

# Stratigraphy and Structure of The Northern and Western Flanks of The Black Hills Uplift, Wyoming Montana, and South Dakota

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GEOLOGICAL SURVEY PROFESSIONAL PAPER 404

*Prepared partly on behalf of the U.S. Atomic  
Energy Commission*





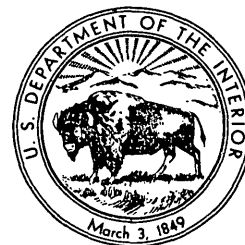
# Stratigraphy and Structure of The Northern and Western Flanks of The Black Hills Uplift, Wyoming Montana, and South Dakota

By CHARLES S. ROBINSON, WILLIAM J. MAPEL, *and*  
MAXIMILIAN H. BERGENDAHL

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Energy Commission*





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# STRATIGRAPHY AND STRUCTURE OF THE NORTHERN AND WESTERN FLANKS OF THE BLACK HILLS UPLIFT, WYOMING, MONTANA, AND SOUTH DAKOTA

By CHARLES S. ROBINSON, WILLIAM J. MAPEL, and MAXIMILIAN H. BERGENDAHL

## ABSTRACT

This report describes the stratigraphy and structure of an area of about 5,000 square miles in northeastern Wyoming and adjacent parts of Montana and South Dakota. The area includes the northern end and part of the western side of the Black Hills uplift and the adjoining part of the Powder River Basin.

About 11,000 feet of sedimentary rocks ranging in age from Mississippian to early Tertiary are exposed in the area, not including surficial deposits of Tertiary (?) and Quaternary age. The oldest rocks crop out in the southeastern part of the area and consist of 500 to 600 feet of light-gray cherty limestone that makes up the Early Mississippian Pahasapa limestone. Unconformably overlying the Pahasapa limestone is the Minnelusa formation of Pennsylvanian and Permian age. It is 650 to 800 feet thick in drill holes and at outcrops in the southeastern part of the area, and it consists of interbedded light-gray and pink sandstone, gray sandy limestone and dolomite, some red shale and siltstone, and local beds of gypsum and anhydrite. The Permian Opeche formation overlies the Minnelusa formation unconformably and comprises 60 to 90 feet of red fine-grained sandstone, siltstone, and silty shale. Next in order is the Permian Minnekahta limestone, which is composed of light-gray and light purplish-gray thin-bedded limestone about 40 feet thick. The Spearfish formation, 450 to 825 feet thick, lies conformably on the Minnekahta limestone and is Permian and Triassic in age. Gypsum and red silty shale make up the lower part of the Spearfish, and red siltstone and silty sandstone the upper part.

An unconformity separates the Spearfish formation from the overlying Gypsum Spring formation of Middle Jurassic age. Beds of gypsum alternate with red claystone at the base of the Gypsum Spring formation; gray cherty limestone interbedded with red claystone makes up the upper part. The formation is 125 feet thick north of Hulett in northern Crook County, Wyo., but it thins southward owing to an unconformity at the top, and locally the formation is absent. Green shale, light yellowish-gray sandstone, red and yellowish-gray siltstone and gray limestone make up the overlying Sundance formation of Late Jurassic age. The average thickness of this formation is about 375 feet. It is divided into the Canyon Springs sandstone member at the base, overlain in ascending order by the Stockade Beaver shale member, the Hulett sandstone member, the Lak member, and the Redwater shale member.

The Morrison formation of Late Jurassic age is conformable with the Sundance formation and, at most places in the northern part of the Black Hills uplift, is between 80 and 120 feet thick. It consists of red and green claystone interbedded near the base with light-gray sandstone and limestone. Overlying

the Morrison formation is a variable sequence of sandstone, shale, and claystone that makes up the Inyan Kara group of Early Cretaceous age. The lower 45 to 300 feet of this sequence is characterized by conspicuously crossbedded coarse-grained sandstone and variegated claystone and is assigned to the Lakota formation; the upper part, 95 to 200 feet thick in outcrops, is characterized by even-bedded brownish-gray sandstone and gray shale and is assigned to the Fall River formation. An unconformity separates the Lakota and Fall River formations. The contact between the Lakota and underlying Morrison formation is unconformable at some places and conformable at others.

Lower Cretaceous rocks younger than the Fall River formation include the Skull Creek shale, which is 180 to 270 feet thick and consists of grayish-black shale and a few thin beds of sandstone; the Newcastle sandstone, which averages about 40 feet in thickness and consists of sandstone, gray and brown shale, and some bentonite and shaly coal; and the Mowry shale, which is 180 to 230 feet thick and consists chiefly of gray siliceous shale and many thin bentonite beds.

The Belle Fourche shale, 350 to 850 feet thick, overlies the Mowry shale and is of Late Cretaceous age. It is composed of dark-gray shale, slightly sandy in the middle part, and several persistent beds of bentonite. Overlying the Belle Fourche is the Greenhorn formation, which is 70 to 100 feet thick at most places along the western flank of the Black Hills uplift but which thickens eastward to 370 feet across the northern end and to about 270 feet near Newcastle in Weston County, Wyo., at the southern end. Where thick, the Greenhorn consists of dark-gray alternately calcareous and noncalcareous shale, marl, and thin beds of light-gray limestone; in northern Weston County and western Crook County, where the formation is thin, it consists of gray to brownish-gray mostly noncalcareous shale containing large gray septarian limestone concretions.

The Carlile shale, 500 to 600 feet thick, conformably overlies the Greenhorn formation and is divided into three members. The lower unnamed member at the base is 40 to 125 feet thick and consists of gray shale, locally sandy and calcareous. The Turner sandy member, 150 to 260 feet thick, consists of gray shale and sandy shale, a few thin beds of sandstone, and numerous beds of septarian limestone concretions that weather yellow. The Sage Breaks member at the top is 200 to 300 feet thick, and consists of dark-gray shale and numerous septarian limestone concretions that weather light gray. Overlying the Carlile is the Niobrara formation, which is composed of 150 to 225 feet of gray calcareous shale and marl with thin beds of bentonite.

The Pierre shale is the next younger formation in the Upper Cretaceous sequence. It is 2,050 feet thick in northern Campbell County, Wyo., but thickness southward to about 2,700 feet in



Weston County. It is composed of dark-gray shale, at places sandy and silty, interbedded with bentonite and numerous limestone and siderite concretions. The formation is divided into several members, which from base to top are the Gammon ferruginous member, 0 to about 1,000 feet thick; the Mitten black shale member, 145 to about 870 feet thick; and the upper part of the Pierre shale including the Monument Hill bentonitic member 150 to about 220 feet thick, and the somewhat younger Kara bentonitic member about 100 feet thick. In the northern part of the area, the Gammon ferruginous member contains a zone of sandstone and sandy shale about 100 feet thick known as the Groat sandstone bed.

The Fox Hills sandstone overlies the Pierre shale and is 150 to 200 feet thick. Yellowish-gray sandstone and gray shale make up the Fox Hills sandstone at most places except in Carter County, Mont., where as much as 100 feet of very light gray cliff-forming sandstone crops out at the top of the formation and is mapped separately as the Colgate member.

Nonmarine sedimentary rocks overlie the Fox Hills sandstone and make up an essentially conformable sequence of sandstone, shale, and coal beds that includes the Lance formation of Late Cretaceous age, the Fort Union formation of Paleocene age, and the Wasatch formation of Eocene age. The Lance formation is 1,600 feet thick in northern Weston County, Wyo., but thins northward to about 500 feet in Carter County, Mont. The overlying Fort Union formation, 1,500 to about 2,100 feet thick, also thins northward. It is divided into the Tullock member at the base, 500 to 1,100 feet thick, characterized by numerous coal beds; the Lebo shale member in the middle, 200 to 250 feet thick, with little or no coal; and the Tongue River member at the top, about 800 feet thick, characterized by several thick persistent coal beds. The contact between the Fort Union and overlying Wasatch formation is the base of a thick coal bed tentatively correlated with the Roland coal bed of nearby areas. Only the basal 300 feet of the Wasatch formation crops out in the mapped area.

Remnants of the White River formation of Oligocene age unconformably overlie rocks as old as the Spearfish formation of Permian and Triassic age. These deposits, which consist of as much as 150 feet of coarse-grained light-gray sandstone and light-gray to brownish-gray silty claystone, cap a few high divides.

Stream terrace deposits, landslide material, talus, and alluvium cover the older rocks locally.

Igneous rocks, mainly nepheline syenite, make up small plugs, sills, and dikes at Missouri Buttes, Devils Tower, Barlow Canyon, near the heads of Lytle and Miller Creeks, and at Inyan Kara Mountain. Small amounts of agglomerate crop out also at Missouri Buttes. The youngest formation intruded is the Mowry shale of Early Cretaceous age at Missouri Buttes.

A steep monocline bounds the Black Hills uplift on the west in Weston and Crook Counties, Wyo., and is the major structural feature. Stratigraphic units east of the monocline are warped upward a maximum of 4,000 feet above the same units west of it in a horizontal distance of 2 to 6 miles. The Pump Creek anticline, Thornton dome, and Oil Buttes-Pine Ridge anticline, and several smaller folds border the monocline on its upthrown side. A belt of northwesterly trending folds, including the Colony-Albion, Bull Creek, Chicago Creek, and La Flamme anticlines, borders the Black Hills uplift at its northeastern end. The northern end of the uplift plunges gently northward between the two folded belts. West of the monocline, the sedimentary rocks dip gently westward toward the axis of the Powder River Basin. Normal faults cut the

sedimentary rocks locally, but most of the faults have displacements of less than 100 feet, and few of them could be traced more than a mile. The main deformation in the Black Hills and the intrusion of the igneous rocks were early Tertiary, or possibly Late Cretaceous in age.

Oil is produced from several fields on the west side of the Black Hills uplift in Wyoming, principally near Newcastle in Weston County and near Moorcroft in Crook County. Bentonite is mined at many places in Weston and Crook Counties, and these mines produce much of the bentonite used in the United States. Uranium occurs in the Lakota and Fall River formations and is an important product of northern Crook County, Wyo. The Fort Union and Wasatch formations contain large reserves of subbituminous coal, and the Lakota formation contains some bituminous coal.

## INTRODUCTION

*Purpose and scope of the report.*—This report makes available reconnaissance geologic mapping and stratigraphic studies made from 1922 to 1924 in the northern Black Hills and adjacent parts of the Powder River Basin, modified and extended by the subsequent work of various Geological Survey field parties that have mapped in the area, mostly from 1954 to 1958, and by the mapping and stratigraphic studies of other persons whose work is published. The report presents fairly brief summary descriptions of the outcropping sedimentary and igneous rocks, and a résumé of the more important mineral resources of the region investigated. Information on the subsurface geology, or details of the geology of smaller areas within the region described, can be found in the publications cited at the end of the report.

*Location and geographic features.*—The area of this investigation includes about 5,000 square miles in the northeastern corner of Wyoming and the adjacent southeastern part of Montana and western part of South Dakota, as shown on figure 1. It includes parts of the Black Hills on the east and south and the Powder River Basin on the west. For the purpose of this report, the area is referred to as the northern and western flanks of the Black Hills uplift.

The main part of the Black Hills uplift lies southeast of the mapped area in South Dakota. The northwestern end of the Black Hills extends into the east-central part of the area as a subsidiary range of tree- and grass-covered peaks and dissected plateaus known as the Bear Lodge Mountains. A large area surrounding the Bear Lodge Mountains and extending south along the flank of the Black Hills is characterized by broad tree- and grass-covered divides and steep-walled canyons. This area merges northward and westward with low, rolling grass- and sage-covered hills and broad valleys, which farther west, in the eastern part of the Powder River Basin, includes locally steep escarpments, high isolated buttes, and areas of subdued badlands.



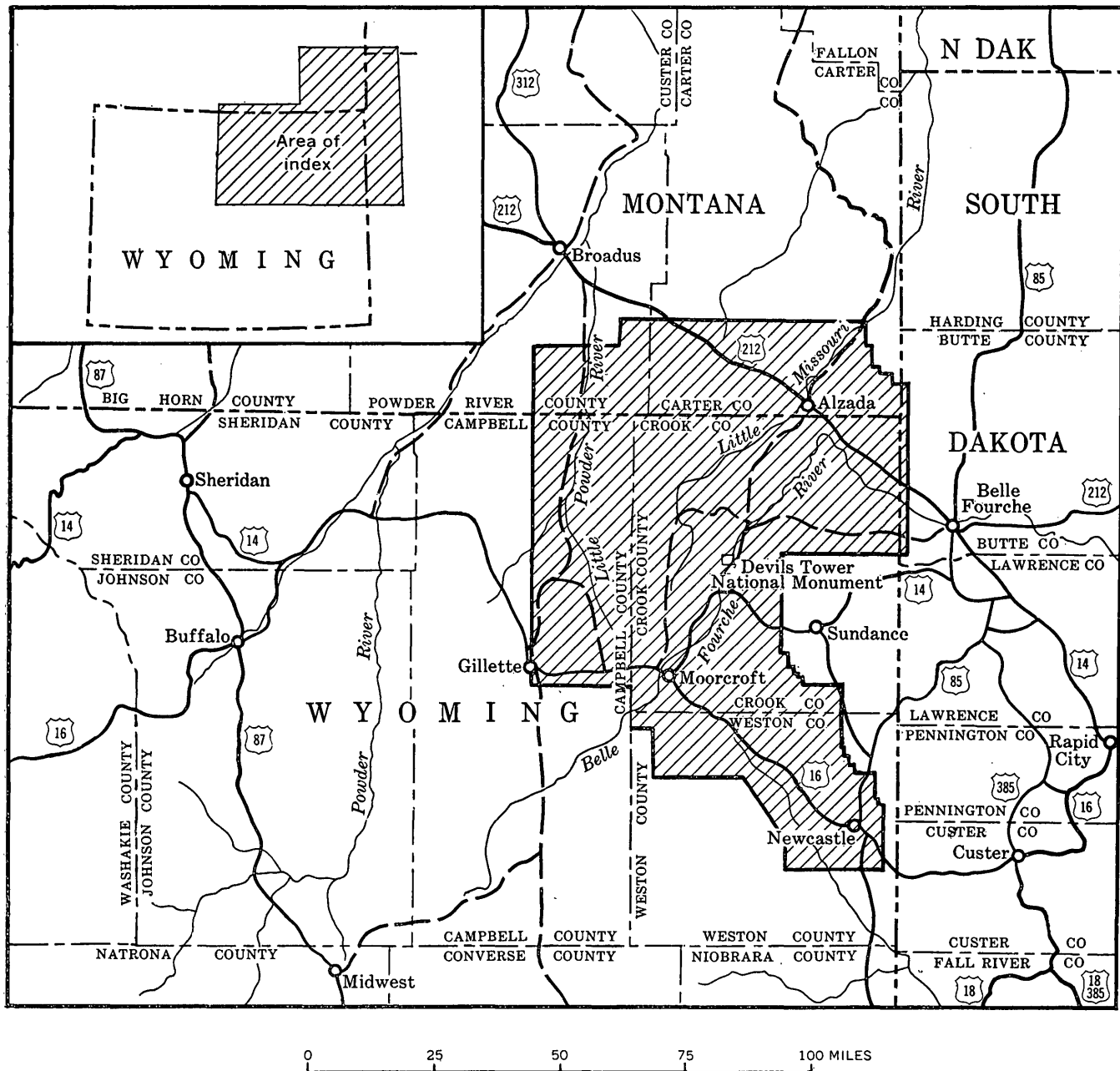


FIGURE 1.—Index map showing location of mapped area.



Altitudes range from 5,800 feet in the Bear Lodge Mountains at the eastern edge of the area to about 3,300 feet along the Little Powder River near the northwestern corner.

*Fieldwork and acknowledgments.*—Fieldwork leading to the present report was started by the U.S. Geological Survey in 1922 by C. R. Longwell and W. W. Rubey with the purpose of studying the stratigraphy and structure of outcropping Cretaceous and Tertiary rocks on the flanks of the Black Hills uplift. Mapping was continued in 1923 by W. W. Rubey, H. W. Hoots, and A. Stepanoff, and in 1924 by W. W. Rubey and M. N. Bramlette. Fieldwork was resumed in 1954 on behalf of the Division of Raw Materials of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission because of the discovery of uranium deposits in the area. The writers, with P. K. Theobald in 1955, locally modified and extended the original mapping, compiled it on a more modern base, and measured additional stratigraphic sections. The mapping in the eastern part of the area was further modified as the result of detailed studies made from 1955 to 1958 by several geologists including M. H. Bergendahl, D. A. Brobst, R. E. Davis, G. A. Izett, W. J. Mapel, C. L. Pillmore, C. S. Robinson, and R. C. Vickers. The mapping of M. M. Knechtel and S. H. Patterson (1955) was used for a part of northern Crook County, Wyo., and southern Carter County, Mont. The areas for which different individuals are principally responsible are indicated on the map showing sources of geologic data on plate 1.

Important contributions to the work were made by several persons in addition to the ones mentioned above. K. M. Waagé, assisted in 1955 by Copeland MacClinton and in 1956 by Daniel Barker, made a special study of the Inyan Kara group which resulted in the redefinition of the Lakota and Fall River formations (Waagé, 1959). W. A. Cobban spent several days in the field with the writers in an examination of the Pierre shale and identified the invertebrate fossils collected from Cretaceous rocks by the writers and their associates. R. W. Imlay spent 3 days in the field with the writers in a review of the Jurassic stratigraphy, which resulted in some changes in the correlation of rocks of Middle Jurassic age (Mapel and Bergendahl, 1956). J. R.

Gill clarified the stratigraphic relations of the lower part of the Pierre shale on the west side of the Black Hills in studies made in 1957 and 1958. I. G. Sohn in 1957 collected and identified ostracodes from many of the stratigraphic sections of Lower Cretaceous and Upper Jurassic rocks measured by the writers. J. B. Reeside, Jr., C. W. Gilmore, J. W. Gidley, E. W. Berry, F. H. Knowlton, and G. H. Girty identified fossils collected by W. W. Rubey and his associates during the early years of the investigation.

Special acknowledgment is due W. W. Rubey who made available the field notes, maps, and correspondence related to the earlier work, and who gave generously of his time in consultation during preparation and in a review of the report.

Planetable methods were used in the earlier mapping from 1922 to 1924, and aerial photographs were used in the subsequent work of the writers. Topographic maps at a scale of 1:24,000 or larger were used in the work done from 1955 to 1958. Altitudes used for structure contouring were determined from many sources including the planetable work, topographic maps, oil-well data, and traverses made with aneroid barometers. Stratigraphic sections were measured for the most part with hand level and 6-foot tape; a few were measured with 100-foot tape and Brunton compass or by planetable.

*Previous work.*—Several geologic maps published before 1957 cover areas within and adjacent to the area of this investigation, as shown by figure 2. The earliest comprehensive work was done by Darton and his associates who, from 1900 to 1910, mapped the Newcastle, Sundance, Devils Tower, and Aladdin 30-minute quadrangles, and made the first systematic study of the stratigraphy of the Black Hills.

Other important early work deals with the description and correlation of the sedimentary rocks exposed in the northern Black Hills. Dobbin and Reeside (1929) described the Fox Hills sandstone and its relation to the overlying Lance formation; Rubey (1929 and 1931) discussed the composition and origin of the Mowry shale and the lithology, structural behavior, and rate of deposition of some other marine shales of Cretaceous age; Imlay (1947) subdivided and described the Sun-

1. Barnett, 1915.

2. Collier, 1922.

3. Darton, 1901.

4. Darton, 1904.

5. Darton, 1905a.

6. Darton and O'Harra, 1905.

7. Darton and O'Harra, 1907.

8. Darton, 1909.

9. Darton and O'Harra, 1909.

10. Davis, 1912.

11. Dobbin and Barnett, 1927.

12. Dobbin, Miller, and Walter, 1935.

13. Dobbin and Horn, 1949.

14. Dobbin, Kramer, and Horn, 1957.

15. Hancock, 1920a.

16. Knechtel and Patterson, 1955.

17. Longwell and Rubey, 1923.

18. Robinson, 1956.

19. Rubey, 1924.

20. Stone and Lupton, 1910.

21. Stone, 1912.

22. Area described in this report.



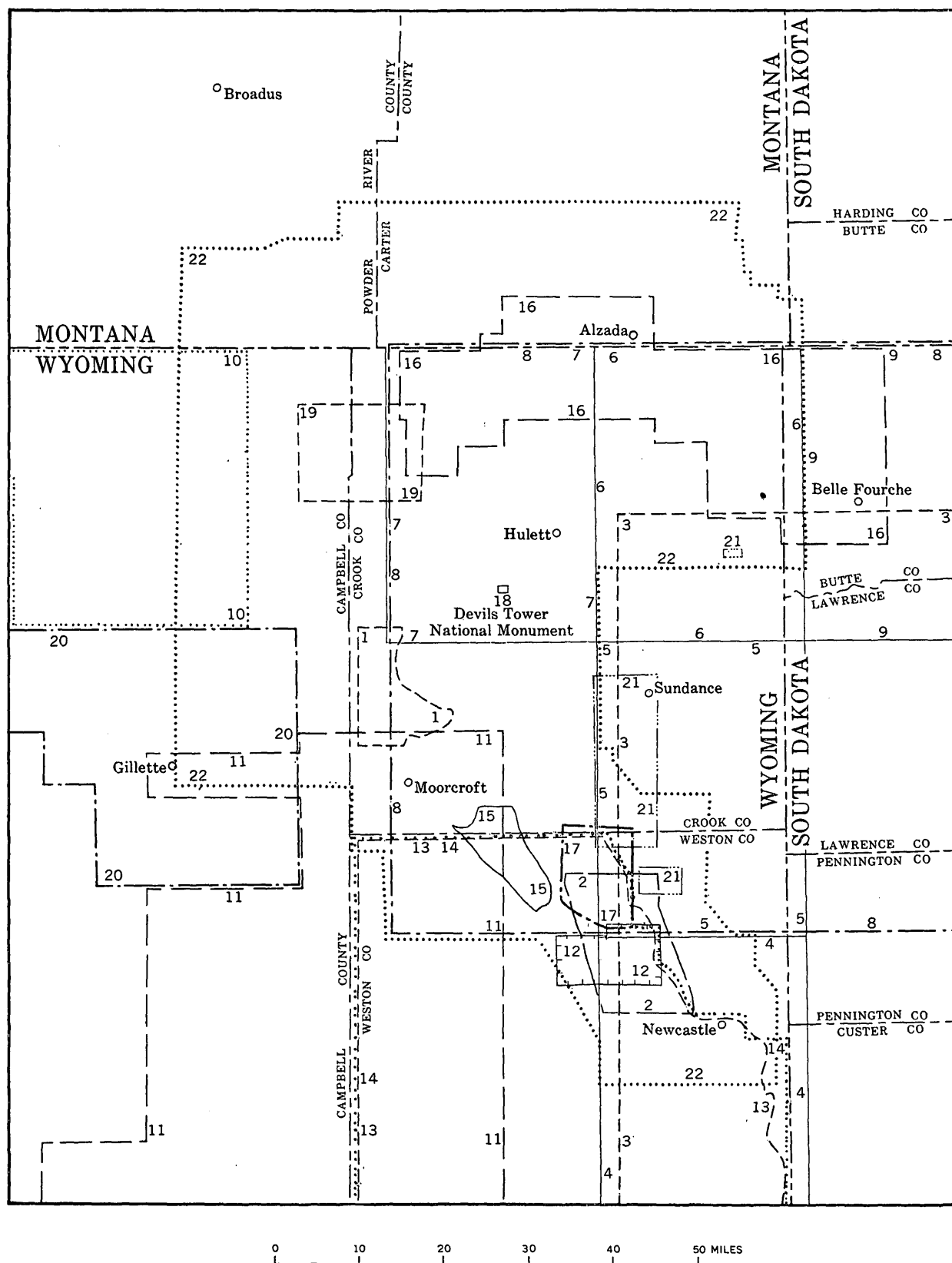


FIGURE 2.—Index of geologic mapping in the northern and western Black Hills.



dance and Gypsum Spring formations of Jurassic age; and Cobban (1951) discussed the Cretaceous formations of the Colorado group in the northern Black Hills and their correlation with equivalent rocks in central and northwestern Montana. Some preliminary results of the present investigation have been published separately including a report on the correlation of lithologic units in the Pierre shale (Robinson, Mapel, and Cobban, 1959), and a slightly simplified map of the area investigated, excluding the part in Weston County, Wyo. (Mapel, Robinson, and Theobald, 1959). Many other reports have been published on the geology of small areas or on special phases of the stratigraphy, and these are

referred to at the appropriate places in the following pages and listed at the end of the report.

### STRATIGRAPHY

Sedimentary rocks exposed on the northern and western flanks of the Black Hills in the area mapped have an aggregate thickness of about 11,000 feet and range in age from Mississippian to Quaternary. These rocks may be divided into 23 formations, exclusive of the surficial deposits of Tertiary(?) and Quaternary ages. The distribution of the formations is shown by the geologic map, plate 1 and a summary of their thickness and lithology is given in the following table.

*Generalized section of the exposed sedimentary rocks on the northern and western flanks of the Black Hills uplift*

System	Series	Stratigraphic unit		Thickness (feet)	Description	
Quaternary	Recent and Pleistocene	Alluvium and stream terraces			Silt, sand, and gravel.	
Tertiary	Oligocene	Unconformity— White River formation		0- 150	Light-gray medium- to coarse-grained sandstone at base overlain by light brownish-gray claystone and siltstone.	
	Eocene	Unconformity— Wasatch formation		300+	Grayish-yellow sandstones and gray shale, numerous coal beds; thick extensively burned coal bed (Roland bed of U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 796-A) at base.	
	Paleocene	Fort Union formation	Tongue River member	500- 800±	Yellowish-gray massive sandstone and light-gray shale; numerous coal beds: thickest in Montana; thins southward.	
			Lebo shale member	200- 250	Medium- to dark-gray shale, light-gray sandstone, and a few thin coal beds.	
Tullock member			500-1, 100	Light-gray and light-brown sandstone, gray shale, and numerous thin coal beds: thinnest in Montana; thickens southward.		
Cretaceous	Upper Cretaceous?	Lance formation		500-1, 600	Gray to yellowish-gray sandstone and gray shale; a few thin beds of carbonaceous shale; thinnest in Montana; thickens southward.	
		Montana group	Fox Hills sandstone	Colgate member, 50-100 ft.	125- 200	Brown sandy shale and siltstone, light-gray sandstone, and brown ferruginous sandstone concretions; the Colgate member, a prominent massive white sandstone, at top in Montana.
			Upper part	Kara bentonitic member, 100±ft.	800-1, 500	Dark-gray shale and claystone; locally beds of siltstone; abundant limestone concretions some fossiliferous in upper and lower parts; thickens southward from Montana. Kara and Monument Hill bentonitic members, gray bentonitic shale and impure bentonite with a few limestone concretions and small barite concretions.
				Monument Hill bentonitic member, 150-220 ft.		
			Pierre shale	Mitten black shale member.	145-1, 000	Dark-gray to black shale with beds of yellowish-gray bentonite at base and numerous large yellowish-brown-weathering fossiliferous septarian limestone concretions in upper part; thickens southward from Montana.
				Gannion ferruginous member	Groat sandstone bed, 0-125 ft.	0-1, 000
			Niobrara formation		150- 225	Chalk marl and calcareous shale; numerous thin beds of bentonite, dark gray when fresh, weathers light yellow.
			Carlile shale	Sage Breaks member	200- 300	Grayish-black noncalcareous shale with numerous beds of septarian limestone concretions that weather light gray.
		Turner sandy member		150- 260	Dark-gray shale, locally sandy and silty, with numerous beds of light-yellow and red silty limestone concretions; commonly a thin bed of light-gray medium-grained sandstone at the base.	
		Lower unnamed number		40- 130	Dark-gray shale with a few limestone concretions; locally slightly silty and sandy; thickest in Montana.	
		Greenhorn formation		70- 370	In northeastern and southeastern parts; gray calcareous shale and marl with some light-gray, thin-bedded limestone; in central part; gray noncalcareous shale containing prominent light-gray weathering septarian limestone concretions; thins westward.	
		Belle Fourche shale		350- 850	Dark-gray to black shale with numerous dark purplish-red weathering siderite concretions in lower part, and several beds of light-gray and yellow-weathering limestone concretions in middle and upper parts; thickens westward.	



*Generalized section of the exposed sedimentary rocks on the northern and western flanks of the Black Hills uplift—Continued*

System	Series	Stratigraphic unit		Thickness (feet)	Description
Cretaceous	Lower Cretaceous	Colorado group	Mowry shale	180- 230	Dark-gray siliceous shale, weathers light gray; numerous fish scales along partings; many thin bentonite beds; Clay Spur bentonite bed at top.
			Newcastle sandstone	0- 95	Lenticular beds of light-gray sandstone and siltstone and dark-gray shale and claystone; a few beds of impure coal and bentonite; thickness varies within short distances, but averages about 40 feet.
			Skull Creek shale	180- 270	Black shale with a few dark-red ferruginous concretions.
		Inyan Kara group	Fall River formation	95- 200	Fine- to medium-grained light yellowish-brown to brown sandstone with interbedded gray and black shale and gray siltstone; averages about 135 feet in thickness near its outcrop.
			Unconformity		
			Lakota formation	45- 300	Light yellowish-gray to white fine- to coarse-grained sandstone and conglomeratic sandstone irregularly interbedded with red, green, yellow, gray, and black claystone; coal beds near base locally; thickness varies within short distances.
Jurassic	Upper Jurassic	Morrison formation		0- 150	Greenish-gray, green, and grayish-red claystone with a few thin discontinuous beds of light-gray sandstone and limestone; thickness at most places between 80 and 120 feet.
		Sundance formation	Redwater shale member	30- 195	Greenish-gray soft fissile sandy and silty shale; includes some thin beds of glauconitic sandstone and oolitic and coquinoïd limestone; thickness at most places between 160 and 190 feet.
			Lak member	40- 80	Yellow and pink crudely bedded fine-grained sandstone and siltstone.
			Hulett sandstone member	55- 90	Yellowish-gray fine-grained thin-bedded to massive calcareous sandstone; locally pink northeast of Devils Tower.
			Stockade Beaver shale member	50- 90	Soft gray calcareous shale with some thin beds of yellowish-gray sandstone.
			Canyon Springs sandstone member	0- 40	Friable yellowish-gray or pink sandstone, some light greenish-gray siltstone.
		Unconformity			
	Middle Jurassic	Gypsum Spring formation		0- 125	At base, massive white gypsum with interbedded red gypsiferous claystone; overlain near Hulett by interbedded gray cherty limestone and red claystone; thins southward from a maximum observed thickness of 125 feet near the junction of Deer Creek and the Belle Fourche River (SW¼ sec. 13, T. 55 N., R. 64 W.).
		Unconformity			
Triassic and Permian		Spearfish formation		450- 825	Red sandy shale, siltstone, and sandstone; beds of massive white gypsum in lower half.
Permian		Minnekahta limestone		40±	Light-gray thin-bedded limestone, pink on outcrop.
		Opeche formation		60- 90	Reddish-brown and maroon fine-grained sandstone, siltstone, and shale.
Permian and Pennsylvanian		Unconformity			
		Minnelusa formation		650- 800	Light-gray and red sandstone, gray limestone and dolomite, red shale, local gypsum and anhydrite.
Carboniferous	Mississippian	Unconformity			
		Pahasapa limestone		500- 600	Light-gray limestone, locally dolomitic.

All the sedimentary rocks, from the Pahasapa limestone of Mississippian age to the Wasatch formation of Eocene age, are about concordant in dip, although deposition was not continuous as shown by unconformities at the base of the Minnelusa formation of Pennsylvanian and Permian age; the Opeche formation of Permian age; the Gypsum Spring formation of Middle Jurassic age; the Sundance formation of Late Jurassic age, and the Fall River formation of Early Cretaceous age. The Wasatch formation and older rocks were deformed and eroded during early Tertiary time and the White River formation of Oligocene age was deposited unconformably on the uplifted older beds.

Rocks of marine and nonmarine origin are represented about equally. The Mississippian Pahasapa limestone is marine. Pennsylvania, Permian, and Triassic rocks probably were deposited mostly in shallow marine embayments. Marine sediments were deposited over the area during parts of Middle and Late Jurassic

time, followed by nonmarine deposits in Late Jurassic and part of Early Cretaceous time. Much of the Cretaceous is represented by a thick marine sequence beginning with the Skull Creek shale and ending with the Fox Hills sandstone. Younger Cretaceous and Tertiary rocks are nonmarine.

As much as 600 feet of sedimentary rocks older than Mississippian crop out in parts of the Black Hills uplift east and southeast of the mapped area. The thicknesses and lithologies of these rocks are summarized in the following table. They include strata of Late Cambrian, Early and Middle Ordovician, and Early Mississippian age. In addition, sedimentary rocks of Silurian, Devonian, and Late Mississippian age are found by drilling in the Williston basin north of the Black Hills, and equivalent strata may extend varying distances southward in the subsurface into southern Carter and Powder River Counties, Mont., and perhaps into northern Crook County, Wyo.



*Older sedimentary rocks exposed east of the mapped area in the northern part of the Black Hills (modified from Darton, 1909)*

System		Series	Formation	Thickness (in feet)	Description
Carbon- iferous	Mississippian	Lower Mississippian	Englewood limestone	50- 60	Pink or purplish-gray thin-bedded limestone; locally shaly.
			Unconformity		
	Ordovician	Upper Ordovician	Whitewood dolomite	50- 60	Mottled grayish-yellow massively bedded dolomite, locally cherty near top.
		Middle Ordovician	Winnipeg formation	60- 70	Upper part greenish-gray siltstone, lower part greenish-gray shale (Furnish, Barragy, and Miller, 1936; Carlson, 1958).
	Cambrian and Ordovician	Upper Cambrian and Lower Ordovician	Deadwood formation	300-500	Brown sandstone, gray glauconitic limestone and edgewise limestone conglomerate, and green shale.
Precambrian		Unconformity		Metamorphic and igneous rocks.	

#### MISSISSIPPIAN SYSTEM

##### PAHASAPA LIMESTONE

The oldest formation exposed in the mapped area is the Pahasapa limestone, which crops out locally in jagged ledges and cliffs at Inyan Kara Mountain (T. 49 N., Rs. 62 and 63 W.). The lower part of the formation is cut out by an igneous intrusive body at these exposures, but in complete sections nearby, the Pahasapa is 500 to 600 feet thick (Darton, 1905a, p. 2; Andrichuk, 1955, fig. 5). As described by Darton (1909, p. 21), the Pahasapa is massive fine-grained white to pale-cream limestone that weathers light gray and contains black chert in egg-shaped masses or in lenses parallel to the bedding. Marine fossils consisting mostly of brachiopods and corals have been reported from the formation at various places and indicate its age is Early Mississippian (Darton, 1909, p. 21-22; Gries, 1952, p. 71).

#### PENNSYLVANIAN AND PERMIAN SYSTEMS

##### MINNELUSA FORMATION

The Minnelusa formation crops out on the north side of Inyan Kara Mountain and in the center of a small dome at Strawberry Mountain (Tps. 48 and 49 N., Rs. 62 and 63 W.). The top of the formation crops out also in a few canyons along the southeastern edge of the mapped area. The topmost 20 to 50 feet of the Minnelusa at all these places is resistant light-gray to light yellowish-gray fine-grained calcareous sandstone that makes cavernous ledges and cliffs. The remainder of the formation was not examined in detail because of poor exposures.

In drill holes and in outcrops near the mapped area, the Minnelusa ranges from 650 to 800 feet in thickness and consists of interbedded light-gray to locally pink sandstone, gray sandy dolomite and limestone, some red shale and siltstone, and local beds of gypsum and anhydrite. Descriptions of the formation at various places on the west side of the Black Hills were given by Darton (1909, p. 22-24), Brady (1931, 1958), Foster (1958), and Bowles and Wolcott (1958). The Minnelusa rests unconformably on the Pahasapa limestone.

The upper 250 to 300 feet of the Minnelusa formation has been assigned to the Permian system on the basis of correlations with the Hartville formation south of the Black Hills (Foster, 1958, p. 39-40); the remainder of the Minnelusa is considered Pennsylvanian in age.

#### PERMIAN SYSTEM

##### OPECHE FORMATION

The Opeche crops out on the east side of Stockade Beaver Creek (T. 45 N., R. 60 W.) in the southeast corner of the mapped area and at a few other places farther to the north at and near Inyan Kara and Strawberry Mountains. At most of these places it is exposed in stream valleys cut through dip slopes on the overlying Minnekahta limestone. The formation is about 75 feet thick along Stockade Beaver Creek about 1 mile east of the mapped area (Darton, 1904, p. 3) and ranges from 60 to about 90 feet in thickness farther north. The Opeche formation consists mostly of soft reddish-brown siltstone and reddish-brown silty shale in beds about 1 to 4 inches thick. In the upper 3 to 5 feet, just below the contact with the Minnekahta limestone, the rock is characteristically a dark-purple or maroon silty shale. A few nodules and thin seams of gypsum occur near the middle of the formation locally.

No fossils have been reported from the Opeche formation, however the adjacent rocks above and below the Opeche are Permian. Equivalent beds in the Casper area of east-central Wyoming are placed by Burk and Thomas (1956, p. 8-10) in the basal part of the Goose Egg formation.

##### MINNEKAHTA LIMESTONE

The Minnekahta limestone of Permian age crops out along the east side of Stockade Beaver Creek (T. 45 N., R. 60 W.) at the southeastern edge of the mapped area, and near Inyan Kara and Strawberry Mountains a few miles to the north where it forms dip slopes almost barren of soil and vegetation.

The formation is about 40 feet thick and consists of light-gray limestone with purplish laminae; it locally



appears red in outcrop because of staining by overlying red beds of the Spearfish formation. Beds range in thickness from less than 1 inch to 3 feet. The lower part is silty and grades downwards within a few inches into red sandy and silty shale of the underlying Opeche formation. The rock has a strong petroliferous odor when freshly broken. Three chemical analyses of samples of the Minnekahta limestone collected in and near the mapped area are given below:

*Chemical analyses of the Minnekahta limestone*

[Analysts, J. G. Fairchild and J. A. Thomas, U.S. Geol. Survey]

	A <sup>1</sup>	B	C
Insoluble in HCl-----	-----	1.37	2.5
MgO-----	0.36	120.46	Trace
CaO-----	54.54	131.28	54.6
CO <sub>2</sub> -----	-----	145.68	---
SO <sub>3</sub> -----	Negligible	1.71	---
H <sub>2</sub> O <sup>+</sup> -----	---	.64	---
H <sub>2</sub> O <sup>-</sup> -----	---	.22	---
		100.36	

<sup>1</sup> Previously published by Wells (1937, p. 62).

- A. SE  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 4, T. 52 N., R. 61 W.; banded gray and dull lavender in layers  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 18 mm thick, sample collected by W. W. Rubey.
- B. Center S  $\frac{1}{2}$  sec. 18, T. 52 N., R. 61 W.; dolomite at top of Minnekahta limestone, gradational upward into prominent gypsum bed at base of overlying Spearfish formation; sample collected by W. W. Rubey.
- C. SW  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 9, T. 49 N., R. 62 W.; laminated gray and purplish-gray limestone, top of formation.

Fossils are rare in the Minnekahta limestone. Rubey collected *Naiadites*? sp. from the lower 5 feet of the Minnekahta limestone in the N  $\frac{1}{2}$  sec. 28, T. 50 N., R. 62 W., (loc. 5705) a few miles east of the mapped area near Sundance, Wyo., and *Naiadites*? sp. and *Bulimorpha*? sp. from Rapid Creek Canyon  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles west of Rapid City, S. Dak., on the eastern side of the Black Hills (loc. 5706). The fossils were identified by G. H. Girty. Darton (1909, p. 26) reported marine invertebrates that suggest a Permian age. Denson and Botinelly (1949) recognized the Minnekahta limestone in the Hartville uplift of southeastern Wyoming and suggested that it correlates with some part of the Phosphoria formation, of Permian age, in central Wyoming. Burk and Thomas (1956, p. 9) considered the Minnekahta of the Hartville uplift as a member of the Goose Egg formation and correlated this formation with part of the Phosphoria formation in the Wind River Mountains of central Wyoming. As a result of the work of Burk and Thomas, the Wyoming Geological Association (1956) considered the Minnekahta limestone of the Black Hills as a member of the Goose Egg formation, and of Permian age.

#### PERMIAN AND TRIASSIC SYSTEMS

##### SPEARFISH FORMATION

The Spearfish formation of Permian and Triassic age consists of red shale, siltstone, and sandstone, and thick

beds of white gypsum near the base. It crops out along the valley of the Belle Fourche River and its tributaries in the central part of the mapped area, near the head of Lytle Creek along the eastern edge of the area, and along the valley of Stockade Beaver Creek and in nearby areas in the southeastern part of the area.

The Spearfish formation rests with sharp contact but with no apparent unconformity on the underlying Minnekahta limestone of Permian age, and it is overlain unconformably by the Gypsum Spring formation of Middle Jurassic age or, where the Gypsum Spring formation is absent, by the Sundance formation of Late Jurassic age.

Logs of wells drilled in many parts of the area indicate that the Spearfish formation ranges in thickness from about 450 to 825 feet, averaging about 600 feet. Darton (1904, p. 3) reported its thickness as 450 feet along Stockade Beaver Creek; this measurement includes a few feet of gypsum that belong in the overlying Gypsum Spring formation. The thickness is about 645 feet between Miller and Lytle Creeks in 2 wells in Tps. 52 and 53 N., R. 65 W., and it is about 650 feet thick at Government Canyon in the Vickers Petroleum Corp. Duncan and Lobban 1 (well 29, pl. 1). The thickest section of the Spearfish is at Barlow Canyon in sec. 13, T. 54 N., R. 66 W. The Petroleum Inc. Holmes 1 (well 54, pl. 1) began an estimated 50 to 60 feet below the top of the Spearfish and penetrated an additional 768 feet in the formation giving a total thickness of about 825 feet.

The lowermost 250 to 300 feet of the formation consists of interbedded massive white gypsum in beds a few inches to 20 feet thick separated by partings of red silty mudstone and siltstone. The upper part of the formation consists of interbedded dark reddish-brown fine-grained sandstone, siltstone, and sandy shale or mudstone. Sandstone and siltstone in the Spearfish is crudely thin-bedded, commonly crosslaminated, and locally ripple-marked. Thin stringers of gypsum occur along bedding-planes and in fractures in the upper part of the formation, but they appear to be mostly secondary deposits leached from the thick beds of gypsum in the basal part of the overlying Gypsum Spring formation.

Fossils have not been reported from the Spearfish formation. The upper part, however, has the same stratigraphic position and lithology as the Red Peak member of the Chugwater formation of Triassic age in central and southeastern Wyoming. The lower gypsiferous sequence is lithologically similar to and occupies the same stratigraphic position as a gypsum and red shale unit of Permian (?) age mapped by Denson and Botinelly (1949) in the Hartville uplift to the south, and by Hose (1954) along the eastern flank of the Bighorn Mountains to the east. Burk and



Thomas (1956, p. 8) and Privrasky and others (1958, p. 49-50) include the lower gypsiferous sequence of the Spearfish formation, and underlying Minnekahta and Opeche formations, in the Goose Egg formation of "Permo-Triassic" age.

The following section shows the lithology of the upper part of the formation along the valley of the Belle Fourche River.

*Section of the Spearfish formation on the south side of Devils Tower in the NW¼ sec. 18, T. 53 N., R. 65 W., Crook County, Wyo.*

Gypsum Spring formation (part):	Feet
8. Gypsum, white, massive, stained pink on weathered surface-----	10+
Unconformity.	=====
Spearfish formation (part):	
7. Claystone, dark brownish-red, silty to sandy-----	11
6. Sandstone and siltstone, dark brownish-red; sandstone is fine grained-----	48
5. Shale, dark brownish-red; some interlaminated brownish-red siltstone-----	11
4. Siltstone, dark brownish-red; some interbedded fine-grained sandstone-----	18
3. Shale, dark reddish-brown, sandy; interbedded reddish-brown siltstone and fine-grained sandstone-----	22
2. Siltstone, dark reddish-brown-----	2
1. Mudstone, dark reddish-brown, sandy; some interbedded reddish-brown siltstone in beds as much as 6 in. thick-----	16
Partial thickness Spearfish formation-----	128

A partial section of the lower gypsiferous part of the Spearfish southeast of Strawberry Mountain, about half a mile east of the area, is given as follows:

*Lower part of the Spearfish formation in the SE¼ sec. 24, T. 48 N., R. 62 W., Weston County, Wyo.*

Top of hill.	
Spearfish formation (part):	Feet
16. Gypsum, white-----	1
15. Partly covered; mostly red siltstone containing gypsum stringers-----	6
14. Gypsum, white, lenticular-----	1
13. Partly covered; mostly red siltstone-----	3
12. Gypsum, white; a few partings of red siltstone in the bottom half; forms ledges-----	22
11. Siltstone and silty claystone, red; a few thin gypsum stringers-----	11
10. Gypsum, white, lenticular-----	1½
9. Siltstone and silty claystone, red; a few thin gypsum stringers-----	9
8. Gypsum, white; forms ledge-----	1½
7. Siltstone and silty claystone, red; a few thin gypsum stringers-----	23
6. Gypsum, white; forms lenticular ledge-----	2
5. Siltstone, red, slightly calcareous-----	4
4. Gypsum, white; forms ledge-----	9
3. Siltstone, red with a few green streaks, clayey, calcareous, massive-----	101

*Lower part of the Spearfish formation in the SE¼ sec. 24, T. 48 N., R. 62 W., Weston County, Wyo.—Continued*

Spearfish formation (part)—Continued	Feet
2. Siltstone, red; thin seams of light-gray limestone-----	1
Measured thickness Spearfish formation-----	196
Minnekahta limestone (part):	
1. Limestone, light- to medium-gray, finely crystalline; forms hard ledges in stream bank-----	3
Base of exposure.	

## JURASSIC SYSTEM

### MIDDLE JURASSIC SERIES

#### GYPSUM SPRING FORMATION

The Gypsum Spring formation of Middle Jurassic age, which consists of massive white gypsum, red claystone, and gray limestone, underlies the Sundance formation of Late Jurassic age and overlies the Spearfish formation of Permian and Triassic age. It crops out in almost continuous exposures along the valley of the Belle Fourche River and its tributaries from Beaver Creek southward for about 25 miles to the vicinity of Left Creek. Farther to the east, the basal part crops out from the vicinity of Inyan Kara Mountain southward almost to the edge of the area.

The formation is about 125 feet thick at its northernmost exposure near Beaver Creek, about 8 miles northeast of Hulett (sec. 13, T. 55 N., R. 64 W.). From this point southward it thins irregularly owing to truncation by the overlying Sundance formation. The Gypsum Spring formation is absent, and the Sundance formation rests directly on the Spearfish formation at Sawmill Gulch in T. 54 N., R. 66 W., and along the western edge of the Bear Lodge Mountains in Tps. 52 and 53 N., R. 64 W. Plate 2 shows the lithology of the formation and the correlation of beds from place to place.

The base of the Gypsum Spring formation at most places is a ledge- or cliff-forming unit as much as 30 feet thick made up mostly of gypsum in beds 1 to 10 feet thick separated by lenticular partings of red claystone. Usually the gypsiferous unit is all that is present where the formation is thin. About a mile south of Left Creek in the NE¼ sec. 35, T. 53 N., R. 66 W., beds of massive gypsum at the base of the formation grade laterally within a few feet into thinner beds of highly brecciated porous dark-brown limestone that may be the residue of impure gypsum leached by ground water. A few thin lenses of porous brown limestone breccia were found at the Spearfish-Sundance contact near the head of Lytle Creek in the SW¼ sec. 2, T. 52 N., R. 64 W., and these beds may be the altered remnants of gypsum beds in the Gypsum Spring formation at that locality. The basal gypsum beds rest sharply on under-



lying red siltstone, sandstone, or claystone of the Spearfish formation, and regional correlations suggest that the contact may be an unconformity representing most or all of Early Jurassic time (Imlay, 1947, p. 259; 1952, p. 1747-1749).

Overlying the basal gypsum sequence along the valley of the Belle Fourche River is a slope-forming unit as much as 45 feet thick consisting mostly of red claystone with some gypsum in thin lenticular beds and pods. The upper 2 to 4 feet of this sequence is generally bleached light greenish gray.

The remaining part of the formation, which crops out only in the vicinity of Hulett and northward, consists of beds of light-gray limestone that range in thickness from 1 to 4 feet, separated by beds of gray or red claystone. This part of the formation has a maximum exposed thickness of about 50 feet near the mouth of Beaver Creek about 8 miles northeast of Hulett. The limestone is earthy to sublithographic and locally gypsiferous. Beds of limestone at the base of the se-

quence characteristically contain gray and brown chert in thin wavy lenses and small irregular pods. The basal bed of limestone rests on the underlying part of the formation with a sharp slightly undulating contact. Five beds of limestone separated by intervals of claystone make up this unit near Beaver Creek; two beds of limestone are present at Hulett; and the entire unit is missing 5 miles south of Hulett in sec. 34, T. 54 N., R. 65 W.

The only fossils found in the Gypsum Spring formation were ostracodes of the genus *Cythereella*, which occur in red claystone in the upper part of the formation in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 13, T. 55 N., R. 64 W. As shown on figure 3, similarities in lithology and stratigraphic position suggests that the beds assigned to the Gypsum Spring formation in the Black Hills region are equivalent to the Gypsum Spring formation of central Wyoming as described by Love and others (1945), and to the lower and middle parts of the Piper formation of south-central Montana. Love (written communication,

Series	European stages	Northwestern Black Hills		East flank Bighorn Mts., north-central Wyoming		South-central Montana		Wind River Basin, central Wyoming			
Upper Jurassic (part)	Oxfordian	Sundance formation	Redwater shale member	"Upper Sundance"		Swift formation		"Upper Sundance"			
	Callovian										
			Lak member								
			Hulett sandstone member	"Lower Sundance"		Rierdon formation		"Lower Sundance"			
			Stockdale Beaver shale member								
			Canyon Springs sandstone member								
Middle Jurassic	Bathonian			Gypsum Spring formation	Red shale	Piper formation	Red shale				
	Bajocian	Gypsum Spring formation	Red shale and gray limestone					Red and gray shale and gray limestone	Gypsum Spring formation	Red shale, gray dolomite and limestone	
			Red shale and gypsum							Red shale and gypsum	Red shale and gypsum
Lower Jurassic (part)	Toarcian							Nugget sandstone			

FIGURE 3.—Correlation of some Jurassic formations in parts of Wyoming and Montana. (Modified after Imlay, 1947, table 1.)



1957) has stated that the Gypsum Spring formation in the Black Hills is possibly not equivalent to the type Gypsum Spring but is equivalent to the Piper formation of Montana, which Love considered younger than his Gypsum Spring. The Wyoming Geological Association (1956, p. 45) considered, as did Imlay (1947, table 1), that the Piper and Gypsum Spring formations are equivalent, and, in their correlation chart for the eastern margin of the Powder River Basin, they used the term Piper.

The following sections, which are shown graphically on plate 2, illustrate the lithology of the Gypsum Spring formation on the northern and western flanks of the Black Hills:

*Gypsum Spring formation and part of the Sundance and Spearfish formations on the east side of the Belle Fourche River in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 13, T. 55 N., R. 64 W., Crook County, Wyo. section 1, pl. 2)*

Sundance formation (part):

Stockade Beaver shale member (part):		Feet
19. Shale, greenish-gray, noncalcareous; contains thin laminae of light-gray fine-grained sandstone-----	22	
18. Sandstone, very light gray, fine-grained, very friable and porous, well-sorted, massive-----	26	
17. Shale, greenish-gray; calcareous in lower 2 ft; contains a few laminae of light-gray fine-grained sandstone-----	9	
16. Limestone, medium-gray, abundantly fossiliferous; forms ledge-----	$\frac{1}{2}$	
15. Sandstone, very light gray, fine-grained, calcareous-----	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Partial thickness of Sundance formation-----	58	

Unconformity.

Gypsum Spring formation:

14. Shale, dark reddish-brown, slightly silty; noncalcareous in lower part becoming calcareous in upper 2 ft; contains ostracodes identified by I. G. Sohn as <i>Cytherella</i> sp. in upper part-----	8	
13. Shale and interbedded shaly limestone; shale is moderate reddish brown and very calcareous; limestone is dark yellowish orange and thin bedded and weathers to papery fragments that form a yellow band on the slope-----	2	
12. Claystone, moderate reddish brown, calcareous-----	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
11. Claystone, mottled red, yellow, and green, very calcareous; scattered rounded grains of chert and quartz as much as $\frac{1}{8}$ in. in diameter in lower 2 ft; upper 2 ft contains <i>Cytherella</i> sp. identified by I. G. Sohn; nodules of pale-orange gypsum as much as 1 in. in diameter weathering from top of unit-----	4	

*Gypsum Spring formation and part of the Sundance and Spearfish formations on the east side of the Belle Fourche River in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 13, T. 55 N., R. 64 W., Crook County, Wyo. section 1, pl. 2)*—Continued

Gypsum Spring formation—Continued		Feet
10. Limestone, very light gray, vuggy, faintly laminated; gypsiferous in middle part; forms ledge-----	2	
9. Shale, grayish-red in lower part, greenish-gray in upper part, very calcareous-----	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
8. Limestone, very light gray with dark-gray laminae, earthy; gypsiferous in lower part; contains abundant gray and brown chert in thin lenses and small irregular masses; forms ledge-----	4	
7. Shale, dark greenish-gray to black, slightly calcareous-----	1	
6. Limestone and gypsum, interbedded; limestone is very light gray, earthy, and thin bedded; gypsum is white, in beds as much as 1 ft thick-----	3	
5. Limestone, very light gray, earthy, thin bedded; contains thin stringers of gray and brown chert; contact with underlying unit is sharp and slightly undulating; forms ledge-----	3	
4. Claystone and interbedded gypsum; claystone is dark reddish brown and noncalcareous; gypsum is white and occurs as a branching network of lenses and pods; unit becomes grayish green in top 1 ft-----	47	
3. Gypsum, white; in beds 2 to 6 ft thick separated by partings and thin beds of moderate reddish-brown claystone; forms cliff-----	28	
Thickness of Gypsum Spring formation--	114	

Unconformity.

Spearfish formation (part):

2. Claystone, moderate reddish-brown, slightly silty; contains seams and stringers of white gypsum-----	0-10	
1. Sandstone and siltstone, interbedded, moderate reddish-brown to moderate reddish-orange; sandstone is very fine grained, crossbedded; forms ledges and reentrants--	25	
Partial thickness of Spearfish formation-----	35	

*Gypsum Spring and parts of the Sundance and Spearfish formations on a bluff east of Hulett in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 7, T. 54 N., R. 64 W., Crook County, Wyo. (section 3, pl. 2)*

Terrace gravel.

Sundance formation (part):

Stockade Beaver shale member (part):		Feet
10. Shale, greenish-gray, crumbly-----	2	
9. Sandstone, light yellowish-gray, thin-bedded, calcareous; some interbedded light yellowish-gray sandy thin-bedded limestone; uppermost bed is ledge 8 in. thick of slightly glauconitic gray limestone-----	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	



*Gypsum Spring and parts of the Sundance and Spearfish formations on a bluff east of Hulett in the SW¼ sec. 7, T. 54 N., R. 64 W., Crook County, Wyo. (section 3, pl. 2)—Continued*

Sundance formation (part)—Continued	Feet
8. Sandstone, light-gray, calcareous; contains scattered irregularly shaped dark-brown chert pebbles which are rounded, polished, and pitted; contact with underlying unit is sharp and slightly undulating-----	2½
Partial thickness of Stockade Beaver shale member-----	9

Unconformity.

Gypsum Spring formation:

7. Limestone, light-gray, slightly sandy; contains wavy lenses and nodules of dark grayish-brown chert; forms prominent bench-----	1
6. Claystone, yellowish-green, calcareous; some interbedded yellowish-gray blocky limestone in top 2 ft-----	6½
5. Limestone, light-gray with darker gray undulating laminae, slightly sandy, earthy, vuggy; middle 6 in. weathers to rough honeycombed surface; contact with underlying unit is sharp-----	1½
4. Claystone, grayish-red, noncalcareous; some gypsum in thin beds and stringers 1 to 4 in. thick; upper 3 to 4 in. is pale green----	5
3. Claystone, moderate to dark reddish-brown, noncalcareous; interbedded white granular gypsum in beds as much as 1 ft thick; grades into underlying unit; lower contact picked arbitrarily-----	24
2. Gypsum, white, massive, granular; in beds 1 to 3 ft thick separated by partings and beds of dark reddish-brown silty claystone as much as 1 ft thick; forms moderately steep bluff; contact with underlying rocks is sharp-----	29
Thickness of Gypsum Spring formation-----	67

Unconformity.

Spearfish formation (part):

1. Sandstone and siltstone, interbedded, moderate reddish-orange, slightly calcareous; sandstone is fine grained, locally cross-bedded; some white gypsum in fractures and along bedding planes near the top of the unit-----	93
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*Gypsum Spring and parts of the Sundance and Spearfish formations on the south side of Devils Tower in the NW¼ sec. 18, T. 53 N., R. 65 W., Crook County, Wyo.*

Sundance formation (part):

Stockade Beaver shale member (part):	Feet
7. Shale, light-gray-----	10
6. Siltstone and fine-grained sandstone, grayish-white, friable-----	4
5. Shale, dark, greenish-gray, noncalcareous----	14

*Gypsum Spring and parts of the Sundance and Spearfish formations on the south side of Devils Tower in the NW¼ sec. 18, T. 53 N., R. 65 W., Crook County, Wyo.—Continued*

Sundance formation (part)—Continued	Feet
Stockade Beaver shale member (part)—Continued	
4. Sandstone yellowish-gray, fine-grained, calcareous; contains a few chert pebbles that average about ½ in. in maximum dimension-----	1
Partial thickness of Stockade Beaver shale member-----	29

Unconformity.

Gypsum Spring formation:

3. Claystone, dark reddish brown at base, grades to light purplish gray at top-----	3
2. Gypsum, white; contains a few partings of dark-red claystone 1 to 6 in. thick-----	12
Thickness of Gypsum Spring formation--	15

Unconformity.

Spearfish formation (part):

1. Claystone, dark brownish-red, silty to sandy--	10+
---	-----

*Gypsum Spring and parts of the Sundance and Spearfish formations on the north side of Left Creek in the SE¼ sec. 22, T. 53 N., R. 66 W., Crook County, Wyo. (section 8, pl. 2)*

Sundance formation (part):

Hulett sandstone member (part):	Feet
15. Sandstone, yellowish-gray to yellowish-brown fine- to medium-grained, calcareous, slightly glauconitic; massive in upper part grading to thin bedded at base; forms cliff----	29+
14. Sandstone, yellowish-brown to yellowish-gray, fine-grained; in beds ½ to 8 in. thick, ripple-marked, calcareous; contains a few thin partings of grayish-green shale-----	7
Partial thickness of Hulett sandstone member-----	36+

Stockade Beaver shale member:

13. Partly covered; mostly grayish-green shale with some interbedded yellowish-gray fine-grained sandstone-----	16
12. Sandstone, yellowish-gray, fine-grained, calcareous; sparse glauconite-----	2
11. Shale, greenish- to brownish-gray, noncalcareous-----	15
10. Sandstone, yellowish-gray, fine-grained, calcareous; sparse glauconite-----	3
9. Shale, greenish-gray, noncalcareous-----	40
8. Sandstone, yellowish-gray, fine-grained, locally shaly, friable; in beds as much as 4 in. thick-----	6

Thickness of Stockade Beaver shale member-----	82
--	----



*Gypsum Spring and parts of the Sundance and Spearfish formations on the north side of Left Creek in the SE¼ sec. 22, T. 53 N., R. 66 W., Crook County, Wyo. (section 8, pl. 2)—Con.*

Unconformity.

Gypsum Spring formation:	Feet
7. Claystone, dark-red grading to greenish-gray in upper 2 in., noncalcareous-----	3
6. Gypsum, white-----	1
5. Claystone, dark-red, noncalcareous-----	3
4. Gypsum, white-----	1
3. Claystone, dark-red; contains a few thin stringers of white gypsum-----	8
2. Gypsum, white; contains some interbedded dark-maroon claystone in beds as much as 1½ ft thick-----	18
Thickness of Gypsum Spring formation -----	34

Unconformity.

Spearfish formation (part):	
1. Siltstone, dark-red, thin-bedded-----	17+

#### UPPER JURASSIC SERIES

##### SUNDANCE FORMATION

The Sundance formation crops out in the east-central part of the area along the Belle Fourche River and its tributaries and farther southward in the eastern third of the area. The formation consists of green shale, yellowish-gray and red very fine grained sandstone and siltstone, and, at some horizons, thin beds of gray limestone. At most places it is between 375 and 400 feet thick, but it is only about 230 feet thick at Sawmill Gulch in T. 54 N., R. 66 W., owing to a local unconformity at the top.

The formation contains five members, which, from oldest to youngest, were named by Imlay (1947, p. 246) the Canyon Springs sandstone, Stockade Beaver shale, Hulett sandstone, Lak, and Redwater shale members. The Canyon Springs sandstone and Stockade Beaver shale members were mapped together because they are relatively thin. From Devils Tower south, remnants of the underlying Gypsum Spring formation are included with these members. The Lak and Redwater shale members were also mapped (pl. 1) together, principally because the Lak is relatively thin, and because of poor exposures.

Marine invertebrate fossils have been found throughout the Sundance formation with the exception of the Lak member, and in addition, Rubey and others in 1922 found vertebrae of an ichthyosaurian reptile, probably *Baptanodon*, in the Redwater shale member in sec. 30, T. 51 N., R. 66 W., Crook County, Wyo. (identified by C. W. Gilmore). Imlay (1947, 1952, 1957), Schmitt (1953), and Peterson (1954, 1957, 1958), who have discussed the fossil content, age, and regional correlation of the Sundance formation in some detail, regarded the

Stockade Beaver shale, Hulett sandstone, and Lak members as Callovian in age, and the Redwater shale member as Oxfordian in age. Imlay (1947, 1952) suggested that the contact between the Lak and Redwater shale members is a disconformity that represents some part of late Callovian time. Contacts between the other members are conformable. The Wyoming Geological Association (1956) has introduced the terms Rierdon and Swift formations for the Sundance formation of the Black Hills—the Rierdon formation being equivalent to the Canyon Spring, Stockade Beaver, Hulett, and Lak members, and the Swift to the Redwater shale member.

The Sundance formation rests unconformably on the Gypsum Spring formation or, where this formation is absent, on the Spearfish formation; the basal contact of the Sundance is marked by shallow channeling and by truncation of the underlying rocks. At most places the Sundance formation is overlain conformably by the Morrison formation, except at Sawmill Gulch where the Sundance is overlain unconformably by the Lakota formation.

Graphic sections of the Sundance formation are shown by plate 2.

##### CANYON SPRINGS SANDSTONE MEMBER

The Canyon Springs sandstone member of the Sundance formation ranges from a few inches to about 40 feet in thickness in the northwestern part of the Black Hills uplift. The member is thickest and most continuous from the vicinity of Inyan Kara Mountain southward for about 15 miles to Mount Pisgah. In this area it consists mostly of very fine grained friable calcareous sandstone that generally is nonresistant and poorly exposed. The sandstone is mostly light yellowish gray, but locally it is pink, or it is banded or mottled pink and yellow. In the Inyan Kara Mountain–Mount Pisgah region, the base of the member generally includes a few inches to several feet of light greenish-gray calcareous siltstone. A ledge-forming bed 5 feet thick of sandy oolitic fossiliferous limestone caps the member in sec. 12, T. 47 N., R. 62 W. (loc. 14, pl. 2).

Locally thick beds of friable light-gray sandstone in the basal part of the Sundance formation along the Belle Fourche River probably are equivalent to the Canyon Springs sandstone member of the Inyan Kara–Mount Pisgah region; however, the sandstone is less continuous in the Belle Fourche valley than farther south, and commonly it is interbedded with shale, siltstone, and limestone. In the Belle Fourche valley, beds correlated with the Canyon Springs member are about 37 feet thick at Bush Canyon near Hulett and are nearly the same thickness farther north opposite the mouth of Deer Creek.



Nearly everywhere in the Belle Fourche valley, the basal bed of the Sundance contains coarse grains and small pebbles of gray and brown chert concentrated in a thin layer at the base; other thin conglomeratic layers also may occur a few inches above the base. Most of the larger fragments in these conglomeratic layers are an inch or two in maximum dimension; however, at Beaver Creek in the S $\frac{1}{2}$  sec. 1, T. 55 N., R. 64 W., rounded fragments of chert and limestone at the base of the Sundance are as much as 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  feet in diameter. The pebbles characteristically are pitted and grooved and most of them are highly polished.

#### STOCKADE BEAVER SHALE MEMBER

The Stockade Beaver shale member of the Sundance formation ranges in thickness from 50 to about 90 feet. The member is thin where the underlying Canyon Springs sandstone member is thick, and conversely is thick where the Canyon Springs is thin or missing. It consists mainly of dark greenish-gray fissile shale with some thin beds and laminae of very fine grained light-gray sandstone and siltstone, mostly in the upper part. The contact with the Canyon Springs is gradational through an interval of generally less than 1 foot.

#### HULETT SANDSTONE MEMBER

The Hulett sandstone member ranges in thickness from about 55 to 90 feet, averaging about 70 feet. It consists mostly of fine-grained calcareous thin- to thick-bedded firmly cemented sandstone. Commonly the beds are ripple marked, some are crossbedded, and a few are sparsely glauconitic. The rock at many places is light gray, weathering light yellowish gray; but for distances of several miles along Blacktail and Whitetail Creeks (Tps. 53 and 54 N., Rs. 64 and 65 W.), it is pink or grayish red. At most places the member forms a single high cliff that may be traced for many miles in continuous outcrops.

The lower 10 to 15 feet of the Hulett sandstone member generally contains a few thin partings of greenish-gray shale, and the member grades downward into the Stockade Beaver shale member by an increase in the thickness and number of these partings. The contact is chosen at the horizon where shale predominates over sandstone, and it generally can be picked within about 5 feet.

#### LAK MEMBER

The Lak member of the Sundance formation is 40 to 60 feet thick in outcrops near the Belle Fourche River, and 60 to 80 feet thick a few miles to the south along Oil and Stockade Beaver Creeks. With some exceptions, the Lak is thick where the underlying Hulett

sandstone member of the Sundance is thin, and thin where the Hulett is thick.

The Lak consists of yellowish-gray and pink poorly sorted siltstone and very fine grained sandstone. At some places a few partings and thin beds of silty green shale occur in the uppermost 5 to 10 feet. The member differs from the underlying Hulett sandstone member by being somewhat finer grained, more crudely bedded, and much less firmly cemented. In the southern part of the area, the Lak member is pink in contrast to the yellowish-gray of the Hulett, but at some places farther north near Devils Tower, both the Hulett and Lak members are predominantly pink and at other places both are predominantly yellowish gray. The Lak member weathers readily to form gentle slopes and flats above steep cliffs made by the Hulett.

The contact of the Lak member with the Hulett member is gradational and is arbitrarily established at the change from soft massive sandstone or siltstone in the Lak to more evenly bedded ledge-forming sandstone in the Hulett. Where exposures are good, the contact may be picked within about 3 feet.

#### REDWATER SHALE MEMBER

The Redwater shale member of the Sundance formation thins southward from about 195 feet a short distance north of Hulett to about 165 feet in the area south of Inyan Kara Mountain. It is only about 30 feet thick at Sawmill Gulch in the eastern part of T. 54 N., R. 66 W., but here the upper part has been eroded locally and the Lakota formation rests unconformably on the Redwater. The Redwater member consists mainly of grayish-green shale with subordinate amounts of light-gray sandstone and gray sandy limestone. The sandstone is fine grained and calcareous and occurs as laminae and thin discontinuous beds mostly near the base and in the upper part of the member. The limestone is oolitic and abundantly fossiliferous. It crops out in the upper part of the member in beds 1 to 4 feet thick. Spherical gray limestone concretions as much as a foot long are also fairly common. Glauconite occurs throughout the member but is particularly abundant near the base. The member as a whole erodes easily, and it commonly forms gentle slopes and rolling grass-covered hills on which the more resistant beds of sandstone and limestone stand out in slabby ledges.

The top bed of the Redwater is a calcareous sandstone, 2 to 30 feet thick, that usually weathers yellow and forms a ledge or band of bright-yellow sandy soil. Calcite coats the sand grains, giving some of them the appearance of oolites. The sandstone contains discontinuous seams about half an inch thick of red and



white oolitic chert at places along Inyan Kara Creek and its tributaries, and it contains thin seams of light bluish-gray chert near Mona Butte in sec. 14, T. 56 N., R. 63 W. Beds of white gypsum a few inches to as much as 4 feet thick are interbedded with and overlie this sandstone in sec. 35, T. 52 N., R. 66 W., and a few seams of pink and white gypsum a few inches thick were noted in the top of the Redwater shale member 20 to 25 feet stratigraphically below the sandstone east of Newcastle in the southeastern part of T. 45 N., R. 61 W.

The base of the Redwater shale member is marked at most places by green shale or glauconitic light-gray sandstone that rests sharply on nonglauconitic red or yellowish-gray sandstone at the top of the Lak member. Locally, however, the Lak may contain a few thin partings of green shale in its upper 2 to 3 feet, and at these places the contact is picked at the base of the predominantly shaly sequence. The contact of the Redwater member with the overlying Morrison formation is gradational.

The following sections, which are also shown graphically on plate 2, illustrate the lithology of the Sundance formation on the northern and western flanks of the Black Hills. Additional sections have been given by Imlay (1947, p. 266-273).

*Sundance and part of the Gypsum Spring formations along the Alzada road about 1 mile northwest of Hulett in the SE¼ sec. 2 and the NW¼ sec. 12, T. 54 N., R. 65 W., Crook County, Wyo. (section 4, pl. 2)*

Top of ridge.

Sundance formation:

Redwater shale member:		Feet
14. Sandstone, grayish-yellow, very fine grained, calcareous; forms ledge. Top of bed is about the top of Redwater shale member...	4	
13. Poorly exposed; mostly grayish-green shale with some interbedded light-gray very fine grained sandstone; a few beds as much as 1½ ft thick of gray fossiliferous glauconitic limestone in upper part; forms grass-covered slopes.....	175±	
12. Shale, greenish-gray.....	5	
Thickness (rounded) of Redwater shale member.....	185±	
Lak member:		
11. Sandstone, yellowish-gray, very fine grained, slightly calcareous, massive, friable; a few partings of grayish-green shale in upper 3 to 4 ft.....	9	
10. Poorly exposed; mostly reddish-orange and yellowish-gray very fine grained sandstone and siltstone.....	16	
9. Sandstone, yellowish-gray, very fine grained to silty, friable, thin-bedded to massive...	33	
Thickness of Lak member.....	58	

*Sundance and part of the Gypsum Spring formations along the Alzada road about 1 mile northwest of Hulett in the SE¼ sec. 2 and the NW¼ sec. 12, T. 54 N., R. 65 W., Crook County, Wyo. (section 4, pl. 2)—Continued*

Sundance formation—Continued

Hulett sandstone member:		Feet
8. Sandstone, yellowish-gray, very fine grained, calcareous, firmly cemented; thin bedded in lower 20 ft and upper 15 ft; remainder medium to thick bedded, faintly cross laminated; a few partings of greenish-gray siltstone and shale in lower 6 ft; forms cliff.....	90	
Stockade Beaver shale member:		
7. Shale, greenish-gray; interbedded light-gray very fine grained sandstone near base and top.....	48	
Canyon Springs sandstone member:		
6. Sandstone, light yellowish-gray, very fine grained, calcareous, slightly glauconitic, friable.....	11	
5. Poorly exposed; appears to be mostly greenish-gray sandy shale and siltstone.....	8	
4. Sandstone, greenish-gray, very fine grained to silty, calcareous, thin-bedded, locally fossiliferous.....	5	
3. Sandstone, light-gray, mostly fine-grained; abundant pebbles of brown chert in lower part; sharp slightly undulating contact at base.....	5	
Thickness of Canyon Springs sandstone member.....	29	
Thickness (rounded) of Sundance formation.....	410±	

Unconformity.

Gypsum Spring formation (part):

2. Limestone, light-gray, dense, thin bedded; lenses of dark-brown chert abundant in upper part, shaly in middle part; upper and lower parts form ledges.....	5
1. Claystone, dark reddish-brown; grades to greenish gray in top 1 ft; contains thin lenses and stringers of white gypsum.....	10
Partial thickness of Gypsum Spring formation.....	15

*Sundance and parts of the Spearfish and Lakota formations at Sawmill Gulch, SW¼ sec. 13, T. 54 N., R. 66 W., Crook County, Wyo. (section 5, pl. 2)*

Lakota formation (part):		Feet
11. Sandstone, light-brown, medium- to coarse-grained with many lenses as much as 4 ft thick of very coarse grained to pebbly friable conspicuously crossbedded sandstone; pebbles are mostly subrounded fragments of chert but include clay pellets and fragments of sandstone; unit forms massive cliff.....	50±	



*Sundance and parts of the Spearfish and Lakota formations at Sawmill Gulch, SW  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 13, T. 54 N., R. 66 W., Crook County, Wyo. (section 5, pl. 2)—Continued*

Unconformity.

Sundance formation:

Redwater shale member:	Feet
10. Grass-covered slope; probably mostly shale as in unit below-----	15
9. Shale, greenish-gray with a few pale-red beds, noncalcareous, soft; contains abundant belemnites-----	15
Thickness of Redwater shale member-----	30

Lak member:

8. Sandstone, light yellowish-gray to light-gray, very fine grained, calcareous, thin-bedded; grades downward into underlying unit; forms slabby ledge-----	3
7. Siltstone and very fine grained sandstone, light yellowish-gray to light-gray with pink bands 1 to 2 ft thick in top 6 ft; calcareous, thin bedded to massive, very friable; lower third is poorly exposed; forms slope-----	42
Thickness of Lak member-----	45

Hulett sandstone member:

6. Sandstone, light-gray; weathers light yellowish gray, fine to very fine grained, calcareous; thin bedded in bottom 4 ft and top 6 ft, remainder medium to thick bedded; locally ripple marked; forms cliff-----	63
--	----

Stockade Beaver shale member:

5. Poorly exposed; scattered outcrops of greenish-gray shale; top 10 ft covered; forms slope-----	84
4. Claystone, light-gray to pink, silty-----	2
3. Claystone, pink, calcareous-----	1

Thickness of Stockade Beaver shale member-----	87
--	----

Canyon Springs sandstone member:

2. Sandstone, light yellowish-gray, fine to very fine grained, very calcareous, thin bedded with contorted laminae, locally brecciated; forms prominent overhanging ledge; contact with underlying unit sharp and irregular-----	8
--	---

Thickness of Sundance formation-----	233
--------------------------------------	-----

Unconformity.

Spearfish formation (part):

1. Sandstone, moderate reddish-brown, fine-grained, slightly calcareous, indistinctly crossbedded, firmly cemented-----	9
---	---

*Sundance formation on the east side of Blacktail Creek in SW  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 3, T. 53 N., R. 64 W., Crook County, Wyo. (section 9, pl. 2)*

Top of hill.

Sundance formation:

Redwater shale member:

26. Sandstone, moderate reddish-orange, fine- to medium-grained, calcareous, thin- to medium-bedded; uppermost bed of Sundance formation-----	2+
25. Shale and sandstone, interbedded and inter-laminated; shale is greenish gray; sandstone is yellowish gray and very fine grained; contains thin bed of gray limestone in lower part; poorly exposed-----	24
24. Limestone, medium-gray, slabby, very fossiliferous; forms ledge-----	1
23. Shale, greenish-gray, sandy-----	1
22. Sandstone, light yellowish-gray, fine-grained, very calcareous, thin-bedded, slabby; sparse glauconite; forms ledge-----	3
21. Shale and sandstone, interbedded and inter-laminated; shale is dark greenish gray and noncalcareous; sandstone is yellowish gray, very fine grained, calcareous, glauconitic, and friable-----	6
20. Limestone, medium-gray, very fossiliferous; forms ledge-----	1
19. Shale and sandstone, interbedded and inter-laminated; shale is dark greenish gray and noncalcareous; sandstone is yellowish gray, very fine grained, calcareous, and glauconitic-----	18
18. Limestone, medium-gray, sandy, glauconitic, fossiliferous; forms blocky ledge-----	1
17. Shale and sandstone, interbedded and inter-laminated; shale is greenish gray and noncalcareous; sandstone is yellowish gray, very fine grained, and calcareous; contains a few gray limestone concretions-----	40
16. Mostly covered; grayish-green sandy soil and fragments of green shale on slope-----	70
15. Sandstone, light yellowish-gray, very fine grained, calcareous, medium-bedded; abundant glauconite; forms rounded ledge; contact with underlying unit is sharp-----	2½

Thickness (rounded) of Redwater shale member-----	170
---	-----

Lak member:

14. Siltstone, grayish-red, calcareous; a few thin beds of grayish-red, fine-grained sandstone near top; poorly exposed-----	42
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Hulett sandstone member:

13. Sandstone, pale-red with a few light-gray laminae, calcareous, fine-grained to silty, thin-bedded; forms slope-----	18
---	----



*Sundance formation on the east side of Blacktail Creek in SW¼ sec. 3, T. 53 N., R. 64 W., Crook County, Wyo. (section 9, pl. 2)—Continued*

Sundance formation—Continued

Hulett sandstone member—Continued

- |  |             |
|--|-------------|
|  | <i>Feet</i> |
| 12. Sandstone, grayish-red, fine-grained, calcareous, thick-bedded, locally ripple-marked; a few beds inconspicuously cross-bedded; forms massive cliff----- | 44          |
| 11. Sandstone, pale-red, fine-grained, calcareous, thin- to medium-bedded; contains a few thin partings of grayish-green shale-----                          | 14          |

Thickness of Hulett sandstone member--	76
--	----

Stockade Beaver shale member:

- |   |    |
|---|----|
| 10. Shale with interbedded and interlaminated sandstone; shale is greenish gray and slightly calcareous; sandstone is yellowish gray, fine grained, well sorted, and friable-----                             | 9  |
| 9. Sandstone, light yellowish-gray, fine-grained, calcareous, well-sorted; alternating medium and thin beds; forms ledge-----   | 4  |
| 8. Shale with interbedded and interlaminated sandstone; shale is greenish gray and slightly calcareous; sandstone is light yellowish gray, fine grained, and friable-----                                     | 18 |
| 7. Sandstone, light yellowish gray, fine grained, calcareous, well-sorted; alternating thick and thin beds; forms rounded ledge-----  | 11 |
| 6. Shale with interbedded and interlaminated sandstone; shale is greenish gray, slightly calcareous and micaceous; sandstone is light yellowish gray, fine grained, well sorted, calcareous, and friable----- | 8  |
| 5. Shale, greenish gray, flaky; upper part poorly exposed-----  | 35 |
| 4. Limestone, greenish gray, shaly; forms minor ledge-----  | 1  |
| 3. Shale, greenish gray, calcareous; grades upward into overlying unit-----   | 4  |

Thickness of Stockade Beaver shale member-----	90
--	----

Canyon Springs sandstone member:

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 2. Sandstone, light gray, mostly fine grained with coarse grains and small pebbles of gray chert and limestone, calcareous; forms ledge----- | 2 |
|--|---|

Thickness (rounded) of Sundance formation-----	380
--	-----

Unconformity.

Gypsum Spring formation (part):

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Shale; moderate reddish brown in lower part grading upward to pale green in top 1 ft; noncalcareous----- | 5 |
|---|---|

*Part of the Sundance and underlying formations northwest of Oil Creek in the SW¼ sec. 35, T. 48 N., R. 62 W., Weston County, Wyo. (section 13, pl. 2)*

Top of exposure.

Sundance formation (part):

- |  |             |
|--|-------------|
| Redwater shale member (part):  | <i>Feet</i> |
| 16. Poorly exposed; mostly dark greenish-gray shale-----   | 5           |
| 15. Sandstone, light-gray, very fine grained, calcareous, glauconitic, friable; some interlaminated greenish-gray shale; nonresistant----- | 20          |
| 14. Shale, greenish-gray; much interlaminated light-gray very fine grained calcareous sandstone-----                                       | 14          |
| 13. Sandstone, light-gray, very fine grained, calcareous, very glauconitic, nonresistant-----  | 3           |

Partial thickness of Redwater shale member-----	42
---	----

Lak member:

- |  |    |
|--|----|
| 12. Siltstone, sandy; and silty very fine grained sandstone; pink to pale reddish-brown in upper part, banded pink and light-gray in lower 20 ft, massive in upper part becoming crudely thin bedded at base; slightly calcareous locally; nonresistant----- | 80 |
|--|----|

Hulett sandstone member:

- |  |    |
|--|----|
| 11. Sandstone, light yellowish-gray, fine to very fine grained, calcareous; ripple marked at top and base; locally cross laminated; forms massive cliff----- | 30 |
| 10. Sandstone, light yellowish-gray, very fine grained, calcareous, cross laminated; many thin laminae of green siltstone, nonresistant-----                 | 6  |
| 9. Sandstone, light yellowish-gray, very fine grained, calcareous, cross laminated; forms resistant ledge-----   | 3  |
| 8. Shale, greenish-gray; interbedded and interlaminated light-gray siltstone and very fine grained sandstone; nonresistant-----                              | 6  |
| 7. Sandstone, light-gray to light yellowish-gray, fine to very fine grained, calcareous, cross-laminated; in blocky beds ½ to 1 ft thick; forms ledges-----  | 10 |

Thickness of Hulett sandstone member-----	55
---	----

Stockade Beaver shale member:

- |  |    |
|--|----|
| 6. Siltstone, light greenish-gray, interlaminated light-gray very fine grained sandstone; calcareous; grades into units below and above----- | 8  |
| 5. Shale, dark-greenish-gray, noncalcareous; a few silty laminae in top 6 to 8 ft-----   | 36 |

Thickness of Stockade Beaver shale member-----	44
--	----



*Part of the Sundance and underlying formations northwest of Oil Creek in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 35, T. 48 N., R. 62 W., Weston County, Wyo. (section 13, pl. 2)—Continued*

Sundance formation (part)—Continued

Canyon Springs sandstone member:	<i>Feet</i>
4. Sandstone; light greenish-gray at base grading to light yellowish-gray at top; very fine grained, calcareous, massive, friable, nonresistant.....	23
3. Siltstone, greenish-gray, very calcareous, thin-bedded, locally fossiliferous.....	6
Thickness of Canyon Springs sandstone member.....	29
Partial thickness of Sundance formation.....	250

Unconformity.

