

A work of some importance in its day was "An elementary treatise on Mineralogy and Geology," which was published by Parker Cleaveland in 1822 and in which frequent references are found to Maryland minerals. Maclure's map of the United States is reproduced in the volume.

One of the most important contributions to the stratigraphy of the Coastal Plain which had up to that time appeared, was made by Professor John Finch in a "Geological Essay on the Tertiary Formations in America," in the American Journal of Science and Arts for 1824.¹ This was the first attempt at a correlation of the deposits of the Coastal Plain on scientific grounds, and although thus early in the history of the subject, minute comparisons, which are always unsatisfactory, were made, yet the knowledge of the Maryland Tertiary formations was materially advanced. In this article Professor Finch objects to Maclure's use of the term "alluvium" and shows that the formations so called are "contemporaneous with the newer Secondary and Tertiary formations" of other parts of the world.

During the same year Thomas Say of Philadelphia presented "An Account of some of the Fossil Shells of Maryland," in which he describes and figures many new species, although he draws few geological inferences from the organic remains examined.

Another contribution of some moment is "An Account of the Examination and Surveys, with Remarks and Documents Relative to the Projected Chesapeake and Ohio, and Lake Erie Canals," which was published by James Shriver in Baltimore in 1824. This pamphlet includes remarks on the minerals and rocks of the area traversed.

In Robinson's "Catalogue of American Minerals, with their localities," published in Boston in 1825, several pages are devoted to Maryland minerals.

"The shell marl region of the eastern parts of Virginia and Maryland"² was discussed by James Pearce in the American Journal of Science for 1826, the now historic locality of Marlboro being described.

¹ Vol. vii, pp. 31-43.

² Vol. xi, pp. 54-59.