

Engineering soils mapped by J. K. Adams, Delaware Geological Survey, C. F. Davis and M. H. Tenzler, U.S. Geological Survey.
Water table and surface-drainage mapped by D. H. Boggess and O. J. Coker, U.S. Geological Survey.
Base by U.S. Geological Survey, 1954
Roads revised by State Highway Department, in black
SCALE 1:24,000
CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

EXPLANATION

- Nonplastic sandy soil derived from fluvial deposits of Pleistocene age
- Slightly plastic silty and clayey soil derived from fluvial deposits of Pleistocene age
- Slightly plastic to highly plastic silty and clayey soil derived from fluvial deposits of Pleistocene age
- Urban areas where soil has been altered by man
- Flood-plain deposits associated with swamp deposits
- Nonplastic to slightly plastic sandy soil derived from fluvial deposits of Pleistocene age associated with AM23 soil
- Nonplastic to slightly plastic sandy soil associated with nonplastic to slightly plastic silty and silty soil derived from fluvial deposits of Pleistocene age
- AM23 soil associated with nonplastic to slightly plastic sandy soil derived from fluvial deposits of Pleistocene age
- Nonplastic to slightly plastic sandy and silty soil associated with nonplastic to highly plastic sandy and clayey soil derived from fluvial deposits of Pleistocene age
- Nonplastic to slightly plastic sandy and silty soil derived from fluvial deposits of Pleistocene age associated with AM46 soil
- Swamp deposits underlain by nonplastic to slightly plastic sandy soil derived from fluvial deposits of Pleistocene age
- Swamp deposits underlain by AM23 soil

- Soil sample pit
Location and number of pit from which soil samples were obtained for laboratory analyses (See table 3). General characteristics are summarized in table 1.
- Soil sample pit
Location and number of secondary soil sample sites. Samples were collected with one-inch-diameter long-core soil sampler. For results of laboratory analyses see table 2, for general characteristics see table 1.
- Secondary observation well
Numerator is altitude of water table in October 1960. Denominator shows estimated range in altitude of water table during 1950-60 based on measurements from 1950 to 1960 and comparison with primary observation-well records.
- Domestic or farm well
Numerator is altitude of water table in October 1962. Denominator, where given, shows estimated range in altitude of water table during 1950-60, based on 2 or 3 measurements and comparison with primary and secondary observation-well records.
- Water-table contour
Number shows altitude of water table in feet above mean sea level. Contour interval 10 feet. Relative position of water table in October 1960 is shown in hydrograph (Figure 2).
- Perennial stream
Bottom of stream channel almost always below water table.
- Intermittent stream
Bottom of stream channel above water table part of the time and below water table part of the time.

SOIL SYMBOLS

The map symbols used in this report to designate the various types of soils are a modification of the system used in the engineering soil survey of New Jersey (Rogers, 1955). The first part of the symbol is a letter, or group of letters, which identifies the parent material according to the classification developed by Lueder (1956) (see table 1). The second part of the symbol is a number which identifies the soil group according to the classification system adopted by the Highway Research Board (Allen and others, 1946) and used with some modification by the Delaware State Highway Department (see table 2). A two-digit number indicates that two soil types are present within the same soil profile; for example, the symbol AM23 implies that both A-2 and A-3 soils are present in the same soil profile, but usually in different horizons. Two different soil symbols may be combined by either a horizontal bar or a diagonal bar. A horizontal bar indicates that the soil designated by the denominator underlies the soil designated by the numerator with a depth of 20 to 72 inches. If a letter symbol is used only in the numerator, it also applies to the denominator. A diagonal bar indicates that two soil types (AM2 and AM4) are present within the same area, but not necessarily in the same profile. The two soils are so finely interspersed that they cannot be mapped separately.

TABLE 1.—Explanation of soil symbols

Symbol	Explanation
AM	Surficial alluvial mantle, Pleistocene age.
AR	Recent alluvial deposit.
U	Urban area.
Z	Swamp deposit.

REFERENCES

Allen, Harold, and others, 1946, Report of committee on classification of materials for subgrades and granular type roads: Highway Research Board, 56th Ann. Mtg., Oklahoma City, 1946, Highway Research Board Proc., v. 25, p. 375-388, Washington.
Lueder, D. B., 1956, A system for designating map-symbols on engineering soil-maps in soil exploration and mapping: Highway Research Board Bul. 26, p. 17-35, Washington.
Rogers, F. C., 1955, Engineering soil survey of New Jersey, Report No. 1, Rutgers Univ. Eng. Research Bul. 15, 114 p., New Brunswick, N. J.

