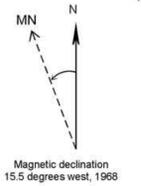
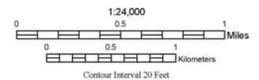


DESCRIPTION OF MAP UNITS

- Intrusive Igneous Rocks**
 - Northfield and Edgerton granite: Weakly porphyritic, muscovite-bearing white trondhjemite as lensoidal intrusions, also sills or metatuff horizons.
- Waits River Formation**
 - ODw Waits River Fm.: Well-bedded, dark gray, quartz-muscovite phyllite interbedded with brown-weathering calcareous sandstone.
- Northfield Formation**
 - ODn Northfield Formation: Dark gray quartz-sericite slate and phyllite with graded bedding and interbeds of metasilstone and conglomerate.
 - ODth Turkey Hill Member: Slates and phyllites with consistent presence of brown-weathering thin beds of calcareous metasilstone and metasandstone.
- Shaw Mountain Formation**
 - Ss Shaw Mountain Formation: Yellow-rusty weathering, quartz pebble conglomerate, crinoidal, calcareous white quartz metasandstone with micaceous partings; pinkish-buff to white quartz-muscovite mylonites.
- Crosstown Road Formation**
 - OSer Crosstown Road Formation: Green-weathering metavolcanic rocks lacking pyroclastic texture and ankerite; notable absence of interbedded metasediments.
- Irish Hill Road Formation**
 - OSih Irish Hill Road Formation: Blue-green schistose volcanoclastics with 1-2mm blue quartz and plagioclase crystals; plagioclase occurs frequently as clusters in a matrix of chlorite +/- biotite, epidote, calcite, muscovite, albite and opagues; ankerite occurs as a post-strain mineral.
- West Berlin Formation**
 - Owb West Berlin Formation: Chlorite-rich, biotite-bearing, mafic schists lacking pyroclastic textures; minerals include albite, clinopyroxene, blue-green amphibole, quartz, chlorite, epidote, muscovite, biotite, calcite, sphene, ankerite, pyrite, magnetite, uvarovite garnet, zircon, rutile and tourmaline; associated with red-brown biotite-bearing quartzite and phyllite.
 - Owbm Mylonitic member
- Cram Hill Formation**
 - Odr Cram Hill Formation: Rusty weathering micaceous quartzite and gray phyllite; local thin limy beds.
- Harlow Bridge Quartzite**
 - Odb Harlow Bridge Quartzite: Brown, biotite-bearing quartzites with tourmaline and zircon.
- Moretown Formation**
 - Om Moretown Formation: Blue-gray to green-gray, well-bedded laminated quartzite and micaceous schist, phyllitic quartzite, phyllite, and slaty phyllite, locally with graded bedding preserved; dominant mineralogy is muscovite, chlorite, quartz, albite, and opagues; minor lithologies include chalky-weathering feldspathic metawacks, sub-ophitic plagioclase-epidote-chlorite-calcite-quartz-albite-sphene greenstone, ankerite greenstone, and quartz or albite porphyroblastic schist.
 - Omc Carbonaceous member: Rusty-weathering dark gray phyllite, locally graphitic with minor beds and lenses of carbonaceous quartzite.
 - Omm Mylonitic member
 - Omq Gray quartzite member: Gray quartzite and metasilstone with minor amounts of albite, muscovite, chlorite and tourmaline.
- Stowe Formation**
 - OCs Stowe Formation (undivided): Green to blue-green, fine- to medium- grained, muscovite-chlorite-quartz-albite schist, locally with magnetite, laminated pinstripe to wispy fabric with quartz veins, includes orange, pink and purple color variegated schists, spotted schists with pyrrhotite or ankerite, and deep orange weathering mylonites with blue-green amphibole as radiating bladed clusters.
 - OCsg Greenstone member: Strongly laminated, green to yellow-green, epidote-rich gneissic schists with epidote-quartz-chlorite knots and lenses, locally blastomylonitic with plagioclase; assemblages include epidote-muscovite-chlorite-magnetite, ankerite-plagioclase-muscovite-chlorite-magnetite, and epidote-muscovite-quartz-magnetite; minor strongly laminated, brick-red weathering, ankerite-rich greenstones, pale yellow-green phyllites, spotted magnetite granofels, and polydeformed, porphyroblastic, blue-black muscovite-albite-quartz-magnetite schist.
 - ms Serpentinized ultramafic: Massive, magnetite-bearing serpentinite with relict olivine and orthopyroxene.
- Ottawaqueche Formation**
 - Co Ottawaqueche Formation: Strongly tectonized, rusty weathering, dark gray to black, graphitic, phyllitic schist with pyrite and/or pyrrhotite; locally silver-gray mylonite, local massive to laminar, dark to light gray, quartzite lenses and discontinuous layers with cross-cutting quartz veins, with chlorite and/or calcite.
- Structural Features**
 - Fault
 - ┆ Strike and dip of bedding
 - ┆ Strike and dip of overturned bedding
 - ┆ Strike and dip of cleavage
 - USGS 24K Quadrangle Boundaries

Base map from U.S. Geological Survey.
 Quadrangle names printed in blue.
 Coordinate System: Vermont State Plane, meters, NAD 83.
 Geographic coordinates shown at topo corners are in NAD 83.
 Grid overlay on map is Universal Transverse Mercator,
 Zone 18N, NAD 27.
 Digitization and Cartography by D. Dreher and M. Gale
 Date: December 2006



BEDROCK GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE NORTHFIELD 7.5 MINUTE QUADRANGLE, VERMONT

by
David Westerman
 1994



Research supported by the Vermont Geological Survey, Dept. of Environmental Conservation, VT ANR.
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 The views and conclusions contained in this document are those of the authors and should not be interpreted as necessarily representing the official policies, either expressed or implied, of the U.S. Government.

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