Water-Supply and Irrigation Paper No. 102 Series O, Underground Waters, 24

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
CHARLES D. WALCOTT, DIRECTOR

CONTRIBUTIONS

TO THE

HYDROLOGY OF EASTERN UNITED STATES

1903

MYRON L. FULLER
GEOLOGIST IN CHARGE

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1904

PUBLICATIONS OF UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The publications of the United States Geological Survey consist of (1) Annual Reports; (2) Monographs; (3) Professional Papers; (4) Bulletins; (5) Mineral Resources; (6) Water-Supply and Irrigation Papers; (7) Topographic Atlas of United States, folios and separate sheets thereof; (8) Geologic Atlas of United States, folios thereof. The classes numbered 2, 7, and 8 are sold at cost of publication; the others are distributed free. A circular giving complete lists may be had on application.

The Professional Papers, Bulletins, and Water-Supply Papers treat of a variety of subjects, and the total number issued is large. They have therefore been classified into the following series: A, Economic geology; B, Descriptive geology; C, Systematic geology and paleontology; D, Petrography and mineralogy; E, Chemistry and physics; F, Geography; G, Miscellaneous; H, Forestry; I, Irrigation; J, Water storage; K, Pumping water; L, Quality of water; M, General hydrographic investigations; N, Water power; O, Underground waters; P, Hydrographic progress reports.

The following Water-Supply Papers are out of stock, and can no longer be supplied: Nos. 1-16, 19, 20, 22, 29-34, 36, 39, 40, 43, 46, 57-65, 75. Complete lists of papers relating to water supply and allied subjects follow. (PP=Professional Paper; B=Bulletin; WS=Water-Supply Paper.)

Series I—Irrigation.

WS 2. Irrigation near Phoenix, Ariz., by A. P. Davis. 1897. 98 pp., 31 pls. and maps.
WS 5. Irrigation practice on the Great Plains, by E. B. Cowgill. 1897. 39 pp., 11 pls.
WS 9. Irrigation near Greeley, Colo., by David Boyd. 1897. 90 pp., 21 pls.
WS 10. Irrigation in Mesilla Valley, New Mexico, by F. C. Barker. 1898. 51 pp., 11 pls.
WS 13. Irrigation systems in Texas, by W. F. Hutson. 1898. 68 pp., 10 pls.
WS 17. Irrigation near Bakersfield, Cal., by C. E. Grunsky. 1898. 96 pp., 16 pls.
WS 18. Irrigation near Fresno, Cal., by C. E. Grunsky. 1898. 94 pp., 14 pls.
WS 19. Irrigation near Merced, Cal., by C. E. Grunsky. 1899. 59 pp., 11 pls.
WS 23. Water-right problems of Bighorn Mountains, by Elwood Mead. 1899. 62 pp., 7 pls.
WS 32. Water resources of Porto Rico, by H. M. Wilson. 1899. 48 pp., 17 pls. and maps.
WS 43. Conveyance of water in irrigation canals, flumes, and pipes, by Samuel Fortier. 1901. 86 pp., 15 pls.
WS 70. Geology and water resources of the Patrick and Goshen Hole quadrangles, Wyoming, by G. I. Adams. 1902. 50 pp., 11 pls.
WS 71. Irrigation systems of Texas, by T. U. Taylor. 1902. 137 pp., 9 pls.
WS 74. Water resources of the State of Colorado, by A. L. Fellows. 1902. 151 pp., 14 pls.
WS 87. Irrigation in India (second edition), by H. M. Wilson. 1903. 238 pp., 27 pls.
WS 93. Proceedings of first conference of engineers of the reclamation service, with accompanying papers, compiled by F. H. Newell, chief engineer. 1904. 361 pp.

The following papers also relate especially to irrigation: Irrigation in India, by H. M. Wilson, in Twelfth Annual, Pt. II; two papers on irrigation engineering, by H. M. Wilson, in Thirteenth Annual, Pt. III.

Series J—Water Storage.

WS 33. Storage of water on Gila River, Arizona, by J. B. Lippincott. 1900. 98 pp., 33 pls.
WS 40. The Austin dam, by Thomas U. Taylor. 1900. 51 pp., 16 pls.
WS 45. Water storage on Cache Creek, California, by A. E. Chandler. 1901. 48 pp., 10 pls.
WS 46. Physical characteristics of Kern River, California, by F. H. Olmsted, and Reconnaissance of Yuba River, California, by Marsden Manson. 1901. 57 pp., 8 pls.
WS 58. Storage of water on Kings River, California, by J. B. Lippincott. 1902. 100 pp., 32 pls.
WS 68. Water storage in Truckee Basin, California-Nevada, by L. H. Taylor. 1902. 90 pp., 8 pls.
WS 73. Water storage on Salt River, Arizona, by A. P. Davis. 1902. 54 pp., 25 pls.
WS 86. Storage reservoirs on Stony Creek, California, by Burt Cole. 1903. 62 pp., 16 pls.
WS 89. Water resources of Salinas Valley, California, by Homer Hamlin. 1904. 91 pp., 12 pls.
WS 93. Proceedings of first conference of engineers of the reclamation service, with accompanying papers, compiled by F. H. Newell, chief engineer. 1904. 231 pp.

The following paper also should be noted under this heading: Reservoirs for irrigation, by J. D. Schuyler, in Eighteenth Annual, Pt. IV.

[Continued on third page of cover.]

Water-Supply and Irrigation Paper No. 102 Series O, Underground Waters, 24

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY,
HYDROGRAPHIC BRANCH,
Washington, D. C., March 5, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit for publication as a Water-Supply and Irrigation Paper a manuscript entitled "Contributions to the Hydrology of Eastern United States, 1903." It constitutes a statistical progress report covering hydrologic work done in eastern United States during the year indicated. The report contains a list of such publications of the Survey as relate to hydrology, an account of the work of the eastern section of the division of hydrology for 1903, and twenty-seven contributions, by twenty-three geologists, presenting extended notes on the wells, springs, and general water resources of seventeen States. The information included in the notes and tables was collected by the local geologists in charge of the work in the separate States, but the actual work of compilation and preparation of the material for publication devolved mainly upon Mr. M. L. Fuller.

The object of the report is to put on record the large amount of miscellaneous information which was accumulated in 1903 from localities not under special investigation, and which is not likely to be incorporated in other reports, and to make it immediately available to well and spring owners, drillers, scientific investigators, and the public at large.

Very respectfully,

F. H. NEWELL,
Chief Engineer.

Hon. CHARLES D. WALCOTT,
Director United States Geological Survey.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE HYDROLOGY OF EASTERN UNITED STATES, 1903.

INTRODUCTION.

By M. L. Fuller.

The object of this paper, which is the first of a series of progress reports covering the work of the division of hydrology of the United States Geological Survey, is to present (1) a list of Survey publications relating to underground waters, (2) a summary of the work of the eastern section of the division of hydrology for 1903, and (3) miscellaneous data, largely of a statistical nature, which were gathered from scattered localities not under special investigation and which would not be made available by other reports. This information has been collected by the considerable number of local geologists in charge of work in the separate States and is presented largely in form of tables. Twenty-seven contributions from 23 geologists, embracing extended statistics in regard to the wells, springs, or general water resources of 17 States, are included in the report.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The results of the work of the Survey on underground waters and springs are published in a number of different forms, which are briefly described in the following paragraphs. Complete lists of Survey publications, with prices of such of them as are for sale, can be obtained on application to the Director.

1. Papers and reports accompanying the Annual Report of the Director. Prior to 1902 many reports relating to underground waters were published in the royal octavo cloth-bound volumes, which accompanied the annual reports of the Director. This form of publication for scientific papers has been discontinued and a new series, known as Professional Papers, has been substituted.

2. Bulletins. The bulletins of the Survey comprise a series of paper-

covered octavo volumes which in general contain a single report or paper. These bulletins formerly sold at nominal prices, but are now distributed free of charge to those interested in the special subject discussed. This form of publication is used for presenting information relating to underground waters when the hydrologic descriptions are accompanied by extended topographic or geologic discussions. Before the inauguration of the Water-Supply and Irrigation series of papers the bulletins were the form of publication for all shorter papers related to water supplies. Their small size precludes the use of large maps or plates, and reports requiring large illustrations are, therefore, issued in a series of Professional Papers.

3. Professional Papers. This series, paper covered, but quarto in size, is intended to include such papers as require large maps or other illustrations. Their publication was begun in 1902, and they are distributed in the same manner as the bulletins.

4. Monographs. This series consists of cloth-bound quarto volumes and is designed to include exhaustive treatises on any subject coming within the province of the Survey. As yet no paper relating to water supply in any of its forms has been published as a monograph. The volumes of this series are sold at cost of publication.

5. Geologic Folios. Under the plan adopted for the preparation of a geologic map of the United States the entire area is divided into small quadrangles, bounded by certain meridians and parallels, and these quadrangles, which number several thousand, are separately surveyed and mapped. The description of each quadrangle is issued in the form of a folio as the survey is finished. When the series is complete the folios will constitute a Geologic Atlas of the United States. Copies of the folios, like the preceding publications, are sent to a large number of public institutions and libraries. Those remaining are sold at 25 cents each, except such as contain an unusual amount of matter, which are priced accordingly. Many of the folios contain special descriptions and elaborate maps showing the occurrence of underground waters.

7. Reports on Mineral Resources. The reports of this series are cloth-bound octavo volumes, published annually, giving statistical summaries of the output of the various mineral products, including mineral waters and brines. They were issued as a distinct series from 1882 to 1893. They were then made a part of the Annual Report until 1900, when their separate publication was resumed. The volumes of the earlier series were generally sold at about 50 cents, but the later ones are for free distribution.

8. Water-Supply and Irrigation Papers. These are of octavo size, and are published in red paper covers. They are distributed gratuitously. As the name indicates, only papers relating to investigations and problems of water supplies in their various forms are published in

this series. In common with the professional papers and bulletins the water-supply papers are divided into a number of series, as follows:

(I) Irrigation.
(J) Water storage.
(K) Pumping water.
(L) Quality of water.
(M) General hydrographic investigations.
(N) Water power.
(O) Underground waters.
(P) Hydrographic progress reports.

9. Reclamation Service Reports. These reports are octavo volumes, bound in light olive green, and issued annually. They cover the engineering and construction work relating to projects for reclaiming the arid public lands. In the single report issued (1902) nothing relating to underground waters is given.

In addition to the various series of reports mentioned the Survey issues a large number of topographic and other maps, on some of which springs are shown, as well as sinks resulting from subterranean drainage. Lists of the maps may be had on application.

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO UNDERGROUND WATERS AND SPRINGS.

PAPERS IN ANNUAL REPORTS.

The requisite and qualifying conditions of artesian wells, by T. C. Chamberlin: Fifth Ann. Rept., 1883-84, pp. 125-173, 1 pl.

Formation of travertine and siliceous sinter by the vegetation of hot springs, by W. H. Weed: Ninth Ann. Rept., 1887-88, pp. 613-676, 10 pls.

The potable waters of eastern United States, by W J McGee: Fourteenth Ann. Rept., 1892-93, pt. 2, pp. 1-47.

Natural mineral waters of the United States, by A. C. Peale: Fourteenth Ann. Rept., 1892-93, pt. 2, pp. 49-88.

Water resources of a portion of the Great Plains, by Robert Hay: Sixteenth Ann. Rept., 1894-95, pt. 2, pp. 535-588, 3 pls.

The underground water of the Arkansas Valley in eastern Colorado, by G. K. Gilbert: Seventeenth Ann. Rept., 1895-96, pt. 2, pp. 551-601, 15 pls.

Preliminary report on artesian waters of a portion of the Dakotas, by N. H. Darton: Seventeenth Ann. Rept., 1895-96, pt. 2, pp. 603-694, 39 pls.

The water resources of Illinois, by Frank Leverett: Seventeenth Ann. Rept., pt. 2, pp. 695-849, 11 pls.

Geology of the Edwards Plateau and Rio Grande Plain adjacent to Austin and San Antonio, Texas, with reference to the occurrence of underground waters, by R. T. Hill and T. W. Vaughan: Eighteenth Ann. Rept., 1896-97, pt. 2, pp. 193-321, 44 pls.

Water resources of Indiana and Ohio, by Frank Leverett: Eighteenth Ann. Rept., 1896-97, pt. 4, pp. 419-559, 5 pls.

New developments in well boring and irrigation in eastern South Dakota, 1896, by N. H. Darton: Eighteenth Ann. Rept., 1896-97, pt. 4, pp. 561-615, 10 pls.

Principles and conditions of the movements of ground water, by F. H. King: Nineteenth Ann. Rept., 1897-98, pt. 2, pp. 59-294, 11 pls.

Theoretical investigation of the motion of ground waters, by C. S. Slichter: Nineteenth Ann. Rept., 1897–98, pt. 2, pp. 295–384, 1 pl.

The rock waters of Ohio, by Edward Orton: Nineteenth Ann. Rept., 1897–98, pt. 4, pp. 633–717, 3 pls.

Preliminary report on the geology and water resources of Nebraska west of the one hundred and third meridian, by N. H. Darton: Nineteenth Ann. Rept., 1897–98, pt. 4, pp. 719–785, 45 pls.

Preliminary description of the geology and water resources of the southern half of the Black Hills and the adjoining regions in South Dakota and Wyoming, by N. H. Darton: Twenty-first Ann. Rept., 1899–1900, pt. 4, pp. 489–599, 55 pls.

The High Plains and their utilization, by W. D. Johnson: Twenty-first Ann. Rept., 1899–1900, pt. 4, pp. 601–741, 44 pls., and Twenty-second Ann. Rept., 1901–2, pt. 4, pp. 631–669, 15 pls.

Geography and geology of the Black and Grand Prairies, Texas, with detailed descriptions of the Cretaceous formations and special reference to artesian waters, by R. T. Hill: Twenty-first Ann. Rept., 1899–1900, pt. 7, pp. 666, 71 pls.

Mineral waters, by A. C. Peale: Sixteenth Ann. Rept., 1894–95, pt. 4, pp. 707–721; Seventeenth Ann. Rept., 1895–96, pt. 3 (continued), pp. 1025–1044; Eighteenth Ann. Rept., 1896–97, pt. 5 (continued), pp. 1369–1389; Nineteenth Ann. Rept., 1897–98, pt. 6 (continued), pp. 659–680; Twentieth Ann. Rept., 1898–99, pt. 6 (continued), pp. 747–769; Twenty-first Ann. Rept., 1899–1900, pt. 6 (continued), pp. 597–622.

BULLETINS.

32. Lists and analyses of the mineral springs of the United States; a preliminary study, by A. C. Peale. 1886. 235 pp.
47. Analyses of waters of the Yellowstone National Park, with an account of the methods of analysis employed, by F. A. Gooch and J. E. Whitfield. 1888. 84 pp.
131. Report of progress of the division of hydrography for the calendar years 1893 and 1894, by F. H. Newell. 1895. 126 pp.
138. Artesian well prospects of the Atlantic Coastal Plain region, by N. H. Darton. 1896. 232 pp., 19 pls.
199. Geology and water resources of the Snake River Plain of Idaho, by I. C. Russell. 1902. 192 pp., 25 pls.

PROFESSIONAL PAPER.

17. Preliminary report on the geology and water resources of Nebraska west of the one hundred and third meridian, by N. H. Darton. 1903. 69 pp., 43 pls.

REPORTS ON MINERAL RESOURCES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mineral waters, by A. C. Peale: Mineral Resources of the United States, 1893–4, pp. 978–987; 1885, pp. 536–543; 1886, pp. 715–721; 1887, pp. 680–687; 1888, pp. 623–630; 1889–90, pp. 521–535; 1891, pp. 601–610; 1892, pp. 823–834; 1893, pp. 772–794; 1900, pp. 899–905; 1901, pp. 961–966.

WATER-SUPPLY AND IRRIGATION PAPERS.

4. A reconnaissance in southeastern Washington, by I. C. Russell. 1897. 96 pp., 7 pls.
6. Underground waters of southwestern Kansas, by Erasmus Haworth. 1897. 65 pp., 12 pls.
7. Seepage waters of northern Utah, by Samuel Fortier. 1897. 50 pp., 3 pls.

12. Underground waters of southeastern Nebraska, by N. H. Darton. 1898. 56 pp., 21 pls.
21. Wells of northern Indiana, by Frank Leverett. 1899. 82 pp., 2 pls.
26. Wells of southern Indiana (continuation of No. 21), by Frank Leverett. 1899. 64 pp.
30. Water resources of the lower peninsula of Michigan, by A. C. Lane. 1899. 97 pp., 7 pls.
31. Lower Michigan mineral waters, by A. C. Lane. 1899. 97 pp., 4 pls.
34. Geology and water resources of a portion of southeastern South Dakota, by J. E. Todd. 1900. 34 pp., 19 pls.
53. Geology and water resources of Nez Perces County, Idaho, pt. 1, by I. C. Russell. 1901. 86 pp., 10 pls.
54. Geology and water resources of Nez Perces County, Idaho, pt. 2, by I. C. Russell. 1901. 87–141 pp.
55. Geology and water resources of a portion of Yakima County, Wash., by G. O. Smith. 1901. 63 pp., 7 pls.
57. Preliminary list of deep borings in United States, pt. 1, by N. H. Darton. 1902. 60 pp.
59. Development and application of water in southern California, pt. 1, by J. B. Lippincott. 1902. 95 pp., 11 pls.
60. Development and application of water in southern California, pt. 2, by J. B. Lippincott. 1902. pp. 96–140.
61. Preliminary list of deep borings in United States, pt. 2, by N. H. Darton. 1902. 67 pp.
67. The motions of underground waters, by C. S. Slichter. 1902. 106 pp., 8 pls.
77. Water resources of Molokai, Hawaiian Islands, by Waldemar Lindgren. 1903. 62 pp., 4 pls.
78. Preliminary report on artesian basins in southwestern Idaho and southeastern Oregon, by I. C. Russell. 1903. 53 pp., 2 pls.

GEOLOGIC FOLIOS.

13. Fredericksburg folio, Maryland-Virginia, by N. H. Darton.
23. Nomini folio, Maryland-Virginia, by N. H. Darton.
36. Pueblo folio, Colorado, by G. K. Gilbert.
42. Nueces folio, Texas, by R. T. Hill and T. W. Vaughan.
67. Danville folio, Illinois-Indiana, by M. R. Campbell and Frank Leverett.
68. Walsenburg folio, Colorado, by R. C. Hills.
70. Washington folio, District of Columbia-Virginia-Maryland, by N. H. Darton and Arthur Keith.
71. Spanish Peaks folio, Colorado, by R. C. Hills.
80. Norfolk folio, Virginia-North Carolina, by N. H. Darton.
81. Chicago folio, Illinois-Indiana, by W. C. Alden.
85. Oelrichs folio, South Dakota-Nebraska, by N. H. Darton.
86. Ellensburg folio, Washington, by G. O. Smith.
96. Olivet folio, South Dakota, by J. E. Todd.
97. Parker folio, South Dakota, by J. E. Todd.
99. Mitchell folio, South Dakota, by J. E. Todd.
100. Alexandria folio, South Dakota, by J. E. Todd and C. M. Hall.

ORGANIZATION OF THE DIVISION OF HYDROLOGY AND WORK OF THE EASTERN SECTION.

By M. L. FULLER.

The division of hydrology is next to the youngest of the divisions of the Geological Survey, having been organized as a part of the hydrographic branch in January, 1903. Its work deals with underground waters, or those found beneath the surface of the earth, in the same manner that the work of the division of hydrography deals with surface waters, the aim being to obtain and publish for the benefit of the people information relating to the occurrence, movements, methods of obtaining, and uses of artesian and other underground waters, including those reaching the surface both as wells and as springs.

EARLY HYDROLOGIC WORK.

In the earlier years of the Survey, from 1879 to 1888, no special provision was made for the study of waters, either surface or underground, but a considerable amount of information was nevertheless gathered in connection with the investigation of other problems. Two special reports, one by Prof. T. C. Chamberlin on the condition of artesian wells and another by Mr. W. H. Weed on the hot-spring deposits of the Yellowstone National Park, were published in the fifth and ninth annual reports, respectively.

In 1888 a resolution was passed by Congress authorizing the investigation of the water resources of those parts of the arid lands where irrigation was carried on. Appropriations amounting to $350,000 were made in 1888 and 1889 for the purpose, but in the latter year the act was repealed. During the interval, however, a large amount of work was done. This related mainly to surface waters, but many facts bearing on underground waters were obtained. Reports on irrigation appeared in the tenth, eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth annual reports, while papers on potable waters by W J McGee and on natural mineral waters by A. C. Peale appeared in the fourteenth report.

In 1894 provision was again made by Congress for the study of the water resources of the country, authority and allotments being given for determining the water supply of the United States and the investigation of underground currents and deep wells. The hydrographic

branch was organized to conduct the investigation of both surface and underground waters, and, in addition to making studies of streams, reservoirs, and irrigation systems, has systematically collected and published information relating to artesian and other deep wells. Besides those relating to surface waters, reports dealing with the underground water resources of the Arkansas Valley, the Edwards Plateau, the Dakotas, Nebraska, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and the States of the Atlantic coast from New York to Georgia have been issued.

ORGANIZATION OF THE DIVISION OF HYDROLOGY.

In the last few years the rapid development of many areas in the West through the use of underground water for irrigation, the application of well waters to the irrigation of rice in the Southern States, and the ever-growing importance of underground waters as sources of public water supplies have led to a great increase in the work involved in this investigation. In order to satisfactorily meet the new demands and to develop, specialize, and systemize the work, the investigations relating to underground waters were segregated from the division of hydrography and placed in charge of a distinct organization known as the division of hydrogeology or hydrology. This division is divided into two sections, eastern and western, the first embracing the States east of the Mississippi and those bordering that river on the west, and the second including the remaining, or the so-called reclamation States and Territories and Texas. The two sections have been placed in charge of geologists, Mr. N. H. Darton acting as chief of the western section and the writer as chief of the eastern.

WORK OF THE DIVISION OF HYDROLOGY.

The work of the division includes the gathering, filing, and publication of statistical information relating to the occurrence of water in artesian and other deep wells; the gathering and publication of data pertaining to springs; the investigation of the geologic occurrence, from both stratigraphic and structural standpoints, of underground waters and springs; a study of the laws governing the occurrence and flow of subterranean waters and springs, including the investigation of variations due to tidal, temperature, and barometric fluctuations; direct measurements of rate of underflow; detailed surveys of regions in which water problems are of great importance and urgency, and the publication of reports on irrigation, city water supplies, and other important uses of underground waters.

To serve as a basis in outlining plans for field work it was found desirable to undertake a preliminary correspondence by means of printed requests for the addresses of drillers, well owners, spring owners, etc., and for information relating to town water supplies,

wells, and springs. The blank requests for addresses are first sent to postmasters, and to the addresses thus obtained the special blanks are then sent. The same system is also used in gathering information from scattered points which it is impracticable to visit on account of expense. The information thus obtained has been found to be of great value and assistance in carrying out the work of the division. The data are filed in card catalogues on printed record cards of three types, designed respectively for information relating to city or town water supplies, deep wells, and springs. The cards are so arranged that they can be submitted directly to the printer as copy for tabular reports. Plans have been made whereby bibliographies covering hydrography and hydrology, similar to those which have proved of so much value to geologists, will be prepared annually. Arrangements have also been made for cooperation of both geologists and topographers in furnishing information of new water developments and such facts relating to the occurrence of underground waters as come to their attention.

FIELD WORK OF EASTERN SECTION OF HYDROLOGY.

Under the direction of the chief hydrographer, the writer took charge of the work of this section on January 1, 1903. At that date the only work relating to underground waters under way in the area covered by the section was that conducted by Mr. A. C. Veatch in Louisiana and Arkansas and by Mr. L. C. Johnson in Mississippi. Immediately on assuming charge, the writer entered into communication, either by personal conference or by correspondence, with State or other geologists throughout the section, and preliminary arrangements were made for beginning work in twenty-one States, viz, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Georgia, Florida, Minnesota, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama. The immediate preparation of detailed reports was arranged for in Minnesota and Louisiana.

WORK BY STATES.

Maine.—The principal work in this State has been placed in charge of Prof. W. S. Bayley, assistant geologist, assisted by Messrs. W. C. Washburn and L. G. Lord. The work consists of the collection of data bearing on the character of the town and domestic water supplies of the various geologic or topographic subdivisions of the State, and includes the investigation of the age, structure, and relation of the rocks to the underground waters.

In addition to the work of Professor Bayley, Mr. G. O. Smith, geologist, is investigating in detail the water problems of the Blue Hill region, on the coast.

New Hampshire.—Mr. J. M. Boutwell, assistant geologist, has been put in charge of the work relating to the springs and underground waters of New Hampshire. Several problems of consequence, including the important one of supplies for summer residents along the coast, are being investigated.

Vermont.—Prof. George H. Perkins, State geologist, is working on problems relating to the occurrence, composition, uses, and value of underground waters and springs.

Massachusetts and Rhode Island.—This district is in charge of Prof. W. O. Crosby, who, with his assistants, are engaged in the study of its underground water resources.

Connecticut.—The work in Connecticut is in charge of Prof. H. E. Gregory, who has conducted both field and office investigations relating to the wells and springs of the State.

New York.—The work in New York includes two distinct lines of investigation: (1) The investigation of the geology and water resources of Long Island, and (2) the investigation of the spring waters of the State. The investigation of Long Island includes (*a*) geologic investigations, in charge of the writer and Messrs. A. C. Veatch and Arthur Hollick; (*b*) water-supply investigation, including the examination and correlation of borings, and the measurement of the rate of underflow, in charge of A. C. Veatch and Charles S. Slichter, and (*c*) laboratory investigation of the boring samples, in charge of Prof. W. O. Crosby. The work on springs was placed in charge of Mr. F. B. Weeks, who visited and examined the leading localities throughout the entire State with a view of reporting on the occurrence, composition, and uses of the waters.

New Jersey.—A plan of cooperation has been arranged with Dr. H. B. Kümmel, State geologist, whereby Mr. G. N. Knapp will complete the field work on underground waters at the expense of the State survey and then prepare a detailed report at the expense of the National Survey. Mr. Knapp spent several months in the field during the year in pursuance of this plan.

Georgia.—The work in Georgia consists of bringing up to date the information relating to artesian wells, of the investigation of the composition of the waters, the study of the important springs of the State, the study of the uses of the underground water resources, and the determination of the prospects in untried areas. The work was placed in charge of Mr. S. W. McCallie, assistant State geologist, who has already completed the field studies.

Florida.—The writer has personally retained charge of the work in this State, and has accumulated considerable information pertaining to the underground waters and springs.

Minnesota.—In connection with his work for the University of Minnesota and for the State geological survey, Prof. C. W. Hall is preparing for this Bureau a report on the surface and underground water resources of the State.

Wisconsin.—The investigations in this State are under the direction of Mr. A. R. Shultz, and include a systematic field examination of the artesian areas, the areas of deep but nonflowing rock wells, and the areas of drift wells, and a study of the springs of the State. The upper peninsula of Michigan and northeastern Illinois will also be covered by Mr. Shultz.

Michigan.—The work in this State includes the systematic collection of data relating to deep wells and springs. The investigations are in charge of Mr. W. F. Cooper, under the general supervision of Dr. A. C. Lane, State geologist.

Iowa.—The investigation of underground waters in this State was placed in charge of Prof. W. H. Norton, who has had long experience in this line of work for the State survey. Much information, including data relating to the location, size, and depth of the wells, strata penetrated, water-bearing horizons, volume, composition, head, and uses of the water, etc., was obtained. Temperature, interference of wells, diminution of the deep flows, phenomena of the artesian wells of the drift, and the numerous common wells and springs will also receive attention.

Missouri.—Prof. E. M. Shepard, who was placed in charge of the work in this State, has conducted a number of field examinations in important artesian and spring districts, and has begun a detailed field study of spring and underground water problems. The results so far accomplished include (1) the discovery of new artesian areas and (2) the discovery of a definite relation between ore horizons and springs in the southwestern portion of the State. Promising investigations are under way upon (1) the relative temperatures of cavern and surface springs at similiar horizons, (2) the fixing of the horizons of water-bearing beds, (3) the remarkable development of caves and sinks by underground drainage, (4) surface modifications due to underground drainage, (5) the origin of the sulphosaline waters of northern Missouri, (6) the quantitative determination of the more deleterious constituents of the waters, (7) the general origin, flow, and temperatures of underground waters, and (8) their economic uses.

Arkansas.—The work upon the geology of northern Louisiana and southern Arkansas, with special reference to its relations to underground water resources, was placed in charge of Mr. A. C. Veatch. The work involved a careful study of the stratigraphy of the region, the collection of about 1,200 well records, and the running of about 100 miles of levels connecting the wells with surveys and railroad levels and furnishing data for dip calculations. This work has thrown much light on the structure of the region, has determined the dips of the water-bearing beds, and has developed many new points of economic interest in connection with the water supply.

For the study of the area north of the Arkansas River the services of Prof. A. H. Purdue have been secured. Besides gathering data

on the Paleozoic area, Professor Purdue has done field work along the Tertiary-Paleozoic contact from Little Rock northeastward to the borders of the State with the view of mapping the contact, determining the nature of the Tertiary overlap, fixing the horizons of the water-bearing beds, outlining the catchment area, and investigating the economic possibilities of the water supplies. It is expected that the work will be of value in determining the most available water horizons for towns and cities, and will hasten the use of underground waters for the irrigation of rice and the possible development of its culture into an important industry.

Louisiana.—The work of Mr. A. C. Veatch in this State has been mentioned under "Arkansas." In addition to this work important investigations relating to underground waters have been made by Prof. G. D. Harris, State geologist, who has prepared a report on the underground water supplies of the southern portion of the State.

Kentucky and Tennessee.—The work in these States was placed in charge of Dr. L. C. Glenn, who has conducted field work in the portions of the Mississippi embayment area covered by them. The investigations will include a systematic study of the stratigraphy and structure of the Tertiary rocks, their relations to the adjoining Paleozoic rocks, and a detailed investigation of the water problems, including the determination of water horizons, catchment areas, and the amount, quality, and uses of the underground waters.

Alabama and Mississippi.—Dr. E. A. Smith, State geologist of Alabama, who was already in charge of work in these States, was continued in charge on the organization of the eastern section. Doctor Smith was assisted by Mr. L. C. Johnson in Mississippi and by Messrs. J. A. Anderson, R. S. Hodges, and B. F. Lovelace, members of the State survey, in Alabama. A report embodying the known facts relating to the underground water resources of Alabama has been prepared.

Special attention was given to the tracing of the "Buhrstone" formation and other horizon markers and to the unraveling of the stratigraphy of the two States, including the determination of the position of the Grand Gulf formation. The stratigraphic position of the principal water-bearing formations has been fixed and their areas determined as far as possible. The depth at which water may be reached in northeastern Mississippi along the "Buhrstone" outcrop and in the Mississippi Delta and coast regions can now be predicted with reasonable accuracy. The systematic chemical examination of the waters of the springs and artesian and other deep wells has resulted in bringing to notice a number of important mineral waters and the beginning of a bottling industry.

