materials, and were probably to a considerable extent formed of the redeposited materials of that formation. They show evidences of much less age, however, although they have suffered considerably as the result of denudation. The *later* deposits form well-marked terraces along the stream channels throughout the western portion of the Coastal Plain, and also cover much of the lower portion of the intervening country. In the low land of the extreme southeastern section of the state they bury from view all of the underlying strata.

The relatively small amount of denudation which the Columbia deposits have suffered as a whole, compared with the earlier formations, renders it possible to detect three distinct phases, which have been described as the *fluvial* phase, the *inter-fluvial* phase, and the *low-level* phase; the first or *fluvial phase* reaching the fullest development along the leading water-ways and their larger tributaries and consisting in its lower horizon of coarse pebbles and boulders, passing upward into a brownish loam; the second or *inter-fluvial phase* being found typically represented in the country which lies between the water-ways and characterized by materials of local origin and produced largely by wave action, although frequent gradations into the fluvial phase are to be found toward the leading water-ways or at points where the currents have transported large amounts of river-derived materials; the last or *low-level phase* being developed throughout the area of complete submergence, beyond the action of the streams, where more regularly stratified deposits of sands, clays and loams abound. It is this phase which is regarded as coating, with greater or less thickness, the great area of extremely low country which forms the eastern portion of the Coastal Plain.

Review of Geological Chronology as Represented in Maryland.

In the earliest days of the earth's existence of which we can take cognizance, when as yet the oldest strata which carry evidence of life had not been laid down, the continent of North America was but roughly outlined. There was above the ocean level, first of all, a great V of crystalline rock whose apex was in the Adirondack mountains in New York, while its two arms reached one toward Alaska and