Gypsum Spring formation:

2. Gypsum, white, granular; makes a single massive overhanging ledge..... 18

Unconformity.

Spearfish formation (part):

1. Siltstone, dark-red, locally sandy, crudely thin-bedded; a few discontinuous seams of gypsum as much as  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. thick in fractures in upper 20 ft; nonresistant..... 50

**MORRISON FORMATION**

The name Morrison formation was introduced in the Black Hills by Darton (1904), who correlated beds previously known as the Beulah clays (Jenney, 1899) with the Morrison formation of Colorado (Eldridge, 1896). The formation consists of claystone, sandstone, and limestone that crops out in the east-central and southeastern parts of the mapped area. The lower part of the formation forms small areas of badlands and is well exposed at many places; talus or landslide material from sandstone cliffs of the overlying Lakota formation commonly covers the upper few feet.

The formation is generally between 80 and 120 feet thick; however, it is only about 30 feet thick near Aladdin in sec. 34, T. 54 N., R. 61 W., and it is as little as 20 feet thick locally north of the Lytle Creek dome in sec. 22, T. 53 N., R. 64 W. The Morrison is absent and the Lakota formation rests directly on the Redwater shale member of the Sundance formation in Barlow Canyon, secs. 13, 24, and 25, T. 54 N., R. 66 W., and in Barnard Canyon, sec. 6, T. 54 N., R. 65 W.

The basal bed of the Morrison formation usually consists of light-gray sandstone or greenish-gray claystone or shale that rests conformably on a bed of yellow-weathering calcareous sandstone at the top of the Sundance formation. Beds at the contact appear to represent a thin transitional zone from marine rocks below to nonmarine rocks above.

Discontinuous beds of limestone or marl, a few inches to as much as 4 feet thick, are interbedded with claystone in the lower calcareous part of the formation at all exposures, and limestone is also abundant in the claystone as small concretions or nodules as much as 4 inches in diameter. The limestone is light gray to grayish white and characteristically is very finely crystalline to sublithographic. Some limestone beds are silty or sandy. Commonly, a ledge-forming bed of sandy limestone 1 to 2 feet thick with contorted gray laminae crops out within 10 feet stratigraphically of the base of the formation.

Small nodules of barite weather out from the claystone at a few places, most commonly from the upper part of the formation.

Most of the Morrison formation is made up of greenish-gray claystone. The claystone is calcareous in the lower 40 to 60 feet of the formation and noncalcareous in the remaining upper part. At most places the contact between the two parts is sharp, although locally beds of calcareous and noncalcareous claystone may alternate through an interval of 3 or 4 feet. The calcareous claystone weathers greenish gray and grayish red, and the noncalcareous claystone weathers mostly shades of green. Where the formation is relatively thick and is overlain by thick beds of sandstone in the Lakota formation, claystone in the top 10 to 30 feet of the Morrison formation is dark gray to dark brownish gray. Claystone in the lower part of the formation is locally sandy and silty becoming less sandy and silty in the upper part. The formation is unusually silty near Sourdough Creek in T. 55 N., R. 65 W., where it consists largely of greenish-gray siltstone interbedded with a few thin lenses of sandstone.

Tank (1956, p. 871-877) in a study of the mineralogy of the claystones of the Morrison formation of the Black Hills reported that illite is the predominant clay mineral, kaolinite is abundant, and montmorillonite is rare. Bergendahl, Davis, and Izett (1961, p. 627) found that near Carlile, chlorite, illite, or montmorillonite may be the major constituent, or the three minerals may be present in about equal amounts. They reported kaolinite in minor amounts.

Beds of sandstone are present in the lower part of the formation at nearly all exposures. The sandstone is light gray to grayish white, calcareous, and friable and at most places is very fine grained to silty, although a sandstone bed near the base of the formation at the north end of the Oil Butte-Pine Ridge anticline, sec. 14, T. 52 N., R. 67 W., contains coarse grains and a few granules of brown and gray chert and locally some small pyrite cubes 1 to 3 mm across. The sandstone beds generally range from a few inches to 10 feet in thickness,



are lenticular, and at many places are ripple marked and cross laminated. A bed of friable grayish-white sandstone 35 feet thick constitutes the basal part of the Morrison locally on the west side of Salt Creek in sec. 15, T. 45 N., R. 61 W. On the divide between Oil Creek and Black Canyon in secs. 28, 29, 32, and 33, T. 47 N., R. 62 W., the Morrison formation is as much as 155 feet thick and consists entirely of clean friable well-sorted fine to very fine grained light-gray sandstone locally mottled shades of pink and yellow. Similarly, a bed of friable sandstone as much as 60 feet thick completely replaces claystone and marl in the Morrison formation near the Barlow Canyon dome in the southeastern part of T. 54 N., R. 66 W., and in sec. 19 of the township to the east. A bed of sandstone 48 feet thick makes up nearly all the Morrison formation locally farther to the north near Mona Butte in the SE¼ sec. 9, T. 56 N., R. 63 W. The sandstones at all of these places appear to grade laterally into calcareous claystone and marl more typical of the Morrison, and resemble in lithology and stratigraphic relations the Unkpapa sandstone which replaces the Morrison in large areas in the southern Black Hills (Darton, 1909, p. 37; D. E. Wolcott and G. B. Gott, 1954, oral communication).

Lenticular beds and irregular masses of gray, red, and black chert are fairly common near the top of the formation, most notably on the north side of Barnard Canyon in sec. 9, T. 54 N., R. 65 W., and near Lytle and Whitetail Creeks in T. 53 N., R. 64 and 65 W. Chert fragments are common, also, in the float from the upper part of the formation at several places along Inyan Kara Creek and its tributaries farther to the south. Some of the chert makes up concentrically banded nodules cemented together by silicified claystone. Commonly the chert masses are brecciated and recemented by silica.

Fossils are locally abundant in the lower calcareous part of the Morrison formation. Saurian bones weather from the lower part along Lake and Left Creeks in T. 53 N., R. 66 W., east of Inyan Kara Creek in sec. 21, T. 51 N., R. 65 W., south of Mason Creek in sec. 2, T. 48 N., R. 63 W., and at several other places in the area. Mollusks are relatively rare, although *Unio nuchalis* Meek and Hayden was found in a limestone lens about 60 feet above the base of the formation in the SE¼ sec. 3, T. 49 N., R. 64 W. (loc. D1157; identified by W. A. Cobban), and W. W. Rubey collected *Unio stewardi* White and *Neritina* sp. from green and maroon claystone near the base of the formation in the NE¼ sec. 16, T. 52 N., R. 66 W. (identified by J. B. Reeside, Jr.). Sohn (1957, 1958; Sohn and Peck, 1963) reports ostracodes from the Morrison representing species of *Darwinula* Brady and Robertson, species of the "*Meta-*

*cypriis*" "*Gomphocythere*" group, species of *Theriosynoecum* Branson, and species of at least three undescribed genera. Charophytes collected during the present investigation from beds of marl in the lower part of the formation include *Aclistochara bransoni* Peck, *A. jonesi* Peck, *A. latisulcata* Peck, *Echinochara spinosa* Peck, *Latochara concinna* Peck, *L. latitruncata* (Peck), *Sphaerochara* cf. *S. verticillata* (Peck), and *Stellatochara obovata* (Peck) (identified by R. E. Peck). Sohn and Peck (1963, p. A5) also report *Praechara voluta* (Peck) and *Stellatochara arguta* Peck from the Morrison formation near Mona Butte. Fossil wood weathers out of the upper noncalcareous part of the formation at several places, and wood from the upper part of the formation in the SW¼ sec. 27, T. 51 N., R. 65 W., was tentatively identified by R. A. Scott as *Cephalotaxus* sp. (a conifer).

The fossils from the Morrison formation indicate that the age of at least the lower calcareous part is Late Jurassic (Kimmeridgian and early Portlandian stages) (Reeside, 1952; Yen, 1952; Peck, 1957, p. 8; Sohn, 1958, p. 124; Sohn and Peck, 1963).

Stratigraphic sections of the Morrison formation are given below; additional sections of part or all of the formation are given with the descriptions of the overlying Lakota and Fall River formations on pages 36-40 and are shown graphically on plate 3.

*Morrison and parts of the Lakota and Sundance formations near Mona Butte in SW¼ sec. 14, T. 56 N., R. 63 W., Crook County, Wyo. (section 29, pl. 3)*

Top of hill.	
Lakota formation (part) :	Feet
22. Sandstone, light-gray, mottled yellow, fine to very fine grained, friable; slightly carbonaceous locally; forms ledge-----	3
21. Shale, brownish-gray, silty, very carbonaceous-----	2
20. Claystone, dark-gray to brownish-gray, sandy and silty; slightly carbonaceous locally----	4½
19. Sandstone, light-gray, fine to very fine grained, lenticular; forms blocky ledge----	1½
18. Claystone, brownish-gray, sandy to silty, lenticular-----	2
17. Sandstone, light-gray, fine to very fine grained; bottom 2 to 3 ft calcareous; remainder noncalcareous; crossbedded; mostly in beds less than 3 ft thick; a few carbonaceous laminae in basal part; forms ledges-----	11
16. Sandstone, light-gray, fine to very fine grained, calcareous, thin-bedded; contains thin seams of brown and olive-gray carbonaceous shale-----	3
15. Claystone, greenish-gray, noncalcareous; sandy at base-----	3



*Morrison and parts of the Lakota and Sundance formations near Mona Butte in SW¼ sec. 14, T. 56 N., R. 63 W., Crook County, Wyo. (section 29, pl. 3)—Continued*

Lakota formation (part)—Continued	Feet
14. Sandstone, light-gray, very fine grained; a few laminae of green sandy claystone; mostly friable and nonresistant but contains a few slabby calcareous beds locally—	7
Partial thickness of Lakota formation	37

**Morrison formation:**

13. Claystone, greenish-gray, noncalcareous—	4
12. Claystone, greenish-gray, calcareous; a few discontinuous lenses of grayish-white clayey limestone at top of unit; limestone contains scattered pyrite cubes—	2
11. Limestone, light-gray, clayey, brecciated—	3½
10. Claystone, greenish-gray with grayish-red band at top; calcareous; lenses and thin beds of grayish-white clayey limestone and at top of unit thin beds of claystone containing green clay pellets; contains the following ostracodes (identified by I. G. Sohn, locs. 26921, 26922, 26456, and 26457): <i>Theriosynocum wyomingense</i> (Branson), " <i>Metacypris</i> " sp., <i>Darwinula</i> sp., a large smooth form gen. indet., and a small smooth form gen. indet.; and the following charophytes (identified by R. E. Peck): <i>Stellatochara obovata</i> (Peck), <i>Latochara latitruncata</i> (Peck), and <i>Praechara voluta</i> (Peck)—	30½
9. Sandstone, light-gray to grayish-white, very fine grained calcareous, thin-bedded, ripple-marked; laminae of green claystone in top one-half ft; forms minor ledge—	3
8. Claystone, greenish-gray, slightly sandy, calcareous—	3½
7. Sandstone, light-gray, very fine grained, friable—	2½
6. Sandstone, light yellowish-gray, very calcareous; forms lenticular ledge—	1
5. Shale, dark greenish-gray, locally weathers yellowish gray, sandy—	1
4. Sandstone, light-gray, very fine grained, very calcareous; grades locally into sandy limestone; thin and irregularly bedded; forms ledge—	2

Thickness of Morrison formation— 53

**Sundance formation (part):**

**Redwater shale member (part):**

3. Sandstone, moderate-yellow, very fine grained, friable; a few partings of dark greenish-gray sandy shale—	2
2. Shale, dark greenish-gray, noncalcareous; laminae of light-gray very fine grained sandstone—	2

*Morrison and parts of the Lakota and Sundance formations near Mona Butte in SW¼ sec. 14, T. 56 N., R. 63 W., Crook County, Wyo. (section 29, pl. 3)—Continued*

Sundance formation (part)—Continued	Feet
Redwater shale member (part)—Continued	
1. Sandstone, light-gray, very fine grained, calcareous; partings of dark greenish-gray shale—	2
Partial thickness of Sundance formation	6

*Morrison and parts of the Lakota and Sundance formations on an outlying hill at the south end of Dakota Divide in the NE¼SE¼ sec. 10, T. 51 N., R. 66 W., Crook County, Wyo.*

**Top of small butte.**

**Lakota formation (part):**

14. Sandstone, light-gray, fine-grained, cross-bedded, friable; carbonaceous fragments in lower half and a few thin carbonaceous laminae about the middle; forms rounded ledges—	20
13. Sandstone, medium- to light-gray, fine-grained, silicified, slightly carbonaceous; forms blocky ledge—	2
12. Sandstone, light-gray to light brownish-gray; locally mottled and streaked yellow; mostly fine grained with a few irregular streaks and lenses of medium-grained to pebbly sandstone; crossbedded; forms cliff; grades into underlying unit—	19
11. Sandstone, conglomeratic, light-gray, coarser fragments mostly granules of gray chert and quartzite, crossbedded, friable; rests on underlying unit with sharp uneven contact; forms cliff—	10

Partial thickness of Lakota formation— 51

**Local unconformity.**

**Morrison formation:**

10. Claystone, dark-gray, to grayish-black, noncalcareous—	7½
9. Partly covered; appears to be mostly greenish-gray noncalcareous claystone—	30
8. Claystone, greenish-gray with some grayish-red bands, calcareous; contains several thin beds of dense gray clayey limestone—	57
7. Sandstone, grayish-white, very fine grained, very calcareous, ripple-marked; forms slabby ledge—	1
6. Claystone, greenish-gray, calcareous; thin bed of light gray clayey limestone in upper part—	6½
5. Limestone, light-gray, dense, clayey—	1
4. Sandstone, light-gray, very fine grained; a few partings of grayish green shale that become more numerous upward—	3½

Thickness (rounded) of Morrison formation— 106



*Morrison and parts of the Lakota and Sundance formations on an outlying hill at the south end of Dakota Divide in the NE¼SE¼ sec. 10, T. 51 N., R. 66 W., Crook County, Wyo.—Continued*

Sundance formation (part):	
Redwater shale member (part):	<i>Feet</i>
3. Sandstone, moderate-yellow to grayish-yellow, calcareous, fine to very fine grained, medium- to thin-bedded; ripple marked at top; lenses of light-gray oolitic chert ¼ in. thick 2 ft above base and about ½ ft below top	9
2. Sandstone, light-gray, with dark greenish-gray laminae, very fine grained, micaceous, friable, shaly at top	2½
1. Shale, greenish-gray, noncalcareous	2
Partial thickness (rounded) of Sundance formation	13

Base of exposure.

*Morrison and parts of the Lakota and Sundance formations west of Oil Creek in the SW¼ sec. 28, T. 47 N., R. 62 W., Weston County, Wyo.*

Lakota formation (part):	<i>Feet</i>
13. Sandstone, light-gray to light yellowish-gray, mostly fine- to medium-grained with lenses of coarse-grained to granule sandstone, crossbedded, friable; forms prominent cliff	70
12. Partly covered; mostly medium-gray claystone with some thin beds of yellowish-gray fine-grained sandstone	12
11. Claystone, medium-gray, silty and sandy; some interbedded grayish-yellow fine-grained sandstone in upper half	8
10. Sandstone, light-gray, fine-grained, firmly cemented, carbonaceous, lenticular; forms blocky ledge	4½
9. Claystone and sandstone, interbedded; claystone is dark gray, carbonaceous; sandstone is medium gray, very fine grained, carbonaceous, friable	12
8. Sandstone, medium-gray, very fine grained, carbonaceous, friable; a few partings of dark-gray shale	4½
7. Shale, dark-gray, carbonaceous; a few stringers of very fine grained carbonaceous sandstone	7
Partial thickness of Lakota formation	118

Morrison formation:

6. Sandstone, light-gray, fine to very fine grained, friable, clean, massive; forms rounded ledges	25
5. Sandstone, very light grayish-green mottled pale purple, some thin dark yellowish-orange bands, fine to very fine grained, very friable, clean, indistinctly thin bedded to massive; gradational with overlying and underlying units; forms slope	15

*Morrison and parts of the Lakota and Sundance formations west of Oil Creek in the SW¼ sec. 28, T. 47 N., R. 62 W., Weston County, Wyo.—Continued*

Morrison formation—Continued	<i>Feet</i>
4. Sandstone, very light gray mottled light orange pink and grayish yellow, fine to very fine grained, clean, massive, friable; forms cliff	37
3. Sandstone, very light greenish-gray, very fine grained, clayey	2
2. Sandstone, very light gray, weathers very light gray to very light yellowish gray, fine to very fine grained, very friable, variably calcareous; a few fragments of green claystone in lower part; rests sharply on underlying unit; forms slope	75
Thickness of Morrison formation	154

Sundance formation (part):

  Redwater shale member (part):

1. Shale, dark greenish-gray, noncalcareous; interlaminated light-gray calcareous very fine grained sandstone, at the base a few thin beds of gray sandy glauconitic limestone	25
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*Morrison and part of the Lakota formations west of Salt Creek in the SE¼ sec. 15, T. 45 N., R. 61 W., Weston County, Wyo.*

Lakota formation (part):	<i>Feet</i>
10. Sandstone, light-gray, weathers light grayish yellow, fine-grained, massive, friable; forms rounded ledges at top of ridge	20
9. Covered	3
8. Siltstone, greenish-gray, friable	3
7. Sandstone, light-gray, very fine grained, carbonaceous	3
6. Siltstone, light-gray, sandy, slightly carbonaceous	3
Partial thickness of Lakota formation	32

Morrison formation:

5. Claystone, dark-gray and dark greenish-gray, in alternating bands, noncalcareous	33
4. Claystone, greenish-gray, with some grayish-red bands, calcareous, silty, thin lenses and nodules of light-gray marl	62
3. Sandstone and shale, interlaminated; sandstone is light gray, very fine grained, calcareous; shale is greenish gray; a thin bed of gray marl 3 ft below top	7
2. Sandstone, light-gray, very fine grained, calcareous, friable; top 3 ft makes slabby ledges; remainder nonresistant	35

Thickness of Morrison formation 137

Sundance formation (part):

  Redwater shale member (part):

1. Sandstone, grayish-yellow, very fine grained, calcareous, friable; a few partings of green siltstone; weathers to prominent yellow band	4
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## CRETACEOUS SYSTEM

The Cretaceous rocks have a maximum thickness of about 6,500 feet, or somewhat more than half of the total thickness of the sedimentary rocks exposed in the mapped area. They consist chiefly of shale with lesser amounts of sandstone, bentonite, limestone, and coal. Twenty mappable units, classified as formations or members, have been recognized. Of these, the Lakota formation at the base of the sequence, and the Lance formation at the top, are nonmarine; the remaining units—with a total thickness of nearly 5,000 feet—are marine or marginal marine. Figure 4 shows the relative age of the various formations and members and their correlation in areas near the Black Hills.

## LOWER CRETACEOUS SERIES

## INYAN KARA GROUP

The Inyan Kara group in the northern Black Hills consists of about 200 to 400 feet of Lower Cretaceous nonmarine and marginal-marine sedimentary rocks that lie between the nonmarine Morrison formation below and the marine Skull Creek shale above. These rocks crop out in the eastern half of the mapped area from about Newcastle, Wyo., northward for about 60 miles almost to the big bend in the Belle Fourche River in northern Crook County, Wyo. (pl. 1). In general, the group forms prominent cliffs and caps broad grass- or tree-covered divides.

Darton (1904, and later papers) subdivided the post-Morrison nonmarine sequence in the northern Black Hills, in ascending order, into the Lakota sandstone, Fuson shale, and Dakota sandstone. Russell (1928, p. 136) later proposed the name Fall River formation for the Dakota sandstone as used by Darton near Hot Springs, South Dakota, at the southern end of the Black Hills, and subsequently Rubey (1931, p. 5) proposed the name Inyan Kara group to include the Lakota, Fuson, and Fall River formations. The group was named for exposures along Inyan Kara Creek in Tps. 49 to 52 N., Rs. 64 to 66 W., Crook County, Wyo. (pl. 1).

Detailed geologic mapping of the Inyan Kara group by the Geological Survey was started in 1952, and the geologists engaged in this work experienced much difficulty in separating Darton's Dakota, Fuson, and Lakota formations. To help resolve the problems of nomenclature and regional correlation, K. M. Waagé, in cooperation with the authors and with the support of the field parties in the southern Black Hills,<sup>1</sup> undertook a study of the Inyan Kara group in 1955. The result of this work was a redefinition of the formations of the Inyan Kara group.

<sup>1</sup> Henry Bell 3d, D. A. Brobst, N. P. Cuppels, G. B. Gott, E. V. Post, and R. W. Schnabel.

The Inyan Kara group was found by Waagé (1959) to consist of two principal units of contrasting lithology separated by a regional disconformity. The lower unit changes thickness within short distances and is characterized by complexly interfingering beds of conspicuously crossbedded sandstone, conglomeratic sandstone, and variegated claystone. The upper unit has a fairly uniform thickness and is characterized by relatively persistent beds of evenly bedded sandstone, siltstone, and dark-gray shale. The upper and lower units are in sharp contact, and this contact can be mapped throughout the Black Hills (Mapel and Gott, 1959). Waagé (1959) proposed that the two principal units of the Inyan Kara group should be the basis for formal subdivision. He suggested that the upper unit be termed the Fall River formation as it corresponds very closely to the type Fall River as defined by Russell (1928), and that the term Lakota formation be redefined to include all of the complex series of sandstone and claystone beds of the lower unit of the Inyan Kara group.

Correlation of sandstone, siltstone, and mudstone units within the Inyan Kara group on the west side of the Black Hills was summarized by Mapel and Gott (1959) and later modified by Post and Bell (1961). Descriptions of about 50 stratigraphic sections and the correlation of beds in the Inyan Kara group in the Bear Lodge Mountains at the north end of the Black Hills were given by Mapel and Pillmore (1963b). The mineralogy of sandstone in the Inyan Kara group was described by Mapel, Chisholm, and Bergenback (1964).

Plate 3 shows the correlation of the Fall River and Lakota formations in the northwestern Black Hills.

## LAKOTA FORMATION

The Lakota formation consists of lenticular beds of sandstone, conglomeratic sandstone, claystone, and siltstone, and a few thin beds of limestone and coal locally. It has the most varied composition of any formation in the area, and the composition changes rapidly both laterally and vertically.

The formation ranges in thickness from less than 100 to nearly 300 feet. It is 165 to about 200 feet thick near Aladdin in the northeastern part of the area (pl. 1). It thickens westward to about 300 feet in incomplete exposures at several places in the Bear Lodge Mountains between Alva and Mona. Drill holes show the formation to be about 100 feet thick at Government Canyon and Bronco John Creek. Southward along the west side of the Belle Fourche River, the Lakota is slightly more than 200 feet thick at Sourdough Creek, and 150 to 190 feet thick between Sourdough Creek and the Keyhole Reservoir. It averages about 120 feet in thickness along Inyan Kara and Houston Creeks,



Standard classification		Northwestern part of the Black Hills, Wyoming and Montana		West-central South Dakota	Casper area, Wyoming	East side of the Bighorn Mountains near Buffalo, Wyoming	Northern end of the Bighorn Mountains near Hardin, Montana	Cedar Creek anticline, Montana		
Series	European stages									
Upper Cretaceous	Danian(?)	Lance formation								
	Maestrichtian	?	Fox Hills sandstone	Fox Hills sandstone	Lance formation		Hell Creek formation		Hell Creek formation	
			Colgate member						Fox Hills sandstone	Colgate sandstone member
	Campanian	?	Pierre shale	Kara bentonitic member	Mobridge shale member	Lewis shale				
				Monument Hill bentonitic member	Virgin Creek shale member	Teapot sandstone member	Bearpaw shale			
					Verendrye shale member					
					DeGrey shale member					
					Gregory shale member	Parkman sandstone member		Parkman sandstone		Judith River sand of drillers
					Sharon Springs shale member					
	Santonian		Pierre shale	Mitten black shale member,						
				Groat sandstone bed						
				Gammon ferruginous member						
	Coniacian		Niobrara formation (Beaver Creek chalky member of Rubey 1931, p. 4)		Niobrara formation	Niobrara shale			Niobrara formation	
Turonian		Carlile shale	Sage Breaks member		Carlile shale					
			Turner sandy member			Wall Creek sandstone member				
			Lower unnamed member							
Cenomanian		Greenhorn formation		Greenhorn limestone	Frontier formation					
					Dark shale member containing locally several sandstone members					
			Belle Fourche shale	Graneros shale		Frontier formation	Frontier formation			
Lower Cretaceous	Albian		Mowry shale		Mowry shale	Mowry shale	Mowry shale		Belle Fourche shale	
			Newcastle sandstone			Newcastle sandstone			Mowry shale	
			Skull Creek shale			Skull Creek shale			Newcastle sandstone	
	Aptian	Inyan Kara group	Fall River formation						Fall River sandstone	
			Lakota formation						Fusion shale	
	Neocomian									
Upper Jurassic (part)			Morrison formation		Morrison formation	Morrison formation	Morrison formation	Morrison formation		
Principal reference		This report		Searight (1937)	Hares and others (1946) and Thom and Spieker (1931)	Hose (1954)	Richards and Rogers (1951)	Dobbin and Larsen (1935) and Erdmann and Larsen (1935)		

FIGURE 4.—Correlation of Cretaceous rocks in areas near the Black Hills (adapted from Cobban and Reeside, 1952, chart 10b).



thickens to about 175 feet at Mason Creek, and is between 175 and 250 feet thick at most places from Mason Creek southward to Newcastle. The Lakota thins locally to 45 feet on the west side of Oil Creek in sec. 32, T. 47 N., R. 62 W., owing to truncation by the overlying Fall River formation near the crest of a small dome (Mapel and Pillmore, 1963a).

A broad two-part subdivision of the Lakota formation can be made in the northern part of the Black Hills, corresponding in general with the Chilson and overlying Fuson members of the Lakota as these two names are used in the Black Hills farther south (Post and Bell, 1961). Stratigraphic correlations by Waagé (1959, p. 48), Post and Bell (1961, p. D178), and Mapel and Pillmore (1963b, fig. 2) indicate that the two subdivisions are about equal in thickness in the eastern part of the mapped area (pl. 1), but that rocks equivalent to the Chilson member thin westward and pinch out beneath rocks equivalent to the Fuson member west of a line that approximately bisects R. 63 W. in Crook and Weston Counties, Wyo.

Cliff-forming beds of sandstone characterize much of the Lakota formation at many places, and sandstone makes up almost all the formation locally, as along the north side of Miller Creek in sec. 2, T. 52 N., R. 65 W. and along Black Canyon in T. 47 N., R. 62 W. The sandstone beds range in thickness from a few inches to as much as 100 feet. Generally the sandstone is light gray to light yellowish gray, fine grained, well sorted, and friable. Rounded quartz grains make up most of the rock; chert grains and locally a few grains of feldspar are also generally present. Calcite cements a few of the sandstone beds in irregular patches and some beds contain calcite-cemented concretions as much as 10 feet in diameter. Calcite-cemented concretions  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 inch in diameter locally abound at the top of some sandstone beds and on weathering give the beds the appearance of being covered with marbles. Iron oxides impregnate the upper few inches of a few beds and sandstone concretions cemented with iron oxides, usually an inch or two long, are fairly abundant locally. Sandstone in the Lakota is highly silicified at places near Missouri Buttes in Tps. 53 and 54 N., R. 66 W., along Left Creek in T. 53 N., R. 66 W., and south of Whitetail Creek in T. 53 N., R. 64 W.

Many of the sandstone beds contain stringers and lenses composed of granule- and pebble-conglomerate made up mostly of rounded fragments of pink and gray quartzite, red, gray, and black chert, and gray sandstone and claystone in a matrix of fine- to coarse-grained quartz sand. At Dry Cabin Creek in sec. 16, T. 52 N., R. 66 W., the basal sandstone bed of the Lakota formation contains blocks as much as 2 feet

long of calcareous claystone from the Morrison formation, and south of Barlow Canyon, in sec. 25, T. 54 N., R. 66 W., the basal sandstone bed of the Lakota formation, which here rests on the Redwater shale member of the Sundance formation, contains reworked fragments of belemnites from the Sundance. In the vicinity of Aladdin, in the northeastern part of the outcrop area and south of Corral Creek (T. 51 N., R. 65 W.) in the southeastern part, conglomeratic sandstone crops out in the upper half to two-thirds of the Lakota and beds of nonconglomeratic sandstone, siltstone, and claystone make up the remaining lower part. Elsewhere, conglomeratic layers are locally present in sandstone beds in all parts of the formation, and conglomeratic sandstone at the base of the Lakota makes massive cliffs as much as 70 feet high at places near the mouth of Inyan Kara Creek and along both sides of the Belle Fourche River valley from the Keyhole Reservoir northward to about Sourdough Creek.

The coarser grained sandstone in the Lakota generally is conspicuously crossbedded, and a few beds are ripple marked. The crossbeds occur in sets a few inches to about 3 feet thick and at places dip as steeply as 30°. Mapel and Pillmore (1962) have analyzed the directions of stream flow in the Lakota as shown by the dip directions of the crossbeds; they report a complicated local pattern of stream flow that can be resolved into a dominantly northwesterly direction of flow northwest of Inyan Kara Mountain, and a dominantly northeasterly direction of flow near Newcastle, Devils Tower, and Aladdin.

Green, red, gray, and grayish-purple noncalcareous claystone comprises most of the remainder of the Lakota formation. Most of the upper 150 feet of the formation is claystone at Sourdough Creek in sec. 12, T. 55 N., R. 65 W., and much of the lower 150 feet of the formation is claystone or sandy claystone at Deer Creek near the center of sec. 24, T. 56 N., R. 64 W., and near Devils Tower in sec. 36, T. 54 N., R. 66 W., and secs. 1, 2, and 11 of the township to the south. The formation contains fairly thick beds of claystone, also, along Inyan Kara Creek in T. 51 N., R. 65 W., at Government Canyon in T. 57 N., R. 64 W., and at many other places in the area. The claystone, in general, weathers to brighter colors than claystone in the underlying Morrison formation. Much of the claystone is silty and sandy with scattered fine to very fine rounded and frosted grains of quartz. Some beds of sandy claystone contain numerous granules and rounded polished pebbles as much as 6 inches long of red, brown, and gray chert and pink, gray, and white quartzite, the most common type being pink quartzite. Some of the chert pebbles contain fossils of Paleozoic



age. W. W. Rubey collected chert pebbles in sec 19, T. 51 N., R. 66 W., that contained *Chaetetes milleporaceus*, *Spiriferina?* sp., and numerous unidentifiable fragments of bryozoans, corals, brachiopods, and crinoid columnals (fossils identified by G. H. Girty). Henry Bell (oral communication, 1956), mapping in the southern end of the Black Hills, found chert pebbles that contained the fusulinids *Mineralla?* sp., *Nankinella plummeri* Thompson?, and *Stafella depressa?* Thompson, of Pennsylvanian age (identified by L. G. Henbest). These fossils are not diagnostic for any source area.

Commonly the topmost few inches to several feet of the formation is light-gray claystone or silty claystone, mottled shades of red and yellow, and containing numerous specks and tiny nodules of yellow or red iron oxide. This bed usually weathers to a distinctive band of red or yellow soil on steep slopes just below the top of the formation.

Light-gray siltstone that weathers to hard brittle chips comprises most of the lower half of the Lakota formation at Sourdough Creek in sec. 12, T. 55 N., R. 65 W.; and some siltstone, interbedded with claystone and sandstone, crops out at various other places in the area.

Thin beds of grayish-white argillaceous limestone crop out near the base of the formation along Inyan Kara Creek in sec. 27, T. 51 N., R. 65 W., near Houston Creek in sec. 9, T. 50 N., 64 W., and north of Left Creek in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 15, T. 53 N., R. 66 W. The bed of limestone north of Left Creek is about 5 feet thick; beds of limestone at the other places are about 1 foot thick. None of the limestone beds could be traced for more than a few hundred yards.

Coal is interbedded with claystone and sandstone at or near the base of the formation in the vicinity of Aladdin and Cambria, near the head of Houston Creek in T. 51 N., R. 64 W., and along Skull Creek in and near the southwest part of T. 48 N., R. 62 W., and beds of carbonaceous shale crop out in the lower part at many places along Skull, Oil, and Plum Creeks northwest of Cambria, along Salt Creek southeast of Cambria, and in the vicinity of Mona Butte in T. 56 N., R. 63 W. Some of the coal beds are thick and pure enough to have been mined for fuel. At some places, dark-brown or black carbonized woody fragments that range from small specks to pieces several inches long are concentrated along bedding planes or disseminated in the sandstone. Carbonaceous material seems to be most abundant in the lower part of the formation, although a lens of coaly shale 6 feet thick crops out about 130 feet above the base of the formation in sec. 19, T. 53 N., R. 64 W.; and clay-

stone near the top of the formation is carbonaceous locally along Thorn Divide in T. 52 N., R. 66 W.

The Lakota formation is considered by most geologists to be Early Cretaceous in age on the basis of fossil ferns, cycads, and conifers that were collected from the formation in various parts of the Black Hills and identified by L. F. Ward and others (Ward, 1894, 1899). In the northern Black Hills, the formation also contains ostracodes (Sohn, 1958), charophytes (Peck, 1957), and a few remains of mollusks. The currently accepted age for the Lakota is Early Cretaceous (Ap-tian stage of European usage).

Sections of the Lakota formation are given on pages 28-41 and shown graphically on plate 3. Included in the sections are the fossil collections.

#### Morrison-Lakota Contact

The Lakota formation differs from the underlying Morrison formation mainly by having thick beds of sandstone and by having almost no calcareous claystone and limestone. The formations are easily distinguished in areas where greenish-gray and dark-brown claystone in the upper part of the Morrison are overlain by a thick cliff-forming bed of sandstone or conglomeratic sandstone. The contact at these places is an unconformity at the base of the sandstone. Elsewhere, the contact is conformable and locally obscure and must be defined arbitrarily.

In the vicinity of Cambria and Aladdin, and at other places mostly along the eastern edge of the area east of Inyan Kara Creek, dark-brown or greenish-gray claystone at the top of the Morrison formation is overlain conformably by a sequence several feet thick of interbedded sandstone, claystone, and carbonaceous shale or coal. Where carbonaceous beds are present, the contact between the Morrison and the Lakota is mapped at the base of the lowest bed of carbonaceous shale or at the base of the lowest bed of sandstone in the carbonaceous sequence.

Near the junction of Corral and Inyan Kara Creek and west of Devils Tower, ledge-forming beds of sandstone at the base of the Lakota formation appear to grade laterally into claystone or sandy claystone containing a few thin interbeds of sandstone and, locally, one or more beds of limestone or limy sandstone. No sharp lithologic break could be found between the two formations at such places, rather rocks characteristic of one formation appear to interfinger with rocks characteristic of the other through a transitional zone that locally is 50 feet thick. The contact at these places is mapped at the base of the stratigraphically lowest bed or lens of sandstone above the calcareous lower part of the Morrison.



At Sawmill Gulch in T. 54 N., R. 66 W., all of the Morrison formation and at least 100 feet of the Redwater shale member of the Sundance formation were removed prior to deposition of the Lakota formation, and a thick granule sandstone at the base of the Lakota rests unconformably on the lower part of the Redwater. The Lakota formation has a maximum thickness of about 200 feet here, which is about average for the formation nearby where all of the Morrison and Sundance formations are present. This seems to exclude the possibility of erosion of the Morrison and Sundance because of deep channeling at the base of the Lakota; rather, it indicates local uplift and erosion after most or all of the Morrison had been deposited (Izett, Pillmore, and Mapel, 1961).

#### FALL RIVER FORMATION

The Fall River formation is mostly 120 to 150 feet thick and averages about 135 feet in outcrops in the northern Black Hills. It is about 200 feet thick at Newcastle where sandstone in the basal part of the formation thickens locally and cuts downward into the underlying Lakota formation. The Fall River thins to about 95 feet in the subsurface near Moorcroft as indicated by cores from wells in the Donkey Creek oil field.

Interbedded light-gray to tan sandstone, gray siltstone, and dark-gray shale and carbonaceous shale make up most of the Fall River formation. Individual beds and groups of beds are fairly persistent over large areas in contrast to much more rapid lateral variations in the lithology of the underlying Lakota formation. In local areas, two or three ledge-forming units consisting mostly of sandstone with thin partings of siltstone and shale can be distinguished and mapped separately from intervening slope-forming units consisting of interbedded siltstone and shale with only minor amounts of sandstone. The lower part of the formation generally forms a grass-covered slope, except for a pair of sandstone ledges a few feet thick that crop out at many places in the basal 20 to 40 feet; the middle part typically forms cliffs at the crest of broad divides and long dip slopes; and the upper few feet is nonresistant and generally weathers back to a relatively narrow band adjacent to outcrops of the overlying Skull Creek shale.

Sandstone and siltstone make up most of the Fall River formation. The sandstone is light to yellowish gray, weathers light gray to brown, and is mostly fine to very fine grained. It is composed mostly of quartz, but contains some mica, minor amounts of feldspar, and locally a few small grains of clay. Thin seams an inch or two thick of coarse-grained to granule sandstone crop out locally about 40 feet above the base of the formation near the mouths of Mason Creek and Black Canyon and

along Oil and Plum Creeks. Much of the sandstone is in beds less than an inch to about a foot thick, although thicker bedded sandstone units 30 to as much as 50 feet thick generally make massive rounded ledges in the upper half of the formation. A thick sandstone bed 70 to 90 feet above the base of the Fall River has been named the Keyhole sandstone member of the Fall River formation by Davis and Izett (1958). This bed has been traced from about the southern edge of Crook County northward along Inyan Kara Creek and the Belle Fourche River to the north end of the Black Hills at Government Canyon, and from there southeastward across Crook County to a point a few miles east of Aladdin. This bed is especially prominent in outcrops near the Keyhole Reservoir, and along the crest of the Bear Lodge Mountains. A similar sandstone bed at a slightly lower stratigraphic position makes prominent cliffs in Weston County north of Newcastle. A cliff-forming sandstone bed 50 to 70 feet thick replaces thinner bedded sandstone, siltstone, and shale at the base of the formation in the vicinity of Mona Butte (T. 56 N., Rs. 62-63 W., and T. 55 N., R. 62 W.), and in an area of several square miles north of Newcastle on the high divides that border Cambria Creek.

Sandstone in the Fall River formation is mostly friable, but at some localities a few thin beds are firmly cemented with calcite or silica. Where the sandstone beds are thick, they may contain spherical or ellipsoidal sandstone concretions as much as 5 feet in diameter cemented by calcite and silica. The upper part of some calcareous beds weather to nodules  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch in diameter that are grouped in clusters and resemble popcorn balls. Resistant seams and thin layers firmly cemented by dark-brown or dark reddish-brown iron oxides are abundant in the thinner sandstone and siltstone beds, and small ferruginous concretions an inch or two in diameter are usually scattered in the thicker beds. Vertical tubelike structures that resemble worm borings extend from the top to bottom of some of the sandstone beds in the lower part of the formation, and fucoidal markings are very common on the bedding surfaces. Many of the thinner sandstone beds are ripple marked and cross laminated.

Light-to dark-gray siltstone and dark-gray silty shale are interbedded and interlaminated with the sandstone in nearly all parts of the formation. Locally as along the north side of Cabin Creek, secs. 5 and 6, T. 52 N., R. 66 W., the entire Fall River formation consists of thin silty and shaly beds with only a few beds of sandstone more than a foot thick. A bed about 5 feet thick of silty shale that weathers red to purplish red crops out near the middle of the formation along Sourdough Creek and at various other places to the



north and east, and locally makes a good marker for correlation. Near Missouri Buttes and at the head of Barnard Canyon in the central part of the area, the uppermost few feet of the Fall River formation is a sequence of interbedded silty sandstone and shale that weathers dark red to purplish red.

Carbonaceous material is common in the shale and siltstone, and locally it is abundant enough to form thin beds of shaly coal. Some of the sandstone and siltstone also contains abundant small dark-brown to black woody fragments that are concentrated along bedding planes and disseminated in the sandstone.

The contact of the Fall River formation with the underlying Lakota formation at most places is an even surface marked by a sharp change from variegated claystone or silty claystone below to laminated carbonaceous siltstone of silty shale above. The contact is believed by Waagé (1959) to mark a change in depositional environment from chiefly fluvial below to fluviomarine above. He suggested that the contact is a disconformity useful in making correlations over wide areas in the western interior.

W. W. Rubey and C. R. Longwell collected several specimens of fresh-water mollusks northeast of Osage from ferruginous beds they regarded as being doubtfully in the Fuson formation. The fossils probably were from the basal part of the Fall River formation as used in this report. They were identified by J. B. Reeside as *Unio* sp. (smooth oval form), *Unio* sp. (much elongated form with sculptured umbo), and *Viviparus*? sp. (fragment), collected on the east side of a tributary to Skull Creek in sec. 7, T. 46 N., R. 62 W. (loc. 11230); and *Corbicula*? n. sp. collected from the west side of Oil Creek in sec. 32, T. 47 N., R. 62 W. (loc. 11232). The fresh-water pelecypod *Protelliptio douglassi* (Stanton) was found in the basal 1 foot of the formation at Cabin Creek at about the center of sec. 10, T. 52 N., R. 66 W. (loc. D1148, fossil identified by W. A. Cobban).

W. W. Rubey (1931, p. 5) reported marine fossils from the upper 20 feet of the Fall River formation. These fossils were *Halymenites* (now known as *Ophiomorpha*), found a few miles east of Aladdin, Crook County, Wyo., plesiosaurian teeth found 5½ miles northeast of Upton, Weston County, Wyo., and plesiosaurian bones found in sec. 36, T. 55 N., R. 66 W. (Rubey, written communication, 1957; identification of vertebrates by C. W. Gilmore). The writers found no positively identified marine fossils in the Fall River although at Government Canyon in sec. 20, T. 57 N., R. 64 W., beds of sandstone near the middle of the formation contain casts of organisms of the same general nature as *Ophiomorpha* (identified by J. B. Reeside, Jr.).

Fossil plants from the Fall River and Lakota formations in the vicinity of Aladdin and elsewhere in the Black Hills have been described by L. F. Ward and others (Ward, 1894, 1899). T. W. Stanton and W. W. Rubey in 1924 collected the following plant fossils from the Fall River formation, which were identified by F. H. Knowlton.

Loc. R. 50-24. About 8 miles northwest of Aladdin, Wyo., near south line of sec. 13, T. 55 N., R. 62 W. on north bank of Pine Creek in beds 2 to 20 ft above creek level

*Zamites borealis* Heer  
*Athrotaxopsis grandis* Fontaine  
*Baieropsis pluripartita* Fontaine  
*Sequoia reichenbachi* (Gein) Heer  
*Matonidium althausii* (Dunker) Ward  
*Pinus susquaensis* (Dawson)  
*Glyptostrobus brookensis* Fontaine  
*Feistmantelia oblonga* Ward

Loc. R. 51-24. Same locality as R. 50-24 from bed 12 to 15 ft higher in section

*Geinitzia Jenneyi* Fontaine  
*Proteaephyllum* or *Rogersia*  
*Onychiopsis göpperti* (Schenk) Berry  
*Sassafras Cretaceum* Lesquereux var.?  
*Sapindopsis variabilis* Fontaine?  
*Ficophyllum serratum* Fontaine?  
*Sassafras*? n. sp.

Other plant fossils collected by C. R. Longwell and W. W. Rubey in 1922 and identified by F. H. Knowlton include *Weichselia reticulata* (Stokes and Webb) Ward and *Cephalotaxopsis magnifolia* Fontaine from sec. 32, T. 47 N., R. 62 W., on the west side of Oil Creek and *Weichselia reticulata* (Stokes and Webb) Ward from the east side of Skull Creek in sec. 7, T. 46 N., R. 62 W.

Fifteen measured sections that include parts of the Fall River, Lakota, and Morrison formations follow. Most of these sections, and some additional ones, are shown graphically on plate 3.

Parts of the Fall River and Lakota formations near Aladdin in the center of the north half of the SE¼ sec. 28, T. 54 N., R. 61 W., Crook County, Wyo. (section 34, pl. 3)

[Measured by K. M. Waagé and Copeland MacClintock, 1955]

Fall River formation (part):	Feet
21. Sandstone, weathers brown to orange brown, medium-grained, massive, cross-laminated; thickens laterally to coalesce with unit 19 below -----	4+
20. Mostly covered by slope wash; silty light-gray shale in lower part -----	10.6
19. Sandstone, weathers yellow gray to orange brown, fine- to medium-grained, massive, cross-laminated -----	11.5
18. Sandstone, weathers light gray, local yellow to orange-brown stain, fine- to medium-grained, thin-bedded, laminated; forms shelving ledge -----	13.6
17. Covered slope; platy laminated sandstone in float -----	30



*Parts of the Fall River and Lakota formations near Aladdin in the center of the north half of the SE¼ sec. 28, T. 54 N., R. 61 W., Crook County, Wyo. (section 34, pl. 3)—Continued*

Fall River formation (part)—Continued	Feet
16. Sandstone, weathers light yellow gray to brown, fine-grained, massive, laminated to cross-laminated -----	3.7
15. Covered slope-----	6.0
14. Sandstone, weathers buff to brown, fine- to medium-grained, cross-laminated; has "worm" borings and casts and ripple marks on bedding surfaces; some vertical borings-----	4.0
13. Shale, gray to dark-gray, silty, carbonaceous----	4.6

Partial thickness (rounded) of Fall River formation-----

88

Lakota formation (part):

12. Siltstone and silty claystone, light-gray to white-----	.5
11. Claystone, silty, and some clayey siltstone; white, mottled yellow and orange, massive-----	2.0
10. Covered; slump and slope wash-----	44
9. Sandstone, medium-grained; channel fills of brown-weathering massive cross-laminated sandstone irregularly interbedded with friable crossbedded sandstone like unit 8-----	21.5
8. Sandstone, weathers gray white with pink to red stain, medium-grained, thinly crossbedded locally friable, locally silty; contains iron-impregnated layers and local lenses of thick-bedded sandstone-----	20.4
7. Sandstone, weathers brown, medium-grained massive, cross-laminated; some scattered sandy claystone pellets in lower part-----	15
6. Sandstone, fine-grained; and shaly soft siltstone with some thin iron-impregnated layers; weathers white with pink stain-----	5.3
5. Sandstone, weathers buff to brown with pink cast, medium-grained, massive, cross-laminated, lenticular -----	5.0
4. Covered; gray-white shaly siltstone in float-----	2.5
3. Sandstone, weathers buff to brown, medium-grained, locally conglomeratic, massive, cross-laminated; thin layers and scattered granules and pebbles of chert and quartzite; a few lenses contain siltstone and sandstone fragments and pebbles; locally has iron-impregnated upper surface -----	13
2. Conglomerate; mixture of large blocks and poorly rounded pieces of sandstone, hard platy siltstone, pellets of claystone, and granules and scattered polished pebbles of chert and quartzite in matrix of fine- to coarse-grained sandstone; iron-stained molds of plant fragments... 5-2.5	
1. Sandstone, weathers light gray to buff with pinkish cast, medium-grained, massive, cross-laminated; basal 6.0 ft. contains molds of plant stems and oval ferruginous concretions-----	33.5

Partial thickness (rounded) of Lakota formation -----

165

Caved mine entry.

*Parts of the Fall River and Lakota formations north of Wyoming State Highway 111, about 4 miles southeast of Alva, SE¼ sec. 13 and the adjacent part of sec. 24, T. 54 N., R. 63 W., Crook County, Wyo. (section 31, pl. 3)*

Top of ridge.	Feet
Fall River formation (part):	
15. Sandstone, yellowish-gray, weathers brown, fine-grained; locally impregnated with manganese and iron oxides; forms hard slabby ledges-----	39
14. Covered -----	20
13. Sandstone, yellowish-gray, very fine grained; in beds mostly less than 1 ft thick; top surface impregnated with iron oxide; forms ledge-----	5
12. Covered -----	39±
11. Poorly exposed; some light-gray carbonaceous siltstone; nonresistant-----	5

Partial thickness of Fall River formation--

108±

Lakota formation (part):

10. Partly covered; mostly gray silty claystone mottled red; contains small ferruginous pellets (spherulites) -----	16±
9. Sandstone, light-gray to light yellowish-gray, fine-grained, friable, lenticular; forms ledge-----	4
8. Mostly covered; some light-gray clayey siltstone stained pink and yellow; local very small ferruginous pellets-----	12
7. Sandstone, yellowish-gray, mostly fine- to medium-grained, grading to granule sandstone in bottom 2 ft, friable, crossbedded, lenticular; forms ledges-----	14
6. Claystone, medium-gray to olive-gray, silty-----	25
5. Siltstone, light-gray, mottled yellow, pink, and purple, hard; breaks with conchoidal fracture; grades into unit above-----	13
4. Claystone, very light gray, mottled yellow, pink, and purple, sandy to very sandy; a few lenticular beds of clayey poorly sorted sandstone that locally makes ledges; a few seams of gray chert; grades into unit below-----	39
3. Sandstone, light-gray to light yellowish-gray, very fine to medium-grained with scattered coarser grains; polished pebbles weathering out on slope; very soft and friable, nonresistant-----	34
2. Sandstone, yellowish-gray, mostly medium- to coarse-grained; local lenses of very coarse grained to granule sandstone; friable; conspicuously crossbedded; forms upper part of massive cliff-----	28
1. Sandstone, light-gray, stained and mottled pink, fine-grained; a few reworked fragments of white siltstone about 50 ft above base; friable; crossbedded; forms lower part of massive cliff -----	85

Partial thickness of Lakota formation-----

270±

Base of exposure.



*Parts of the Fall River and Lakota formations at Mona Butte in SE¼ sec. 22, T. 56 N., R. 63 W., Crook County, Wyo. (section 28, pl. 3)*

[Measured by K. M. Waagé and Copeland MacClintock, 1955]

Top of butte.

Fall River formation (part):	Feet
31. Sandstone, weathers brownish orange, medium-grained, crossbedded to crosslaminated, friable -----	5.3
30. Sandstone, weathers variably yellow gray or orange red, medium-grained, massive; contains seams and small hollow concretions cemented with iron oxide; basal 0.1 ft is ironstone; forms ledges and cliffs-----	51
Partial thickness (rounded) of Fall River formation-----	56

Lakota formation (part):

29. Siltstone, gray, clayey; weathers to white clayey wash; abundant ferruginous specks; sandy at base-----	4.7
28. Sandstone, light-gray to yellowish-gray, fine-grained, massive; upper 0.5 to 1.0 ft locally quartzitic; locally has vertical tubular ferruginous concretions-----	2.7
27. Sandstone, fine-grained, friable, locally clayey, scattered yellow ferruginous specks-----	3.2
26. Sandstone, mostly medium-grained, massive, cross-laminated; some coarse-grained sandstone lenses in lower part; forms cliff-----	62
25. Sandstone, coarse-grained, locally conglomeratic, friable-----	18
24. Sandstone as in unit 26-----	3
23. Conglomerate; contains granules to small pebbles mostly of gray to black chert and quartzite; some claystone-----	13
22. Covered by slope wash, upper foot appears to be conglomerate like unit 23 with claystone matrix-----	5
21. Sandstone, fine-grained, clayey, friable; some interbedded gray sandy claystone-----	3.5
20. Claystone, dark-gray, sandy; irregular laminae and thin lenses of fine-grained sandstone-----	6.5
19. Sandstone, fine-grained; irregularly interbedded and laminated with dark-gray carbonaceous friable sandy shale and claystone-----	5.5
18. Sandstone, weathers white, medium-grained, friable; alternates with dark-gray to black shale; beds mostly 0.4 to 1.0 ft thick-----	22
17. Claystone, dark-gray to black, plastic, somewhat shaly; leaf fragments at top; sandy at base--	7
16. Sandstone, mostly medium-grained, clayey, massive; lower foot contains scattered coarse grains of chert-----	6.4
15. Claystone, light-gray, sandy; grades to unit below-----	4.2
14. Sandstone, medium-grained, friable; more clayey in lower part-----	9.2
13. Claystone, light-gray, weathers yellowish gray, sandy; locally a clayey sandstone-----	6
12. Sandstone, gray, medium-grained, friable; partings of shaly coal in lower 2.0 ft-----	10.6

*Parts of the Fall River and Lakota formations at Mona Butte in SE¼ sec. 22, T. 56 N., R. 63 W., Crook County, Wyo. (section 28, pl. 3)—Continued*

Lakota formation (part)—Continued	Feet
11. Sandstone, gray, brown, and black, medium- to coarse-grained; thinly interbedded with hard conglomeratic coaly sandy shale; conglomerate contains granules and small pebbles of chert, claystone, and carbonized wood-----	2.6
10. Sandstone, light-gray, medium- to coarse-grained, massive, cross-laminated, friable; scattered chert granules locally in lower 2.0 ft-----	11.2
9. Claystone, black to brown, sandy and conglomeratic, coaly; granules and small pebbles of chert, sandstone, claystone, and carbonized wood-----	.7
8. Claystone, gray to brownish-gray, slightly sandy; carbonaceous specks-----	4.6
7. Sandstone, medium-grained, friable; some interbedded sandy claystone-----	4.9
6. Sandstone, light-gray, medium- to coarse-grained, conglomeratic; granules and small pebbles of chert scattered throughout upper 9.0 ft; lower 2.0 ft clayey; some yellow and red stain-----	11
5. Claystone, gray, sandy; locally a clayey sandstone-----	3.7
4. Sandstone, fine- to coarse-grained; conglomeratic in lower 6.0 ft; granules and small pebbles of chert and quartzite; mostly friable but lower 2 or 3 ft locally makes resistant ledge-----	8
3. Chert, gray-white to yellow-gray, irregularly bedded-----	2.2
2. Claystone; upper half is gray, weathers purplish, lower half greenish-gray; locally sandy; lenses of slabby fine-grained sandstone at top-----	6
1. Sandstone, fine-grained; veinlets of gray chert--	2+
Partial thickness (rounded) of Lakota formation-----	249

Slope wash.

*Parts of the Fall River and Lakota formations on the north side of Government Canyon in the SE¼ sec. 20 and NE¼ sec. 29, T. 57 N., R. 64 W., Crook County, Wyo. (section 1, pl. 3)*

[Measured by K. M. Waagé and Copeland MacClintock, 1955]

Grass-covered flat.

Fall River formation (part):	Feet
63. Partly covered; appears to be mostly very fine grained thin-bedded sandstone with thin interbeds of gray shale. Top of unit is about the top of Fall River formation-----	3
62. Sandstone, very fine grained, thin-bedded; numerous red-brown iron-impregnated layers and vermicular concretionary iron masses-----	2
61. Sandstone, very fine grained, mostly massive, friable; some zones of platy or shaly sandstone and siltstone in lower part; scattered thin iron-impregnated layers-----	12
60. Shale, gray, weathers brownish gray; some thin beds of siltstone; upper 2.0 ft mostly siltstone with some interbedded silty shale and fine-grained sandstone-----	8



*Parts of the Fall River and Lakota formations on the north side of Government Canyon in the SE¼ sec. 20 and NE¼ sec. 29, T. 57 N., R. 64 W., Crook County, Wyo. (section 1, pl. 3)—Continued*

Fall River formation (part)—Continued	Feet
59. Sandstone, white, very fine grained, thin-bedded; a few thin beds of gray shale-----	0.7
58. Ironstone, weathers purplish brown; forms concretionary ledge-----	.6
57. Shale, gray; interbedded and interlaminated with siltstone -----	3.4
56. Shale, dark-gray to black at base; grades to gray at top; contains siltstone laminae which become more numerous upward-----	2.9
55. Shale, light-gray, silty; unit capped by thin layer of ferruginous fine-grained sandstone with "worm" borings and casts-----	.7
54. Shale, dark-gray; breaks into papery fragments in upper 1.0 ft; grades downward to slickensided black slightly silty clay shale-----	2.6
53. Shale, gray, stained red to pink, silty; contains carbonaceous fragments-----	.5
52. Sandstone, weathers buff with much local red to orange stain, fine- to medium-grained, cross-laminated; upper 7 to 10 ft massive; lower part in beds 0.5 to 2 ft thick with some shaly sandstone partings; forms prominent ledge that caps nearby ridges-----	15
51. Siltstone, gray with pink and lavender stain, clayey, laminated; interbedded with silty clay and thin lenses of cross-laminated sandstone; some iron-impregnated layers; many "worm" borings and casts-----	2.2
50. Siltstone, gray, clayey; contains carbonaceous flecks; locally a silty shale-----	1
49. Sandstone, upper 1.1 ft white with ferruginous, brown cap, remainder is buff and brown, fine to very fine grained, friable, ripple marked, in beds as much as 1.0 ft thick, laminated and cross-laminated; some silty layers; many "worm" borings and casts; basal 1.5 to 2.0 ft iron impregnated-----	10.6
48. Siltstone, grayish-white, shaly; interlaminated with silty shale; scattered layers of siltstone in upper 1.4 ft; forms crumbly ledges commonly with indistinct vertical columnar structure-----	5.7
47. Sandstone, very fine grained, irregularly thin-bedded to laminated; some interbedded shale mostly in lower part; "worm" casts and borings on bedding planes-----	2.1
46. Sandstone, weathers yellowish gray, very fine grained, massive to vaguely laminated, lenticular -----	1.3
45. Sandstone, very fine grained; locally interlaminated with dark-gray sandy shale; contains carbonaceous flecks-----	.9
44. Sandstone, fine- to very fine grained, laminated to thin-bedded, cross-laminated; local partings of sandy shale; bedding irregular with some ripple marks and "worm" casts and borings on surfaces -----	4.5

*Parts of the Fall River and Lakota formations on the north side of Government Canyon in the SE¼ sec. 20 and NE¼ sec. 29, T. 57 N., R. 64 W., Crook County, Wyo. (section 1, pl. 3)—Continued*

Fall River formation (part)—Continued	Feet
43. Sandstone; basal 0.9 ft is iron impregnated and brown; remainder weathers yellowish gray; fine to very fine grained, massive-----	2.5
42. Sandstone, weathers light buff, fine to very fine grained, silty, locally clayey, friable, irregularly bedded; many "worm" borings and casts in iron-impregnated layers which weather brown-----	2
41. Siltstone, gray, weathers gray white to light gray, sandy, massive to shaly; scattered carbonaceous fragments-----	.8
40. Shale; gray at top, reddish purple in lower 0.3 ft, sandy-----	.5
39. Sandstone, very fine grained, cross-laminated, hard -----	.5
38. Sandstone, weathers light buff to pinkish gray, fine- to very fine-grained; "worm" borings and casts throughout-----	1.1
37. Sandstone, weathers buff, fine-grained, mostly massive, cross-laminated; red, iron-impregnated crust on surface has "worm" borings and casts; many slender "worm" borings extend from top to base of bed-----	2.0
36. Sandstone, weathers shades of brown and reddish brown in alternating bands, fine-grained, even-bedded, iron-impregnated; "worm" borings and casts on bedding surfaces-----	1.5
35. Siltstone, gray, stained pink to yellowish brown; interbedded with silty gray claystone; claystone predominates in basal 0.5 ft; upper 1.0 ft contains some interbedded fine-grained sandstone -----	3.4
34. Shale, gray to dark-gray, silty-----	2.8
33. Siltstone, sandy; interbedded with shaly siltstone-----	1.8
32. Shale, gray, silty-----	1.0
31. Shale, pink to reddish-purple, sandy-----	.5
30. Sandstone, weathers buff, fine to very fine grained, thin-bedded, laminated to cross-laminated; some interbedded sandy shale in upper 1.5 ft-----	7.0
29. Sandstone, weathers buff, fine to very fine grained, massive, ripple-marked, cross-laminated-----	1.1
28. Sandstone, fine to very fine grained; interlaminated with siltstone, scattered iron-impregnated ledges 0.1 to 0.3 ft thick-----	1.6
27. Siltstone, shaly, laminated to thin-bedded, locally clayey; scattered thin iron-impregnated beds with "worm" borings and casts-----	4.6
26. Ironstone, reddish-brown, concretionary-----	.3
25. Shale, gray, silty to sandy, hard-----	1.4
24. Sandstone, weathers light yellowish gray, fine to very fine grained; carbonaceous fragments throughout; interbedded gray clayey siltstone in lower 1.5 ft-----	3.2
23. Shale, dark-brown to black, coaly; locally shaly coal -----	.5



*Parts of the Fall River and Lakota formations on the north side of Government Canyon in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 20 and NE $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 29, T. 57 N., R. 64 W., Crook County, Wyo. (section 1, pl. 3)—Continued*

Fall River formation (part)—Continued	Feet
22. Siltstone, dark-gray; grades upward to dark-gray silty claystone; carbonaceous fragments throughout	0-1.3
Partial thickness (rounded) of Fall River formation	120

**Lakota formation (part):**

21. Siltstone, light-gray, weathers yellowish white, clayey; and hard silty claystone; contains carbonized rootlets and irregular branching ferruginous concretions	4.4
20. Sandstone, gray-white with local purplish streaks, fine-grained, argillaceous; grades into unit below	1.0
19. Claystone, gray, silty, tough, locally flinty; contains orange to red concretionary masses made up of ferruginous oolites	3.0
18. Claystone, purple in lower part grading upward to greenish-gray mottled purple, soft, plastic	2.4
17. Claystone, light greenish-gray, locally stained orange brown and red in lower part, mottled purple in upper part, tough	3.0
16. Claystone, red to orange-red, locally mottled green and purple, tough	6.6
15. Claystone, gray mottled green, grades to brick red in upper foot, tough, silty; lower foot is clayey siltstone	3.6
14. Claystone, light-purple mottled green, tough	1.4
13. Claystone; lower 1.0 ft dark gray to gray, soft, shaly; grades upward to tough silty light greenish-gray claystone with yellow and red stain on fractures; local silty zone 2.0 to 2.5 ft above base	5.5
12. Shale, dark-gray to black, locally carbonaceous	3.5
11. Claystone, light-gray with greenish cast, tough	2.4
10. Siltstone, greenish-gray with some brown iron-impregnated masses; locally forms ledge	.5
9. Claystone; dark gray in lower 3.0 ft; grades upward to light gray; tough	5.0
8. Claystone, gray and dark-gray, soft; shaly in upper part with scattered carbonaceous fragments; weathers to tough, lumpy crust; probably bentonitic	10.6
7. Claystone, gray, soft, locally silty; lower 2.0 ft has scattered spots of red iron stain; yellowish-gray gypsum concretions weather out locally; weathers to lumpy crust; probably bentonitic	6.0
6. Claystone, weathers gray white with some streaks stained yellow, sandy; some clayey sandstone; a few scattered polished chert pebbles in float	2.2
5. Sandstone, light-gray, mostly fine- to coarse-grained, locally conglomeratic, clayey, friable, mostly massive; some yellow-weathering hard layers 1.0 to 4.0 ft below top which locally contain thin irregular layers of gray chert; rounded polished fragments from granule size to 0.7 ft in diameter of red quartzite and varicolored chert scattered sparsely throughout; thickens locally to 20 ft to the southwest	3.4

*Parts of the Fall River and Lakota formations on the north side of Government Canyon in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 20 and NE $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 29, T. 57 N., R. 64 W., Crook County, Wyo. (section 1, pl. 3)—Continued*

Lakota formation (part)—Continued	Feet
4. Claystone, upper part light greenish gray, lower part yellowish tan to light greenish-gray mottled red; bentonitic in upper foot	3.4
3. Claystone, red, tough; becomes purplish red and silty at base	9.0
2. Claystone, red to brownish-red, silty; grades locally to clayey siltstone; lenticular masses of white porcellanite as much as 1.0 ft long and 0.4 ft thick locally at top of unit; basal 4 ft hard clayey siltstone with scattered ferruginous(?) nodules	20
1. Claystone, silty, green	1

Partial thickness (rounded) of Lakota formation

98

Base of exposures in gully bottom.

*Lakota and parts of the Fall River and Morrison formations in AEC drill hole HC-202 near the mouth of Hulett Creek in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 9, T. 55 N., R. 67 W., Crook County, Wyo. (section 25, pl. 3)*

Ground surface.

Fall River formation (part):	Feet
32. No core; probably sandstone as in unit 31, below	4
31. Sandstone, light-gray to light yellowish-gray, fine-grained; a few dark-gray shale laminae	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
30. Sandstone, light-gray, some yellowish-gray stain, fine-grained, becoming very fine grained at top; some thin layers impregnated with iron oxides. (1-ft core loss in top 2 ft)	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
29. Sandstone, siltstone, and shale, interlaminated; sandstone is light gray, very fine grained; siltstone and shale is dark gray; very shaly in bottom 3 ft	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
28. Siltstone, laminated light- and dark-gray; many irregular partings of dark-gray silty shale; micaceous	14
27. Sandstone, light yellowish-gray, very fine grained; a few dark-gray shale laminae in zone about $\frac{1}{2}$ -ft thick about $\frac{1}{2}$ -ft below the top	21
26. Siltstone, laminated light- and dark-gray; irregular partings of dark-gray silty shale; carbonaceous, micaceous; a few thin stringers of light-gray very fine grained sandstone in bottom 3 ft	12
25. Shale, dark-gray, very silty, micaceous, a few siltstone laminae	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
24. Siltstone and sandstone, interlaminated; siltstone is dark gray, micaceous; sandstone is light gray, very fine grained; unit more sandy in bottom half	6
23. Sandstone, light-gray, fine grained becoming very fine grained at bottom; some contorted dark-gray shale laminae in top 2 ft	34
22. Sandstone, light-gray to brownish-gray, very fine grained to silty; some contorted dark-gray shale laminae; locally carbonaceous, micaceous; grades to sandy siltstone in basal 5 ft	11



*Lakota and parts of the Fall River and Morrison formations in AEC drill hole HC-202 near the mouth of Hulett Creek in the NE¼ sec. 9, T. 55 N., R. 67 W., Crook County, Wyo. (section 25, pl. 3)—Continued*

Fall River formation (part)—Continued	Feet
21. Siltstone, dark-gray, carbonaceous-----	1
Partial thickness of Fall River formation-----	137
Lakota formation:	
20. Claystone, light-gray, mottled red and purplish red in middle part; scattered ferruginous specks about 1/16 in. in diameter about 1/2 ft below top-----	4
19. Claystone, olive-gray, sandy-----	5
18. Sandstone, grayish-white, fine to very fine grained, clayey-----	9
17. Claystone, grayish-white to olive-gray, silty and sandy; some pyrite-----	6
16. Sandstone, grayish-white, mottled pink and pale green locally, very fine grained, clayey-----	5
15. Claystone, olive-gray (about 1/2 ft lost in coring) -----	2
14. Sandstone, light-gray, locally stained pink, fine to very fine grained; some olive-gray and green silty claystone partings-----	10
13. Sandstone, light-gray, fine-grained with scattered coarse to very coarse grains in bottom 4 ft, olive-gray claystone partings about 1 in. thick a foot from top and 5 ft above base-----	17 1/2
12. Claystone, dark olive-gray, very sandy; grades into underlying unit-----	2
11. Sandstone, light to very light gray, mottled pink locally, fine- to medium-grained with a few scattered coarse grains; very clayey at top and in basal 1/2 ft; a few irregular blebs of pyrite-----	21 1/2
10. Sandstone, olive-gray in top 5 ft grading downward to light gray, fine to very fine grained, a few olive-gray clay pellets in top 5 ft-----	57
9. Sandstone, light-gray to light greenish-gray, fine- to medium-grained with stringers of coarse to very coarse grained sandstone-----	9 1/2
8. Sandstone, light-gray, fine to very fine grained with a few scattered medium to coarse grains; some pellets of green claystone-----	2 1/2
7. Claystone, greenish-gray and grayish-red; sandy in top 1-2 ft; noncalcareous-----	14
6. Sandstone, light-gray, fine-grained; clay pellets in basal 2-3 in-----	2
5. Claystone, greenish-gray and grayish-red, slightly sandy -----	7
4. Sandstone, light-gray, mostly fine to very fine grained with a bed of coarse-grained sandstone about 5 ft above base; slightly carbonaceous -----	15
3. Claystone, dark-gray, sandy-----	10
2. Siltstone, gray, very clayey-----	10
Thickness of Lakota formation-----	209
Morrison formation (part):	
1. Claystone, green, noncalcareous; contains pyrite-----	9
End of core; total depth-----	355

*Parts of the Fall River and Lakota formations on the north side of Sourdough Creek in sec. 12, T. 55 N., R. 65 W., Crook County, Wyo. (section 3, pl. 3)*

Top of ridge.

Fall River formation (part):	Feet
36. Sandstone, very light gray, fine-grained; many laminae of dark-gray shale; unit capped by slabby bed 1 ft thick of yellowish-gray sandstone -----	4
35. Sandstone, light yellowish-gray, fine-grained; in beds mostly 1/2 to 1 ft thick; cross-laminated; forms blocky ledges-----	12
34. Sandstone and siltstone, interbedded, light-, medium-, and dark-gray, thin-bedded, slabby; a few thin seams cemented with dark-brown iron oxides; micaceous; mostly nonresistant----	12
33. Shale, dark-gray; some interlaminated siltstone; makes a gray band on cliff-----	1
32. Sandstone and siltstone, interbedded; sandstone is light yellowish gray, very fine grained, locally cross laminated; siltstone is light to medium gray, micaceous, laminated to cross laminated; several thin seams and nodules cemented with dark-brown iron oxides; mostly nonresistant--	38
31. Mostly covered; some interbedded siltstone and shale -----	12
30. Sandstone, light yellowish-gray, fine to very fine grained, micaceous, cross-laminated; firmly cemented with dark-brown iron oxides at top and base; forms ledge locally-----	4
29. Sandstone, light yellowish-gray mottled grayish red, fine to very fine grained, friable, non-resistant -----	2 1/2
28. Siltstone, dark-gray with a slight purplish tint, micaceous, shaly-----	3
27. Sandstone, light yellowish-gray, fine to very fine grained; in beds as much as 2 ft thick; thin seams and scattered concretions cemented with dark-brown iron oxides; forms prominent blocky ledge-----	12 1/2
26. Siltstone, dark-gray, very shaly-----	2
25. Sandstone, light yellowish-gray, fine to very fine grained; in blocky beds as much as 2 ft thick; a few scattered concretions cemented with dark-brown iron oxides; forms prominent ledge-----	8
24. Sandstone, light-gray, very fine grained, micaceous, slightly carbonaceous, ripple-marked; cemented with dark-brown iron oxides at top and base; thin bedded, slabby-----	4
23. Siltstone, laminated light- and dark-gray, shaly, nonresistant -----	8
22. Sandstone, light-gray, very fine grained to silty, massive; top 1/2 ft cemented with dark-brown iron oxides-----	4
21. Siltstone, light- to dark-gray; interlaminated dark-gray silty shale; carbonaceous-----	3 1/2
20. Sandstone, very light gray, very fine grained to silty, massive, carbonaceous; locally forms blocky ledge-----	1
19. Shale, dark-gray, silty, very carbonaceous-----	1 1/2

Partial thickness of Fall River formation ----- 132



*Parts of the Fall River and Lakota formations on the north side of Sourdough Creek in sec. 12, T. 55 N., R. 65 W., Crook County, Wyo. (section 3, pl. 3)—Continued*

Lakota formation (part):	Feet
18. Siltstone, light- to medium-gray, weathers yellowish gray, clayey; yellow and brown ferruginous specks in middle and upper parts; a lens of light-gray very fine grained sandstone as much as 8 ft thick crops out 2 ft below top of unit locally-----	10
17. Sandstone, light-gray, very fine grained; a few seams cemented with dark-brown iron oxides--	2
16. Sandstone, light-gray, very fine grained, slightly carbonaceous-----	2
15. Claystone, medium- to olive-gray, silty; grades upward in top 4 ft to clayey siltstone-----	21
14. Claystone, medium-gray mottled green, red, and yellow, weathers to tough red lumpy crust--	5
13. Sandstone, light-gray, very fine grained to silty, friable-----	1½
12. Claystone, medium-gray, slightly silty-----	7½
11. Claystone, black-----	3½
10. Claystone, medium-gray; a few thin stringers of light-gray very fine grained sandstone in upper part-----	12
9. Claystone; dark gray in lower part becoming grayish black in top 5 to 6 ft; weathers to tough lumpy crust-----	30
8. Claystone, silty, and clayey siltstone, light-gray, olive-gray, and greenish-gray; weathers to hard brittle chips; forms slope-----	62
7. Poorly exposed; appears to be mostly medium-gray slightly silty soft claystone mottled purplish gray and red-----	9
6. Siltstone, light-gray, fissile, soft-----	2
5. Sandstone, light-gray to grayish-yellow, fine to very fine grained, friable; some clayey seams in middle part-----	2½
4. Claystone; olive gray at base becoming medium gray at top; silty to slightly sandy-----	5½
3. Claystone, grayish-red and yellow, silty-----	1
2. Covered-----	25±
1. Sandstone, very light gray, fine to very fine grained, friable; in beds 2 to 3 ft thick; crops out in streambank-----	10

Partial thickness of Lakota formation----- 212±

*Lakota formation and parts of the Fall River and Sundance formations at Sawmill Gulch in the N½ sec. 13, T. 54 N., R. 66 W., Crook County, Wyo. (section 6, pl. 3)*

Fall River formation (part):	Feet
16. Sandstone, light grayish-yellow, weathers light brown, fine to very fine grained; in beds 1 to 6 in. thick; a few partings of gray siltstone in basal 1 ft; forms slabby ledges at crest of ridge-----	8
15. Covered; base of Fall River formation in this interval-----	8
Partial thickness (approximate) of Fall River formation-----	16

*Lakota formation and parts of the Fall River and Sundance formations at Sawmill Gulch in the N½ sec. 13, T. 54 N., R. 66 W., Crook County, Wyo. (section 6, pl. 3)—Continued*

Lakota formation:	Feet
14. Claystone, medium-gray mottled grayish red and purplish gray in upper part becoming grayish yellow in basal 3 ft-----	17
13. Sandstone, light-gray locally mottled purplish gray, fine-grained, fairly well sorted; a lenticular bed as much as 1 ft thick cemented with dark-red iron oxides at top of unit; forms ledges-----	12
<i>Section following is offset about 100 yards east</i>	
12. Covered-----	20
11. Claystone, medium-gray, noncalcareous, locally sandy-----	20
10. Covered-----	6
9. Sandstone, grayish-yellow, fine-grained, friable, lenticular-----	1-2
8. Claystone; lower part light gray mottled purplish gray and yellow, upper part moderate red; scattered fine to coarse sand grains and a few seams of poorly sorted clayey sandstone; a lens 1 ft thick consisting mostly of clay pellets and woody fragments 6 ft above base of unit nearby to east-----	24
<i>Section following is offset about 150 yards southeast</i>	
7. Sandstone, grayish-white, mottled pink, yellow, and grayish purple, mostly fine-grained to clayey; a few lenses of coarse-grained to granule sandstone in basal 6 ft, hard and blocky in basal part becoming slabby at top; forms ledges at about crest of ridge-----	15
6. Claystone, light- to medium-gray mottled pink and red, sandy; a few thin lenses of clayey sandstone in upper half-----	14
5. Sandstone, light-gray, mottled pink and orange, fine-grained, with scattered coarse grains and granules, mostly friable; grades into unit below-----	15
4. Sandstone, orange-brown, mottled and streaked pink and yellow, mostly fine- to medium-grained; lenticular beds as much as 4 ft thick of coarse-grained sandstone and granulate, coarser fragments mostly subrounded chert grains, but include clay pellets and sandstone fragments; conspicuously crossbedded; forms cliff-----	65

Thickness (approximate) of Lakota formation----- 210

Unconformity.

Sundance formation (part):

Redwater shale member:

3. Grass-covered slope; probably mostly shale as in unit below-----	15
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*Lakota formation and parts of the Fall River and Sundance formations at Sawmill Gulch in the N½ sec. 13, T. 54 N., R. 66 W., Crook County, Wyo. (section 6, pl. 3)—Continued*

Sundance formation (part)—Continued	
Redwater shale member—Continued	
2. Shale, greenish-gray with a few pale-red bands, noncalcareous, soft; abundant belemnites .....	15
Thickness (approximate) of Redwater shale member.....	30
Lak member:	
1. Sandstone, light yellowish-gray to light-gray, very fine grained, calcareous, thin-bedded; forms slabby ledge.....	3
Partial thickness (approximate) of Sundance formation.....	33

*Lakota, Morrison, and part of the Fall River formations at Cabin Creek in the E½ sec. 10, T. 52 N., R. 66 W., Crook County, Wyo. (section 10, pl. 3)*

[Measured in part by K. M. Waagé and Copeland MacClintock, 1955]

Top of small pinnacle.

