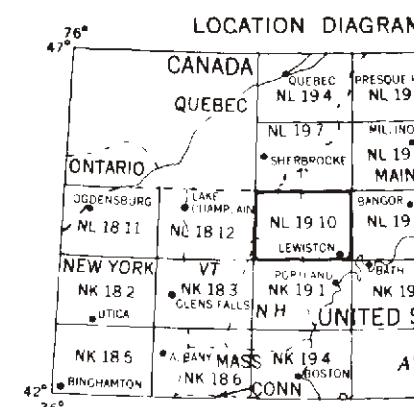


SURFICIAL GEOLOGY
OF THE
LEWISTON
1° X 2° QUADRANGLE, MAINE

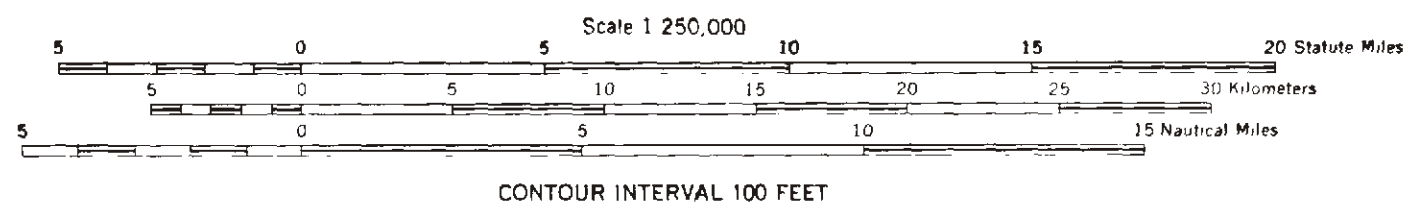
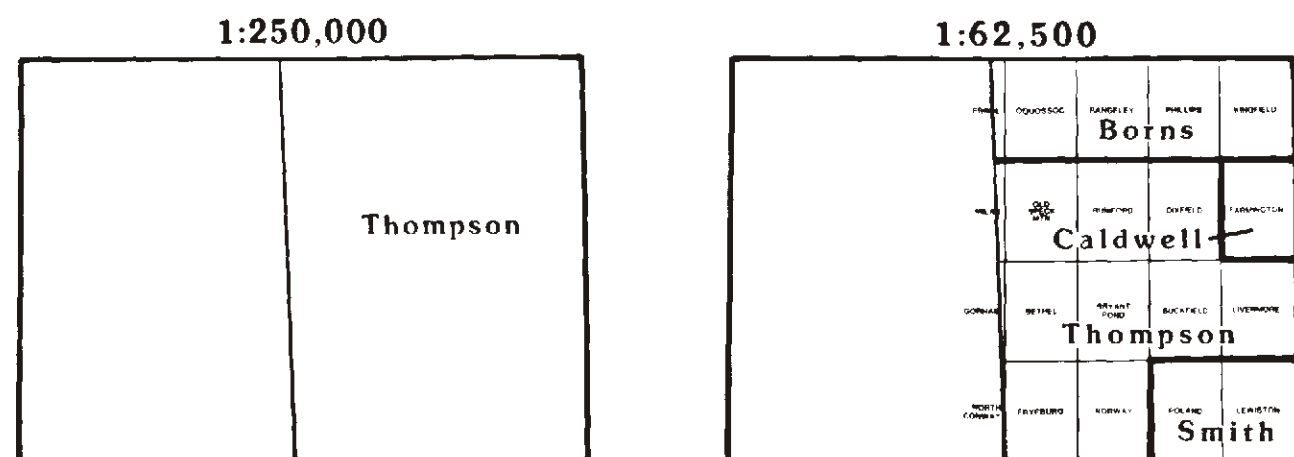
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COMPILATION RESPONSIBILITY



