State	District office	Address
Illinois a/	Champaign	605 South Neil Street.
Indiana b/	Indianapolis	311 West Washington Street.
Kentucky c/	Louisville	Commerce Building, Third and Liberty.
Maryland d/	College Park	106 Engineering Building, University of Maryland.
New York	Albany	526 Federal Building.
North Carolina	Raleigh	1201 Capitol Club Building.
Ohio e/	Columbus	1509 Hess Street.
Pennsylvania f/	Harrisburg	490 Education Building.
Virginia	Charlottesville	Natural Resources Building, University of Virginia.
West Virginia g/	Charleston	111 United States Court House.

a/ Except for Ohio River at Golconda and at Metropolis, and Wabash River at Mount Carmel.
b/ Except for Ohio River at Evansville.
c/ Including Ohio River at Cincinnati, Ohio, at Evansville, Ind., at Golconda and at Metropolis, Ill., and Wabash River at Mount Carmel, Ill.
d/ Including Big Piney Run near Salisbury, Pa.
e/ Except for Ohio River at Bellaire, Cincinnati, and Pomeroy.
f/ Except Big Piney Run near Salisbury and Monongahela River at lock 8, at Point Marion but including Ohio River at Bellaire, Ohio.
g/ Including Ohio River at Pomeroy, Ohio, and Monongahela River at lock 8, at Point Marion, Pa.

Information of a more detailed nature than that published for most of the gaging stations given in this report is on file in the district offices listed above. Provisional records of discharge prior to publication, and other unpublished data concerning the gaging station records may usually be obtained from the district office.

DEFINITION OF TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

The terms of streamflow and other hydrologic data, as used in this report, are defined as follows:

Cubic foot per second (cfs) is the rate of discharge of a stream whose channel is 1 square foot in cross-sectional area and whose average velocity is 1 foot per second.

Cubic feet per second per square mile (cfsm) is the average number of cubic feet of water flowing per second from each square mile of area drained, assuming that the runoff is distributed uniformly in time and area.

Runoff in inches is the depth to which an area would be covered if all the water draining from it in a given period were uniformly distributed on its surface. The term is used for comparing runoff with rainfall, which is also usually expressed in inches.

Acre-foot is the quantity of water required to cover an acre to the depth of 1 foot and is equivalent to 43,560 cubic feet. The term is commonly used in relation to storage for irrigation.

Cfs-day is the volume of water represented by a flow of 1 cubic foot per second for 24 hours. It is equivalent to 86,400 cubic feet, 1.983471 acre-feet, or 646,317 gallons, and represents a runoff of 0.0372 inch from 1 square mile.

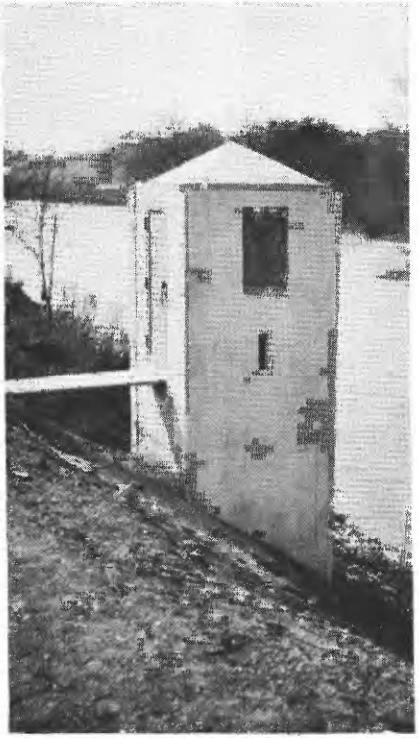
Stage-discharge relation is the relation between gage height and the amount of water flowing in a channel, expressed as volume per unit of time.

Control designates a feature downstream from the gage that determines the stage-discharge relation at the gage. This feature may be a natural constriction of the channel, a long reach of the channel, or an artificial structure.

Contents is the volume of water in a reservoir. Unless otherwise indicated, volume is computed on the basis of a level pool and does not include bank storage.

The drainage area of a stream at a specified location is that area, measured in a horizontal plane, which is so enclosed by a topographic divide that direct surface runoff from precipitation normally would drain by gravity into the river above the specified point.