Fall River formation (part):	
43. Sandstone, yellowish-gray, very fine grained, cross-laminated, ripple-marked; in slabby beds 2 to 4 in. thick; some thin layers cemented with iron oxides.....	2
42. Not described in detail; mostly dark-gray silty shale in upper part; interbedded light-gray very fine grained sandstone and medium-gray siltstone in lower part.....	24
41. Sandstone, light-gray to light yellowish-gray, very fine grained, massive, indistinctly crossbedded; forms ledge.....	2
40. Sandstone, light-gray, very fine grained; in beds mostly about 1 in. thick.....	5
39. Poorly exposed; appears to be mostly interbedded light-gray sandstone, gray siltstone, and silty shale; thin-bedded.....	30
38. Sandstone, light-gray, weathers buff with orange-brown stain, fine-grained, somewhat micaceous; a single massive bed; locally has narrow vertical "worm" tubes.....	2
37. Sandstone and sandy siltstone, light-gray, weathers light purplish gray with yellow stain; sandstone is very fine grained, clayey, carbonaceous, nonresistant.....	3½
36. Siltstone and silty shale, gray, weathers rusty to yellowish gray, carbonaceous.....	1
35. Sandstone, light-gray, very fine grained, laminated, ferruginous.....	½
34. Shale, gray in upper part; grades downward to black; silty, fissile.....	1
33. Sandstone, light-gray, weathers grayish white with yellow stain, fine to very fine grained, locally silty, massive.....	3½

*Lakota, Morrison, and part of the Fall River formations at Cabin Creek in the E½ sec. 10, T. 52 N., R. 66 W., Crook County, Wyo. (section 10, pl. 3)—Continued*

Fall River formation (part)—Continued	
32. Sandstone, light-gray, fine to very fine grained, thin-bedded, cross-laminated; upper half contains shaly partings, seams cemented with iron oxides, and ripple marks; lower part is silty; "worm" borings and casts on bedding surfaces .....	7½
31. Siltstone and very fine grained sandstone inter-laminated with black shale; laminae locally disrupted; "worm" borings and casts.....	2
30. Shale, dark-gray, silty; abundant carbonized plant fragments and local ferruginous stain; contains nonmarine pelycepod <i>Protelliptio douglassi</i> (Stanton) (loc. D1148, identified by W. A. Cobban).....	2
Partial thickness of Fall River formation...	86

Lakota formation:

29. Claystone, light-gray, silty, massive; a few layers of clayey siltstone; less silty in lower part; scattered ferruginous specks that weather bright orange.....	4½
28. Claystone, gray mottled red and yellow; scattered ferruginous specks; silty at base.....	2½
27. Siltstone, light-gray to white, massive; clayey at top, ferruginous specks throughout.....	6
26. Siltstone, gray-white, friable; local clayey lenses and scattered thin hard beds.....	3
25. Siltstone with interbedded fine-grained sandstone abundant in lower part; lower 1.0 ft mostly sandstone .....	2
24. Sandstone, weathers gray-white with yellow stain to red-brown, massive to thinly crossbedded, mostly fine- to medium-grained with local thin layers of chert and quartz-pebble conglomerate in lower 5 to 10 ft.....	34
23. Covered .....	3
22. Partly covered; upper 5.0 ft soft gray claystone weathering to lumpy crust.....	10½
21. Claystone, gray, weathers light gray, slightly sandy; some scattered coarse grains of chert and quartz.....	4½
20. Sandstone, clayey, and sandy claystone, conglomeratic; contains coarse grains and granules of chert and quartz; some white claystone fragments in upper 0.3 ft that may be porcellanite; polished chert and quartzite pebbles in float.....	1
19. Claystone, light- to dark-gray, sandy; scattered chert granules; polished chert and quartz pebbles in float.....	2½
18. Sandstone, gray-white, medium- to coarse-grained; interstitial gray claystone and local zones of sandy conglomeratic claystone that contain chert and quartz granules and scattered polished pebbles of chert, quartz, and quartzite..	12



*Lakota, Morrison, and part of the Fall River formations at Cabin Creek in the E½ sec. 10, T. 52 N., R. 66 W., Crook County, Wyo. (section 10, pl. 3)—Continued*

Lakota formation—Continued	Feet
17. Claystone, light-gray with greenish cast, slightly sandy; scattered sand grains and granules of chert and quartz; crystals of selenite-----	2½
16. Claystone, mottled red, reddish-gray, gray, and purple, sandy; scattered medium to coarse chert and quartz grains-----	8
15. Sandstone, gray, weathers white, fine- to medium-grained with scattered granules of chert and quartz, clayey, friable-----	8
14. Claystone, gray-green, sandy; scattered chert and quartz grains chiefly in upper part-----	4
13. Claystone, upper 3.0 ft red and green; lower 5.0 ft chiefly red; locally mottled bright green and yellow; scattered chert and quartz grains-----	10½
12. Claystone, red with minor green mottling, sandy; scattered chert and quartz grains-----	13
11. Sandstone and sandy claystone, locally conglomeratic; upper 2.0 ft chiefly sandy greenish-gray claystone, remainder mostly gray to yellowish-gray unconsolidated fine- to medium-grained sandstone with scattered granules and small pebbles of chert and quartz; basal 0.3 ft is a hard gray limy conglomeratic bed which crops out locally as ledge-----	15½
10. Sandstone, light-gray, fine-grained to conglomeratic; some sandy claystone in upper 2.0 ft; unit becomes coarser in lower part with scattered chert and quartz granules; basal 0.4 to 0.8 ft is hard limy coarsely conglomeratic sandstone-----	6½
9. Sandstone, light-gray to white, fine-grained to conglomeratic, locally calcareous; a zone of sandy to conglomeratic limestone concretions 1.0 ft from top and ledge of sandy conglomeratic limestone 0.8 to 1.0 ft thick at base; coarser fragments in conglomerate composed of granules to small pebbles of chert and quartz-----	3½
8. Sandstone, grayish-white with some brown stain, limy throughout with 2 or 3 zones of small hard sandy to conglomeratic limestone concretions and several conglomeratic zones including one at base as much as 3.5 ft thick which contains carbonized plant fragments-----	20
7. Marl, sandy, and calcareous clayey sandstone; gray and dark gray in upper part; light gray near base; a few scattered chert and quartz granules; thin bed of marl at base thickens laterally and includes lenses as much as 2 ft thick of light-gray limestone that weathers orange brown-----	6½
6. Sandstone, gray, weathers yellowish gray, fine-grained to clayey, calcareous; grades downward to sandy marl; at base of unit is a lenticular bed 2 ft thick of very calcareous sandstone containing scattered granules of chert and some reworked sandstone fragments-----	14½

*Lakota, Morrison, and part of the Fall River formations at Cabin Creek in the E½ sec. 10, T. 52 N., R. 66 W., Crook County, Wyo. (section 10, pl. 3)—Continued*

Lakota formation—Continued	Feet
5. Claystone, red, very sandy; a bed of light-gray sandy limestone concretions about 3 ft below top, and lenses of light-gray granule sandstone in basal part-----	12
Thickness of Lakota formation-----	210
Morrison formation:	
4. Marl; upper 40 ft chiefly red with a few green bands; lower part mostly greenish gray with some red bands, several lenses and thin beds of gray limestone, and some zones of scattered limestone nodules; ostracodes (unidentified) in limestone beds in lower part (loc. 26914)-----	54
3. Sandstone, light-gray, fine to very fine grained; weathers to a platy brown ledge-----	2½
2. Mostly covered, appears to be mostly greenish-gray and grayish-red marl-----	24½
Thickness of Morrison formation-----	81
Sundance formation (part):	
Redwater shale member (part):	
1. Sandstone yellow, very fine grained, calcareous-----	4
Slope wash.	
<i>Lakota, Morrison, and part of the Fall River formations near Corral Creek in the NE¼ sec. 20 and NW¼ sec. 21, T. 51 N., R. 65 W., Crook County, Wyo. (section 13, pl. 3)</i>	
Top of hill.	
Fall River formation (part):	Feet
26. Sandstone, light-gray, fine to very fine grained, friable; a few seams cemented with dark-brown iron oxides; locally ripple marked; forms rounded ledges-----	12
25. Sandstone, light-gray to light yellowish-gray, very fine grained, cross-laminated; in beds less than 2 in. thick; a few seams cemented with dark-brown iron oxides; forms a few slabby ledges-----	9
24. Siltstone, light-gray, very thin bedded; a few seams cemented with dark-brown iron oxides; grades into units above and below-----	24
23. Shale, dark-gray; a few laminae of dark- to medium-gray siltstone-----	18
<i>Section following is offset about ¼ mile west</i>	
22. Sandstone, light-gray to light yellowish-gray, very fine grained; ripple marked at top; slightly carbonaceous; a bed about 1 ft thick about middle of unit divides it into two prominent ledges-----	18
21. Sandstone, light-gray to light yellowish-gray, very fine grained to silty, thin-bedded; interlaminated dark-gray silty shale in lower part; nonresistant-----	7
20. Sandstone, light-gray, very fine grained, thin-bedded; a few seams cemented with dark-brown iron oxides; forms blocky ledges-----	3½



Lakota, Morrison, and part of the Fall River formations near Corral Creek in the NE¼ sec. 20 and NW¼ sec. 21, T. 51 N., R. 65 W., Crook County, Wyo. (section 13, pl. 3)—Con.

Fall River formation (part)—Continued Feet  
 19. Shale, dark-gray, silty, carbonaceous----- 3½

Partial thickness of Fall River formation ----- 95

Lakota formation:

18. Sandstone, very light gray faintly mottled yellow and pink; basal 5 to 10 ft mostly medium to coarse grained with scattered granules and small pebbles of chert and quartzite; fine grained in upper part; friable, crossbedded, nonresistant----- 31
17. Claystone, greenish-gray and red; sandy in lower half----- 40
16. Sandstone, grayish-white, very fine grained, calcareous, friable; forms ledges locally-- 7
15. Claystone; dark gray in lower part grading upward to greenish-gray and red; noncalcareous in lower part becoming calcareous at top; very sandy at top----- 19
14. Shale, brown to olive-gray; abundant ostracodes ----- 1
13. Limestone, light-gray to grayish-white, silty; in beds ½ to 2 ft thick alternating with beds 1 to 2½ ft thick of greenish-gray claystone; contains unidentified gastropods and charophytes and the following ostracodes (identified by I. G. Sohn, USGS locs. 24644 and 24645): *Cypridea longispina*? Peck, *O. spp.*, *Darwinula* sp., "*Metacypris*" spp.; gen. undet., large smooth; and gen. undet., small, smooth----- 7
12. Claystone, greenish-gray with bright-green, yellowish-gray, and reddish-purple bands in lower part; sandy; locally calcareous in upper part----- 40

Thickness of Lakota formation----- 145

Morrison formation:

11. Claystone, greenish-gray, locally silty, calcareous; a few lenses of grayish-white marl; scattered spherical to tabular limestone concretions with fibrous crystals radiating from the centers----- 13
10. Sandstone, light-gray, very fine grained to silty, calcareous; upper part makes few slabby ledges----- 6
9. Claystone, greenish-gray, calcareous, silty--- 2
8. Sandstone, light-gray, very fine grained to silty, friable, calcareous; a few clay pellets in bottom 2 ft----- 8
7. Claystone, greenish-gray, calcareous, locally silty and sandy; lens 1 ft thick of light-gray very fine grained sandstone about 18 ft above base; a few thin lenticular beds of light-gray marl; unidentified ostracodes (loc. 26912) in upper 2 ft----- 38

Lakota, Morrison, and part of the Fall River formations near Corral Creek in the NE¼ sec. 20 and NW¼ sec. 21, T. 51 N., R. 65 W., Crook County, Wyo. (section 13, pl. 3)—Con.

Morrison formation—Continued Feet

6. Limestone, light-gray, clayey; forms a ledge-- 2
5. Claystone, greenish-gray, calcareous----- 3
4. Limestone, very light-gray, with contorted gray laminae, sandy; a few vugs filled with coarsely crystalline calcite; forms ledge--- 2
3. Claystone, greenish-gray, calcareous----- 1

Thickness of Morrison formation----- 75

Sundance formation (part):

Redwater shale member (part):

2. Sandstone, grayish-yellow, very fine grained, very calcareous, shaly at base; forms minor ledge ----- 3
1. Poorly exposed; scattered outcrops of greenish-gray sandy shale----- 5

Partial thickness of Sundance formation----- 8

Lakota and Morrison formations in roadcuts and on a nearby hillside along a tributary to Little Houston Creek, sec. 9, T. 50 N., R. 64 W., Crook County, Wyo. (section 14, pl. 3)

Top of hill.

Fall River formation (part): Feet

22. Slumped slabs of light-brown fine-grained thin-bedded sandstone----- 4

Lakota formation:

21. Poorly exposed; appears to be mostly gray to olive-gray silty claystone locally mottled red; upper part contains a few limonite pellets mostly less than 1 mm in diameter-- 19
20. Sandstone, light-gray mottled yellow and red, fine-grained with scattered medium to very coarse grains, massive; forms slope----- 5
19. Sandstone, light-gray to grayish-orange with some local pink stain; mostly fine grained with pebbles, granules, and some coarse-grained sandstone in basal 6 to 8 ft; cross-bedded, friable; forms rounded ledges----- 35±
18. Sandstone, light-gray mottled red and purple in basal 1 ft and locally stained pink in middle and upper parts, fine-grained, friable; parting ½ ft thick of gray to purplish-gray claystone about 5 ft below top----- 25
17. Claystone, medium-gray mottled red and yellow in top 2 to 3 ft, noncalcareous; grades into unit below----- 8
16. Shale, brownish-black to very dark gray, noncalcareous, locally carbonaceous----- 9
15. Shale, light-gray to light brownish-gray, calcareous; weathers to platy fragments; contains abundant remains of the conchostracan *Cyzicus* and the following ostracodes (identified by I. G. Sohn, loc. 25643): *Cypridea* sp., *Illiocypris*? sp., "*Bairdiocypris*" *trapezoidalis* Roth, large smooth-shelled gen. undet., and small smooth-shelled gen. undet----- 4.5



*Lakota and Morrison formations in roadcuts and on a nearby hillside along a tributary to Little Houston Creek, sec. 9, T. 50 N., R. 64 W., Crook County, Wyo. (section 14, pl. 3)—Con.*

**Lakota formation—Continued** Feet

14. Sandstone, light-gray, fine to very fine grained, calcareous; in upper part some dark-gray shale partings; forms ledges----- 10

Thickness of Lakota formation----- 115±

*Section following is offset about 200 yards east*

**Morrison formation:**

13. Claystone, grayish-green, noncalcareous----- 6  
 12. Claystone, medium-gray to olive-gray, calcareous, silty; a layer of limonite-stained selenite 0.2 ft thick at top of unit----- 3.5  
 11. Siltstone, olive-brown, clayey, calcareous----- 2.5  
 10. Claystone, greenish-gray with some grayish-red bands, calcareous; contains some scattered light-gray limestone nodules; unidentified ostracodes (loc. 26911) 15 ft above base ----- 28  
 9. Sandstone, very light gray, very fine grained, calcareous, thin-bedded, lenticular; forms slabby ledge----- 1  
 8. Claystone, greenish-gray, calcareous; unidentified ostracodes (loc. 26910) at top----- 8  
 7. Sandstone as in unit 9, above----- .5  
 6. Claystone, greenish-gray, calcareous----- 9  
 5. Sandstone as in unit 9, above; unidentified ostracodes (loc. 26909) at top----- .5  
 4. Claystone, greenish-gray, calcareous; contains a few nodules of light-gray limestone; unidentified ostracodes (loc. 26945) in middle of unit----- 3  
 3. Covered ----- 2  
 2. Sandstone as in unit 9, above----- 1

Thickness of Morrison formation----- 65

**Sundance formation (part):**

**Redwater shale member (part):**

1. Sandstone, moderate-yellow, fine to very fine grained, very calcareous, grading locally into sandy limestone----- 2

*Lakota and parts of the Fall River and Morrison formations near Mason Creek in the SW¼ sec. 32, T. 49 N., R. 63 W., and NW¼ sec. 5, T. 48 N., R. 63 W., Crook and Weston Counties, Wyo. (section 16, pl. 3)*

**Top of hill.**

**Fall River formation (part):** Feet

15. Mostly covered; a few thin ledges of brown-weathering siltstone and sandstone weathering out on the slope; dark-gray carbonaceous shale in this interval nearby----- 7

**Lakota formation:**

14. Partly covered; upper half mostly light-gray silty claystone mottled yellow and red; contains numerous ferruginous specks----- 14

*Lakota and parts of the Fall River and Morrison formations near Mason County in the SW¼ sec. 32, T. 49 N., R. 63 W., and NW¼ sec. 5, T. 48 N., R. 63 W., Crook and Weston Counties, Wyo. (section 16, pl. 3)—Continued*

**Lakota formation—Continued** Feet

13. Sandstone, yellowish-gray to orange-brown, mostly fine-grained becoming medium grained in basal part, friable, crossbedded; scattered nodules cemented with dark-brown iron oxides; forms prominent rounded ledge----- 33  
 12. Claystone, grayish-white mottled yellow and grayish-purple, sandy----- 7  
 11. Mostly covered; some grayish-white siltstone and very fine grained sandstone in lower part of unit ----- 35±

*Section following is offset about 200 yards north*

10. Sandstone, very light gray, fine to very fine grained, friable, inconspicuously crossbedded; forms rounded ledges and local cliffs----- 37  
 9. Covered ----- 7  
 8. Sandstone, light-gray, very fine grained, friable, nonresistant ----- 4  
 7. Claystone, greenish-gray and brown; some interbedded friable light-gray sandstone and a few seams of brown carbonaceous shale----- 7  
 6. Claystone, olive-gray, slightly silty----- 6  
 5. Sandstone, light-gray, very fine grained, friable, nonresistant ----- 2  
 4. Covered ----- 5±

*Section following is offset about 200 yards east along graded road*

3. Claystone, olive-gray to brownish-gray, slightly carbonaceous; thin beds of very light gray fine-grained carbonaceous sandstone in upper part... 10

Thickness of Lakota formation----- 167±

**Morrison formation:**

2. Claystone, greenish-gray, noncalcareous----- 8  
 1. Claystone, greenish-gray, calcareous; lenticular beds of light-gray marl that contain unidentified ostracodes and charophytes (locs. 26904 at top, 26905 at base)----- 12

Partial thickness of Morrison formation-- 20

*Parts of the Fall River and Lakota formations near the mouth of Oil Creek in the SE¼ sec. 33, T. 46 N., R. 62 W., Weston County, Wyo. (section 20, pl. 3)*

**Top of ridge.**

**Fall River formation (part):** Feet

18. Sandstone, grayish-orange to grayish-yellow, fine-grained; bottom half essentially a single bed, becomes medium- to thin-bedded in upper part; crossbedded; scattered nodules cemented by iron oxide; forms cliff----- 50  
 17. Sandstone and siltstone, interbedded; sandstone is light gray, very fine grained; siltstone is medium gray----- 3.5  
 16. Siltstone; dark gray at base becoming medium gray at top; contains contorted light and dark gray laminae; a few seams cemented with iron oxide; very thin bedded, nonresistant----- 5.2



*Parts of the Fall River and Lakota formations near the mouth of Oil Creek in the SE¼ sec. 33, T. 46 N., R. 52 W., Weston County, Wyo. (section 20, pl. 3)—Continued*

Fall River formation (part)—Continued		Feet
15. Sandstone, light-gray to grayish-yellow, very fine grained; in beds mostly less than ½ ft thick becoming somewhat thicker bedded at top; cross laminated; many thin seams cemented with iron oxide; worm trails locally on bedding surfaces; forms slabby ledges-----	29	
14. Siltstone, light- and dark-gray, laminated, thin-bedded -----	2.0	
13. Siltstone, dark-gray, carbonaceous, massive-----	3.0	
12. Siltstone and sandstone, interlaminated; siltstone is dark gray; sandstone is light gray, very fine grained; some thin layers cemented with iron oxide, thin bedded at base becoming massive at top, worm trails on some bedding surfaces; nonresistant -----	5.5	
11. Shale, dark-gray, silty-----	.3	
10. Siltstone, light- to medium-gray, carbonaceous, shaly; top 2 ft forms blocky ledge-----	3.8	
9. Shale, dark-gray, silty, slightly carbonaceous-----	2.5	
Partial thickness (rounded) of Fall River formation -----		105

Lakota formation (part):

8. Sandstone, light-gray, locally stained yellow, fine- to medium-grained; a few seams and nodules cemented with iron oxide; friable, massive; forms ledges locally-----	18
7. Mostly covered; outcrop of sandy light-gray claystone about 6 ft above base-----	24
6. Sandstone, light-gray, medium-grained with a few thin lenses of coarse-grained to granule sandstone in lower half; crossbedded; forms cliff; grades into unit below-----	40
5. Conglomerate, light-gray; larger fragments mostly granules of dark- to light-gray chert and white clayey siltstone; some sandstone fragments in basal 1 ft; many seams and lenses of medium- to coarse-grained sandstone; forms cliff-----	14
4. Sandstone, light-gray, weathers grayish yellow, fine- to medium-grained; in blocky beds as much as 3 ft thick; a few carbonaceous seams and laminae; contains lens 3 in. thick of coal 2 ft below top; forms cliff-----	17
3. Siltstone, light- to medium-gray, very hard-----	3
2. Covered -----	20
1. Sandstone, light-gray, stained pink locally, fine- to medium-grained, massive-----	24

Partial thickness of Lakota formation----- 160

Base of exposure.

*Lakota and Morrison formations on the west side of Oil Creek in the NE¼ sec. 21, T. 47 N., R. 62 W., Weston County, Wyo.*

Top of hill.

Fall River formation (part):		Feet
26. Mostly covered; a few fragments of dark-gray carbonaceous shale in pits dug at base of unit; some yellowish-gray thin-bedded fine-grained sandstone about 15 ft above base; ledge-forming bed 2 to 3 ft thick of yellowish-gray fine-grained sandstone locally cemented with brown iron oxides at top of unit-----	40	
Lakota formation:		
25. Claystone, medium- to olive-gray, sandy, lenses as much as 10 ft thick of light-gray silicified sandstone containing stringers of brown chert-----	37±	
Section following is offset about 200 feet on top of the unit below		
24. Sandstone, light-gray to light purplish-gray, silicified; forms hard blocky ledge-----	1	
23. Claystone, light- to dark-gray, silty and sandy in upper part-----	20	
22. Sandstone, light-gray, fine- to coarse-grained; capped by stringer of gray and white chert; forms ledge-----	1	
21. Claystone, olive-gray mottled purple, sandy--	4½	
20. Sandstone, light-gray, mottled yellow, red, purple, and orange, poorly sorted, clayey to pebbly, massive, nonresistant-----	33	
19. Sandstone, light-gray locally mottled faintly pink, mostly fine- to medium-grained with a few beds of coarse-grained sandstone in lower part and several seams and lenses of coarse-grained to pebbly sandstone in upper part; reworked fragments of sandstone in basal 3 ft; conspicuously crossbedded; forms cliff-----	55	
18. Sandstone, light-gray to light yellowish-gray, fine-grained; massive to tabular bedded in lower part becoming faintly crossbedded in upper part; a few lenticular beds 1 to 6 in. thick of carbonaceous siltstone about 5 ft below top; forms cliff-----	21	
17. Covered -----	3½	
16. Mostly covered; scattered exposures of non-calcareous olive-gray claystone-----	11	
15. Sandstone, light-gray to light yellowish-gray, locally stained yellowish orange, fine-grained; forms slabby ledges-----	6	
14. Shale, dark-gray-----	2	
13. Sandstone, light-gray, weathers light yellowish gray, fine-grained; in irregular beds as much as 6 in. thick; a few brown carbonaceous laminae; top 3 in. cemented with limonite -----	8	
12. Mostly covered; some friable light-gray carbonaceous sandstone about middle of unit-----	6	
Thickness of Lakota formation-----		209±



*Lakota and Morrison formations on the west side of Oil Creek in the NE¼ sec. 21, T. 47 N., R. 62 W., Weston County, Wyo.—Continued*

Morrison formation:	Feet
11. Claystone, dark-brown, noncalcareous, silty--	8
10. Claystone, dark greenish-gray, noncalcareous -----	29
9. Claystone, dark greenish-gray, calcareous--	17
8. Claystone, banded greenish-gray and grayish-red, calcareous; a few thin beds of light-gray marl; a zone of limonite-cemented clay nodules mostly less than ½ in. in diameter in a zone about 6 in. thick about 5 ft above base-----	34
7. Sandstone, light-gray, very fine grained, calcareous, thin-bedded; a few partings of greenish-gray sandy claystone in middle part; forms slabby ledges-----	11
6. Sandstone, light-gray, very fine grained, calcareous; many partings of greenish-gray sandy claystone and siltstone; nonresistant -----	9
5. Sandstone, light-gray, very fine grained, calcareous; a few partings of grayish-green sandy claystone; forms ledge-----	7½
4. Covered -----	3½
3. Sandstone, light-gray, very fine grained, calcareous, friable, irregularly thin-bedded; forms slabby ledges-----	12½
Thickness (rounded) of Morrison formation -----	131

Sundance formation (part):

Redwater shale member (part):

2. Sandstone, grayish-yellow and light-gray; a few pink streaks; very fine grained, calcareous, friable-----	4
1. Mostly covered; some greenish-gray shale interbedded with very fine grained sandstone and siltstone in scattered outcrops; fragments of light-gray sandy fossiliferous limestone weathering out on slope near base -----	30

Partial thickness of Sundance formation ----- 34

*Parts of the Fall River and Lakota formations along West Plum Creek in the NW¼ sec. 13, T. 46 N., R. 62 W., Weston County, Wyo.*

Top of ridge.

Fall River formation (part):	Feet
17. Sandstone, light-gray, weathers brown; medium grained at base; fine grained in upper part; friable; locally faintly crossbedded; a few seams cemented with dark-brown iron oxides; forms cliff-----	37
16. Siltstone, very light gray with dark-gray laminae, locally cross-laminated, nonresistant-----	7

*Parts of the Fall River and Lakota formations along West Plum Creek in the NW¼ sec. 13, T. 46 N., R. 62 W., Weston County, Wyo.—Continued*

Fall River formation (part)—Continued	Feet
15. Sandstone, very light gray, weathers tan, very fine grained, with a few seams of coarse-grained sandstone at top, cross laminated; forms slabby ledges -----	15
14. Sandstone, light-gray, mostly fine-grained, with scattered coarse grains and a few granules, nonresistant -----	1
13. Sandstone, light-gray, weathers reddish brown, mostly very fine grained; seams of coarse-grained to granule sandstone at top and base, in beds mostly less than 1 in. thick; many thin seams cemented with dark-brown iron oxides; raised markings that resemble worm trails on bedding surfaces; forms slabby ledges-----	5½
12. Sandstone, very light gray, mostly very fine grained; a few scattered coarse grains, massive -----	2½
11. Mostly covered; some dark-gray shaly siltstone in middle part-----	11½
10. Siltstone, light yellowish-gray, a few nodules cemented with dark-brown iron oxides, forms a blocky ledge -----	2
9. Covered -----	6
8. Siltstone, dark-gray and olive gray, shaly-----	3
Partial thickness (rounded) of Fall River formation-----	90

Lakota formation (part):

7. Sandstone, grayish-white, very fine grained, massive; forms ledge-----	7
6. Poorly exposed; scattered outcrops of gray and purple claystone -----	38
5. Sandstone, light-gray to light yellowish-gray, mostly fine- to medium-grained, with seams and lenses of coarse-grained to pebbly sandstone; clayey in upper part; crossbedded, friable; forms rounded ledges locally-----	85
4. Sandstone, very light gray, fine- to medium-grained, locally crossbedded, friable; forms rounded ledges-----	21
3. Sandstone, light-gray to brown, fine to very fine grained; bed about 1 ft thick of shaly carbonaceous sandstone about 12 ft above base; forms blocky ledges-----	18
2. Sandstone, light-gray to brown, very fine grained, shaly, carbonaceous -----	2
1. Sandstone, very light gray, locally stained yellow-brown, fine to very fine grained; mostly in thick tabular beds; locally inconspicuously crossbedded; friable; forms ledges and cliffs-----	40

Partial thickness of Lakota formation----- 211  
Base of exposure.



*Fall River and part of the Lakota formations at Newcastle in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 20, T. 45 N., R. 61 W., Weston County, Wyo. (section 22, pl. 3)*

Section begins in railroad cut near mouth of Cambria Creek.  
Skull Creek shale (part):

25. Shale, black, very fissile, soft, noncalcareous..... 15

Fall River formation:

24. Sandstone, yellowish-gray, fine to very fine grained, thin-bedded; cemented in top 6 in. by dark reddish-brown iron oxides; cross-laminated; some interlaminated grayish-black shale; forms ledge..... 9

23. Shale, grayish-black, soft; interlaminated ferruginous yellowish-gray very fine grained sandstone; becomes sandier at base..... 6

22. Sandstone, interlaminated with siltstone and shale; sandstone is light gray, very fine grained, cross laminated, in irregular beds mostly about 2 in. thick but including beds 2 ft thick 2 ft below top and about 6 ft above the base; several thin seams cemented with iron oxides; worm trails on some of bedding surfaces; siltstone and shale is medium to dark gray; forms slabby ledges..... 24

21. Conglomerate, dark reddish-brown; consists of angular fragments of siltstone and sandstone cemented with iron oxides; lenticular..... 0-1

20. Sandstone interlaminated with siltstone and shale as in unit 22; becomes more shaly at base..... 6½

19. Coal, shaly..... ½

*Section following is offset about 100 yards northwest to top of ridge on west side of Cambria Creek*

18. Sandstone, light-gray, some red stain, fine to very fine grained; in blocky beds as much as 2 ft thick separated by thin partings of gray siltstone; ripple marked; forms ledges..... 12½

17. Siltstone and sandstone, interlaminated; siltstone is medium gray; sandstone is light gray, very fine grained, in beds mostly less than ½ in. thick; gradational with underlying unit..... 7

16. Sandstone, light-gray, very fine grained, cross-laminated; in lenticular beds as much as 2 ft thick separated by partings of medium-gray siltstone; forms ledges; gradational with underlying unit..... 14½

15. Sandstone, light-gray, very fine grained; wavy dark-gray micaceous siltstone partings; cross laminated; a few thin concretionary seams cemented with iron oxides; in beds mostly 1 to 2 in. thick; gradational with underlying unit... 16

14. Siltstone, laminated dark- and light-gray, shaly; in paper-thin beds with a few thin lenses and partings as much as 4 in. thick of light-gray very fine grained cross-laminated sandstone.... 11

*Section following is offset about 200 feet northward along ridge*

13. Sandstone, light-gray, weathers light yellowish-brown, very fine grained; in beds mostly less than 1 in. thick; dark-gray siltstone and silty shale partings and laminae; cross laminated; some layers and seams cemented by iron oxides; ripple marked; forms thin slabby ledges..... 16

*Fall River and part of the Lakota formations at Newcastle in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 20, T. 45 N., R. 61 W., Weston County, Wyo. (section 22, pl. 3)—Continued*

Fall River formation—Continued

12. Sandstone, light grayish-yellow, fine-grained; in beds about 1 ft thick; forms overhanging ledge..... 3

11. Sandstone, light-gray, very fine grained, carbonaceous; in beds about 2 in. thick..... 1

10. Coal and carbonaceous shale; shaly in bottom 6 in. and top 18 in.; lenticular..... 3

9. Sandstone, light-gray with medium- to dark-gray laminae, fine to very fine grained, very carbonaceous, friable; in irregular thin beds.... 5

8. Sandstone, light-gray to light grayish-yellow; mostly medium grained at base becoming fine to very fine grained in upper part; some scattered coarse grains in basal 5 ft; friable; in tabular beds mostly 2 to 6 ft thick; locally cross laminated with cross laminae inclined mostly to the north; forms cliff in stream bank on west side of canyon..... 65

Thickness of Fall River formation..... 200

*Section following is offset to east side of canyon*

Lakota formation (part):

7. Covered..... 20±

6. Sandstone, light-gray to light greenish-gray, very fine grained to clayey, friable, nonresistant.... 5

5. Claystone; gray at base; mottled red and green in upper part, sandy..... 7

4. Sandstone, light-gray, very fine grained, thin-bedded; grades upward to gray siltstone in top 2 ft; upper part nonresistant; lower part forms blocky ledges..... 7

3. Shale, very dark gray, slightly carbonaceous; weathers to brittle chips..... 4

2. Sandstone and shale, interbedded; sandstone is light gray, very fine grained, thin and irregularly bedded; shale is dark gray, sandy, slightly carbonaceous locally; grades into unit below... 14

1. Sandstone, light-gray to light yellowish-gray, fine grained; beds mostly 2 to 4 ft thick; cross laminated, friable; a few thin partings of gray sandy shale; forms cliff in stream bank.... 30

Partial thickness of Lakota formation..... 87±

Base of exposure.

#### SKULL CREEK SHALE

The Skull Creek shale was named by Collier (1922, p. 79) for exposures along Skull Creek southeast of Osage, Weston County, Wyo. The formation, in general, is exposed in scattered outcrops on low rolling hills, which are mostly covered by dark-gray to black gumbo soil, and sparse grass and sage brush. Locally, however, as in the vicinity of New Haven (T. 55 N., R. 67 W.), the Skull Creek shale forms badlands on the sides of step hills capped by resistant beds of the overlying Newcastle sandstone.



The formation is about 200 feet thick in the vicinity of Osage and Newcastle, as shown by the logs of numerous oil wells. It thickens to about 260 feet at the Oil Butte-Pine Ridge anticline a few miles north of Moorcroft, and it is between 240 and 270 feet thick at the northern end of the Black Hills. Local variations in thickness may be due to the interfingering of beds at the top of the Skull Creek shale with the overlying Newcastle sandstone.

The Skull Creek shale consists of dark-gray to black soft flaky noncalcareous shale, a few interbeds of sandstone or siltstone, mostly near the top and base, and numerous siderite and limestone concretions. The sandstone is fine grained, silty and clayey, and occurs in beds that in general range from less than 1 inch to 1 foot thick, although locally some lenses of sandstone are as much as 4 feet thick. Most commonly, the sandstone occurs as thin seams and partings in the shale. One or more beds of bentonite, 1 inch to 2 feet thick, are usually present 5 to 15 feet above the base of the formation.

Ferruginous siltstone and siderite concretions that weather red to purplish black are abundant in the lower third of the formation and are present, but are less numerous, in the middle and upper parts. They are tabular to spheroidal and range from less than 1 inch to 4 feet in maximum dimension. Many of the siltstone and sandstone beds contain numerous ferruginous concretions particularly at the base of the formation, and these beds on weathering locally give a reddish color to the soil.

Dark-gray limestone concretions that weather light gray or yellowish brown, and yellow-weathering limestone cone-in-cone concretions are locally abundant in the upper part of the formation. Many of the limestone concretions are septarian with veins of light-yellow to yellowish-brown calcite, and, rarely, gray barite.

Sandstone dikes occur near the top of the Skull Creek shale at several places in the mapped area but most notably north of Upton in the southeast part of T. 49 N., R. 65 W. Here, the formation is nearly flat lying, and the upper part is exposed over a wide area. The dikes strike in various directions and dip steeply. Some may be followed for several hundred yards. The dikes appear to pinch out with depth, usually within 30 to 50 feet of the top of the formation; some extend upward a few feet into the overlying Newcastle sandstone. The dikes consist of fine-grained light-gray silicified sandstone, and most of them are a foot or less thick.

The contact of the Skull Creek shale with the underlying Fall River formation is gradational. It is arbi-

trarily placed at the base of beds that are predominantly dark-gray to black shale. Beds in the Fall River formation below this horizon may be shaly, but the shale is mostly medium gray or brownish gray and sandy and contains numerous interbeds of brownish-gray micaceous fine-grained sandstone. The upper inch or so of the Fall River formation is commonly sandstone cemented by iron oxides.

Specimens of *Inoceramus bellvuensis* Reeside were collected by W. W. Rubey and C. R. Longwell from near the middle of the Skull Creek shale at about the center of sec. 33, T. 50 N., R. 65 W. (loc. 11335), and from the upper part of the formation in the north half of sec. 15, T. 47 N., R. 64 W. (loc. 11229). Rubey and Longwell also found *Lingula* n. sp., *Modiolus* n. sp., and undetermined fish teeth and bones in thin sandy beds 75 and about 150 feet above the base of the formation in sec. 28, T. 50 N., R. 65 W. (locs. 12051 and 12061). These fossils were identified by J. B. Reeside, Jr. Crowley (1951, p. 83-85) reported abundant Foraminifera in the Skull Creek shale from the vicinity of the Black Hills including the genera: *Verneuilina*, *Ammobaculites*, *Ammobaculoides*, *Haplophragmoides*, *Ammomarginulina*?, *Haplositche*, *Spiroplectammina*, *Textularia*, *Quinqueloculina*, *Robulus*, *Rzebakina*, and *Cornuspira*. Skolnick (1958a, p. 275-285; 1958b, p. 787-815) and Eicher (1958) also reported Foraminifera from the Skull Creek in the northern Black Hills. Vertebrae and phalanges of an undetermined plesiosaur were found within a few feet of the base of the formation near Government Canyon in the SW¼ sec. 6, T. 56 N., R. 64 W. and near the Keyhole Reservoir in the NE¼ sec. 35, T. 51 N., R. 66 W., Crook County, Wyo.

The following sections illustrate the lithology and thickness of the Skull Creek shale on the northern flank of the Black Hills uplift.

*Skull Creek shale along the Belle Fourche River in the southern part of sec. 36, T. 57 N., R. 63 W., Crook County, Wyo.*

[After Knechtel and Patterson, 1962, p. 909]

Newcastle sandstone.

Skull Creek shale:

	Feet
1. Poorly exposed; mostly shale, dark-gray, soft, fissile; contains a few dark-colored clayey ironstone concretions and some calcareous cone-in-cone concretions as much as 1½ ft in maximum dimension -----	70
2. Shale, dark-gray, soft, fissile; a zone of clayey ironstone concretions at top; concretions weather dark-brown, are veined with white calcite, and are as much as 1½ ft in maximum dimension--	70
3. Shale, dark-gray, soft, fissile; a zone of clayey ironstone concretions at top; concretions are gray, weather very dark brown, and are as much as 2 ft in maximum dimension-----	88



*Skull Creek along the Belle Fourche River in the southern part of sec. 36, T. 57 N., R. 63 W., Crook County, Wyo.—Con.*

Skull Creek shale—Continued

Feet

4. Poorly exposed; mostly shale, dark-gray, soft; contains dark-brown concretions and some sandy zones ----- 28

Thickness of Skull Creek shale----- 256

Fall River sandstone.

*Skull Creek shale and part of the Newcastle sandstone east of Hulett Creek in the SW¼ sec. 7 and the SE¼ sec. 3, T. 55 N., R. 67 W., Crook County, Wyo.*

Top of hill.

Newcastle sandstone (part):

Feet

27. Sandstone, light brownish-gray, weathers light brown, fine to very fine grained, micaceous, calcareous; in beds less than 1 in. thick; gradational with underlying unit----- 0.5
26. Sandstone, light yellowish-brown, very fine grained, micaceous; lower part contains some carbonaceous material; streaked with yellow iron stain; massive; parallel laminated with laminae about 0.1 in. thick; vertical joints strike N. 60° E. and N. 25° W.; gradational with underlying unit; forms cliff----- 12.3
25. Sandstone, light-gray, silty, sparsely carbonaceous, parallel- and cross-laminated, ripple-marked; gradational with underlying unit----- 1.9
24. Siltstone, medium-gray, weathers light gray; locally shaly and sandy; gradational with underlying unit; nonresistant----- 8.4
23. Sandstone and shale; sandstone comprises about 60 percent of unit and is yellowish brown, very fine grained to silty, micaceous, in beds as much as 2 in. thick; shale is dark brownish gray to black, silty; about 1 ft above base is a bed as much as 3 in. thick of calcareous sandstone which is mostly fine to medium grained with black phosphatic grains and pebbles as much as 2 in. diameter; gradational with underlying unit; nonresistant----- 9.6

Partial thickness (rounded) of Newcastle sandstone ----- 33

Skull Creek shale:

22. Shale, dark-gray to black and dark brownish-gray, weathers medium gray, silty; iron stained on bedding surfaces; contains elliptical dark-gray siderite-cemented siltstone concretions as much as 3 in. in maximum dimension that weather rusty brown, and yellow aragonite cone-in-cone concretions surrounded by layers of siderite-cemented siltstone as much as 5 in. thick; concretions are in beds less than 1 to 5 ft apart stratigraphically; shale adjacent to concretions is silty; gradational with underlying unit; nonresistant ----- 26.2
21. Shale, dark brownish-gray to black, weathers medium gray; some iron-stained silty laminae; gradational with underlying unit; nonresistant ----- 16.6

*Skull Creek shale and part of the Newcastle sandstone east of Hulett Creek in the SW¼ sec. 2 and the SE¼ sec. 3, T. 55 N., R. 67 W., Crook County, Wyo.—Continued*

Skull Creek shale—Continued

Feet

20. Siltstone, grayish-brown and brownish-gray, weathers light-brown; interbedded dark-gray shale at base; sandy in upper half; contains siderite-cemented siltstone and cone-in-cone concretions similar to those in unit 22 above; gradational with underlying unit; nonresistant ----- 3.4
19. Shale, dark-gray to black, weathers medium gray; bed 1 to 2 ft thick of laminated silty shale and gray siltstone near middle; gradational with underlying unit; nonresistant----- 16.7
18. Shale, similar to unit 22----- 37.7
17. Partly covered; appears to be mostly dark-gray to black shale with siderite-cemented siltstone and cone-in-cone concretions----- 25.0

*Section following is offset about 1,000 feet northwest*

16. Shale, similar to unit 22----- 14.8
15. Shale, black to very dark gray, weathers dark gray, mostly nonsilty; rare siderite-cemented siltstone concretions; bed 1 to 3 in. thick of light-gray siltstone about 33 ft above base; gradational with underlying unit; nonresistant ----- 48.9
14. Shale, dark-gray to black and dark brownish-gray, weathers medium gray; a few siderite-cemented concretions; at top of unit a bed 1 to 4 in. thick of light-gray siltstone; sharp contact with underlying unit; nonresistant----- 7.1

*Section following is offset about 1,500 feet southwest to SE¼ sec. 3*

13. Shale and siltstone, gray and brownish-gray, weathers light brownish-gray; siltstone in beds less than ¼ in. thick and comprises about 40 percent of unit; gradational with underlying unit; nonresistant----- 2.5
12. Shale, dark brownish-gray to black, weathers dark gray, slightly silty; gradational with underlying unit; nonresistant----- 4.9
11. Shale and siltstone, dark-gray and dark brownish-gray; siltstone comprises about 40 percent of unit and is in beds ¼ to 1 in. thick; gradational with underlying unit; nonresistant----- 1.9
10. Shale, black and dark brownish-gray; moderately silty in lower part becoming less silty at top; gradational with underlying unit; nonresistant----- 9.5
9. Shale, dark-brown, weathers light brown, silty; some ferruginous siltstone seams less than ¼ in. thick, abundant siltstone concretions 1 to 2 ft long and 4 to 8 in. thick; gradational with underlying unit; nonresistant----- 2.6
8. Shale, dark-brown and black, weathers brownish gray; slightly silty in the lower part; gradational with underlying unit; nonresistant----- 7.1
7. Shale, dark-brown, silty; interbedded siltstone in beds as much as ½ in. thick comprises at least 30 percent of unit; gradational with underlying unit; nonresistant----- 1.1



*Skull Creek shale and part of the Newcastle sandstone east of Hulett Creek in the SW¼ sec. 2 and the SE¼ sec. 3, T. 55 N., R. 67 W., Crook County, Wyo.—Continued*

Skull Creek shale—Continued	Feet
6. Shale, dark-gray to black, moderately silty; gradational with underlying unit; nonresistant	2.2
5. Shale, brownish-gray and dark-gray; contains siderite-cemented siltstone concretions 1 to 2 ft in diameter and 4 to 8 in. thick; gradational with underlying unit; nonresistant	1.8
4. Shale, dark-gray to black, weathers medium gray, slightly silty; gradational with underlying unit, nonresistant	2.6
3. Shale, dark-gray and dark brownish-gray, weathers brownish gray, silty; lenses ¼ to 1 in. thick of ferruginous siltstone; gradational with underlying unit; nonresistant	2.1
2. Shale, black to dark-gray, weathers dark gray, slightly silty; swells on weathering (bentonitic?); gradational with underlying unit; nonresistant	5.9
Thickness (rounded) of Skull Creek shale	241

Fall River formation (part):

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Sandstone, siltstone, and shale, interbedded, light and dark-gray, in beds mostly less than ½ in. thick | 2 |
|--|---|

*Skull Creek shale and parts of the Newcastle sandstone and Fall River formation of Oil Butte in the NW¼ sec. 35, T. 52 N., R. 67 W., Crook County, Wyo.*

Top of hill.

Newcastle sandstone (part):	Feet
16. Sandstone, very light gray, fine to very fine grained, well-sorted, calcareous, thin-bedded; lower part friable and nonresistant; upper part forms hard slabby ledges	6
15. Covered	13
14. Sandstone, very light gray, fine to very fine grained, shaly, very thin bedded	2
13. Shale, dark-gray, slightly carbonaceous; a bed 3 in. thick of yellowish-gray bentonite near base	4
12. Shale, medium-gray, very soft and plastic	1½
11. Bentonite, yellowish-gray to light-gray	2
10. Shale, dark-brown to black, carbonaceous	3½
9. Sandstone, very light gray, fine to very fine grained, calcareous, medium-bedded, carbonaceous; forms slabby ledges locally	9
Partial thickness of Newcastle sandstone	41

Skull Creek shale:

- |  |     |
|--|-----|
| 8. Covered   | 9   |
| 7. Partly covered; grayish-black shale in scattered exposures; a few yellow-weathering cone-in-cone limestone concretions in upper part                | 147 |
| 6. Shale, grayish-black; scattered grayish-black siderite concretions that weather dark red; concretions locally contain veinlets of light-gray barite | 38  |

*Skull Creek shale and parts of the Newcastle sandstone and Fall River formation of Oil Butte in the NW¼ sec. 35, T. 52 N., R. 67 W., Crook County, Wyo.—Continued*

Skull Creek shale—Continued	Feet
5. Partly covered; grayish-black shale in scattered exposures	45
4. Shale, grayish-black; thin irregular laminae of light olive-gray siltstone in upper part and silty grayish-red limestone concretions near top; yellowish-gray bentonite 1 in. thick 7 ft above base	14
3. Shale; grayish black in lower part, dark purplish red in upper part; a bed about 6 in. thick of grayish-red calcareous siltstone near top	6
Thickness of Skull Creek shale	259
Fall River formation (part):	
2. Sandstone, very light gray, fine to very fine grained; many partings of dark-gray siltstone; thin bedded	1½
1. Sandstone, very light gray, weathers light yellowish gray, fine-grained, well-sorted, ripple-marked; forms dip slope	5
Partial thickness (rounded) of Fall River formation	6

NEWCASTLE SANDSTONE

The Newcastle sandstone, named by Hancock (1920b, p. 40) for exposures near Newcastle, Weston County, Wyo., is a varied unit consisting for the most part of lenticular beds of sandstone and shale, with lesser amounts of siltstone, carbonaceous shale, coal, and bentonite. The formation crops out in a prominent hogback from Newcastle northward to Hulett Creek in T. 55 N., R. 67 W. North of Hulett Creek, it forms gentle dip slopes or caps nearly level divides and isolated buttes. Most of the formation is fairly well exposed except for the topmost few feet, which commonly weathers back on dip slopes.

The Newcastle sandstone because of its importance as a source of oil has received more study than most other formations in the mapped area. Among the more comprehensive published reports are those of Summerford, Schieck, and Hiestand (1950) on the sedimentary facies of the Newcastle sandstone, Crowley (1951) on the possible origin of the Newcastle sandstone, Grace (1952) on the correlation of units and environment of deposition of the Newcastle sandstone in the Black Hills, Skolnick (1958a, 1958b) on the Foraminifera and stratigraphy of the Newcastle sandstone and Skull Creek shale, and Baker (1962) on the stratigraphy of the formation near Newcastle in Weston County.

The Newcastle sandstone at most places is between 20 and 60 feet thick. It is nearly 100 feet thick near Newcastle in NW¼ sec. 28, T. 45 N., R. 61 W. (Dobbin and



Horn, 1949), and it is apparently absent on the flanks of the Colony anticline in T. 57 N., R. 61 W. Variations in the thickness and lithology of the Newcastle sandstone are shown on plate 4.

The formation is characterized by light-gray to yellowish-gray fine- to medium-grained massive to thin-bedded locally crossbedded sandstone that usually forms slabby ledges. Some beds are micaceous, arkosic, or carbonaceous. Much of the sandstone is calcareous, and locally some is silicified. Most of the sandstone beds range from about 1 inch to about 15 feet thick, although a bed 28 feet thick has been reported in the subsurface (Summerford and others, 1950, p. 1862).

Siltstone occurs as thin-bedded, shaly, usually carbonaceous beds, which range in thickness from a few inches to as much as 5 feet.

Shale in the Newcastle sandstone is light to dark gray, brown, or black. The beds are usually 2 to 3 feet thick, although locally they may be as much as 10 feet thick. Much of the shale is bentonitic and some is sandy and silty. Beds of brown and black carbonaceous shale that locally contain thin stringers and lenticular beds of coal are fairly common.

The formation contains several beds of bentonite. Knechtel and Patterson (1955; 1962, p. 965) reported that in the upper part of the formation a bed of bentonite, at most places 3 to 5 feet thick, crops out intermittently for about 30 miles in northern Crook County, Wyo. This bed is 30 feet thick in an auger hole in sec 6, T. 56 N., R. 62 W. (Knechtel and Patterson, 1962, p. 966). A bed of bentonite near the top of the formation is 1 to 7 feet thick in an area of several square miles in the Upton-Newcastle region, and another bentonite bed near the middle of the formation is nearly 4 feet thick on the west side of the Oil Butte-Pine Ridge anticline in sec. 2, T. 51 N., R. 67 W., Crook County, Wyo.

The contact of the Newcastle sandstone with the underlying Skull Creek shale is gradational through an interval of a few inches to about 25 feet in which fine-grained sandstone, siltstone, and sandy and silty shale are interbedded. At the base of the Newcastle sandstone along the Little Missouri River in Tps. 55, 56, and 57 N. are phosphatic nodules that range from very fine grains to pebbles an inch or two in diameter. An analysis of nodules from NW $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 26, T. 56 N., R. 67 W., shows 30.2 percent  $P_2O_5$  (D. L. Ferguson, analyst). Similar nodules, which occur at the contact of the Mowry and Skull Creek shales on the flanks of the Colony anticline, where the Newcastle is absent, contain 28.5 percent  $P_2O_5$  (W. W. Rubey, collector; J. G. Fairchild, analyst).

Where the Newcastle sandstone is absent, the Mowry shale rests directly on the Skull Creek shale, and the

interval normally occupied by the Newcastle sandstone is represented by thin beds of sandy or silty shale or by silty or sandy siderite concretions and phosphatic nodules.

Fossils are relatively scarce in the Newcastle sandstone. Collier (1922, p. 82) reported finding a fragment of the femur of a dinosaur in the formation near Osage. Most of the other fossils reported suggest a marine or brackish-water environment. Mollusks collected by W. W. Rubey from the top of the formation in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 22, T. 52 N., R. 67 W. (loc. 12072) were identified by J. B. Reeside as a pelecypod fragment resembling *Corbula subtrigonalis* Meek and Hayden, and a gastropod fragment resembling *Viviparus* sp. Rubey also found numerous poorly preserved marine pelecypods in the lower 15 feet of the formation in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 34, T. 55 N., R. 67 W. (loc. 12728) which Reeside referred doubtfully to the genera *Protocardia*, *Thracia*, *Tellina*, and *Mactra*. The fossils at this locality are accompanied by *Halymenites major* Lesquereux and the remains of a conifer. Crowley (1951, p. 85) noted that some of the shale beds contain an abundant microfauna similar to that which occurs in the Skull Creek shale and Skolnick (1958a, p. 275-285) identified several genera of Foraminifera from the Newcastle sandstone. Plant fossils obtained by W. W. Rubey and H. W. Hoots were identified by E. W. Berry and included fragments of dicotyledons, twigs of *Geinitzia* (probably *Geinitzia formosa* Heer), a cyclic conifer *Thuja cretacea* (Heer) Newberry, and *Atane*, *Raritan*, and *Magothy* species from 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles east of Newcastle, Wyoming (loc. 7907); and *Sequoia* twigs, *Cycadolepis* n. sp., *Alismacites* n. sp., and *Salix flexuosa* Newberry from near the junction of Hulett Creek and the Little Missouri River (loc. 7908).

Many geologists (Collier, 1922; Summerford, Schieck, and Hiestand, 1950; Grace, 1952, Skolnick, 1958b) who have studied the Newcastle sandstone concluded that it was deposited in a shallow marine or marginal marine environment. Baker (1962), on the other hand, viewed the Newcastle as a nonmarine deposit. Opinions also differ about the source of the sediment. Summerford, Schieck, and Hiestand (1950, p. 1864) stated that the Newcastle was derived from some remote source; Crowley (1951, p. 83-90) concluded, on the basis of spectrographic analysis of gold for minor elements, that the sediments were derived from the nearby Black Hills; and Grace (1952, p. 22) and Skolnick (1958b, p. 799) concluded that the carbonaceous material was probably derived from a low island in the area of the present Black Hills, but that there was no definite evidence favoring a nearby source for the other sediments. Heavy-mineral studies by W. A. Chisholm



(oral communication, 1957; Mapel, Chisholm, and Bergenback, 1964) indicated that the nonopaque heavy-mineral assemblage of the Newcastle sandstone is similar to that of the Fall River and typical of sediments that have gone through several cycles of erosion. The assemblage does not resemble that found along present-day streams draining the central core of the Black Hills in the Custer-Hill City area or that of Oligocene rocks clearly derived from the Black Hills.

Graphic sections given on plate 4 and the descriptions that follow show variations in thickness and lithology of the Newcastle at 11 places in the northern part of the Black Hills uplift. Partial sections of the Newcastle sandstone are given, also on pages 43-44, and some additional sections are given by Grace (1952, p. 25-44) and Baker (1962).

*Newcastle sandstone in sec. 2, T. 54 N., R. 61 W., Crook County, Wyo. (section 1, pl. 4)*

Mowry shale (part):	<i>Feet</i>
4. Shale, dark-gray to black, weathers light gray, brittle, siliceous-----	4
Newcastle sandstone:	
3. Sandstone, light-gray very fine grained; irregular lenses of gray claystone-----	1
2. Shale, dark-gray to black, silty; phosphatic nodules in middle and at base-----	8
Thickness of Newcastle sandstone-----	9
Skull Creek shale (part):	
1. Shale, dark-gray to black-----	12

*Newcastle sandstone in the NE¼ sec. 25, T. 57 N., R. 83 W., Crook County, Wyo. (section 2, pl. 4)*

[After Knechtel and Patterson, 1962, p. 10-11]

Mowry shale (part):	<i>Feet</i>
1. Shale, brownish-gray siliceous; lower 3 ft contains thin beds of dark-gray shale; gradational with unit below-----	3
2. Shale, dark-gray, fissile-----	12
Partial thickness of Mowry shale-----	15
Newcastle sandstone:	
3. Siltstone, light-gray, platy, friable; contains many "worm" borings-----	4
4. Siltstone, light-gray; contains many plant remains-----	1
5. Coal, silty, poorly consolidated-----	.5
6. Sandstone, light-gray, iron-stained, friable; contains "worm" borings or root tubes in upper part-----	6
7. Shale, gray, weathers light-gray, silty, soft-----	8
8. Bentonite, greenish-gray, waxy; swells on weathering-----	5
9. Coal and carbonaceous shale, fissile; contains much sand and silt-----	1

*Newcastle sandstone in the NE¼ sec. 25, T. 57 N., R. 83 W., Crook County, Wyo. (section 2, pl. 4)—Continued*

Newcastle sandstone—Continued	<i>Feet</i>
10. Sandstone, light-gray, medium-grained, friable--	1
11. Sandstone, light-gray, medium-grained, cross-bedded, poorly consolidated-----	6
12. Sandstone, light-gray, medium-grained, massive, resistant-----	3
13. Sandstone, light-brown, medium-grained, friable-----	3
14. Sandstone and siltstone interlaminated with dark-gray shale-----	1
15. Siltstone, light yellowish-gray, soft-----	2
16. Shale, light brownish-gray, weathers very light gray, silty-----	12
17. Sandstone, brownish-gray, medium-grained, soft, friable-----	3
18. Sandstone, light-gray, fine-grained, friable; wedges out 200 yd from measured section----	5
19. Sandstone, dark brownish-gray, friable; contains many fragmental plant remains-----	5

Thickness (rounded) of Newcastle sandstone-----

66

Skull Creek shale (part):

20. Shale, dark-gray, fissile.

*Newcastle sandstone in SE¼ sec. 30, T. 58 N., R. 83 W., Crook County, Wyo. (section 3, pl. 4)*

Mowry shale (part):	<i>Feet</i>
13. Shale, dark-gray to black-----	5
Newcastle sandstone:	
12. Claystone, medium- to dark-gray, carbonaceous, silty-----	1½
11. Siltstone, medium- to dark-gray, carbonaceous, a bed 2 in. thick of grayish-white bentonite at top-----	1½
10. Sandstone, grayish-yellow, fine-grained to silty, in beds 2 in. to 1 ft thick, friable at top, well cemented in middle and lower parts-----	6
9. Siltstone, medium- to light-gray, very bentonitic--	5
8. Claystone, medium-gray, kaolinitic-----	2½
7. Bentonite, light yellowish-gray-----	1
6. Claystone, black, very carbonaceous-----	1
5. Siltstone, medium to very dark gray, carbonaceous, thin seam of bentonite near base; sandy in upper 1 ft-----	3½
4. Claystone, medium-gray, bentonitic-----	1½
3. Shale, medium- to dark-gray-----	2½
2. Sandstone, grayish-white, fine-grained, micaceous; a few partings of dark-gray claystone near middle-----	5

Thickness of Newcastle sandstone-----

31

Skull Creek shale (part):

1. Shale, black, 10 ft below top a bed of dark-gray siderite concretions that weather dark red-----

15



*Part of the Newcastle sandstone in the E $\frac{1}{2}$  sec. 11, T. 57 N., R. 65 W., Crook County, Wyo. (section 4, pl. 4)*

[Measured by K. M. Waagé and Copeland MacClintock, written communication, 1955]

Newcastle sandstone (part) :	Feet
18. Siltstone, light-gray, laminated; local very fine grained sandstone; seams impregnated with iron oxides 1 and 5 ft below top; bottom 1 ft massive and clayey; grades to silty claystone at base-----	7.7
17. Shale, black, silty, tough; weathers fissile-----	.3
16. Bentonite -----	3.3
15. Coal and coaly shale; contains pyrite and scattered fragments of carbonized wood-----	.8
14. Claystone, gray, silty; vertical markings that suggest plant roots-----	1.0
13. Shale, silty, carbonaceous; local seams of coal and shaly coaly siltstone-----	1.3
12. Claystone, gray to dark-gray, carbonaceous; scattered selenite-----	.8
11. Claystone, light-gray, weathers white, silty, massive; grades downward to siltstone; vertical markings that suggest plant roots-----	2.8
10. Sandstone, brown-weathering, fine-grained to silty, calcareous; scattered nodules of sandstone cemented by barite; grades into units above and below; forms crumbly lenticular ledges -----	.7
9. Siltstone, clayey, and silty claystone, light-gray, massive; scattered ferruginous specks that weather orange and yellow and give outcrops splotchy stains-----	3.2
8. Siltstone, gray to light-gray, thin-bedded; grades downward to silty shale in bottom $\frac{1}{2}$ ft; forms minor ledge-----	2.2
7. Bentonite -----	1.3
6. Claystone, coaly, silty, contains thin lenses of coal -----	1.3
5. Claystone, gray to dark-gray and brownish-gray, tough, silty, plant fragments in top 3 ft; grades in bottom $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft to light gray silty claystone with ferruginous specks concentrated locally in orange-brown clusters-----	5.5
4. Claystone, clayey siltstone, and siltstone, interbedded, dark-gray to brown; bottom 1 ft mostly brown siltstone with thin sandy lenses-----	3.0
3. Sandstone and siltstone, interbedded; brownish-gray, weathers white to yellowish gray, carbonaceous; bottom 1 ft clayey and coaly-----	2.0
2. Shale, greenish-gray, bentonitic-----	.8
Partial thickness of Newcastle sandstone--	38

Skull Creek shale (part) :

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Shale, dark-gray to black; a bed $\frac{1}{2}$ ft thick of glauconitic shale $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft below top----- | 4 |
|--|---|

*Part of the Newcastle sandstone in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 13 and the NE $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 24, T. 56 N., R. 67 W.; Crook County, Wyo. (section 5, pl. 4)*

Mowry shale (part) :	Feet
11. Shale, dark brownish-gray, weathers gray; siliceous in upper 2 ft-----	6
Mowry (?) shale:	
10. Covered -----	10
Newcastle sandstone (part) :	
9. Claystone and shale, medium- to dark-gray-----	2
8. Shale, black, carbonaceous; a few partings of brown carbonaceous siltstone and fine-grained sandstone-----	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
7. Claystone, medium- to dark-gray; very sandy in upper part-----	1
6. Partly covered; mostly light-gray fine-grained sandstone and siltstone, friable-----	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
5. Sandstone, gray, weathers brown, fine-grained, micaceous; calcareous in upper part; in beds about 2 in. thick; forms ledge-----	3
4. Siltstone, dark-gray-----	2
3. Shale, dark brownish-gray; silty near top-----	8
2. Sandstone, grayish-white and yellowish-gray, fine to very fine grained, micaceous; wavy carbonaceous laminae; in beds as much as 8 in. thick; forms local ledges-----	10
1. Shale, dark-gray to brownish-gray, carbonaceous; many laminae of fine-grained sandstone and siltstone -----	5
Partial thickness of Newcastle sandstone--	37
Base of exposure.	

*Newcastle sandstone in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 22, T. 52 N., R. 67 W., Crook County, Wyo. (section 6, pl. 4)*

[After V. H. Barnett, 1915, p. 101]

Mowry shale (part) :	Feet
18. Shale, grayish-black-----	2+
Newcastle sandstone:	
17. Sandstone, reddish-brown, fine-grained, concretionary; contains a pelecypod fragment, <i>Corbula</i> cf. <i>C. subtrigonalis</i> Meek and Hayden, and a gastropod fragment, <i>Viviparus</i> cf. <i>V. sp.</i> (collected by W. W. Rubey, identified by J. B. Reeside, Jr., loc. 12072)-----	$\frac{1}{2}$
16. Shale, dark-gray, soft, sandy-----	2
15. Shale, brown, carbonaceous, sandy-----	4
14. Shale, black, very carbonaceous-----	$\frac{1}{2}$
13. Shale, light-gray, bentonitic-----	3
12. Shale, black, carbonaceous-----	$\frac{1}{2}$
11. Shale, gray, sandy-----	1
10. Sandstone, brownish-gray, fine-grained, hard, carbonaceous -----	1 $\frac{1}{2}$



*Newcastle sandstone in the SE¼ sec. 22, T. 52 N., R. 67 W., Crook County, Wyo. (section 6, pl. 4)—Continued*

	<i>Feet</i>
Newcastle sandstone—Continued	
9. Shale, dark-brown, carbonaceous, sandy-----	6
8. Sandstone, brown, weathers gray; fine-grained, hard-----	5
7. Shale, gray, soft, sandy-----	4½
6. Shale, black, very carbonaceous-----	2
5. Claystone, brownish-gray, bentonitic-----	1½
4. Shale, brownish-gray-----	7
3. Shale, dark-brown to black, carbonaceous, sandy--	2
2. Sandstone, brown, weathers light-gray, fine-grained, friable, carbonaceous, strong odor of oil-----	3

Thickness of Newcastle sandstone----- 44

Skull Creek shale (part):

1. Shale, grayish-black-----	4+
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*Newcastle sandstone on the northeast side of Thornton dome in about the center of sec. 8, T. 48 N., R. 65 W., Weston County, Wyo. (section 7, pl. 4)*

Mowry shale (part):	<i>Feet</i>
10. Bentonite, light-gray; some dark-gray shale in upper part-----	2.0

Newcastle sandstone:

9. Siltstone and shale, interlaminated; siltstone is light gray; shale is medium gray and silicified; lenticular; forms minor ledge-----	0.4
8. Shale, dark-brown to black, carbonaceous, silty; a few stringers of light yellowish-gray bentonite--	1.2
7. Bentonite, mostly light-gray, brownish-gray in top ½ ft; forms tough popcornlike crust where weathered-----	3.5
6. Shale, dark-brown to grayish-black, coaly-----	1.5
5. Poorly exposed, mostly medium-gray bentonitic shale-----	4.0
4. Sandstone, very light gray, very fine grained, slightly carbonaceous, thin-bedded, lenticular; forms hard blocky ledge-----	1-4
3. Sandstone and sandy claystone, light- to dark-gray, bentonitic, top ½ ft grayish black and very carbonaceous-----	2.0
2. Bentonite, olive-gray mottled red locally, silty---	2.0

Thickness of Newcastle sandstone----- 18±

Skull Creek shale (part):

1. Shale, grayish-black; black siderite concretions that weather dark red about 12 ft below top---	15
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*Newcastle sandstone and part of the Mowry shale on the east side of the Pump Creek anticline in the SE¼ sec. 11, T. 47 N., R. 64 W., Weston County, Wyo. (section 8, pl. 4)*

Mowry shale (part):	<i>Feet</i>
18. Shale, dark-gray, soft-----	5+
17. Sandstone, light-gray, weathers brown, very fine grained, calcareous, thin-bedded, interbedded and interlaminated gray shale in lower 4 ft, upper 1 ft forms slabby ledge-----	5

*Newcastle sandstone and part of the Mowry shale on the east side of the Pump Creek anticline in the SE¼ sec. 11, T. 47 N., R. 64 W., Weston County, Wyo. (section 8, pl. 4)—Continued*

Mowry shale (part)—Continued	<i>Feet</i>
16. Shale, very dark gray; contains beds of gray bentonite 4 in. thick near top and base-----	18

Partial thickness of Mowry shale----- 28

Newcastle sandstone:

15. Siltstone, light yellowish-gray; many partings of dark-gray shale-----	2
14. Shale, dark-brown, very carbonaceous, silty-----	1½
13. Claystone, gray, bentonitic-----	2
12. Bentonite, light gray; grades into overlying unit--	3
11. Claystone, greenish-gray, bentonitic, silty, slightly carbonaceous-----	4
10. Shale, grayish-black; scattered dark purplish-red siderite concretions in middle part-----	6
9. Sandstone, very light gray, very fine grained, thin-bedded; discontinuous hard calcareous layers--	1
8. Claystone, like unit 11-----	3
7. Claystone, greenish-gray, bentonitic, locally silty--	4
6. Claystone, medium-gray; silty layers-----	6
5. Shale, dark-brown to black, very carbonaceous---	1
4. Claystone, medium-gray-----	2
3. Covered-----	8
2. Sandstone, very light gray, very fine grained; lower part friable and slightly carbonaceous, upper 1 to 3 ft hard and slabby, upper part forms ledge-----	10

Thickness (rounded) of Newcastle sandstone----- 54

Skull Creek shale (part):

1. Shale, black; fragments of dark-red siderite concretions in the soil; upper 2 to 3 ft poorly exposed-----	15
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*Newcastle sandstone and part of the Mowry shale southeast of Osage in the SE¼ sec. 25, T. 46 N., R. 63 W., Weston County, Wyo. (section 9, pl. 4)*

Mowry shale (part):	<i>Feet</i>
7. Shale, dark-gray; weathers dark gray in lower part, light gray in upper part; upper part siliceous; forms tree-covered slopes bare of grass--	20
6. Poorly exposed; appears to be mostly dark-gray shale-----	10

Partial thickness of Mowry shale----- 30

Newcastle sandstone:

5. Sandstone, light-gray, very fine grained, calcareous, thin-bedded, slightly carbonaceous; forms slabby ledge-----	2
4. Bentonite, light-gray; shaly in upper half-----	5
3. Shale, dark- to medium-gray, carbonaceous-----	1½
2. Shale, dark-gray; laminae of very fine grained yellowish-gray sandstone-----	5½

Thickness of Newcastle sandstone----- 14



*Newcastle sandstone and part of the Mowry shale southeast of Osage in the SE¼ sec. 25, T. 46 N., R. 63 W., Weston County, Wyo. (section 9, pl. 4)—Continued*

Skull Creek shale (part):	Feet
1. Shale, black; a bed of dark-red-weathering siderite concretions about 15 ft below top-----	20+

*Parts of the Newcastle sandstone and Mowry shale in the SE¼ sec. 24, T. 45 N., R. 62 W., Weston County, Wyo. (section 10, pl. 4)*

Mowry shale (part):	Feet
11. Shale, dark-gray, weathers light gray; siliceous, contains fish scales-----	10
10. Sandstone, light-yellowish-gray, very fine grained-----	1
9. Poorly exposed; mostly dark-gray shale with a few laminae of very fine grained sandstone in upper part-----	17
Partial thickness of Mowry shale-----	28

*Newcastle sandstone (part):*

8. Sandstone, light-gray to light yellowish-gray, fine to very fine grained, calcareous, thin- to medium-bedded, cross-laminated; forms ledges---	10
7. Shale, medium-gray; grades in lower half to bentonitic shale and bentonite-----	2
6. Shale, black, carbonaceous-----	3½
5. Sandstone, light-gray, fine to very fine grained, carbonaceous, calcareous; a parting ½ ft thick of gray siltstone near top-----	4
4. Shale, dark-brown, carbonaceous-----	12
3. Sandstone, light-gray, fine to very fine grained, calcareous, alternating thin and medium beds; forms ledges-----	15
2. Shale, black, carbonaceous-----	1½
1. Covered by talus; probably sandstone-----	5+

Partial thickness of Newcastle sandstone-- 53

*Part of the Newcastle sandstone in roadcut along U.S. Highway 85 east of Newcastle in sec. 28, T. 45 N., R. 61 W., Weston County, Wyo. (section 11, pl. 4)*

[Measured by K. M. Waagé and Copeland MacClintock, written communication, 1955]

<i>Newcastle sandstone (part):</i>	<i>Feet</i>
19. Sandstone, weathers yellow gray to brown, fine to very fine grained, hard; in thick massive beds---	5.9
18. Siltstone and silty shale interbedded; local lenses of very fine grained sandstone; basal 0.5 ft mostly gray silty shale with laminae of siltstone-----	1.5
17. Shale, gray, silty, micaceous, some thin beds of siltstone-----	1.3
16. Bentonite and bentonitic shale, light-green to blue green-----	6.9
15. Shale, black, very carbonaceous; locally grades to carbonaceous shaly siltstone-----	1.4
14. Sandstone, fine-grained, and siltstone; gray to light-gray, weathers light brownish gray with ferruginous stain on bedding surfaces; irregularly bedded; scattered carbonaceous fragments-----	1.0

*Part of the Newcastle sandstone in roadcut along U.S. Highway 85 east of Newcastle in sec. 28, T. 45 N., R. 61 W., Weston County, Wyo. (section 11, pl. 4)—Continued*

<i>Newcastle sandstone (part)—Continued</i>	<i>Feet</i>
13. Shale, dark-gray to black, in upper part becoming light-gray in lower 1 ft, silty; irregularly interbedded with siltstone and very fine grained sandstone; carbonaceous-----	4.8
12. Sandstone, fine to very fine grained, hard; in beds 0.4 to 2.0 ft thick separated by shaly partings; "worm" borings and casts and possibly dinosaur footprints on bedding surfaces-----	5.6
11. Shale, dark-gray, silty; interlaminated to thinly interbedded siltstone-----	.8
10. Claystone, gray; at base a bed of white porcellanite 0.1 to 0.2 ft thick-----	.6
9. Shale, black, carbonaceous; silty at base; thickens to northeast at expense of unit 8, and a thin bed of porcellanite appears 1.7 ft from base; gray siltstone beneath porcellanite-----	1.7-3.5
8. Sandstone, light-gray, fine-grained, hard, tabular to massive, cross-laminated-----	3.0-5.5
7. Claystone, light-gray, silty; blocky to splintery fracture-----	2.8
6. Sandstone, gray, fine-grained; some interbedded siltstone; laminated to thin-bedded with a few cross-laminated layers; forms shelving ledge---	15.5
5. Sandstone, fine-grained, soft, thin-bedded; contains laminae of black carbonaceous shale-----	1.7
4. Claystone, grading downward to siltstone, dark-gray; sandy at base-----	8.0
3. Sandstone, fine-grained, carbonaceous; forms single massive ledge-----	2.6
2. Siltstone interlaminated and thinly interbedded with dark-gray silty shale; some bedding disturbed by "worm" borings and casts; carbonaceous-----	4.4
1. Sandstone, fine-grained, locally silty, thin-bedded to platy; laminae and partings of carbonaceous shale-----	4.8

Partial thickness (rounded) of Newcastle sandstone----- 77

Fault (Skull Creek shale probably no more than 10 ft stratigraphically below unit 1).

#### MOWRY SHALE

The Mowry shale crops out in a low ridge or hogback that commonly is bare of grass but which supports a generous growth of pines and junipers. The formation is about 180 feet thick near Newcastle and thickens gradually northward to about 230 feet near the corner common to Wyoming, Montana, and South Dakota. The Mowry consists chiefly of dark-gray siliceous shale that weathers to hard, brittle, light silvery gray chips. A few beds are silty or sandy. Beds of bentonite, mostly less than 6 inches thick, are common throughout the formation. At the top is the commercially important Clay Spur bentonite bed, which is as much as 7 feet thick, and which has been mined extensively along the northern and western sides of the Black Hills. The



formation is less siliceous near its base, and the basal 10 to 20 feet at many places is a soft dark-gray shale and sandstone that was called the Nefsy shale by Collier (1922, p. 82). A bed of very fine grained sandstone and siltstone as much as 5 feet thick occurs about 18 feet above the base of the formation east of the Pump Creek anticline near Osage, but sandy beds in the lower part of the Mowry where observed elsewhere are less than 1 foot thick.

Rubey (1929) has discussed in detail the composition and origin of the Mowry shale. He reported (p. 157, 169) that the shale is exceptionally high in silica and low in ferrous iron and carbonates as compared to the average composition of other shales. He concluded that at least 70 percent of the rock is uncombined silica, and that the high silica content is due to a high percentage of altered volcanic ash in the shale.

Fossils reported from the Mowry shale in the northern and western Black Hills include abundant fish scales, a few impressions of the ammonites *Metengonoceras* and *Neogastropilites*, Radiolaria of the sub-order Nasselaria (and Spumellaria?) (Rubey, 1929, p. 154), and the Foraminifera *Trochammina deprassa* Lozo (Skolnick, 1958a, p. 284). W. W. Rubey collected *Inoceramas labiatus* Schlotheim and scales of *Leuchichthyops vagans* Cockerell from the Mowry shale northeast of Poison Creek in the northwest part of T. 54 N., R. 66 W. (loc. 12739), and *Leuchichthyops vagans* Cockerell, *Holcolepis transversus* Cockerell, *Eythrinolepis mowriensis* Cockerell, and *Ichthyodectus?* sp. from an outcrop 2 miles west of Newcastle on the slope north of the railroad (loc. 11187). The stratigraphy of the Mowry and the distribution of the ammonite *Neogastropilites* in the Western Interior Regions of the United States and Canada, including the Black Hills, are discussed by Reeside and Cobban (1960).

Four stratigraphic sections of the Mowry shale follow. The first and last sections illustrate in detail the number and thickness of bentonite beds in the Mowry.

*Mowry shale on cut bank of Belle Fourche River near the center of sec. 20, T. 57 N., R. 62 W., Crook County, Wyo.*

[After Knechtel and Patterson, 1962, p. 912-913]

Mowry shale:	Feet
1. Shale, gray, weathers light gray, siliceous, inter-laminated with gray bentonitic shale-----	0.9
2. Bentonite, light yellowish-green, waxy (Clay Spur bed) -----	2
3. Shale, dark brownish-gray, weathers light silvery gray, siliceous; limonitic stain along joints; contains fish remains in lower part; somewhat less resistant than underlying siliceous strata--	31
4. Bentonite, light-gray, waxy, limonite-stained----	.9
5. Shale, gray to brownish-gray, siliceous; limonitic stain along joints, upper 2 in. very hard-----	13

*Mowry shale on cut bank of Belle Fourche River near the center of sec. 20, T. 57 N., R. 62 W., Crook County, Wyo.—Con.*

Mowry shale—Continued	Feet
6. Bentonite, light-gray, waxy-----	0.9
7. Shale, brownish-gray, siliceous; limonitic stain along joints, abundant fish remains-----	11
8. Bentonite, light-gray, waxy-----	.9
9. Shale, brownish-gray, siliceous, hard; contains calcareous lenses as much as 4 in. thick and 3½ ft long with poorly developed cone-in-cone structure; some lenses overlain by thin seams of fibrous gypsum-----	3.1
10. Bentonite, light-gray, waxy-----	.3
11. Shale, dark brownish-gray, siliceous, hard; abundant fish remains-----	3.2
12. Bentonite, mostly light brownish-gray; dark-gray laminae in upper part; waxy-----	.1
13. Shale, dark brownish-gray, siliceous, hard; limonitic stains along joints-----	.4
14. Bentonite, light yellowish-gray, waxy-----	.1
15. Shale, dark brownish-gray, siliceous, hard-----	.7
16. Bentonite, light yellowish-gray, waxy-----	.6
17. Shale, brownish-gray, siliceous, hard; yellow stains along joints-----	9
18. Shale, dark-gray, somewhat siliceous; much softer than adjacent strata-----	1.2
19. Shale, brownish-gray, siliceous, hard; yellow stains and tiny gypsum crystals along joints; abundant fish remains-----	25
20. Shale, dark-gray, siliceous; several laminae of bentonite -----	.9
21. Shale, dark brownish-gray, siliceous; limonitic stain along joints; fish remains-----	2.2
22. Shale, dark-gray, siliceous; many thin laminae of bentonite -----	4.5
23. Shale, dark brownish-gray, siliceous, hard; many vertical joints most of which are coated by yellow powdery residue and stain-----	10
24. Shale, dark-gray, somewhat siliceous; much softer than adjacent beds; bentonitic near base -----	1.1
25. Bentonite, brownish-gray, waxy, limonite-stained--	.2
26. Shale, dark brownish-gray, siliceous, hard; yellow powdery residue along joints; contains abundant fish remains-----	2.5
27. Shale, dark-gray, soft; bentonitic in lower part--	.4
28. Bentonite, brownish-gray, waxy-----	.1
29. Shale, dark brownish-gray, siliceous, hard-----	1.7
30. Bentonite, light-gray, waxy-----	.1
31. Shale, dark-gray, siliceous, platy-----	2.7
32. Bentonite, laminated dark- and light-gray, waxy -----	.1
33. Shale, dark-gray, siliceous, silty-----	2.7
34. Bentonite, laminated light- and dark-gray, waxy -----	.2
35. Shale, dark-gray, siliceous-----	.1
36. Bentonite, gray, waxy; a few light-gray laminae -----	.5
37. Bentonite, light-gray, waxy, iron-stained-----	.9
38. Shale, dark brownish-gray, siliceous, hard, upper 1 in. exceptionally hard-----	2.2
39. Bentonite, light-gray, waxy-----	1.0



*Mowry shale on cut bank of Belle Fourche River near the center of sec. 20, T. 57 N., R. 62 W., Crook County, Wyo.—Con.*

Mowry shale—Continued	Feet
40. Shale, dark brownish-gray, siliceous, hard; limonitic stain along joints; abundant fish remains.	4.9
41. Shale, dark-gray, soft, bentonitic.	.1
42. Bentonite, light-gray, waxy; dark-gray laminae in upper part.	.3
43. Shale, dark brownish-gray, siliceous, hard; yellow powdery mineral on weathered surfaces.	6.1
44. Bentonite, yellowish-gray, waxy.	.3
45. Gypsum, gray, fibrous, shaly.	.1
46. Shale, dark-gray, soft, fissile.	.1
47. Siltstone, brownish-gray, weathers reddish brown, soft; a lens.	2.1
48. Shale, dark brownish-gray, siliceous, hard.	1.3
49. Shale, dark-gray, bentonitic, soft.	.7
50. Bentonite; lower half is brownish gray; upper half is light gray; limonite-stained, waxy.	.5
51. Shale, dark brownish-gray, siliceous, hard; limonitic stain along joints; abundant fish remains.	3.3
52. Shale, dark-gray, soft, platy.	.1
53. Shale, dark brownish-gray, siliceous, hard; abundant fish remains.	3.5
54. Shale, dark-gray, soft; bentonitic in lower part.	.7
55. Shale, gray, siliceous, hard; limonitic stain along joints; abundant fish remains.	3.2
56. Bentonite, light-gray, iron-stained, waxy; upper 3 in. contains dark-gray laminae.	1.9
57. Shale, gray, siliceous, cherty, very hard.	.1
58. Shale, dark brownish-gray, siliceous; many vertical joints; abundant fish remains.	3.1
59. Bentonite, light-gray, waxy; dark-gray laminae in upper part; a lens.	.2
60. Shale, dark brownish-gray, siliceous, hard; some fish remains.	.9
61. Covered; approximate interval to top of Newcastle sandstone.	50±

Thickness (rounded) of Mowry shale..... 225±

*Mowry shale in the NE¼ sec. 10 and SW¼ sec. 11, T. 57 N., R. 65 W., Crook County, Wyo.*

Belle Fourche shale (part):	Feet
23. Shale, very dark gray, soft; a few thin seams of gray bentonite less than ½ ft thick; numerous dark gray siderite concretions that weather dark-red; a few yellow cone-in-cone concretions.	20
22. Bentonite, light yellowish-gray.	.5
21. Shale, very dark gray to dark brownish-gray; slightly brittle in lower part.	5

Partial thickness (rounded) of Belle Fourche shale..... 25

**Mowry shale:**

20. Bentonite, light yellowish-gray to light-gray (Clay Spur bed).	1.0
19. Partly covered; mostly dark-gray shale that weathers light gray and is platy, brittle, and siliceous; a few seams of bentonite about 1 in. thick.	16.5

*Mowry shale in the NE¼ sec. 10 and SW¼ sec. 11, T. 57 N., R. 65 W., Crook County, Wyo.—Continued*

Mowry shale—Continued	Feet
18. Shale, dark-gray, weathers light gray, platy, brittle, siliceous; numerous fish scales; four beds of bentonite ranging from 1 to 6 in. thick spaced about evenly.	52
17. Covered in upper 4 ft; lower 2 ft is dark-gray brittle siliceous shale that weathers light gray.	6
16. Shale, light pinkish-gray, brittle; breaks into papery fragments.	1
15. Shale, dark-gray, weathers light gray, brittle, siliceous.	16.5
14. Partly covered; mostly dark-gray siliceous shale that weathers light gray.	23
13. Covered.	17.5
12. Shale, dark-gray, weathers light gray, brittle, siliceous; two seams 1 in. thick of bentonite in lower half.	29
11. Partly covered; mostly dark-gray siliceous shale that weathers light gray.	14
10. Bentonite, light yellowish-gray.	.2
9. Shale, dark-gray, weathers light gray, brittle, siliceous.	4.5
8. Partly covered; mostly dark-gray siliceous shale that weathers light gray.	9
7. Bentonite.	.5
6. Shale, dark-gray, weathers light gray, brittle, siliceous; a seam of bentonite 1 in. thick.	3
5. Bentonite, yellowish-gray, slightly shaly.	1.2
4. Shale, dark-gray, weathers light gray, brittle, siliceous, silty in lower part; abundant fish scales.	5
3. Covered to estimated base of Mowry shale.	10
Thickness (rounded) of Mowry shale.	210

Newcastle sandstone (part):

2. Covered.	5
1. Sandstone, grayish-white and yellowish-gray, fine-grained, silty and clayey, friable.	1

Partial thickness of Newcastle sandstone... 6

*Mowry shale on the northeast side of Thornton dome about the center of sec. 8, T. 48 N., R. 65 W., Weston County, Wyo.*

Belle Fourche shale (part):	Feet
18. Shale grayish-black; a bed 1 ft thick of light-gray bentonite 5 ft above the base; several beds of purplish-black siderite concretions that weather dark red.	25

**Mowry shale:**

17. Bentonite (Clay Spur bed), very light gray, swelling.	2.5
16. Partly covered; mostly dark-gray siliceous shale that weathers light gray; abundant fish scales; a dark-gray limestone concretion 20 ft long and 1½ ft thick about 6 ft above base of unit.	44
15. Bentonite, light-gray.	1.7
14. Shale as in unit 15.	7
13. Bentonite, light-gray; shale parting 0.6 ft thick.	1.7
12. Shale as in unit 15.	17



*Mowry shale on the northeast side of Thornton dome about the center of sec. 8, T. 48 N., R. 65 W., Weston County, Wyo.—Con.*

Mowry shale—Continued	Feet
11. Bentonite, light-gray; some interbedded black shale .....	0.8
10. Shale as in unit 15; three beds 0.1 to 0.4 ft thick of light-gray bentonite in lower half .....	80
9. Bentonite, pale yellowish-gray .....	.5
8. Shale as in unit 15 .....	5
7. Bentonite, very light gray .....	1.5
6. Shale as in unit 15; 2 beds 1 in. thick of light-gray bentonite in upper part .....	31
5. Bentonite, very light gray .....	.8
4. Shale as in unit 15 .....	3
3. Bentonite, pale yellowish-gray .....	.4
2. Poorly exposed; some dark gray shale and bentonite; brown-weathering calcareous cone-in-cone siltstone concretions about 5 ft below top .....	18
Thickness (rounded) of Mowry shale .....	215

Newcastle sandstone (part):

1. Sandstone and shale, interlaminated; sandstone is light gray and very fine grained; shale is medium gray and silicified; forms minor ledge .....	.5
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*Mowry shale and parts of adjacent formations southwest of Salt Creek, SW¼ sec. 35, T. 45 N., R. 61 W., Weston County, Wyo.*

Belle Fourche shale (part):	Feet
43. Shale, grayish-black, soft; scattered siderite concretions that weather dark red .....	10
42. Covered; grayish-black shale nearby .....	10
41. Bentonite, pale-yellow in the bottom part, grayish-tan in the upper part, slightly swelling .....	3
40. Shale, grayish-black, soft; a few siderite concretions that weather dark red; siderite layer about 0.3 ft thick at the top of the unit .....	20

Partial thickness of Belle Fourche shale .....