TABLE 2.—Soil classification

General classification	Granular materials (35 percent or less passing a No. 200 sieve)					Silt-clay materials (more than 35 percent passing a No. 200 sieve)				
	A-1	A-2	A-3	A-4	A-5	A-6	A-7	A-8	A-9	A-10
Group classification	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Group index	0-10	0-10	0-10	0-10	0-10	0-10	0-10	0-10	0-10	0-10

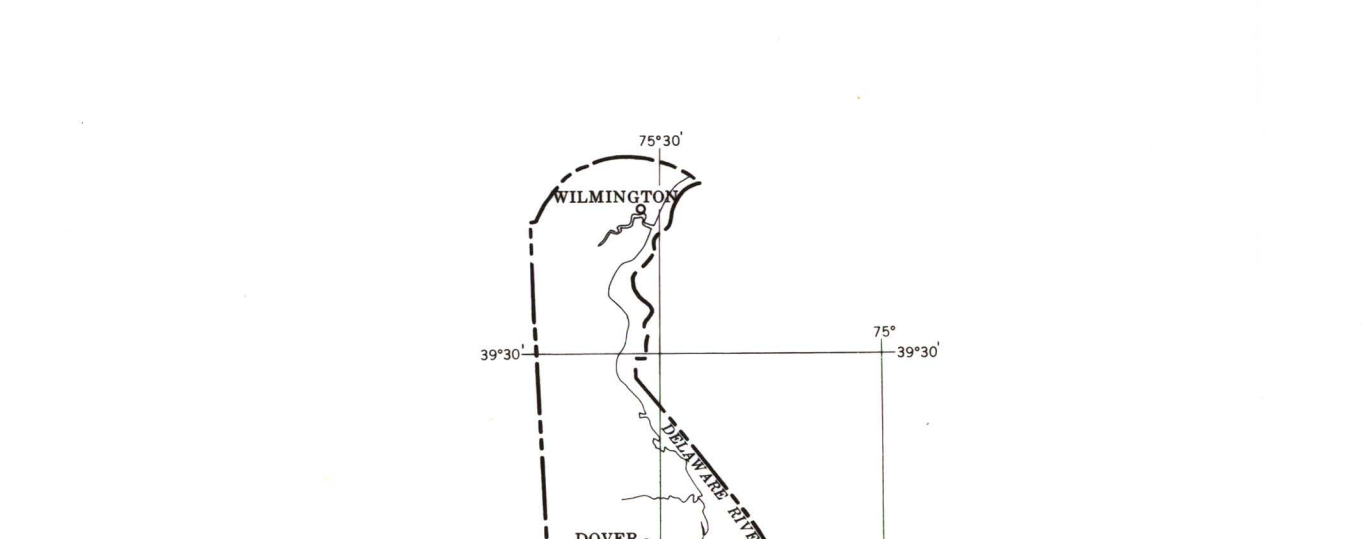


FIGURE 1.—Index map of Delaware showing location of the Georgetown quadrangle.

