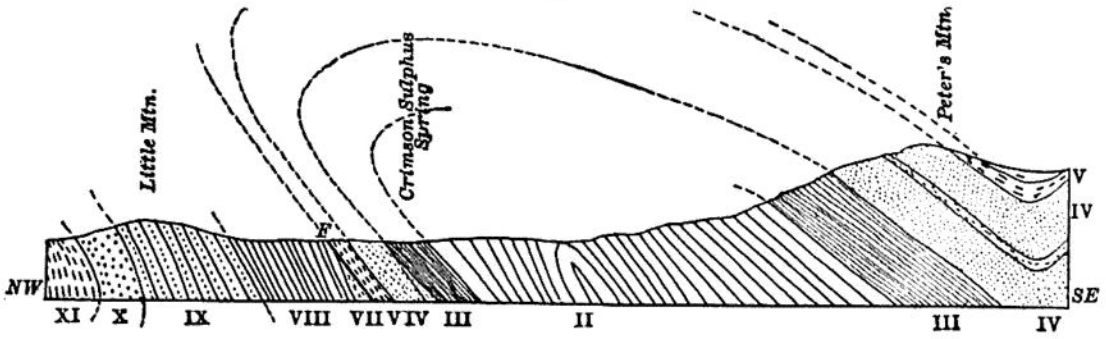
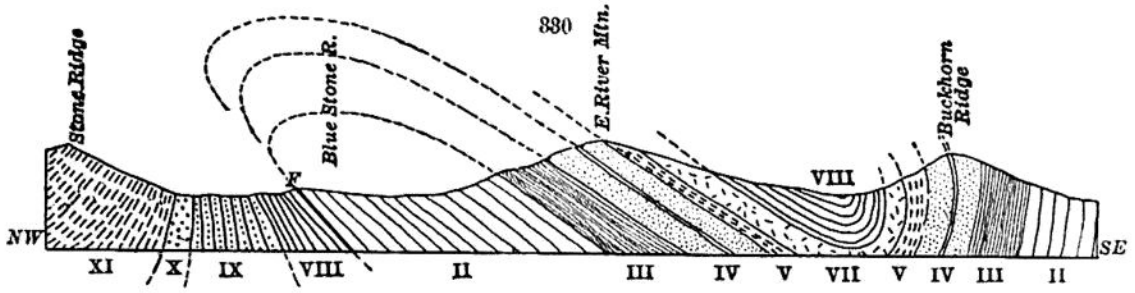
condition is nearly that just stated, the lower beds (II) being in contact with the Devonian (VIII). In the former, III and V (Hudson River and Clinton shales), of the flank of the anticline, are greatly thinned down (as compared with the thickness on the other side of the flexure). To the southwest the strata successively disappear until the condition in Fig. 330

329.



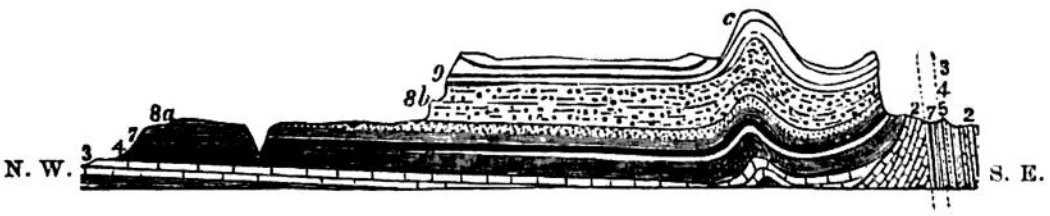
330



exists; and then that in which II and XI, both great limestones, are in contact. But, as they state, the ingulfed strata may, in some places along the course, be found standing in isolated knobs between the two formations, II and XI. The Professors Rogers observed, as reported by Lesley, that the *lines of faults* of Virginia are continuous with *flexures* in Pennsylvania.

Just beyond the cluster of great faults in the Appalachians comes the high plateau, or table-land, characteristic of the northwest border of the Appalachian Range. In East Tennessee it is called the Cumberland Table-land; Fig. 331, by Safford, represents it with the height proportionally

331.



Cumberland Table-land, Tennessee: *c*, Crab Orchard Mountain; 2, Cambrian; 3, 4, Lower Silurian (Calciferous and Trenton); 5, Upper Silurian; 7, Devonian (Black shale); 8, Subcarboniferous; 9, Coal measures. Vertical scale 2000 feet = 1 inch; horizontal, 12 miles = 1 inch.

much exaggerated. It is 2000 feet high, and 900 to 1200 above the Great Valley of East Tennessee (the low eastern part in the figure), which is the region of the great flexures and faults reduced to a valley by denudation.