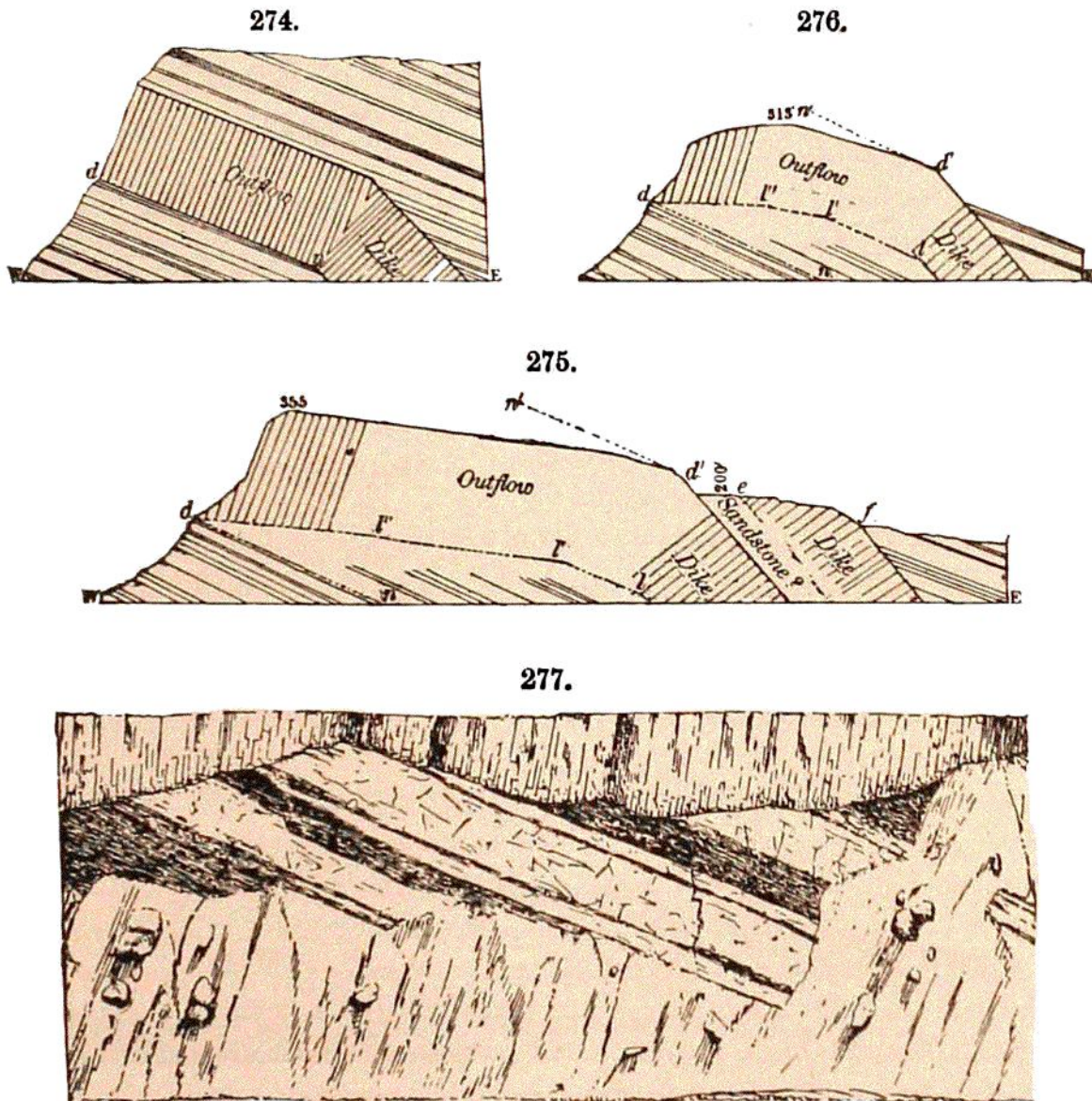


and the latter between Cretaceous; and over the Cretaceous lie Tertiary beds.

It follows, from the conditions represented, that the ascensive thrust of the lava was so powerful, that in spite of friction along the passage and the density of the lava, it flowed upward for an unknown number of miles to the laccolith level; and then had energy enough left to lift, in the case of the laccolith lowest in geological level, a mass of beds 10,000 feet or more thick and 2.25 in average specific gravity (equivalent in pressure to 675 atmospheres) to a height of 5000 feet. Some accession to the force, however, may have come from vapors derived from subterranean moisture, or from waters



274, Ideal outflow of the main East Rock dike; 275, actual outline of trap in the same, with an eastern supplementary dike; 276, same in a second East Rock summit, called Indian Head; 277, upturned sandstone (with talus covering part of it) underneath the trap of West Rock along a transverse section. D. '91.

laterally into a chamber widened the area of pressure, and thus enabled it, on the principle of the hydraulic press, to accomplish the lift by very slow steps of progress.