The deposits in South Carolina referable to the "Secondary formation" were described by Edmund Ruffin[8] in 1843. The name *Peedee* is applied to a so-called marl bed outcropping on lower Great Peedee River from Jeffreys Creek southward. He describes, but does not name, a dark shale or clay which immediately underlies the Peedee bed. The Peedee is essentially the same terrane as that designated by Sloan, in 1907, the "Burches Ferry marl," while the dark clay forms a part of the Black Creek shale of the same author.

In 1848, Prof. Michael Tuomey[9] correlated the Cretaceous strata recognized in South Carolina, principally on lower Great Peedee River and its tributaries, with the Cretaceous beds outcropping on Cape Fear River in North Carolina.

The greensands exposed in the bluffs of Cape Fear River below Elizabethtown and at Wilmington were definitely correlated with the Cretaceous by Prof. Ebenezer Emmons[10] in 1852. He mentions the occurrence of the characteristic Cretaceous fossils *Exogyra costata* and *Belemnitella* in the greensands. He treats at considerable length the subject of the value of the Cretaceous greensand marls as fertilizers.

The report of Professor Emmons[11] on the "Agriculture of the Eastern Counties," published in 1858, adds a few additional facts to those already known concerning the Cretaceous strata. Detailed descriptions are given of several of the bluffs on Cape Fear River below Elizabethtown. Sandbeds beneath Miocene shell marl, regarded as probably of Eocene age, are said to extend from Browns Landing, 24 miles below Elizabethtown, upstream nearly to Fayetteville. These beds are now referred to the Cretaceous. Cretaceous greensands are mentioned as present on Neuse River at Kinston. Light-gray sands occurring beneath shell marls [Miocene] at Tarboro on Tar River are correctly referred by him to the Cretaceous, but he regards them as interbedded in the greensand, and not belonging to a lower division of the Cretaceous, as is now known to be the case. The report contains descriptions and figures of a number of Cretaceous vertebrate and invertebrate fossils.

The first attempt to correlate the North Carolina Cretaceous with deposits in the Gulf region was made by T. A. Conrad in 1871. The following is quoted from a letter written by him from Greenville, N. C., to J. D. Dana, and published in the American Journal of Science:[12]

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[8]Report of the Commencement and Progress of the Agricultural Survey of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C., 1843 (especially pp. 7, 24–27).

[9]Geol. of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C., 1848 (especially pp. 133–139).

[10]Geol. of North Carolina, Raleigh, 1852 (especially pp. 47, 72, 74, 107–109).

[11]Raleigh, 1858 (especially pp. 78–100, 193–314).

[12]3d ser., vol. 1, 1871, pp. 468–469.