of the 20- and 30-foot contour lines passing near St. James Church.

Walton County—The shore line of the Talbot terrace lies one-fourth to half a mile south of the Panama City road (State Highway 10) east of Freeport (Point Washington quadrangle). The terrace extends southward in the eastern part of the quadrangle to the swamp bordering Choctawhatchee River. It also occupies that part of the peninsula south of the Choctawhatchee lying south of the line between townships 2 and 3 south.

Pamlico Sand

GENERAL FEATURES

Name—The name "Pamlico," from Pamlico Sound, North Carolina, was applied by Stephenson (1912, pp. 286-290) to deposits of fine sandy loam, sand, clay, and gravel of late Pleistocene age whose upper surface nowhere exceeds 25 feet above sea level. It is approximately equivalent to Veatch and Stephenson's Satilla formation of Georgia (1911, p. 434) and to the younger part of Matson's (1913, p. 34) Pensacola terrace of Florida, which included also the Talbot.

Characters—The Pamlico in most parts of Florida is composed almost entirely of sand, though it may also include some local bodies of clay. The sand consists chiefly of quartz grains. Local lenses of black sand derived from ferromagnesian minerals may also form part of the Pamlico sand.

Thickness—South of latitude 27° the Pamlico sand is only a foot or two thick. It is doubtless thicker farther north, closer to its source, but it probably does not much exceed 20 feet in thickness except west of longitude 84°. A more plentiful supply of sand was brought down by the large rivers of northwestern Florida.

Distribution—The Pamlico terrace, which forms the surface of the Pamlico sand but includes also large areas not reached by the sand in its migration along the coast, fringes the present shore nearly everywhere and extends up innumerable former estuaries of many shapes and sizes. Its greatest width is in southern Florida, where it includes most of the region south of Lake Okeechobee, but a good deal of that