NOTES ON THE WELLS, SPRINGS, AND GENERAL WATER RESOURCES OF CERTAIN EASTERN AND CENTRAL STATES.

M. L. FULLER, Geologist in Charge.

INTRODUCTION.

By M. L. FULLER.

METHODS OF WORK.

Collection of data.—As has been stated on a previous page, a correspondence by means of written or printed letters was undertaken immediately upon the organization of the division of hydrology, with the view of obtaining information to serve as a basis in outlining plans for field work. This inquiry was begun in 17 States—namely, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas, Missouri, Minnesota, and Michigan—the correspondence being conducted by the geologists in charge of the work in the respective States. The plan was to send to each postmaster in the States mentioned a series of questions relating to the general water resources of his town or village, together with a request for the names of well and spring owners and of drillers. An unexpectedly large number of answers were received, especially from Vermont, Georgia, and Florida, where it has been possible to give fairly complete data relating to the water resources of at least the important towns. To the persons whose addresses were obtained from the postmasters and to other persons blanks requesting specific information relating to individual wells and springs were sent. The replies, while incomplete in a given area, were sufficient in number to afford general information as to the spring and underground water conditions. In several States, as in Georgia, Alabama, and Minnesota, the information had been largely collected in previous years, but this was supplemented and brought more nearly up to date by the methods outlined above. In most States field trips were made to important districts for the purpose of obtaining additional data.

Preparation of data.—The material as received was in the form of letters or of printed forms, of which there were many thousands.

From these the portions that were of interest or value were selected for publication. The preliminary compilation was done by the local geologists in charge of the work in Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, and Georgia, but the preparation of the material for publication devolved on the writer. In New Hampshire, Connecticut, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas, Missouri, Minnesota, and Michigan the entire work of compilation and preparation for publication fell to the writer.

Presentation of data.—While the object of the correspondence was to secure data to serve as a basis for future investigations, the resulting material, by showing the general character of the water resources and by presenting the details of location and characteristics of typical individual wells and springs, appeared to warrant its being put on record and made available to drillers, well and spring owners, and others interested in the economic or scientific problems relating to water resources. It did not appear desirable to discuss the material, and it has therefore been condensed into the smallest possible space, mainly in the form of tables. In these tables the general water resources of more than 800 localities, the records of 2,750 wells, and information relating to more than 1,100 springs are given.

ECONOMIC VALUE OF RECORDS.

General water resources.—Throughout many parts of the South systematic efforts are made by railroads and by various improvement associations, promoters, etc., to encourage the settling of vacant lands. To those contemplating removing to such lands information concerning the water supply is of the greatest importance, and this information the railroads and most improvement associations honestly endeavor to furnish. In some instances, however, promoters, in order to sell land, have misrepresented the conditions, especially those relating to the quantity and quality of the water supplies. The tables of water resources of Georgia which are presented herewith should afford to prospective settlers the information needed. The facts given are those supplied by local authorities, and therefore represent the conditions as impressed upon the residents themselves and as they are likely to be impressed upon new residents.

The tables relating to the Northern States show the extent to which the individual types of supply—including springs, wells, lakes, and streams—are utilized, and indicate the most satisfactory sources of water. They should be of value in assisting those who desire to procure new supplies to determine the source to be sought.

Scientifically the water-resource records throw light on the general problems of occurrence of the various types of water supply, the investigation of which is doing much on the one hand to develop certain regions and on the other to prevent much useless expenditure in unpromising districts.

Well records.—Well records should be of interest to well owners because of the fact that they show the results obtained by others. In many regions the conditions are fairly constant, and a knowledge of them as brought out by records of adjacent wells affords a check on the drillers' statements as to the depth of water horizons, depth to rock, amount of casing, etc., all of which are sometimes misstated in cases where the contracts have been let for a specified sum per foot. They also afford a basis of comparison as to conditions with more successful or with less successful wells of the locality, and frequently give a clue to the cause of failure or of variations from the normal wells.

To the prospective owner well records are of special interest, for by showing the results obtained by others they afford a means of estimating the depth to which a new well must be sunk, the materials which it will penetrate, the quantity and quality of water which it will obtain, the height to which the water will rise, and the purposes to which it is adapted.

The records present to the driller a comprehensive summary of the results of a large number of borings, giving the locations, the quantity and quality of water obtained, and the relative proportion of hard and soft materials encountered, as shown by the depth to rock or by the length of casing. From these the driller can in some instances determine the probabilities of success and will be able to judge of the relative advisability of contracting to secure a specified supply or of arranging to drill by the foot. In many instances the data will be sufficient for the purposes of preliminary estimates. If further information is needed the owners of the wells, as shown by the tables, can be applied to.

The value of good water in manufacturing industries is very great, especially in towns where there is no public supply or where the public supply is of poor quality or excessive cost. In some instances it is the quantity, in others the quality, and in still others the temperature which is the all-important factor. All of these are in large measure dependent upon geologic conditions, and in many instances, as in the East Longmeadow wells, Massachusetts (pages 112 to 115), a few wells serve as a type—in this instance, of the water of the Triassic sandstones—from which predictions can be drawn.

Many of the mineral waters used for bathing or placed on the market as medicinal waters are derived from deep wells, and in a number of instances the "springs" about which large resorts have been built are in reality simply wells yielding water notable either for its purity or for its mineral qualities. The characters of composition, the quantity, and the temperature of many such wells are given in the tables, affording a basis for comparison with newer mineral wells and for the determination of the value of the latter.

It is, perhaps, from the scientific investigation of the data, how-

ever, that the most ultimate good is derived, as it is from the study of the records and the local geology that the broad conditions of underground waters can be understood and predictions made as to quality and quantity of waters over large areas.

Springs.—Except in the case of brines, springs constitute the main source of commercial mineral waters of the United States. They form the chief attraction of many of the largest and most popular summer and winter resorts and of numerous sanitariums throughout the country in the development of which many millions have been expended. In the manufacturing industries of many towns, especially in creameries, spring waters are highly desirable. Their use as sources of public water supplies in villages and small towns is also of great importance. It is in their use as private supplies of rural districts, however, where they are used by thousands of families, that their maximum value is reached. In the tables are given detailed information relating to the character of the springs and their uses, as outlined above. Many undeveloped springs of large volume or springs of mineral waters are mentioned, some of which are equal to those of many of the well-known resorts of this country and of Europe.

Analyses.—The value of the potable waters of the United States in 1902 was nearly $9,000,000, but this sum is but an insignificant portion of the total value of waters used for railroad, manufacturing, and other industrial purposes. In almost all cases the composition of the water is a prominent factor in its use, and analyses are frequently necessary to determine its adaptability to the uses proposed. From chemical analyses the chemical and medicinal qualities and the behavior of the water when used in boilers or industrial processes can be determined, while sanitary analyses show its nature as regards organic impurities, pollution, etc., and its value as a safe drinking water. The analyses are also of especial interest as affording a basis of comparison with native and foreign waters.

EXPLANATION OF TABLES.

Water resources of towns.—The nature of the material in the water-resource tables is dependent somewhat on the completeness of the data received. In Vermont only the larger cities and villages are represented; in Georgia many of the smaller villages are included, while in Minnesota the tables embrace a large number of even the smaller settlements.

Wells and springs represented.—In general only the deeper wells are given in the tables. Those of the shallower type are practically innumerable, and as they are located almost everywhere and as their supplies, except in a few regions, are limited, they present few problems or features of interest and are of slight significance. Deep wells, on the other hand, are more localized in their distribution, procure on the average larger supplies, frequently flow without pumping, and

are relatively free from pollution. Moreover, their occurrence, depending as it does on broad geologic features, presents many problems of importance. For these reasons the wells given in the tables are in general deeper than a fixed minimum depth, which varies from 50 feet in the New England and other Northern States to 100 feet in the Southern States. A line at a greater depth could not readily be drawn, as beyond a certain point the depth of a well is not necessarily a factor of its value. It is even possible that from the economic standpoint the depths fixed are already too great. In a few instances shallower wells, where of special interest or importance, have been included.

Material of the tables.—There were great variations in the completeness of the items of information obtained from the different States, owing to a variety of causes, and the character of information represented in the different tables is not, therefore, always the same, nor is the arrangement entirely uniform throughout.

In each table the number of the town, well, or spring will be found in the first column, and in the case of the double-page tables the number is repeated at the extreme right. These numbers correspond with those of the descriptive paragraphs following each of the tables.

In the second column of each table is given the county, under which the items are grouped alphabetically by towns. This arrangement admits of the comparison of the various wells of a specified locality, which is an object of importance in the use of the tables by drillers, scientists, and the public at large. The succeeding columns vary somewhat in the different tables, but generally their use is clearly indicated by the headings of the tables themselves.

Authorities.—Except in a few instances the facts given in the tables are based on the statements of the persons reporting them, no important change either in phraseology or in figures being made, except that figures have been reduced to meet the requirements of the tables and that occasional manifest mistakes have been corrected. The Survey does not guarantee the correctness of the information, but simply presents the facts as reported, indicating the nature of the authority in the "authority" column.

ABBREVIATIONS.

The following abbreviations are used in the tables:

O=Owner.
D=Driller.
M=Miscellaneous sources of authority other than owner or driller.
R=Rock.
NR=No rock.
OW=Open well.
DW=Drilled well.

Figures (29), etc., in the "Depth to rock" column indicate length of casing where depth to rock is unknown.

Figures 6–4, etc., in "Diameter of well" column indicate that the well started with the larger diameter, but was afterwards reduced to the smaller.

An asterisk (*) indicates that further information is given in a note at the end of the table.

+0 means water rises to mouth of well and runs over.

−0 means water rises to mouth of well but does not run over.

+Few, +Several } water rises a few or several feet above mouth (curb) of well.

EQUIVALENTS IN ANALYSIS.

In analyses of waters the following equivalents apply:

1 grain per gallon (United States gallon understood) = 17.128 parts per million.
1 grain per imperial gallon = 14.285 parts per million.
1 part per million = .0583 grains per United States gallon.
1 part per million = .07 grains per imperial gallon.

MAINE.

By W. S. Bayley.

The State of Maine is very thinly populated, and for this reason the lakes and streams, of which there are a great number, have been in general uncontaminated, even in the more thickly settled regions. The construction of manufacturing establishments of different types and the concentration of the population into towns along the rivers have, however, led to more or less pollution in recent years. As a consequence the rivers have in some instances been abandoned as sources of supply, and springs and lakes have been resorted to. In some localities, as on the smaller islands along the coast, lakes are absent and springs are of relatively rare occurrence. In such locations wells have been sunk in many places, and have frequently been successful.

WELLS.

The wells of Maine can be divided into two main classes—(1) drift wells, or those dug, driven, or bored in the unconsolidated surface materials of glacial origin, and (2) rock wells, or those obtaining supplies from consolidated rocks. The surface material over a large part of the State is drift, and it often reaches a considerable thickness. For this reason the drift wells are by far the most common type. The drift varies from a compact clayey till, known as hardpan, to beds of coarse sands and gravels. In the till the water occurs in relatively small amounts, and is commonly found only along certain definite lines or channels. Hence its occurrence is difficult to predict. The gravels and sands, on the other hand, are in many instances saturated throughout their lower portions, and wells ordinarily obtain satisfactory supplies. The beds of sand and gravel, however, are not usually of great lateral extent, and the sources of water are generally local. Along the rivers, clays with interbedded layers of sand or gravel, sometimes containing considerable water, are frequently found, but the water is not likely to be so good as that derived from the thicker sand and gravel deposits.

Rock wells are resorted to (1) where the till is compact and contains very little water, (2) where the rock is at or very near the surface, and (3) where the surface waters are liable to contamination. Rock wells are common along the shores and on the small islands of

the coast and in the larger cities. Rock wells, however, have often been drilled in other localities. The amounts and quality of the water of these wells, although frequently entirely satisfactory, are in general uncertain. In several localities flowing water has been obtained.

The following tables show the more important wells which have been reported to the United States Geological Survey during the year 1903. In general only those with a depth of more than 50 feet are given, although occasionally a well less than 50 feet in depth, which for some special reason is of interest, has been included.

Well records in Maine.

[Reported in 1903.]

No.	County.	Location.	Owner.	Diameter of well.	Depth of well.	Depth to principal water supply.	Height of water above (+) or below (−) mouth of well.	Supply per minute.	How obtained where used.	Quality.
				Inches.	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Gallons.*		
*1	Androscoggin	Lewiston	F. P. Stetson	6	60	50	−20		Pump	Hard, iron.
*2	do	Mechanics Falls	P. and R. F. R. R	6	120		−3 to 15			Soft.
*3	do	Poland	W. F. Frask, C. F. Gould	6	140	135		15	Steam pump	
*4	Aroostook	Blaine			90		−20			Hard.
*5	do	Caribou	Wm. Barnum	6	70				Hand pump	Do.
*6	do	Dyer Brook (T. 5, R. 4)	J. L. Moulton	8	67	23	−12		Pump	Do.
*7	do	Easton	Samuel Daggett	8	100	80	−70		Force pump	Do.
*8	do	do	W. H. Dilling	6	59	53	−26		Windmill	Do.
*9	do	do	Wm. R. Farnham	6	50	40	−30		Hand pump	Do.
*10	do	do	C. F. Parsons		52	52	−25		Pump	Medium.
*11	do	do	C. W. Spear	6	50	30			do	Soft.
*12	do	Fort Fairfield	J. C. Harvey	6	60	60			do	Hard.
*13	do	do	F. L. Philbrick	6	78	78	−25		do	Do.
*14	do	Houlton		6	84	74	−40	4	do	Do.
*15	do	do	Cleveland & Ludwig	6	100	35	−35		do	
*16	do	do	Freeman Hiscock	8	74	14	−14		Hand pump	Hard.
*17	do	Limestone (T. E., R. 1.)	E. M. Bennett	6	112	65	−25		Windmill	Do.
*18	do	do	C. A. Perry	6	67	53	−10		Pump	Do.
*19	do	Mars Hill	T. J. Pierce	8	81	50			Hand pump	Do.
*20	do	Monticello	Boston and Albany R. R	6	113	113	−30		Windmill	Do.
*21	do	New Limerick	M. Lougee	6	65	35	−30		Pump	Do.
*22	do	New Sweden	Carl Carlson	6	50		−30		Hand pump	Soft.

* See notes at end of this table.

Well records in Maine—Continued.

No.	County.	Location.	Owner.	Diameter of well.	Depth of well.	Depth to principal water supply.	Height of water above (+) or below (−) mouth of well.	Supply per minute.	How obtained where used.	Quality.
				Inches.	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Gallons.*		
*23	Aroostook	New Sweden	L. J. Larson	6	62	12	−12		Hard pump	Hard.
*24	do	do	A. Nelson	6	65	65	−20		do	Hard alkaline, iron.
*25	do	do	New Sweden Starch Co	6	140	135	−8	40	Pump	Hard.
*26	do	New Sweden station	A. A. Olson	6	62	32	−30	½	Hand pump	Do.
*27	do	New Sweden	V. T. Sundrall	6	71			Few.	Lift pump	Hard alkaline.
*28	do	Presque Isle		6	65	55	−10		Windmill	Soft.
*29	do	Sherman	A. J. Morrison	6	53	50	−6		Hand pump	Hard.
*30	do	Washburn	Owen K. Story	6	52	49	−23		Pump	Do.
*31	do	do	S. N. Taber	6	65	25	−18		Hand pump	Very hard.
*32	do	do	V. E. Wilder	6	81	75	−14		Pump	Hard.
*33	do	Woodland	Elisha Brown		117	117			Hand pump	Do.
*34	do	do	D. W. Eddy	6	52			3	Windmill	Do.
*35	do	do	Morton Monson	6	90	20			Hand pump	Do.
*36	do	do	H. B. Pratt	7	130	70	−60 to 0		do	Do.
*37	do	do	Oliver Smith	6	121	50			do	Do.
*38	Cumberland	Bridgton	F. H. Abbott	6	200	198	−12	90	Windmill	Soft.
*39	do	do	F. P. Bennett	6	42		−11	2½	do	Do.
*40	do	do	O. G. Plummer	5½	52		−30		Pump	Hard.
*46	do	Great Chebeague Island, Cumberland.	Ellis Ames Ballard	6	301	55	−15 (?)	¼	Windmill	
*47	do	Cumberland	D. F. Emory	6	128	120	−42	1¼	do	Soft.
*48	do	Falmouth	George Woodward		200	200	−6 (?)		Pump	
*49	do	Freeport	J. H. Lea	6 or 8	108			¾	Windmill	Hard.
*50	do	do	C. A. Dixon	6	100		−4		Pump	Medium

*51	do	Gorham	Gorham Normal School	6	96	92	+1		Hand pump	Hard.
*52	do	Naples	Mrs. A. F. Perley		210		−24	⅛	Pump	
*53	do	New Gloucester	Shaker Society	6	150	35	−35	¼	Bucket	
*54	do	Portland		6	505	400	−100	13	Steam pump	Soft.
*55	do	do	Burgess, Fobes & Co.	6	298½	160	−160	14	do	Soft alkaline.
*56	do	do	Foster's Dye House	6	140	60	−12	30	Pump	Hard.
*57	do	Diamond Island, Portland.	Diamond Island Water Co.	6	100					
*58	do	Portland	W. A. Stone	6	215		Flows.	8	Steam pump	Soft.
*59	do	do	United States Government	8	97½	80	Flows.	25		Hard.
*60	do	Great Diamond Island, Portland.	do	8	265½	100	−3	15		Do.
*61	do	do	do	8	95	80	Flows.	30		Do.
*62	do	Portland	Little Diamond Island light.	8	170	160	−6		Windmill	Do.
*63	do	do	Great Diamond Island	6	265	35	−8	60	Steam pump	Soft.
*64	do	do	Y. M. C. A.	9	96	38		26	Pump	Hard.
*65	do	Scarboro	Ira C. Foss	6	270	270				Salty.
*66	do	Standish	Charles Dolloff	6	60		−12			Soft.
*67	do	do	Mrs. G. W. Granville	6	60	60	−4	4	Pump	Do.
*68	do	do	Frank H. Rand	6	78	71	−5	9	do	Do.
*69	do	do	R. W. E. Shaw	6	86		−26	3	Hand pump	
*70	Hancock	Brooklin	G. S. Stevens	5	104	103	−20	2½	Pump	
*71	do	Buckport	Mrs. Flora Lewis	6	70	70	−20		do	Iron.
*72	do	Castine	Castine Water Co.	7	70	6	25	Many.	Windmill and steam pump.	Soft.
				8	80	6	25			
				7	110	6	25			
*73	do	do	do	8	675	620	−27		Windmill	Do.
*74	do	do	George W. Perkins	7	50	48	−8			Do.
74a	do	Cranberry Isles	Church & Burnham	5½	90	85	−9	14	Windmill	Sulphur.
*75	do	Hancock	F. L. Colby	6	60	60	−30		Hand pump	
*76	do	do	I. G. Crabtree	6	65	10	−10		Pump	Soft.
*77	do	do	Hancock Water, Gas and Power Co.	10	90		−3		Windmill and gasoline engine.	Little hard.
*78	do	do	D. H. Saunders	6	65	62	−12	Few.	Pump	Soft.

*See notes at end of this table.

Well records in Maine—Continued.

No.	County.	Location	Owner.	Diameter of well.	Depth of well.	Depth to principal water supply.	Height of water above (+) or below (−) mouth of well.	Supply per minute.	How obtained where used.	Quality.
				Inches.	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Gallons.*		
*79	Hancock	Mount Desert	L. E. Kimball	6	189	180	−83	40	Gasoline engine	Some irony.
*80	do	Orland	A. J. Jordan	6	65	60	−7		Force pump	Iron-bearing.
*81	do	Sorrento	Mrs. Isaac Lawrence	6	92	90	−11	6	Hand pump	Soft.
*82	do	do	William Lawrence	6	61	56	−14	4	do	Do.
*83	do	Stonington	S. W. Foss	6	67½	12	−12	3	Gasoline engine and windmill.	Do.
*84	do	do	Samuel Goss	5¼	67	65	−7	3	Windmill and gasoline engine.	Hard.
*85	do	do	Guyer & Toobey	5⅝	144	144	−7	1½	Windmill	Soft.
*86	do	do	Pine Lake Water Co.	6	183	180	−18	28	Pump	Do.
*87	do	Sullivan	J. Clopham	6	80	80	−3	5	do	Do.
*88	do	Tremont	Southwest Harbor Water Co.	7	136	120	−80	50	Windmill and gasoline engine.	Hard.
*89	do	do	do	6	126	95	−9	45	Steam pump and windmill.	Soft.
*90	do	do	do	5⅝	294		−30	100	Gasoline engine and windmill.	Medium.
*91	do	Greenings Island	J. G. Thorp	6	90	86	−10	10	Pump	Soft.
*92	do	do	do	5⅝	90		−7	24	Windmill and gasoline engine.	Do.
*92a	Kennebec	Augusta	G. P. Fanhorn	6	560	180	−400 (?)		Windmill	Do.
*93	do	Farmingdale	Estate of William S. Hodgeton.	8 or 9	108		−15		Pump	Hard, traces of iron.
*94	do	do	A. Hodgons	6	108	104	−7	5	do	Soft.
*95	do	do	Charles Trask	6	56	53	−9	20	Hand pump	Do.
*96	do	Litchfield	Harlan P. King		57	50			Pump	

*97	do	Oakland	G. F. Bowman	6	92	70	−30		Windmill	Do.
*98	do	Pittston	C. C. Libbie		56	53	−9	10	Hand pump	Do.
*99	do	do	L. E. Moody	5⅝	135	132	−9	8	do	Do.
*101	do	Winslow	Hollingsworth & Whitney Co.	6	97	80	10		Pump	
*102	do	do	do	6	67	63	8		Hand pump	
*103	do	Winthrop	C. I. Bailey and J. Briggs	5	200	195	−7	20	Windmill	Do.
*104	do	do	C. M. Bailey	5⅞	184	183	−27	30	Steam pump	Do.
*105	do	do	E. A. Bailey	5	113	112	−3	12	Windmill	
*106	do	do	Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey	6	200		−50	15	do	Do.
*107	Knox	North Haven	Nelson Mullen	6	121	118	−7	4½	Windmill and gasoline engine.	Little irony.
*108	do	do	F. H. Smith	6	118	116		4	Windmill	Soft.
*109	do	do	S. S. Staples and J. M. Howe.	6	300					Hard.
*110	do	do	C. S. Staples and J. M. Howe.	6	200	64	−14	½		Do.
*111	do	do	Dr. C. G. Weld	5½	282	68	−35	6	Windmill	Medium.
*112	do	do	do	6⅛	142	140	−9	20	Windmill and hot-air engine.	Hard.
*113	do	do	do	6	122	112	−9	2½	Windmill	Do.
*114	do	Rockland	Morse, Trussell & McLeon machine shops.	6	97	90	−20	40	Steam pump	Soft.
*115	do	St. George	J. B. Aldritch	5½	54	50	−12		Windmill	Do.
*116	do	do	J. D. Richardson	6	78	70	−9	5	do	Do.
*117	do	do	William S. Richardson	6	67	66	10 to 17	2	do	Hard.
*118	do	Vinal Haven	Alex. Strong	5⅞	181	175	−7	25		Soft.
*119	do	do	H. L. Fransis	6	185	180	−14	10	Windmill	
*120	do	do	J. N. Howe	5⅝	120	115	−10	22	do	Medium.
*121	do	Warren	Guord, Heren & Spear	5⅞	70	70	−12	3	Natural flow	Soft.
*122	Lincoln	Boothbay	L. J. Crooker	6	360	360	−12	10	Windmill	Do.
*123	do	do	F. C. Lowden	6½	250	248	−30	10	Steam pump	Do.
*124	do	do	Corporation, Wall street, New York City.	6 5	153 155	150	−10	28	do	Do.
*125	do	Bristol	N. W. Gamage	6	102	100	−65		Hand pump	Hard, iron.
*126	do	do	George K. Dermett	6	50	50	−15 to 20	1½	Force pump	Hard.

*See notes at end of this table.

Well records in Maine—Continued.

No	County.	Location.	Owner.	Diameter of well.	Depth of well.	Depth to principal water supply.	Height of water above (+) or below (−) mouth of well.	Supply per minute.	How obtained where used.	Quality.
				Inches.	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Gallons.*		
*127	Lincoln	Bristol	Frank A. Fossett	6	140	134	−16		Pumping	Hard.
*128	do	do	Heron Island Co		62	62	0		Windmill	Soft.
*129	do	do	E. A. Means	6	75	73	−12	2	Hand pump	Soft, magnesia.
*130	do	do	C. A. Sproul	6	42	30	−6	½	Pump	Salty.
*131	do	do	Everett Westcott	6	100	92	−25		Force pump	Soft.
*132	do	do	Edward F. Wilder	6	50	38	−38		Pump	Do.
*133	do	Edgecomb	Mrs. C. A. McMichael	6	56	56	−1¼	3½	do	Do.
*134	do	Newcastle	F. G. Wyman	6	72		−16		Force pump	Iron.
*135	do	do	S. D. Wyman		76	40			Pump	Hard.
*136	do	do	J. M. Glidden	5	85	85	−11	7	Hot-air engine	Soft.
*137	do	Whitefield	John Dowdon	6	105	90	−39	9	Pump	Do.
*138	do	do	George Lynn	6	57	42	−4	5	Hand pump	Do.
*139	do	Wiscasset	John Budd	5	57	56	−8	6	Steam and hand pump.	Iron.
*139a	Oxford	Fryeburg	L. W. Atkinson		115		−16⅝		Windmill	Hard.
*140	Penobscot	Bradford	W. E. Bailey	8	54	35	−19		Hand pump	Do.
*141	do	do	J. J. Reeves	8	197	20	−20	Few.	Force pump	Do.
*142	do	do	H. T. Williams	6	61	60	−20	1	Pump	Very hard.
*143	do	Carmel	H. W. Garland	6	66	50	−16	2	Hand pump	Hard.
*144	do	do	O. A. Stevens	6	75	50	−25	3½	Pump	Do.
*145	do	Corinna	A. J. Richardson	6	59	59	−18	3	Windmill	Do.
*146	do	do	P. H. Simpson	6 or 8	108	20	−15		Hand pump	Hard, salty.
*147	do	Dexter	James Cole	6	58	53	−20	Few.	do	Hard.
*148	do	Dixmont	S. E. Harris	4½	75	55			Windmill	Do.

*149	do	Etna	G. B. Hibbard	6	80	80	−20		Pump	Do.
*150	do	do	G. A. Sanborn	6	57	50	−10		do	Little iron
*152	do	Hampden	A. J. Bragg	7	103	90	−13		Hand pump	Soft.
*153	do	do	Cyrus Moulton	6	85	78	−5	1	Pump	Hard.
*154	do	do	C. L. Philbrick	6	50	30	−30		do	Hard, iron.
*155	do	Hudson	George H. Smith	6	66		−48		Force pump	Hard.
*156	do	Newport	L. D. Babb	6	79	70	−15	30	Windmill	Soft.
*157	do	do	Frank Bennett	6	53	29	−24		Hand pump	Do.
*158	do	do	Edwin W. Trueworthy	6	100	70	−25		do	Hard.
*159	do	Orono	E. W. Mansfield	6	53		−15		Force pump	Do.
*160	do	do	University of Maine	6	54	52	−Few.		Windmill and electric motor.	Do.
*161	do	Plymouth	H. M. Gage	6	66		−30		Windmill	Do.
*162	do	Stetson	F. E. Wiggin	12	74	74	−30	Few.	Suction pump	Do.
*163	Piscataquis	Atkinson	E. F. Chase	6	98	96	−12		Pump	Do.
*164	do	do	E. W. Clark	7	110		−10	⅜	Force pump	Very iron.
*165	do	do	I. R. Hall	7	54	35			Pump	Iron.
*166	do	Greenville	J. E. Bigmy, H. M. and Charles D. Shaw.	6	146	70	+12	3	Flows	Soft.
*167	do	do	D. T. Saunders & Son	6	129	125	0		Pump	Good.
*168	do	do	Charles D. Shaw	6	102	100	−5	3½		Soft.
*169	do	do	M. G. Shaw Lumber Co	6	97	95	+10	6		Do.
*170	do	Milo	M. C. Foss		75	75	−40		Pump	Hard, iron.
*171	do	Parkman	A. J. Hamilton	7	65	40	−15		Hand pump	Chalybeate.
*172	do	Sangerville	E. E. Bennett	8	50	30 40	−30		Pump	Hard.
*173	do	do	Henry Knowiton	7	64	58	−20		Gasoline engine	Soft.
*174	Sagadahoc	Bath	Deoring & Donold	6	167	160	−7	30	Steam pump	Do.
*175	do	do	George Gonell	6	57	50	−3	4	Hand pump	
*176	do	do	H. Langdon	6	200	20	−20	9/16	Windmill	Do.
*177	do	Topsham	Pejepscot Paper Co	6	300		0		Pump	Do.
*178	do	Woolwich	J. Collis	5	53	50	−7	5	Hand pump	
*179	Somerset	Fairfield	F. C. Tobey	8	91		−10		Pump	Hard.
*180	do	St. Albans	J. L. Palmer	8	49	41	−8	⅖	Windmill	Soft, alkaline.
*182	Waldo	Islesboro	R. A. Boit	6	394	394	−15	10	Hot-air pump	

*See notes at the end of this table.

Well records in Maine—Continued.

No.	County.	Location.	Owner.	Diameter of well.	Depth of well.	Depth to principal water supply.	Height of water above (+) or below (−) mouth of well.	Supply per minute.	How obtained where used.	Quality.
				Inches.	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Gallons.*		
*183	Waldo	Islesboro	H. E. Bond	5½	218	218	−4	16	Steam pump	Medium.
*184	do	do	J. R. Brackett	6	+ 50			8	Hot-air engine	Hard.
*185	do	do	Miss Caldwell	6	266	260	−7	14	Steam pump	Medium.
*186	do	do	Mrs. Draper	5½	102	99	−11	16	Gasoline engine	Medium.
*187	do	do	T. B. Homer		+200		−Few.	1½	Pump	Hard.
*188	do	do	T. B. Homer		100	Near bottom.	−10 to 12	1	Steam pump	Do.
*189	do	do	D. Hatch	6	66	30		8	Gasoline engine	Do
*190	do	do	P. D. Hatch	6	60	31	−4	1½	Pump	Soft.
*191	do	do	Islesboro Land and Improvement Co.	6	149				Suction pump	Hard.
*192	do	do	Leighton Parks	5	65		−3	5	Hot-air engine	Do.
*193	do	do	H. A. Lewis		75		−20	4	do	Do.
*194	do	do	M. E. Lewis	6	150	150	−8	12	do	Do.
*195	do	do	H. J. Morse	6	210		−50		Hot-air pump	Do.
*196	do	do	Pendleton Bros	5½	71	70	−5	9	Steam pump	Soft.
*197	do	do	Charles Pendleton	6	54	24	−12	4	Hot-air engine	Hard.
*198	do	do	W. S. Pendleton	6	69	22		6	Hand pump	Iron.
*199	do	do	do	6	76	43	−5	7	Pump	
*200	do	do	C. S. Pierce	6	225		−6		Hot-air engine and hand pump.	Hard.
*201	do	do	Charles Platt	6	125	60		8		Soft.
*202	do	do	F. C. Shattuck		90		−5			Hard.
*203	do	do	David Smith	6	134	130	−9	19	Hand pump	
*204	do	do	H. T. Sloan	6	198	190	−7		Engine	Soft.

