Creek Basin." This pamphlet constituted the last report of the State Geologist, although the office was not abolished until February, 1842.

The Topographical Engineer, who had not made any reports between the years 1837 and 1840, presented in 1841 a brief statement regarding the "Trigonometrical survey for the new map of Maryland," in which he urges the taking up of the plan of co-operation with the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey which had been earlier arranged, but which had been up to this time hindered because the national bureau had been largely concerned with surveys to the north of Maryland. The general extension of these surveys to the borders of the state made it possible for the first time to enter into active co-operation, and the advantages of this are set forth in this report. The abolition of the office of Engineer at the same time with that of Geologist in February, 1842,[1] put an end, however, to further operations.

INVESTIGATIONS MADE UNDER OTHER AUSPICES.

Considerable activity was manifested in the investigation of Maryland geology by others during the years that the official state survey was in operation. Dr. H. H. Hayden,[2] who had already contributed much to local geology, prepared a description of the Bare Hills near Baltimore in which various mineral localities are described and indicated upon the map which accompanied this article.

During the same year Messrs. Isaac Lea and S. G. Morton[3] discussed the Tertiary and Cretaceous deposits, the latter tracing the extension of the greensand beds from New Jersey across Delaware into Maryland.

An important article by W. E. A. Aikin, entitled "Some notices of the Geology of the Country between Baltimore and the Ohio River, with a section illustrating the superposition of the rocks," was published in the American Journal of Science in 1834.[4] This article contained the most complete description of the geology of central and western Maryland that had been published up to that time.

[1] Laws of Maryland, 1841, Chapter 153, passed Feb. 24, 1842.
[2] Amer. Jour. Sci., vol. xxiv, 1833, pp. 349-360, map.
[3] Amer. Jour. Sci., vol. xxiii, 1833, pp. 288-294; vol. xxiv, 1833, pp. 128-132.
[4] Vol. xxvi, pp. 219-232, plate.