Sand and gravel deposits (units Qbn, Qwt1, Qwt2, Qbd, Qve, Qah, Qdw, Qpr) are closed to an elevation reaching just below sea level, indicating that Qwt1, Qwt2, Qyn, Qah, Qpr); and varved silt, clay, and fine sand glacial ice (Qr, Qry), and sorted, stratified sediments. The stratified those rivers.

Drained Lake Bayonne-Hackensack lake bottom. This alluvial sand is placed on top of salt-marsh, alluvial, or swamp deposits is also subject to trash and demolition debris, and compacted engineered fills composed materials generally requires the use of pilings to transfer loads to the

The strength of the surficial materials depends on their grain size, hydraulic conductivities of the surficial deposits can be estimated from subsurface distribution of the deposits are plotted on the map, and engineering characteristics of the deposits is also provided. Well and

Lake Watsessing (combined as Great Notch. The main channel is particularly evident along Third

appears to correlate to the Silver Lake and Ogdensburg-Culvers Gap

Notch stage when Great Notch was deglaciated, and drained the Moggy Hollow stage of Lake Passaic, which was at a nearly identical elevation as Lake Verona. This lake then lowered to the Great

Continued northeasterly retreat of the ice margin out of the Orange
divide. Deltaic sand and gravel (Qve) and lake-bottom silt and clay bedding in lake-bottom deposits is generally horizontal, laminated at the surface of some deltas by horizontal topset beds of sand and

thick beds in cobble gravel to cross-beds and thin horizontal beds in


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69.

Parrillo, D. G., 1959, Bedrock map of the Hackensack

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