GENERAL RELATIONS.

The Uvalde quadrangle embraces an area of 100,300 square miles, extending from latitude 29° 00' north to 29° 20' north, and from longitude 98° 30' west to 99° 30' west. It is cut out of the greater part of Uvalde County and the northern portion of Zavala County. The adjacent quadrangles, so far as mapped, are the Brackett quadrangle on the west and the Nueces quadrangle on the northeast.

The Edwards Plateau occupies nearly the whole of Uvalde County and the northern part of Zavala County. It includes the greater portion of Uvalde County and the northern portion of Zavala County. The adjacent quadrangles, so far as mapped, are the Brackett quadrangle on the west and the Nueces quadrangle on the northeast.

DESCRIPTIO OF THE UVALDE QUADRANGLE.

The Edwards Plateau lies northwest of a line drawn north of 29° 00' north of west through the San Antonio River, south of the Uvalde quadrangle to the windmill 3 miles north of West Uvalde, and thence east to 99° 30' west of longitude. The lands north of this line are largely included in the Nueces quadrangle. The land south of this line is part of the Edwards Plateau, while its southern boundary extends beyond the northern edge of the Edwards Plateau to the north of San Antonio River. The boundary extends beyond the northern edge of the Edwards Plateau, while its southern boundary extends beyond the northern edge of the Edwards Plateau to the north of San Antonio River. The boundary extends beyond the northern edge of the Edwards Plateau to the north of San Antonio River. The boundary extends beyond the northern edge of the Edwards Plateau to the north of San Antonio River.

The Uvalde Quadrangle is located in the southern part of the Edwards Plateau, which is a region of rolling hills and flat topped mesas. The dominant features of the Uvalde Quadrangle are the Uvalde Arch and the Uvalde Uplift. The Uvalde Arch is a large structural feature that extends across the southern part of the Edwards Plateau, while the Uvalde Uplift is a smaller uplift located in the northern part of the quadrangle. The Uvalde Arch is associated with a thick sequence of limestones and dolomites, while the Uvalde Uplift is associated with a sequence of sandstones and shales.

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that they can be distinguished only by the fossils that crystalline texture. The very close lithologic thin as wafers; in other layers the calcareous place it occurs as far south as Mount Inge. Nueces River and in the bluffs on the south side

tains angular pieces of limestone and fragments limestone, when weathered, has a very pro­
cter of it is the presence of small brownish

characteristic of it is the presence of small brownish or plashik, species on the broken surface. The limestone, when weathered, has a very pro­
duced tendency to fall into small angular bits; a piece thoroughly weathered may be shattered by a stroke of a hammer. The soil derived from the disaggregated of this limestone usually con­
stant 45 feet thick. The thickness of the formation is about 50 feet, or slightly more.

It is found in the faulted northern portion of the Rio Grande Plateau, in the west of the West

River and in the bluffs on the south side of the river, along the southern front of the Edwards Plateau east of the Nueces, and in one place it occurs as far south as Mount Inge. Within the areas of the Edwards Plateau it occurs at

can be distinguished only by the fossils if the stratigraphic relations are obscured by

coverings of surficial deposits or by faulting. The areas of the respective formations in the Uvalde quadrangle, the Eagle Ford formation becomes chalky at the top and grades imperceptibly into the next bed. The Eagle Ford formation is a typical sharp line can be drawn between them. The

ce of the faunal zone of the Eagle Ford is the same as along the west­

The position of the largest area of this chalk has been indicated. There are small areas along the southern margin of the Rio Grande, which, from probably 200 feet thick. At Mason, Texas, near

autin chalk. This formation consists of

The Eagle Ford formation is a typical sharp line can be drawn between them. The

The position of the largest area of this chalk


dated with precision. The thickness of the

The fossil content is very rich. Many of the

The occurrence of the limestone at its surface is always of

Color and sedimentation. There is an area about 250 feet thick, are interstratified with the

This limestone is hard, breaks with a conchoidal

The Eagle Ford formation is a typical sharp line can be drawn between them. The

There are occasional thick layers of argillaceous limestone,

developed. It immediately overlies the Austin chalk. In the west

Eagle Ford formation. This formation imme­

n the formation is part of the Nueces formation, it consists of

fossils. As an example, the presence of Nautilus in stratum No. 5 is due to the fact that

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The base of the Eocene was not established with precision on the Nueces River. The following gives the detailed section at Waxy Falls, just above Pulliam ranch:

Section at Waxy Falls, above Pulliam ranch.

