

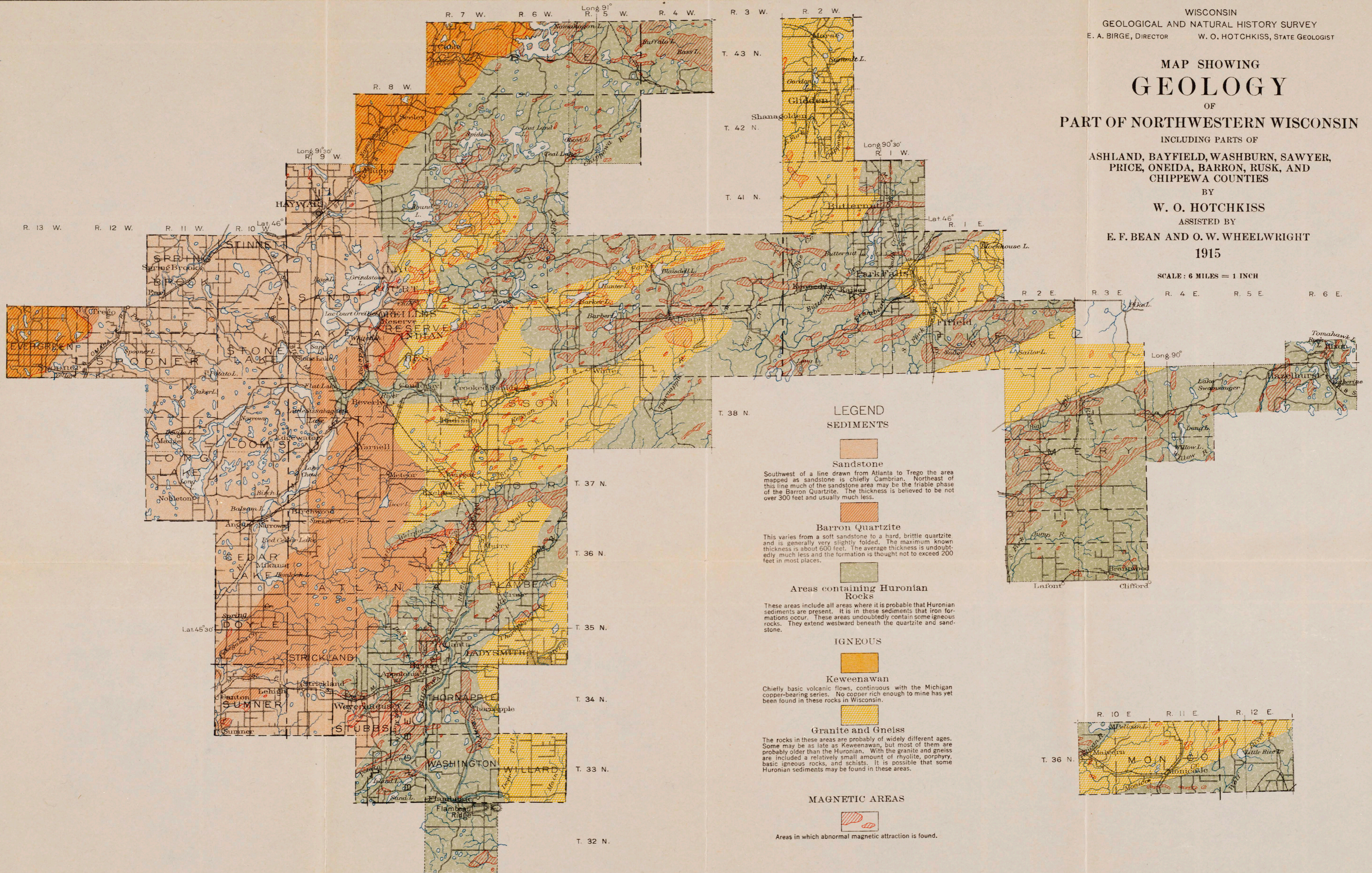
WISCONSIN  
GEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY  
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# MAP SHOWING GEOLOGY OF PART OF NORTHWESTERN WISCONSIN

INCLUDING PARTS OF  
ASHLAND, BAYFIELD, WASHBURN, SAWYER,  
PRICE, ONEIDA, BARRON, RUSK, AND  
CHIPPEWA COUNTIES

BY  
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SCALE: 6 MILES = 1 INCH



### LEGEND SEDIMENTS

Sandstone

Southwest of a line drawn from Atlanta to Trego the area mapped as sandstone is chiefly Cambrian. Northeast of this line much of the sandstone area may be the friable phase of the Barron Quartzite. The thickness is believed to be not over 300 feet and usually much less.

Barron Quartzite

This varies from a soft sandstone to a hard, brittle quartzite and is generally very slightly folded. The maximum known thickness is about 600 feet. The average thickness is undoubtedly much less and the formation is thought not to exceed 200 feet in most places.

Areas containing Huronian Rocks

These areas include all areas where it is probable that Huronian sediments are present. It is in these sediments that iron formations occur. These areas undoubtedly contain some igneous rocks. They extend westward beneath the quartzite and sandstone.

### IGNEOUS

Keweenaw

Chiefly basic volcanic flows, continuous with the Michigan copper-bearing series. No copper rich enough to mine has yet been found in these rocks in Wisconsin.

Granite and Gneiss

The rocks in these areas are probably of widely different ages. Some may be as late as Keweenaw, but most of them are probably older than the Huronian. With the granite and gneiss are included a relatively small amount of rhyolite, porphyry, basic igneous rocks, and schists. It is possible that some Huronian sediments may be found in these areas.

### MAGNETIC AREAS

Areas in which abnormal magnetic attraction is found.

