



Map showing some of the Pennsylvanian shorelines and associated sand bodies, the Chester and "older Pennsylvanian" remnants, and elevations of the top of the Devonian

For extended discussion of the features of this map, see Chapter III, particularly the section "Geologic History", pp. 85 to 97. To explain the principal features and their significance briefly: The black figures, as "D-600" or "D-400," state the elevations of the top of the Devonian (i. e., the base of the Mississippian), the "E" sign denoting elevation above sea level, "-" sign, below sea level. These and other structural data included in the report show the existence of the Bellair-Champaign uplift outlined on Plate I. The position of the edges of the Chester and "older Pennsylvanian" (in black), and the successive positions of the shoreline of the Pennsylvanian sea during its northward transgression across the area, and corresponding dwindling of the point of land bounded by these shorelines (in colors), all reflect the influence of the Bellair-Champaign uplift. In other words, Chester and "older Pennsylvanian" strata are absent from all but the southern end of the uplift; the shorelines obviously, though irregularly, parallel the uplift's boundaries; much of the oil was accumulated in sand bodies that had been formed in the shoal water on the uplift off the end of the point of land; and most of the remainder of the oil was accumulated in strata made porous as a result of the conditions favorable for deep weathering on the point of land.

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Legend: transpose "Approximate edge of Older Pennsylvanian" and "Approximate edge of Chester". In other words, the long dashes represent the edge of the "Older Pennsylvanian", the short dashes the edge of the Chester.