**Hocking Hills State Park**

**Geologic History**

The geologic history of the Hocking Hills is characterized by the presence of ancient river valleys, which have been shaped by erosion over millions of years. The area is part of the Appalachian Mountains, and the geology is dominated by sedimentary rocks, primarily sandstone and shale. The Hocking Hills consist of a series of ridges and valleys, with the ridges formed by resistant sandstone and the valleys by more erodible shale. The geologic processes have created a landscape of cliffs, valleys, and rock formations, making the area a popular destination for hiking and rock climbing.

**Geologic Processes**

The geologic processes that have shaped the Hocking Hills include uplift, erosion, and deposition. The uplift of the Appalachian Mountains has raised the area, creating the ridges and valleys seen today. Erosion by streams and wind has continued to shape the landscape, creating the cliffs and valleys. Deposition has occurred in areas where the sediments have been laid down, forming the flat areas seen in the park. The geologic processes have also created a variety of rock formations, including sandstone cliffs, shale valleys, and conglomerate ridges.

**Cantwell Cliffs**

Cantwell Cliffs is a popular hiking area located on the north side of the Hocking Hills. The cliffs are made up of sandstone and shale, and the area is known for its scenic views and challenging hiking trails. The cliffs are part of a larger sandstone formation, and the area has been shaped by erosion over millions of years. Cantwell Cliffs is a popular spot for rock climbing, with a variety of routes available for climbers of all skill levels.

**Conkle's Hollow**

Conkle's Hollow is a narrow valley located in the Hocking Hills, known for its beautiful sandstone cliffs and scenic views. The valley is a popular hiking area, with a variety of trails available for hikers of all skill levels. The cliffs are part of a larger sandstone formation, and the area has been shaped by erosion over millions of years. The valley is a popular spot for rock climbing, with a variety of routes available for climbers of all skill levels.

**Rock House**

Rock House is a natural rock formation located in the Hocking Hills, known for its unique geological features. The rock formation is made up of sandstone and shale, and the area is known for its scenic views and challenging hiking trails. The rock formation is part of a larger sandstone formation, and the area has been shaped by erosion over millions of years. The rock formation is a popular spot for rock climbing, with a variety of routes available for climbers of all skill levels.

**Ash Cave**

Ash Cave is a large sandstone cave located in the Hocking Hills, known for its beautiful sandstone formations and scenic views. The cave is a popular hiking area, with a variety of trails available for hikers of all skill levels. The cave is part of a larger sandstone formation, and the area has been shaped by erosion over millions of years. The cave is a popular spot for rock climbing, with a variety of routes available for climbers of all skill levels.

**Old Man's Cave**

Old Man's Cave is a popular hiking area located in the Hocking Hills, known for its beautiful sandstone cliffs and scenic views. The area is a popular spot for rock climbing, with a variety of routes available for climbers of all skill levels. The cliffs are part of a larger sandstone formation, and the area has been shaped by erosion over millions of years. The area is a popular spot for rock climbing, with a variety of routes available for climbers of all skill levels.

**The Tenure of Man**

The Hocking Hills have been inhabited by humans for thousands of years. The area was inhabited by Native American tribes, who used the land for hunting, fishing, and gathering. The area was later settled by European immigrants, who established farms and communities in the region. The Hocking Hills have been a popular destination for outdoor recreation, with hiking, rock climbing, and other activities. The area has been managed by the Ohio Division of Natural Resources, which is responsible for the protection and management of the park.
BEDROCK GEOLOGY OF THE SOUTH BLOOMINGVILLE QUADRANGLE,
HOCKING AND VINTON COUNTIES, OHIO

By Richard M. Delong
1967

MINERAL RESOURCES

Bedrock and surficial deposits have been the principal source of mineral resources in this area. The predominant rock type is Metamorphic schist, which is generally hard and somewhat resistant to weathering. The most common minerals are feldspar, quartz, mica, and biotite. The schist is often foliated, with a schistosity that can extend for several hundred feet. The schist is often associated with veins of graphite and other minerals, which can be mined for use in the production of graphite for pencils and other applications. There are also areas of outcrop that contain significant amounts of iron ore, which can be mined for use in the production of steel. These deposits are generally found in the schist, and can be mined by open-pit or underground methods. Other minerals that have been found in the area include talc, wollastonite, and talc-schist. These minerals are often found in the schist, and can be mined by open-pit or underground methods. There are also areas of outcrop that contain significant amounts of iron ore, which can be mined for use in the production of steel. These deposits are generally found in the schist, and can be mined by open-pit or underground methods. Other minerals that have been found in the area include talc, wollastonite, and talc-schist. These minerals are often found in the schist, and can be mined by open-pit or underground methods.

SELECTED REFERENCES


