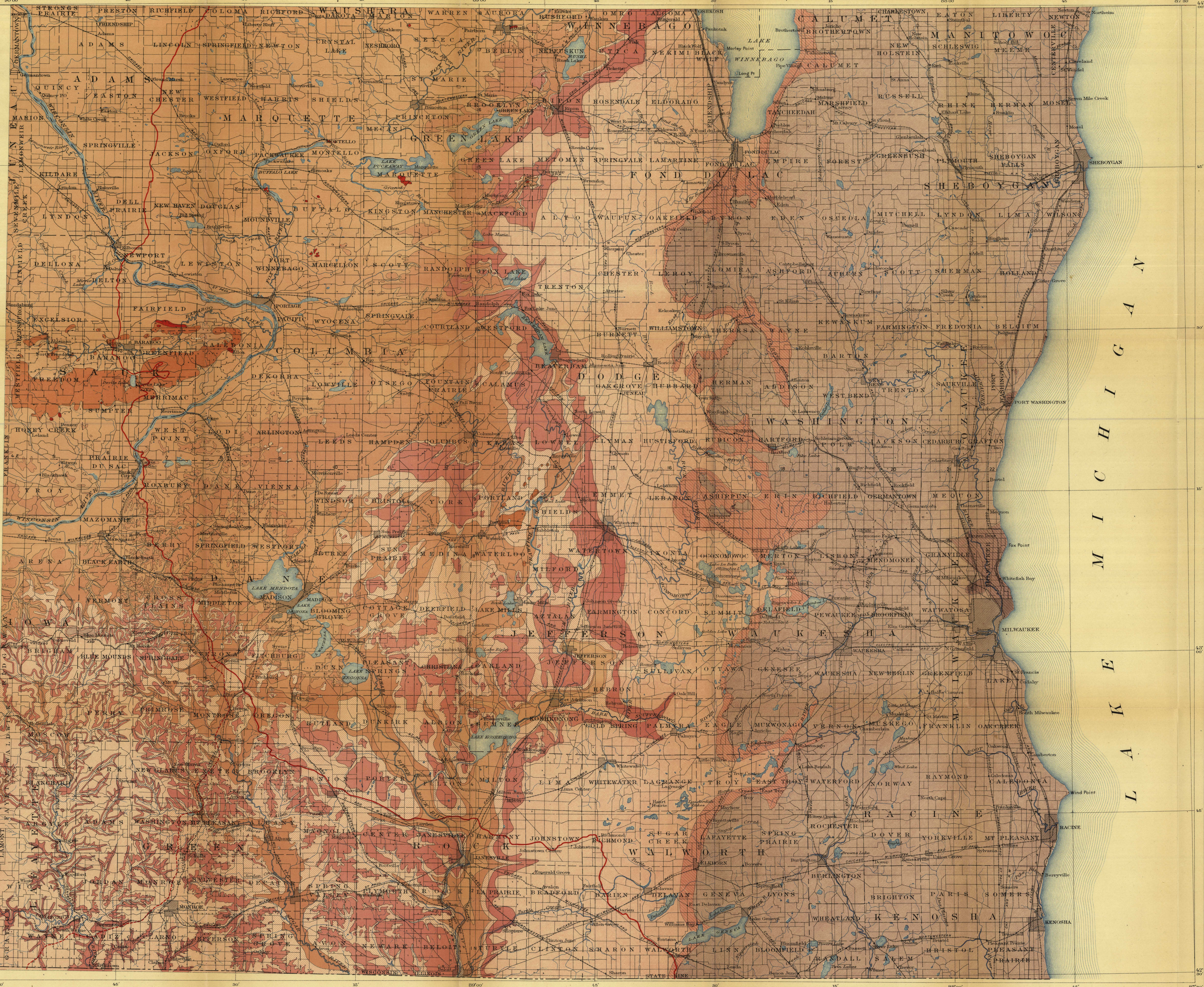

LEGEND

SEDIMENTARY ROCKS

DEVONIAN

Milwaukee formation
(HAMILTON OF EARLY WISCONSIN REPORTS)
(Impure bluish magnesian limestone, used in manufacture of cement, with associated blue and black shale)

UNCONFORMITY

SILURIAN

Waubakee dolomite
(LOWER HELDERBERG OF EARLY WISCONSIN REPORTS)
(Thin-bedded dolomite)

UNCONFORMITY

Niagara dolomite
(Largely heavy-bedded white to grayish dolomite, with chert layers at certain horizons)

