

LEGEND

SEDIMENTARY ROCKS

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

- Qmp
Muck and some peat (marsh land)
- Qbs
Sand and gravel beaches of Lake Agassiz (ridges indicated by dashed pattern)
- Qls
Fine sand and loam deposited in bed of Lake Agassiz (thin deposits over till)
- Qgmf
Ground moraine with flat surface, more or less reworked by waves and currents in bed of Lake Agassiz
- Qgms
Ground moraine with flat surface, thinly covered with silt from lake bordering the ice sheet (till plain with flat surface)
- Qgo
Glacial outwash (gravel deposited by fluvial drainage and forming gravel plains)
- Qgm
Ground moraine (till plain, with flat to gently undulating surface)

QUATERNARY

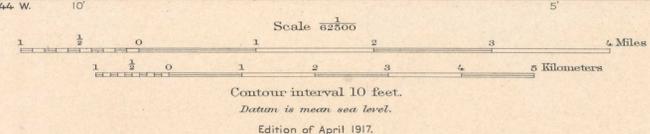
Recent (Barrett)
Wisconsin stage
Early stage of Lake Agassiz
Morris T. 125 N.

ECONOMIC DATA

Underground-water contours (showing approximate elevation to which water from deeper part of land will rise. In certain flowing wells which have exceptionally favorable conditions water rises higher than the elevations indicated by the contour.)

Economic note: Gravel for road material and sand for building may be obtained from glacial outwash and from beaches of Lake Agassiz; clay for brick from local deposits in the ground moraine; foundation stones from boulders in the terminal and ground moraines.

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Topography by C. L. Sadler and F. B. Barrett.
Control by E. M. Douglas, C. E. Halstead, and E. C. Bibbee.
Surveyed in 1910.
SURVEYED IN COOPERATION WITH THE STATE OF MINNESOTA.



Geology by F. W. Sardeson.
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SURVEYED IN COOPERATION WITH THE STATE OF MINNESOTA.
APPROXIMATE MEAN DECLINATION 1909.