**Glacial Geology of New Hampshire**

During the Pleistocene epoch, between 2.5 and 1.8 million years ago, continental glaciers advanced repeatedly from ice centers in northern Canada into New England. Prior to this epoch, the landscape of New Hampshire was smooth and flat, with only local raised remnants of ancient stream valleys. As the ice advanced, the landscape changed dramatically. The glaciers carved the land into the characteristic features we see today, such as moraines, eskers, and kames. The ice also deposited a variety of sediments, which are now mapped in detail to understand the history of the ice advance and retreat.

The map shows the distribution of various glacial sediments and landforms across the Enfield Quadrangle. The map includes a section on the Holocene, which is the current epoch, and describes the geology of the area with a focus on the effects of glaciation. The map is a valuable resource for understanding the history of the region and the processes that have shaped it.

**Survey Information**

This map was produced by the U.S. Geological Survey as part of their nationwide effort to document the effects of glaciation on the landscape. The map is intended for use by geologists, planners, and the general public to understand the geology of the area. It is a valuable resource for anyone interested in the history and geology of New Hampshire.