

Fig. 505.

Diagram explanatory of the geological structure of a part of the United States between the Atlantic and the Mississippi.

Length from E. to W. 850 miles.

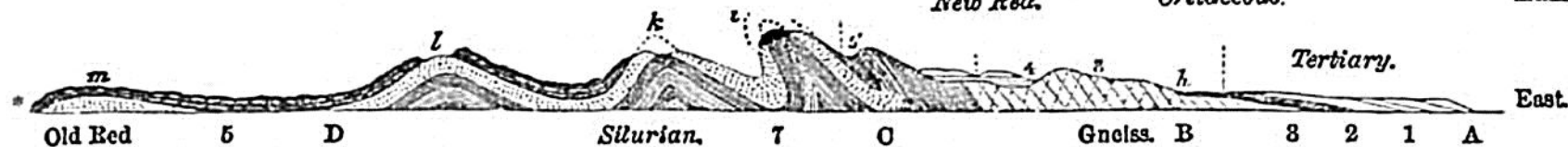
Alleghanies, or Appalachians.
Anthracite.

New Red.

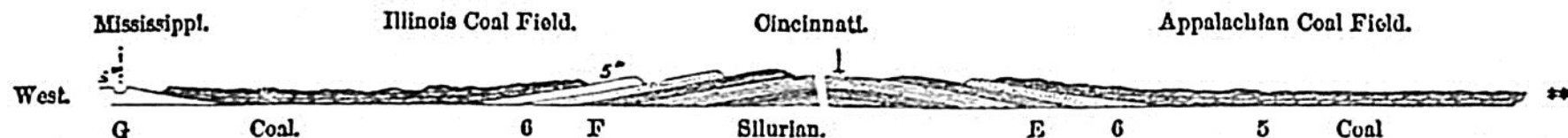
Cretaceous.

Atlantic.

Appalachian Coal Field.



Same section—continued.



- 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 ornithichnites (new red or trias ?) usually much invaded by trap.
5. Coal-measures (bituminous coal).
- 5'. Anthracitic 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 at ** joins on to the upper one at *.