CITADEL ROCK AND THE FAR WEST

Geology

On Friday, May 31, 1860, the Corps of Discovery went into camp along the banks of the Missouri River at the result of a stream called Snake Wall Creek (pre- sent-day Fort Benton), Captain Meriwether Lewis wrote in his diary.

As we go north we are met on both sides of the river by an impenetrable sand hill and sage brush, and it is here from which we will start our journey towards the north. The river here is about 200 yards wide, and the sand hills and sage brush are so dense as to prevent the passage of horses. The river is quite shallow, and we shall have to wade through it.

Cataley Rock is a volcanic plug—vertical, pipe-like body of rock that represents the conduit of a former volcanic vent. The modern rock originated deep beneath the surface and erupted through a nearby fault line.

History

The Missouri River, an avenue of travel and commerce, was discovered by the French in 1673, whose boats, canoes, and canoes followed its course for the other side of the river through the gradual expanding plains, near which they found the great river.”

The Missouri River was named after the Missouri Indian tribe that lived along its banks.

The river was used for transportation, trade, and navigation.

The Missouri River played a crucial role in the westward expansion of the United States and the development of the country.

The Missouri River is the longest river in the United States and is a major source of water for millions of people.

The river is a vital part of the nation's water resources, providing a valuable source of water for irrigation, drinking, and other uses.

Service

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Charter, Scope and Organization

The Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology was established in 1917 by the state of Montana to provide science-based information for the solution of problems in mining and the development of the state's mineral and energy resources. The Bureau serves as a resource for industry, government, and the public, providing technical assistance, training, and education. Its mission is to support sustainable economic development and quality of life in Montana through science-based information on the state's mineral and energy resources.

The Bureau is a division of the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation and is located in Butte, Montana. It consists of several sections that cover a wide range of topics, including mineral and energy resources, water resources, and environmental studies.