

**GEORGIA
STATE DIVISION OF CONSERVATION**

DEPARTMENT OF MINES, MINING AND GEOLOGY
GARLAND PEYTON, Director

THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
Bulletin Number 74

**LOGS OF SELECTED WELLS IN THE
COASTAL PLAINS OF GEORGIA**

by

Esther R. and Paul L. Applin



ATLANTA
1964

Depth
(feet)

Description

fragments are common; also occurring are a few fragments of *Pecten* sp., several specimens of *Lituonella floridana* and *Pseudochrysalidina floridana*, and specimens of two species of large miliolids.

- 296 Limestone, cream, calcitic, porous, highly fossiliferous. The fauna seems to be similar to that in the sample at 286 ft. but there are few well-preserved specimens.
- 298 Material and fauna like the sample at 296 ft. and, in addition, many fragments of dark-brown granular dolomite.
- 300 Dolomite, dark-brown, granular, composes most of the sample. A few fragments of white, calcitic, highly microfossiliferous limestone are possibly caving from higher levels.
- 305 T.D. Dolomite, dark-brown, granular, porous, composes most of the sample. In addition, the sample contains fragments of calcite, fragments of white fossiliferous limestone as in the sample at 300 ft., and fragments of white, hard, sandy limestone showing impressions of a few fragments of macrofossils (*Pecten* sp.)

THOMAS COUNTY

Owner: City of Meigs, Ga.

GGS. No. 59

Elevation: 340 (approx.)

Total Depth: 1530 ft.

Completed:

Summary of Stratigraphy

	(feet) Depth	(feet) Thickness
Tertiary		
Miocene undifferentiated	25	459
	(1st sample)	
Oligocene		
upper, Suwannee Limestone	484	102
middle(?) or lower(?), Vicksburg(?) Group	586	80
Oligocene(?) or Eocene(?)	666	149
Eocene		
upper, Ocala Limestone, upper member	815	?
no samples from 835 to 1320 ft.		
middle(?), undifferentiated	1320	to total 210(?) depth

Lithologic and paleontologic description of cuttings and cores. Samples are cuttings unless otherwise stated.

Depth
(feet)

Description

0- 25 No samples.

Tertiary

In Miocene Series undifferentiated

- 25- 55 Sand, clear quartz, angular, coarse-grained, somewhat ironstained, unfossiliferous. The sand seems to be contained in a matrix of red clay.
- 55- 135 Clay, light-tan, compact, laminated, diatomaceous; a very small amount of fine-grained quartz sand washes from the clay.
- 135- 157 Sand, clear quartz, angular; poorly-sorted, somewhat ironstained, and a few fragments of clay similar to sample at 55-135 ft., but containing fine-grained sand.
- 157- 185 Clay, tan, highly sandy (fine-grained sand); greenish-gray, unctuous clay; and about 50 percent fine-grained, angular, poorly-sorted, clear quartz sand.
- 185- 205 Clay, in part, gray and, in part, tan, sandy (fine-grained sand); about 50 percent poorly-sorted, angular, clear quartz sand; a few nodules of limonite, and a few fragments of white sandy limestone.
- 205- 246 Limestone, cream, hard, sandy (fine-grained sand); a small amount of greenish-gray clay, and angular, fine-grained sand, no fossils.
- 246- 270 No samples.
- 270- 289 Limestone, cream, highly sandy (fine-grained sand), containing a few impressions of fragments of microfossils, and a few indistinct sections of molds of specimens of Foraminifera. About 10 percent of the washed sample is composed of poorly-sorted clear quartz sand.
- 289- 293 Like sample at 270-289 ft.
- 293- 302 Like sample at 270-289 ft., but about 50 percent of sample is unconsolidated, angular, clear quartz sand; no fossils.
- 302- 312 Like sample at 293-302 ft., and also a few fragments of greenish-gray sandy clay.
- 312- 320 No samples.
- 320- 334 Like sample at 302-312 ft., but about 75 percent of sample is fine to coarse-grained, angular, clear quartz sand.
- 334- 346 No samples.
- 346- 365 Limestone, cream, hard, sandy, containing fragments of molds, and impressions of fragments of fossils. One chip of limestone showed a few fairly well preserved sections of *Archaias* sp. About 25 percent of the sample is composed of fine-grained sand and a little tan clay.
- 365- 388 No samples.
- 388- 417 Sand, quartz, angular, very poorly sorted; a few fragments of

Depth (feet)	Description
	cream, argillaceous sandstone; a few fragments of sandy limestone like sample at 346-365 ft., no fossils.
417- 459	Limestone, cream, irregularly sandy, a few fragments of which show indistinct impressions of fossils. About 25 percent of the sample is composed of coarse-grained quartz sand.
462- 484	Limestone, hard, sandy, irregularly porous, containing a few impressions of fossils, and a few hard greenish-gray areas. About 10 percent of the sample is composed of unconsolidated quartz sand.

Oligocene Series

Upper Oligocene. Suwannee Limestone.

