

1940

Devonic Chronology in Iowa

Charles Keyes

Let us know how access to this document benefits you

Copyright ©1940 Iowa Academy of Science, Inc.

Follow this and additional works at: <https://scholarworks.uni.edu/pias>

Recommended Citation

Keyes, Charles (1940) "Devonic Chronology in Iowa," *Proceedings of the Iowa Academy of Science*, 47(1), 271-271.

Available at: <https://scholarworks.uni.edu/pias/vol47/iss1/64>

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.

correctly the mechanics of their intrusion and the type of intrusive body they represent; (3) apparently they have been the source of the gold in a rare genetic type of potential ore deposit.

STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA,
IOWA CITY, IOWA.

DEVONIAN CHRONOLOGY IN IOWA

CHARLES KEYES

The most important geological discovery in Iowa in recent years is the revelation that our Devonian deposition is not what it was long thought to be, that is, contemporaneous with the Devonian sedimentation of the East, or New York standard column. Instead of the two widely separated sections being of the same age, as always regarded, our Iowa Devonian rocks turn out to be very much younger than New York rocks. The two stratal successions appear now to have been laid down in altogether different geosynclines, and our western rocks were formed largely out of the ruins of the Eastern rocks.

To be sure, our Iowa Devonics were long known to recline in marked unconformity upon Silurian and Ordovician strata. But in southeastern Missouri, recently, Devonian strata continuous with our Cedar Valley limestones rest in conspicuous erosional unconformity upon the western extension of the New York Hamilton formation. So in Iowa, our so-called Hamilton is obviously not the New York Hamilton by any means, as so long so confidently regarded, a fact indicative of a hiatus much wider than heretofore suspected. Fortunately most of the fossils occurring in the Iowa Devonian rocks have been described as different from those of the New York Hamilton and now our organic forms urgently need to be analyzed anew.

DES MOINES, IOWA.

GLACIAL MARKS

ARTHUR GOSHORN

Opening a quarry on the southern edge of a Middle River bluff, the quarryman exposed 20 feet of the top layer of limestone. The top face of the limestone was covered with glacial scratches, hun-