

In Duplin County the Duplin formation, in places, is probably nearly 100 feet thick. So far as known, the greatest thickness of the Duplin formation seems to be in Columbus County, where in a well boring near Freeman the Pliocene (?) and Miocene beds combined seem to have a total thickness of about 130 feet. A small part of this may probably represent the Pliocene that is present in this immediate vicinity, leaving perhaps little more than 100 feet as the total thickness of the Yorktown.

Specimens from the Natural Well have been studied by many investigators and are to be found in collections in many of the museums of the country. Conrad described many species from this locality and Dr. Dall, within recent years, has added many more new forms to Conrad's lists. Dr. Dall, through the study of these specimens from Duplin County, reached the conclusion that the Miocene strata of that region represent one of the last phases of deposition of the Miocene.

The list of species obtained at Natural Well, given on a later page, shows the extreme richness of the Duplin fauna. The Mollusca are especially well represented, though forms belonging to many other groups occur.

In Craven and Jones counties, between the Neuse and Trent rivers and on the south side of the Trent River, Duplin strata are found in many localities and contain marl that has been dug for fertilizing purposes. No doubt there are many other localities in the same vicinity where the formation is present, but entirely concealed from view by the overlying Pleistocene. The largest known area of the formation south of the Neuse River is that occupying a considerable part of Duplin County west of the Northeast Cape Fear River and extending westward into Sampson County, where it is found in several places in the vicinity of Clinton. In the vicinity of the Northeast Cape Fear River and its tributaries in Pender and New Hanover counties it has been observed in several places, though it does not at any place have any considerable thickness nor does it cover large areas. In Columbus County it outcrops near Whiteville and along the north shore of Lake Waccamaw and probably underlies a large part of the region to the south, though this is not known to be the case, as it does not outcrop in that region, largely due to the swampy character of the country, nor is it known to have been reached by well borings.

In Robeson County along the Lumber River and its tributaries in the vicinity of Lumberton and Fairmont, the formation is known to exist and many old marl pits show the extensive use of the marls during slavery days. In some places it is still dug, though not as extensively as in former days. The Robeson County localities may be