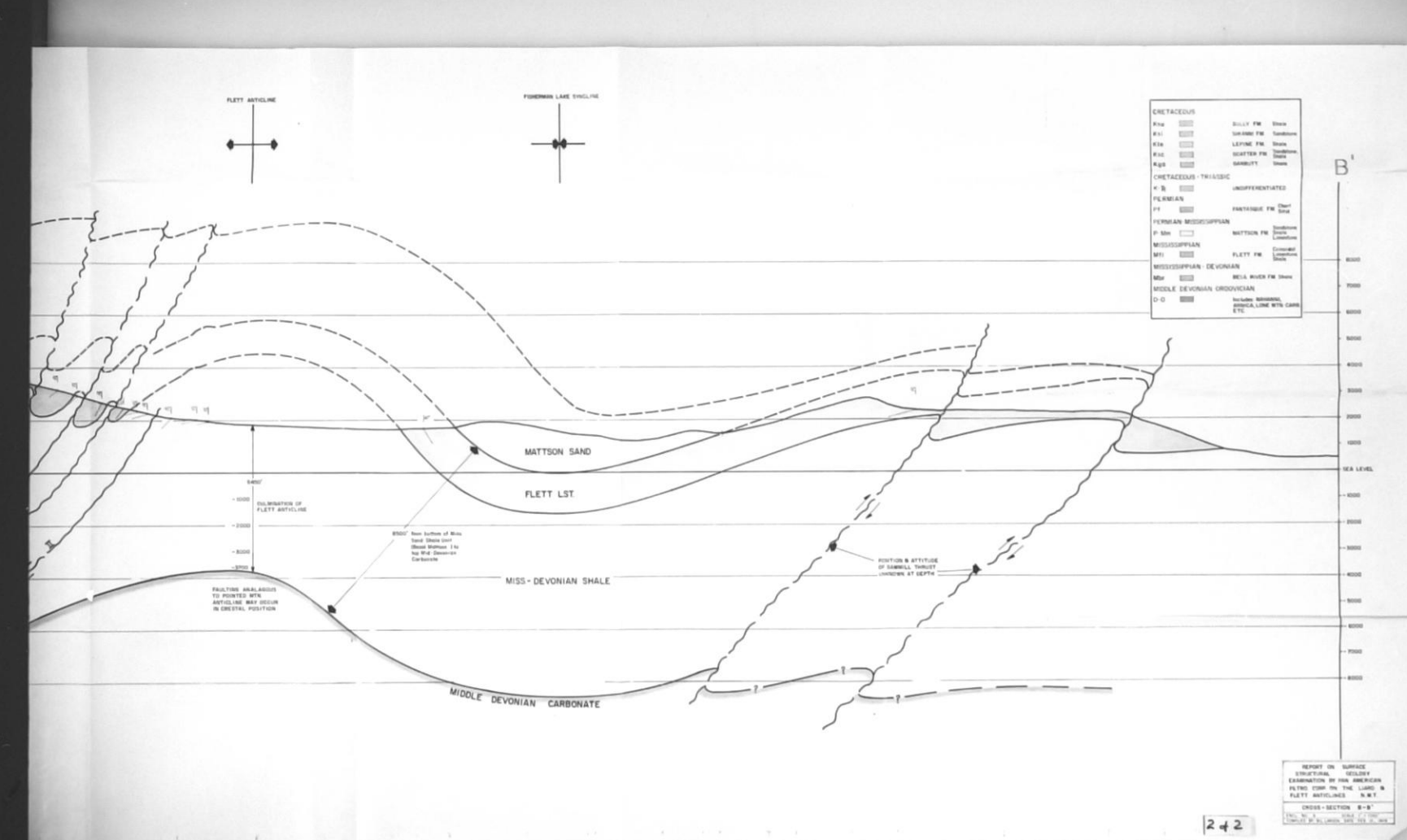
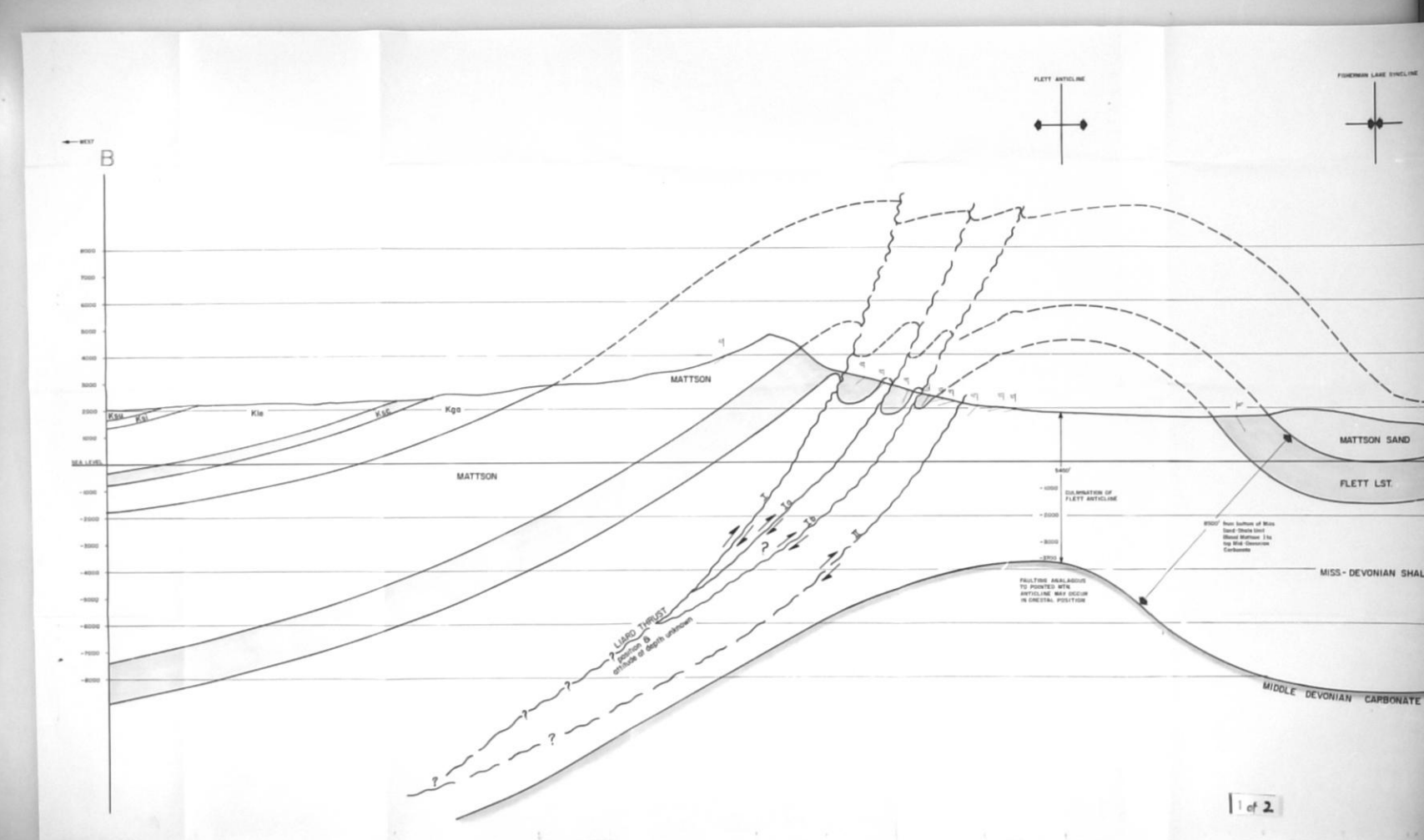
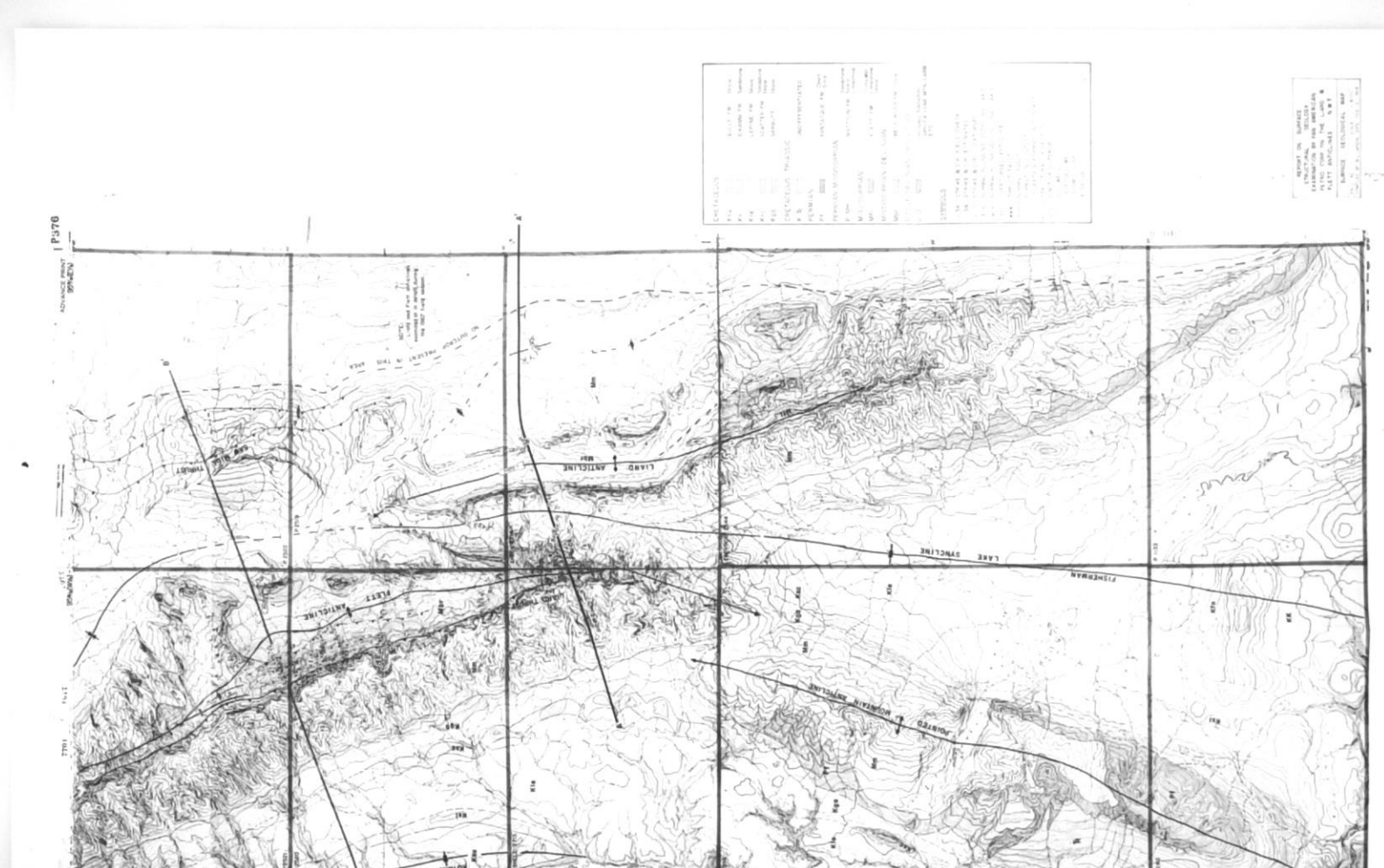
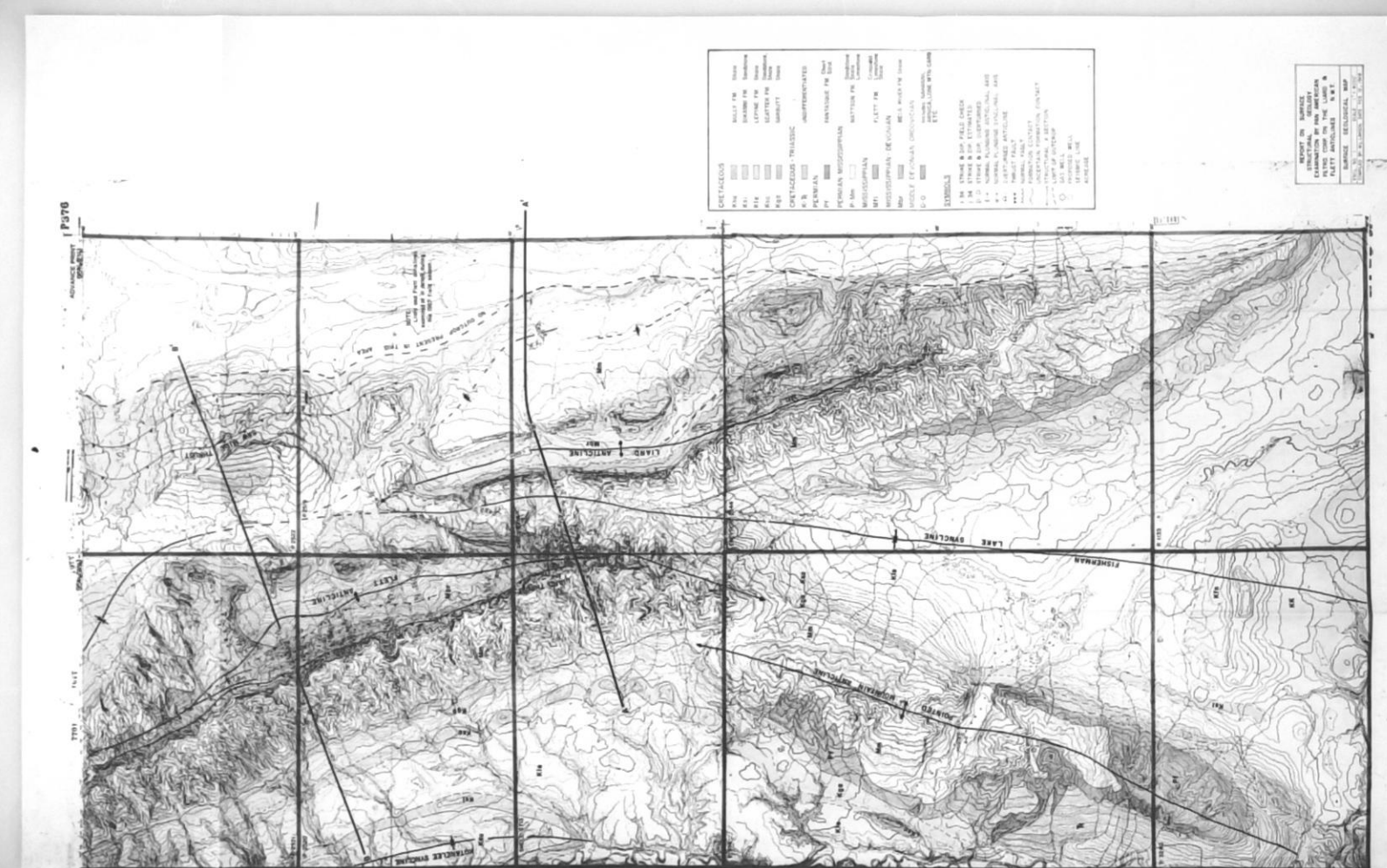


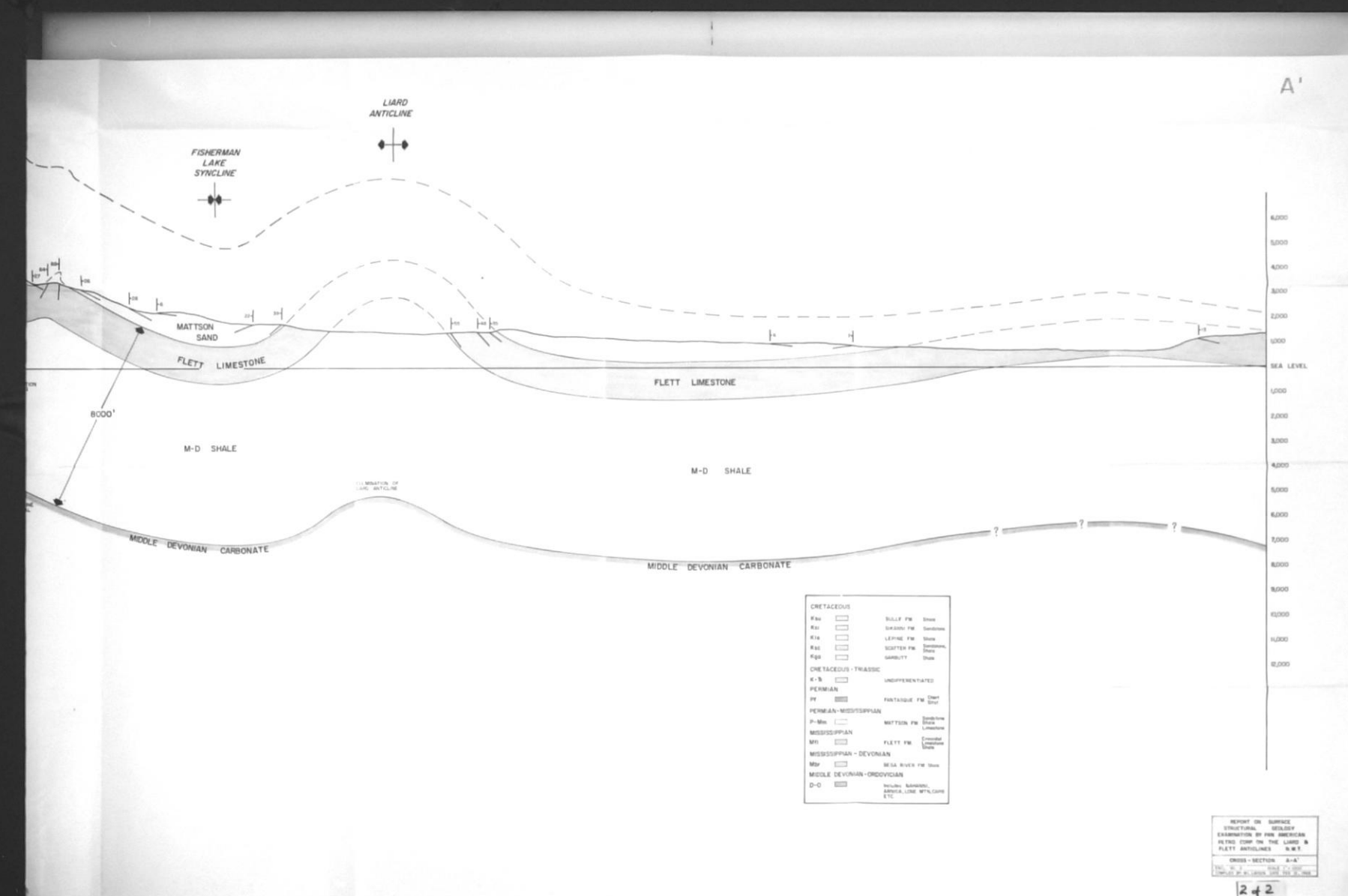
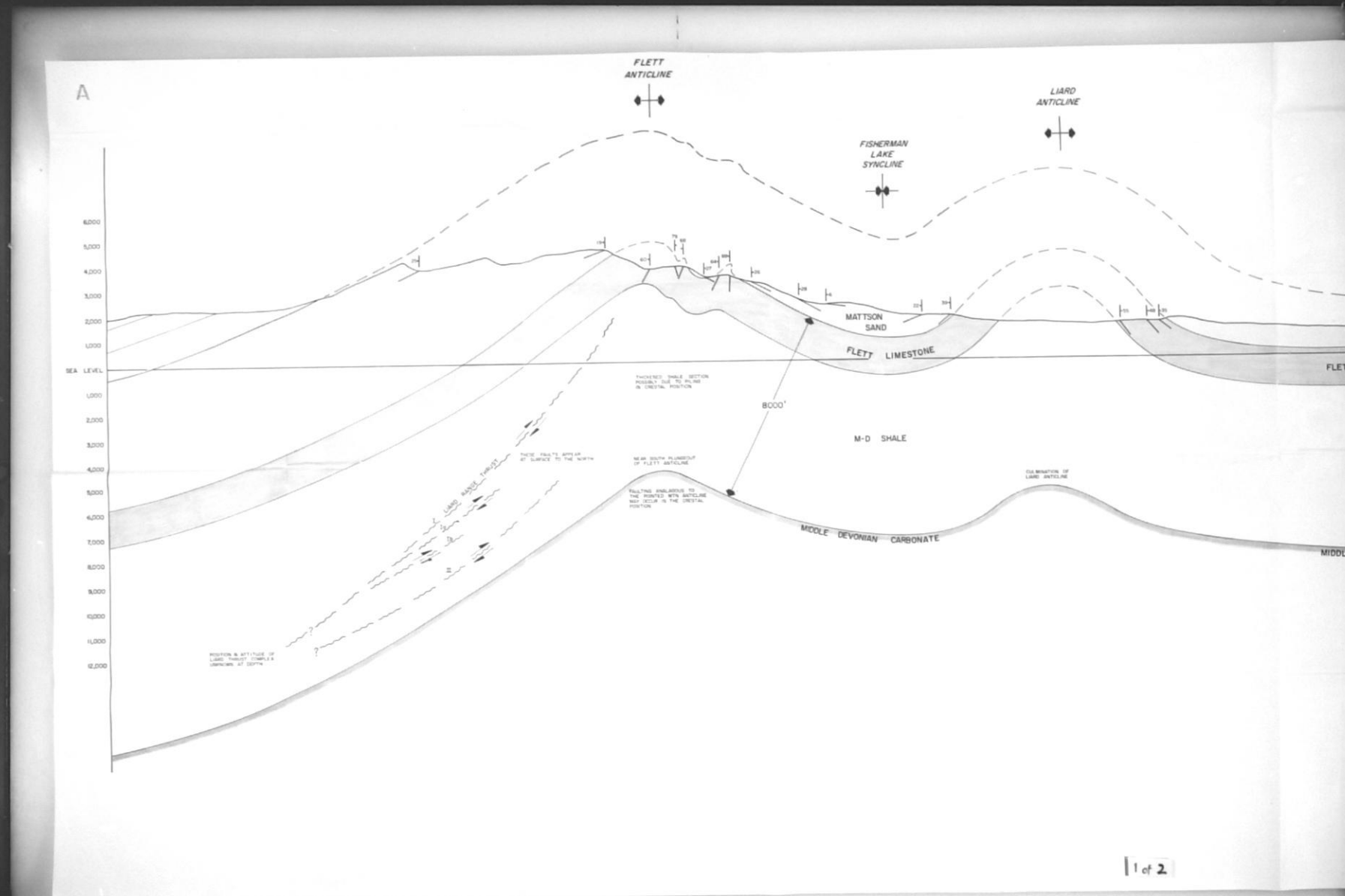
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Geological