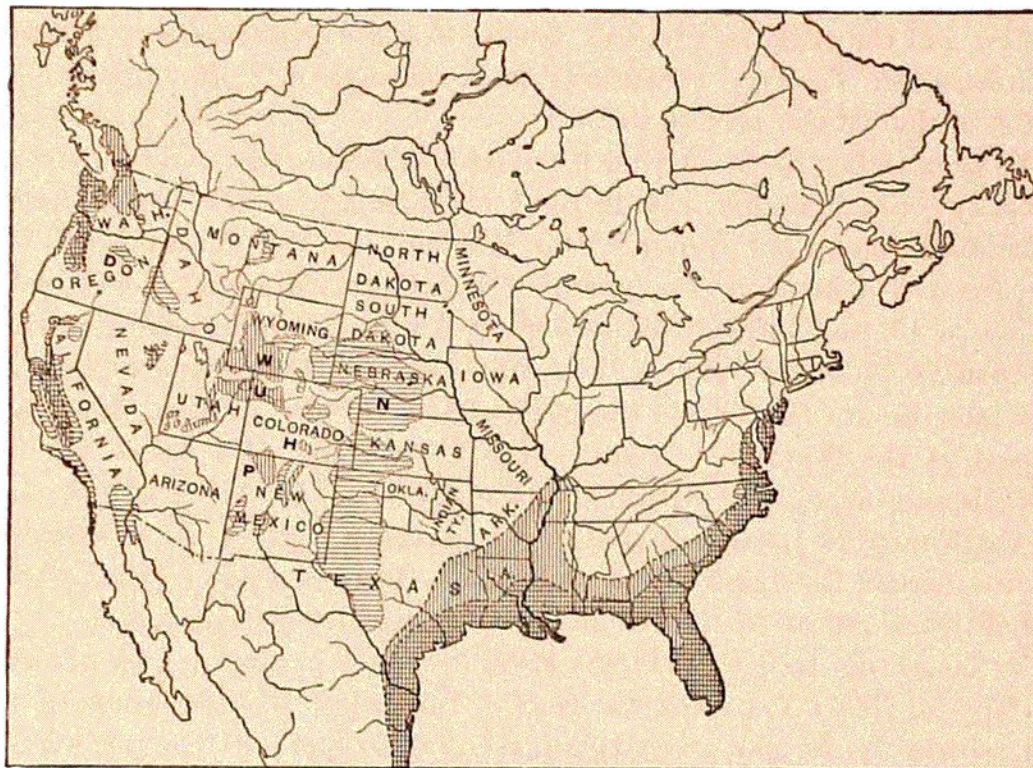


a large bay on the Arctic shores, and an extended "Gulf of Mexico" at its southern limit. Isolated salt lakes probably remained for a while over the Interior, of which Great Salt Lake of Utah is the last survivor; but no marine Tertiary strata found in and about them are known to exist.

The submerged portions of the continent, or the areas of *marine* rock making, were therefore confined to the borders of the continent,—the Atlantic border, the Gulf border, and the Pacific border. This general condition of the continent during the early Tertiary is represented on the accompanying map, Fig. 1468.

1468.



Map of North America showing the parts under water in the Tertiary Era; the vertically-lined is the Eocene; the horizontally-lined, the Miocene or Miocene and Pliocene; the cross-lined, the Eocene and later Tertiary.

It is observed on the map that the condition of the Atlantic border was much like that of the Cretaceous period; that Florida was under water, as then, and that the Mississippi bay was scarcely diminished in extent during the time of greatest submergence.

The portions of the Tertiary area which are lined vertically are those of the Eocene beds, and those lined horizontally, of the Miocene or Miocene and Pliocene. The map thus indicates the fact that along the Atlantic coast region the sea had nearly the same limit through both the Eocene and Miocene periods; but that on the Gulf border a great retreat of the waters took place before the beginning of the Miocene.

On the Atlantic border northeast of New Jersey, Tertiary beds have been identified by fossils only on Martha's Vineyard; and, doubtfully, through shells brought up by the dredge, on St. George's Shoal, east of Cape Cod,