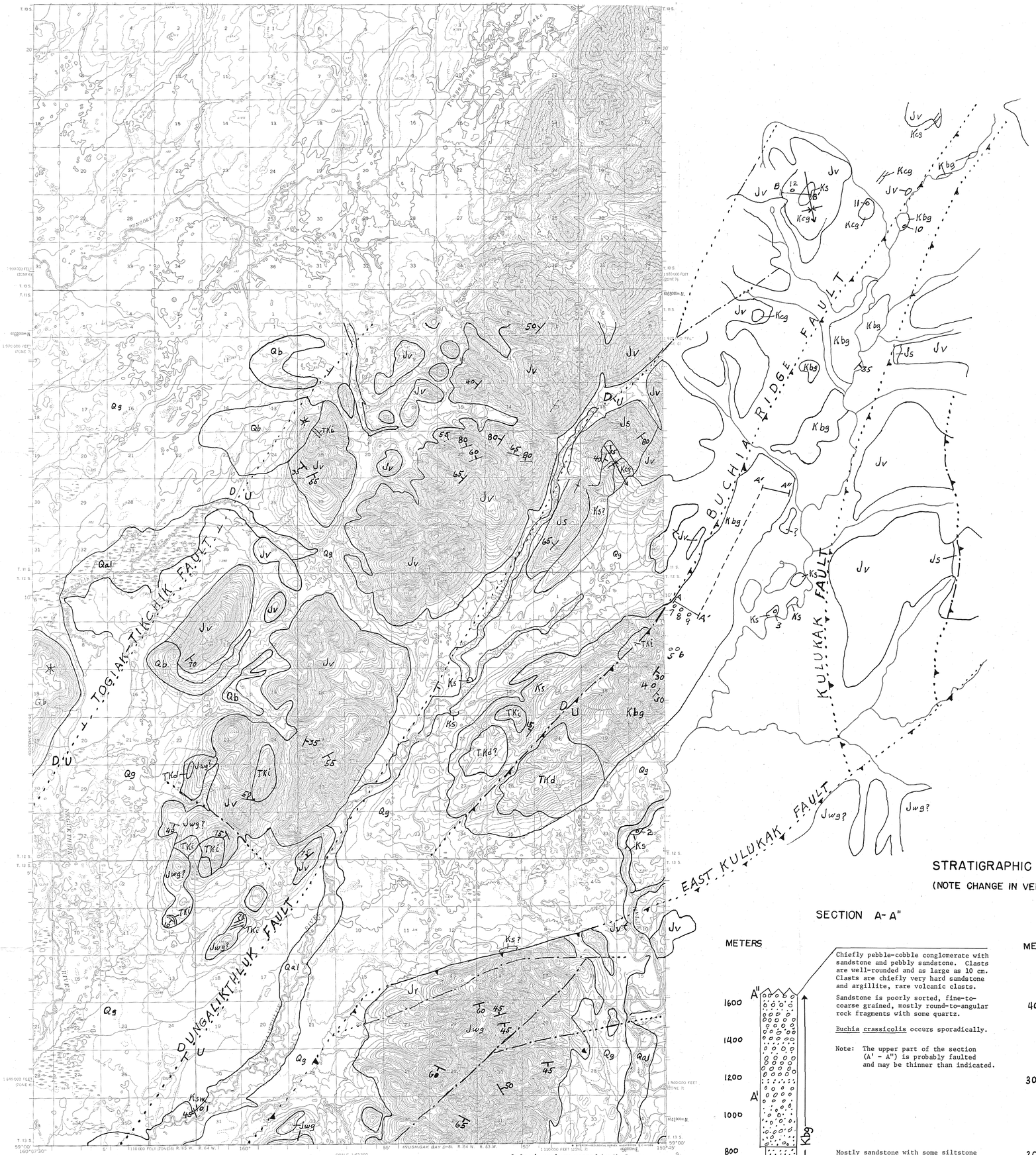
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

OPEN FILE MAP
75-308



Base from USGS 1:63,360 Topo Series: GOODNEWS (A-3), (B-3), 1954, 50 ft, ALASKA, and author's compilation material of drainage for GOODNEWS (A-2), (B-2), ALASKA. Compiled Menlo Park Base Map Section. (5-75) (19-37) HOARE

