

TABLE OF MARYLAND FORMATIONS. (Continued.)

				Formations represented in Maryland.
Devonian Period	represented by the			Hampshire (Catskill). Jennings (Chemung). Romney (Hamilton). Monterey (Oriskany).
Silurian	"	"	"	Lewistown (Niagara—L. Helderberg). Rockwood (Clinton). Tuscarora (white Medina). Juniata (red Medina). Martinsburg (Hudson River). Shenandoah (upper part).
Cambrian	"	"	"	Shenandoah (lower part). Antietam. Harpers. Weverton. Loudoun.
ARCHEAN TIME.				
Algonkian and				
Archean (?)	"	"	"	Granite. Diorite. Basic Volcanics. Acid Volcanics. Peridotite and Pyroxenite. Gabbro. Marble. Quartz-schist. Gneiss.

Phyllite and Crystalline Limestone. Quartzite.

As has been pointed out in the physiographic description of the state, Maryland's territory falls naturally into three sharply contrasted provinces: an eastern coastal plain bordering the Atlantic Ocean and surrounding the Chesapeake Bay, a central plateau, and a western region of mountains. These three main physiographic divisions were found capable of further differentiation into seven topographic belts, and these seven subordinate regions are each composed of a distinct series of geological formations. This may be perceived readily by examining the geological map.

The separateness of the formations is less pronounced in the two divisions of the Coastal Plain, although the northeast-southwest trend of the nearly horizontal beds produces a predominance of the later Cenozoic formations in the eastern division and of the Mesozoic and early Cenozoic deposits in the western division.