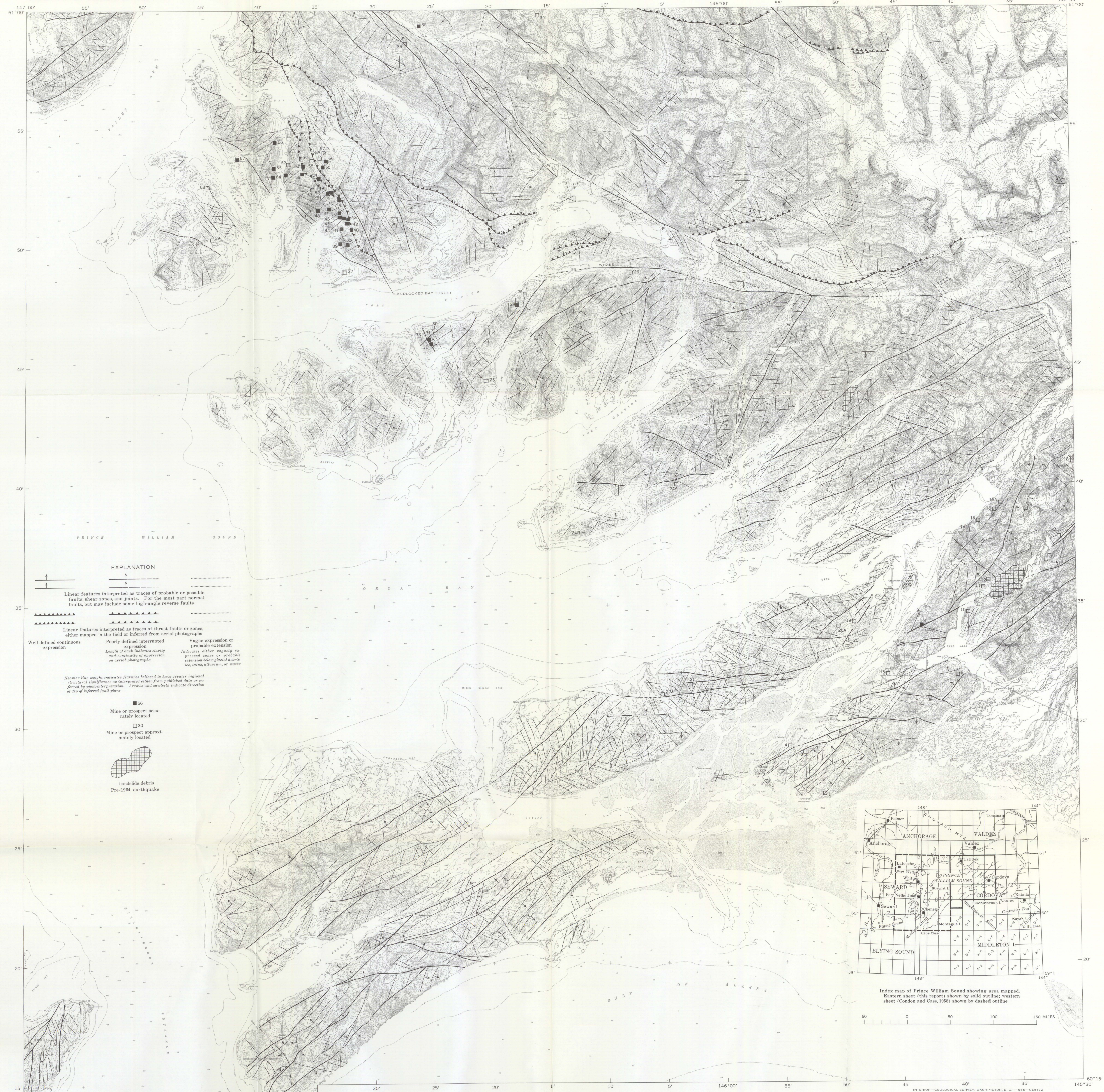




EXPLANATION

Linear features interpreted as traces of probable or possible faults, shear zones, and joints. For the most part normal faults, but may include some high-angle reverse faults.