UNCONFORMITY

"Clinton" iron ore

UNCONFORMITY

ORDOVICIAN

Maquoketa shale
(CINCINNATI SHALE OF EARLY WISCONSIN REPORTS)
(Bluish and greenish clay shale, with a few intercalated thin layers of magnesian limestone)

Galena dolomite
(Buff to grayish, rather heavy bedded dolomite, mostly of porous and uneven texture, with abundant chert nodules at certain horizons)

Trenton limestone
(SEE FOOTNOTE IN STRATIGRAPHIC CHAPTER)
(Buff to bluish and grayish magnesian limestone, partly thin bedded and shaly)

St. Peter sandstone
(Light-colored, buff to reddish friable sandstone)

UNCONFORMITY

Lower Magnesian limestone
(SEE FOOTNOTE IN STRATIGRAPHIC CHAPTER)
(Mostly heavy-bedded rough-textured porous magnesian limestone, with much disseminated white and colored chert)

CAMBRIAN (Potsdam sandstone of Wisconsin reports)

(Chiefly light-colored friable sandstone with some included layers of red shale; coarse in lower part, with massive conglomerate near contact with older rocks. Includes, in upper part, Madison sandstone and Mendota limestone of Wisconsin Geological Survey (which are regarded by E. O. Ulrich and C. D. Walcott as post-Cambrian) and also, according to Ulrich, Jordan sandstone and St. Lawrence formation of Cambrian age)

GREAT UNCONFORMITY

ALGONKIAN (Huronian series)

Baraboo and Waterloo quartzites
(Purplish, bluish, reddish, and white quartzites, with some schist on shearing planes. Basal conglomerate with rhyolite pebbles near Alloa. Stratigraphic relation of Baraboo quartzite to Waterloo quartzite, which occupy separate areas, not certainly known)

IGNEOUS ROCKS

UNCONFORMITY

ARCHEAN

Rhyolite, granite, and diorite
(Exposed at several places about the Baraboo quartzite range, also in isolated knobs protruding through Paleozoic rocks. Relative ages and exact stratigraphic position largely unknown)

Limit of glacial drift of the Wisconsin stage of glaciation

Approximate western limit of glacial drift of the Illinoian stage of glaciation

Bedrock exposures within the glaciated part of the area
(In the unglaciated parts of the area exposures of bedrock are too numerous to be shown on the map)

Stone quarry

Iron mine

NOTE.—Locations of boundaries throughout the larger part of the area where the covering of glacial drift is thick are only approximately correct, being based on locations of outcrops, topographic relations, and the records of wells.

Except the rhyolite, granite, and diorite, and also the quartzite, which is upturned, the rock formations are nearly horizontal, having low dips to the east, southeast, or south.

Except in Adams County and those parts of the Baraboo bluffs and basin west of the limit of glaciation the locations of rock exposures and stone quarries shown on this map are confined to the drift-covered area. West of the drift limit, except in the bottoms of the larger valleys, the rock is in general covered only by thin loess or soil and is exposed at short intervals.

Data for the southwestern part of the area, which was not examined by the author or his assistants, have been compiled from Wisconsin Geological Survey Atlas, 1877–1882, Plates III, IV, by Moses Strong, and parts of Plate XIII, by Moses Strong and R. D. Irving. The area so covered comprises that part of the area mapped lying west of 89° 45′ and south of 43° 15′, except parts of Wayne, Cadiz, and Jordan townships, and also includes parts of Springdale, Primrose, New Glarus, and Washington townships.

The observations of the author and his assistants throughout the area have also been supplemented by minor compilations from the same atlas, Plates X, XI, by T. C. Chamberlin, and Plates XIII and XIV, by R. D. Irving and T. C. Chamberlin.

Some data in the Baraboo region have been taken from Samuel Weidman's map accompanying his report on the Baraboo iron-bearing district of Wisconsin (Wisconsin Geol. and Nat. Hist. Survey Bull. 13, 1904). The author is also indebted for data on the Waterloo quartzite areas to published and unpublished maps by I. M. Buell. The location of the outlier of Milwaukee formation north of Port Washington is taken from H. F. Cleland's bulletin, The fossils and stratigraphy of the Middle Devonic of Wisconsin: Wisconsin Geol. and Nat. Hist. Survey Bull. 21, 1911.

Base from Geological Survey topographic maps, data from General Land Office, and county maps and atlases

GEOLOGIC MAP OF SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN

By Wm. C. Alden

T. C. Chamberlin, geologist in charge

Scale $\frac{1}{250000}$

5 0 5 10 15 20 Miles

5 0 5 10 15 20 Kilometers

1917

House Doc. No. ; 64th Cong., 2d Sess.