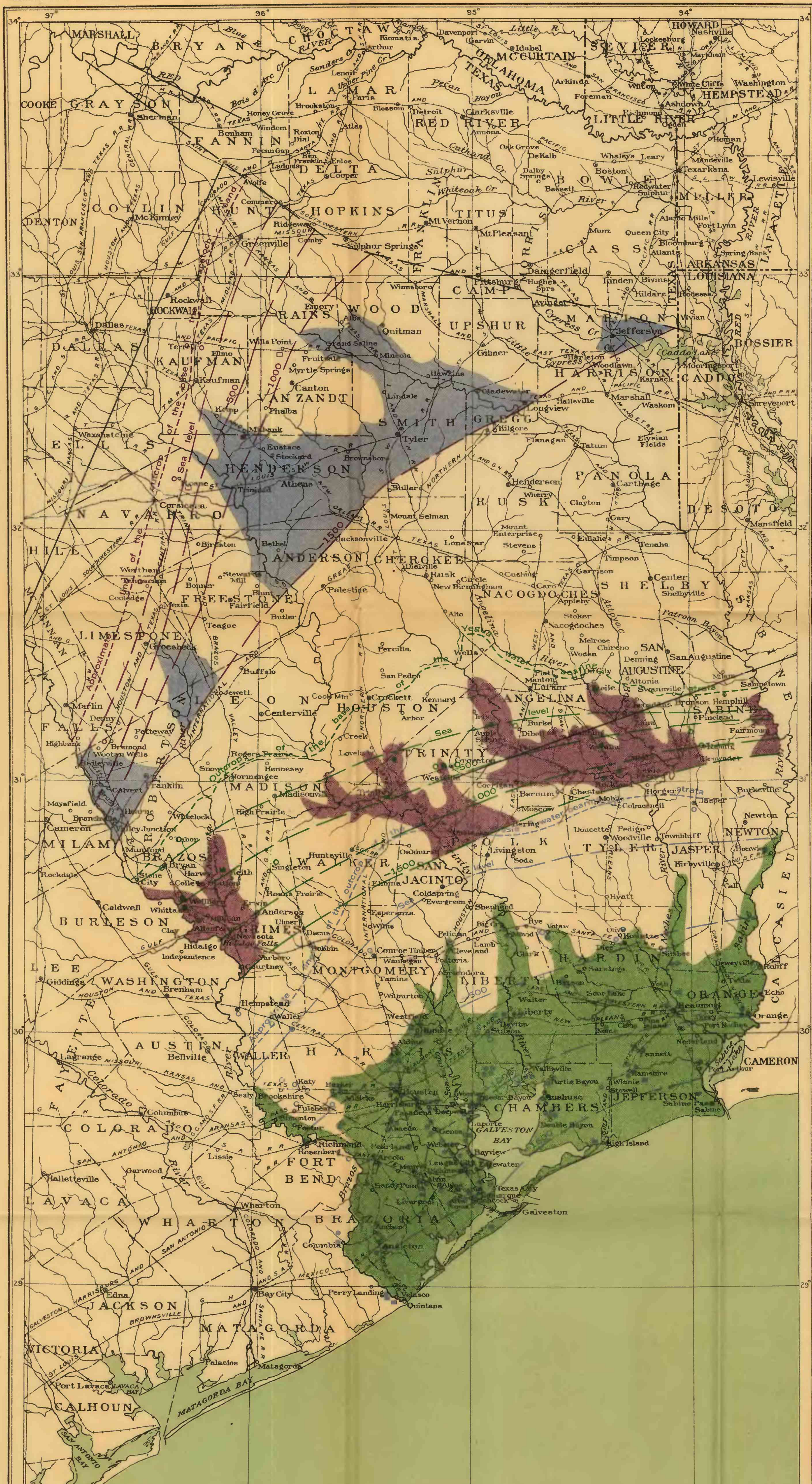
U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
GEORGE OTIS SMITH, DIRECTOR



LEGEND

Nacatoch artesian reservoir

Area of flowing wells
(Uncolored portions of the available area represent tracts of nonflowing wells.)

Approximate outcrop of the base of the Nacatoch sand

Contours showing approximate position with respect to sea level of the base of the Nacatoch sand

Flowing well, salt or salty water

Nonflowing well, fresh water

Nonflowing well, salt or salty water

Fault or fold

Probable fault or fold

Yegua artesian reservoir

Area of flowing wells
(Uncolored portions of the available area represent tracts in which flowing wells cannot be obtained from these sands)

Approximate outcrop of the base of the Yegua water-bearing strata

Contours showing approximate position with respect to sea level of the base of the Yegua water-bearing strata
(Water may often be obtained at less depth than here indicated, but no well should be abandoned in the available area until depth indicated is reached)

Flowing well, fresh water

Flowing well, salt water

Nonflowing well, fresh water

Lissie artesian reservoir

Area of flowing wells
(Uncolored portions of the available area represent tracts in which flowing wells cannot be obtained. The pressure is gradually decreasing and the areas of flowing wells are becoming smaller)

Approximate outcrop of the base of the Lissie water-bearing strata

Contours showing approximate position with respect to sea level of the base of the Lissie water-bearing strata
(Water may often be obtained at less depth than indicated)

Flowing well, fresh water

Flowing well, salt water

Nonflowing well, fresh water

NOTE: Depth to base of a water horizon is the sum of the altitude of the place and the depth below sea level indicated by the water contours. Salt water may be expected at shallower depths in proximity to fault lines and mounds than in adjacent regions. See figure 6 for location of faults and mounds. The 10-mile strip along the coast yields salt water at all depths. The depth to salt water increases with increasing distance from the coast. To avoid salt water no well in the area should exceed 1,500 feet in depth.

ENGRAVED AND PRINTED BY THE U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

PRELIMINARY MAP OF THE NACATOCH, YEGUA, AND LISSIE ARTESIAN RESERVOIRS IN TEXAS, EAST OF THE NINETY-SEVENTH MERIDIAN

Base drawn mainly from post-route map of Texas, 1910, with corrections and additions from preliminary topographic sheets of United States Geological Survey; surveys of Brazos River (1900), Trinity River (1894, 1895, and 1903), Cypress Bayou and Caddo Lake (1892), by the War Department; map of

Scale $\frac{1}{1,500,000}$

10 0 10 20 30 40 50 Miles

10 0 10 20 30 40 50 Kilometers

1914

Geology by Alexander Deussen
Surveyed in 1907