

EXPLANATION

- Debris and alluvium
- Bostonite and bostonite porphyry
- Monzonite porphyry
- Granite pegmatite
- Granite gneiss
- Biotite-sillimanite gneiss

Contains local conformable, lenticular layers of amphibolite, biotite-quartz-plagioclase gneiss, and quartz-biotite schist

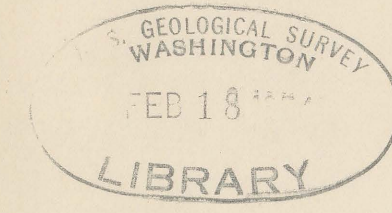
Contains sparse to abundant granite pegmatite, principally as thin, conformable layers. Includes some biotite-quartz-plagioclase gneiss and quartz-biotite schist

QUATERNARY
TERTIARY
PRE-CAMBRIAN

Idaho Springs formation

- Lime-silicate gneiss
Includes some amphibolite and skarn
- Amphibolite
- Cordierite-anthophyllite-garnet gneiss
- Contact
Long dash where approximately located, short dash where inferred
- Concealed contact
- Anticline
Approximately located, showing trace of axial plane. Dotted where concealed. Based upon attitude of foliation.
- Plunge of minor fold axes
- Generalized strike of warped foliation
Showing plunge of warps
- Strike and dip of foliation
- Strike of vertical foliation
- Strike and dip of foliation and plunge of lineation
- Strike and dip of foliation
Showing horizontal lineation
- Mine shaft
- Prospect pit
- Portal of adit
- Metalliferous vein
Showing dip. Long dash where approximately located, short dash where inferred, dotted where concealed
- Vertical vein
- Secondary uranium minerals observed on dump
- Pitchblende observed on dump
- Numbers refer to mines listed in table 2

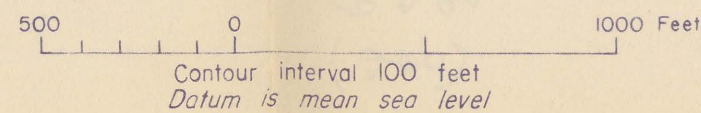
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Base by Topographic Division,
U. S. Geological Survey

Geology by P. K. Sims and E. W. Tooker, 1953

FIGURE 2.-GEOLOGIC MAP OF EUREKA GULCH AREA, CENTRAL CITY DISTRICT, GILPIN COUNTY, COLORADO



U. S. Geological Survey
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