



**EXPLANATION**

**Beach and dune deposits**  
Stratified fine to medium-grained sand. Yield small amounts of water from shallow zones of fresh water overlying saline water; not a significant water-bearing unit in the mapped area.

**Swamp deposits**  
Peat and much interbedded or interstratified in places with sand or silt. Includes fresh water swamp and salt-water swamps. Some thicknesses range from less than 1 foot to 20 feet and generally are less than 2 feet; do not yield ground water to wells. Swamp deposits about 10 feet or more of water, which are available as potential recharge; the deposits may impede the movement of water to the more permeable materials, such as outwash, that underlie the swamps in most of the area.

**Marine deposits**  
Stratified clay and silt, small amounts of sand and locally some gravel; underlies most of the valley of the Ipswich River and its tributaries to a distance of about 1 mile inland from the present coastline. Some thicknesses range from less than 1 foot to 77 feet. May yield small to moderate amounts of water in areas where the deposits contain relatively large amounts of sand and gravel; in most places marine deposits impede the movement of ground water, and locally they may confine water in underlying coarse-grained deposits.

**Outwash deposits**  
Stratified sand and silt, small amounts of gravel and clay, and scattered boulders; crop out in islands in various parts of the basin, and underlie swamps from less than 1 foot to about 100 feet. Yield large amounts of water; provide recharge to adjacent or subsequent in-situ deposits, and furnish a large share of the water forming the base flow of streams.

**In-situ deposits**  
Stratified sand and gravel, small amounts of silt and clay, scattered in places or scattered in masses from less than 1 foot to 10 feet. Yield small to large quantities of water to wells; in-situ deposits may impede flow from one another in composition, sorting, and permeability, and each deposit must be explored to find the more permeable zones.

**Till**  
Destratified clay, silt, sand, pebbles, cobbles, and boulders; underlies most of the basin, and underlies outwash from less than 1 foot to 100 feet. Yields small amounts of ground water locally about 1 foot to 10 feet per well in its outcrop area; may confine water in underlying bedrock.

**Bedrock**  
Chiefly igneous and metamorphic rocks. Generally yields small amounts of ground water to wells from joints and fractures.

**Area of numerous bedrock outcrops; surficial deposits are generally thin**

**Geologic contact**

**Schematic profile**  
Numerals are depths to bedrock below land surface inferred from the aerial data, in the Wilmington, Reading area only; the maximum depth shown along this line is given.

**Site of well or test hole reaching bedrock or refusal**  
Upper numeral is serial number of well or test hole in a separate series for each town; lower numeral is depth to bedrock or refusal (ft) below land surface.

**Site and number of samples of rock material collected for analysis of physical and hydrologic properties**

**Boundary between Wilmington-Reading area and lower Ipswich River Basin**

**Boundary of Ipswich River drainage basin**

MAP AND SECTION SHOWING SURFICIAL GEOLOGY AND DEPTHS TO BEDROCK  
IN THE IPSWICH RIVER BASIN, MASSACHUSETTS

SCALE 1:31 680  
1 MILE  
1 KILOMETER

Base map from U.S. Geological Survey topographic quadrangles: Ipswich, 1950; Georgetown, 1953; South Groveland, 1954; Lawrence, 1954; Wilmington, 1953; South Reading, 1951; Salem, 1956; Marblehead North, 1956