

tions by means of open and driven wells 10 to 30 feet in depth. The Pleistocene materials are in most places so compact that no curbing is required. In the western part of the county a few dug wells 40 to 60 feet in depth penetrate the upper, decomposed portion of the basement rocks from which supplies are obtained. Springs are common, and where occurring conveniently are used for domestic purposes.

About 2 miles north of Wilson, at the head of a small spring-fed valley, a feeder of Toisnot Swamp, are Young's Park Springs, the water from which is sold in Wilson. The springs are three in number, and have a flow estimated at about 2 gallons per minute.

The waterworks plant at Wilson is owned and operated by the town. The supply is obtained from Toisnot Swamp, 2 miles directly north of the courthouse. The plant was installed in 1892 and additions were made in 1908. The pumping is accomplished by means of two electrically driven triplex pumps having capacities of 500,000 gallons per day each. A pressure filter made by the New York Continental Jewel Filtration Company, having a capacity of 2,000,000 gallons per day, is in use. Besides being filtered, the water is also treated chemically. A maximum direct pressure of 100 pounds per square inch is possible. Chemical analysis of the unfiltered water shows that it is soft, with an excess of organic matter, the latter being derived from the vegetable matter in the swamp through which the water passes.

In the sand and gravel layers of the Miocene which underlie the town, water is obtained down to bedrock by means of wells 90 to 100 feet in depth.

Several deep wells have been drilled into the granite which underlies Wilson at from 90 to 120 feet below the surface, the deepest being to a depth of 216 feet. An abundant supply of water is obtained from crevices in the granite. (See assays, Table 1, of water from wells of the Clark Plate Ice Company and Pepsi-Cola Bottling Company.) The water rises to within 12 to 14 feet of the surface. When at a depth of about 120 feet the well of the Pepsi-Cola Bottling Company overflowed at the surface, but the flow was lost when the next crevice was struck. The flow was probably due to the tapping of a small reservoir in which the water was under pressure.

In the southeastern part of the county, near Stantonsburg and Moyetown, there are several flowing wells located on low land along Contentnea Creek whose elevation above the sea is about 50 or 60 feet. The flows, which amount to from 3 to 25 gallons per minute, are obtained from a horizon in the Patuxent formation at a depth of about 90 feet below the surface.