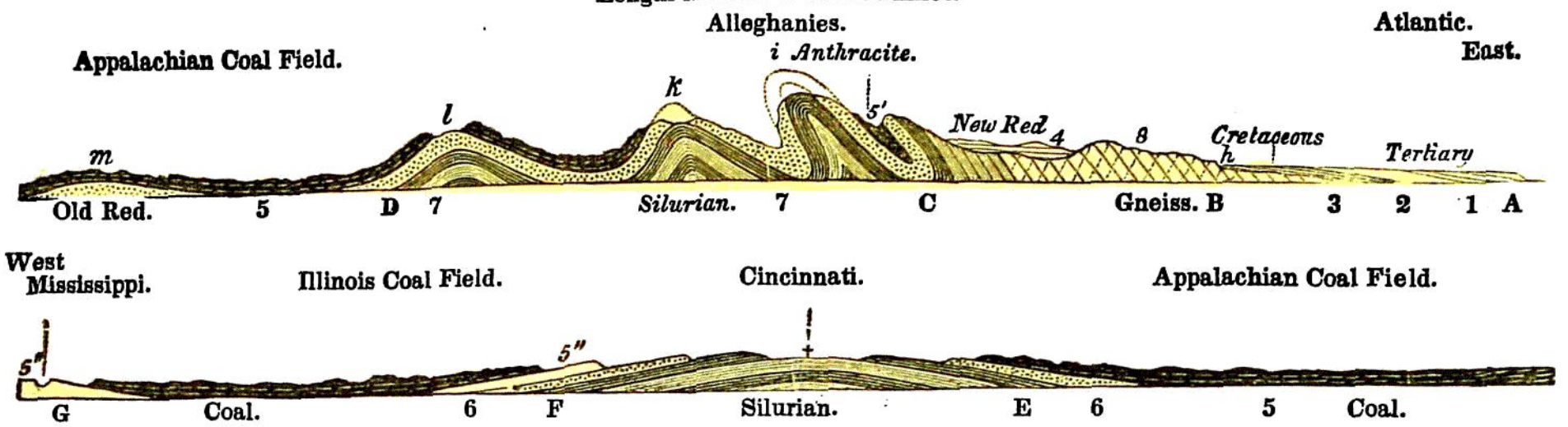
Fig. 5.

Ideal geological section of the country between the Atlantic and the Mississippi.
Length from E. to W. 850 miles.



A, B. Atlantic plain.
B, C. Atlantic slope.
C, D. Alleghanies or Appalachian chain.
D, E. Appalachian coal field west of the mountains.
E, F. Dome-shaped out-crop of strata on the Ohio, older than the coal.
F, G. Illinois coal field.
h. Falls and rapids of the rivers at the junction of the hypogene and newer formations.
i, *k*, *l*, *m*. Parallel folds of Appalachians becoming successively more open and flatter in going from E. to W.

References to the different Formations.

1. Miocene tertiary.
2. Eocene tertiary.
3. Cretaceous strata.
4. Red sandstone with ornithicnites (new red or trias?) usually much invaded by trap.
5. Coal-measures (bituminous coal).
5'. Anthracite coal-measures.
5''. Carboniferous limestone of the Illinois coal field, wanting in the Appalachian.
6. Old red or Devonian, Olive slate, &c.
7. Primary fossiliferous or Silurian strata.
8. Hypogene strata, or gneiss, mica schist, &c., with granite veins.

Note. The dotted lines at *i* and *k* express portions of rock removed by denudation, the amount of which may be estimated by supposing similar lines prolonged from other points where different strata end abruptly at the surface.

N. B. The lower section is a continuation of the upper one.