A, Mill Creek near Coshocton, Ohio.



B, Stillwater River at Pleasant Hill, Ohio.

C, Wabash River at Delphi, Ind.

FIGURE 1.—GAGING-STATION STRUCTURES.

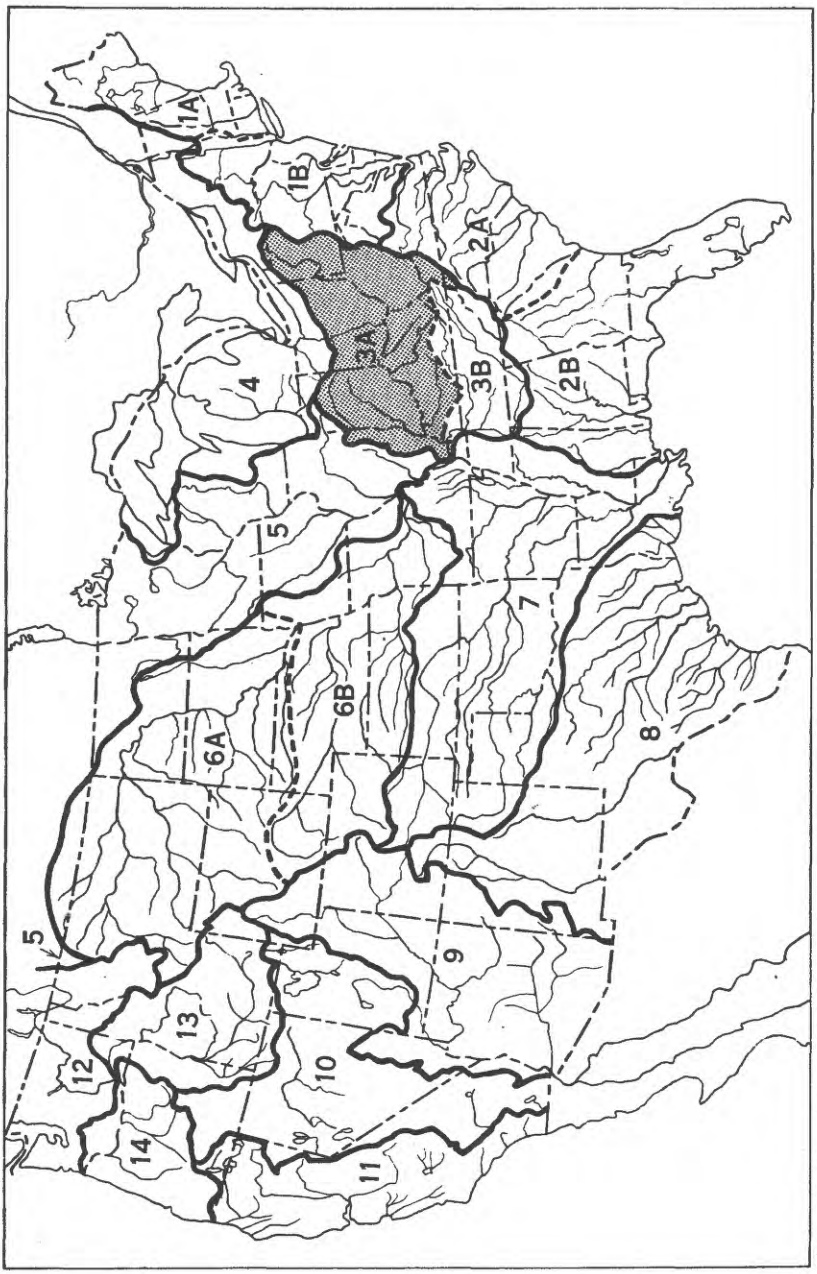


Figure 2.--Map of the United States showing areas covered by the 18 annual volumes on surface-water supply. The area covered by this report is shaded.

viously published in its water-supply papers. The following table contains a list of these reports for the area covered by this report.

