

(Scale Box)

AREAL GEOLOGY



LEGEND

SEDIMENTARY ROCKS
(Areas of subaqueous deposits are shown by patterns of parallel lines, subaerial deposits by patterns of dots and circles)

QUATERNARY

- Qb Bolson deposits (gravel, sand, and clay on upland desert plains)
- Qg Unconsolidated gypsum

CRETACEOUS

- Kc Comanche series (buff sandstone and micaceous shales of conglomerate, shale, and limestone)

UNCONFORMITY

Cr Rustler limestone (fine-grained gray to white to tan magnesian limestone)

TRIASSIC

- Cc Castile gypsum (massive bedded gypsum)

UNCONFORMITY

Cd Delaware Mountain formation (gray limestone and buff sandstone with massive white and gray limestone member Cd)

PERMIAN

- Ch Huesco limestone (massive gray limestone with basal conglomerate)

UNCONFORMITY

Om Montoya limestone (massive limestone with local shaly part, upper part lighter)

ORDOVICIAN

- Oep El Paso limestone (massive gray magnesian limestone with gray sand, shale)

UNCONFORMITY

Cvh Van Horn sandstone (lower part coarse red sandstone, upper part finer, lighter-colored)

CAMBRIAN ?

- Am Millican formation (fine red sandstone, shaly limestone, and conglomerate)

ALGONKIAN ?

- Ac Carrizo formation (quartzite, slate and schist)

IGNEOUS ROCKS
(Areas of igneous rocks are shown by patterns of triangles and rhombs)

- Chiefly diabase and diorite (some rhyolite)

TERTIARY ?

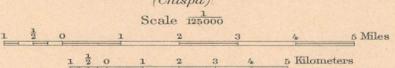
- Faults
- Concealed faults (covered by younger deposits)

1/8° Strike and dip of stratified rocks
 Horizontal strata
 * Mines and quarries
 x Prospects

Economic data: Silver and copper occur in veins in Millican and Carrizo formations and quantities of barite in Carrizo formation. Marble and limestone for building stone, lime and cement can be obtained from the limestone formations, sandstone for building purposes, shales from the Millican and Van Horn formations appear from Castile gypsum and bolson deposits, clay, sand, and gravel for brick and concrete from the bolson deposits. Underground water is obtainable from the bolson deposits. The area is chiefly valuable for grazing.

31°00' E 105°00'
 E.M. Douglas, Geographer in charge.
 Topography by Arthur Shiles, J.E. Blackburn, and S.T. Penick.
 Triangulation by Arthur Shiles.
 Surveyed in 1904-1905.

SURVEYED IN COOPERATION WITH THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS MINERAL SURVEY.



Scale 1:25000
 Contour interval 50 feet.
 Datum is mean sea level.

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Geology by G.B. Richardson.

Surveyed in 1907-08.

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