

In his report on the mineral springs of the United States, published in 1886, A. C. Peale⁴ includes in his list of mineral springs of North Carolina a number from the Coastal Plain counties. Analyses are given of the water from a number of them.

In his report of 1893, Prof. J. A. Holmes⁵ discusses the liability to pollution of the waters obtained from shallow wells and springs and lays particular stress upon the probability of contamination in the case of water from such sources in the flat Coastal Plain regions. He discusses very briefly the probability of obtaining potable waters from deeper sources in many parts of the Coastal Plain.

The first systematic account of the artesian resources of the Coastal Plain is that of N. H. Darton⁶ published in 1896. The geologic conditions in North Carolina are briefly summarized and a list is given of 39 wells ranging in depth from 50 to 495 feet. This is followed by a brief account of the artesian conditions in each of the Coastal Plain counties so far as known at the time of the publication of the report. The data on which the report is based are credited to Prof. J. A. Holmes, who was at that time State Geologist of North Carolina.

The report of the North Carolina Board of Health for 1895-'96⁷ includes a description of the source of public supply at Fayetteville (pp. 67-68). In the same report (pp. 177-180) Dr. Julian M. Baker discusses the liability to pollution of shallow well waters, and recommends the use of deep artesian wells where possible.

Professor Holmes⁸ in his report of 1898 mentions the desirability of obtaining artesian water supplies in the Coastal Plain. He also refers briefly to the unsuccessful attempt of the Clarendon Waterworks Company to obtain potable water by drilling to a depth of 500 feet, and to successful attempts at Hope Mills, Cumberland County, and in Robeson, Bladen, Columbus, Craven, Hyde, Edgecombe, New Hanover, and other counties. He explains the difficulty of predicting whether or not good waters can be obtained at given localities, and gives reasons why failures have in places been experienced.

The same author, the following year, 1899,⁹ gives a full account of the second unsuccessful attempt of the Clarendon Waterworks Company at Wilmington to obtain an artesian supply of potable water by

⁴Bull. U. S. Geol. Survey, No. 32, 1886, 235 pp.

⁵First Biennial Report of the State Geologist (of North Carolina), 1891-1892. Raleigh, 1893, 111 pp.

⁶Bull. U. S. Geol. Survey, No. 138, 1896, 232 pp.

⁷"Municipal Water Supplies." Sixth Biennial Report of the North Carolina Board of Health, 1895-1896. Winston, 1897, pp. 56-84.

⁸Biennial Report of the State Geologist (of North Carolina), 1897-1898. Raleigh, 1898, 28 pp.

⁹Jour. Elisha Mitchell Sci. Soc., July-Dec., 1899, pp. 67-70. Science, n. s., vol. 2, 1900, pp. 128-130.