

wells 10 to 20 feet deep. A few of the wells are driven as deep as 30 or 40 feet. The water comes from the lower sandy portions of the Pleistocene formations and from the upper sandy beds of the Miocene. At Parmele all the shallow well water is ferruginous. At Williamston three large open wells, approximately 8 or 10 feet square and 10 or 12 feet deep, furnish an abundance of water for fire protection. At Goldpoint and Robersonville a few families obtain water from springs.

Few deep wells have been drilled in the county. The reader is referred to the table of well data for information concerning such as have been reported.

One assay of a water from this county is given in Table 1, pp. 498, 499, assay No. 114. This is discussed on page 489.

Artesian Prospects.—The sandy beds of the Miocene should be water-bearing in all parts of the county, although the few attempts to obtain supplies from this source have not thus far been very successful. In the extreme west excellent water should be obtained from the Patuxent formation at depths exceeding 100 feet. As these beds pass to greater depths eastward, their water content probably becomes somewhat mineralized. The wells at Everetts and Robersonville probably derive their supply from this source. In the eastern two-thirds of the county, where the Black Creek and Peedee beds are believed to intervene between the Patuxent and Miocene, these, if present, should furnish potable waters.

Flowing wells are believed to be possible in the lowlands bordering Roanoke River and its tributaries, but not at the higher terrace levels.

COUNTY.

Yield per minute.		How obtained at surface.	Use.	Geologic horizon and character of water-beds.	Remarks.
Flow—gallons.	Pump—gallons.				
-----	-----	windmill.	domestic.	Patuxent formation? white sand.	Another horizon at 15-40 ft.
-----	small.	air compressor.	not enough to use.	Patuxent formation; coarse white micaceous sand.	
-----	-----	force pump.	domestic.	Miocene; gravel and sand.	

Geology.—The northwestern half of the county lies within the Piedmont province, although remnants of sands or gravels of the Lafayette may flank or cap some of the hills. Deposits of the Coastal Plain cover the southeastern half of the county, but these rest upon basement rocks whose uneven surface lies at varying, though comparatively shallow, depths beneath the surface. The Coastal Plain materials consist