Limestone, Zinc and Lead Found in Lawrence County.
Lawrence Daily Leader, Sept. 5-58

The survey of Lawrence County sponsored by the Arkansas Geological Survey will complete its operations in the Western District next week. The Eastern portion of the County which lies in the Gulf Coastal Plain will not be surveyed at this time according to Everett Bowman, Supervisor for the county.

Two crews totaling eighteen men have systematically covered 242 square miles in the six months that the project has operated. Various natural resources and minerals, both metallic and non-metallic, have been located, mapped, sampled and reported to the State Mineral Survey headquarters in Little Rock where the samples will be tested and the reports will be made into a permanent record for the future development of the County and State.

Metallic Minerals

Paying quantities of zinc and lead are the most important of the metallic minerals in this county. Of these two, zinc is by far the most abundant. This metal is used chiefly as an alloy with other metals. Also zinc is used in the process of galvanizing. Iron ore of a good quality, but limited quantity was found in practically every township of the Western District.

Non-Metallic Minerals

Numerous deposits of the non-metallic minerals were found such as, kaolin, limestone, sandstone, quartzite, chert, sand and gravel. Information pertinent to the location of the water tables of the Western District was secured through the investigation of over 300 springs and wells.

This county has unlimited quantities of limestone suitable for lime burning, building purposes, and for crushing into a fertilizer. The kaolin which is used in ceramic processes, for paper finishing, and for the manufacture of fine porcelain ware, was found near Black Rock, Eaton, and Annieville. Accessible deposits of various colored sandstone were located. This stone makes excellent building material and rip-rap.