

CARTERET

Number.	Location.	Owner.	Date completed.	Elevation of surface above datum—feet.	Datum.	Depth—feet.	Diameter—inches.	Depth to principal water supply—feet.	Height of water, ± surface—feet.
1	Beaufort.....	U. S. Bureau of Fisheries (Biological Laboratory).	about 1902.	-----	-----	235?	-----	-----	+ 8
2	Beaufort, at oyster cannery		about 1892.	0	sea level.	272	4	-----	+ 6
3	Morehead City.....	Carteret Ice Co.....	1902	12	sea level.	228	8	200	+ 0
4	do.....	do.....	1903	12	sea level.	226	6	-----	+ 0
5	do.....	R. W. Taylor.....	1899	-----	-----	288	4	-----	+ 0
6	Morehead City, 1 mile E. of	Norfolk Southern R. R. Co..	1900	6	sea level.	288	4	100	+ 0
7	Newport.....	W. S. Bell.....	1901	-----	-----	73	1½	73	-10

CHOWAN COUNTY.

Topography.—The surface of this county is made up of two Pleistocene terrace plains. The lowest or Pamlico plain at elevations not exceeding 25 feet covers the southeastern part of the county and is present as a belt of varying width along Chowan River to the northern boundary of the county. The second or Chowan plain covers the northeastern portion of the area and extends as a narrow ridge down through the center of the county to within a few miles of its southern extremity. The two plains are separated by a well-defined seaward-facing scarp. Just to the west of this scarp on the Chowan plain is a long, narrow ridge of sandhills averaging perhaps 10 feet above the general level of the plain. These are believed to be wind dunes formed at the time the sea margin lay along the base of the escarpment. The Chowan plain is considerably dissected by stream erosion.

Geology.—The surface materials of the county consist of sands, sandy loams, and clays of Pleistocene age which belong to the Chowan and Pamlico formations. The entire county is underlain by sands, clays, and shell marls of Miocene age whose thickness amounts to at least 500 or 600 feet. These are believed to rest upon beds of Cretaceous age.

Water Resources.—Except at Edenton, no deep wells have been drilled in this county, and the water supply is derived from open and driven wells 10 to 70 feet in depth. The water of the open wells which ranges in depth from 10 to 20 feet, and of the shallower driven wells, comes from water-bearing sands in the lower part of the Pleistocene beds. The deeper driven wells penetrate the Miocene deposits. Very few of the driven wells are over 50 feet in depth.