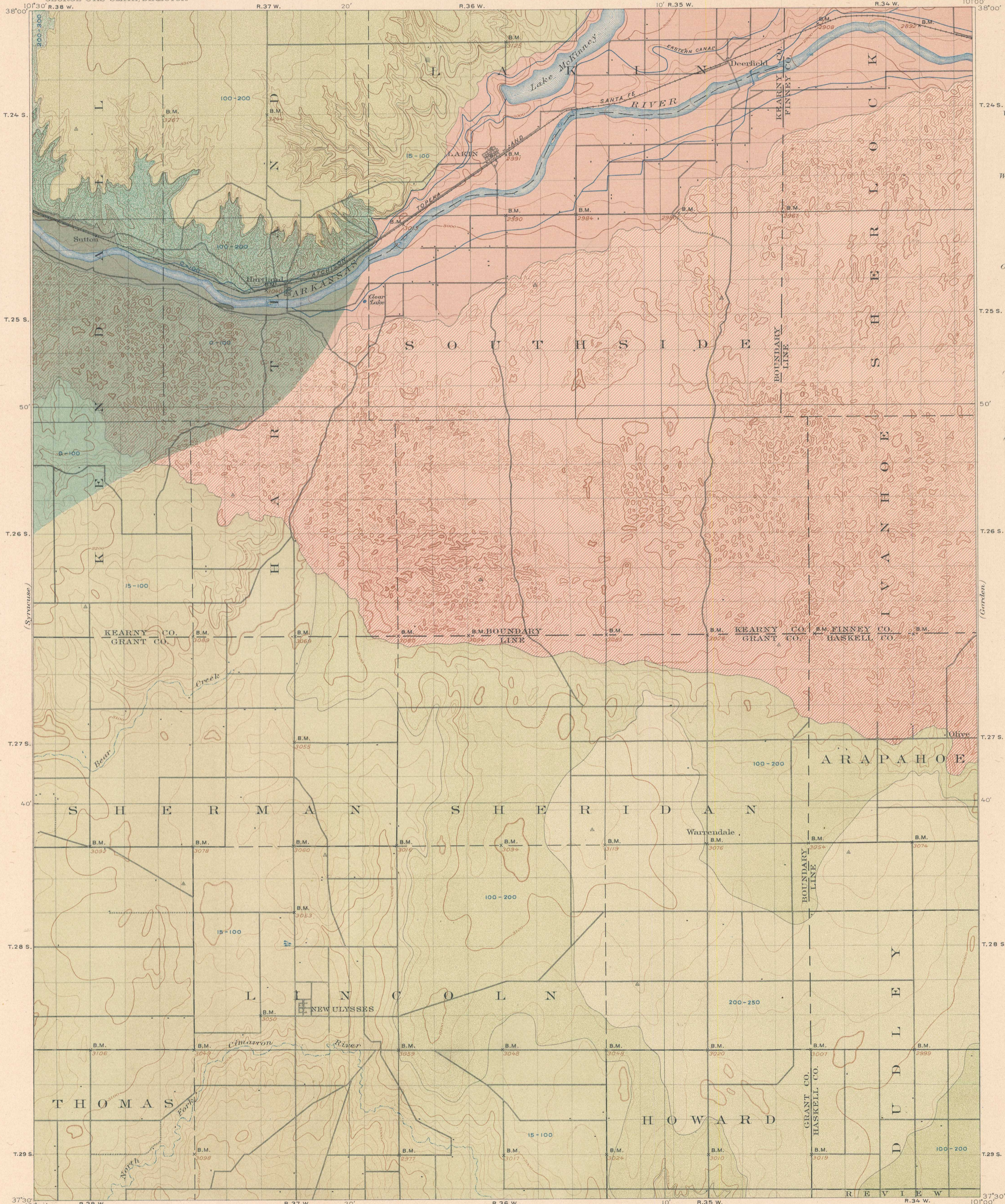




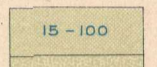
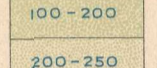
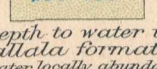


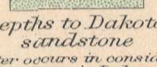
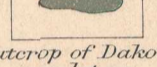
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FRANKLIN K. LANE, SECRETARY
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
GEORGE OTIS SMITH, DIRECTOR

UNDERGROUND WATER

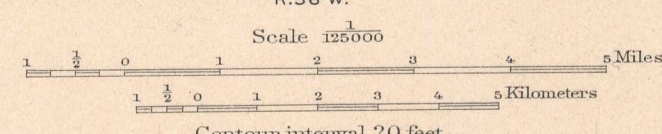
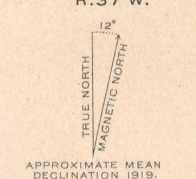
KANSAS
LAKIN QUADRANGLE



EXPLANATION

-  **Water in alluvium**
(in large volume in most places at depths of 5 to 100 feet water in Dakota sandstone at greater depths)
-  **Water in dune sand**
(in moderate volume in lower part of sand and under the alluvium at depths of 15 to 100 feet)
-  15-100
-  100-200
-  200-250
- Depth to water in Ogallala formation**
(water locally abundant and of good quality; water may also be had from underlying Dakota sandstone at greater depths)
-  0-100
-  100-200
-  200-300
- Depths to Dakota sandstone**
(water occurs in considerable volume in Dakota sandstone, especially in beds 50 to 150 feet below the top)
-  **Outcrop of Dakota sandstone**
(in part this is covered by wash or well, covering some water in lower beds)

Jno. H. Renshaw, Geographer in charge.
Triangulation by A.H. Thompson.
Topography by W.H. Herron and Nat. Tyler Jr.
Surveyed in 1892 and 1898.



Contour interval 20 feet.
Datum to mean sea level.
Edition of Dec. 1920.

DIAGRAM OF TOWNSHIP

6 15 4 3 11
7 8 9 10 11 12
18 17 16 15 14 13
10 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.