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EXPLANATION

Geologic Unit	Materials	Topography	Origin
a Stream alluvium (includes Holocene flood plain, stream terrace, and alluvial fan deposits)	Sand, gravel, and silt.	Flat to gently sloping on flood plains and stream terraces; gently to moderately sloping on alluvial fans.	Deposited on flood plains and stream beds by postglacial streams.
s Swamp, marsh, and bog deposits (includes both fresh-water and salt-water marshes)	Peat, muck, clay, silt, and sand.	Flat.	Formed by accumulation of sediments and organic material in depressions and other poorly drained areas.
b Beach deposits	Sand and gravel.	Gently to moderately sloping, with low ridges and mounds.	Includes beach sediments formed by wave and current action, and sand dunes derived from these deposits.
eb Emerged beach deposits	Sand and gravel.	Low ridges or sloping surfaces. May be associated with wave-cut benches on hillides.	Formed by wave erosion of till or other materials during the late-glacial marine submergence of parts of southern Maine.
e Eolian deposits	Sand.	Dune ridges and mounds, or blanket deposit that conforms to surface of underlying unit.	Windblown sand. Derived from wind erosion of glacial sediments and deposited in late-glacial to postglacial time.
L Lake-bottom deposits	Silt, clay, and sand. Commonly well stratified, and may be rhythmically bedded.	Flat to gently sloping except where dissected by modern streams.	Composed of sediments that washed out of late Wisconsinan glacial ice and accumulated on the floors of glacial lakes. Map unit may also include a few non-glacial lake deposits.
m Glaciomarine deposits (fine-grained facies)	Silt, clay, sand, and minor amounts of gravel. Commonly a clayey silt (the Presumpscott Formation). Sand is dominant in some places, but may be underlain by finer grained sediments. Locally fossiliferous. Map unit includes small areas of till and other units that are not completely covered by marine sediments.	Flat to gently sloping except where dissected by modern streams. Commonly has a branching network of steep-walled stream gullies.	Composed of glacial sediments that accumulated on the ocean floor. Formed during the late-glacial marine submergence of lowland areas in southern Maine.
ms Glaciomarine deposits (coarse-grained facies)	Sand, gravel, and minor amounts of silt.	Flat to moderately sloping. Steeper on ice-contact slopes and delta fronts. May be kettled where deposited over stagnant ice blocks.	Deposited where glacial meltwater streams and currents entered the sea. Includes glaciomarine deltas, subaqueous kames and fans (subaqueous outwash), and outwash that prograded into shallow marine waters and locally covered earlier glaciomarine silt and clay deposits.
go Glacial outwash deposits	Sand and gravel.	Flat to gently sloping. Steeper on ice-contact slopes and delta fronts. May be kettled where deposited over stagnant ice blocks.	Deposited by meltwater streams in front of the receding late Wisconsinan ice margin. Includes non-marine outwash plains, deltas, and fans.
g Ice-contact glaciofluvial deposits (exclusive of eskers)	Sand, gravel, and silt.	Flat-topped kame terraces and deltas which are locally kettled and bounded by steep sides, or hummocky terrain with numerous kames and kettles.	Deposited by meltwater streams adjacent to stagnant glacial ice.

