UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

PROFESSIONAL PAPER 1208
PLATE 1

FIGURE 1.—Map of the New England region and adjacent areas, showing political divisions and geographic features.

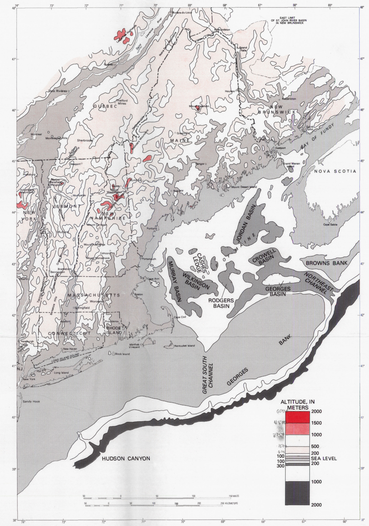

FIGURE 2.—Generalized topographic map of the New England region, including the adjacent Continental Shelf.

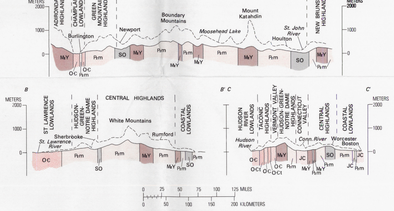

FIGURE 5.—Cross sections of the New England region, showing bedrock lithology and position of envelope and subenvelope. *A-A'*, Champlain Valley (Burlington, Vt.) to St. John River valley (near Houlton, Me.) *B-B'*, St. Lawrence Lowlands (west of Trois Rivières, Quebec) to coastal lowlands (east of Portland, Me.) *C-C'*, Hudson River lowlands (south of Albany, N.Y.) to coastal lowlands (Boston, Mass.) Location of cross sections shown on figures 3, 4, 11and 11. For explanation of bedrock units, see fig. 4. Dashed line, envelope; solid line, subenvelope. Vertical exaggeration X40.

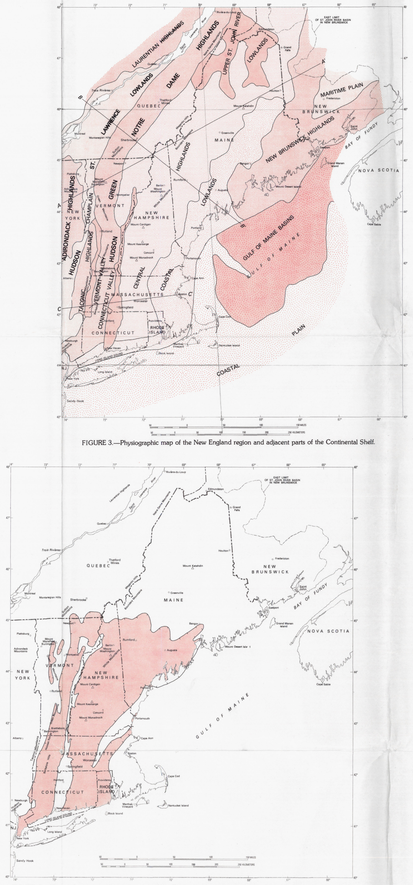

FIGURE 3.—Physiographic map of the New England region and adjacent parts of the Continental Shelf.

FIGURE 4.—Generalized lithologic map of the New England region including the adjacent Continental Shelf.

