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LATE PLEISTOCENE HISTORY OF SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN

edited by
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with contributions from
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GEOSCIENCE WISCONSIN--EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION POLICY (inside back cover)

PREFACE

"Geoscience Wisconsin" is a serial that addresses itself to the geology of Wisconsin--geology in the broadest sense to include rocks and rocks as related to soils, water, climate, environment, and so forth. It is intended to present timely information from knowledgeable sources and make it accessible with minimal time in review and production to the benefit of private citizens, government, scientists, and industry.

Manuscripts are invited from scientists in academic, government, and industrial fields. Once a manuscript has been reviewed and accepted, the authors will submit a revised copy of the paper, and the Geological and Natural History Survey will publish the paper as funds permit, distribute copies at nominal cost, and maintain the publication as a part of the Survey list of publications. This will help to insure that results of research are not lost in the archival systems of large libraries, or lost in the musty drawers of an open-file.

In conjunction with the Seventeenth Annual Meeting of the North-Central Section of the Geological Society of America in Madison in late April and early May of 1983, Tim Kemmis and Lee Clayton coordinated a symposium on recognition of till facies. A round robin excursion to examine the Quaternary record of southeastern Wisconsin was organized by Dave Mickelson. The proceedings of this multi-faceted symposium include Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey Field Trip Guide Book Number 7 on the Late Glacial History and Environmental Geology of Southeastern Wisconsin, and Geoscience Wisconsin Volume 7. David M. Mickelson of the University of Wisconsin--Madison and Lee Clayton of the Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey coordinated the field excursion and its relations to the seven papers presented in this volume, which they edited.

Preparation of final copy was arranged by David Mickelson through facilities at the Department of Geology and Geophysics, University of Wisconsin--Madison.

Submission of manuscripts relating to Wisconsin geology is encouraged. Special consideration will be given papers which deal with timely topics, present new ideas, and have regional or statewide implications.

M.G. Mudrey, Jr.
Editor--Geoscience Wisconsin
Wisconsin Geological and Natural
History Survey

FOREWORD

The late Pleistocene history of southeastern Wisconsin was first studied by T.C. Chamberlin and William C. Alden during the late 1800s and early 1900s. Their pioneering work provided the basis for more detailed studies of recent years. The meeting of the North-Central Section of the Geological Society of America in the spring of 1983 provided an opportunity to review results of some of these recent studies. This volume, which was distributed in preliminary form at the meeting, contains seven papers on the Pleistocene geology of southeastern Wisconsin. Ardith K. Hansel, N.P. Lasca, E.A. Need, and Allan F. Schneider, in four separate papers, describe the stratigraphy of till and associated deposits. Allan F. Schneider and Leon R. Folmer describe an occurrence of the Sangamon soil. Scott D. Stanford outlines his recent work on drumlins, and Christopher S. Peters discusses present-day erosion of the Lake Michigan bluffs.

A companion volume, Field Trip Guide Book 7, Late Glacial History and Environmental Geology of Southeastern Wisconsin, was prepared by David M. Mickelson, Allan F. Schneider, Scott D. Stanford, Leon R. Folmer, and Norman P. Lasca. The Guide Book, which is published by the Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey, contains detailed descriptions of outcrops that illustrate points discussed in the following pages.

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