Cooperative Geologic Project

Geologic Interpretation of Seismic Data

Relocation of Route 116

Stations 7 to 135

in Cheshire, Mass.

by

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and

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4 pages of text
4 plates

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General Statement

Three segments of the proposed relocation of Route 110, stations 7 to 135, in Cheshire, Mass., require shallow cuts. For the purpose of obtaining information on the depths to bedrock, and on the nature of the overlying materials, seismic and geologic studies were made of the segments in October 1949. The work was done as part of the cooperative program of the Massachusetts Department of Public Works and the United States Department of the Interior, Geological Survey. The seismic traverse was made between stations 7 and 13, 1 between stations 80 and 90, 3 between stations 55 and 60, and 4 between stations 125 and 135.

Geology

The geologic sections as interpreted from the surface geology and the seismic data are shown on the accompanying 4 sheets.

Excavations throughout the area of the proposed relocation have shown that the slate schist below either gravel or till commonly is weathered to a depth of several feet. Test pits made by the Mass. Dept. of Public Works
between stations 126 and 134 exposed as much as 7 feet of weathered schist above solid rock. In general the physical characteristics of the weathered schist are similar to those of a compact till. On the accompanying cross sections, the weathered schist is included in the surface layer and the bedrock profiles are the profiles on solid rock.


Station 7 to 15.—At this location bedrock is not exposed. Large boulders (chiefly of massive quartzite) up to 5 feet across are concentrated near the crest of the hill 150 feet east of station 9. The stone fence along the present highway is made of very large boulders of quartzite. There is a surface layer of pebble gravel at this location. The upper 7 to 10 feet of this gravel layer is exposed along the present highway. Loose to moderately compact till is exposed below the gravel in the river gorge west of the present highway.

Station 80 to 82.—This segment of the proposed highway is on a small gravel terrace. A pit east of station 82 has exposed 12 to 15 feet of poorly-sorted gravel. No bedrock is exposed. The large boulders (of a quartz breccia) that occur in the area of station 79 and 80 suggest that the cliff 75 feet east of the base-line is held up by bedrock.

Station 85 to 90.—A thin surface layer of gravel overlies an irregular bedrock surface along this segment. Much of the surface to the right (west) of the base-line is strewn with large quartzite and schist boulders. Two exposures of bedrock (schist) occur to the right (west) of station 80+00. The low hill whose lower slope begins approximately 50 feet left (east) of the base-line is of coarse poorly sorted gravel.

Station 126 to 135.—A thin layer of loose sandy till overlies an irregular bedrock surface. Outcrops of schist and amphibolite (a dark,
fine-grained, and tough rock) are abundant.

**Seismic Traverses and Depths to Bedrock**

The locations of the seismic traverses are indicated on the accompanying 4 sheets.

**Stations 7 to 13.**—One 330-foot traverse was run east of the base-line and approximately parallel to it. Shot point A was located 35 feet left (east) of station 8+85, B 50 feet left (east) of station 12+20.

The depth to bedrock, as determined by the seismic data, is 17 feet at A and 8 feet at B.

**Stations 80 to 82.**—One 110-foot traverse was run east of the base-line and parallel to it. Shot point A was located 25 feet left (east) of station 80+40, B 25 feet left (east) of station 81+50.

As determined by the seismic data, the depth to bedrock at A is 20 feet and at B is 18 feet.

**Stations 85 to 90.**—Two consecutive 220-foot traverses, A-B and B-C were run. Shot point A was 20 feet left (east) of station 80+00, shot point B was at station 87+60, and shot point C was at 85+60. A third traverse, B-D, 110 feet long, crossed the base-line at station 88+00. Shot point E was 65 feet right (west) of station 87+35, shot point A was 45 feet left (east) of station 85+12.

The depth to bedrock at A is 12 feet, at B 18 feet, at C 16 feet, at D 13 feet, and at E 16 feet.

**Stations 126 to 135.**—Three consecutive traverses, A-B, B-C, and C-D were run approximately along the base-line. Traverse A-B was 165 feet long, B-C and C-D were 330 feet long. A north-south trending traverse, E-F, 110 feet long, that crossed the base-line and traverse B-C, was run 65 feet
west of and approximately parallel to an exposed ridge of bedrock.

The locations of the shot points are as follows:

A = 5 feet right (west) of station 134+23
B = 23 " left (east) " 132+60
C = 81 " right (west) " 129+40
D = at station 136+00
E = 20 feet left (east) " 130+60
F = 30 " right (west) " 131+63

Depths to bedrock at shot points as determined from the seismic data are as follows:

A = 10 feet
B = 6 "
C = 16 "
D = 15 "
E = 10 "
F = 8 "

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PLAN OF TRAVERSES

SCALE 1" = 100 FEET

Numbers refer to D.P.W. stations on baseline.

INTERPRETIVE GEOLOGIC SECTIONS ALONG SEISMIC TRAVERSIES

CHESHIRE

RELOCATION OF ROUTE 116 STA 80 TO STA 82

ROUTE NO 116

V.S.R. 40

VEE R CARD

ANNE 7 A.R.

GEOLOGIST 949