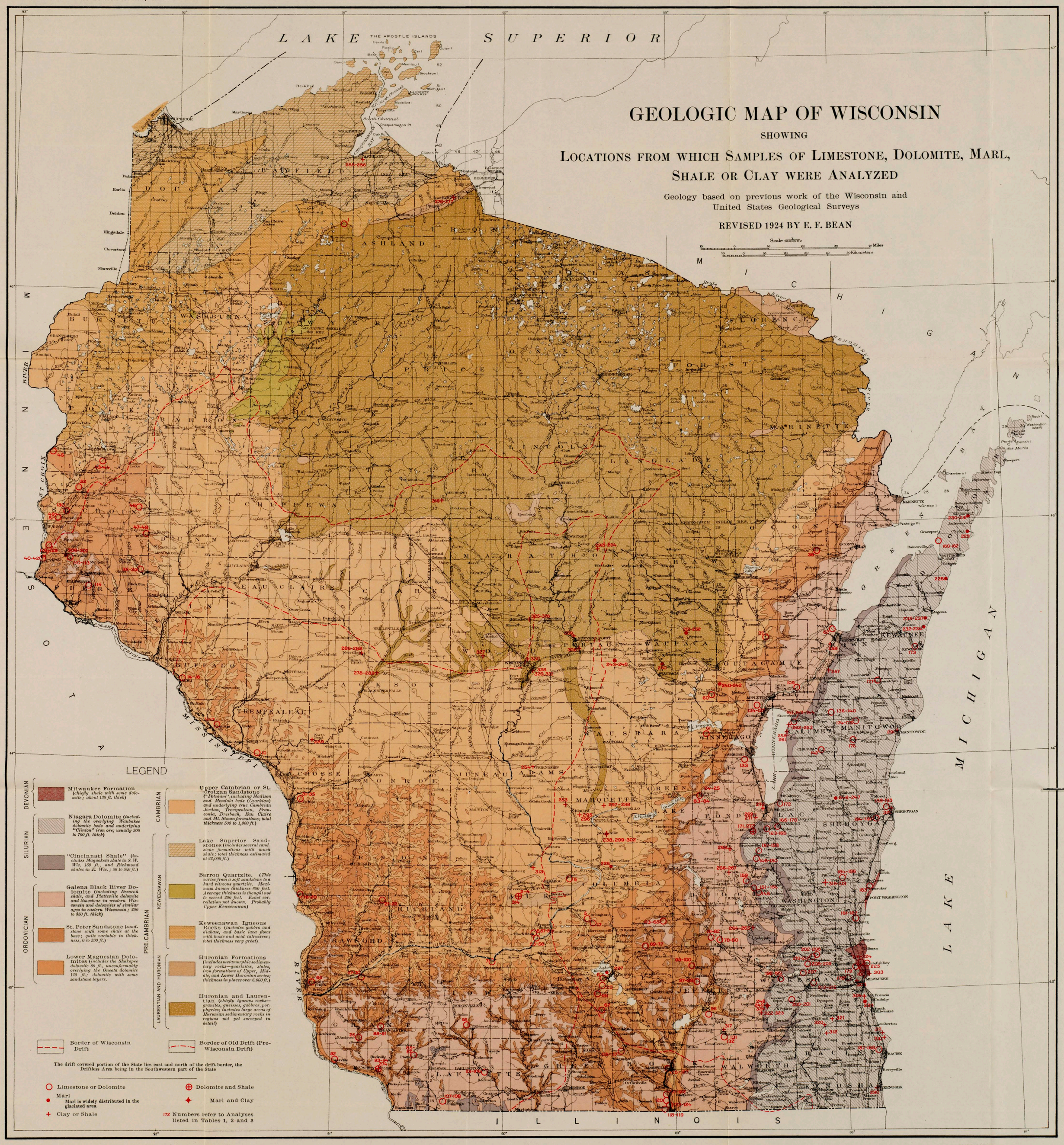
GEOLOGIC MAP OF WISCONSIN
SHOWING
LOCATIONS FROM WHICH SAMPLES OF LIMESTONE, DOLOMITE, MARL, SHALE OR CLAY WERE ANALYZED
Geology based on previous work of the Wisconsin and United States Geological Surveys
REVISED 1924 BY E. F. BEAN
LAKE SUPERIOR
LAKE MICHIGAN
LAKE WINNEBAGO
ILLINOIS
MICHIGAN
LEGEND
DEVONIAN
Milwaukee Formation (chiefly white with some dolomite; about 130 ft. thick)
SILURIAN
Niagara Dolomite (including the overlying Waukesha dolomite beds and underlying "Clinton" iron ore; usually 300 to 700 ft. thick)
"Cincinnati Shale" (includes Maquoketa shale in S. W. Wis. 160 ft., and Richmond shales in E. Wis.; 50 to 540 ft.)
ORDOVICIAN
Galena Black River Dolomite (including Decorah shale, and Platteville dolomite and limestone in western Wisconsin and dolomites of similar ages in eastern Wisconsin; 200 to 350 ft. thick)
St. Peter Sandstone (sandstone with some shale at the base; quite variable in thickness, 0 to 330 ft.)
Lower Magnesian Dolomites (includes the Shakopee dolomite 80 ft., unconformably overlying the Oneota dolomite 130 ft.; dolomite with some sandstone layers.
CAMBRIAN
Upper Cambrian or St. Croixan Sandstone ("Potsdam", including Madison and Mendota beds (Ozarkian) and underlying true Cambrian Jordan, Trempealeau, Franconia, Dresbach, Eau Claire and Mt. Simon formations; total thickness 500 to 1,000 ft.)
PRE-CAMBRIAN
KEWEENAWAN
Lake Superior Sandstones (includes several sandstone formations with much shale; total thickness estimated at 22,000 ft.)
Barron Quartzite. (This varies from a soft sandstone to a hard vitreous quartzite. Maximum known thickness 600 feet. Average thickness is thought not to exceed 200 feet. Exact correlation not known. Probably Upper Keweenawan)
Keweenawan Igneous Rocks (includes gabbro and diabase, and basic lava flows with basic and acid intrusives; total thickness very great)
LAURENTIAN AND HURONIAN
Huronian Formations (includes metamorphic sedimentary rocks—quartzites, slates, iron formations of Upper, Middle, and Lower Huronian series; thickness in places over 5,000 ft.)
Huronian and Laurentian (chiefly igneous rocks—granites, gneisses, gabbros, porphyries; includes large areas of Huronian sedimentary rocks in regions not yet surveyed in detail)
Border of Wisconsin Drift
Border of Old Drift (Pre-Wisconsin Drift)
The drift covered portion of the State lies east and north of the drift border, the Driftless Area being in the Southwestern part of the State
Limestone or Dolomite
Marl
Marl is widely distributed in the glaciated area.
Clay or Shale
Dolomite and Shale
Marl and Clay
172 Numbers refer to Analyses listed in Tables 1, 2 and 3
Scale 1:500,000
Miles
Kilometers
A. HOEN & CO. BALTIMORE, MD.