67-118

ERNAR

EXPLANATION

Qal Alluvium

Silt, sand, and gravel, in modern flood plains and in swales. Occurs as a low terrace subject to floods

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

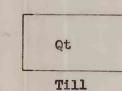
Stream terrace deposits Gravel and sand, in restricted deposits, probably glacial in origin, but not demonstrably related to former ice margin positions

Qaf Alluvial fan deposits

Silt, sand, and gravel, poorly sorted and stratified, occuring as small fans, and derived from local bedrock and from till

Ice-contact stratified drift Kettled, collapsed, or eroded glacio-

fluvial deposits, mostly gravel, sand, and some silt. Forms include kames and kame terraces



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

Artificial fill, chiefly rail and highway embankments and quarry spoil piles

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

Construction materials pit.
Crossbar indicates pit is
inactive. Letter symbols
indicate: bg, boulder gravel;
cg, cobble, gravel; pg, pebble
gravel; pcg, pebble cobble gravel;
cs, cobble sand; ps, pebble sand;
s, sand; t, till. Numbers refer
to data sheets

S. 35° E.

Glacial striction. Point of arrow site of observation

N4215-W7307.5/7.5

Large pit or complex of pits

Limestone quarry

East Lee, Mass. qqadrangle G. William Holmes, 1962-1967