1. Fossil gravel, lower rocks not exposed. 5
2. Conglomerate, bioclastic, and marine. 5
3. Soft, yellow sandstone. 5
4. Calcareous sandstone. 5
5. Laminated yellow sandy clay. 5
6. Soft, laminated sandstone. 5
7. Oolitic sandstone in bed and silt. 5
8. Soft, marl. 5
9. Soft, yellow sandstone, clastic. 5
10. Bluffs along the river. 5

11. Is probably Pleistocene. 5
12. 4 ft. above the bed of the river. (Myrloc formation). 5
13. 1.3 ft. above the river. (Cretaceous formation).

The base of the Eocene is placed at the top of stratum No. 7. The general similarity of the section to the one given by Mr. Eocene is evident, but no marine fossils were found above stratum No. 7. About a mile further down the river, the section is similar to the one given by Mr. Eocene. The rocks at the top of the river are, however, more similar to those of the Nueces River as seen opposite Habey's ranch, than to the rocks of the Nueces River as seen opposite Habey's ranch.

The Myrloc formation along the Nueces River possesses practically the same lithological character that it exhibits along the Rio Grande, but it contains no marine fossils. The Myrloc formation is divided into three formations: the upper one, the lower one, and the middle one. The upper one is exposed along the Nueces River, between Uvalde and Batesville, which are of limited Eocene age. These rocks are frequently conglomeratic sandstones, the grains often being quartz crystals. All of these facts taken together make it extremely probable that the base of the Eocene has been established with approximate accuracy on the Nueces River. As the boundary between the two series could not be located with certainty, it has been intentionally made an indefinite line west of the divide between the Nueces and Leona rivers.

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are almost granular, and are then usually so coarse-grained that they could not be distinguished by the unaided eye. A simple fault, but a complex system marking the escarpment front may be recognized. The total result of the faulting is to bring the top of the Buda limestone below the top of the Edwards limestone, the downthrow of the section on the structural geology are fragmentary.

One of the most striking structural features of the Edwards limestone is its semicircular anticlinal ridge that extends from Blue Mountain, through the Edwards Mountain and around to Frio Hill. This mass is a large scale, very highly extant faulting in these areas, as the close proximity of areas of Austin chalk shows, but the other hills of the kind are already round these by the Leonia formation the structure cannot be discovered.

The Anacacho formation occurs on both sides of the Edwards limestone, which is exposed in the walls of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and is well exposed along the Sabinal River farther south. The Anacacho limestone is a part of a west-dipping monocline. It will be noted that the Buda limestone crops out successively lower levels as the Nueces River is approached. The structural relationships between this tongue of lime- stone and chalk are fragmentary, but the chalk is oval.
surrounded by sill and wash, but a few patches of rock in the flat around it show that it is intrusive into the Anacacho limestones.

Nueces Hill is a composite mass of nepheline-basalt and limburgite. It is intrusive into the Austin chert. Tom Nunn Hill is composed of nepheline-basalt that cuts the Austin chert. These four hills represent the four corners of a large basin, each having a greatest length of about 5 miles and a width varying from one half a mile to 3 miles. The low area within is composed of nepheline-basalt. This nepheline-basalt has been intruded into the Austin chert and Anacacho limestones. The igneous activity took place in Eocene times.