Geologic Unit	Materials	Topography	Origin
ge Eskers	Gravel and sand. May include minor amounts of till. Portions of many eskers below the marine limit are partly or entirely buried by glaciomarine deposits.	Individual or multiple ridges. Complex eskers may have anastomosing patterns and be gradational with other types of ice-contact deposits.	Chiefly deposited by meltwater streams flowing in tunnels within or beneath the late Wisconsinan ice sheet. Map unit also includes small undifferentiated areas of units "g" and "go".
sm Stagnation moraine	Mostly till, but also includes variable percentages of undifferentiated sand and gravel.	Undulating topography with local hummocks and ridges.	Deposited during the dissipation of stagnant glacial ice.
em End moraines	Till or sand and gravel. May be very bouldery. Commonly interbedded with or overlain by glaciomarine sediments in areas that experienced late-glacial marine submergence. Only the largest end moraines and some dense clusters of smaller ones are shown here as a separate unit (em). Elsewhere, short lines mark the crests of moraine ridges, which are locally so numerous that only selected individuals are represented.	Ridges. Commonly arcuate, discontinuous, and in groups. May be multi-crested and hummocky. Size ranges: 1-30 m high, 5-200 m wide, and 30 m to over 10 km long.	Deposited in the marginal zone of the late Wisconsinan ice sheet, by glacial ice and/or meltwater flowing out of the ice.
rm Ribbed moraine	Till is the principal constituent, but stratified sediments are present in some of the deposits.	Numerous hummocks and short sub-parallel ridges which typically occur in lake basins and other lowland areas.	Origin uncertain. Deposited either at the margin of or beneath the late Wisconsinan ice sheet.
t Till	Heterogeneous mixture of sand, silt, clay and stones. May include many boulders. Generally massive, but in many places contains beds and lenses of variably washed and stratified sediments.	Generally a blanket deposit that conforms to the underlying bedrock topography. Also forms drumlins and other glacially streamlined hills.	Deposited directly by glacial ice.
Thin drift	Area of many bedrock outcrops and/or thin surficial deposits (generally less than 3 m thick). The type of surficial material is known or inferred.	Topography of these areas reflects the configuration of the bedrock surface, but the surficial material is known or inferred.	Commonly the result of non-deposition of glacial sediments, but the surficial material in some coastal areas have been largely removed by marine erosion in late-glacial time.
tdu Thin drift, undifferentiated	Area of many bedrock outcrops and/or near-surface bedrock where the surficial materials have not been mapped.	Same as other thin-drift areas.	Same as other thin-drift areas.
rk Bedrock	Area of extensive bedrock outcrop, or where the bedrock has only a thin cover of soil and vegetation. Surficial deposits are essentially absent. Particularly common on the ridge crests and steeper slopes of mountainous areas.	Hilly to mountainous terrain.	Same as the thin-drift areas.

GEOLOGIC SYMBOLS

	Contact		Boundary between adjacent map units.
	Moraine ridge		Lines mark the crests of individual end moraines. Symbol also is used in conjunction with unit 'm' to show orientation of drift ridges of uncertain origin.
	Glacial striation locality		Includes striations, grooves, drag-and-teale, and other types of ice-flow indicators on bedrock outcrops. Dot indicates point of observation. Arrow-head is omitted where ice-flow direction is uncertain. Plugs indicate older trends.
	Glacially streamlined landform		Symbol shows long-axis orientation of drumlins, fluted till ridges, roches moutonnees, and other hills that have been elongated parallel to the flow of glacial ice.
	Cirque		Steep-walled, semicircular bedrock basin formed by glacial erosion in high mountainous areas.
	Meltwater channel		Channel eroded by glacial meltwater stream. Arrow indicates known or inferred direction of stream flow.
	Glaciomarine delta		Number indicates surveyed altitude (in feet) of contact between topset and foreset beds, or of meltwater channel on delta surface, which approximately marks position of sea level in late-glacial time.
	Glaciolacustrine delta		Number indicates approximate altitude (in feet) of former glacial-lake surface.
	Delta of uncertain origin		Delta formed near limit of late-glacial marine submergence. Number indicates approximate altitude (in feet) of contact between topset and foreset beds.

SITES OF SPECIAL INTEREST

● Location of special site

This list includes locations of important stratigraphic sections of Pleistocene deposits in Maine, and places where good examples of certain glacial features can be seen. The sites were selected partly on the basis of accessibility, ease of observation, and relative permanence. Some features, such as eskers and debris moraines, are so numerous that only a few of the best examples are included here.

Site	Town	Name/Description	Principal References
1	Oxford	Good example of an esker.	Borns (1); Leavitt and Perkins (7)
2	Wayne	Desert of Wayne; extensive area of late-glacial esker sand with horizontally reactivated dunes.	Caldwell (5)
3	Gilead (and Shelburne, N.H.)	Androsogen Moraine; large end moraine deposited during deglaciation of the Androsogen Valley.	Stone (27); Thompson (30)
4	Woodstock	Good example of an esker.	Borns (1); Stone (27)
5	Chesterville	Good example of an esker.	Borns (1); Stone (27)
6	New Sharon	New Sharon till section; exposure along bank of Sandy River showing tills separated by water-laid sediments containing late remains.	Caldwell (5)
7	Phillips	Daggett's Rock; largest reported glacially transported boulder in Maine.	Caldwell (7)
8	New Portland	New Portland till section; exposure along bank of Carrabassett River showing interbedded tills and lake sediments.	Borns and Calkin (3)

