

The Black Creek formation in the extreme southeastern corner of the county is a possible source of potable water, and it is not improbable that flowing wells are obtainable in the lower lands along South River.

Small supplies of water may be obtained, in places at least, from the basement rocks underlying the county at depths of 200 to 300 feet; but the uncertainty of the results of attempts to get supplies from this source, and their depth beneath the surface, render them of little importance from an economic standpoint.

#### COUNTY.

| Yield per minute. |               | How obtained at surface. | Use.      | Geologic horizon and character of water-beds.        | Remarks.                                                                        |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------------------|-----------|------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Flow—gallons.     | Pump—gallons. |                          |           |                                                      |                                                                                 |
| -----             | 4             | hand pump.               | drinking. | Basement slate underlying deposits of Coastal Plain. | Basement slate struck at 220 ft.                                                |
| -----             | fair supply.  | hand force pump.         | domestic. | Basement slate underlying deposits of Coastal Plain. | Basement slate struck at 192 ft. See water assay No. 68, table 1, pp. 496, 497. |
| -----             | -----         | -----                    | domestic. | Basement slate underlying deposits of Coastal Plain. | Will flow a little at surface.                                                  |
| -----             | -----         | flows.                   | drinking. | Patuxent formation; gravel.                          | See water assay No. 72, table 1, pp. 496, 497.                                  |
| -----             | 20            | -----                    | -----     | Patuxent formation; gravel.                          | -----                                                                           |
| -----             | -----         | pitcher pump.            | domestic. | Patuxent formation.                                  | -----                                                                           |

in depth furnish an abundant supply of water from the lower sandy beds of the surficial Pleistocene deposits. The depth of these wells depends upon the nearness to the surface of the underlying blue clay and shell beds. In wells penetrating these shell beds a hard, ferruginous water, unfit for drinking purposes, is, as a rule, obtained. At a mill near Coinjock a well in which only hard water was obtained is reported to have been driven to a depth of 50 feet. Open wells are still much used, and predominate over driven wells in many of the villages. Terra-cotta curbing is now taking the place of the hollow cypress logs for the open wells. At Sligo cisterns are used in addition to the open and driven wells. Near Aydlott, along the sound side of the sandy stretch known locally as the "Narrow Shore," are numerous small springs the water from which is used by some of the inhabitants.

The conditions on the banks are but little different from those on the mainland. Both open and driven wells are a little shallower, running from 4 to 10 feet in depth, being deeper on the dunes than in the lower level lands. Cisterns are also used to a considerable extent. The water from the dunes is clear, while wells in the lowlands yield a highly-colored water due to the underlying marsh mud and shell deposits. Soft, fresh well water is obtainable very close to the ocean.