

COUNTY—CONTINUED.

Yield per minute.		How obtained at surface.	Use.	Geologic horizon and character of water-beds.	Remarks.
Flow— gallons.	Pump— gallons.				
-----	50	steam pump.	drinking and boilers.	basement rocks.	Lowered 20 ft. by pumping.
-----	-----	hand pump.	-----	basement rocks.	Entered basement rock at 37 ft.
-----	50+	pump.	-----	basement rocks.	Entered basement rock at 40 ft.
-----	-----	-----	-----	basement rocks.	Entered basement rock at 40 ft.
-----	-----	hand force pump.	domestic.	basement rocks.	Entered basement rock at 23 ft. Another horizon in Coastal Plain materials at 22 ft.
-----	-----	-----	-----	basement rocks.	Five other wells in area of $\frac{1}{2}$ acre, with depths as follows: 90, 100, 100, 102, 104.

in part to the Chowan formation, spread over the older formations throughout the county.

Water Resources.—Until within the last few years the lower sandy portions of the Pleistocene formations have furnished a large part of the domestic water supply. At the present time, however, the porous Eocene limestone is tapped by a great many wells at depths varying from 7 to 153 feet, the most common depth being 30 or 40 feet. The water in this horizon is under but little pressure, with the result that flowing wells are almost unknown. The supply obtained at most places seems to be almost inexhaustible. Many springs issue from the limestone along the Trent River and its tributaries. Some of the deeper wells may penetrate Peedee beds which underlie the Eocene limestones. A flowing well is reported in the northwestern part of the county, but no data are obtainable regarding it. It is probable, however, that it taps a Peedee horizon. A few typical wells are included in the table given below.

At Trenton water is obtained from drilled wells 25 to 153 feet in depth. Only one driven and two open wells are reported in the town. The most common depth of the drilled wells is about 40 feet. The water comes from shell-rock and rises to within a few feet of the surface.

At Polloksville drilled wells are in most general use. Water is obtained from shell-rock at from 10 to 60 feet below the surface. The most common depth is from 25 to 35 feet. (See assay No. 107, pp. 498, 499.)

At Whitford, springs and open and drilled wells are used. The wells are from 20 to 40 feet deep. The water comes from shell-rock.

At Maysville it is about 40 feet to the shell-rock. The open wells average 15 feet in depth, the driven wells 15 to 18 feet, and the drilled