The Edwards limestone contains numerous ledges suitable for building purposes. Near the base of the limestone are bedded sandstones and shales with some veins of fossiliferous material. These shales contain remains of fossils, belonging chiefly to the aberrant genera (Chondroidea, Microvergula, Aequipecten, etc.).

Some of the Austin chert may be utilized for building purposes, but the chert is likely to crumble under great weight, and when crushed it becomes yellow because of its content of iron.

Backwood-The saltpan contained bases of different types that can be used either as ballast for railroads or for building highways. The Leon formation also contains gravel beds, and the Edwards limestone is plentiful in the area of road construction. It is of variable character and not all of it has been worked for gravel, these creeks or creating. Although previous natural occurrence in the area, are in small quantity and are difficult to find. But all of the city of the vein. All of the data collected on iron have been given in discussing the gold and silver. The results were not confirmed at any place on the map. The Blocher prospect is located on the fault line by which the Del Rio vein, which is about 2 miles long, is intruded along the sides of the Edwards limestone. The vein occurs along certain lines and can be traced for some distance. A number of veins have been mined. The amounts of ore were traced for a distance of 2 miles. The vein is of variable character and not all of it has been worked for silver, although previous natural occurrence in the area, are in small quantity and are difficult to find. But all of the city of the vein.

Coal-Occur on the Edwards limestone over the same stream, along a trail made, as means for obtaining fresh samples were utilized for building purposes, but the coal is of variable character and not all of it has been worked for silver, although previous natural occurrence in the area, are in small quantity and are difficult to find. But all of the city of the vein.

The total thickness of coal is between 2 and 4 feet, divided into three seams, which are separated by beds of sand or clay several feet thick. No chemical analysis of the coal was made, as it was desired to obtain fresh samples for analysis. Asphalt-Deposits of asphalt occur at two places within the quadrangle. The first locality is on the east side of the Edwards limestone, near the south end of the Edwards limestone. The asphalt is black, and the portion buried in the coal has been found in the Edwards limestone. The asphalt collects in the fissures being the common material.

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inches at Fort Clark (Buckett). There is usually
mer and another in the fall. All of the streams
gravels has already been described. By digging
forth from the Edwards limestone in the canyon
proportion of that which falls on the lower plain
in the plateau country sinks into the porous,
water occurs only in parts of the
such an extensive development of the surficial
of the year water falls on the lower plain cuts into bed rock, there will be
issuing from the contact of the surficial deposits
measurement by Mr. Cyrus C. Babb, in Decem-
through the silt and gravel and excavating a
measurement near the Edwards limestone. A point of value to
this well was a failure.

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THE SURFICIAL DEPOSITS.

Gravels of the Leona formation are found in the stream beds and the surficial depos-
the Edwards limestone furnishes good water. A well dug by Regensburg about 14 miles west
of his home, the water has been obtained by boring through the Leona formation. The water
is usually in the lower portion of the Edwards limestone.

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The most important of these wells is the one
the lower portions of the Edwards Plateau front
the area is known as the Rio Grande Plateau.

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GENERAL CONCLUSIONS ON NONFLOWING WELLS.

The Leona formation furnishes large supplies of water, but in general it is not one of the
the myrick formation is not sufficient to drive it to the
the Leona formation is known in the Uvalde quadrangle.

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The area embraced in this quadrangle is not an
the soils make up the northern portion of the

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Without improvement no irrigation is possible.

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Artificial artesian water is obtained by tapping the

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In general, a well sunk into the Edwards limestone

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<td>Uvalde County</td>
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<td>200</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

without irrigation is possible.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Well No.</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Depth (ft)</th>
<th>Water Level (ft)</th>
<th>Surface Area (acres)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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The silt along the Nueces is frequently underlain by gravel, and this may have a bad effect on topography. As a considerable number of plants, such as Lippia, the mat!-vola or clover, etc., when in bloom furnish much nectar, apiculture has attained a very considerable development.

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T. WAYLAND VAUGHAN,

Geologist.

June, 1900.