

logical map, "The Baltimore Sheet," published by the United States Geological Survey. This map, with somewhat extended area, was republished later in 1892 by Johns Hopkins University as a "Geological Map of Baltimore and Vicinity" by G. H. Williams and N. H. Darton.

In July, 1892, Mr. Darton made some progress in mapping the sedimentary formations of the Gunpowder quadrangle. This trip was followed by ten days' field work on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, mainly for the purpose of investigating the relation of soils to the peach yellows, the investigation being made at the request of the United States Department of Agriculture.

During the spring and early summer of 1893 a number of trips were made to Maryland for additional data for Geologic Atlas folios. At this time the Magothy formation, which in a portion of eastern Maryland lies between the Potomac formation and the marine Cretaceous sediments, was discriminated. It was defined and described in a paper entitled "The Magothy Formation of Northeastern Maryland."¹

In the following year some additional observations were made in the Gunpowder district by Mr. Stanley-Brown.

In 1893-94 Mr. Darton made many observations about Washington to obtain data for the Washington folio, and some trips were made into eastern Maryland to obtain photographs to illustrate the final report.

During the progress of the Coastal Plain work in previous years much attention had been given to the collection of data regarding underground water supplies, especially those available for deep wells. In February, 1894, Mr. Darton presented to the American Institute of Mining Engineers a short paper entitled "Artesian Well Prospects in Eastern Virginia, Maryland and Delaware."²

In the following year many additional data of artesian and other deep wells were collected for Maryland and the other states of the Atlantic Coastal Plain, which afforded the basis for a more elaborate

¹ Am. Jour. Sci., 3d series, vol. xlv, 1893, pp. 407-419, including map.

² Trans. Am. Inst. Min. Eng., vol. xxiv, pp. 372-397, pls. 1-2.