Covill, David (1980). “The Bedrock Geology of the Small Point Area, Phippsburg, Maine”. Standard Theses.

Metasedimentary and metavolcanic rock units in the Small Point area are correlated with the Cape Elizabeth, Diamond Island, and Scarboro formations of the Casco Bay Group (Hussey, 1968). The Spring Point Greenstone is absent. Lithologies include biotite granulite, quartz-mica schist, garnetiferous biotite gneiss, amphibolite, calc-silicate rock, sulfidic schist, and amphibolitic quartzite. The area is at staurolite and sillimanite grades of regional metamorphism.

The area is multiply deformed, with folding ranging from open to isoclinal. Fold amplitude ranges from ten to fifty centimeters. A variation in the attitude of axial surfaces appears to define the axis of the Bath Syncline. Small scale isoclinal folds, less than one centimeter in amplitude, may be related to a separate event.

The area is intruded by a well foliated biotite granite of the New Hampshire Plutonic Series. Partial melting has produced a zone of migmatization above the pluton, to the east of the outcrop of granite, in which sillimanite is observed. Granitic pegmatite is associated with the intrusion and forms a shield around the western edge of the granite. It is inferred to be slightly younger than the granite.