Proceedings of the Iowa Academy of Science

Volume 48 | Annual Issue

Article 70

1941

Etched Boulder at Ames, Iowa (Abstract)

C. S. Gwynne Iowa State College

Let us know how access to this document benefits you

Copyright ©1941 Iowa Academy of Science, Inc. Follow this and additional works at: https://scholarworks.uni.edu/pias

Recommended Citation

Gwynne, C. S. (1941) "Etched Boulder at Ames, Iowa (Abstract)," *Proceedings of the Iowa Academy of Science, 48(1),* 296-296. Available at: https://scholarworks.uni.edu/pias/vol48/iss1/70

This Research is brought to you for free and open access by the IAS Journals & Newsletters at UNI ScholarWorks. It has been accepted for inclusion in Proceedings of the Iowa Academy of Science by an authorized editor of UNI ScholarWorks. For more information, please contact scholarworks@uni.edu.

Offensive Materials Statement: Materials located in UNI ScholarWorks come from a broad range of sources and time periods. Some of these materials may contain offensive stereotypes, ideas, visuals, or language.

296

[VOL. XLVIII

Minnekahta of the Black Hills and, with the exception of one species, the first to be described from the Kaibab and the Chupadera of Arizona and New Mexico. DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY,

STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA, IOWA CITY, IOWA.

ETCHED BOULDER AT AMES, IOWA (Abstract) C. S. Gwynne

A large rounded granitic glacial erratic from the Iowa State College campus has several granitic dikes up to a few inches in width criss-crossing it. They project from the surface of the dike as much as three inches and have smooth surfaces. The surface of the granite country rock is pitted but quite sound. It is believed probably that the boulder has been etched by wind action.

DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

PLEISTOCENE HISTORY OF MISSISSIPPI RIVER (Abstract)

A. C. TROWBRIDGE, A. J. WILLIAMS,

J. C. FRYE, AND F. A. SWENSON

From its earliest known record immediately prior to the advance of the Nebraskan glacier to the present time the course of Mississippi River was affected by each advancing ice sheet in turn. The Nebraskan glacier displaced it to the east, the Kansan glacier shoved it farther east, the Illinoian glacier pushed it back west, with the retreat of the Illinoian ice it took an easterly course again, the Iowan or earliest Wisconsin glacier diverted it from one minor channel to another, the Green River lobe of the Tazewell Wisconsin ice sheet forced it back into a western course and started the Rock Island rapids, and the latest Wisconsin or Mankato invasion resulted in a great fill and the details of the course as it now is.

DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY, STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA, Ames, IOWA.

Published by UNI ScholarWorks, 1941