Mowry shale:

39. Bentonite and shale as follows (Clay Spur bentonite bed):	Feet
Bentonite, light-gray, nonswelling .....	0.2
Shale, black .....	.3
Bentonite, light-gray, nonswelling .....	.1
Shale, black .....	.8
Bentonite, pale-yellow, nonswelling .....	.1
Shale, black .....	.4
Bentonite, light-gray, nonswelling .....	.1
Total .....	2.0
38. Shale, grayish-black, weathers medium to dark gray, fairly hard .....	23
37. Covered .....	6
36. Bentonite, light-gray, nonswelling .....	.7
35. Shale, dark-gray .....	1.5
34. Shale, dark-gray, bentonitic .....	.4
33. Shale, dark-gray .....	2.5
32. Bentonite, light-gray to olive-gray, nonswelling .....	.5
31. Shale, dark-gray .....	2.9
30. Bentonite, light-gray, nonswelling .....	.2
29. Shale, dark-gray .....	1.2
28. Bentonite, light-gray, shaly .....	.4
27. Shale, dark-gray .....	.6
26. Bentonite, light-gray, nonswelling .....	.5

*Mowry shale and parts of adjacent formations southwest of Salt Creek, SW¼ sec. 35, T. 45 N., R. 61 W., Weston County, Wyo.—Continued*

Mowry shale—Continued	Feet
25. Shale, dark-gray, weathers medium gray, hard; contains fish scales .....	23
24. Bentonite, light-gray, nonswelling .....	.1
23. Shale, dark-gray, weathers medium gray, hard; contains fish scales .....	32
22. Sandstone, very light gray, very fine grained to silty, hard; forms ledges .....	.5
21. Shale, dark-gray, weathers medium gray, hard .....	8
20. Bentonite, pale olive-gray, nonswelling .....	.5
19. Partly covered; mostly hard dark-gray shale that weathers medium gray and contains fish scales .....	25
18. Sandstone, very light gray, very fine grained to silty; a few fragments of carbonaceous material; some fish scales; forms minor ledge .....	.5
17. Shale, dark-gray, weathers medium gray, hard .....	5
16. Sandstone, as in unit 18 above .....	1.4
15. Shale, dark-gray, weathers medium gray, hard .....	4.7
14. Bentonite, light-gray, nonswelling .....	.3
13. Shale, dark-gray, weathers medium gray, hard .....	12
12. Bentonite, light-gray, nonswelling .....	.2
11. Shale, dark-gray, weathers medium gray, hard .....	9
10. Bentonite, light-gray, nonswelling .....	.4
9. Shale, dark-gray, weathers medium gray, hard, silty .....	3
8. Siltstone, light-gray with dark-gray laminae, sandy; upper part forms minor ledge .....	3.5
7. Bentonite, light olive-gray, nonswelling .....	.2
6. Shale, grayish-black, silty, soft; contains 2 thin streaks of bentonite .....	8.5
5. Bentonite, olive-gray, nonswelling .....	.6
4. Shale, grayish-black, soft .....	14

Thickness (rounded) of Mowry shale .....

Newcastle sandstone (part):

3. Sandstone, brown, weathers, light gray, fine-grained, oil-stained, slightly carbonaceous; forms ledges .....	12.5
2. Siltstone, brown, carbonaceous .....	.5
1. Sandstone, very light gray, fine-grained; forms ledges .....	5

Partial thickness of Newcastle sandstone .....

#### UPPER CRETACEOUS SERIES

Upper Cretaceous rocks on the northern and western flanks of the Black Hills include the Belle Fourche shale, Greenhorn formation, Carlile shale, Niobrara formation, Pierre shale, Fox Hills sandstone, and Lance formation. All but the Lance formation are marine deposits, chiefly shale and some sandstone, and they have an aggregate thickness of as much as 4,150 feet. The Lance formation consists of continental deposits of sandstone and shale and is as much as 1,600 feet thick. Maps showing the variations in thickness of Upper Cretaceous marine rocks (and the Lower Cretaceous Mowry shale) are given on figure 5.



The outcrop pattern of these formations in general outlines the Black Hills uplift. Formations from the Belle Fourche to the Niobrara, inclusive, crop out in a band that extends from the vicinity of Newcastle in Weston County, Wyo., northward or northwestward into Carter County, Mont., and from there eastward or southeastward across Carter County to Butte County, S. Dak., a distance of about 140 miles. In Weston and Crook Counties, Wyo., the outcrop width of these formations is about  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 miles, but it widens to nearly 20 miles in south-central Carter County, Mont. The Pierre shale and Fox Hills sandstone crop out west of the Niobrara formation in a band ranging from about 20 miles wide south of Newcastle in Weston County to about half a mile wide near Oshoto in central Crook County. The Lance formation crops out west of the Fox Hills sandstone in a band 3 to 6 miles wide in much of Crook County. The outcrop thins to about half a mile in T. 56 N., R. 69 W., Campbell County, Wyo., a few miles north of Stroner, and widens to nearly 20 miles in Powder River and Carter Counties, Mont.

#### BELLE FOURCHE SHALE

The Belle Fourche shale was named by Collier (1922, p. 83) for exposures along the Belle Fourche River in the vicinity of Wind Creek, Crook County, Wyo. The formation is a dark marine shale that commonly forms a broad valley or low rolling sage- and grass-covered hills between ridges formed by the more resistant underlying Mowry shale and overlying Greenhorn formation. The Belle Fourche shale is about 370 feet thick along its outcrop between Newcastle and Osage in Weston County, Wyo. It thickens to about 750 feet at Thornton a few miles to the northwest, and is 750 to about 850 feet thick from Thornton northward to the vicinity of Cedar Ridge (T. 56 N., R. 67 W.) in northwestern Crook County, Wyo. The formation thins eastward from Cedar Ridge to about 450 feet near the Wyoming-South Dakota boundary. Changes in thickness in the Osage-Thornton area, and farther north in northern Crook County, Wyo., and southern Carter County, Mont., are due mostly to interfingering and lateral gradation of noncalcareous shale in the upper part of the Belle Fourche into calcareous shale, marl, and thin limestone beds assigned to the overlying Greenhorn formation. The stratigraphic relations at the Belle Fourche-Greenhorn contact are shown by the diagram, figure 6, and the columnar sections, figure 7.

The basal 40 to 50 feet of the Belle Fourche is mostly a soft grayish-black shale characterized by numerous flattened ovoid concretions—generally about a foot long—consisting of dark-gray siderite that weathers dark purplish red. The shale weathers almost black

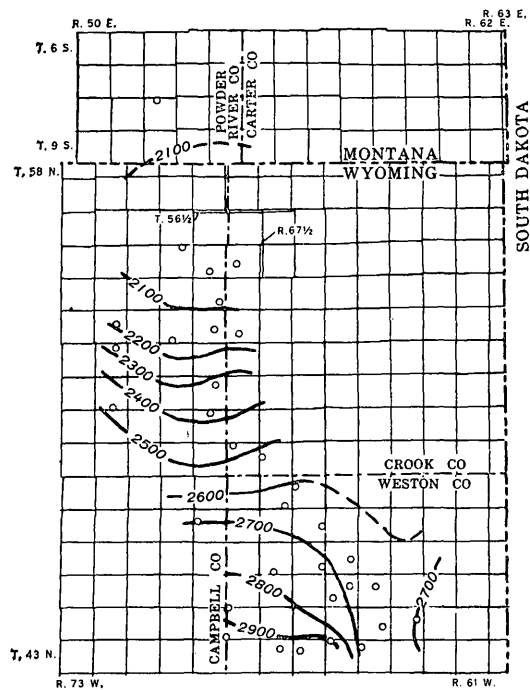
in striking contrast to the underlying Mowry shale, which weathers light gray. The base of the Belle Fourche is at the top of the Clay Spur bentonite bed of the Mowry shale; this contact approximately marks the change downward from black- to light-gray weathering shale. Two persistent beds of bentonite have been noted by Knechtel and Patterson (1955; 1962, p. 979–982) in the basal part of the Belle Fourche shale in northern Crook County, Wyo., and the same two beds are fairly prominent near Upton in Weston County, Wyo. These beds lie from 1 to 4 feet and from about 20 to 30 feet above the base of the formation, respectively. The stratigraphically higher bed, known as bed E, locally attains a thickness of 5 feet in sec. 18, T. 47 N., R. 64 W., Weston County, Wyo.

Overlying the basal part of the Belle Fourche shale just described, and making up most of the rest of the formation in the Newcastle-Osage area, and farther north in northeastern Crook County, Wyo. and the adjacent parts of South Dakota, are about 300 to 450 feet of grayish-black shale containing a few laminae of friable light-gray very fine grained sandstone or siltstone, scattered red-weathering ironstone concretions, and several beds of bentonite. Most of the bentonite beds are less than half a foot thick; however, one persistent bed referred to as the "Gray-red" bentonite by Bramlette and Rubey (in Moore, 1949, fig. 18) and as bed F by Knechtel and Patterson (1955; 1962, p. 982) averages about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet thick (Knechtel and Patterson, 1955; 1962, p. 983) in northern Crook County, and is about 3 feet thick where examined at several places south of the Belle Fourche River in southern Crook County and northern Weston County, Wyo. The Gray-red bentonite bed is about 350 feet above the base of the formation in the Newcastle-Osage area, about 475 feet above the base of the formation at Cabin Creek (T. 52 N., R. 67 W.), and about 500 feet above the base of the formation in northeastern Crook County (T. 57 N., R. 62 W.) (Knechtel and Patterson, 1962, p. 917).

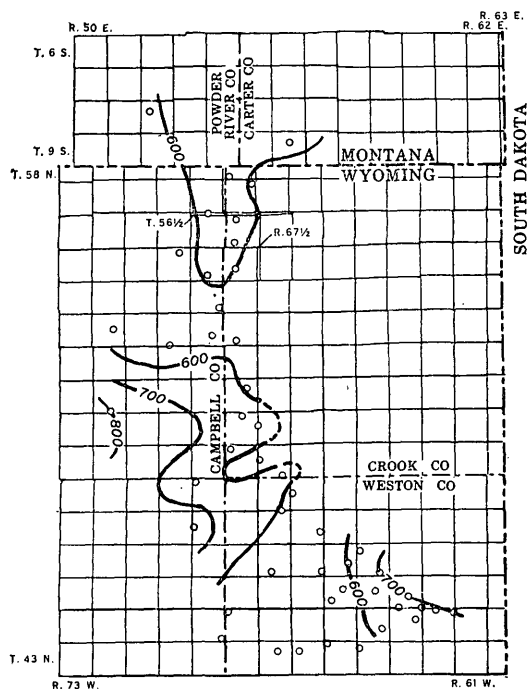
The part of the Belle Fourche shale that lies above the Gray-red bentonite bed ranges in thickness from about 20 to 350 feet and consists of grayish-black non-calcareous shale; a few bentonite beds, including a locally prominent bentonite referred to as bed G by Knechtel and Patterson (1962, p. 986–989); and fairly numerous gray limestone concretions that weather light gray, grayish yellow, and grayish red. Many of the concretions are septarian with veins of pale-yellow or light-gray calcite, and some have cone-in-cone structure.

The following analysis was made of an ironstone, or siderite, concretion from the base of the Belle Fourche shale, collected by W. W. Rubey in 1923 from alongside





A. PIERRE SHALE



B. NIOBRARA FORMATION AND CARLILE SHALE

## EXPLANATION

Well from which thickness was taken

Isopach lines dashed where inferred

0 10 20 30 40 MILES

the road from Thornton to Upton, Wyo., about 1½ miles from Upton. The analysis was made of the interior of the concretion after the oxidized surface was removed.

*Analysis of ironstone concretion from base of Belle Fourche shale, sec. 28, T. 48 N., R. 65 W., Weston County, Wyo.*

[Analyst, J. G. Fairchild]

Insoluble in HCl (largely SiO <sub>2</sub> ?)	5.30
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	1.85
FeO	46.46
MgO	.31
CaO	1.21
MnO	6.67
P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	.64
S (soluble)	None
CO <sub>2</sub>	33.96

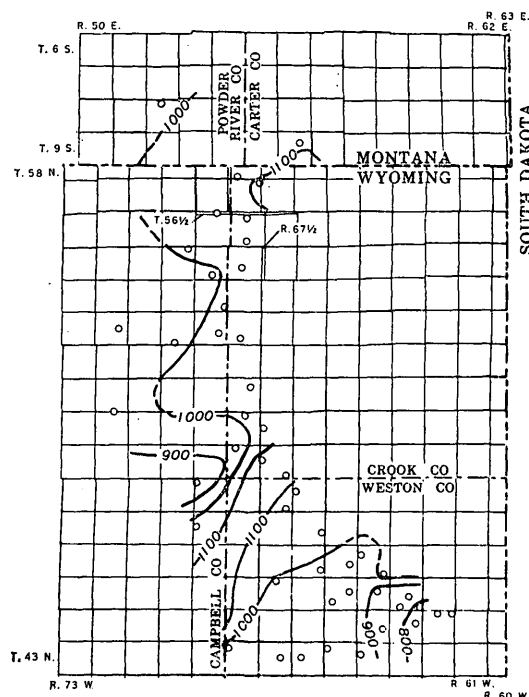
Sp gr 3.70 96.40

Rubey concluded from this analysis and the examination of a thin section that the composition was approximately:

Manganiferous siderite	88.6
Quartz, feldspar, and clay	5.3
Water, interstitial	3.1
Phosphosiderite (?)	1.7
Limonite	1.3

100.0

Fossils collected by Rubey and others from 1922 to 1924 from the Belle Fourche shale are tabulated below. In addition, fossils collected by W. W. Rubey near



C. GREENHORN FORMATION AND BELLE FOURCHE AND MOWRY SHALES

FIGURE 5.—Maps showing thicknesses of some Upper Cretaceous marine rocks on the west side of the Black Hills.



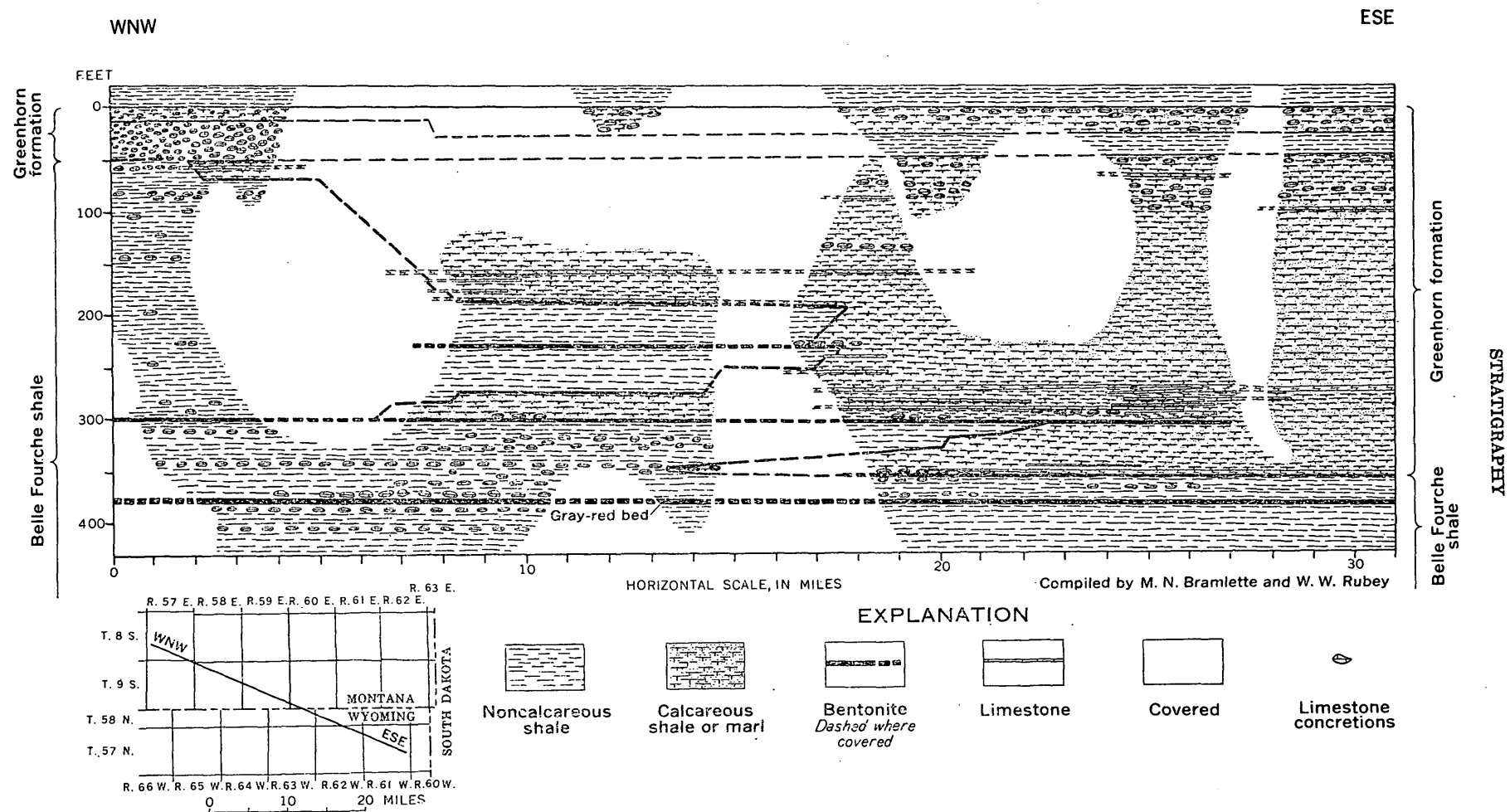


FIGURE 6.—Restored section showing interfingering of the Belle Fourche shale and Greenhorn formation, northern Black Hills.



Thornton dome (T. 48 N., R. 65 W., Weston County, Wyo.) are listed on page 59 in a stratigraphic section measured across the upper part of the Belle Fourche shale and the overlying Greenhorn formation. Cobban (1951, p. 2182) listed several collections from the Belle Fourche at the northern end of the Black Hills. Almost all the fossils so far reported from the formation are from the upper part, mostly above the Gray-red bentonite bed. The Belle Fourche shale, on the basis of its fossil content, is considered to be of Late Cretaceous age.

*Fossils collected from the Belle Fourche shale*

[Identified by J. B. Reeside, Jr.]

1. Sec. 23 or 24, T. 45 N., R. 62 W., 2.5 miles west of Newcastle, Wyo.  
Loc. 111862, 100 ft below base of Greenhorn formation.  
*Inoceramus* aff. *I. fragilis* Hall and Meek, but distinct from it.  
Fish tooth, probably *Galeucordo* sp.
2. SE $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 7, T. 46 N., R. 63 W., 2 miles west-southwest of Osage, Weston County, Wyo.  
Loc. 12674, 10 ft above highest yellow concretions.  
*Globigerina bulloides* d'Orbigny  
*Inoceramus* sp. fragments  
*Metoicoceras whitei* Hyatt  
Loc. 12648, highest yellow concretions.  
*Globigerina bulloides* d'Orbigny  
*Inoceramus fragilis* Hall and Meek  
Loc. 12698, 5 ft below highest yellow concretions.  
*Globigerina bulloides* d'Orbigny  
*Inoceramus* sp. broken fragments probably  
*I. cf. fragilis* Hall and Meek  
*Ostrea* sp. undet.  
Loc. 12705, 20 ft below highest yellow concretions.  
*Inoceramus cf. fragilis* Hall and Meek
3. W $\frac{1}{2}$  sec. 17, T. 46 N., R. 63 W., Weston County, Wyo.  
Loc. 11929, thin sandstone in middle of Belle Fourche shale.  
*Inoceramus* sp.  
Fish teeth and bones, undet.
4. Sec. 3 (?), T. 47 N., R. 65 W., southwest of Upton, Weston County, Wyo.  
Loc. 11228, 10 ft below Greenhorn-Belle Fourche contact.  
*Plicatula* aff. *P. hydrotheca* White  
*Astarte*? n. sp.  
*Callista orbiculata* (Hall and Meek)
5. Sec. 19, T. 47 N., R. 64 W., 4.5 miles south-southeast of Upton, Weston County, Wyo.  
Loc. 12690, 30 ft above highest yellow concretions.  
*Inoceramus fragilis* Hall and Meek  
*Astarte* n. sp.  
*Metoicoceras whitei* Hyatt  
Fish remains, undet.  
Loc. 12711 and 12697, 5 ft below highest yellow concretions.  
*Pteria* aff. *P. nebrascana* (Evans and Shumard)?  
*Inoceramus fragilis* Hall and Meek  
*Astarte* n. sp.  
*Callista orbiculata* (Hall and Meek)  
Ammonite fragments, undet.
6. Sec. 18, T. 48 N., R. 65 W., 2 miles southeast of Thornton, Weston County, Wyo. (See also section p. 59)  
Loc. 12675, 80 ft above lowest yellow concretions.  
*Acanthoceras*? sp., fragments  
Loc. 12743, 20 ft below lowest yellow concretions.  
*Helicoceras*? sp. fragments  
*Acanthoceras*? n. sp.
7. Sec. 18, T. 48 N., R. 65 W., Weston County, Wyo.  
Loc. 11927, fossil tree trunk in upper part of Belle Fourche shale containing fossils.  
*Ostrea* sp., small simple species  
*Callista orbiculata* (Hall and Meek)  
*Turnus* n. sp.  
*Polinices* cf. *P. concinna* (Hall and Meek)  
*Metoicoceras whitei* Hyatt
8. Sec. 33, T. 48 N., R. 65 W., Weston, Crook County, Wyo.  
Loc. 11218, within 20 ft of base of Greenhorn formation.  
*Inoceramus fragilis* Hall and Meek  
*Callista orbiculata* (Hall and Meek)
9. Sec. 15, T. 51 N., R. 67 W., Crook County, Wyo.  
Loc. 12672A, 10 miles northeast of Moorcroft, Wyo.  
*Acanthoceras*? n. sp.
10. East of  $\frac{1}{4}$  cor. sec. 21, T. 52 N., R. 67 W., Crook County, Wyo.  
Loc. 12658, just below Greenhorn-Belle Fourche contact.  
*Inoceramus fragilis* Hall and Meek  
*Callista* sp.  
*Gyrodes* n. sp. aff. *G. conradi* Meek  
*Anchura*? sp.  
*Mammites*? n. sp.  
*Metoicoceras whitei* Hyatt  
Loc. 12733, middle of yellow concretion zone.  
*Ostrea* sp., simple type
11. East-center, sec. 21, T. 52 N., R. 67 W., Crook County, Wyo.  
Locs. 12042 and 12712, uppermost part of Belle Fourche shale.  
*Acanthoceras*? n. sp.  
*Ostrea* sp. undet.  
*Pinna*? sp.
12. Sec. 22, T. 52 N., R. 67 W., Crook County, Wyo.  
Locs. 12067 and 12720, 15 miles north of Moorcroft, Wyo., a little above middle of Belle Fourche shale.  
*Acanthoceras*? n. sp.
13. SE $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 4, T. 57 N., R. 66 W., Crook County, Wyo.  
Loc. 12649, from concretions about 35 ft above the Gray-red bentonite bed.  
*Glycimeris* n. sp.  
*Callista orbiculata* (Hall and Meek)  
*Turbonilla* n. sp.  
*Anchura* n. sp.  
*Helicoceras*? n. sp.  
*Baculites*? n. sp.  
*Hemitissotia* n. sp.  
*Puzosia (Latidorsella)* n. sp.  
*Mammites*? n. sp.
14. W $\frac{1}{2}$  sec. 19, T. 57 N., R. 66 W., Crook County, Wyo.  
Loc. 12729, from calcite veins in top of Gray-red bentonite bed.  
*Ostrea* sp.  
Crustacean fragments  
Loc. 12062, gray calcareous concretions just below Gray-red bentonite bed.  
*Acanthoceras*? n. sp.



15. Sec. 22, T. 9 S., R. 57 E., Carter County, Mont.  
Locs. 12622 and 12713.

*Astarte* n. sp.  
*Callista orbiculata* (Hall and Meek)  
*Globirgerina bulloides* d'Orbigny  
*Leda*? sp.  
*Inoceramus fragilis* Hall and Meek  
*Pteria* aff. *P. nebrascana* (Evans and Shumard)?  
*Cuspidaria* sp. (n. sp.)  
*Lucina* aff. *L. subundata* Hall and Mark  
*Dentalium* n. sp.  
*Polinices* n. sp. aff. *P. concinna* (Hall and Meek)  
*Anchura* n. sp.  
*Fasciolaria walcotti* Stanton  
*Puzosia* (*Latidorsella*) n. sp.  
*Metioceras whitei* Hyatt

16. Sec. 23, T. 9 S., R. 57 E., 1 mile north of Alzada-Ridge road,  
15 miles east of Ridge, Mont.

Loc. 12625, 70 ft above Gray-red bentonite bed.

*Inoceramus fragilis* Hall and Meek  
*Stomohamites? corrugatus* (Stanton)

17. SE  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 8, T. 9 S., R. 58 E., Carter County, Mont.  
Loc. 12620, 30 ft above Gray-red bentonite bed.

*Serpula* sp.  
*Yoldia*? sp.  
*Inoceramus fragilis* Hall and Meek  
*Ostrea* sp., small simple form  
*Lucina* aff. *L. subundata* Hall and Meek  
*Corbula nematophora* Meek  
*Mammites*? n. sp.

18. SW  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 6, T. 9 S., R. 59 E., Carter County, Mont.

Loc. 12621, 67 ft above Gray-red bentonite and 117 ft below  
base of Greenhorn formation.

*Inoceramus fragilis* Hall and Meek  
*Glycerimeris* n. sp.  
*Dentalium* n. sp.  
*Turbonilla* n. sp. aff. *T. coalvillensis* (Meek)  
*Anchura* n. sp.  
*Oligoptycha* n. sp. aff. *O. concinna* (Hall and Meek)  
*Puzosia* (*Latidorsella*) n. sp.  
*Mammites*? n. sp.  
Fish bones.

19. SE  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 11, T. 9 S., R. 59 E., Carter County, Mont.

Loc. 12741, 45 ft above Gray-red bentonite bed.

*Anchura* n. sp.  
*Helicoceras*? n. sp.  
*Mammites*? n. sp.

20. Sec. 5 (?), T. 57 N., R. 61 W.

Loc. 12683.

*Inoceramus fragilis* Hall and Meek  
*Anomia* sp.  
*Astarte* n. sp.  
*Sciponoceras gracile* (Shumard)  
*Puzosia* (*Latidorsella*) n. sp.  
*Metioceras whitei* Hyatt

The following five stratigraphic sections describe the lithology of the Belle Fourche shale. The first section is described in greater detail than the others and shows the thickness and stratigraphic position of 27 thin bentonite beds in the formation. Two of the sections also describe the overlying Greenhorn formation.

*Belle Fourche shale in sec. 22, T. 57 N., R. 62 W., Crook County, Wyo.*

[After Knechtel and Patterson, 1962, p. 917-918]

Greenhorn formation.

Belle Fourche shale:

	Feet
1. Shale, dark-gray, soft, fissile-----	25
2. Bentonite (Gray-red bed), waxy; upper half gray; lower half reddish brown-----	4.5
3. Shale, dark-gray, soft, fissile; a few thin bentonite beds -----	63
4. Bentonite, dark reddish-brown, granular; many dark mineral particles-----	1.1
5. Shale, dark-gray, soft-----	8
6. Bentonite, gray, limonite-stained, waxy-----	.9
7. Shale, dark-gray, soft-----	12.5
8. Shale, dark-gray, soft; zone of flat cone-in-cone limestone lenses at top-----	26
9. Shale, dark-gray, soft; zone of small brown silt- stone concretions at top-----	21
10. Shale, gray, iron-stained, sandy-----	1.1
11. Shale, dark-gray, soft; a few limestone concre- tions which are veined with white calcite and average 2½ by 4 ft long-----	38
12. Bentonite, greenish-gray, waxy-----	.1
13. Shale, dark-gray, soft-----	1
14. Bentonite, gray, waxy-----	.6
15. Shale, dark-gray, soft, fissile-----	2
16. Bentonite, gray, waxy-----	.2
17. Shale, dark-gray, soft, fissile-----	19
18. Bentonite, light yellowish-gray, waxy-----	.5
19. Shale, dark-gray, soft, fissile-----	14
20. Bentonite, light-gray, waxy-----	.1
21. Shale, dark-gray, soft, fissile-----	21
22. Bentonite, yellowish-brown-----	.1
23. Shale, dark-gray, soft, fissile-----	1
24. Bentonite, yellow, waxy-----	.2
25. Shale, dark-gray, soft-----	1
26. Bentonite, yellow, limonite-stained-----	.2
27. Shale, dark-gray, soft-----	7.5
28. Bentonite, dark-gray, waxy-----	.1
29. Shale, dark-gray, soft-----	2.5
30. Bentonite, gray, iron-stained, waxy-----	.1
31. Shale, dark-gray, soft, fissile-----	5
32. Bentonite, light yellowish-gray, waxy-----	.3
33. Shale, dark-gray, soft, sandy-----	21
34. Bentonite, gray, waxy-----	.1
35. Shale, dark-gray, soft, sandy-----	5
36. Bentonite, grayish-yellow, waxy-----	.1
37. Shale, dark-gray, soft; contains many thin fri- able gray sandstone lenses-----	54
38. Bentonite, waxy; lower part brown; upper 5 in. gray -----	1
39. Shale, dark-gray, soft; 1-inch thick bed of benton- ite in middle part-----	6
40. Bentonite, gray, waxy-----	.2
41. Shale, dark-gray, soft, sandy-----	20
42. Sandstone, gray, fine-grained, soft-----	.1
43. Shale, dark-gray, soft, sandy-----	1.5
44. Sandstone, gray, fine-grained; interbedded lime- stone concretions with cone-in-cone structure--	.4
45. Shale, dark-gray, soft, sandy-----	13
46. Bentonite, gray, waxy-----	.1



*Belle Fourche shale in sec. 22, T. 57 N., R. 62 W., Crook County, Wyo.—Continued*

<i>Belle Fourche shale—Continued</i>	<i>Feet</i>
47. Shale, dark-gray, soft; contains a few laminae of bentonite; some thin sandstone lenses-----	22
48. Shale, dark-gray, sandy; zone of overlapping cone-in-cone lenses at top; lenses are 2 in. thick and 2 ft long-----	20
49. Bentonite, light-gray, waxy-----	.2
50. Shale, dark-gray, soft; contains a few clayey ironstone concretions which average 6 in. in diameter-----	18
51. Bentonite, yellow, waxy-----	.1
52. Shale, dark-gray, soft-----	2
53. Bentonite, yellow, waxy-----	.1
54. Shale, dark-gray, soft, fissile; contains bentonite laminae in lower part-----	11
55. Bentonite, gray, waxy; grades upward to sandy shale-----	.3
56. Shale, dark-gray, soft, fissile-----	1.1
57. Bentonite, light-gray, waxy-----	.1
58. Shale, dark-gray, soft, fissile-----	16
59. Bentonite, brownish-orange, waxy-----	1.5
60. Shale, dark-gray, soft; contains many manganese siderite concretions which average about 5 in. in thickness and 1 ft in length-----	14
61. Bentonite (bed E), light-gray in upper and lower parts, reddish-brown in middle 8 in.-----	1.1
62. Shale, dark-gray, soft; contains many manganese siderite concretions which average about 4 in. in thickness and 1 ft in length-----	24
63. Bentonite (bed D), waxy, lower half yellowish, upper half gray-----	.9
64. Shale, dark-gray, soft-----	4.5
Thickness (rounded) of Belle Fourche shale-----	537

Mowry shale.

*Belle Fourche shale in secs. 29 and 30, T. 56 N., R. 67 W., Crook County, Wyo.*

Greenhorn formation.

*Belle Fourche shale:*

	<i>Feet</i>
12. Shale, dark-gray to black, weathers dark gray; dark-gray septarian limestone concretions 11 ft below top; concretions ½ to 2 ft long, weather light gray, and are cut by veins ¼ to 1 in. wide of brownish-yellow coarsely crystalline calcite-----	33
11. Shale, dark-gray and dark brownish-gray, weathers brownish gray, bentonitic-----	4
10. Shale, dark-gray to black, weathers medium to dark gray; beds of tabular dark-gray septarian limestone concretions about 5, 20, and 60 ft below top; concretions are 1 to 8 ft long, weather light gray, yellowish gray, or reddish gray, and are cut by veins ¼ to 1½ in. wide of yellowish-gray calcite; concretions in lowest zone have cone-in-cone structure-----	76
9. Bentonite, gray to yellowish-gray, locally reddish-gray; shaly in upper part; a few aragonite concretions-----	5

*Belle Fourche shale in secs. 29 and 30, T. 56 N., R. 67 W., Crook County, Wyo.—Continued*

<i>Belle Fourche shale—Continued</i>	<i>Feet</i>
8. Shale, dark-gray to black, weathers medium to dark gray; iron stained along partings; beds of tabular dark-gray septarian limestone concretions about 40, 65, 85, 100, and 145 ft below top; concretions are 1 to 20 ft long, weather light gray, yellowish gray, or reddish gray, are cut by veins ¼ to 2 in. wide of yellowish-brown calcite; concretions form low ridges-----	138
7. Bentonite, grayish-white to yellowish-gray; contains aragonite concretions-----	2
6. Shale, dark-gray to black, weathers medium to dark gray; iron stained along partings; contains three beds of dark-gray limestone or siderite concretions that weather gray, reddish gray, or dark reddish black; concretions are 1 to 3 ft long-----	43
5. Bentonite (Gray-red bed), yellowish-gray to reddish-gray, shaly; contains stringers of aragonite and at the base a bed of cone-in-cone aragonite concretions-----	4
4. Shale, dark-gray to black, weathers medium gray; iron stained along partings, contains red-weathering concretions about 10, 15, and 70 ft below top-----	104
3. Shale, black, bentonitic; a few aragonite concretions 1 to 2 ft long-----	1
2. Partly covered; mostly dark-gray to black shale; a few red-weathering siderite concretions-----	60
1. Mostly covered; scattered exposures of dark-gray shale containing red-weathering siderite concretions; base of unit is prospect trench in Clay Spur bentonite bed-----	280
Thickness of Belle Fourche shale-----	750

Mowry shale.

*Greenhorn formation and Belle Fourche shale on the north side of Cabin Creek; SW ¼ sec. 3, and SE ¼ sec. 4, T. 52 N., R. 67 W., Crook County, Wyo. (see fig. 7)*

Greenhorn formation:

	<i>Feet</i>
21. Shale, dark-gray, weathers grayish brown, non-calcareous; several beds of septarian limestone concretions that weather light gray and have veins of white and brown calcite; concretions as much as 6 ft in diameter; lenses 1 to 2 in. thick of light-brown very fine grained calcareous sandstone; forms hogback-----	75

*Belle Fourche shale:*

20. Shale, grayish-black, fissile; scattered gray septarian limestone concretions mostly about ½ to 1 ft in diameter with veinlets of brown and grayish-white calcite-----	35
19. Shale, grayish-black, fissile; several beds of yellow-weathering limestone concretions, locally septarian with veins of brown to yellow calcite; some yellowish-gray cone-in-cone concretions--	66



*Greenhorn formation and Belle Fourche shale on the north side of Cabin Creek, SW $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 3, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 4, T. 52 N., R. 67 W., Crook County, Wyo. (see fig. 7)*—Continued

Belle Fourche shale—Continued	Feet
18. Partly covered; appears to be mostly grayish-black shale; a few scattered yellow-weathering limestone concretions as in unit 19 above.....	165
17. Shale, grayish-black; numerous yellow-weathering limestone concretions as in unit 19 above.....	45
16. Partly covered; appears to be mostly grayish-black shale.....	40
15. Bentonite (Gray-red bed), yellowish-gray; beds of yellow-weathering cone-in-cone limestone concretions at top and base; forms low ridge...	1-2
14. Shale, grayish-black, weathers dark gray; numerous yellow-weathering limestone concretions 1 to 3 ft in diameter.....	31
13. Shale, grayish-black, weathers dark gray; several seams 1 to 3 in. thick of yellowish-gray bentonite; at top of unit a bed of yellow-weathering septarian limestone concretions 3 to 6 ft in diameter containing veinlets of yellow calcite...	32
12. Shale, grayish-black, locally silty; a few partings 1 to 3 in. thick of brown-weathering siltstone; at top of unit a bed of sandy gray septarian limestone concretions 2 to 4 ft in diameter cut by veinlets of yellow calcite.....	40
11. Mostly covered; a few scattered outcrops of grayish-black shale.....	280
10. Shale, dark-gray to grayish-black; in middle part of unit 2 beds of grayish-black siderite concretions that weather dark red; dike of light-gray fine-grained quartzitic sandstone about $\frac{1}{2}$ ft wide and 10 ft long near middle of unit.....	25
9. Shale, grayish-black; many thin seams of red-weathering calcareous siltstone; at top of unit a bed of grayish-black siderite concretions about 2 ft in diameter that weather dark red.....	34
8. Bentonite, gray.....	1½
7. Shale, grayish-black; 2 beds of grayish-black siderite concretions that weather dark red...	31
6. Shale, dark-gray; seams of bentonite 1 to 2 in. thick at top and base of unit.....	1
5. Shale, grayish-black; scattered grayish-black siderite concretions that weather dark red.....	5
4. Covered.....	3
Thickness (rounded) of Belle Fourche shale.....	835

Mowry shale (part):

3. Shale, medium- to dark-gray, weathers light gray, hard, brittle; a few seams of yellowish-gray bentonite.....	31
2. Bentonite, yellowish-orange.....	1
1. Shale, as in unit 3 above.....	10
Partial thickness of Mowry shale.....	42

*Greenhorn formation and upper part of Belle Fourche shale near Thornton dome in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 18, T. 48 N., R. 65 W., Weston County, Wyo. (see fig. 7)*

Carlile shale (part):	
Lower unnamed member (part):	Feet
14. Shale, dark-gray; a few laminae of light-gray siltstone.....	10
Greenhorn formation:	
13. Shale, dark-gray, weathers medium gray and brownish gray, silty and sandy, more sandy in upper half; in lower part several beds of septarian limestone concretions as much as 6 ft in diameter that weather light gray and have orange and yellow calcite veins; in upper half at least 5 beds of tabular gray limestone concretions 1 to 3 ft thick and as much as 20 ft long; forms a hogback; unit contains following fossils:	
Sandy lenses about 10 ft below the top, loc. D414, fossils identified by W. A. Cobban: <i>Inoceramus fragilis</i> Hall and Meek, <i>Ptychodus whipplei</i> Marcou, and <i>Squalicorax falcatus</i> (Agassiz).	
Concretions in lower part of unit, loc. 12644, fossils collected by W. W. Rubey and identified by J. B. Reeside, Jr.: <i>Inoceramus fragilis</i> Hall and Meek, <i>Inoceramus</i> sp., <i>Astarte</i> n. sp., <i>Callista orbiculata</i> (Hall and Meek), <i>Lunatia</i> n. sp. aff. <i>L. concinna</i> Hall and Meek, and <i>Fasciolaria</i> sp.....	75

Belle Fourche shale (part):

12. Shale, light- and dark-gray in alternating bands, noncalcareous; scattered limestone concretions that weather light gray; bed of closely spaced limestone concretions at base; concretions in lower part of the unit contain the following fossils, loc. D873, identified by W. A. Cobban: <i>Inoceramus</i> sp., <i>Callista orbiculata</i> (Hall and Meek)...	55
11. Shale, grayish-black, noncalcareous; scattered septarian limestone concretions that weather light gray, light yellowish-gray, and brownish red; concretions are mostly 1 to 2 ft in diameter; unit contains the following fossils collected by W. W. Rubey and identified by J. B. Reeside, Jr.: Concretions about 50 ft below top of unit, loc. 12651; <i>Anomis?</i> sp., <i>Callista orbiculata</i> (Hall and Meek), <i>Corbula nemstophora</i> Meek, <i>Turnus</i> n. sp., <i>Natica</i> ( <i>Amauropsis?</i> ) n. sp., " <i>Puzosia</i> " n. sp., <i>Acanthoceras</i> n. sp., <i>Metoicoceras whitei</i> Hyatt, Ammonite n. gen. sp. B. Concretions about 80 ft below top of unit, loc. 12650: <i>Arca?</i> sp., <i>Inoceramus fragilis</i> Hall and Meek, <i>Astarte</i> n. sp., <i>Callista orbiculata</i> (Hall and Meek), molluscan borings in wood, possibly <i>Turnus</i> sp., <i>Natica</i> ( <i>Amauropsis?</i> ) n. sp., <i>Helicoceras</i> n. sp., <i>Turritiles</i> n. sp., " <i>Puzosia</i> " n. sp., <i>Acanthoceras</i> n. sp., <i>Manmites</i> n. sp., <i>Metoicoceras whitei</i> Hyatt, Ammonite n. gen. sp. A.....	125



*Greenhorn formation and upper part of Belle Fourche shale near Thornton dome in the SW¼ sec. 18, T. 48 N., R. 65 W., Weston County, Wyo. (see fig. 7)—Continued*

Belle Fourche shale (part)—Continued	Feet
10. Bentonite, very light gray, slightly swelling	1
9. Shale, grayish-black, noncalcareous	16
8. Shale, dark-gray to brown; in part calcareous; several beds of dark-gray septarian limestone concretions that weather light gray and light yellowish gray; concretions are 1 to 2 ft thick and as much as 10 ft long	25
7. Shale, grayish-black, noncalcareous; scattered septarian limestone concretions that weather light gray and have veins of yellow and orange calcite	20
6. Bentonite, very light gray, nonswelling	1.2
5. Shale, grayish-black, noncalcareous	50
4. Partly covered; mostly grayish-black shale	34
3. Bentonite, pale-yellow, swelling; tabular gray- to yellow-weathering limestone concretions at top	2.5
2. Mostly covered; some dark-gray shale	65
1. Bentonite (Gray-red bed), light-gray at top, pale-red at bottom, swelling; aragonite or fibrous calcite fragments on the surface	2.0
Partial thickness (rounded) of Belle Fourche shale	395

Base of exposure.

*Belle Fourche shale and parts of adjacent formations northwest of Newcastle in the NW¼ sec. 23, T. 45 N., R. 62 W., Weston County, Wyo.*

Greenhorn formation (part):	Feet
24. Shale, dark-gray, weathers olive gray, calcareous	20
23. Limestone, light-gray, weathers tan, very fossiliferous, lenticular	.3
22. Bentonite, very light gray and light reddish-brown, nonswelling	2
21. Limestone, as in unit 23 above	.5
Partial thickness (rounded) of Greenhorn formation	23

Belle Fourche shale:

20. Shale, grayish-black, soft	17
19. Bentonite (Gray-red bed), very light gray in lower part, tan in upper part, swelling	2
18. Shale, grayish-black, soft	16
17. Shale, grayish-black; interlaminated light-gray siltstone; a few red-weathering slabby calcareous siltstone concretions that locally contain a few shell fragments	27
16. Bentonite, very light gray, nonswelling	.2
15. Shale and siltstone, as in unit 17 above	7.5
14. Bentonite, very light gray, nonswelling	.4
13. Shale and siltstone, as in unit 17 above	13
12. Shale, grayish-black, soft	102
11. Bentonite, light yellowish-gray, nonswelling	.6
10. Partly covered; mostly grayish-black slightly silty shale	87

*Belle Fourche shale and parts of adjacent formations northwest of Newcastle in the NW¼ sec. 23, T. 45 N., R. 62 W., Weston County, Wyo.—Continued*

Belle Fourche shale—Continued	Feet
9. Shale, grayish-black, slightly silty	32
8. Bentonite, very light gray, nonswelling	.3
7. Shale, black, bentonitic	.3
6. Bentonite, very light gray, nonswelling, impure	.8
5. Shale, grayish-black, soft; scattered siderite concretions that weather dark red	41
4. Bentonite (bed E), very light gray, swelling	2.5
3. Shale, grayish-black, soft; scattered siderite concretions that weather dark red; siderite layer 0.3 ft thick at top of unit makes a hard floor for overlying bentonite bed	21
Thickness (rounded) of Belle Fourche shale	370

Mowry shale (part):

2. Bentonite (Clay Spur bed), very light gray and light brownish-red, slightly swelling	1.1
1. Shale, dark-gray, weathers medium gray, hard	10

Partial thickness (rounded) of Mowry shale 11

#### GREENHORN FORMATION

The Greenhorn formation consists of shale, limestone, and marl that overlies the Belle Fourche shale and underlies the Carlile shale. Two lithologic facies may be recognized according to the predominant rock type represented: a relatively thick limestone-marl facies exposed at the northeastern and southeastern ends of the outcrop area (pl. 1), and a thinner concretionary facies exposed farther west in the intervening central part of the outcrop area. The Greenhorn formation is more resistant to weathering than adjacent rocks, and it forms a grass- and sage-covered hogback on which the formation commonly is fairly well exposed.

Stratigraphic relations of the Greenhorn and adjacent formations in the northern part of the Black Hills uplift are shown by figures 6 and 7.

Where the Greenhorn formation is represented by the limestone-marl facies, some writers including Darton (1909, p. 54–55), Collier (1922, p. 84), Wing (1940, p. 7), Stevenson (1952, p. 10–11), and Dobbin, Kramer, and Horn (1957) restrict the Greenhorn to slabby rim-forming limestone beds that constitute the uppermost 30 to 60 feet of the Belle Fourche–Greenhorn sequence. Any underlying limestone, marl, or calcareous shale is referred to the Belle Fourche shale. In the present report, and in the work of several other writers including Bramlette and Rubey (in Moore, 1949, fig. 18), Cobban (1951, p. 2183–2184), Knechtel and Patterson (1955, 1962), and Haun (1958, chart 5), the contact of the Greenhorn formation with the underlying Belle Fourche shale is drawn to include in the Greenhorn the



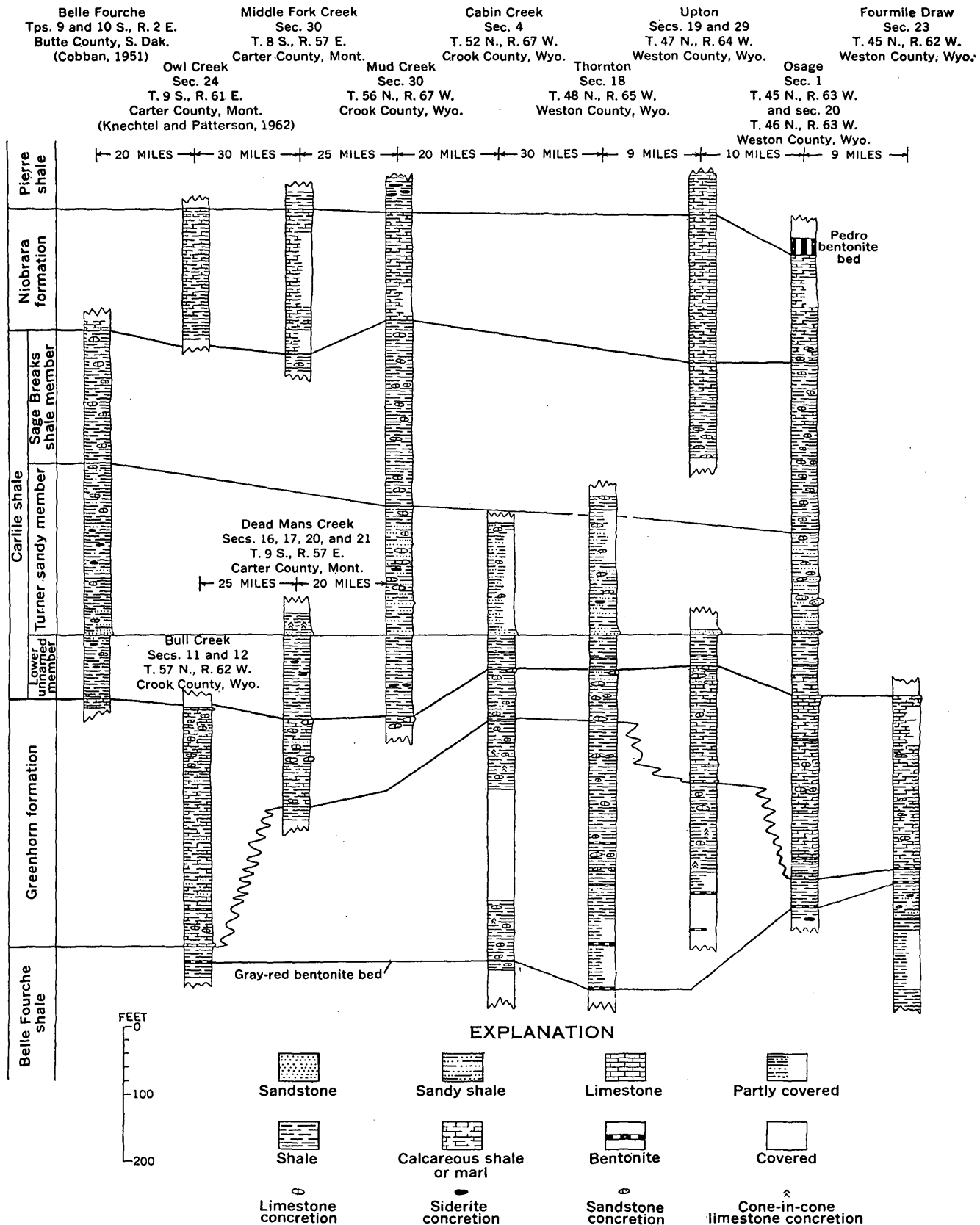


FIGURE 7.—Stratigraphic sections of the Greenhorn, Carlile, and Niobrara formations, northwestern flank of the Black Hills.



stratigraphically lowest calcareous shale, marl, or persistent limestone beds. The contact accordingly cuts across planes of stratification in areas where calcareous shale and marl in the basal part of the Greenhorn grade into noncalcareous shale of the Belle Fourche (fig. 6).

#### LIMESTONE-MARL FACIES

The limestone-marl facies of the Greenhorn formation crops out east of a line that extends from a point near Osage, Weston County, Wyo., northward through the Willow Creek anticline in south-central Carter County, Mont. (pl. 1). Beds representing this facies have a maximum observed thickness of about 370 feet near the head of Ghost Creek in sec. 31, T. 57 N., R. 60 W., Crook County, Wyo. From Ghost Creek eastward, the basal bed of the limestone-marl facies is a brown-weathering sandy and shaly gypsiferous limestone averaging about 1 foot in thickness that has been called the Middle Creek limestone (Wing, 1940, p. 6), the Orman Lake limestone (Petsch, 1949, p. 9, 10), and the Bull Creek limestone (Bramlette and Rubey in Moore, 1949, p. 27, fig. 18). The beds lying above the basal limestone have been divided by Cobban (1951, p. 2183-2184) into four units. At the base is 125 to 250 feet of light-gray calcareous mudstone interbedded with marl, shaly limestone, and dark-gray noncalcareous shale. This unit is overlain, in turn, by as much as 80 feet of calcareous shale and marl containing calcareous ferruginous concretions and thin shaly limestone beds; 8 to 22 feet of dark bluish-gray noncalcareous shale; and, at the top of the formation, 8 to 60 feet of marl that weathers grayish-white and contains thin limestone concretions and thin lenses of limestone.

In the Osage-Newcastle area, the limestone-marl facies is 270 to 295 feet thick, thickening gradually southeastward. The lower 200 to 225 feet of the formation in this area consists of interbedded calcareous and noncalcareous shale that weathers to alternating brownish-gray and grayish-black bands and contains a few thin beds of light-gray to tan sandy limestone, light-gray and yellow limestone concretions, and a few thin bentonite beds. At the top of the formation is a ridge-forming unit 30 to 60 feet thick of very calcareous shale and marl with many thin lenticular beds of white-weathering limestone.

#### CONCRETIONARY FACIES

Within a short distance west of Ghost Creek at the northern end of the mapped area, and northwest of Osage at the southern end, limestone, marl, and calcareous shale, which make up the limestone-marl facies of the Greenhorn formation, interfinger with and pass

laterally into slightly calcareous to noncalcareous shale containing fairly abundant limestone concretions. Shale in the lower part of this shale sequence weathers grayish-black and is assigned to the Belle Fourche shale; shale in the upper part weathers olive-gray to brownish-gray and comprises the concretionary facies of the Greenhorn.

The concretionary facies ranges in thickness from 70 to about 100 feet and averages about 90 feet. It crops out in a narrow band from a point about midway between Osage and Upton in Weston County, Wyo., northwestward and northward for about 70 miles to T. 8 S., R. 57 E., Carter County, Mont. Closely spaced septarian limestone concretions that weather light-gray and contain veins of coarsely crystalline white, pale-yellow, and brown calcite characterize the concretionary facies. The concretions commonly are 2 to 6 feet in diameter and form low ridges. Shale in the concretionary facies is less fissile than underlying shale of the Belle Fourche. At some places the shale is sandy, and locally the concretionary facies contains a few beds an inch or two thick of light-gray sandy limestone near the top.

The Greenhorn formation locally contains many fossil marine invertebrates, and fish bones and teeth. Cobban (1951, p. 2184, 2185) listed a large fauna from the limestone-marl facies at the northern end of the Black Hills. The pelecypod *Inoceramus labiatus* (Schlotheim), in particular, characterizes the upper part of the formation both at the northern end of the Black Hills and farther south in the Osage-Newcastle area. Invertebrate fossils collected by W. W. Rubey, and others in 1922-24 from the Greenhorn formation are given in the following tabulation:

#### Fossils collected from the Greenhorn formation

[Fossils identified by J. B. Reeside, Jr.]

1. Sec. 31, T. 45 N., R. 61 W., 1 mile south of Newcastle, Wyo.  
Loc. 12692, at base of Greenhorn formation.  
*Globigerina bulloides* d'Orbigny  
*Inoceramus labiatus* (Schlotheim)  
*Ostrea* sp., small simple species  
*Metioiceras whitei* Hyatt  
Fish scales and bones, undet.  
Loc. 12706, 20 ft above base of Greenhorn formation  
*Globigerina bulloides* d'Orbigny  
*Inoceramus* cf. *I. fragilis* Hall and Meek  
Fish tooth
2. SE $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 5, T. 45 N., R. 62 W.  
Loc. 12038, base of Greenhorn formation.  
*Inoceramus* sp. fragments  
*Metioiceras whitei* Hyatt



3. Sec. 19, T. 47 N., R. 64 W.,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles southeast of Upton, Wyo.  
 Loc. 12693, 6 ft below lowest yellow concretions in thin limestone bed, might be considered base of Greenhorn formation.  
*Inoceramus* cf. *I. fragilis* Hall and Meek  
*Astarte* n. sp., as in 12683, p. 57, No. 20  
*Callista tenuis* (Hall and Meek)  
*Turnus* n. sp., as in 11927, p. 56, No. 7  
*Natica* sp. fragments  
*Sciponoceras* sp., very young stages  
*Stomohamites* aff. *S. corrugatus* (Stanton)  
*Puzosia* (*Latidorsella*) n. sp.  
 Ammonite, n. gen. sp. A  
 Decaped crustacean fragments  
*Lamna?* sp., single tooth  
 Loc. 12703, bluish-gray concretion 25 ft below top of Greenhorn formation.  
*Astarte* n. sp.  
*Callista orbiculata* (Hall and Meek)  
 Loc. 12704, bluish-gray concretions 15 ft below top of Greenhorn formation.  
*Inoceramus* sp.  
*Callista orbiculata* (Hall and Meek)
4. Sec. 18(?), T. 48 N., R. 65 W., 2 miles southeast of Thornton, Wyo.  
 Loc. 12644, middle zone of gray limestone concretions.  
*Inoceramus fragilis* Hall and Meek  
*Inoceramus* sp.  
*Astarte* n. sp.  
*Callista orbiculata* (Hall and Meek)  
*Polinices* n. sp. aff. *P. concinna* (Hall and Meek)  
*Fasciolaria* sp.
5. NE  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 15, T. 51 N., R. 67 W., 10 miles northeast of Moorcroft, Wyo.  
 Loc. 12685, *Gryphaea* bed at base of Greenhorn formation.  
*Gryphaea* n. sp.  
 Loc. 12672, from concretions forming ridge 35 to 40 ft above *Gryphaea* zone at base of Greenhorn formation.  
*Astarte* n. sp.  
*Callista orbiculata* (Hall and Meek)
6. Sec. 4, T. 52 N., R. 67 W., Crook County, Wyo.,  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile north of Cabin Creek.  
 Loc. 12032, line of large gray limestone concretions 5 ft above base of Greenhorn formation.  
*Inoceramus labiatus* (Schlotheim)  
 Loc. 12029, brown platy sandstone 10 ft above base of Greenhorn formation.  
*Astarte* n. sp.  
*Callista orbiculata* (Hall and Meek)  
 Loc. 12659, base of Greenhorn formation.  
*Gryphaea* n. sp.  
 Loc. 12645, 5 ft above *Gryphaea* zone.  
*Astarte* n. sp.  
*Callista orbiculata* (Hall and Meek)
7. Center sec. 16, T. 52 N., R. 67 W., 16 miles north of Moorcroft, Wyo.  
 Loc. 12137, abundant at middle or base of Greenhorn formation.  
*Gryphaea* n. sp. related to *G. vesicularis* Lamarck
8. Sec. 21, T. 52 N., R. 67 W., 15 miles north of Moorcroft, Wyo.  
 Loc. 12664, base of Greenhorn formation.  
*Inoceramus* sp. fragments  
*Gryphaea* n. sp.
- Gryphaea newberri* Stanton  
*Eoogyra columbella* Meek  
*Pecten* (*Camptonectes?*) sp.  
*Anomia?* sp.  
*Gyrodes* n. sp. aff. *G. conradi* Meek  
 Gastropod, undet.
- Loc. 12672, 18 ft above base of light-gray sandy Greenhorn with small pebbles.  
*Astarte* n. sp.  
*Callista orbiculata* (Hall and Meek)
- Loc. 12732, upper part of red concretion zone in doubtful Greenhorn (Possibly lower part of Carlile shale).  
*Inoceramus fragilis* Hall and Meek  
*Pteriu* n. sp. aff. *P. linguaeformis* (Evans and Shumard)  
*Astarte* n. sp.  
*Lucina* aff. *L. subundata* Hall and Meek  
*Cardium* sp.  
*Polinices* n. sp. aff. *P. concinna* (Hall and Meek)  
*Selponoceras* sp.  
*Stomohamites?* aff. *S. corrugatus* (Stanton)  
*Metoicoceras whitei* Hyatt
9. Sec. 5, T. 55 N., R. 67 W., Crook County, Wyo.  
 Loc. 12068.  
*Astarte* n. sp.
10. NE  $\frac{1}{2}$  sec. 24, T. 57 N., R. 67 W., Crook County, Wyo.  
 Locs. 12050 and 12060, slabby limestone at base of Greenhorn formation.  
*Inoceramus fragilis* Hall and Meek  
*Callista orbiculata* (Hall and Meek)  
*Astarte* n. sp.  
*Metoicoceras* sp., probably *M. whitei* Hyatt  
 Fish vertebra and other bones
- Loc. 12046, gray concretions near base of Greenhorn formation.  
*Phelopteria gastrodues* (Meek)  
*Inoceramus* sp., fragments  
 Boring in wood of *Martesia?*  
*Astarte* n. sp.  
*Lunatia* sp. (n. sp.?)  
*Metoicoceras whitei* Hyatt
- Loc. 12020, top bed of gray calcareous concretions at top (?) of Greenhorn formation.  
*Inoceramus* sp.
11. SE  $\frac{1}{4}$ , sec. 4, T. 9 S., R. 59 E., Carter County, Mont.  
 Loc. 12635, upper ledge of Greenhorn formation.  
*Astarte* n. sp.  
*Callista orbiculata* (Hall and Meek)
12. NE  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 6, T. 9 S., R. 59 E., Carter County, Mont.  
 Loc. 12740, basal bed of Greenhorn formation.  
*Puzosia* (*Latidorsella*) n. sp.  
*Mammites?* n. sp.  
*Metoicoceras whitei* Hyatt  
 Ammonite, n. gen., sp. B.
13. NW  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 30, T. 8 S., R. 59 E., Carter County, Mont.  
 Loc. 12636, shale 30 ft above upper limestone ledge of Greenhorn formation.  
*Globigerina* sp. undet.  
*Solemya* n. sp.  
*Nucula* sp. undet.  
*Inoceramus fragilis* Hall and Meek  
*Astarte* n. sp.  
*Callista orbiculata* (Hall and Meek)  
*Dentalium* n. sp.



14. SW $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 34, T. 58 N., R. 62 W., Crook County, Wyo.  
Loc. 12640, basal sandy limestone ledge of Greenhorn formation.

*Camptonectes* n. sp.

15. SE $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 11, T. 57 N., R. 62 W., Crook County, Wyo.  
Loc. 12735, basal bed of Greenhorn(?) 300 ft below top of Greenhorn formation.

*Inoceramus fragilis* Hall and Meek  
Ammonite, undet.

The varied lithology of the Greenhorn formation is illustrated by the following five stratigraphic sections. Additional sections of the concretionary facies of the Greenhorn formation at Cabin Creek and near the Thornton dome are given on pages 58-59 with descriptions of the underlying Belle Fourche shale.

*Parts of the Greenhorn formation (limestone-marl facies) and Belle Fourche shale southwest of Bull Creek in secs. 11 and 14, T. 57 N., R. 62 W., Crook County, Wyo. (See fig. 7.)*

Top of hill.

Greenhorn formation (part) :	Feet
10. Limestone, gray, sandy; contains poorly preserved oysters and fish bones-----	3
9. Shale, gray; in the upper half four beds of closely spaced light-gray-weathering septarian limestone concretions with veins of white calcite; basal 5 ft; contains scattered gypsiferous ferruginous nodules as much as 2 in. in diameter....	45
8. Shale, gray, calcareous; weathers light gray to light grayish yellow-----	13
7. Shale, gray, calcareous; weathers light gray to light grayish yellow; contains several beds of closely spaced chalky limestone concretions----	26
6. Shale, gray, calcareous; weathers light gray to light yellowish-gray; contains scattered beds $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick of yellowish-gray calcareous sandstone; sandy beds more abundant towards base; weathers to subdued badlands-----	200
5. Shale, gray, calcareous; upper 3 ft weathers yellowish gray, remainder weathers medium- to light gray; capped by 1-in.-thick bed of yellowish-gray sandy bituminous limestone; a thin bed of bentonite about 10 ft below top; a few brown-weathering limestone concretions as much as 2 ft in diameter about 35 ft below top-----	65
4. Limestone, gray to brown; contains sandy bituminous layers as much as 1 in. thick; pyrite and phosphatic grains in lower part-----	3

Partial thickness of Greenhorn formation-- 355

Belle Fourche shale (part) :

3. Shale, grayish-black, noncalcareous-----	20±
2. Bentonite (Gray-red bed), pinkish gray at top, grades to grayish white at base; flakes of biotite in lower part-----	4
1. Shale, grayish-black, noncalcareous-----	20

Partial thickness of Belle Fourche shale-- 44±

*Greenhorn formation (concretionary facies) in sec. 16, T. 9 S., R. 57 E., Carter County, Mont.*

Carlile shale (part) :

Lower unnamed member (part) :	Feet
7. Shale, dark-gray to black, weathers dark gray, noncalcareous-----	10

Greenhorn formation :

6. Shale, dark brownish-gray, calcareous; contains scattered yellowish-brown-weathering septarian limestone concretions with veins of coarsely crystalline light-gray calcite; concretions as much as 4 ft long; a few thin beds of light brownish-gray sandy fossiliferous limestone-----	25
5. Shale, dark brownish-gray, very calcareous; contains several beds of closely spaced light-gray-weathering limestone concretions; concretions are 2 to 6 ft in diameter, locally slightly sandy-----	17
4. Shale, dark-gray to dark brownish-gray, calcareous; a bed of medium-gray septarian limestone concretions form prominent ridge about 25 ft below top; concretions contain veins of yellow-brown calcite and are 3 to 5 ft in diameter-----	70
3. Shale, medium- to dark-gray, very calcareous; some interbedded medium- to light-gray sandy limestone near top and base; limestone beds are $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 in. thick and contain fish teeth-----	5
2. Shale, dark-gray, locally calcareous; beds of dark-gray limestone concretions at top and base; concretions are 2 to 3 ft in diameter, weather gray to light brown-----	9

Thickness of Greenhorn formation----- 126

Belle Fourche shale :

1. Shale, medium-gray, noncalcareous-----	20
---	----

*Greenhorn formation (concretionary facies) north of Mud Creek in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 30, T. 56 N., R. 67 W., Crook County, Wyo.*

Carlile shale.

Greenhorn formation :

	Feet
5. Shale, dark-gray to black, weathers light gray and brownish gray; calcareous along concretion zones; medium- to light-gray limestone concretions 1 to 6 ft long and $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft thick at top of unit and 25 and 41 ft above base; concretions cut by numerous light- to brownish-gray coarsely crystalline calcite veins $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide-----	45
4. Shale, dark-gray and brownish-gray; at the top a bed of closely spaced light-gray-weathering septarian limestone concretions with veins of light- to brownish-gray calcite; a bed of sandy limestone about 1 in. thick at base of concretion layer; scattered gray limestone concretions in upper half-----	22
3. Sandstone, medium-gray to brownish-gray, weathers tan, fine-grained, calcareous, platy----	1



*Greenhorn formation (concretionary facies) north of Mud Creek in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 30, T. 56 N., R. 67 W., Crook County, Wyo.—Continued*

Greenhorn formation—Continued	Feet
2. Shale, dark grayish-brown; a few partings of light-gray calcareous sandstone-----	14
1. Shale, dark grayish-brown; a bed of yellowish-brown-weathering limestone concretions at top; concretions 2 to 4 ft long and 1 to 2 ft thick-----	5
Thickness of Greenhorn formation-----	87
Belle Fourche shale.	

*Greenhorn formation (limestone-marl facies) and parts of adjacent formations near Osage in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 17, T. 46 N., R. 63 W., Weston County, Wyo.*

[Fossils identified by W. A. Cobban]

Carlile shale (part):

Lower unnamed member (part):	Feet
21. Poorly exposed; mostly dark-gray calcareous shale -----	10

Greenhorn formation:

20. Limestone, medium-gray, weathers light gray to light brownish gray, locally sandy; in beds 1 in. to 2 ft thick separated by dark-gray marl in beds 1 in. to 3 ft thick; forms prominent hogback; yields abundant <i>Inoceramus labiatus</i> (Schlotheim) and <i>Ostrea</i> sp. -----	23
19. Marl, dark-gray, weathers dark to light gray, fissile -----	8.5
18. Limestone, medium-gray, weathers light gray, slightly sandy-----	.5
17. Marl, dark-gray, weathers brownish gray to light gray, fissile; a few thin discontinuous beds of gray sandy limestone that yield <i>Inoceramus prefragilis</i> Stephenson; a few scattered medium-gray limestone concretions -----	30
16. Bentonite, light-gray, nonswelling-----	.5
15. Shale, dark-gray, weathers grayish brown, mostly calcareous, some noncalcareous bands; a few discontinuous beds 1 to 2 in. thick of gray sandy limestone that contain fish remains; scattered light-gray sandy limestone concretions; about 35 ft above base a prominent bed of tabular medium-to yellowish-gray sandy limestone concretions 1 to 2 ft thick and 3 to 8 ft long-----	110
14. Shale, grayish-black, noncalcareous, flaky---	22
13. Shale, dark-gray, weathers grayish brown, calcareous; contains local dikes about 1 in. thick and several feet long of white coarsely crystalline calcite-----	35
12. Limestone, light-gray to light yellowish-gray, coarsely crystalline, fossiliferous, lenticular -----	.5
11. Poorly exposed; appears to be mostly grayish-brown calcareous shale-----	5
10. Bentonite, light-gray, swelling-----	.7
9. Shale, dark-gray to grayish-brown, calcareous -----	8

*Greenhorn formation (limestone-marl facies) and parts of adjacent formations near Osage in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 17, T. 46 N., R. 63 W., Weston County, Wyo.—Continued*

Greenhorn formation—Continued	Feet
8. Limestone, as in unit 12 above-----	0.3
7. Shale, grayish-black, noncalcareous, flaky---	16
6. Shale, dark-gray to grayish-brown, calcareous-----	10
5. Limestone, dark-gray, silty, discontinuous---	.5
Thickness (rounded) of Greenhorn formation -----	270

Belle Fourche shale (part):

4. Shale, grayish-black, noncalcareous, flaky; scattered red-weathering silty siderite concretions -----	38
3. Bentonite (Gray-red bed), very light gray at top and base, light-brown to pinkish-brown in middle, swelling; chips of yellowish-gray aragonite weathering from upper part-----	2.3
2. Limestone, light-gray, very fossiliferous, discontinuous -----	.1
1. Shale, grayish-black, noncalcareous, flaky---	10

Partial thickness (rounded) of Belle Fourche shale----- 50

*Greenhorn formation (limestone-marl facies) and parts of adjacent formations near Newcastle in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 31, T. 45 N., R. 61 W., Weston County, Wyo.*

[Measured by W. A. Cobban, written communication, 1959]

Carlile shale (part):

Lower unnamed member (part):	Feet
19. Shale, dark bluish-gray, weathers gray brown, variably calcareous; contains a few thin limestone lenses and some soft yellowish-gray limestone concretions-----	55

Greenhorn formation:

18. Shale, gray, calcareous; numerous thin lenticular beds of finely crystalline light-gray limestone that contain fragments of <i>Inoceramus labiatus</i> ; forms prominent hogback-----	40
17. Shale, gray, calcareous; near the middle a bed of gray shaly limestone that contains <i>Inoceramus labiatus</i> -----	13
16. Bentonite, light yellowish-gray, stained rusty-----	.5
15. Shale, grayish-black, noncalcareous-----	15
14. Limestone, light-gray, weathers tan; partings of gray calcareous shale; forms ledge-----	1
13. Shale, gray, calcareous; several beds of light-gray septarian limestone concretions that weather tan and have veins of pale-yellow calcite-----	10
12. Shale, dark-gray and noncalcareous in lower part, light-gray and calcareous at top-----	16
11. Shale, dark-gray, noncalcareous; at least 8 thin beds of light-gray to tan limestone; limestone beds mostly less than 2 in. thick, have local ripple marks and worm trails----	27
10. Shale, gray, calcareous; numerous very thin lenses of limestone-----	6



*Greenhorn formation (limestone-marl facies) and parts of adjacent formations near Newcastle in the NW¼ sec. 31, T. 45 N., R. 61 W., Weston County, Wyo.—Continued*

Greenhorn formation—Continued		Feet
9. Shale, dark-gray, mostly noncalcareous to slightly calcareous; a few thin limestone beds and some soft limestone concretions that weather yellow and red-----	132	
8. Limestone, gray, weathers tan, shaly-----	3	
7. Shale, dark-gray, weathers light-gray, calcareous -----	12	
6. Bentonite, light yellowish-gray, stained rusty -----	4	
5. Shale, gray, weathers light gray, calcareous; a few thin limestone seams that weather tan -----	20	
4. Limestone, light-gray, weathers tan, very finely crystalline; abundant fragments of <i>Inoceramus</i> ; a few shaly partings; forms a ledge -----	9	
Thickness (rounded) of Greenhorn formation-----	295	
Belle Fourche shale (part):		
3. Shale, dark-gray, fissile-----	17	
2. Bentonite (Gray-red bed), mostly light-gray, some parts pinkish lavender-----	3.0	
1. Shale, dark-gray, fissile-----	25	
Partial thickness of Belle Fourche shale-----	45	

#### CARLILE SHALE

The Carlile shale is a dark marine shale—somewhat sandy in its middle part—that conformably overlies the Greenhorn formation, and is conformably overlain by the Niobrara formation. The Carlile ranges in thickness from about 450 feet near Newcastle, Wyo., to about 600 feet in southwestern Carter County, Mont. It is about 500 feet thick near Stroner in northwestern Crook County, and about 550 feet thick on the flanks of the Colony anticline in northeastern Crook County. At some places beds of sandstone or closely spaced concretions in the Carlile hold up one or more low ridges, but for the most part the formation is easily eroded, and it generally forms shallow valleys or low rolling hills.

The Carlile shale is divided into three members, which in ascending order are an unnamed lower member, the Turner sandy member, and the Sage Breaks member. The three members can be distinguished by their distinctive concretions, and in addition the Turner sandy member differs from the others by having appreciable amounts of sandstone.

Marine invertebrate fossils representing several faunal zones have been reported from the three members of the Carlile shale in the Black Hills region. Cobban (1951, p. 2187–2190) has described in some detail for the northern Black Hills the lithology of the

formation, its fossil content, and its correlation with rocks in central Montana.

#### LOWER UNNAMED MEMBER

The lower unnamed member of the Carlile shale consists mostly of dark-gray shale containing a few calcareous or ferruginous concretions. The member is 100 feet thick at Newcastle and about 90 feet thick near Osage. It thins to about 40 feet at Thornton dome, a few miles northwest of Upton, Wyo., and is 40 to 80 feet thick from Thornton dome northward to Cabin Creek in T. 52 N., R. 67 W., Crook County, Wyo. The member thickens north of Cabin Creek and is 80 to about 130 feet thick in northern Crook County, Wyo., and southern Carter County, Mont.

Cobban (1951, p. 2187) recognized two lithologic units in the lower member in the northern Black Hills. He described these as (a) a lower unit, 13 feet thick near Belle Fourche, S. Dak., that consists of dark-gray papery shale containing some thin calcareous shale partings, a few seams as much as half an inch thick of buff-weathering limestone, and at the top, a bed of bluish-white or buff-weathering limestone concretions; and (b) an upper unit about 80 feet thick of dark-gray shale containing two thin bentonite beds in the lower part and numerous ironstone concretions in the top half. The ferruginous concretions characterize the upper part of the member in the northern Black Hills, but become less abundant southward and are absent in Weston County, Wyo. Near Osage (sec. 20, T. 46 N., R. 63 W.), the lower unnamed member consists of dark-gray slightly silty shale, which is locally calcareous in the basal part and which contains two thin bentonite beds and a few yellowish-gray limestone concretions in the middle part.

Regarding the fossils found in the lower unnamed member of the Carlile shale in the northern Black Hills, Cobban (1951, p. 2187–2188) stated:

Fossils, which are abundant in the unnamed member of the Carlile shale, indicate two distinct faunas. The lower, characterized by *Inoceramus fragilis* Hall and Meek, *Scaphites larvaeformis* Meek and Hayden, and *Collignonicerus woollgari* (Mantell), is typical of the Fairport chalky shale member of the Carlile shale of Kansas. The upper fauna, characterized by *Scaphites carlilensis* Morrow, and *Collignonicerus hyatti* (Stanton) marks the Blue Hill shale member of the Carlile shale of Kansas.

In the southern part of the mapped area are fossils that correspond to the lower zone, as noted by Cobban at the northern end of the area, but none were found representing the upper zone. Fossils collected by W. W. Rubey and others from 1922 to 1924 are tabulated below. Additional fossils are listed with the stratigraphic sections on pages 73–74.



*Fossils collected from the lower unnamed member of the Carlile formation*

[Fossils identified by J. B. Reeside, Jr.]

1. Sec. 2, T. 44 N., R. 61 W., 2 miles west and north of LAK Ranch, Weston County, Wyo.  
Loc. 11192, 75 ft above base of Carlile shale.  
*Inoceramus fragilis* Hall and Meek  
*Collignonicerias woollgari* (Mantell)  
*Tragodesmoceras* n. sp.
2. Sec. 82, T. 45 N., R. 61 W., 1.5 miles south of Newcastle, Wyo.  
Loc. 11190, limy concretions in basal shale of Carlile.  
*Inoceramus fragilis* Hall and Meek  
*Anisomyon* n. sp.  
*Scaphites larvaeformis* Meek and Hayden  
*Collignonicerias woollgari* (Mantell)  
*Hypsodon*? sp.  
Loc. 12665, in concretions 60 ft above base of Carlile shale.  
*Inoceramus fragilis* Hall and Meek  
*Ostrea* sp., small simple form  
*Anchura* n. sp.  
*Scaphites larvaeformis* Meek and Hayden  
*Tragodesmoceras* sp.  
*Collignonicerias woollgari*  
Fish scale, undet.
3. Sec. 5, T. 45 N., R. 62 W.  
Loc. 11198, about 1½ miles east of Pedro Station.  
*Inoceramus fragilis* Hall and Meek  
*Ostrea* sp.  
*Collignonicerias woollgari* (Mantell)
4. Sec. 5, T. 45 N., R. 62 W.  
Loc. 11199, about 1¼ miles east of Pedro Station.  
*Inoceramus fragilis* Hall and Meek  
*Collignonicerias woollgari* (Mantell)  
*Tragodesmoceras* n. sp.
5. NE¼ sec. 8, T. 45 N., R. 62 W.  
Loc. 12059, upper bed of concretions from lower part of Carlile shale.  
*Inoceramus fragilis* Hall and Meek  
*Collignonicerias* sp.  
Fish bone.
6. Sec. 18, T. 48 N., R. 65 W., 2 miles southeast of Thornton, Wyo.  
Loc. 12628, 40 ft below base of Turner sandy member.  
*Inoceramus* sp. fragments  
*Ostrea* sp., small simple form  
Loc. 12708, 60 ft. below base of Turner sandy member.  
*Inoceramus fragilis* Hall and Meek  
*Plicatula* cf. *P. hydrotheca* (White)  
*Astarte* n. sp.  
*Callistia orbiculata* (Hall and Meek)  
*Polinices* n. sp. aff. *P. concinna* (Hall and Meek)  
*Fasciolaria walcotti* Stanton  
*Baculites* sp.
7. NE¼ sec. 13, T. 48 N., R. 66 W.  
Loc. 11928, 2 miles southeast of Thornton, Wyo.  
*Callistia orbiculata* (Hall and Meek)
8. Center sec. 21, T. 52 N., R. 67 W., 15 miles north of Moorcroft, Wyo.  
Loc. 12725, 50 ft below base of Turner sandy member.  
*Collignonicerias* sp.

9. Sec. 21, T. 9 S., R. 57 E., Carter County, Wyo.  
Loc. 12681.

*Ostrea* sp.  
*Collignonicerias woollgari* (Mantell)  
Fish scales and bones

TURNER SANDY MEMBER

Rubey (1931, p. 4) named the Turner sandy member of the Carlile shale for exposures of dark-gray sandy shale and sandstone along Turner Creek in Tps. 46 and 47 N., R. 64 W., Weston County, Wyo. The member is 150 feet thick in sec. 20, T. 46 N., R. 63 W. and in nearby areas to the south. It thickens northeastward to about 210 feet in secs. 3 and 4, T. 57 N., R. 61 W. (Knechtel and Patterson, 1962, p. 922), and 260 feet thick near Belle Fourche in sec. 11, T. 9 N., R. 2 E., S. Dak. (Cobban, 1951, p. 2188).

The base of the Turner sandy member is the base of a ledge-forming bed of light-gray fine- to coarse-grained calcareous sandstone as much as 5 feet thick. The sandstone is conglomeratic locally with granules and small pebbles of chert and phosphatic material. Abundant well-preserved fish teeth characterize the bed at many localities. The remainder of the member consists of dark-gray shale and sandy shale, a few thin beds and laminae of siltstone and sandstone, and many yellow-weathering silty limestone concretions, the largest of which are as much as 5 feet thick and 10 feet long. The concretions commonly are septarian with veins of yellow and brown calcite. In general, the member is somewhat more sandy in Weston County than it is farther to the north. Near Osage it contains several lenticular beds of sandstone and shaly sandstone 3 to 4 feet thick. In the Osage-Newcastle area, several beds of large conspicuous brown-weathering calcareous sandstone concretions crop out 20 to 40 feet above the base of the member and make a series of prominent ledges that may be traced for several miles.

A large and varied invertebrate marine fauna has been previously reported from the Turner sandy member in the northern Black Hills (Cobban, 1951, p. 2188, 2189). Fossils collected by W. W. Rubey and others from 1922 to 1924 are tabulated below, and the fossils collected by the authors are listed in the measured sections pages 72-73.

*Fossils collected from the Turner sandy member of the Carlile shale*

[Fossils identified by J. B. Reeside, Jr.]