State reports containing compilations of records of discharge

State	Period	Report	Issued by
Illinois.....	1908-11	Water resources of Illinois.....	Rivers and Lake Commission.
Do.....	1900-1934	Streamflow data of Illinois.....	Division of Waterways.
Indiana.....	1923-27	Pub. 72, Surface water supply of Indiana..	Department of Conservation.
Do.....	1927-30	Pub. 112, Surface water supply of Indiana.	Do.
Kentucky.....	1910-20	Surface waters of Kentucky.....	Kentucky Geological Survey.
Maryland.....	1892-1943	Bull. 1, Summary of records of surface waters of Maryland and the Potomac River basin.	Department of Geology, Mines, and Water Resources.
North Carolina	1889-1923	Bull. 34, Discharge records of North Carolina streams.	Department of Conservation and Development.
Do.....	1889-1936	Bull. 39, Discharge records of North Carolina streams. a/	Do.
Ohio.....	1898-1921	Bull. 73, Ohio streamflow, Part 1.....	Engineering Experiment Station, Ohio State University.
Do.....	1898-1939	Bull. 111, Ohio stream-drainage areas and flow-duration tables.	Do.
Do.....	1898-1944	Bull. 127, Ohio streamflow, Part 2.....	Do.
Do.....	1902-39	Bull. 200, Compilation of streamflow records of Ohio.	Department of Agriculture, Division of Conservation and Natural Resources.
Pennsylvania..	1890-1911	Report of Water Supply Commission of Pennsylvania.	Water Supply Commission of Pennsylvania.
Do.....	1928-32	Streamflow records of Pennsylvania.....	Department of Forests and Waters.
Virginia.....	1895-1927	Bull. 31, Water resources of Virginia.....	Virginia Geological Survey.
Do.....	1927-42	Bull. 7, Surface water supply of Virginia (New, Tennessee, and Big Sandy River basins).	Virginia Conservation Commission.
Do.....	1942-50	Bull. 15, Surface water supply of Virginia (New, Tennessee, and Big Sandy River basins).	Do.

a/ Contains records of maximum and minimum daily, weekly and monthly discharge and yearly mean discharge.

Note.--In addition to the records contained in the reports listed above, the following States have issued annual or biennial reports in which are contained records of discharge: Indiana, New York, and Pennsylvania.

The reports listed in the foregoing tables contain the customary records of discharge collected during the systematic operation of gaging stations. Detailed information on the stage and discharge of many streams during major floods has been included in special reports on these floods published by the Geological Survey. The more recent of these special reports also contain other pertinent hydrologic information and analyses and compilations of data relating to earlier notable floods. The following list gives the numbers and titles of these reports:

Water-Supply Paper	Title
147.....	Destructive floods in the United States in 1904.
162.....	Destructive floods in the United States in 1905.
334.....	The Ohio Valley flood of March-April 1913.
771.....	Floods in the United States, magnitude and frequency.
773-E.....	The New York State flood of July 1935.
800.....	The floods of March 1936, part 3, Potomac, James and upper Ohio Rivers.
838.....	Floods of Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, January-February 1937.
847.....	Maximum discharges at stream-measurement stations through September 1938.
869.....	Flood of August 1935 in Muskingum River basin, Ohio.
967-B.....	Flood of July 5, 1939, in eastern Kentucky.
1066.....	Floods of August 1940 in the southeastern States.
1134-A.....	Floods of August 4-5, 1943, in Central West Virginia.
1134-B.....	Floods of July 18, 1942, in North Central Pennsylvania.
1137-I.....	Summary of floods in the United States during 1950.

RECORDS OF DISCHARGE COLLECTED BY AGENCIES OTHER THAN THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

The Soil Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture has been collecting records of runoff from selected areas in the Ohio River basin as follows: near Blacksburg, Va., beginning in 1939, 3 areas of less than 20 acres each; near Coshocton, Ohio, beginning in 1937, 4 areas of 2,000 to 5,000 acres each, 3 areas of 500 to 2,000 acres each, 5 areas of 200 to 500 acres each, 3 areas of 50 to 200 acres each, and 27 areas of less than 50 acres each; and near Lafayette, Ind., 20 areas of less than 4 acres each. These records are in the files of the Soil Conservation Service.

