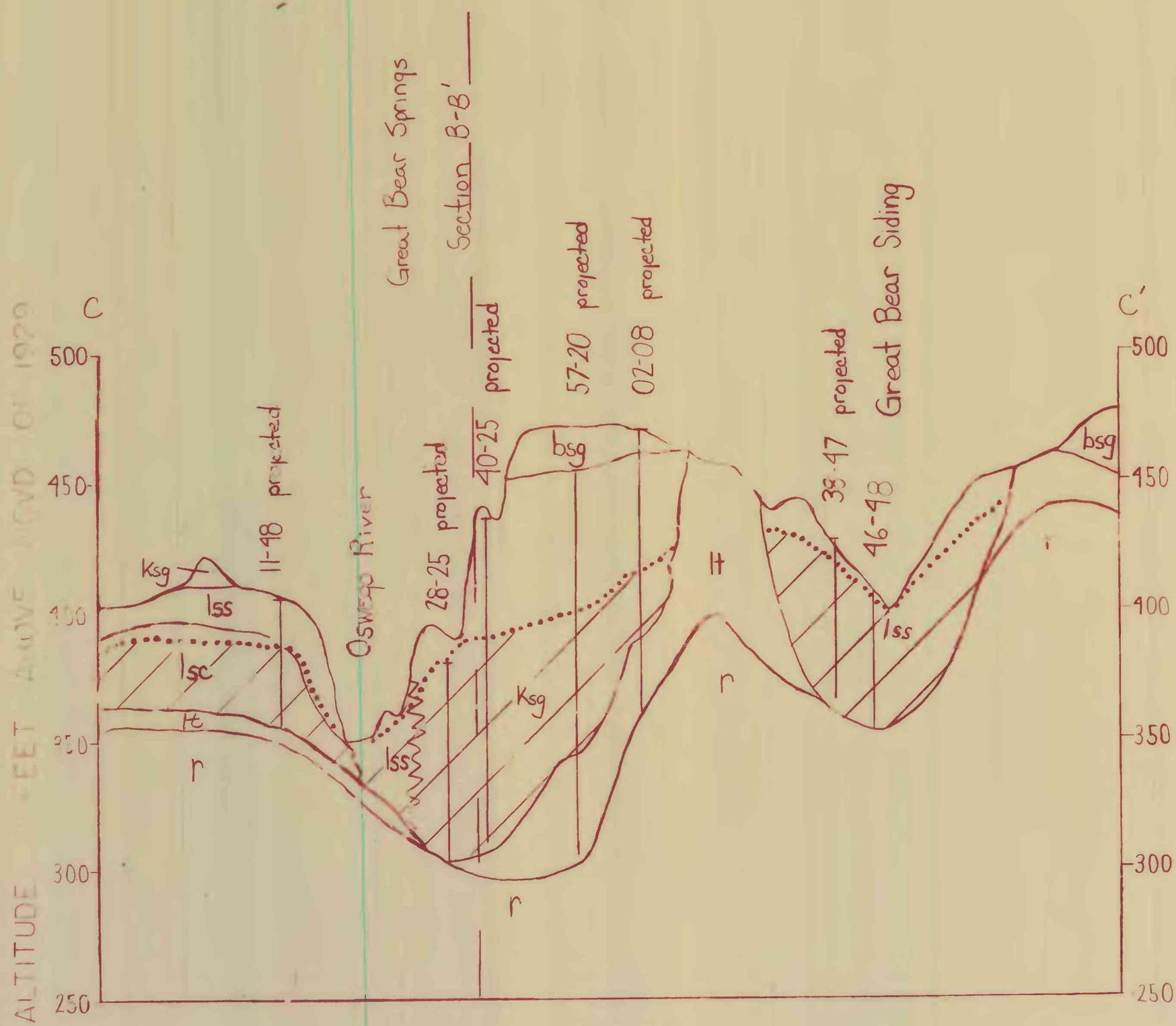
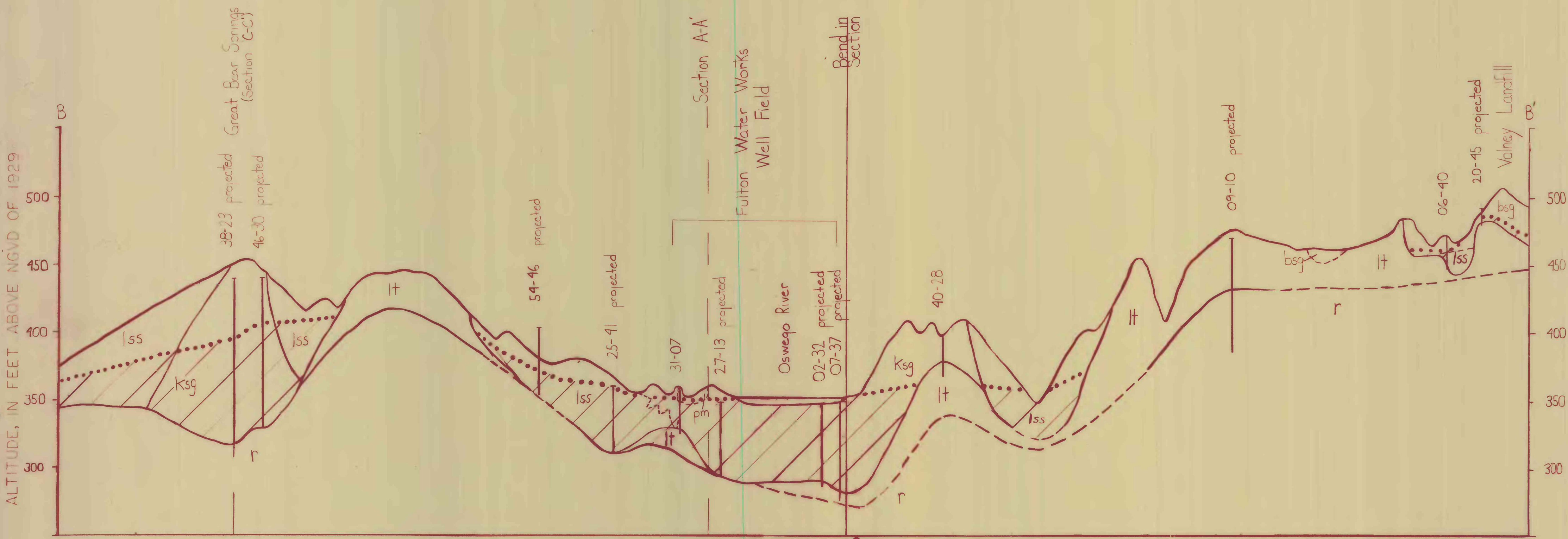