1. Sec. 2, T. 44 N., R. 61 W.  
Loc. 11185, 3 miles southeast of Newcastle, Wyo., and half a mile east of highway.  
*Inoceramus fragilis* Hall and Meek  
*Scaphites warreni* Meek and Hayden  
Vertebral centrum of fish



- Loc. 12691, 20 ft. above base of Turner sandy member of the Carlile shale.  
*Inoceramus fragilis* Hall and Meek  
*Fusus* aff. *F. shumardi* Hall and Meek  
*Fusus* n. sp.  
*Scaphites warreni* Meek and Hayden  
*Scaphites warreni* var. *ubiquitosus* Cobban  
*Prionocyclus wyomingensis* Meek
2. Sec. 3 or 4, T. 44 N., R. 61 W., 2.5 miles south of Newcastle, Wyo.  
 Loc. 11189, in sandstone 350 ft. above top of Greenhorn formation.  
*Prionocyclus wyomingensis* Meek  
*Scaphites warreni* Meek and Hayden
3. Sec. 5, T. 45 N., R. 62 W., about 1.5 miles southeast of Pedro siding, Wyo.  
 Loc. 11200.  
*Scaphites corvensis* Cobban  
 Fish scales, probably *Hypsodon lowoii* (Stewart) Cockrell  
 Loc. 11201  
*Inoceramus fragilis* Hall and Meek  
 Loc. 11202  
*Inoceramus* cf. *I. dimidiatus* White  
*Baculites* cf. *B. besairiei* Collignon  
 Loc. 11203  
*Ostrea* sp.
4. Sec. 6, T. 45 N., R. 62 W., along road near Pedro, Wyo., from base of Turner sandy member of the Carlile shale  
*Isurus* cf. *I. hastalis* Agassiz
5. Sec. 25, T. 45 N., R. 62 W., on highway 2 miles west of Newcastle, Wyo.  
 Loc. 11184, 350 ft. above Greenhorn formation.  
*Inoceramus fragilis* Hall and Meek  
*Lunatia* sp.  
*Aporrhais prolabiata* (White)  
*Prionocyclus wyomingensis* Meek  
*Prionocyclus* n. sp., possibly the adult of the little form described as *Mortonicoras vermillionense* Meek  
*Helicoceras?* n. sp.
6. Sec. 35, T. 46 N., R. 63 W., 2.5 miles northwest of Pedro siding, Wyoming.  
 Loc. 11206.  
*Nucula coloradoensis* Stanton  
*Inoceramus fragilis* Hall and Meek  
*Ostrea* sp., small simple species  
*Lucina* aff. *L. juvenis* Stanton  
*Corbula nematophora* Meek  
*Anchura* sp.  
*Vanikuro?* sp.  
*Scaphites warreni* Meek and Hayden  
 Loc. 11207.  
*Inoceramus* aff. *I. labiatus* (Schlotheim)  
 Loc. 12702, base of Turner sandy member of the Carlile shale.  
*Ptychodus* sp.  
*Isurus* sp.  
*Lamna* sp.  
*Corax* sp.  
*Myliobatis?* sp.  
*Fuchodus* sp.
7. Sec. 20, T. 46 N., R. 63 W., about 1.5 miles southwest of Osage, Wyo.  
 Loc. 11214, from base of Turner sandy member of Carlile shale.  
*Prionocyclus wyomingensis* Meek  
*Ptychodus* sp.  
*Isurus* sp.  
*Lamna* sp.  
*Corax* sp.
8. Sec. 4, T. 52 N., R. 67 W.  
 Loc. 12647, 5 miles south of Oshoto, Wyo.  
*Phlepteria gastroides* (Meek)  
*Inoceramus fragilis* Hall and Meek  
*Ostrea* sp.  
*Polinices* cf. *P. concinna* (Hall and Meek)  
*Fasciolaria?* sp.  
*Baculites* sp.  
*Scaphites warreni* Meek and Hayden  
*Prionocyclus wyomingensis* Meek
9. Sec. 21, T. 52 N., R. 67 W., 15 miles north of Moorcroft, Wyo.  
 Loc. 12188, pebbles from base of Turner sandy member of Carlile shale.  
*Inoceramus* sp.  
*Scaphites warreni* Meek and Hayden  
*Baculites* sp.  
*Prionocyclus* sp., ends of spines  
 Fish teeth, probably *Lamna cuspidata* Agassiz  
 Bone fragments  
 Loc. 12668, 10 ft above base of Turner sandy member of Carlile shale.  
*Inoceramus fragilis* Hall and Meek  
*Scaphites warreni* Meek and Hayden  
*Prionocyclus wyomingensis* Meek  
 Loc. 12655, 20 ft above base of Turner sandy member of Carlile shale.  
*Inoceramus fragilis* Hall and Meek  
*Anchura* n. sp.  
*Scaphites warreni* Meek and Hayden  
*Prionocyclus wyomingensis* Meek
10. Sec. 33, T. 54 N., R. 67 W., 3 miles north of Oshoto, Wyo.  
 Loc. 12630, middle of Turner sandy member of Carlile shale.  
*Inoceramus fragilis* Hall and Meek  
*Scaphites warreni* Meek and Hayden
11. Sec. 5, T. 55 N., R. 67 W., Crook County, Wyo.  
 Loc. 12048.  
*Inoceramus fragilis* Hall and Meek  
*Prionocyclus* sp.
12. Sec. 31, T. 56½ N., R. 67 W., Crook County, Wyo.  
 Loc. 12022, near middle of series of yellow sandy concretions near top of Turner sandy member of Carlile shale.  
*Inoceramus fragilis* Hall and Meek
13. NE¼ sec. 31, T. 58 N., R. 66 W., Crook County, Wyo.  
 Loc. 12669, near base of bright-yellow concretions in upper part of Turner sandy member of Carlile shale.  
*Inoceramus fragilis* Hall and Meek  
*Prionocyclus wyomingensis* Meek



14. Sec. 17, T. 9 S., R. 57 E., 12 miles east of Ridge, Mont.  
 Loc. 12737, near top of Turner sandy member of Carlile shale.  
*Nucula* sp.  
*Inoceramus fragilis* Hall and Meek  
*Anchura* sp.  
*Scaphites* sp.  
*Prionocyclus wyomingensis* Meek
15. NE¼ sec. 35, T. 9 S., R. 61 E., Carter County, Mont.  
 Loc. 12638, top of yellow concretion zone at top of Turner sandy member of Carlile shale.  
*Proplacentoceras pseudoplacenta* (Hyatt)
16. SE¼ sec. 9, T. 8 S., R. 58 E., Carter County, Mont.  
 Loc. 12634, 13 ft above base of Turner sandy member of Carlile shale.  
*Yoldia* n. sp.  
*Inoceramus fragilis* Hall and Meek  
*Cardium pauperculum* Meek  
*Polinices* n. sp. aff. *P. concinna* (Hall and Meek)  
*Fusus* sp.  
*Scaphites warreni* Meek and Hayden  
 Numerous fish bones, phosphate nodules, and fragments of carbonized wood

## SAGE BREAKS MEMBER

The Sage Breaks member was named by Rubey (1931, p. 4) for beds of grayish-black noncalcareous shale exposed at the Sage Breaks in T. 46 N., R. 63 W., Weston County, Wyo. Rubey redefined the overlying Niobrara formation in the northwestern part of the Black Hills to include the Sage Breaks as a lower member; more recently the Sage Breaks has been considered the uppermost member of the Carlile (Cobban, 1951, p. 2187; Cobban and Reeside, 1952, chart 10b).

The Sage Breaks member is 250 feet thick near Pedro, in sec. 1, T. 45 N., R. 63 W., Weston County, Wyo., and it has about the same thickness in most parts of western Crook County, Wyo., and western Carter County, Mont. Knechtel and Patterson (1962, p. 924) reported a thickness of about 300 feet for the Sage Breaks member in secs. 34 and 35, T. 58 N., R. 61 W., northeastern Crook County, and Cobban (1951, p. 2189) measured a total of 195 feet for the Sage Breaks a few miles farther to the east in T. 9 N., R. 2 E., Butte County, S. Dak.

The Sage Breaks member is characterized by abundant light-gray-weathering septarian limestone concretions containing veins of brown, yellow, and white calcite. Most of the concretions are about 1 foot in diameter, but some may be as much as 5 feet. Individual concretion beds are persistent for many miles and are useful locally for correlation. The shale weathers dark gray to black and forms gentle slopes and flats that at many places are nearly bare of soil or vegetation.

Fossils are scarce in the Sage Breaks member, and those that have been found are commonly poorly preserved. The fossils collected by W. W. Rubey and others in 1922 to 1924 are tabulated below:

## Fossils collected from the Sage Breaks member of the Carlile shale

[Fossils identified by J. B. Reeside, Jr.]

1. Sec. 6, T. 45 N., R. 62 W., half a mile south of Pedro siding, Wyoming.  
 Loc. 12679, about middle of Sage Breaks member of the Carlile shale.  
*Yoldia* cf. *Y. scitula* (Meek and Hayden)  
*Ostrea* sp.  
*Inoceramus* cf. *I. deformis* Meek  
*Anchura ruida* White
2. Sec. 8, T. 45 N., R. 62 W., south of Pedro siding, Wyoming.  
 Loc. 12058, near middle of Sage Breaks member of Carlile shale.  
*Inoceramus* sp., thick shelled, cf. *I. deformis* Meek
3. Sec. 4, T. 45 N., R. 63 W., Weston County, Wyo.  
 Loc. 11225, lower part of Sage Breaks member of Carlile shale.  
*Inoceramus* cf. *I. deformis* Meek  
*Ostrea congesta* Conrad  
*Baculites* sp.
4. Sec. 4, T. 48 N., R. 66 W., railroad cut about 2 miles northwest of Thornton, Wyo.  
 Loc. 12627, lower part of Sage Breaks member of Carlile shale.  
*Inoceramus* sp.  
*Lucina?* sp.
5. Sec. 4, T. 48 N., R. 66 W.  
 Loc. 11925, west of Thornton, Wyo.  
*Callista tenuis* (Hall and Meek)  
*Corbula nematophora* Meek  
*Anchura* cf. *A. ruida* White  
 Fossil wood
6. NW¼ sec. 14, T. 57 N., R. 67 W., Crook County, Wyo.  
 Loc. 12738, upper part of Sage Breaks member of Carlile shale.  
*Inoceramus* sp.  
*Callista?* sp.  
 Loc. 12736, from about middle of Sage Breaks member of Carlile shale.  
*Veniella goniophora* Meek  
*Baculites* sp.
7. Sec. 4, T. 8 S., R. 57 E., Carter County, Mont.  
 Loc. 12632, middle of Sage Breaks member of Carlile shale.  
*Inoceramus* n. sp.  
*Veniella goniophora* Meek  
*Fusus* n. sp.  
*Anisomyon* n. sp.  
*Scaphites convensis* Cobban
8. N½ sec. 5, T. 8 S., R. 58 E., Carter County, Wyo.  
 Loc. 12637, 20 ft above base of Sage Breaks member of Carlile shale.  
*Scaphites corvensis* Cobban
9. N½ sec. 34, T. 7 S., R. 58 E., Carter County, Mont.  
 Loc. 12670.  
*Globigerina?* sp.  
*Inoceramus* n. sp.  
*Anchura* sp.  
*Anisomyon* n. sp.  
*Baculites* sp.  
*Scaphites* sp.



Following are seven sections of the different members of the Carlile shale measured on the northern and western flanks of the Black Hills. Some of these sections are shown graphically on figure 7.

*Sage Breaks and Turner sandy members of the Carlile shale on the east side of the Colony anticline in secs. 34 and 35, T. 58 N., R. 61 W., and secs. 3 and 4, T. 57 N., R. 61 W., Crook County, Wyo.*

[After Knechtel and Patterson, 1962, p. 923-925]

Niobrara formation (part): Feet

1. Marl, brownish-gray, weathers very light gray.

Carlile shale (part):

Sage Breaks member:

2. Shale, gray, fissile; grades into overlying marl through a zone about 10 in. thick----- 48
3. Shale, gray, fissile; zone of limestone concretions at top which are veined with black calcite and are 8 in. thick and 10 ft long-- 6
4. Shale, gray, weathers light gray----- 2
5. Shale, gray, weathers light gray; zone of light-gray limestone concretions at top which are veined with brown calcite and average 2 ft thick and 4 ft long; fossil fragments abundant in concretions----- 10
6. Shale, gray, weathers light gray; zone of light-gray limestone concretions at top which are veined with brown and yellow calcite and average 3 ft thick and 4½ ft long ----- 8
7. Shale, gray, fissile; zone of limestone concretions at top which are veined with brown calcite and average 1½ ft thick and 3½ ft long ----- 31½
8. Shale, gray, fissile; zone of limestone concretions at top which weather very light gray, are veined with brown calcite, and are as much as 14 in. thick and 5 ft long----- 14
9. Shale, gray, fissile; zone of light-gray limestone concretions at top which are veined with light-yellow calcite and average 1 ft thick and 2½ ft long----- 16
10. Shale, gray, fissile; zone of limestone concretions at top which are veined with dark-brown calcite and average 10 in. thick and 1½ ft long----- 3
11. Shale, gray, fissile; zone of limestone concretions at top which are veined with dark-brown calcite and average 10 in. thick and 1 ft long----- 7
12. Shale, gray, fissile; zone of limestone concretions at top which are veined with white and brown calcite and average 2½ ft thick and 5½ ft long; concretions make prominent ridge----- 54
13. Shale, gray, fissile; zone of light-gray limestone concretions at top which are veined with white calcite and average 3 ft thick and 8 ft long; concretions make prominent ridge----- 26

*Sage Breaks and Turner sandy members of the Carlile shale on the east side of the Colony anticline in secs. 34 and 35, T. 58 N., R. 61 W., and secs. 3 and 4, T. 57 N., R. 61 W., Crook County, Wyo.—Continued*

Carlile shale (part)—Continued

Sage Breaks member—Continued

- |  | Feet |
|--|------|
| 14. Shale, gray, fissile; zone of limestone concretions at top which are veined with dark-brown calcite and average 8 in. thick and 1½ ft long-----                | 40½  |
| 15. Shale, gray, fissile; zone of light-gray limestone concretions at top which are veined with yellow and brown calcite and average 2 ft thick and 4 ft long----- | 22½  |
| 16. Shale, gray, fissile; zone of gray limestone concretions at top which are veined with yellow calcite and average 2 ft thick and 3 ft long-----                 | 10   |

Thickness (rounded) of Sage Breaks member-----	298
--	-----

Turner sandy member:

- |   |     |
|---|-----|
| 17. Shale, gray, very sandy, weathers yellowish gray-----   | 3   |
| 18. Shale, gray, very sandy, weathers yellowish gray; at top a zone of calcareous concretions that weather light brown and average 1½ ft thick and 3 ft long-----   | 11  |
| 19. Shale, gray, very sandy, weathers yellowish gray; many large calcareous concretions that weather light orange brown; concretions form low ridge-----  | 13  |
| 20. Shale, dark-gray; many calcareous concretions that weather reddish brown and average 10 in. thick and 1 ft long-----  | 11  |
| 21. Shale, dark-gray, fissile; at top, zone of calcareous concretions that weather light buff and average 1 ft thick and 1½ ft long-----  | 8   |
| 22. Shale, gray, fissile; at top, zone of brown clayey ironstone concretions that are very fossiliferous and average about 1½ ft thick and 2½ ft long-----  | 4   |
| 23. Shale, dark-gray; at top, zone of fossiliferous calcareous concretions that weather light brown and average 2 ft thick and 3 ft long--  | 7   |
| 24. Shale, dark-gray, fissile; at top, zone of calcareous concretions that weather reddish brown and average 8 in. thick and 1 ft long--  | 4½  |
| 25. Shale, same as unit 24-----   | 14  |
| 26. Shale, dark-gray, lower part sandy; at top zone of gray limestone concretions that weather light yellowish brown and average 4 ft thick and 6 ft long-----  | 31½ |
| 27. Poorly exposed; mostly dark-gray shale; at top, zone of fossiliferous limestone concretions which weather light buff and average 2 ft thick and 3 ft long; thin calcareous cone-in-cone lenses above most of the concretions----- | 51  |
| 28. Sandstone, gray, medium-grained, cross-bedded, calcareous, concretionary; many calcareous cone-in-cone lenses in upper part-----  | 2½  |



*Sage Breaks and Turner sandy members of the Carlile shale on the east side of the Colony anticline in secs. 34 and 35, T. 58 N., R. 61 W., and secs. 3 and 4, T. 57 N., R. 61 W., Crook County, Wyo.—Continued*

Carlile shale (part)—Continued

Turner sandy member—Continued Feet

29. Shale, dark-gray; interbedded light-gray calcareous sandstone in beds as much as 1½ in. thick----- 47

Thickness (rounded) of Turner sandy member----- 208

Lower unnamed member.

*Parts of the Carlile shale and Greenhorn formation in sec. 21, T. 9 S., R. 57 E., Carter County, Mont.*

Carlile shale (part):

Turner sandy member (part): Feet

5. Shale, dark-gray; about 20 ft above base, a bed of cone-in-cone limestone concretions; weathers yellowish gray----- 30
4. Sandstone, light-gray, fine- to medium-grained, calcareous; numerous dark grains give a speckled appearance----- ½

Partial thickness of Turner sandy member----- 30½

Lower unnamed member:

3. Shale, dark-gray; a few laminae of very fine grained sandstone; a bed of rusty-weathering limestone concretions about 90 ft above base----- 132

Partial thickness (rounded) of Carlile shale----- 162

Greenhorn formation (part):

2. Limestone, light-gray, platy, slightly bituminous----- 8
1. Shale, gray, weathers grayish brown, noncalcareous; several beds of limestone concretions that weather light gray----- 55

Partial thickness of Greenhorn formation----- 63

*Carlile shale near Mud Creek in sec. 30, T. 56 N., R. 67 W., Crook County, Wyo. (see fig. 7)*

Niobrara formation.

Carlile shale:

Sage Breaks member: Feet

17. Partly covered; appears to be mostly grayish-black noncalcareous shale; scattered septarian limestone concretions that weather light gray and contain veins of yellowish-brown calcite----- 93
16. Shale, grayish-black, noncalcareous; at top, a prominent bed of septarian limestone concretions that weather light gray, contain veins of brown and yellow calcite, and are 4 to 10 ft long and 2 to 4 ft thick; smaller gray limestone concretions about 8 ft below top----- 29

*Carlile shale near Mud Creek in sec. 30, T. 56 N., R. 67 W., Crook County, Wyo. (see fig. 7)—Continued*

Carlile shale—Continued

Sage Breaks member—Continued

Feet

15. Shale, grayish-black, noncalcareous; scattered septarian limestone concretions that weather light gray----- 49
14. Shale, grayish-black, noncalcareous; at top, a prominent bed of septarian limestone concretions that weather light gray and are as much as 10 ft long and 4 ft thick; smaller light-gray septarian limestone concretions about 17 ft above base----- 76
13. Shale, grayish-black to brownish-gray, noncalcareous; at top, a bed of septarian limestone concretions that weather light gray, contain veins of brown and yellow calcite, and are 1 to 2 ft long and about ½ ft thick ----- 26

Thickness of Sage Breaks member--- 273

Turner sandy member:

12. Shale, gray and brownish-gray with a few thin laminae of gray sandy shale; scattered dark-gray sandy septarian limestone concretions that weather yellowish brown, contain veins of dark- and light-brown calcite, and are 2 to 4 ft long and 1 to 2 ft thick----- 42
11. Shale, brownish-gray to medium-gray, sandy and silty; 3 ft below top, a bed of tan limestone concretions ½ to 1 ft long and ½ to ¾ ft thick----- 12
10. Sandstone, brown to light reddish-brown, very fine grained to silty, thin-bedded, calcareous; a few shale partings; scattered limestone concretions that weather yellowish gray----- 1
9. Shale, brownish-gray to medium-gray, silty; beds of dark-gray silty limestone concretions 12 and 16 ft below top; concretions weather yellowish brown to reddish brown and are 1 to 5 ft long and ¼ to 2 ft thick; a few similar concretions scattered throughout unit----- 23
8. Shale, dark-gray to brownish-gray, sandy and silty; at base, a bed 3 in. thick of dark reddish-brown calcareous siltstone that contains numerous dark-gray sandy and silty fossiliferous limestone concretions; concretions are ½ to 5 ft long and ¼ to 2 ft thick; similar concretions at top and 10 ft below top of unit----- 31
7. Shale, dark-gray to black, silty; stained with iron oxides on the bedding surfaces; 11 ft below top, a bed of yellowish-gray silty limestone concretions 1 to 3 ft long and ½ to 2 ft thick----- 36



Carlile shale near Mud Creek in sec. 30, T. 56 N., R. 67 W.,  
Crook County, Wyo. (see fig 7)—Continued

Carlile shale—Continued

Turner sandy member—Continued

- |  |    |
|--|----|
| 6. Sandstone, dark reddish-brown, fine to very fine grained, shaly; contains silty limestone concretions that weather yellowish gray, are 1 to 3 ft long and ½ to 1 ft thick, and yield <i>Inoceramus</i> sp., <i>Baculites</i> sp., and <i>Prionocyclus wyomingensis</i> Meek (fossils identified by W. A. Cobban)----- | 1  |
| 5. Shale, dark-gray to black, weathers dark and brownish gray, slightly silty; a few scattered dark-gray limestone concretions 1 to 3 ft long and ½ to 2 ft thick-----   | 45 |

Thickness of Turner sandy member-- 191

Lower unnamed member:

- |   |    |
|---|----|
| 4. Poorly exposed; appears to be mostly grayish-brown bentonitic shale; numerous veins ½ to 1 in. thick of aragonite in lower part--  | 9  |
| 3. Shale, dark-gray to grayish-black; red-weathering concretions at base 2 to 4 ft long and ½ to 1 ft thick; concretions contain fragments of <i>Inoceramus</i> and <i>Scaphites</i> -- | 72 |
| 2. Shale, dark-gray to grayish-black-----   | 41 |

Thickness of lower unnamed member-- 122

Thickness of Carlile shale----- 586

Greenhorn formation (part):

- |   |    |
|---|----|
| 1. Shale, dark-gray, weathers medium gray and brownish gray; contains gray septarian limestone concretions as much as 4 ft long cut by veins of light-gray and brown calcite----- | 10 |
|---|----|

Turner sandy member and lower unnamed member of the Carlile shale at Thornton dome in sec. 18, T. 48 N., R. 65 W., Weston County, Wyo.

Carlile shale (part):

Sage Breaks member (part):

- |  |    |
|--|----|
| 7. Shale, grayish-black, a few septarian limestone concretions that weather light gray and have veins of dark-brown calcite----- | 20 |
|--|----|

Turner sandy member:

- |  |     |
|--|-----|
| 6. Mostly covered; dark-gray shale in scattered exposures; a few chips of yellowish-gray sandy limestone in float-----   | 80± |
| 5. Shale, dark-gray; laminae and a few thin slabby beds of yellowish-gray very fine grained sandstone; scattered silty limestone concretions that weather yellowish gray; about 20 ft above base, a bed of silty limestone concretions that weather dark red---- | 75  |
| 4. Shale, dark-gray, a few laminae of yellowish-gray very fine grained sandstone-----  | 28  |

Turner sandy member and lower unnamed member of the Carlile shale at Thornton dome in sec. 18, T. 48 N., R. 65 W., Weston County, Wyo.—Continued

Carlile shale (part)—Continued

Turner sandy member—Continued

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 3. Sandstone, very light gray, mostly fine- to medium-grained; granules and small pebbles of gray chert and black phosphatic material, calcareous, crossbedded; forms slabby ledges; contains numerous fish teeth including <i>Ptychodus whipplei</i> Marcou, <i>Ptychodus</i> sp., <i>Isurus appendiculata</i> (Agassiz), and <i>Squalicorax falcatus</i> (Agassiz) (loc. D415, fossils identified by W. A. Cobban)----- | 4 |
|---|---|

Thickness of Turner sandy member---- 187±

Lower unnamed member:

- |   |    |
|---|----|
| 2. Partly covered; mostly dark-gray shale; a few laminae of light-gray siltstone and very fine grained sandstone; very sandy in top 3 ft; near middle, scattered septarian limestone concretions that weather light gray, have veins of yellow calcite, and are ½ to 1½ ft in diameter----- | 50 |
|---|----|

Partial thickness of Carlile shale----- 257±

Greenhorn formation (part):

- |  |    |
|--|----|
| 1. Shale, dark-gray, weathers medium gray, silty and sandy, at top, tabular gray-weathering limestone concretions 1 to 3 ft thick and as much as 20 ft long; forms hogback ----- | 10 |
|--|----|

Turner sandy member and lower unnamed member of the Carlile shale near Osage in sec. 20, T. 46 N., R. 63 W., Weston County, Wyo. (see fig. 7)

Carlile shale (part):

Sage Breaks member (part):

- |   |    |
|---|----|
| 14. Shale, grayish-black, noncalcareous; at top, a bed of dark-gray septarian limestone concretions that weather light gray and contain veins of brown calcite----- | 25 |
|---|----|

Turner sandy member:

- |   |    |
|---|----|
| 13. Shale, interbedded and interlaminated with sandstone; shale is dark gray, noncalcareous; sandstone is light gray to light yellowish gray, very fine grained to silty; less sandy in upper half; at top, a prominent bed of closely spaced brown-weathering calcareous sandstone and siltstone concretions about 3 ft thick; similar concretions 45 and about 60 ft below top of unit; concretions 45 ft below top contain <i>Inoceramus perplexus</i> Whitfield <i>Inoceramus lamarcki</i> Parkinson, <i>Gyrodes</i> sp., <i>Fusus gabbi</i> Meek, <i>Baculites</i> cf. <i>B. besairiei</i> Collignon, <i>Scaphites nigricollensis</i> Cobban, and <i>Prionocyclus wyomingensis</i> Meek (loc. D412, fossils identified by W. A. Cobban)----- | 64 |
|---|----|



Turner sandy member and lower unnamed member of the Carlile shale near Osage in sec. 20, T. 46 N., R. 63 W., Weston County, Wyo. (see fig. 7)—Continued

Carlile shale (part)—Continued

Turner sandy member—Continued

	Feet
12. Sandstone, light-gray, very fine grained, thin-bedded, crossbedded; some interlaminated gray shale; contains a few brown-weathering calcareous sandstone concretions-----	9
11. Shale and sandstone as in unit 13; a few slabby red-weathering calcareous sandstone concretions in upper part-----	18
10. Sandstone, light-gray, very fine grained, calcareous, very thin bedded; interlaminated dark-gray silty shale; contains brown-weathering calcareous sandstone concretions as much as 5 ft thick and 20 ft long; concretions form prominent lenticular ledges-----	17
9. Shale, dark-gray, noncalcareous, silty; some interbedded light-gray very fine grained sandstone; grades into units above and below-----	36
8. Sandstone, very light gray, mostly fine-grained, many grains and locally some granules of gray and black phosphatic material and chert; in beds 1 in. to 1 ft thick separated by partings of dark-gray shale; calcareous; forms slabby ledges; unit contains <i>Scaphites corvensis</i> Cobban; fish scales, probably <i>Hypsodon lowii</i> (Stewart) Cockerell; <i>Prionocyclus wyomingensis</i> Meek; <i>Ptychodus</i> sp.; <i>Isurus?</i> sp.; and <i>Corax</i> sp. (loc. 11200 and 11214, fossils collected by W. W. Rubey and identified by J. B. Reeside, Jr.)-----	5½

Thickness (rounded) of Turner sandy member----- 150

Lower unnamed member:

7. Shale, dark-gray, silty; laminae of light-gray siltstone-----	40
6. Bentonite, light-gray, nonswelling-----	.3
5. Shale, dark-gray, silty-----	5
4. Bentonite, light-gray, nonswelling-----	.9
3. Shale, dark-gray, silty; slightly calcareous in bottom 5 ft; two beds of gray-weathering silty limestone concretions about middle of unit; concretions contain <i>Inoceramus fragilis</i> Hall and Meek, <i>Pecten</i> sp., <i>Scaphites larvaeformis</i> Meek and Hayden, <i>Collignonicerus woollgari</i> (Mantell), and <i>Tragodesmoceras</i> sp. (loc. D411, fossils identified by W. A. Cobban); concretions at about same horizon nearby contain in addition " <i>Puzosia</i> " n. sp. (loc. 11199, fossil collected by W. W. Rubey and identified by J. B. Reeside, Jr.)-----	15

Turner sandy member and lower unnamed member of the Carlile shale near Osage in sec. 20, T. 46 N., R. 63 W., Weston County, Wyo. (see fig. 7)—Continued

Carlile shale (part)—Continued

Lower unnamed member—Continued

	Feet
2. Poorly exposed; appears to be mainly light-gray to tan calcareous shale-----	30
Thickness (rounded) of lower unnamed member-----	91
Partial thickness (rounded) of Carlile shale-----	266

Greenhorn formation (part):

1. Limestone, light-gray, interbedded light- to dark-gray marl; forms a ridge-----	10
--	----

Sage Breaks member of the Carlile shale near Pedro in sec. 1, T. 45 N., R. 63 W., Weston County, Wyo.

Niobrara formation (part):

	Feet
5. Shale, dark-gray, weathers light yellowish gray and dark gray; alternately calcareous and noncalcareous near base; calcareous in upper part; contains three beds of limestone concretions that weather light gray to yellowish orange-----	30

Carlile shale (part):

Sage Breaks member:

4. Shale, grayish-black; contains several beds of septarian limestone concretions that weather light gray and have veins of orange and brown calcite-----	73
3. Shale, grayish-black, weathers dark gray to dark brownish gray, alternately slightly calcareous and noncalcareous; a few thin seams and stringers of light-gray aragonite-----	22
2. Shale, grayish-black, noncalcareous; contains several beds of septarian limestone concretions that weather light gray, contain veins of dark-brown calcite, and average about 1½ ft in diameter; lowest bed of concretions about 20 ft above base of unit; concretions about middle of this unit nearby contain <i>Ostrea congesta</i> Conrad, <i>Baculites</i> sp., and fragments of a thick-shelled <i>Inoceramus</i> that resembles <i>I. deformis</i> Meek (loc. 11225, fossils collected by W. W. Rubey and identified by J. B. Reeside, Jr.)-----	160

Thickness of Sage Breaks member----- 255

Turner sandy member:

1. Shale, dark-gray, noncalcareous; a few laminae of yellowish-gray very fine grained sandstone; a bed of fossiliferous calcareous sandstone concretions that weather yellowish brown about 20 ft below top of unit, concretions about 6 ft in diameter-----	30
--	----

Partial thickness of Carlile shale----- 285



Lower part of the Carlile shale near Newcastle in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 31, T. 45 N., R. 61 W., Weston County, Wyo.

[Measured by W. A. Cobban, written communication, 1959]

Carlile shale (part):

Turner sandy member (part):		Feet
14. Sandstone and shale; sandstone is light gray, very fine grained; shale is dark gray; brown concretionary sandstone beds at top of unit; forms hogback-----	10	
13. Shale, dark-gray, sandy; increasingly sandy upward-----	10	
12. Sandstone, light-gray; many dark-gray chert grains; calcareous, massive-----	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Partial thickness of Turner sandy member-----	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	

Lower unnamed member:

11. Shale, dark-gray; a few thin partings of light-gray siltstone-----	33	
10. Bentonite, light yellowish-gray-----	.1	
9. Shale, dark-gray; contains a bed of limestone concretions that weather light gray and contain <i>Collignonicerias woollgari</i> -----	3	
8. Bentonite, light-gray-----	.2	
7. Shale, dark-gray-----	.6	
6. Bentonite, light-gray-----	.2	
5. Shale, dark-gray; contains limestone concretions about 1 ft long that weather light gray; locally abundant <i>Collignonicerias woollgari</i> -----	2	
4. Bentonite, light-gray; shaly at top-----	1	
3. Shale, dark-gray; some light-gray siltstone--	5	
2. Shale, dark bluish-gray, weathers gray brown, variably calcareous; contains a few thin limestone lenses and some soft yellowish-gray limestone concretions-----	55	
Thickness (rounded) of lower unnamed member-----	100	
Partial thickness (rounded) of Carlile shale-----	120	

Greenhorn formation (part):

1. Shale, gray, calcareous; numerous thin lenticular beds of finely crystalline light-gray limestone that contain fragments of <i>Inoceramus labiatus</i> ; forms prominent hogback-----	20
--	----

NIORRARA FORMATION

The Niobrara formation is between 150 and 200 feet thick at most places along the northwestern side of the Black Hills, although it thickens locally to as much as 225 feet. The formation consists mainly of dark- to light-gray calcareous shale and marl but contains some noncalcareous shale near the base, and many thin beds of bentonite, mostly in the middle and upper parts. The formation weathers to shades of light gray and light yellow in contrast to darker weathering shale of

the underlying and overlying formations. It erodes easily and commonly forms a shallow valley.

The basal part of the Niobrara formation consists of alternating beds of calcareous and noncalcareous shale that weather to alternating light and dark bands. At some places the basal beds contain a few light-gray limestone concretions a foot or so in maximum dimension. Some of the concretions are septarian, with veins of brown calcite. The contact of the formation with grayish-black noncalcareous shale at the top of the underlying Sage Breaks member of the Carlile shale appears to be fairly sharp. At places, the contact is marked by a layer of phosphatic nodules.

Shale and marl composing most of the formation are dark gray when fresh and light gray to yellow when weathered. Much of the rock contains very small white calcareous specks which, according to Goodman (1951, p. 2429), may be mostly algal remains.

Bentonite beds in the Niobrara formation are mostly an inch or two thick. Cobban (1951, p. 2192) reports 60 beds of bentonite in a section 180 feet thick at the northern end of the Black Hills.

*Inoceramus* fragments encrusted with *Ostrea congesta* Conrad are commonly found in the Niobrara formation, but other invertebrate megafossils are rare. M. N. Bramlette found vertebrae of Mosasaurs in the Niobrara formation in sec. 28, T. 7 S., R. 57 E., and sec. 12, T. 8 S., R. 56 E., Carter County, Mont.

The four sections of the Niobrara formation that follow illustrate the lithology and thickness of this formation. Graphic sections of the Niobrara formation are shown on figure 7.

Niobrara formation on the north side of Owl Creek in sec. 24, T. 9 S., R. 61 E., Carter County, Mont. (see fig. 7.)

[After Knechtel and Patterson, 1962, p. 926-927]

Niobrara formation:		Feet
1. Marl, yellowish-gray, weathers light orange gray, fissile; a few platy limestone lenses; many fragments of <i>Inoceramus</i> in lower part-----	38	
2. Bentonite, gray, waxy, stained with limonite----	.5	
3. Marl, yellowish-gray, weathers very light gray, fissile-----	3.5	
4. Bentonite, yellowish-brown, waxy-----	.2	
5. Marl, light brownish-gray, weathers very light gray, fissile-----	1.5	
6. Bentonite, gray, waxy-----	.3	
7. Marl, light brownish-gray, weathers light yellowish-gray, fissile-----	2.5	
8. Shale, dark-gray, noncalcareous-----	1.0	
9. Bentonite, light-gray, waxy-----	.1	
10. Shale, dark-gray, noncalcareous-----	3.5	
11. Bentonite, light-gray, hard-----	.2	
12. Shale, dark-gray, fissile, noncalcareous-----	6.5	



Niobrara formation on the north side of Owl Creek in sec. 24, T. 9 S., R. 61 E., Carter County, Mont. (see fig. 7)—Continued

## Niobrara formation—Continued

Feet

13. Marl, brownish-gray, weathers light yellowish gray, fissile; at top, a bed of septarian limestone concretions that have veins of white calcite and average 6 in. thick and 1½ ft long— 6
14. Poorly exposed; appears to be mostly brownish-gray marl that weathers light orange gray; a bed of septarian limestone concretions that have veins of brown calcite and average 1 ft thick and 1½ ft long. Base of unit is about the base of the Niobrara formation— 132

Approximate thickness (rounded) of Niobrara formation— 196

## Alluvium.

Niobrara and parts of adjacent formations near Mud Creek, about the center of the N½ sec. 30, T. 56 N., R. 67 W., Crook County, Wyo. (see fig. 7)

## Pierre shale (part):

## Gammon ferruginous member (part):

Feet

24. Shale, dark-gray, noncalcareous; contains thin tabular red-weathering siderite concretions in beds about 5 ft apart— 25
23. Shale, dark-gray, noncalcareous— 25

Partial thickness of Pierre shale— 50

## Niobrara formation:

22. Shale, weathers light brown, calcareous; a few large fossil vertebrae— 8.0
21. Shale and bentonite as follows:
- Bentonite, pale-yellow, nonswelling— 0.3
- Shale, weathers brown, calcareous; contains five thin partings of bentonite— 1.6
- Bentonite, light-gray, nonswelling— 1.8
- Shale, weathers dark brown, calcareous— .2
- Bentonite, pale-yellow, nonswelling— .4
- Shale, weathers dark brown, calcareous— 1.1
- Bentonite, light-gray, nonswelling— .5
- Shale, dark-gray— .3
- Bentonite, pale-yellow, nonswelling— .1
- Shale, weathers gray brown, noncalcareous at base; calcareous at top— 1.1
- Bentonite, light-orange, nonswelling; contains limonite and jarosite— .1
- Shale, dark-gray, noncalcareous— .2
- Bentonite, pale-yellow, nonswelling— .8

Total— 8.5

20. Shale, weathers brown to grayish-yellow, very calcareous; contains a few thin partings of bentonite— 10.0

Niobrara and parts of adjacent formations near Mud Creek, about the center of the N½ sec. 30, T. 56 N., R. 67 W., Crook County, Wyo. (see fig. 7)—Continued

## Niobrara formation—Continued

Feet

## 19. Shale and bentonite as follows:

- Bentonite, light-gray nonswelling— 0.3
- Shale, weathers light brown, very calcareous— 2.0
- Bentonite, light-orange, nonswelling— .2
- Shale, weathers olive gray, noncalcareous— 1.0
- Shale, dark-gray, noncalcareous; abundant fish scales— 1.5
- Bentonite, pale-yellow, nonswelling— .1

Total— 5.1

18. Shale, dark-gray to black, calcareous; numerous noncalcareous black bands 0.2 to 0.3 ft. thick— 11.8
17. Bentonite, light-gray, nonswelling— .2
16. Shale, weathers gray and brown, very calcareous; numerous white specks on bedding surfaces; abundant fish scales in top 5 ft; a few thin lenses of limestone composed of oyster shells— 23.0
15. Bentonite, yellowish-gray, nonswelling— .3
14. Shale, weathers light gray, very calcareous; contains a few thin lenses of limestone composed of oyster shells— 5.0
13. Bentonite, yellowish-gray, nonswelling— .3
12. Shale, weathers light gray and tan, very calcareous— 2.8
11. Bentonite, pale-yellow, nonswelling— .1
10. Shale, as in unit 12 above— 8.0
9. Bentonite, pale-yellow, nonswelling— .1
8. Shale, as in unit 12 above; a few thin partings of bentonite and thin lenses of limestone composed of oyster shells— 12.3
7. Bentonite, pale-yellow, nonswelling— .1
6. Shale, as in unit 12 above— 9.0
5. Bentonite, pale-yellow, nonswelling— .2
4. Shale, as in unit 12 above— 4.0
3. Poorly exposed; appears to be mostly calcareous shale; forms yellow to tan soil— 50

Thickness (rounded) of Niobrara formation— 159

## Carlile shale (part):

## Sage Breaks member (part):

2. Mostly covered; appears to be mostly dark-gray shale; black phosphatic pebbles weathering out in soil about top of unit— 10
1. Shale, dark-gray to black, noncalcareous; contains septarian limestone concretions that weather light gray, have veinlets of white crystalline calcite, and are 1 to 3 ft in diameter— 20

Partial thickness of Carlile shale— 30



*Niobrara and parts of adjacent formations 7 miles southeast of Upton in the NE¼ sec. 32, T. 47 N., R. 64 W., Weston County, Wyo.*

Pierre shale (part):

Gammon ferruginous member (part):	Feet
17. Shale, grayish-black, weathers medium to light gray; noncalcareous except for a zone about 5 ft thick near middle of unit-----	25
16. Shale, brownish-gray to dark-gray, weathers medium to light gray with a few tan bands, calcareous-----	125
Partial thickness of Pierre shale-----	150

Niobrara formation:

15. Bentonite and shale as follows:	Feet
Bentonite, light-gray, nonswelling--	0.3
Shale, weathers brown, noncalcareous-----	1.0
Bentonite, light-gray, nonswelling--	.1
Shale, brown, noncalcareous-----	.1
Bentonite, light-gray, nonswelling--	.2
Shale, dark-gray, noncalcareous-----	.5
Bentonite, gray, nonswelling-----	.2
Shale, weathers brownish gray, calcareous-----	1.0
Bentonite, yellowish-gray, nonswelling-----	.2
Total-----	3.6
14. Shale, grayish-black, noncalcareous, abundant fish scales-----	3
13. Shale, weathers tan, very calcareous-----	9
12. Bentonite, light-gray, nonswelling-----	.1
11. Shale and marl, weathers tan, very calcareous-----	23
10. Shale, grayish-black, noncalcareous; bed 0.2 ft thick of light-gray bentonite about middle of the unit-----	1
9. Marl, weathers tan and orange; contains <i>Ostrea</i> concentrated in a few thin platy masses; thin beds of grayish-black noncalcareous shale in top 15 ft-----	163
8. Bentonite, light-gray, nonswelling-----	.1
7. Marl, weathers tan and orange-----	1.0
6. Bentonite, light-gray, nonswelling-----	.1
5. Marl, weathers tan and orange; sharp contact with underlying unit-----	6.5
Thickness (rounded) of Niobrara formation-----	210

Carlile shale (part):

Sage Breaks member (part):

4. Shale, grayish-black, noncalcareous; abundant fish scales-----	5
3. Shale, grayish-black, calcareous-----	48
2. Shale, grayish-black, noncalcareous; black phosphatic nodules as much as ½ in. long weathering out about top of the unit-----	40

*Niobrara and parts of adjacent formations 7 miles southeast of Upton in the NE¼ sec. 32, T. 47 N., R. 64 W., Weston County, Wyo.—Continued*

Carlile shale (part)—Continued

Sage Breaks member (part)—Continued	Feet
1. Shale, black, flaky; contains seven beds of septarian limestone concretions mostly 1 to 3 ft in diameter that weather light gray and contain veins of coarsely crystalline white and brown calcite and some barite; forms low ridge-----	45
Partial thickness of Carlile shale-----	138

*Niobrara formation southeast of Pedro in the NE¼ sec. 8, T. 45 N., R. 62 W., Weston County, Wyo.*

[Measured by J. R. Gill, written communication, 1958]

Pierre shale (part):

10. Bentonite (Pedro bed), pale greenish-gray, swelling; fairly abundant flakes of biotite; about 12 ft above base, a hard light-gray bed 1.3 ft thick composed of the mineral clinoptilolite; rests sharply on underlying unit-----	Feet
	19.5

Niobrara formation:

9. Marl, dark gray-brown, weathers yellowish brown; top 1 to 2 ft hard and massive-----	6.0
8. Bentonite and shale as follows:	Feet
Bentonite, yellowish-gray, nonswelling-----	0.2
Shale, weathers brown, very calcareous-----	1.1
Bentonite, yellowish-gray, nonswelling-----	.1
Shale, weathers gray, calcareous-----	2.5
Bentonite, yellowish-gray, nonswelling-----	.1
Total-----	4.0
7. Shale, dark-gray to black, calcareous-----	4.0
6. Shale, weathers orange brown, very calcareous-----	7.0
5. Shale and bentonite as follows:	Feet
Shale, dark-gray, noncalcareous-----	0.3
Bentonite, gray, nonswelling-----	.1
Shale, weathers tan, very calcareous-----	1.0
Bentonite, light-gray, nonswelling-----	.5
Shale, black, noncalcareous-----	.6
Bentonite, yellowish-gray, nonswelling-----	.2
Shale, black, noncalcareous-----	.2
Bentonite, yellowish-gray, nonswelling-----	.1
Shale, gray-brown, bentonitic-----	.7
Bentonite, light-gray, nonswelling-----	.2
Shale, black, noncalcareous-----	.5
Bentonite, light-gray, nonswelling-----	.6
Shale, black, noncalcareous-----	.2
Bentonite, yellowish-gray, nonswelling-----	.1
Total-----	5.3



*Niobrara formation southeast of Pedro in the NE¼ sec. 8, T. 45 N., R. 62 W., Weston County, Wyo.—Continued*

Niobrara formation—Continued		
4. Shale, black, noncalcareous-----		Feet 3.6
3. Shale, weathers orange brown and tan, very calcareous; white specks on bedding planes; a bed of red-weathering siderite concretions 0.1 to 0.2 ft in diameter at about top of unit-----	124	
2. Shale and bentonite as follows:		Feet
Bentonite, light-gray, nonswelling--	0.2	
Shale, gray, noncalcareous, bentonitic-----	.6	
Bentonite, light-gray, nonswelling--	.1	
Total-----		.9
Thickness (rounded) of Niobrara formation-----	155	

Carlile shale (part):

    Sage Breaks member (part):

1. Shale, grayish-black, locally calcareous; small black phosphatic pebbles weathering out at top of unit; at bottom of unit, bed of septarian limestone concretions that weather light gray, have veinlets of white and brown calcite, and are as much as 4 ft in diameter----- 40

#### PIERRE SHALE

The Pierre shale consists of dark-gray shale, some sandy shale and sandstone, and many beds of bentonite. It overlies the Niobrara formation conformably and is conformably overlain by the Fox Hills sandstone. Electric logs of holes drilled for oil and gas indicate that the formation is about 2,700 feet thick in T. 47 N., R. 66 W., Weston County, Wyo., and that it thins irregularly northwestward to about 2,050 feet in northern Campbell County, Wyo. (See fig. 5.)

The Pierre shale is divided into several units on the basis of differences in the shale and the presence of sandy or bentonitic units. In ascending order, these are the Gammon ferruginous member (including the Groat sandstone bed), the Mitten black shale member, and an unnamed upper part of the Pierre shale that includes near the top the Monument Hill and Kara bentonitic members. The Gammon ferruginous member and Mitten black shale member can be traced throughout most of the mapped area. The Monument Hill bentonitic member was recognized only in Carter County, Mont., and northern Crook County, Wyo. The Kara bentonitic member, which is somewhat younger than the Monument Hill, crops out in Weston County and in parts of Crook County, Wyo. Plate 5 shows the correlation of these units between Ridge, Mont., and Newcastle, Wyo., and fig. 4 the correlation in various parts of Wyoming, Montana, and South Dakota.

#### GAMMON FERRUGINOUS MEMBER

The Gammon ferruginous member of the Pierre shale was named by Rubey (1931, p. 4) for exposures along Gammon Prong in T. 57 N., Rs. 67 and 68 W.; Crook County, Wyo. The member was traced across the northern end of the Black Hills and along the west side as far south as Beaver Creek in Weston County.

Logs of oil and gas wells indicate that the Gammon ferruginous member is 850 to about 1,000 feet thick in parts of Campbell County, Wyo., north of Gillette. It thins gradually southeastward to between 700 and 800 feet near its outcrop in Crook County, Wyo., and Carter County, Mont., and 500 and 600 feet in wells near Upton, Weston County, Wyo. The member thins rapidly southeastward across the Osage oil field southeast of Upton at as much as 100 feet per mile, and near Pedro in sec. 1, T. 45 N., R. 63 W. and in sec. 9 of the township to the east, the Gammon ferruginous member is absent. Southeast of Pedro, a sequence of dark shale 35 to 70 feet thick that lies between the Niobrara formation and a prominent zone of bentonite beds near the base of the Pierre has been correlated with the Gammon ferruginous member (J. R. Gill, written commun., 1959; Mapel and Pillmore, 1963), this unit was too thin to map separately and on plates 1 and 5 is included with the overlying Mitten black shale member of the Pierre. Changes in thickness in the Gammon ferruginous member in northeastern Wyoming and adjacent areas are given by Gill and Cobban (1961, fig. 352.2).

The Gammon ferruginous member mostly forms gentle slopes and flats only thinly covered by soil and vegetation.

The Gammon ferruginous member consists mostly of dark-gray shale that weathers light gray and contains numerous red-weathering ferruginous concretions. The contact of the member with the underlying Niobrara formation appears to be conformable. It is marked by a fairly abrupt change from yellow-weathering calcareous shale or marl at the top of the Niobrara formation to noncalcareous or slightly calcareous light-gray-weathering shale at the base of the Gammon ferruginous member. Except for the basal few feet of the member locally, shale and mudstone of the Gammon are not calcareous. In outcrops in the Osage oil field in T. 46 N., Rs. 63 and 64 W., the Gammon is very silty and contains many laminae and thin beds of very fine grained locally glauconitic sandstone.

Dark-gray sideritic concretions that weather red characterize the Gammon ferruginous member. They weather out in small chips in the soil, so that locally outcrops of the member appear grayish red when viewed from a distance. The concretions commonly are 1 to 6 inches thick, a few inches to several feet long, and are closely spaced in layers 5 to 10 feet apart stratigraphically.



cally. The middle and upper parts of the member contain, in addition, a few beds of dark-gray septarian limestone concretions with veins of brown calcite.

A partial analysis was made of a sample of a sideritic or ironstone concretion from the Gammon ferruginous member collected by W. W. Rubey from the N $\frac{1}{2}$  sec. 17, T. 49 N., R. 66 W. The results are tabulated below, and have previously been published by Wells (1937, p. 65, column D). Thin-section examination by W. W. Rubey showed the presence of fairly numerous carbonate oolites.

*Analysis of ironstone concretion of the Gammon ferruginous member of the Pierre shale from N $\frac{1}{2}$  sec. 17, T. 49 N., R. 66 W., Crook County, Wyo.*

[Analyst, J. G. Fairchild]	
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> .....	7.07
FeO .....	11.25
CaO .....	26.64
CO <sub>2</sub> .....	29.00
	<hr/>
	73.96

A bed of bentonite, 1 to 2 feet thick, crops out about 75 feet below the top of the Gammon ferruginous member in northeastern Crook County, Wyo., and southern Carter County, Mont. (bed H of Knechtel and Patterson, 1962, p. 989). This bed makes a distinctive light yellowish-gray band that may be followed for many miles, and consequently it is an excellent marker for correlation.

*Groat sandstone bed.*—About 35 to 125 feet of sandstone, siltstone, and silty and sandy shale crops out 150 feet below the top of the Gammon ferruginous member of the Pierre shale in the northern part of the mapped area. These sandy strata were named the Groat sandstone bed by Rubey (1931, p. 4) for exposures at Groat Creek in T. 7 S., R. 56 E., Carter County, Mont. The Groat sandstone bed may be traced westward and southward across the northern end of the Black Hills as far as T. 55 N., R. 67 W., Crook County, Wyo. Farther southward, the Groat apparently is represented in outcrops by light-gray shale or silty shale similar to adjacent parts of the Gammon member. Sandy or silty beds at the stratigraphic position of the Groat can be identified in electric logs of drill holes in most parts of western Crook County and eastern Campbell County, Wyo.

The Groat sandstone bed consists of light-gray to light yellowish-gray medium- to fine-grained glauconitic and ferruginous sandstone interbedded with siltstone and gray shale. A bed of sandstone about 10 feet thick forms a low scarp at the top of the unit at most exposures. Glauconite is particularly abundant in the upper part of the Groat and at some places it tints the rock greenish. The sandstone is friable, calcareous, ripple marked, and crossbedded. The Groat

becomes very silty and shaly in its lower part, and it grades downward into the underlying part of the Gammon ferruginous member almost imperceptibly through an interval of as much as 50 feet. The contact with the overlying part of the Gammon ferruginous member also appears to be gradational, although at most places the contact is concealed by slope wash on a broad dip slope formed by the uppermost beds of the Groat.

Fossils collected from the Gammon ferruginous member of the Pierre shale are common to the Telegraph Creek formation and Eagle sandstone of south-central Montana. The following collections were made by W. W. Rubey and others in 1922 and 1924, and the fossils identified by J. B. Reeside Jr.; other fossils are listed with the measured sections, page 80. Ammonites collected by Rubey from the Groat sandstone are no longer available for study; however, according to W. A. Cobban (oral communication, 1963), *Baculites haresi* identified by Reeside from the Groat (collections 12633, 12723, and 12719, pl. 5 and listed below) is probably the same form more recently identified as *Baculites* sp. (smooth) (Zapp and Cobban, 1962, zone F3, p. D54).

*Fossils collected from the Gammon ferruginous member of the Pierre shale*

[Fossils identified by J. B. Reeside, Jr.]

1. Sec. 4, T. 48N., R. 66 W., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles northwest of Thornton, Wyo.  
Loc. 11922, 150 ft. above Niobrara formation.  
*Titanosarcoclitites coralloidea* (Hall and Meek)  
*Ostrea* cf. *O. congesta* Conrad  
Loc. 11926, 300 ft. above Niobrara formation.  
*Anchura* cf. *A. sublevis* (Meek and Hayden)  
*Acteon* sp.  
*Baculites* sp.
2. SE $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 32, T. 49 N., R. 66 W., Crook County, Wyo.  
Loc. 12730.  
*Ostrea* sp. small simple form  
*Baculites aquilaensis* Reeside  
*Haresiceras placentiforme* Reeside  
*Scaphites hippocrepis* (DeKay)
3. NW $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 33, T. 54 N., R. 67 W., 3 miles north of Oshoto, Wyo.  
Loc. 12726, 50 ft. above Niobrara formation.  
*Baculites haresi* Reeside  
*Ptychodus* sp.  
Fish scales
4. E $\frac{1}{2}$  sec. 25, T. 56 N., R. 68 W., north of Mud Creek on New Haven-Rocky Point road, Wyoming.  
Loc. 12054, zone of calcareous concretions in lower part of Gammon ferruginous member of Pierre shale.  
*Serpula?* sp.  
*Nucula* n. sp.  
*Nucula* sp.  
*Ostrea?* sp.  
*Orenella?* n. sp.  
*Cuspidaria moreauensis* (Meek and Hayden)



- Titanosarcollites coralloidea* (Hall and Meek)  
*Lucina* n. sp.  
*Callista*? sp.  
*Dentalium* n. sp.  
*Drepanochilus evansi* Cossman  
*Fusus*? sp.  
*Glyptoxoceras*? *rubeyi* (Reeside)  
*Baculites haresi* Reeside  
*Baculites* sp., small individuals with initial coil  
*Scaphites hippocrepis* (DeKay) var. *tenuis* Reeside  
*Scaphites aquilaensis* var. *nanus* Reeside  
Fish teeth  
Loc. 12718, about 120 ft below Groat sandstone bed of Gammon ferruginous member.  
*Lucina* sp.  
*Protocardia subquadrata* (Evans and Shumard)  
*Placenticeras* sp.  
Loc. 12719, about 80 ft below base of Groat sandstone bed of Gammon ferruginous member.  
*Nucula planimarginata* Meek and Hayden  
*Yoldia*? sp.  
*Lucina subundata* Hall and Meek  
*Protocardia subquadrata* (Evans and Shumard)  
*Dentalium* sp. (n. sp.?)  
*Polinices concinna* (Hall and Meek)  
*Anchura* sp.  
*Fusus* sp.  
*Baculites haresi* Reeside  
5. Sec. 26, T. 56 N., R. 68 W., Crook County, Wyo.  
Locs. 12723 and 12656, upper 20 ft of Groat sandstone bed of Gammon ferruginous member.  
*Nucula* sp.  
*Perrisonota proteata* Conrad  
*Arca* n. sp.  
*Yoldia*? sp.  
*Pteria linguaformis* (Evans and Shumard)  
*Syncyclonema hallii* (Gabb)  
*Lima* n. sp. aff. *L. utahensis* Stanton  
*Cerithium* n. sp.  
*Drepanochilus* aff. *D. evansi* Cossman  
*Crenella elegantula* Meek and Hayden  
*Lucina* sp.  
*Xylophagella elegantula* Meek and Hayden  
*Fusus* sp.  
*Cinulia* n. sp.  
*Acteon* sp.  
*Baculites haresi* Reeside  
*Baculites asper* Morton  
*Scaphites aquilaensis* Reeside  
*Scaphites hippocrepis* (DeKay)  
*Placenticeras planum* Hyatt  
6. Sec. 1, T. 9 S., R. 56 E., Carter County, Mont.  
Loc. 12631, 20 ft below base of Groat sandstone bed of Gammon ferruginous member.  
*Nucula* n. sp.  
*Perissonota proteata* Conrad  
*Yoldia* n. sp.  
*Inoceramus* cf. *I. sagensis* Owen  
*Syncyclonema hallii* (Gabb)  
*Anomia* sp.  
*Dentalium* n. sp.  
*Turritella* n. sp.  
*Drepanochilus evansi* Cossman  
*Aporrhais meeki* Whitfield  
*Fusus* n. sp.  
*Acteon* sp.  
*Baculites haresi* Reeside  
*Scaphites aquilaensis* Reeside  
*Haresiceras placentiforme* Reeside  
7. SW  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 8, T. 9 S., R. 56 E., 5 miles east of Ridge, Mont.  
Loc. 12626, upper part of Groat sandstone bed of Gammon ferruginous member.  
*Inoceramus* sp.  
*Ostrea* n. sp.  
*Lucina subundata* Hall and Meek  
*Baculites haresi* Reeside  
*Placenticeras meeki* Boehm  
8. Sec. 11, T. 8 S., R. 56 E., Carter County, Mont.  
Loc. 12633, upper part of Groat sandstone bed of Gammon ferruginous member.  
*Pinna* cf. *P. lakesi* White  
*Inoceramus* cf. *I. sagensis* Owen  
*Modiolus meeki* (Evans and Shumard)  
*Baculites haresi* Reeside  
*Placenticeras meeki* Boehm  
9. S  $\frac{1}{2}$  sec. 12, T. 8 S., R. 56 E., Carter County, Mont.  
Loc. 12639, Gammon ferruginous member 300 ft below Groat sandstone bed.  
*Haminea* sp.  
*Scaphites hippocrepis* (DeKay)  
*Haresiceras placentiforme* Reeside  
10. Sec. 26, T. 58 N., R. 61 W., Crook County, Wyo.  
Loc. 12714, 120 ft above base of Gammon ferruginous member.  
*Ostrea*? sp. very young shells  
*Polinices concinna* (Hall and Meek)  
*Anchura* aff. *A. sublevis* Meek and Hayden  
*Baculites haresi* Reeside  
*Baculites aquilaensis* Reeside  
*Scaphites hippocrepis* (DeKay) var. *tenuis* Reeside  
*Haresiceras placentiforme* Reeside  
*Aptychus*, probably of *Scaphites*
- The following sections illustrate the lithology of the Gammon ferruginous member, including the Groat sandstone bed, on the northwestern flank of the Black Hills.
- Composite section of the Gammon ferruginous member of the Pierre shale along Owl Creek in T. 11 N., R. 2 E., Butte County, S. Dak., and in the SE  $\frac{1}{4}$  SE  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 12 and the N  $\frac{1}{2}$  sec. 13, T. 9 S., R. 61 E., Carter County, Mont.
- [From thesis by W. A. Cobban, 1949, and available at The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.]
- | Pierre shale (part) :  | Feet |
|--|------|
| Upper part of Gammon ferruginous member (part) :   |      |
| 27. Shale, gray; numerous ferruginous concretions that weather rusty brown; concretions contain the following fossils: <i>Inoceramus</i> sp., <i>Baculites</i> sp., <i>Hoploparia</i> sp. ....   | 20   |
| 26. Shale, gray; gray calcareous concretions.....  | 30   |
| 25. Shale, gray; numerous rusty brown ferruginous concretions with seams of yellow calcite; concretions contain the following fossils: <i>Caprinella coralloidea</i> Hall and Meek, <i>Inoceramus</i> sp., <i>Baculites</i> sp. (smooth) ..... | 20   |



Composite section of the Gammon ferruginous member of the Pierre shale along Owl Creek in T. 11 N., R. 2 E., Butte County, S. Dak., and in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 12 and the N $\frac{1}{2}$  sec. 13, T. 9 S., R. 61 E., Carter County, Mont.—Continued

Pierre shale (part)—Continued

Upper part of Gammon ferruginous member (part)—Continued

24. Bentonite (bed H), yellowish-gray, shaly, hard; contains large flakes of biotite-----	Feet 1
23. Shale, gray-----	4
22. Bentonite, yellowish-gray-----	.2
21. Shale, gray-----	4.5
20. Bentonite, yellowish-gray-----	.7
19. Shale, gray; numerous dark-purplish-weathering ferruginous concretions with seams of yellow calcite-----	10
18. Shale, gray; rusty brown ferruginous concretions that contain the following fossil: <i>Baculites</i> sp. (smooth)-----	26
17. Shale, gray; a few brown ferruginous concretions that contain the following fossils: <i>Baculites</i> sp. (smooth) Reeside, <i>Placenticer</i> <i>meeki</i> Boehm-----	16
16. Shale, gray; some gray calcareous concretions that contain <i>Baculites</i> sp. (smooth)-----	26

Thickness (rounded) upper part Gammon ferruginous member-----  
158

Groat sandstone bed:

15. Sandstone, green to buff, massive to cross-bedded; rusty brown ferruginous concretions at top-----	34
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Lower part of Gammon ferruginous member (part):

14. Shale, buff to gray, very sandy; grades upward into overlying sandstone; contains calcareous sandstone concretions-----	10
13. Shale, gray; gray calcareous concretions that contain the following fossils: <i>Inoceramus</i> sp., <i>Leda</i> sp., <i>Nemodon</i> sp., <i>Ostrea</i> sp., <i>Pteria</i> sp., <i>Nuculana</i> sp., <i>Cylichna</i> sp., <i>Baculites</i> sp. (smooth), <i>Placenticer</i> <i>meeki</i> Boehm-----	25
12. Shale, gray; rusty-brown ferruginous concretions and gray calcareous concretions that contain the following fossils: <i>Nucula</i> sp., <i>Ostrea</i> sp., <i>Pecten</i> sp., <i>Pteria linguiformis</i> (Evans and Shumard), <i>Nuculana</i> sp., <i>Fasciolaria</i> spp., <i>Entalis pauperculum</i> (Meek and Hayden), <i>Baculites</i> cf. <i>B. haresi</i> Reeside, <i>B. cf. B. minerensis</i> Landes, <i>Haresi</i> <i>ceras</i> sp., <i>Placenticer</i> <i>meeki</i> Boehm-----	10
11. Shale, gray; gray calcareous concretions that contain the following fossils: <i>Caprinella coralloidea</i> Hall and Meek, <i>Ostrea russelli</i> Landes, <i>Pteria linguiformis</i> (Evans and Shumard), <i>Baculites</i> cf. <i>B. haresi</i> Reeside-----	28
10. Shale, gray; numerous rusty-brown ferruginous concretions that contain the following fossils: <i>Baculites</i> cf. <i>B. haresi</i> Reeside, <i>Campylostoma</i> cf. <i>C. pierrense</i> Rathbun----	56

Composite section of the Gammon ferruginous member of the Pierre shale along Owl Creek in T. 11 N., R. 2 E., Butte County, S. Dak., and in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 12 and the N $\frac{1}{2}$  sec. 13, T. 9 S., R. 61 E., Carter County, Mont.—Continued

Pierre shale (part)—Continued

Lower part of Gammon ferruginous member (part)—Continued

9. Shale, gray, slightly sandy; numerous calcareous concretions that weather bluish gray and contain the following fossils: <i>Ostrea</i> n. sp., <i>Nuculana</i> sp., <i>Baculites aquilaensis</i> Reeside, <i>B. aquilaensis</i> var. <i>obesus</i> Reeside, <i>B. aquilaensis</i> var. <i>separatus</i> Reeside, <i>Haresi</i> <i>ceras</i> <i>placentiforme</i> Reeside, <i>Placenticer</i> <i>meeki</i> Boehm, <i>Linuparus canadensis</i> (Whiteaves), <i>Homolopsis</i> sp., fish vertebrae, shark teeth, mosasaur teeth and bones-----	Feet 30
8. Shale, gray; some gray calcareous and rusty-brown ferruginous concretions that contain the following fossils: <i>Baculites aquilaensis</i> var. <i>separatus</i> Reeside, <i>B. cf. B. haresi</i> Reeside-----	45
7. Shale, gray; numerous rusty-brown shaly ferruginous concretions-----	230
6. Bentonite, yellowish-gray-----	1
5. Shale, gray; some parts slightly calcareous--	78
4. Bentonite, gray-----	.2
3. Shale, gray-----	33
2. Bentonite, creamy-----	.2
1. Shale, gray, slightly calcareous, contains <i>Baculites</i> cf. <i>B. haresi</i> Reeside-----	44

Thickness (rounded) lower part of Gammon ferruginous member-----  
590

Thickness (rounded) of Gammon ferruginous member-----  
783

Part of the Gammon ferruginous member, including the Groat sandstone bed, of the Pierre shale in W $\frac{1}{2}$  sec. 17, T. 9 S., R. 62 E., Carter County, Mont.

Pierre shale (part):

Upper part of Gammon ferruginous member (part):

8. Shale, medium-gray, weathers light gray; several thin red-weathering ferruginous siltstone seams; at top, limestone concretions that weather light gray; forms slope-----	Feet 15
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Groat sandstone bed:

7. Sandstone, light-gray, silty to shaly, calcareous, massive; red-weathering ferruginous siltstone bed at top; forms slope-----	5.5
6. Sandstone, greenish-gray, medium to fine grained, calcareous, glauconitic; in beds 1 to 10 in. thick; red-weathering ferruginous siltstone layer $\frac{1}{2}$ in thick at top; forms ledges-----	8.5
5. Sandstone, light-gray to light brownish-gray, medium- to fine-grained, glauconitic, massive, friable; contains brown-weathering calcareous sandstone concretions as much as 5 ft thick and 10 ft long-----	22.5



*Part of the Gammon ferruginous member, including the Groat sandstone bed, of the Pierre shale in W $\frac{1}{2}$  sec. 17, T. 9 S., R. 62 E., Carter County, Mont.—Continued*

Pierre shale (part)—Continued

Groat sandstone bed—Continued	Feet
4. Sandstone, gray to light brownish-gray, fine-grained to silty, glauconitic, locally calcareous; contains brown-weathering calcareous fossiliferous sandstone concretions about 4 ft thick and 6 ft long-----	35.5
3. Sandstone, dark-gray, weathers light gray, fine-grained to silty, very calcareous, glauconitic; contains <i>Baculites</i> sp.; forms bench-----	1
Thickness of Groat sandstone bed-----	73

Lower part of Gammon ferruginous members (part):

2. Siltstone, medium- to dark-gray, weathers light gray, shaly-----	7
1. Shale, dark-gray weathers medium to light gray; scattered limestone concretions in upper half that weather light-gray, are about 1 to 3 ft in diameter, and contain <i>Baculites</i> locally; abundant selenite in lower part-----	55

Partial thickness lower part Gammon ferruginous member-----

62

Partial thickness of Gammon ferruginous member-----

150

*Part of the Gammon ferruginous member, including the Groat sandstone bed, of the Pierre shale on the South Fork of Willow Creek in sec. 4, T. 9 S., R. 56 E., Carter County, Mont.*

Pierre shale (part):

Upper part of Gammon ferruginous member (part):	Feet
7. Shale, gray and brownish-gray, weathers light gray, silty at base; a few tabular red-weathering siltstone concretions about 1 in. thick-----	15

Groat sandstone bed:

6. Partly covered; mostly medium-gray fine-grained to silty sandstone; grades into overlying unit-----	5
5. Sandstone, medium-gray to light brownish-gray, a slight greenish tinge, fine- to medium-grained, glauconitic, calcareous, arkosic, micaceous; forms low scarp-----	6
4. Sandstone, medium-gray and yellowish-gray, friable; very fine grained in middle and upper parts; silty and clayey in lower 20 ft; a few brown-weathering siltstone concretions 1 to 4 in. in diameter; forms slope-----	70

Thickness of Groat sandstone bed-----

81

Lower part of Gammon ferruginous member (part):

3. Claystone and shale, dark- to medium-gray, locally brownish gray, silty, becomes more silty near top; grades into overlying unit; forms slope-----	40
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*Part of the Gammon ferruginous member, including the Groat sandstone bed, of the Pierre shale of the South Fork of Willow Creek in sec. 4, T. 9 S., R. 56 E., Carter County, Mont.—Continued*

Pierre shale (part)—Continued

Lower part of Gammon ferruginous member (part)—Continued	Feet
2. Claystone and shale, dark-gray to dark brownish-gray, slightly silty; contains red-weathering silty siderite concretions 1 to 4 in. thick and as much as 1 ft in diameter; a few red-weathering ferruginous siltstone beds about 1 in. thick-----	32
1. Shale, medium-gray, contains limestone concretions that weather light gray and are $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 ft in diameter-----	17

Partial thickness lower part Gammon ferruginous member-----

89

Partial thickness of Gammon ferruginous member-----

185

*Lower part of the Gammon ferruginous member along the North Fork of Willow Creek in secs. 11 and 12, T. 8 S., R. 56 E., Carter County, Mont.*

Pierre shale (part):

Groat sandstone bed.	
Lower part of Gammon ferruginous member:	Feet
5. Shale, gray, weathers medium to light gray, noncalcareous; numerous tabular red-weathering siderite concretions-----	220±
4. Shale, gray, weathers medium to light gray, slightly sandy, noncalcareous; contains light-gray-weathering limestone concretions-----	55±
3. Shale, gray, weathers medium- to light-gray, noncalcareous; a few discontinuous calcite beds 1 to 2 in. thick-----	90±
2. Shale, gray, weathers medium to light gray, noncalcareous, numerous tabular red-weathering siderite concretions-----	210±
1. Shale, gray, weathers medium to light gray; mostly noncalcareous, a few laminae of gray calcareous shale-----	25±
Thickness of lower part of Gammon ferruginous member-----	600±

Niobrara formation.

MITTEN BLACK SHALE MEMBER

The Mitten black shale member of the Pierre shale was named by Rubey (1931, p. 4) for a sequence of black fissile shale exposed along the South Fork of the Little Missouri River, which was known to Rubey as Mitten Prong, in sec. 22, T. 56 N., R. 68 W., Crook County, Wyo. The member is about 145 feet thick near its type locality, and Cobban (1952, p. 87) gives the thickness of the member as about 150 feet in central Carter County, Mont. The member thickens southward along the west flank of the Black Hills to about 500 feet near Thornton and nearly 1,000 feet in the subsurface near Newcastle, Weston County, Wyo. (Gill and



Cobban, 1961, p. D188). The Mitten commonly forms a low scarp or low rolling hills.

For most of the outcrop area shown by the geologic map (pl. 1) the Mitten lies on the Gammon ferruginous member of the Pierre shale; however, the Gammon thins southeastward and pinches out locally at Pedro in Weston County, Wyo. From Pedro southeastward, rocks belonging to the Gammon ferruginous member are less than 100 feet thick, and for purposes of mapping (pls. 1 and 5), they are included with the Mitten black shale member.

In much of its outcrop area, the Mitten black shale member consists of two lithologically distinct parts of about equal thickness. The lower part is fairly hard dark-gray shale that weathers brownish to silvery gray and contains much organic material including numerous fish scale and bones. Several bentonite beds crop out near the base, and large septarian limestone concretions that weather light gray characterize the upper half of the lower part. This part of the Mitten is about 400 to 425 feet thick in the Newcastle-Pedro area and is about 80 feet thick at the Rocky Point anticline in northern Crook County, Wyo. The upper part of the Mitten black shale member is soft grayish-black shale that weathers very dark gray to black. It contains numerous siderite concretions that weather dark-red and a few beds of large septarian limestone concretions that weather light gray or orange brown. The two parts of the member contrast markedly and are mapped separately (pl. 1) southeast of Pedro in Weston County, Wyo., and they are readily distinguished at places in northern Crook County, Wyo., and southern Carter County, Mont. They are less distinct, however, in the intervening area from about Upton northward to the Rocky Point anticline. In that area shale in both parts of the Mitten weathers mostly dark gray to black.

Where bentonite beds are present in the Mitten, they generally occur at or near the base of the member in a zone that is about 15 to 70 feet thick. West of Newcastle, the bentonite zone is 35 to 40 feet above the Niobrara formation and includes 13 bentonite beds, one about 6 feet thick, in an interval of about 60 feet. A few miles northwest of Newcastle in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 23, T. 45 N., R. 62 W., the bentonite zone is about 60 feet thick and contains 14 bentonite beds. At this locality the zone is about 70 feet above the Niobrara formation. Near Pedro in sec. 9 of the same township, the bentonite zone is at least 70 feet thick and has at least 20 bentonite beds, including one about 30 feet thick called the Pedro bed (Rubey, 1931, p. 4) that rests directly on the Niobrara formation. Bentonite appears to be absent locally southwest of Osage in the southeastern part of T. 46 N., R. 64 W., but the zone is present and is as much

as 35 feet thick between Osage and Upton in T. 47 N., Rs. 64 and 65 W. From a point in sec. 22, T. 47 N., R. 65 W. near Upton in Weston County, Wyo., northward to the Wyoming-Montana boundary, little or no bentonite was found in the Mitten black shale member. Exposures of the base of the Mitten are poor in northern Weston and southern Crook Counties, Wyo., and it is not clear whether the bentonite beds thin and grade into shale in this area or whether the bentonite zone is truncated beneath an unconformity in the lower part of the Mitten. The bentonite zone becomes prominent in Carter County, Mont.; and at Indian Creek in T. 9 S., R. 62 E., the basal part of the Mitten contains 8 bentonite beds in a zone 14 $\frac{1}{2}$  feet thick. Bentonite beds in the basal part of the Mitten at Newcastle in Weston County, Wyo., and at Indian Creek in Carter County, Mont., have been traced by J. R. Gill (oral communication, 1959) into the Sharon Springs member of the Pierre shale at the southern end of the Black Hills where they constitute a bentonite zone that includes the Ardmore bed of Spivey (1940, p. 3; Kepferle, 1959, p. 584, pl. 52). In the northern Black Hills, Knechtel and Patterson (1962, p. 990-992) referred to all the bentonites in the zone collectively as bentonite bed I.

Marine invertebrate fossils are abundant at many places in concretions in the upper part of the Mitten black shale member of the Pierre shale. The fossils collected are tabulated below. The first group of collections was made by W. W. Rubey, and the fossils identified by J. B. Reeside, Jr.; the other collections were made by the writers and their assistants and identified by W. A. Cobban. Fossils are also listed in the measured sections, pages 83-86.

*Fossils collected from the Mitten black shale member of the Pierre shale*

[Fossils identified by W. A. Cobban and J. B. Reeside, Jr.]

1. N $\frac{1}{2}$  sec. 15, T. 44 N., R. 61 W., about 1 mile northwest of Spencer siding, Wyoming, on divide between Blacktail and Stockade Beaver Creeks.

Loc. 11193.

*Inoceramus barabini* Morton

*Fasciolaria culbertsoni* (Meek and Hayden)

*Baculites* sp.

*Scaphites* (*Hoploscaphites*) n. sp.

Loc. 12023, 5 ft above preceding collection.

*Lucina occidentalis* (Morton)

*Baculites* sp.

*Scaphites* n. sp.

Loc. 13876, approximately same bed as preceding collection.

*Inoceramus barabini* Morton

*Anisomyon borealis* (Morton)

Loc. 12055, 30 to 50 ft above preceding collection.

*Inoceramus* sp.

*Baculites* sp.

*Scaphites* n. sp.



2. Near center SW  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 6, T. 45 N., R. 63 W.  
 Loc. D424, near middle of Mitten black shale member.  
*Inoceramus sublaevis* Meek and Hayden  
*Baculites perplexus* Cobban  
*Scaphites* n. sp.  
*Placenticeras* cf. *P. meeki* Boehm  
 Loc. D423, near top of Mitten black shale member.  
*Inoceramus sublaevis* Hall and Meek  
*I. cf. I. subcompressus* Meek and Hayden  
*Baculites perplexus* Cobban
3. NW  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 25, T. 49 N., R. 67 W., Crook County, Wyo.  
 Loc. D460, near top of Mitten black shale member.  
*Inoceramus* cf. *I. subcompressus* Meek and Hayden  
*Lucina occidentalis* (Morton)  
*Baculites perplexus* Cobban  
*Scaphites* (*Hoploscaphtes*) n. sp.
4. NE  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 23, T. 50 N., R. 67 W., Crook County, Wyo.  
 Loc. D399, upper 20 ft. of Mitten black shale member.  
*Inoceramus pertenuis* Meek and Hayden  
*I. sp.*  
*Pteria linguaeformis* (Evans and Shumard)  
*Lucina subundata* Hall and Meek  
*Baculites perplexus* Cobban
5. NE  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 22, T. 56 N., R. 68 W., north side of South Fork of the Little Missouri River (type locality), Crook County, Wyo.  
 Loc. D398, near top of Mitten black shale member.  
*Inoceramus* cf. *I. subcompressus* Meek and Hayden  
*Anisomyon scusulcatus* (Meek and Hayden)  
*Dentalium gracile* Hall and Meek  
*Baculites perplexus* Cobban  
*Scaphites* (*Hoploscaphtes*) n. sp.
6. SW  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 18, T. 9 S., R. 56 E.  
 Loc. D856, near top of Mitten black shale member.  
*Inoceramus* sp.  
*Baculites perplexus* Cobban

Following are three stratigraphic sections of the Mitten black shale member of the Pierre shale, the second of which was measured near the type locality. Descriptions of the bentonite zone in the basal part of the Mitten near Pedro, sec. 9, T. 45 N., R. 62 W., and southeast of Upton, sec. 32, T. 47 N., R. 64 W., are given in the chapter on bentonite, pages 123-125.

*Mitten black shale member of the Pierre shale along Indian Creek in the E  $\frac{1}{2}$  sec. 1 and the NE  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 2, T. 9 S., R. 62 W., Carter County, Mont.*

[Modified from thesis by W. A. Cobban, 1949, and available at The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.]

Pierre shale (part):

Upper part (part):

Feet

12. Shale, dark, medium-gray, weathers medium gray, silty to sandy; contains gray septarian limestone concretions that weather yellow tan to brown and have veins of brown or yellow calcite; unit contains the following fossils: *Inoceramus vanuxemi* Meek and Hayden, *I. aff. I. barabini* Morton, *Baculites gregoryensis* Cobban-----

20+

*Mitten black shale member of the Pierre shale along Indian Creek in the E  $\frac{1}{2}$  sec. 1 and the NE  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 2, T. 9 S., R. 62 W., Carter County, Mont.—Continued*

Pierre shale (part)—Continued

Mitten black shale member:

Feet

11. Shale, dark-gray, weathers dark gray; at top, bed of septarian limestone concretions that weather bright tan and contain veins of yellow to dark-brown calcite----- 14
10. Bentonite, gray----- .2
9. Shale, dark-gray; contains dark-gray septarian limestone concretions that weather brown and have veins of dark-brown botryoidal calcite; concretions contain the following fossils: *Cucullaea* sp., *Nucula* sp., *Ostrea* sp., *Pecten* n. sp., *Pteria linguaeformis* (Evans and Shumard), *Yoldia evansi* (Meek and Hayden), *Anisomyon borealis* Meek and Hayden, *A. patelliformis* Meek and Hayden?, *A. aff. A. scusulcatus* Meek and Hayden, *Drepanochilus evansi* Cossman, *Entalis pauperculum* (Meek and Hayden), *Baculites perplexus* Cobban, *Scaphites* (*Hoploscaphtes*) n. sp., fish scales, mosasaur bones----- 3
8. Shale, dark-gray----- 15
7. Shale, dark-gray; several beds of brown-weathering septarian limestone concretions----- 43
6. Shale, dark-gray----- 37
5. Bentonite, yellow----- 1
4. Shale, dark-gray----- 30
3. Bentonite and shale as follows (bed I): Feet  
 Bentonite, yellowish-gray----- 2  
 Shale, dark-gray----- .4  
 Bentonite, yellowish-gray----- 1.3  
 Shale, dark-gray----- .8  
 Bentonite, yellowish-gray----- .2  
 Shale, dark-gray----- .5  
 Bentonite, yellowish-gray----- .4  
 Shale, dark-gray----- .5  
 Bentonite, yellowish-gray----- .7  
 Shale, dark-gray----- 1.5  
 Shale and bentonite, gray----- .5  
 Bentonite, yellowish-gray, contains aragonite-gypsum concretions (Ardmore bentonite bed of Spivey, 1940)----- 4.4  
 Shale, dark-gray----- .5  
 Bentonite, yellowish-gray----- .8

Total----- 14.5

2. Shale, dark-gray----- 5

Thickness (rounded) of Mitten black shale member----- 163



Mitten black shale member of the Pierre shale along Indian Creek in the E½ sec. 1 and the NE¼ sec. 2, T. 9 S., R. 62 W., Carter County, Mont.—Continued

Pierre shale (part)—Continued

Gammon ferruginous member (part):	Feet
1. Shale, medium-gray; at top, a bed of gray-weathering septarian limestone concretions with veins of brown and yellow calcite; numerous rusty-brown ferruginous concretions-----	6
Partial thickness (rounded) of Pierre shale-----	189

Composite section of the Mitten black shale member of the Pierre shale east of Monument Hill in the N½ sec. 22, T. 56 N., R. 68 W., and the NW¼ sec. 1, T. 55 N., R. 68 W., Crook County, Wyo.<sup>1</sup>

Section following measured in N½ sec. 22, T. 55 N., R. 68 W.

Pierre shale (part):

Upper part (part):	Feet
12. Shale, dark-gray, weathers dark brownish gray, slightly bentonitic; contains dark-gray limestone concretions that weather light gray and contain <i>Inoceramus vanuxemi</i> Meek and Hayden, <i>Baculites</i> aff. <i>B. gregoryensis</i> Cobban, and <i>Placenticerus meeki</i> Boehm (loc. D869, fossils identified by W. A. Cobban)-----	10

Upper part of Mitten black shale member:

11. Shale, grayish-black, weathers grayish-black, soft; contains dark-gray to black septarian limestone concretions that weather orange brown and have veins of yellow and brown calcite; concretions are irregularly shaped, as much as 6 ft long, and contain <i>Inoceramus</i> cf. <i>I. subcompressus</i> Meek and Hayden, <i>Anisomyon sexsulcatus</i> (Meek and Hayden), <i>Dentalium gracile</i> Hall and Meek <i>Baculites perplexus</i> Cobban, and <i>Scaphites</i> ( <i>Hoploscaphtes</i> ) n. sp. (loc. D398, fossils identified by W. A. Cobban)-----	17
10. Shale, grayish-black, weathers grayish black, soft; scattered ferruginous concretions that weather dark red-----	12
9. Partly covered; mostly grayish-black shale, at top of unit, a bed of closely spaced dark-gray limestone concretions that weather light yellowish brown; scattered ferruginous concretions that weather dark red and are 1 to 2 ft in diameter; a few limestone cone-in-cone concretions that weather yellowish brown-----	12

<sup>1</sup> Stratigraphic section given previously at this locality by Robinson, Mapel, and Cobban (1959, p. 121) is here amended.

