

LEGEND

SEDIMENTARY ROCKS
 (Areas of subaqueous deposits are shown by patterns of parallel lines; subaerial deposits by patterns of dots and circles)

- Recent**
 - Quaternary**
 - Pleistocene**
 - Middle Wisconsin**
 - Late Wisconsin**
 - Ordovician**
- Qdp** Peat and muck in marsh land (the peat is drained; marshes indicated by Qdp)
 - Qal** Alluvium and lacustrine deposits (chiefly sand and fine silt)
 - Qds** Dune sand (derived from glacial river gravels and outwash from young gray drift)
 - Qgt** Glacial Mississippi River channel floor on Platteville limestone (cut in bedrock during and after deposition of earlier terrace gravels)
 - Qgo** Earlier terrace gravels of glacial Mississippi River (derived from young gray drift; includes some terraces, bare till surfaces)
 - Qg0** Gray outwash gravel of the young gray drift
 - Qgt** Young gray till (thin sheet, chiefly ground moraine)
 - Qrt** Red till (red loess-like clay containing fine limestone pebbles; chiefly terminal moraine)
 - Op** Platteville limestone (blue to gray limestone with clay beds at the base)

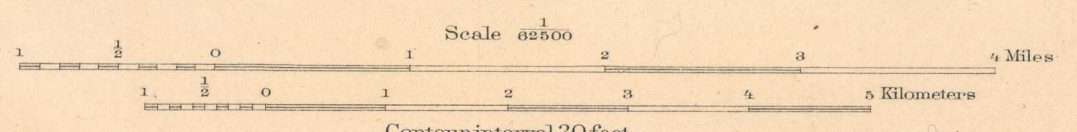
x Quarries & Gravel pits

Glacial striae
 Direction of Wisconsin, southeast; middle Wisconsin, south; late Wisconsin, east.

Economic data. Building stone and crushed rock can be obtained from Platteville limestone; clay for common brick and tile from lacustrine deposits, Qal, and red till, Qrt; gravel for roads from Qgo and Qgt.

Much of the area marked Qal and Qrt is first-class agricultural land. Qal and Op are good lands when properly drained. Qgo and Qgt are level productive lands with soil of loess texture. Qds is unutilized land with deep sandy soils.

Jno. H. Renshaw, Geographer in charge.
 Control by Geo. T. Hawkins.
 Topography by Wm. H. Griffin.
 Surveyed in 1899.



Geology by F. W. Sardeson.
 Quaternary geology surveyed under supervision of Frank Leverett.
 Surveyed in 1911.

Contour interval 20 feet.
 Datum is mean sea level.
 Edition of July 1915.