

the Ohio or Appalachian coal-field, and by a dotted line where I went by water, on the sea or the lakes.

SECTION I. *Authorities*.—I have given an alphabetical list on the map itself of the principal authorities for the geological colouring of this map, which, although very imperfect, will, it is hoped, be useful, in conveying a general idea of the distribution of the principal groups of rocks, especially in that portion of the territory of the United States in which so many admirable State surveys have been made under the direction of the State governments. The manner in which the map has been composed, and the relative approach to correctness of its several parts, will best be understood by the observations which I shall offer on the sources of my information, and by my explanation of the groups of rock represented by different colours.

MACLURE, WILLIAM.

The earliest geological survey of America referred to in the construction of the present map is that accompanying Maclure's "Observations on the Geology of the United States," published at Philadelphia in 1817. In this map he has represented, with great general accuracy, the "Alluvial Plain" (see p. 93, Vol. I.), bordering the Atlantic, and extending from Long Island to Louisiana and Texas. This plain includes the areas of the tertiary formations represented on my map. Parallel to the Alluvial Plain, Maclure has described the great "Hypogene," or "primary" district of the *Atlantic Slope* (see p. 93, Vol. I.), and has indicated its northern extension over the whole of New Hampshire, and over nearly