

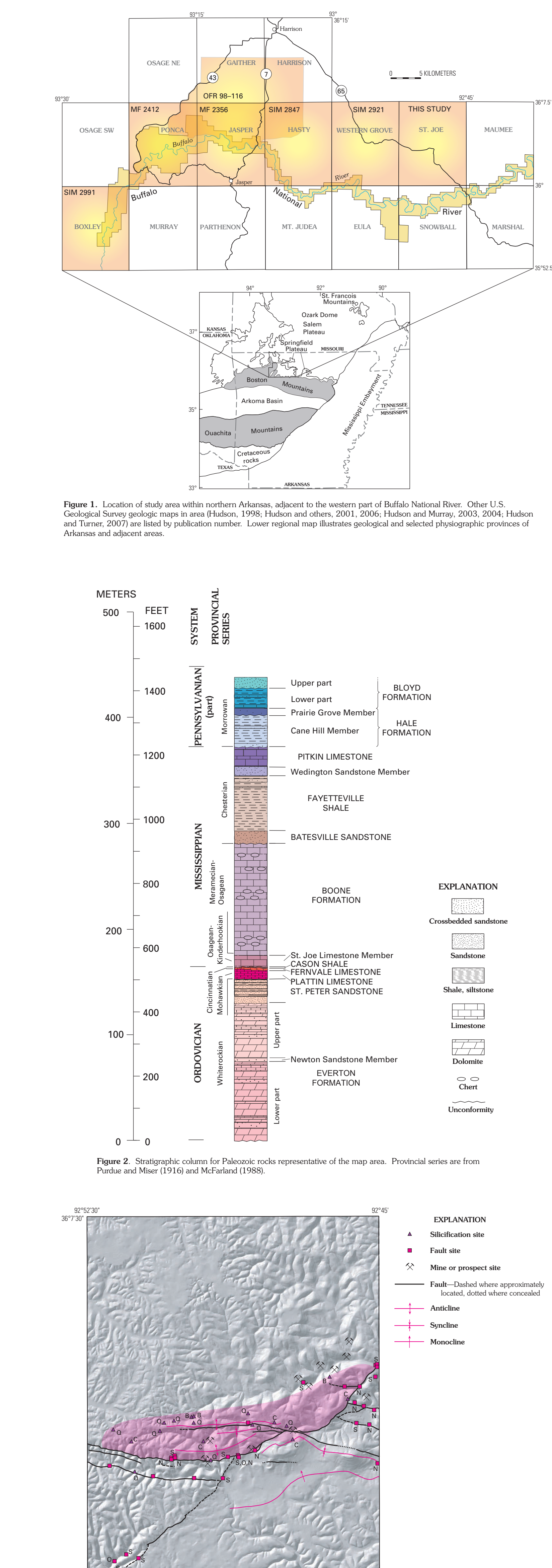
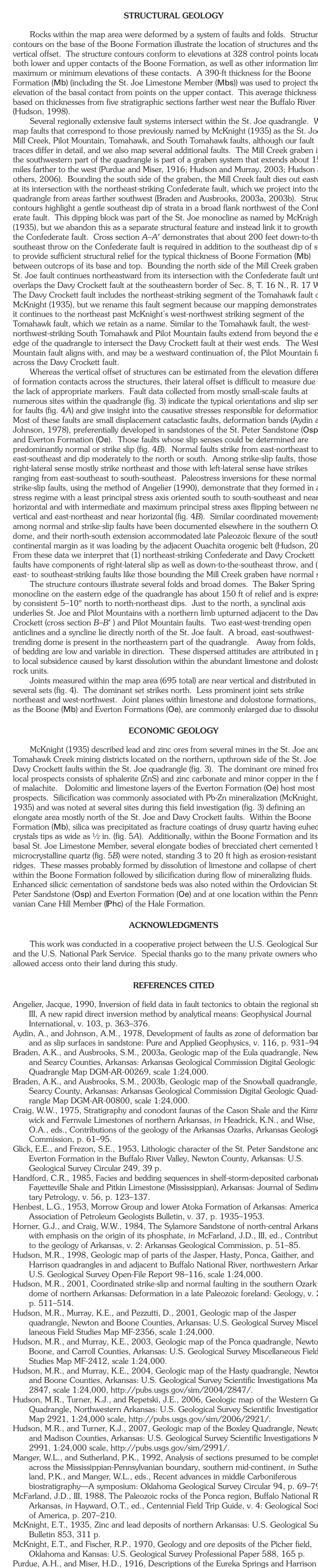
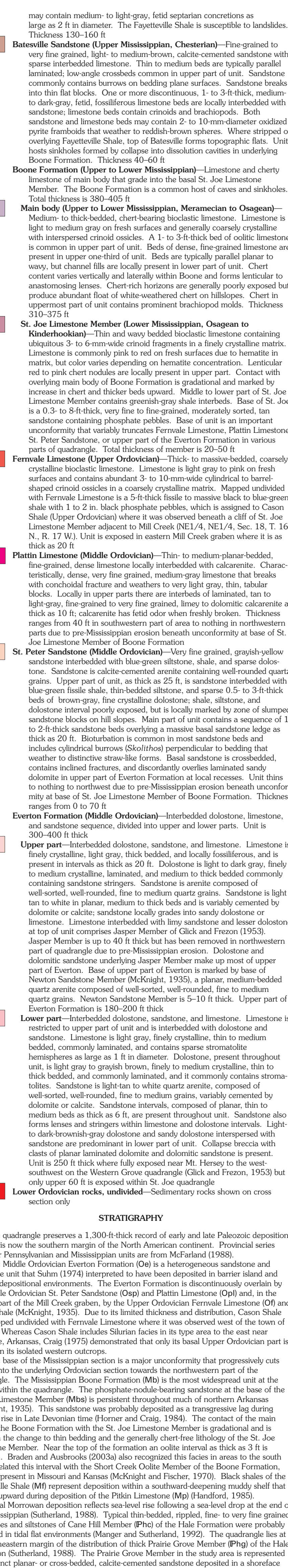
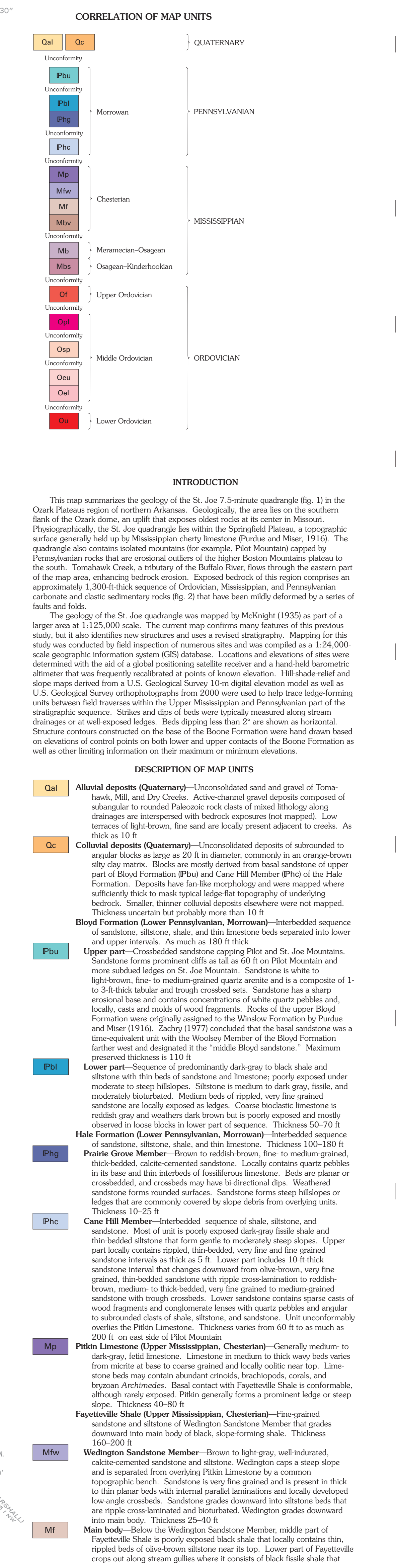
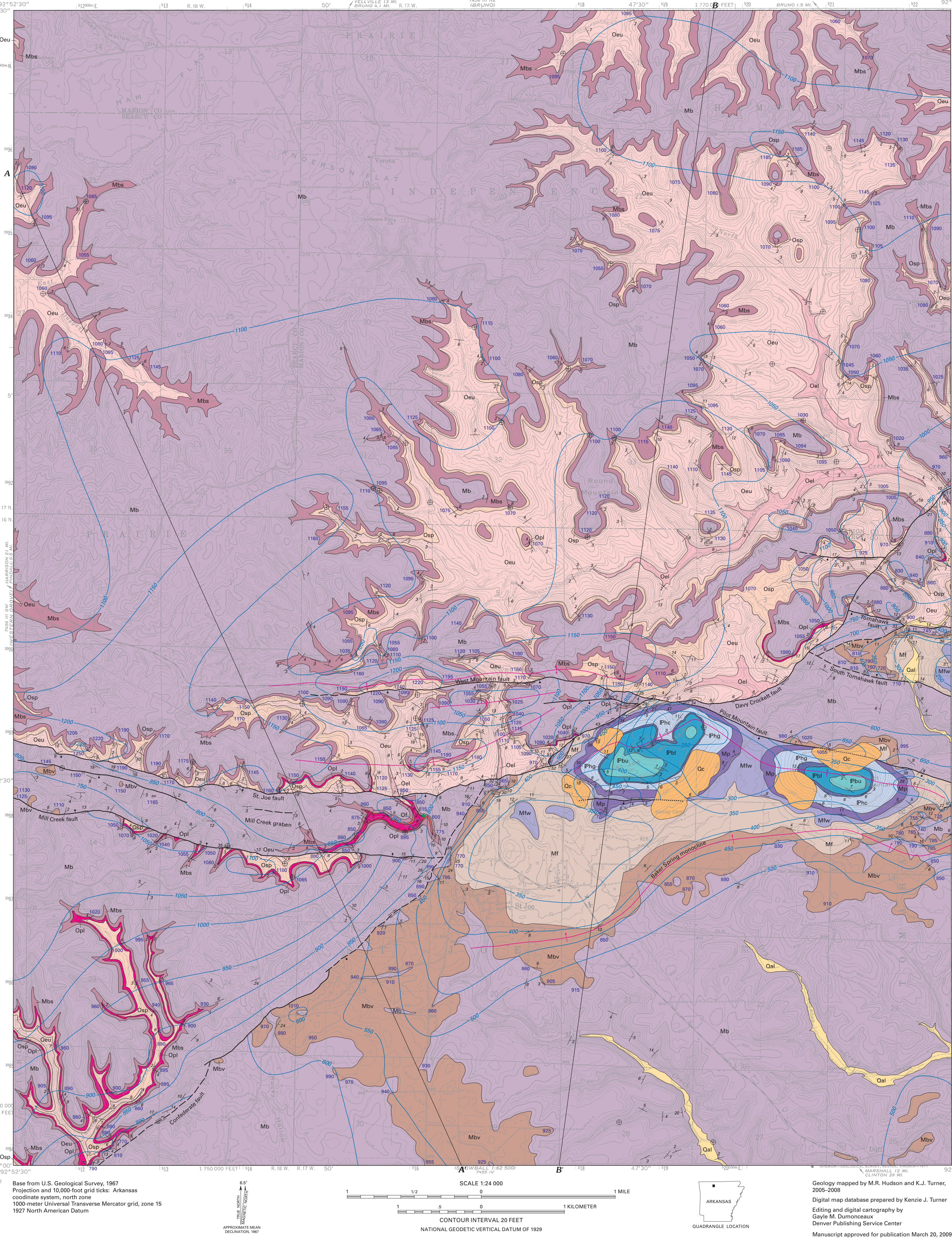


Figure 1. Location of study area within northern Arkansas, adjacent to the western part of Buffalo National River. Other U.S. Geological Survey geologic maps in area (Hudson, 1998; Hudson and others, 2001, 2006; Hudson and Murray, 2003, 2004; Hudson and Turner, 2007) are listed by publication number. Lower regional map illustrates geological and selected physiographic provinces of Arkansas and adjacent areas.