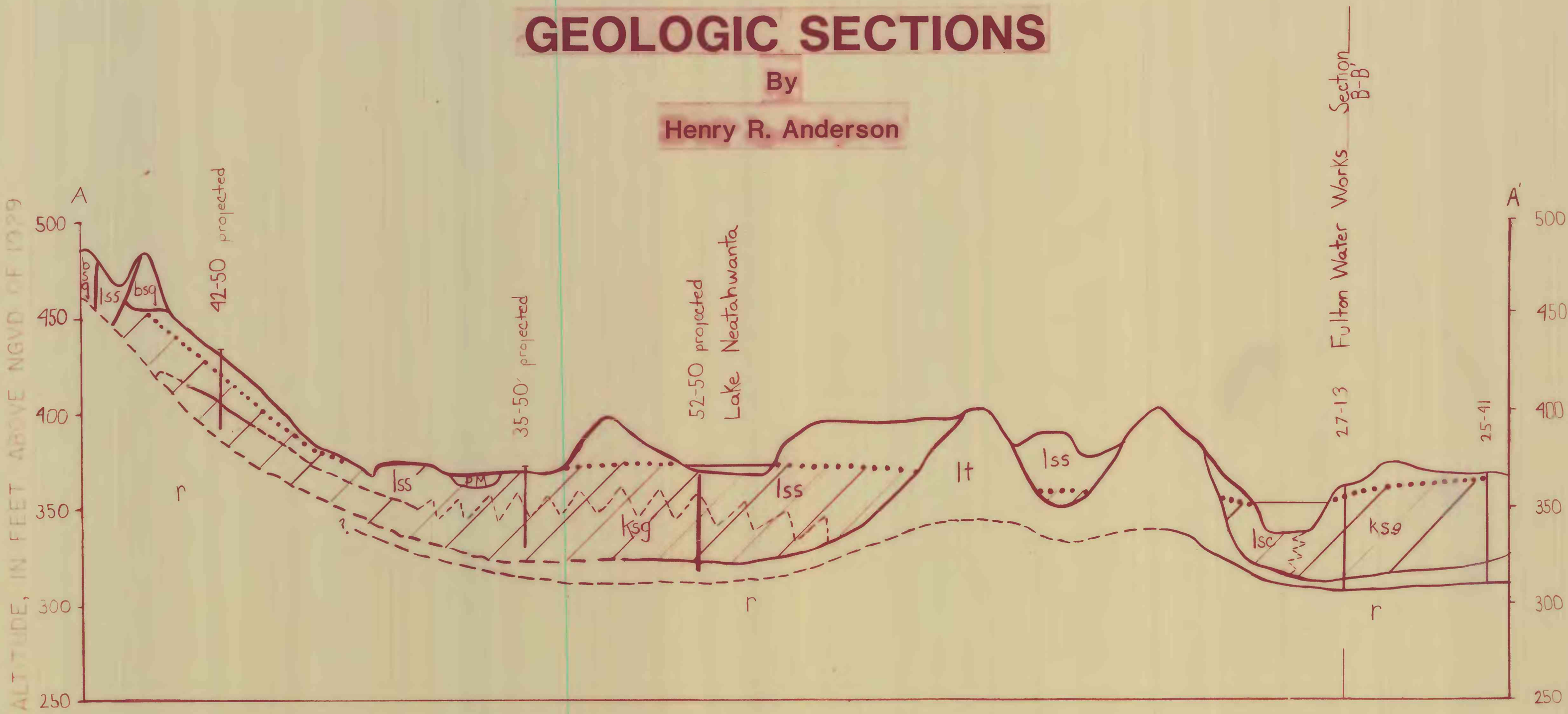


