

geological structure of a large part of the United States. It is on a small scale—only 120 miles to an inch ($\frac{1}{7603200}$)—but it gives a broad delineation of the general distribution of the larger formations. Maclure was an open-minded adherent of the Freiberg system of classification, for he frankly states that “although subject to all the errors inseparable from systems founded upon a speculative theory of origin, the system of Werner is still the best and most comprehensive that has yet been formed.”

The area depicted on this map extends from the Canadian frontier to the Gulf of Mexico and from the Atlantic Coast westward to about the 94th meridian. The formations represented by colour are “Primitive Rock, Transition Rock, Secondary Rock, Old Red Sandstone, Alluvial Rock,” and a green line is traced from the north-east of New York State southwards into Tennessee, “to the westward of which has been found the greatest part of the salt and gypsum.”

Among the errors of this sketch-map, hardly avoidable at the time, is the inclusion of various important members of the Tertiary series among the alluvial deposits. Further, among the Secondary formations there is classed the horizontal westward extension of the same rocks which, where highly inclined further east, were regarded as Transition. But even with these mistakes, the map must be admitted to be a meritorious first outline of the geology of a vast extent of territory.

In the year 1828 Amos Eaton (1776-1842) gave a fuller synopsis than Maclure had done of the rocks of North America, but misplaced some of the subdivisions.