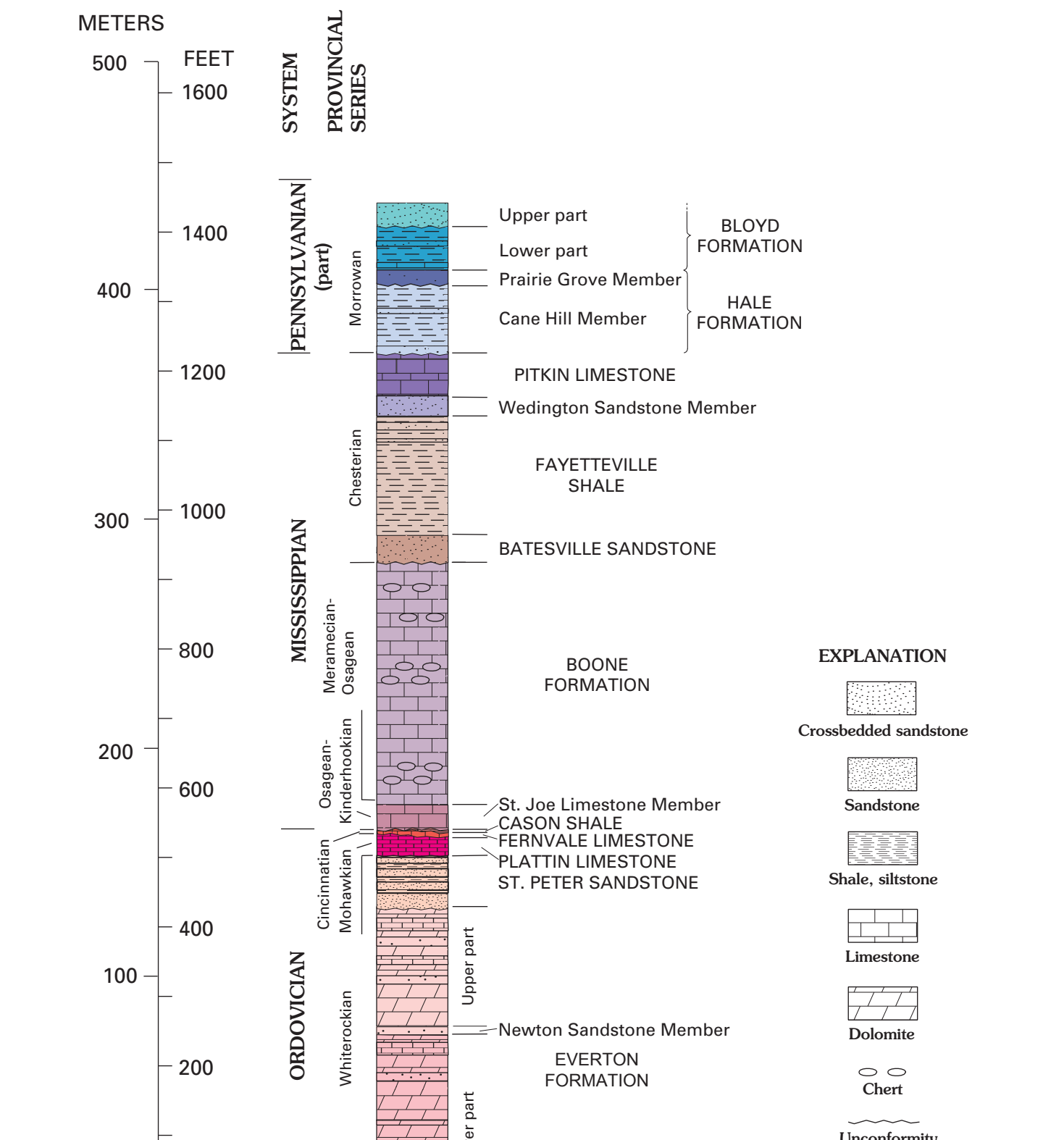


Figure 2. Stratigraphic column for Paleozoic rocks representative of the map area. Provincial series are from Purdue and Miser (1916) and McFarland (1988).

