not find another outlet or back up in its own channel until it overflowed into some other valley. The very small stream at this point ponded, but filled only deeply enough for the water to reach the Beech Creek Limestone's underground channels, and the Cypress sandstone above the Beech Creek.

In this way a vast settling pond for glacial sediments was formed. Because no new drainage system developed at that time, there has been little erosion of the deep sediments in the broad valley. The tiny modern stream, only a yard wide, flows over the surface of a vastly overfit valley, almost exactly as it must have done immediately after glaciation.

Soils represented are those of glacial lake plains, and glacial outwash terraces; together with a certain amount of material washed in from the uplands.

Except at the western ranges on this unusual land form, the uplands are unglaciated residual material. The western portion is, of course, glaciated land over the exposed Cypress Sandstone and Beech Creek Limestone.

A unique combination of glacial advance and highly jointed limestone has produced a relict land form which has changed very little since glacial times. This broad, gently undulating valley of good farm land is a conspicuous land feature in the midst of the rugged hills of eastern Greene County, Indiana. It is known by the highly unusual name of "American Bottoms."

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Figure B is an index map showing the state of Indiana, with Greene County in black, on the boundary between the unglaciated area (unshaded) and the Illinoian glacial till area (heavy dot pattern). The northern part of the state is occupied by glacial drifts of Wisconsin age.

Figure A shows Greene County, through which the White River flows from north to south. Bottoms are shaded with horizontal lines, and include outwash deposits. Illinoian till is shown in the coarse dot pattern. Glacio-lacustrine deposits are cross-hatched. "AB" indicates the deposits in "America Bottoms". The heavy line marked "BCLs" shows the location of the exposure of the Beech Creek limestone.

A PROBLEM IN SOIL CLASSIFICATION

A preliminary calculation of relative degrees of similarity between several Brown Podzolic soils, using an "ordination" procedure (see article by Hoke and Hironaka in the Proceedings, Soil Science Society of America, July, 1960), indicates that two members of the same soil series may be less similar to each other than they are to members of other soil series of the same great soil group. This suggests that in our present system of classification we are giving considerable weight to a few soil characteristics which, in the case of some "weakly developed" soils, may be less significant, ecologically, than other characteristics of these soils.

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