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New Exposures of Upland Nebraskan Drift in Northeastern Iowa

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THE CENOZOIC HISTORY OF THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER

A. C. TROWBRIDGE

Changes in the course of the Mississippi River caused by successive glacial invasions are described. Recently discovered evidence is presented bearing on the establishment of the general course of the River between Iowa and Wisconsin and Iowa and Illinois in Nebraskan time. There are also some rock terraces believed to indicate the approximate depth to which the valley had been cut by Kansan time. The Illinoian history of the river and of Lake Calvin are reviewed. The details of the present course of the river involve the definition and partial subsequent removal of Wisconsin glacio-fluvial material.

STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA,
IOWA CITY, IOWA.

NEW EXPOSURES OF UPLAND NEBRASKAN DRIFT IN NORTHEASTERN IOWA

A. C. TROWBRIDGE

Remnants of Nebraskan drift, as recently exposed capping a high Mississippi River bluff in the city of Dubuque and occupying caverns and sinks in the Mississippi River bluff near Guttenberg, are described and interpreted.

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IOWA CITY, IOWA.

THE LOVELAND AND PEORIAN LOESSES OF IOWA

GEO. F. KAY AND PAUL T. MILLER

Two Pleistocene eolian deposits, the Loveland loess and the Peorian loess, have wide distribution in Iowa. The Loveland loess, the older, was deposited, wholly or in large part, in an interglacial age — in late Sangamon time; the Peorian loess, the younger, was deposited in a glacial age — in the Iowan phase of the Wisconsin Age.