*205	do	do	Town of Islesboro	5⅝	73	73	−12	3	Hand pump	Hard.
*206	do	do	J. D. Winsor	5⅝	252	252		100	Flows	
*207	do	Monroe	Nathan Stearns	7	61		−41		Pump	Hard, iron.
*208	do	Northport	Mountain Spring Water Co	6	162	158	−30		Engine	Soft.
*209	do	Searsport	W. E. Grinnell	6	97	30	+8	Large.	Windmill	Good.
*210	do	do	Town of Searsport	6	100	100	−8 or 10		Pump	Hard, iron.
*211	do	Troy	John C. Lamb	6 (?)	69	56	−12		do	Hard.
*212	do	do	M. W. Munson	8	22	18-20	−6			Good.
*213	do	do	L. E. Prentiss	8	65	40			Hand pump	Soft.
*214	do	Winterport	S. Chase	8	57				Force pump	Hard, iron.
*215	Washington	Calais	F. N. Beckett	6	90	40	−Few.		Pump	
*216	do	do	W. A. Rideout	5	49	49	−20 to 25		do	Soft.
*217	do	Danforth	T. B. Bradford	6	47	47	Flows.		Siphon	Hard.
*218	York	Buxton	H. L. Martin	6	60		−14	5	Windmill	Do.
*219	do	Kennebunk Port	Kennebunk Seashore Company.	6	55	50		3	do	Soft.
*220	do	Kittery	John Thaxter	6	125	110	−14	½	Pump	Hard.
*221	do	Lebanon	N. B. Shapleigh	6	50	45	−40	⅘	do	Hard, iron.
*222	do	Saco	City	6	250	250	−20	10	Windmill	
*223	do	York	C. B. & W. C. Heldreth		60	60	−18		do	Hard.
*224	do	do	Edward S. Marshall	8	320		−30			Salty.

* See notes at the end of this table.

NOTES ON WELLS OF MAINE.

No. 1. Water surface does not vary with season. Water struck also at 30 feet. Used for domestic purposes.

No. 2. Elevation above sea about 112 feet. Water level varies between —3 feet and —15 feet. Well not now used.

No. 3. This well is situated 700 yards from Poland Spring. Water surface does not vary with season. Flows a constant three-fourths inch stream from bottom of cellar. Formerly sold under name of "Apollo Water." Analysis reported by owner (analyst unknown):

Analysis of "Apollo Water," Poland, Me.

[Parts per million.]

SiO_2	18.13
Ca	19.00
Mg	2.22
Fe	.51
Na	7.87
K	.51
SO_4	13.34
CO_3	36.10
LiO	Trace.
Organic matter	.00
Total	97.68

No. 4. Depth of water decreases in summer. Used for general farm purposes.

No. 5. Water found in limestone. Well dug 9 feet, drilled 61 feet. Utilized for general farm purposes.

No. 6. Elevation above sea, about 32 feet. In spring and fall water reaches nearly to surface. Used for domestic purposes.

No. 7. Always plenty of water. Used in house and barn.

No. 8. Water surface does not vary with season. Water found also at 35 feet in gravel. Used for domestic purposes and for stock.

No. 9. Water surface varies with season. Temperature, 44°. Supply unlimited. Used in house and barn.

No. 10. Used for domestic purposes.

No. 11. Used for domestic purposes.

No. 12. Water surface at top of well in rainy season. Temperature, 41°. Used for domestic purposes and for stock.

No. 13. Water surface varies slightly with season. Water struck also at 25 feet. Used in house and for stock.

No. 14. Well in hard blue rock to 73 feet, then soft for 10 feet, and again at bottom was hard. Water obtained in soft layer. Used for domestic purposes.

No. 15. Well supplies enough water for 20 families. It is used for domestic purposes.

No. 16. Two sources of water struck, one at —14 feet, the other near bottom of well. Supplies water for 80 head of cattle.

No. 17. Water struck also at 25 feet.

No. 18. Used for domestic purposes.

No. 19. Water surface does not vary with season. Used for domestic supply.

No. 20. Elevation above sea, 485 feet. Water surface varies between —30 feet and surface according to season. Water struck at —30 feet, —90 feet, and —113½ feet. Used for supplying railroad tank. Well in vertical limestone beds.

No. 21. Elevation above sea, 100 feet. Used for domestic purposes.

No. 23. Water surface does not vary with season. Water struck also at 20 feet. Temperature, 50°. Used for general farm purposes.

No. 24. Water surface does not vary with season. Used in house and barn.

No. 25. Well located in stream bed. Dug 8 feet, drilled 132 feet. Water in calcareous slate. Used in manufacture of potato starch.

No. 26. Water surface depressed in dry weather. Used in house and barn.

No. 27. Water surface varies with season. Well in limestone. Used in house and barn.

No. 28. Used for domestic purposes.

No. 29. Water surface varies with season. Water struck at 25 feet and 50 feet. Well dug 25 feet, drilled 28 feet. Used for domestic purposes.

No. 30. Some water obtained at depth of 40 feet. Depth of water does not vary. Temperature, 40°. Used for general farm purposes.

No. 31. Some water obtained at depth of 15 feet. Depth of water varies with season. Temperature, 42°. Fills slowly in dry season after being emptied. Used for general farm purposes.

No. 32. Little water obtained at depth of 20 feet. Depth of water varies with season. Temperature, 44°. Supplies house and stock barns.

No. 33. Dug 7 feet, drilled 110 feet. Used for domestic purposes.

No. 34. Water found also at other depths. Well in limestone. Used for general farm purposes.

No. 35. Used for general farm purposes.

No. 36. Depth of water varies between 90 and 130 feet. Well in calcareous slate. Used for general farm purposes. Elevation about 1,000 feet.

No. 37. Well in limestone. Used for general farm purposes.

No. 38. Used for domestic purposes and for irrigation.

No. 39. Water surface does not vary with season. Used for domestic purposes.

No. 40. Water surface varies with season. Temperature, 45°. Supplies two houses and barns.

No. 46. Elevation above sea, 100 feet. Used for domestic purposes. Well was 80 feet in depth. Because of insufficient yield, it was drilled to 301 feet, with increasing supply.

No. 47. Elevation above sea, 70 feet. Temperature, 48°. Strata encountered: 30 feet gravel and sand, 12 feet fine sand, 10 feet hard sandstone, 76 feet ledge.

No. 48. Elevation above sea, 20 feet. Water struck also at 50 feet.

No. 49. Elevation above sea, about 55 feet. Used for domestic purposes. In addition to principal head, a minor one was struck at 35 feet.

No. 50. Elevation above sea, 50 feet. Water struck also at 15 feet. Supplies six families, stock, and canning factory during four months.

No. 51. Elevation above sea, about 100 feet. Water surface does not vary with season. Temperature, 40°. Not used now.

No. 52. Elevation above sea, 540 feet. Water used only for irrigation, in small quantities. Strata encountered: 13 feet soil, 6 feet rock, 6 feet "mongrel" rock, 185 feet solid granite.

No. 53. Evidently this well is dug to rock and drilled into ledge. Not used at present.

No. 54. Elevation above sea, 87 feet. Two water-bearing beds, one yielding 7 gallons per minute, the other 13 gallons. Used for domestic purposes. Well bored 100 feet, drilled 405 feet. Strata penetrated: 24 feet coarse glacial gravel, 76 feet blue bowlder clay containing fossils, remainder rock. Analysis reported by owner (analyst unknown):

Analysis of water from well at Portland, Me.

[Parts per million.]

Silica	11.29
Ferrous carbonate	5.30
Calcium carbonate	33.17
Magnesium carbonate	15.39
Sodium chloride	7.52
Sodium sulphate	9.92
Sodium carbonate	74.38
Potassium carbonate	19.00
Loss and organic matter	.51
Total	176.48

No. 55. Well situated in block bounded by Munjoy, Wilson, and Beckett streets. Elevation above sea, 127 feet. Water struck also at 70 feet. Used in factory. Strata encountered: Gravel 14 feet, clay 65 feet, clay and gravel 18 feet, clay 52 feet, slate 61 feet, granite 88½ feet.

No. 56. Situated at rear of No. 13 Preble street. Elevation above sea, about 75 feet. Several water-bearing beds were encountered in drilling. When a second well was drilled at a distance of 600 feet water in this well was depressed 3 feet. Water used in dyehouse, but can not be used for boilers.

No. 57. Elevation above sea, about 60 feet. Used for domestic purposes.

No. 58. Elevation above sea, 25 feet. Water struck at three other depths. Used for domestic purposes.

No. 59. Elevation above low water, 60 feet. Situated at Fort McKinley.

No. 60. Elevation above low water, 62 feet. Situated at Fort McKinley. Not now used.

No. 61. Elevation above low water, 575 feet. Well through slate dipping steeply. Situated at Fort McKinley.

No. 62. Elevation above sea, about 30 feet. Temperature, 50° (?). Used for domestic purposes and to supply steam boiler.

No. 63. Elevation above sea, 35 feet. Water struck at three other depths. Used for domestic purposes.

No. 64. Elevation above sea, 114 feet. Water level varies; sometimes reaches surface. Water came from portion of rock full of fissures. Used in Y. M. C. A. building.

No. 65. Elevation above sea, 70 feet. Struck salt water at bottom and well was then abandoned.

No. 66. Water surface varies with season. Supplies house and stable.

No. 67. Used for domestic purposes.

No. 68. Water found also at 50 feet. Used in house and stable.

No. 69. Used for farm purposes.

No. 70. Elevation above sea, 30 feet. Water surface does not vary with season. Water found also at 20 feet and 40 feet. Used for domestic purposes and for steam boiler.

No. 71. Elevation above sea, about 100 feet. Water struck also at 20 feet. Used for domestic purposes.

No. 72. Elevation above sea, 130 feet. Supplies village. Temperature, 42°.

No. 73. Not yet used.

No. 74. Elevation above sea, about 60 feet. Water surface does not vary with season. Water struck also at 40 feet. Supplies milk farm.

No. 74a. Elevation above sea, 20 feet. Water surface varies with season. Temperature, 48°. Supplied four cottages. Well now abandoned.

No. 75. Elevation above sea, about 75 feet. Water surface rises in wet weather. Used for domestic purposes. Well 500 feet northwest from this is 60 feet deep, with source of water at bottom. Water surface, —13 feet.

No. 76. Elevation above sea, about 50 feet. Water surface does not vary with season. Used for domestic purposes.

No. 77. Elevation about 15 feet above sea. Situated 20 feet from shore of Frenchman Bay. Well flows in wet weather. Supplies hotel, fish market, 2 livery stables, and 18 cottages. Well was an old silver mine, operated about 1880.

No. 78. Elevation above sea, 60 feet. Water surface does not vary with season. Supplies 4 families and 4 head stock.

No. 79. Elevation above sea, 193 feet. Temperature, 47°. Water surface does not vary with season. Water struck also at 85 feet. Supplied numbers of cottages. Not now used.

No. 80. Elevation above sea, 75 feet. Depth of water does not vary. Temperature, 44–45°. Water struck also at 33 feet and 44 feet. Used for stock.

No. 81. Elevation above sea, 90 feet. Temperature, 53°. Used in house and stable.

No. 82. Elevation above sea, 18 feet. Depth of water does not vary. Temperature, 48°. Can pump out; water returns at rate of 2 feet 6 inches per minute. Used for domestic purposes.

No. 83. Elevation above sea, 40 feet. Supplies 15 to 20 families and is used for watering lawns, etc. The town drilled a well 200 feet, finding an abundance of good water; well not now used, however.

No. 84. Elevation above sea, 20 feet. Water surface does not vary with season. Temperature, 47°. Some water struck also at 35 feet. Used in Ocean View House. Also sold to neighbors in dry season.

No. 85. Elevation above sea, 45 feet. Water surface varies with season. Declared by driller to be surface water. Used for domestic purposes.

No. 86. Elevation above sea, 185 feet. Water surface does not vary with season. Temperature, 48°. Intended to be used as village supply.

No. 87. Elevation above sea, 30 feet. Water surface does not vary with season. Temperature, 49°. Struck water also at 20 feet and 60 feet. Used for domestic purposes.

No. 88. Not used now.

No. 89. Elevation above sea, 163 feet. Depth of water does not vary. Temperature, 47°. Supplies village. Water in coarse gray granite.

No. 90. Elevation above sea, 163 feet. Depth of water does not vary. Temperature at top, 44°. Supplies village. Connected with well No. 1 at depth of 95 feet, and both are pumped by 30-foot windmill and a gasoline engine. Well situated 36 feet southwest of No. 1.

No. 91. Greenings Island is a small island lying between Northeast Harbor and Southwest Harbor and about 3,000 feet from Mount Desert Island. Elevation above sea, about 25 feet. Depth of water does not vary. Used for domestic purposes and watering lawns and gardens.

No. 92. Elevation above sea, 15 feet. Water surface does not vary with season. Water struck also at 30 feet. Temperature, 44°. Supplies 5 cottages and laundries, and used for sprinkling golf links.

No. 92a. Elevation above sea, about 350 feet. Water surface low in summer. Well overflows in rainy weather. Supplies greenhouses and garden. Drilled all the way in granite.

No. 93. Used for domestic purposes.

No. 94. Elevation above sea, 25 feet. Water surface does not vary with season. Temperature, 48°. After pumping down, well fills again in thirty minutes. Used in house and on stock farm.

No. 95. Elevation above sea, 35 feet. Water surface does not vary with season. Temperature, 48°. Used in house and on stock farm.

No. 96. Temperature, 45°. Used for domestic purposes. Water struck also at —20 feet.

No. 97. Has yielded 1,000 gallons in twelve hours. Used for domestic purposes.

No. 98. Elevation about 40 feet above river. Temperature, 47°. Used in house and stable.

No. 99. Elevation above river, 15 feet. Water struck also at 77 feet. Temperature, 47°. Water surface does not vary with season. Supplies cottage, stable, and laundry.

No. 101. Used for sulphurous-acid making in paper mill. This is one of a series of 7 wells, 12 feet apart. They are situated about 60 feet from bank of Kennebec River, about 20 feet above ordinary water level. Pumping one probably lowers all.

No. 102. Supplies drinking water at paper mill and boarding house. Hardness, 35 per million.

No. 103. Elevation above sea, 65 feet. Depth of water does not vary. Temperature, 48°. Supplies stock farm, stables, and 3 houses. Water is conglomerate and trap rock.

No. 104. Elevation above sea, 40 feet. Water surface does not vary with season. Supplies 4 boilers in oilcloth factory and stables.

No. 105. Elevation above sea, 45 feet. Water surface does not vary with season. Temperature, 47°. Pumps into 12,000-gallon tank. Supplies stock farm and 3 houses. Water struck also at 15 feet.

No. 106. Water level varies some with season. Temperature, 40°. Used for all purposes.

No. 107. Elevation above sea, 35 feet. Water surface does not vary with season. Temperature, 48°. Water struck also at 67 feet. Supplies hotel and 5 cottages.

No. 108. Elevation above sea, 20 feet. Water surface does not vary with season. Temperature, 48°. Supplies store, 3 dwellings, fish market, and livery stable.

No. 109. Elevation above sea, 35 feet. Well said to fill from surface. No water was struck during drilling.

No. 110. Elevation above sea, 35 feet. Temperature, 42°. Not used yet. Expected to supply store and stable. This well situated 50 feet from No. 1.

No. 111. Elevation above sea, 35 feet. Temperature, 48°. Used for domestic purposes.

No. 112. Elevation above sea, 18 feet. Water surface does not vary with season. Temperature, 48°. This well near other owned by same person, but only one water-bearing layer was penetrated. Supplies 2 cottages and steam yachts. United with No. 1 underground.

No. 113. Elevation above sea, 18 feet. Water surface does not vary with season. Temperature, 48°. Water struck also at 35 feet and 108 feet. Pumped into 17,000-gallon tank in tower. Supplies two cottages and steam yachts.

No. 114. Elevation above sea, 30 feet. Temperature, 48°. Used for boilers and domestic purposes.

No. 115. Elevation above sea, 30 feet. Water surface does not vary with season. Temperature, 49°. Supplies cottage.

No. 116. Elevation above sea, 25 feet. Water surface does not vary with season. Temperature, 45°. Supplies cottage.

No. 117. Elevation above sea, 40 feet. Situated on rocky bluff near ocean. Water surface falls to —25 feet in dry seasons. Used for domestic purposes. A well 500 feet from this one is 52½ feet deep and yields 900 gallons a day.

No. 118. Situated in Youngs Point. Water surface does not vary with season. Temperature, 47°. Supplies three cottages. Elevation above sea, 35 feet.

No. 119. Elevation above sea, 40 feet. Water level does not vary with season. Temperature, 48°. Supplies cottage, steam yacht, and laundry.

No. 120. Elevation above sea, 15 feet. Well situated in plain bordering Fox Island thoroughfare. Depth of water does not vary. Temperature, 47°. Supplies four cottages. Water in "flinty rock."

No. 121. Elevation above sea, 175 feet. Water surface does not vary with season. Temperature, 47°. Flows into reservoir and supplies farm and several buildings.

No. 122. Elevation above sea level, about 100 feet. Temperature, 40°. Used for domestic purposes. Through rock all the way.

No. 123. Elevation above sea, 80 feet. Water surface varies between — 30 feet and — 9 feet. Water struck also at 33 feet and 83 feet. Temperature, 48°. During rain the supply at 33 feet increases. Supplies two cottages.

No. 124. Elevation above sea, 10 feet. Water surface does not vary with season. Temperature, 49°. Wells now abandoned. Intended for use in boilers and for general manufacturing purposes. Two wells, 10 feet apart. Water was pumped into 30,000-gallon tank. When allowed to remain full overnight bottom of tank was covered with red sediment 2 or 3 inches deep.

No. 125. Elevation above sea, 97 feet. Temperature, 46°. Water struck also at 36 feet. Used for domestic purposes.

No. 126. Elevation above sea, 60 feet. Temperature, very cold. Water was obtained also at 38 feet. Used for domestic purposes.

No. 127. Elevation above sea, about 100 feet. Temperature, 48°. Water struck also at 13 feet and about 85 feet. Used in house and stable.

No. 128. Elevation above sea, 50 feet. Water found also at 15 feet. Used in hotel.

No. 129. Elevation above sea, 50 feet. Water level lower in summer. Water struck also at 30 feet. Used for domestic purposes.

No. 130. Elevation above sea, 40 feet. Water surface does not vary with season. Water struck also at — 10 feet. Used in stable.

No. 131. Elevation above sea, about 70 feet. Water struck also at — 25 feet. Well situated 250 feet from tide water. When down 92 feet drill dropped about a foot. Water used at summer cottage.

No. 132. Elevation above sea, about 20 feet. Used for household purposes.

No. 133. Elevation above sea, 400 feet. Water surface does not vary with season. Used for domestic purposes.

No. 134. Water struck at 32 feet, but not principal supply. Used for general farm purposes.

No. 135. Elevation above sea, about 300 feet. Used for general farm purposes.

No. 136. Elevation above sea, 30 feet. Water surface does not vary with season. Temperature, 47°. Used in house, stable, and for irrigating garden.

No. 137. Elevation above sea, 50 feet. Water surface does not vary with season. Temperature, 47°. Water struck also at 30 feet in top of ledge. Used in house and barn.

No. 138. Elevation above sea, 50 feet. In dry weather supply diminishes to one-half. Temperature, 48°. Used for domestic and general farm purposes.

No. 139. Elevation above sea, 5 feet. Water surface does not vary with season. Temperature, 49°. Supplies gristmill and two dwellings.

No. 139a. Water surface does not vary with season. Water deposits calcareous material. Used in house and barn.

No. 140. Well bored. Abundant supply. Used by public for all purposes.

No. 141. Water surface does not vary with season. Used for domestic purposes.

No. 142. Water surface does not vary with season. Used in house and for stock.

No. 143. Elevation above sea, 186 feet. Used for domestic purposes.

No. 144. Used for domestic purposes. Well bored.

No. 145. Used for domestic purposes. Pumped into tank and piped to buildings.

No. 146. Well intersected 3 feet soil, 50 feet soft slate, and 55 feet hard slate. Water bad, consequently well abandoned. Water now pumped from a spring 400 feet from well and 20 feet lower. Used for domestic purposes when utilized.

No. 147. Water surface fluctuates during day and according to season. Used for domestic purposes.

No. 148. Used for domestic purposes. Another well near this one is 54 feet deep, otherwise like it.

No. 149. Water surface does not vary with season. Water struck also at 50 feet. Used in house and barn.

No. 150. Water surface is depressed 20 feet during droughts. Water struck also at 14 feet. Used for general farm purposes.

No. 152. Elevation above sea, 311 feet. Water struck also at 40 feet. Used for domestic purposes.

No. 153. Elevation above sea, 202 feet. Depth of water varies slightly during year. Used for domestic purposes. Water in slate.

No. 154. Elevation above sea, 247 feet. Water level remains constant because water escapes through crevice in ledge. Temperature, 40°. Used for domestic purposes.

No. 155. Elevation above sea, 373 feet. Water surface does not vary with season. Water struck also at 42 feet. Supplies house and barn.

No. 156. Water surface does not vary with season. Struck water also at 35 feet. Used for domestic purposes.

No. 157. Used for domestic purposes.

No. 158. Elevation above sea about 225 feet. Water surface rises to —10 feet in wet weather. Used for domestic purposes.

No. 159. Elevation above sea about 140 feet. Water surface depressed during drought. Temperature, 43°. Supplies six families with water for domestic purposes.

No. 160. Elevation above river, 50 feet; above sea about 130 feet. Water surface varies with season. Used for all purposes.

No. 161. Depth of water does not vary. Used for general farm purposes.

No. 162. Water surface varies with season. Temperature, 50°. Used for watering.

No. 163. Supplies house and 30 head of cattle. Little water found also at 30 feet.

No. 164. Water surface varies with season. Used only for supplying boiler.

No. 165. Supplies house and barn.

No. 166. Water surface does not vary with season. Temperature, 45°. Used for medicinal purposes. Well through 46 feet of earth, balance rock.

No. 167. Elevation above sea, 1,000 (?) feet. Used for household purposes. Two other flowing wells in Greenville.

No. 168. Water surface does not vary with season. Temperature, 45°. Not at present in use.

No. 169. Water surface does not vary with season. Temperature, 45°. Used for medicinal purposes. Well through 50 feet of earth, 45 feet of rock.

No. 170. Water surface varies slightly with season. Temperature, 42°. Diameter of casing, 2 inches. Water found also at depth of 42 feet. Used for domestic purposes. Well dug 15 feet through loam, then blasted 27 feet in slate, finding water at 30 feet from top. Used this water for two years, but so often dry that drilled to 75 feet. In summer four families supplied.

No. 171. Water surface varies 10 feet to 12 feet, according to season. Water struck also at 60 feet. Used for domestic purposes.

No. 172. Depth of water varies with season. Used for domestic purposes and barn.

No. 173. Water level 6 feet higher in fall and spring. Temperature, 40°. Water struck at 30, 50, and 58 feet. Used for family and stock.

No. 174. Elevation above sea, 40 feet. Temperature, 48°. Used in boilers and for domestic purposes.

No. 175. Elevation above sea, 17 feet. Used for domestic purposes. Temperature, 49°.

No. 176. Elevation above sea, 100 feet. Water surface varies 5 feet during year. Used for domestic purposes and for watering garden and lawn.

No. 177. Used in factory and for domestic purposes.

No. 178. Elevation above sea, 25 feet. Water surface does not vary with season. Temperature, 46°. Used for general farm purposes.

No. 179. Water level varies with season. Temperature, 48°. Used for domestic purposes. Deposits yellow sediment on standing.

No. 180. Depth of water does not vary. Temperature, 38° to 40°. Water found also at 30 feet. Supplies house, milk room, and stock.

No. 182. Elevation above sea, 80 feet. Well not yet in use. Expected to supply house and garden.

No. 183. Elevation above sea, 25 feet. Water surface does not vary with season. Temperature, 47°. Supplies cottage and stable.

No. 184. Elevation above sea, 90 feet. Used for domestic purposes.

No. 185. Elevation above sea, 95 feet. Water surface does not vary with season. Temperature, 49°. Water struck also at 55 feet. Supplies cottage and laundry.

No. 186. Elevation above sea, 65 feet. Water surface does not vary with season. Temperature, 48°. Supplies two cottages.

No. 187. Elevation above sea, 50 to 60 feet. Water surface varies with season. Used for domestic purposes.

No. 188. Elevation above sea, about 75 feet. Water surface varies with season. Water struck also at 50 feet. Used for domestic purposes. A dug well, 24 feet deep, near by struck water in ledge at 22 feet. Supplies 1,000 gallons per day, which is forced by steam pump to top of hill 600 feet high. Elevation of well, about 150 feet. Pumping does not affect water level until late in summer, when surface is depressed 2 or 3 feet.

No. 189. Elevation above sea, 30 feet. Supplies cottage.

No. 190. Elevation above sea, 120 feet. Water surface rises in spring. Temperature, 46°. Used for domestic purposes.

No. 191. Elevation above sea, about 30 feet. Water level does not vary with season. Supplies hotel and cottages.

No. 192. Elevation above sea, 40 feet. Temperature, 44°. Used for domestic purposes.

No. 193. Elevation above sea, 60 feet. Water level does not vary with season. Used for domestic purposes.

No. 194. Elevation above sea, 20 feet. Water surface varies with season. Used for domestic purposes. Contains considerable earthy sediment. Analysis reported by owner (analyst unknown):

Analysis of water from well of M. E. Lewis, of Islesboro, Me.

[Parts per million.]

Residue	145.0
Albuminoid ammonia	0.02
Free ammonia	0.04
Nitrites	0.003
Nitrates	0.100
Hardness	85.0
Chlorine	11.0

No. 195. Elevation above sea, 80 feet. Used for domestic purposes.

No. 196. Elevation above sea, 25 feet. Water surface does not vary with season. Temperature, 47°. Supplies steam gristmill, store, and stable.

No. 197. Situated on shore just above high water. Water surface does not vary with season. Supplies cottages.

No. 198. Elevation above sea, 30 feet. Water surface does not vary with season. Supplies store and mill.

No. 199. Elevation above sea, 70 feet. Water struck also at 22 feet. Used in house, barn, and stable.

No. 200. Elevation above sea, 200 feet. Used for domestic purposes.

No. 201. Water surface does not vary with season. Supplies cottage.

No. 202. Elevation above sea, 15 or 20 feet. Used for domestic purposes.

No. 203. Elevation above sea, 10 feet. Water level does not vary with season. Temperature, 48°. Used for domestic purposes.

No. 204. Elevation above sea, 20 feet. Water surface does not vary with season. Temperature, 47°. Supplies cottage and stable.

No. 205. Elevation above sea, 40 feet. Temperature, 49°. Public supply.

No. 206. Elevation above sea, 3 feet. Water surface does not vary with season. Temperature, 47°. Water found also at 125 feet. Supplies cottage.

No. 207. Driven 47 feet, drilled 14 feet. Used in house and for stock.

No. 208. Elevation above sea, 85 feet. Water surface does not vary with season. Water found also at 100 feet. Supplies summer resort.

No. 209. Elevation above sea, 100 feet. Water surface varies with season; in dry weather below surface; in wet weather overflows. The statement that it rises 8 feet above surface is probably an error. Used in hotel for all purposes.

No. 210. Elevation above sea, about 60 feet. Water surface does not vary with season. Used to supply watering troughs and for domestic purposes. Supplies water to villagers who wish it. Well not more than 20 rods from W. E. Grinnell's well.

No. 211. Used for general farm purposes. Dug 15 feet, drilled 54 feet.

No. 212. Supplies house and shop. Passed through 6 feet sand and soil.

No. 213. Supplies house and barn.

No. 214. Elevation above sea, 609 feet. Water surface never below minus 33 feet. Temperature, 45°. Water struck also at 28 feet. Used in house and barn.

No. 215. Elevation above sea, about 100 feet. Was originally used to supply schoolhouse. Not now used. On opposite side river, in St. Stephen, is a well 140 feet deep, in which water was struck at 50 feet. Rises nearly to surface. A second well near by supplies a one-half-inch pipe continuously. A shaft in the New Brunswick side of the river about 2 miles distant struck great quantity of water at 45 feet. Elevation, 300 feet.

No. 216. Elevation above sea, 50 or 60 feet. Well bored 44 feet, driven 5 feet. Temperature, 45°. Family use.

No. 217. Water surface varies with season. Temperature varies. Water struck also at 10 feet. Used for general farm purposes. Well plugged above deeper supply, and upper supply only utilized. Before well was plugged the water from the upper source ran off with lower supply.

No. 218. Elevation above sea, about 100 feet. Used for general farm purposes.

No. 219. Elevation above sea, 30 or 40 feet, and situated 150 feet from shore. Was piped to nine cottages. Now abandoned.

No. 220. Elevation above sea, about 50 feet. Drilled in bottom of old well. Used for domestic purposes. A second well near this one is 75 feet deep. Yields 75 gallons per hour. Elevation above sea, 50 feet. Water rises to within 10 feet of surface. A dug well 10 feet deep at high-water mark yields an abundance of

soft water. Another penetrating 12 feet of gravel and 2 feet of slate yields also soft water at a temperature of 45°.

No. 221. Elevation, about 640 feet above sea. Water level rises 30 feet in spring. Used for domestic purposes. Rock struck at 20 feet.

No. 222. Elevation above sea, about 75 feet. Depth of water varies with season. Water very cold. Supplies fountains.

No. 223. Elevation above sea, about 50 feet. Depth of water does not vary. Supplies two houses and a barn.

No. 224. Elevation above sea, about 30 feet. Struck salt water at bottom of well, when it was abandoned.

SPRINGS.

Springs are abundant in Maine, especially in the interior of the State. They are very frequently located on hillsides, from which the water can be piped and distributed by gravity to residences and farms. The water is very cool, temperatures as low as 40° being common, and temperatures over 50° seldom reported. The low temperature of spring waters makes them valuable for dairy and creamery purposes. Spring water is also often softer than well water and is therefore sought for domestic purposes. Mineral springs are common, and the waters from many of them are bottled and sold on the market for table and medicinal purposes. At some points they furnish supplies for hotels and health resorts.

