

When it bears from you, from W. S. W. to W. N. W. it appears in the form of a hat-crown; when bearing more to the northward, it looks like an island, with a long narrow point stretching N. W. and S. E. Here the tide sets S. W. by W. and N. E. by E. and it flows 10h. 30 min.

From Cape Lookout to Cape Fear.

THE course is W. S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. distance 44 leagues. Due south from Cape Fear lies a very dangerous shoal, called the *Frying-pan*. The southernmost part of which is 8 leagues from the Cape. When near the latitude of the Cape, keep a careful man at the mast-head, as you will defery the breakers on the shoal before you see the land, which we call a good land-fall; and if you are bound in, come no nearer than 8 fathoms. I have made the breakers bearing S. W. and I steered S. S. E. which course kept me in the same water until I got to the southward of the shoal; then the water deepened to 10, 12, and 14 fathoms. There is a very great flat all round the south end of this shoal, about 2 or $2\frac{1}{2}$ leagues from the breakers, having 4, 5, and 6 fathoms water on it. When you are round and to the southward of it, you may haul up by your lead to make the land, but come no nearer than 7 fathoms, as the tide of flood sets to the northward within the shoal.

The first land you will see is the *Bald-head*, which is the highest land, and on the east side of the entrance of Cape Fear Harbour: it appears high and round, with reddish sand below the trees. To anchor on the outside of the bar, bring *Bald-head* N. E. and in 8 fathoms water, and you will have good holding ground; but should you bring it any farther to the northward than N. E. you will be in foul ground. If the wind be at N. E. or to the eastward of N. N. E. do not come to an anchor, except you mean to run over the bar, which you cannot do without a pilot, as the sands are so often shifting; nor by any means attempt to get under weigh whilst the tide of flood runs, except you have a pilot to carry you in over the bar. The flood sets N. W. by N. The latitude of the bar is 23 deg. 51 min. N. The flowing at full and change is S. E. by S. and N. W. by N. 9 h. 45 min. The variation was 4 deg. 30 min. W. in 1777.

From Cape Fear to Cape Roman and Charleston Bar.

THE course is S. W. distance 16 leagues. There is a shoal which lies off S. S. E. from Cape Roman, in length about 5 leagues, and very dangerous, having only 6 or 7 feet water on it in many places. The soundings all along the outside of this shoal are gradual: You may stand into 6 fathoms in day time and clear weather, but not nearer than 10 fathoms in the night. Cape Roman appears much like Cape Lookout, only the trees are not so thick on it, nor so high.

S. W. from this Cape lies a long flat, in length 10 miles, on some parts of which there are not more than 8 or 10 feet water: The southernmost part of it is called the *North Breaker* of Bull's Inlet; on the other side is a sand called the *South Breaker*, that stretches from the northernmost part of Bull's Island into the sea about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile.

Between these two sands is the entrance over the bar, on which there are 15 and sometimes 16 feet at high water. *Bull's Island* appears very bluff, and with high red sand hills. The tide rises here about 9 feet; and along the east side of this island there is an inland navigation to Charleston, for small vessels of 8 or 10 feet draught of water.

If you are bound from Cape Roman to Charleston, the course is S. W. by W. distance 14 leagues. Be careful to avoid a shoal called the *Rattle Snake*, S. E. about 8 miles from Spencer's Island, which lies from Sullivan's Island N. N. E. distance 6 miles: come no nearer this shoal than 6 fathoms, as it is almost steep-to on