This map suite and a companion suite (Pomeroy, 1976) depict landslides in Washington County. Intensive interpretation of 1975 aerial photographs (scale 1:24,000) was supplemented by one to three days of field reconnaissance for each quadrangle in late 1975 and early 1976. The soil survey of Washington County (U. S. Soil Conservation Service, 1974 a, b) was also used as a source of data.

The purpose of these maps is to identify areas with potential slope-stability problems significant to development; they are a guide to areas of past and present landslide activity. These maps are not designed to replace detailed geological and engineering studies of specific sites by competent technical personnel, but rather, they delineate areas where such detailed studies would be most vital to the safety and welfare of the general public. In these areas, site examinations are necessary in order to determine the degree of difficulty that slope instability may pose to a contemplated land use, and so to define whether costs of hazard prevention are commensurate with the value of the contemplated use.

Because the present investigation was strictly reconnaissance in nature and because most slides are too small to be discerned from the aerial photography, these maps do not purport to show all recent landslides. Furthermore, many slopes not designated as containing older landslides undoubtedly include older landslides the geomorphic evidence for which has been obliterated by erosion or modified by man. Hence, differentiation of such areas on the map is difficult. Finally, these maps do not indicate possible or highly questionable older landslides.
For more information regarding landslide map features, diagrams, recommendations and advice for the non-technical reader the user of this map is urged to refer to Briggs, Pomeroy, and Davies (1975) and Pomeroy and Davies (1975). Additional information concerning sliding in portions of Washington County is available in Kent, Schweinfurth, and Roen (1969) and Berryhill, Schweinfurth, and Kent (1971). Landslides are shown on geologic quadrangle maps by Berryhill (1964), Berryhill and Schweinfurth (1964), Kent (1967), Roen, Kent and Schweinfurth (1968), Schweinfurth (1967), Swanson and Berryhill (1964).
References Cited

Berryhill, H. L., Jr., 1964, Geology of the Amity quadrangle, Pennsylvania:
U. S. Geol. Survey Geol. Quad Map GQ-296

Berryhill, H. L., Jr., and Schweinfurth, 1964, Geology of the Ellsworth
quadrangle, Pennsylvania: U. S. Geol. Survey Geol. Quad
Map GQ-333

Berryhill, H. L., Jr., Schweinfurth, S. P., and Kent, B. H., 1971,
Coal-bearing Upper Pennsylvanian and Lower Permian rocks,
Washington area, Pennsylvania, pt. 1, Lithofacies; pt. 2,
Economic and engineering geology: U. S. Geol. Survey, Prof.
Paper 621, 47 p.

Briggs, R. P., Pomeroy, J. S., and Davies, W. E., 1975, Landsliding
in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania: U. S. Geol. Survey,
Circ. 728, 18 p.

Kent, B. H., 1967, Geologic map of the Hackett quadrangle, south­

and land use in eastern Washington County, Pennsylvania:
Rept.), 31 p.

Pomeroy, J. S., 1976, Reconnaissance maps showing landslides in the Avella,
Burgettstown, Claysville, Clinton, Midway, Prosperity, West Middletown,
and Washington West quadrangles, western Washington County, Pennsylvania:
U. S. Geol. Survey open-file Rept. 76-

Pomeroy, J. S., and Davies, W. E., 1975, Map of susceptibility to
landsliding, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania: U. S. Geol.
Survey Misc. Field Studies Map MF-685B, 2 sheets with text.

of the Monongahela quadrangle, Pennsylvania: U. S. Geol. Survey
Geol. Quad Map GQ-743.

EXPLANATION

Younger Landslides

Younger landslides, well-defined, may still be active, includes the most recent landslides characterized by fresh scars; also includes slightly older extremely hummocky and/or bulgy areas which are believed to have been formed within the past 100 years.

Older Landslides

Represented by individually mapped bodies or extensive slope areas involving many linear kms. (where separation of individual slides cannot be determined). Most of the designated older landslide areas do not represent single events but are accumulations of landslides deposits that probably occurred during and immediately after Wisconsin glaciation. Older landslides may be presently stable but are often sensitive to modification by man and can be reactivated by excavation, loading, and changes in ground-water and surface-water conditions.

Older landslides, definite to somewhat less definite, conspicuous to slightly subdued hummocky and/or bulgy surfaces, boundaries approximate

Older landslides, probable, fair to poorly defined, boundaries inferred; evidence is less distinct than for previous category.
Index map of Washington County showing

quadrangles included in this report (within heavy line)

(quadrangles in western half of Washington County included in
Poncray, 1976)

Pennsylvania (Washington Co., east). Land statistics. 1:24,000 1976