The temperature, quality, yield, and use of the water of the springs reported in 1903 are given in the tables following.

Miscellaneous spring records in Maine.

[Reported in 1903.]

No.	County.	Town.	Owner	Temperature.	Quality.	Yield per minute.	Material from which spring emerges.	Uses of water, remarks, etc.
				°F.		Gallons.		
*1	Androscoggin	Auburn	F. A. Wyman	49	Soft	25	Rock	Sold for table use.
*2	do	do	G. N. Field	41	Soft, alkaline, chalybeate.	15	Sand	Shipped for medicinal use.
*3	do	Durham	L. H. Beal	40	Soft	1	do	Table water.
*4	do	Lewiston	Windsor Mineral Springs Co.	48	Chalybeate	10	Rock	Table use; carbonated.
5	do	Livermore	A. E. Hanton		Soft	6	Sand	Domestic.
6	do	Mechanics Falls	J. P. Grant	50	do	1	do	Do.
*7	do	Poland	M. W. McKnight	40	do	30	do	Do.
*8	do	do	Hiram Ricker & Sons (Inc.)		Alkaline	8	Gneiss	Hotels, table water.
*9	do	do	Edw. H. Pratt		Chalybeate	5	Granite (?)	Table and medicinal use.
*10	do	do	Briggs & Bros	45		2	Rock	Table water.
11	do	Turner	D. S. Shimas	42	Soft	1½	Clay	Domestic.
*12	do	do	C. A. Day		Soft, alkaline	$\frac{1}{15}$	Granite (?)	Sold as table water.
13	do	Wales	E. T. Lander		Soft	4½	Sand	Domestic.
14	do	Webster	W. T. Kirby		do	Large.		House, barn.
15	Aroostook	Blaine	D. H. Jones	35?	Medium		Soil	Domestic, farm.
16	do	Fort Fairfield	J. R. Thurbough	48	Hard	7	Slate	Do.
*17	do	Ludlow	J. W. White	40			do	
18	do	Perham	R. R. Blackstone	50	Soft	3	Limestone	Do.
19	do	Sherman	D. H. Owen	38	do	4	Clay, gravel	Farm.
*20	Cumberland	Brunswick	Paradise Spring Co	44	do	8	Sand	Sold for table use.
*21	do	Falmouth	Underwood Mineral Spring Co.	46	do	140	do	Table, medicinal.
*22	do	Freeport	H. A. Waite		Hard	Few.	Soil	School, domestic, farm.
*23	do	Gorham	Mrs. C. O. Wiggin	48	Soft	30		Domestic.
*24	do	Harrison	S. C. Stanley	46	do	38	Sand	Table use, hotel.
*25	do	Naples	L. P. Crockett		do	Few.	Earth	Domestic.

*26	do	do	J. S. White		Medium	30	Sand	Table use, hotel.
27	do	North Yarmouth	Wescustoga Spring Co		Soft		Rock	
*28	do	Portland (Long Island).	Ernesto Ponce	40	Alkaline	2	Granite (?)	Medicinal, hotel.
29	do	Portland	S. D. Warner & Co	45	Hard	700	Gravel	Paper mill.
*30	do	Pownal	Pownal Spring Hotel	42	Medium		Rock	Table use, hotel.
*31	do	Scarboro	W. E. Seavey	40	Soft	3	Sand	Some sold.
32	do	Westbrook	Miss C. E. Pride		do		Soil	Domestic.
*33	do	Yarmouth	Forest Paper Co	49	do	100	Gravel (?)	Town supply.
*34	Franklin	Jerusalem	Carrabassett Spring Co	42	Soft, alkaline	10	Sand	Table use, medicinal.
*35	do	Strong	J. B. Knowlton		Soft	8	Rock	Domestic, medicinal.
36	Hancock	Amherst	Bert Haynes		do	8	Gravel	Public watering trough.
*37	do	Aurora	H. L. Rowe	45	do	Several.	Granite	Domestic.
*38	do	Blue Hill	Blue Hill Mineral Water Co.	45	Hard, alkaline, chalybeate.	6	Graphitic slate	Table and medicinal.
*39	do	do	do	55	Soft	5	do	Table, hotel.
40	do	Bucksport	F. B. Marshall	44			Sand, clay	Domestic, farm.
41	do	do	G. W. Reed	43	Soft		White sand	Do.
42	do	Castine	J. N. Gardner, etc		do		Sand	Supplies 40 families.
43	do	Gouldsboro	Ambrose Young	55	do	4	Clay	Domestic, etc.
*44	do	Hancock	Ishka Spring Water Co		Alkaline	10	Sand	Sold for table and medicinal uses.
45	do	do	Maine Central R. R	38	Soft	10	Rock	Domestic, locomotives.
46	do	Mount Desert	Mount Desert Spring Water Co.	42	do	12	Granite	Sold as table water.
47	do	Sullivan	B. B. Harvey		do	1½	do	Domestic.
48	do	Winter Harbor	J. M. Gerrish	40	do	⅓	Rock	Do.
*49	Kennebec	Chelsea	Soldiers' Home			Several.	Gravel, rock	Soldiers' Home.
*50	do	Clinton	H. E. Kendall		Medium	1½	Slate	
51	do	Fayette	Jason Gill, etc	58	Soft			Houses, farm.
*52	do	Gardner	H. E. Littlefield		Hard	Few	Granite	Sold for table use.
*53	do	Litchfield	Forest Spring Water Co	42	Soft	6	Sand	Do.
*54	do	do	Walter Morse		Hard		Granite	Do.
55	do	Mount Vernon	R. G. Cram	34	Soft	2	Ledge	Domestic, farm.
56	do	Vassalboro	Stephen Lawton	38	do	Several.		Do.

*See notes at end of this table.

Miscellaneous spring records in Maine—Continued.

No.	County.	Town.	Owner.	Temperature.	Quality.	Yield per minute.	Material from which spring emerges.	Uses of water, remarks, etc.
				°F.		Gallons.		
*57	Kennebec	Vienna	A. R. Nickerson		Soft, alkaline, carbonated.	2	Gravel	
*58	do	Waterville	Maxime Thurmelle		Medium		Rock	Sold for table use.
59	do	Wayne	A. E. Mank	40	Soft	½	Sand	Domestic.
60	do	Windsor	J. S. Gray			40	Soil	Domestic, farm.
*61	do	Winslow	H. L. Simpson		Hard	5½	Clay, sand	Sold as table water.
62	Knox	Friendship	E. E. Jamerson		Soft	20	Sand	Supplies 60 families.
63		South Thomaston	C. F. Weeks		do	¾	Gravel	Domestic.
*64	Lincoln	Boothbay	Edw. E. Race		Chalybeate	2½	Rock	Medicinal.
*65	do	Jefferson	F. W. Jackson		Alkaline, hard	Several.	Gravel	Domestic.
*66	do	Nobleboro	F. W. Trask		Alkaline	½	Clay, gravel	Medicinal.
67	Oxford	Andover	W. W. Perkins	44	Soft		Sand	Farm.
*68	do	Eastbrook	B. B. Lowrie	40	do	10	Gravel	Medicinal.
*69	do	Buckfield	Shinn & Co	38	Lithia	3½	Granite	Sold for medicinal use.
70	do	Hebron	W. H. Berry	44	Soft	5	Rock	Farm.
71	do	Lincoln Plantation	R. S. Bean	34	do	Several.	Soil	Domestic.
*72	do	Milton Plantation	Mount Zircon Spring Co	40	Alkaline	14	Sand	Sold for medicinal use.
*73	do	Norway	Kate N. Jones		Soft	½	Granite	Sold as table water.
74	do	do	J. E. McIntire	36	do	Several.		Domestic.
75	do	Paris	Paris Hill Water Co		do	15	Fine gravel	Supplies village.
*76	do	Sumner	Maine Spring Water Co	44	do	4	Sand	Sold as table water.
*77	Penobscot	Bangor	Chas. York	44		8	do	Do.
78	do	Dexter	C. E. Jackson	41	Soft	1	Slate	Domestic, farm.
*79	do	do	C. H. Wyman			Several.	Soil	Domestic, families.
80	do	Eddington	Eddy & Knowlton		Soft		Gravel	6 families, store, etc.
81	do	Etna	Mrs. Sarah Carter	43	Medium	Several.	Sand	House, barn.
82	do	Garland	H. L. Gordon		Hard	Few.		Domestic.
83	do	Kinduskeag	F. B. Thurston	40	Soft	4	Sand	Farm.
84	do	Newburg	C. W. Lake	48	do	5	Soil	Domestic.

85	do	Orono	H. H. Page		do	100	Gravel	Do.
*86	do	Orrington	E. R. Chapman		Hard	Several.	Rock	Sold for table use.
87	do	Plymouth	J. F. Longley	44	Soft	Several.	do	Farm.
88	do	Sebolis	G. B. Blood	46	do		Gravel	Domestic.
89	Piscataquis	Brownville	G. G. Brown, etc		do			Hotel, residences.
*90	do	Greenville	M. G. Shaw Lumber Co	44	do		Clay	
91	do	Little Squan Mountain.	A. A. Crafts	50	do	8	Slate	Supplies 4 families.
92	do	Monson	Monson Spring Water Co		do		do	Supplies 30 families.
93	do	Parkman	Bates Reservoir Co		Hard	Several.	Rock	Do.
*94	Sagadahoc	Bowdoin	C. W. Purington	42	Soft	Several.	Sand	Supplies 4 families.
95	do	Richmond	F. M. Yeaton	47	do	2	White rock	Domestic, farm.
96	do	Topham	Pine Spring Water Co	45	do	5	Sand	Sold as table water.
97	Somerset	Bingham	Sander & Washburn		do	Several.	do	Supplies part of village.
98	do	Fairfield	B. B. Taylor	45		18	Gravel	
*99	do	do	W. N. Osborne		Soft	3	Slate	Sold as table water.
100	do	New Portland	Wm. Parson	46	do	5	Sand, gravel	Domestic.
*101	do	Palmyra	C. H. Folsom		Hard	1	Slate	Domestic, farm.
102	do	Skowhegan	Skowhegan Water Co		Soft	350	Sand	Village supply.
*103	do	St. Albans	Glenwood Spring Co	48	do	60		Shipped as table water.
*104	Waldo	Burnham	D. M. Parks	48		80	Rock	Sold as table water.
105	do	Stockton Springs	F. F. Perkins		Hard		Granite	Domestic.
106	do	Swanville	G. T. Nickerson estate		Soft	1	Soil	Do.
107	do	Unity	E. D. Chase	50	do	Several.	Sand	Creamery.
*108	do	Wintersport	Wintersport Water Co	60	Hard	80	Gravel	Supplies village.
*109	Washington	Addison	Eugene Emerson	44	Soft	5	Sand, clay	Domestic, farm.
*110	do	do	B. T. White, etc		Chalybeate	Several.	Gravel	Shipped for medicinal uses.
111	do	Cherryfield	Wm. Freeman	46	Soft	Several.	Granite	House, barn.
112	do	Harrington	Quantabassah Water Co		do			Supplies 50 families.
113	do	Jonesport	Ackley Norton estate	56	do	Several.	Black sand	Domestic.
*114	do	Lubec	S. A. Marston	44	Hard	230	Soil	Supplies village.
115	do	Millbridge	Campbell Aqueduct Co	40	do	Several.	Gravel	Domestic.
116	do	do	Millbridge Water Co		Soft	Several.		Family and factory.
*117	do	Steuben	Alonzo Smith	46	do		Sand	Domestic, supplies shipping.

* See notes at end of this table.

Miscellaneous spring records in Maine—Continued.

No.	County.	Town.	Owner.	Temperature.	Quality.	Yield per minute.	Material from which spring emerges.	Uses of water, remarks, etc.
				°F.		Gallons.		
*118	Washington	Steuben	Jasper Wyman		Soft	2	Sandy clay	
*119	York	Berwick	W. L. Marston	50	do	15	Sand	Supplies 3 families.
120	do	do	S. C. Field				do	Domestic.
*121	do	Dayton	J. B. Roberts	45	Soft	Several.		Domestic, farm.
122	do	do	Owen Goodwin	42	Hard	3	Sand, gravel	Supplies 6 families.
123	do	Livingston	G. M. Smith	41	Soft	Several.	Sand	Domestic.
124	do	Newfield	Various persons		do	2	Granite (?)	Domestic, etc.
*125	do	Old Orchard	Jared Whitman & Sons		do	Several.	Rock	Shipped for table use.
*126	do	do	I. C. Baker & Son	47	do	2½	Sand	Sold as table water.
*127	do	Saco	Mary A. Gurney		do	8½	do	Do.
*128	do	do	Hill Mineral Spring Co	42	do	1	Rock	Do.
*129	do	South Berwick	David Cummings & Co	45	Hard	10	Sand	Manufacturing, domestic.
*130	do	Springvale	Irving A. Butler			100	do	Part of village supply.

* See notes at end of this table.

NOTES ON SPRINGS OF MAINE.

No. 1. Auburn Spring, located on the shore of Lake Auburn. Principal mineral constituents are carbon dioxide and sodium bicarbonate.

No. 2. Auburn Diamond Spring. Total solids, 78.8 parts per million, mainly carbonates and sulphates.

No. 3. Sylvan Spring. Total solids, 28.5 parts per million.

No. 4. Windsor Mineral Spring. Total solids, 95.8 parts per million. Principal mineral substances are carbonates of iron and magnesia and alkaline sulphates.

No. 7. A second spring near this one flows 90 gallons per minute, boiling up from blue clay and having a temperature of 45°.

No. 8. The water comes from a clay seam lying between gneiss and an intrusive dike of porphyry. Total solids, 62.9 parts per million. Improvements: Bottling house, hotel, cottages, and park.

No. 9. Keystone Mineral Spring. The water contains carbonates of iron, magnesia, and the alkalies.

No. 10. Highland Mineral Spring. Principal constituents are calcium carbonate, potassium sulphate, and carbon dioxide.

No. 12. Cliff Spring. Total solids, 29.8 parts per million, largely carbonates.

No. 17. Total solids, 33.7 parts per million. Charged with sulphuretted hydrogen gas.

No. 20. Paradise Spring. Total solids, 17 parts per million.

No. 21. Underwood Mineral Spring. Improvements: Casino, restaurant, and bottling house.

No. 22. Pumped by windmill.

No. 23. Improvements: Hydraulic ram.

No. 24. Summit Spring. Total solids, 68.9 parts per million. Improvements: Hotel.

No. 25. Trickey Pond, located in Naples, is thought to be essentially a spring pond. Its bottom is visible at a depth of 30 feet. It furnishes water to Crockett House and its outflow runs a 35-horsepower sawmill.

No. 26. Skid Hill Spring.

No. 28. Granite Spring. Located 20 feet from high-tide mark.

No. 30. Pownal Spring. Corporation is now being formed to build hotel.

No. 31. Seavey Spring. Mineral matter, 24 parts per million; hardness, 11.97 parts per million.

No. 33. The water from this spring is pumped by the Forest Paper Company into a standpipe and distributed thence to the town. Two 3-inch wells, about 25 feet deep, driven near the spring, furnish water which rises 2 feet higher than the spring. The spring water contains a less percentage of nitrates than the well water. Total solids of spring water, 51.9 parts per million.

No. 34. Total solids, 38.3 parts per million, mainly carbonates and sulphates. Improvements: Spring house, cottages, etc. Carbonating works being erected.

No. 35. Knowlton Soda Spring. Total solids, 42.6 parts per million. Improvements: Spring house.

No. 37. Three other springs on same farm supply three additional houses.

No. 38. Bluehill Mineral Spring. Analysis reported by owner (analyst unknown).

Analysis of water from mineral spring at Bluehill, Me.

[Parts per million.]

Silica	20.56
Calcium carbonate	25.16
Ferrous carbonate	6.62
Sodium sulphate	5.33
Calcium sulphate	5.61
Total solids	78.61

Improvements: Pavilion and bottling house. A hotel will be built in the near future.

No. 39. Located 100 feet from No. 38.

No. 44. Located on top of hill 650 feet high. Hardness, 41.5 parts per million. Water, silicated alkaline. Improvements: Spring house and bottling house.

No. 49. Total solids, 49.522 parts per million. Analysis reported by owner (analyst unknown).

Chemical analysis of water from spring at Chelsea, Me.

[Parts per million.]

Silica	8.75
Calcium carbonate	5.83
Magnesium carbonate	1.68
Sodium chloride	7.00
Sodium sulphate	1.65
Potassium chlorine	.34
Total	25.25

Sanitary analysis.

Free ammonia	None.
Albuminoid ammonia	0.03
Nitrites	None.
Nitrates	Trace.

No. 50. Hardness, 41.23 parts per million. Total solids, 33.0 parts per million.

No. 52. Littlefield Spring. Total solids, 133.893 parts per million.

No. 53. Forest Spring. Improvements: Bottling house.

No. 54. Morse Spring. Some buildings started with intention of establishing a summer resort.

No. 57. Vienna Sparkling Spring. Total solids, 42.575 parts per million, mainly carbonates.

No. 58. Pure Water Spring. Hardness, 41.5 parts per million. Total solids, 69.0 parts per million.

No. 61. Ticonic Mineral Spring. Hardness, 155.0 parts per million. Principal gas constituent, hydrogen sulphide. Improvements: Spring house.

No. 64. Boothbay Medicinal Spring. Contains hydrogen sulphide, carbon dioxide, bicarbonates of iron, calcium, magnesia, and the sulphates of iron and potash.

No. 65. Hardness, 15.5 parts per million. Total solids, 88.9 parts per million. Analysis reported by owner (analyst unknown).

Analysis of water from spring at Jefferson, Me.

[Parts per million.]

Calcium carbonate	35.0
Magnesium carbonate	12.3
Sodium carbonate	9.0
Sodium sulphate	3.7
Potassium sulphate	8.1
Sodium carbonate	1.2
Ferrous carbonate	.6
Silica	16.1

No. 66. Somerset Mineral Spring. Total solids, 424.935 parts per million. Principal constituent, sodium bicarbonate.

No. 68. Lowrie Spring. Principal minerals are sodium chloride and calcium carbonate.

No. 69. Mount Hartford Cold Spring. Located on summit of Mount Hartford. Total solids, 36.1 grains per gallon. Lithium carbonate, 0.05 part per million.

No. 72. Zircon Moon Tide Spring. Located on Mount Zircon. Improvements: Bottling house. Hotel contemplated.

No. 73. Jones Spring.

No. 76. Mount Oxford Spring. Improvements: 4,000-gallon tank. The construction of a bottling house is contemplated.

No. 77. Arctic Spring. Hardness, 60 parts per million; total solids, 72 parts per million.

No. 79. Supplies 25 families in dry weather.

No. 86. Chapman Spring. Improved grounds.

No. 90. Two wells near by were drilled to 76 and 96 feet, respectively, in solid rock, yielding 6 and 3 gallons of water with a temperature of 45° per minute. Both wells are flowing, delivering water 8 to 12 feet above the surface.

No. 94. Piped to two houses, but yield is sufficient for 20 families.

No. 99. Rocky Hill Spring. Hardness, 41.5 parts per million; total solids, 63 parts per million, mainly carbonates. Improvements: Spring house.

No. 101. Piped to buildings. Another spring in vicinity is several times larger and colder, the water being used for dairy purposes.

No. 103. Total solids, 66.7 parts per million, mainly carbonates of calcium and magnesium.

No. 104. Pine Grove Spring. Another spring, about 1 mile west of the village, supplies 75 to 100 people.

No. 108. Improvements: Reservoir.

No. 109. Improvements: Hydraulic ram.

No. 110. Addison Mineral Spring. Total solids, 143.6 parts per million, largely bicarbonate of iron.

No. 114. Improvements: Pumping station and reservoir.

No. 117. Spring is located below high-tide level.

No. 118. Bottling plant contemplated.

No. 119. Improvements: Windmill.

No. 121. Improvements: Windmill.

No. 125. Whitman Spring.

No. 126. Puritan Spring.

No. 127. Seal Rock Spring.

No. 128. Hill Mineral Spring.

No. 129. There are two springs of equal flow about 300 feet apart.

No. 130. Hardness, 49 parts per million; total solids, 147 parts per million. Piped through the village.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Records collected by J. M. BOUTWELL.

New Hampshire, like adjacent States of New England, is covered with unconsolidated surface materials deposited through the action of the ice sheet which once covered the region or by its associated drainage. This surface material, or drift, is not of uniform thickness. In fact, on the crests and sides of the mountains and many of the higher hills it is thin, or nearly or quite absent. In the valleys and on the lowlands, however, the drift deposits reach a considerable thickness. The State is rich in natural water resources, abounding in springs, streams, and lakes. The streams in recent years have been more or less polluted by refuse from mills and manufacturing establishments and from towns situated along their banks, and the same is true of many of the lakes. While it is possible, by filtration or other methods, to use such waters for public supplies, it is generally more convenient for the smaller communities to depend upon wells or springs.

WELLS.

The wells may be grouped in two classes—(1) those in the unconsolidated material or drift, and (2) those entering the rock for their supplies. Of the wells in the drift those in the compact and more or less clayey till or hardpan yield the least satisfactory supplies, as regards both quantity and quality. In the stratified portions of the drift, however, especially in the sands and gravels along the valleys or in other situations, the supplies are generally of good quality and ample in volume. In the more densely populated regions, especially near the coast in the southeastern portion of the State, springs are generally absent, and it is difficult to obtain satisfactory supplies from the drift. In such localities, and in other localities where the water supply is deficient in quantity or quality, resort has frequently been had to rock wells. The water question has been of special prominence on the summer estates along the coast.

In the following tables are given the more important facts relating to the deeper wells reported to the Survey in 1903.

Well records in New Hampshire.

[Reported in 1903.]

No.	County.	Locality.	Owner.	Authority.	Diameter of well.	Depth of well.	Depth to principal water supply.	Height of water above (+) or below (−) mouth of well.	How obtained where used.	Quality.	Supply per minute.
					Inches.	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*			*Galls.*
1	Belknap	Barnstead	Timothy Emerson	M.		90	70	−50	Pump	Soft	
2	do	Belmont	Town	M.		215		−10	Windmill	do	20
*3	do	Center Harbor	Mrs. J. D. Bates	M.	6	117	80	−80	Steam pump	do	12
4	do	Gifford	Boston and Maine R. R.	M.	6	130	120	−30	Windmill	do	
5	Carroll	Sanbornville	B. F. Pickering	O.	6	35	35	−12	Hand pump	do	1½
6	do		J. W. Sanborn	M.	6	230	230	−60	Windmill	do	
7	do	Sandwich	Alla W. Foster	O.		70		−15	do	do	15
*8	do	Union	A. L. Taft	O.	6	53	50	−15	do	Chalybeate	5
*9	Cheshire	Dublin	E. F. Mason	O.	6	300	260	−60		Hard	15
*10	do	Fitzwilliam Depot	H. C. White	O.	2	15	12	+3		Soft	
*11	do	Jaffrey	E. C. Keller	M.	6	396	360	−100	Pump	Chalybeate	30
*12	Coos	Mount Pleasant	Mount Pleasant Hotel	D.					See note	See note	
13	Grafton	Hanover	D. S. Bridgman	O.	2	174	149	−149	Windmill	Hard	3
14	do	Warren	H. N. Merrill	O.	6	492				Soft	3
*15	Hillsboro	Greenville	Town	M.	6	410	90	−90	Gas engine	do	20
*16	do	Lyndeboro	C. R. Boutwell	O.	6	200	150	−50	Pump	do	2
*17	do	Nashua	Pennichuck Waterworks	M.	6	33	33	+4	Flows	do	20
*18	do	New Ipswich	H. T. Champney	O.	6	240	240		Pump	do	
*19	do	Peterboro	M. L. Morrison	M.	4	65	64	−12		do	4
*20	Merrimac	Concord	J. H. Toof	O.	6	1,325	350		Steam pump	do	Many.
*21	Rockingham	Brentwood	County farm	O.	6	241		−14	do	Alkaline	100
*22	do	Chester	J. H. Robie	O.	36	52		−22	Windmill	Hard	

*See notes at end of this table.

Well records in New Hampshire—Continued.

No.	County.	Locality.	Owner.	Authority.	Diameter of well.	Depth of well.	Depth to principal water supply.	Height of water above (+) or below (−) mouth of well.	How obtained where used.	Quality.	Supply per minute.
					Inches.	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*			*Galls.*
*23	Rockingham	Danville	J. E. Soule	M.		68					
24	do	Exeter	Building Association	M.	2	93	90	−32	Steam pump	Fair	
*25	do	do	Machine Works	O.	6	150	145	−35	Power pump		
26	do	Hampstead	C. W. Bailey	M.	4	140	100		Pump	Soft	
27	do	Newington	Woodbury Langdon	M.	6	194		−30	Windmill	Hard	3
28	do	Newmarket	C. P. Young	O.	2	58	57	+5			10
*29	do	Northampton	J. L. Hobson	M.	8	112	102	−15	Windmill	Soft	30
30	do	Plaistow	E. E. Peaslee	O.	6	72	72	−41	Hand pump	do	
31	do	Rye	Louis Parsons	M.	6	397		−25	Pump	Hard	
32	Stafford	Dover	Kidder Press Co	O.	6	127			do	Very hard	
33	do	Lee	I. G. Chesley	O.		60					
34	do	South Lee	A. W. Davis	O.	6	52	44	−44	Windmill	Soft	
*35	Sullivan	Plainfield	W. Churchill		6	1,104		−6			

* See notes at end of this table.

NOTES ON WELLS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

No. 3. Located about 200 feet above Lake Winnepesaukee. The rock is full of seams and the water escapes readily in dry seasons, the movement being toward the lake. Cost of well, $1.50 per foot.

No. 8. The following analysis of water from this well was made by Edmund R. Angell:

Analysis of water from well at Union, N. H.

[Parts per million.]

Odorless, colorless, clear.	
Behavior during evaporation	Quiet.
Appearance of residue	Uniform and white.
Ignition of residue	Does not darken.
Total solids	142.0
Loss on ignition of residue	22.0
Hardness	65.0
Alkalinity	80.0
Free ammonia	Trace.
Albuminoid ammonia	.004
Chlorine	7.0
Nitrates	Trace.
Nitrites	None.
Oxygen consumed in oxidation	.27
Poisonous metals	None.
Iron	Trace.
Sediment	Scarcely any.
Microscopic examination and biological character of sediment	Not significant.
Number of bacteria per cubic centimeter growing at blood temperature in alkaline agar medium	4
Number of bacteria per cubic centimeter growing at blood temperature in agar medium containing Parietti's solution	None.

Pronounced a good water.

No. 9. Cost of well, about $1,800. Analysis at Harvard Medical School.

Analysis of water from well at Dublin, N. H.

[Parts per million.]

Transparency	Clear.
Color	Absent.
Odor	Absent.
Free ammonia	0.000
Albuminoid ammonia	.018
Chlorine	2.6
Fixed residue	12.0
Volatile residue	7.0
Total residue	19.0
Hardness	10.0
Nitrates	Absent.

Quality of remarkable purity. Very unusual freedom from organic and mineral matter. Suitable for all purposes.

No. 10. Located in a stream bed. Notable only from the fact that the water flows.

No. 11. Cost of well about $2,200. The water has been analyzed and pronounced excellent.

No. 12. Mr. W. P. Gerhard, consulting engineer, of New York, has furnished the following information: The old Mount Pleasant Hotel obtains its water supply from one deep artesian well and from a series of seven shallow driven wells. There is also an additional well with windmill at the barns. The artesian well is 396 feet in depth, the distance from the pump base to the water being 41 feet. The pump barrel is 104 feet below the surface of the water. The well was originally 408 feet deep, but in three years had filled to the level mentioned. The capacity of the deep well is not known. An analysis of the residue from the water is reported by the owner (analyst unknown) as follows:

Analysis of water from well at Mount Pleasant, Me.

[Parts per million.]

Silica	Trace.
Iron sesquioxide	0.9
Alumina	.2
Calcium sulphate	18.7
Calcium carbonate	22.7
Magnesium carbonate	8.6
Sodium chloride	8.2
Total	59.3

The depths of the seven shallow wells are as follows:

	Ft.	Ins.
Well No. 1	22	4
Well No. 2	20	7
Well No. 3	21	2
Well No. 4	23	1
Well No. 5	21	0
Well No. 6	20	5
Well No. 7	21	2

It is stated by the contractors that these wells will yield 20 gallons each per minute. Following is an analysis of the water reported by the owner, the name of the analyst being unknown:

Analysis of water from well at Mount Pleasant, N. H.

[Parts per million.]

Silica	Trace.
Iron sesquioxide	0.7
Alumina	.1
Calcium sulphate	4.1
Calcium carbonate	11.6
Magnesium carbonate	2.2
Sodium chloride	.8
Total	19.5

The waters are all pure and free from organic contamination and are not hard. They are pumped by means of an electric triple-plunger power pump.

When the new Mount Washington Hotel was contemplated an additional supply was necessary, and Mr. Gerhard was employed to install the new system. The source recommended was a brook on Mount Clinton of the Presidential Range,

but as this was not immediately available a provisional supply was obtained from seventeen wells sunk in a basin in glacial drift. The following is a table giving statistics of these wells:

Records of wells at Mount Pleasant, N. H.

Owner's No. of well.	Height of pipe above water.		Depth of water.		Total depth of well.		Capacity per minute.
	Ft.	*In.*	*Ft.*	*In.*	*Ft.*	*In.*	*Gallons.*
1	7	0	34	6	41	6	120
2	8	6	25	6	34	0	40
3	8	0	25	6	33	6	([a])
4	7	6	23	0	30	6	10
5	8	0	19	6	27	6	60
6	8	6	26	0	34	6	60
7	3	9	27	6	31	3	37
8	4	0	30	0	34	0	----------
9	4	6	23	0	27	6	180
10	5	6	31	9	37	3	115
11	3	0	21	6	24	6	100
12	3	10	24	0	27	10	140
13	3	0	25	0	28	0	----------
14	3	0	23	0	26	0	25
15	5	0	22	0	27	0	40
16	5	6	21	3	26	9	75
17	4	9	21	9	26	6	30

[a] Very little water.

These 17 wells, each of which is 5 inches in diameter, are connected with the main suction line 5, 6, 8, and 10 inches in diameter, and the water is pumped from them by means of two large direct-connected electric triple-piston pumps of the Knowles Manufacturing Company's make. Two analyses of waters from these wells, made by H. Endeman, of New York, are given below:

Analysis of water from well at Mount Pleasant (owner's sample No. 1).

[Parts per million.]

Ammonia	0.028
Albuminoid ammonia	.036
Total solids	31.76
Organic and volatile matter	2.35
Mineral matter	29.41
Chlorine	1.872
Sulphates	None.
Nitrates	.818
Nitrites	Present.
Oxygen to destroy organic matter	.791

Analysis of water from well at Mount Pleasant, N. H. (owner's sample No. 2).

