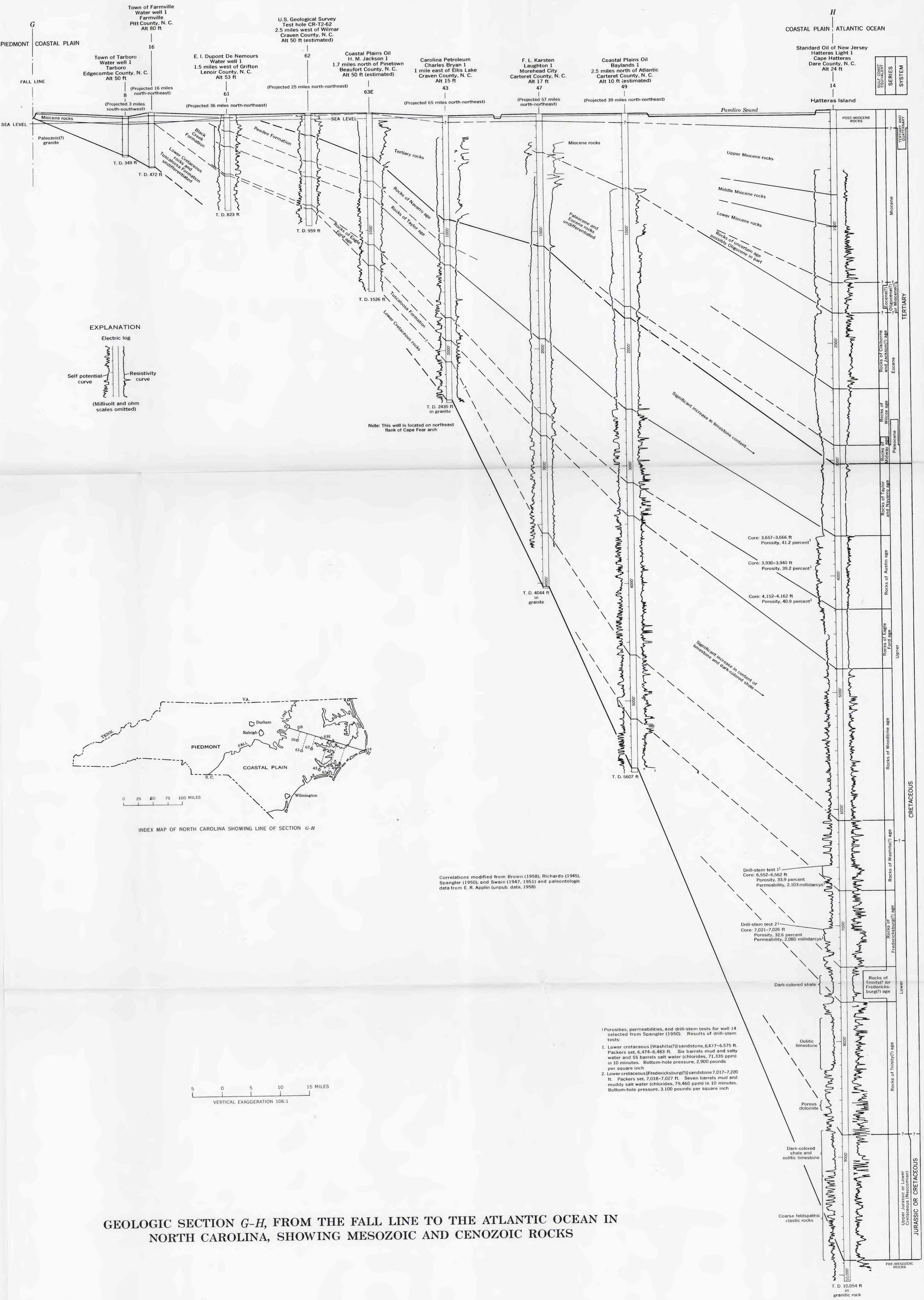

Correlations modified from Brown (1958), Richards (1945), Spangler (1950), and Swain (1947, 1951) and paleontologic data from E. R. Applin (unpub. data, 1958)

[1] Porosities, permeabilities, and drill-stem tests for well 14 selected from Spangler (1950). Results of drill-stem tests:

1. Lower cretaceous [Washita(?)] sandstone, 6,477–6,575 ft. Packers set, 6,474–6,483 ft. Six barrels mud and salty water and 55 barrels salt water (chlorides, 71,335 ppm) in 10 minutes. Bottom-hole pressure, 2,900 pounds per square inch
2. Lower cretaceous [Fredericksburg(?)] sandstone 7,017–7,220 ft. Packers set, 7,018–7,027 ft. Seven barrels mud and muddy salt water (chlorides, 79,460 ppm) in 10 minutes. Bottom-hole pressure, 3,100 pounds per square inch

GEOLOGIC SECTION *G–H*, FROM THE FALL LINE TO THE ATLANTIC OCEAN IN NORTH CAROLINA, SHOWING MESOZOIC AND CENOZOIC ROCKS