

OFR 64-85



EXPLANATION

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| <p><b>Recent</b></p> <p><b>Qal</b><br/>Alluvium<br/>Silt, sand, and gravel, and in places boulders, in modern flood plains and in swales. Occurs as a low terrace subject to floods</p> <p><b>Qo</b><br/>Outwash deposits<br/>Sand and gravel deposited by meltwater streams in front of the glacier and beyond areas of buried glacial ice</p> <p><b>Qcd</b><br/>Ice-contact stratified drift<br/>Kettled, collapsed, or eroded glaciofluvial deposits, mostly gravel, sand, and some silt. Forms include kames and kame terraces</p> <p><b>Qt</b><br/>Till<br/>Boulders, gravel, sand, silt, and clay, nonsorted to poorly sorted, with a few inclusions of stratified sand and gravel. Deposited directly by glacial ice which advanced generally from northwest to southeast</p> | <p><b>Q*</b><br/>Alluvial-fan deposits<br/>Silt, sand and gravel, poorly sorted and poorly stratified</p> <p><b>Q<sub>as</sub></b><br/>Talus<br/>Accumulations of large angular blocks of local rocks at the base of steep slopes</p> <p><b>Qic</b><br/>Ice-channel deposits<br/>Gravel and sand, normally well stratified and poorly sorted, in narrow ridges, deposited in ice tunnels or other ice channels</p> <p><b>Qd</b><br/>Deltaic deposits<br/>Gravel and sand, poorly to well sorted, moderately well stratified, and commonly showing topset and foreset bedding; deposited against glacial ice and into temporary meltwater lakes</p> | <p><b>Q<sub>ms</sub></b><br/>Swamp deposits<br/>Organic matter, undecomposed to partly decomposed, generally mixed with sand and silt; locally peaty. Mineral matter accumulates by colluvial, alluvial, or eolian processes</p> |
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| <p><b>Contact</b></p> <p><b>Summit of drumlin, a hill composed of till smoothed and streamlined by glacial motion. Shaft is parallel to long axis of drumlin</b></p> <p><b>Construction materials pit. s indicates sand; g, gravel of mixed sizes; ps, pebble sand. Number refers to data sheets; crossbar indicates inactive pit.</b></p> | <p><b>Artificial fill, chiefly highway embankments, debris from quarries, and iron furnace slag</b></p> <p><b>Striation. Point of observation is at tip of arrow</b></p> <p><b>Indicates major source of unexploited construction materials. Keyed to supplementary data sheets</b></p> | <p><b>Glacial spillway used by meltwater stream. Arrow shows inferred drainage direction</b></p> <p><b>Quarry or mine. Letter symbol keyed to table; letter alone indicates other source of coarse aggregate. Crossbar indicates abandoned quarry or mine</b></p> <p><b>Richmond boulder train, an indicator fan of very large amphibolite boulders. Circles indicate concentrations of observed boulders</b></p> |
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- Major sources of coarse aggregate
- a. Dolostone quarry, flooded and abandoned
  - b. Dolostone quarry, active
  - c. Limestone tailings, mostly fine grained
  - d. Limestone quarry, active
  - e. Limestone quarry, abandoned
  - f. Limestone quarries, abandoned
  - g. Limestone quarry, abandoned
  - h. Limestone quarry, with tailings. Public water supply pond
  - i. "Klondike" limonite mine, abandoned, with tailings
  - j. "Cone" limonite mine, abandoned and flooded, with stony and glassy slag.
  - k. "Carr" limonite mine shaft, slumped
  - l. "Dixon" limonite mine, abandoned and flooded
  - m. "Cook" limonite mine, abandoned
  - n. "Cheever" limonite mine, with tailings, flooded
  - o. "Belden" limonite mine, with tailings, flooded
  - p. "Werden" limonite mine, flooded
- Major sources of unexploited construction materials (see supplementary data sheets)
- A. Outwash: gravel
  - B. Ice contact stratified drift: gravel
  - C. Ice contact stratified drift: gravel

STOCKBRIDGE QUADRANGLE, MASSACHUSETTS  
G. William Holmes