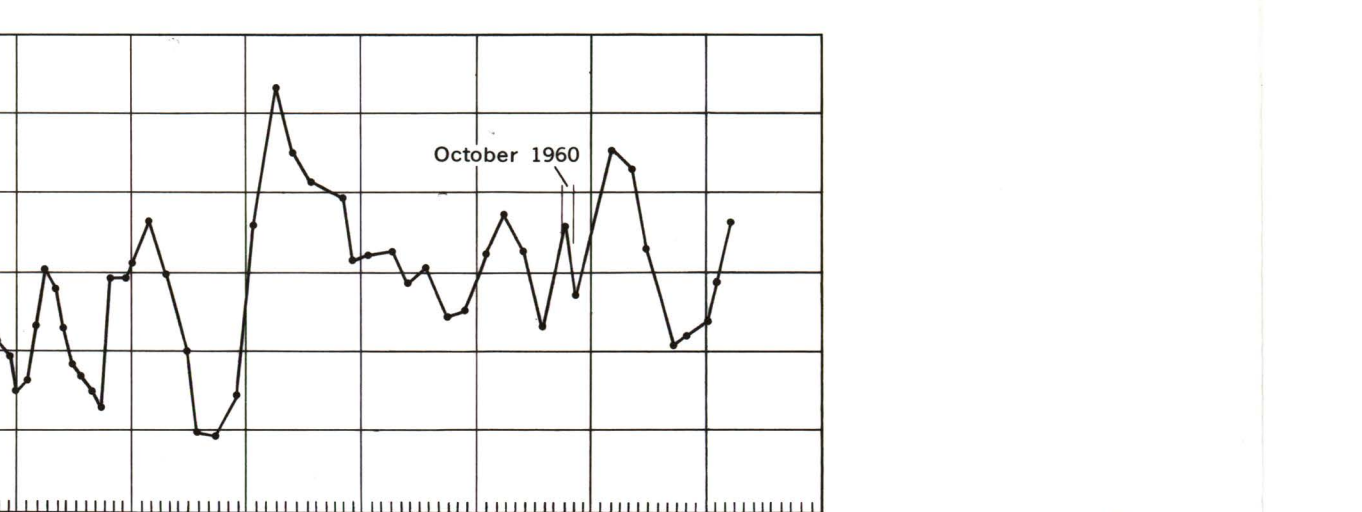


FIGURE 2.—Hydrograph showing average depth to water in 15 water-table wells in Delaware.

TABLE 3.—Results of laboratory analyses of soil samples

Sample pit and site	Depth of interval (inches)	Mechanical analyses					Liquid limit (No. 40)	Plasticity index (No. 40)	Moisture-density classification	Classified soil	Mpd symbol
		Cumulative percent by weight passing	No. 10	No. 20	No. 40	No. 60					
242	0-4	100	85.0	78.8	75.8	71.4	21.2	1.4	A-2-4	AM2	
242	4-10	100	85.0	78.8	75.8	71.4	21.2	1.4	A-2-4	AM2	
242	10-20	100	85.0	78.8	75.8	71.4	21.2	1.4	A-2-4	AM2	

TABLE 4.—Characteristics of the engineering soil types in the Georgetown quadrangle

Soil type	Description	Origin	Engineering properties			
			In place suitability as a subgrade	Stability as a subgrade	Stability as embankment material	Companion characteristics
AM2	Nonplastic to slightly plastic sandy soil	Fluvial deposits of Pleistocene age	Good	Excellent to good depending on soil present.	Good	Rubber-tired equipment.
AM3	Nonplastic, generally poorly graded sandy soil	Fluvial deposits of Pleistocene age	Good to fair	Excellent to good depending on soil present.	Good if predominant binder present in A-2. Fair if predominant material is A-3.	Rubber-tired equipment for soil which is predominantly A-2. Very poor if predominant material is A-3.
AM4	Nonplastic to slightly plastic, sandy and silty soil	Fluvial deposits of Pleistocene age	Good if material left after grading is predominantly A-2. Fair if material left after grading is predominantly A-3.	Excellent to good depending on soil present. Fair to poor if surface is A-4.	Good if predominant binder present in A-2. Fair if predominant material is A-3.	Rubber-tired equipment for soil which is predominantly A-2. Very poor if predominant material is A-3.
AM8	Nonplastic to highly plastic, sandy and clayey soil	Fluvial deposits of Pleistocene age	Good if material left after grading is predominantly A-2. Poor if surface is A-2. Very poor if surface is A-3.	Good if surface is A-2. Poor if surface is A-3. Very poor if surface is A-4.	Pair if predominant material is A-2. Fair if predominant material is A-3.	Rubber-tired equipment for soil which is predominantly A-2. Poor if predominant material is A-3. Very poor if predominant material is A-4.
AM4	Slightly plastic, silty and clayey soil	Fluvial and possibly alluvial deposits of Pleistocene age.	Fair to poor	Fair to poor	Fair to poor	Rubber-tired equipment.
AM46	Slightly plastic to highly plastic, silty and clayey soil	Fluvial, alluvial, and lacustrine deposits of Pleistocene age.	Poor if material left after grading is predominantly A-4. Very poor if surface is A-4.	Poor if surface is A-4. Very poor if surface is A-5.	Poor if predominant material is A-4. Very poor if predominant material is A-5.	Sheep's-foot rollers.
AR	Alluvial gravel, sand, silt and clay.	Alluvium of recent age.	Variable	Variable	Variable	Variable.
U	Urban areas where soil has been altered extensively by man.	Undetermined	Variable	Variable	Variable	Variable.
Z	Soil rich in organic material and frequently poorly drained. May be underlain in part by siltstone or shales.	Swamp deposits of recent age, sand, or clay.	Variable	Variable	Variable	Variable.

*Two different soil types may be combined into a single map symbol (AM2/3), but the engineering characteristics of the individual soil types are described separately.
**For soil types designated by two-digit numbers, these columns refer to the composite soil.
***When not subject to frost action, Frost will affect soils that contain appreciable silt clay and have a high moisture content.
****Unstabilized. Additives may aid in stabilization of the sandy soils and minimize dust conditions.

WATER-TABLE, SURFACE-DRAINAGE, AND ENGINEERING SOILS MAP OF THE GEORGETOWN QUADRANGLE, DELAWARE

By
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