Linear features interpreted as traces of thrust faults or zones, either mapped in the field or inferred from aerial photographs.

Well defined continuous expression

Poorly defined interrupted expression

Vague expression or probable extension

Length of dash indicates clarity and continuity of expression on aerial photographs

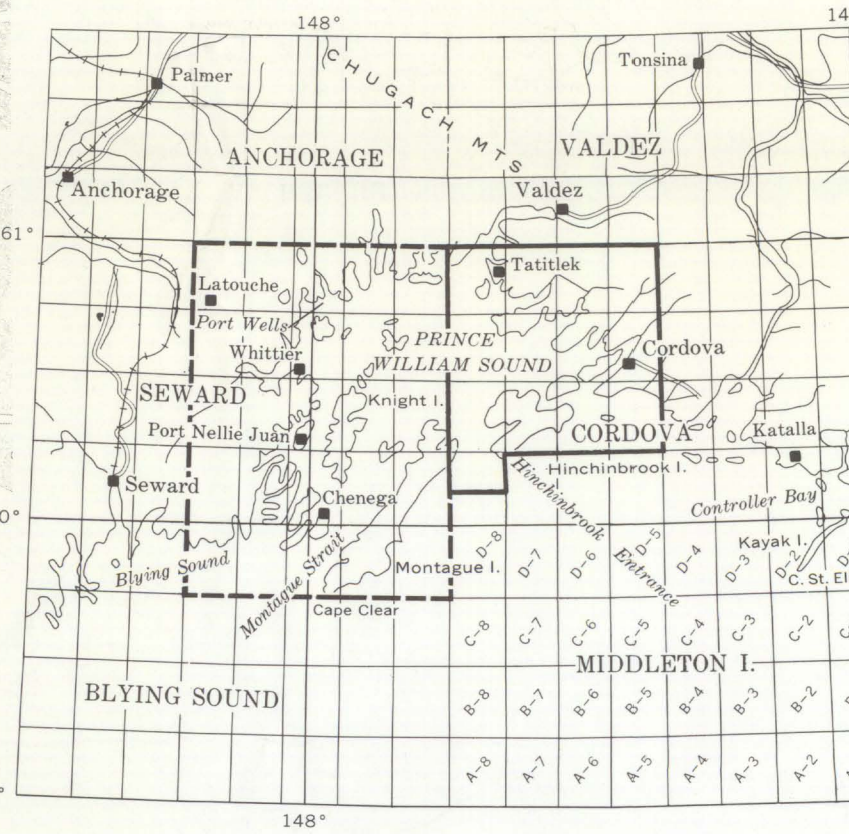
Indicates either vaguely expressed cover or probable extension below glacial debris, ice, lakes, alluvium, or water

Heavier line weight indicates features believed to have greater regional structural significance as interpreted either from published data or inferred by photo-interpretation. Arrows and symbols indicate direction of dip of inferred fault plane

50
Mine or prospect accurately located

30
Mine or prospect approximately located

Landslide debris
Pre-1964 earthquake



Index map of Prince William Sound showing area mapped.
Eastern sheet (this report) shown by solid outline; western sheet (Condon and Cain, 1958) shown by dashed outline.

0 50 100 150 MILES

MAP OF EASTERN PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND AREA, ALASKA, SHOWING FRACTURE TRACES INFERRED FROM AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS
By
William H. Condon

SCALE 1:125,000
0 2 4 6 8 10 MILES

INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C.—1965—58172
Photogeologic data from vertical aerial photographs at scale 1:40,000, taken in 1950. Location data for mines and prospects taken from U. S. Geological Survey publications. Photo-interpretation of linear features by W. H. Condon in 1956-58