


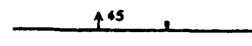


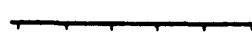


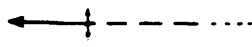
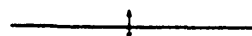
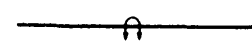
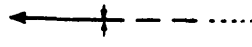

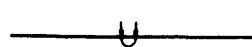
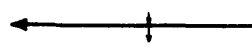


U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

















**GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE CHIEF MOUNTAIN QUADRANGLE,
LINCOLN COUNTY, NEVADA**

**By Peter D. Rowley, Ralph R. Shroba, F. William Simonds,
Kelly J. Burke, Gary J. Axen, and Stephen D. Olmore**

















GEOLOGIC QUADRANGLE MAP
Published by the U.S. Geological Survey, 1994

GEOLOGIC MAP SYMBOLS
COMMONLY USED ON MAPS OF THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
(Special symbols are shown in explanation)

-  Contact – Dashed where approximately located; short dashed where inferred; dotted where concealed
-  Contact – Showing dip; well exposed at triangle
-  Fault – Dashed where approximately located; short dashed where inferred; dotted where concealed
-  Fault, showing dip – Ball and bar on downthrown side
-  Normal fault – Hachured on downthrown side
-  Fault – Showing relative horizontal movement
-  Thrust fault – Sawteeth on upper plate
-  Anticline – Showing direction of plunge; dashed where approximately located; dotted where concealed
-  Asymmetric anticline – Short arrow indicates steeper limb
-  Overturned anticline – Showing direction of dip of limbs
-  Syncline – Showing direction of plunge; dashed where approximately located; dotted where concealed
-  Asymmetric syncline – Short arrow indicates steeper limb
-  Overturned syncline – Showing direction of dip of limbs
-  Monocline – Showing direction of plunge of axis
-  Minor anticline – Showing plunge of axis
-  Minor syncline – Showing plunge of axis

- Strike and dip of beds – Ball indicates top of beds known from sedimentary structures
 -  20° Inclined
 -  Horizontal
 -  Vertical
 -  40° Overturned
- Strike and dip of foliation
 -  20° Inclined
 -  Vertical
 -  Horizontal
- Strike and dip of cleavage
 -  15° Inclined
 -  Vertical
 -  Horizontal
- Bearing and plunge of lineation
 -  15° Inclined
 -  Vertical
 -  Horizontal
- Strike and dip of joints
 -  40° Inclined
 -  Vertical
 -  Horizontal

Note: planar symbols (strike and dip of beds, foliation or schistosity, and cleavage) may be combined with linear symbols to record data observed at same locality by superimposed symbols at point of observation. Coexisting planar symbols are shown intersecting at point of observation.

- Shafts
 -  Vertical
 -  Inclined
- Adit, tunnel, or slope
 -  Accessible
 -  Inaccessible
- Prospect
 -  Prospect
- Quarry
 -  Active
 -  Abandoned
- Gravel pit
 -  Active
 -  Abandoned
- Oil well
 -  Drilling
 -  Shut-in
 -  Dry hole abandoned
 -  Gas
 -  Show of gas
 -  Oil
 -  Show of oil