RADIOCARBON-DATED SITES

Site	Name/Town	Date (yr B.P.)	Laboratory No.	Material	Reference
A	New Sharon	>52,000	Y-2683	wood between tills	Borns and Calkin (3)

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INDEX TO
SOURCES OF GEOLOGIC INFORMATION

INDEX	DESCRIPTOR	SYMBOL	PAGE	INDEX	DESCRIPTOR	SYMBOL	PAGE
1	10	20	20	21	21	21	21
2	22	22	22	23	23	23	23
3	24	24	24	25	25	25	25
4	26	26	26	27	27	27	27
5	28	28	28	29	29	29	29
6	30	30	30	31	31	31	31
7	32	32	32	33	33	33	33
8	34	34	34	35	35	35	35
9	36	36	36	37	37	37	37
10	38	38	38	39	39	39	39
11	40	40	40	41	41	41	41
12	42	42	42	43	43	43	43
13	44	44	44	45	45	45	45
14	46	46	46	47	47	47	47
15	48	48	48	49	49	49	49
16	50	50	50	51	51	51	51
17	52	52	52	53	53	53	53
18	54	54	54	55	55	55	55
19	56	56	56	57	57	57	57
20	58	58	58	59	59	59	59
21	60	60	60	61	61	61	61
22	62	62	62	63	63	63	63
23	64	64	64	65	65	65	65
24	66	66	66	67	67	67	67
25	68	68	68	69	69	69	69
26	70	70	70	71	71	71	71
27	72	72	72	73	73	73	73
28	74	74	74	75	75	75	75
29	76	76	76	77	77	77	77
30	78	78	78	79	79	79	79
31	80	80	80	81	81	81	81
32	82	82	82	83	83	83	83
33	84	84	84	85	85	85	85
34	86	86	86	87	87	87	87
35	88	88	88	89	89	89	89
36	90	90	90	91	91	91	91
37	92	92	92	93	93	93	93
38	94	94	94	95	95	95	95
39	96	96	96	97	97	97	97
40	98	98	98	99	99	99	99
41	100	100	100	101	101	101	101
42	102	102	102	103	103	103	103
43	104	104	104	105	105	105	105
44	106	106	106	107	107	107	107
45	108	108	108	109	109	109	109
46	110	110	110	111	111	111	111
47	112	112	112	113	113	113	113
48	114	114	114	115	115	115	115
49	116	116	116	117	117	117	117
50	118	118	118	119	119	119	119
51	120	120	120	121	121	121	121
52	122	122	122	123	123	123	123
53	124	124	124	125	125	125	125
54	126	126	126	127	127	127	127
55	128	128	128	129	129	129	129
56	130	130	130	131	131	131	131
57	132	132	132	133	133	133	133
58	134	134	134	135	135	135	135
59	136	136	136	137	137	137	137
60	138	138	138	139	139	139	139
61	140	140	140	141	141	141	141
62	142	142	142	143	143	143	143
63	144	144	144	145	145	145	145
64	146	146	146	147	147	147	147
65	148	148	148	149	149	149	149
66	150	150	150	151	151	151	151
67	152	152	152	153	153	153	153
68	154	154	154	155	155	155	155
69	156	156	156	157	157	157	157
70	158	158	158	159	159	159	159
71	160	160	160	161	161	161	161
72	162	162	162	163	163	163	163
73	164	164	164	165	165	165	165
74	166	166	166	167	167	167	167
75	168	168	168	169	169	169	169
76	170	170	170	171	171	171	171
77	172	172	172	173	173	173	173
78	174	174	174	175	175	175	175
79	176	176	176	177	177	177	177
80	178	178	178	179	179	179	179
81	180	180	180	181	181	181	181
82	182	182	182	183	183	183	183
83	184	184	184	185	185	185	185
84	186	186	186	187	187	187	187
85	188	188	188	189	189	189	189
86	190	190	190	191	191	191	191
87	192	192	192	193	193	193	193
88	194	194	194	195	195	195	195
89	196	196	196	197	197	197	197
90	198	198	198	199	199	199	199
91	200	200	200	201	201	201	201
92	202	202	202	203	203	203	203
93	204	204	204	205	205	205	205
94	206	206	206	207	207	207	207
95	208	208	208	209	209	209	209
