67-116

EXPLANATION

Recent

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

Qs — Swamp deposits

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

Pleistocene

Qst — Stream terrace deposits

Gravel and sand, with some boulders, generally even bedded, at various levels above modern streams. Deposited by late glacial melt-water streams or Recent streams

Qod — Ice-contact stratified drift

Kettled, collapsed, or eroded glacio-fluvial deposits, mostly gravel, sand, and some silt. Forms include kames and kame terraces

Qt — Till

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

QUATERNARY

Contact

af — Artificial fill, chiefly rail and highway embankments

Summit of drumlin, a hill composed at least in part of till, and smoothed and streamlined by glacial motion. Shaft is parallel to long axis of drumlin

1 cs — Construction materials pit. g, gravel of mixed sizes; bg, boulder gravel; s, sand; cs, cobble sand. Number refers to data sheet. Minor borrow pits unnumbered. Crossbar indicates inactive pit.

Surficial geology mapped in 1962 by G. William Holmes, assisted by John Atherton. Construction material inventory made in 1966 by R. W. Hanley

APPROXIMATE MEAN DECLINATION, 1958

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.

Becket, Mass. quadrangle
G. William Holmes, 1962-1966