Composite section of the Mitten black shale member of the Pierre shale east of Monument Hill in the N½ sec. 22, T. 56 N., R. 68 W., and the NW¼ sec. 1, T. 55 N., R. 68 W., Crook County, Wyo.<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Pierre shale (part)—Continued

Upper part of Mitten black shale member—Continued	
8. Shale, grayish-black, weathers grayish black, soft; near middle of unit, a bed of dark-gray limestone concretions 1 to 3 ft in diameter; scattered red-weathering ferruginous concretions mostly less than 1 ft in diameter-----	23

Thickness upper part of Mitten black shale member----- 64

7. Shale, dark-gray, weathers to hard light-gray and brownish-gray chips; top of unit is a bed 2 to 4 in. thick of ferruginous siltstone; limestone concretions that weather light gray and tan scattered in lower part-----	15
6. Bentonite, light yellowish-gray, nonswelling-----	1

Section following is offset 3 miles southeast to NW¼ sec. 1, T. 55 N., R. 68 W.

5. Shale, dark-gray; weathers to brownish-gray hard papery fragments; much organic material on bedding surfaces; contains two beds of large limestone concretions that weather light gray-----	35
4. Bentonite, light yellowish-gray, nonswelling-----	1
3. Shale, dark-gray; weathers to brownish-gray hard papery fragments; about 15 ft above base, a bed of septarian limestone concretions that weather light gray and are as much as 3 ft in diameter; about 10 ft above base, a bed of cone-in-cone limestone concretions that weather tan; black phosphatic nodules and bone fragments weather out from base of unit-----	29

Thickness (rounded) lower part of Mitten black shale member----- 80

Thickness (rounded) of Mitten black shale member----- 144

Gammon ferruginous member (part):

2. Shale, dark-gray, weathers light-gray; scattered septarian limestone concretions that weather light-gray to tan and have veins of orange calcite-----	10
1. Shale, dark-gray, weathers light gray; numerous thin seams and closely spaced tabular concretions of red-weathering siderite-----	20

Partial thickness of Gammon ferruginous member----- 30

Partial thickness of Pierre shale----- 184



Mitten black shale member of the Pierre shale and adjacent rocks south of Newcastle in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$  and the SE $\frac{1}{4}$  NW $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 6, T. 44 N., R. 61 W., Weston County, Wyo.

## Pierre shale (part):

## Upper part (part):

24. Shale, dark-gray, weathers grayish brown; silty at base; sandy in the upper part; several beds of closely spaced tabular septarian limestone concretions that weather light gray and form ledges; a few rusty-weathering concretions at top of unit; the following fossils identified by W. A. Cobban:

Loc. D417, from concretions about top or slightly above top of unit nearby to the south: *Inoceramus sublaevis* Hall and Meek, *Inoceramus* sp., *Eutrophoceras* sp., *Baculites scotti* Cobban, *Anapachydiscus* sp.

Loc. D418, from gray-weathering concretions about middle of unit: *Inoceramus sublaevis* Hall and Meek, *Inoceramus* cf. *I. proximus* Tuomey, *Cuspidarea* cf. *C. moreauensis* (Meek and Hayden), *Anisomyon borealis* (Morton), *Baculites gregoryensis* Cobban, *Placenticerias* sp.

Feet

150

## Upper part of Mitten black shale member:

23. Shale, grayish-black, weathers grayish black, scattered gray-weathering limestone concretions. Loc. D419, fossils from concretions in upper part of the unit, identified by W. A. Cobban: *Lucina subundata* Hall and Meek, *Baculites perplexeus* Cobban, *Scaphites* (*Hoploscapthites*) n. sp. 45
22. Shale, dark-gray, weathers grayish brown, silty; several beds of rusty-weathering tabular limestone concretions. 30
21. Shale, grayish-black, weathers grayish black; three beds of limestone concretions that weather light gray to grayish red and are about 1 ft in diameter. Loc. D420, fossils from concretions, identified by W. A. Cobban: *Inoceramus barabini* Morton, *Baculites* sp. (smooth)- 25
20. Covered; deeply weathered bentonitic soil bare of vegetation. 9
19. Partly covered; mostly grayish-black shale; many beds of dark-gray tabular limestone concretions that weather dark red; some cone-in-cone limestone concretions that weather yellow and tan. Loc. D421, fossils from concretions about 25 ft below top of unit, identified by W. A. Cobban: *Baculites* cf. *B. haresi* Reeside. 315
18. Bentonite, light yellowish-gray, nonswelling. .5

Thickness (rounded) upper part of Mitten black shale member-----

425

Mitten black shale member of the Pierre shale and adjacent rocks south of Newcastle in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$  and the SE $\frac{1}{4}$  NW $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 6, T. 44 N., R. 61 W., Weston County, Wyo.—Con.

## Pierre shale (part)—Continued

## Lower part of Mitten black shale member:

Feet

17. Shale, medium- to dark-gray; weathers to fairly hard papery flakes; contains at least five beds of tabular red-weathering limestone concretions; supports relatively little vegetation. 21
16. Shale as in unit 17; at least six beds of septarian limestone concretions that weather light gray, have veins of orange-brown calcite, and are as much as 8 ft in diameter; a few tabular silty red-weathering limestone concretions in top 90 ft. 160
15. Shale, medium- to dark-gray, weathers to fairly hard platy fragments; somewhat less fissile than shale in units 16 and 17; contains fish scales and organic fragments; supports relatively little vegetation. 40
14. Mostly covered; bottom 5 ft is shale as in unit 15. 45
13. Bentonite, very light gray, nonswelling. .2
12. Shale as in unit 15 above. 12
11. Bentonite, very light gray, nonswelling. .1
10. Shale as in unit 15 above. 74
9. Bentonite, very light gray, nonswelling; shaly at top. 1.9
8. Shale, medium- to dark-gray, platy, organic-rich. 6.6
7. Bentonite, very light gray, nonswelling. 1.5
6. Shale, medium- to dark-gray, platy, organic-rich. 6.1
5. Shale and bentonite as follows: Feet
- Bentonite, very light gray, nonswelling. 0.7
- Shale, medium- to dark-gray, platy, organic-rich. 3.4
- Bentonite, very light gray, nonswelling. 1.8
- Shale, medium- to dark-gray, platy, organic-rich. 2.4
- Bentonite, very light gray, nonswelling. 1.2
- Shale, medium- to dark-gray, platy, organic-rich. 1.9
- Bentonite, very light gray, nonswelling. .7
- Shale, mostly medium- to dark-gray; brown band 0.5 ft thick near base, platy. 4.2
- Bentonite, very light gray, nonswelling. .1
- Shale, medium- to dark-gray, platy. 2.4
- Bentonite, very light gray, nonswelling. .4
- Shale, medium- to dark-gray, platy. .7



*Mitten black shale member of the Pierre shale and adjacent rocks south of Newcastle in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$  and the SE $\frac{1}{4}$  NW $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 6, T. 44 N., R. 61 W., Weston County, Wyo.—Con.*

Pierre shale (part)—Continued

Lower part of Mitten black shale member—Continued

5. Shale and bentonite as follows—Continued

Bentonite, very light gray, non-swelling-----	Feet 0.9
---	-------------

Total-----	20.8
------------	------

4. Shale, medium- to dark-gray, platy, organic rich-----	9.7
--	-----

3. Bentonite and shale as follows (Ardmore bed of Spivey, 1940):

Bentonite, very light gray, non-swelling-----	Feet 0.5
---	-------------

Shale, brown, bentonitic-----	.4
-------------------------------	----

Bentonite, very light gray; upper 2.2 ft nonswelling; lower part slightly swelling-----	5.8
---	-----

Shale, medium- to dark-gray, platy; weathers brown in bottom 2 ft, silicified in top 0.1 ft-----	3.6
--	-----

Bentonite, very light gray, non-swelling-----	.8
---	----

Total-----	11.1
------------	------

2. Shale, medium- to dark-gray, weathers to fairly hard platy chips; contains fish scales and other organic material; supports relatively little vegetation-----	35
--	----

Thickness lower part of Mitten black shale member-----	445
--	-----

Thickness (rounded) of Mitten black shale member-----	870
---	-----

Partial thickness (rounded) of Pierre shale-----	1,020
--	-------

Niobrara formation (part):

1. Marl, weathers yellow and light gray, fissile-----	10
---	----

UPPER PART OF THE PIERRE SHALE

The upper part of the Pierre shale includes light-gray to black shale, locally bentonitic and silty, that overlies the Mitten black shale member of the Pierre shale and underlies the Fox Hills sandstone. This sequence is about 800 feet thick in Carter County, Mont., and northern Crook County, Wyo.; it thickens southward to about 1,500 feet in Weston County, Wyo. It typically forms rolling grass- and sage-covered hills and flats. Beds of limestone concretions, commonly fossiliferous, form low ridges locally; and in the lower part, large limestone concretions hold up isolated low conical hills known as tepee buttes.

Five distinct lithologic units and many faunal zones are recognized in the upper part of the Pierre shale.

Not all the lithologic units are recognizable throughout the mapped area, however, and only two of them were mapped separately; the Monument Hill bentonitic member in Carter County, Mont., and northern Crook County, Wyo., and the stratigraphically higher Kara bentonitic member in central and southern Crook County and Weston County, Wyo.

Cobban (1958, p. 117) noted 12 ammonite zones for this part of the Pierre shale along the west flank of the Black Hills uplift. These zones, with two changes (W. A. Cobban, oral communication, 1963), are as follows:

*Baculites clinolobatus* (youngest)

*B. grandis*

*B. baculus*

*B. eliasi*

*B. reesidei*

*B. compressus*

*Didymoceras cheyennense*

*Euxitloceras jenneyi*

*Didymoceras stevensoni*

*D. nebrascense*

*B. scotti*

*B. gregoryensis* (oldest)

At the base of the upper part of the Pierre shale is a sequence of gray to brownish-gray silty and sandy shale containing septarian limestone concretions that weather light gray and reddish gray. This unit rests sharply on black shale at the top of the underlying Mitten black shale member, which contains concretions that weather orange brown. The silty unit was named the Red Bird silty member of the Pierre shale by Gill and Cobban (1962). It is about 200 feet thick in central Carter County, Mont. (Cobban, 1952, p. 87), and it appears to be 200 to 300 feet thick farther south along the west side of the Black Hills, in Crook and northern Weston Counties, Wyo., although it was not measured because of poor exposures. Concretions in this unit yield fossils representing the zones of *Baculites gregoryensis* Cobban and *B. scotti* Cobban.

Overlying the basal silty unit with a fairly sharp contact is a sequence of dark-gray to black shale that contains beds of gray-weathering septarian limestone concretions and numerous red-weathering ferruginous concretions. This unit is about 250 feet thick in central Carter County (Cobban, 1952, p. 87). A zone of light-gray-weathering septarian limestone concretions with distinctive veins of dark-brown botryoidal calcite occurs about 5 to 15 feet below the top of the unit in Carter County, Mont., and northern Crook County, Wyo., and is a useful horizon marker. Concretions in the lower part of the black shale unit yield fossils representing the zones of *Didymoceras nebrascense* (Meek and Hayden) and *Didymoceras stevensoni* (Whitfield);



in northern Crook County, Wyo., and Carter County, Mont., concretions in the upper part yield fossils representing the lower part of the zone of *Eriteloceras jenneyi* (Whitfield).

The Monument Hill bentonitic member of the Pierre shale consists of 150 to 220 feet of light-gray-weathering bentonitic and silty shale and impure bentonite that overlies the black shale unit just described. The member is fairly well exposed in Carter County, Mont., and northern Crook County, Wyo., and the base of the member could be traced southward in Crook County to the northwest corner of T. 55 N., R. 67 W. Farther southward, the member appears to grade laterally into dark shale and could not be mapped separately. Fossils from the lower and middle parts of the Monument Hill member represent the upper part of the zone of *Eriteloceras jenneyi*, whereas fossils from the uppermost part mark the zone of *Didymoceras cheyennense* Elias. The Monument Hill bentonitic member is more fully described on pages 91-93.

In Carter County, Mont., and in northern Crook County, Wyo., the part of the Pierre shale overlying the Monument Hill bentonitic member consists of about 200 feet of dark-gray to black shale that contains gray and red-brown-weathering limestone concretions. The shale is locally bentonitic and contains a few beds of bentonite, most of which are only a few inches thick. At the top of this unit is a sequence of silty and sandy shale 10 to 50 feet thick that is transitional with the overlying sandstone and sandy shale of the Fox Hills sandstone. Concretions in the lower part of the unit yield fossils representing the zone of *Baculites reesidei* Elias. The upper part is unfossiliferous in Carter County, Mont., but at the Rocky Point anticline (T. 56 N., R. 69 W.) in Crook County, Wyo., the upper part of the black shale and the overlying transition beds yield fossils belonging to the zone of *Baculites eliasi* Cobban.

Exposures of the upper part of the Pierre shale are poor from the Rocky Point anticline southward for several miles, and no division of the formation could be made. Near Oshoto, however, a zone about 100 feet thick of gray-weathering shale, bentonitic shale, and bentonite, belonging to the Kara bentonitic member, crops out about 700 feet above the base of the middle part of the Pierre shale. The Kara bentonitic member, described more fully on pages 93-95, may be traced from Oshoto southward to the southern edge of the mapped area.

Overlying the Kara bentonitic member and making up the remainder of the Pierre shale south of Oshoto is a sequence of dark-gray shale that is about 140 feet

thick in sec. 6, T. 51 N., R. 67 W.; 300 feet thick in sec. 2, T. 48 N., R. 67 W.; and 300 to 325 feet thick in T. 44 N., R. 63 W. Light-gray-weathering septarian concretions 3 to 4 feet in diameter are abundant in the basal 40 feet of this unit, and a few gray- or grayish-yellow-weathering limestone concretions are scattered in the upper part. The unit becomes silty and sandy in its top 10 to 20 feet and appears to grade upward into the overlying Fox Hills sandstone. Concretions in the lower 40 feet of the unit contain fossils belonging to the zone of *Baculites eliasi* Cobban, those in the upper part, south of T. 52 N., R. 67 W., contain fossils representing the zones *Baculites baculus* Meek and Hayden and of *Baculites grandis* Hall and Meek.

Fossils collected from the upper part of the Pierre shale are tabulated below and given in the measured sections on pages 92-95.

*Fossils collected from the upper part of the Pierre shale*

[Fossils identified by W. A. Cobban and J. B. Reeside, Jr.]

*Pierre shale overlying the Kara bentonitic member*

1. Sec. 9, T. 44 N., R. 63 W., 11 miles southwest of Newcastle, Wyo., from silty sandstone transition zone between Pierre shale and Fox Hills sandstone.

Loc. 12696, 10 ft below top of Pierre shale.

*Serpula* sp.

*Nucula planimarginata* Meek and Hayden

*Yoldia scitula* (Meek and Hayden)

*Pecten nebrascensis* Meek and Hayden

*Corbula?* sp.

*Fusus?* sp.

*Oligoptycha concinna* (Hall and Meek)

*Baculites* sp.

*Scaphites?* sp. fragment

Loc. 12053, 15 ft below top of Pierre shale.

*Yoldia evansi* (Meek and Hayden)

*Pecten nebrascensis* Meek and Hayden

*Protocardia subquadrata* (Evans and Shumard)

*Lunatia?* sp.

*Drepanochilus evansi* Cossman

*Baculites* sp.

Loc. 12021 and 12707, 20 ft below top of Pierre shale.

*Inoceramus sagensis* Owen

*Pecten nebrascensis* Meek and Hayden

*Baculites* sp.

Loc. 12064, 24 ft below base of Fox Hills sandstone.

*Nucula planimarginata* Meek and Hayden

*Yoldia evansi* (Meek and Hayden)

*Yoldia scitula* (Meek and Hayden)

*Polinices concinna* (Hall and Meek)

*Drepanochilus evansi* Cossman

*Fusus* sp.

*Baculites* sp.

*Ichthyodectes* sp.

Loc. 12044, 37 ft below top of Pierre shale.

*Inoceramus* (*Actinoceramus*) *fibrosus* (Meek and Hayden)



2. SW $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 11, T. 44 N., R. 63 W., 9 miles southwest of New-castle, Wyo.  
Locs. 11197 and 11215, from limestone capping tepee buttes in upper part of Pierre shale just above Kara bentonitic member.  
*Inoceramus barabini* Morton  
*Opertochasma cuneata* (Meek and Hayden)  
*Lucina occidentalis* (Morton)  
*Oligoptycha concinna* (Hall and Meek)  
*Acanthoscaphites nodosus* var. *quadrangularis* Meek  
*Acanthoscaphites nodosus* (Owen)  
*Dentalium gracile* Hall and Meek
3. SE $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 28, T. 46 N., R. 64 W., 7 miles southwest of Osage, Wyo.  
Loc. 11216, from limestone forming tepee buttes about 100 ft below top of Pierre shale.  
*Nucula* sp.  
*Yoldia evansi* (Meek and Hayden)  
*Glycerimeris* n. sp.  
*Pteria nebrascana* (Meek and Hayden)  
*Pecten nebrascensis* Meek and Hayden  
*Modiolus meeki* (Evans and Shumard)  
*Lucina occidentalis* (Morton)  
*Lucina subundata* Hall and Meek  
*Dentalium gracile* Hall and Meek  
*Margarita nebrascensis* (Meek and Hayden)  
*Drepanochilus nebrascensis* (Evans and Shumard)  
*Ellipsoscapha subcylindrica* (Meek and Hayden)  
*Oligoptycha concinna* (Hall and Meek)  
*Oligoptycha*? n. sp.  
*Acanthoscaphites nodosus* (Owen)  
*Aptychus* of *Acanthoscaphites* sp.
4. NE $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 1, T. 46 N., R. 65 W., 6.5 miles south of Upton, Wyo.  
Loc. 11217, from limestone concretions about 100 ft below top of Pierre shale.  
*Pteria nebrascana* (Evans and Shumard)  
*Acirsa?* *cerithiformis* (Meek and Hayden)?  
*Acanthoscaphites nodosus* (Owen)  
*Baculites* sp.
5. NW $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 35, T. 47 N., R. 65 W., 6 miles south of Upton, Wyo.  
Loc. 11220, about 30 ft below top of Pierre shale.  
*Nucula cancellata* Meek and Hayden  
*Yoldia scitula* (Meek and Hayden)  
*Idonearca shumardi* (Meek and Hayden)  
*Inoceramus sagensis* Owen  
*Inoceramus fibrosus* (Meek and Hayden)  
*Pteria linguaeformis* (Evans and Shumard)  
*Pecten nebrascensis* Meek and Hayden  
*Anomia* aff. *A. gryphorhynchus* Meek  
*Crenella elegantula* Meek and Hayden  
*Protocardia subquadrata* (Evans and Shumard)  
*Dentalium gracile* Hall and Meek  
*Polinices concinna* (Hall and Meek)  
*Ellipsoscapha minor* (Meek and Hayden)  
*Baculites* sp.  
*Discoscaphites* cf. *D. conradi* (Morton) of Meek  
*Discoscaphites* cf. *D. conradi* var. *intermedius* Meek
6. SW $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 8, T. 47 N., R. 65 W., Weston County, Wyo.  
Loc. D395, gray limestone concretions near top of Pierre shale.  
*Nucula cancellata* Meek and Hayden  
*Yoldia evansi* (Meek and Hayden)  
*Idonearca shumardi* (Meek and Hayden)  
*Anomia argentaria* Morton  
*Anomia* sp.  
*Inoceramus barabini* Morton  
*Ellipsoscapha occidentalis* (Meek and Hayden)  
*Baculites grandis* Hall and Meek  
*Discoscaphites* n. sp.
7. SW $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 17, T. 48 N., R. 66 W., west of Thornton, Wyo.  
Loc. 11224, within 20 ft of top of Pierre shale.  
*Micrabacia americana* Meek and Hayden  
*Nucula planimarginata* Meek and Hayden  
*Pteria nebrascana* (Evans and Shumard)  
*Pecten nebrascensis* Meek and Hayden  
*Anomia* aff. *A. gryphorhynchus* Meek  
*Protocardia subquadrata* (Evans and Shumard)  
*Lunatia subcrassa* (Meek and Hayden)  
*Drepanochilus evansi* Cossman  
*Oligoptycha concinna* (Hall and Meek)  
*Baculites* sp.  
*Discoscaphites* cf. *D. conradi* var. *intermedius* Meek
8. NW $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 11 and NE $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 10, T. 49 N., R. 67 W., Crook County, Wyo.  
Loc. 13878, highest concretion in Pierre shale below undoubtedly Fox Hills sandstone, 100 to 110 ft below prominent upper ledge of Fox Hills sandstone.  
*Micrabacia?* sp.  
*Yoldia evansi* (Meek and Hayden)  
*Inoceramus fibrosus* (Meek and Hayden)  
*Pteria nebrascana* (Evans and Shumard)  
*Anomia* aff. *A. gryphorhynchus* Meek  
*Modiolus meeki* (Evans and Shumard)  
*Cuspidaria moreauensis* (Meek and Hayden)  
*Protocardia subquadrata* (Evans and Shumard)  
*Lunatia* sp.  
*Baculites* sp.  
*Discoscaphites conradi* Morton var. *intermedius* Meek  
*Discoscaphites* n. sp.
9. SE $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 27, T. 50 N., R. 67 W., Crook County, Wyo.  
Loc. D396, gray limestone concretions near top of Pierre shale.  
*Micrabacia* sp.  
*Nucula cancellata* Meek and Hayden  
*Yoldia evansi* (Meek and Hayden)  
*Idonearca shumardi* (Meek and Hayden)  
*Inoceramus* n. sp.  
*Pteria (Oxotoma) nebrascana* (Evans and Shumard)  
*Anomia* sp.  
*Dentalium pauperculum* (Meek and Hayden)  
*Ellipsoscapha occidentalis* (Meek and Hayden)  
*Baculites grandis* Hall and Meek  
*Discoscaphites* n. sp.
10. NW $\frac{1}{4}$  and SW $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 6, T. 51 N., R. 67 W., Crook County, Wyo.  
Loc. D869, yellowish-gray limestone concretions within 30 ft of top of Pierre shale.  
*Idonearca shumardi* (Meek and Hayden)  
*Baculites grandis* Hall and Meek



11. NE $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 32, T. 54 N., R. 67 W., Crook County, Wyo.  
Loc. D863, gray concretions in brown-weathering silty shale at top of Pierre shale, estimated 30 to 40 ft below base of Fox Hills sandstone.

*Inoceramus* sp.

*Baculites eliasi* Cobban

- Loc. 12710, 50 ft above Kara bentonitic member.

*Crassatella subquadrata* Whitfield

*Baculites* sp.

12. NE $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 23, T. 56 N., R. 69 W., Campbell County, Wyo.

- Loc. 12623, in sandy unit 20 ft below base of Fox Hills sandstone.

*Baculites* sp.

Pierre shale overlying the Monument Hill bentonitic member

13. NE $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 24, T. 56 N., R. 69 W., Campbell County, Wyo.

- Loc. D440, gray limestone concretions in black shale estimated within 50 ft stratigraphically of top of Monument Hill bentonitic member.

*Trochocyathus?* sp.

*Serpula?* *lineata* (Weller)

*Nuculana* sp.

*Inoceramus sagensis* Owen

*Pecten* (*Chlamys*) *nebrascensis* Meek and Hayden

*Anomia* sp.

*Lucina subundata* Hall and Meek

*Dentalium pauperculum* Meek and Hayden

*Dentalium gracile* Hall and Meek

*Polinices concinna* (Hall and Meek)

*Drepanochilus nebrascensis* (Evans and Shumard)

*Baculites reesidei* Elias

*Acanthoscaphites nodosus* (Owen)

*Acanthoscaphites brevis* (Meek)

*Rhaeboceras albertense* (Warren)

14. SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 24, T. 56 N., R. 69 W., Campbell County, Wyo.

- Loc. D442, reddish-gray-weathering limestone concretions in black shale estimated 50 ft below silty transition beds at top of Pierre shale.

*Inoceramus* sp.

*Baculites* cf. *B. eliasi* Cobban

15. NE $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 36, T. 8 S., R. 55 E., Carter County, Mont.

- Loc. D854, concretions about 50 ft above Monument Hill bentonitic member.

*Inoceramus vanuxemi* Meek and Hayden

*Inoceramus sagensis* Owen

*Anisomyon* sp.

*Baculites reesidei* Elias

*Acanthoscaphites* cf. *A. quadrangularis* (Meek and Hayden)

Kara bentonitic member

16. SW $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 16, T. 46 N., R. 64 W., Weston County, Wyo.

- Locs. D426, D427, and D428, gray limestone concretions in middle and upper parts of Kara bentonitic member.

*Inoceramus* n. sp.

*Lucina subundata* Hall and Meek

*Baculites eliasi* Cobban

*Acanthoscaphites* n. sp.

17. SW $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 11, T. 49 N., R. 67 W., Crook County, Wyo.

- Loc. 12699, from tepee butte in upper part of Kara bentonitic member.

*Lucina occidentalis* (Morton)

*Baculites eliasi* Cobban

*Acanthoscaphites nodosus* (Owen)

Monument Hill bentonitic member

18. NE $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 32, T. 54 N., R. 67 W., Crook County, Wyo.

- Loc. D461, concretions about 10 ft stratigraphically below a prominent bed of light-gray limestone concretions believed to be equivalent to ledge-forming concretions near base of Monument Hill bentonitic member at Rocky Point anticline to the north.

*Inoceramus vanuxemi* Meek and Hayden

*Inoceramus* (*Endocostea*) sp.

*Pteria linguaeformis* (Evans and Shumard)

*Baculites rugosus* Cobban

*Acanthoscaphites* sp.

- Loc. D864, gray limestone concretions in black shale probably equivalent to upper part of Monument Hill bentonitic member.

*Inoceramus* sp.

*Eutrophoceras* sp.

*Baculites* aff. *B. corrugatus* Elias

*Acanthoscaphites* sp.

19. NE $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 32, T. 56 N., R. 68 W., Crook County, Wyo.

- Loc. 12051, limestone on Monument Hill.

*Inoceramus sagensis* Owen

20. SW $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 32, T. 56 N., R. 68 W., Crook County, Wyo.

- Loc. D858, gray limestone concretions in dark-gray shale probably equivalent to middle or upper part of Monument Hill bentonitic member.

*Pteria linguaeformis* (Evans and Shumard)

*Inoceramus vanuxemi* Meek and Hayden

*Inoceramus* (*Endocostea*) sp.

*Ostrea falcata* Morton

*Ostrea inornata* Meek and Hayden

*Anisomyon borealis* Morton

*Eutrophoceras* sp.

*Baculites rugosus* Cobban

*Acanthoscaphites* n. sp.

21. NW $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 23, T. 9 S., R. 55 E., Carter County, Mont.

- Loc. D855, sandy concretions about middle of Monument Hill bentonitic member.

*Nuculana* sp.

*Inoceramus* sp.

*Ostrea inornata* Meek and Hayden

*Ostrea falcata* Morton

*Anomia* sp.

*Baculites rugosus* Cobban

*Acanthoscaphites* n. sp.

*Platoniceras meeki* Boehm

22. SW $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 18, T. 8 S., R. 56 E., Carter County, Mont.

- Loc. D850, sandy concretions 40 ft above base of Monument Hill bentonitic member.

*Nucula* n. sp.

*Inoceramus* (*Endocostea*) sp.

*Inoceramus vanuxemi* Meek and Hayden

*Ostrea* sp.

*Baculites rugosus* Cobban

*Acanthoscaphites* n. sp.

*Eutrophoceras jenneyi* (Whitfield)

*Platoniceras meeki* Boehm

*Eutrophoceras* sp.



## Pierre shale below the Kara and Monument Hill bentonitic members

## Upper black shale unit

23. NE $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 9, T. 44 N., R. 62 W., 6 miles southwest of Newcastle, Wyo.  
Loc. 11188, small limestone concretions near base of upper black shale unit.  
*Inoceramus sagensis* Owen  
*Crassatella subquadrata* Whitfield  
*Lucina ventricosa* Hall and Meek
24. SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$  and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 16, T. 44 N., R. 62 W., Weston County, Wyo.  
Loc. D455, gray limestone concretions, stratigraphically above collection 25.  
*Inoceramus* cf. *I. sagensis* Owen  
*Inoceramus* cf. *I. vanuxemi* Meek and Hayden  
*Anisomyon borealis* (Morton)  
*Baculites rugosus* Cobban  
*Exiteloceras jenneyi* (Whitfield)  
*Acanthoscaphites* n. sp.  
*Placenticerus meeki* Boehm
25. SW $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 18, T. 44 N., R. 62 W., about 9 miles southwest of Newcastle, Wyo.  
Locs. 11195 and 11196, from concretion bed below Kara bentonitic member.  
*Inoceramus barabini* Morton  
*Lucina occidentalis* (Morton)  
*Anisomyon borealis* (Morton)  
*Baculites* sp.
26. NW $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 36, T. 45 N., R. 63 W., Weston County, Wyo.  
Loc. D457, red-weathering concretions estimated 50 ft stratigraphically below Kara bentonitic member.  
*Inoceramus* n. sp.  
*Baculites eliasi* Cobban  
*Acanthoscaphites* n. sp.
27. NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 19, T. 45 N., R. 62 W., Weston County, Wyo.  
Loc. D454, gray limestone concretions.  
*Inoceramus pertenuis* Meek and Hayden  
*Inoceramus convexus* Hall and Meek  
*Inoceramus (Endocostea) sulcatus* Roemer  
*Ostrea inornata* Meek and Hayden  
*Lucina subundata* Hall and Meek  
*Anisomyon scæsulcatus* (Meek and Hayden)  
*Eutrepheceras* sp.  
*Baculites crickmayi* Williams  
*Exiteloceras* sp.  
*Solenoceras mortoni* (Meek and Hayden)  
*Didymoceras* aff. *D. stvensoni* (Whitfield)  
*Acanthoscaphites nodosus* Owen  
*Acanthoscaphites* cf. *A. brevis* (Meek)
28. SE $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 11, T. 49 N., R. 67 W., Crook County, Wyo.  
Loc. 12721, concretions about 230 ft below Kara bentonitic member.  
*Yoldia scitula* (Meek and Hayden)  
*Perissonta protenta* Conrad  
*Inoceramus sagensis* Owen  
*Pteria linguaeformis* (Evans and Shumard)  
*Dentalium* sp., (n. sp?)  
*Polinices concinna* (Hall and Meek)  
*Drepanochilus evansi* Cossman  
*Fusus dakotensis* Meek and Hayden  
*Baculites rugosus* Cobban  
*Exiteloceras jenneyi* (Whitfield)
- Acanthoscaphites nodosus* var. *quadrangularis* (of Whitfield, not Meek)  
*Aptychus*, probably *Scaphites* sp.
29. SE $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 14, T. 49 N., R. 67 W., Crook County, Wyo.  
Loc. 12722, tepee butte concretions, lower of two layers, about 200 ft below Kara bentonitic member.  
Bryozoan?  
*Nucula planimarginata* Meek and Hayden  
*Yoldia scitula* (Meek and Hayden)  
*Inoceramus sagensis* Owen  
*Inoceramus barabini* Morton  
*Pteria linguaeformis* (Evans and Shumard)  
*Pteria nebrascana* (Evans and Shumard)  
*Cuspidaria ventricosa* (Meek and Hayden)  
*Lucina subundata* Hall and Meek  
*Anchura* sp.  
*Fasciolaria* sp.  
*Solenoceras? mortoni* (Meek and Hayden)  
*Baculites* sp.  
*Didymoceras* sp.  
*Acanthoscaphites* n. sp.  
*Placenticerus* sp., fragment
30. NW $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 28, T. 56 N., R. 68 W., 1 mile northeast of Monument Hill, Crook County, Wyo.  
Loc. 12715, top of ferruginous concretions below Monument Hill bentonitic member.  
*Inoceramus barabini* Morton  
*Solenoceras? mortoni* (Meek and Hayden)
31. NE $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 32, T. 56 N., R. 68 W., Crook County, Wyo.  
Loc. D439, gray limestone concretions at same stratigraphic position as collection 30.  
*Inoceramus vanuxemi* Meek and Hayden  
*Inoceramus (Endocostea) sulcatus* Roemer  
*Pteria linguaeformis* (Evans and Shumard)  
*Pteris (Oxytoma) nebrascana* (Evans and Shumard)  
*Eutrepheceras* sp.  
*Baculites rugosus* Cobban  
*Exiteloceras jenneyi* (Whitfield)  
*Acanthoscaphites* n. sp.  
*Placenticerus meeki* Boehm
32. SW $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 13, T. 56 N., R. 69 W., Crook County, Wyo.  
Loc. 12717, about 425 ft above Mitten Black shale member of Pierre shale.  
*Lucina occidentalis* (Morton)  
*Protocardia subquadrata* (Evans and Shumard)  
*Acanthoscaphites nodosus* (Owen)
33. SE $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 18, T. 8 S., R. 56 E., Carter County, Mont.  
Locs. D849 and D397, gray limestone concretions 10 to 15 ft stratigraphically below Monument Hill bentonitic member.  
*Inoceramus tenuilineatus* Hall and Meek  
*Baculites rugosus* Cobban  
*Placenticerus meeki* Boehm  
*Placenticerus intercalare* Meek  
*Exiteloceras jenneyi* (Whitfield)
34. SW $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 19, T. 8 S., R. 56 E., Carter County, Mont.  
Loc. D851, gray limestone concretions at same stratigraphic position as collection 33.  
*Inoceramus (Endocostea)* sp.  
*Baculites rugosus* Cobban  
*Acanthoscaphites* n. sp.  
*Exiteloceras jenneyi* (Whitfield)  
*Placenticerus meeki* Boehm



35. NE $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 30, T. 8 S., R. 56 E., Carter County, Mont.  
 Loc. D848, red-weathering concretions in the lower part of upper black shale unit.  
*Nucula cancellata* Meek and Hayden  
*Inoceramus (Endocostea) sulcatus* Roemer  
*Ostrea inornata* Meek and Hayden  
*Baculites pseudovatus* Elias  
*Acanthoscaphites* n. sp.
36. NW $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 31, T. 8 S., R. 56 E., Carter County, Mont.  
 Loc. D852, limestone concretions in upper part of upper black shale unit.  
*Nuculana* sp.  
*Inoceramus* cf. *I. sublaevis* Hall and Meek  
*Inoceramus (Endocostea)* sp.  
*Pteria* aff. *P. linguaeformis* (Evans and Shumard)  
*Pecten nebrascensis* Meek and Hayden  
*Dentalium gracile* Hall and Meek  
*Polinices* sp.  
*Baculites crickmayi* Williams  
*Didymoceras* sp.
37. SW $\frac{1}{4}$  NW $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 6, T. 44 N., R. 61 W., Weston County, Wyo.  
 Loc. D418, gray limestone concretions estimated 50 ft above top of Mitten black shale member of Pierre shale.  
*Inoceramus sublaevis* Hall and Meek  
*Inoceramus* cf. *I. proximus* Tuomey  
*Cuspidarea* cf. *C. moreauensis* (Meek and Hayden)  
*Anisomyon borealis* (Morton)  
*Baculites* aff. *B. gregoryensis* Cobban  
*Placentoceras* sp.
38. SE $\frac{1}{4}$  SW $\frac{1}{4}$  NW $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 6, T. 44 N. R. 61 W., Weston County, Wyo.  
 Loc. D417, limestone concretions estimated 50 to 100 ft stratigraphically above collection 37.  
*Inoceramus sublaevis* Hall and Meek  
*Inoceramus* sp.  
*Eutrophoceras* sp.  
*Baculites scotti* Cobban  
*Anapachydiscus* sp.
39. SW $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 7, T. 45 N., R. 62 W., Weston County, Wyo.  
 Loc. D870, gray limestone concretions estimated not more than 50 ft stratigraphically above top of Mitten black shale member of Pierre shale.  
*Inoceramus* cf. *I. barabini* Morton  
*Lucina subundata* Hall and Meek  
*Drepanochilus* n. sp.  
*Baculites* cf. *B. gregoryensis* Cobban
- Lower gray silty shale unit
40. W $\frac{1}{2}$  sec. 18, T. 45 N., R. 62 W., 8 miles west of Newcastle, Wyo., on divide between Skull and Beaver Creeks.  
 Loc. 11191, lower half of upper part of Pierre shale.  
*Inoceramus sagensis* Owen  
*Inoceramus barabini* Morton  
*Pecten (Chlamys) nebrascensis* Meek and Hayden  
*Polinices concinna* (Hall and Meek)  
*Anisomyon borealis* (Morton)  
*Oxybeloceras crassum* (Whitfield)  
*Acanthoscaphites nodosus* (Owen)  
*Didymoceras nebrascense* (Meek and Hayden)
41. SE $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 32, T. 45 N., R. 62 W. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles southwest of Newcastle, Wyo., on divide between Skull and Beaver Creeks.  
 Loc. 11212, same stratigraphic horizon as 40.  
*Nucula* sp.  
*Arca* n. sp.  
*Inoceramus barabini* Morton  
*Ostrea* sp., smooth simple form  
*Lucina subundata* Hall and Meek  
*Acirsa? cerithiformis* (Meek and Hayden)  
*Vanikora ambigua* (Meek and Hayden)  
*Ellipsoscapha subcylindrica* (Meek and Hayden)  
*Anisomyon borealis* (Morton)  
*Eutrophoceras dekayi* (Morton)  
*Baculites* sp.  
*Acanthoscaphites nodosus* var. *quadrangularis* Meek Hayden
42. SE $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 3, T. 56 N., R. 68 W., Crook County, Wyo.  
 Loc. 112629, north side of South Fork of Little Missouri River just above Mitten black shale member of Pierre shale.  
*Inoceramus sagensis* Owen  
*Protocardia subquadrata* (Evans and Shumard)  
*Baculites* sp.
43. NW $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 22, T. 56 N., R. 68 W., Crook County, Wyo.  
 Loc. D861 gray limestone concretions about 10 ft stratigraphically above top of Mitten black shale member of Pierre shale.  
*Inoceramus vanuxemi* Meek and Hayden  
*Baculites* aff. *B. gregoryensis* Cobban  
*Placentoceras meeki* Boehm
44. SE $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 21, T. 8 S., R. 62 E., Carter County, Mont.  
 Loc. 12641, 250 ft above Mitten black shale member of Pierre shale.  
*Inoceramus sagensis* Owen  
*Baculites* sp.
- Above, in, and below Monument Hill bentonitic member
45. NW $\frac{1}{4}$  T. 56 N., R. 69 W., Campbell County, Wyo.  
 Loc. 12700, from 75 to 375 ft below Fox Hills sandstone.  
*Parasmilia?* n. sp.  
*Serpula* sp.  
*Yoldia scitula* (Meek and Hayden)  
*Arca* n. sp.  
*Inoceramus sagensis* Owen  
*Pecten nebrascensis* Meek and Hayden  
*Cuspidaria ventricosa* (Meek and Hayden)  
*Lucina occidentalis* (Morton)  
*Thetis circularis* (Meek and Hayden)  
*Natica dakotensis* Henderson  
*Ellipsoscapha subcylindrica* (Meek and Hayden)  
*Baculites compressus* Say  
*Acanthoscaphites nodosus* (Owen)
- MONUMENT HILL BENTONITIC MEMBER
- The Monument Hill bentonitic member of the Pierre shale was named by Rubey (1931, p. 3) for exposures at Monument Hill in sec. 32, T. 56 N., R. 68 W., Crook County, Wyo. This member is fairly well exposed in Carter County, Mont., and parts of it are exposed locally in northwestern Crook County, Wyo. It consists of 150 to 220 feet of gray bentonitic shale, silty shale, and impure bentonite that weathers light gray in contrast to the dark-gray-weathering shale above and below. In Carter County, Mont., the top of the Monu-



ment Hill bentonitic member is about 200 feet below the base of the Fox Hills sandstone, and the base is estimated to be about 450 feet above the Mitten black shale member and 1,500 feet above the base of the Pierre shale. In southern Crook and in Weston Counties, Wyo., rocks of the same age as the Monument Hill bentonitic member apparently are represented by dark-gray shale indistinguishable from the other dark shale underlying the Kara bentonitic member.

Shale in the lower half of the Monument Hill bentonitic member is more bentonitic than that in the upper half, and the shale in the upper half differs, further, by being silty. Interbedded with the bentonitic shale are beds of bentonite ranging from less than  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch to 3 feet in thickness; the average being less than half a foot. Most of the bentonite beds contain barite nodules that range from  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 4 inches in diameter. Gray limestone concretions that weather reddish brown occur locally in the basal 30 feet of the member in Carter County, Mont. From Monument Hill southward to the northwest corner of T. 55 N., R. 67 W., a bed of closely spaced light-gray limestone concretions crops out 30 to 50 feet above the base. The limestone is dense to fine grained, faintly laminated, and unfossiliferous. The concretions are 2 to 4 feet thick and 2 to 5 feet long. They make up a ledge, or weather out in large fragments, and are therefore useful in mapping and correlation in grass-covered areas near the Rocky Point anticline. Similar concretions at about the same stratigraphic position crop out north of Oshoto for about a mile in secs. 29 and 32, T. 54 N., R. 67 W.

In the middle of the member is a bed 5 to 10 feet thick of silty and sandy shale that contains light-gray sandy and silty fossiliferous limestone concretions. At the top of the member in Carter County, Mont., and northern Crook County, Wyo., is a bed of hard medium-gray fine-grained unfossiliferous concretionary limestone, which, like the limestone concretions near the base farther south, forms a ledge that is easily traced. The limestone is in tabular lenses 1 to 3 feet thick and several feet long, and they occur at about the change from gray silty and bentonitic shale below to dark-gray shale above. An analysis was made of a sample of one of these concretions collected by W. W. Rubey 4 miles north of Ridge, Mont., and is given in the following table. Rubey examined thin sections of these concretions and attributes their hardness to an abnormally high amount of secondary silica, which may have been derived from the associated bentonitic shales.

Fossils collected from the lower and middle parts of the Monument Hill bentonitic member represent the zone of *Exiteloceras jenneyi*.

*Analysis of calcareous concretion from top of Monument Hill bentonitic member of the Pierre shale about 4 miles north of Ridge, Mont.*

[Analyst, J. G. Fairchild]

SiO <sub>2</sub> -----	40.98
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> -----	8.04
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> -----	1.10
MgO-----	<sup>1</sup> 1.47
CaO-----	<sup>1</sup> 22.06
CO <sub>2</sub> -----	<sup>1</sup> 18.24
SO <sub>3</sub> -----	.11
	<sup>2</sup> 92.00

<sup>1</sup> Previously published by Wells (1937, p. 65, column B).

<sup>2</sup> Difference mainly due to water.

The following section was measured on an eastward-facing escarpment in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 12, T. 9 S., R. 55 E., about 4 miles east of Ridge, Mont. and is the best complete exposure of this member in the area.

*Monument Hill bentonitic member in SW $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 12, T. 9 S., R. 55 E., Carter County, Mont. (see pl. 5)*

Pierre shale (part):	Feet
Pierre shale overlying Monument Hill bentonitic member (part):	
14. Shale, dark brownish-gray to grayish-brown; upper half bentonitic; a few thin bentonite seams locally; a bed of manganese-stained limestone concretions 20 ft below top; overlying beds covered by slumped blocks of Fox Hills sandstone; base of the Fox Hills is estimated to be within 25 ft above top of unit-----	92
13. Shale, brownish-gray; swells slightly on weathering; contains a few brownish-gray limestone concretions as much as 3 ft in diameter; at base a bed 2- to 5-ft thick of grayish- and yellowish-white nonswelling bentonite-----	110
Partial thickness of Pierre shale overlying Monument Hill bentonitic member-----	202
Monument Hill bentonitic member:	
12. Limestone, light-gray, fine-grained, massive, nonfossiliferous; forms ledge-----	2
11. Shale, brownish-gray, bentonitic-----	15
10. Bentonite, grayish-white and light yellowish-gray, powdery, nonswelling-----	3
9. Partly covered; mostly brownish medium-gray bentonitic silty shale-----	60
8. Shale, brownish-gray, silty; contains medium-gray silty and sandy limestone concretions 2 to 5 ft in maximum dimension. Concretions contain the following fossils (identified by W. A. Cobban, loc. D463): <i>Inoceramus</i> ( <i>Endocostea</i> ) sp., <i>Baculites rugosus</i> Cobban, <i>Acanthoscaphites</i> cf. <i>A. nodosus</i> (Owen)-----	6



Monument Hill bentonitic member in SW¼ sec. 12, T. 9 S.,  
R. 55 E., Carter County, Mont. (see pl. 5)—Continued

Pierre shale (part)—Continued

Monument Hill bentonitic member—Continued		Feet
7. Partly covered; mostly brownish-gray shale; silty in upper part-----	30	
6. Shaly bentonite and bentonitic shale, dark-gray and brownish-gray; weathers to a medium-gray "popcorn" surface; contains barite concretions ¼ to 2 in. in diameter--	63	
5. Partly covered; mostly dark-gray and brownish-gray shale; a few dark-gray limestone concretions 1 to 2 ft in diameter that contain <i>Inoceramus</i> fragments-----	35	
4. Bentonite, dark-gray, shaly; middle part contains barite concretions as much as 4 in. in diameter-----	5	

Thickness of Monument Hill bentonitic member----- 219

Pierre shale underlying the Monument Hill bentonitic member (part):

3. Partly covered, mostly dark grayish-brown shale-----	11
2. Shale, dark-gray; contains dark-gray septarian limestone concretions that weather light gray and are 1 to 3 ft in diameter; concretions cut by numerous ¼- to 1-in.-thick yellowish-brown calcite veins. Concretions contain the following fossils (identified by W. A. Cobban, loc. D464): <i>Nucula planimarginata</i> Meek and Hayden, <i>Inoceramus</i> cf. <i>I. vanuxemi</i> Meek and Hayden, <i>Eutrepoceras</i> sp. (a nautiloid), <i>Baculites rugosus</i> Cobban, <i>Acanthoscaphites</i> sp., <i>Exiloloceras jenneyi</i> (Whitfield), <i>Placenticeras meeki</i> Boehm-----	29
1. Partly covered; mostly dark-gray to black shale that weathers dark gray; in lower half a few red-weathering ferruginous limestone concretions containing <i>Inoceramus</i> fragments-----	60

Partial thickness of Pierre shale underlying Monument Hill bentonitic member----- 100

Partial thickness of Pierre shale--- 521

KARA BENTONITIC MEMBER

The Kara bentonitic member of the Pierre shale is a sequence of gray shale and gray bentonitic shale about 100 feet thick that was mapped along the west flank of the Black Hills from the vicinity of Oshoto in T. 54 N., R. 67 W., southward to the edge of the mapped area in T. 44 N., R. 62 W.—a distance of about 75 miles. The member takes its name from exposures in sec. 2, T. 48 N., R. 67 W., about 1½ miles south of Kara, a siding on the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad. At this locality, the top of the member is about 300 feet stratigraphically below the base of the Fox

Hills sandstone, and the base of the member is estimated to be about 2,000 feet above the base of the Pierre shale and about 700 feet above the Mitten black shale member of the Pierre. The interval between the Fox Hills sandstone and the Kara bentonitic member of the Pierre shale thins to about 140 feet 18 miles to the north in sec. 6, T. 51 N., R. 67 W. In northwestern Crook County, Wyo., and in Carter County, Mont., rocks of the same age as the Kara bentonitic member are apparently represented either by the upper part of the black shale unit that overlies the Monument Hill bentonitic member, or possibly by the lower part of the Fox Hills sandstone.

Outcrops of the Kara bentonitic member are commonly free of vegetation, and the member typically makes a light-gray band of gumbo soil that contrasts markedly with adjacent grass-covered slopes and flats. The member is particularly prominent west of the Oil Butte-Pine Ridge anticline where it is nearly continuously exposed on a low ridge for several miles.

The basal 20 to 30 feet of the member consists of gray shale containing scattered gray-weathering limestone concretions. This unit rests gradationally on an underlying sequence of grayish-black shale containing concretions that weather dark red. Gray shale at the base of the member grades upward into about 40 to 60 feet of light-gray bentonitic shale or shaly bentonite that swells and flows on weathering. Barite nodules an inch or two in diameter are locally abundant in the middle and lower parts of the bentonitic sequence, and a few gray-weathering limestone concretions 1 to 2 feet in diameter are scattered throughout. The top 10 to 15 feet of the member becomes much less bentonitic, and the top is picked at the base of a prominent ridge-forming zone of gray-weathering septarian limestone concretions commonly 3 to 4 feet in diameter, which characterize the base of the overlying sequence.

Fossils collected from concretions in the Kara bentonitic member, and from concretions in the adjacent beds, represent the zone of *Baculites eliasi*.

The following section, measured 1½ miles south of Kara siding, is the type section (Robinson and others, 1959).

Kara bentonitic member and overlying part of the Pierre shale  
1½ miles south of Kara in the NW¼ sec. 2, T. 48 N., R. 67 W., Weston County, Wyo. (see pl. 5)

Fox Hills sandstone (part):		Feet
9. Sandstone and interbedded shale; sandstone is very light gray, weathers light yellowish gray, fine grained, in beds as much as 1 ft thick; thicker beds are calcareous and form slabby ledges; shale is dark gray, non-calcareous, slightly sandy; forms ridge----	50+	



Kara bentonitic member and overlying part of the Pierre shale  
1½ miles south of Kara in the NW¼ sec. 2, T. 48 N., R. 67  
W., Weston County, Wyo. (see pl. 5)—Continued

Pierre shale (part):

Pierre shale overlying the Kara bentonitic member:

8. Shale, dark-gray weathers medium gray, non-calcareous; lower half poorly exposed; upper half contains several beds of dark gray limestone concretions that weather light gray and range from 1 to 4 ft in diameter; some concretions are septarian with veins of orange and brown calcite; a few laminae of fine-grained sandstone in top 20 ft. Unit yields the following fossils (identified by W. A. Cobban): concretions within top 50 ft (locs. D407, D435, D436, and D437), *Nucula cancellata* Meek and Hayden, *Yoldia evansi* (Meek and Hayden), *Idonearca shumardi* (Meek and Hayden), *Gervillia* sp., *Inoceramus balchi* Meek and Hayden, *Inoceramus* n. sp., *Pteria linguaeformis* (Evans and Shumard), *Pteria (Oxytoma) nebrascana* (Evans and Shumard), *Ostrea* sp., *Pecten (Syncyclonema) halli* Gabb, *Pecten (Chlamys) nebrascensis* Meek and Hayden, *Anomia* sp., *Orenella elegantula* (Meek and Hayden), *Protocardia subquadrata* (Evans and Shumard), *Cuspidaria moreauensis* (Meek and Hayden), *Dentalium* sp., *Ellipsoscapa minor* (Meek and Hayden), *Baculites grandis* Hall and Meek, *Discoscaphites* n. sp.; concretions about 125 ft below top (loc. D434), *Idonearca shumardi* (Meek and Hayden), *Inoceramus* sp., *Protocardia subquadrata* (Evans and Shumard), *Baculites* cf. *B. baculus* Meek and Hayden, *Discoscaphites* n. sp.----- 230
7. Shale, dark-gray, weathers medium gray, noncalcareous; upper and lower parts contain prominent beds of dark-gray limestone concretions that weather light gray; a few scattered light-gray-weathering limestone concretions in middle; concretions at base as much as 10 ft in diameter. Concretions in basal 35 ft. yield the following fossils (identified by W. A. Cobban, locs. D406 and D433): *Nucula cancellata* Meek and Hayden, *Yoldia evansi* (Meek and Hayden), *Inoceramus (Endocostea) typicus* (Whitfield), *Pteria (Oxytoma) nebrascana* (Evans and Shumard), *Lucina occidentalis* (Morton), *Dentalium* sp., *Baculites eliasi* Cobban, *Acanthoscaphites* n. sp.----- 70

Thickness of Pierre shale overlying  
Kara bentonitic member----- 300

Kara bentonitic member and overlying part of the Pierre shale  
1½ miles south of Kara in the NW¼ sec. 2, T. 48 N., R. 67  
W., Weston County, Wyo. (see pl. 5)—Continued

Feet Pierre shale (part)—Continued

Kara bentonitic member:

6. Shale, dark-gray, weathers dark gray to dark olive gray, slightly silty; slightly bentonitic locally; a few small scattered limestone concretions like those in unit 7. Concretions yield the following fossils (identified by W. A. Cobban, locs. D405 and D432): *Inoceramus* n. sp., *Lucina subundata* Hall and Meek, *Protocardia subquadrata* (Evans and Shumard), *Baculites eliasi* Cobban, *Acanthoscaphites* n. sp.----- 25
5. Partly covered; mostly bentonite and bentonitic shale; bentonite is yellowish gray; shale is dark gray; middle part more shaly than upper and lower parts and contains scattered small dark-gray limestone concretions like those in unit 7; a few fragments of barite weathering out on slopes; unit forms bare slopes on which the bentonite swells and flows. Concretions near middle of unit yield the following fossils (identified by W. A. Cobban, locs. D404 and D431): *Inoceramus* cf. *I. subcircularis* Meek, *Inoceramus* n. sp., *Lucina subundata* Hall and Meek, *Baculites eliasi* Cobban, *Acanthoscaphites* n. sp.----- 38
4. Shale, dark-gray, weathers dark olive gray, noncalcareous, slightly bentonitic locally; a few dark-gray limestone concretions that weather light gray and are 1 to 2 ft. in diameter----- 13
3. Shale, dark-gray, weathers dark olive gray, noncalcareous; a few scattered dark-gray limestone concretions that weather light gray and are about 1 ft in diameter; a few lenses of fibrous aragonite and barite as much as 1 ft thick. Concretions yield the following fossils (identified by W. A. Cobban, loc. D403): *Inoceramus* sp., *Lucina occidentalis* (Morton), *Baculites eliasi* Cobban----- 17

Thickness of Kara bentonitic member-- 93

Pierre shale underlying the Kara bentonitic member  
part):

2. Shale, very dark gray, weathers dark gray to black, noncalcareous; several beds of dark-gray limestone concretions that weather dark red and are about 1 to 3 ft in diameter; a few scattered light-gray-weathering limestone concretions----- 80



Kara bentonitic member and overlying part of the Pierre shale 1½ miles south of Kara in the NW¼ sec. 2, T. 48 N., R. 67 W., Weston County, Wyo. (see pl. 5)—Continued

Pierre shale (part)—Continued

Pierre shale underlying the Kara bentonitic member (part)—Continued

- |   |            |
|---|------------|
| 1. Shale, dark-gray, weathers medium gray, non-calcareous; contains a few dark-gray limestone concretions that weather light gray. Concretions near top yield the following fossils (identified by W. A. Cobban, locs. D402 and D429): <i>Micrabacia?</i> sp., <i>Nuculana bisulcata</i> (Meek and Hayden), <i>Idonearca shumardi</i> (Meek and Hayden), <i>Nemodon</i> sp., <i>Yoldia evansi</i> (Meek and Hayden), <i>Inoceramus</i> cf. <i>I. barabini</i> Morton, <i>Inoceramus</i> cf. <i>I. balchi</i> (Meek and Hayden), <i>Pteria linguaeformis</i> (Evans and Shumard), <i>Pecten (Chlamys) nebrascensis</i> (Meek and Hayden), <i>Crenella elegantula</i> (Meek and Hayden), <i>Periploma</i> sp., <i>Cuspidaria</i> cf. <i>C. ventricosa</i> (Meek and Hayden), <i>Thetis? circularis</i> (Meek and Hayden), <i>Protocardia subquadrata</i> (Evans and Shumard), <i>Amonia</i> sp., <i>Ellipsoscapa occidentalis</i> (Meek and Hayden), <i>Anisomyon</i> sp., <i>Drepanochilus nebrascensis</i> (Evans and Shumard), <i>Baculites eliasi</i> Cobban, <i>Discoscaphites?</i> sp., <i>Acanthoscaphites</i> n. sp.----- | Feet<br>20 |
|---|------------|

Partial thickness of Pierre shale underlying Kara bentonitic member----- 100

Partial thickness of Pierre shale----- 493

A complete section of the Kara bentonitic member was also measured about 14 miles farther north as follows:

Kara bentonitic member of the Pierre shale near the Texas Trail road in the SE¼ sec. 6, T. 51 N., R. 67 W., Crook County, Wyo. (see pl. 5)

Pierre shale (part):

Pierre shale overlying the Kara bentonitic member (part):

- |   |            |
|---|------------|
| 6. Shale, dark-gray, weathers dark gray to dark olive gray, noncalcareous; prominent beds of dark-gray limestone concretions 3 to 5 ft in diameter that weather light gray and contain veins of brown and yellow calcite. Concretions at top of unit yield the following fossils (identified by W. A. Cobban, loc. D868): <i>Inoceramus</i> cf. <i>I. subcircularis</i> Meek, <i>Eutrophoceras</i> sp., and <i>Baculites baculus</i> Meek and Hayden----- | Feet<br>45 |
|---|------------|

Kara bentonitic member of the Pierre shale near the Texas Trail road in the SE¼ sec. 6, T. 51 N., R. 67 W., Crook County, Wyo. (see pl. 5)—Continued

Pierre shale (part)—Continued

Kara bentonitic member of the Pierre shale:

- |  |            |
|--|------------|
| 5. Shale, dark-gray to dark olive gray, locally bentonitic; a few scattered dark-gray limestone concretions smaller but otherwise similar to those at the base of unit 6. Concretions in this unit and in the lower third of unit 6, yield the following fossils (identified by W. A. Cobban, loc. D408): <i>Nucula cancellata</i> Meek and Hayden, <i>Inoceramus (Endocostea) typicus</i> (Whitfield), <i>Inoceramus</i> sp., <i>Pteria (Oxytoma) nebrascana</i> (Evans and Shumard), <i>Pteria</i> aff. <i>P. linguaeformis</i> (Evans and Shumard), <i>Polinices</i> sp., <i>Ringicula</i> sp., <i>Baculites eliasi</i> , Cobban, and <i>Acanthoscaphites</i> n. sp.----- | Feet<br>10 |
| 4. Bentonitic shale and impure bentonite; shale is gray; bentonite is grayish yellow; swells and flows on weathering; forms bare slopes; upper part of unit contains a few scattered limestone concretions similar to those at base of unit 6; lower part contains scattered light-gray barite concretions as much as 6 in. in diameter-----   | 30         |
| 3. Shale, dark-gray; slightly bentonitic at base becoming more bentonitic upward; a few gray limestone concretions similar to those at the base of unit 6, and scattered barite concretions similar to those at base of unit 4-----  | 40         |
| 2. Partly covered, appears to be mostly dark-gray shale containing a few scattered gray limestone concretions-----   | 16         |

Thickness of Kara bentonitic member-- 96

Pierre shale underlying the Kara bentonitic member (part):

- |   |     |
|---|-----|
| 1. Shale, very dark gray to black, very soft and fissile; contains a few scattered dark-gray limestone concretions that weather gray to dark red----- | 20+ |
|---|-----|

Partial thickness of Pierre shale----- 161

FOX HILLS SANDSTONE

The Fox Hills sandstone is a sequence of sandstone and shale that ranges in thickness from about 125 to 200 feet and includes the youngest known marine deposits of the mapped area. The formation is fairly well exposed in Montana and in Wyoming south of the Belle Fourche River, where it forms a scarp standing 100 feet or more above low rolling hills underlain by the Pierre shale. From the Montana-Wyoming line



southward about to the Belle Fourche River, the Fox Hills sandstone is poorly exposed and has no pronounced topographic expression.

Two members can be recognized in the Fox Hills sandstone in Montana. The lower member is about 50 to 100 feet thick and consists of gray to brownish-gray fine-grained thin-bedded sandstone interbedded with gray sandy shale and siltstone. The sandstone contains a few ferruginous and calcareous sandstone concretions and locally forms slabby ledges. Beds of shale become abundant at the base of the formation and the Fox Hills grades downward through an interval of about 10 to 50 feet into dark-gray sandy shale in the upper part of the Pierre shale.

The upper member of the formation is equivalent to the Colgate sandstone member of the Fox Hills sandstone as redefined by Thom and Dobbin (1924, p. 485-486). It consists of very light gray fine- to medium-grained more or less massive sandstone 50 to slightly more than 100 feet thick. This member forms prominent white bluffs 50 feet or more high near Ridge, Mont., and it is well exposed from Ridge northward to the northern limit of the mapped area. In Wyoming, the Colgate member pinches out or grades laterally into sandstone and shale similar to that in the lower member.

Fossils from the Fox Hills sandstone are scarce in the northwestern part of the Black Hills, and none was found by the authors. The following fossils were collected by W. W. Rubey and others in 1922 to 1924, and identified by J. B. Reeside, Jr.

*Fossils collected from the Fox Hills sandstone*

[Fossils identified by J. B. Reeside, Jr.]

1. Sec. 30, T. 45 N., R. 63 W., about 13 miles west of Newcastle, Wyo.  
Loc. 11213, from sandstone near middle of Fox Hills sandstone.  
Fish scales, suggesting *Cyclolepis stenodinus* Cockerell
2. Sec. 21, 27, or 28, T. 47 N., R. 65 W., about 5 miles south-southwest of Upton, Wyo.  
Loc. 11219, probably near top of Fox Hills sandstone.  
*Veniella humilis* (Meek and Hayden)
3. NE¼ sec. 12, T. 47 N., R. 66 W., about 5 miles west-southwest of Upton, Wyo.  
Loc. 11924, sandstone near top of Fox Hills sandstone.  
*Nucula* sp.  
*Yoldia evansi* (Meek and Hayden)  
*Veniella humilis* (Meek and Hayden)  
*Tellina scitula* Meek and Hayden  
*Dentalium* sp.  
*Fusus newberryi* Meek and Hayden  
*Ellipsoscapa subcylindrica* (Meek and Hayden)  
*Discoscaphites* sp.  
Fish vertebra

4. Sec. 7 or 8, T. 48 N., R. 66 W., 9 miles southeast of Moorcroft, Wyo.

Loc. 11339, concretionary bed 60 ft above base of Fox Hills sandstone.

*Yoldia scitula* (Meek and Hayden)

*Tellina scitula* Meek and Hayden

*Lunatia subcrassa* (Meek and Hayden)

*Discoscaphites* sp.

5. Sec. 6, T. 51 N., R. 67 W., about 12 miles north of Moorcroft, Wyo.

Loc. 12039, about 50 ft above base of Fox Hills sandstone.

*Ophiomorpha major* (Lesquereux)

In northern Weston and southern Crook Counties, Wyo., the Fox Hills sandstone rests on shale that contains *Baculites grandis* Hall and Meek in its uppermost 100 feet. Near Oshoto and on the south flank of the Rocky Point anticline in northern Crook County, the uppermost part of the Pierre shale contains the older ammonite *Baculites eliasi* Cobban. This relation suggests that the Fox Hills sandstone might become older northward, so that in northern Crook County some part of the Fox Hills makes up the zone of *Baculites grandis*. It is also possible, however, that the Fox Hills is everywhere about the same age, and rocks representing the zone of *Baculites grandis* are very thin or missing in the northern area because of nondeposition—perhaps as a result of local uplift of the sea floor prior to deposition of the Fox Hills. No evidence was found to indicate which of these two possibilities is more likely.

The following sections illustrate the lithology of the Fox Hills sandstone. The first section, measured northeast of Ridge, Mont., is a good example of the Fox Hills sandstone including the Colgate sandstone member in the northern part of the area. The second section was measured near Upton in Weston County, Wyo., and is typical of the Fox Hills sandstone south of the Belle Fourche River. The third section, taken from Dobbin and Reeside (1929, p. 19), was measured west of Newcastle, Wyo., near the southern limit of the mapped area.

*Fox Hills sandstone and part of the Lance formation near Ridge in sec. 11, T. 9 S., R. 55 E., Carter County, Mont.*

Lance formation (part):

- |  | Feet |
|--|------|
| 17. Sandstone, gray, weathers brownish to yellowish gray, medium-grained, arkosic, micaceous; upper 11 ft forms massive ledge; lower 3 ft forms slope----- | 14   |
| 16. Claystone, dark-gray, weathers light gray; swells slightly on weathering-----  | 8    |
| 15. Sandstone, light-gray, weathers brownish gray, slightly carbonaceous-----  | 4    |
| 14. Claystone, dark-gray, weathers light gray---   | 7    |



*Fox Hill sandstone and part of the Lance formation near Ridge in sec. 11, T. 9 S., R. 55 E., Carter County, Mont.—Continued*

Lance formation (part)—Continued	Feet
13. Claystone, gray, sandy; swells slightly on weathering; a few brown-weathering sandstone concretions about 1 ft thick and as much as 3 ft long-----	29
12. Sandstone, light-gray, weathers yellowish gray and light gray, fine-grained, micaceous; numerous dark grains; abundant fossil wood; scattered brown-weathering sandstone concretions as much as 2 ft in diameter-----	76
11. Partly covered; mostly light-gray to light-brown fine-grained sandstone-----	17
Partial thickness of Lance formation-----	155

Fox Hills sandstone:

Colgate sandstone member:

10. Sandstone, grayish-white, medium-grained, arkosic, micaceous, massive; contains numerous yellow limonite specks-----	15
9. Covered-----	20±
8. Sandstone, light-gray to light greenish-gray, weathers grayish white, medium-grained, arkosic, micaceous, friable; contains small clay pellets; beds 2 to 6 in. thick-----	28
7. Sandstone, gray to light greenish-gray, weathers light gray, medium-grained; a few small yellow ferruginous sandstone nodules in upper part; beds 4 to 15 ft thick separated by lenticular partings of gray shale; forms cliff-----	49
Thickness of Colgate sandstone member-----	112

Lower part:

6. Claystone, very light greenish-gray, silty to sandy-----	2
5. Sandstone, light to dark greenish-gray, medium-grained, micaceous; beds about 1 to 10 in. thick separated by partings of siltstone and silty claystone; a bed of brown-weathering calcareous sandstone concretions as much as 8 ft long at base; forms slope-----	10
4. Sandstone, medium-gray, weathers light gray to light brownish gray, fine-grained, silty, crossbedded, friable; beds 1 to 6 ft thick; a few thin partings of gray shale; forms slope-----	30
3. Sandstone and siltstone, medium- to dark gray, weathers light gray to light yellowish gray, calcareous; beds 1 to 6 in. thick; thinner bedded at base; forms ledge-----	5½
2. Siltstone, medium-gray, weathers brownish gray, sandy-----	3
Thickness of lower part (rounded)-----	50
Thickness of Fox Hills sandstone-----	162

*Fox Hill sandstone and part of the Lance formation near Ridge in sec. 11, T. 9 S., R. 55 E., Carter County, Mont.—Continued*

Pierre shale (part):	Feet
1. Shale, dark- to medium-gray; weathers light gray to light greenish gray; upper third slightly silty; lower third swells slightly on weathering-----	29

*Part of the Fox Hills sandstone northwest of Upton in sec. 17, T. 48 N., R. 66 W., Weston County, Wyo.*

Top of ridge.

Fox Hills sandstone (part):	Feet
13. Sandstone, yellowish-gray, fine-grained, locally crossbedded; a few thin partings of gray sandy shale-----	40
12. Shale, gray-----	17
11. Sandstone, light-gray to yellowish-gray, fine-grained-----	1
10. Shale, gray-----	8
9. Sandstone, light-gray, fine-grained; gray sandy shale in middle part-----	8
8. Shale, gray; some yellowish-gray sandy shale-----	20
7. Sandstone, brownish-gray, fine-grained-----	1
6. Shale, gray, sandy-----	22
5. Sandstone, light-gray, fine-grained-----	½
4. Shale, gray-----	11
3. Shale, gray, sandy; a few thin light-gray fine-grained sandstone beds in upper part; a bed 1 ft thick of light-gray fine-grained friable sandstone at base-----	6
2. Shale, gray; thin partings of yellowish-gray sandy shale-----	17

Partial thickness (rounded) of Fox Hills sandstone-----

152

Pierre shale (part):

1. Shale, dark-gray; a few gray limestone concretions near base-----	25
--	----

*Fox Hills sandstone and parts of the Lance formation and Pierre shale 13 miles west of Newcastle, Weston County, Wyo.*

[After Dobbin and Reeside, 1929, p. 19]

Lance formation (part):	Feet
Sandstone, yellow-brown; contains flat hard brown sandstone concretions; weathers into "toadstools"-----	30
"Somber shale"; composed of dark-gray sandy clay with small botryoidal masses of limonite sand, brown concretions, and a little hard sandstone in thin layers; turtle and dinosaur bones at top-----	50
Slope; probably underlain by gray sandy clayey shale-----	70
Sandstone, light-gray, soft; and dark-gray shale; alternating in thin layers; contains a little hard brown platy sandstone; no fossils found, assignment arbitrary-----	30

Partial thickness of the Lance formation-----

180



*Fox Hills sandstone and parts of the Lance formation and Pierre shale 13 miles west of Newcastle, Weston County, Wyo.—Continued*

<b>Fox Hills sandstone:</b>	<b>Feet</b>
Sandstone, dark-brown, hard, platy; forms cap rock of many small buttes.....	3
Sandstone, yellow to light-gray, rather soft; weathers to a slope.....	62
Sandstone, argillaceous, very soft, slope-forming; contains a few somewhat harder layers, some thin layers, and a few siderite concretions; marine fossils 44 ft above base.....	60
Thickness of Fox Hills sandstone.....	125
<b>Pierre shale (part):</b>	
Limestone concretions, gray; 3 to 4 ft in diameter; most are septarian and without fossils; a few marine fossils.....	3
Shale, greenish-gray, sandy; a few small calcareous concretions.....	20
Concealed under grassy flat that extends eastward from Fox Hills escarpment; probably in large part gray sandy shale.....	150±
Partial thickness of Pierre shale.....	173

#### LANCE FORMATION

The Lance formation is a variable nonmarine sequence of sandstone, sandy shale, and claystone that overlies the Fox Hills sandstone and underlies the Tullock member of the Fort Union formation. Exposures of the formation are poor; it typically forms grasslands dotted with a few buttes and ridges held up by the more resistant beds of sandstone. The Lance formation is about 1,600 feet thick in northern Weston County, Wyo., but it thins gradually northward to about 500 feet in southern Powder River County, Mont.

The formation consists of alternating beds of sandstone, sandy shale, and claystone. The sandstone weathers light gray to yellowish gray, is fine to medium grained, friable, and commonly crossbedded, and occurs in beds that range from less than 1 inch to more than 25 feet in thickness. The thicker sandstone beds locally contain calcareous sandstone concretions that are spherical, roughly cylindrical, or large tabular masses several feet thick and tens of feet wide. The sandy shale and claystone are medium to dark gray and plastic and swell slightly when wet. Beds of carbonaceous shale usually occur at or near the base of the formation and locally in the middle and upper parts.

The contact between the Lance formation and underlying Fox Hills sandstone is gradational and is picked at a change in lithology thought to represent the change

from marine rocks below the contact to nonmarine rocks above (Dobbin and Reeside, 1929, p. 9-25). In Montana, where the Colgate sandstone member is present at the top of the Fox Hills sandstone, the contact is marked by a comparatively abrupt change upward from light-gray cliff-forming sandstone of the Colgate to thin-bedded darker sandstone, sandy shale, and claystone of the Lance formation. South of the Montana-Wyoming State line, the Colgate sandstone member cannot be recognized, and the beds of sandstone in the Fox Hills and Lance formations do not differ appreciably as seen in isolated outcrops. The contact in this area is arbitrarily placed at the base of the lowest bed of brown carbonaceous shale or gray plastic swelling clay. Locally, bone fragments weather from beds near the base of the overlying sequence, and, rarely, fragmentary marine fossils occur in the underlying beds.

No fossils were collected from the Lance formation during the present work. W. W. Rubey and others in 1922 to 1924 collected the following invertebrate and vertebrate fossils:

#### *Fossils collected from the Lance formation*

[Invertebrate fossils identified by J. B. Reeside, Jr.; vertebrate fossils identified by C. W. Gilmore]

1. Sec. 7, T. 49 N., R. 67 W., 1 mile south of Moorcroft, Wyo.  
Loc. 12056.  
*Sphaerium subellipticum* (Meek and Hayden)  
*Thaumastus limnaeiformis* (Meek and Hayden)
2. Sec. 2, T. 54 N., R. 68 W., 8 miles north of Oshoto, Wyo.  
Loc. 12043, brownish-gray sandstone 300 ft above base of Lance formation.  
*Unio covesi* White
3. Sec. 5, T. 54 N., R. 68 W., E. side of Prairie Creek 9 miles northwest of Oshoto, Wyo.  
Loc. 12646, 100 ft below top of Lance formation.  
*Unio letsoni* Whitfield  
*Unio* sp.  
*Viviparus* sp.  
*Campeloma* sp.
4. SW  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 6, T. 46 N., R. 65 W., 8 miles southwest of Upton, Wyo.  
Part of dinosaur foot bone  
Epioccipital bone probably pertaining to genus *Triceratops*  
Fragments of soft-shelled turtles

No complete sections of the Lance formation were measured because of poor exposures and the wide area of outcrop. The following section illustrates the lithology of the middle part of the formation; partial sections of the base are given on pages 96-97 and the top on pages 101-102.



Part of the Lance formation in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 7, T. 54 N.,  
R. 67 W., Crook County, Wyo.

Top of hill.

Lance formation (part):

	Feet
10. Sandstone, light yellowish-gray to light-gray, medium- to fine-grained, friable; a few partings and laminae of gray and brown carbonaceous shale; scattered gray- to brown-weathering calcareous sandstone concretions in middle and upper parts; a few layers 1 to 2 in. thick of yellowish-gray cone-in-cone sandstone concretions; 3 beds about 1 ft thick of brown carbonaceous shale about equally spaced in the unit.	60+
9. Shale, medium-gray, silty, slightly carbonaceous; grades in upper 2 to 3 ft into brown carbonaceous shale.	8
8. Sandstone, light gray, weathers olive-gray, fine-grained, crossbedded, very friable; a few laminae of gray and brown shale.	2
7. Shale, brown, carbonaceous.	8
6. Sandstone as in unit 8.	20
5. Claystone, medium-gray, sandy, carbonaceous.	16
4. Sandstone, light-gray, weathers light brownish gray, fine- to medium-grained, friable; a few thin partings of medium-gray sandy shale.	15
3. Shale, medium-gray to olive-gray, slightly sandy; selenite and bone fragments weather out on slope.	3
2. Sandstone, light-gray, weathers light yellowish brown, fine- to medium-grained, friable, crossbedded; abundant dark-colored minerals; scattered dark-brown-weathering calcareous sandstone concretions as much as 10 ft long.	95
1. Shale, medium-gray, slightly carbonaceous; lower half brown locally; a few seams of coal about $\frac{1}{8}$ in. thick.	12+

Partial thickness of Lance formation----- 239

Base of exposures.

TERTIARY SYSTEM

PALEOCENE SERIES

FORT UNION FORMATION

The Fort Union formation crops out in much of the western third of the mapped area and consists of 1,500 to 2,100 feet of interbedded nonmarine sandstone, shale, and coal. The formation can be divided into three members in Powder River County, Mont., and in northern Campbell County, Wyo.

At the base is the Tullock member, which is characterized by many thin lenticular beds of coal and carbonaceous shale and relatively large amounts of sandstone. The Lebo shale member overlies the Tullock member and consists mostly of dark-gray shale, some sandstone, and only a few thin beds of coal. The Tongue River member, at the top of the formation, consists mostly of

sandstone, some shale, and several thick coal beds. The lithologic distinction between the Lebo and Tongue River members becomes less pronounced as they are traced southward in Campbell County, and in the southwestern part of the mapped area these two members were not differentiated.

TULLOCK MEMBER

The Tullock member of the Fort Union formation crops out mostly east of the Little Powder River or its tributary Cottonwood Creek in a northward-trending band ranging from 5 to 20 miles in width. The member forms a line of high intricately dissected ridges, in contrast to more subdued rolling topography formed on the underlying Lance formation to the east. The Tullock member is between 1,000 and 1,100 feet thick near Rozet in Campbell County, Wyo.; it is estimated to be 950 feet thick in the Trigood Oil Co. Government 1 north of Adon in sec. 28, T. 53 N., R. 70 W.; and it is about 500 feet thick near the Wyoming-Montana State line.

The Tullock member consists of fine-grained sandstone, gray sandy or silty shale, and numerous beds of brown carbonaceous shale and coal. The sandstone weathers to light shades of yellow and gray, which together with darker weathering carbonaceous shale and coal beds give outcrops of the member a striking, banded appearance from a distance. Much of the sandstone is soft and friable although thin layers of calcareous brown-weathering sandstone form a few hard resistant ledges at most outcrops. The beds of coal usually are lenticular and less than 2 feet thick.

The Tullock member of the Fort Union formation is of Tertiary age, and rests conformably on the Lance formation of Late Cretaceous age. The Tullock is distinguished from the Lance by its lighter colors, somewhat more even bedding and its coal beds. The base of the Tullock was mapped at the bottom of the stratigraphically lowest coal bed above a thick sequence of massive channel sandstone and dark-gray shale in the upper part of the Lance found by Rubey to contain locally abundant bone fragments.

LEBO SHALE MEMBER

The Lebo shale member of the Fort Union formation is 200 to 250 feet thick. It crops out along the valley of the Little Powder River north of White Tail Creek in northern Campbell County, Wyo., and in Powder River County, Mont. South of White Tail Creek, the Lebo shale and overlying Tongue River members were not differentiated. The member typically forms badlands in which the prevailing color is dark gray.



The Lebo shale member consists mostly of light- to dark-gray claystone and shale, subordinate light-gray fine-grained sandstone in the discontinuous lenses, and beds of brown carbonaceous shale. Calcareous siltstone concretions that weather purplish red are abundant and locally give outcrops of the member a reddish-gray appearance from a distance. The member is conformable on the Tullock member of the Fort Union formation; the contact being marked by a fairly abrupt change from light yellowish-gray sandstone and gray shale at the top of the Tullock to dark-gray claystone and gray sandstone containing abundant red-weathering concretions at the base of the Lebo. A persistent coal bed, a few inches to as much as 4 feet thick, crops out at the base of the Lebo shale member at many outcrops, but the remainder of the member contains little or no coal.

#### TONGUE RIVER MEMBER

The Tongue River member of the Fort Union formation was mapped separately north of White Tail Creek in northern Campbell County, Wyo., and in Powder River County, Mont. It is fairly well exposed on the sides of steep bluffs that border the Little Powder River on the west. The Tongue River member consists of about 800 feet of interbedded light-gray fine-grained sandstone, gray siltstone, gray sandy shale, and coal. The prevailing colors of the member are light gray and yellowish gray in contrast to the much darker colors of the underlying Lebo shale member. The middle and upper parts of the Tongue River member contain several coal beds that, according to Davis, (1912, pls. 31, 32, and 33), locally attain thicknesses of 5 to 10 feet of clean coal free of shale partings. Some of the coal beds were traced by Davis (1912) for several miles. The lowest thick coal bed, bed J of Davis (1912, p. 429), is about 300 to 350 feet above the base of the member.

According to Olive (1957, p. 24) the Tongue River member is 1,200 to 1,300 feet thick in the Spotted Horse coal field a few miles west of the mapped area. Olive (1957, p. 26) noted that the stratigraphic interval between coal beds at the top of the Tongue River and those at the base of the overlying Wasatch formation decreases eastward under the divide between the Powder and Little Powder Rivers. He suggested that this is due, in part at least, to a slight angular unconformity at or near the top of the Tongue River member.

#### LEBO SHALE AND TONGUE RIVER MEMBERS UNDIFFERENTIATED

The Lebo shale and Tongue River members of the Fort Union formation were mapped as a single unit south of White Tail Creek in Campbell County, Wyo. The two members make up a sequence 900 to 1,000 feet

thick, which may be divided into a lower part 250 to 400 feet thick composed of dark-gray shale and light-gray sandstone resembling in general the Lebo shale member in the adjoining area to the north, and an upper part 500 to 700 feet thick composed of gray shale, light-gray sandstone, and a few coal beds resembling in general the Tongue River member of the area to the north. Rusty-weathering ferruginous siltstone concretions are abundant in the lower part of the sequence and appear in the upper part in increasing numbers going southward. Beds of sandstone in the upper part tend to weather light gray rather than yellowish gray, as is characteristic of the Tongue River member in northern Campbell County. Coal beds in the upper part are thinner and less persistent than the coal beds in the equivalent rocks farther to the north where the Tongue River member is differentiated.

Details of the lithology of various parts of the Fort Union formation are given in the following measured sections:

*Parts of the Tullock member of the Fort Union formation and the Lance formation on the west side of the Rocky Point anticline in sec. 35, T. 56 N., R. 69 W., Campbell County, Wyo.*

Top of hill.