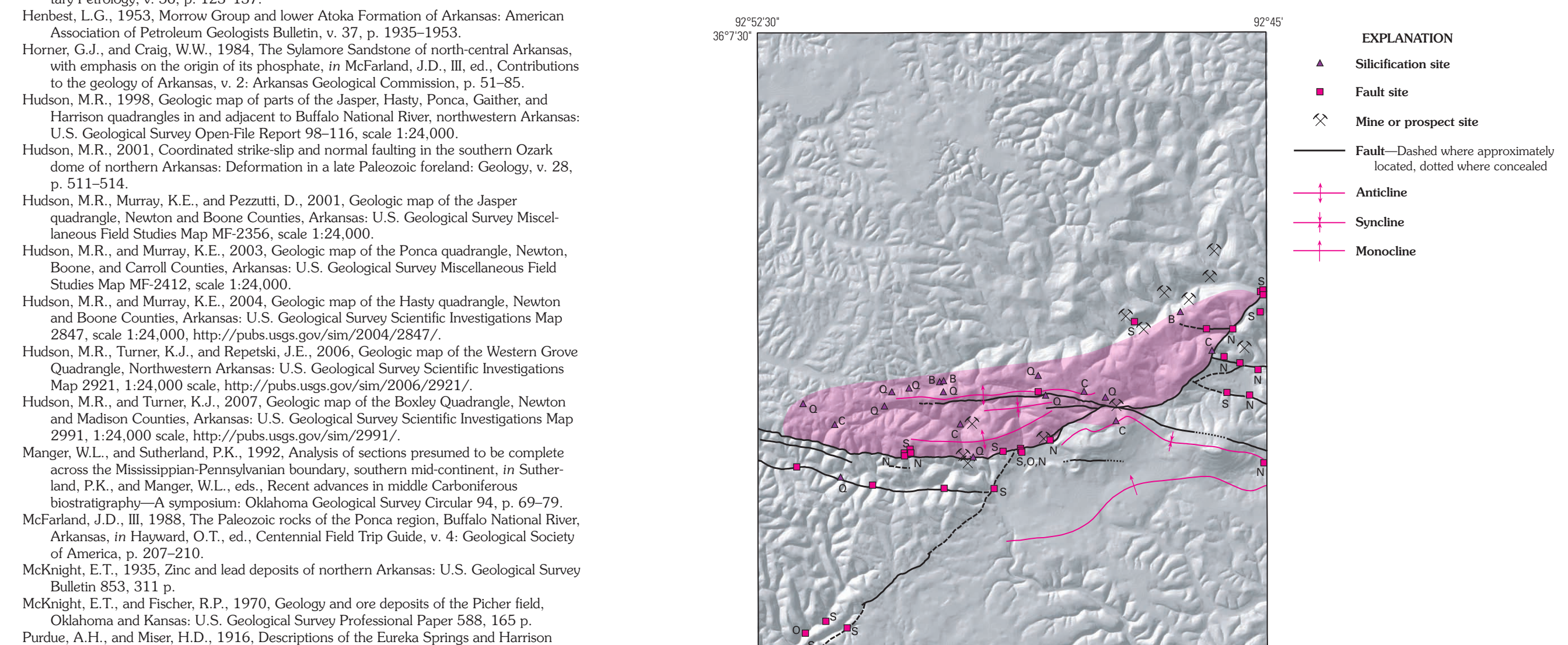


Figure 3. Shaded-relief digital elevation map of quadrangle with locations of Pb-Zn mines and prospects, structural features, and sites where faults (arrows) and silicification (triangles) were observed. Where determined, slip senses for faults at sites are indicated as normal, N, strikes, O (left) to 60° to 90°, and strike-slip, S (right) to 0°. Sites with silicification define an elongate area (pink) centered mostly north of the St. Joe and Davy Crockett faults. Silicification was classified as Q, coarse and microcrystalline quartz crystals; B, silica-cemented chert breccia; or C, enhanced silica cementation in sandstone. Mine and prospect locations are estimated from descriptions in McKnight (1935).

