

LEGEND

SURFICIAL ROCKS

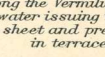
(Areas of Surficial rocks are shown by patterns of dots and circles.)



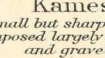
Alluvium
(Clay sand and gravel forming the flood plains and beds of streams.)



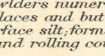
Glacial terraces
(Fine gravel deposited along the Vermilion River by water issuing from the ice sheet and preserved in terraces.)



Kames
(Small but sharp knolls composed largely of sand and gravel.)



Morainic drift
(Largely all of a lower texture than the non-morainic drift surface boulders numerous in places and but little surface all forms ridges and rolling country.)



Nonmorainic drift
(Largely shaly clay with pockets and thin layers of sand and gravel and a thin surface capping of pebbles clay forms the upland plains and valley slopes.)

SEDIMENTARY ROCKS

(Areas of Sedimentary rocks are shown by patterns of parallel lines.)

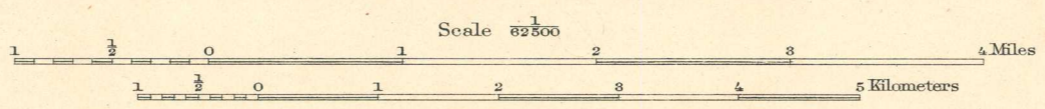


Coal Measures
(Shale, thin beds of sandstone, lignite, and coal beds.)

PLEISTOCENE

CARBONIFEROUS

Jno. H. Renshawe, Geographer in charge.
Control by U. S. Lake Survey and Geo. T. Hawkins.
Topography by W. J. Lloyd.
Surveyed in 1897.



Scale 87300
Contour interval 10 feet.
Datum is mean sea level.
Edition of Nov. 1900.

Geology by Marius R. Campbell
and Frank Leverett.
Surveyed in 1893.