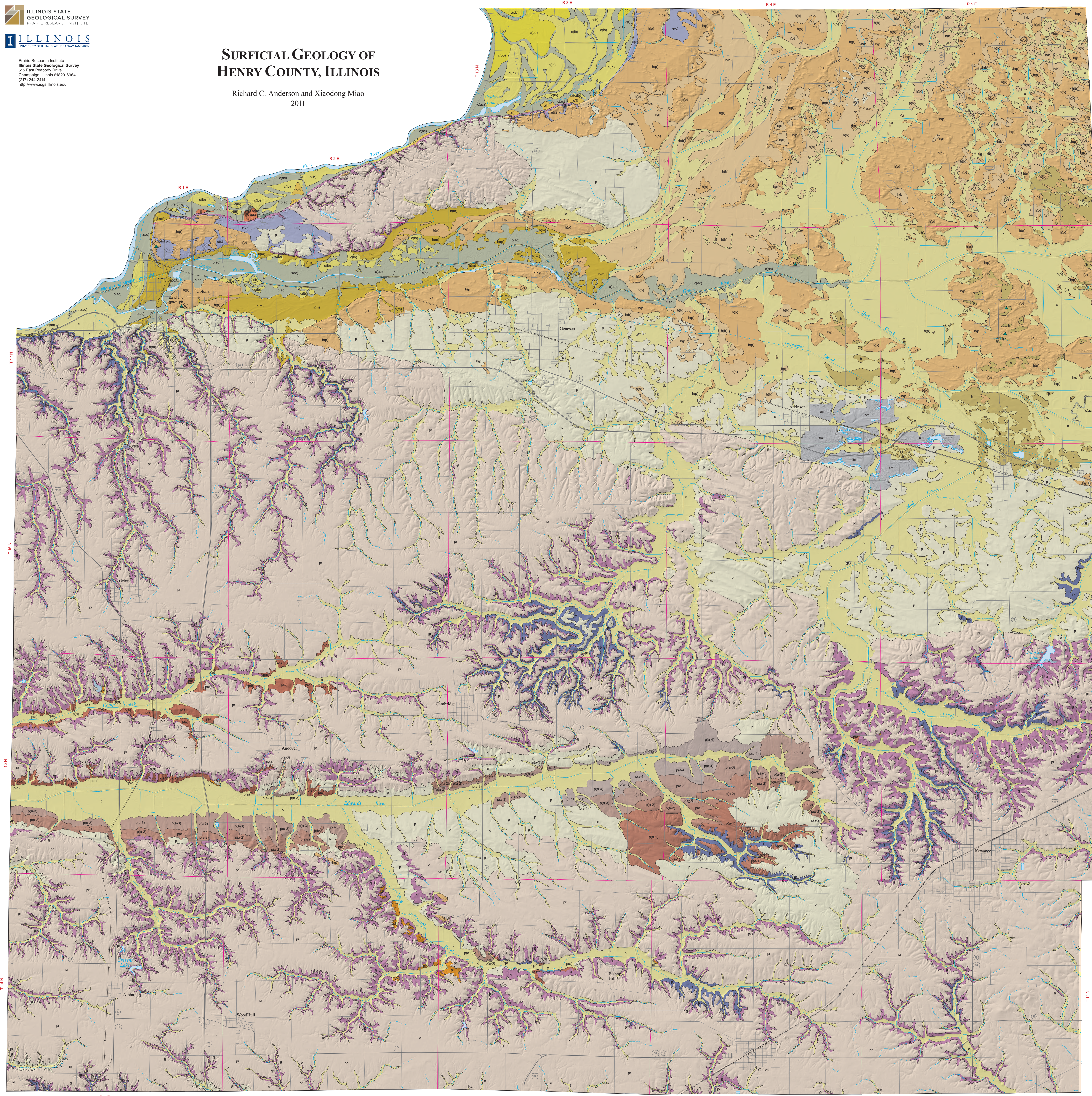


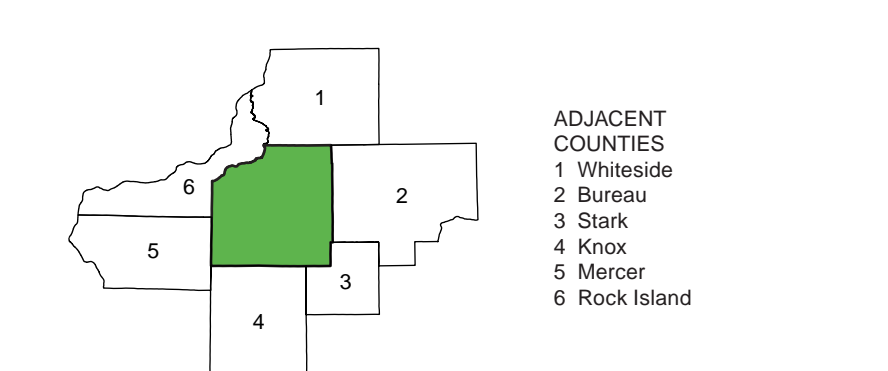
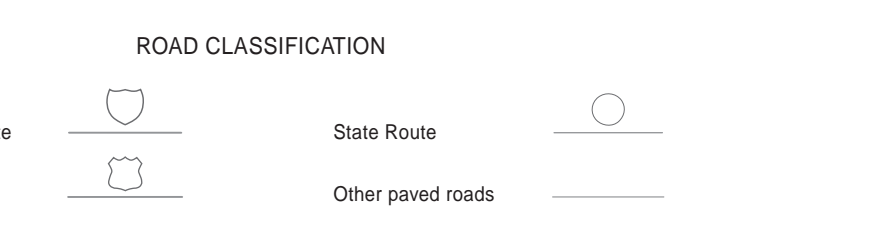
# SURFICIAL GEOLOGY OF HENRY COUNTY, ILLINOIS