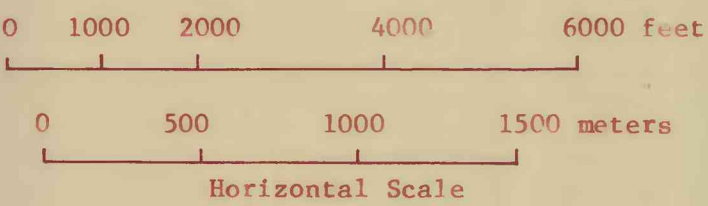
GEOLOGIC SECTIONS

By
Henry R. Anderson



National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929, a geodetic datum derived from a general adjustment of the first-order level nets of both the United States and Canada, formerly called mean sea level.

Vertical exaggeration X 15



Locations of cross sections shown on sheet 1, "Surficial Geology" and sheet 4, "Aquifer Thickness."

- EXPLANATION
- Open-water areas
 - Peat, muck, and clay; postglacial bog deposits
 - Lake silt and clay; offshore deposits in proglacial or postglacial lakes; thin bedded to massive; low permeability
 - Lake silt and fine sand; deposited offshore in proglacial and postglacial lakes; thin bedded to massive; low to moderate permeability
 - Beach sand and gravel; well sorted coarse sand and gravel deposited on shore of glacial and postglacial lakes; high permeability
 - Kame sand and gravel; a hill of stratified coarse sand to cobble gravel deposited by debouching streams of glacial meltwater; high permeability
 - Lodgement till; nonsorted, compact mixture of clay, silt, sand, and boulders deposited at base of glacier; low permeability
 - Bedrock; sandstone and shale; locally low permeability in fractures or joints
- GEOLOGIC CONTACT—dashed where approximately located
- WATER TABLE—extends upward into till hills, but is not shown there.
- PRINCIPAL AQUIFER
- WELL—with seconds of latitude-longitude from well numbered by U.S. Geological Survey