

EXPLANATION

- SEDIMENTARY ROCKS AND SURFICIAL DEPOSITS**
- QUATERNARY**
- Qal** Alluvium
Unconsolidated deposits of alluvium along stream valleys at or near present stream levels.
 - Qls** Landslide deposits
Blocks of bedrock or loose slope debris; arrows point in the inferred direction of movement.
- UNCONFORMITY**
- TERTIARY**
- Twr?** White River Formation (?) (Oligocene)
White, gray, pink, and brown tuffaceous claystone interbedded with lenticular gravel or conglomerate beds. Deposited in pre-Oligocene valleys cut into Paleozoic rocks. Thickness less than 100 feet.
- UNCONFORMITY**
- MESOZOIC**
- PERMIAN AND TRIASSIC**
- T Pge** Goose Egg Formation (Lower Triassic and Permian)
Reddish brown to orange shale, mudstone and siltstone interbedded with gypsum, limestone, and dolomite. Locally, a thin, brittle, maroon, very fine-grained sandstone occurs a few feet above the base. Thickness 220 to 250 feet.
- UNCONFORMITY**
- PENNSYLVANIAN**
- Pt** Tensleep Sandstone (Pennsylvanian)
White to gray, medium- to fine-grained massive sandstone interbedded with thin limestone and dolomite beds, especially toward the base. Sandstones are often characterized by large-scale crossbeds. Thickness 250 to 320 feet.
- PENNSYLVANIAN AND MISSISSIPPIAN**
- Pma** Amsden Formation (Pennsylvanian and Upper Mississippian)
Includes from top to bottom: Ranchester Limestone Member—gray to purplish limestone and dolomite, interbedded with red shale, siltstone, and sandstone; Horseshoe Shale Member—reddish brown to maroon shale and siltstone with thin beds of sandstone and limestone interbedded; and Darwin Sandstone Member—gray to buff, fine- to medium-grained sandstone often stained red to rusty red, crossbedded, and quite variable in thickness. Total thickness 200 to 250 feet.
- UNCONFORMITY**
- MISSISSIPPIAN**
- Mm** Madison Limestone (Upper and Lower Mississippian)
Alternating units of light tan to gray limestone and dolomite; chert lenses and nodules common. Upper portion bluish gray limestone with paleokarst surface at the top. Lower portion mainly dolomite and dolomitic limestone. Entire formation is fossiliferous. Thickness 350 to 500 feet.
- UNCONFORMITY**
- PALEOZOIC**
- ORDOVICIAN**
- Obh** Bighorn Dolomite (Upper Ordovician) and Harding Sandstone (Middle Ordovician) undivided
Gray, massive, cliff-forming, siliceous dolomite with a 5-foot light gray to yellowish brown, siliceous sandstone at base. Some zones of the dolomite and lower sandstone of the Bighorn Dolomite are quite fossiliferous. Highly pitted, weathered surface characteristic of the dolomite member. Basal light gray to red, fine- to medium-grained, siliceous sandstone approximately 30 feet thick. Locally, this unit contains primitive fish bones and plates and is referred to as the Harding Sandstone. Total thickness 125 to 200 feet, thinning to the southeast.
- UNCONFORMITY**
- CAMBRIAN**
- Oegg** Gallatin Limestone (Lower Ordovician and Upper Cambrian) and Gros Ventre Formation (Middle Cambrian) undivided
Uppermost unit (Gallatin Limestone) contains resistant grayish red limestone and thin beds of flat-pebble conglomerate underlain by olive green to yellowish brown, glauconitic shale and siltstone. The middle unit (Gros Ventre Formation) includes light gray limestone, silty and glauconitic, interbedded with soft grayish green shale and beds of flat-pebble conglomerate. The basal unit (Gros Ventre Formation) consists of yellowish brown to reddish brown, friable, medium- to coarse-grained glauconitic sandstone. The two formations are not distinguishable for mapping purposes in this area. Landslides are quite common to this unit. Total thickness nearly 500 feet.

MAP SYMBOLS

- Formation contact
Dashed where approximately located.
- Fault
Dashed where approximately located, dotted where concealed. Bar and ball on downthrown block; arrows indicate relative direction of oblique-slip movement.
- Monocline
Trace of axial plane as determined by field measurements and by photo interpretation. Dashed where approximately located. Short arrow denotes steeper dipping limb.
- Strike and dip of beds, showing angle of dip

REFERENCES

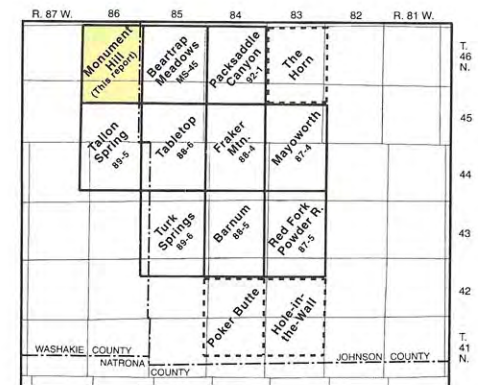
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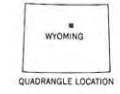
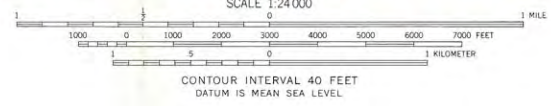
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Geologic quadrangle maps of the southern Bighorn Mountains available from the Wyoming State Geological Survey. (Open file maps are annotated with the year and number of each map, i.e., 88-5.) MS indicates Map Series.



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Base map from U.S. Geological Survey Cartography by Phyllis A. Ranz

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GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE MONUMENT HILL QUADRANGLE, WASHAKIE AND JOHNSON COUNTIES, WYOMING

by
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