

MAP - HARTFORD SOUTH QUADRANGLE:

1. Deane's MAP has most of the O.C.
2. Extend Faults from Middletown, Meriden, and New Britain Quads
3. Bore hole and wells - Sub surface data -
4. Examine outcrops -
 - a. strike and Dip
 - b. Lithology (Measured Sections)
 - c. Formation -

Work by 9ths when practical

Expand work from S.E. 9th.

S.E. 9th:

Outcrops -

1. Gilbert Ave.
 2. Elm St.
 3. Glastonbury Ave near River.
 4. Dividend Pond:
1. Check for Outcrop behind V.A. Hospital
 2. Along Hog Brook.
 3. Any Near Construction:

E.C. 9th:

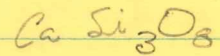
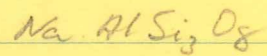
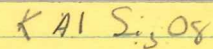
Outcrops

1. Main St Sedimentary and Trap. Rocky Hill.
2. High Sch. off Chapin Ave.
3. I-91 - 201 Cuts -
4. In Brook near I-91
5. In Brook west of Silas Deane Hwy.
6. In Brook near Maple St Weatherfield.
7. Along Silas Deane Hwy near Lancaster St
8. Maple St. Near Church -

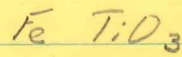
N.E. 9th

Near Weatherfield Cove -

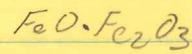
To know :



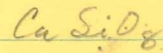
% Almenite



% Magnetite



% Feldspar



120 Mesh →

230 Mesh →

120 Mesh →

4%

Size Range

230 Mesh →

$(230 < X < 120)$

$\setminus 120 > 230$ Mesh

3

Sample Pile →

Size to 230

$\phi = -\log_2 X$

6.7848

678 grams -

$\frac{1}{2} \phi = X$

1mm

Economically →

$2^{-2} = 4$

Size of pea gravel

$2^{-1} = \frac{1}{2} + 1$ coarse

Size of basaltic Sand -

1φ

$2^0 = 1$) 5mm (

Size of

$2^1 = \frac{1}{2}$

$2^2 = \frac{1}{4}$

2^{-}

Scale - 1:24000 = 2000 ft/inch =

Scale 200 ft/inch -

East Berlin Frm.

0 - 100 ft

100 - 110

200 - 120

400 - 120

750 - 120

1000 - 120

1100 110

1200 100

1550 - 90

1700 - 80

1800 70

2000 - 60

2250 - 50 ✓

3000 - 40

3800 - 40

3600 - 30

4100 - 20

4150 - 10

4250 - 0

4400 0

Types of Siltstones in the East Berlin Formation
 Characteristics Recognizable in the Field.

(FACTORS) (OBSERVATIONS)

1. Resistance
2. Fragmentation, or lack of Fragmentation
3. Fragment size.
4. Laminated or Flaggy.
5. Laminae or Flag Thickness
6. Wedge shaped laminae (channel-like deposits)



Size and shape

7. Cross bedding -
8. Laminae within large laminae.
9. In weathered sections - Laminae weathered round -
 or Laminae weathered angular -
10. Smooth - on Major Fractures -
 Rough and angular on major Fractures -
12. Sand content (estimated in field) (Thin Section)
13. Associations - Sandstone or shale
14. Water Content during wet conditions - (Permeable units dry)
15. Changes or differences on surfaces of greater or lesser exposure.

TYPES -

1. Weak - crumbles into very small fragments less than $\frac{1}{2}$ " x $\frac{1}{2}$ " x $\frac{1}{4}$ " usually wet after rain.
2. Resistant - Splits into plates up to 7" x 5" x 1"-2". Rough - Hackley surfaces - Fractures usually smooth.
3. Resistant Splits into plates up to 12" x 6" x 3" Rough Hackley, Fracture surfaces usually smooth

4. MASSIVE in fresh or water worn (glacially smoothed) outcrops
Usably elastic like disrupted strata - laminated -
Smooth on fractures - No Splitting.

In order to classify - and use as a field Tool -

1. Thin sections - Mineralogy of Sand grains -
(Heavies)
2. Radiographs - of fresh units - from roadcuts - etc.
 4. To determine Primary and Secondary Structures
Channel fills - x-beds, disrupted strata (Slump) Mudcracks).
3. Sand Content
Silt Content
Clay Mineralogy.
4. Careful examination on a number of exposures of the same bed in ~~various~~ ^{several} exposures -
Might indicate - weathering characteristics -
which change because of exposure - (N. S. E. W. facing)
See fresh outcrop in I-91 go around corner into woods -
to determine aspects in weathered outcrop -
Careful of facies changes along (strike - dip).
5. Pictures - once parameters are defined -
for Rapid Field I.D.

Faulting between Meridan Mt and Cat Hole Mtn.

Hypothesis #1. This fault is a Dip Slip fault with the Westside Down. (Normal Fault)

This would require that the ~~material~~ (Holyoke Basalt at Cedar Mtn in the Hartford South Quadrangle had a ~~minimum~~ relative movement of 5000 feet (minimum) with respect to the Holyoke Basalt Exposed due west of Cedar Mtn in the New Britain Quadrangle.

Hypothesis #2. This fault is a Strike Slip fault with west side moving south eastside north. Then the Meridan Mtn - Cat Hole Mtn. Holyoke Basalt pieces would have to fit along the north side of Cedar Mtn - Slip would have had to been at least 12 miles.