

COUNTY.

Yield per minute.		How obtained at surface.	Use.	Geologic horizon and character of water-beds.	Remarks.
Flow— gallons.	Pump— gallons.				
5	-----	flows.	used at biologi- cal laboratory. used but little.	Miocene? loose gray sand.	Flow has decreased to 1½ gals. per minute. Varies with tide. Flow varies with tide; formerly owned by Gibbs Preserving Co.; see U. S. G. S. Bull. 138, p. 200.
1½	-----	flows.		Miocene.	
-----	75+	steam pump?	manufacture of ice.	Shell-rock.	Flow varies with tide. Another horizon at 90 ft.
-----	-----	steam pump?	manufacture of ice.	Miocene; fine sand.	Flow varies with tide. Another horizon at 90 ft.
-----	-----	-----	-----	Miocene; fine sand.	See water assay No. 33, table 1, pp. 492, 493.
-----	abundant supply.	-----	domestic.	Miocene; shells and pebbles.	Varies with tide.
-----	-----	-----	domestic?	Pliocene?	See assay No. 34, table 1, pp. 494, 945.

At Edenton many families are using driven wells whose average depth is about 30 feet. Cisterns are also used to some extent. Some of the large manufacturing establishments take water from the bay. In a small stream valley which extends up into the center of the town, where the elevation is less than 10 feet above sea level, flowing wells are obtained at depths of from 30 to 40 feet below the surface. The wells now flow 2 to 3 gallons per minute a few inches above the surface, and it is said the water will rise 3 or 4 feet higher when confined in pipes. Wells located on the plain on which the main part of the town is built tap the same horizon, but the water will rise only to within 2 or 3 feet of the surface. Detailed information is given in the table below regarding a number of the more important deep wells at and near Edenton, and additional information is here added regarding these and other wells.

In 1893, owing to the waters of Albemarle Sound becoming brackish from protracted drouth, it became necessary to provide some other source of supply for the boilers of the mills belonging to the Branning Manufacturing Company. At their planing mill within the limits of the town of Edenton, four 2½-inch wells driven to depths varying from 62 to 65 feet furnished an abundant supply of hard, but fairly good steaming water and excellent drinking-water. These wells still supply that mill. At the other mills lying on a point of swampy land between two creeks just outside of Edenton, 28 wells were driven, striking, at a depth of from 55 to 60 feet, a scanty supply of water with an offensive odor and utterly useless for drinking purposes. The combined output of these 28 wells was not sufficient to supply the boilers. None of these were flowing wells, and in those at the mills between the