

COUNTY—CONTINUED.

Yield per minute.		How obtained at surface.	Use.	Geologic horizon and character of water-beds.	Remarks.
Flow— gallons.	Pump— gallons.				
-----	-----	-----	domestic.	Black Creek formation; sand.	
-----	-----	-----	-----	Black Creek formation; sand.	
-----	-----	-----	not used.	-----	
2	-----	flows.	domestic.	Black Creek formation; gravel and sand.	
2	-----	flows.	domestic.	Patuxent formation; micaceous sand.	
5	-----	flows.	drinking.	Patuxent formation; micaceous sand.	Another horizon at 15 ft.
1	-----	flows.	drinking.	Patuxent formation; sand.	Other horizons at 11-16, 23, 44 and 57 ft.

Artesian Prospects.—Abundant supplies of very soft water may be obtained from the Patuxent formation over the entire county at depths of from 50 to 300 feet. No assurance can be given that, when the water-bearing beds are tapped, the water will overflow, although it may do so at the lower levels along the streams. The most that can be expected is that the water will rise near enough to the surface to come within reach of ordinary pumps.

TYRRELL COUNTY.

Topography.—The surface of this county is very low and almost level, perhaps nowhere exceeding 12 feet above sea level. It forms a part of the Pamlico terrace plain, which is the lowest of the Pleistocene terraces. The central and southern part of the county constitutes a vast stretch of almost continuous swamp.

Geology.—Where the surface is not swampy the materials consist of fine sands, sandy loams, and clays, which are referred to the Pamlico formation. Beneath these are sands, clays, and shell marls, probably in part of Pleistocene, in part of Pliocene, and in part of Miocene age. These are not known to outcrop at the surface within the county limits.

Water Resources.—The inhabitants of this county depend in the main upon cisterns for their water supply. Many open wells 8 to 15 feet in depth are in use, however. The water from these is soft, but on account of the large content of organic matter is very unsatisfactory for household use. In many places beds of black mud occur in the Pleistocene deposits, and in open or driven wells penetrating these only nonpotable waters are obtained.