DESCRIPTION OF MAP UNITS

TKu	Coastal Plain sediments. Most of area underlain by marine fine sand and silt, and nearshore deposits including sheltered fluvial gravel of Pliocene and Miocene age. Coasts on north edge of plain underlain by glauconitic and quartzose marine sand, some clay and limestone of Eocene and Paleocene age overlying a clastic sequence of unconsolidated sand, silt, and clay of Late Cretaceous age
JC	Largely sandstone, shale, and conglomerate. Includes sediments and mafic volcanic rocks in the Connecticut Valley, on floor of Gulf of Maine and Bay of Fundy; sedimentary rocks near Boston, Providence, and in New Brunswick
SO	Largely calc-silicate metasedimentary rocks
OC	Largely dolomite, limestone, and shale
OCt	Largely shale and graywacke; rocks of the Taconic sequence in the Taconic allochthon
Pzm	Largely metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks, in northern and eastern Maine and in New Brunswick, largely sedimentary rocks
MzY	Alkalic and calc-alkalic granitic rocks; also includes gneiss, quartzite, anorthosite, mafic and metasedimentary rocks
u	Bedrock undifferentiated in areas below sea level

CORRELATION OF MAP UNITS

TKu	Pliocene, Miocene, Eocene, Paleocene, and Upper Cretaceous	TERTIARY AND CRETACEOUS	CENOZOIC
JC	JURASSIC, TRIASSIC, AND CARBONIFEROUS		MESOZOIC
SO	SILURIAN AND ORDOVICIAN		
OC, OCt	ORDOVICIAN AND CAMBRIAN	Pzm / MzY	PALEOZOIC, MESOZOIC, AND PROTEROZOIC Y
u	Bedrock undifferentiated		

FIGURE 4.—Continued.

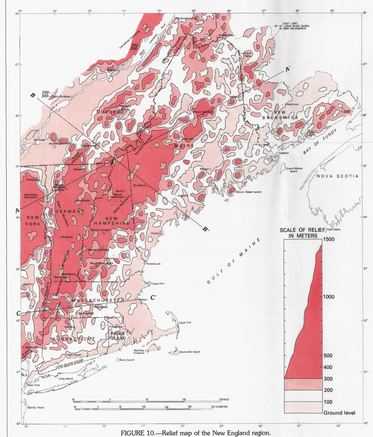

FIGURE 10.—Relief map of the New England region.

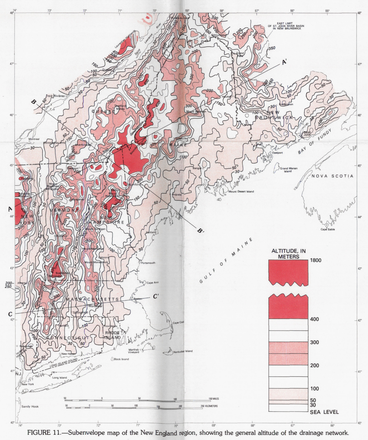

FIGURE 11.—Subenvelope map of the New England region, showing the general altitude of the drainage network.

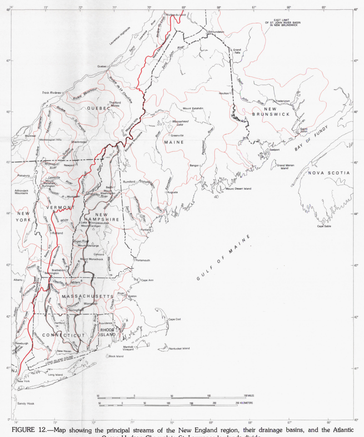

FIGURE 12.—Map showing the principal streams of the New England region, their drainage basins, and the Atlantic Ocean-Hudson-Champlain-St. Lawrence lowlands divide.

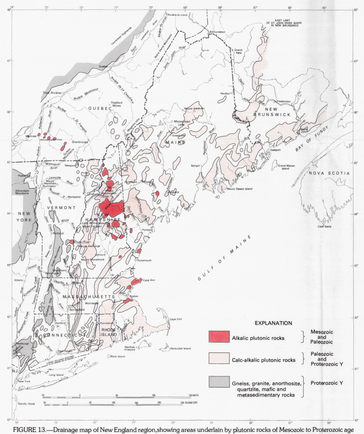

FIGURE 13.—Drainage map of New England region, showing areas underlain by plutonic rocks of Mesozoic to Proterozoic age and by rocks of Proterozoic age forming the Laurentian, Adirondack, and Hudson highlands, the Berkshire Hills, and the southern Green Mountains.

