COUNTY.

Yield per minute.		How obtained at surface.	Use.	Geologic horizon and character of water-beds.	Remarks.
Flow—gallons.	Pump—gallons.				
8	----------	flows.	public.	Miocene.	Flows in pit 4 ft. below surface. See water assay No. 176, table 1, pp. 502, 503.
4	----------	flows.	domestic.	Miocene.	
4?	----------	----------	domestic.	Miocene.	Another horizon at 140 ft.
---------	----------	----------	domestic.	Miocene.	Flows in pit 4 ft. below surface. Three other wells, all about same depth.
---------	----------	pump.	----------	Miocene; limestone.	
5	----------	flows.	domestic.	Miocene; sand and shells.	See water assay No. 178, table 1, pp. 502, 503.
6	----------	flows.	public.	Miocene; sand.	Another horizon at 80 ft. Flows in pit below surface.
---------	----------	----------	----------	Miocene; sand between two rock layers.	
---------	----------	pitcher pump.	drinking.	Miocene; rock.	Another horizon at 150 ft.
---------	----------	----------	----------	Miocene.	
---------	----------	pump.	----------	Miocene; shell-rock.	

underlie practically all of the county, but in about the northwestern half of the area exist merely as a relatively thin sheet transgressing westward over the Patuxent beds. South of Neuse River Eocene limestones are present, filling disconnected basins in the eroded Black Creek surface. Over a portion of the northern part of the county Miocene sands and clays rest directly upon the Black Creek formation. Spread over all older formations is a surficial covering of Pleistocene terrace deposits consisting of sandy clays, sands, and gravels. These are referred to the Coharie, Sunderland, and Wicomico formations.

Water Resources.—The sandy and gravelly base of the Pleistocene terrace deposits offers an abundant source of soft water for domestic use over the greater part of the area. It is obtained by means of shallow open and driven wells 10 to 30 feet in depth. In the northwest there are many open wells which have been sunk through the surface deposits into the underlying slate rock to depths of 20 or 25 feet.

Many springs occur along the river bluffs at the contact of the lower sandy portions of the Pleistocene beds with the underlying, less pervious, older formations. There are also many springs in other parts of the county, which come from the Pleistocene deposits. A spring belonging to Mr. N. S. Perkins and known locally as the Perkins Spring is situated in the level bottom of a small valley about 1 mile from Pikeville. It has a flow of approximately 3 gallons per minute, the water probably issuing from the lower sandy portion of the Pleistocene de-