Richard C. Anderson and Xiaodong Miao  
 2011



Description	Unit	Interpretation
<b>QUATERNARY DEPOSITS</b>		
<b>HUDSON EPISODE (~12,000 years before present (B.P.) to today)</b>		
Fill or removed earth; various sediment types	Surface mine sm	Surface mine, highly disturbed areas by human activity, usually coal mine
Silt, sand, minor clay, and gravel; yellowish brown to dark gray or black; abundant organic matter in upper few feet; leached; generally less than 6 m (20 feet) thick	Cahokia Formation c	Holocene alluvium and flood deposits in modern stream channels and floodplains; in small valleys tributary to the Edwards, Green, and Rock Rivers
Silt and fine sand; generally less than 6 m (20 feet) thick	Cahokia Formation (abandoned channels) c(ac)	Alluvium and flood deposits in oxbows and abandoned channels
Fine sand and silt; generally less than 6 m (20 feet) thick	Cahokia Formation (alluvial fans) c(f)	Alluvium deposits in alluvial fans
Silt and fine sand; generally less than 6 m (20 feet) thick	Cahokia Formation (levees and bars) c(b)	Alluvium and flood deposits in natural levees and bars
Fine sand and silt; generally less than 6 m (20 feet) thick	Cahokia Formation (point bars) c(pb)	Alluvium and flood deposits in point bars
<b>WISCONSIN EPISODE (~60,000--12,000 years B.P.)</b>		
Silt, sand, and clay; poorly sorted, yellowish brown to gray; leached	Peyton Formation py	Slope wash deposits at the base of the steep slopes (colluvium), sediments moved downslope by gravity, mapped only in the northwest along the Rock River valley
Silt; yellowish brown, calcareous; upper few feet leached; generally less than 6 m (20 feet) thick	Peoria Silt p	Windblown loess
Silt; yellowish brown to gray; calcareous except for upper 1 to 2 m (3 to 6 feet) in modern soil; may exceed 6 m (20 feet) in thickness; flat interfluves	Peoria overlying Roxana Silt pr	Windblown loess
Silt, medium to very fine sand; generally less than 3 m (10 feet) thick; on valley sides with only one erosion surface terrace	Peoria Silt (Edwards faces) p(a)	Mostly Peoria Silt, with a mixture of eolian sand in some localities. Eolian in origin on the second highest of a series of terraces that constitute the erosion surface
Silt, medium to very fine, and sand; generally less than 3 m (10 feet) thick	Peoria Silt (Edwards faces 1) p(a-1)	Mostly Peoria Silt, with a mixture of eolian sand in some localities; on the highest of a series of terraces that constitute the erosion surface
Silt, medium to very fine, and sand; generally less than 3 m (10 feet) thick	Peoria Silt (Edwards faces 2) p(a-2)	Mostly Peoria Silt, with a mixture of eolian sand in some localities. Eolian in origin on the second lowest of a series of terraces that constitute the erosion surface
Silt, medium to very fine, and sand; generally less than 3 m (10 feet) thick	Peoria Silt (Edwards faces 3) p(a-3)	Mostly Peoria Silt, with a mixture of eolian sand in some localities. Eolian in origin on the second lowest of a series of terraces that constitute the erosion surface