[Parts per million.]

Ammonia	0.006
Albuminoid ammonia	.053
Total solids	25.49
Organic and volatile matter	7.84
Mineral matter	17.65
Chlorine	.975
Sulphates	None.
Nitrates	1.935
Nitrites	Present.
Oxygen to oxidize organic matter	.941

No. 15. The well passed through material as follows: Gravel, 70 feet; blue clay, 100 feet; soft rock, 140 feet.

No. 16. Cost of well about $1,000.

No. 17. This forms a part of the water supply of the city of Nashua. The well is located about 150 feet above the level of the sea and obtains its water from gravel. Temperature varies from 46° to 63°, according to season.

No. 18. Two hundred feet of this well are in gray granite.

No. 19. The following analysis was made by H. E. Barnard:

Analysis of water from well at Peterboro, N. H.

[Parts per million.]

Source of sample: Aqueduct by lead pipe.

Turbidity	None.
Sediment	None.
Odor	None.
Color	0.0
Free ammonia	.0
Albuminoid ammonia	.0
Nitrates	.02
Nitrites	.0
Chlorine	.1
Total solids	3.9
Fixed solids	2.2
Hardness	1.8
Iron	Traces.
Lead	.19

No. 20. Cost of well about $5,000. The boring was in granite below 50 feet. Analysis by Edmund R. Angell.

Analysis of water from well at Concord, N. H.

[Parts per million.]

Sodium carbonate	26.163
Sodium sulphate	34.200
Magnesium carbonate	3.249
Iron carbonate	.086
Potassium nitrate	.274
Calcium carbonate	46.512
Silica	9.405
Sodium chloride	4.908
Alumina	2.904

No. 21. Cost of well about $6 per foot. Temperature, 50°.

No. 22. The well is located on one of the highest points in the town, and the water is obtained from clay.

No. 24. The following analysis is reported by owner (analyst unknown). The figures given represent parts per million.

Analysis of water from well at Exeter, N. H.

Color, slightly milky, becoming clear on standing; fair.
Sediment, slight; good.
Microscopical examination of sediment—A small amount of clear, irregular bits of crystalline material (quartz, sand, and mica, apparently), with sharp edges. Nothing to indicate any contamination from animal or vegetable matter; excellent.
Odor—Cold, none; at 38° C., none; excellent.
Taste, none; excellent.
Hardness (2° on a scale by which 0° indicates perfectly soft water, and 10° water too hard to drink); good.

Residue of evaporation:	
Total (very good)	121.6
Loss on ignition (excellent)	15.0
On ignition there was no indication of organic pollution; excellent.	
Chlorine (excellent)	.6
Ammonia:	
Free (very good)	.07
Potential (very good)	.03

This is very good water, one of the best in town.

No. 25. The following analysis of water from this well was made by Henry Carmichael:

Analysis of water from well at Exeter, N. H.

[Parts per million.]

Total residue on evaporation	132.8
Organic and volatile matter	17.4
Fixed matter	115.4
Chlorine	7.0
Free ammonia	.006
Albuminoid ammonia	.01
Nitrites	.0009
Nitrates	.0006
The inorganic matter consists of—	
Silica	11.95
Iron and aluminium oxides	1.50
Calcium carbonate	39.33
Calcium sulphate	13.00
Magnesium carbonate	26.70
Sodium chloride	15.65
Potassium chloride	7.25
	115.4

The sample was clear, colorless, odorless, and with but slight sediment.

No. 29. The well is located within 500 feet of the sea.

No. 35. Not completed.

SPRINGS.

Springs are very numerous in the mountainous and more rugged areas, and as New Hampshire is essentially a hilly State, it follows that a large part of the rural supply is obtained from this source. The quality of the water is almost without exception excellent, and if the proper care is taken in piping it to the houses, entirely satisfactory supplies can be obtained. Spring waters are of especial importance in dairies, creameries, etc., where the low temperature is of value. Mineral springs occur at a number of points, and the waters are in some instances bottled and extensively sold for medicinal and table use.

Some of the data relating to springs obtained during 1903 are shown in condensed form in the following table:

Miscellaneous spring records in New Hampshire.

[Reported in 1903.]

No.	County.	Locality.	Owner.	Quality.	Principal mineral constituents.	Yield per minute.	Material from which spring emerges.
						Gallons.	
1	Belknap	Belmont	Belmont Water Co.	Soft		3½	Sand.
*2	do	Center Harbor	Mrs. G. W. Armstrong.	do	Sulphur		White sand.
3	do	do	S. F. Emery	Hard			
*4	do	do	F. H. Morse			Few.	
5	Carroll	Bartlett	James Nute				Do.
6	do	Center Sandwich	W. W. Jenness	Soft		Few.	Gravel.
7	do	Conway	W. W. Mudgett				
*8	do	do	W. S. Nash		See note	10	
*9	do	Jackson	C. B. Perkins		do	2	White sand.
*10	do	do	Katherine P. Wormeley.	Hard	Iron	Several.	Granite.
11	do	Ossipee	F. K. Hobbs	Soft		Few.	
12	do	do	Bartlett Moody	do		⅕	
*13	do	South Tamworth	J. L. Mason	do	Sulphur		
*14	do	Tamworth	E. C. Clarke	do	CO_2		White sand.
*15	do	Wakefield	A. L. Dow		See note		Granite.
16	do	Wolfboro	A. F. Stevenson	Soft		1½	Do.
*17	Cheshire	Alstead Center	H. F. Hitch	Hard	Magnesia		
*18	do	Fitzwilliam	Miss Mary L. Ware	Soft	See note		
*19	do	Harrisville	Cheshire Mills	do			Rock.
20	do	Marlow	R. F. Craig	do		Several.	
21	do	Sullivan	G. W. Marston	do		Few.	Granite.
*22	do	Walpole	Henry Rawson		Iron, sulphur, magnesia.		
23	do	do	J. G. Bellows	Hard		1	Slate.
24	do	Westmoreland	John Works	Soft		Several.	Sand.
25	do	do	Z. Bottom	do			Clay or gravel.
*26	Coos	Dixville	Dixville Notch Corporation.	do			
27	do	Dummer	H. N. Pike				Gravel.

* See notes at end of this table.

Miscellaneous spring records in New Hampshire—Continued.

No.	County.	Locality.	Owner.	Quality.	Principal mineral constituents.	Yield per minute.	Material from which spring emerges.
						Gallons.	
*28	Coos	Gorham	Gorham Aqueduct Co.			Many.	Gravel.
*29	do	Jefferson	Wm. H. Crawford	Soft	Iron		Granite.
*30	do	do	C. W. Evans	do		3½	Gravel.
*31	do	do	G. C. Evans	do		Few.	Sand and gravel.
*32	do	Randolph	L. M. Watson	do		360	Granite.
*33	do	Shelburne	S. J. Morse	do	See note	29	
34	do	Stark	Benj. Greene	do			Bluestone.
35	Grafton	Alexandria	G. A. Collins	do			Granite.
*36	do	Benton	Bert Cox	Good		4	Do.
*37	do	do	Wm. Kendall	Soft			Do.
*38	do	Bethlehem	A. J. Richardson	Good		Several.	Do.
39	do	do	Crystal Spring Water Co.	Soft			Do.
40	do	Campton	Darius Moulton	do			Gravel.
41	do	do	F. L. Moulton	do		Few.	
42	do	Dorchester	A. F. Bickford	do			Do.
43	do	Hanover	A. W. Fitts	do	Iron	¼	
44	do	do	W. F. Gale	do			
*45	do	Holderness	Balch heirs, etc.	do		Several.	
46	do	Landaff	K. W. Noyes, jr		Iron, lime	Few.	Limestone.
47	do	Littleton	H. M. Morse	Soft		Several.	
*48	do	do	Ira Parker	do	Iron, sulphur.	7	White sand.
49	do	North Woodstock	Mrs. Jas. Burney	do	Iron		Gravel.
50	do	Orford	Geo. Wilcox	do			"Trap."
*51	do	Piermont	Evans & Hill	do	See notes.	½	Clay.
52	do	Quincy	R. B. Clark	do			Granite.
*53	do	Warren	Breezy Point Hotel.	Hard			Sand.
54	do	Woodstock	W. C. Walker		Iron, sulphur.		
55	Hillsboro	Bennington	Waterworks			52	
56	do	Deering	F. D. Appleton	Soft		1	
*57	do	do	E. C. Holton	do	Magnesia	Several.	Granite.
*58	do	Goffs Falls	Devonshire Mills				
59	do	Hudson	H. C. Brown	Soft		1⅝	Sand.
60	do	do	David Clement	do		2	Granite.
61	do	Manchester	Cooperative	do		10	Clay.
62	do	do	E. S. Fletcher	Hard	Salt		
*69	do	Mason	Jas. Russell	Soft	Iron		Sand.
*70	do	Nashua	Pennechuck Waterworks.	do	See notes.	868	
*71	do	New Ipswich	C. M. Wheeler	do		1⅝	Quicksand.
*72	do	Temple	S. A. Scammon	do	See notes.	2	Gneiss.
73	do	West Deering	C. S. McAlister	do	Iron		
*74	do	Wilton	G. W. Parker		See notes.	1⅝	
*75	Merrimac	Allenstown	Estate of Frank Jones.	Soft			
76	do	Boscawen	Horace Wells	do	Iron	Several.	Clay.
*77	do	Bradford	Kizer heirs		Iron, sulphur, magnesia.	30	Granite.

* See notes at end of this table.

Miscellaneous spring records in New Hampshire—Continued.

No.	County.	Locality.	Owner.	Quality.	Principal mineral constituents.	Yield per minute.	Material from which spring emerges.
						Gallons.	
*78	Merrimac	Bradford	Henry McCoy			35	Rock.
79	do	Dunbarton	J. C. Mills	Soft		½	
*80	do	Henniker	Contoocook Valley Paper Co.			Several.	
*81	do	do				Several.	Gravel.
*82	do	Pembroke	G. P. Little	Soft		Several.	Gravel and sand.
*83	do	West Concord	J. E. Cole	do	See notes.		
*84	do	do	G. W. Phillips	do	do	Few.	Granite.
*85	do	Wilmot	Seth Goodhue		do	3½	Clay.
86	Rockingham.	Brentwood	T. S. Gordon			Several.	Blue clay.
*87	do	Derry	Lafayette Mineral Spring Co.	Soft	See notes.	1	Gravel.
*88	do	East Candia	Dearborn Bros				Do.
89	do	Exeter	Wm. Wadleigh heirs.	Soft		5	Sand.
*90	do	Greenland	John Hatch	Hard	See notes.	17	Gravel.
91	do	Newington	Fred. Pickering	Soft		Several.	
*92	do	Newmarket	Sarah J. Chapman	Hard		60	
*93	do	do	Mrs. S. D. Joy	do		20	Clay.
*94	do	Plaistow	H. N. Hall		Iron, sulphur, etc.	3½	Do.
*95	do	Rye	L. B. Parsons	Hard	Iron		Rock.
*96	do	do	Mrs. F. A. Philbrick.		See notes.		
*97	do	do	H. F. Rand	Good	do	4	Gravel.
*98	Strafford	Dover	City		do		
*99	do	Gorham	Alpine Aqueduct Co.	Soft	do	Many.	Sand and gravel.
*100	do	North Strafford	Mrs. Clark Stevens.			Several.	
101	Sullivan	Charlestown	W. E. Hunt	Soft			Slate.
*102	do	Cornish	W. D. Lear	do		Few.	Gravel.
103	do	Croyden	Perry Miner	do		Few.	Do.
*104	do	do	J. C. Lovern	do		2	Granite.
*105	do	South Acworth	C. O. Hemphill	do	Iron		
*106	do	Sunapee	L. J. & N. A. Runals.		do		"Bedrock."
*107	do	West Springfield	Carl Phillbrick	Soft	do	Few.	

* See notes at end of this table.

NOTES ON SPRINGS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

No. 2. This spring is located near the edge of a swamp. The water has a temperature of 42° and is considered to be slightly sulphureted. The spring is walled up and has a rustic house.

No. 4. This spring supplies four families. The water has a temperature of 49°, and shows a film on the surface which is considered to indicate its mineral character.

No. 8. This water, which has a temperature of 44°, rises in a small reservoir 14 feet long, 12 feet wide, and 3 feet deep, containing 4,000 gallons. The spring is covered by a building and the water used for medicinal purposes. Mr. F. L. Bartlett, State chemist and assayer, reports the following analysis:

Analysis of water from spring at Conway, N. H.

[Parts per million.]

Silica	11.45
Calcium bicarbonate	11.13
Magnesium carbonate	1.92
Potassium sulphate	3.07
Sodium chloride	8.05
Total mineral matter	35.70

This water belongs to the class known as alkaline silicated, contains quite an amount of carbonic-acid gas, has an acid reaction, and is remarkably clear and pure. It can be kept for any length of time without depositing any sediment. It belongs to a class of water highly valued by the medical profession as useful in a variety of diseases, and is considered an excellent drinking water for general use.

No. 9. Edmund R. Angell, chemist of the State board of health, reported in 1899 that the water is a cathartic, aperient, and diuretic, and is excellent as an antilithic when uric acid is secreted in excess.

Analysis of water from spring at Jackson, N. H.

[Parts per million.]

Calcium carbonate	10.840
Magnesium carbonate	3.876
Sodium sulphate	14.243
Silica	11.132
Sodium chloride	1.926
Alumina	.350
Iron carbonate	Trace.
Nitrates	Trace.
	42.367
Solids obtained by direct weight of the residue	42.611
Less error and volatile matter	.244
	42.367

No. 10. There are several springs, or more properly spring wells, on this property, the largest being 10 feet in diameter and 14 feet deep. The water is reported to rise 4 to 5 feet in one night.

No. 13. There is sometimes a film on the surface of this spring. The water is considered beneficial for rheumatism.

No. 14. Considered to have medicinal properties. Stomach, kidney, and urinary troubles are benefited by its use.

No. 15. An analysis of water made by Fred W. Morse, New Hampshire Experiment Station, Durham, N. H., July, 1894, is as follows:

Analysis of water from spring at Wakefield, N. H.

[Parts per million.]

Free ammonia	0.026
Albuminoid ammonia	.025
Chlorine	5.33
Total solids after drying	42.0
Total solids after burning	22.0

The water was colorless and odorless and perfectly clear. The solids neither blackened nor smoked on burning. These results are very low and indicate a very good water. Poisonous metals were not looked for as description showed no apparent opportunity for such to be present.

No. 17. Temperature, 47° as delivered from pipe. Taste, slightly acrid. The water is supposed to be good for constipation.

No. 18. This water, which is from the Monadnock Silica Spring, has a slight odor and taste. The water is considered to have medicinal properties beneficial for bladder and kidney difficulties.

No. 19. This spring supplies a considerable number of tenement houses.

No. 22. Considered to have medicinal properties good for blood humors, dyspepsia, etc.

No. 26. This water constitutes the supply at "The Balsams," and also for a trout hatchery. An analysis of this water shows it to be almost exactly the same as the published analysis of the Poland Spring water, South Poland, Me. There are possibly 40 or 50 other springs on the hotel property of the same general character.

No. 28. There are 10 or more springs contributing to one reservoir, from which the supply of the village is obtained.

No. 29. Supplies two houses and barn. Temperature, 40°.

No. 30. Temperature, 40°.

No. 31. Temperature, 39° to 40°.

No. 32. Temperature, 42°. Supplies the Ravine House, cottages, store, etc.

No. 33. Temperature, 45°. Considered beneficial in kidney and bladder diseases. An analysis by F. L. Bartlett, made in 1887, is as follows: Water contains 34.54 parts of solids per million, consisting of a trace each of chloride of sodium, carbonate of lime, carbonate of magnesia, silica, and organic matter. The value of this water lies in its remarkable purity.

No. 36. Temperature, 40°.

No. 37. Temperature, 44°.

Nos. 38 and 39. Temperature, 60°. This probably represents the summer maximum.

No. 45. Furnishes the supply for Holderness School, etc.

No. 48. The water is considered to have medicinal properties beneficial in cases of kidney disease.

No. 51. This water is considered to have medicinal properties. An analysis by E. J. Bartlett, made in 1884, is as follows:

Analysis of water from spring at Piermont, N. H.

[Parts per million.]

Total solids at 130° C	187.0
Organic and volatile	10.5
Iron and aluminum oxides (Fe_2O_3, Al_2O_3)	2.5
Silica (SiO_2)	13.7
Calcium oxide (CaO)	60.6
Sulphur trioxide (SO_3)	27.0
Carbon dioxide (CO_2)	56.0
Magnesium oxide (MgO)	2.0
Sodium (as Na), including a very little potassium	4.5
Chlorine (Cl)	5.5
	182.3

The magnesium and iron probably exist in the water as carbonates or bicarbonates, and the remainder, or the CO_2, forms a bicarbonate with part of the lime.

No. 53. Located on the grounds of the Breezy Point Hotel. The water is considered to be good for rheumatism.

No. 57. Temperature, 45°. After boiling, a white scum forms on the surface of the water.

No. 58. The water of this spring is used in the corporation houses, supplying 24 families.

No. 69. There are a number of other springs in the meadow land near by, one of which is 10 feet in diameter and always full.

No. 70. This constitutes the supply of the city of Nashua. An analysis by Henry J. Williams of water taken from one of the surface springs is as follows:

Analysis of water from spring at Nashua, N. H.

[Parts per million.]

Total solids	37.0
Less volatile and organic matter	5.0
Fixed solids or mineral matter	32.0
The mineral matter contains—	
Silica	Trace.
Sesquioxide of iron	Faint trace.
Alumina	None.
Lime	14.2
Magnesia	1.4
Sulphuric acid	4.98
Chlorine	2.0
Degree of hardness	15.0
Free ammonia	.01
Albuminoid ammonia	.03

No. 71. Kidney troubles are benefited by the use of this water.

No. 72. Reported to possess medicinal properties; beneficial for gout, dyspepsia, rheumatism, eczema, sugar diabetes, Bright's disease, liver trouble. An analysis by Thomas Heys of this water, which is from the Pack Monadnock lithia spring, is as follows:

Analysis of water from spring at Temple, N. H.

[Grains per imperial gallon.]

Lithium bicarbonate	15.408
Sodium bicarbonate	5.262
Iron bicarbonate	.304
Calcium carbonate	.770
Magnesium carbonate	.294
Potassium sulphate	.511
Potassium chloride	.180
Sodium chloride	.340
Sodium bromide	Trace.
Silica and alumina	.980
Free and combined ammonia	.008
Total	24.057

No. 74. Edmund R. Angell, of the State board of health, reported the following in 1893:

Analysis of water of Wilton mineral spring.

[Parts per million.]

Magnesium carbonate	5.36
Calcium carbonate	15.78
Calcium sulphate	7.35
Sodium chloride	8.21
Silica	15.75
Iron carbonate	Trace.
Alumina	Trace.
Volatile and combustible matter	5.13
Total solids	56.94

No. 75. This is a spring pond of about 25 acres in extent. The water is colored by organic matter, but an analysis by H. E. Barnard shows it to be in other respects of good quality.

No. 77. An analysis shows the presence of carbonate of soda, magnesia, and lime; chloride of sodium and potassium; sulphate of lime, oxide of iron and alumina; sulphur, organic matter, carbonic acid. There is a little film on the surface of the water. The water has been shipped; valued at 50 cents per dozen quarts. Considered beneficial for humors, scrofula, skin diseases, and dyspepsia.

No. 78. Water analyzed by Doctor Jackson. Contains carbonate of soda, magnesia, and lime; chloride of sodium and potassium; sulphate of lime, oxide of iron and alumina; sulphur, organic matter, and carbonic acid. Reported beneficial in cutaneous diseases.

No. 80. Used for manufacture of paper and for domestic supplies.

No. 81. Supplies 15 families and the boilers of a creamery and a box factory.

No. 82. Part of this water is bottled for use on the table. Contains some organic matter, but no injurious impurities.

No. 83. An analysis of the water by H. E. Barnard is as follows:

Analysis of water of spring at West Concord, N. H.

[Parts per million.]

Free ammonia	None.
Albuminoid ammonia	None.
Nitrates	None.
Nitrites	None.
Chlorine	1.25
Total solids	54.0
Fixed solids	31.0
Hardness	12.0
Lead	Trace.
Turbidity	None.
Sediment	None.
Odor	Very slight.
Color	None.

This is a very good water. The traces of lead are too slight to cause any disturbance in the system.

No. 84. Temperature, 42°. An analysis of the water by H. E. Barnard is as follows:

Analysis of water of spring at West Concord, N. H.

[Parts per million.]

Color	None.
Free ammonia	None.
Albuminoid ammonia	None.
Nitrates	.150
Nitrites	None.
Chlorine	1.250
Total solids	41.0
Fixed solids	30.0
Hardness	7.00
Iron	None.
Lead	None.
Turbidity	None.
Sediment	None.
Odor	None.

This is a very good water.

No. 85. Temperature, 45°. There is a film on the surface of the water. The water is considered to have medicinal properties; beneficial in cases of salt rheum, scrofula, impure blood, and all external diseases.

No. 87. It is carbonated saline water; benefits constipation. E. R. Angell, who who examined the water, reports as follows:

Analysis of water of spring at Derry, N. H.

[Parts per million.]

Calcium carbonate	33.39
Magnesium carbonate	22.49
Sodium carbonate	9.15
Calcium sulphate	7.93
Magnesium sulphate	3.62
Sodium sulphate	7.66
Potassium sulphate	4.25
Sodium chloride	4.52
Silicic acid	18.228
Phosphoric acid / Oxide of iron	.126
Total nonvolatile solids	112.518

No. 88. Used in factory and house. Reported beneficial for indigestion.

No. 90. This is one of a system of large springs within half a mile, breaking out from a clay bed at the edge of a gravel ridge. The springs are about 15 feet above high-tide water. Analysis by State laboratory of hygiene, August 12, 1902; reported by owner (analyst unknown).

Analysis of water from spring at Greenland, N. H.

[Parts per million.]

Free ammonia	0.018
Nitrates	1.500
Nitrites	.0
Chlorine	8.500
Total solids	169.0
Fixed solids	93.0
Hardness	70.0

No. 92. Temperature, 43°.

No. 93. Temperature, 60°.

No. 94. Temperature, 35°. (?)

No. 95. Temperature, about 40°. Used by four families.

No. 96. Used by hotel and cottages. A sample of water submitted for analysis has been examined, with the following results (reported by owner, analyst unknown):

Analysis of water from spring at Rye, N. H.

[Parts per million.]

Volatile solids	45.0
Fixed solids	120.0
Total solids	165.0

This water is exceptionally brilliant, containing a small amount of mineral substance, viz, lime, soda, iron chlorine, sulphates, etc., the most prominent being the sodium chloride or salt. It contains but mere traces of organic matter. It is considered a good, pure water for drinking and domestic uses, bottling, or boiler purposes.

No. 97. The water is considered to have medicinal properties, and is sold at Rye Beach.

No. 99. This spring constitutes the town supply, furnishing water for about 1,200 inhabitants. It is supposed to be beneficial for kidney and bladder diseases. An analysis by F. C. Robinson is as follows:

Total dissolved matter, 44.45 parts per million. Of this, 34.56 parts are mineral, 9.92 parts organic. The mineral is as follows:

Analysis of water from spring at Gorham, N. H.

[Parts per million.]

Silica	12.83
Iron carbonate	.513
Calcium carbonate	5.81
Calcium sulphate	2.74
Magnesium carbonate	2.91
Sodium chloride	3.08
Sodium carbonate	5.13
Potassium carbonate	1.37
Nitrites	None.
Nitrates	Trace.

No. 100. This spring furnishes the water supply for the village. It has been analyzed and pronounced pure.

No. 102. Temperature, 44° to 54°.

No. 104. Supplies eight families.

No. 105. Small, but steady flow. A reddish scum forms on the surface, which soon settles. The water has been used for rheumatism.

No. 106. A film forms on the surface of the water, and the soil around the spring is coated with a red deposit. The water is reported to be medicinal, especially in cases of indigestion, constipation, general debility, etc.

No. 107. Temperature, 38°. Iron oxide is deposited about the spring.

VERMONT.

By George H. Perkins.

SOURCES OF WATER OF TOWNS.

In the following notes both the general source of supply, such as private wells, springs, etc., and the public and private systems in use in the large cities and towns are considered. While a large number of the inhabitants are still supplied from their own private springs, public supplies have been installed in a very large number of towns. This is because of the unusual abundance of springs and the consequent ease and cheapness with which public systems can be installed. At least 65 towns and villages have more or less complete systems, owned either by the town or by corporations or private individuals. In several communities a number of systems are in use. In the following tables there is given a summary of the source of supply of 75 of the more important cities and towns of the State. Following the tables is a series of numbered notes, corresponding with the numbers of the individual towns in the table, which give additional data in regard to the water supplies.

Table of sources of water of Vermont towns.

[Reported in 1903.]

No.	Town.	County.	Most common source.	Public supply.	Authority.
*1	Arlington	Bennington	Springs	Springs	C. L. Tombs.
*2	Barnet	Caledonia	do	None	F. H. Colby.
*3	Barre	Washington	do	Springs and streams.	G. H. Perkins.
*4	Bellows Falls	Windham	Pond	Pond	A. Coolidge.
*5	Bethel	Windsor	Springs	None	C. D. Cushing.
*6	Bolton	Washington	do		G. A. Pease.
*7	Bradford	Orange	do	Springs	F. H. Everett.
*8	Brandon	Rutland	Pond	Pond	Superintendent waterworks.
*9	Bridgewater Corners	Windsor	Springs	None	E. H. Shattuck.
10	Center Rutland	Rutland	do	Springs	Dr. E. A. Slade.
11	Chelsea	Orange	Wells	None	W. P. Townshend.
*12	Chester	Windsor	Stream	Stream	F. W. Pierce.
13	Corinth	Orange	Wells	None	A. H. Sargent.
14	Danby	Rutland	Springs	Springs	E. J. Rood.
15	Danville	Caledonia	Wells	None	C. D. Brainerd.
16	Derbyline	Orleans	Springs	Springs	H. S. Haskell.
*17	East Barnet	Caledonia	do	do	C. T. Kendall.

* See notes at end of this table.

Table of sources of water of Vermont towns—Continued.

No.	Town.	County.	Most common source.	Public supply.	Authority.
*18	East Concord	Essex	Springs	None	Ira Grant.
19	Fairfax	Franklin	Wells	do	A. B. Beeman.
*20	Franklin	do	Springs	do	
21	Glover	Orleans	do	Springs	J. McClellan.
*22	Granville	Addison	do	None	
*23	Groton	Caledonia	do	do	I. M. Riker.
*24	Hartford	Windsor	do	Springs	H. C. Pease.
*25	Hydepark	Lamoille	do	do	E. C. White.
26	Irasburg	Orleans	do	None	W. D. Tyler.
27	Island Pond	Essex	do	Springs	M. B. Ladd.
*28	Jamaica	Windham	do	do	
29	Jeffersonville	Lamoille	do	do	E. M. Melvin.
*30	Johnson	do	do	do	
31	Lincoln	Addison	Wells	None	
32	Lowell	Orleans	Springs and brooks.	do	D. B. Curtis.
*33	Ludlow	Windsor	Springs	Springs	W. M. Bixby.
*34	Lunenburg	Essex	do	do	
*35	Manchester	Bennington	do	do	
36	Marshfield	Washington	do	do	M. E. Beckley.
*37	Mechanicsville	Rutland	do	None	
*38	Middleburg	Addison	Wells and springs.	Springs	
*39	Middlesex	Washington	Springs	do	M. W. Miles.
*40	Montpelier	do	Springs and pond.	Pond	Doctor Lindsley.
*41	Morgan Center	Orleans	Springs	None	
*42	Northfield	Washington	do	Springs (?)	
*43	North Thetford	Orange	do	do	H. P. Cummings.
*44	North Troy	Orleans	do	do	
45	Norwich	Windsor	do	do	D. W. Stewart.
*46	Pittsford	Rutland	do	do	C. C. Fenton.
47	Plainfield	Washington	do	do	J. Chamberlain.
*48	Poultney	Rutland	Lake	Lake	
*49	Proctor	do	Springs and cisterns.	Springs	
50	Rochester	Windsor	Springs	do	
51	Roxbury	Washington	do	do	J. W. Howe.
*52	Rutland	Rutland	Brooks	Brooks	
*53	St. Albans	Franklin	Reservoir	Reservoir	
*54	Shoreham	Addison	Wells	None	A. Farnham.
*55	South Danville	Caledonia	do	do	B. F. Badger.
56	Springfield	Windsor	Springs	Springs	F. G. Ellison.
57	Stevens Mills	Franklin	Wells	None	C. P. Stevens.
58	Stowe	Lamoille	Springs	Springs	A. H. Cheney.
*59	Sudbury	Rutland	Wells	None	E. C. Spooner.
*60	Vergennes	Addison	River	River	
61	Wallingford	Rutland	Springs	None	
62	Wardsboro	Windham	Wells		H. E. Kidder.
*63	Waterbury	Washington	Springs	Brooks and springs.	Mr. Moody.
*64	Waterbury Center	do	do	Springs	D. Hopkins.
*65	West Addison	Addison	Wells	None	F. W. Fisher.
66	West Charleston	Orleans	do	do	C. S. Brainerd.
67	West Concord	Essex	Springs	do	
68	West Glover	Orleans	do	do	Lyman Baker.

*See notes at end of this table.

Table of sources of water of Vermont towns—Continued.

No.	Town.	County.	Most common source.	Public supply.	Authority.
69	Westminster	Windham	Springs	None	
*70	West Rutland	Rutland	Wells	do	
*71	Whiteriver Junction	Windsor	Springs	Springs	
*72	Wilder	Windham	do	do	C. C. Kinsman.
73	Windsor	Windsor	do	do	
74	Wolcott	Lamoille	do	None	M. J. Leach.
75	Woodford	Bennington	do	do	D. W. Gleason.

* See notes at end of this table.

NOTES ON SOURCES OF WATER OF VERMONT TOWNS.

No. 1. Formerly Arlington was supplied by wells, there being one or more, with a depth of 20 to 40 feet, to each residence. The town now has an abundant supply, furnished by the Arlington Water Company and coming from a large spring in the limestone on Red Mountain, a quarter of a mile away. The water, though classed as hard, is used for all domestic purposes.

No. 2. Spring water is especially abundant in this region. A number of private pipes, supplying from 8 to 20 families, are in use.

No. 3. Barre has a municipal supply from brooks and a number of private pipe lines from springs in the near-by schist. The municipal supply is by gravity system, with a pressure of 130 pounds.

No. 4. The supply is by a gravity system, with pressure of 150 pounds, and is owned by the town.

No. 5. Nearly every residence has its own spring.

