Bedrock Geology of Rockwood Quadrangle
Randolph and Jackson Counties, Illinois
and Perry County, Missouri

Russell J. Jacobson, John D. McLeod, and Dewayne H. Amos
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Projection: Transverse Mercator
dated 1993. PLSS and survey control current as of 1968. Contours and elevations current
United States Geological Survey.

Base map compiled by Illinois State Geological Survey from digital data provided by the
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of the Illinois Department of Conservation. The map was digitized and interpreted
by Illinois State Geological Survey.

Drill Holes
Note that a deviation from depth to actual
Numbers indicate total depth of boring to foot.

Geologic units:
Water well
Drill hole

day of bed

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and priorities of the ISGS.

Illinois Preliminary Geologic Map
IPGM Rockwood-BG

IPGM Rockwood-BG Sheet 1 of 2

Illinois Department of Natural Resources
Illinois State Geological Survey
William H. Bills, Chief

Illinois State Geological Survey
615 East Peabody Drive
Champaign, Illinois 61820-6964

Limestone are exposed along the river at low stage in the SW Sec. 2, T8S, along the Mississippi River in the northwest corner of the quadrangle. Glacial scour is developed in the adjacent Raddle Quadrangle (Joe Devera, personal communication). Horizontal rocks that rim the Illinois Basin.

Palestine Sandstone

The upper 30 feet of this formation is best exposed in the SW Sec. 36, T7S, R6W and Sec. 31, T7S, R5W along stream valley walls and in the bluff line exposures. In at least one outcrop (NW NE NE Sec. 11, T8S, R6W) the lower interval consists of 30' shale and a lower 30' limestone (Scottsburg).

The lower part of the Clore (Tygett and Cora members) is poorly and interlaminated with gray micaceous, ripple laminated, micaceous, and siltstone; sandstone white when fresh and yellow to grayish yellow orange when weathered, fine to medium grained, with well-developed cross-bedding (sometimes faint on the lower contact with the Clore). The Clore is very fossiliferous, with abundant bryozoans (branching as fenestrate, and including inarticulate, and branching inarticulate and articulate types) and brachiopods (spiriferid and tabulate, the former being more frequent). Seismic reflection and drilling study (Wayside, Battery Rock, Pounds) in the Clore has shown that the Clore is hard to define in the north while in the south it is a more uniform unit and consistent with the Clore of the Illinois Basin. No evidence of faulting was observed. The boundary of alluvium in the flood plain. Quaternary deposits uncomformably overlie the Clore in the alluvial valleys.