

stone which is seldom coarse-grained, although in a few instances slightly conglomeratic. Thin layers of black shale and coaly streaks, in which plant remains are sometimes preserved, occur in some localities, although not a conspicuous feature of the formation. The sandstones have afforded good flagging materials. The thickness of the formation varies from 100 to 200 feet, but the deposits are seldom well exposed. The sandstone is, however, something of a factor in the topography, and usually forms a line of foothills along the flanks of the mountains.

THE GREENBRIER FORMATION.—The Greenbrier formation, so called from Greenbrier county, West Virginia, occurs in very much the same areas in western Allegany and Garrett counties as above described for the Pocono sandstone, and outcrops above the line of foothills just described. The deposits consist mainly of limestone strata in which are interbedded shales and some sandstones. The limestones are more sandy towards the base. The limestones near the upper portion of the formation are of compact structure and gray in color. They are also at times marly in their upper layers and these marly strata are frequently fossiliferous. The limestone is burned locally for building and agricultural purposes. The formation has a thickness of about 200 feet.

THE MAUCH CHUNK FORMATION (Canaan formation).—The Mauch Chunk formation, so called from Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, flanks the ridges of western Allegany and Garrett counties and grades gradually downward into the Greenbrier deposits. The strata consist chiefly of red shales interstratified with flaggy, red-brown, fine-grained sandstones. The sandstone is at times micaceous. Thin beds of dark carbonaceous shales occur at times near the top of the formation. The deposits have a thickness of from about 800 to 1000 feet.

THE POTTSVILLE FORMATION (Blackwater formation).—The Pottsville formation, so called from Pottsville, Pennsylvania, is the lowest division of the Coal Measures and forms the mountain ridges which border the coal basins. The Pottsville formation consists of beds of sandstone and conglomerate interstratified with sandy shales in which thin beds of coal are locally developed. The sandstones and con-