No. 6. A mountain town, with probably 100 springs within a radius of a mile.

No. 7. Spring water is collected in reservoirs and delivered to town by a gravity system; pressure, 100 pounds.

No. 8. The town supply is from Hitchcock Pond, which is fed by springs and a few small brooks. It is distributed by a gravity system.

No. 9. Abundant spring water is obtained from a glacial deposit on nearly every farm.

No. 12. The town is supplied by the Chester Water Company from a small stream 2 miles distant.

No. 17. A part of the town is supplied by the East Barnet Water Company, which pipes water from a spring-fed reservoir of 75 barrels capacity. Many of the people are supplied from private springs.

No. 18. An abundant spring supply is obtained from the granitic rocks of the vicinity.

No. 20. The village is supplied from a spring with a capacity of 75 gallons per minute; temperature, 45°.

No. 22. The town is well supplied by springs on individual farms.

No. 23. Springs, some of them large, abound in this region, and furnish ample supplies for all purposes.

No. 24. The supplies are from several springs and from Cæsar Brook.

No. 25. The town is partially supplied from springs owned by private parties, the remainder obtaining their water from springs on individual farms.

No. 28. About 20 families are supplied from a group of 15 springs. Scattered farms obtain their water from their own springs.

No. 30. A part of the town is supplied from springs, by Waterman & Welch, while a large portion of the remainder takes its water from the Johnson Water Company, which obtains its supply from a brook fed by several large springs.

No. 33. The supply of Ludlow comes from springs 600 feet above the town. Not more than half the flow is required to meet the demand of the town at the present time.

No. 34. In addition to the ordinary springs there are a number of mineral springs in the locality, but no use is yet made of them.

No. 35. A considerable part of the supply comes from the Equinox Springs, in the mountains east of town. The water is used by the large summer resorts at this place.

No. 37. Nearly all families are supplied from their own springs.

No. 38. The domestic and hydrant supplies of Middlebury are mainly from a spring at Bristol Notch, 700 feet above the town.

No. 39. The supplies at Middlesex are furnished by a number of private pipes from springs.

No. 40. Montpelier has several water systems, including one public and several private supplies. The town supply is from Berlin Ponds, which are largely fed by springs.

No. 41. The local supplies are from springs in drift and in metamorphic schist or granite. The temperature is said to range from 35° to 47°.

No. 42. Northfield is supplied by two private systems.

No. 43. The Union Water Company and the North Thetford Water Company supply most of the village.

No. 44. North Troy is supplied by two companies, obtaining their water from springs. Many of the inhabitants, however, obtain their supply from private springs.

No. 46. Pittsford has a public gravity system, from large springs on a near-by mountain.

No. 48. The Poultney public supply is from Crystal Lake, Hampton, N. Y., 200 feet above the village. Some wells and springs are also used.

No. 49. Proctor is supplied by a public gravity system from springs.

No. 52. Rutland is supplied from the spring-fed Mendon Brooks, the water being distributed from one 5,000,000-gallon reservoir and a number of smaller ones. The supply appears to be insufficient in times of prolonged drought.

No. 53. St. Albans is supplied from a 258,000,000-gallon reservoir, located 4 miles from and 500 feet above town, and fed by brooks. The water is distributed by a gravity system.

No. 54. The wells are mainly from 20 to 60 feet deep, but some enter the Trenton limestone and Utica shale.

No. 55. The wells at South Danville are mainly shallow and the water hard.

No. 59. Some of the wells, although only 5 to 15 feet deep, flow at the surface.

No. 60. The water at Vergennes is pumped from Otter Creek and piped through the town.

No. 63. The larger part of the supply at Waterbury is piped from a group of springs beyond Waterbury Center, 10 miles to the north. Two private companies also supply some water.

No. 64. Waterbury Center is partly supplied by Hopkins & Co. from a group of springs.

No. 65. West Addison is supplied from wells and cisterns. The well water is from limestone, and is so hard that cistern water is preferred.

No. 70. A water system is contemplated.

No. 71. The town supply is from a 20,000,000-gallon reservoir, filled from spring-fed brooks.

No. 72. Wilder is supplied by the Alcott Water Company, which obtains its water from springs. It is distributed through the village by ram and natural head.

ANALYSES OF VERMONT WATERS.

The analyses given in the following table were made by the laboratory of hygiene of the Vermont State board of health and furnished through the courtesy of that board. The analyses are representative of the waters used for both public and private supplies throughout the State.

The total solids represent the actual amount of mineral or organic matter in the water under ordinary conditions, while the fixed solids show the amount of mineral matter remaining after the driving off of the organic matter and the carbon dioxide and other volatile portions of the mineral matter by heating. The figures for albuminoid ammonia indicate the total ammonia present in organic combination, while the free ammonia represents the amount which is uncombined. Neither is in itself an absolute indication of the quality of the water, but in general an association of high ammonia with high chlorine indicates pollution by sewage. Nitrites and nitrates, which represent stages in the progressive oxidation of free ammonia to mineral matter, are omitted from the table, as there are none reported in most of the analyses. Turbidity, color, and odor were omitted for the same reason. The waters, as shown by the analyses, are in general remarkably pure, only a few showing the faintest suspicion of pollution. Probably nowhere outside of New England can waters of such purity be found.

Analyses of Vermont waters.

[Made at the laboratory of the State board of health.]

No.	Locality.	County.	Source of water.	Remarks.	Parts per million.						
					Total solids.	Loss on ignition.	Fixed solids.	Free ammonia.	Albuminoid ammonia.	Chlorine.	Hardness.
1	Alburg	Grand Isle	Well		935.20	161.20	774.00	0.660	0.680	66.00	195.0
2	Bakersfield	Franklin	Spring		27.60	9.20	18.40	.028	.098	2.20	16.0
3	Barnet	Caledonia		Public supply	58.00	14.40	43.60	.032	.056	2.40	40.0
4	Barre	Washington	Springs	do	126.00	12.00	114.00	.160	.218	.80	109.0
5	do	do	Well		262.40	48.00	214.40	1.600	.046	6.60	125.0
6	do	do	Spring	Supplies few families	166.40	24.00	142.40	.012	.048	2.20	90.0
7	do	do	do	Public supply	156.00	20.00	136.00	.042	.058	3.40	95.0
8	do	do	Brook	Williamstown Brook, public supply.	105.20	25.80	94.00	.012	.022	3.60	88.0
9	do	do	do	Orange Brook, one of town supplies.	76.00	10.00	66.00	.460	.130	1.20	66.0
10	Barton Landing	Orleans		Public supply	123.20	24.00	99.20	.030	.056	2.60	80.0
11	Bellows Falls	Windham		do	36.00	12.80	23.20	.020	.068	1.60	22.0
12	Bennington	Bennington		do	26.00	10.00	16.00	.042	.096	.80	16.0
13	do	do	Well	Town pump	354.40	88.00	266.40	.042	.088	17.00	160.0
14	do	do	Spring		166.00	64.00	102.00	.040	.138	16.00	78.0
15	do	do	Well		393.20	100.00	293.20	.032	.048	3.60	137.0
16	Bethel	Windsor	Spring		126.80	24.00	102.80	.012	.050	7.40	60.0
17	Bradford	Orange		Public supply	40.40	16.00	24.40	.020	.138	3.20	20.0
18	Brandon	Rutland		do	108.00	24.00	84.00	.076	.0272	1.80	79.0
19	do	do	Wells		230.00	38.00	192.00	.126	.126	3.20	100.0
20	do	do	Water of Otter Creek.		295.20	32.00	63.32	.018	.184	1.80	62.0
21	Brattleboro	Windham		Public supply	54.00	10.00	44.00	.026	.104	1.00	45.0
22	do	do	Well		147.20	52.00	95.20	.00026	.032	8.20	84.0
23	do	do		Public supply	101.40	24.00	80.40	.000	.030	3.40	71.0
24	do	do	Stream	West River	18.40	8.00	10.40	.036	.124	1.80	10.0
25	Bristol	Addison	Springs	Public supply	43.60	8.40	35.20	.020	.086	1.60	30.0

26	Brookfield	Orange	Well		144.00	18.40	118.00	.058	.088	3.60	100.0
27	Burlington	Chittenden	do	Burlington Gas Co. (164 feet deep).	261.00	106.00	155.00	.005	.040	4.00	114.6
28	do	do		From mouth of Winooski River.	54.80	14.00	40.80	.068	.194	.60	36.0
29	do	do		Public supply	66.40	14.00	52.40	.020	.152	2.40	50.0
30	do	do	Lake	Intake of city supply, Lake Champlain.	84.00	16.80	67.20	.024	.168	1.40	43.0
31	do	do	Spring	Alpha Spring	60.00	16.00	44.00	.044	.154	2.60	20.0
32	do	do	Well	City supply	70.80	19.60	51.20	.032	.150	1.80	34.0
33	do	do	do	Van Ness House; 365 feet deep.	246.00	32.00	214.00	.037	.062	1.80	103.0
34	Cambridge	Lamoille	Springs	Public supply	40.00	8.00	32.00	.030	.128	.60	22.0
35	Canaan	Essex	do	do	70.00	16.80	53.20	.018	.060	1.60	40.0
36	Center Rutland	Rutland	Spring	do	58.00	17.20	40.80	.020	.070	1.40	35.0
37	Chester	Windsor		do	53.60	12.00	41.60	.032	.190	1.10	21.0
38	Derby	Orleans		do	120.00	18.00	99.20	.042	.076	2.00	80.0
39	Enosburg Falls	Franklin	River		111.60	32.80	78.80	.038	.176	1.00	73.0
40	do	do	Spring		42.80	18.40	24.40	.042	.160	1.40	25.0
41	Fairhaven	Rutland		Public supply	124.40	24.80	99.60	.028	.164	4.60	85.0
42	Grand Isle	Grand Isle	Well		548.00	76.00	472.00	.042	.158	27.00	370.0
43	Hardwick	Caledonia		Public supply	91.20	20.00	71.20	.032	.104	1.80	50.0
44	Hartford	Windsor	Bailey Spring		112.00	20.00	92.00	.002	.046	1.60	75.0
45	do	do	Spring	Water company's supply	72.40	9.20	53.20	.018	.106	1.20	36.0
46	Hinesburg	Chittenden	do		286.40	56.00	230.40	.058	.108	5.60	125.0
47	Hydepark	Lamoille	do		39.60	0.00	31.60	.020	.044	2.00	30.0
48	do	do	Well		200.00	29.00	171.00	.000	.083	30.00	92.0
49	Island Pond	Essex	do		72.00	19.20	52.80	.020	.820	3.60	15.0
50	do	do	Springs	Public supply	24.00	12.80	11.20	.020	.170	2.80	12.0
51	Jericho	Chittenden	Spring		45.00	8.50	36.50	.018	.074	.60	21.0
52	Johnson	Lamoille	Springs	Public supply	46.50	12.50	34.00	.006	.186	.70	32.0
53	do	do	Spring	do	40.40	3.20	37.20	.018	.070	.40	32.0
54	Lunenburg	Essex	do		42.00	17.00	25.00	.022	.136	1.20	20.0
55	Lyndonville	Caledonia		Public supply	95.60	16.80	78.80	.034	.104	1.40	66.0
56	Manchester	Bennington		do	32.00	12.00	20.00	.042	.640	1.80	25.0
57	do	do		"Center system"	33.50	4.50	29.00	.004	.006	.90	22.0
58	do	do	Equinox Spring								

Analyses of Vermont waters—Continued.

No.	Locality.	County.	Source of water.	Remarks.	Parts per million.						
					Total solids.	Loss on ignition.	Fixed solids.	Free ammonia.	Albuminoid ammonia.	Chlorine.	Hardness.
59	Middlebury	Addison	Spring	Public supply	371.20	92.80	278.40	0.014	0.042	5.00	140.0
60	do	do	Otter Creek		67.20	20.80	46.40	.070	.298	1.80	40.0
61	do	do	Well		468.00	104.80	363.20	.032	.106	196.00	136.0
62	Middlesex	Washington	Spring	Public supply	22.50	12.00	10.50	.036	.080	1.00	10.0
63	Middletown Springs	Rutland	do	Middletown Spa							
64	Milton	Chittenden	do		140.00	26.00	114.00	.104	.064	5.40	55.0
65	do	do	Well		296.80	60.80	236.00	.058	.254	4.00	50.0
66	Montpelier	Washington	Spring	Hubbard Spring	34.40	14.40	20.00	.054	.166	1.00	20.0
67	do	do	do	Bailey Spring	114.10	20.00	94.40	.028	.088	2.60	70.0
68	do	do	Pond	Berlin Pond	100.50	15.50	85.00	.012	.056	3.20	76.0
69	Morrisville	Lamoille		Public supply	55.40	9.60	46.80	.042	.066	1.40	45.0
70	Newbury	Orange			144.00	26.00	118.00	.058	.088	3.60	100.0
71	Newport	Orleans		Public supply (A)	124.80	23.60	101.20	.026	.084	19.00	80.0
72	do	do		Public supply (B)	314.00	81.00	233.00	.024	.084	2.00	100.0
73	Northfield	Washington		Public supply	79.60	20.00	59.60	.032	.076	3.20	20.0
74	North Hero	Grand Isle	Well		948.00	181.00	767.00	.084	.216	50.00	233.0
75	Norwich	Windsor		Public supply	72.40	4.40	68.00	.026	.620	1.00	61.0
76	Peru	Bennington	Spring		42.20	20.00	22.20	.030	.098	1.80	12.0
77	do	do	Well		131.20	20.00	111.20	.042	.258	20.00	40.0
78	Pittsford	Rutland		Public supply	100.00	24.00	76.00	.020	.042	1.20	75.0
79	Poultney	do	Well		303.00	71.00	232.00	.014	.820	23.20	132.0
80	Proctor	do		Public supply	125.80	31.60	94.20	.044	.102	1.60	65.0
81	Randolph	Orange		do	90.80	18.40	72.40	.038	.054	1.80	65.0
82	Readsboro	Bennington		do	24.00	8.00	16.00	.020	.092	2.00	10.0
83	Richford	Franklin	Spring	do	580.00	160.00	420.00	.320	.920	8.00	443.0
84	Richmond	Chittenden		do	116.00	24.00	92.00	.068	.110		137.0
85	Rochester	Windsor		do	55.20	16.00	39.20	.036	.070	1.80	20.0
86	Rutland	Rutland	Spring		226.50	62.50	164.00	.012	.042	5.90	152.0

87	do	do		Public supply	43.60	16.00	27.60	.006	.012	.90	23.0
88	St. Albans	Franklin		do	56.00	19.60	36.40	.034	.156	1.80	30.0
89	do	do	Well		342.00	72.00	270.00	.204	.620	100.00	142.0
90	St. Johnsbury	Caledonia	River		106.80	38.80	68.00	.070	.194	1.80	60.0
91	do	do	Well		518.00	28.00	490.00	.040	.198	40.00	150.0
92	do	do	Spring		183.20	26.00	157.20	.042	.056	1.40	115.0
93	Sheldon	Franklin	do		102.00	22.00	80.00	.012	.078	2.30	69.0
94	South Royalton	Windsor		Public supply	42.00	12.00	30.00	.014	.124	1.70	30.0
95	South Shaftsbury	Bennington	Well		90.00	7.00	83.00	.016	.090	1.50	76.0
96	do	do	Spring		194.50	32.50	162.00	.018	.048	.90	158.0
97	Springfield	Windsor	do		46.80	8.00	36.80	.028	.058	2.40	19.0
98	Stamford	Bennington	do		24.00	4.00	20.00	.042	.086	1.20	12.0
99	Sutton	Caledonia	do		110.80	26.00	84.80	.042	.062	2.40	82.0
100	Underhill	Chittenden	Springs		40.00	18.40	21.60	.028	.128	1.80	25.0
101	do	do		Public supply	32.40	17.60	14.80	.028	.148	2.40	14.0
102	Vergennes	Addison	Stream	do	98.40	22.80	75.60	.152	.444	.90	54.0
103	do	do	Spring		606.80	76.00	530.80	.380	.128	120.00	57.0
104	Waterbury	Washington		Public supply	50.80	18.00	32.80	.032	.056	2.00	15.0
105	Whiteriver Junction	Windsor		Public supply, town	79.60	20.00	59.60	.072	.062	2.00	45.0
106	do	do		Public supply, Dewey County	73.60	20.00	53.60	.020	.046	1.80	60.0
107	Williston	Chittenden	Well		592.00	272.00	320.00	.022	.080	70.00	160.0
108	do	do	Spring		67.50	8.00	59.50	.000	.034	1.00	67.0
109	Wilmington	Windham		Public supply	18.50	3.50	15.00	.000	.030	.70	14.0
110	Windsor	Windsor		do	128.00	24.00	104.00	.032	.062	2.40	70.0
111	Woodstock	do		do	62.40	20.00	42.40	.028	.120	1.80	42.0

WELLS.

On account of the numerous springs throughout the hilly regions wells are far less common than in most other States. In the valleys, however, and in other portions where the unconsolidated surface deposits of drift are thick, wells are frequently used as a source of water. Very few of these wells penetrate the rocks; but in some instances, where the shallow source of water has yielded insufficient quantities, deep wells have been bored. Such wells are most commonly found along the clay deposits of the Champlain Valley and in the areas of the consolidated stratified rocks.

The water of even the shallow wells is hard as compared with spring water, but would in most States be ranked as soft water. The water of the deep wells is frequently charged with alkaline salts, especially compounds of magnesia and lime, and are, therefore, relatively hard. Neither the shallow nor the deep wells ordinarily yield flowing water, but in a few instances fresh water has been obtained. The waters are almost always cold, making them of special value for dairy and creamery purposes.

The majority of the wells of the State are under 50 feet in depth. Such wells are innumerable, but as the supply from them is generally very limited and the wells present few features of interest, they are of no especial significance and are not represented in the table.

Well records

[Reported

No.	Locality.	County.	Owner.	Authority.	Diameter of well.	Depth of well.
					Inches.	*Feet.*
*1	Alburg	Grand Isle	H. L. Brayton	O.	5	137
*2	do	do	Rutland R. R	D.	8	303
*3	Bennington	Bennington	H. W. Putnam	M.	8-6	1,255
4	Benson	Addison	C. H. Mahana	O.	5	60
*5	Bridport	do	Elisha Smith	O.	6	98
*6	Burlington	Chittenden	Champlain Mfg. Co	O.	8	410
*7	do	do	Wells-Richardson Co	M.	8	430
*8	do	do	U. A. Woodbury	O.	6	365
*9	do	do	Venetian Blind Co	O.	6	138
*10	do	do	Gas Co	O.	6	164
11	do	do	A. B. Kingsland	O.	7	150
12	do	do	C. C. Barker	O.	6	306
*13	do	do	Burlington Rendering Co.	D.	6	490
14	Charlotte	do	A. A. Byington	O.	8	150
*15	do	do	H. J. Carpenter	O.	6	180
16	do	do	Henry Thorp	O.	6	160
17	do	do	Mrs. E. Meech	D.	6	280
18	do	do	John Lewis	O.	6	292
*19	Colchester	do	Clark Rood	O.	6	103
20	Ferrisburg	Addison	L. E. Avery	O.	5	60
*21	do	do	R. D. Booth	O.	5	91
*22	Fort Ethan Allen	Chittenden	United States Government	M.	8	320
*23	do	do	do	M.	8	317
*24	do	do	do	M.	8	496
*25	do	do	do	M.	8	375
26	Graniteville (Barre)	Washington	James Gazely	M.	6	150
27	Hinesburg	Chittenden	H. M. Wilson	O.	6	198
28	Hortonville	Rutland	B. F. Babbitt	O.	5	65
*29	Lewiston	Windsor	H. P. Hoods	O.	4	65
30	Middletown Springs	Rutland	H. W. Russell	O.	5	70
*31	North Ferrisburg	Addison	H. H. Kingsland	O.	6	191
32	Pawlet	Rutland	Frank Dean	O.	-------	80
33	St. Albans	Franklin	Franklin County Creamery.	O.	6	177
*34	Shelburne	Chittenden	Dr. W. S. Webb	M.	6	1,400
*35	Shoreham	Addison	A. Farnham	O.	5	42
36	South Burlington	Chittenden	H. B. Chittenden	O.	6	185
37	do	do	C. E. Miner	O.	6	268
38	do	do	H. H. Wheeler	O.	6¼	36
*39	Talcott	do	John Field	O.	8	148
40	Westhaven	Rutland	F. H. Jackaway	O.	-------	81
*41	Whiteriver Junction	Windsor	G. W. Smith	O.	6	208
*42	Whiting	Addison	Frank Wooster	O.	5	42
43	do	do	A. C. Needham	-------	5	81½
44	Winooski	Chittenden	American Woolen Co	O.	8	495

* See notes at end of this table.

in Vermont.

in 1903.]

Depth to principal water supply.	Height of water above (+) or below (−) mouth of well.	Quality.	Supply per minute.	Material in which well starts.	Source of supply.	No.
Feet.	*Feet.*		*Gallons.*			
137	−28	Hard		Utica shale	Utica shale	*1
303	−3	do	60	Quaternary deposits	do	*2
						*3
54	0		15	Utica shale	Utica shale	4
	−10	Hard	(?)	Glacial drift	Ordovician limestone	*5
390	−15	do		do	Cambrian sandstone	*6
350	−15	do	60	Quaternary clays and sands.	Cambrian	*7
	−42	do	2-3	Glacial drift	Cambrian sandstone	*8
138	+18	do		do	Cambrian red sandstone	*9
100	+4	do	15	Recent clays	Till	*10
		do		Glacial drift	Cambrian (?)	11
300	−52	do	3-5	do	Utica shale	12
				do	do	*13
	−15	Medium		Quaternary clay	Ordovician limestone	14
80	+0	Soft	20	Glacial drift	Trenton (?)	*15
15	−15	Hard	15-20	do	Utica or Trenton slate	16
280		do	3-4	Quaternary clay and sand.	Trenton shale	17
	−6		½	Ordovician slate	Trenton slate	18
100	−45	Soft		Glacial drift	Glacial drift	*19
58	−29	Hard	5	Ordovician limestone	Ordovician	20
35	−15	Soft	6	Glacial drift	do	*21
320		Hard	60	do	Beekmantown limestone	*22
310	−100	do	52	do	do	*23
496	−100		110	do	Beekmantown or Calciferous limestone.	*24
375	−100	Soft	42	Quaternary sand and clays.	Limestone, etc	*25
80	−6	Hard; iron.		Ordovician beds	Ordovician beds	26
	−42	Hard		Glacial drift		27
55	−15	Alkaline	1	do	Ordovician beds	28
32	−32	Hard				*29
30	−30	do				30
190	−40	Soft	12	Quaternary deposits	Quaternary grave	*31
80	−15	do		Glacial drift	Cambrian slate	32
170	+15	Hard	5	do	Utica shale	33
			0	Utica		*34
	+0 to 4	Hard		Glacial drift	Ordovician beds	*35
170	−15	do		Quaternary deposits	Ordovician limestone	36
248	20	do		Glacial clay	do	37
20	−10	do	½	Ordovician limestone	do	38
86	−6	do	1	Quaternary drift	Ordovician or Cambrian schist.	*39
3	−3	do		Ordovician slate	Ordovician slate	40
25	−25	do		Glacial drift	Ordovician schist	*41
35	+0	do		Utica (?)	Ordovician beds	*42
75	−20	do		Ordovician beds	do	43
495	+0	do	21	Glacial drift	Cambrian red sandstone	44

NOTES ON WELLS OF VERMONT.

No. 1. The water of the well is lowered somewhat by pumping, but rapidly fills again on its cessation. Temperature, 47°. Cost, $220.

No. 2. Pumped by windmill.

No. 3. A few small seams of water were encountered which filled the well to within 8 feet of the surface, but the supply was insufficient.

No. 5. Water is raised by windmill. Water level is easily lowered.

No. 6. The water is reported to "froth," and to clog steam pipes and boilers so that it can not be used therein.

No. 7. Pumped by compressed air. The water is very alkaline and can not be used in boilers. The mouth of the well is 184 feet above Lake Champlain.

No. 8. This water is highly charged with lime and magnesia. It is used by the Van Hess Hotel, and is believed to be beneficial for dyspepsia. It can not be used in boilers, however, because of the formation of scale.

No. 9. This water is also high in lime and magnesia, presumably in the form of sulphates, and though affording a fine drinking water of medicinal value in cases of dyspepsia, it can not be used in boilers. Well mouth located 115 feet above Lake Champlain.

No. 10. This flowing well is located about 8 feet above the level of Lake Champlain, the water rising to about 12 feet above water level. The water is very hard, and has a temperature of about 42°.

No. 13. This well was sunk only a few rods from Lake Champlain. A supply of 2 gallons per minute was originally obtained, but was lost as the well deepened.

No. 15. This well was drilled to a depth of 158 feet in 1895, and was deepened to 180 feet in 1897, the flow being doubled.

No. 19. The water level is not easily lowered. Supplies 50 head of cattle.

No. 21. Water is raised by steam pump.

No. 22. The 8-inch casing is reduced to 3 inches in the lower portion of the well. The water is raised by the Pohld air system.

No. 23. Water raised by the Pohld air system. The record of the well is as follows:

Record of well at Windham, Vt.

	Feet.
Clean fine sand	20
Sand and clay	20
Clays and quicksand	85
Clay and sand	8
Quicksand	37
Blue clay	66
Bowlders and gravel	10
White limestone	64

No. 24. Water raised by the Pohld air system. Well record is similar to No. 23, except that the well went 96 feet in very hard limestone. The well afforded 250 gallons per minute through a 4-inch pipe, but a 3-inch pipe, supplying 110 gallons per minute, is now used.

No. 25. Water raised by the Pohld air system. Water level was lowered 11 feet on forty-eight hours' pumping. The record, as reported by the driller, is as follows:

Record of well at Addison, Vt.

	Feet.
Sand, first fine then coarse	70
Clay	1
Clay and sand	30
Blue clay	21
Quicksand	60
Layers of soft rock	40
White limestone	30
Mud, pebbles and sand	10
Solid limestone	24
Gravel with water-worn pebbles	10
Clay	1
Coarse gravel	19

No. 29. Raised by steam pump.

No. 31. Raised by steam pump, which lowers level 30 feet in ten hours.

No. 34. This well was bored largely for purposes of testing the water-bearing capacity of the rocks. It is located within 300 feet of the lake shore, but obtained no water, even that required for drilling being supplied from outside sources.

No. 35. The water from this well flows about nine months in the year, and in the remaining months is raised by a windmill.

No. 39. Water enough was struck at 40 feet to supply the drill; at 80 feet the supply increased, and at 115 feet the full supply was obtained. An oily substance with a slightly sweet taste, is reported to gather on the water after standing.

No. 41. Abandoned on account of impurities in the water.

No. 42. Water is lowered about 20 feet by steam pump.

SPRINGS.

Springs, as has been indicated, are very numerous throughout the State, 190 of the 240 towns reporting in 1903 being supplied wholly or in large part from springs. In the rural regions the relative proportion of springs is still greater. Many of the springs are large and are constant in flow and temperature, the latter often being as low as 38°, even in midsummer, while in many springs it seldom rises above 45°. The spring water is usually pure and soft. A few mineral springs, mainly of sulphur and alkaline carbonate waters, also occur.

In the following table are listed a number of typical springs illustrating the various classes of waters and the uses to which they are put:

Miscellaneous spring

[Reported

No.	Town.	County.	Owner.	Supply per minute.
*1	Andover	Windsor	E. A. Clayton	Small
*2	do	do	do	do
*3	Barre	Washington	H. O. Worthen	
*4	Belvidere Corners	Lamoille	A. P. Brown	1 gallon
*5	Bloomfield	Essex	J. C. Hutchins	
6	Bomoseen	Rutland	R. H. Walker	
*7	Bridport	Addison	O. S. Vanderh of	
8	Briggs	Windsor	M. E. Kennedy	
*9	Brownington	Orleans	W. H. Burrows	Small
10	Charlotte	Chittenden	Mary J. Alexander	
*11	Chippenhook	Rutland	Fannie L. Keyes	Small
*12	Clarendon Springs	do	Clarendon Springs Co	Several
*13	Concord	Essex	C. C. Follensby	do
*14	Corinth	Orange	H. E. Hodge	do
*15	do	do	Joseph Eastman	Large
*16	do	do	G. H. Wilson	do
*17	do	do	H, A. Wilson	Small
18	Cuttingsville	Rutland	M. Maloney	Large
19	Derby	Orleans	Josiah Grout	
20	East Alburg	Grand Isle	M. E. McCaryon	2 gallons
*21	East Corinth	Orange	J. E. Taplin	
22	East Franklin	Franklin	Mrs. C. E. Hibbard	Large
*23	East Peacham	Caledonia	E. M. Wheeler	Small
*24	Elmore	Lamoille	C. S. Mudgett	Several
*25	Enosburg Falls	Franklin	Dr. B J. Kendall Co	
*26	Franklin	do	John Webster	75 gallons
*27	do	do	Mrs. M. A. Gates	
*28	do	do	E. H. Chamberlain	¼ gallon
*29	Groton	Caledonia		Large
*30	Hardwick	do	A. M. Waterman	
*31	do	do	G. A. Haynes	Small
*32	Hartford	Windsor	E. J. Martin	
*33	do	do	Mrs. A. L. Pease	250 gallons
*34	Jay	Orleans	H. D. Chamberlain	1 gallon
*35	Landgrove	Bennington	G. C. Thompson	½ gallon
36	Lewiston	Windsor	Lewis estate	Large
*37	Londonderry	Windham	A. A. Curtis	10 gallons
*38	Lowell	Orleans	H. F. Hall	Several
*39	Lyndon	Caledonia	J. G. Hadley	Many
*40	Manchester	Bennington	S. M. Orvis	Large
41	Marshfield	Washington	Batchelder Water Co	Several
*42	McIndoe Falls	Caledonia	F. H. Colby	
*43	do	do	Several	
*44	Middlebury	Addison	H. O. Wales	
*45	Middlesex	Washington	Hobart & Shepard	Several
*46	do	do	M. W. Miles	do
*47	Middletown Spa	Rutland	E. L. Wright, jr	
*48	do	do	Montvert Hotel Co	Several

* See notes at end of this table.

records in Vermont.

in 1903.]

