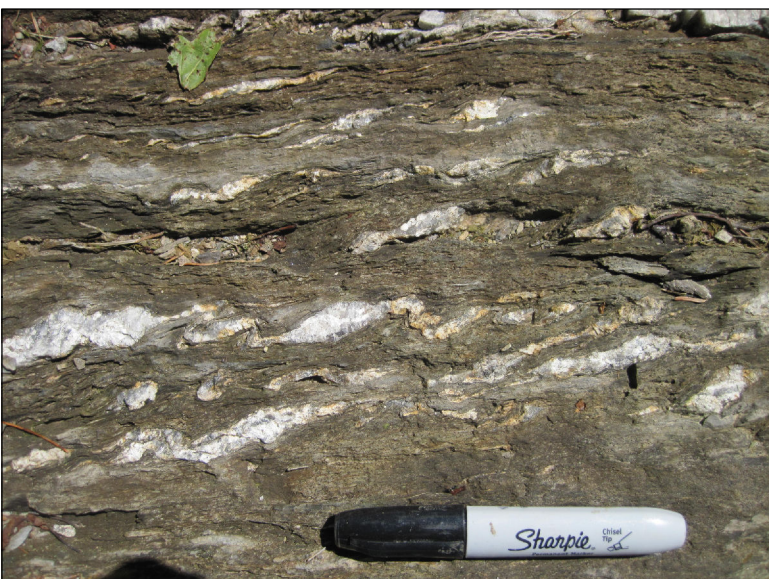


**Photo 1.** Rusty-weathering mica schist of the Beaver Ridge Formation (**Obr**). Hammer handle is about 60 cm long. Large road cut in Jackson, approximately 2.5 km east (S80E) of East Thorndike.



**Photo 2.** Interlayered quartzite and mica schist of the Cape Elizabeth Formation (**Oce**) that has been folded probably during the Acadian orogeny in Late Silurian-Devonian time. Pavement outcrop approximately 300 meters northwest of Lake Passagassawakeag, Brooks.



**Photo 3.** Light gray quartz-mica schist of the Scarborough Formation (**Osa**) with characteristic discontinuous quartz pods. The asymmetry of these quartz pods, all inclined toward the right, is consistent with dextral or right-lateral ductile deformation. West side of Route 7, approximately 600 meters northwest of Styles Cemetery, Jackson.



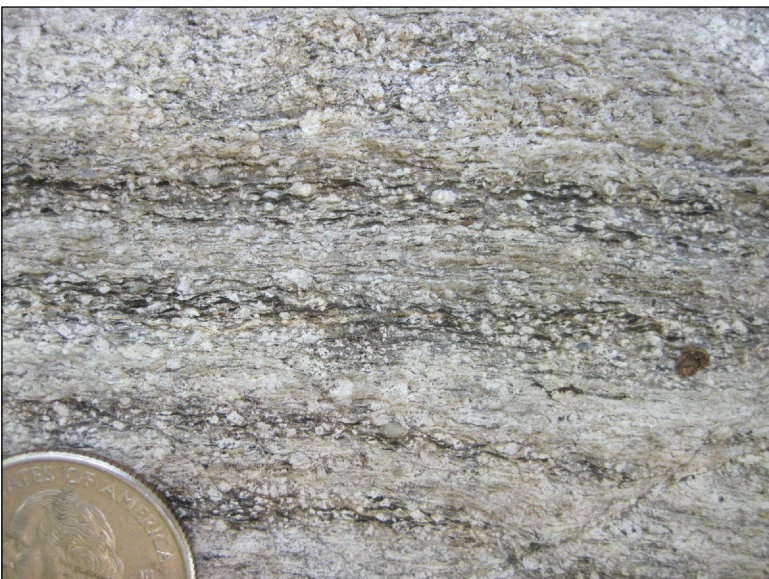
**Photo 4.** Interlayered biotite granofels and calc-silicate granofels of the granofels member of the Scarborough Formation (**Osg**). Natural weathering enhances the layering, typically producing a ribbed surface. Stream exposure approximately 1.1 km east-northeast (N70E) of Ray Corner.



