

most intense disturbance is always observable in the eastern portion of the range and dies away gradually into the central plains. A secondary result of this action from the east is that all the folds are tipped toward the west and all the great faults show a thrust in the same direction. In consequence of this the oldest of these sediments are toward the east and the youngest toward the west, although the more or less abrupt folds into which they were thrown, when raised into a mountain chain, have since been cut off by erosion in such a manner as to show a repeated succession of strata and at the same time to present in portions of the eastern border area rocks of still earlier age.

The section made by Maryland across the Appalachian system between the Frederick valley and the western line of Garrett county presents an almost complete series of these various formations. As has been already pointed out, the mountain system of Maryland is divisible into three distinct physiographic and geologic districts, but as the features of each division appear to some extent repeated in that which is adjacent to it, it seems more desirable to treat the geology of the Appalachian Region as a unit, and describe under each formation its distribution, character and structure. Reference to the map will show the relations which these formations bear to the several geographic divisions.

The following divisions are recognized in the rocks of the Appalachian Region.

FORMATIONS OF THE APPALACHIAN REGION.

		Formations of the Appalachian Region.	
PALEOZOIC.			
Permian (?)	Frostburg.	
Carboniferous	Elkgarden.	} = Coal Measures.
		Fairfax.	
		Bayard.	
		Savage.	
		Pottsville.	
		Mauch Chunk.	
		Greenbrier.	
		Pocono.	
Devonian	Hampshire (Catskill).	
		Jennings (Chemung).	
		Romney (Hamilton).	
		Monterey (Oriskany).	