

contain lenses and layers of rather loose sand which should furnish supplies of potable water. In some instances the water derived from these sources will be hard, owing to the solution of lime from shells, in some of the beds. Practically all over the county salty water is apt to be encountered at depths exceeding 300 or 400 feet below the surface.

At Rocky Point and in the immediately surrounding region porous Eocene limestone is encountered at a depth of about 50 feet, which yields a hard water. Eocene limestone is believed to underlie a strip of country about 10 miles or more in width bordering the coast on the southeast, and although few wells have been drilled here and no information is at hand concerning them, it is probable that potable water may be obtained from them.

COUNTY.

Yield per minute.		How obtained at surface.	Use.	Geologic horizon and character of water-beds.	Remarks.
Flow—gallons.	Pump—gallons.				
-----	-----	hand pump.	domestic.	Black Creek formation; sand.	See water assay No. 155, table 1, pp. 500, 501.
-----	10	steam pump.	drinking and boiler.	Black Creek formation; shell-rock, hard and soft.	
-----	-----	pitcher pump.	domestic.	Black Creek formation; sand.	See water assay No. 153, table 1, pp. 500, 501.
$\frac{3}{4}$	-----	flows.	domestic.	Black Creek formation.	
-----	-----	-----	domestic.	Black Creek formation; sand.	
-----	25	steam pump.	boiler.	Peedee formation; shell-rock?	
-----	25	steam pump.	boiler.	Peedee formation; fine sand.	Another horizon at 40 ft.
-----	good supply.	force pump.	domestic.	Peedee formation; sand.	
-----	10	hand pump.	domestic.	Eocene; sand.	Several other horizons.
-----	-----	hand pump.	domestic.	Eocene; limestone.	Another horizon at 46 ft.

part of Miocene and possibly in part of Pliocene and of Pleistocene age. The former are believed to immediately underlie the terrace covering in the west. They dip gently eastward and probably pass beneath Pliocene and Pleistocene beds which are thought to immediately underlie the eastern part of the county. Pre-Pleistocene beds are not known to outcrop at the surface. At considerable depths, perhaps 600 to 800 feet beneath the surface, Cretaceous beds would probably be encountered.

Water Resources.—Over most of this county the water is obtained by means of open and driven wells 8 to 30 feet in depth from the lower sandy portions of the Pleistocene deposits or from sandy beds in the upper part of the Miocene or Pliocene beds. Cisterns are used to some extent in Belvidere and Burgess. At Belvidere one family obtains its