

in part, upon basement rocks. In the north, in Wilson, Nash, and Halifax counties, the latter relations are exhibited along the western edge of the area. In this same region the remaining part of the area is underlain by Miocene beds. From the Neuse River Valley southward the subjacent materials are, for the most part, of Cretaceous age, belonging in part to the Patuxent formation, in part to the Black Creek formation, and in part to the Peedee formation. There are, however, limited areas of subjacent Eocene and Miocene beds. The upper surface of the formation constitutes a nearly level plain which slopes from an elevation of about 110 feet above sea level, near the edge of the escarpment which forms its southeastern boundary, to elevations of from 140 to 150 feet along the base of the escarpment separating it from the Coharie formation.

Around the outer edges of the terrace and along the sides of the valleys crossing it this plain has been considerably dissected by stream erosion, but the interstream areas present broad stretches of nearly level plain.

What has been said regarding the lithologic character of the materials of the Coharie formation will apply in all essential respects to those of the Sunderland formation, except that the sands, loams, and gravels of the latter are perhaps in general finer than those of the former.

The average thickness of this formation is also believed to be about the same as that of the Coharie formation, that is, 20 or 25 feet, although in places this amount is probably exceeded by a number of feet.

Detailed Sections.—Many shallow exposures occur throughout the area covered by the Sunderland terrace, particularly in railroad and road-cuts, but as a rule the incisions are not deep enough to reveal the base of the formation. At a few places, however, its contact with underlying beds has been observed. An exposure in which this relation is clearly shown occurs in a road-cut 5 miles south of Rocky Mount and 1 mile east of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad track in Edgecombe County. The section is given below:

SECTION IN ROAD-CUT 5 MILES SOUTH OF ROCKY MOUNT, N. C.

<i>Pleistocene</i> (Sunderland formation):	FEET.
Yellow, coarsely arenaceous clay, grading down into material below	5
Extremely coarse, yellow and gray argillaceous sand, with scattered, angular, quartz pebbles up to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, the latter more abundant towards base. Contains, also, near base, numerous small clay balls reworked from underlying clay.....	10
(Unconformity.)	