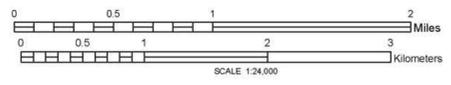


**Legend**

- ar** Artificial Fill: A variety of recycled surficial and bedrock materials deposited by people in the form of embankments under roads, railroads, and adjacent to buildings. Artificial fill overlying stream-terrace deposits is common within the Village of Randolph.
- tf** Trash Fill: Heterogeneous man-made and natural materials deposited in landfills.
- Qal** Alluvium: Moderately well to poorly sorted pebble-cobble gravel, sand, silt, and clay in fining-upward sequences formed by lateral migration of modern stream channels and flooding of adjacent flood plains.
- Qaf** Alluvial Fan Deposits: Fan-shaped deposits of poorly sorted to moderately well sorted pebble-cobble gravel, pebble gravel, pebbly sand, sand, silt, and clay deposited by streams most commonly along stream terraces.
- Qwl** Wetland Deposits: Peat and organic muck in wetlands.
- Qed** Eolian Deposits: Well sorted fine sand in sand dunes greater than 2 m thick. Occurs on the east side of the lower Third Branch Valley.
- Qst** Stream-Terrace Deposits: Similar to alluvium (moderately well to poorly sorted pebble-cobble gravel, sand, silt, and clay in fining-upward sequences), but deposited in stream channels and flood plains at elevations above the modern flood plain. Stream-terrace deposits vary in thickness from several tens of cm to 2-3 m and generally overlie older lake bottom sediments (Qlb).
- Qps** Ponded Sediments: Dark gray organic silt with wood fragments, interbedded fine sand, and interbedded silt, very fine sand, and fine sand with ripple cross-beds. Occurs in Ayers Brook valley.
- Qft** Fan-terrace Deposits: Poorly sorted to moderately well sorted pebble gravel, pebbly sand, sand, silt, and clay deposited by streams as alluvial fans and broad aprons directly on lake bottom deposits (Qlb) shortly after the lake drained or was filled with sediments and before modern streams were entrenched.
- Qd** Deltaic Deposits: Poorly to moderately sorted interbedded pebble-cobble gravel, sand, silt, and minor clay in bottom-set, fore-set, and top-set beds occurring where streams entered into glacial lakes.
- Qlb** Lake-bottom Sediments: Interbedded clay, silt, and fine sand deposits, usually occurring as seasonal silt/clay or fine sand/clay couplets (varves) deposited in ice-distal environments within glacial lakes. Couplets range in thickness from <10 cm to more than 1 m and are sometimes disturbed by soft-sediment deformation and faults caused by melting ice blocks buried beneath these sediments.
- Qic** Ice-Contact Deposits: Poorly sorted coarse sand and pebble-cobble-boulder gravel in eskers. Fine to very fine sand and minor pebble gravel in small kames.
- Qt** Glacial Till: Unsorted heterogeneous mixture of clay though boulder-size sediment deposited directly by glacial ice. Mantles the upland area as a thin discontinuous blanket, but reaches thicknesses of 10 to 15 m in some areas.
- r** Rock Outcrop: Occurs everywhere beneath the surficial deposits. Individual deposits are shown only near areas of stratified drift. Bedrock is deeply buried by surficial deposits in the river valleys.
- Contact, dashed where inferred
- Field Station
- Line of cross-section
- Town Boundary
- Interstate
- US Highway
- Vermont State Highway
- Town Highway
- Water

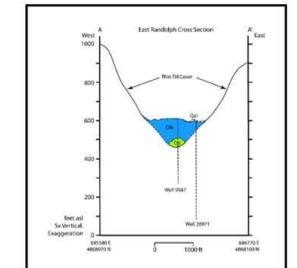
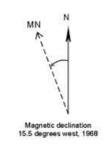
Base map from U.S. Geological Survey.  
 Quadrangle names printed in blue.  
 Coordinate System: Vermont State Plane, meters, NAD 83.  
 Geographic coordinates shown at topo corners are in NAD 83.  
 Grid overlay on map is VSP Zone 18N, NAD 83.  
 Digital Cartography by Marjorie Gale  
 Date: September 2010

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**Surficial Geologic Map of the Town of Randolph, Vermont**

by  
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 2010



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