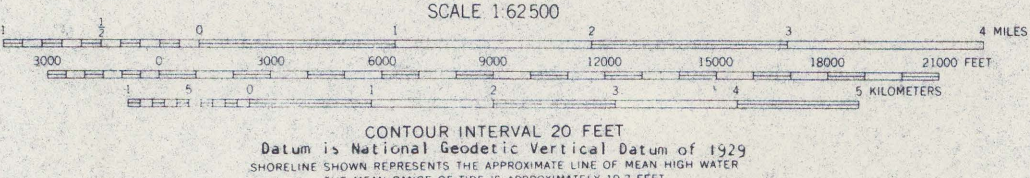
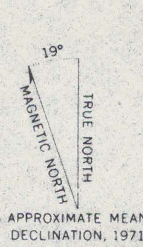


Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey  
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Compiled from 1:62,500 scale maps dated 1942, 1943,  
and 1956. Revised from aerial photographs taken 1970  
Field checked 1971.  
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum.  
10,000-foot grid based on Maine coordinate system, east zone.



Geology from H.W. Borns and G.W. Smith

EXPLANATION									
Map symbol	Geologic unit (map unit)	Occurrence and surface expression	Materials	Ground-water availability	Map symbol	Geologic unit (map unit)	Occurrence and surface expression	Materials	Ground-water availability
a	Holocene alluvium (includes flood-plain sediments, swamps, and coastal sediments)	Generally flat (flood-plain sediments) or occupies depressions (swamps).	Variable. Sand and silt with organic matter (floodplains), predominantly organic (swamps and coastal marshes, predominantly sand (beaches)).	0-20 gal/min; small saturated thicknesses adjacent to streams.	gm	Ground moraine	Blanket deposit, surface topography controlled by underlying bedrock, locally drumlinoid.	Till: Mixture of boulders, sand, silt, and clay. Above marine limit, compact fissile; below marine limit, sandy, less compact, non-fissile, boulder concentration at surface. Impermeable to slightly permeable, moderately well drained to poorly drained.	0-10 gal/min; saturated thickness highly variable.
ms	Marine sediments (clay, sand)	Blanket deposit, surface topography controlled by underlying topography. Thick in valleys where it often produces flat surface.	Variable. Mostly silty clay, but locally interbedded with gravel or grading upward into sand. Generally impermeable, poorly drained.	0-50 gal/min; generally very low yields, higher yields possible if interbedded with sand and gravels saturated, and of sufficient vertical and areal extent.	b	Bedrock (includes areas of thin surficial cover)	Underlies entire area. High and variable relief.	Crystalline rock including metamorphic and igneous; secondary permeability from joints, faults, and fractures, decreasing with depth.	0.5-100 gal/min, median yield 10 gal/min; wells in fracture zones may have yields greater than the median.
m	End moraine (includes stratified moraines, washboard moraines)	Arcuate ridges, generally convex southward, 5-40 feet high, 25-500 feet wide, up to 1 mile long.	Variable. Small (washboard) moraines consist of till. Larger (stratified) moraines are mostly poorly sorted ice-contact sand and gravel, some till. Slightly permeable to permeable, moderately well drained to well drained.	0-100 gal/min; generally unsaturated with no yield, high yield possible where it reaches 20-30 feet of saturated thickness in valley bottoms.	----	Zones of lineation (see text).			
					①	Location of small delta (discussed on page 3 of text).			
					②	Location of end moraine (discussed on page 3 of text).			