

Concerning the stratigraphic relations of the formation in North Carolina, he says:

" . . . at Weldon it rests upon deeply ravined crystalline rocks, save where inconspicuous remnants of Potomac arkose intervene,"

"The formation is overlain only by the alluvium of small streams, eolian sands, etc., on the broad plains between Petersburg and Weldon, by occasional accumulations of wave-washed *débris* derived from its own mass in the extensive Quaternary terraces prevailing in its area, and by characteristic clays, sand, and gravels of the Columbia formations in the vicinity of the larger streams."

Concerning the extension of the formation southward, he says:

"The Appomattox formation is stratigraphically continuous with an extensive series of clays and sands investigated in North Carolina by Kerr, and referred by him first to the Quaternary and subsequently to the Eocene."

Concerning the age of the formation, he says:

"It is manifestly newer than the fossiliferous Miocene on which it rests, and older than the Columbia formation by which it is overlain."

He states his belief that at least a part of the "Orange sand" of Hilgard in Mississippi is equivalent to the "Appomattox" formation.

In this as well as in later papers he refers extensive areas of surficial deposits in North Carolina to this formation which in the present report are classed as Pleistocene terrace deposits.

In 1890 McGee² described somewhat more fully the distribution and character of the deposits in North Carolina which he included in his "Appomattox" formation.

In June, 1891,³ a conference was held in San Francisco, which was participated in by Hilgard, Le Conte, Loughridge, and McGee, with the object in view of deciding upon an appropriate name to be applied to the scattered deposits which had been variously known by different investigators as "Orange sand," "Lagrange sand," "Appomattox" formation, etc., and which all agreed were synchronous in age. The name Lafayette which Hilgard had used originally in his field-notes to designate the formation, was agreed upon. The name is derived from Lafayette County, Miss.⁴

²Am. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., vol. 40, 1890, pp. 15-41.

³U. S. G. S., Twelfth Ann. Rept., 1890-91, pt. 1, pp. 498-501; American Geologist, vol. 8, 1891, pp. 129-130.

⁴In a recent contribution E. W. Berry has questioned the appropriateness of the name "Lafayette" for these deposits. See Journal of Geology, vol. 19, No. 3, April-May, 1911: "The Age of the Type Exposures of the Lafayette Formation."