

Geologic Map of Ocmulgee Mounds National Historical Park

Georgia

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



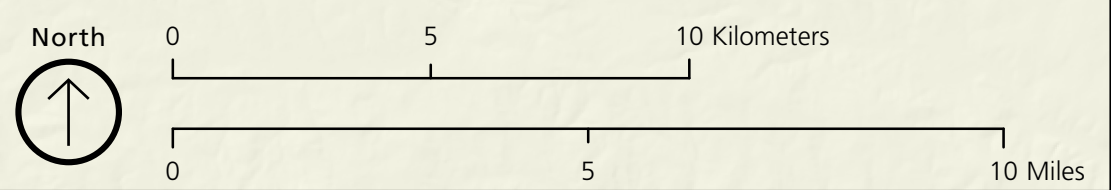
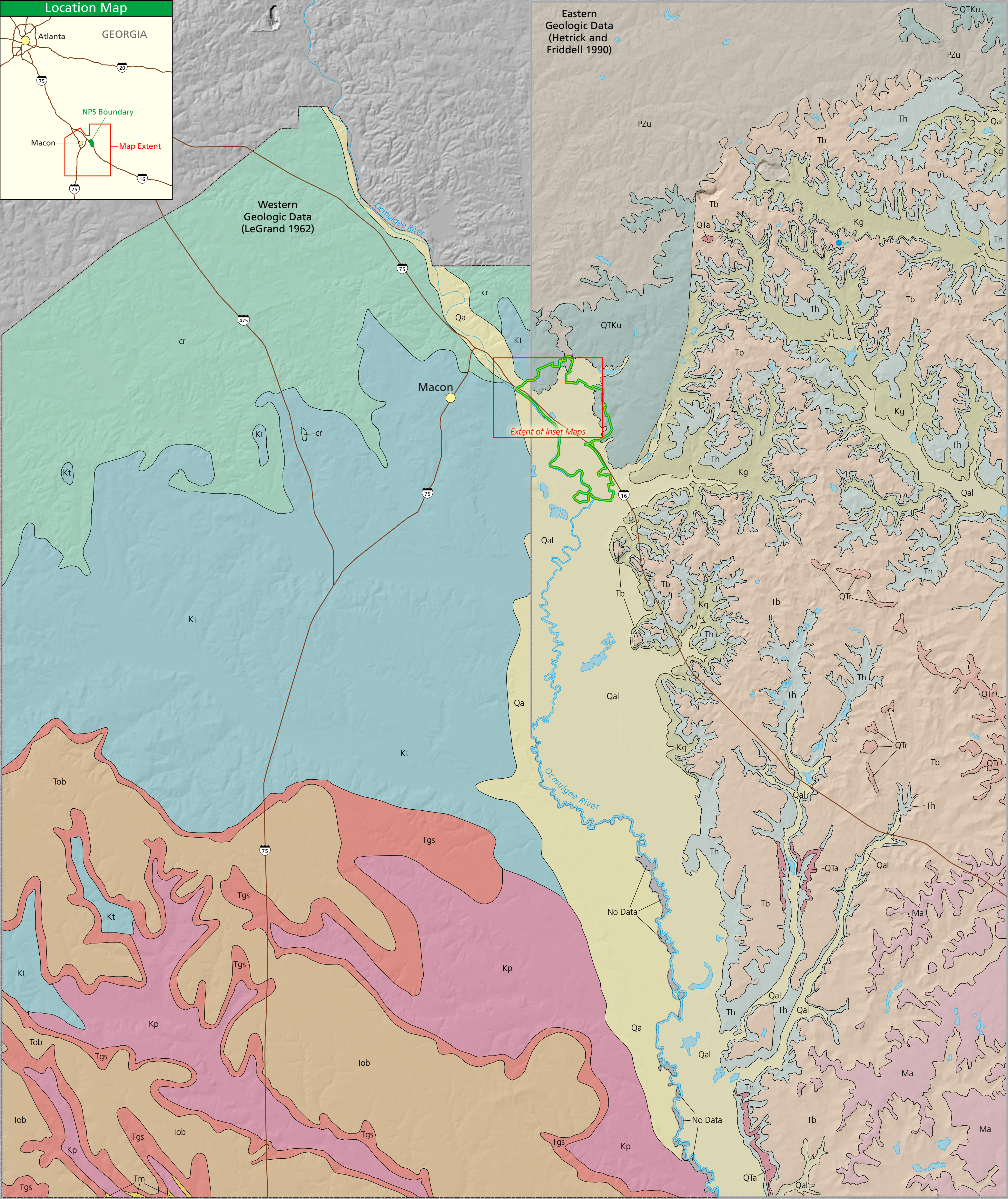
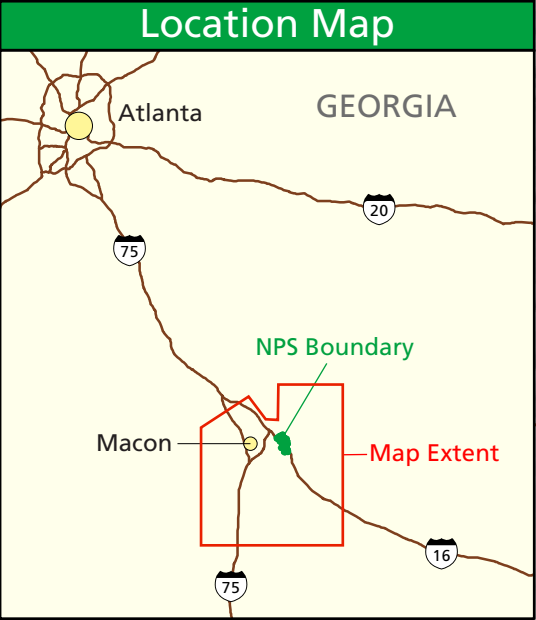
