

ored, calcitic or chalky, locally porous, and includes some gypsum. It is divisible into two members of which the upper contains more gypsum than the lower and is impregnated with calcite to such an extent that most of its fossils are recrystallized.

Thickness—The limestone ranges in thickness from about 200 feet to about 800 feet.

Distribution—The Lawson limestone is known only in wells in the peninsula of Florida. It appears to be absent from northern Florida from Jefferson County westward, though it is represented in Walton and Washington Counties by 30 to 50 feet of light-gray chalky marl. Wells in northern Florida between Nassau County and Jefferson County are not deep enough to reach it if it is present there.

Stratigraphic relations—The Lawson limestone overlies beds of Taylor age and underlies the Cedar Keys limestone (Paleocene). Its upper surface probably became land and was eroded before the submergence that ushered in the Paleocene epoch. The limestone is correlated with the Navarro group of Texas. It is possible that the lower member is equivalent to the Ripley formation of Mississippi and Alabama and the upper member to the Prairie Bluff chalk, both of which are of Navarro age.

Paleogeography—The Lawson limestone was deposited in the open ocean, probably far from land. The absence of the formation from part of northern Florida may be the result of erosion during the period of emergence that preceded the Paleocene epoch.

LOCAL DETAILS

The Applins have identified the Lawson limestone in the following wells:

Dixie County—Florida Oil & Development Company No. 1 Putnam Lumber Company (sec. 7, T. 11 S., R. 12 E.), depths 1894 to 2683 feet; total depth of well, 4776 feet.

Lake County—Oil Development Company of Florida No. 1 J. Ray Arnold (South Lake well, sec. 17, T. 24 S., R. 25 E.), depths 3365 to 3900 feet; total depth of well, 6120 feet.