

EXPLANATION

Paul Howard Quadangle  
by R. H. Schuchert

Qa1  
Alluvium

Stream deposits composed of gravel, sand, silt, clay, and organic debris. Generally light brown to dark yellowish brown. Extremely variable in thickness and lateral extent. Occurs along most valleys; shown only where thick or extensive

Q1  
Landslide deposit

A small deposit composed partly of large angular bedrock fragments and partly of till. Overlies Qwb west of Compensating Reservoir

Qst  
Stream terrace deposits

Gravel, sand, and silt, with minor amounts of clay deposited in terraces along the West Branch of the Farmington River and Moosehorn Brook. Generally light brown to grayish orange. Deposits commonly have concentrations of pebble to cobble gravel in upper one or two feet. Terraces along the West Branch of the Farmington River average about 50 feet above the level of the alluvial surface, and probably represent alluvial deposits graded to an earlier, higher baselevel

Qwb  
Ice-contact stratified drift deposits along the valley of the East Branch of the Farmington River

Well sorted stratified drift deposits displaying abundant collapse structures. Mostly sand and silt with few thin gravel layers. Light grayish orange to pale orange. Deposited as kame terraces between ice and the valley wall. In general deposits are coarser-grained near the north quadrangle boundary and become finer-grained to the south

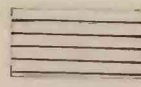
Qcd  
Ice-contact stratified drift

Isolated, high level deposits of stratified sand, silt, and gravel with minor amounts of clay. Generally light yellowish orange to grayish orange. Many deposits preserve collapse structures. Deposits include kames and kame terraces. Locally as at Hoyt Hayes Swamp, may overlie glaciolacustrine deposits

Qic  
Ice channel deposits

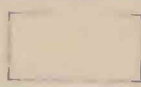
Isolated, high level deposits of sand and gravel formed as glaciofluvial deposits in open channels in the ice, or in tunnels in or under the ice. Generally light yellowish orange to grayish orange. Commonly coarse grained with relatively high proportion of pebble gravel

NOTE: Areas of quadrangle not underlain by surficial deposits described above, or by bedrock outcrops are underlain by till or swamp deposits. Location of most large swamp deposits shown by symbol on topographic base map. Till deposits range from 0 to as much as 90 feet in thickness and consist of a heterogeneous mixture of clay, sand, silt, pebbles, cobbles, and boulders with proportions of grain sizes varying from place to place. Most till is uncompact and homogeneous; in a few places north of Hoyt Hayes Swamp and on Sawmill Brook dense compact fissile till is exposed. The dense till is here interpreted to be subglacial till; the rest, superglacial or englacial till. A thin layer of windblown sand and silt, generally less than two feet thick covers most of the surficial deposits.



Bedrock exposures

Solid areas denote continuous or near continuous exposures; ruled pattern denotes areas of abundant closely spaced small exposures



Artificial fill

Material transported and deposited by man. Only very large areas mapped

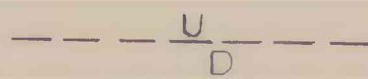
Contact

Dashed where gradational; short dashed where approximately located; dotted where concealed



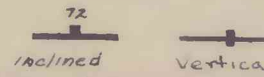
Thrust fault

Dashed where approximately located; dotted where concealed. Sawteeth on upper plate



High angle fault

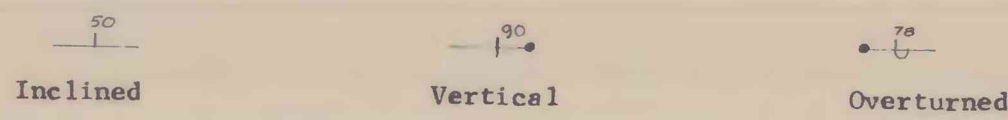
Approximately located; U, upthrown side, D, downthrown side



Small fault observed in outcrop, showing dip

PLANAR FEATURES

Where two symbols for planar or linear features are combined, their intersection marks the point of observation. Where three or more are combined, the point of observation is the intersection of symbols for planar features



Strike and dip of beds

Ball indicates top of bed known from sedimentary features. Position of 90 on vertical bed indicates top



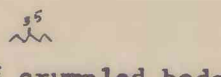
Strike and dip of schistosity

Relation to bedding not apparent in outcrop



Strike and dip of essentially parallel bedding and schistosity

Ball indicates top of bed known from sedimentary features. Position of 90 on vertical bed indicates top



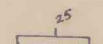
Trend of crumpled beds



Trend of crumpled schistosity



Joints



Axial plane foliation

Schistosity developed parallel to axial planes of small folds

LINEAR FEATURES



Bearing and plunge of axis of small fold or crinkle

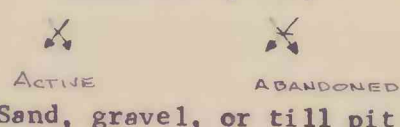


Sample locality

Symbol in conjunction with attitude indicates sample was taken at locality of attitude



Abandoned quarry



Sand, gravel, or till pit

Letter symbol indicates type of material, superposed symbols indicate superposition of material

- g gravel of mixed sizes
- b boulders
- c cobbles
- p pebbles
- s sand
- t till

W

Weathered bedrock

One locality, at about 650 foot elevation in small brook flowing eastward into Barkhamsted Reservoir near north quadrangle boundary

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