

Quaternary Fault and Fold Database of the United States

As of January 12, 2017, the USGS maintains a limited number of metadata fields that characterize the Quaternary faults and folds of the United States. For the most up-to-date information, please refer to the [interactive fault map](#).

Duncomb Hollow fault (Class A) No. 743

Last Review Date: 1994-06-03

citation for this record: McCalpin, J.P., compiler, 1994, Fault number 743, Duncomb Hollow fault, in Quaternary fault and fold database of the United States: U.S. Geological Survey website, <https://earthquakes.usgs.gov/hazards/qfaults>, accessed 12/14/2020 02:02 PM.

Synopsis	One of many short normal fault scarps that parallel east-directed thrust faults in Mesozoic sedimentary rock in this part of the Overthrust Belt. Little is known about this fault: the sole source of data is Gibbons and Dickey (1983 #821). The fault may be spatially related to the Bear River fault [730], whose northern (mapped) end is about 16 km to the south.
Name comments	<p>Unnamed by Gibbons and Dickey (1983 #821). The informal name Duncomb Hollow fault has been applied by J.P. McCalpin to this structure after Duncomb Hollow, a valley about 10 km southeast of Medicine Butte.</p> <p>Fault ID: Originally shown on compilation of Quaternary faults by Gibbons and Dickey (1983 #821), but not shown by West (1989 #824). This short (2.5-km long) fault is east of Duncomb Hollow.</p>

County(s) and State(s)	UINTA COUNTY, WYOMING
Physiographic province(s)	MIDDLE ROCKY MOUNTAINS
Reliability of location	Good Compiled at 1:250,000 scale. <i>Comments:</i> Mapped in reconnaissance (1:100,000 scale) by Gibbons and Dickey (1983 #821). Fault traces recompiled at 1:250,000-scale on map with topographic base.
Geologic setting	One of many short, west-dipping normal faults along the Bear River Divide that parallel east-directed thrust faults in Mesozoic sedimentary rock in this part of the Laramide Overthrust Belt. The fault may be spatially related to the Bear River fault [730], which is located to the south.
Length (km)	2 km.
Average strike	N44°W
Sense of movement	Normal <i>Comments:</i> Shown as normal by Gibbons and Dickey (1983 #821).
Dip Direction	NE
Paleoseismology studies	
Geomorphic expression	Fault forms a subdued topographic lineament, but no scarps are documented.
Age of faulted surficial deposits	Bedrock is faulted at surface, but deformation of Quaternary deposits was inferred by Gibbons and Dickey (1983 #821).
Historic earthquake	
Most recent prehistoric deformation	undifferentiated Quaternary (<1.6 Ma) <i>Comments:</i> Gibbons and Dickey (1983 #821) indicated this feature has probably experienced Quaternary movement: their

	criteria were that the fault offsets erosion surfaces or materials (soils and deposits) dating from some stage in the development of the present landscape.
Recurrence interval	
Slip-rate category	Less than 0.2 mm/yr <i>Comments:</i> Low slip-rate category inferred based on absence of data to indicate otherwise.
Date and Compiler(s)	1994 James P. McCalpin, GEO-HAZ Consulting, Inc.
References	#821 Gibbons, A.B., and Dickey, D.D., 1983, Quaternary faults in Lincoln and Uinta Counties, Wyoming, and Rich County, Utah: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 83-288, 1 sheet, scale 1:100,000. #824 West, M.W., 1989, Neotectonics of the Darby-Hogsback and Absaroka thrust pls., Uinta County, Wyoming and Summit County, Utah with applications to earthquake hazard assessment: Golden, Colorado School of Mines, unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, 450 p., 17 pls.

[Questions or comments?](#)

[Facebook](#) [Twitter](#) [Google](#) [Email](#)

[Hazards](#)

[Design Ground Motions](#)[Seismic Hazard Maps & Site-Specific Data](#)[Faults](#)[Scenarios](#)

[Earthquakes](#)[Hazards](#)[Data](#)[Education](#)[Monitoring](#)[Research](#)

[Home](#)[About Us](#)[Contacts](#)[Legal](#)