



LEGEND

The subterranean extent of water-bearing formations is shown by the distribution of flow lines.

Area in which flowing wells may be expected

Area lying higher than the plane of flowing wells (water rise from 10 to 20 feet above sea level)

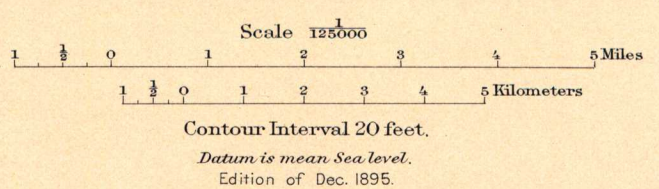
Contours at the top of the basal sands of the Chesapeake formation (showing the relation of their water-bearing horizon to sea level)

Contours at the top of the water-bearing beds in the Pamunkey formation (showing their relation to sea level)

Contours at the base of the Pamunkey formation (showing the relation of its lowest water-bearing horizon to sea level)

Contour interval is 50 feet
○ Artesian wells and
○ their depths

Henry Gannett, Chief Topographer.
Gilbert Thompson, Chief Geographer in charge.
Triangulation and shore line by U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.
Topography by A.E. Murlin.
Surveyed in 1890.



Geology by N.H. Darton.
Surveyed in 1891.