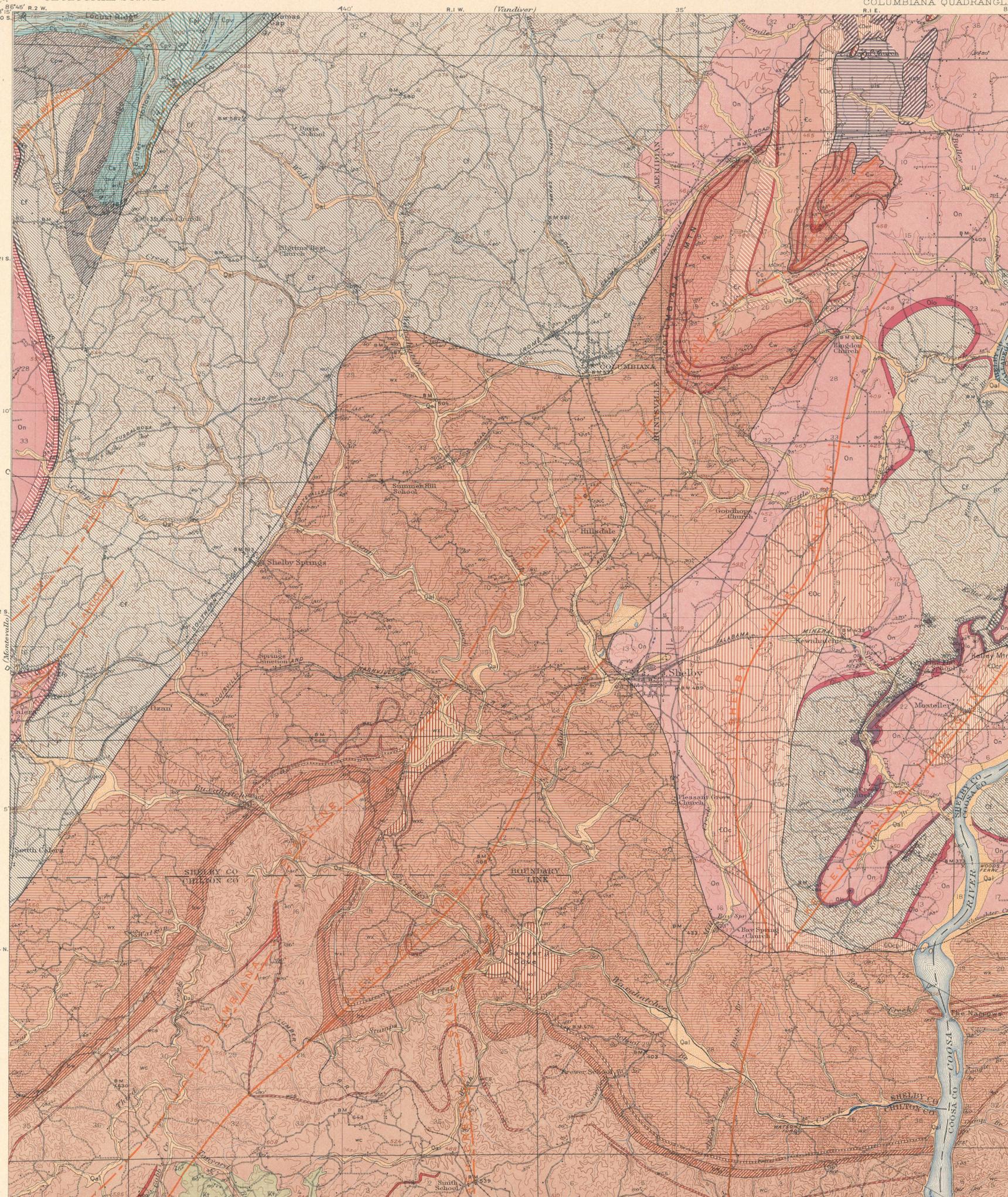
Axis of anticline

Axis of syncline

* Ozarkian of E. O. Ulrich

Recent
Upper Cretaceous
Fennoscandian
Mississippian
Middle to Upper Devonian and possibly Mississippian
Lower Ordovician
Middle Cambrian
Lower Cambrian
Alabama reports
Equivalent to lower part of Talladega slate of Alabama reports
PRE-CAMBRIAN OR PALEOZOIC

QUATERNARY
CRETACEOUS
CARBONIFEROUS
DEVONIAN AND POSSIBLY CARBONIFEROUS
ORDOVICIAN
CAMBRIAN OR ORDOVICIAN
CAMBRIAN
PRE-CAMBRIAN OR PALEOZOIC



(Dresser)

(Clanton 125000)

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Control by Coast and Geodetic Survey,
C.B. Kendall, and E.A. Stearns.
Surveyed in 1909.



Contour interval 50 feet.
Datum is mean sea level.
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Geology by Charles Burts.
Surveyed in 1908-1910.

APPROXIMATE MEAN DECLINATION 1909.