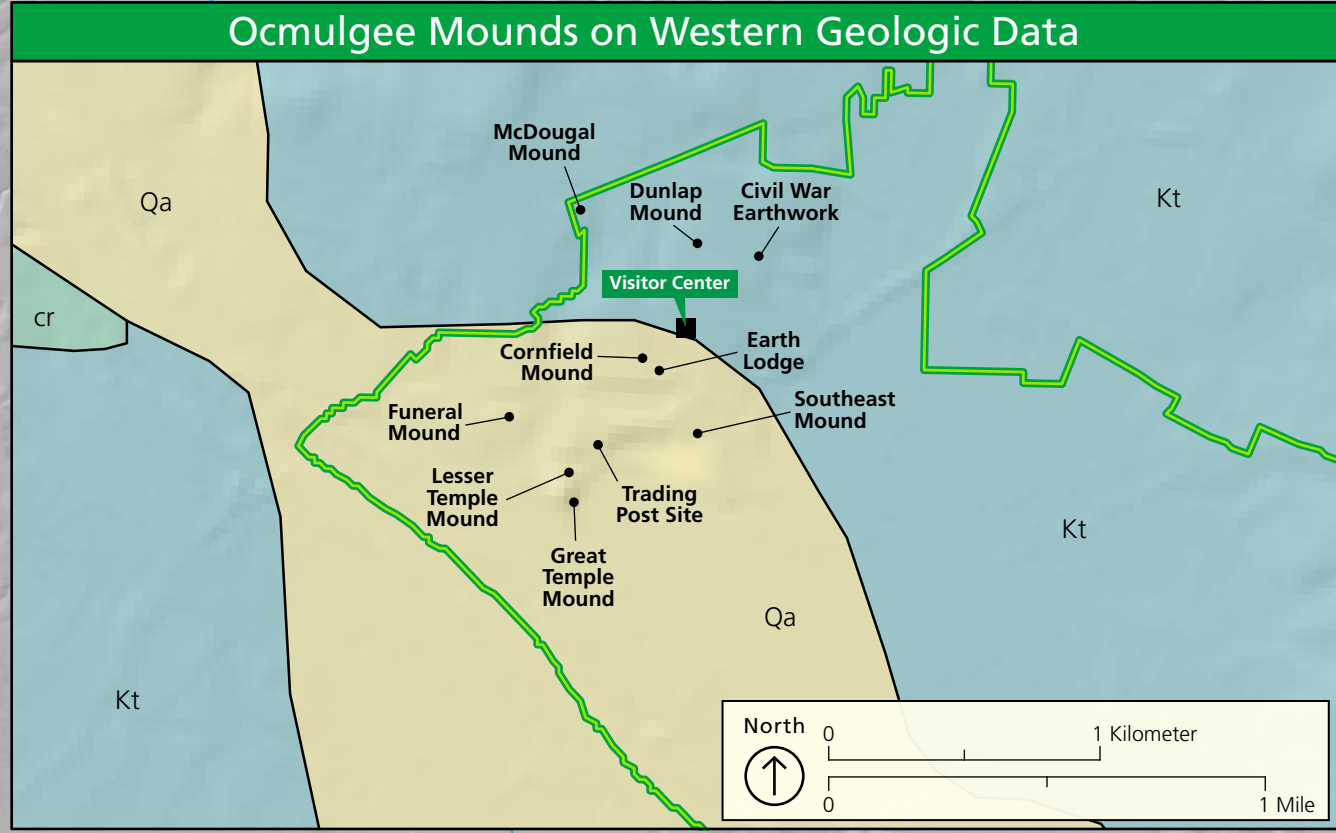
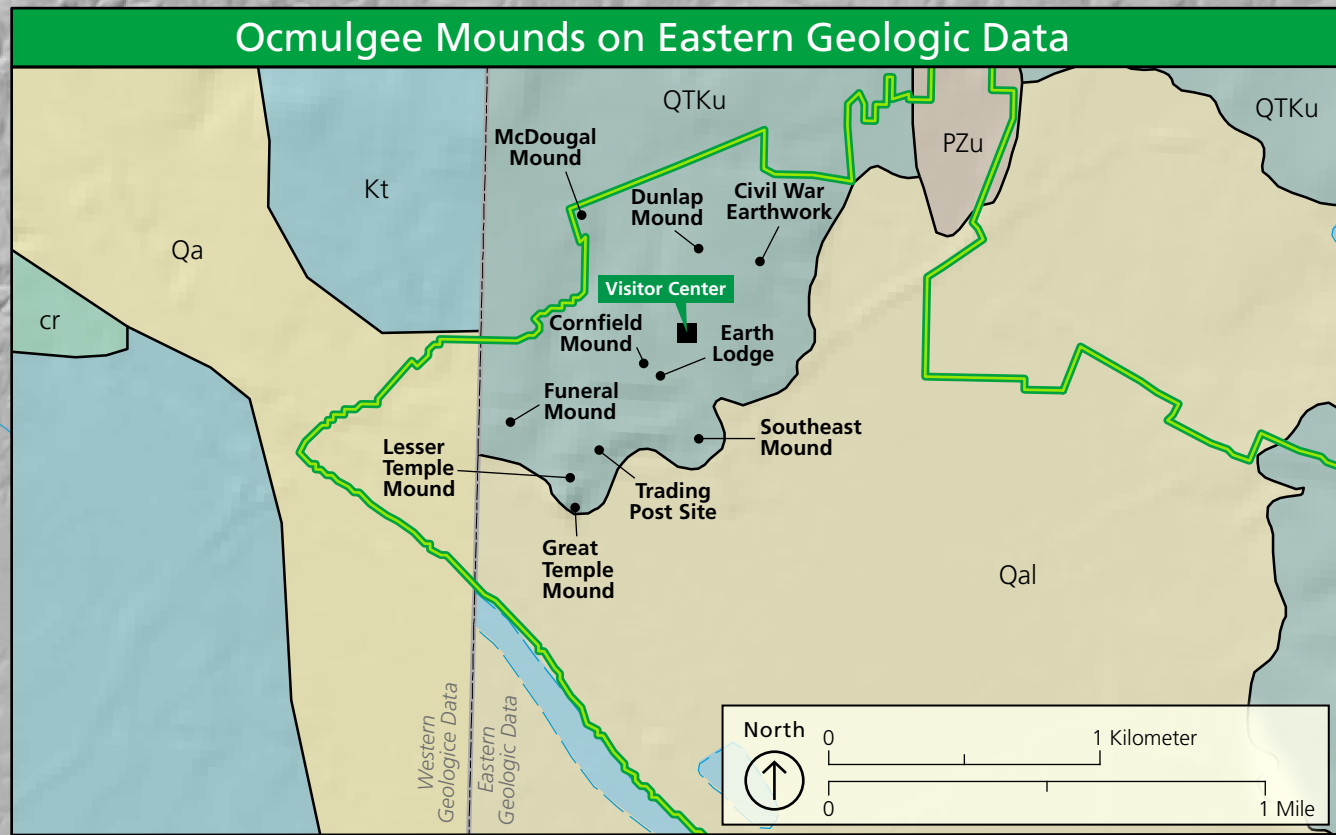
Geologic Resources Inventory
Natural Resource Stewardship and Science



