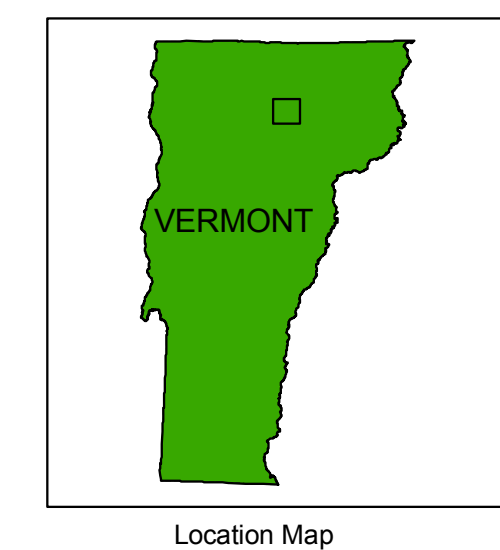
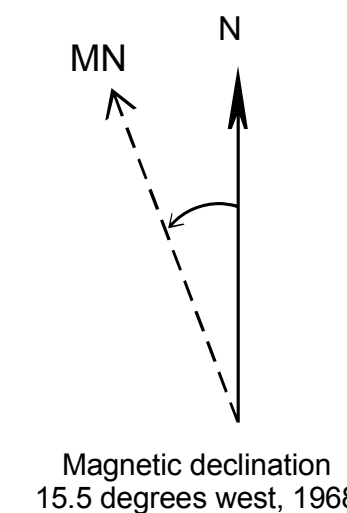
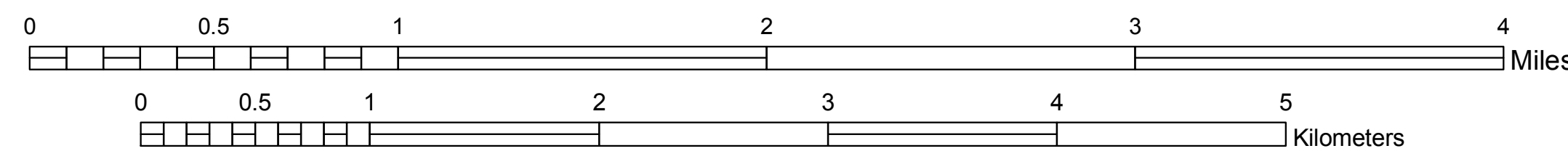


Legend

- Holocene Deposits**
- Hf** Artificial Fill. Artificially emplaced earth along road beds, embankments and low-lying areas.
 - Hal** Alluvium. Silt, sand, pebble gravel, cobble gravel, and boulder gravel deposited by modern streams. Deposits include stream channel and bar deposits and finer-grained floodplain deposits. Minor wetland deposits are common within these areas and are not distinguished. Thickness of these deposits in the tributaries is typically less than 3 meters, although the depth may be much greater in the main Black River valley.
 - Hwp** Wetland Deposits. Peat or Muck. Thick accumulation of organic matter with minor clastic sediment. Widespread in the main Black River valley and the eastern arm of the Black River valley. Commonly overlying lacustrine sediments or till. Thickness of organic horizon ranges from 0.3 meter to greater than one meter.
 - Hst** Stream Terrace Deposits. Silt, sand, pebble, cobble, and boulder gravel deposited on terraces above the modern floodplains of streams. Commonly overlying lacustrine sediments. They represent former floodplains that have been dissected by younger streams. Generally less than 5 meters thick.
 - Haf** Alluvial Fan Deposits. Pebble and cobble gravel, and pebbly sand deposited at the mouths of tributaries. Commonly less than 5 meters thick.
 - Hft** Fan-terrace Deposits. Poorly-sorted to moderately-well-sorted cobble and pebble gravel, sand, silt, and clayey silt deposited by streams as alluvial fans and aprons directly on lake bottom deposits (Pib) shortly after lake drainage. Commonly less than 5 meters thick.
- Pleistocene Deposits**
- Pl** Lake Deposits, undifferentiated.
 - Pib** Lake Bottom Deposits. Clay, silty clay, clayey silt, and silt with lesser amounts of fine to very fine sand. The deposits consist of finer-grained layers (silty clay or clay) alternating with coarser-grained layers (clayey silt and coarser) that are interpreted as annual varves. They formed in one or more proglacial lakes and the principal ones are limited to elevations of less than about 336 meters (1100 feet). Thickness ranges widely, from less than one meter to greater than 50 meters.
 - Pic** Lake Deposits, Coarse-grained. Poorly- to well-sorted coarse to fine sand (commonly pebbly) deposited in shallow waters of one or more proglacial lakes. Generally less than 10 meters thick.
 - Pld** Lake Deposits, Delta. Pebbly sand deposited at mouths of tributary streams into one or more proglacial lakes. Includes deposits on Whitestone Brook and Whitney Brook. Thickness ranges up to about 30 meters.
 - Pic** Ice-contact Deposits. Poorly- to moderately well-sorted pebbly medium to coarse sand and pebble, cobble, and boulder gravel deposited in contact with glacial ice. Includes esker and possible kame and kame terrace deposits located northeast of Craftsbury Village and a possible esker deposit north of Lake Eligo. An extensive area of thick ice-contact sediments is located on the divide between the Wild Branch and Black River valleys. In part, these deposits are overlain by till, but the distribution of this cap is poorly defined. Thickness of ice-contact deposits is generally less than 20 meters, except for the deposit on the divide, which exceeds 60 meters in places.
 - Pt** Till. Two types of till were discerned in the area but are not mapped separately. The predominant till in the areas west of the divide between the Wild Branch and Black River valleys is dense to very dense, silt-matrix till. Although generally the basal surficial unit, a silt-matrix till is observed overlying the ice-contact deposits on the divide between the Wild Branch and Black River valleys. From the divide eastward, the till is moderately dense to dense and has a fine-sand matrix. A weak subhorizontal fissility is commonly visible in fresh exposures of the silt-matrix till. Thickness of these tills is highly variable, from less than 1 meter to greater than 30 meters.
 - Ptt** Till, Thin. Descriptions as in preceding unit. Thickness highly variable but generally less than 6 meters and bedrock outcrops are common.
- Bedrock outcrop
 - Glacial erratic
 - ↑ Glacial striation
 - ▲ Field Station
 - Line of cross-section, A-A'-A"
 - Town Boundary
 - Water
 - Road
 - Quadrange Boundary

Base map from U.S. Geological Survey.
 Quadrange names printed in blue.
 Coordinate System: Vermont State Plane, meters, NAD 83.
 Grid overlay on map is Universal Transverse Mercator, Zone 18N, NAD 83.
 Digital Cartography by George Springston and Marjorie Lae
 Date: September 2010
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SURFICIAL GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE TOWN OF CRAFTSBURY, VERMONT

by
 George Springston and Donald Maynard
 2010

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