

SCIENCE

VOL. 81

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1935

No. 2095

<i>The American Association for the Advancement of Science:</i> <i>Certain Aspects of Geologic Classifications and Correlations:</i> PROFESSOR ROLLIN T. CHAMBERLIN	183
<i>Obituary:</i> <i>John Alexander Mathews:</i> PROFESSOR WILLIAM CAMPBELL. <i>Charles Edward Moldenke</i>	190
<i>Scientific Events:</i> <i>The Second International Neurological Congress; The New York University Weather Station; Gift for Support of Dental Research at Yale University; The Cancer Clinic of the Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital of Columbia University; The Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology</i>	191
<i>Scientific Notes and News</i>	194
<i>Discussion:</i> <i>Upthrust—A Geologic Term:</i> PROFESSOR BAILEY WILLIS. <i>Alterations in the Foundations of the Exact Sciences in Modern Times:</i> DR. FREDERICK SEITZ. <i>Further Comments on the Trihydrol Controversy:</i> DR. T. CUNLIFFE BARNES	197
<i>Scientific Books:</i> <i>A New Dictionary:</i> DR. H. A. GLEASON. <i>The Memoirs of a Botanist:</i> PROFESSOR A. C. NOÉ	201
<i>Report:</i> <i>Appropriations for Grants-In-Aid by the National Research Council</i>	202
<i>Scientific Apparatus and Laboratory Methods:</i> <i>Regulating the Flow of Solution for Plant Cultures:</i> PROFESSOR SAM F. TRELEASE and JAMES R. THOMSON. <i>The Chicago Soil-Nutrient-Temperature Tank:</i> DR. GEORGE K. K. LINK	204
<i>Special Articles:</i> <i>The Rôle of the Carbamino Compounds in the Transport of CO₂ by the Blood:</i> DR. WILLIAM C. STADIE. <i>Refractoriness to Ovarian Stimulation in the Rhesus Monkey:</i> DR. ROLAND K. MEYER and DR. EDWIN L. GUSTUS. <i>The Control of Bronchial Asthma:</i> DR. NOEL F. SHAMBAUGH and SAM M. ALTER	207
<i>Science News</i>	8

SCIENCE: A Weekly Journal devoted to the Advancement of Science, edited by J. MCKEEN CATTELL and published every Friday by

THE SCIENCE PRESS

New York City: Grand Central Terminal

Lancaster, Pa. Garrison, N. Y.
Annual Subscription, \$6.00 Single Copies, 15 Cts.

SCIENCE is the official organ of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Information regarding membership in the Association may be secured from the office of the permanent secretary, in the Smithsonian Institution Building, Washington, D. C.

CERTAIN ASPECTS OF GEOLOGIC CLASSIFICATIONS AND CORRELATIONS¹

By Professor ROLLIN T. CHAMBERLIN

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

GENERAL CONCEPTS

OUR knowledge of the history of the earth has been developed gradually by fitting together the histories of small areas studied in detail. As the early geologists gradually became familiar with the rock formations of their own districts, they began to classify the strata in groups. Comparison of individual findings with those of geologists in other areas was particularly stimulating and led to more searching and critical study; correlations between different regions were attempted, and historical geology began to over-spread political boundaries. In the course of time the full succession of rock systems came to be recognized and the broader outlines of the geologic history of Europe and North America became established.

¹ Address of the vice-president and chairman of the section on Geology and Geography, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Pittsburgh, December 31, 1934.

Rather notable it was that the rock systems built up from the stratigraphic sequences and fossil peculiarities of Europe were found to be applicable and useful also in North America, though three thousand miles of Atlantic Ocean lay between. Now the same rock systems and corresponding geologic periods do service the world over. Though great variation in local details is manifest, distant regions seem to have enough in common to make possible a general history of the earth in world-terms. Why this is possible, we can now understand.

We know that for long stretches of time the continental land masses have remained relatively free from diastrophic movements of the more declared sort, during which times erosion has lowered the lands and shallow epicontinental seas have spread widely over their reduced surfaces. Part of this spread of the seas has resulted directly from cutting down the lands

Science

81 (2095)

Science **81** (2095), 8-210.

ARTICLE TOOLS

<http://science.sciencemag.org/content/81/2095.citation>

PERMISSIONS

<http://www.sciencemag.org/help/reprints-and-permissions>

Use of this article is subject to the [Terms of Service](#)

Science (print ISSN 0036-8075; online ISSN 1095-9203) is published by the American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1200 New York Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20005. 2017 © The Authors, some rights reserved; exclusive licensee American Association for the Advancement of Science. No claim to original U.S. Government Works. The title *Science* is a registered trademark of AAAS.