

# Hartford North Rodgers Bedrock Compilation Sheet (paper)

Map

## NOTICE !

Bedrock quadrangle 1:24,000 scale compilation sheets for the Bedrock Geological Map of Connecticut, John Rodgers, 1985, Connecticut Geological and Natural History Survey, Department of Environmental Protection, Hartford, Connecticut, in Cooperation with the U.S. Geological Survey, 1:125,000 scale, 2 sheets. [minimum 116 paper quad compilations with mylar overlays constituting the master file set for geologic lines and units compiled to the State map, some quads have multiple sheets depicting iterations of mapping]. Compilations drafted by Nancy Davis, Craig Dietsch, and Nat Gibbons under the direction of John Rodgers.

Geologic unit designation table translates earlier map unit nomenclature to the units ultimately used in the State publication.

This map set contains unpublished maps, cross-sections, and related information archived by the State Geological and Natural History Survey of Connecticut as part of the Survey Library Collection.

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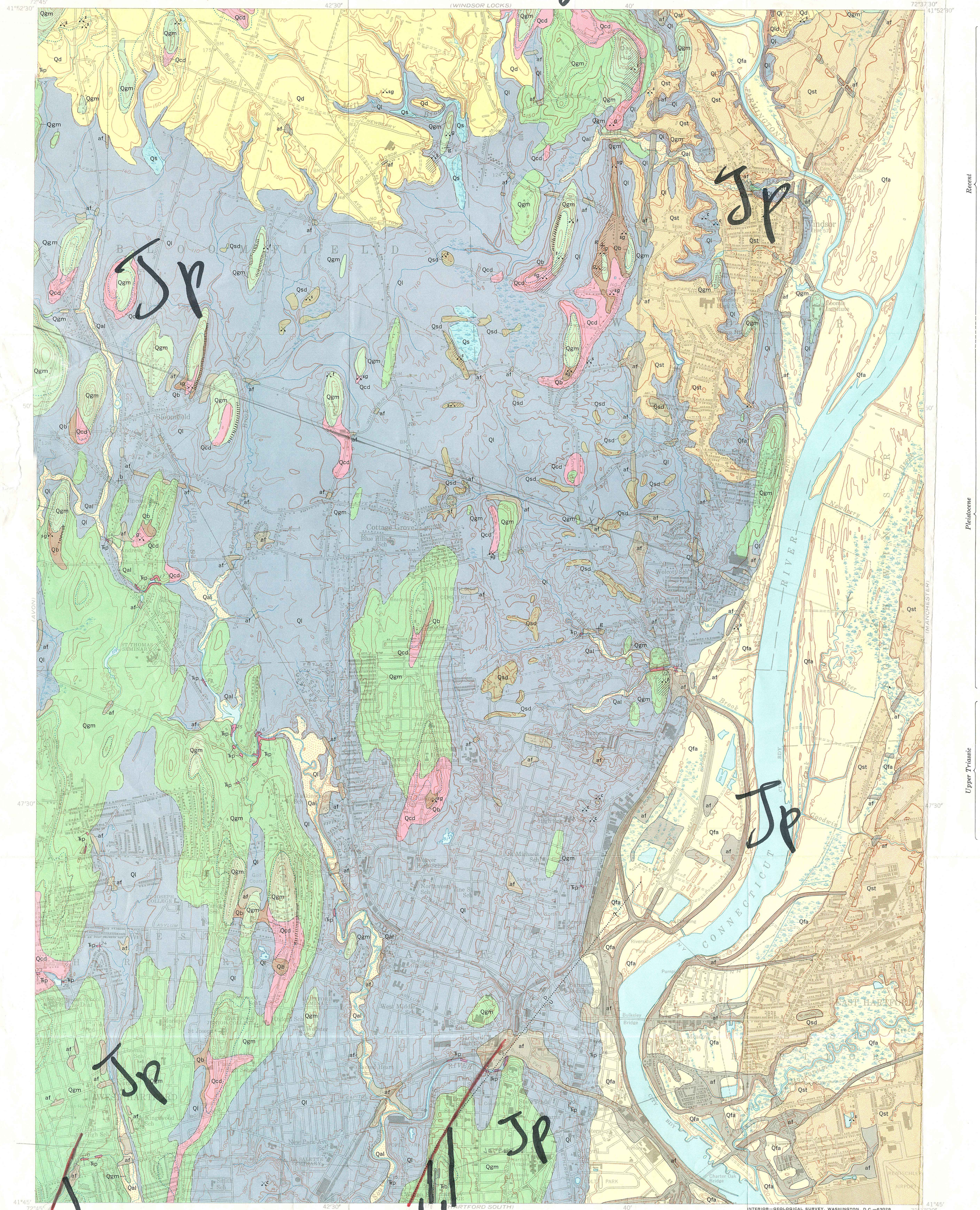
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JR *Interpretation of section 11 July 1975*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

