

PEALE, A. C.—*Lists and Analyses of the Mineral Springs of the United States*. Bull. U. S. Geol. Survey, No. 32, 1885, 235 pp.

Gives the analyses and data regarding flow and temperature of several springs in the Coastal Plain of North Carolina (pp. 74-78).

PRATT, JOSEPH HYDE—*The Mining Industry in North Carolina During 1907, with a Special Report on the Mineral Waters*. Economic Paper No. 15, N. C. Geol. and Economic Survey, 1908, 176 pp.

Gives descriptions, analyses, and data regarding rate of flow and temperature of several springs in the Coastal Plain region of North Carolina (pp. 74-146).

SWAIN, GEORGE F., and HOLMES, J. A.—*Water-power in North Carolina East of the Blue Ridge*. Bull. No. 8, N. C. Geol. Survey, 1899, pp. 89-230.

Notes occurrence near Goldsboro of several small spring streams (p. 125). Storage of water in the sandhills and its value in regulating flow of the sandhill streams discussed, using Rockfish Creek as an example (pp. 138-140).

SURFACE WATERS.

The investigations furnishing the data for this report were not carried on with a view to determining the availability of surface waters as a source of supply for domestic or other purposes. In the separate county reports, however, in cases where stream waters are now being utilized for municipal supplies, they are discussed briefly. It may be stated that the use of such waters is practicable in almost all parts of the Coastal Plain. If used, however, except under the most favorable natural conditions, they should be subjected to processes of filtration designed to remove suspended matter, including organic matter of whatever origin, but especially that derived from sewage.

UNDERGROUND WATERS.

SOURCES OF THE UNDERGROUND WATERS.

Rainfall is the source of the circulating underground waters of the region under consideration. It is probable that, because of the low relief and the prevalence of sandy soils in the North Carolina Coastal Plain, 85 per cent or more of the water which falls upon the surface is absorbed by the soil and, with the exception of a relatively small amount which is appropriated by the roots of plants, finds its way downward into the underlying materials. The remaining portion which does not take this course either runs off to the sea by gravity on the surface or passes by evaporation into the atmosphere.

In the deeply buried beds of the Coastal Plain, at depths exceeding in different places from 250 to 500 feet, the included waters probably were not derived directly from rainfall by downward percolation from the surface, but constitute originally included sea waters which were