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This map set contains unpublished maps, cross- sections, and related information archived by the State Geological and Natural History Survey of Connecticut as part of the Survey Library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

These materials have not been reviewed for accuracy, consistency, or completeness. For many geographic areas, more current information exists, either in published or unpublished form.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

PREPARED IN COOPERATION WITH
THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT
GEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY

GEOLOGIC QUADRANGLE MAP
MANCHESTER QUADRANGLE, CONNECTICUT
GQ-433

Base by U.S. Geological Survey, 1952

Geology mapped in 1959-61

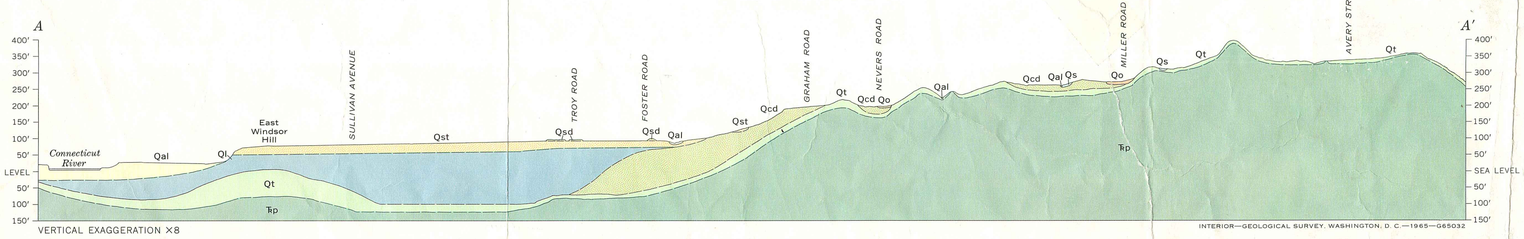
SCALE 1:24 000

1 MILE
1 KILOMETER

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

CONNECTICUT
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

APPROXIMATE MEAN DECLINATION, 1965



VERTICAL EXAGGERATION ×8

INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C.—1965—G65032

GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE MANCHESTER QUADRANGLE, HARTFORD AND TOLLAND COUNTIES, CONNECTICUT

By
Roger B. Colton

1965

EXPLANATION

Recent

af — Artificial fill
Artificially emplaced earth, mainly sand and gravel; locally some till, some trash fills included. Most fills less than 20 feet thick but a few are as much as 40 feet thick

Qal — Alluvium
Recent stream deposits of laminated gray silt and sand along Connecticut, Podunk, Hockanum, and Scantic Rivers. Consists of light grayish-brown sand and gravel along smaller streams. Generally 20 feet thick but borings indicate as much as 40 feet of silt, sand, and gravel under the Connecticut River

Qsd — Sand dunes and other eolian deposits
Sand and silt in dunes as much as 40 feet high (shown only where topographically expressed). A general blanket (not mapped) over whole quadrangle of moderate yellowish-brown eolian silt (loess?) is as much as 3 feet thick

Qs — Swamp deposits
Grayish-brown peat, muck, silt, sand, and clay. Generally 5 to 10 feet thick but may be as much as 25 feet thick

Qst — Terrace deposits
Yellowish-brown well-laminated sand, silt, and clay; locally pebbly. As much as 20 feet thick. High-level deposits may actually be glaciofluvial

Ql — Lake deposits
Laminated moderate yellowish-brown clayey silt and sand, partly varved; grade downward into varved lake deposits (yellowish gray in upper part and reddish brown in lower part). Thickness of unit ranges from 0 to 150 feet

Qb — Beach deposits
Reddish-brown sand, silt, and gravel; well-sorted and bedded. As much as 20 feet thick

Qd — Deltaic deposits
Gently dipping laminated sand, silt, and gravel. Unit is as much as 70 feet thick

Qcd Qo — Glaciofluvial deposits
Qcd, *collapsed stratified drift; pale yellowish-brown, grayish-red, or grayish orange-pink stratified sand and gravel. As much as 70 feet thick but averages 25 feet thick. Contains flowtill as much as 8 feet thick. Includes kames, kame terraces, pitted outwash, eskers, ice-channel fillings, and other stratified deposits formed in contact with melting glacier ice*
Qo, *outwash, reddish-brown sand and gravel. Locally consists of boulder gravel as much as 20 feet thick but generally is less than 10 feet thick*

Qld — Landslide deposits
Composed of varved clay, till, and overlying material. Unstable ground may be as much as 50 feet thick

Pleistocene

Qt — Till
Nonsorted nonstratified mixture of clay, silt, sand, pebbles, cobbles, and boulders. Generally reddish-brown. Thickness varies but generally is about 20 feet

Qcde — Early ice-contact stratified drift
Reddish-brown stratified sand, silt, and gravel; includes flowtill. As much as 60 feet thick. Found in core of drumlin at Tudor Hill

Qv — Early varved clay and silt
Reddish-brown alternating thin silt and clay layers. Thickness unknown. Found in core of drumlin at Sunset Ridge

Qte — Till
Seen only under Tudor Hill and shown only in abbreviated columnar section. Compact nonsorted, nonstratified mixture of clay, silt, sand, pebbles, cobbles, and boulders. Generally reddish-brown. Thickness varies but generally is about 20 feet. May be more than 60 feet thick under crests of some drumlins

QUATERNARY

TRIASSIC

Trp, Trpt — Portland Arkose
Reddish-brown and gray arkosic siltstone, sandstone, and conglomerate. Color area on map includes area of actual outcrop as well as bedrock veneered with thin surficial deposits, mostly till.
Trpt, *temporary exposure in trench excavation*

Contact
Dashed where approximately located

Glacial striations
Showing inferred direction of glacier flow. Point of arrow marks locality

Drumlin
Line shows direction of long axis

Flowtill
Till as lenses of variable thickness, overlying or interstratified with glaciofluvial deposits, found in core of drumlin at Tudor Hill

Sand or gravel pit

Abandoned quarry

Terrace scarp

Qt	4
Qcde	71
?(sd+cl)	22
Qt	40
Qte	10
Trp	>6

Abbreviated columnar section
Stratigraphic sequence and approximate thickness, in feet, of geologic units. Data based on test drilling and on water well logs of variable reliability. sd, *sand;* cl, *clay;* gy, *gray;* r, *red*

For sale by U.S. Geological Survey, price $1.00

Ex Manchester
Trp - Portland formation
Fault
? Qpl - Glastonbury Series