HYDROLOGIC CONDITIONS

The water year 1952 was characterized by drought conditions existing over most of area covered by this report during the months of October, June to September. The average runoff for the water year was above normal over most of the area due to greater than normal runoff during the months of November to January, and March. Some floods of record occurred during January in parts of the White River basin in Indiana and during March in the Green River basin in Kentucky. For three key gaging stations in the area covered by this report, a comparison of the monthly and yearly mean discharge during the 1952 water year with the median discharge for the 25-year period 1921-45 is shown in figure 3 on the following page.

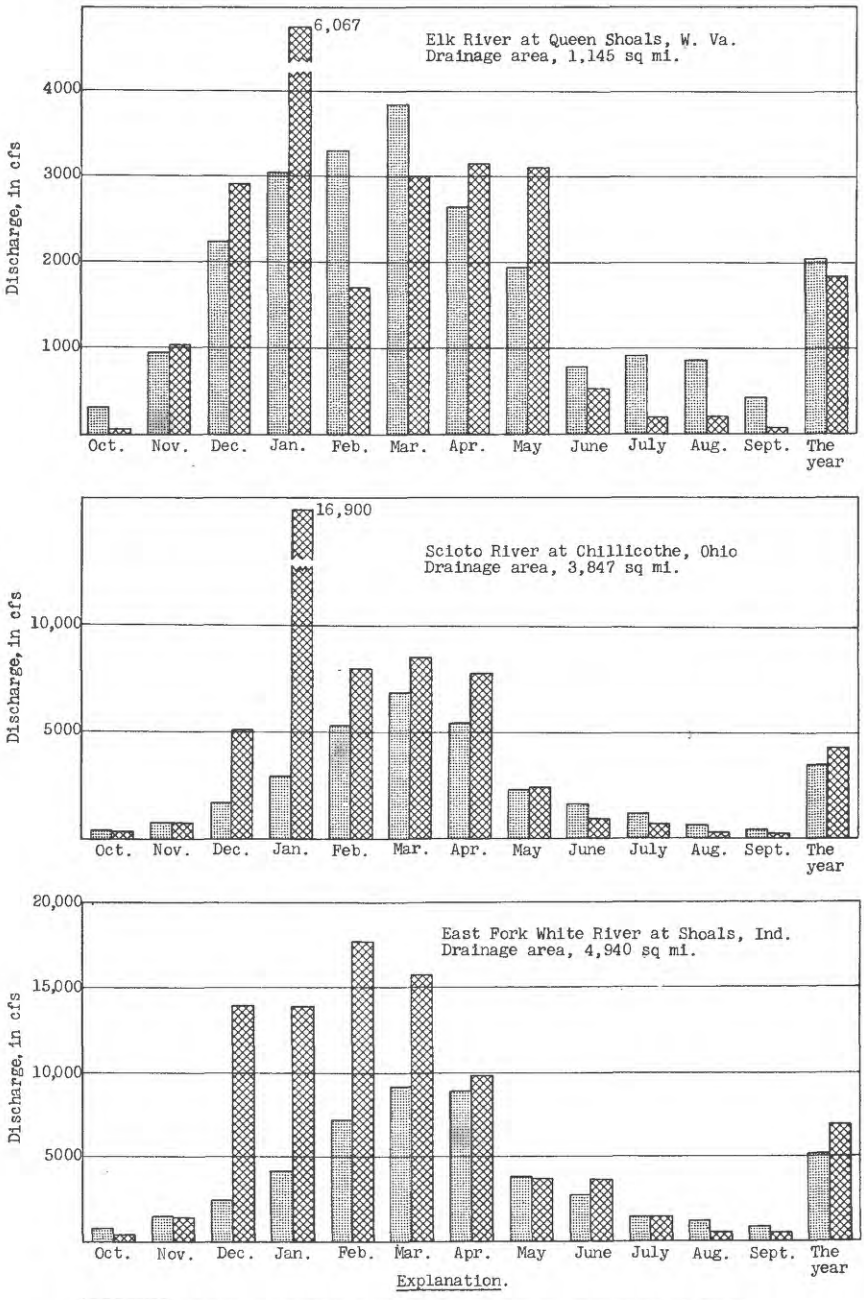


Figure 3.--Comparison of discharge at three key gaging stations during 1952 water year with median discharge for 25-year period.