



Recent

Pleistocene

QUATERNARY

Qal

Alluvium

Silt, sand, and gravel, and in places boulders, in modern flood plains and in swales. Occurs as a low terrace subject to floods, especially on major streams. Overprint of circles indicates boulders

Qo

Outwash deposits

Sand and gravel deposited by meltwater streams in front of the glacier and beyond areas of buried glacial ice. Overprint of circles indicates boulders

Qs

Swamp deposits

Organic matter, undecomposed to partly decomposed, generally mixed with sand and silt; locally peaty. Mineral matter accumulates by colluvial, alluvial, or solon processes

Qcd

Ice-contact stratified drift

Kettled, collapsed, or eroded glacioluvial deposits, mostly gravel, sand and some silt. Forms include kames, kame terraces, and proglacial kettled outwash deposits

Qic

Ice channel deposits

Gravel and sand, normally well stratified and poorly sorted, in narrow ridges, deposited in ice tunnels or other ice channels

Qd

Deltaic deposits

Gravel and sand, poorly to well sorted, moderately well stratified, and commonly showing topset and foreset bedding; deposited against glacial ice and into temporary, small meltwater lakes

Qt

Till

Boulders, gravel, sand, silt, and clay, unsorted to poorly sorted, with a few inclusions of stratified sand and gravel. Deposited directly by glacial ice which advanced generally from northwest to southeast

Contact, dashed where approximate

Glacial striations
Point of observation is at tip of arrow

S 45° E

Sand or gravel pit
s indicates sand; ps, pebble sand; g, gravel of mixed sizes; pg, pebble gravel.
Number refers to data sheets; crossbar indicates inactive pit. Data not available for pits without numbers

Artificial fill, chiefly highway or railway embankments, debris from quarries, and iron furnace slag

Glacial spillway used by meltwater stream. Arrow shows inferred drainage direction

Indicates major sources of unexploited construction materials. Keyed to supplementary data sheets

Quarry. Letter symbol keyed to table; letter alone indicates other source of coarse aggregate. Crossbar indicates abandoned quarry

Major sources of coarse aggregate

- a. Dolostone quarry, active
- b. Dolostone tailings
- c. Dolostone tailings
- d. Dolostone quarry, inactive
- e. Dolostone quarry, inactive
- f. Glassy slag from abandoned iron furnace
- g. Glassy slag from abandoned iron furnace
- h. Dolostone quarry, inactive
- i. Dolostone quarries, inactive and flooded
- j. Dolostone quarry, inactive and flooded
- k. Dolostone quarries, with tailings
- l. Dolostone quarry, inactive and flooded
- m. Limestone quarry, inactive
- n. Dolostone quarry, inactive and flooded

Major sources of unexploited construction materials
(See supplementary data sheets)

- A. Outwash: pebble-cobble gravel
- B. Outwash: pebble sand
- C. Outwash: pebble-cobble gravel
- D. Kames: pebble-cobble gravel
- E. Outwash: boulder gravel

PHYSICIAN'S SURVEILLANCE MAP
ASHLEY FALLS QUADRANGLE, MASSACHUSETTS-CONNECTICUT
by
G. William Holmes

Geology mapped in 1962-1963 by G. William Holmes
assisted by John Atherton

SCALE 1:24,000

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

U.S. Geological Survey
OPEN FILE MAP
This map is preliminary and has not been edited or reviewed for conformity with Geological Survey standards or nomenclature.

Ashley Falls, Mass.-Conn. quadrangle
G. William Holmes, 1962-1963.

Map by the U.S. Geological Survey, 1958