Quality.	Principal mineral constituents.	Material from which water issues.	Age of material from which water issues.	Uses.	No.
Hard	Iron, sulphur	Glacial deposit	Quaternary	Drinking	*1
do	Iron	Gravel	do	do	*2
do	Lime		do	Domestic	*3
Soft		Drift	do	do	*4
do		Slate	Ordovician	do	*5
Hard		do	do	do	6
do		Clay	Quaternary	Medicinal	*7
Soft				Domestic	8
do				do	*9
Hard	Iron, lime	Gravel	Quaternary	do	10
Soft		Metamorphic rock	Cambrian (?)	do	*11
Alkaline		do	Ordovician	Domestic and medicinal.	*12
Soft		Sand (?)	Quaternary	Domestic	*13
Hard		Schist	Ordovician (?)	do	*14
Soft		Drift	Quaternary	do	*15
Hard		Schist	Ordovician (?)	do	*16
Soft		do		do	*17
Hard	Iron	Drift	Quaternary	do	18
do		do	do	do	19
Soft		Sand	do	do	20
Hard				do	*21
Soft				do	22
Hard	Lime	Sand	Quaternary	do	*23
Soft		do	do	do	*24
Hard		Gravel	do	do	*25
Soft					*26
do		Limestone (?)	Ordovician	Domestic	*27
do	Iron, sulphur	Glacial clay	Quaternary	Medicinal	*28
				Domestic	*29
Soft		Quicksand	Quaternary	do	*30
Good	Sulphur, iron, magnesium.			Domestic and medicinal.	*31
Soft		Sand	Quaternary	Domestic	*32
Good		Gravel	do	do	*33
Soft		Sand	do	do	*34
do		Soil	do	do	*35
do		Clay	do	do	36
do		Gravel	do	do	*37
do		Serpentine	Cambrian (?)	do	*38
do		Gravel	Quaternary	do	*39
do	Lime, sodium, iron.	Schist	Ordovician	Public supply	*40
do		Till	Quaternary	Domestic	41
do		Slate	Ordovician	do	*42
do		Schist and gneiss	do	do	*43
do		Clay	Quaternary	do	*44
do		Soil	do	do	*45
do		Drift	do	Public supply	*46
Hard	Iron	Soil	do	Drinking and bathing	*47
do	Lime, potash, soda, magnesia, iron, sulphur, and manganese.		do	Drinking and medicinal.	*48

Miscellaneous spring records

No.	Town.	County.	Owners.	Supply per minute.
*49	Montpelier	Washington	Dewey estate	
*50	do	do	Judge Smilie	Several
*51	do	do	Mr. Bailey	Large
*52	do	do	Mr. Henckley	do
*53	do	do	Langdon estate	15 gallons
*54	do	do	F. Blanchard	Several
*55	do	do	Mr. Colby	Small
*56	do	do	Mr. Shurtleff	Large
*57	do	do	Thomas Corry	do
*58	do	do	Mr. Brooks	Small
*59	do	do	C. D. Mather	Several
*60	do	do	Mr. Swinton	do
*61	do	do	Mr. Corry	do
*62	Morgan	Orleans	L. A. Goodsell	Small
63	Morgan Center	do		
*64	Mount Holly	Rutland	E. D. Barr	3 gallons
*65	do	do	F. S. Hastings	Small
*66	Newark	Caledonia	Alman Smith	do
*67	do	do		do
*68	do	do	M. W. Ball	
*69	North Bennington	Bennington	A. D. Huntington	Large
70	North Dorset	do	W. D. Herrick	do
71	North Montpelier	Washington	Theodore Clark	
*72	Post Mills	Orange	C. Barton	Large
*73	Putnamville	Washington	C. C. Putnam	
74	Roxbury	do	J. W. Howe and G. A. Tilden.	Large
*75	Rutland	Rutland	M. E. Wheeler	do
*76	Sheldon Junction	Franklin	Mississquai Mineral Spring Co.	2 gallons
*77	Shoreham	Addison	J. T. Stickney	Large
*78	South Barton	Orleans	H. F. Pillsbury & Son	Small
*79	South Corinth	Orange	E. C. Woods	do
80	South Shaftsbury	Bennington	Eagle Square Manufacturing Co.	
*81	South Woodstock	Windsor	M. J. Holt	Several
*82	Stannard	Caledonia	M. F. Ayer	Large
*83	Thetford	Orange	P. N. Moulton	Small
*84	Waterbury	Washington	Dr. H. Janes	do
*85	Waterford	Caledonia	H. D. Whipple	do
*86	West Concord	Essex	M. M. Tatro	
*87	West Lincoln	Addison	C. H. Heywood	Large
88	West Milton	Chittenden		do
*89	Whiteriver Junction	Windsor	N. B. Sanford estate	do
90	do	do	G. W. Smith	

*See notes at end of this table.

in Vermont—Continued.

Quality.	Principal mineral constituents.	Material from which water issues.	Age of material from which water issues.	Uses.	No.
Soft				Domestic	*49
do				do	*50
do		Gravel	Quaternary	Public supply	*51
Hard		Schist	Ordovician	do	*52
do		do	do	Domestic	*53
do	Lime			do	*54
do				Abandoned	*55
do		Schist	Ordovician	Domestic	*56
do		do	do	do	*57
Soft		do	do	do	*58
do		do	do	do	*59
Hard				do	*60
Soft				do	*61
Hard		Drift	Quaternary	Domestic and dairy	*62
					63
Soft		Sandstone	Cambrian	Domestic	*64
do		Gravel	Quaternary	do	*65
Hard		Slate	Ordovician (?)	Drinking and medicinal.	*66
	Sulphur		Quaternary		*67
Soft		Granite or schist	Ordovician (?)	Domestic	*68
do					*69
Hard	Lime	Gravel	Quaternary	Domestic and for trout pond.	70
Soft		do	do	Domestic	71
	Iron	Soil	do	do	*72
Soft				do	*73
do		Shale	Ordovician	do	74
do		Sand and gravel	Quaternary	do	*75
Hard	Lime, etc	Clay	do	Bottled for medicinal purposes.	*76
do	Iron, sulphur	do	do	Drinking	*77
Soft		Granite	Ordovician (?)	Drinking and bottling	*78
Hard		Soil	Quaternary	Domestic	*79
Soft		Sand and gravel	do	Boiler and domestic	80
Hard				Domestic	*81
Soft		Sand	Quaternary	do	*82
do		Clay	do	do	*83
do		Gravel	do	do	*84
do				do	*85
do	Sulphur	Clay	Quaternary	do	*86
do		Gravel	do	do	*87
Hard				Domestic and watering troughs.	88
Soft		Schist	Ordovician		*89
	Lime, magnesia, soda, etc.			Drinking	90

NOTES ON SPRINGS OF VERMONT.

No. 1. Emerges as a stream. Tastes of iron and sulphur, and is believed to possess medicinal value as a tonic.

No. 2. Emerges as a stream. Forms a deposit of iron oxide.

No. 3. Supplies a business block and three houses.

No. 4. Emerges as a stream.

No. 5. Seeps out. Temperature, 40°.

No. 7. This water has an unpleasant taste and odor and carries some sediment, but is believed to be of value as a tonic, for troubles of the kidneys and stomach, and as a laxative. A little is shipped.

No. 9. Emerges as a stream.

No. 11. Tastes of iron and forms a deposit of iron oxide.

No. 12. Has an alkaline taste and forms a deposit of lime and magnesia. It is classed as an aperient-carbonated water. The group of four springs afford about 50,000,000 gallons annually.

No. 13. Temperature, 39°.

No. 14. Temperature, 54°.

No. 15. Temperature, 55°.

No. 16. Temperature, 54°.

No. 17. Temperature, 54°.

No. 21. Temperature, 46°.

No. 23. Boils through sand. Temperature, 45° to 50°.

No. 24. Boils through sand. Temperature, 40.

No. 25. Supplies several families.

No. 26. Temperature, 45°.

No. 27. Temperature, 60°.

No. 28. Has a slight odor and taste, and is believed to be beneficial for disorders of the stomach, kidneys, and blood. Temperature, 50°.

No. 29. Emerges as a brook.

No. 30. Emerges from quicksand. Temperature, 48°.

No. 31. Has an odor of sulphuretted hydrogen and carries some sediment. Iron, magnesia, and sulphur are reported to accumulate about the spring as a white, fluffy deposit. The water is used for many ailments.

No. 32. Supplies 40 families.

No. 33. Supplies 22 families.

No. 34. Boils up as a stream.

No. 35. Temperature, 55°.

Nos. 37, 38. Emerge as streams.

No. 39. Emerges as streams, with sufficient volume to fill a 3-inch pipe.

No. 40. This is the famous Equinox Spring, located on the southwest side of Equinox Mountain. It is piped to a large hotel at the popular summer resort. The water is not mineral, but is of importance because of its purity. Temperature, 39°.

Nos. 42–44. Emerge as streams.

No. 45. Supplies 8 large families.

No. 46. Fills a 1-inch pipe and supplies 17 families and a creamery. Temperature, 50°. A slight reddish sediment is precipitated at the bottom of the spring.

No. 47. Emerges as a stream, forming deposits of iron oxide.

No. 48. Has a slight odor and taste of sulphuretted hydrogen, and is considered good for rheumatism, gout, indigestion, etc. It is extensively used at the large, popular Montvert Hotel.

No. 49. Supplies the large Pavilion Hotel.

No. 50. Supplies 16 families.

No. 51. Supply is sufficient for over 200 families In Montpelier there are about 13 springs, which are piped in groups, known as the Hubbard, Town, Bancroft, and Hutchinson springs, into a small reservoir.

No. 52. This is known as the Seminary Spring, and supplies 20 families and a dormitory of 200 occupants.

No. 53. Supplies several stores and dwellings.

No. 54. Supplies 22 families and three large building blocks.

No. 55. Formerly supplied several families, but was abandoned on the detection of colon bacilli.

No. 56. Supplies 9 familes at present, but could supply three times that number.

No. 57. Supply is sufficient for 20 families.

No. 58. Supplies 4 families through ¾-inch pipe. Has been in use fifty years.

No. 59. Used by 3 families, but much runs to waste.

No. 60. Supplies 12 families.

No. 61. Supplies 4 families, and could supply many more.

No. 62. Fills a 1-inch pipe.

No. 64. Temperature 58°.

No. 65. Fills a ½-inch pipe.

No. 66. Has a slight odor and taste of sulphur and forms a white deposit about the spring. Supposed to be good for humor, salt rheum, etc. Fills a 1-inch pipe.

No. 67. Has odor and taste of hydrogen sulphide. Was formerly used as mineral water at a hotel, but now is rarely used.

No. 68. Consists of eight connected springs. A fish hatchery is contemplated.

No. 69. A portion of the supply is used by a number of families, but enough runs to waste to supply a good-sized village. Temperature, 48°.

No. 72. Tastes of and is colored somewhat by iron. Used at a summer hotel half a mile away.

No. 73. Supplies 14 families.

No. 75. Fills a 3-inch pipe.

No. 76. A slimy mineral deposit forms about the spring. Water is considered beneficial for cancer, scrofula, eczema, ulcers, kidney and bladder troubles. A considerable amount is bottled and shipped annually.

No. 77. Has a taste of sulphur, and forms a deposit of iron about the spring. Forms a brook at once.

No. 78. A fine, pure water, used at hotels and in part bottled.

No. 79. Fills a ½-inch pipe. Has been used for more than thirty years.

No. 81. Emerges from a crevice in sufficient volume to form a stream. Used by hotel, etc. Temperature, 45°.

No. 82. Temperature, 46°.

No. 83. Emerges as a stream.

No. 84. Fills a 1-inch pipe.

No. 85. Fills a ¼-inch pipe.

No. 86. Has an odor and taste of sulphur, and forms a pale, yellowish deposit. The water is used as a laxative.

No. 87. Emerges as a stream.

No. 89. Supplies 92 houses.

MASSACHUSETTS.

By W. O. Crosby and Lawrence La Forge.

The geological conditions in Massachusetts are more variable than in any of the New England States previously considered. Except in the eastern third of the State, metamorphic and crystalline rocks, including limestones, predominate. The belt, however, is broken along the Connecticut River by a band of red and brown sandstones, etc., of Triassic age. In the eastern half of the State igneous rocks predominate, while in the vicinity of Boston and southward there are considerable areas of conglomerate and slate of Carboniferous age. In the southeastern portion of the State and on Cape Cod the materials, surficially at least, consist entirely of glacial drift, mainly sand and gravel. The surface deposits of the islands of Marthas Vineyard and Nantucket are largely of the same materials, but in the former island they are underlain by Cretaceous and Tertiary clays. In addition to the gravelly and sandy drift of Cape Cod, there are large quantities of till deposited all over the State, either as a sheet-like mantle or as rounded drift hills (drumlins) and more irregular morainal accumulations.

The population of the State is largely concentrated in towns, and in all of the larger towns water systems are maintained. Lake, stream, and spring supplies are all utilized, although where the first two are used great precautions are necessary to prevent pollution. In the rural districts of the western or more hilly half of the State springs are largely used, while in other parts the main reliance is placed on wells.

WELLS.

By far the greater number of wells are in the eastern half of the State, although many good supplies are obtained from the sandstones of the belt along the Connecticut River and from the limestone and other rocks to the westward. East of the sandstone area and extending nearly or quite to the coast is a belt in which rounded hills of bowlder drift or hardpan (drumlins) occur in great numbers. In such regions the water supplies obtained from wells, though not large, are generally sufficient for the needs of the scattered inhabitants. Nearer the coast, where the drift is thinner and where there is

greater demand for the water by manufacturing and other interests, rock wells have been resorted to. In general, the rock waters are not found in very large amounts, and are frequently highly mineralized and unfit for many uses. Valuable supplies, however, are sometimes obtained. In the southeastern portion of the State, where the surface is covered with thick sand and gravel deposits, and on Cape Cod, cheap and satisfactory water supplies are generally obtained at a moderate depth by driven wells. On Marthas Vineyard and possibly on portions of Cape Cod some of the wells enter Tertiary or Cretaceous material. The waters in such instances carry mineral matter.

Well records in

[Reported

[For additional records see "Well records in Massachusetts

No.	County.	Post-office.	Distance from post-office.	Direction from post-office.	Owner.	Date drilled.	Situation of well.	Diameter of well.	Depth of well.
			Miles.					*In.*	*Ft.*
1	Barnstable	Chathamport	------	W.	Rufus Smith	1899	Plain	----	62
2	do	Cotuit	1/16	W.	Brad. Coleman	1901	do	2	50
3	do	East Brewster	3½	E.	W. B. Crocker	1902	do	2	85
4	do	East Harwich	¼	S.	E. L. Jerauld	1898	do	2	62
5	do	do	1	SW.	East Harwich Cemetery.	1900	do	2	68
6	do	do	1/16	N.	Geo. Kendrick	------	do	----	60
7	do	East Orleans	2½	------	E. L. Snow	1902	High land	4	80
8	do	Forestdale	------	------	J. C. Cobb	1880	Hill	6	87
9	do	Harwich	1/10	E.	C. J. Smyser	1903	do	2	103
10	do	Naushon Island	------	------	Mansion House	------	Valley	30	50
11	do	Orleans	½	E.	Hiram Myers	------	Depression	2	53
12	do	do	1¾	E.	W. H. Potter	1894	Hill	2	83
13	do	Pocasset	1¼	E.	Tahanto Club	1896	Valley	2	60
14	do	South Brewster	¼	E.	L. H. Foster	1894	Hill	2	90
15	do	South Chatham	⅛	W.	Mrs. Minnie Eldridge.	1899	do	----	55
16	do	Waquoit	2	SW.	Henry Bryant	1878	Plain	6	380
*17	Bristol	Chartley	⅛	W.	F. P. Barney	1902	Drumlin	5	180
18	do	Clifford	½	S.	A. T. White	1895	Plain	6	70
19	do	Fall River	2½	W.	Traynor Bros	1897	Hill	----	198
20	do	do	3½	N.	S. M. Standing	1899	Slope	6	56
*21	do	do. (?)	------	------	Parker Mills	1903	Valley	8	407
22	do	Hortonville	2	N.	Taynor Bros	------	------	----	78
23	do	Longplain	⅛	S.	D. S. Mason	1896	Plain	6	150
24	do	New Bedford	12	N.	Abbot P. Smith	1903	Slope	6	120
25	do	North Dartmouth	2	S.	Oliver Prescott, jr	1900	Hill	8	197
26	do	do	1	N.	A. H. King	1897	Slope	6	150
27	do	Norton	------	Near	A. W. Wild	1898	Plain	6	186
28	do	do	1	W.	A. H. Sweet & Son	1895	Valley	6	90
29	do	do	½	------	Miss Eliza Smith	1895	Plain	6	105
30	do	Pottersville	1	SW.	R. G. Buffington	1893	do	6	------
31	do	Seekonk	1¾	SE.	John C. Peck	1896	Slope	6	60
32	do	Somerset	½	NW.	C. A. Davis	1873	Hill	36	61
33	do	do	¼	NW.	Franklin Simmons	1901	do	6	115
*34	do	South Dartmouth	------	------	F. H. Stone	1902	Slope	6	218
35	do	do	4	S.	W. H. Pulsifer	1902	Hill	6	323
36	do	do	------	------	D. A. Anthony	1897	Plain	6	166
37	do	South Swansea	⅛	S.	T. L. Gardner & Co.	1898	Ridge	6	142
38	do	do	½	S.	E. G. Davis	1898	Slope	4	50
39	do	do	½	S.	G. H. Knowlton	------	Ridge	6	300
40	do	do	⅝	SW.	A. H. Skinner	1893	Slope	6	90
41	do	Swansea	------	Near	A. W. Wellington	1902	Valley	5	66

*See notes at end of this table.

Massachusetts.

in 1903.]

and Connecticut," reported by F. A. Champlin (pp. 112–117).]

Depth to rock.	Depth to principal water supply.	Material in which water occurs.	Height of water above (+) or below (−) mouth of well.	Temperature.	Supply per minute.	Quality.	How obtained where used.	Uses, etc.	No.
Ft.	*Ft.*		*Ft.*	*°F.*	*Gals.*				
.....	50	Sand and gravel	−50	....	Several	Salt, iron	Pump	House, farm	1
.....	40	Sand	−40	....	.....	Soft	do	Domestic	2
.....	80	Gravel	.....	....	.....	do	do	General	3
.....	55	do	.....	....	.....	do	do	Domestic	4
.....	62	do	.....	....	.....	do	do	Drinking, spraying.	5
.....	55	do	.....	....	.....	Hard, iron	do	Domestic, except laundry.	6
.....	80	Gravel, etc	−80	50	.....	Soft	Windmill	Common uses	7
.....	78	.....	.....	....	.....	do	Pump	Sheep farm	8
.....	100	Gravel	−35	15	.....	Iron	Gas engine	House and on land	9
.....	40	Sand and gravel	−40	....	.....	Hard	Force pump	Drinking	10
.....	13	do	−13	....	.....	Soft	Windmill	Domestic	11
.....	70	Sand	−70	....	.....	do	Pump	Drinking	12
.....	.....	Sand and gravel	+0	50	.....	.....	Flows	Trout raising	13
.....	80	Gravel	−78	....	.....	Soft	Pump	Domestic	14
.....	45	Sand	.....	....	.....	do	Windmill	do	15
.....	18	do	.....	....	.....	do	Pump	.....	16
45	170	Rock	−18	....	5	Good	Windmill	Domestic	*17
23	68	do	−10	50	4	Soft	Force pump	do	18
16	128	Black slate	+2 / −8	60	100	Sulphur	St'm pump, windmill	Greenhouse	19
32	53	Rock	−25	....	8	Iron	Pump	Domestic	20
60	300	do	0	52	75	Hard	Compressed air.	Steam and mill	*21
24	46	.....	−9	64	15	.....	St'm pump, windmill.	Greenhouse, etc	22
60	150	Rock	−25	....	3	Good	Pump	Farm	23
60	.....	do	−8	50	200 (?)	Soft	do	Domestic	24
25	.....	do	−20	1	10	do	.....	do	25
12	.....	do	−8	....	10	Hard	.....	House, barn	26
21	180	.....	−6	47	3	do	P'w'r pump	House, garden	27
60	.....	Rock	−5	....	.....	Soft, iron	Pump	Boiler, domestic	28
17	100	.....	−20	....	10	Soft	do	Domestic	29
10	80	Rock	−14	....	.....	Hard, iron	do	Domestic, farm	30
11	58	do	−19	....	.....	Hard, salty	do	All purposes	31
.....	55	Gravel	−8	....	.....	Soft	Bucket	Drinking	32
72	115	.....	−45	....	15	do	Pump	Drinking, farm	33
53	175	Sandstone	−17	....	5	Hard, iron	Hot-air engine.	Drinking	*34
12	80	.....	−60	....	10	Salt	.....	Abandoned	35
22	166	Rock	−6	....	.....	Soft	Windmill	Domestic	36
25	100+	Black slate	−25	52	35	Hard	Pump	Boilers, greenhouse.	37
.....	50	Slate	−0	....	.....	do	Windmill	Domestic	38
14	.....	do	−14	49	.....	Soft	do	do	39
.....	80	do	.....	....	.....	Hard, iron	do	Domestic, farm	40
20	64	Rock	−0	....	3	Soft	Force pump	.....	41

Well records in

No.	County.	Post-office.	Distance from post-office.	Direction from post-office.	Owner.	Date drilled.	Situation of well.	Diameter of well.	Depth of well.
			Miles.					*In.*	*Ft.*
42	Bristol	Westport		Near	L. M. Sheldon	1902	Slope	6	73
*43	do	Westport Point	1	NW.	G. H. Southard	1898	Hill	6	163
44	Essex	Bradford			Essex Brewery	1901	Plain	10	329
45	do	Danvers	2	SE.	Creese, Cook & Co.	1903	do	2	60
46	do	Topsfield	1	S.	Percy Chase	1899	Hill	6	115
47	Franklin	Northfield	½	N.	G. F. Pentecost	1902	Slope	6	350
48	Hampshire	Hadley	3	E.	State Fish Hatchery	1902	do	6	275
*49	Middlesex	Concord	1¼	NE.	C. L. Hutchins	1902	do	6	272
*50	do	Dunstable	1½	NE.	J. C. Kendall	1894	Hill	6	109
*51	Norfolk	Franklin	½	W.	Singleton Worsted Co.	1899	Slope	6	450
52	do	Norfolk		Near	E. W. Mann	1901	Hill	6	111
53	do	Ponkapog			Frank Ferdinand	1902	Plain	6	19
54	do	Readville	¾	NW.	G. W. Stafford Mfg. Co.	1903	do	8	500
55	do	Sheldonville	1	E.	B. I. Gilman	1900	Hill	6	111
56	do	Westwood			Stephen Codman			6	285
57	do	West Wrentham	¾	SE.	Mrs. O. M. Ormsbee	1895	Slope	6	115
58	Plymouth	Brockton	1½	N.	A. M. Herrod	1896	do	3	315
59	do	do	1½	N.	D. W. Field	1899	do	6	100
60	do	do	1		A. F. Hull	1901	Hill	6	130
61	do	do	¼	N.	F. B. Washburn Co.	1897	Plain		163
*62	do	Greenbush	1	N.	Frederick Cole	1893	Hill	6	85
63	do	Halifax	2	NW.	W. H. Tilson	1900	Plain	6	101
64	do	Hull			War Department, Fort Revere.	1902	Slope	12-8	237
65	do	Island Creek	¾	E.	Renslow Crosby	1895	do	2	90
*66	do	Marion		Near	J. W. Austin	1900	do	8	265
67	do	do	¾	NW.	W. H. H. Ryder	1899	do	6	180
68	do	do	¼	N.	C. E. Hillier	1897	Level	6	65
69	do	do	½	N.	A. G. Weeks, jr	1902	Plain	4	154
70	do	do	⅛	S.	G. V. Crocker	1901	do	6	108
71	do	Mattapoisett	½	E.	Quadequina Club	1902	do	6	111
72	do	do	3	N.	Mary J. Randall	1901	Hill	6	192
*73	do	Rock	1¼	W.	Jas. Means	1900	Slope	8-6	64
74	do	do	2	W.	J. H. P. Dodge	1902	do	6	152
75	Worcester	Athol	1	E.	A. E. Tyler	1892	do	6	105
76	do	Baldwinsville		Near	C. A. Derby	1894	Hill	6	125
77	do	Blackstone	¼	W.	Blackstone Manufacturing Co.	1892	Valley	6	127
78	do	Bolton	1½	N.	J. W. Jones	1900	Hill	4	70
79	do	Fitchburg		Near	City	1902	do	4	150

* See notes at the end of this table.

Massachusetts—Continued.

Depth to rock.	Depth to principal water supply.	Material in which water occurs.	Height of water above (+) or below (−) mouth of well.	Temperature.	Supply per minute.	Quality.	How obtained where used.	Uses, etc.	No.
Ft.	*Ft.*		*Ft.*	°*F.*	*Gals.*				
40	45		−0			Soft	Pump	Drinking	42
74	143	Gravel, rock	−12		3		Gas engine	House, lawns	*43
125	125	Rock	0		31	Medium	Pump	Brewery	44
	58			55	100	Alkaline		Tanning	45
	115	Sand	−80	52	7	Hard	Windmill	Domestic	46
60	300	Granite	−28		25	do	Windmill and gas engine.	do	47
3		Red sandstone	0	50	6	Soft		Fish hatchery	48
70	270	Rock	−60		2			Domestic, dairy	*49
3	109	do	−15		1	Hard	P'w'r pump	Domestic	*50
30	30	Gravel	−10		27	Soft	do	Worsted manufacturing.	*51
60	105	Rock	−25		10	Medium	Hand pump	House, stable	52
65	190	do	−30		10	Soft	Pump	Domestic	53
30		do	−15		1,500	do	St'm pump	Manufacturing	54
6		do	−45			Hard	Windmill	Domestic	55
	175		−10			do	Gasoline engine.	Farm	56
16			−15	54	1½	do	Bucket	Drinking, etc	57
15		Granite	−10		3	do	St'm pump	Factory, boiler	58
50		Gravel	0					None	59
4	115	Slate	−18		10		Pump	Tenements	60
	130	Carboniferous conglomerate.		50	Many.	Hard	do	Ice plant	61
85	85	Top of rock	−14	51	2½	Soft	Windmill	Domestic, farm	*62
74	34	Rock	−34		3	Medium	Pump	All purposes	63
120	140		−30	46	50	Hard		Supply of fort	64
	85	Gravel	−45	49	Many.	Soft, iron, sulphur.	Windmill	Domestic	65
27	250	Granite	−8		40		Hot-air engine.	do	*66
22		do	−18		6	Soft		do	67
10	60	do	−10		15	Hard	Windmill	do	68
20		do				do	Engine	do	69
30	100	do	−4		9	Soft	Gasoline engine.	do	70
28	111	do	−0		20		Windmill	Club grounds	71
Near top.	95	Crumbled granite.	−18	50	12	Soft	do	All purposes	72
	22	Rock (?)	−13	54		do	do	Home, farm, irrigation.	*73
30	152	Rock	−18		42	Good	Pump	Domestic	74
6	55	do	−15		Several	Hard	Windmill and hot-air engine.		75
	125	do	−20		3	Iron, sulphur	Pump	Greenhouse	76
45	23	"Ledge"	−23	54	40		P'w'r pump	Drinking	77
			−8	60	Several	Fair, iron	Pump		78
6	25	Rock	−12	46	Many.	Hard	do	Drinking	79

NOTES ON WELLS OF MASSACHUSETTS.

No. 17. Materials penetrated were as follows: Hardpan with some water, 45 feet; dark slaty rock, coarse-grained, with no water, 110 feet; "granite" with water, 20 feet; black slaty rock, 5 feet.

No. 21. The first 60 feet was through sand, clay, and gravel, then through soft black slate to a depth of 300 feet. Below this was a gray rock carrying water. Granite was reported at 400 feet.

No. 34. Analysis by Charles Harrington, 1902:

Analysis of water of well at South Dartmouth, Mass.

[Parts per millon.]

Free ammonia	0.018
Albuminoid ammonia	.034
Nitrogen as nitrates	.200
Chlorine	12.0
Fixed residuum	58.0
Volatile residuum	31.0
Total residuum	89.0
Hardness	8.0

Considerable amounts of iron compounds are present, causing a turbidity on standing.

No. 43. Following is a record of this well:

Record of well at Westport Point, Mass.

	Feet.
Sand	5
Sand, gravel, bowlders	18
Coarse sand, water	2
Fine sand	18
Coarse sand, water	2
Fine sand	10
Fine sand, water	11½
Fine gravel, bowlders	7
Red gneiss, water	11½ / 25
Hard red gneiss	8
Gray gneiss	16
Soft gray gneiss, water	9
Hard and fine gray gneiss	20

No. 49. Analysis, 1903, by Mrs. E. H. Richards:

Analysis of water of well at Concord, Mass.

[Parts per million.]

Color	None.
Turbidity	None.
Sediment	Slight.
Odor	None.
Residue of evaporation	11.40
Albuminoid ammonia	.0050
Free ammonia	.0010
Nitrates	None.
Hardness	5.1
Chlorine	4.5

No. 50. The first 40 feet the rock was a coarse slate, dipping south; the remaining 65 feet appeared to be granite. Analysis by J. B. Lindsey:

Analysis of water of well at Dunstable, Mass.

[Parts per million.]

Free ammonia	0.0030
Nitrates	None.
Total solids	None.
Lead	None.
Sediment	Slight.
Albuminoid ammonia	.0059
Chlorine	.52
Solids at red heat	None.
Iron	None.
Hardness (Clark's degrees)	3.64

Small amount of white (lime) deposit was found on vessels used for the water.

No. 51. Analysis by "Massachusetts Sanitary Chemical Laboratory."

Analysis of water of well at Franklin, Mass.

[Parts per million.]

Total solids	48.0
Fixed solids	36.0
Loss on ignition	12.0
Free ammonia	.014
Albuminoid ammonia	.035
Chlorine	9.1

Nitrites: Practically none.
Nitrates: Minute traces.

No. 62. Analysis by B. F. Davenport, 1898:

Analysis of water from spring at Greenbush, Mass.

[Parts per million.]

Potassium and sodium oxides	4.2
Calcium and magnesium oxides	4.5
Silica	4.5
Iron and aluminum oxides	24.6
Sulphuric acid	5.1
Chlorine	24.7
Total	67.6

Iron probably from the pump; could not get a specimen from bottom.

No. 66. Analysis by Mrs. E. H. Richards, 1900:

Analysis of water from spring at Marion, Mass.

Turbidity: Decided.
Sediment: Heavy, sandy.
Color: 0.3.
Odor: Cool, slightly oily; hot, faintly earthy.

[Parts per million.]

Total residue on evaporation	159.0
Free ammonia (unfiltered)	.009
Albuminoid ammonia (unfiltered)	.013
Albuminoid ammonia (filtered)	.003
Chlorine	35.5
Nitrogen as nitrites	.008
Nitrogen as nitrates	.140
Hardness	58.0
Iron	.100

No. 73. An analysis of water of this well (analyst unknown) is given below:

Analysis of water from well at Rock, Mass.

[Parts per million.]

Free ammonia	0.020
Albuminoid ammonia	.054
Nitrogen as nitrates	.210
Nitrogen as nitrites	.000
Chlorine	7.1
Fixed residue	35.0
Volatile residue	11.0
Total residue	46.0
Hardness	8.0

SPRINGS.

