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The Iowan Gravels in Northeastern Iowa

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University of Michigan. Here pebble bands are now being made by wind action in marginal areas adjacent to existing glaciers.

STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA,

IOWA CITY, IOWA.

THE IOWAN GRAVELS IN NORTHEASTERN IOWA

PAUL T. MILLER

(*Abstract*)

The gravels related to the Iowan glaciation of northeastern Iowa have been studied in the field and laboratory. Three factors were significant in the field correlation, (a) stratigraphic relations; (b) topographic position; and (c) amount of weathering. In the laboratory the size, range, shapes, and lithology of the gravels were studied but little of value for correlation purposes was obtained.

The Iowan glacier advanced over an irregular erosion surface, depositing a sheet of till with an average thickness of less than ten feet. Due to the thinness of the Iowan till, it did not obliterate the pre-existing topography and form a plain as had the preceding Nebraskan and Kansan till sheets, but spread over the surface as a blanket, only modifying the over-ridden topography. As the ice melted, gravels were deposited at three general locations, (1) within the till; (2) at the surface of the till; and (3) in the valleys beyond the melting ice front.

STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA,

IOWA CITY, IOWA.

TRENTON LIMESTONE IN IOWA

CHARLES KEYES

(*Abstract*)

Of late, stratigraphic taxonomy and correlation take on new trend from that to which the last generation is accustomed. They neither go to the paleontological extreme in which the life-zones are regarded as passing around the globe like the successive skins of an onion, nor do they severely restrict themselves to the lithologic, or "mapping unit" extreme, in which faunas are largely, if not entirely, ignored. As in so many cases in science generally the truth really lies somewhere midway between the extremes. But the new trend has altogether different basis from that presumed for