**Photo 5.** Extremely rusty-weathering, sulfidic, graphitic granofels is one of the rock types in the Whitten Hill Complex (**whc**). Hillside outcrop along the poweline right-of-way approximately 500 meters south of Stantal Bog, northeast corner of Knox.



**Photo 6.** Lithified fault breccia of the Ray Corner Mylonite Suite (**rcm**) cut by light gray veins of pseudotachylite. Sudden, brittle failure at depth in the earth can generate intense frictional heating which causes melting along the fault surface. The melt then invades any open fractures and solidifies instantly, producing a rock similar to volcanic glass, called pseudotachylite. This is an indicator of ancient faulting that probably produced earthquakes. Pavement outcrop approximately 700 meters west-northwest (N80W) of Ray Corner, Knox.

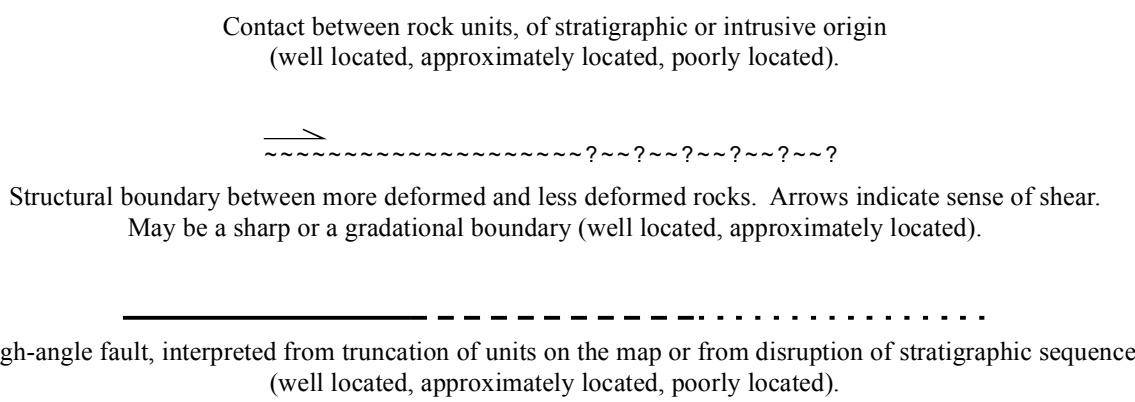


**Photo 7.** Porphyroclastic mylonite (**my**). The tiny white feldspar grains, called porphyroclasts, are remnants of larger grains that have been partly destroyed by ductile shearing of the rock during intense deformation. Most of the minerals in the rock have been reduced to microscopic bits, entrained in the intense foliation that trends left to right in this photo. Mylonite forms at depth, in rocks that are at elevated temperature and pressure in the earth. Pavement outcrop approximately 300 meters northwest (N40W) of Styles Cemetery, Jackson.



**Photo 8.** Fine-grained mylonitic gneiss of the Ray Corner Mylonite Suite (**rcm**) cut by light gray veins of pseudotachylite. Sudden, brittle failure at depth in the earth can generate intense frictional heating which causes melting along the fault surface. The melt then invades any open fractures and solidifies instantly, producing a rock similar to volcanic glass, called pseudotachylite. This is an indicator of ancient faulting that probably produced earthquakes. Pavement outcrop approximately 700 meters west-northwest (N80W) of Ray Corner, Knox.

#### EXPLANATION OF LINES



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GEOLOGIC TIME SCALE	
Geologic Age	Absolute Age*
Cenozoic Era (Cz)	0-66
Mesozoic Era (Me)	
Cretaceous Period (K)	66-145
Jurassic Period (J)	145-201
Triassic Period (T)	201-252
Paleozoic Era (Pz)	
Permian Period (Pr)	252-299
Carboniferous Period (C)	299-359
Devonian Period (D)	359-419
Silurian Period (S)	419-444
Ordovician Period (O)	444-485
Cambrian Period (C)	485-541
Precambrian time (pC)	Older than 541

\* In millions of years before present. (Walker, J.D., Geissman, J.W., Bowring, S.A., and Babcock, L.E., compiles, 2012 Geologic Time Scale v. 4.0. Geological Society of America, doi: 10.1130/2012.LT.309.H3C.1)