Silt, medium to very fine, and sand; generally less than 3 m (10 feet) thick	Peoria Silt (Edwards faces 4) p(a-4)	Mostly Peoria Silt, with a mixture of eolian sand in some localities. Eolian in origin on the lowest of a series of terraces that constitute the erosion surface
Silt; clayey; yellowish brown to gray; leached; massive; faintly laminated in places	Carmi member, Equality Formation e(c)	Lacustrine deposits from glacial Lake Milan
Sand and fine gravel; yellowish brown; upper 3 m (10 feet) generally leached; thickness may exceed 15 m (50 feet)	Henry Formation, undifferentiated h	Glaciofluvial outwash associated with the Wisconsin Episode
Sand and gravel; may exceed 30 m (100 feet) in thickness	Batavia member, Henry Formation hb	Outwash, glaciofluvial deposits associated with the Wisconsin Episode
Sand and fine gravel; yellowish brown; upper 3 m (10 feet) generally leached	Maxkinaw member, Henry Formation h(m)	Outwash, glaciofluvial deposits associated with the Wisconsin Episode
Median to very fine sand; light yellowish brown; leached medium to very fine sand	Parkland sand, Henry Formation hp	Eolian sand; either dunes or sand sheet; optically stimulated luminescence (OSL) dating indicates deposition from 17,000 to 18,000 years B.P. with some Holocene aged sand on the top
<b>ILLINOIS EPISODE (~200,000--130,000 years B.P.)</b>		
Sand and gravel; leached; small, discontinuous deposits	Pearl Formation pl	Glaciofluvial outwash associated with the Illinois Episode
Pebbly, silty, clay; may exceed 15 m (50 feet) in thickness	Glasford Formation undifferentiated g	Glacial diamicton and associated deposits of the Illinois Episode
<b>PRE-QUATERNARY DEPOSITS</b>		
Mudstone, siltstone, and shale; brown to gray	Pennsylvanian p	Bedrock near the surface, with about 2 m (5 feet) of Peoria Silt above it, may contain thin coal and limestone.
Dolomite; yellowish brown to gray	Silurian s	Bedrock near the surface, with about 2 m (5 feet) of Peoria Silt above it

✕ Pit or quarry  
 ▲ OSL and/or radiocarbon age site  
 See accompanying report for site data.



Geology based on field work by Richard C. Anderson, 1965-2000, and Xiaodong Miao, 2007-2010.  
 Digital compilation of Richard C. Anderson's geology by Barbara J. Siff and student interns.  
 Cartography by Jane E. Johnshoy-Domier and Dawn V. Heckmann. LIDAR hillshade by Donald E. Luman.  
 Base map compiled by Illinois State Geological Survey from digital data (2009 TIGER/Line Shapefiles) provided by the United States Census Bureau. Hillshade from 2009 LIDAR elevation data provided by Illinois Height Modernization Program, Transverse Mercator Projection, North American Datum of 1983.  
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**Recommended citation:**  
 Anderson, R.C., and X. Miao, 2011. Surficial Geology of Henry County, Illinois: Illinois State Geological Survey, Illinois County Geologic Map, ICGM Henry County-SG, 1:62,500, report 4.p.

