



Base by U.S. Geological Survey, 1956  
The Carter Coordinate System letters and numbers used to designate five-minute divisions of latitude and longitude are shown along the margins; tick marks indicate one-minute divisions

APPROXIMATE MEAN DECLINATION, 1969

SCALE 1:24 000



Mapped in 1967-68

EXPLANATION

- Alluviated area  
Showing subcrop of selected beds in Middle Pennsylvanian Carbonifera and Tradewater Formations\*  
c, coal bed 22 to 60 feet above No. 6 coal bed  
d, No. 6 coal bed. Correlation questionable, see Johnson and Smith (1969)  
f, coal bed 35 to 70 feet below No. 6 coal bed  
m, limestone bed 80 to 100 feet below No. 6 coal bed  
n, coal bed 100 to 135 feet below No. 6 coal bed
- Non-alluviated area  
From map by Johnson and Smith (1969)
- Inferred buried fault  
U, upthrown side; D, downthrown side
- Topographic contours on buried bedrock surface  
Datum is mean sea level. Contours above 350 feet not shown. Contour interval 20 feet
- Ancient stream course
- Drill hole from which data used in map compilation were obtained. Subsurface data include logs from core holes, water wells, and oil and gas tests

\*Letter symbols apply only to this map. Coal and marker beds not shown in faulted areas along southern border. Elsewhere, discontinuity of these beds is mainly due to dissection by sandstone-filled channels of Pennsylvanian age. The alluviated valleys are filled with as much as 140 feet of unconsolidated material. Lithologic section described by Johnson and Smith (1969)

REFERENCE CITED  
Johnson, W. D., Jr., and Smith, A. E., 1969, Geologic map of the Sutherland quadrangle, Daviess County, Kentucky; U.S. Geol. Survey Geol. Quad. Map GQ-588.

MAP SHOWING BEDROCK TOPOGRAPHY AND SUBCROP OF SELECTED BEDS BENEATH ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS OF THE SUTHERLAND QUADRANGLE, DAVIESS COUNTY, KENTUCKY

By  
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1969