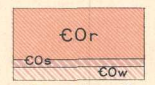


LEGEND

SEDIMENTARY ROCKS
 (Areas of subsequent deposits are shown by patterns of parallel lines; metamorphism is indicated by hachures combined with the line patterns)



Rockland formation
 (white to purple crystalline limestone, limestone conglom-
 erate, and shaly limestone, containing Rockport limestone
 member; COc with greenish sil-
 iceous limestone member COw,
 and blackish quartzite member;
 COw locally at the base)



Penobscot formation
 (principally Penobscot
 formation, unmetamorphosed
 and metamorphosed
 chiefly slate and
 shales)



Metamorphosed
 sedimentary
 rocks



Battie quartzite
 (quartzite and quartzite
 conglomerate)



Islesboro formation
 and Coombs limestone
 member Ec
 (shale and sandstone with
 shaly and occasionally
 pure limestones, etc.)

IGNEOUS ROCKS
 (Areas of igneous rocks
 are shown by patterns of
 triangles and diamonds)



Biotite-granite
 (fine medium and coarse-
 grained granites)



Diorite, diabase,
 and gabbro

Faults

Strike and dip of joint planes
 (long and lines indicate gentle dip,
 short end lines, steep dip)

Strike of vertical joint planes

Known
 productive
 formations



Area within which
 black granite occurs in
 commercial quantities
 (chiefly diorite and
 diabase intrusions in
 Penobscot formation)



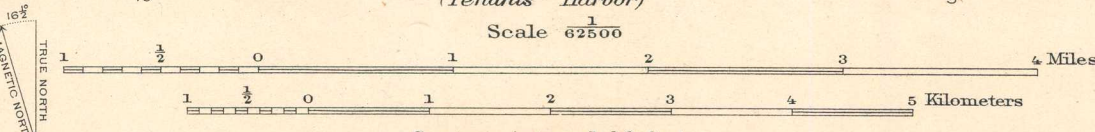
Rockport limestone
 (in large part suitable
 for lime)

x Active quarries

x Inactive quarries

Gravel and clay pits in
 surficial deposits are
 shown on the surficial
 geology map

H.M. Wilson, Geographer,
 Hersey Munroe, in charge of section,
 Topography by U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey and T. Foster Slaughter,
 Triangulation by U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey,
 Surveyed in 1904.



Geology by Edson S. Bastin,
 under the supervision of George Otis Smith,
 Surveyed in 1905.
 SURVEYED IN COOPERATION WITH THE STATE OF MAINE.