

quarters of a mile south of McKinnon, sec .17, T. 3 N., R. 32 W., a distance of 13 miles.

*Santa Rosa County*—The Jay quadrangle, distributed in 1944, shows a plateau of Brandywine terrace extending from near the Alabama line a mile north of Mount Carmel to the line between secs. 12 and 13, T. 3 N., R. 30 W., a length of 16 miles. The plateau is as much as 7 miles wide in places. The range in altitude is the same as elsewhere.

*Walton County*—A few miles of the shore line of the Brandywine terrace appears to be preserved at an altitude of 270 feet in the northwest corner of the De Funiak Springs quadrangle a short distance south of the Louisville & Nashville Railway. Several strips of the terrace, separated by deep, narrow valleys, extend southward for a mile or more. Farther south, the land is too deeply dissected to preserve recognizable traces of the Brandywine terrace, but some of the hilltops may be capped by remnants of the Brandywine formation.

## COHARIE FORMATION

### GENERAL FEATURES

*Name*—The name "Coharie formation," derived from Great Coharie Creek, a tributary of Black River in North Carolina, was proposed by Stephenson (1912, p. 273). Cooke (1931, p. 506) by implication limited it to the Pleistocene deposits formed while the sea stood at an altitude of approximately 215 feet above sea level, the height of the shore line of the Coharie terrace.

*Characters and thickness*—The Coharie formation is probably composed chiefly of fairly coarse sand. So little is known about the details of its occurrence that it is unsafe to generalize. The formation is probably thickest in the region west of Apalachicola River, where there was an abundant source of sediment brought down to the sea by the rivers of Alabama. In that region the Coharie may be as thick as 50 feet.

*Distribution*—A narrow band containing remnants of the Coharie terrace and presumably underlain by the Coharie formation extends along the middle part of northwestern Florida from the Perdido valley to Leon County, where it