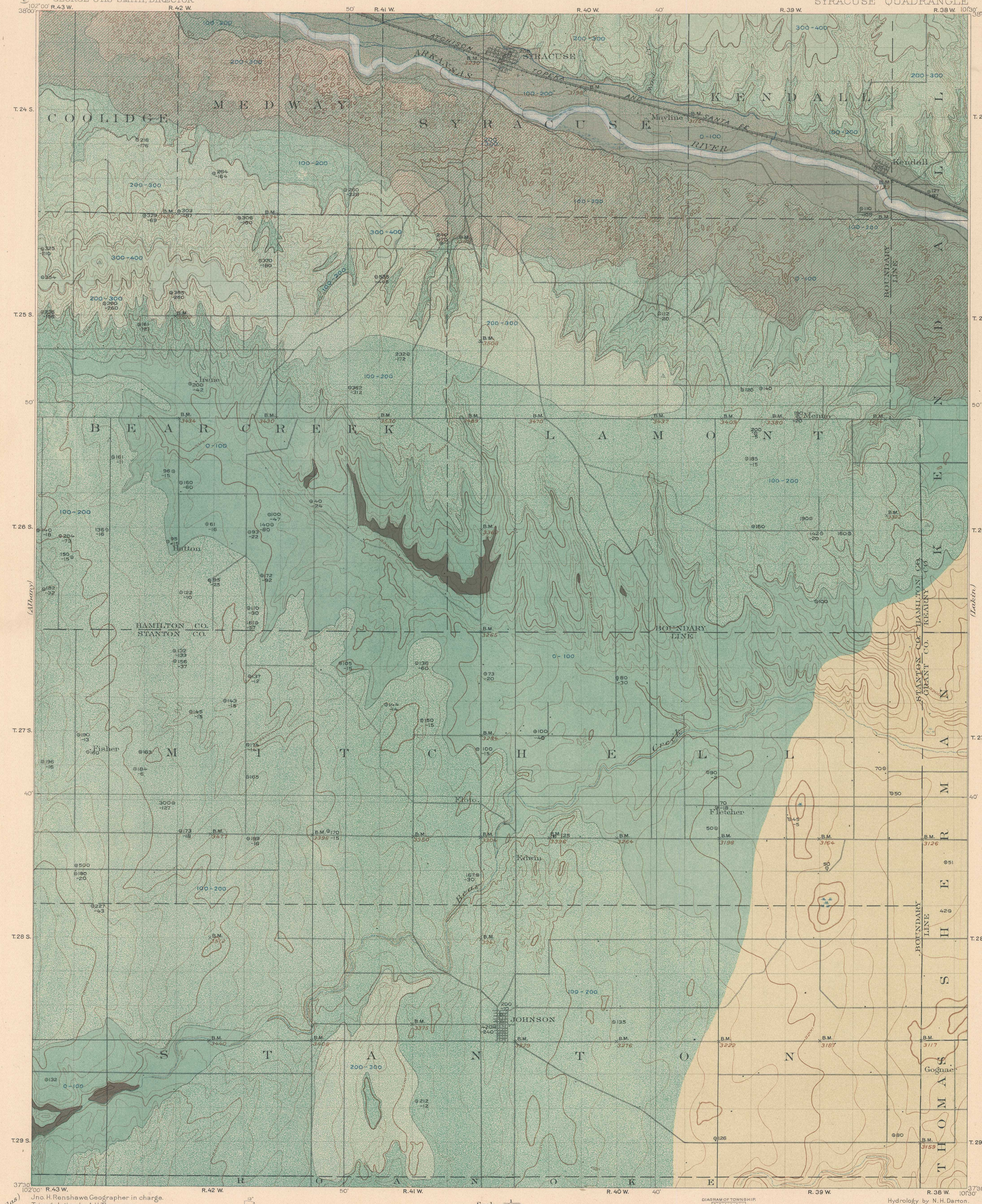
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FRANKLIN K. LANE, SECRETARY
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
GEORGE OTIS SMITH, DIRECTOR

UNDERGROUND WATER

KANSAS
SYRACUSE QUADRANGLE



EXPLANATION

Water in alluvium (in large volume in most places at depths of 5 to 40 feet; water in Dakota sandstone at greater depths)

Water in dune sand (in moderate volume at most places at depths less than 100 feet)

Water in Ogallala formation (water locally abundant at 15 to 100 feet depth; water may also be obtained from underlying Dakota sandstone at greater depth)

0-100
100-200
200-300
300-400

Depths to Dakota sandstone (water occurs in considerable volume in Dakota sandstone, especially in beds 50 to 150 feet below its top; on the higher land in the eastern part of the quadrangle water may be obtained in many places at depths of 30 to 140 feet from beds in the Ogallala formation)

Outcrop of Dakota sandstone (in part thinly covered by wash or soil; carries some water in lower beds)

⊙ 150 -15 *Artesian wells* (only representative wells are shown; depth indicated in feet; depth to water surface in wells indicated by figures with minus sign)

Jno. H. Renshawe, Geographer in charge.
Triangulation by A. H. Thompson.
Topography by Nat. Tyler Jr.
Surveyed in 1898.

TRUE NORTH
MAGNETIC NORTH
13°
APPROXIMATE MEAN DECLINATION 1919.

Scale $\frac{1}{125000}$

1 ½ 0 1 2 3 4 5 Miles

1 ½ 0 1 2 3 4 5 Kilometers

Contour interval 20 feet.

Datum is mean sea level.

Edition of Dec. 1920.

DIAGRAM OF TOWNSHIP.

6	5	4	3	2	1
7	8	9	10	11	12
18	17	16	15	14	13
19	20	21	22	23	24
30	29	28	27	26	25
31	32	33	34	35	36

Hydrology by N. H. Darton.
Surveyed in 1913.