

streams, and, second, such terrestrial deposits as dunes and humus. In short, all deposits which are being formed at the present time under water or on the land by natural agencies belong to this division of geological time. All of these Recent deposits are being formed in various portions of the North Carolina Coastal Plain and collectively afford an ever increasing volume of deposits that represent the influence of the forces now active.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

BY B. L. MILLER AND L. W. STEPHENSON.

1791.

BARTRAM, WILLIAM.—*Travels Through North and South Carolina, Georgia, East and West Florida, the Cherokee Country, etc.* 520 pp., 6 pls.; Philadelphia, 1791; London, 1794.

Describes physical features, soils, vegetation, etc., from the South Carolina line in Brunswick County, northward along Cape Fear River to Cambleton [Fayetteville], and thence northeastward to the Virginia line.

A bluff at Ashwood on Cape Fear River, which was situated 3 or 4 miles below the present site of Whitehall, is described in considerable detail (pp. 472-479).

1809.

MACLURE, WILLIAM.—*Observations on the Geology of the United States, Explanatory of a Geological Map.* Amer. Phil. Soc. Trans., vol. 6, pp. 411-428, map, 1809. Jour. de Physique, vol. 69, pp. 204-213; vol. 72, pp. 137-165, map, 1811.

The boundaries of the Atlantic Coastal Plain are defined with considerable accuracy, the strata constituting it being referred to the "Alluvial formation." The author states that it contains beds of shells.

1818.

MACLURE, WILLIAM.—*Observations on the Geology of the United States, etc.* Amer. Phil. Soc. Trans., vol. 1, new series, pp. 1-91, map, plates 1-2. Philadelphia, 1818. Published separately, Philadelphia, 1817. Zeitsch. Mineral. (Leonhard), vol. 1, 1826, pp. 124-138.

The whole Coastal Plain is included in the author's "Alluvial formation," which consists of peat, sand, gravel, bog iron-ore, shell marls, and, in a few places, limestone.

1820.

HAYDEN, HORACE H.—*Geological Essays; or an inquiry into some of the geologic phenomena to be found in various parts of America and elsewhere.* Baltimore, 1820, 412 pp.

The origin of the deposits of the Coastal Plain is attributed to a mighty flood of waters which swept across the North American continent from the northeast to the southwest. The currents transported the materials from the interior of the continent and deposited them in their present position in the Coastal Plain region.