484- 511	Limestone, cream, hard, porous, somewhat glauconitic, highly microfossiliferous. Macrofossils are, chiefly, fragments of <i>Pecten</i> sp. and echinoid spines. Among the many poorly-preserved foraminiferal specimens, the most common species are <i>Rotalia mecatepecensis</i> , <i>Asterigerina subacuta</i> , <i>Gypsina</i> sp., and a fragment of <i>Lepidocyclus</i> sp.
511- 586	Limestone, white, hard, containing many specimens of <i>Lepidocyclus undosa</i> , <i>Camerina dia</i> , <i>Elphidium</i> cf. <i>E. Chapmani</i> , and <i>Asterigerina subacuta</i> .

Middle(?) or lower(?) Oligocene.

Vicksburg(?) Group.

586- 606	Limestone, white, gray-spotted, hard, nodular, highly fossiliferous. Macrofossils are, chiefly, bryozoan fragments, echinoid spines and crab claws. Among the microfossils, the common species of Foraminifera are <i>Lepidocyclus undosa</i> , <i>Camerina dia</i> , <i>Asterigerina subacuta</i> , <i>Lepidocyclus mantelli</i> , <i>Rotalia mecatepecensis</i> , <i>Elphidium</i> cf. <i>E. chapmani</i> , <i>Asterigerina</i> sp., <i>Cibicides choctawensis</i> , and <i>Eponides alabamensis</i> .
606- 632	Limestone, cream, nodular, in part finely crystalline, and about 10 percent coarse-grained quartz sand. The fauna contains echinoid spines, specimens of <i>Rotalia</i> sp. and <i>Asterigerina</i> sp., a few specimens of <i>Camerina</i> sp. and a few small fragments of <i>Lepidocyclus</i> sp.
605- 620	Core. Limestone, white, chalky, gray-spotted, microfossiliferous, partially calcitized. The fauna contains many echinoid spines, and specimens of <i>Rotalia mecatepecensis</i> and <i>Asterigerina subacuta</i> .
620- 641	Core. Limestone, deep-cream, gray-spotted, hard, porous, partially calcitized, highly fossiliferous. The limestone seems to have been altered by percolating water. The fauna, which is similar to that in the samples starting at 586-606 ft., is characterized by large echinoid spines, specimens of <i>Rotalia mecatepecensis</i> , and poorly preserved specimens of <i>Lepidocyclus</i> sp., <i>Camerina</i>

Depth (feet)	Description
	sp., and <i>Massilina</i> sp. Many of the core fragments are composed of brown, coarsely crystalline dolomitic limestone that shows few traces of fossils.
641- 666	Core. Limestone, light-brown, hard, crystalline, containing soft, chalky, very poorly preserved molds of fossils fragments. The fauna, which contains traces of <i>Lepidocyclina</i> sp. and <i>Rotalia</i> sp., seems to be related to the fauna in the sample at 620-641 ft.
	Oligocene(?) Series or Eocene(?) Series
	Middle (?) or lower (?) Oligocene or upper (?) Eocene.
666- 688	Core. Limestone, white, hard, calcitic, containing many poorly preserved traces of microfossils but no determinable forms.
688- 727	No samples.
727- 753	Limestone, brown, crystalline; a little water-worn(?) chalky, limestone; a few fragments of thinly laminated gray-green shale; and about 20 percent coarse-grained sand. The sparse foraminiferal fauna contains specimens of <i>Camerina</i> sp., <i>Asterigerina</i> sp., <i>Lepidocyclina</i> sp., and other species, like the samples starting at 586-606 ft. Some of the cuttings in this sample, and possibly all the fossil material, may be caving from higher levels.
753- 770	Like sample at 727-753 ft., with the addition of nodules of limonite. The sample may be composed entirely of cavings.
770- 796	Core. Dolomite, light-brown, granular, containing abundant traces of chalky microfossils, all of which are too poorly preserved for identification. A part of the core is composed of dense, very finely granular dolomite that shows no trace of fossils.
796- 815	Core. Dolomite, brown, hard, dense, very finely granular; no fossils.
	Eocene Series
	Upper Eocene. Ocala Limestone. Upper Member.
815- 835	Core. Limestone, cream, chalky, containing many specimens of Foraminifera. The common species are <i>Cibicides ocalanus</i> , <i>Robulus alato-limbatus</i> , <i>Uvigerina dumblei</i> , <i>Dentalina jacksonensis</i> , <i>Reussella sculptilis</i> , <i>Siphonina jacksonensis</i> , <i>Cribrogloborotalia marielina</i> , <i>Operculina mariannensis</i> , <i>Anomalina bilateralis</i> , <i>Robulus</i> sp., <i>Eponides jacksonensis</i> .
835-1320	No samples.
	Middle(?) Eocene. Undifferentiated.
1320-1530	T.D. Sand, clear quartz, moderately fine grained, angular, highly glauconitic; containing fairly numerous specimens of small Foraminifera and Ostracoda. Among the specimens of Foraminifera are <i>Robulus alato-limbatus</i> , <i>R. alabamensis</i> , <i>R. cf. R. pseudo-mamilligerus</i> , <i>Textularia dibollensis</i> , <i>Globorotalia crassata densa</i> , <i>Valvulineria persimilis</i> , <i>Globigerina rotunda</i> var., <i>Coleites</i> sp., and others.