

Early Geologic Studies in the Lake Superior Region-the Contributions of HR Schoolcraft, JJ Bigsby, and HW Bayfield

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The Institute on Lake Superior Geology (ILSG) is a non-profit professional society that was founded in 1955 with the goal of providing a forum for exchange of geological ideas and scientific data and promoting better understanding of the geology of the Lake Superior region, which includes areas in the states of Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin in the US and Ontario in Canada. The major activity of the Institute is an Annual Meeting with geological field trips and technical presentations. The Main Lake Algonquin stage in the Huron and Michigan basins terminated approximately 11,000 BP. The subsequent high-level post-Main Algonquin lakes, which were contemporaneous with the Post-Duluth lakes, existed in the southeastern Lake Superior basin. When the ice margin was along the north shore 9500 BP Lake Minong occupied the whole Lake Superior basin. Stratigraphical studies on the shoreline displacement of Lake Superior. *Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences*. Sauramo, M., (1918). Glacial fluctuations and the forest succession in the Lake Superior region. *Proceedings of the 12th Conference of the International Association for Great Lakes Research*. Ann Arbor 1969:379–405. Henry Rowe Schoolcraft (March 28, 1793–December 10, 1864) was an American geographer, geologist, and ethnologist, noted for his early studies of Native American cultures, as well as for his discovery in 1832 of the source of the Mississippi River. He married Jane Johnston, who was of Ojibwe and Scots-Irish descent. Her knowledge of the Ojibwe language and of Ojibwe legends, which she shared with Schoolcraft, formed in part the source material for Longfellow's epic poem, *The Song of Hiawatha*. She has