EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS

COAL

- Bituminous coal, low volatile (beds of minable thickness are widespread but do not occur throughout the area shown)
- Bituminous coal, medium and high volatile (beds of minable thickness are widespread but do not occur throughout the area shown)

OIL AND GAS

- Oil and gas
- Gas

IRON

- Red iron ore, outcrops generally 2 feet or more thick
- Brown iron ore; includes ocher in Alabama and Georgia
- Magnetite
- Iron carbonate ore
- Chromite, localities where mined
- Manganese ore, localities where mined

NONFERROUS METALS

- Zinc and lead mines
- Zinc and lead prospects
- Copper ore and sulphuric acid
- Gossan lead, pyrrhotite
- Gold, small deposits

STRUCTURAL MATERIALS

- High-calcium limestone predominant (minor quantities of dolomite, shale, etc.)
- High-magnesium limestone predominant (dolomite) (minor quantities of high-calcium limestone, shale, etc.)
- Marble (also suitable for high-calcium lime)
- High-calcium lime plants (active in 1929)
- High-magnesium lime plants (active in 1929)
- Marble quarries
- Architectural limestone quarries
- Sandstone quarry, architectural and ornamental
- Portland-cement plants
- Slate prospects
- Gravel (some sand); many deposits not shown
- Granite, areas that contain commercial stone

NONMETALLIC MINERALS

- Rock asphalt (bituminous sandstone in Kentucky and Alabama; bituminous limestone in Alabama)
- Barytes
- Rock salt and gypsum
- High-grade clay
- Brick and tile clay (not everywhere shown)
- Phosphate rock (low-grade phosphate also occurs outside of areas shown)
- Bauxite
- Mica (except where marked K, F, G, or C)
- Kaolin
- Feldspar
- Garnet, for abrasive
- Corundum
- Tripoli and other polishing powder
- Fluorspar
- Monazite
- Refractory rock
- Bentonite
- Asbestos
- Talc, soapstone
- Pyrite-bearing slate

NOTE

Other mineral resources than those shown on the map are as follows:

Sand and fire clay for local use is widely distributed over the whole area.

Paint clay occurs in Tishomingo County, Mississippi.

Barytes.—Veins in residual deposits in clay and sand occur in the vicinity of the areas shown on the map.

Phosphates.—Low-grade phosphate occurs in most of the area surrounding the areas of high-grade deposits.

Tripoli.—Other deposits occur in Lauderdale, De Kalb, and Colbert Counties, Alabama, and in Murray, Whitfield, and Chattooga Counties, Georgia.

Fuller's earth occurs near Fort Payne, Alabama.

Brown iron ore.—Residual masses occur in sand and clay in the vicinity of areas shown.

Ocher occurs in the vicinity of brown iron ore deposits and in other localities in northern Alabama and Georgia.

Manganese ore.—Residual masses occur in sand and clay in the vicinity of areas shown.

Building stone.—Other gem stones occur sparingly in the mica-bearing pegmatites of North Carolina.

Road materials, crushed stone, building stone, glass sand, molding sand, building sand, gravel, silica, and chert are available in many places not indicated on the map.

Other minerals that occur in moderate quantities, including tin ore and kyanite, are not indicated on the map.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

MINERAL RESOURCES OF THE TENNESSEE RIVER BASIN AND ADJOINING AREAS

Compiled from published sources by the U. S. Geological Survey
Resources are not completely shown, and some areas are in part generalized

Boundary of Tennessee River Basin

Scale 500 000
10 0 10 20 30 40 Miles

1933

IMAPS # 10385