SECTION IN SMITHFIELD AND FAYETTEVILLE ROAD, 6 MILES SOUTH OF FOUR OAKS ON SOUTH SLOPE OF STONE CREEK.

	Feet.
Pleistocene (Coharie formation):	
Coarse, loose, gray sand	1 to 3
Coarse, yellow, argillaceous sand	2 to 3
Gravel bed with mottled, argillaceous sand matrix. Large percentage of the pebbles smoothly rounded and many of them flat, probably as the result of wave action on a beach	6 to 7
(Unconformity.)	
Cretaceous (Patuxent formation):	
Dark drab clay	8
Light gray, compact, argillaceous sand	20

The Coharie plain has an extensive development to the west of Fayetteville in Cumberland County. It here lies about 100 feet above the plain on which the business part of the town stands, the latter being about 100 feet above sea level and probably representing the Wicomico plain. There are a few poor exposures of the Coharie materials along the crest of the scarp separating these two plains, and from these the following section is constructed:

SECTION CONSTRUCTED FROM EXPOSURES IN THE STREETS ALONG THE WESTERN EDGE OF FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

	Feet.
Pleistocene (Coharie formation):	
Yellow, red, and mottled coarse sand, with a band of pebbles, for the most part smoothly rounded along base	30
(Unconformity.)	
Cretaceous:	
Black Creek formation:	
Drab clay and yellow sand poorly exposed	30
(Unconformity.)	
Patuxent formation:	
Coarse, gray, arkosic sands and drab clays (to level of tracks at station)	40

The road running west from Fayetteville to Aberdeen passes over the Coharie plain a distance of 11 or 12 miles before it enters the sandhills which mark the western limit of the Coharie formation in this region. A road-cut 8 or 9 miles from Fayetteville exposes the following section:

SECTION IN ROAD-CUT, FAYETTEVILLE AND ABERDEEN ROAD, 8 OR 9 MILES WEST OF FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

	Feet.
Pleistocene (Coharie formation):	
Loose gray sand	2
Coarse, yellow, somewhat pebbly argillaceous sand	8