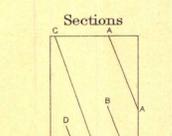


LEGEND
(continued)

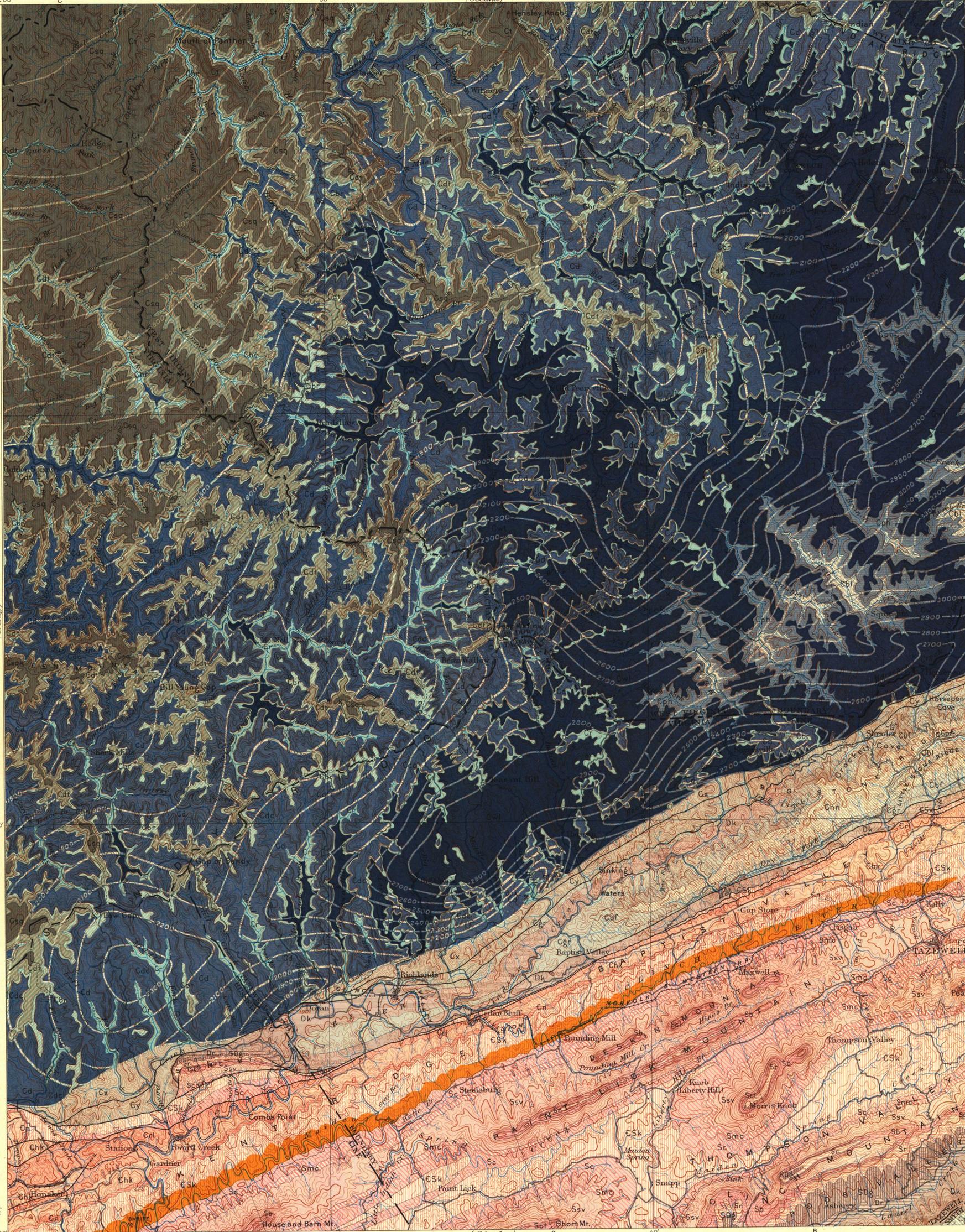
- Sr**
Rockwood formation
(sandy shale and ferruginous sandstone)
- Sc1**
Clinch sandstone
(coarse white sandstone)
- Sb**
Bays sandstone
(red sandstone and sandy shale)
- Ssv**
Sevier shale
(sandy shale and calcareous shale)
- Smc**
Moccasin limestone
(red earthy limestone)
- Sc**
Chickamauga limestone
(blue flaggy limestone)
- CSk**
Knox dolomite
(gray magnesian limestone, contains barite locally in the upper portion)
- Cn**
Nolichucky shale
(blue calcareous shale)
- Chk**
Honaiker limestone
(dark siliceous limestone)
- Cr1**
Russell formation
(variegated shale and impure limestone)
- Faults**



