

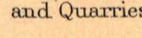
LEGEND
(continued)

-  Cingman conglomerate
(Large pebbles and coarse sand and fine conglomerate)
-  Hazel slate
(Black slate with sandstone and argillaceous layers)
-  Thunderhead conglomerate
(Large pebbles and coarse sandstone and fine conglomerate)
-  Cades conglomerate
(Interbedded gray sandstone and fine argillaceous layers)
-  Pigeon slate
(Black, gray argillaceous slate with mainly upper layers)
-  Cretico conglomerate
(Coarse and fine quartz conglomerate and sandstone)
-  White slate
(Black, black argillaceous and calcareous slate with lenses of limestone and limestone conglomerate near the top)

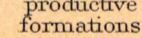


Faults

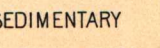
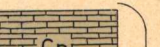
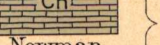
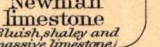
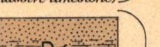

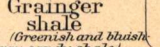
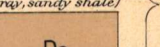
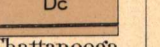
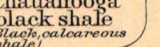


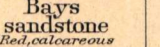
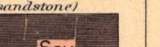
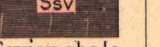
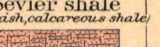

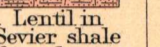
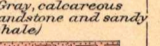

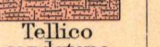
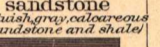
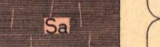
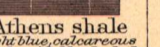

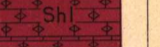
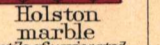
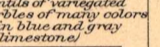
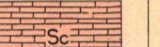
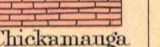
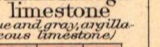

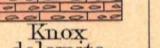
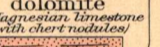

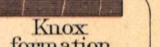
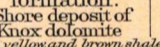
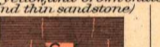

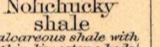
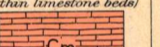
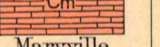
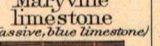
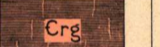
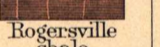
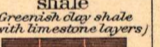

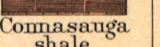
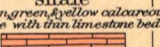

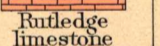

-  Faults

Mines and Quarries

-  Mines and Quarries

Known productive formations

-  Marble
-  Slate
-  Brown hematite iron ore

- SEDIMENTARY**
-  Newman limestone
(Black, shaly and massive limestone)
-  Grainger shale
(Greenish and bluish gray, mainly shale)
-  Dc
-  Chatanooga black shale
(Black, calcareous shale)
-  Sb
-  Bays sandstone
(Black, calcareous sandstone)
-  Ssv
-  Sevier shale
(Black, calcareous shale)
-  Ssvs
-  Lentils in Sevier shale
(Gray, calcareous sandstone and shale)
-  St
-  Tellico sandstone
(Black, calcareous sandstone and shale)
-  Sa
-  Athens shale
(Light blue, calcareous shale with black shales at the base)
-  Shl
-  Holston marble
(Lenses of irregularly bedded, gray limestone)
-  Sc
-  Chickamunga limestone
(Massive, blue limestone)
-  Sk
-  Knox dolomite
(Massive limestone with chert nodules)
-  Sks
-  Knox formation
(Shale deposit of Knox dolomite)
-  Cn
-  Nolichucky shale
(Calcareous shale with thin limestone beds)
-  Cm
-  Maryville limestone
(Massive, blue limestone)
-  Crg
-  Rogersville shale
(Greenish clay shale with limestone layers)
-  Ca
-  Comasauga shale
(Brown, green, gray, calcareous shale with thin limestone beds)
-  Crt
-  Kurlidge limestone
(Massive, dark blue limestone)
-  Cr
-  Rome formation
(Red, green, and brown sandy shale)
-  Crs
-  Lentils in Rome formation
(Red, white and brown sandstone)
-  Cb
-  Beaver limestone
(Massive, blue limestone)
-  Ca
-  Apison shale
(Black, gray, brown, sandy shale)
-  Ch
-  Hesse sandstone
(Dark, white, massive sandstone)
-  Cmr
-  Murray shale
(Gray to blue, sandy shale)
-  Cnb
-  Nebo sandstone
(Massive, white, massive coarse and fine)
-  Cnc
-  Nichols shale
(Greenish blue, sandy shale)
-  Ch
-  Gochran conglomerate
(Massive sandstone and conglomerate)
-  Ca
-  Sandsuck shale
(Greenish blue, argillaceous shale)

CARBONIFEROUS
DEVONIAN
SILURIAN
CAMBRIAN



Henry Gannett, Chief Topographer.
Gilbert Thompson, Chief Geographer.
Triangulation by S.S. Gannett.
Topography by F.M. Pearson and C.G. Van Hook.
Surveyed in 1884-85-90.

G.K. Gilbert, Chief Geologist.
Bailey Willis, Geologist in charge.
Geology by Arthur Keith.
Surveyed in 1889-90-91.

Scale 1:25,000
0 1 2 3 4 5 Miles

Contour Interval 100 feet.
Datum is mean Sea level.

Edition of Jan. 1895.