

In the same year the Maryland classification as proposed by Shattuck was adopted by Prof. William B. Clark and Dr. B. L. Miller¹⁰ for equivalent deposits in Virginia.

The first investigator to recognize, in the surface features of the North Carolina Coastal Plain, a system of Pleistocene terracing similar to that displayed in the Maryland Coastal Plain was B. L. Johnson of the U. S. Geological Survey.¹¹

The nature of the terracing in the Atlantic Coastal Plain region is such that, while it is possible in many places to recognize terraces, it is practically impossible, without the aid of contour maps, to trace any given terrace from one river valley to another. Early investigators had been so hampered by lack of maps showing details of surface configuration that they had failed to recognize the existence of the extensive system of ocean-facing terraces, and, consequently, did not grasp the true nature of the processes which had operated to produce them. The completion of a set of contour maps, covering practically all the Maryland Coastal Plain, enabled Dr. Shattuck to work out, in great detail, the system of terracing as exhibited in that State.

During recent years a set of these maps has been completed covering areas in eastern North Carolina in the vicinity of Tar and Neuse rivers, and extending from tidewater to the Piedmont border. In 1907 Johnson, with the aid of these maps, was able to recognize a number of ocean-facing terrace plains paralleling the coast, each successively older one occupying a position higher and more remote from the coast than the preceding. Reëntnants from each of the main terraces extend up the river valleys toward the Piedmont border. The several terrace plains are separated from each other by escarpments more or less well defined. The levels at which these plains occur, beginning with the youngest, are given as follows: The first varies in elevation from sea level to 20 or 25 feet above sea level; the second, from 30 to 50 feet; the third, from 60 to 80 feet; the fourth, from 110 to 140 feet; the fifth, from 180 to 200 feet, and remnants of terraces are noted at from 220 to 260 feet and at from 280 to 320 feet. The author's only statement regarding the correlation of these terraces is quoted as follows:

"Terraces at these same elevations appear on topographic maps in Virginia and Maryland."

In 1907 E. W. Berry¹² announced the discovery of two Pleistocene plant localities in North Carolina, one on the Roanoke and the other

¹⁰Geol. Surv. of Virginia. Geol. Series, Bull. No. 2, 1906, pp. 21-24.

¹¹Science, n. s., vol. 26, 1907, pp. 640-642.

¹²Jour. of Geol., vol. 15, 1907, pp. 338-349.