



FIG. 1.—PLATEAU AND ESCARPMENT OF THE BLUE RIDGE FROM CAESARS HEAD, SOUTH CAROLINA; LOOKING S. 30° W. TO N. 80° W.  
The plateau extends westward to the foot of Great Hogback, in the distance on the right, 20 miles away. Table Rock and the Piedmont are seen on the left, the latter 2,000 feet below the viewpoint.



FIG. 2.—LOOKINGGLASS MOUNTAIN FROM BENNETT GAP, 1 1/4 MILES DISTANT, LOOKING S. 30° W.  
Dome structure is strongly developed in the granite at the northern end of the mountain. Cedar Rock, another dome, is seen at the left, and part of Pisgah Ridge on the right. The mass of granite is anticlinal and pitches northeastward, disappearing near Bennett Gap.



FIG. 3.—SHINING ROCK ON PISGAH MOUNTAIN; LOOKING N. 20° W.  
The rock is a mass of white sugary quartz, 30 to 60 feet thick. It is more than one-eighth of a mile long and terminates beyond the summit of the mountain. Offsets in its course can be seen, which are probably due to displacement along the vertical joint planes that cut the quartz in great numbers.



FIG. 4.—PLATEAU OF PIGEON RIVER, 2 MILES SOUTHEAST OF WAYNESVILLE, N. C.; LOOKING NEARLY NORTH.  
Chambers Mountain is seen in the distance. The point of view is on a pebbles-covered terrace, other remnants of which can be seen curving upward in their usual relation to the plateau summits. This view is typical of the details of all the plateaus, where they are not deeply dissected.



FIG. 5.—PISGAH MOUNTAINS FROM EAGLES NEST, 3 MILES NORTHWEST OF WAYNESVILLE, N. C.; LOOKING S. 70° E.  
The valley of Richland Creek and part of Waynesville, N. C., are in the foreground, 2,000 feet below the point of view. Baasty Knob, beyond the valley, shows the details of ridges and spurs characteristic of these mountains. Cold Mountain, 6,000 feet in altitude, and Big Pisgah Mountain, 5,749 feet, form the sky line.