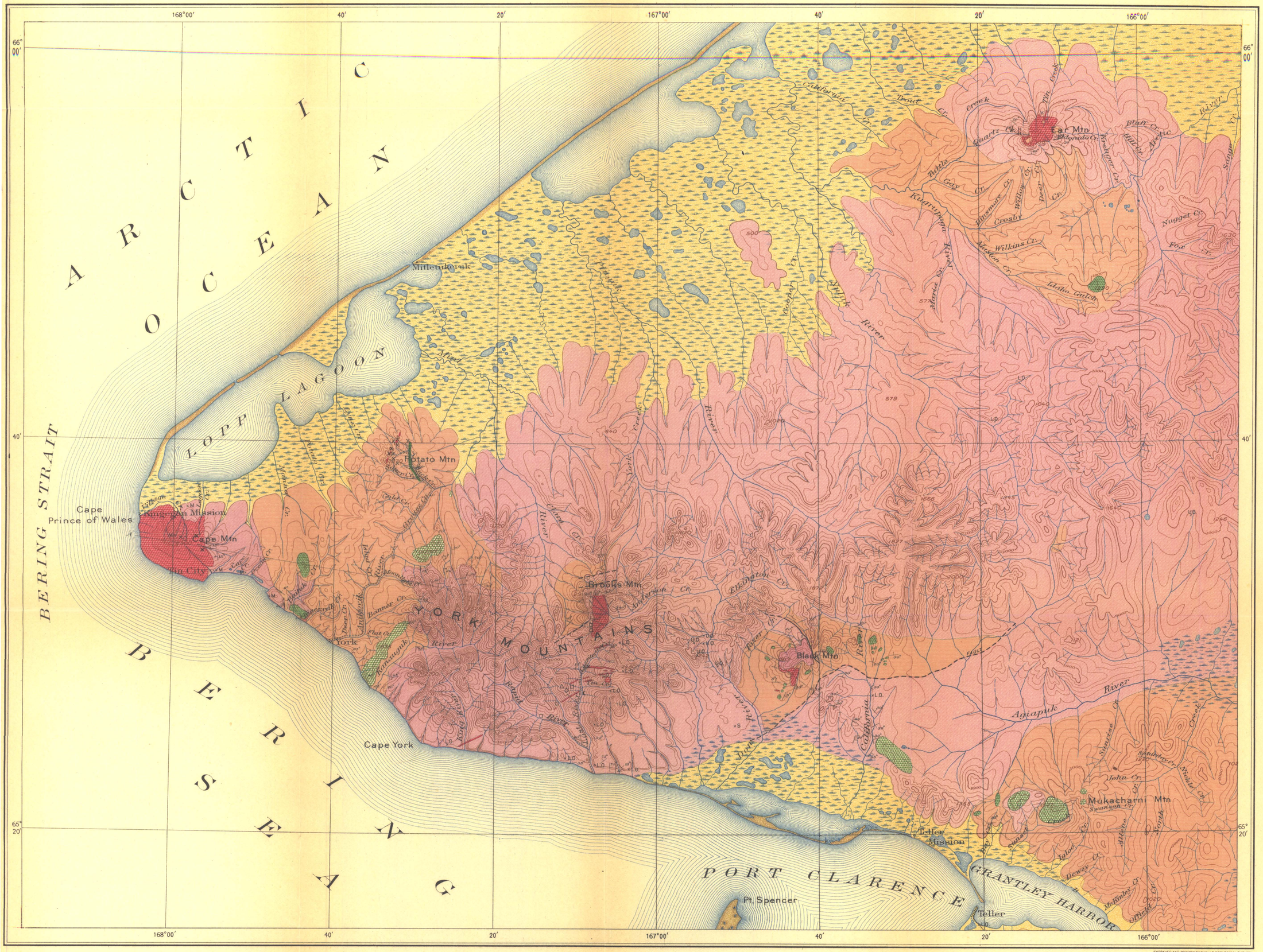

EXPLANATION

QUATERNARY

- Swamp muck and alluvium

POST-PALEOZOIC

- Amygdaloidal basalt
- Quartz porphyry dike
- Quartz vein
- Granite (probably Mesozoic)

ORDOVICIAN, SILURIAN, AND CARBONIFEROUS

- Limestone, in part metamorphosed (Including Port Clarence limestone, of Silurian and Ordovician age; and limestone of Cape Mountain, in part at least of upper Mississippian age; metamorphism indicated by darker color)

CAMBRIAN OR PRE-ORDOVICIAN — PRE-CAMBRIAN

- Basalt and gabbro (Including some slate in areas represented by lighter color)
- Black slate
- Fault
- Dip and strike of stratified rocks
- Strike and vertical dip
- Locality where fossils were collected (M. upper Mississippian; S. Silurian; L. O. Lower Ordovician; U. O. Upper Ordovician)
- Lode-tin prospect
- Placer-tin prospect
- Unclassified prospect
- Copper prospect
- Lead prospect
- Antimony prospect
- Tungsten prospect
- Wagon road
- Trail

TOPOGRAPHIC AND GEOLOGIC RECONNAISSANCE MAP OF THE YORK TIN REGION, SEWARD PENINSULA, ALASKA

Alfred H. Brooks, Chief Alaskan Geologist
Topography by T. G. Gerdine, D. C. Witherspoon and A. H. Brooks.
Surveyed in 1900 and 1901

Scale $\frac{1}{250000}$

2 0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 miles

2 0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 kilometers

Contour interval 200 feet

Datum is mean sea level

1922

Geology by Arthur J. Collier and Frank L. Hess in 1901–1904
Revised by Edward Steidtmann and S. H. Cathcart in 1918

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