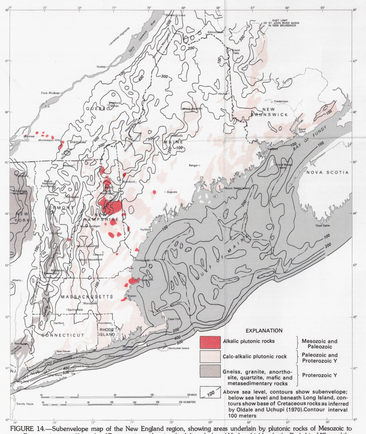

FIGURE 14.—Subenvelope map of the New England region, showing areas underlain by plutonic rocks of Mesozoic to Proterozoic age and by rocks of Proterozoic age forming the Adirondack and Hudson highlands, the Berkshire Hills, and the southern Green Mountains. Underwater contours show base of Cretaceous rocks as inferred by Oldale and Uchupi (1970). Inferred location of stream valleys on the basement surface is shown.

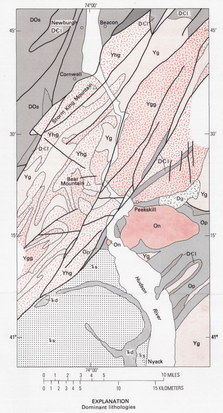

FIGURE 7.—Generalized lithologic map of the Hudson Highlands. Faults shown by heavy lines. Adapted from Fisher and others (1971).

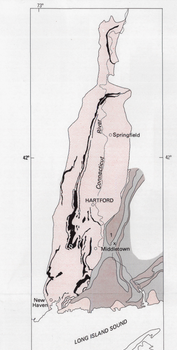

FIGURE 8.—Generalized geologic map of the Jurassic and Triassic rocks in the Connecticut Valley (Harwood and Zietz, 1976) and the older rocks in the highlands east of Middletown, Conn. (Dixon and Lundgren, 1968). Locality 1, south end of narrow anticline of Devonian Littleton Formation surrounded by Silurian Clough Quartzite, shown on this map as schist and gneiss of Paleozoic age.

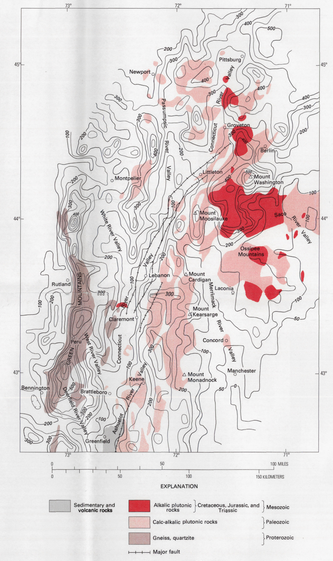

FIGURE 9.—Subenvelope map of the Connecticut Valley in New Hampshire and Vermont, showing lithologic units and major fault zones.

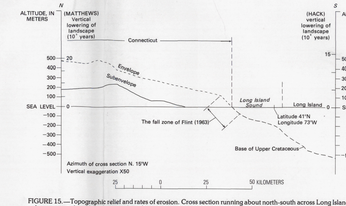

FIGURE 15.—Topographic relief and rates of erosion. Cross section running about north-south across Long Island Sound from a point about 90 km north of the Connecticut shore to the south shore of Long Island. Section shows position of the envelope, the subenvelope, and the base of the Upper Cretaceous. The vertical scale shows altitudes above and depths below sea level, also the amount of vertical lowering of the landscape by erosion per million years as estimated by Matthews (1975) and Hack (1960). Basement surface from U.S. Geological Survey (1967). The cross section intersects the Connecticut shoreline about 12 km southwest of New Haven.

GEOMORPHOLOGY OF NEW ENGLAND

Base from U.S. Geological Survey, 1967
Geology by Charles S. Denny

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