

1-1-1981

# Surficial geology of the southern and western portions of the Skowhegan 15' quadrangle

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## Recommended Citation

Cotton, John E. and Welch, Michael, "Surficial geology of the southern and western portions of the Skowhegan 15' quadrangle" (1981). *Geology Documents*. 87.  
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STAFF HYDROLOGIST  
 REPORTS RESTON  
 COM 4/3/81

V-2WD&C  
 3/16/81

Map Symbol

Geologic Unit

Description

Qal

Alluvium

Sand, silt, clay, and some gravel beneath stream channels and in flood plains and low terraces along streams. Generally forms a mappable unit only along the Kennebec and Carrabassett Rivers.

Qs

Swamp deposits

Peat and organic muck and some interbedded silt, clay, and sand. Occurs in low-lying or poorly drained areas.

Qd

Eolian (wind) deposits

Fine to coarse sand occurring in several outcrop areas, particularly in the vicinity of the Kennebec River in the Norridgewock to Benton area. May form dunes, which are generally vegetated and fixed, but some small areas of blowing sand exist.

Qna

North Anson Formation

Sand, gravel, and cobbles, generally poorly stratified. Forms a valley train adjacent to the Kennebec River primarily from Solon to Anson. Overlies outwash of marine deposits.\*

Qow

Outwash

Stratified deposits of sand and gravel in outwash plains and valley trains. May overlie marine or glacial-lake deposits.

Qmd

Marine deposits

Dark-blue to gray silt, clay, and fine sand; tan where weathered. Contain layers of sand and gravel. Underlie outwash and may crop out in stream valleys up to about 400 feet above sea level. Equivalent to the major part of the <sup>ok</sup>Presumpscot Formation (Bloom, 1960, p. 55-58).\*\*

Qic

Ice-contact deposits

Well-to-poorly stratified deposits of sand, gravel, and cobbles, <sup>and</sup> with some silt and boulders. Land forms include eskers, kames, kame deltas, kame fields, and kame terraces.

Qgt

Till and bedrock

Till and bedrock are mapped together.

Till is an unsorted, unstratified mixture of clay, silt, sand, gravel, cobbles, and boulders. In places the upper few feet appear to have been roughly sorted by running water. Till may consist of sand and gravel and may resemble ice-contact deposits except for lack of stratification. Below the first few feet, particularly where thick, till is commonly clay-rich and very dense. Till covers the bedrock in the upland areas with a mantle of varying thickness. It may also occur beneath younger deposits in the valleys.

Bedrock formations consist of a variety of igneous and metamorphic rocks. Igneous rocks include granite, pegmatite, and granodiorite <sup>and</sup> with smaller amounts of basic volcanic or intrusive rocks. Metamorphic rocks consist largely of metamorphosed sedimentary rocks and include schist, gneiss, phyllite, quartzite, and slate.

SEE COMMENT  
 Kingsbury Quad. X

\*/ Borns, H.W., Jr., and Hagar, D.J., 1965, Late-glacial stratigraphy of a northern part of the Kennebec River valley, western Maine: Geological Society of America Bulletin, v. 76, p. 1233-1250.

\*\* Bloom, A.L., 1960, Late Pleistocene changes of sea level in southwestern Maine: Maine Geological Survey, 143 p.

