

in other parts of the town and vicinity, concerning which little information has been obtained. Owing to the fact that a rather deep, narrow valley lies just to the west of the town, the water table lies low and but little artesian pressure is developed; it is necessary to use buckets or force pumps to bring the water to the surface.

Assays and one analysis of waters from this county are given elsewhere in this report, as follows: Table 1, pp. 498, 499, assays Nos. 115, 116; Table 2, pp. 506, 507, analysis No. 39. These are discussed on page 489.

Artesian Prospects.—The Patuxent formation offers the only source of deep-well water from the deposits of the Coastal Plain, and this only in the southeastern part of the county. The water may be expected to be soft and of excellent quality unless the well is located in close proximity to some source of surface pollution. Owing to the rolling and hilly character of the surface, the level of the water table is likely to be low in the hills, and therefore the water as a rule will not rise very near the surface in the case of wells located on high ground. It is possible that wells located on low ground in some of the deeper valleys might furnish flows.

The basement rocks underlying the deposits of the Coastal Plain may be looked upon as a possible source of supply.

NASH COUNTY.

Topography.—The Sunderland terrace plain of the Pleistocene, with elevations of 120 to 150 feet, forms the surface along the eastern border of the county, with reëntnants extending for some distance up the streams. A small area of the next lower or Wicomico plain is present bordering Tar River on its north side below the Upper Falls at Rocky Mount, having an elevation of about 100 feet. The Coharie plain at elevations of 190 to 230 feet covers a belt several miles wide, running northeast and southwest to the west of that covered by the Sunderland plain. To the west of the Coharie belt the surface is hilly, the topographic features resembling those of the Piedmont region rather than those of the Coastal Plain.

Geology.—Basement rocks, consisting of slates, schists, and granites, occur at or near the surface over the greater part of the county. About the western two-thirds of the county is covered to greater or lesser extent by surficial deposits of sandy clays, sands, and gravels belonging to the Lafayette formation and to the Coharie formation, which rest directly upon basement crystalline rocks. Along the eastern border the crystalline surface passes beneath overlapping Miocene beds. The latter are covered by Pleistocene terrace deposits consisting of coarse