

COUNTY—CONTINUED.

Yield per minute.		How obtained at surface.	Use.	Geologic horizon and character of water-beds.	Remarks.
Flow— gallons.	Pump— gallons.				
-----	-----	flows.	-----	Peedee formation.	
-----	50+	steam pump.	boiler.	Miocene? or Peedee formation.	Three similar wells. Another horizon at 12-18 ft. See water assay No. 160, table 1, pp. 502, 503.
-----	25+	steam pump.	boiler.	Miocene? or Peedee formation.	Two similar wells 15 ft. apart.
-----	-----	force pump.	stock.	Miocene? fine micaceous sand.	See water assay No. 156, table 1, pp. 502, 503.
-----	-----	-----	-----	Black Creek formation?	
-----	-----	-----	-----	Black Creek formation?	
-----	25	pump.	not used.	Black Creek formation; white sand.	Too highly mineralized for use.
-----	-----	hand pump.	domestic.	Peedee formation; sand and rock.	Other horizons at 15 and 60 ft. See water assay No. 161, table 1, pp. 502, 503.

At Hamlet Mr. E. A. Lackey owns a small system of waterworks. The water comes from several driven wells 30 feet in depth, and is raised to a 16,000-gallon tank situated on a hill nearby. There are about 40 taps and 8,000 feet of main line. The water is very soft. Other wells at this place have a depth of 60 to 100 feet.

Artesian Prospects.—The rock surface underlying the Coastal Plain materials is very irregular, and it would be impossible to say at what depth it would be encountered in drilling at any given locality. Along the southeastern border, however, it will in most places be 200 to 300 feet below the surface, and here the overlying Patuxent beds should furnish abundant supplies of excellent water. Flowing wells are not to be expected in the county, although the water will usually rise within reach of ordinary pumps. The underlying crystalline rocks are to be regarded as a possible source of artesian supply, but the probability of getting water at any given place depends upon local underground conditions which cannot as a rule be determined by surface observations.

ROBESON COUNTY.

Topography.—No topographic maps have been made of any part of this county. However, elevations obtained from railroad profiles, together with a few field observations, seem to indicate that the surface over the greater part of the county is formed of two Pleistocene terrace plains, namely, the Coharie and Sunderland plains. The former covers about the northwestern half of the county at elevations of about 160 to 220 feet. The latter covers most of the remainder of the county, at elevations of about 120 to 150 feet.