cross-section diagram A. The vertical axis on the left represents elevation in feet, ranging from 1000 to 2000. The horizontal axis represents distance. The diagram shows several geological layers: 'FLATT Limestone' at the top, followed by 'MID SHALE', and 'WIDE BEDDED Limestone' at the bottom. A 'Fault' is indicated by a dashed line with arrows. A 'LARGE ANTICLINE' is labeled at the top. A 'FOLDING LAYER OF SHALE' is also labeled. The diagram is labeled 'Fig. 2' at the bottom right.

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Geological cross-section diagram A'. The vertical axis on the right represents elevation in feet, ranging from 1000 to 2000. The horizontal axis represents distance. The diagram shows several geological layers: 'FLATT Limestone' at the top, followed by 'MID SHALE', and 'WIDE BEDDED Limestone' at the bottom. A 'Fault' is indicated by a dashed line with arrows. A 'LARGE ANTICLINE' is labeled at the top. A 'FOLDING LAYER OF SHALE' is also labeled. The diagram is labeled 'Fig. 2' at the bottom right.

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Geological cross-section diagram A. The vertical axis on the left represents elevation in feet, ranging from 1000 to 2000. The horizontal axis represents distance. The diagram shows several geological layers: 'FLATT Limestone' at the top, followed by 'MID SHALE', and 'WIDE BEDDED Limestone' at the bottom. A 'Fault' is indicated by a dashed line with arrows. A 'LARGE ANTICLINE' is labeled at the top. A 'FOLDING LAYER OF SHALE' is also labeled. The diagram is labeled 'Fig. 2' at the bottom right.