

Evolution of the General Rock Scheme in Iowa

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ISSN 0003-4827

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Recommended Citation

Keyes, Charles. "Evolution of the General Rock Scheme in Iowa." *The Annals of Iowa* 12 (1915), 98-100.

Available at: <https://doi.org/10.17077/0003-4827.4031>

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EVOLUTION OF THE GENERAL ROCK SCHEME
IN IOWA.

BY CHARLES KEYES.

In at least one of the great branches of science Iowa happens to play a singularly unexpected but important role. On the historical side of earth-study our State chances to occupy a quite unique place. In three grand advancements of this science in this country the same western commonwealth takes an initial and leading part, and each time precedes sister states of the Union by a full generation. This in itself is a noteworthy fact concerning us. The purely scientific aspects of these circumstances need not be dwelt upon here; but from a strictly historical angle the incidents really deserve more than passing notice.

The first of these great forward steps in American earth-science took place in Iowa more than a quarter of a century before she had become a state and long before even her name had been proposed.¹

Chance sent an Englishman, Thomas Nuttall by name, to our shores, to the banks of the Mississippi river, where the principles of the then new modern science of geology were applied for the first time on the American continent.

As is quite generally known, the modern science of geology is yet scarcely more than a hundred years old. Its birth dates only from the opening days of the Nineteenth century, the time when it first became possible to read in the rocks a sequence of geologic events and to parallel the rock records of different parts of the world. This "Rosetta Stone" is William Smith's famous discovery that the relative age and natural succession of rock-layers were, by means of their contained organic remains, susceptible to accurate determination.

Before it was generally applied to the rock sequences of England, the land of its birth, before it was recognized in Germany, the original home of mining and earth-science, be-

¹ANNALS OF IOWA, v. XI, p. 401, July, 1914.

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GENERAL SERIAL SEQUENCE OF ROCKS IN UPPER MISSISSIPPI PROVINCE			NYERALL, 1821	SCHOOL-CRAFT, 1822	KEATING, 1823	FEATHER-STON-HAUGH, 1826	OWEN, 1840	NICOLLET, 1842	HALL, 1843	OWEN, 1844	OWEN, 1852	HALL, 1856	WHITE, 1870	CALVIN, 1884	KEYES, 1883	CALVIN, 1907	KEYES, 1914			
CARBONIC	LATE	Oklahoman	Fossils of Derbyshire, England afterwards called Carboniferous Limestone															Unrepresented		
	MID	Missourian																	Atchison 300 Shales Forbes 25 Limestones Platte 125 Shales Plattsmouth 30 Limestones Lawrence 100 Shales Stanton 20 Limestones Parkville 100 Shales Thayer 75 Shales Bethany 50 Limestones	
		Des Moines																		Marais des C. 300 Shales Henrietta 100 Limestones Cherokee 250 Shales
		Arkansan																		Interval Unconformity
	EARLY	Tennessean																		Pella 30 Shales St. Louis 50 Limestones Verdi 100 Sandstones
Mississippian																			Spergen 10 Limestones Warsaw 65 Shales Keokuk 75 Limestones Burlington 125 Limestones	
Waverlyan																			Chouteau 50 Limestones Hannibal 75 Shales Louisiana 10 Limestones Saverton 60 Shales Grassy 50 Shales	
DEVONIC	LATE	Chemungan																	Chattanooga Unconformity	
	MID	Senecan																	Chenungan 50 Limestones Lime Creek 75 Shales	
		Erian																		Lucas 25 Limestones Coralville 30 Limestones Rapid 35 Limestones Solon 25 Limestones
	EARLY	Oriskanian																Tully Unconformity		
	SILURIC	LATE	Goweran																Payette 75 Limestones Independence 20 Shales Otis 10 Limestones Coggan 15 Dolomites	
MID		Niagaran																Oriskanian Interval Unconformity		
EARLY		Alexandrian																Bertram 35 Dolomites Anamosa 60 Dolomites LeClaire 70 Dolomites		
ORDOVICIC	LATE	Maquoketan																Monticello 80 Dolomites Hartwick 30 Dolomites Colesburg 30 Dolomites Sabula 50 Dolomites		
	MID	Mohawkian																Alexandrian Interval Unconformity		
	EARLY	Minnesotan																Brainard 125 Shales Atkinson 40 Limestones Clermont 15 Shales Blgin 75 Shales		
CAMBRIC	LATE	Ozarkian																Maquoketan 125 Shales Galena 225 Dolomites Trenton 30 Shales Platteville 100 Limestones		
	MID	Croixan																Galena 225 Dolomites Decora 30 Shales Platteville 100 Limestones		
	EARLY	Georgian																Minnesotan 15 Shales St. Peter 100 Sandstones		

