THE STORY OF THE EARTH IN PAST AGES

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

ISBN 9780649713493

The Story of the Earth in Past Ages by H. G. Seeley

Except for use in any review, the reproduction or utilisation of this work in whole or in part in any form by any electronic, mechanical or other means, now known or hereafter invented, including xerography, photocopying and recording, or in any information storage or retrieval system, is forbidden without the permission of the publisher, Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd, PO Box 1576 Collingwood, Victoria 3066 Australia.

All rights reserved.

Edited by Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd. Cover @ 2017

This book is sold subject to the condition that it shall not, by way of trade or otherwise, be lent, re-sold, hired out, or otherwise circulated without the publisher's prior consent in any form or binding or cover other than that in which it is published and without a similar condition including this condition being imposed on the subsequent purchaser.

www.triestepublishing.com

H. G. SEELEY

THE STORY OF THE EARTH IN PAST AGES

Trieste

THE

2003 - 644

32

18 ¹⁸ 14

82

14

2

LIBRARY OF USEFUL STORIES

20



THE

١

Ì.

15

į,

12

.

14

STORY OF THE EARTH

BY

H. G. SEELEY, F. R. S. professor of geography and lecturer on geology and mineralogy in king's college, london

WITH FORTY ILLUSTRATIONS

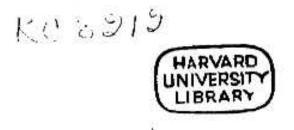
÷

14 L

95

1

NEW YORK D. APPLETON AND COMPANY 1906



COPVERCENT, 1895, 1998, By D. APPLETON AND COMPANY.

11

100

PREFACE.

I HAVE endeavoured to tell the story of the Earth so that its past history helps to explain its present condition.

Explanations are given of the nature of the common materials which form rocks, of the ways in which they rest upon each other, and of the means by which they may be distinguished.

The story of the Earth is divided into epochs by layers of rock which rest on each other and rise to the surface of the visible land, and to the floor of the ocean.

Geological time cannot be defined in years. The time occupied by an existing river like the Rhine or the Niagara river, in excavating the gorge through which it flows, dates back beyond the antiquity imagined for man by historians. Yet this incident in sculpture of the Earth's surface is subsequent to the newest of the regular layers of rock. It is convenient to forget the human standard of time, and think of a period of geological time as the age when some rock, such as coal, accumulated, or when an extinct plant or animal was dominant on the Earth.

Fossils are the remains of plants and animals by which each period of by-gone time is distinguished.

L

1.20

I. Many kinds of animals, which still live, date back to the beginning of the Earth's story, or to an early period.

II. Many groups of animals, such as Trilobites or Ichthyosaurs, endured on the Earth for long geological ages, varied in form and structure, and became extinct successively, leaving no survivor.

The life which now exists on the Earth is a survival of ancient types of life known from fossils, which have undergone substantially no change since first they became known in the rocks. They are associated now with groups, like the Mammalia, which are changing rapidly. The diversity of mammal orders in structure of the skeleton, is not unlike that which the ancient Saurians put on before they became extinct. Animals' orders which vary rapidly last for a relatively short time.

I have used some scientific names of these fossils in the story of the Earth, since names give the easiest identification for fossils as for our fellow-men. The characteristics or lives of fossil animals and of living men give interest to their names. Practical knowledge of fossils ensures this enduring interest, and is gained by collecting them in the sea-cliff, quarry, or pit, and by comparing such specimens with named examples in museums.

18

KENSINGTON, W., 1895.

8 3 N ²⁴

H. G. SEELEY.

3

į

耘

CONTENTS.

.

17

									S.#		
CHAPTER	5										PAGE
	INTR							•			9
11.	THE	EAL	RTH'S	IN	FRRN/	u, H	BAT				12
100000		10000	CO. C. C. C.	8 - R15	No. 15 (1997)		CHAIN		•		18
IV.	VOLO	CANK	c Ro	CKS	•	•		1	- 35		26
							À			- 0	31
VI,	THE	Scc	CESS	ION	OF S	FRAT	Α.				51
VII.	ORIC	IN C	W ST	RAT	IGRA)	PHICA	L GR	OLO	GY		58
VIII.	Foss	11.5	28	-		364012	÷1-	•0	1.		62
IX.		THE CLASSIFICATION OF WATER-FORM								DA	
		ocks			1998			: <u>1</u>	12892	-	74
Х.							30003				-0
							Roc		- 83	- 63	81
							DEVO				02
XIII.									÷ 8		97
XIV.		1000	12/02/57	1000	Constantia de la constante de		74	- 24	122		115
	LIAS										125
XVI.			÷.	56	13	1.0	8.3		3		130
XVII.				A.R.	PERT	30			1		142
XVIII.			2010 E 2010 E	200 C 199 C 1		T. T. L	8000	•	. €0,		125 C 12
								•	•	1	149
XIX.									-		156
							RATA	•	•	- 20	162
XXI.					TIAR	V PE	RIOD				173
XXII.	1000		10000	- 12 C	Anna	. i.e	•		•		178
XXIII.	GLAG	IAL	PERI	OD (IND (GRAV	ELS			•	182