- ⊗ Mines
- ⊗ Coal prospects
- Known productive formations**
- Ct**
Tellowa formation
(contains workable coal seams)
- Csq**
Sequoyah formation
(contains workable coal seams)
- Cdt**
Dotson formation
(contains a few thin coal seams)
- Cd**
Dismal formation
(contains several workable coal seams)
- Cw1**
Welch formation
(contains many important coal seams)
- Cph**
Pocahontas formation
(Pocahontas coal at the top, small seams in the lower portion)
- Barite**

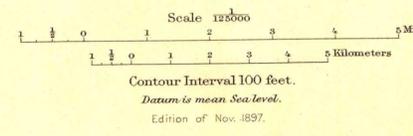
Light-gray contour lines and figures show the lay of the top of the Raleigh sandstone, and indicate its elevation above sea where it now exists and in the former extension where it has been eroded. The contour interval is 100 feet.

All elevations were determined by aneroid barometer from points on the railroad surveys along Clinch River, Big Fork, and a connecting line along Dry Fork.



- SEDIMENTARY ROCKS**
- Ct**
Tellowa formation
(sandstone, shale, and coal)
- Csq**
Sequoyah formation
(sandstone, shale, and coal)
- Cdt**
Dotson sandstone
(coarse sandstone with shale at the base)
- Cbr**
Bearwallow conglomerate
(coarse conglomerate or sandstone)
- Cd**
Dismal formation
(sandstone, shale, and coal)
- Cdc**
Dismal conglomerate-lentil
(coarse conglomerate occurring in the western portion of the area)
- Cr**
Raleigh sandstone
(coarse sandstone, sometimes conglomeratic)
- Cw1**
Welch formation
(sandstone, shale, and coal)
- Cph**
Pocahontas formation
(sandstone, shale, and coal. Pocahontas coal at the top of the formation)
- Cx**
Formations included in No. XII
(crushed and indistinct, suitable along the faults)
- Cbl**
Bluestone formation
(red and green shale and sandstone and impure limestone)
- Cpr**
Princeton conglomerate
(fine conglomerate)
- Chn**
Hinton formation
(red and green shale and sandstone and impure limestone)
- Cy**
Formations included in No. XI above the Bluefield shale
(crushed and indistinct, suitable along the faults)
- Cbf**
Bluefield shale
(sandy shale at top grad. passing into calcareous shale and impure limestone at the base)
- Cgr**
Greenbrier limestone
(blue limestone)
- Cpc**
Price sandstone
(sandstone and shale)
- DEVONIAN**
- Dk**
Kimberling shale
(green sandy shale)
- Dr**
Romney shale
(black carbonaceous shale)
- TRANSITIONAL**
- SDg**
Giles formation
(calcareous sandstone and cherty limestone)

Henry Gannett, Chief Topographer.
Gilbert Thompson, Chief Geographer in charge.
Triangulation by J.H. Gore.
Topography by Hersey Munroe.
Surveyed in 1893.



Geology by Marius R. Campbell.
Assisted by W.C. Mandenhall.
Surveyed in 1894.

Legend is continued on the left margin.