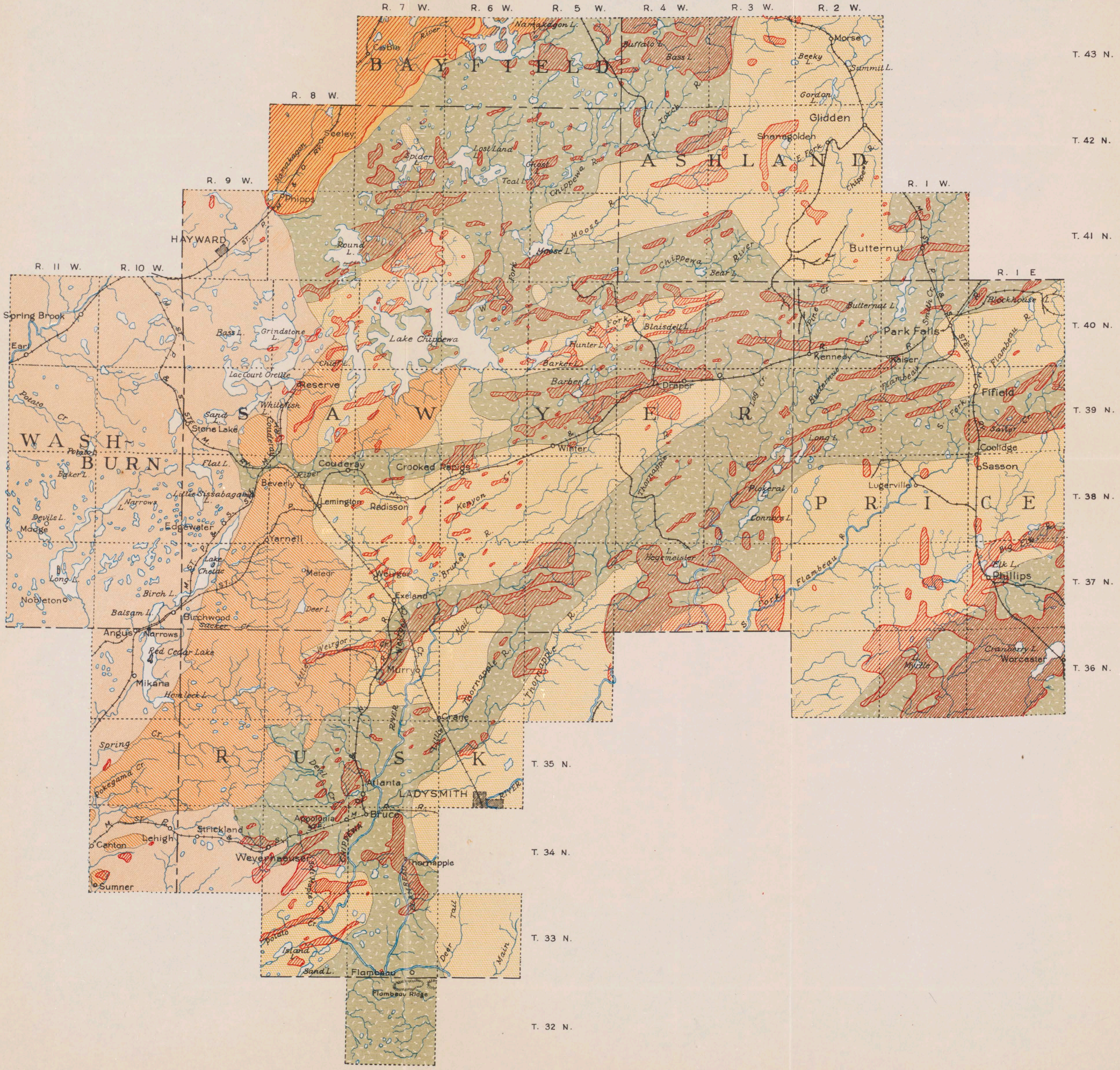

MAP SHOWING

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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ASSISTED BY

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1929

WISCONSIN
GEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY
E. F. BEAN, DIRECTOR

SCALE: 6 MILES = 1 INCH

LEGEND

SEDIMENTS

Sandstone

(Southwest of a line drawn from Atlanta to Earl 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

Contains all known Huronian formations. Because of magnetic characteristics within this area the occurrence of sedimentary formations of Huronian age is possible. Much of the attraction, however, may be due to rocks of igneous origin.

IGNEOUS

Keweenawan

(Chiefly basic volvanic 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 Keweenawan, but most of them are probably older than the Huronian. With the granite and gneiss are included 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)