Fort Union formation (part):

Tullock member (part):

	Feet
43. Sandstone, very light gray, medium- to fine-grained, friable; contains calcareous sandstone concretions as much as 5 ft thick, 25 ft wide, and 50 ft long-----	10
42. Shale, dark-brown to black coaly-----	2
41. Sandstone, light-gray, weathers yellowish gray, very fine grained, friable-----	9
40. Claystone, medium-gray; a bed of brown carbonaceous shale 2 ft thick near top--	11
39. Siltstone, light yellowish-gray, shaly-----	3
38. Claystone, medium-gray to brown; a few brown-weathering ferruginous siltstone concretions -----	7
37. Sandstone, very light gray, very fine grained; locally shaly; a few brown-weathering siltstone concretions as much as 6 in. long; forms local slabby ledges-----	21
36. Shale, gray to brown, carbonaceous-----	5
35. Sandstone and siltstone, light-gray, very fine grained -----	8
34. Claystone, light- to medium-gray; sandy at top -----	2
33. Shale, dark-brown to black; a few thin stringers of coal-----	1
32. Claystone, gray, sandy-----	3
31. Shale, brown and gray, silty, carbonaceous; seam of coal 1 in. thick near top-----	3
30. Shale, gray, carbonaceous-----	3
29. Sandstone, light-gray, weathers yellowish gray, fine-grained, friable-----	6
28. Shale, gray to brownish-gray, silty-----	2
27. Sandstone, light-gray, weathers light yellowish gray, fine-grained, micaceous, friable--	3



*Parts of the Tullock member of the Fort Union formation and the Lance formation on the west side of the Rocky Point anticline in sec. 35, T. 56 N., R. 69 W., Campbell County, Wyo.—Continued*

Fort Union formation (part)—Continued	
Tullock member (part)—Continued	
	Feet
26. Shale, medium-gray; carbonaceous near middle .....	3½
25. Sandstone, light-gray, weathers yellowish gray to brownish gray, fine-grained; contains nodules of orange-brown-weathering siltstone as much as 3 in. in diameter; slabby to friable.....	8
24. Shale and coal, as follows:	Feet
Shale, gray, slightly carbonaceous .....	1.8
Shale, brown, carbonaceous.....	1.6
Coal .....	.7
Shale, brown, carbonaceous.....	.9
Coal .....	.7
Shale, dark-brown, carbonaceous.....	.9
Coal .....	1.4
Shale, dark-brown to black, carbonaceous .....	5.0
Total .....	13
Partial thickness (rounded) of the Tullock member of Fort Union formation.....	
124	

Lance formation (part):

23. Sandstone, medium- to light-gray, medium- to fine-grained, slightly carbonaceous.....	5
22. Claystone, light- to dark-gray, sandy, slightly carbonaceous .....	6
21. Sandstone, gray, weathers brownish gray, medium- to fine-grained, friable; slightly carbonaceous at base.....	5
20. Shale, brown, carbonaceous.....	1
19. Claystone, gray, slightly carbonaceous; sandy at base.....	10
18. Sandstone, gray, medium- to fine-grained, friable; slightly carbonaceous at base.....	8
17. Shale, brown to gray, carbonaceous.....	1½
16. Claystone, gray, silty.....	4
15. Sandstone, light gray, weathers yellowish brown, medium-grained, friable.....	1
14. Claystone, medium-gray, sandy.....	4½
13. Sandstone, light brownish-gray, fine-grained, friable .....	5
12. Claystone, dark-gray, silty; carbonaceous in lower part.....	7
11. Shale, dark-brown, carbonaceous.....	2
10. Claystone, gray; sandy at base; slightly carbonaceous at top.....	9
9. Sandstone, light-gray, fine-grained, very friable .....	2
8. Claystone, light- to dark-gray; sandy near base; carbonaceous at top.....	11

*Parts of the Tullock member of the Fort Union formation and the Lance formation on the west side of the Rocky Point anticline in sec. 35, T. 56 N., R. 69 W., Campbell County, Wyo.—Continued*

Lance formation (part)—Continued	
	Feet
7. Sandstone, light-gray, weathers brownish gray, medium- to fine-grained; partings of gray sandy shale and brown carbonaceous shale; scattered brown-weathering siltstone concretions as much as 1½ ft thick and 3 ft long.....	46
6. Sandstone, light-gray, weathers yellowish gray, medium-grained, friable; elongate sandstone concretions several feet long....	40
5. Covered .....	6
4. Siltstone, gray, sandy.....	2
3. Shale, gray.....	1
2. Shale, brown, carbonaceous.....	1½
1. Claystone, gray .....	10

Partial thickness (rounded) of Lance formation .....

188

Base of exposures.

*Parts of the Tullock member of the Fort Union formation and the Lance formation in secs. 9 and 10, T. 47 N., R. 67 W., Weston County, Wyo.*

Fort Union formation (part):

Tullock member (part):	
	Feet
41. Sandstone and interbedded shale; sandstone is very light gray, weathers light gray, fine grained, friable; shale is gray.....	12+
40. Shale, gray to dark grayish-purple; silty and sandy in middle and upper parts.....	15
39. Sandstone, very light gray, weathers light yellowish gray, fine-grained, friable, carbonaceous; a brown-weathering calcareous concretionary ledge-forming sandstone bed about 1 ft thick in lower part.....	15
38. Shale, greenish-gray.....	3
37. Shale, brown, carbonaceous; a coal seam 6 in. thick near middle.....	9
36. Sandstone, very light gray, fine-grained, friable .....	3
35. Shale, medium- to dark-gray, carbonaceous; a dark-brown to black carbonaceous shale bed 3 in. thick near top.....	10
34. Shale, brown, carbonaceous; a seam of coal 2 in. thick near middle.....	3
33. Partly covered; in part very light gray fine-grained sandstone.....	8
32. Shale, brown, carbonaceous; coal seam 6 in. thick near top.....	2
31. Sandstone, very light gray, fine-grained, carbonaceous, friable, crossbedded; shaly near top .....	20
30. Shale, brown, carbonaceous.....	1
29. Sandstone, very light gray to very light yellowish gray, fine-grained, friable, slightly carbonaceous, crossbedded; many partings of gray shale.....	5



*Parts of the Tullock member of the Fort Union formation and the Lance formation in secs. 9 and 10, T. 47 N., R. 67 W., Weston County, Wyo.—Continued*

**Fort Union formation (part)—Continued**

**Tullock member (part)—Continued**

	<i>Feet</i>
28. Shale and interbedded siltstone light-gray and light greenish-gray; a few thin beds of very light gray fine-grained sandstone near middle; brown carbonaceous shale bed 3 in. thick at top-----	5
27. Partly covered; lower and middle parts mostly very light gray fine-grained friable sandstone -----	33
26. Shale, gray, silty and sandy-----	4
25. Sandstone, very light gray, fine-grained, friable, crossbedded, slightly carbonaceous; a few thin gray shaly and silty beds near middle-----	25
24. Shale, brown, carbonaceous; a coaly shale bed 4 in. thick at top-----	6
23. Sandstone, very light gray, fine-grained; a few thin beds of gray sandy carbonaceous shale; scattered calcareous orange-yellow siltstone nodules about 1 in. in diameter--	18
22. Shale, brown and gray, carbonaceous-----	2
21. Sandstone, very light gray, fine-grained, friable, crossbedded, slightly carbonaceous; a few calcareous orange-yellow siltstone nodules-----	13
20. Shale, brown, carbonaceous; a few coal lenses 1 to 2 in. thick-----	6
19. Sandstone, very light gray, fine-grained, crossbedded, mostly friable; a few calcareous hard slabby beds; upper 1 ft concretionary and weathers yellowish gray--	6
18. Shale, gray, carbonaceous; a coal seam 2 in. thick at top-----	1
17. Sandstone, very light gray, fine-grained, friable, crossbedded-----	17
16. Shale, gray and brown, carbonaceous-----	3
15. Sandstone, very light gray, fine-grained, friable, crossbedded, locally calcareous and slabby; a few orange-brown calcareous sandstone nodules near base-----	15
14. Shale, gray and brown, carbonaceous; very dark brown at top-----	4
13. Sandstone, very light gray, fine-grained, friable, crossbedded; ledge-forming bed of tabular brown-weathering calcareous sandstone concretions near top-----	8
12. Shale, gray to greenish-gray; a few thin sandstone partings near base; a thin seam of dark-brown carbonaceous shale about 1 ft from top-----	8
11. Shale carbonaceous, sandy; gray in lower part; dark brown in upper 6 in.-----	3
10. Sandstone, light-gray, fine-grained, friable, shaly at base and top; a few scattered orange-yellow calcareous sandstone concretions about 6 in. long and 2 in. thick----	24
9. Shale, gray; sandy at base; a bed 1 ft thick of brown carbonaceous shale near top-----	4
8. Sandstone, very light gray, fine to very fine grained, carbonaceous, crossbedded-----	9

*Parts of the Tullock member of the Fort Union formation and the Lance formation in secs. 9 and 10, T. 47 N., R. 67 W., Weston County, Wyo.—Continued*

**Fort Union formation (part)—Continued**

**Tullock member (part)—Continued**

	<i>Feet</i>
7. Shale, gray, very sandy-----	5
6. Very poorly exposed; scattered outcrops of light yellowish-gray fine-grained sandstone-----	80

Partial thickness of Tullock member of Fort Union formation-----

405

**Lance formation (part):**

5. Shale, medium-gray, sandy; a few fossilized plant fragments-----	10
4. Sandstone, very light gray, fine-grained, crossbedded, friable, a few loglike brown-weathering calcareous sandstone concretions 2 to 3 ft thick and several feet long--	6
3. Mostly covered; gray sandy soil-----	20
2. Sandstone, like unit 4; brown-weathering calcareous sandstone concretions 3 to 4 ft thick and as much as 30 ft long-----	12
1. Shale, medium-gray to greenish-gray, sandy--	10+

Partial thickness of Lance formation--

58

*Parts of the Lebo shale and Tullock members of the Fort Union formation in sec. 23, T. 54 N., R. 70 W., Campbell County, Wyo.*

**Top of hill**

**Fort Union formation (part):**

**Lebo shale member (part):**

	<i>Feet</i>
27. Claystone and sandstone in alternating beds, very light gray, weathers white; claystone is silty, massive, and locally slightly carbonaceous; sandstone is fine to medium grained, friable, and massive to thin bedded; several beds of hard tabular calcareous dark-brown to dark reddish-brown fine-grained sandstone concretions as much as 40 ft long and 1½ ft thick; forms badlands-----	33
26. Sandstone, very light gray, weathers white, fine-grained; a few lenses of medium-grained sandstone-----	5
25. Claystone, very light gray, weathers white, silty, massive; a few dark-red silty calcareous concretions-----	6
24. Sandstone, very light gray, weathers white, fine-grained, friable; a few partings of brown carbonaceous shale near top; several calcareous dark reddish-brown sandstone and siltstone concretions-----	5
23. Siltstone, very light gray, weathers white, clayey, massive; scattered carbonized plant fragments; beds of brown to dark reddish-brown calcareous sandstone concretions; dark gray and carbonaceous in upper 1 ft-----	7
22. Shale and siltstone; brown, carbonaceous; thin coaly seams at top and base-----	3



*Parts of the Lebo shale and Tullock members of the Fort Union formation in sec. 23, T. 54 N., R. 70 W., Campbell County, Wyo.—Continued*

Fort Union formation (part)—Continued

Lebo shale member (part)—Continued

	Feet
21. Sandstone, very light gray, fine- to medium-grained; a few tabular reddish-brown calcareous sandstone concretions-----	12
20. Shale, medium-gray, slightly carbonaceous--	2
19. Claystone, very light gray; lower part sandy and silty; scattered dark reddish-brown calcareous siltstone concretions as much as 3 ft long and ½ ft thick-----	15
18. Sandstone, very light gray, weathers very light yellowish gray; many partings of light-gray and brown carbonaceous shale--	27
17. Shale, brown, carbonaceous; a seam of coal 4 in. thick at base and a few thinner seams near middle; a few thin partings of very light gray carbonaceous siltstone-----	8
16. Siltstone, light-gray, slightly carbonaceous; grades upward to very light gray fine-grained sandstone-----	4
15. Shale, brown, carbonaceous; a few black coaly partings-----	2
14. Sandstone, very light gray, medium-grained, massive to crossbedded, friable; many laminae of brown carbonaceous shale; a few scattered dark reddish-brown to purplish-red calcareous sandstone concretions as much as 1½ ft long-----	2
13. Shale, brown, carbonaceous; a lenticular bed of coal as much as 6 in. thick near top-----	4
12. Sandstone as in unit 14-----	3½
11. Coal, shale, and sandstone; as follows:	
Shale, brown, carbonaceous-----	1.2
Coal; a parting of brown carbonaceous shale ½ in. thick near top-----	1.8
Shale, brown, carbonaceous; a few coaly streaks-----	.5
Sandstone, very light gray fine-grained, crossbedded, carbonaceous-----	3.5
Shale, brown, carbonaceous-----	6.0
Coal-----	2.8
Shale, brown, carbonaceous-----	.2

Total----- 16

Partial thickness (rounded) of Lebo shale member----- 154

Tullock member (part):

10. Sandstone, light-gray to light yellowish-gray, fine-grained, thin-bedded, slightly carbonaceous; several calcareous siltstone beds about ½ in. thick that weather orange brown; 4 lenticular gray silty shale beds as much as 2 ft thick-----	30
9. Shale, light-gray to light-brown, carbonaceous; contains orange-brown calcareous siltstone nodules-----	5
8. Shale, dark-brown, carbonaceous-----	½

*Parts of the Lebo shale and Tullock members of the Fort Union formation in sec. 23, T. 54 N., R. 70 W., Campbell County, Wyo.—Continued*

Fort Union formation (part)—Continued

Tullock member (part)—Continued

	Feet
7. Shale, light-gray; some interbedded light greenish-gray siltstone-----	2
6. Shale, light to very dark brown, silty, carbonaceous-----	2
5. Sandstone light-gray to light yellowish-gray, fine to very fine grained, thin- to medium-bedded, friable; a few calcareous beds that form platy ledges; a few orange-brown-weathering calcareous siltstone nodules as much as 4 in. in diameter-----	6
4. Shale, light purplish-gray, carbonaceous----	2
3. Sandstone, as in unit 5; some interbedded light yellowish-gray siltstone; slightly carbonaceous-----	10
2. Shale, greenish-gray; brown carbonaceous shale bed 6 in. thick near base-----	7
1. Shale, brown, carbonaceous; a coal bed 1 ft thick near top-----	3+
Partial thickness (rounded) of Tullock member-----	68

*Parts of the Lebo shale and Tullock members of the Fort Union formation near the Wyoming-Montana boundary in sec. 23, T. 58 N., R. 71 W., Campbell County, Wyo.*

Top of hill.

Fort Union formation (part):

Lebo shale member (part):

	Feet
48. Claystone, light-gray, weathers light brownish-gray; tabular ferruginous siltstone concretions as much as 2 ft thick and 10 ft long-----	11
47. Sandstone, gray to yellowish-gray, very fine grained, silty and clayey; red-weathering sandstone concretions-----	3
46. Shale, gray and brownish-gray, carbonaceous; a few thin partings of yellowish-gray fine-grained sandstone-----	17
45. Shale, grayish-brown, silty; a few ferruginous siltstone beds as much as 4 in. thick-----	7½
44. Shale, medium-gray and brownish-gray; swells slightly on weathering-----	17
43. Shale, medium- to dark-brown, carbonaceous; coal seams at top and base that are 2 in. and 1 in. thick, respectively-----	2½
42. Shale, very dark gray; swells slightly on weathering-----	1½
41. Shale, dark-brown, carbonaceous; a coal seam 1 in. thick at base-----	1
40. Claystone, medium- to dark-gray; swells slightly on weathering-----	6
39. Shale, gray to brownish-gray; a few dark-red-weathering siltstone concretions as much as 5 ft long and 1 ft thick-----	7
38. Coal-----	2
37. Claystone, dark-gray to brownish-gray, carbonaceous; forms ledge-----	1
36. Sandstone, grayish-white, very fine grained, clayey-----	3



*Parts of the Lebo shale and Tullock members of the Fort Union formation near the Wyoming-Montana boundary in sec. 23, T. 58 N., R. 71 W., Campbell County, Wyo.—Continued*

Fort Union formation (part)—Continued

Lebo shale member (part)—Continued

	<i>Feet</i>
35. Shale, medium-gray to brownish-gray; swells slightly on weathering-----	2
34. Sandstone, grayish-brown, fine- to medium-grained; ferruginous at top-----	2
33. Shale, light brownish-gray; swells slightly on weathering-----	5
32. Claystone and interbedded siltstone, medium-gray to brownish-gray; sandy at top-----	6
31. Shale, medium-gray, weathers light gray; swells slightly on weathering-----	1½
30. Claystone, very dark gray; swells slightly on weathering-----	3
29. Claystone, very light brownish-gray, hard-----	3
28. Coal, shaly-----	1½
27. Claystone, brownish-gray, hard-----	1
26. Coal-----	3½
25. Shale, dark-brown, carbonaceous; coal seam 2 in. thick at base-----	2

Partial thickness of Lebo shale member----- 110

Tullock member (part):

24. Sandstone, medium-gray, very fine grained, shaly-----	1½
23. Shale, medium-gray and dark-brown, carbonaceous; coal seam 2 in. thick at top-----	2½
22. Claystone, medium-gray, silty-----	1½
21. Sandstone, light-gray, weathers yellowish gray, very fine-grained to silty-----	5
20. Shale, medium- to dark-gray; tabular ferruginous siltstone cone-in-cone concretions at top-----	5
19. Shale, brown, carbonaceous; a coal seam 2 in. thick at top-----	1½
18. Partly covered; mostly yellowish-gray fine-grained sandstone-----	10
17. Sandstone, very light gray, fine-grained, micaceous, crossbedded, thin bedded; calcareous and slabby in upper few inches; remainder friable-----	6
16. Shale, gray and dark-brown, carbonaceous; a coal seam 2 in. thick at top-----	1½
15. Sandstone, light-gray, weathers yellowish-gray to brown, fine-grained, friable-----	6
14. Shale, gray and brown, carbonaceous-----	2
13. Sandstone, light-gray, weathers yellowish gray to brown; upper 1 to 2 in. slabby; remainder friable-----	3½
12. Shale, carbonaceous; gray at base grades to brown at top-----	1½
11. Sandstone, very light gray, fine-grained, friable-----	3
10. Shale, gray at base grades to brown near top; a coal seam 2 in. thick at top-----	2½
9. Sandstone, light-gray, weathers yellowish gray to brown, very fine-grained, friable--	3

*Parts of the Lebo shale and Tullock members of the Fort Union formation near the Wyoming-Montana boundary in sec. 23, T. 58 N., R. 71 W., Campbell County, Wyo.—Continued*

Fort Union formation (part)—Continued

Tullock member (part)—Continued

	<i>Feet</i>
8. Shale, medium-gray, silty; contains fine-grained sandstone lenses as much as 2 in. thick-----	1½
7. Shale, brown, carbonaceous; a coal seam 1 in. thick near middle-----	1
6. Partly covered; mostly light yellowish-gray fine-grained sandstone-----	7
5. Shale, light-gray, silty; thin coal seam near base-----	3
4. Sandstone, light-gray, weathers light yellow to light brown, fine-grained, friable, cross-bedded, calcareous; slabby in upper part, friable near base; forms ledge-----	11
3. Shale, dark-brown, carbonaceous-----	1
2. Claystone, light-gray to medium-gray-----	½
1. Sandstone, grayish-white, very fine grained, friable-----	3

Partial thickness of Tullock member-- 84

**Eocene Series**

**Wasatch Formation**

The Wasatch formation crops out near Gillette, Campbell County, Wyo., and along the west side of the Little Powder River as far north as southern Powder River County, Mont. Only the lowermost 200 to 300 feet of the formation is exposed in the mapped area.

The base of the formation as mapped during the present investigation is the base of the thick and persistent Roland coal bed, or coal bed D of the Gillette coal field (Dobbin and Barnett, 1927, p. 14) and coal bed C of the Little Powder River coal field (Davis, 1912, p. 428). This coal bed is burned at most places along its outcrop, and the resulting heat has altered the overlying rocks for several tens of feet into resistant masses of red clinker. The clinker holds up a prominent eastward-facing escarpment or line of ridges for many miles north and east of Gillette. The overlying part of the formation consists of brownish-gray to light-gray sandstone and gray shale, and forms low rolling grass-covered hills in the southwestern corner of the area.

Fossil plants and fresh-water mollusks have been found in the Wasatch formation at many places in the western part of the Powder River Basin, and vertebrate remains have been found locally in the southeastern part. These fossils indicate that the middle and upper parts of the formation are Eocene in age. Brown (1948, p. 1273) suggested that the lower 200 feet of strata lying just above supposed equivalents of the Roland coal bed in the Powder River coal field, a few miles west of Gillette, may be Paleocene.



## OLIGOCENE SERIES

## WHITE RIVER FORMATION

Rocks assigned to the White River formation cap a few high divides in the vicinity of Missouri Buttes and along the northern and western side of the Bear Lodge Mountains. The deposits are remnants of a much more extensive sheet of rock that may once have covered much of the western and northern Black Hills. At present, they cover areas ranging from an acre or two to slightly more than a square mile in extent, and they range from a few feet to at least 150 feet in thickness. At most places, the White River formation rests unconformably on the Fall River formation or the Skull Creek shale, but near the head of Lytle Creek, the formation rests unconformably on the Lakota, Morrison, Sundance, or Spearfish formations.

Near Missouri Buttes and at the northern end of the Bear Lodge Mountains, the basal part of the White River formation is a bed of light-gray coarse to very coarse grained quartzose to slightly feldspathic sandstone as much as 30 feet thick that locally forms slabby ledges and weathers to large talus blocks several feet across. The sandstone may be stained pink locally. A clay parting an inch or two thick separates the sandstone from the underlying Fall River formation or Skull Creek shale where the contact could be observed, and in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 11, T. 54 N., R. 66 W., the Skull Creek shale is bleached shades of light gray and pink for several feet below the contact. At most places, the bed of sandstone constitutes the whole formation; however, at Missouri Buttes, in sec. 33, T. 54 N., R. 66 W., the sandstone is overlain by 50 feet or more of poorly exposed grayish-white calcareous claystone. Fragments of dense nodular light-gray limestone weather out on the slopes, but none was found in place.

In a partial exposure near the head of Lytle Creek east of the mapped area in sec. 12, T. 52 N., R. 64 W., strata assigned to the White River formation are at least 150 feet thick and consist mainly of tan to light-gray silty claystone containing numerous closely spaced silty limestone concretions about 1 foot in diameter. A lenticular bed of conglomerate near the base of the exposure contains angular to subangular fragments of igneous rock, limestone, and chert such as might be derived from older formations that crop out in the core of the Bear Lodge Mountains. The claystone is capped by about 15 feet of conglomeratic strata that were mapped as part of the White River formation, but which might be younger pediment or terrace gravel.

A tooth fragment of a large brontothere of indeterminate genus and species was found in the lower part

of the White River formation in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 27, T. 55 N., R. 65 W. (G. A. Izett, oral communication, 1956). According to G. Edward Lewis, who examined the specimen, it is early Oligocene in age, and indicates that the White River formation in this vicinity is equivalent in age to the Chadron formation of Nebraska and South Dakota. Brown<sup>2</sup> reported finding a *Merycoidon* tooth from an exposure at the head of Lytle Creek east of the mapped area, and concluded that beds here are equivalent to the Brule formation of Oligocene age of northwestern Nebraska and South Dakota. The Brule formation overlies the Chadron formation southeast of the Black Hills and the two formations constitute the White River group. Brown further reported finding the seed *Biorbia fossilis* near the top of the Lytle Creek section, which would indicate that some of uppermost White River, as mapped, may be Pliocene in age and equivalent to the Ogallala formation of South Dakota and Nebraska. Vertebrate remains of Oligocene age have also been found in rocks assigned to the White River formation near Lead, South Dakota, a few miles east of the mapped area (Darton, 1909, p. 59), and by Rubey north of Belle Fourche, S. Dak.

The following measured sections give some details of the lithology of the White River formation.

*Part of the White River formation near the head of Lytle Creek in sec. 12 (approximately), T. 52 N., R. 64 W., Crook County, Wyo.*

Top of hill.

White River (?) formation:

Feet

4. Conglomerate interbedded with siltstone; conglomerate in discontinuous lenses as much as 2 ft. thick consisting of angular to subangular fragments of igneous rocks, limestone, and chert as much as 6 in. in maximum dimension in a matrix of sand and silt; siltstone is pale brownish white, friable, and crudely bedded; sharp contact with underlying unit. This unit possibly is a post-White River pediment or terrace deposit. 15

White River formation (part):

3. Claystone, silty, very pale orange to brownish-white, tuffaceous(?), crudely bedded; upper half contains closely spaced silty limestone concretions as much as 1 ft in diameter in beds 1 ft to 5 ft apart. 105
2. Conglomerate as in unit 1; forms lenticular ledge; may be traced for about 100 ft. 2-4
1. Claystone, pale-orange to brownish-white, silty, slightly calcareous, crudely bedded; a few grit-sized fragments of igneous rock and chert in upper 5 ft. 30

Partial thickness of White River formation. 154

Base of exposure.

<sup>2</sup> Brown, B. W., 1952, A study of the Bear Lodge Mountains intrusives: Master's thesis, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebr.



*Part of the White River formation in SW¼ sec. 3, T. 56 N., R. 63 W., Crook County, Wyo.*

White River formation (part):	Feet
3. Sandstone, light- to medium-gray, slightly greenish, medium- to coarse-grained; some interstitial clay and a few thin calcareous claystone beds 1 to 4 in. thick; forms gentle receding slope; poorly exposed-----	20+
2. Sandstone, light- to medium-gray, slight greenish tinge, medium- to coarse-grained, crossbedded, poorly sorted; grains subrounded, mostly quartz, some feldspar, mica, magnetite, and small clay pellets; beds 1 to 4 ft thick; plastic clay seam ¼ to 1 in. thick at base-----	8
Partial thickness of White River formation--	28
Fall River formation (part):	
1. Quartzite, grayish-white to brown, fine- to medium-grained, highly silicified, ripple-marked; in beds ¼ to 3 in. thick separated in upper 3 in. of unit by clay seams ¼ to ½ in. thick-----	1

### TERTIARY(?) AND QUATERNARY SYSTEMS

#### STREAM TERRACE DEPOSITS

Stream terrace deposits of silt, sand, and gravel occur locally along most of the major stream valleys. They are most extensive along the Belle Fourche River in the northern part of the mapped area, and along divides adjacent to Skull Creek, in the southern part. Only the largest deposits are shown on plate 1.

Knechtel and Patterson (1955; 1962, p. 932) recognized six terrace levels in the area drained by the Belle Fourche and Little Missouri Rivers. The five youngest were assigned to the Quaternary, and the sixth was considered of possible Tertiary age. According to Knechtel and Patterson (1962, p. 932) the terraces range from 30 to 450 feet above the present level of the Belle Fourche River, and the deposits have a maximum thickness of about 40 feet.

#### QUATERNARY SYSTEM

##### LANDSLIDE DEPOSITS

Landslide deposits cover areas ranging from a few acres to several square miles along the valleys of the Belle Fourche River and its tributaries in the east-central part of the mapped area, and at several places along the southeastern edge of the area between Inyan Kara Mountain and Newcastle. Most of the landslides consist of rock waste, from the thick competent sandstone beds of the Sundance, Lakota, or Fall River formations, that has slid downward on slopes underlain by soft plastic shale or claystone in the Sundance or Morrison formations.

Landslides are associated with faults northeast of the junction of Inyan Kara Creek and the Belle Fourche

River in sec. 19 and parts of adjoining sections T. 52 N., R. 65 W., and along Left Creek in secs. 21, 27, and 28, T. 53 N., R. 66 W. East of the junction of Inyan Kara Creek and the Belle Fourche River, a ridge composed of the Sundance and Morrison formations is faulted along its crest; but because of several coalescing landslides along the flanks of the ridge, the amount of faulting is almost impossible to determine. The south side of the landslide along Left Creek is bordered by faults, and other faults may be covered by the slide.

#### TALUS DEPOSITS

Broad aprons of talus surround the base of Devils Tower and the Missouri Buttes in the central part of the area and Inyan Kara Mountain in the southeastern part. The deposits consist of angular blocks of igneous rock derived from adjacent outcrops. The talus fragments range from pieces an inch or two in maximum dimension to boulders 20 feet long.

Small talus deposits have accumulated at the base of cliffs formed by resistant sandstone beds in the Hulett sandstone member of the Sundance formation, and in the Lakota, Fall River, and Newcastle formations, but most of the deposits are too small to show on the geologic map, plate 1.

#### ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS

Alluvial deposits of silt, sand, and gravel cover the flood plains of all of the larger streams. At places along the Belle Fourche, Little Missouri, and Little Powder Rivers, and some of their major tributaries, the deposits form a band as much as 5 miles wide. Some of the deposits cover benches too high to have been flooded during recent times and probably should be classified as low stream terraces. The maximum thickness of the alluvium is not known, but presumably most of the deposits are less than 50 feet thick.

A notable example of an alluvial deposit is Stoneville Flats near the Montana-Wyoming State line. Here a gravel-strewn flat merges with the flood-plain deposits of the Little Missouri River to the north, but is about 100 feet above the present flood plain of the Belle Fourche River to the south. Darton and O'Harra (1905, p. 1), and Rubey (1927, p. 120) noted that the northeastward-flowing part of Belle Fourche River probably once crossed Stoneville Flats to join the Little Missouri River. The part of the stream formerly tributary to the Little Missouri was tapped at the south end of Stoneville Flats by a relatively small eastward-flowing tributary of the Cheyenne River, and the present course of the Belle Fourche River is the result of this stream capture.

Another striking example of recent stream capture is west of Inyan Kara Mountain in T. 49 N., R. 63 W.,



Crook County, Wyo. A low southward-sloping terrace deposit along Sheldon Creek was laid down by a much larger stream at a time when the headwaters of the present Inyan Kara Creek probably connected southward with Mason Creek through the broad, open valley occupied by the deposit. Inyan Kara Creek has since been diverted northwestward. Subsequent erosion has left the upper end of the old stream deposit about 20 feet higher than the present level of Inyan Kara Creek in sec. 17, T. 49 N., R. 63 W.

### IGNEOUS ROCKS

Igneous rocks crop out at Devils Tower, Missouri Buttes, and Barlow Canyon in Tps. 53 and 54 N., Rs. 65 and 66 W.; near the heads of Lytle and Miller Creeks in Tps. 52 and 53 N., R. 64 W., and at Inyan Kara Mountain in T. 49 N., Rs. 62 and 63 W. Except for some small outcrops of agglomerate near the Missouri Buttes, the igneous rocks consist of sills, dikes, and small plugs of nepheline syenite. They intrude sedimentary rocks ranging in age from Mississippian (Pahasapa limestone) to Early Cretaceous (Mowry shale). Darton and O'Harra (1907, p. 6, 7), Darton (1909, p. 66-73), Darton and Paige (1925, p. 19-24), and Robinson (1956, 1960) have described the field relations and petrology of the igneous rocks in various parts of these or nearby areas in some detail.

Devils Tower (sec. 7, T. 53 N., R. 65 W.) is an isolated plug of igneous rock that crops out as a nearly vertical column about 800 feet in diameter at its base and 600 feet high. The Redwater shale member of the Sundance formation is the youngest rock exposed on the slopes surrounding the base.

The Missouri Buttes (secs. 33 and 34, T. 54 N., R. 66 W., and secs. 3 and 4, T. 53 N., R. 66 W.) are four igneous plugs that stand about 400 feet above the surrounding country. They form a rectangular pattern and are separated from each other at the surface by broad talus slopes, but probably they are apophyses of a single intrusion at depth. Remnants of Mowry shale are exposed south of the northwest and southwest Buttes.

Agglomerate crops out at three places near Missouri Buttes. The largest outcrop, and the only one shown on plate 1, is between the northeast and northwest Buttes. Two other outcrops are about 300 feet due south and 1,300 feet southeast of the northwest Butte, respectively.

A sill crops out at the base of the Hulett sandstone member of the Sundance formation in Barlow Canyon (sec. 23, T. 54 N., R. 66 W.). The sill may be traced laterally for about 1,000 feet and has a maximum exposed thickness of about 60 feet.

Igneous rocks exposed near the head of Lytle Creek comprise several sills, one set of dikes, and one plug, all of which are apparently related to the igneous intrusions in the main part of the Bear Lodge Mountains 2 or 3 miles to the east (Darton, 1909, p. 67). The thickest and most continuous sills are grouped in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$  of T. 52 N., R. 64 W., and the SE $\frac{1}{4}$  of T. 53 N., R. 64 W. One, exposed in the bottom of Lytle Creek, is at least 50 feet thick. This sill is in the Spearfish formation of Triassic age; others occur in the Spearfish formation, at the base and top of the Hulett sandstone member of the Sundance formation, near the contact of the Morrison and Lakota formations, and in the lower part of the Fall River formation. A sill at the base of the Hulett sandstone member near the head of the North Fork of Miller Creek, sec. 11, T. 52 N., R. 64 W., is about 40 feet thick, and others in the Fall River formation in and adjacent to sec. 27, T. 52 N., R. 64 W., and sec. 9, T. 51 N., R. 64 W. are probably about the same thickness.

A series of closely spaced dikes, trending west-northwest and dipping almost vertically, extend for about 3 miles in the northwest part of T. 52 N., R. 64 W. (shown as one dike on pl. 1). The maximum observed thickness of any one of the dikes is about 6 feet. The dikes cut the Morrison and the upper part of the Sundance formations.

The greater part of Inyan Kara Mountain in secs. 19 and 30, T. 49 N., R. 62 W., and adjacent parts of the township to the west is an intrusive body roughly circular in plan view and about a mile in diameter. Within this area, the igneous rock makes bold, nearly vertical cliffs and jagged peaks that rise several hundred feet above the nearby countryside. The igneous mass cuts across all formations in turn from the Spearfish (Permian and Triassic) to the Pahasapa (Mississippian).

Most of the igneous rocks, except for the agglomerate near Missouri Buttes, are porphyries. In the larger masses, such as Devils Tower, Missouri Buttes, and Inyan Kara Mountain, the phenocrysts range from 1 to 15 mm long. In the dikes and sills the phenocrysts are, in general, from 1 to 5 mm long, but some dikes and sills are microporphyritic. The most common phenocrysts, listed in approximate order of their abundance, are: feldspar (anorthoclase and sanidine), aegirite-augite and augite, nepheline, sphene, and magnetite or ilmenite. Also present in some of the igneous rocks are phenocrysts of biotite, hornblende, and apatite. The groundmass consists of lath-shaped crystals of feldspar, aegirite-augite and augite, and nepheline; accessory minerals of magnetite or ilmenite, sphene, and apatite; and alteration products including zeolites



(analcite), calcite, kaolin, chlorite, and possibly other unidentified alteration products. Mineral grains in the groundmass of the coarser grained rock range from 0.01 to 1 mm in diameter. The groundmass of most dikes and sills is too fine grained for positive identification of most of the constituent minerals; generally present is a considerable amount of isotropic material, probably glass. These igneous rocks all fall within the classification of nepheline syenite porphyry or phonolite porphyry (Darton, 1909, p. 67-70; Darton and O'Harra, 1907, p. 5-6).

The agglomerate, which crops out in the vicinity of Missouri Buttes, consists of rounded to subrounded fragments of sedimentary and igneous rocks, from less than 1 to 30 mm in diameter, and rounded to angular mineral grains, in a vesicular aphanitic groundmass. The fragments consist of gray limestone; greenish-gray argillite; yellowish- to reddish-brown siltstone; reddish-brown fine-grained sandstone; rounded quartz and chert pebbles and grains; angular grains of feldspar including orthoclase, microcline, sanidine, anorthoclase, and plagioclase; biotite granite; and a grayish-white aphanitic porphyry with phenocrysts of feldspar. The groundmass is so fine grained and altered that the constituent minerals could not be identified. At least half the groundmass is isotropic and is probably glass. Some of the vesicles are lined with zeolites and calcite, and possibly unidentified alteration products.

The White River formation of Oligocene age is deposited on an erosion surface cut on a phonolite porphyry body in sec. 35, T. 53 N., R. 64 W. The youngest formation intruded by igneous rock is the Mowry shale of Early Cretaceous age, at Missouri Buttes. There is no evidence of any fragments from these intrusive rocks in any of the sedimentary rocks younger than the Mowry shale and older than the White River formation. If it is assumed that all the igneous rocks were introduced at about the same time, then their age is Late Cretaceous or early Tertiary. Darton (1909, p. 76) states that the igneous intrusions probably occurred in early Tertiary time in connection with the general uplift of the Black Hills. Rocks of similar composition in the Rattlesnake Hills near Casper, Wyo. (fig. 8), are reported by Carey (1954) to be of middle and late Eocene age.

### STRUCTURE

The Black Hills is a broad northward-trending anticlinal uplift about 200 miles long that flanks the Powder River Basin to the west and southwest and the Williston basin to the northeast. The area described in this report lies across the plunging north end of the uplift and extends westward and southwestward into the Powder River Basin. Figure 8 shows the outline of the mapped

area in relation to the Black Hills uplift and nearby structural features.

The major structural feature of the mapped area is a steep westward-dipping northwestward-trending monocline that extends across the central part of the area and marks the west flank of the Black Hills uplift (pl. 1). This fold, called here the Black Hills monocline, separates gently dipping rocks of the uplift from gently dipping rocks in the trough of the Powder River Basin to the west.

The sedimentary rocks on the eastern or uplifted side of the Black Hills monocline are deformed by northward- or northwestward-trending anticlines and synclines and by nearly circular domes and depressions. Several of the largest of these folds are adjacent and parallel to the Black Hills monocline. A group of anticlines and synclines with the same general trend occupy a belt about 40 miles long on the opposite and much less steeply dipping eastern flank of the Black Hills uplift, near the northeastern margin of the mapped area. The nose of the uplift between the two folded belts plunges northwestward and is gently crenulated. Sharply folded domes or depressions in various parts of the area are the result of the intrusion of igneous rocks. The largest of these domes makes up the highest part of the Bear Lodge Mountains, the center of which is a few miles east of the mapped area in T. 52 N., R. 63 W. (Darton, 1909, pl. IV). Its steeply dipping western flank crosses the mapped area in the eastern part of T. 52 N., R. 64 W.

Steeply dipping normal faults cut the sedimentary rocks locally. Most of the faults have less than 100 feet of displacement; few can be traced for more than a mile.

The top of the Fall River formation was used as a datum plane in drawing the structure contours shown on plate 1. The contour interval at most places east of the Black Hills monocline is 100 feet, and the interval west of the monocline is 200 feet. Structure contours in the western part of the area are somewhat generalized because the changes in the thickness of the younger rocks that overlie the Fall River formation are known only from scattered drill holes. Structural relief of the area is about 10,000 feet; the structurally lowest part being near Gillette in the southwestern corner, and the structurally highest part on the west flank of the Bear Lodge Mountains along the east-central edge.

Several writers have described the structure of the northern Black Hills, principally Darton (1909, p. 62-73; *in* Darton and Paige, 1925, p. 17-23) and Noble (1952, p. 31-37). Other writers who have described the structure of small parts of the mapped area are cited at appropriate places in the following pages.



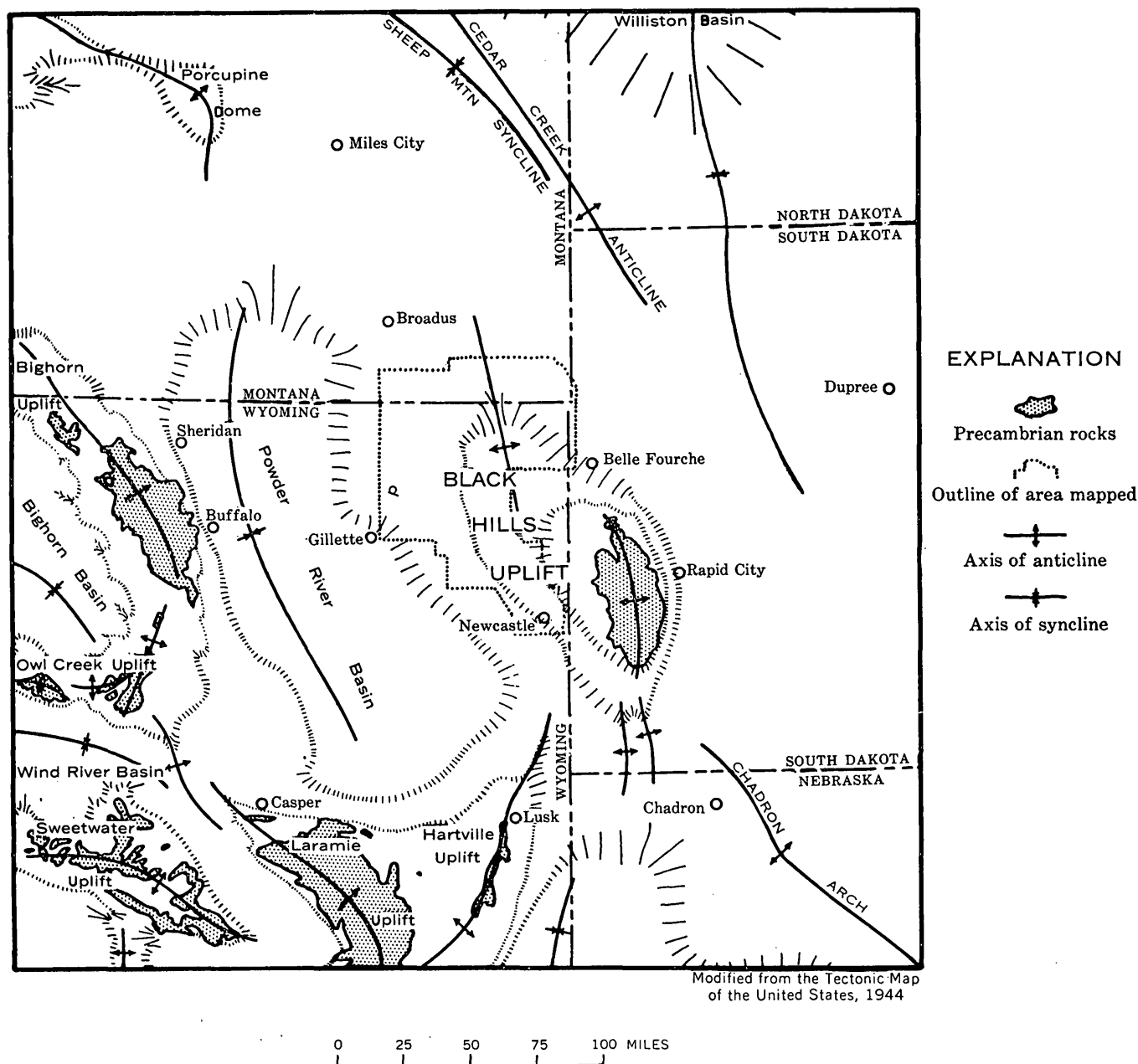


FIGURE 8.—Generalized map showing the Black Hills uplift in relation to nearby structural features.

## FOLDS

### BLACK HILLS MONOCLINE

The Black Hills monocline trends generally north-westward for about 90 miles across the central part of the mapped area from near Newcastle, Weston County, Wyo., almost to the Wyoming-Montana State line. It consists of a belt of steeply dipping rocks  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 6 miles wide, across which the structural relief is about 4,000 feet. The belt is narrowest between Newcastle and Pedro in the southern part of the area and in the vicinity

of Oshoto in the northern part. At these places the dips are almost vertical. Elsewhere along the monocline, the dips range from  $20^{\circ}$  to  $35^{\circ}$  to the west or southwest. At the surface, the belt of steep dips is at most places defined by the outcrop belt of the formations that lie between the Mowry shale and the Fox Hills sandstone. West of the monocline the dip flattens abruptly, and the Lance formation and younger rocks slope southwestward  $2^{\circ}$  to  $5^{\circ}$  toward the axis of the Powder River Basin. East of the monocline, except where the crest is folded into anticlines or domes, the



Newcastle sandstone and older formations dip  $3^{\circ}$  to  $5^{\circ}$  southwest, west, or northwest.

The monocline turns sharply southward about 5 miles southeast of Newcastle. A branching monocline splits from the main fold at this point and extends northward along the east side of Stockade Beaver Creek for several miles in the southeastern corner of the area. The monocline splits again at Pedro, a few miles northwest of Newcastle, with the branches rejoining west of Osage to form a structural terrace about 5 miles long and 3 miles wide in the intervening area. The terrace is shown at the surface by the comparatively broad outcrop width of the Niobrara and Carlile formations. At Thornton, the monocline changes strike from northwest to north, and the dips flatten to form an anticlinal nose that plunges about N.  $60^{\circ}$  W. in the Pierre and Fox Hills formations. East of Stroner in T. 55 N., R. 67 W., the monocline splits into two branches that form the sides of a broad northwestward-dipping structural terrace in the Pierre, Fox Hills, and Lance formations. Both branches die out at about the Wyoming-Montana State line.

#### PUMP CREEK ANTICLINE AND VICINITY

The Pump Creek anticline is a shallow fold with a sinuous axial trace that trends northward for about 6 miles in Tps. 47 and 48 N., R. 64 W., Weston County, Wyo. The anticline is asymmetrical with dips of as much as  $14^{\circ}$  on the east flank and  $1^{\circ}$  to  $2^{\circ}$  on the west flank. An elongated northward-trending dome at the north end of the fold has a closure of about 25 feet. The Fall River formation comes to the surface in an area of 2 to 3 square miles along the crest of the fold. A fairly sharp syncline parallels the anticline on the east.

A broad structural saddle southeast of the Pump Creek anticline separates it from a smaller anticline and parallel syncline north of Clay Spur in T. 47 N., Rs. 63 and 64 W. The axis of the anticline trends northward for about 2 miles. The Skull Creek shale is exposed at the crest of the anticline; dips in the Newcastle sandstone on the flanks are about  $1^{\circ}$ , and the fold has less than 50 feet of closure.

The Pump Creek anticline was previously described by Longwell and Rubey (1923).

#### OIL CREEK DOME

The Oil Creek dome is at the southern edge of T. 47 N., R. 62 W., in the valley of Oil Creek where the sedimentary rocks are bent upward into a low dome nearly bisected by the creek. The Stockade Beaver shale member of the Sundance formation comprises the oldest rocks exposed; younger members of the Sundance are successively exposed outward on the flanks of the dome.

The fold is about a mile across and has a closure in the Sundance formation of 50 to 75 feet.

An estimated thickness of 100 to 150 feet of beds of Lakota formation has been removed beneath a slight angular unconformity at the base of the Fall River formation on the west side of the dome in the E $\frac{1}{2}$  sec. 32, T. 47 N., R. 62 W. (Izett, Pillmore, and Mapel, 1961). This relation indicates that some folding occurred at the site of the dome before deposition of the Fall River formation. Some folding also occurred after deposition of the Fall River at or near the site of the dome as shown by a shallow northwest-trending syncline and parallel anticline in the Fall River and older rocks adjacent to the dome on the northwest.

#### ARCH CREEK ANTICLINE

The Arch Creek anticline, in T. 49 N., R. 64 W., Crook County, Wyo., lies north of the Pump Creek anticline on the same structural trend. The fold is a broad domal feature, about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles long, having an indefinite axial trend. It exposes the Fall River formation at the surface. Closure of this fold in the Fall River formation is probably less than 25 feet. The anticline flattens southward and merges with a structural terrace that separates the Arch Creek anticline from the northern end of the Pump Creek anticline 3 to 4 miles to the south.

#### THORNTON DOME

Thornton dome is a sharp nearly symmetrical fold along the crest of the Black Hills monocline in the northwestern corner of T. 48 N., R. 65 W., Weston County, Wyo. The dome is about 3 miles long and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles wide and has about 400 feet of closure. The Skull Creek shale is exposed in the central part of the dome, and encircling ridges of the Newcastle sandstone and Mowry shale outline the fold. The axis of the fold trends about N.  $45^{\circ}$  W., which parallels the trend of the Black Hills monocline. Dips of about  $12^{\circ}$  may be observed on either flank in the Mowry shale.

A low, indefinite anticlinal fold or structural terrace in the Mowry shale, apparently en echelon to Thornton dome, extends from near the south end of the dome southward about 3 miles to the vicinity of Upton. This fold has little if any surface closure.

The geology and structure of a small area including Thornton dome have been described by Hancock (1920a).

#### OIL BUTTE-PINE RIDGE ANTICLINE

The Oil Butte-Pine Ridge anticline is a prominent structural and topographic feature along the crest of the Black Hills monocline. It extends about 10 to 12 miles from the northeastern corner of T. 52 N., R. 67



W., to the southeastern corner of T. 50 N., R. 66 W., Crook County, Wyo.

The fold consists of two elongated en echelon domes connected by an anticlinal ridge; the Fall River formation forms much of the surface. The west flank of anticline is a continuation of the Black Hills monocline, and the dips on this flank are  $6^{\circ}$  to  $12^{\circ}$  W., steepening westward. Maximum dips on the east flank are about  $25^{\circ}$  at the northern end of the fold and about  $10^{\circ}$  in the central and southern parts. Closure of the anticline including both domes, totals about 400 feet. The northern and structurally higher dome is about 4 miles long and has about 250 feet of closure. The Morrison formation crops out near the northern end of this dome in the valley of Cyclone Creek and in several deep canyons on the east limb. The southern dome is about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles long and has a closure of 150 to 200 feet. The Belle Fourche River breaches the southern dome exposing the Redwater shale member of the Sundance formation; gullies on the flanks of the fold locally expose the Morrison and Lakota formations.

The geology of parts of the Oil Butte-Pine Ridge anticline has been previously discussed by Barnett (1915), and by Bergendahl, Davis, and Izett (1961).

#### ROCKY POINT ANTICLINE

The Rocky Point anticline, in Tps. 56 and  $56\frac{1}{2}$  N., Rs. 68 and 69 W., Crook and Campbell Counties, Wyo., locally makes the crest of the westernmost of the two branching monoclinical folds at the north end of the Black Hills monocline. The anticline has a northwesterly trend and is about 8 miles long. Dips along the southwestern flank are  $10^{\circ}$  to  $25^{\circ}$  SW. The northeastern limb is vaguely defined and in places merges with a broad structural terrace that extends from the monocline northward with dips of  $2^{\circ}$  to  $5^{\circ}$  NW. The anticline plunges gently northwestward in the same direction as the structural terrace bordering it to the north.

Surface formations in the vicinity of the Rocky Point anticline are the Pierre shale, Fox Hills sandstone, and Lance formation. The Monument Hill bentonitic member of the Pierre shale forms the crest of the fold near its southern end, and the younger formations form ridges on the flanks. The fold has little if any closure.

W. W. Rubey (1924) has described the structure and geology of the Rocky Point anticline in some detail.

#### ELKHORN DOME

The Elkhorn dome is a small fold on the northwest-plunging nose of the Black Hills in the east part of T. 56 N., R. 66 W. The fold, which is bisected by Elkhorn Creek, is about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles in diameter and has a little more than 100 feet of closure. The Lakota formation at the center of the dome, and the Fall River

and Skull Creek formations on the flanks, are the surface rocks involved in the folding. Davis and Izett (1962, p. 45) give additional details about this structure.

#### TIE CREEK DOME

The Tie Creek dome lies in the southwest part of T. 56 N., R. 65 W., about 3 miles southeast of the Elkhorn dome. Like the Elkhorn dome, the Tie Creek dome is about a mile in diameter and has about 100 to 150 feet of closure. The Lakota formation is exposed at the surface at its crest. This dome is also included in the area described by Davis and Izett (1962, p. 45-46).

#### NORTH FORK DOME

The North Fork dome is a shallow fold in the New-castle sandstone and Mowry shale near the North Fork of the Little Missouri River, T. 57 N., R. 65 W. The fold is about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles in diameter and probably has less than 50 feet of closure at the surface. Dips on the flanks of the dome average  $2^{\circ}$  to  $3^{\circ}$ .

#### MEDICINE CREEK DOME

The Medicine Creek dome is a low, broad fold on the crest of the high divide at the head of Medicine Creek, T. 56 N., R. 64 W. The fold is about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles across and has slightly more than 100 feet of closure at the surface. The Fall River formation comprises the surface formation at most places on the dome; the Lakota formation crops out in a few deep canyons that head near the crest of the dome and extend southeastward to Deer Creek.

#### GOVERNMENT CANYON ANTICLINE

The Government Canyon anticline is a slightly elongated dome with about 50 feet of closure in the southern half of T. 57 N., R. 64 W. The axis of the anticline trends northwestward and can be followed for about 2 miles. Rocks on the northwest flank dip as much as  $8^{\circ}$  and on the southeast flank  $5^{\circ}$ . The Fall River formation is arched upward to form the surface of the higher divides at the crest and on the flanks of the fold; the Lakota formation is exposed in the valleys of Government Canyon and its tributaries, which dissect the anticline.

#### CAMP CREEK MONOCLINE AND WOLF CREEK ANTICLINE

The Camp Creek monocline is a steep northwestward-trending monocline in southwestern Carter County, Mont. It borders on the west a low arch with a vaguely defined undulating crest known as the Wolf Creek anticline.

The Camp Creek monocline may be followed for about 15 miles from the center of T. 9 S., R. 57 E., northward to the northern edge of T. 7 S., R. 56 E., where it



leaves the mapped area. The steepest dips along the fold range from about  $10^{\circ}$  near the southern end to about  $25^{\circ}$  in T. 8 S., R. 56 E. As a result of this fold, the outcrops of the Carlile shale, Niobrara formation, and the lower part of the Pierre shale swing sharply northward in a narrow band for several miles at the northern end of the Black Hills uplift. The displacement of any particular bed across the fold is about 700 feet in T. 8 S., R. 56 E., and about 1,000 feet in the township to the north. A more gentle monocline joins the Camp Creek monocline from the southwest in T. 7 S., R. 56 E., and this second fold connects the Camp Creek and Black Hills monoclines across an intervening distance of about 15 miles.

The axis of the Wolf Creek anticline follows a sinuous northwestward-trending path 1 to 4 miles east of the Camp Creek monocline. The Camp Creek monocline forms the west flank of the anticline in T. 7 S., R. 56 E., the axis of the Wolf Creek anticline veers eastward in the township to the southeast and a narrow structural terrace separates the two folds. Dips on the east flank of the anticline are gentle, ranging from about  $1^{\circ}$  to  $3^{\circ}$  N. or NE. The Carlile shale, which crops out at the southern end of the anticline, is the oldest formation exposed.

#### COLONY-ALBION ANTICLINE

The Colony-Albion anticline, one of the most prominent folds on the eastern side of the Black Hills uplift, extends for at least 25 miles from T. 56 N., R. 60 W., Crook County, Wyo., to the edge of the mapped area in T. 7 S., R. 61 E., Carter County, Mont. The name Colony anticline is applied to the southern part of the fold, and the name Albion anticline to the northern part. The fold is asymmetrical with dips of as much as  $12^{\circ}$  on the steeper west flank and dips mostly less than  $5^{\circ}$  on the more gentle east flank. The south end of the fold is a dome about 6 miles long with about 150 feet of closure. The Skull Creek shale is exposed along its crest, and the dome is bordered by fairly prominent ridges of Mowry shale that rise from outlying low lands of Belle Fourche shale. The axial trend at the southern end of the anticline is about N.  $45^{\circ}$  W. The axis of the fold turns northward in the northwestern corner of T. 57 N., R. 61 W., and from this point it plunges northward in the Belle Fourche shale and younger rocks to the edge of the mapped area, a distance of about 15 miles.

#### SEVEN MILE ANTICLINE

The Seven Mile anticline branches from the Colony-Albion anticline in the southern part of T. 9 S., R. 61 E., and extends northwestward for about 10 miles as a low fold in the Carlile shale. Dips on the flanks of the

anticline range from about  $2^{\circ}$  to  $5^{\circ}$ . A dome at the northern end of the fold in southeastern corner of T. 8 S., R. 60 E., may have a closure of about 100 feet. The Turner sandy member of the Carlile shale is the oldest rock exposed.

A sharp syncline with a closure of about 200 feet lies southwest of the Seven Mile anticline. A remnant of the Niobrara formation is exposed in the trough of this syncline.

#### SHEPARD ANTICLINE

The Shepard anticline, in the southwestern part of T. 57 N., R. 61 W., Crook County, Wyo., is an elongate, northwestward-trending structural feature about 2 miles long. The axis of the fold lies about 2 miles west of the axis of the Colony-Albion anticline, and the two folds are parallel. Beds on the flanks of the Shepard anticline dip about  $3^{\circ}$  to  $5^{\circ}$ . The closure is about 100 feet, and the Mowry shale is the oldest formation exposed on the crest.

#### CHICAGO CREEK ANTICLINE

The Chicago Creek anticline lies a short distance south and southeast of the Colony-Albion and Shepard anticlines in T. 56 N., Rs. 60 and 61 W., Crook County, Wyo. Its axis is about 7 miles long and trends northwest; beds on the flanks dip from about  $3^{\circ}$  to  $6^{\circ}$ . Closure is about 100 feet. The Skull Creek shale crops out in the center of the anticline and is circled in turn by the Newcastle sandstone and Mowry shale.

#### BULL CREEK ANTICLINE

The Bull Creek anticline trends northwestward for about 12 miles from T. 57 N., R. 62 W., Crook County, Wyo., to T. 9 S., R. 60 E., Carter County, Mont. The anticline is asymmetrical with dips of  $3^{\circ}$  to  $10^{\circ}$  on the southwest side and  $2^{\circ}$  to  $5^{\circ}$  on the northeast side. Closure is about 150 feet on a dome about 4 miles long at the southern end. The axis of the fold lies in a valley of Belle Fourche shale almost surrounded by low hills made by the Greenhorn formation.

A synclinal depression with slightly more than 100 feet of closure lies south of the anticline in T. 57 N., R. 62 W. A few remnants of the lower unnamed member of the Carlile shale crop out locally in the trough of the depression.

#### LA FLAMME ANTICLINE

The La Flamme anticline plunges northwestward from T. 8 N., R. 1 E., Butte County, S. Dak., where it enters the mapped area, to T. 56 N., R. 61 W., Crook County, Wyo., a distance of about 14 miles. Beds on the west side of the anticline dip as much as  $10^{\circ}$  toward a syncline that is probably a continuation of the syn-



cline on the west side of the Bull Creek anticline to the north. Beds on the east side of the La Flamme anticline dip from 2° to 5° to the northeast. At the northern end of the anticline, the Fall River formation comes to the surface in a high broad ridge that is enclosed on three sides by the Skull Creek shale. Near the southern end in the mapped area, Hay Creek breaches the anticline and exposes rocks as old as the Stockade Beaver shale member of the Sundance formation.

#### FOLDS OF INTRUSIVE ORIGIN

Several sharp, nearly circular domes and structural basins, which have igneous rocks in their cores or along their flanks, occupy a belt about 10 miles wide that extends across the area for about 40 miles from Inyan Kara Mountain in T. 49 N., R. 62 W., northwestward to the Poison Creek dome in T. 54 N., R. 67 W. Characteristically, the folds are almost circular in plan and have steeply dipping flanks that flatten abruptly at their outer edges. These folds seem clearly to be the result of igneous intrusions. In a few additional folds no igneous rocks appear, but as Darton (1909, p. 73) stated, "the dome structure is precisely similar to that in uplifts in which erosion has exposed the igneous core, it is difficult to ascribe them to any other cause."

#### MISSOURI BUTTES-DEVILS TOWER AREA

The Missouri Buttes, in Tps. 53 and 54 N., R. 66 W., consist of four igneous plugs in a sharp depression. The Fall River formation caps a broad divide in the vicinity of the plugs and, in general, dips gently westward. Within a few hundred feet of the Buttes, the Fall River formation bends sharply downward to form a roughly circular structural basin with about 200 feet of closure. Dips on the west side of the depression are as much as 30° toward the center. The Skull Creek shale, Newcastle sandstone, and Mowry shale are locally exposed in the depression adjacent to the Buttes.

Two domes each with about 300 feet of closure are about a mile to the southwest and half a mile to the north of Missouri Buttes, respectively. Each is about a mile in diameter. They rise abruptly from nearly horizontal beds adjacent to them, with dips along their flanks of as much as 45°. The Redwater shale member of the Sundance formation is exposed at the crest of the dome to the north, and the Lakota formation is exposed at the crest of the dome to the southwest. Both domes are surrounded by highly silicified sandstone beds of the Lakota formation. A well drilled near the center of the dome southwest of the Buttes penetrated phonolite porphyry, probably in the Minnelusa sandstone, at a depth of about 1,500 feet.

Devils Tower, 3½ miles southeast of Missouri Buttes in T. 53 N., R. 65 W., is an igneous plug nearly sur-

rounded at its base by the Redwater shale and the Lak and Hulett sandstone members of the Sundance formation. These rocks dip from 3° to 7° toward the Tower to form a structural depression about half a mile in diameter with about 100 feet of closure.

#### BARLOW CANYON DOME

The Barlow Canyon dome is a rather broad nearly circular fold on the north side of Barlow Canyon in T. 54 N., R. 66 W. The dome is about 1½ miles in diameter and has about 200 feet of closure on the Fall River formation and about 300 feet of closure on the Hulett sandstone member of the Sundance formation. The Spearfish formation is the oldest formation exposed in the fold. The Gypsum Spring and Morrison formations are absent on the crest of the dome, and the Redwater shale member of the Sundance formation has been thinned by pre-Lakota erosion to about 40 feet from an average thickness of nearly 170 feet in nearby areas. Beds on the flanks of the dome dip outward a maximum of about 10°. A phonolite porphyry sill crops out at the base of the Hulett sandstone member of the Sundance formation near the bottom of Barlow Canyon on the south flank of the dome. This sill is about 1,000 feet long and as much as 60 feet thick. The presence of igneous rock in the vicinity of the dome suggests that some folding resulted from igneous intrusion, presumably in early Tertiary time. Earlier episodes of folding at this locality are indicated by the absence of the Gypsum Spring formation, and by the angular unconformity at the base of the Lakota formation (Izett, Pillmore, and Mapel, 1961). Structural relations in the Barlow Canyon area are shown in more detail by Izett (1963).

#### POISON CREEK DOME

The Poison Creek dome, in the northeast part of T. 54 N., R. 67 W., is a sharp nearly circular fold about three-quarters of a mile in diameter. The Fall River formation forms the center of the dome and dips as much as 10° outward on the flanks, but the dips flatten abruptly within a few hundred feet on all sides. The dome has a closure of about 125 feet. In its general shape, the dome resembles others believed to have formed by igneous intrusion, and a well drilled near the center of the dome bottomed at a depth of about 2,000 feet in igneous rock probably intruded in the Minnelusa formation.

#### LYTLE CREEK DOME

A small dome, faulted on the north side, brings the Hulett sandstone member of the Sundance formation and older rocks to the surface in the southeastern corner



of T. 53 N., R. 64 W. This fold is here called the Lytle Creek dome from Lytle Creek, which crosses it. The dome has a surface closure of about 50 feet. A narrow anticlinal ridge connects it to westward-dipping rocks on the flank of the main part of the Bear Lodge Mountains to the east. On the south and west, the Hulett sandstone member of the Sundance formation and older rocks dip away from the crest at angles of as much as 12°. The Spearfish formation crops out in the core of the dome along the valley of Lytle Creek and is the oldest formation exposed by the fold. An igneous sill underlies the Hulett sandstone member in the center of the dome, and several sills were found in the Spearfish and Sundance formations in the vicinity.

#### MILLER CREEK DOME

A faulted dome with about 250 feet of closure lies mostly south of Miller Creek in the south-central part of T. 52 N., R. 64 W. The Stockade Beaver shale member of the Sundance formation is exposed in the center of the dome and is encircled, in turn, by the Hulett sandstone, Lak, and Redwater shale members of the Sundance formation. The beds have a maximum dip of 25° outward from the center. No igneous rock is exposed in this dome, but a large body of intrusive rock crops out about 1 mile northeast in sec. 27, T. 52 N., R. 64 W., and other igneous bodies were found about a mile to the east and a mile to the south in secs. 2, 9 and 10, T. 51 N., R. 64 W., respectively. The Murphy Corp. Snook 1 (well 72, pl. 1), drilled on the crest of the dome, reached 142 feet into the Pahasapa limestone without penetrating igneous rock; an intrusive, if present, is below this stratigraphic horizon. Pillmore and Mapel (1963, p. 39-41) described additional structural details at the Miller Creek dome.

#### HOUSTON CREEK DOME

The Houston Creek dome lies about 2 miles southeast of the Miller Creek in the valley of Houston Creek, T. 51 N., R. 64 W. The dome is almost circular in plan, is about 1 mile across, and has about 100 feet of closure at the surface. The deformed surface rocks belong mostly to the Sundance formation, and the oldest beds exposed are part of the Stockade Beaver shale member of the Sundance.

#### INYAN KARA MOUNTAIN

Sedimentary rocks at Inyan Kara Mountain are sharply upturned to form a dome a little more than a mile in diameter, mostly in T. 49 N., R. 62 W. The fold is intruded near the crest and on the southwestern side by a large laccolith (Darton, 1905a, p. 8) or igneous plug (Mapel and Pillmore, 1963a). Outcropping sedi-

mentary rocks involved in the steepest folding include all formations from the Pahasapa limestone to the Sundance. Dips of 30° to vertical were measured in the Minnekahta limestone on the north side of the fold, and the Pahasapa limestone is vertical to overturned in a large outcrop on the southwest side.

#### STRAWBERRY MOUNTAIN

Strawberry Mountain, in the northeastern part of T. 48 N., R. 62 W., is a sharply folded dome outlined by tree-covered dip slopes mostly on the Minnekahta limestone. The fold is slightly elongated northeast and is about 1½ miles long. It has a closure of about 450 feet. The Minnelusa formation comes to the surface in the central and southwestern parts of the fold and is the oldest formation exposed. The steepest dips on the flanks of the fold are about 30°, increasing locally to nearly vertical on the southeast side. The nearest igneous rock is exposed at Inyan Kara Mountain about 4 miles northwest.

#### OTHER FOLDS

The rocks that form the northward-plunging nose of the Black Hills uplift in northern Crook County are warped into numerous small folds of diverse orientation. The folds are well displayed in the area between the Little Missouri and Belle Fourche Rivers where the Fall River formation forms extensive broadly undulating divides and plateaus whose surfaces closely reflect the structure. Likewise, minor folds in the central part of the area are strikingly shown by undulations in cliffs made by the Hulett sandstone member of the Sundance formation.

The control for structure contouring west of the Black Hills monocline was not adequate at most places to show minor flexures. There seems no reason to suppose, however, that the Fall River formation and older rocks are not locally as intricately folded on a small scale west of the monocline as they are east of it.

#### FAULTS

The sedimentary rocks in the northern part of the Black Hills are cut by faults at various places, but, with a few exceptions, the faults have displacements of less than 100 feet, and almost none of them could be traced for more than a mile. All the faults whose dips could be determined appear to be vertical, or nearly so. Faults that cut incompetent beds of shale such as make up much of the Cretaceous sequence may extend farther than shown on the geologic map (pl. 1) inasmuch as weathering of these rocks tends to obscure the fault traces.

Several faults occur along the Black Hills monocline transverse to its strike. Most of the others occur east



of the monocline in the vicinity of Hulett Creek and along the north and south sides of the Little Missouri River. Faults cut some domes formed by the intrusion of igneous rock.

#### FAULTS ALONG THE BLACK HILLS MONOCLINE

Faults ranging in length from 500 to about 1,500 feet cut across steeply dipping Cretaceous rocks and locally across Jurassic and Triassic rocks at four places along the Black Hills monocline east of Stockade Beaver Creek in T. 44 N., R. 60 W., Weston County, Wyo. Rocks cut by the northernmost fault, in sec. 5, are displaced horizontally a maximum of about 300 feet to the east on the north side of the fault. Rocks cut by the next two faults to the south are offset lesser amounts in the same direction, and rocks adjacent to the southernmost faults, in sec. 19, are offset horizontally about 300 feet west on the north side of the fault.

In secs. 5 and 6, T. 45 N., R. 62 W., Weston County, Wyo., a westward-trending fault about a mile long displaces the Belle Fourche shale, Greenhorn formation, and lower unnamed member of the Carlile shale downward on the north side relative to the same formations on the south side. The displacement appears to be about 25 to 50 feet.

Two parallel faults about a quarter of a mile apart trend northeastward across secs. 32 and 33, T. 49 N., R. 66 W. The southern fault is about 2 miles long and cuts the Greenhorn formation, Carlile shale, Niobrara formation, and Pierre shale. Rocks north of the fault are upthrown about 100 feet. The northern fault is about a mile long and offsets the Niobrara formation and Pierre shale; the vertical displacement is about 200 feet, upthrown on the south.

Six small faults, each less than a mile long, cut the Greenhorn, Carlile, or Niobrara formations in sec. 21, T. 52 N., R. 67 W., sec. 33, T. 53 N., R. 67 W., secs. 16 and 21, T. 54 N., R. 67 W., and secs. 29 and 30, T. 56 N., R. 67 W., respectively. The faults dip steeply and have maximum vertical displacements of less than 100 feet.

Two parallel north-trending faults on the nose of the Rocky Point anticline, mostly in T. 56½ N., R. 69 W., form a graben about a quarter of a mile long in which a block of Fox Hills sandstone has been dropped about 100 feet.

#### FAULTS OF THE HULETT CREEK-LITTLE MISSOURI RIVER AREA

A series of northeast-trending normal faults occur in an area that extends from the Black Hills monocline west of Hulett Creek along both sides of the Little Missouri River to Elkhorn Creek. The faults strike about parallel to the regional strike of the beds and dip

steeply either northwest or southeast. All the faults are normal, and the displacement is vertical. The maximum displacement on any fault is about 100 feet, the average displacement being about 25 feet. Along most of the faults, the northwest side is downthrown. Faults in the Hulett Creek area and south of the Little Missouri River displace the Lakota, Fall River, Skull Creek, and Newcastle formations and those north of the Little Missouri River offset the Newcastle sandstone and the Mowry and Belle Fourche shales.

The spatial relation of the faults to the sharp bend and split in the nearby Black Hills monocline (pl. 1) suggest that the faulting resulted from tensions induced in the sedimentary rocks by folding of the monocline.

#### FAULTS RELATED TO INTRUSIVE DOMES

Lytle Creek and Miller Creek domes and Inyan Kara Mountain in the east-central part of the area, and a small dome adjacent to the Missouri Buttes in the central part, are cut by faults that are mostly restricted to the areas of steepest folding.

Inyan Kara Mountain is nearly surrounded by a curving fault with an inferred surface trace in the shape of a horseshoe open to the northeast. The fault brings igneous and sharply folded sedimentary rocks on the upthrown side in the area circumscribed by the fault against relatively undeformed sedimentary rocks on the downthrown side outside this area. The displacement along the fault appears to be about 600 feet in the SE¼ sec. 24, T. 49 N., R. 63 W., where the Spearfish formation on the upthrown side is brought against the upper part of the Sundance and Morrison formations. The displacement may be about the same for several hundred yards farther south where the Pahasapa limestone is brought to the surface on the upthrown side. The fault dies out at both ends in the lower part of the Sundance formation.

A northwestward-trending fault about 2½ miles long on the north side of the Lytle Creek dome in T. 53 N., R. 64 W., drops the Lakota formation on the north against the Hulett sandstone member of the Sundance formation on the south. The maximum displacement is about 200 feet. A short branching fault near the northwest end of the main fault cuts the Hulett member and overlying parts of the Sundance formation. Another fault with perhaps 200 feet of displacement, also downthrown on the north, extends from the eastern edge of the dome northeastward for at least a mile and brings the Spearfish formation on the south against the Redwater shale member of the Sundance formation on the north.



The north side of Miller Creek dome is cut by several short, westward-trending faults that displace various members of the Sundance formation downward in steps going northward. The maximum displacement along any of these faults is less than 50 feet.

A curving westward-trending fault cuts across the crest of a small dome north of the Missouri Buttes, mostly in secs. 33 and 34, T. 54 N., R. 66 W. This fault is downthrown on the south and has about 50 feet displacement.

#### OTHER FAULTS

Short faults having only a few feet displacement are shown by the geologic map (pl. 1) in secs. 13, 14, 25, and 36, T. 45 N., R. 61 W.; secs. 14 and 15, T. 46 N., R. 61 W.; secs. 30 and 31, T. 47 N., R. 63 W.; secs. 5, 7, and 8, T. 53 N., R. 64 W.; and at a few other places in the mapped area.

#### PERIODS OF DEFORMATION

The sedimentary rocks exposed in the Black Hills are nearly everywhere virtually concordant in dip from the Deadwood formation of Cambrian age to the Wasatch formation of Eocene age. Unconformities are present in the sequence, and some of them represent considerable intervals of erosion, or at least of non-deposition. At most places, however, pre-Tertiary folding was probably very gentle.

In the rocks younger than Triassic, a slight upwarping of the central and southern parts of the Black Hills relative to the northern part in Middle or Late Jurassic time is shown by pre-Sundance truncation of the Gypsum Spring formation. Possible minor folding in Late Jurassic or Early Cretaceous time is suggested by a local unconformity at the base of the Lakota formation at Barlow Canyon (Izett, Pillmore, and Mapel, 1961) where, at places, the Morrison formation and much of the Redwater shale member of the Sundance formation were removed by pre-Lakota erosion, and at the head of Oil Creek (T. 47 N., R. 62 W.) where only about 50 feet of the Lakota formation is present between the overlying Fall River and underlying Morrison formation. On the basis of spectrographic analyses of detrital gold from the Newcastle sandstone and the presence of detrital cassiterite in the Newcastle and Fall River formations, Crowley (1950) suggested possible uplifting and deep erosion of the Black Hills during Fall River and Newcastle time. The present authors, and some others (Waagé, 1959, p. 49; MacKenzie and Poole, 1962, p. 70; and Mapel, Chisholm, and Bergenback, 1964), find no supporting evidence.

As pointed out by Darton (1909, p. 76) and subsequent writers, the major structural deformation and uplift of the Black Hills began in early Tertiary time—

or possibly latest Cretaceous time—and ended before deposition of the Oligocene White River formation. Igneous rocks making up the Missouri Buttes, Devils Tower, and other plugs, sills, or dikes in the area were intruded before deposition of the White River formation, presumably at the time of uplift.

Chamberlin (1945) proposed that Laramide deformation in the Rocky Mountain region, including the Black Hills, was the result of dominantly horizontal forces acting northeast-southwest, and that the north- and northwest-trending fractures prevalent in much of the northern Rocky Mountains and Great Plains are shears produced by the compression. An opposing view for the Black Hills was stated by Noble, Harder, and Slaughter (1949) and by Noble (1952). These writers explained the main structural features of the Black Hills by dominantly vertical forces. Noble (1952, p. 35-36) pointed to the punched up igneous plugs and domes in the northern part of the Black Hills, the terrace-shaped folds with strata passing from nearly horizontal to nearly vertical within short distances, and the pattern of long plunging folds radiating in some areas from the center of the uplift as features reflecting simple vertical movement. Intrusion of magma of batholithic proportions at depth was postulated by Noble (1952, p. 36) as an explanation for the vertical forces.

#### ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

Mineral deposits of economic importance in the mapped area include oil and gas, uranium, bentonite, and coal, and, for local use, road metal and riprap. Oil has been produced for many years mostly from areas near Newcastle in Weston County, and more recently from areas near Moorcroft in Crook County, Wyo. In 1953 uranium became an important product of northern Crook County, Wyo. Bentonite pits in Weston and Crook Counties, Wyo. furnish much of the bentonite used in the United States. Large coal reserves are present in the western part of the area, and coal mining was once an important industry, although when the area was examined in 1954 and 1955 production came from only one mine, near Gillette.

Of possible future economic importance are the limestone beds in the Minnekahta limestone, which are quarried on the eastern side of the Black Hills for cement and road metal, and gypsum from the Gypsum Spring and lower part of the Spearfish formations.

#### OIL AND GAS

Oil was first produced on the northwestern side of the Black Hills in the 1880's from seeps in the Newcastle sandstone near Newcastle (Darton, 1904) and from seeps in the Newcastle sandstone and Fall River forma-



tion along the west flank of the Oil Butte-Pine Ridge anticline, T. 51 N., R. 67 W. (Barnett, 1915). By the end of 1959, 22 oil fields had been discovered northwest of Newcastle in Weston, Crook, and Campbell Counties, Wyo. Production of oil from these fields to the end of

1959, including production from the Fiddler Creek and Mush Creek fields, which lie mostly outside the mapped area, total more than 37.6 million barrels. The following table gives the production and other data on the oil fields, which are shown on plate 1.

Data on oil fields

Name of field	Year discovered <sup>1</sup>	Structural feature	Producing formation		Well status Dec. 31, 1959 <sup>2</sup>			API gravity (degrees)	Deepest test to Dec. 31, 1959		Cumulative production of oil to Dec. 31, 1959 (barrels) <sup>3</sup>
			Name	Average depth or range in depth (feet)	Producing	Shut in	Abandoned		Formation	Total depth (feet)	
Campbell County, Wyo.											
Adon.....	1948	Anticline.....	Minnelusa.....	9,345	0	1	3	31	Pahasapa.....	9,945	32,500
Mitchell Creek.....	1953	.....do.....	.....do.....	7,650	0	1	1	22	.....do.....	8,639	1,600
Bertha.....	1955	.....do.....	Newcastle.....	5,442	1	0	1	38	Skull Creek.....	5,583	16,500
Rozet.....	1959	.....do.....	.....do.....	6,900-6,950	5	0	0	-----	.....do.....	7,004	23,600
Crook County, Wyo.											
Miller Creek.....	1959	Monocline.....	Fall River.....	5,950	7	0	3	-----	Morrison.....	6,204	-----
West Moorcroft.....	1956	.....do.....	Newcastle.....	3,800	3	2	4	33	.....do.....	3,980	117,400
Moorcroft.....	1887	.....do.....	.....do.....	1,725	0	1	15	22	Fall River.....	1,791	800
Donkey Creek.....	1953	Anticline.....	.....do.....	6,280	3	0	0	41	Deadwood.....	9,781	4,159,200
.....	.....	.....do.....	Fall River.....	6,200-6,400	28	0	4	39	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....do.....	Minnelusa.....	7,500-7,850	15	0	4	28	.....	.....	.....
South Donkey Creek.....	1957	Anticline.....	Fall River.....	6,380	8	0	4	39	Morrison.....	6,711	-----
Robinson Ranch.....	1958	Terrace.....	Minnelusa.....	6,000-6,125	10	0	3	-----	Minnelusa.....	6,281	848,500
Grasshopper Butte.....	1953	.....do.....	Newcastle.....	1,600	2	0	5	38	Fall River.....	2,203	-----
Barton.....	1956	.....do.....	Fall River, Lakota.....	50-250	3	9	18	21	Minnelusa.....	1,490	-----
Kara.....	1955	.....do.....	Carlile.....	2,800	6	0	3	37	Fall River.....	3,256	-----
Wakoman Flats.....	1919	.....do.....	.....do.....	500	1	0	21	39	.....do.....	2,365	3,500
Wind Creek.....	1958	.....do.....	Fall River, Lakota.....	750	9	0	10	24	Morrison.....	822	-----
Crook and Weston Counties, Wyo.											
Coyote Creek.....	1956	Monocline.....	Newcastle, Fall River.....	6,000-6,125	46	0	10	-----	Minnelusa.....	8,220	510,700
Thornton.....	1915	.....do.....	Carlile.....	600	8	5	33	41	Lakota.....	1,957	500
Fiddler Creek.....	1932	Terrace.....	Newcastle.....	4,500	42	151	50	43	Spearfish.....	5,926	11,928,300
Osage.....	1919	.....do.....	Belle Fourche, Newcastle.....	50-3,500	300	94	826	37	Minnelusa.....	4,653	7,014,000
Pedro.....	1922	Monocline.....	.....do.....	100-400	8	15	23	30	Fall River.....	2,740	800
Skull Creek-Mush Creek <sup>3</sup>	1943	Terrace.....	Newcastle.....	2,900-5,200	236	41	382	34-42	Minnelusa.....	5,850	12,984,100
Newcastle.....	1957	Monocline.....	.....do.....	600	3	1	13	-----	Fall River.....	1,368	-----

<sup>1</sup> Based on records of the Conservation Div., U.S. Geol. Survey.

<sup>2</sup> From Petroleum Information, 1960, Thirtieth annual résumé, Rocky Mountain

oil and gas operations for 1959.

<sup>3</sup> Producing areas mostly outside area of map, pl. 1.

The Osage, Mush Creek, Skull Creek, and Fiddler Creek fields in northern Weston County account for all but about 15 percent of the total production. Oil in these fields occurs in discontinuous sandstone lenses in the Newcastle sandstone. Dips in most of the producing areas are 1° to 3° SW., except in the Osage field where the dip steepens locally. Oil is found in similar traps in the Newcastle sandstone in the Grasshopper Butte and Moorcroft fields in southern Crook County.

Other rock units that yield oil include the Turner sandy member of the Carlile shale in the closely grouped Thornton, Wakeman Flats, and Kara fields in northern Weston and southern Crook Counties; the Belle Fourche shale in the Pedro and Osage fields in Weston County, the Fall River formation in the Donkey Creek, Coyote Creek, and Miller Creek fields in southwestern Crook and northwestern Weston Counties; and the Minnelusa

formation in the Adon and Mitchell Creek fields in Campbell County, and Donkey Creek and Robinson Ranch fields in southwestern Crook County. The Donkey Creek, Adon, and Mitchell Creek fields, which produce from older rocks, were located by seismic data. Dips of the surface formations in the vicinity of these fields are 1° to 2° SW.

Several anticlines and domes on the flanks and crest of the Black Hills uplift in Wyoming and Montana have closure on the surface and thus offer potential traps for the accumulations of oil and gas. Most of the more prominent of these folds have been tested, at least to the Minnelusa formation, as shown by the following table, but none of the tests have been successful.

Wenger and Reid (1958, p. 148) grouped crude oils from the Powder River Basin into two types: oils



from formations younger than Jurassic that are green, paraffinic, and waxy, have high pour points, and are low in sulfur (0.5 percent or less); oils from formations older than Jurassic that are black and asphaltic, have low pour points, and are high in carbon residue and sulfur. Wenger and Reid (1958) and Biggs and Espach (1960) give crude oil analyses for several of the fields in the mapped area. Development and production of the fields was described by Biggs and Espach (1960) and by the Wyoming Geological Association (1957, 1961).

Table 1 gives data on 250 wells drilled in the mapped area. The locations of the wells are shown on plate 1.