¹Metaliferous Li. (carbonic). ²Magnesian Li. (carbonic). ³Galeniferous Li. (carbonic). ⁴Cliff Limestone. ⁵Trenton Limestone. ⁶Lower Silurian.

fore it was grasped in France, where paleontology long prior had taken its rise, the Smithian law was, in a remarkable way and under still more remarkable circumstances, skillfully and successfully put into practice in the remotest part of the youngest of the continents, where the doctrine of the older science had not yet penetrated.

It is the second great forward movement in geological science in this country that recently awakens attention anew. This is the introduction, in the middle of the last century, but for the first time happily and accurately in this country, of the then new English system of classification of the rock formations of our globe. The resolution of the old Wernerian medley of transition rocks into an orderly arrangement of naturally succeeding groups was distinctly an English achievement. Through the unremitting labors of the great English geologists of the first half of the Nineteenth century, the main subdivisions of the enigmatical Paleozoics were first differentiated and delimited in a manner that has stood the test of time.

It was Dr. David Dale Owen, who, with a nicety that would do ample credit to any savant of today, first transferred the English scheme to America, selecting Iowa wherein to fit the plan. This was during the years 1840 to 1850.

Several unusual circumstances conspired to introduce and to adapt satisfactorily the English scheme of rock classification in the wild, unsettled interior of the North American continent before it was accomplished anywhere else even within the borders of the more thickly populated Atlantic states. Among these factors the early work of Nuttall gave singular and telling impulse to the movement. The lateness of settlement of the region made the latter too remote to receive at an earlier time any influence of the passing Wernerian conceptions which were already long potent east of the Appalachians. The great importance of Dubuque as a mining center, then the most productive camp in the whole country, where annually were produced nine-tenths of all the lead of this country and one-tenth of the entire world supply, marked Iowa a region for immediate and special scientific investigation by the Federal government. The principal

workers in the western field chanced to be English-trained men, and hence were practically familiar with the latest advancements in the science in England and the continent. Singularly enough the general rock-succession in the upper Mississippi valley is strikingly like that of England; and this fact could not fail to impress investigators fresh from that field. Lastly, the so-called New York System had been found to be faulty. In reality it represented a conception that was already a superseded notion. In the attempt to establish it in the east the true taxonomic relationships of the formations themselves were completely lost sight of.

The expansion of the Iowa scheme has, therefore, more than state-wide bearing. Its interest is even more than continental in extent. It is, indeed, of world-wide significance. The development of the idea is concisely expressed in the accompanying diagram. Nuttall's great discovery is represented. The introduction and growth of the European scheme is shown. There is also foreshadowed the third great advance which, although initiated a couple of decades ago and is only today just beginning to be accepted throughout the world, may stand forth, fifty to one hundred years hence, as a recent writer states, as one of the half dozen great new thoughts characterizing Twentieth Century science.

JOHN L. BURNS.

On Wednesday after the battle commenced, John L. Burns, an old citizen of this place, shouldered his musket and went out by himself to meet the rebels. He advanced to the hottest of the scene and blazed away with his old musket until he fell wounded in the leg, side and arm. He reached his home, and though severely wounded, it is hoped he will soon recover. Patriotism and bravery like this is worthy of record in the annals of this war.—Gettysburg, Pa.—*Star and Banner*, July 9, 1863.

[The above paragraph is doubtless the record of the incident which prompted Bret Harte to write the popular poem, "John Burns of Gettysburg."—EDITOR.]

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