



EXPLANATION

A layer of late-glacial windblown sand, silt, and clay containing abundant ventifacts, generally mixed with underlying glacial debris, is present but not shown over much of the mapped area

Qs
Swamp deposits
Organic matter generally mixed with sand and silt; locally peaty. Overprint indicates cranberry bogs

Qal
Alluvium
Gravel, sand, and clay; found chiefly in areas occasionally flooded by modern streams

GLACIOLACUSTRINE DEPOSITS

Ql Lake-bottom deposits
Sand, silt, and varved and unvarved clay of temporary glacial lakes; include glaciofluvial sand and fine gravel deposited over the lake bottoms as the lakes shallowed and disappeared

Qkd Kame delta
Deltas built into open glacial lakes; ice-contact slopes form one or more sides of the deltas; topset beds of sand and gravel overlie forest beds of sand or pebbly sand

GLACIOFLUVIAL DEPOSITS

Qic Ice-channel filling, Qic
Narrow ridges of sand to boulder gravel deposited as eskers or crevasse fillings on, in, or under the ice; includes lenticular masses of flowtill

Qk Kame or kame field, Qk
Knobby to conical hills of moderate relief and irregular lower knobby masses of silt, sand, and gravel; includes lenticular masses of flowtill

Qkt Kame terrace, Qkt
Originally flattened terrace forms composed of coarse sand and pebble to boulder gravel; includes lenticular masses of flowtill; older kame terrace, Qkt₁; younger, Qkt₂

Qkp Kame plain, Qkp
Moderately flattened hills of sand and gravel; surrounded or nearly surrounded by ice-contact slopes; includes lenticular masses of flowtill

Qow Outwash plain, Qow
Outwash plains of sand and pebble to cobble gravel; most of original depositional form retained; includes lenticular masses of flowtill

Qgf Undivided glaciofluvial deposits, Qgf
Irregular landforms and large areas of sand and gravel morphologically not distinct enough to map by origin; includes lenticular masses of flowtill

Glaciofluvial landforms are in part contemporaneous, but in general are younger toward the north. The lacustrine deposits are of two distinct ages—older in the southern part of the quadrangle and younger in the northern part

Qgm Ground moraine
Widespread but discontinuous cover of till—an unsorted to poorly sorted material that consists of clay, silt, sand, pebbles, cobbles, and boulders in various proportions. Includes some lenses of sand and gravel

Qd Drumlin
Smooth stream-lined hill of till

ft Flowtill
Gray till as lenses of variable thickness, overlying or interstratified with glaciofluvial deposits. Indicated by arrows where not mappable as separate unit

Pri Rhode Island Formation
Gray feldspathic sandstones, black shales, pebble conglomerate, and anthracite coal. Single outcrops are shown in solid color; area of numerous exposures shown by ruled pattern; outcrop areas numbered from T1 to T22

af Artificial fill
Ruled area is disturbed ground around former workings of clay pits

Contact
Dashed where approximately located

Inclined **Horizontal**
Strike and dip of beds

Scarp
Low scarp between glaciofluvial features of different ages

S 30 E
Direction of glacial striations
Tip of arrow indicates location of striations and grooves at bedrock quarry about a mile south of Lake Sabbatia

Sand, gravel, and clay pits
Extent of large pits shown by hachures

Bedrock quarry

30 Seismic shot hole
32 Wash boring
7 Well
Altitude of bedrock surface, in feet
Minus numbers are below sea level

34 Well ending above bedrock
Number is altitude of bottom of well, in feet

+100 Inferred contour on bedrock surface
Contour interval 50 feet

x 12 Sample locality
Sample 15 is outside the quadrangle

4 Pebble-count locality

Recent

Pleistocene
Wisconsin

QUATERNARY

PENNSYLVANIAN
CARBONIFEROUS

41°52'30" 71°07'30" 2'30" 71°00' 42'00" 57'30" 55' 41°52'30" 71°07'30" 2'30" 71°00' 42'00"

Base by U.S. Geological Survey, 1962

INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C.—1967—G66206
Geology by J. H. Hartshorn, 1949-51

GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE TAUNTON QUADRANGLE, BRISTOL AND PLYMOUTH COUNTIES, MASSACHUSETTS

