

LEGEND

SURFICIAL ROCKS



Peat and muck
(suitable for field and town dressing)



Sand gravel and sandy soil
(the gravel and sand are suitable for building sand, roof and road gravel and filling)

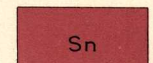


Boulder deposit
(mostly crystalline boulders suitable for foundations and ornamental building stone, but of limited number)

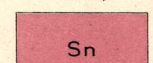


Glacial drift
(boulder clay, suitable for brick and tile upon the removal of stony matter)

SEDIMENTARY ROCKS



Athens marble
(Niagara limestone suitable for cut and sawed stone)



Niagara limestone
(suitable for lime, rubble, and crushed stone for ballast and macadam; underlies the glacial drift throughout the quadrangle; only outcrops and very thin layers are shown on the map)

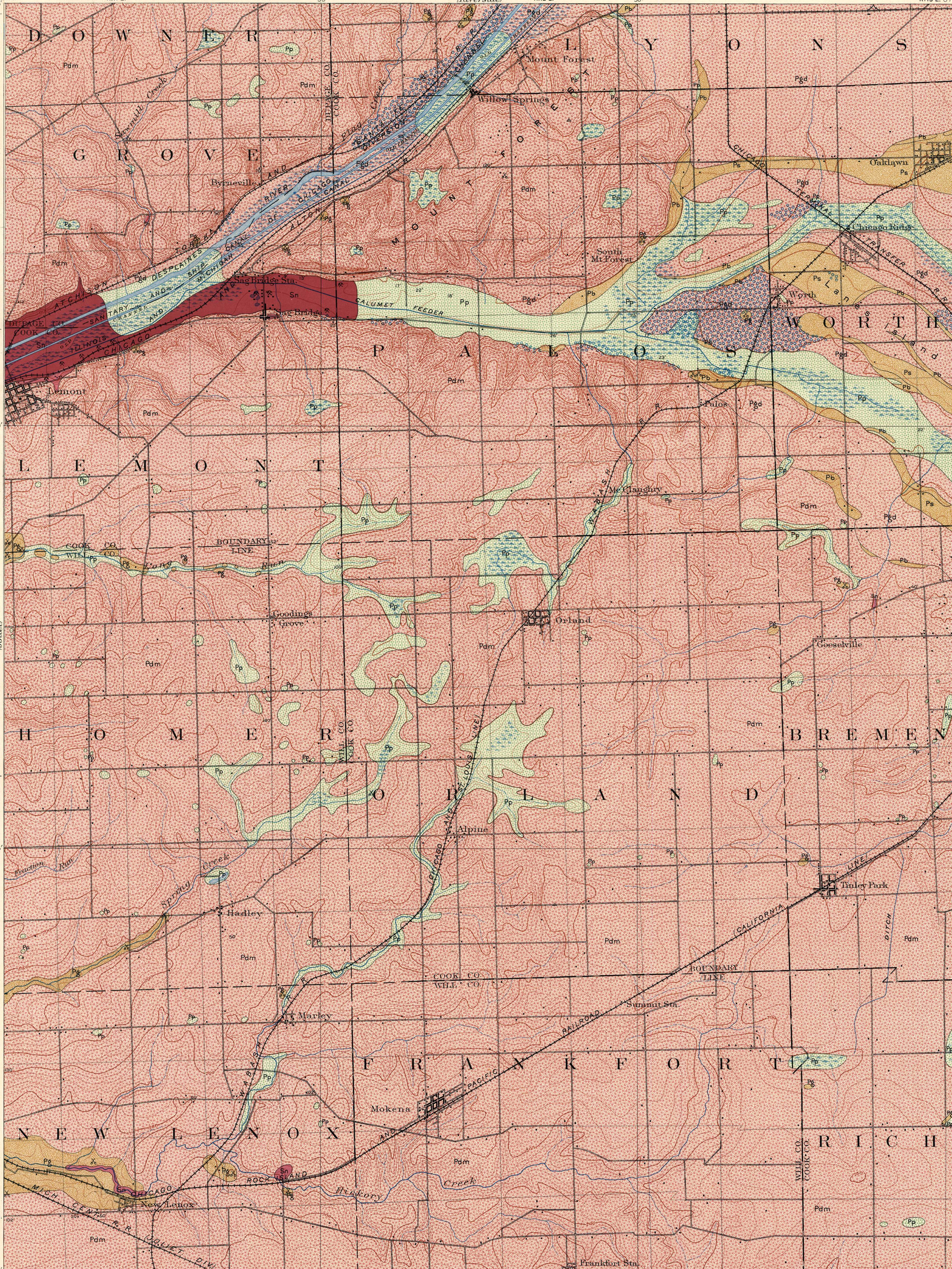
65' Numbers indicate the thickness in feet of the surficial deposits over the bed rock

* Limestone quarries

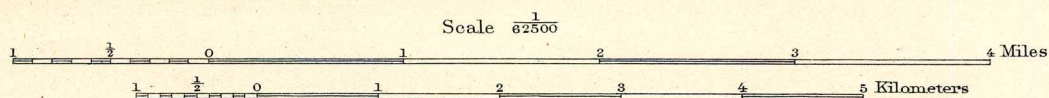
× Clay and gravel pits

PLEISTOCENE

SILURIAN



Henry Gannett, Chief Topographer.
J.H. Renshaw, Geographer in charge.
Triangulation by U.S. Lake Survey.
Topography by D.C. Harrison, Nat. Tyler Jr.,
and Chicago Sanitary Commission.
Surveyed in 1889-90 and 1893.



Contour interval 10 feet.

Datum is mean sea level.

Edition of April 1902.

Alden
Tolman

T.C. Chamberlin, Geologist in charge.
Geology by William C. Alden.
Assisted by C.F. Tolman Jr. and N.M. Fenneman.
Surveyed in 1897.