

	FEET.
Gravel bed with matrix similar to preceding material. Pebbles for the most part smoothly rounded and averaging less than 1 inch in diameter with maximum of 2 inches. Many of the pebbles flat	5
(Unconformity.)	
<i>Cretaceous</i> (Patuxent formation):	
Drab clay with fine white sand partings.....	3

Good exposures showing the Coharie formation resting directly upon basement rocks may be seen in eastern Johnston County, especially in railroad cuts in the vicinity of Kenly, and in Nash County, especially in railroad cuts in the vicinity of Nashville. (See Plate XXI, A, opposite p. 278.)

SUNDERLAND FORMATION.

Name.—The name Sunderland is derived from the village of Sunderland in Calvert County, Md., and was proposed as a formation name by Dr. George B. Shattuck in 1901.¹

Definition.—The materials of this formation constitute a terrace deposit which occupies a position lower than that of the above-described Coharie formation. The area covered by them includes portions of Northampton, Halifax, Nash, Edgecombe, Wilson, Wayne, Johnston, Duplin, Sampson, Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson, and Columbus counties. The area as a whole forms a belt varying in width from 5 or 10 miles near the Virginia line to more than 30 miles along the South Carolina line. The belt extends into South Carolina, but its limits there have not been even approximately determined. (See geologic map, Plate XIII, in pocket.)

The formation is limited on the northwest by the sea-facing escarpment previously described as determining the southeastern border of the Coharie formation. On the southeast the Sunderland belt is separated from the next lower-lying terrace plain, the Wicomico, by an escarpment more or less well defined. This escarpment is easily traceable on the Tarboro and Falkland quadrangles. Outside of these quadrangles its position is known in most places only approximately.

Reëntnants from the next lower lying or Wicomico terrace plain extend up the valleys of the principal streams in some instances entirely across the Sunderland belt, and along these reëntnants the Sunderland plain is separated from the Wicomico plain by well-defined escarpments.

The Sunderland formation rests, as an unconformable terrace covering, upon the beds of various older Coastal Plain formations, and,

¹Johns Hopkins University Circular, No. 152, May-June, 1901, pp. 69-75.