Great Temple and Lesser Temple Mounds rise above the muted, floodplain landscape along the Ocmulgee River. Thick deposits of unconsolidated Coastal Plain sediments were the source material for the mound builders. These are among the seven temple mounds and one funeral mound dating back to over 1100 CE that are preserved at the park. Photograph by Georgia Hybels (Colorado State University) taken in March 2012.



The timbered entryway to the Earth Lodge leads visitors in to see the perfectly round, original floor dating back to the Mississippian Period (900-1600 CE). The interior floor was built up with kaolin clay, a soft white clay derived from weathered Piedmont bedrock. The kaolin was mined from a (now) pond below the Great Temple Mound. Photograph by Georgia Hybels (Colorado State University) taken in March 2012.



Boundaries

- NPS Boundary
- Map Boundary

Infrastructure

- City
- Interstate Highway

Hydrologic Point Features

- Spring

Geologic Contacts

- Known or certain

Geologic Units

Water	
No data	

Eastern:

Qal	Quaternary alluvium (Quaternary)
QTr	Residuum from Upper Eocene and younger sediments (Upper Eocene to Quaternary)
QTa	Qertiary-Quaternary Alluvium (Tertiary to Quaternary)
QTKu	Upper Cretaceous-Recent undifferentiated (Upper Cretaceous to recent)
Ma	Altamaha Formation (Miocene)
Tb	Barnwell Group (Upper Eocene)
Th	Huber Formation (Paleocene to Middle Eocene)
Kg	Gaillard Formation (Upper Cretaceous)
PZu	Paleozoic undifferentiated (Paleozoic)

Western:

Qa	Alluvium (Pliocene? to Recent)
Tob	Ocala Limestone and Barnwell Formation (Eocene)
Tgs	Gosport Sand (Eocene)
Tm	Midway Group (Paleocene)
Kp	Providence Sand (Upper Cretaceous)
Kt	Ripley Formation (Upper Cretaceous)
cr	Crystalline rocks (Pre-Cretaceous)

This map displays geologic map data compiled by the National Park Service Geologic Resources Inventory.

It is not a substitute for site-specific investigations.

Source Maps:

Eastern Geologic Data
Hetrick, J.H., and M.S. Friddell. 1990. A Geologic Atlas of the central Georgia Kaolin District (scale 1:100,000). Geologic Atlas GA-6, plate 2. Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Environmental Protection Division, Georgia Geologic Survey, Atlanta, Georgia.
According to US National Map accuracy standards, features are within 51 m (167 ft) of their true location.

Western Geologic Data
LeGrand, H. E. 1962. Geology and ground-water resources of the Macon area, Georgia (scale 11:181,000). Bulletin No. 72, figure 2. Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Environmental Protection Division, Georgia Geologic Survey, Atlanta, Georgia.
According to US National Map accuracy standards, features are within 92 m (302 ft) of their true location.

Poster Layout: Thom Curdts and Jake Suri (Colorado State University)
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All geologic Resources Inventory geologic map data and publications are available at <https://go.nps.gov/gripubs>.