SCALE 1:63360

CONTOUR INTERVAL 50 FEET
DOTTED LINES REPRESENT 25-FOOT CONTOURS
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

Bedrock geology mapped by W. L. Coonrad assisted by M. E. Kauffman, 1953, J. M. Hoare, W. L. Coonrad, R. L. Detterman, D. L. Jones 1974

PRELIMINARY GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE GOODNEWS A-3 QUADRANGLE AND PARTS OF THE A-2 AND B-2 QUADRANGLES, ALASKA

BY

J. M. HOARE, W. L. COONRAD, R. L. DETTERMAN AND D. L. JONES

1975

This map is preliminary and has not been reviewed for conformity with U.S. Geological Survey standards and nomenclature.

CORRELATION OF MAP UNITS

Unconsolidated Deposits

- Qal — Holocene
- Qg — Pleistocene

} Quaternary

Sedimentary and volcanic rocks

- Qb — Pleistocene

Unconformity

- Ksm — Late Cretaceous (Maestrichtian?)
- Ks — Early Cretaceous (Hauteririan)
- Kbg, Kcg — Early Cretaceous (Valaginian)

} Cretaceous

- Jwg — Middle Jurassic

Unconformity

- Jv, Js — Early Jurassic

} Jurassic

Intrusive Rocks

- TKi, TKd — Tertiary or Mesozoic

Contact, approximately located

Fault, showing probable dip direction
Dashed and dotted where located by photo-interpretation, dotted where concealed and inferred; U, upthrown side; D, downthrown side

Thrust fault, dashed and dotted where located by photo-interpretation, dotted where concealed and inferred, sawteeth on upper plate

Syncline
Showing direction of plunge

Strike and dip of bedding

Strike and dip of vertical bedding

Fossil locality
Number refers to collections listed in accompanying table

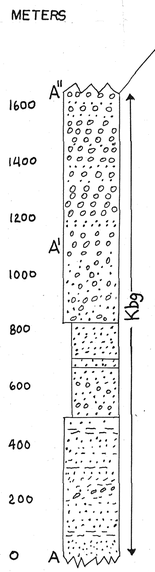
Probable volcanic eruptive center

Location of measured stratigraphic section

STRATIGRAPHIC SECTIONS

(NOTE CHANGE IN VERTICAL SCALE)

SECTION A-A''



Chiefly pebble-cobble conglomerate with sandstone and pebbly sandstone. Clasts are well-rounded and as large as 10 cm. Clasts are chiefly very hard sandstone and argillite, rare volcanic clasts.

Sandstone is poorly sorted, fine-to-coarse grained, mostly round-to-angular rock fragments with some quartz.

Buchia crassicolis occurs sporadically.

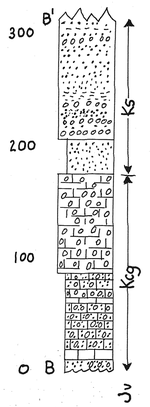
Note: The upper part of the section (A' - A'') is probably faulted and may be thinner than indicated.

Mostly sandstone with some siltstone and minor grit.
Intruded by sill 5 m. thick

Brown-weathering calcarecus sandstone, grit and pebble conglomerate containing several coquinoid beds of Buchia cf. B. Crassicolis.

Chiefly fine and medium-grained sandstone, some siltstone, minor grit. Rocks commonly calcareous and weather brown. Siltstone has hackly fracture, commonly weathers spheroidally. Few calcareous concretions. Carbonaceous material in lower part.
Buchia Keyserlingi occurs sporadically.

SECTION B - B'



Graywacke and grit
Graywacke in thin-to-medium thickness beds more massive downward. Medium-grained becomes grit downward. Contains maroon argillite fragments and white quartz. Grit contains abundant schist clasts. Noncalcareous.

Graywacke
Massive, dark gray, hard, noncalcareous

Limy conglomerate
Green to maroon pebble conglomerate. Mostly fine-grained schist clasts and white quartz in a limy matrix, clasts to 8-10 cm. Buchia Crassicolis at base of section

Gritty limestone and shell limestone
Subrounded green and maroon schist and non-schistose volcanic clasts in a limy matrix. Some massive, dark, limestone interbeds. Limestone mostly shell fragments. Coquinoid limestone bed top of section consists of Buchia Crassicolis. cf B. pacifica.

At least 70 m. of green and maroon argillite.