PREPARED IN COOPERATION WITH  
THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT  
WATER RESOURCES COMMISSION

GEOLOGY OF THE  
HARTFORD NORTH QUADRANGLE  
CONNECTICUT  
GG-223



EXPLANATION

- Qld**  
Landslide deposits  
Composed of silt and clay and overlain by sand in areas flooded by the Connecticut and Farmington Rivers. Unstable ground may be as much as 20 feet thick. Rough topography with numerous undrained depressions.
- Qfa**  
Flood-plain alluvium of the Connecticut and Farmington Rivers  
Medium- to dark-gray laminated silt and sand in areas flooded by the Connecticut and Farmington Rivers. Deposited on surfaces cut by the rivers on older deposits. Generally 20 feet thick but as much as 40 feet thick in areas adjacent to the Connecticut River. Underlain by silt and clay.
- Qai**  
Local alluvial deposits  
Moderately well-sorted reddish-brown to brown gravel, sand, and silt deposited along channels of small streams tributary to the Connecticut and Farmington Rivers. Pebbles as much as 2 inches in diameter are common. Deposits are generally less than 5 feet thick.
- Qsd**  
Eolian deposits  
Chiefly sand dunes. Yellowish-brown medium- to fine-grained sand in dunes as much as 25 feet high. A thin layer of yellowish-brown to yellow wind-blown fine-grained sand and silt (loess?) also is present over much of the map area but is not shown.
- Qst**  
Stream-terrace deposits  
Yellowish-brown well-sorted medium- to fine-grained sand and silt that form cut and fill terraces as much as 20 feet thick. Locally has a 1/2- to 1-inch-thick pebble layer at base. Unconformably overlies silt and clay of glacial Lake Hitchcock.
- Qd**  
Deltaic deposits  
Very fine sand and silt that grade upward into nearly horizontal well-sorted yellowish-brown fine- to medium-grained sand, which contains some gravel in uppermost part. The two facies are inferred to be bottomset and topset beds of a delta deposited by the glacial Farmington River. Forest beds were not observed. Average thickness is 40 feet; maximum observed thickness is 75 feet. Underlain by lake-bottom deposits or ice-contact stratified drift.
- Ql**  
Lake-bottom deposits  
Varied clay and silt that locally grade upward, with alternations, through silt into fine- to medium-grained sand. Uppermost lake-bottom deposits are dark-colored, thick-bedded silt that grades upward into light-yellowish-brown thin-bedded very fine- to medium-grained sand; average thickness is 20 feet. Varied deposits underlying the silt and sand unit are paired horizontal laminae generally consisting of basal lamina of yellowish-brown to olive-gray silt and upper lamina of reddish-brown clay. They are openwork and are a few feet thick on the flanks of buried ridges of bedrock or till and as much as 255 feet thick where they overlie bedrock ridges. Lake-bottom deposits generally overlie till or bedrock.
- Qb**  
Beach deposits  
Gently dipping reddish-brown coarse- to medium-grained openwork gravel in thin beds with occasional beds of well-sorted reddish-brown coarse-grained sand; inferred to be shore deposits of glacial Lake Hitchcock. Generally formed by reworking of ice-contact stratified deposits. Gravel outward, with alternations, into yellowish-brown sand of lake-bottom deposits. Beach deposits are as much as 20 feet thick but average 10 feet in thickness.
- Qcd**  
Ice-contact stratified deposits  
Thin-bedded reddish-brown coarse-grained gravel to medium-grained sand with some boulder gravel. Sorting and bedding range from poor to good, and margins are collapsed. The lateral extent of a single facies may range from a few feet to several yards and facies changes are abrupt. As much as 20 feet thick in one area in western part of town of Windsor, but most occurrences are less than 10 feet thick.
- Qgm**  
Ground-moraine deposits  
Chiefly reddish-brown till, which is a loose to compact nonstratified mixture of clay, silt, sand, pebbles, and boulders. Locally includes lenses of laminated clay and silt or fine-grained sand. Thickness of the till generally is less than 20 feet. Lighter tone indicates approximate areas where the till is known or inferred to be more than 10 feet thick under areas of some drainage; maximum known thickness is 200 feet.
- Trp**  
Portland Arkose  
Medium- to dark-red arkose siltstone and shale with thin beds of red arkose and gray sandstone. The materials become slightly coarser from west to east. Arkose predominates over siltstone and shale in the southeastern part of the quadrangle. Thickness not determined.
- Tb**  
Hampten Basalt  
Medium- to dark-green to gray massive fine-grained basalt deposited as a lava flow. Vesicular and amygdaloidal at top. Weathers to olive brown. Stratigraphic thickness calculated from borings at Jefferson Street Tunnel is 127 feet. Underlain by East Berlin Formation which is not exposed in the quadrangle.
- af**  
Artificial fill  
Earth fill mapped only where it is in part at least 5 feet thick. Foundation fill around private and commercial construction are excluded. Consists of (1) till obtained from ground moraine, (2) sand, gravel, and silt obtained from deltaic, lake-bottom, eolian, and flood-plain deposits, and (3) trash.
- Contact of surficial deposits**  
Dashed where approximately located; dotted where concealed.
- Fault in bedrock**  
Dotted where concealed, queried where projected; U, upthrown side; D, downthrown side. Evidence for concealed fault based on data from test borings at Jefferson Street Tunnel and abrupt termination of north end of basalt ridge.
- Strike and dip of beds in the Newark Group**  
Where shown without outcrop symbol used to denote bedrock exposed temporarily during construction and now covered.
- Bench or scarp reflecting erosional shoreline of glacial Lake Hitchcock**
- Shoreline of glacial Lake Hitchcock**  
Position inferred; shown where erosional bench or beach deposit is not present.
- Erratic boulder**  
Shown only where greater than 1 foot in diameter. Letter symbols indicate kind of bedrock; b, basalt; g, granite gneiss.
- Pit**  
Letter symbols indicate kind of material; g, gravel; s, sand; c, clay; l, till.
- Area of large pit**

GEOLOGY OF THE HARTFORD NORTH QUADRANGLE, CONNECTICUT

By  
R. V. Cushman

SCALE 1:24,000

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET  
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

1963

Base map by Topographic Division  
U. S. Geological Survey, 1952

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HARTFORD NORTH QUADRANGLE  
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Geology mapped in 1959-60

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