**DESCRIPTION OF MAP UNITS**

**Holocene Deposits**
- **Artificial Fill:** Artificially-embanked earth and road bases, embankments, and other trench fills.
- **Glacial:** Areas of extensive artificial accretion or fillings.
- **Kettle Holes:** Situs, sand, and gravel deposits by past meltwater in depressions. These deposits are common within these areas and are not distinguished. Thickness is the elevation at which a kettle hole is typically less than 3 meters, although the depth may be much greater in the valleys of the larger depressions.
- **Wetland Deposits:** Accumulated of detrital sediment and/or organic matter. Commonly overlapping other sediments such as loam, loamy deposits, or till. Only a few of the larger deposits are shown.
- **Wetland Terrace Deposits:** Situs, sand, and gravel deposits by past meltwater in depressions. These deposits are common within these areas and are not distinguished. Thickness is the elevation at which a kettle hole is typically less than 3 meters, although the depth may be much greater in the valleys of the larger depressions.
- **Shore Terrace Deposits:** Situs, sand, and gravel deposits by past meltwater in depressions. These deposits are common within these areas and are not distinguished. Thickness is the elevation at which a kettle hole is typically less than 3 meters, although the depth may be much greater in the valleys of the larger depressions.

**Pleistocene Deposits**
- **Lake Deposits:** Unconsolidated deposits of lake deposits are found in the study area, which include sands, gravels, and silts. These deposits are common within these areas and are not distinguished. Thickness is the elevation at which a kettle hole is typically less than 3 meters, although the depth may be much greater in the valleys of the larger depressions.
- **Till:** Soils and deposits. These deposits are common within these areas and are not distinguished. Thickness is the elevation at which a kettle hole is typically less than 3 meters, although the depth may be much greater in the valleys of the larger depressions.
- **Alluvium:** Clastic sediment and/or till. Commonly overlapping other sediments such as loam, loamy deposits, or till. Only a few of the larger deposits are shown.
- **Till:** Soils and deposits. These deposits are common within these areas and are not distinguished. Thickness is the elevation at which a kettle hole is typically less than 3 meters, although the depth may be much greater in the valleys of the larger depressions.
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**REFERENCES**


**SURFICIAL GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE CABOT**

**7 1/2 Minute Quadrangle, Vermont**

by George E. Springston

2016

Vermont Geological Survey Open File Report VG16-3, Plate 1
This plate shows locations of water wells in and near the quadrangle. As many of the older wells have uncertain locations, only wells with verified locations are used in this analysis. Newer wells with driller-reported GPS locations or E911 addresses are assumed to be close to the correct locations. Other well locations have been verified by use of State records of hazardous waste sites and septic systems, searches of town records, local knowledge, or online searches to verify that the listed owner has a residence at the location shown.
This plate shows depth to bedrock in feet. Depth to bedrock is indicated by the size of the green symbols at each well location. Bedrock outcrops are shown as black dots. The red lines are approximate contours at depths of 20, 40, 60, 80, and 100 feet. Note that most of the areas with more than 20 feet to bedrock are in Hardwick and Walden. The depth is more certain in areas with abundant water well logs and/or bedrock outcrops and less certain in areas where this information is sparse.

The mean depth to bedrock in the wells is 32.1 feet and the median value is 20.3 feet.