Carboniferous and lowest Permian, and this is true also in Lancashire and Yorkshire. The "Hercynian system" of Bertrand includes a long range of dislocated Devonian and Carboniferous rocks extending from Brittany to the Vosges and Ardennes, and beyond along the Black Forest, the Harz to Bohemia. The line corresponds nearly with the "System of the Rhine" of de Beaumont, which was upturned, as he showed, before the Triassic period.

The "great fault" in the Alps raising the crystalline schists in the zone of Mont Blanc, between the Bernese Alps on the east and the maritime Alps on the southwest, was made between the Carboniferous and Triassic (or the Lias, where the Trias is absent). The coal-formation, which is extensively distributed in the Swiss Alps, is in part semi-crystalline.

In Russia, strata are generally horizontal or nearly so, and lie above the Carboniferous without unconformability. In the closing part of Paleozoic time, either after the Carboniferous or after the Permian, a belt of rocks along the Urals was folded and crystallized; for Carboniferous rocks are flexed and altered in the same manner as in the Alleghany region. But the backbone of the Urals is Archæan.

NORTH AMERICAN GEOGRAPHY AFTER THE REVOLUTION.

The various movements over North America closing Paleozoic time ended, as announced on page 714, in making dry land of the eastern half of the continent. The western coast within the United States extended along a north-and-south line near the meridian of 95° W.. and farther north trended northwestward through British America, as delineated on the accompanying map (Fig. 1155). The dry land had its Appalachian Mountain chain, and was for the most part finished in its rock foundation, its mountains, and its store of coal-beds.

The positions of the rivers and lakes are doubtful. There were, beyond question, a St. Lawrence River and other streams flowing off from Archæan lands. The Hudson River had been a small stream from the Adirondacks, merely the head of the present Hudson River, emptying into the waters of the eastern Continental Interior below Albany. But what course it took after the making of the Appalachians, remains to be learned from later records. The eastern coast-line of the continent, south of New York, which was still outside of the existing position of the sea border, is placed on the map near that of the 100-fathom line — the true margin of the Atlantic basin. For not only are all Paleozoic formations later than the Lower Silurian unknown on this part of the border, but also all marine formations of the Early and Middle Mesozoic. This was probably true, likewise, of the Gulf border. Whatever marine beds were formed are now deeply submerged. The burial of the shore region by Cretaceous and Tertiary strata prevents direct observation except through borings, and these have not yet been carried to a sufficient depth to decide the question.