*Anticlines and domes tested unsuccessfully for oil and gas*

Name of anticline or dome	Oldest formation exposed at the surface	Oldest formation tested		
		Name	Depth (feet)	Year tested
Arch Creek.....	Fall River.....	Minnelusa.....	1, 675	1927
Barlow Canyon.....	Spearfish.....	do.....	1, 099	1957
Bull Creek.....	Belle Fourche.....	Deadwood.....	4, 243	1940
Chicago Creek.....	Skull Creek.....	do.....	3, 793	1955
Colony.....	do.....	Minnelusa.....	2, 290	1920
Government Canyon.....	Lakota.....	Pahasapa.....	2, 476	1941
La Flamme.....	Sundance.....	Deadwood.....	2, 859	1956
Miller Creek.....	do.....	Pahasapa.....	1, 954	1959
Oil Butte-Pine Ridge.....	do.....	Deadwood.....	3, 499	1943
Poison Creek.....	Fall River.....	Pahasapa.....	2, 025	1945
Pump Creek.....	do.....	Pahasapa.....	2, 462	1939
Rocky Point.....	Pierre (upper part).....	do.....	6, 105	1941
Seven Mile.....	Carlile.....	Precambrian.....	5, 160	1957
Thornton.....	Skull Creek.....	Minnelusa.....	2, 505	1924
Wolf Creek.....	Pierre.....	Precambrian.....	7, 097	1956

TABLE 1.—Information on selected wells drilled for oil and gas; well status brought up to Nov. 1, 1959

No. on pl. 1	Location			Company and farm	Date com- pleted or aban- doned	Total depth (feet)	Oldest rocks reached	Production or shows of oil or gas <sup>1</sup>
	T.	R.	Sec. and quarters					
South Dakota								
1	8N	1E	NWSW 19....	R. R. Harman, Fishel No. 1.....	1954	1, 475	Minnelusa.....	
Montana								
2	7S	54E	NENE 21....	Southern Calif. Aircraft Govt. 1.....	1958	5, 654	Morrison.....	GS.
3	7S	56E	NWNE 14....	Skelly Oil Co. Bergen 1.....	1956	7, 097	Precambrian.....	
4	8S	52E	NWSE 4....	Gulf Oil Corp. Boyle 1.....	1952	9, 062	Deadwood.....	
5	8S	56E	NESW 1....	Union Oil Co. Govt. Lowe 1.....	1955	6, 339	Precambrian.....	
6	8S	56E	SWSW 22....	Delhi Oil Corp. Wheatley 2.....	1950	3, 160	Fall River.....	
7	8S	57E	SENE 7....	Poss Petrol. Co. 1.....	1926	2, 505	Sundance(?).....	
8	8S	57E	NENE 20....	Hunt Oil Co. Norton 1.....	1948	1, 640	Fall River.....	
9	8S	57E	SESE 27....	Hunt Oil Co. Hunt 1.....	1948	1, 036	Skull Creek(?).....	
10	8S	57E	NWNE 30....	Hunt Oil Co. Norton 2.....	1948	1, 849	Fall River.....	
11	8S	58E	NWSW 18....	Mobile Producing Co. F-13-18-G Govt.....	1958	4, 656	Pahasapa.....	
12	9S	52E	SWNW 10....	Davis Oil Federal-Evans 1.....	1958	5, 506	Morrison.....	GS, Newcastle.
13	9S	55E	SWNW 34....	Northern Ordnance, Inc., McGhee 1.....	1949	3, 545	Fall River.....	
14	9S	56E	SESW 10....	Delhi Oil Corp. Wheatley 1.....	1950	2, 681	Lakota.....	
15	9S	58E	NWSE 29....	Union Oil Co. Govt.-Catron 1.....	1956	4, 852	Precambrian.....	
16	9S	59E	NWSW 23....	Union Oil Co. Govt.-Newton 1.....	1956	4, 878	do.....	
17	9S	61E	NENE 7....	L. W. Roche Morgan 1.....	1949	1, 495	do.....	OS.
18	9S	61E	SESW 8....	Frantz Corp. 1.....	1920	1, 785	Lakota.....	
19	9S	61E	NWSE 17....	Continental Oil Co. Govt. 1.....	1957	5, 160	Deadwood.....	
Wyoming								
20	58N	68W	SWSE 27....	Amerada Petrol. Corp. Starr 2.....	1949	3, 995	Lakota.....	OS, Newcastle.
21	58N	68W	NESW 32....	Amerada Petrol. Corp. Starr 1.....	1948	4, 461	Morrison.....	
22	58N	68W	SENE 35....	Amerada Petrol. Corp. Ormesher 2.....	1950	3, 670	Fall River.....	
23	58N	70W	SESE 29....	R. G. Steele Pethybridge 1.....	1955	5, 532	Morrison.....	
24	58N	71W	SESE 28....	Davis Oil Co. Rogers 1.....	1959	7, 707	Minnelusa.....	
25	57N	61W	SENE 17....	Properties Inc. Newland 1.....	1959	800	Sundance.....	
26	57N	61W	SWSW 27....	Roxana Petrol. Corp. Shepard 1.....	1920	2, 290	Minnelusa(?).....	
27	57N	62W	NWNW 3....	Union Oil Co. Casey-Govt. 1.....	1940	4, 243	Deadwood.....	
28	57N	62W	SENE 3....	Marine Oil Co. Early 1.....	1925	968	Newcastle(?).....	
29	57N	64W	NWSW 28....	Vickers Petrol. Corp. Duncan-Lobban 1.....	1941	2, 476	Pahasapa.....	
30	57N	65W	NWNW 15....	Karda Oil and Gas Co. Montah-Wyco 1.....	1950	2, 760	do.....	OS, Minnelusa.
31	57N	66W	SWSE 6....	Amerada Petrol. Corp. Hale 2.....	1950	1, 678	Morrison.....	
32	57N	67W	SWSW 23....	Amerada Petrol. Corp. Dundas 1.....	1950	1, 511	do.....	
33	57N	68W	NENE 1....	Amerada Petrol. Corp. Blackbank Hill Unit 1.....	1950	2, 902	do.....	
34	57N	70W	NENE 22....	D. E. L. Byers Govt. 1.....	1956	5, 500	do.....	
35	56½N	69W	SWSW 34....	Pure Oil Co. Wexal 1.....	1948	6, 382	Pahasapa.....	
36	56N	61W	NENW 14....	Hunt Oil Co. Miller-Govt. 1.....	1955	3, 793	Deadwood.....	
37	56N	68W	SENE 4....	R. R. Murray Roberts-Govt. 1.....	1948	3, 304	Skull Creek.....	
38	56N	68W	SESE 25....	Indian Exploration Co. Govt. 1.....	1955	4, 016	Minnelusa.....	
39	56N	68W	SWSW 28....	Superior-Phillips-Hunt Smith 1.....	1948	3, 667	Morrison.....	OS, Minnelusa.
40	56N	69W	SWSE 4....	Continental Oil Co. Knapp 1.....	1941	6, 105	Pahasapa.....	
41	56N	69W	SESW 13....	Superior-Phillips-Hunt Wexal 1.....	1948	4, 000	Lakota.....	
42	55N	66W	NESE 23....	Perl Smith Fowlkes 1.....	1957	1, 816	Minnelusa.....	
43	55N	67W	NENW 6....	Anschutz Drilling Co. Govt. 1.....	1957	3, 862	do.....	
44	55N	67W	SWSW 8....	Clayton Oil Co. Dennis 1.....	1958	5, 197	do.....	
45	55N	67W	NWSW 15....	Williams Bros. Corp. Continental Oil Co. 1.....	1945	3, 380	Deadwood.....	
46	55N	68W	NWSW 21....	Trigood Oil Co. Stroner-Wood 1.....	1949	5, 490	Sundance.....	
47	55N	68W	SWSW 24....	Texas Co. State of Wyoming 1.....	1949	4, 610	Morrison.....	
48	55N	69W	NWNW 21....	Progressive Drilling Co. Hamm-Govt. 1.....	1956	5, 666	do.....	
49	55N	70W	SESE 2....	Great Basin Petrol. Co. Govt.-Cosmo 44-2.....	1954	7, 242	Minnelusa.....	
50	55N	70W	SWSW 24....	Pan Am. Oil Co. Fallwell 1.....	1959	7, 478	do.....	
51	54N	60W	NENW 6....	Northwestern Oil and Gas 1.....	1931	1, 585	Opeche.....	
52	54N	60W	NWSW 21....	Mobil Producing Co. F-13-21 P. Helmer.....	1956	2, 859	Deadwood.....	
53	54N	63W	NESE 2....	Sinclair Oil Co. Federal Wallace 1.....	1959	2, 461	Pahasapa.....	
54	54N	66W	SESW 13....	Petroleum Inc. E. Holmes.....	1957	1, 099	Minnelusa.....	Do.

See footnote at end of table.



TABLE 1.—Information on selected wells drilled for oil and gas; well status brought up to Nov. 1, 1959—Continued

No. on pl. 1	Location			Company and farm	Date completed or abandoned	Total depth (feet)	Oldest rocks reached	Production or shows of oil or gas <sup>1</sup>
	T.	R.	Sec. and quarters					
55	54N	67W	SENE 12	Williams Bros. Corp. Christiansen 1	1945	2,025	Igneous rock in Minnelusa(?).	
56	54N	68W	SESE 12	Texas Co. Brislawn 1	1951	4,900	Morrison	
57	54N	68W	SWNE 14	D. C. Morton, Morton 1	1957	5,190	do	
58	54N	69W	NWNW 16	Texota Oil Co. Govt. 1-A	1956	5,901	Fall River	
59	54N	69W	NESE 25	Voss Oil Co. Govt.-Miller 1	1955	5,576	do	
60	54N	69W	SESE 27	Voss Oil Co. Govt.-Crawford 1-B	1955	5,583	Skull Creek	OP, Newcastle.
61	54N	69W	NWNW 29	Voss Oil Co. Govt.-Davis 1-C	1955	5,629	do	
62	54N	71W	NWNW 25	National Coop. Ref. Govt. 1	1959	7,968	Minnelusa	
63	53N	65W	NWSW 4	H. D. Curtis 1	1928		Opeche(?)	
64	53N	66W	SESE 5	Starr Oil Co. Anderson 1	1949	1,533	Igneous rock in Minnelusa(?).	
65	53N	67W	NWNE 17	O. Burns Evans 1	1942?			
66	53N	68W	NWNE 28	Buffalo Drlg. Co. Stevens 1	1949	5,715	Fall River	
67	53N	69W	CSWSW 23	Amerada Petrol. Corp. Bertha Unit 1	1949	6,513	Sundance	
68	53N	70W	NWSW 28	Trigood Oil Co. Govt. 1	1951	7,852	Minnelusa	OS, Minnekahta, Minnelusa.
69	53N	70W	SWNE 33	Trigood Oil Co. Hamm et al. 2	1953	8,639	Pahasapa	OP Minnelusa.
70	53N	72W	SESW 14	Texas Co. Adon Unit 4	1951	9,714	do	
71	53N	72W	SESE 35	Texas Co. Dye 3	1948	8,865	Minnelusa	OS, Minnekahta, Minnelusa.
72	52N	64W	NESW 33	Murphy Corp. Snook 1	1959	1,954	do	OS, Minnelusa.
73	52N	67W	NWNW 11	M. W. Willan Zimmerchide 1	1956	740	Lakota	
74	52N	67W	SWSW 23	Buffalo Drlg. Co. Jones 1	1948	2,195	Pahasapa	
75	52N	67W	NWNW 25	Northern Ordnance, Inc., Somers 1	1950	2,351	Pahasapa(?)	
76	52N	67W	SESE 31	Owanah Oil Co. Federal 31-1	1956	3,982	Lakota	OP, Newcastle.
77	52N	67W	SENE 33	Quality Oil Co. Govt. 1	1956	1,791	do	Do.
78	52N	68W	NWNE 8	True Oil Co. Harris-Simpson 1	1959	7,312	Minnelusa	
79	52N	68W	SWSW 25	Texas Co. Mellott 1	1957	4,850	Fall River	
80	52N	68W	SESW 28	Trigood Oil Co. Govt.-Dunning 1	1959	5,934	Morrison	OS, Newcastle.
81	52N	68W	SWSE 32	Skelly Oil Co. Govt.-Munoz 1	1959	6,085	Lakota	OS, Newcastle, Fall River.
82	52N	69W	NWSW 4	Amerada Petrol. Corp. East Adon Unit 1	1949	6,512	Sundance	
83	52N	72W	NWNE 2	Texas Co. Gormley 1	1948	9,945	Pahasapa	OP, Minnelusa.
84	52N	72W	NWNW 2	Texas Co. Gormley 2	1948	9,684	do	
85	51N	66W	SENW 18	Continental Oil Co. Coltharp 1	1943	3,499	Deadwood	
86	51N	67W	NWSW 15	Coronado Petroleum Co., Inc., Govt.-Betts 1	1955	4,519	Pahasapa	
87	51N	67W	NESW 25	Central States Drlg. Co. McKean 1	1949	2,827	do	
88	51N	67W	CNWSE 32	C. B. Chittin State 1	1959	6,095	Minnelusa	
89	51N	68W	NENE 1	Skelly Oil Co. Goetzinger 1	1957	4,200	Skull Creek	OP, Newcastle.
90	51N	68W	SWNE 7	Petroleum Inc. Harris-Simpson 1	1959	6,445	Morrison	
91	51N	68W	NWNE 8	Skelly Oil Co. Sundem 2	1959	6,035	Fall River	OP, Fall River.
92	51N	68W	NWNW 11	Trigood Oil Co. Wood-McKean 1	1955	5,578	do	
93	51N	68W	SENE 13	Trigood Oil Co. Wood-McKean 2	1957	4,934	do	
94	51N	68W	SWSW 16	Trigood Oil Co. Arcol State 1	1958	7,586	Minnelusa	OS, GS, Fall River.
95	51N	68W	SWSE 22	J. D. Specher Munoz 1	1955	5,577	Newcastle	
96	51N	68W	SWSW 30	Samuel Gary 1-A	1959	6,425	Minnelusa	
97	51N	68W	SENW 36	Champlin Oil Co. State 1	1959	6,745	do	OP, Minnelusa.
98	51N	69W	SESE 16	Davis Oil Co. TP State 1	1957	6,570	Morrison	
99	51N	70W	NENE 36	True Oil Co. State 1	1959	8,372	Minnelusa	
100	50N	65W	NENW 26	E. F. Carnell Barton 2	1958	1,870	do	OS, Minnelusa.
101	50N	65W	SWSE 27	Glenwood Oil Co. Barton 2	1956	82	Fall River	OP, Fall River.
102	50N	65W	SESE 34	Fleming & Willis Barton-State 1	1956	190	Lakota	OS, Lakota.
103	50N	66W	NWSW 19	R. G. Farrent McKean 1	1953	1,717	do	
104	50N	66W	NENW 21	J. J. Reasor Thompson 1	1959	2,275	Minnelusa	
105	50N	66W	NWNW 31	Petrol. Exploration Co. Barton 2	1953	1,671	Skull Creek	OP, Newcastle.
106	50N	67W	NESE 12	M. D. Miller Waymire 3	1949	840	Fall River	OS, Newcastle(?).
107	50N	67W	SWNW 18	Amerada Petrol. Corp. Robinson 1	1948	5,090	Morrison	
108	50N	67W	NWSW 25	R. H. Phillips Roberts 1	1953	2,286	Skull Creek	
109	50N	67W	NWNE 28	P. M. Petroleum Buckmiller 1	1959	6,380	Minnelusa	
110	50N	67W	NWNE 29	P. M. Petroleum E. Garlepy	1957	6,179	do	OS, Fall River, Lakota, Minnelusa.
111	50N	67W	NWNE 32	Pan Am. Oil Co. Robinson 1	1958	6,582	do	OP, Minnelusa.
112	50N	68W	NESE 3	Wm. Hamm, Jr., Cox-Govt. 1	1950	5,492	Skull Creek	
113	50N	68W	SESE 20	Texas Co., John-Jessen 1	1957	6,447	Morrison	OP, Fall River.
114	50N	68W	NWSE 29	Brinkerhoff Drilling Brinkerhoff-Lester 1	1957	7,795	Minnelusa	
115	50N	68W	NESE 31	Owanah Oil Co. Cranston 2	1958	7,789	do	OS, Fall River.
116	50N	68W	SESE 32	Trigood Oil Co. Marshall "E" 2	1958	7,799	do	OP, Minnelusa.
117	50N	69W	NWSW 12	Davis Oil Co. Federal-Kummerfeld 1	1958	6,665	Morrison	
118	50N	69W	SWSW 18	Davis Oil Co. Isaac 1	1957	7,188	do	
119	50N	69W	SENE 24	Davis Oil Co. Federal-Thompson 1	1959	6,480	do	
120	50N	69W	NWNE 30	Davis Oil Co. Brenna 1	1959	7,087	do	
121	50N	70W	SWNE 16	Farmers Union State 1	1959	7,615	do	
122	50N	70W	NWSW 23	Sinclair Oil Co. P. Svalina	1959	8,740	Minnelusa	OP, Newcastle.
123	50N	71W	SESE 19	Arrowhead Exp. Co. Potter 1	1957	9,811	do	OS, Minnelusa.
124	49N	63W	NESE 5	Ralph Gardner Edwards 1	1952	1,450	do	
125	49N	63W	SENW 17	Ralph Gardner Krieger, Pierson, and McClintock 1	1948	1,232	do	
126	49N	64W	SWSW 20	Glenwood Oil Co. Wallace and May 1	1957	1,735	do	Do.
127	49N	64W	NWNW 33	Glenwood Oil Co. May 1	1958	250	Morrison	
128	49N	65W	SENW 5	True Oil Co. Thompson 2	1959	482	do	OP, Lakota.
129	49N	65W	NWNW 10	Glenwood Oil Co. Foster 1	1957	401	do	Do.
130	49N	65W	SWSE 22	Teton Exploration Co. Govt. 1	1957	390	do	
131	49N	65W	SENW 36	Emmett Pearey 1 Pearey-State 2	1957	375	do	
132	49N	66W	NWNW 6	C. B. Chittin Barton 2	1959	3,908	Minnelusa	
133	49N	66W	NENW 10	L. R. Thatcher 1	1941	1,045	Newcastle	
134	49N	66W	SWSE 12	Syl-Del Mines, Inc., Marquiss 5	1958	728	Lakota	OS, Lakota.
135	49N	66W	NENE 18	C. E. Brehm, Nicolen 1	1959	4,151	Minnelusa	
136	49N	66W	SESE 19	M. D. Miller Commercial Oil and Gas Co. 1	1945	2,365	Skull Creek	OS, Carlie.
137	49N	66W	SENW 23	Wyoming Oil Co. Degner 1-A	1958	798	Lakota	OP, Lakota.
138	49N	66W	SESW 25	H. & M. Construction Co. Wagner 1	1958	744	Morrison	
139	49N	66W	SWSE 33	E. M. Thomasson Govt. 6	1957	615	Carlie	OP, Carlie.
140	49N	67W	NWSW 4	Pan Am. Oil Co. C-1	1959	6,660	Minnelusa	
141	49N	67W	NWSW 5	Lester Ferley Butts 1	1959	5,211	Fall River	OS, Fall River.
142	49N	67W	NESW 15	W. & M. Oil Co. Robinson 1	1955	3,018	Carlie	
143	49N	67W	SWSW 18	Amerada Petrol. Co. Cortes 1	1949	5,832	Lakota	
144	49N	67W	SWNW 20	Petroleum Inc. Macy 1	1959	7,295	Minnelusa	Do.
145	49N	67W	SWSW 25	Moore Development Moore 1	1953	3,225	Fall River	

See footnote at end of table.



TABLE 1.—Information on selected wells drilled for oil and gas; well status brought up to Nov. 1, 1959—Continued

No. on pl. 1	Location			Company and farm	Date completed or abandoned	Total depth (feet)	Oldest rocks reached	Production or shows of oil or gas <sup>1</sup>
	T.	R.	Sec. and quarters					
146	49N	67W	SESE 29	Embar Oil Co. Macy 1	1959	7,258	Minnelusa	
147	49N	67W	SESE 35	Lester Ferley Govt. 1	1959	5,313	Minnelusa	
148	49N	68W	SESE 1	Wyoming Oil Co. Hickenbottom 1	1956	5,802	Lakota	
149	49N	68W	SWSE 5	True Oil Co. B-13	1958	7,849	Minnelusa	
150	49N	68W	SESE 6	Texas Co. Harris 1	1956	6,498	Fall River	OP, Fall River.
151	49N	68W	NWNW 14	Petroleum Inc. Butler 1	1958	6,080	do.	OS, Fall River.
152	49N	68W	NENW 17	Texaco Co. Stevenson 1	1958	6,580	do.	OP, Newcastle, OP, Fall River.
153	49N	68W	SWNW 20	True Oil Co. Koch 5	1958	6,619	do.	OP, Fall River.
154	49N	68W	NWSE 22	Petroleum Inc. Butler 1	1958	6,345	Morrison	OP, Newcastle.
155	49N	68W	SESE 27	True Oil Co. Watt A-11	1959	6,485	Lakota	
156	49N	68W	CSESE 28	True Oil Co. Watt 9	1959	6,470	Fall River	OP, Fall River.
157	49N	68W	NWNW 29	True Oil Co. Koch-Krause 1	1957	6,690	Morrison	
158	49N	68W	SESE 34	True Oil Co. Watt A-13	1959	6,615	Fall River	Do.
159	49N	68W	SESE 36	True Oil Co. State BC 36-1	1959	6,370	do.	OS, Fall River.
160	48N	63W	SENE 30	Moffatts-Meyers Dev. Co. Douglas 1-w	1951	475	Sundance	
161	48N	64W	SENE 7	Ben Fleming Pfeiffer 1	1956	476	Morrison	
162	48N	64W	SESE 15	Birdsall and Fischer Govt. 1	1954	2,504	Pahasapa	
163	48N	64W	SENE 26	John Brorby et al. George 1	1939	4,570	do.	
164	48N	65W	NWNE 6	Boulder Pet. Co. Barton 1	1958	754	Lakota	
165	48N	65W	SWSW 8	Prod. and Ref. Corp. Bush 1	1924	2,505	Minnelusa	
166	48N	65W	NENW 21	Tamarack Dev. Co. Govt. 1	1958	2,115	do.	
167	48N	65W	NESW 25	City of Upton 1	1946	680	Lakota	
168	48N	66W	NENW 3	Noel Bros. O'Conner 1	1952	1,112	Fall River	
169	48N	66W	NENW 5	Black Hills Drig. Barton-Horton 1	1955	1,050	do.	
170	48N	66W	SWNW 18	National Assoc. Pet. Co. Federal Farm Mortgage Corp. 1	1950	5,270	do.	
171	48N	67W	NWNE 10	R. P. Johnson Kimsey 1	1957	5,519	Morrison	
172	48N	67W	SENE 18	Miracle-Fifer Govt. 1	1956	6,450	Fall River	
173	48N	67W	SESE 35	Texas Co. Oekers 1	1951	5,950	Lakota(?)	
174	48N	68W	SESE 3	Kewanee Oil Co. Buttram 4	1959	6,556	Fall River	OP, Fall River.
175	48N	68W	SWNW 6	Mobile Producing Co. F-12-6-G	1959	8,220	Minnelusa	OS, Carlile, Fall River; GS Minnelusa.
176	48N	68W	SENE 8	Kewanee Oil Co. Govt. 1	1959	7,075	do.	
177	48N	68W	SESE 9	Midwest-Kewanee Oil Co. Bukor 1	1958	8,235	do.	OS, Fall River.
178	48N	68W	SWSW 15	Kewanee Oil Co. Raven 1	1959	6,985	Morrison	
179	48N	68W	SWSE 26	Petroleum Inc. Lowe-Govt. 1	1959	7,036	do.	
180	48N	68W	NENE 36	S. Gary-Huber Corp. State 1	1959	6,947	do.	
181	47N	63W	SWSE 3	Farley and Freeman Thomas 1	1954	2,500	Pahasapa	
182	47N	63W	NENW 19	Wyalta Holdings Ltd. Darvson-Bethpage-Mission 1	1957	385	Fall River	OS, Newcastle.
183	47N	63W	SESE 30	B. C. Hewett National Lead 3	1956	306	Newcastle	OP, Newcastle.
184	47N	63W	NESW 31	Northern Development Co. 1	1939	501	Fall River	
185	47N	63W	NESW 36	Webster Oil Co. Bock 1	1921	1,687	Minnelusa	
186	47N	64W	SESE 11	Omaha Oil Syndicate 1	1930	437	Fall River	
187	47N	64W	NENW 19	B. C. Hewett Foltz 1	1955	595	Lakota	
188	47N	64W	NENE 21	Petroleum Exploration Co. Gilmer 1	1947	532	Morrison	
189	47N	64W	SENE 28	Union Oil Co. Calif. Alverson 1	1921	2,235	Sundance	
190	47N	65W	SWNE 28	Gose Syndicate Gose 1	1940	5,060	Morrison	
191	47N	66W	SWSE 6	Texaco Dow and McHugh 1	1959	5,798	Fall River	
192	47N	66W	NWNW 18	Davis Oil Davis 1	1959	5,924	do.	
193	47N	66W	NWNW 23	Lion Oil Co. Nolan 1	1959	5,385	Morrison	
194	47N	66W	SENE 33	L. S. Chism Byran 1	1950	5,764	Lakota	
195	47N	67W	SESE 5	Brinkerhoff Drilling Co. Oekers 1	1957	8,535	Minnelusa	
196	47N	67W	SENE 26	Texas Pacific Coal and Oil Co. Govt. 1	1951	8,780	do.	
197	47N	67W	NENE 11	Petroleum Inc. Govt. 1	1959	7,056	Morrison	
198	47N	67W	SWSW 23	Davis Oil Co. Brost 1	1959	7,555	do.	
199	46N	62W	SENE 18	S. K. Wadley System-Terminal 1	1957	2,738	Pahasapa	
200	46N	63W	SWSW 3	Moffatt-Myers Development Co. Draper 2	1951	329	Fall River	
201	46N	63W	NENE 7	Deadwood-Osage Oil Co. 1	1920	1,230	Lakota	
202	46N	63W	NWSE 9	Black Hills Power and Light Co. 1-w	1941	2,592	Pahasapa	
203	46N	63W	SWNW 16	Black Hills Power and Light Co. 2-w	1951	2,991	do.	
204	46N	63W	NWNE 19	Wyoming Gas and Oil Co.	1920	1,645	Fall River	OS, Newcastle.
205	46N	63W	SWNE 21	Osage Trust Co. 5	1938	1,500	Spearfish	
206	46N	63W	SESE 29	Davis Oil Co. Federal Benhart 1	1959	2,903	Minnelusa	
207	46N	63W	NESW 30	J. D. Sprecher Band 1	1959	1,477	Skull Creek	OP, Newcastle.
208	46N	63W	NENE 33	Melton and O'Dell Govt. 2	1957	1,138	Newcastle	
209	46N	64W	SESE 9	Emmett Pearey, Pearey Martin 1	1957	3,630	Fall River	
210	46N	64W	SESE 11	Paul Abrecht State 1-11	1957	1,800	Newcastle	Do.
211	46N	64W	SWSW 15	P. M. Oil Enterprises Govt. II	1957	3,367	do.	
212	46N	64W	NESW 18	Texaco Inc. Gilmore 3	1959	4,549	do.	Do.
213	46N	64W	SENE 20	P. M. Oil Enterprises Ray 1	1957	4,375	Fall River	OS, Newcastle.
214	46N	64W	NWNW 26	U.S. Dept. of Interior, G. E. Kiesling	1932	2,560	Lakota	
215	46N	64W	SWNW 28	Nicola Spath Watt 1	1956	4,580	Fall River	
216	46N	64W	NESW 34	True Oil Co. Utter-Martens 1	1957	4,660	do.	
217	46N	65W	NENE 2	Trigood Oil Co. Jessie D-1	1945	4,513	Skull Creek	
218	46N	65W	NWSE 12	Perl Smith Govt. 2	1958	4,505	Newcastle	
219	45N	61W	SESE 10	Leuthart and Briggs 1	1926	850	Minnelusa	
220	45N	61W	SWSE 20	City of Newcastle	1949	2,638	Pahasapa	
221	45N	62W	SWNW 16	R. B. Mitler Trustee 1	1922	2,975	Sundance	
222	45N	62W	NWSW 21	J. G. Dyer Horton 1	1958	3,125	Skull Creek	
223	45N	62W	SWSE 25	L. W. Edwards Engle 1	1955	2,158	do.	
224	45N	62W	SENE 26	Coronado Petroleum Co. Engle 1	1956	3,880	do.	OP, Newcastle.
225	45N	62W	NESW 28	Brinkerhoff Drilling Co. Horton 1	1948	3,358	Fall River	
226	45N	62W	NWSW 32	R. M. Olds Govt. H-1	1957	3,400	Skull Creek	Do.
227	45N	63W	NENE 1	H. T. Thorson 5	1957	200	Belle Fourche	OP, Belle Fourche.
228	45N	63W	NWSE 5	Lysite Ventures, Inc. 5-1	1957	1,585	Newcastle	OP, Newcastle.
229	45N	63W	SWNWSE 11	Yorman Oil, Inc., Override Oil 1	1955	2,300	Lakota	OS, Newcastle; OS, Fall River.
230	45N	63W	SENE 14	Yorman Oil, Inc., Maxwell 1	1954	3,104	Skull Creek	OS, Carlile; OS, Newcastle.
231	45N	63W	NWSE 18	Black Hills Drilling Co. Smith 1	1948	4,138	Fall River	
232	45N	63W	NESW 29	Olds Oil Co. Norton 1	1948	4,030	Lakota	
233	45N	63W	SWSE 32	Superior Oil Co. Christiansa 1	1947	4,170	do.	
234	45N	64W	NENE 2	Johnson, Wold, and Ryder Govt. 1	1959	4,653	Minnelusa	

See footnote at end of table.



TABLE 1.—*Information on selected wells drilled for oil and gas; well status brought up to Nov. 1, 1959—Continued*

No. on pl. 1	Location			Company and farm	Date completed or abandoned	Total depth (feet)	Oldest rocks reached	Production or shows of oil or gas <sup>1</sup>
	T.	R.	Sec. and quarters					
235	45N	64W	SENE 5.....	Husky Refining Co. Middleton 1.....	1949	5,005	Morrison.....	
236	45N	64W	SENE 14.....	Rex Shenton et al. King 1.....	1951	4,485	Lakota.....	
237	44N	61W	NWSW 1.....	Texas Calgary Co. Govt. 2.....	1959	200	Newcastle.....	OP, Newcastle.
238	44N	61W	SESE 6.....	Williams Oil Co. Martin 1.....	1920	2,055	Fall River.....	
239	44N	61W	SWSW 12.....	Coronado Petroleum Co. Lak 1.....	1955	4,629	Minnelusa.....	OS, Fall River.
240	44N	61W	NENW 31.....	Mon-O-Co Oil Corp. Almonette Estate 1.....	1940	3,760	Sundance.....	
241	44N	62W	SWSE 1.....	Black Hills Drilling Co. Graham 1.....	1955	6,227	Deadwood.....	
242	44N	62W	NWNE 8.....	Sam Day Govt. 7.....	1957	3,426	Newcastle.....	
243	44N	62W	NESE 11.....	John Brorby Hanson 1.....	1942(?)	3,568	Morrison(?).....	GS, Carlile.
244	44N	62W	NWNW 23.....	Brinkerhoff Drilling Co. Livingston 1.....	1948	3,305	Fall River.....	
245	44N	62W	NWNW 31.....	Calloway and Smith Govt. 1.....	1948	3,934	do.....	
246	44N	63W	NWSE 8.....	Morton Drilling Co. Sedgwick and McKean 1 (Farm 2).....	1949	4,442	Lakota.....	
247	44N	63W	NWNE 15.....	Mon-O-Co. Oil Corp. Clark 1.....	1947	4,315	do.....	OP, Newcastle.
248	44N	63W	NENW 21.....	Texas Co. 6.....	1952	4,676	Morrison.....	
249	44N	63W	SWNW 24.....	Mush Creek Producing Co. Smith 1.....	1945	4,912	Spearfish.....	OS, Newcastle.
250	44N	63W	NWNW 32.....	Yellowstone Drilling Co. Barton 1.....	1949	5,008	Lakota.....	

<sup>1</sup> OS, oil show; GS, gas show; OP, oil produced; name of formation in which oil or gas occurs, if known, follows the symbol.

### URANIUM

Uranium in commercial amounts was discovered in 1952 near the town of Carlile, T. 52 N., R. 66 W., Crook County, Wyo. (Harder, 1955). From 1952 to 1963, uranium has been mined near Carlile; in Barlow Canyon, T. 54 N., R. 66 W.; at Hulett Creek, T. 55 N., R. 67 W.; on the west side of Elkhorn Creek, T. 56 N., R. 66 W.; and on the west side of the La Flamme anticline, T. 54 N., R. 60 W. The deposits are in beds of sandstone in the Lakota and Fall River formations. The ore minerals are carnotite and tyuyamunite where the deposits are above the local ground-water table, and uraninite and coffinite where the deposits are below. These minerals coat sand grains and fill the interstices between the grains, or are disseminated in fragments or seams of carbonaceous material in the sandstone. In general, the ore deposits are less than 4 feet thick and irregular in plan, and the horizontal dimensions are several times greater than the vertical dimension. They have an erratic distribution, and most of the known deposits show no apparent trend or preferred alignment, except that they roughly parallel the stratification or cross lamination. The contact of the ore with the country rock is sharp in some deposits, and gradational through 2 or 3 feet in others.

The ore deposits at Carlile are on a broad structural terrace, in contrast with the other deposits that are on the flanks of minor anticlines or domes. Faults cut the ore-bearing formation at Hulett Creek; elsewhere no faults, or only minor postore faults, have been found near the ore bodies.

In addition to the uranium deposits so far discovered, areas of abnormally high radioactivity are reported in the Fall River formation at the Oil Butte-Pine Ridge anticline, Thorne divide, Poison Creek dome, along Dinky, Tie, and Bronco John Creeks, and at

Government Canyon, all in the northern part of Crook County, and in the Lakota or Fall River formations at several places in the general vicinity of Missouri Buttes, and along the divides east and west of Inyan Kara Creek, in Tps. 51-52 N., Rs. 65-66 W.

All the known deposits and the greatest number of radioactivity anomalies so far reported are in the Lakota and Fall River formations, although one or more radioactivity anomalies have been reported from most of the other formations exposed, and visible uranium minerals have been found in the Newcastle sandstone at Strawberry Hill, in sec. 3, T. 55 N., R. 65 W.

The ore minerals mentioned in the following discussion were identified by E. J. Young or J. W. Adams, and all analyses were made in the laboratories of the U.S. Geological Survey.

### DEPOSITS IN THE LAKOTA FORMATION

#### CARLILE AREA

Uranium ore occurs near Carlile in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 26, T. 52 N., R. 66 W., in a bed of fine- to medium-grained friable sandstone 21 feet thick about 30 feet below the top of the Lakota formation (Bergendahl, Davis, and Izett, 1961, p. 668-694). The total thickness of the Lakota formation in this vicinity is 125 to 140 feet, and the formation is about horizontal. Deposits that had been mined by the end of 1958 consisted of three ore bodies on the edge of a high bluff overlooking the Belle Fourche River, and a fourth ore body, apparently once continuous with one of the others, in a landslide block at the base of the bluff. In general, the ore bodies are tabular and parallel to the bedding, rarely more than 3 feet thick, and irregular in outline. The largest is 275 feet long and as much as 100 feet wide. The ore occurs as carnotite and



tyuyamunite in fine-grained aggregates that coat sand grains and fragments of carbonized wood and fill the interstices between grains. Thin seams and lenses of carbonized wood and clayey siltstone aligned along planes of stratification are abundant in the ore-bearing sandstone, and the ore is richest where several of these seams coalesce. Mining was done mostly by stripping, but some underground mining was done from two short adits. C. A. Razor (written communication, 1959) reported the production as 10,000 tons of ore averaging 0.31 percent  $U_3O_8$  from these deposits to the end of 1958.

Another ore deposit, or series of deposits, in the Carle area adjacent to the ones described above is in a conglomeratic sandstone at or near the base of the Lakota formation. The deposit had not been completely drilled out when the area was last examined (1958) and geologic details were lacking. The ore minerals are uraninite and probably coffinite. Geologic mapping (Bergendahl, Davis, and Izett, 1961, p. 694-697) indicated that the deposit is in a structural basin about half a mile in diameter with about 40 feet of closure.

#### HULETT CREEK AREA

In 1958 the Homestake Mining Co. started development of an ore body in the Lakota formation in the Hulett Creek area, Crook County, Wyo. The ore was being developed by a 400-foot vertical shaft in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 3, T. 55 N., R. 67 W.

Drilling by the Homestake Mining Co. indicated that the ore is in the basal part of the Lakota formation, at or a few feet above the contact with the Morrison formation. The basal unit of the Lakota formation is a fine- to medium-grained sandstone with lenses of conglomeratic sandstone. The sandstone is locally cemented with carbonates and locally contains fragments of carbonized wood along the bedding.

The ore minerals, which were not yet identified at the time this report was prepared (1958), are black and very fine grained and are mixed with very fine grained pyrite. They occur, with the pyrite, as cement interstitial to the sand and conglomerate grains and in veins, generally less than 5 mm wide, that crosscut the grains and, if present, the carbonate cement. Some additional information is given by Robinson and Rosholt (1961).

The ore deposit occurs on either side, and apparently parallel to, a northeast-trending fault that extends from about the center of sec. 3, T. 55 N., R. 67 W., to the eastern boundary of the township. The fault is normal with the northwest side downthrown a maximum of about 30 feet. The Homestake Mining Co. in their annual report for 1957 reported that 295,000 tons of ore with an average grade of 0.32 percent  $U_3O_8$  had been blocked out by drilling.

#### WEST FLANK OF THE LA FLAMME ANTICLINE

Uranium minerals, probably carnotite and tyuyamunite, occur in the upper part of the Lakota formation on the west flank of the La Flamme anticline in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 18 and the SE $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 7, T. 54 N., R. 60 W. These minerals are disseminated in small discontinuous pods in a grayish-white medium-grained sandstone that contains feathery seams of carbonized wood. The sandstone above the ore is stained purplish red through a thickness of 3 to 4 feet. The deposits were worked in 1954 from two small open pits.

#### DEPOSITS IN THE FALL RIVER FORMATION BARLOW CANYON

The lower part of the Fall River formation contains uranium ore on the north side of Barlow Canyon in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 15, T. 54 N., R. 66 W. The ore body is about 3 feet thick, about 200 feet long, and lies in a sequence of fine-grained sandstone and silty sandstone that contains partings and thin beds of silty shale and seams of carbonaceous material. Dips in the Fall River formation are 1° to 2° northward. In this deposit, radioactive seams of carbonaceous material and sandstone impregnated with iron oxides contain a yellow uranium mineral that coats sand grains and forms cement. The uranium mineral contains calcium in addition to uranium and gives negative vanadium and potassium tests, is not fluorescent, and has a refractive index of less than 1.86.

#### HULETT CREEK AREA

Uranium ore occurs in the Fall River formation near Hulett Creek in secs. 3, 4, and 10, T. 55 N., R. 67 W., Crook County, Wyo. The deposits are in a sandstone lens at the top of the formation, which has been folded into a broad, gently northwest-plunging anticline and which is cut by several northeast-trending normal faults. The sandstone lens trends northwest and is about 8,000 feet long, 2,000 feet wide, and from 10 to 45 feet thick (Robinson and Goode, 1957a, 1957b; Robinson and Rosholt, 1961).

Eight ore deposits have been mined from the Fall River formation in the Hulett Creek area to the end of 1958. In general, the deposits are 5 to 200 feet long, 2 to 80 feet wide, and a few inches to 10 feet thick. They are elongate, in general, parallel to the sandstone lens, and occur at the margins or base of the lens. Five of the deposits consisted of carnotite or tyuyamunite, and three, which were below the local water table, of uraninite and coffinite. The ore minerals coat the sand grains, fill the interstices between sand grains, and impregnate carbonaceous material. Commonly they occur at the base of a sandstone bed just above an impervious clay seam. Associated with some of the ore deposits are



carbonate-cemented sandstone concretions and concretionary beds; fragments of carbonized wood are abundant in the ore-bearing sandstone. Total production from the Hulett Creek area to January 1, 1958, was about 15,000 tons of ore containing 0.24 percent  $U_3O_8$ .

#### ELKHORN CREEK

In 1958, three mines had been developed near the top of the Fall River formation in the Elkhorn Creek area in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$  and NW $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 26 and the SE $\frac{1}{4}$  of sec. 34, T. 56 N., R. 66 W., Crook County, Wyo. (Davis and Izett, 1962). Two of the deposits occur near the west end of a large east-trending sandstone lens about 2 miles long, 1,500 feet wide, and 30 to 60 feet thick; and the third deposit is in a northwest-trending sandstone lens about 2,000 feet long, less than 1,000 feet wide, and a maximum of 35 feet thick. Where thick, the lenses are the top bed of the Fall River formation.

The deposits are in the more carbonaceous part of the sandstone lenses, which is near the base above an impervious siltstone or claystone layer. The uranium mineral is mostly coffinite or uraninite, and it is both finely disseminated in the sandstone and concentrated in and around carbonized wood fragments and pyrite concretions. Part of the top of one deposit was oxidized, and the uranium minerals carnotite and tyuyamunite occur in small lenses or pods along carbonaceous layers and coat the surfaces of joints in the oxidized zone.

The two larger deposits are on the south and west flanks of a northeast-trending anticline and the third on the northeast flank of a northwest-trending anticlinal

nose. Controls for emplacement of the ore were probably mainly stratigraphic and lithologic, although the folds may have played some part in channeling or impounding the mineralizing solutions.

Production from the Elkhorn Creek area had amounted to about 17,000 tons of ore containing 0.2 percent  $U_3O_8$  to January 1, 1958.

#### BENTONITE

The bentonite deposits of the Black Hills region of Wyoming and South Dakota are the major source of bentonite in the United States. Gunsallus and Russ (1955) reported that in 1952 the Wyoming-South Dakota district produced 898,787 short tons of bentonite valued at \$11,722,491, or a total of 63 percent of the bentonite sold or used by producers during that year. Most of this production is from the Black Hills region. Recent reports on the geology and technology of the bentonite deposits of the Black Hills include reports by Knechtel and Patterson (1955; 1962) on the northern Black Hills bentonite district, Wing (1940) on the Belle Fourche district, South Dakota, and Heatham (1939) on bentonite in Wyoming.

Bentonite, both in relatively pure beds and as an ingredient of the shales, is found in all the marine Cretaceous rocks throughout the mapped area except for the Fox Hills sandstone, the youngest of the marine Cretaceous formations. Most of the commercial deposits, however, occur in beds near the base of the Belle Fourche shale, at the top of the Mowry shale and in the Newcastle sandstone. The following table gives a summary description of the principal beds:

*Description of the principal bentonite beds in the northern part of the Black Hills, Wyoming, Montana, and South Dakota*  
[Modified, in part, after Knechtel and Patterson (1955)]

Stratigraphic position	Bed	Thickness (feet)	Character of bed	Distribution
Pierre shale:				
Base of Mitten black shale member...	I, Pedro, or Ardmore.	1-30	Nonswelling bentonite at most places; swelling at Pedro and vicinity.	Northern Butte County, S. Dak., and northwestern Crook County, Wyo.; central Weston County, Wyo.
About 75 ft below top of Gammon ferruginous member.	H.....	1-2	Impure bentonite containing 50 to 75 percent nonclay constituents.	Northwestern Crook County, Wyo., and southern Carter County, Mont.
Greenhorn formation or Belle Fourche shale.	G.....	3-6	Nonswelling bentonite with as much as 30 percent nonclay constituents.	In South Dakota, 50 to 60 ft above top of Belle Fourche shale; in Wyoming 40 to 50 ft below top of Belle Fourche shale. Exposed locally in northern half of mapped area and in vicinity of Upton in southern part.
Belle Fourche shale:				
350 to 500 ft above base.....	Gray-red or F.....	1-7	Iron-stained gray bentonite. Locally of good quality.	Throughout mapped area.
20 to 30 ft above base.....	E.....	1-5	Impure bentonite containing more than 20 percent nonclay constituents.	Do.
1 to 4 ft above base.....	D.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ -1	Highly dilatant bentonite of good quality.....	Do.
Mowry shale:				
At top.....	Clay-Spur.....	1-7	Chief source of high-quality bentonite in United States.	Do.
30 to 35 ft below top.....	B.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$	Low dilatant bentonite; too thin for mining.....	Do.
Newcastle sandstone, upper part.....	A.....	1-8	Highly dilatant bentonite of good quality.....	Stratigraphic position seems to vary, but a bentonite is present near top of Newcastle sandstone at most outcrops; 30 ft thick in auger hole in sec. 8, T. 52 N., R. 62 W. (Knechtel and Patterson, 1955).



Bentonite pits, or mines, are not shown on the geologic map (pl. 1) because at most places they are too numerous to be plotted at the map scale. The principal mining areas are along the Belle Fourche-Mowry contact from Alzada, Mont., southeastward to the eastern margin of the map; around the Colony, Shepard, and Chicago Creek anticlines; along the north side of the Little Missouri River from Alzada, Mont. to the southeast corner of T. 56 N., R. 67 W.; in T. 54 N., R. 67 W.; and from near Thornton in T. 49 N., R. 65 W. to the vicinity of Osage in T. 47 N., R. 63 W.

The two following sections show the unusually thick bentonite bed in the basal part of the Mitten black shale member of the Pierre shale near Pedro and south-east of Upton, Weston County, Wyo.

*Bentonite beds at about the base of the Mitten black shale member of the Pierre shale in a stream bank in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 32, T. 47 N., R. 64 W., Weston County, Wyo.*

Mitten black shale member (part):	Feet
9. Shale, brownish-gray, hard, platy; much organic material on bedding surfaces-----	18
8. Shale, brown, much yellow stain, soft and powdery--	10
7. Shale, dark-gray, bentonitic-----	2.3
6. Bentonite, light grayish-brown, silty-----	2.8
5. Bentonite, greenish-gray to light yellowish-gray--	1.3
4. Shale, grayish-green, sandy, bentonitic; many flakes of biotite-----	.8
3. Bentonite, light-gray to light yellowish-gray, slightly swelling; a seam 0.5 ft thick of a colorless granular mineral 2.3 ft above base-----	5.8
2. Shale, black, hard-----	.01
1. Bentonite, light-gray to light yellowish-gray, slightly swelling; base not exposed-----	3.4
Partial thickness (rounded) of Mitten black shale member-----	44
Aggregate thickness of bentonite-----	13.3

Base of the exposure.

*Bentonite beds at the base of the Mitten black shale member of the Pierre shale east of Pedro in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 8, T. 45 N., R. 62 W., Weston County, Wyo.*

[Measured by J. R. Gill and W. J. Mapel, 1958]

Pierre shale (part):	Feet
Mitten black shale member (part):	
40. Shale, dark gray-brown; contains much organic material; weathers to hard platy chips; covered above this unit-----	2.0

*Bentonite beds at the base of the Mitten black shale member of the Pierre shale east of Pedro in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 8, T. 45 N., R. 62 W., Weston County, Wyo.—Continued*

Pierre shale (part)—Continued

Mitten black shale member (part)—Continued

39. Bentonite and shale, interlaminated: laminae are about 2 mm thick-----	2.0
38. Bentonite, cream; a few thin partings of black shale-----	3.6
37. Shale, gray, silicified-----	.4
36. Bentonite, light-yellow, clayey, nonswelling--	.2
35. Shale, dark gray-brown, organic-rich, hard--	1.6
34. Bentonite, light-yellow, nonswelling-----	.3
33. Shale, dark-gray, organic-rich, hard-----	5.0
32. Bentonite, light-yellow, nonswelling-----	.2
31. Shale, dark gray-brown, organic-rich, hard--	.2
30. Bentonite, orange, nonswelling-----	.1
29. Shale, dark-gray, hard-----	2.6
28. Bentonite, cream to orange; rests sharply on underlying unit; grades upward into overlying unit-----	.8
27. Shale, dark-gray, soft; partings of bentonite; jarosite on bedding planes; silicified in upper 3 ft-----	3.4
26. Bentonite, tan, clayey; partings of dark-gray shale-----	.4
25. Shale, dark gray-brown; thin partings of bentonite-----	.8
24. Bentonite, tan; lenses of silicified gray bentonite-----	.7
23. Shale, dark reddish-brown, silicified-----	.1
22. Bentonite, orange, nonswelling-----	.4
21. Shale, light-gray, silicified-----	.2
20. Bentonite, cream to light-yellow, nonswelling--	2.8
19. Shale, dark gray-brown, organic-rich, hard; silicified in bottom 0.3 ft-----	.5
18. Bentonite, orange, nonswelling-----	.1
17. Shale, dark gray-brown, organic-rich; many thin partings of bentonite-----	2.5
16. Bentonite, cream to light-yellow, nonswelling-----	.3
15. Shale, dark gray-brown, organic-rich, hard; silicified in top 0.3 ft-----	3.3
14. Bentonite, orange, nonswelling-----	.2
13. Shale, dark gray-brown, hard-----	1.0
12. Bentonite, tan, nonswelling-----	.1
11. Shale, dark-gray, soft, bentonitic-----	1.0
10. Bentonite, tan, nonswelling-----	.2
9. Shale, dark-gray, soft, bentonitic-----	2.0
8. Bentonite, tan, nonswelling-----	.1
7. Shale, black, silicified-----	.5
6. Bentonite, tan, nonswelling-----	.4
5. Shale, dark gray-brown, silicified-----	.1
4. Bentonite, light-gray, nonswelling-----	.1
3. Shale, dark gray-brown, organic-rich, hard--	1.4



*Bentonite beds at the base of the Mitten black shale member of the Pierre shale east of Pedro in the NE¼ sec. 8, T. 45 N., R. 62 W., Weston County, Wyo.—Continued*

Pierre shale (part)—Continued

Mitten black shale member (part)—Con.      *Feet*

2. Pedro bentonite bed as follows:

Bentonite, pale greenish-gray, swelling; fairly abundant flakes of biotite----- 3.0

Bentonite, laminated light- and medium-gray, very hard; relic outlines of shards plainly visible in thin sections; X-ray analysis shows a mixture of nonswelling clays and clinoptilolite (L. G. Schultz, analyst)----- 5.9

Bentonite, pale greenish-gray, swelling; fairly abundant flakes of biotite; hard clay concretions in upper part 0.2 to 0.8 ft in diameter ----- 1.4

Shale, dark reddish-brown, hard; seams of clinoptilolite at top and base (L. G. Schultz, analyst)---- .5

Bentonite, pale greenish-gray, swelling; fairly abundant flakes of biotite; about 12 ft above base a very hard light-gray bed of bentonite 1.3 ft thick----- 19.5

Thickness of Pedro bentonite bed---- 30.3

Partial thickness (rounded) of Mitten black shale member----- 72

Niobrara formation (part):

1. Marl, dark-grayish-brown; top 1 to 2 ft hard and massive, lower part fissile----- 6

### COAL

Commercially important beds of low-rank subbituminous coal or lignite occur in the western part of the area in the Wasatch formation and the underlying Tongue River member of the Fort Union formation, and beds of bituminous coal occur at several places in the eastern part of the area near the base of the Lakota formation. The Wyodak Coal Co. mine near Gillette, where coal is produced from a bed at the base of the Wasatch formation, was the only mine active in 1954 and 1955. Fairly large amounts of coal were once produced from other mines near Gillette and from mines near Cambria and Aladdin; all of these mines have been abandoned since about 1930.

Several earlier publications of the U.S. Geological Survey give information on the coal resources of various parts of the mapped area, including reports by Stone and Lupton (1910) on the Powder River coal field, by Davis (1912) on the Little Powder River coal field, by Dobbin and Barnett (1927) on the Gillette coal field (including a chapter by Thom on the Minturn district), by Darton (1905b) and Stone (1912) on areas near

Aladdin, Sundance, Skull Creek, and Cambria, and by Berryhill and others (1950) on the coal resources of Wyoming. Chemical analyses of the coal at various places in the area and in nearby areas can be found in the reports cited above. Berryhill and others (1950, p. 60-61) estimated the original reserves of subbituminous coal in the Fort Union and Wasatch formations in Tps. 50 to 58 N., Rs. 70 and 71 W., Campbell County, Wyo., at about 8,700 million short tons, and they estimated (1950, p. 57, 59) the original reserves of bituminous coal in the Lakota formation at various places in Weston and Crook Counties, Wyo., at about 41 million short tons.

The following summary is based largely on the earlier reports.

### COAL IN THE WASATCH FORMATION

The basal bed of the Wasatch formation, as mapped during the present investigation, is a coal bed ranging in thickness from about 30 to 90 feet. This coal was called the D bed by Dobbin and Barnett (1927, p. 14) in the Gillette coal field, and the C bed by Davis (1912, p. 428) in the Little Powder River coal field. It was correlated by these writers and by Thom (1927) with the Roland coal bed of the Sheridan coal field (Taff, 1909, p. 142). The coal is extensively burned along its outcrop, and the resulting heat has produced conspicuous masses of red clinker 50 or more feet thick that cap divides and buttes along the western edge of the mapped area in Campbell County, Wyo., and Powder River County, Mont.

The so-called Roland bed is exposed in the Gillette coal field at the Wyodak Coal Co. mine east of Gillette in the NE¼ sec. 28, T. 50 N., R. 71 W., in an open pit about 120 feet deep and several hundred feet long. Here the coal is slightly more than 90 feet thick. Dobbin and Barnett (1927, p. 16) and Thom (1927, p. 58) suggested that the great thickness of coal at this locality resulted from merging of the Roland with the Smith bed, a coal that elsewhere lies 30 to about 90 feet stratigraphically below the Roland bed. According to Thom (1927, p. 60-61), drill holes show the Roland bed to be about 60 feet thick at Gillette.

About 15 miles north of Gillette, in the NE¼ sec. 10, T. 51 N., R. 72 W., four drill holes reportedly found from 85 to 95 feet of coal at the horizon of the Roland bed.<sup>3</sup> A pit dug in the Roland bed in the SW¼NE¼ sec. 3, T. 52 N., R. 72 W., shows the coal to be at least 30 feet thick, without partings, and a seismograph shot-hole drilled within a few feet of the pit reportedly penetrated coal through an additional 8 to 10 feet.

<sup>3</sup> Control of coal crop fire at Moyer Gulch, Gillette, Campbell County, Wyo., 1951, unpub. rep. of the U.S. Bur. Mines on file at the U.S. Bur. Mines office, Billings, Mont.



# COAL IN THE TONGUE RIVER MEMBER OF THE FORT UNION FORMATION

Low-rank subbituminous coal crops out at several horizons in the Tongue River member of the Fort Union formation. Six beds with maximum observed thicknesses ranging from 4 to 16 feet have been described by Davis (1912) in various parts of Tps. 53 to 58 N., Rs. 71 and 72 W., Campbell County, Wyo., as shown by the following table:

*Maximum observed thicknesses of some coal beds in the eastern part of the Little Powder River coal field and the average distances between them*

[Adopted from Davis, 1912, p. 428-429]

	Thickness of bed, feet	Inter- val, feet
Bed C (base of the Wasatch formation of this report).		
Interval -----		110
Bed D (may not be present in eastern part of the Little Powder River coal field) -----		
Interval -----		55
Bed E -----	16	
Interval -----		20
Bed F -----	15	
Interval -----		55
Bed G -----	4	
Interval -----		110
Bed H -----	14	
Interval -----		20
Bed I -----	4	
Interval -----		100
Bed J -----	13	
Interval to base Tongue River member Fort Union formation -----		300+

Some of the coal beds have burned locally, and their outcrops are marked by discontinuous bands of clinker.

A coal bed correlated by Thom (1927, p. 57) with the Smith coal bed of the Sheridan coal field is reported by Thom (1927, p. 61) to be from 22 to 35 feet thick in two water wells drilled at Gillette in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 22, T. 50 N., R. 72 W. The top of this bed is as much as 90 feet below the base of the Wasatch formation as mapped during the present investigation.

The coal in the Tongue River member of the Fort Union formation has not been mined except for small amounts dug out by local ranchers for their private use.

## COAL IN THE LAKOTA FORMATION

A coal bed as much as 10 feet thick occurs in the lower part of the Lakota formation at Cambria in Weston County, Wyo., and thinner coal beds crop out in the lower part of the formation at a few places north of Cambria in northern Weston and southern Crook Counties, and near Aladdin in northern Crook County, Wyo. The coal is interbedded with carbonaceous silt-

stone and shale in relatively persistent carbonaceous zones that extend over large areas. The coal beds themselves, however, are lenticular, and no individual bed has been traced for any great distance. Stone (1912, p. 18) stated that the coal locally is a bituminous coking grade but that it varies from place to place and in different levels in the same bed. Noncoking bituminous, cannel, splint, and "pine needle" coal are found in addition to coking coal.

According to Stone (1912, p. 33), the thickest and most extensive deposits are at Cambria in T. 46 N., Rs. 61 and 62, W., where a coal bed under the divide between Cambria and Camp Canyon ranged mostly from 3 to 10 feet in thickness. Connolly and O'Harra (1929, p. 383) stated that in a late period in the history of the mines, an area of about 200 acres was found in which the thickness of coal ranged from 8 to 18 feet. The main coal horizon is 40 to 60 feet above the base of the Lakota formation at Cambria. The mines supplied coal for the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad and some coke was produced for smelters in the northern Black Hills. Berryhill and others (1950, p. 11) estimated the original coal reserves at Cambria at about 36 million short tons of which about 10.5 tons had been mined to 1950, and perhaps an equal amount lost in mining. The mines were abandoned in 1928.

A lenticular coal bed as much as 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  feet thick crops out near the head of Skull Creek in sec. 31, T. 48 N., R. 62 W., at the same horizon as the coal bed at Cambria. Stone (1912, p. 22, 24, 30) reported other outcrops of coal in the lower part of the Lakota in Berry Canyon, sec. 12, T. 47 N., R. 63 W.; north of Mason Creek, sec. 29, T. 49 N., R. 63 W.; and on Coal Divide, sec. 10, T. 50 N., R. 64 W. The maximum thickness of coal at any of these outcrops is about 4 feet.

At Aladdin and along the valley of Hay Creek in secs. 27 and 28, T. 54 N., R. 61 W., soft bituminous coal is found in two beds about 10 to 20 feet apart. The lower bed is 3 to 5 feet thick, and the upper bed about 2 feet thick (Stone, 1912, p. 18). A total original reserve of about 0.6 million short tons of coal was estimated by Berryhill and others (1950, p. 57) for the area near Aladdin.

## ROAD METAL AND RIPRAP

Sand and gravel from terrace and alluvial deposits, clinker, and shale from the Mowry shale are used for surfacing roads in the mapped area. Small terrace deposits border most of the major streams and furnish most of the road metal. They are small in areal extent, however, and rarely more than 5 to 10 feet thick, so that at most places large amounts of gravel cannot be obtained from any single deposit.



Clinker, the fused sandstone and shale that results from the burning of a coal bed under shallow cover, is widely used as road metal throughout Campbell County, Wyo. The so-called Roland coal bed at the base of the Wasatch formation is burned along its outcrop for distances of several miles leaving deposits of clinker as much as 50 feet thick. Some clinker is also available as the result of the burning of coal beds in the Tongue River member of the Fort Union formation.

The Mowry shale is widely used throughout Crook and Weston Counties, Wyo., for surfacing County roads. This shale, being siliceous and hard, makes an excellent all-weather surface.

Riprap for facing the dam at Keyhole Reservoir on the Belle Fourche River in southern Crook County was obtained from the talus apron around Missouri Buttes in sec. 4, T. 53 N., R. 66 W. Locally, concretionary limestone beds in the Pierre shale are used for riprap on small stock reservoirs.

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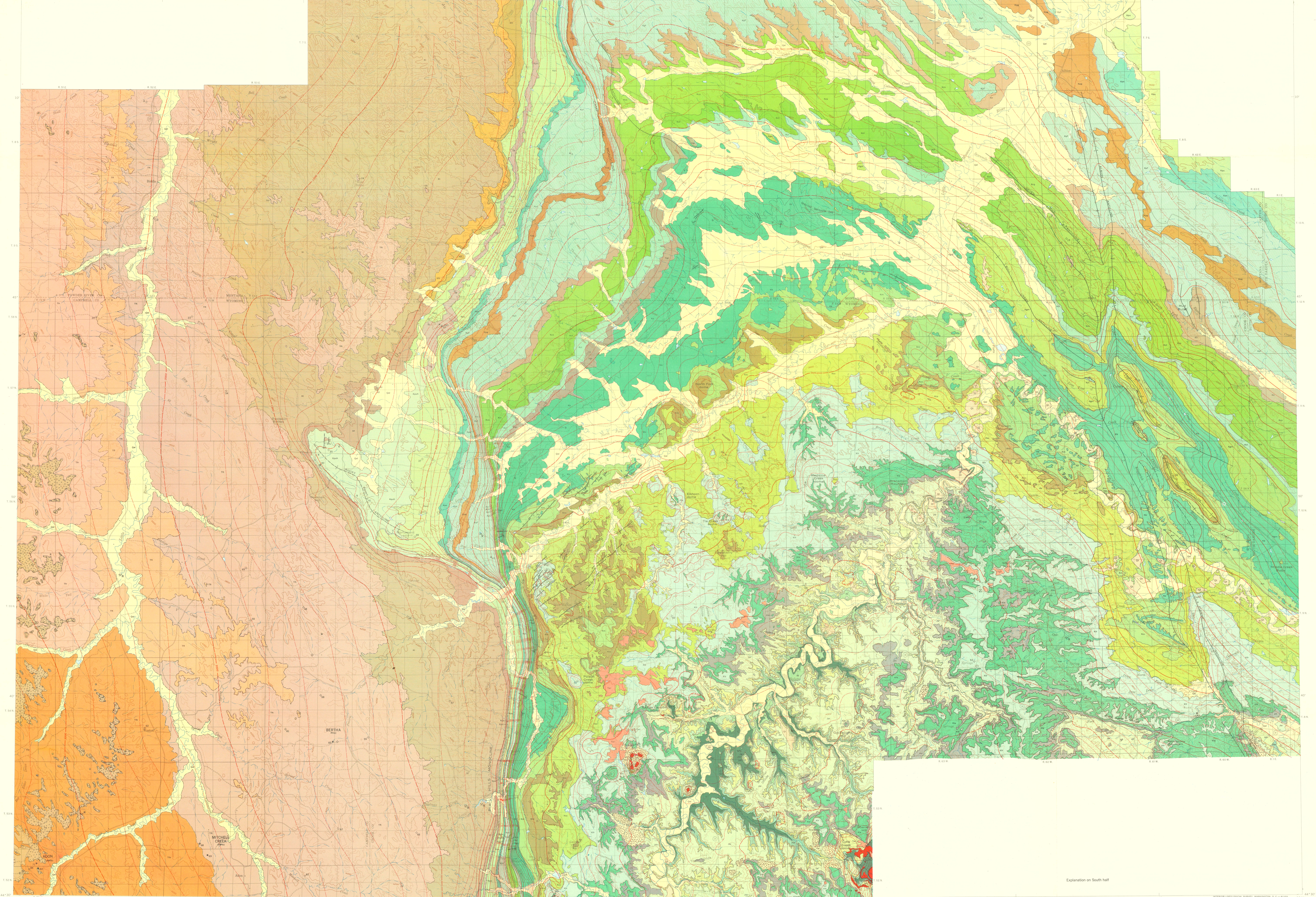
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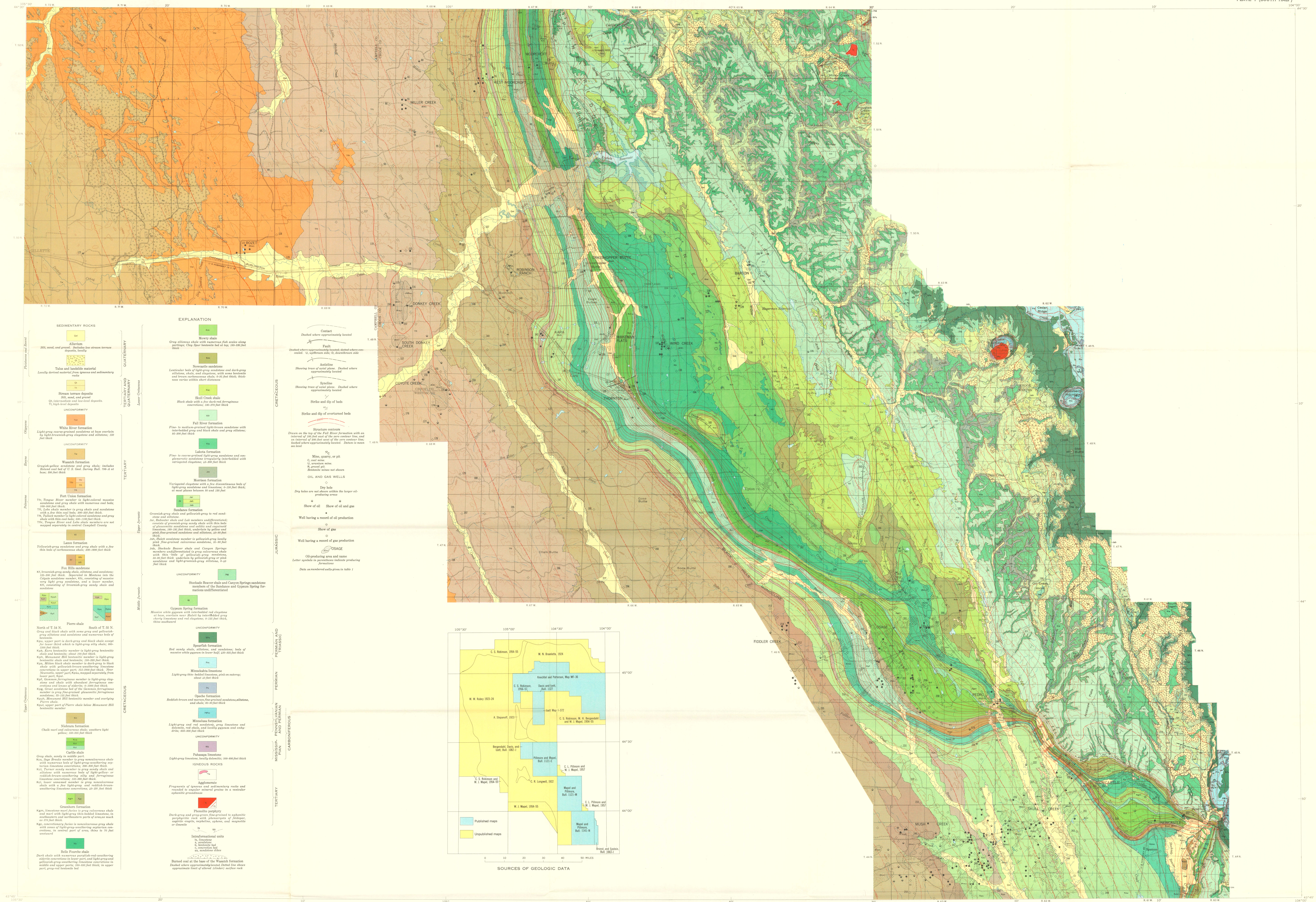


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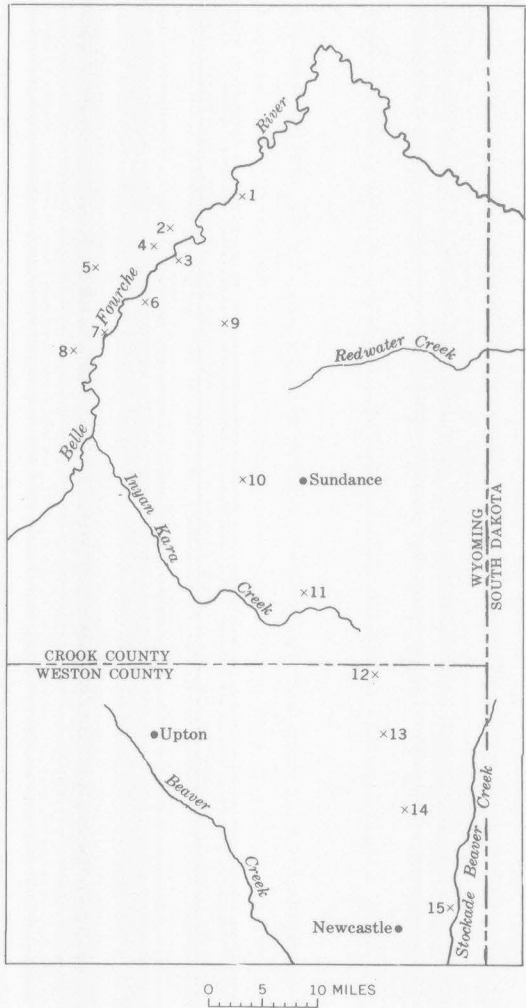
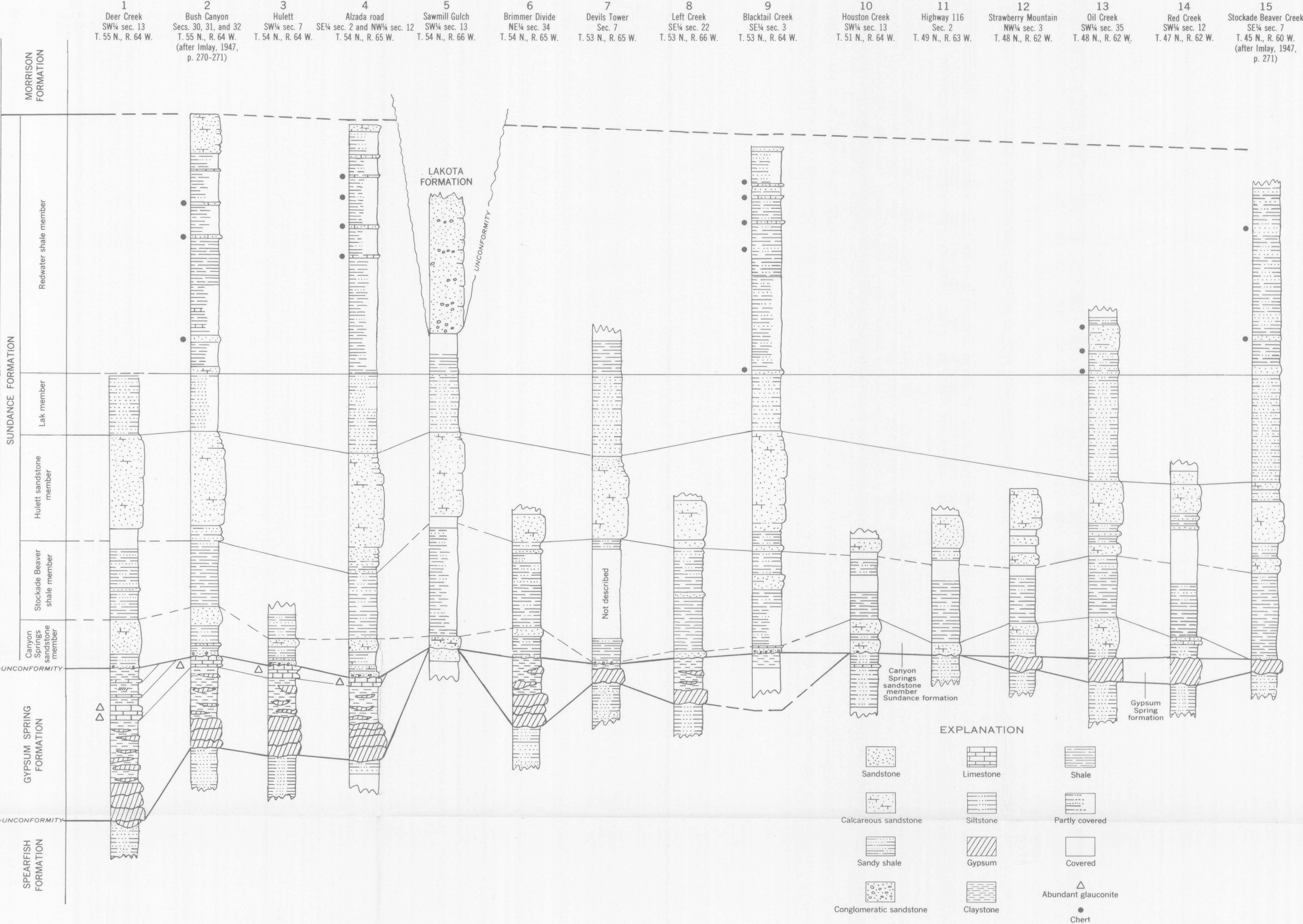
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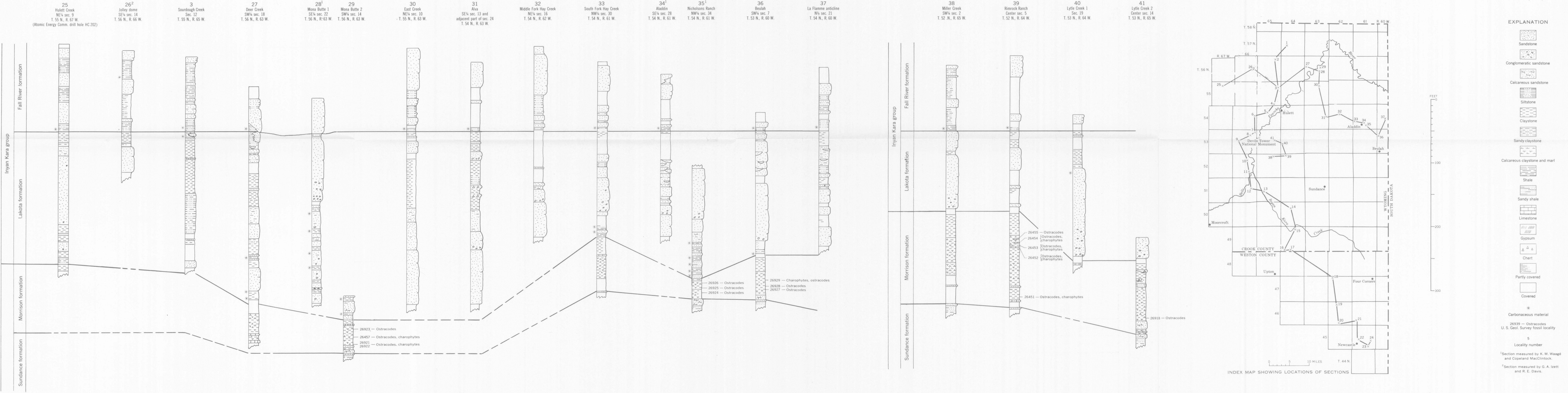






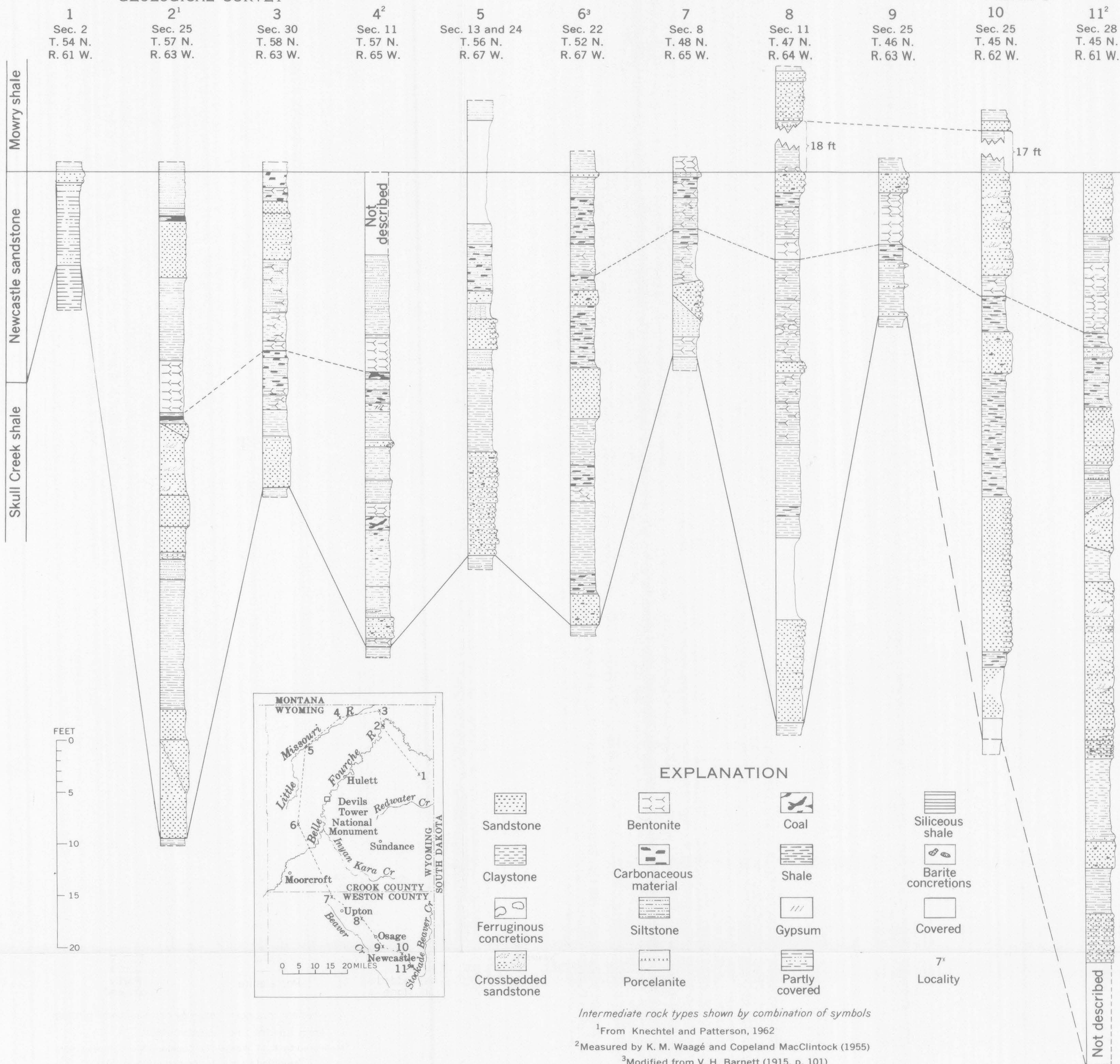
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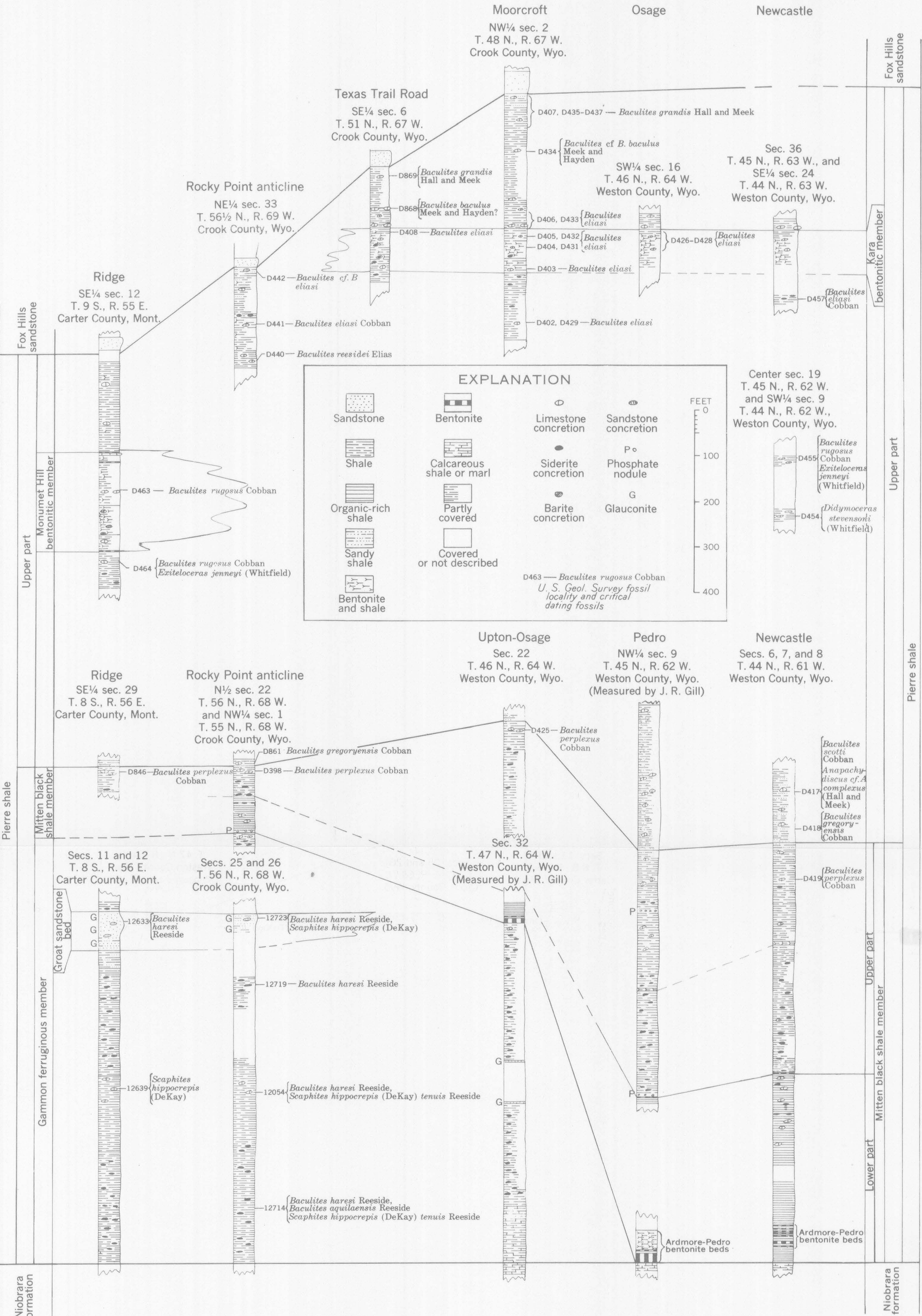
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RIDGE, MONTANA, AND NEWCASTLE, WYOMING