96	210	210	210	211	211	211	211
97	212	212	212	213	213	213	213
98	214	214	214	215	215	215	215
99	216	216	216	217	217	217	217
100	218	218	218	219	219	219	219
101	220	220	220	221	221	221	221
102	222	222	222	223	223	223	223
103	224	224	224	225	225	225	225
104	226	226	226	227	227	227	227
105	228	228	228	229	229	229	229
106	230	230	230	231	231	231	231
107	232	232	232	233	233	233	233
108	234	234	234	235	235	235	235
109	236	236	236	237	237	237	237
110	238	238	238	239	239	239	239
111	240	240	240	241	241	241	241
112	242	242	242	243	243	243	243
113	244	244	244	245	245	245	245
114	246	246	246	247	247	247	247
115	248	248	248	249	249	249	249
116	250	250	250	251	251	251	251
117	252	252	252	253	253	253	253
118	254	254	254	255	255	255	255
119	256	256	256	257	257	257	257
120	258	258	258	259	259	259	259
121	260	260	260	261	261	261	261
122	262	262	262	263	263	263	263
123	264	264	264	265	265	265	265
124	266	266	266	267	267	267	267
125	268	268	268	269	269	269	269
126	270	270	270	271	271	271	271
127	272	272	272	273	273	273	273
128	274	274	274	275	275	275	275
129	276	276	276	277	277	277	277
130	278	278	278	279	279	279	279
131	280	280	280	281	281	281	281
132	282	282	282	283	283	283	283
133	284	284	284	285	285	285	285
134	286	286	286	287	287	287	287
135	288	288	288	289	289	289	289
136	290	290	290	291	291	291	291
137	292	292	292	293	293	293	293
138	294	294	294	295	295	295	295
139	296	296	296	297	297	297	297
140	298	298	298	299	299	299	299
141	300	300	300	301	301	301	301
142	302	302	302	303	303	303	303
143	304	304	304	305	305	305	305
144	306	306	306	307	307	307	307
145	308	308	308	309	309	309	309
146	310	310	310	311	311	311	311
147	312	312	312	313	313	313	313
148	314	314	314	315	315	315	315
149	316	316	316	317	317	317	317
150	318	318	318	319	319	319	319
151	320	320	320	321	321	321	321
152	322	322	322	323	323	323	323
153	324	324	324	325	325	325	325
154	326	326	326	327	327	327	327
155	328	328	328	329	329	329	329
156	330	330	330	331	331	331	331
157	332	332	332	333	333	333	333
158	334	334	334	335	335	335	335
159	336	336	336	337	337	337	337
160	338	338	338	339	339	339	339
161	340	340	340	341	341	341	341
162	342	342	342	343	343	343	343
163	344	344	344	345	345	345	345
164	346	346	346	347	347	347	347
165	348	348	348	349	349	349	349
166	350	350	350	351	351	351	351
167	352	352	352	353	353	353	353
168	354	354	354	355	355	355	355
169	356	356	356	357	357	357	357
170	358	358	358	359	359	359	359
171	360	360	360	361	361	361	361
172	362	362	362	363	363	363	363
173	364	364	364	365	365	365	365
174	366	366	366	367	367	367	367
175	368	368	368	369	369	369	369
176	370	370	370	371	371	371	371
177	372	372	372	373	373	373	373
178	374	374	374	375	375	375	375
179	376	376	376	377	377	377	377
180	378	378	378	379	379	379	379
181	380	380	380	381	381	381	381
182	382	382	382	383	383	383	383
183	384	384	384	385	385	385	385
184	386	386	386	387	387	387	387
185	388	388	388	389	389	389	389
186	390	390	390	391	391	391	391
187	392	392	392	393	393	393	393