

# Proceedings of the Iowa Academy of Science

---

Volume 31 | Annual Issue

Article 96

---

1924

## Notes on the Physiography of Southwestern North Dakota

Philip B. King

*Let us know how access to this document benefits you*

Copyright ©1924 Iowa Academy of Science, Inc.

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

---

### Recommended Citation

King, Philip B. (1924) "Notes on the Physiography of Southwestern North Dakota," *Proceedings of the Iowa Academy of Science*, 31(1), 333-333.

Available at: <https://scholarworks.uni.edu/pias/vol31/iss1/96>

This Research is brought to you for free and open access by the Iowa Academy of Science 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](mailto:scholarworks@uni.edu).

become less and less in evidence, until they at last merge into the general sea of green.

In western Iowa, on the loessial bluffs of the Missouri River, and on the deeply dissected hills beyond, the especially porous soils allow ready underdrainage of the rain-fall, while the south-facing hill-sides are exposed to the direct rays of the sun, and the parching winds off the southwestern deserts. These desert spots are as typical as any arid areas in the west, and they differ from them in fact only in the somewhat closer setting of the characteristic grass bunches.

Since the interglacial epoch in which we are living has not yet reached meridian these local desert conditions may be expected to spread and extend, until they cross the Mississippi River and perhaps the continent.

---

## NOTES ON THE PHYSIOGRAPHY OF SOUTHWEST-ERN NORTH DAKOTA

PHILIP B. KING

Outlines the physiographic history of southwestern North Dakota; describes terraces and terrace gravels along Cannonball River, particularly in regard to pebbles of material not now found in the drainage basin of the stream; and suggests the existence in the area of an easterward dipping upland surface with possible continuations eastward and westward upon which the present streams, notably Missouri and Little Missouri, have anomalous courses.

---

## THE APACHE REGION, ARIZONA, AND ITS INDIANS

ALBERT B. REAGAN

The subject of this paper is considered under three headings: geology, archeology, and ethnology. The geological part, though introduced mainly as an introduction to the archeological-ethnological sections of the article to show what kind of a country the ancients lived in and the present aborigines occupy, gives the formations in detail from the Ellison Dome on the west line of the reservation eastward across it, giving them as successively exposed around the dome and in the canyons from the older pre-Cambrian to the Quaternary. The archeological part gives the ruins of the region in detail, bringing to light many ruins that had not been previously known. It also gives the definite location and a short