

miles of land area—such a variety of geological formations as Maryland. To quote from the report of the State Geologist: “The most ancient rocks which make up the earth’s crust as well as those still in the process of deposition are here found, while between these wide limits there is hardly an important geological epoch which is not represented.” The investigation of the local disturbances, which are quite marked in certain regions, and their correlation with geological structure will, therefore, be of peculiar interest and value in this state.

GENERAL ACCOUNT OF THE MAGNETIC SURVEY OF MARYLAND.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

In the summer of 1896, while spending a vacation at a little village, Linden, nine miles north of Washington City, I made some magnetic observations which clearly showed that the distribution of the earth’s magnetism is quite irregular in the vicinity of Washington—a fact already noticed to some extent by the observers of the Coast and Geodetic Survey. It seemed to me most desirable to extend the investigations over a larger area, if possible, and, accordingly, I laid my plans for a detailed magnetic survey of Maryland before Professor William Bullock Clark, in charge of the recently organized Geological Survey of Maryland. Professor Clark heartily endorsed the idea of a detailed magnetic survey and authorized me in a letter dated July 25, 1896, to proceed as soon as possible with the survey, putting a sum of money at my disposal which, with careful management, it was hoped would suffice to make magnetic observations at one or two stations in each of the twenty-three counties comprising the state. With the aid of additional funds, obtained as already stated in the Introduction, the number of stations at which observations were made during 1896 could finally be increased to 46, thus averaging