



*Feldspar and rare earth poegonites.*—Feldspar production in 1948 was at least 250,000 long tons; reserves are estimated to be several times that amount. None of the rare earth earths occur in mineable quantities, but some can be recovered as byproducts of feldspar mining.

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**ASPHALTIC SANDSTONE AND BITUMENS**

Asphalt and other bitumens, in some places used as a local source of road surfacing or for other construction purposes, have been reported in Fremont, Grand, Garfield, Moffat, and Huerfano Counties. They are said to be largely confined to the surface of sandstone and shale. **AND ALONG THE MOUNTAINS OF TOWNE, COCONINO, AND YAVAPAI COUNTIES.**

[illegible]

**RENTONITE AND PULASKI'S EARTH**

The two chief types of bentonite are: (1) the high-swelling bentonite, used as a binder in forestry mulchings and as a diluents in oil-well drilling muds, and (2) a group to prevent the erosion of water from concrete structures.

Most of the bentonite deposits in Colorado appear to be limited to or mostly to the naturally occurring Pulaski's earth.

There have been reports of bentonite deposits in the state, but they have not been checked, nor, for the most part, been tested for actual utility value. These types of bentonite are not well appreciated who have been listed as bentonite deposits.

**GRANITE AND OTHER COARSE-GRAINED ACID IGNEOUS ROCKS**

Granite is used as a dimension stone for buildings, monuments, paving blocks, and for other uses. It is also used as a dimension stone for railroad ballast and for concrete aggregate. The principal uses of granite are as a dimension stone for building and for other purposes. The sales of dimension stone of all kinds have shown a general decline since 1934, but the sales of granite have shown a general increase.

Production in Colorado during the five years, 1930 to 1934, was dimension stone, 1,000,000 cubic feet; granite, 1,000,000 cubic feet; and other coarse-grained acid igneous rocks, 1,000,000 cubic feet.

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The largest deposits of the chert are in the Andalusian mountains and the Parganese Formation; other deposits are scattered in the northern and southern mountains of the Andalusian range from Colorado to the Gulf of California. The chert occurs as lenses in sandstone and conglomerates of the Tertiary strata from Colorado to the Gulf of California. The chert is also found in the Tertiary strata of the Gulf of California. The chert is also found in the Tertiary strata of the Gulf of California. The chert is also found in the Tertiary strata of the Gulf of California.

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out along the edges of the Purgatorio and Rio Grande Rivers, and in adjacent areas in the mountains of the Colorado Plateau. The Purgatorio River flows in a southeasterly direction from a few inches thick and is a square foot in area, to as much as 10 to 30 feet thick and several feet deep. The Rio Grande flows in a southeasterly direction from a few inches thick and is a square foot in area, to as much as 10 to 30 feet thick and several feet deep. The Purgatorio River flows in a southeasterly direction from a few inches thick and is a square foot in area, to as much as 10 to 30 feet thick and several feet deep. The Rio Grande flows in a southeasterly direction from a few inches thick and is a square foot in area, to as much as 10 to 30 feet thick and several feet deep.

In 1942-43, five expeditions were sent to the Purgatorio River by the Colorado River Water Conservation District. The first expedition, led by the Colorado River Water Conservation District, was in 1942-43, and was 5,000 tons of material. The second expedition, led by the Colorado River Water Conservation District, was in 1943, and was 5,000 tons of material. The third expedition, led by the Colorado River Water Conservation District, was in 1944, and was 5,000 tons of material. The fourth expedition, led by the Colorado River Water Conservation District, was in 1945, and was 5,000 tons of material. The fifth expedition, led by the Colorado River Water Conservation District, was in 1946, and was 5,000 tons of material.

POTTERY CLAY

[illegible][illegible]

**FLUORSPAR**

Fluorizer is used in the chemical, metallurgical, and ceramic industries, and in certain types of instruments. It is a white, crystalline, odorless, non-toxic mineral. It is found in Jordan, Mexico, Czechoslovakia, and in the Pacific Countries. Deposits are also reported to occur in the United States.

[illegible]

*Graphite* has been recovered as a byproduct of *Columbite* mining in Jefferson County, Florida, and other parts of the state. Most of the material was used in the steel plants of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co.

**GYPSUM**

Gypsum is used in a variety of products, including wall plaster, Portland cement, hard board, and various types of concrete. It is also used in the manufacture of agricultural fertilizers. The principal sources of gypsum in the United States are the states of Texas, California, and Florida. The principal sources of gypsum in the Soviet Union are the republics of Kazakhstan, Kirgizia, and Uzbekistan. The principal sources of gypsum in the USSR are the republics of Kazakhstan, Kirgizia, and Uzbekistan. The principal sources of gypsum in the USSR are the republics of Kazakhstan, Kirgizia, and Uzbekistan.

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In Mesa, Montrose, and San Miguel Counties, gypsum occurs as isolated deposits along the Rio Grande. In the latter two counties, the gypsum is associated with the Rio Grande terraces. In the Rio Montrose, where it places it in as much as 30 feet thick.

Major deposits of good quality occurs in beds of rock gypsum in Larimer County. This material is somewhat harder and mottled in appearance and has been used for carving and as a building material. It is an unusual type of gypsum, and is not used for plaster. The gypsum in Larimer consists of 1440 tons has been reported about 7 miles north of Dundy in sec. 38, T. 48 N., R. 106 W. The deposit is in the upper part of the upper terrace.

In 1941, Colorado, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming together produced 44,480 tons of gypsum. The United States produced 100,000 tons of gypsum in 1941.

The value of total production between 1900 and 1941 is probably in excess of \$2,000,000. The value of the total production in 1941 was \$1,000,000. It is produced in large quantities for many purposes. Reserves of suitable size quantities are large.

**VOLCANIC AND FIIN-GRAINED ROCKS**

Fin-grained igneous rocks, especially basalts, fine grained andesites, and rhyolites occur in the Larimer County. These rocks are found in the upper terrace and are used for building and rough construction.

The volcanic rocks of the Larimer County include the basaltic, rhyolitic, andesitic, and rhyolitic. It is likely that some of the rhyolites belong to the same group as the rhyolites of the Larimer County.

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Most of the production has been from the *Mesa Verde* mine. The *El Estero* mine, near the town of Escondido, has produced 100 tons of malachite and 100 tons of azurite. The *El Estero* mine is a small mine, and its production is not significant. The *El Estero* mine is a small mine, and its production is not significant. The *El Estero* mine is a small mine, and its production is not significant.

<sup>1</sup>More precisely... Short-tail-bearing porpoises are most abundant in the Miroslav districts, Plesnetz and Pariz' Gorkies. The resources of short and pygmy are probably small.

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