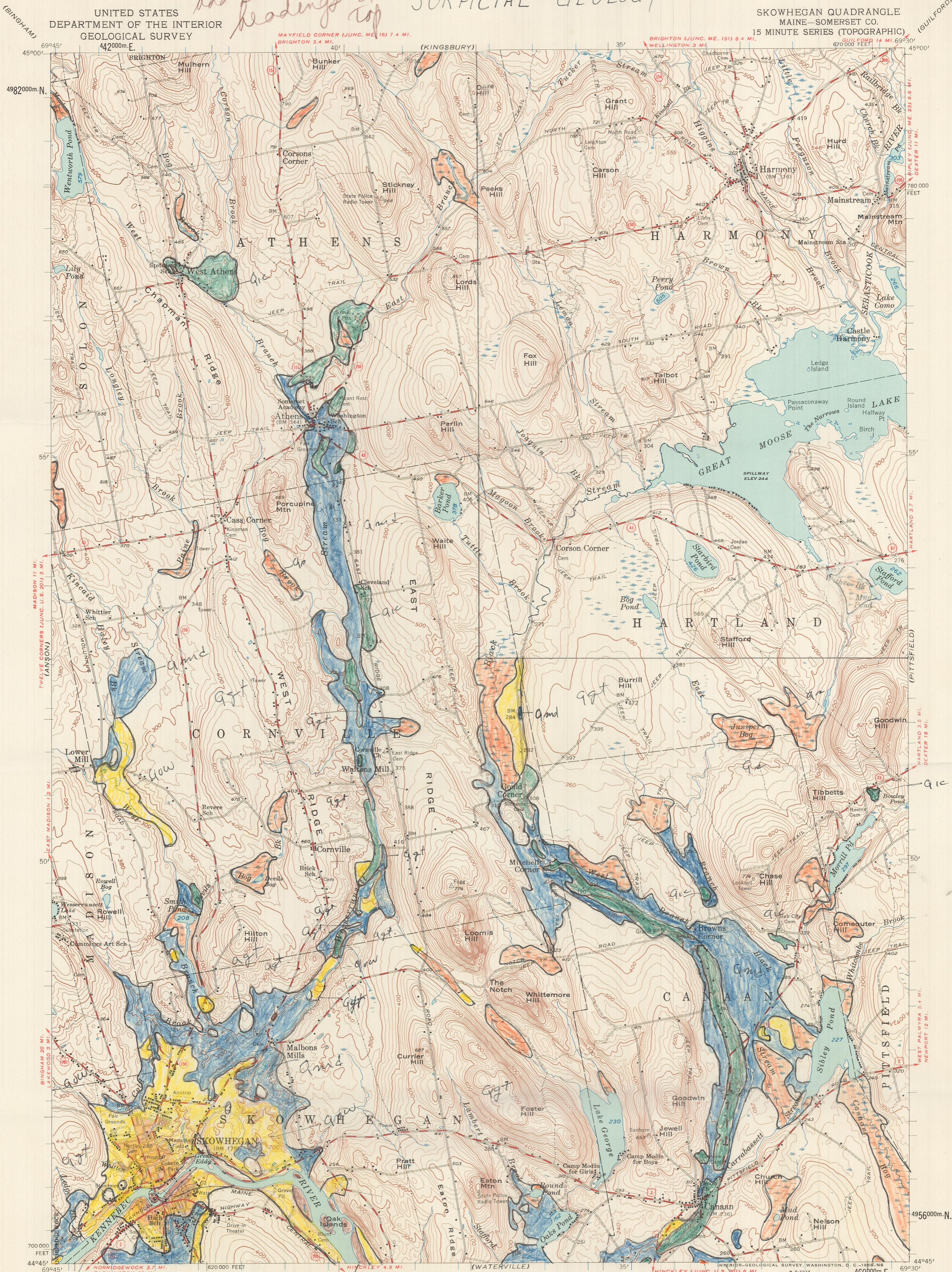
I. GROSSMAN 3/4/81

add suitable readings at top

# SURFICIAL GEOLOGY

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
442000m.E.

SKOWHEGAN QUADRANGLE  
MAINE—SOMERSET CO.  
15 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey  
Control by USGS  
Topography from aerial photographs by Kesh plotter  
Aerial photographs taken 1953. Field check 1955  
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum  
10,000-foot grid based on Maine coordinate system, west zone  
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,  
zone 19, shown in blue  
Red tint indicates areas in which only  
landmark buildings are shown  
Unchecked elevations are shown in brown

SCALE 1:62500  
CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET  
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL  
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL  
BY DATUM OF 1929  
QUADRANGLE LOCATION  
SKOWHEGAN, ME.  
N 4445—W 6930/15  
1955

ROAD CLASSIFICATION  
Heavy-duty ——— Light-duty ———  
Medium-duty ——— Unimproved dirt ———  
U. S. Route ——— State Route ———

John E. Cotton and Michael Welch