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T 18

Tarr, Ralph S.

Reconnaissance of the Guadalupe Mtns.

Texas Geol. Survey Bull. 3.

Austin. 1892

P. 21 The chief part of the Guadalupe Mtns. lie in New Mexico, and this end was visited only in so far as was necessary for a correct understanding of certain general features.

The general form of the Guadalupe Mountains is prow shaped. Commencing in New Mexico at a moderately low elevation and more than 20 miles wide, they become progressively higher followed southward, at the same time becoming narrower until the point of the mountain is reached. This, the southern part, is just south of Guadalupe Peak the highest point, which is 8,000 feet above sea level. The point of the mountains is a precipice in the white magnesian limestone fully 2000 ft. high which suddenly terminates the mountains. South of this the line of disturbance is continued in the form of foothills with an abrupt face to the west.

On the northern end in New Mexico the mtns. continue for many miles becoming progressively lower until they are really no more than foothills. ~~The dip of the strata in the mtns. is very~~

Bates, Robert L. - Oil and Gas Resources of New Mexico
Second Edition - Bull. 18, N. M. School of Mines and State
Bur. of Mines & Min. Resources 1942 18

P. 159 Sacramento and Guadalupe Mountains

"These mountain range are Cuestas, with steep western fronts facing the Tularosa and Salt Basins, and gently sloping eastern flanks. The eastern slopes have been dissected by many tributaries of the Pecos River most of which flow only intermittently. A considerable forest cover is present in the higher parts of the Sacramentos which reach an altitude of more than 9,000 ft. On the lower slopes of this range and over most of the Guadalupes, the country is open and offers good ranching land. Farming and fruit growing are done on a small scale in the narrow but fertile valleys of the Rio Hondo and Rio Penasco, which are permanent streams."

"The Guadalupes are served only by ungraded roads. The Sacramentos are crossed in the central part by State Highway 83, and on the north by U.S. Highway 70. Large parts of both ranges are included in the

Bates, Robert L., Oil and Gas Resources of New Mexico Second Edition, Bull. 18, N. Mex. School of Mines etc.

P. 162. The Guadalupe Foothills adjoin the Carlsbad Shelf on the west. They are formed by the outcrops of thin bedded Carlsbad limestone and Capitan reef limestone, which emerge from the subsurface west of the Pecos River and rise westward to the Northwest-trending crest of the Guadalupe Mts."

"Rocky Mtn. folding raised these mountains in Tertiary time; they are much younger than the Delaware Basin and other Permian structures. Consequently it might ~~well appear~~ seem that the area herein called Guadalupe Mountains and Foothills is not a separate structural unit but merely a part and continuation of the Carlsbad Shelf brought to the surface the the mountain-making uplift.

P. 163 Such a picture, however, is not entirely accurate. West of the Pecos River the Rustler formation rests directly on Carlsbad limestone; east of the river these formations are separated by the thick Salado halite. This condition shows that eastward tilting of the region began in Permian time. The Geologic section in the Guadalupe Mtns and foothills is thus not simply a continuation of the section of the Carlsbad shelf.

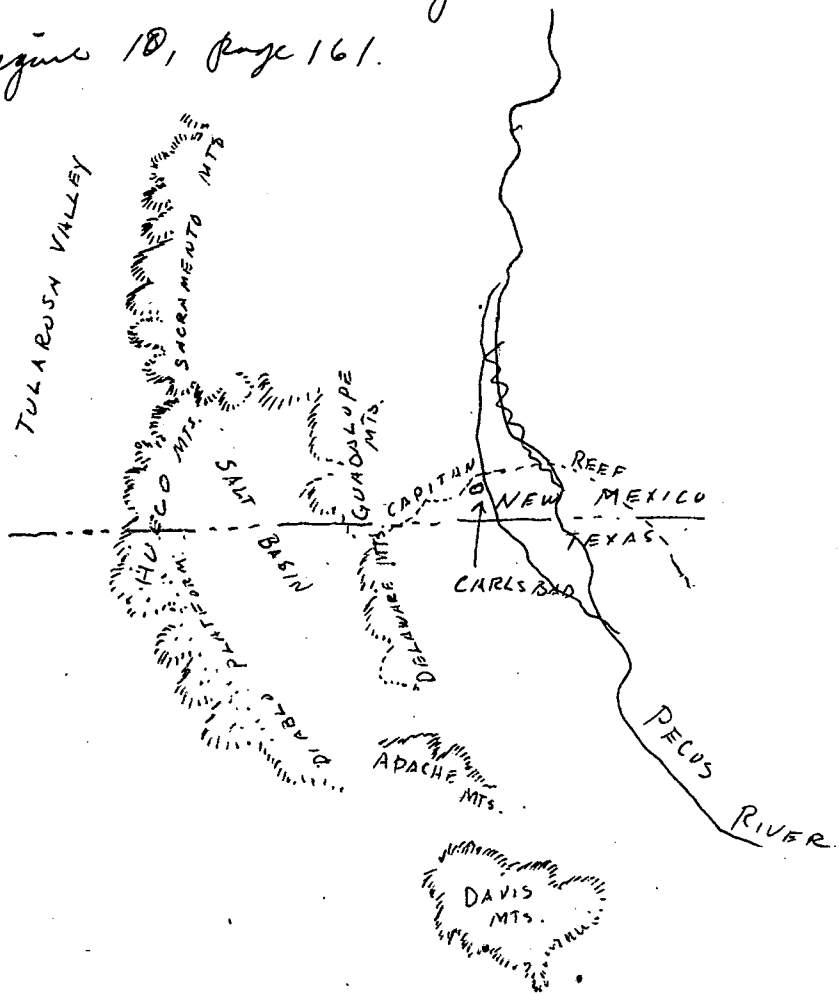
(over)

Butler, R. L.

P. 163 The area north of the Guadalupe Mtns and west of the Pecos River is called the Sacramento Cuesta. The precipitous west face of the Sacramento Mtns. rises more than a mile above Tularosa Valley. From the crest of the Mtns. the east face of the Cuesta descends in a long slope to the Pecos River, which is 80 miles to the east and nearly 6000 ft. lower. The long slope of the Sacramento Cuesta is capped by San Andres limestone.

Lincoln National ~~Monument~~ Forest, and the northern Sacramentos lie within the Mescalero Apache Indian Reservation.

figure 18, page 161.



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