Although springs occur in great number in the hilly region in the western portion of the State, where they constitute in many instances the commonest source of water supply, they are by no means confined to that region. In fact, because of the absence of other satisfactory supplies, they are often of far greater economic importance in the eastern part of the State, where many of the waters are used in beverages, or bottled, or sold in bulk as table waters. It is because of this economic value of the individual springs that the eastern counties are so well represented in the table.

Miscellaneous spring records in Massachusetts.

[Reported in 1903.]

No.	County.	Location.	Owner.	Temperature.	Quality.	Volume.	Material from which spring issues.	Use, etc.
				°F.				
1	Barnstable	Chatham	Osborn Nickerson		Soft	3 barrels hourly	Sand	Domestic.
2	do	Sandwich	E. B. Howland	50	do	3 to 4 gallons a minute	do	Trout raising.
*3	do	South Wellfleet	L. C. Crowell	48	Soft; some gas.	54 gallons a minute	Buried "forest" bed.	Bottled, soft drinks, etc.
*4	do	Yarmouth	Mrs. S. A. K. Chase		Soft	50 gallons a minute	Sandy soil	Drinking, medicinal.
5	Bristol	Dighton	J. A. Briggs		Hard	800 gallons an hour	Clay	Domestic, greenhouse.
6	do	do	E. F. Andrews		Soft	Large flow	Sand	Domestic, farm.
7	do	Easton	Simpson Spring Co	46		300 gallons per hour	do	Table use and carbonated beverages.
*8	Essex	Danvers	Armie Sager			1¼-inch pipe	Gravel	Sold for table use.
*9	Franklin	Ashfield	C. A. Bronson		Soft	8,000 gallons daily (?)	Rock	Supplies 30 families.
*10	Middlesex	Arlington	Robbins Spring Water Co.					Sold for table use.
*11	do	Belmont	D. L. Tappan			Strong flow	Granite	Sold for drinking.
*12	do	Chelmsford	Chelmsford Spring Co		Soft	90 gallons per hour	do	Manufacturing beverages.
*13	do	Coldspring	Fletcher Cold Spring Co.					Sold for table use.
14	do	Dracut	Percy Parker		Soft	100 gallons an hour	Sand	Domestic.
15	do	Everett	J. H. Cannell			100,000 gallons daily	do	Drinking.
*16	do	Framingham	I. G. Marsh		Soft	20,000 gallons daily (?)	Granite	Sold for domestic uses.
*17	do	Lexington	Katahdin Spring Water Co.	48		10 gallons a minute	Gravel	Sold for family use.
18	Norfolk	Dover	B. N. Sawin		Soft	Ample	do	Domestic.
19	do	Milton	C. C. Copeland	50	do		do	Manufacturing of soda water.
*20	do	Quincy	F. J. Fuller		do	2,000 gallons daily	Granite	Sold for drinking.
*21	do	Sharon	F. W. Mansfield	50	do	do	Gravel	Table use, carbonated beverages.
*22	do	Stoughton	W. H. Harris	50	do	Average about 250,000 gallons daily.	do	Fish and ice pond.

* See notes at end of this table.

Miscellaneous spring records in Massachusetts—Continued.

No.	County.	Location.	Owner.	Temperature.	Quality.	Volume.	Material from which spring issues.	Use, etc.
				°F.				
23	Norfolk	Wellesley	Frederick Reed	42	Medium	Inexhaustible	Gravel (?)	Domestic, garden, etc.
24	do	Westwood	W. F. Bickford	45	Soft	20 gallons a minute	Gravel	Do.
*25	do	Wrentham	T. T. Dwyer	42	do	2,000 gallons an hour	do	Hotel, etc.
*26	Plymouth	Bridgewater	C. F. Adams	48	do	Large flow		Sold for medicinal uses.
27	do	do	G. A. Harlow	50	do	200 gallons a minute	Iron-coated sand.	Trout brook and pond.
28	do	do	do	50	do	250 gallons a minute	Iron-coated sand and ore.	Trout brook and hatching house.
*29	do	Duxbury	L. Boyer's Sons	51	do	25,000 gallons daily (?)	Sand	Hotel, sold for drinking.
*30	do	Hanson	J. B. White	46	do	3-inch stream	Between stones.	Domestic.
*31	do	Hingham	Franklin Litchfield				Gravel	Table water.
*32	do	Marshfield	B. S. Bryant	50	Soft; gas.			Sold for drinking, Brantrock and Green Harbor.
*33	do	Norwell	J. P. Henderson	57		200 barrels daily	Granite	Sold for family and medicinal use.
*34	do	Scituate	Beaver Dam Spring Co.	48	Soft	35,000 gallons daily	Gravel	Family use, bottled beverages.
*35	do	South Hanson	Clarence Livermore	48	do	Good flow	Sand	Drinking, trout raising.
*36	do	Whitman	Lewis Goulding	47	do	3 gallons a minute	do	Table use, carbonated beverages.
*37	Suffolk	Brighton	Brookline Artificial Ice Co	40				Bottled for table use.
*38	Worcester	Fitchburg	C. F. Wilson	45	Medium	1¼-inch flow	Rock	Bottled, carbonated.
39	do	Hardwick	George Warren	45	Soft	Large flow	Granite	Farm.
*40	do	Hubbardston	S. Bent & Bros	42	do	1-inch pipe	do	Sold for drinking.

*See notes at end of this table.

NOTES ON SPRINGS OF MASSACHUSETTS.

No. 3. This spring is known as the Cape Cod Pilgrim Mineral Spring. A bottling establishment has been established and 15,000 gallons or more shipped. It is supposed to possess important medicinal qualities. An analysis by S. P. Sharples, 1900, is as follows:

Analysis of water of spring at South Wellfleet, Mass.

[Parts per million.]

Silica	5.6
Ferric oxide	.9
Sodium chloride	39.7
Magnesium sulphate	2.0
Magnesium chloride	7.2
Calcium sulphate	6.9
Calcium carbonate	3.7
Total mineral matter	66.0

This is a pure water, free from organic matter. It is a fine table water, and when drunk in large quantities will prove very useful in stomach and kidney troubles.

No. 4. The water of this spring is considered to have valuable medicinal properties, being used both internally and for bathing, but it has not been placed on the market.

No. 7. This is known as the Simpson Spring. The water is used in the manufacture of carbonated beverages, which are extensively sold in the surrounding region. It is considered to have important medicinal properties.

No. 8. The water of this spring, known as the Sager Spring, has been put on the market in considerable amounts. Analyses made by the State board of health are as follows:

Analyses of water of spring at Danvers, Mass.

[Water from Spring December 11, 1900. Parts per million.]

Residue on evaporation	40.0
Free ammonia	.016
Albuminoid ammonia	.026
Chlorine	4.4
Nitrogen as nitrates	.330
Nitrogen as nitrites	.001
Oxygen consumed	.1
Hardness	20.0
Iron	.100
Bacteria per cubic centimeter	45.0

[Water as sold February 13, 1901.]

Residue on evaporation	34.0
Free ammonia	.002
Albuminoid ammonia	.024
Chlorine	4.8
Nitrogen as nitrates	1.000
Nitrogen as nitrites	.000

No. 9. The owner of this spring supplies 30 families with spring water from 17 connected springs on his premises.

No. 10. This spring is known as the Robbins Spring, its water being sold extensively for table use in Boston and its suburbs. There is a reserve of 16 acres for a park around the springs and a large hotel near by. The springs rise in three cemented reservoirs, which are covered by canopies. An analysis made by the State board of health is as follows:

Analysis of water of spring at Arlington, Mass.

[Parts per million.]

Turbidity	None.
Sediment	None.
Color	0.0
Odor, cold	None.
Odor, hot	None.
Residue on evaporation	43.0
Free ammonia	.000
Albuminoid ammonia	.012
Chlorine	4.4
Nitrates	.220
Nitrites	.000
Oxygen consumed	.0
Hardness	17.0
Iron	.030

No. 11. Large quantities are sold for drinking purposes.

No. 12. An analysis of water of this spring by Salvatore La Bua, 1903, is as follows:

Analysis of water of spring at Chelmsford, Mass.

[Parts per million.]

Silica	7.2
Iron and aluminum oxides	.2
Calcium carbonate	18.5
Calcium sulphate	3.1
Magnesium carbonate	6.4
Sodium chloride	6.6
Potassium sulphate	3.0
Organic volatile matter	5.8
Total	50.8

No. 13. This spring is known as the Fletcher Cold Spring. Its water is sold in carboys in Westford and Lowell. An analysis by F. P. Sharples, 1900, is as follows:

Analysis of water of spring at Coldspring, Mass.

[Parts per million.]

Total residue at 212° F.	44.5
Loss on ignition	15.5
Mineral matter	29.0
Free ammonia	.000
Albuminoid ammonia	.049
Nitrogen in nitrites	.000
Nitrogen in nitrates	.0000
Chlorine in chlorides	2.7
Color	None.

No. 16. This is the Nobscot Mountain Spring. It is extensively bottled and sold at many points in New England. A mineral analysis, made by Stillwell and Gladding, is as follows:

Analysis of water of spring at Framingham, Mass.

[Parts per million.]

Organic and volatile matter	6.7
Mineral solids	30.7
Silica	10.0
Iron and aluminum oxides	.6
Calcium carbonate	9.9
Calcium sulphate	3.7
Magnesium chloride	3.3
Sodium chloride	2.3
Potassium sulphate	.9
	30.7
Total solids	37.4

This water is remarkably pure and soft and constitutes a potable water of the very highest excellence.

A sanitary analysis made by C. F. Chandler, 1895, is as follows:

Sanitary analysis of water of spring at Framingham, Mass.

[Grains per gallon.]

Residue on evaporation	2.50
Free ammonia	.0000
Albuminoid ammonia	.0003
Nitrates	.0000
Nitrites	.0000
Hardness	1.32

A very pure spring water.

No. 17. This spring is known as the Katahdin Spring, and the water is sold in carboys.

No. 20. This spring is known as Shawmut Spring, and the water is sold in Quincy and elsewhere. An analysis by H. L. Bowker, 1894, is as follows:

Analysis of water from spring at Quincy, Mass.

[Parts per million.]

Silica	5.000
Iron and aluminum oxides	10.000
Calcium carbonate	6.880
Magnesium carbonate	3.056
Sodium chloride	20.100
Potassium chloride	4.818
Free ammonia	.040
Albuminoid ammonia	.106
Total	50.000

This is an excellent water of remarkable purity.

No. 21. This is known as the Atla Artesian Spring, but in reality it is an artesian well. The materials penetrated were: Sand, 20 feet; clay, 30 feet; gravel, 14 feet. The water is used in part in carbonated beverages and is in part sold in demijohns. A summer hotel is contemplated. Sanitary analysis made at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1902 is as follows:

Sanitary analysis of water from spring at Sharon, Mass.

[Parts per million.]

Color	None.
Turbidity	None.
Sediment	None.
Odor, cold	None.
Odor, hot	None.
Albuminoid ammonia	0.002
Free ammonia	None.
Nitrites	None.
Nitrates	.6
Hardness	23.4
Chlorine	3.74

A large bottle was filled with water and sealed March 26, 1891. January 5, 1902, it showed absolutely no color, turbidity, nor sediment.

Chemical analysis of water from spring at Sharon, Mass., by H. L. Bowker, 1889.

[Parts per million.]

Silica	2.9
Iron and aluminum oxides	3.4
Calcium carbonate	13.4
Magnesium carbonate	6.2
Sodium chloride	4.7
Sodium carbonate	7.2
Potassium chloride	5.3
Total solids	43.1

A water of remarkable purity.

No. 22. The springs described are at the base of a gravel bluff on the Lincoln farm. The flow as reported by N. Henry Crafts, civil engineer, varies from 185,000 gallons a day in very dry seasons to 350,000 gallons a day in wet seasons. The waters are used in an artificial ice and fish pond. A number of other large springs occur at the head of Muddy Pond, from the outflow of which the present supply of Stoughton is obtained. These springs issue from the base of gravel bluffs 15 feet or more above the level of the pond. The conditions for measuring the springs are not favorable, but the outflow of the pond, which is fed almost entirely by springs, has been found to average 1,450,000 gallons a day.

No. 25. The improvements in the vicinity of this spring are a 12,000-gallon tank, hotel, and summer house. The construction of walks and drives is contemplated. The water is thought to possess valuable medicinal properties, but very little has been shipped as yet.

No. 26. The water of this spring is regarded as having valuable medicinal properties and is sold to some extent.

No. 29. The water of this spring is unusually pure and has been sold in large amounts. A summer resort, consisting of a hotel and a number of cottages, has been developed at the spring.

No. 30. Analysis reported by owner (analyst unknown).

Analysis of water from spring at Hanson, Mass.

[Parts per million.]

Total solids	120.0
Chlorine	9.0
Silica	25.0
Iron and alumina	2.0
Lime	5.0
Magnesia	8.0
Hardness	35.0

No. 31. This water is considered to be of medicinal value. An analysis by S. P. Sharples, 1897, is as follows:

Analysis of water from spring at Hingham, Mass.

[Parts per million.]

Calcium carbonate	4.90
Magnesium carbonate	4.24
Calcium sulphate	5.37
Iron and aluminum oxides	.70
Silica	13.40
Sodium chloride	10.80
Total mineral water	39.4
Volatile matter	8.5
Total residue at 212° F	47.9
Free ammonia	None.
Albuminoid ammonia	.016
Nitrogen as nitrates	.200

This is a pure water, free from sewage, and excellent for table use.

No. 32. This water is supplied to many people in Brantrock and Green Harbor and is shipped to other places. Analysis reported by owner (analyst unknown).

Analysis of water from spring at Marshfield, Mass.

[Parts per million.]

Color	None.
Sediment	None.
Hardness	25.0
Total solids	150.0
Potash and soda	65.0
Silica	10.0
Iron	5.0
Lime	1.0
Magnesia	28.0
Chlorine (as common salt)	36.0

No. 33. The water from this spring is known as the Ooka Rock mineral water. It is said to be of value in various diseases. and is sold in considerable amounts. Analysis by S. P. Sharples, 1902:

Analysis of water from spring at Norwell, Mass.

[Parts per million.]

Calcium sulphate	14.42
Calcium carbonate	6.91
Magnesium carbonate	9.82
Sodium chloride	26.50
Ferric oxide	.60
Silica	9.40
Total mineral matter	67.65
Nitrites	.000
Nitrates	.160
Free ammonia	.000
Albuminoid ammonia	.114
Chlorine in chlorides	.162
Residue at 212° F	.000

No. 34. This is known as the Beaver Dam Spring. Its waters are considered beneficial in cases of certain diseases, and it is bottled direct or used in the manufacture of soft drinks. Analysis by S. P. Sharples, 1895.

Analysis of water from spring at Scituate, Mass.

[Parts per million.]

Total residue at 212° F	70.0
Loss on ignition	17.5
Mineral matter	52.5
Free ammonia	.000
Albuminoid ammonia	.025
Nitrogen as nitrites	.000
Nitrogen as nitrates	.070
Chlorine in chlorides (salt)	15.5
Carbonates	Small amount.
Sulphates	Present.
Lime	Present.
Color	Clear.

No. 35. The construction of bottling works are contemplated.

No. 36. This is known as the Goulding Spring. The waters are used in the manufacture of soft drinks, which are sold in considerable amounts. Analysis (1900) reported by owner (analyst unknown):

Analysis of water from spring at Whitman, Mass.

[Parts per million.]

Color	None.
Residue on evaporation	62.0
Free ammonia	.002
Albuminoid ammonia	.018
Chlorine	8.4
Nitrates	2.860
Nitrites	.000
Oxygen consumed	.1
Hardness	7.0
Iron	.185
Bacteria	.000

No. 37. This water is bottled and sold in Boston and vicinity. The analysis shows the presence of sulphates of potassium and sodium: the chloride of sodium; the carbonates of sodium, calcium, and magnesium; oxide of iron and aluminum, and silica.

This water is highly recommended by chemists and physicians as being strictly pure and healthful, and is said to compare favorably with the highest grade spring waters of the United States.

No. 38. Sold in bottles, carboys, and siphons after being carbonated. Considered to possess valuable medicinal properties.

No. 40. A cottage and fish pond have been constructed at the spring. Analysis by L. P. Kinnicutt, 1892:

Analysis of water from spring at Hubbardston, Mass.

[Parts per million.]

Residue on evaporation	16.0
Loss on ignition	3.0
Fixed residue	13.0
Free ammonia	None.
Albuminoid ammonia	0.004
Chloride	1.14
Nitrogen as nitrates	None.
Nitrogen as nitrites	None.
Appearance	Clear.
Sediment	None.
Color	None.
Odor, cold	None.
Odor, hot	None.

This water is a remarkably pure spring water. Its value as a mineral water for medicinal use would be about the same as distilled water, but the taste would be more agreeable.

ADDITIONAL WELL RECORDS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

By F. A. CHAMPLIN.[a]

In the following pages records of over 80 wells drilled by Mr. Champlin in Massachusetts are given. The tables are of unusual interest because of the completeness of the data, and are of value in showing the actual yield, quality, and cost of a large number of wells, both in the areas of the Newark sandstones ("freestone") and in the areas of crystalline rocks ("granite"). The uniformity of success in obtaining supplies is one of the noticeable features brought out.

EAST LONGMEADOW WELLS.

East Longmeadow is located near the southern boundary of Massachusetts, a few miles south of Springfield, on the east side of Connecticut River. The township is about 4 miles square, and is located on a belt of red sandstone of the Newark group. The town has about 1,200 inhabitants, and obtains its water supply mainly from wells. Those in the glacial drift are generally somewhat unsatisfactory, but the rock waters are usually of good quality. The temperature of the latter averages about 52°. All of the wells of the following table are reported as being 6 inches in diameter and affording excellent water. In addition to the wells of the table there are a number of other moderately deep wells in town, drilled by a number of different parties. Of these may be mentioned the following: (1) Well on property of Mr. Rouberson; located on sandy flat; penetrated 50 feet through quicksand, etc., and went 20 feet into rock. (2) Well on property of John Beebe; about the same as the preceding. (3) Well owned by Warren Pease, 40 feet in depth. (4) Well owned by Norcross Brothers, 50 feet deep. (5) Well owned by Norcross Brothers, 80 feet in depth; notable from the fact that it flows; analysis shows the water to be very pure. (6) Well on property of H. Ogden, 60 feet deep.

[a] These Massachusetts records were reported by the driller to H. E. Gregory, who is in charge of well investigations in Connecticut.

Well records, East Longmeadow, Mass.

[Reported by F. A. Champlin, 1903.]

No.	Owner.	Date drilled.	Situation of well.	How obtained where used.	Depth of open portion of well.	Depth of drilled portion of well.	Total depth of well.	Depth to water.	Depth to rock.	Supply per minute.	Use.	Cost.
					Feet.	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Gallons.*		
1	W. H. Hall	1893	Slope	Hand pump			117	27	27	25	House	$200
2	F. A. Crane	1893	do	do			50	14	48	5	do	150
3	F. A. Champlin	1893	Hill	Windmill			155	20	11	50	General	310
4	I. C. Griswold	1894	Knoll	do	16?	33?	49?	34	16	4	do	65
5	David Davis	1894	Flat	do	20?	39?	59?	42	20	4	do	90
6	Baptist parsonage	1894	do	Hand pump	25?	25?	50?	30	15	35	do	55
7	Chas. McIntosh	1894	Slope	do	20?	28?	48?	20	20	3	do	90
8	Wm. Convers	1894	do	do	12	60	72	12	12	4	do	153
9	Town School No. 8	1894	do	do	16	100	116	16	16	30	do	255
10	Henry Hall	1894	Flat	Windmill	16	25	41	12	(a)	50	do	78
11	Warren Pease	1894	do	Hand pump	12	25	37	10	12	4	do	81
12	Wm. Richards	1894	Slope	Windmill			109	12	4	10	do	218
13	H. W. Lull	1894	Flat	do	16	23	39	14	12	2	do	79
14	Myron Hills	1894	Hill	do	14	103	117	66	30	7	do	198
15	F. B. Pease	1894	Knoll	do	20	70	90	40	30	5	do	155
16	S. Spelman	1894	do	Hand pump	16	48	64	35	32	2	do	100
17	G. B. Robinson	1894	do	do	39	25	64	19	15	2½	do	80
18	Mrs. E. Moody	1894	do	do	25	15	40	25	15	6	do	37
19	S. Shaw	1894	do	do	25	46	71	28	10	3	do	97
20	J. M. Burt	1894	do	Windmill	25	167	192	58	78	18	do	300
21	J. C. Pease	1894	Flat	Hand pump	20	60	80	17	20	23	do	120
22	G. B. Robinson	1895	Knoll	do	22	59	81	22	21	8	do	120
23	W. S. Champlin	1895	Flat	Windmill	20	100	120	30	30	5	do	800
24	Durantaye & Rankin	1895	Near pond	Steam pump			107	5	50	15	Boiler	214
25	A. Segrin	1895	Hill	Hand pump	10	50	60	11	10	2	General	100

(a) Not struck.

Well records, East Longmeadow, Mass.—Continued.

No.	Owner.	Date drilled.	Situation of well.	How obtained where used.	Depth of open portion of well.	Depth of drilled portion of well.	Total depth of well.	Depth to water.	Depth to rock.	Supply per minute.	Use.	Cost.
					Feet.	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Gallons.*		
26	Jas. Malone	1895	Hill	Hand pump	25	100	125	45	12	17	General	$200
27	N. Dickinson	1895	do	do			83	30	70	55	do	166
28	Chester Holbrook	1895	do	do			78	16	20	4	do	158
29	G. B. Robinson	1895	Flat	do			75	10	34	1	do	150
30	E. Cope	1895	do	do	20	42	62	14	20	½	do	84
31	E. K. Champlin	1895	Hill	do	20	60	80	40	15	3	do	120
32	David Robertson	1895	Slope	do			44	10	30	4	do	88
33	C. M. Christinson	1895	Hill	do	30	175	205	90	135	7	do	350
34	E. C. Markham	1895	Slope	do	15	25	40	16	10	11	do	25
35	Catholic parsonage	1895	Hill	Gas engine	20	110	130	32	20	55	do	200
36	James & Marra	1895	Flat	Hand pump	15	77	93	15	15	10	do	144
37	Town	1896	Valley	Windmill			210	7	85	25	Tank	225
38	C. E. Hitchcock	1897	Flat	Hand pump	12	44	56	16	9	1½	General	88
39	C. B. Markham	1897	do	Windmill	20	25	45	11	12	3	do	50
40	Doctor Stebbins	1897	Hill	Hand pump			166	21	65	25	do	250
41	Jas. H. Rankin	1897	Slope	do			75	30	17	45	do	150
42	Geo. Patric	1897	Flat	do	17	69	86	10	20	3	do	138
43	T. J. Foley	1897	do	do	12	51	63	9	20	15	do	100
44	W. H. Hall	1898	Slope	do			66	10	3	7	do	132
45	F. G. Hulett	1899	do	do	24	42	66	21	30	8	do	84
46	J. L. Davis	1899	do	do	17	78	95	25	36	5	do	158
47	David Durantaye	1901	Hill	do	36	142	178	32	40	4	do	284
48	Jas. Lull	1901	Slope	do			50	10	7	50	do	100
49	F. H. Champlin	1902	Flat	do			78	20	10	3	do	156
50	Levi White	1902	Slope	do			84	24	57	4	do	168
51	A. Walters	1903	do	do			58	13	25	2	do	116

MISCELLANEOUS WELLS.

In the following table are given the records of 32 scattered wells drilled by F. A. Champlin at various points in Massachusetts. The most noticeable feature brought out by the tables is the nearly uniform success of the wells in the freestone and slate (shale?) as regards both quantity and quality. In the crystalline rocks ("granite") the quality is generally excellent, but the volume, though usually sufficient for domestic purposes, is not large. Practically all the wells are 6 inches in diameter.

Records of wells of Massachusetts.

[Reported in 1903 by F. A. Champlin.]

No.	County.	Town.	Owner.	Date drilled.	Situation.	How obtained where used.	Depth of well.	Depth to rock.	Material in which well was drilled as reported by driller.	Depth of water.	Supply per minute.	Cost.	Use.	Quality.
							Feet.	*Feet.*		*Feet.*	*Gallons.*			
1	Franklin	E. Northfield	Mrs. B. P. Thompson	1903	Hill	Windmill	302	9		12	60	$1,350	General	Good.
2	Hampden	Agawam	Sam. Boudurtha	1893	Flat	do	118	102		22	25	269	do	Excellent.
3	do	Granville	W. W. Bemis	1893	do	Hand pump	125	108	Granite	32	15	300	do	Do.
4	do	do	R. Cooley	1893	Slope	Windmill	75	31	do	18	2	300	do	Do.
5	do	do	Nobel & Henry	1893	Hill	do	192	6	do	70	3	792	do	Do.
6	do	do	J. O. Roberts		do		103		do					Ordered stopped.
7	do	do	Milo Seymour	1894	Flat	Hand	127	109	do	40	18	275	General	
8	do	Hadley	State fish hatchery	1902	Hill	Siphon	267	2		3	125	608	Hatchery	Good.
9	do	Holyoke	Far Alpaca Co	1901	do	Steam	200	61	Freestone and slate.	20	100	498	General	Excellent.
10	do	do	do	1901	do	do	295	67	do	12	44	724	do	Do.
11	do	do	do	1902	Flat	do	300	122	do	30	40	762	do	Do.
12	do	do	Skinner Manufacturing Co.	1902	Hill	do	269	58	do	12	40	649	do	Do.
13	do	do	do	1902	do	do	320	55	do	9	40	763	do	Do.
14	do	South Hadley	Miss R. Hollingsworth	1901	do	Windmill	354	2	do	3	17	700	do	Do.
15	do	do	A. L. Wright	1901	do	do	100	61	do	14	20	200	do	Do.
16	do	do	A. F. Glessman	1902	do	do	463	60	do	Flowing	8	900	do	Do.
17	do	do	S. G. Bray	1903	Flat	do	297	127	do	70	2	425	do	Do.
18	do	Southwick	Chas. Phelps	1900	Hill	do	474	4	Freestone	20	2	1,125	do	Do.
19	Hampshire	Granby	O. L. Davis	1894	Flat	do	70	8	Granite	10	3	170	do	
20	do	Springfield	School, Allen street	1895	Knoll	Hand	47	20	Freestone	37	5	75	Drinking	
21	do	do	Wm. Horton	1895	Flat	do	51	20	do	18	6	65	General	
22	do	do	Springfield Cooperative Milk Association.	1896	do	Steam	352	102	do	2	100	650	Cooling	Hard.
23	do	do	C. N. Vaugn	1899	do	Hand	210	60	do	8	20	400	Watering horses.	Do.

24	do	do	N. Horenstine	1900	Hill	Windmill	100 (?)	115 (?)	do	60	12	155	General	Do.
25	do	do	J. P. Falt	1900	do	Steam	155	65	do	40	50	310	do	Do.
26	do	do	Phelps Publishing Co.	1900	Flat	do	111	105	do	21	40	333	do	Fair.
27	do	do	H. Schneeloch	1902	Hill	Hand	69	27	do	27	30	110	do	
28	do	do	Liberty Brewing Co	1903	do	Steam	407	69	do	17	125	987	do	Do.
29	Worcester	Berlin	Levi Cooley	1899	do	Windmill	291	9	Granite	9	2	873	do	Excellent.
30	do	do	Fletcher	1899	do	do	75	No rock.	do	47	1	130	do	Do.
31	do	Westboro	Ebin Barns	1900	Flat	Hand	52	20	do	14	2	156	do	Do.
32	do	do	L. Boudreau	1900	Hill	do	40	21	do	15	3	120	do	Do.

RHODE ISLAND.

By W. O. Crosby.

The conditions in Rhode Island are very similar to those in eastern Massachusetts. On the islands and about the shores of Narragansett Bay and for a few miles inland the rocks are largely conglomerates and slates of Carboniferous age, but farther back they are almost entirely crystalline in character. The drift of the stratified type, while locally quite thick in the vicinity of Narragansett Bay, is not strikingly developed in other portions of the State. Neither is the till nor the hardpan present in unusual amounts. While the drift usually affords abundant water for the rural districts, resort to surface supplies is necessary in the case of the larger cities and towns.

WELLS.

The most abundant wells are of the shallow drift type. These wells, both in the till and in the sands and gravels, usually obtain water within a short distance of the surface. In the cities, however, and at other points where the drift is thin, rock wells are frequently sunk. This is especially true where the demand for water for manufacturing purposes is great.

A few supplies, which are good both in quantity and quality, are obtained from the rock wells, but in general the waters of such wells contain considerable amounts of mineral matter and are unfit for certain uses. The rock waters are usually found within 200 or 300 feet of the surface, it being generally useless to drill deeper.

Well records in

[Reported

No.	County.	Post-office.	Distance from post-office.	Direction from post-office.	Owner.	Date.	Situation of well.	Diameter of well.	Depth of well.
			Miles.					*Inches.*	*Feet.*
1	Kent	Bayside			A. A. Presbrey	1903	Plain	6	150
2	do	Buttonwoods			A. W. Claflin	1898	do		91
3	do	do	1½	SW.	Annie L. Crawford	1902	Level	4½	82
4	do	do	½	W.	F. H. Fuller	1898	Plain	6	102
5	do	Hillsgrove	¼		Malleable Iron Works.	1900	do	6	200
6	Newport	Melville Station.	⅛	S.	C. A. Chase heirs	1900	Hill	6	158
7	do	North Tiverton.	1	S.	J. B. Hicks	1896	Slope	5	60
8	do	do	1	SE.	Ralph Farnham	1900	do	6-3	114
9	do	Prudence Island.	¼	S.	Albert Walmsley	1902	Hill	6	122
10	do	Prudence			G. W. Williams	1885	Slope	6	92
11	do	Tiverton	1	N.	S. G. Bowen	1899	Hill	6	70
12	do	do	1/16	SE.	G. R. Lawton	1901	Plain	8	83
*13	Providence	Arlington	⅛	E.	Narragansett Brewing Co.		Valley	8	285 345 402
14	do	Elmwood	⅝	SW.	Gorham Manufacturing Co.	1893	do	2	120
*15	do	Lonsdale	½	N.	Lonsdale Co	1903	do	3	79-171
16	do	Manville	¼	E.	Jas. McLaughlin	1900	Hill		120
17	do	Oakland Beach			W. T. Macfarlane	1901	Plain	2	140
18	do	Providence			A. A. Presbrey	1895	do	4	150
19	do	Rockland			Geo. E. Hill		Rise	2½	60
20	Washington	Kingston	⅛	W.	B. E. Helme	1902	Hill	6	200
21	do	Lafayette	2½	NE.	L. D. Rathbun		Plain	30	82
22	do	Matunuck			W. B. Wellslen		Valley	Many.	50
23	do	Saunderstown	⅕	S.	H. B. Dexter		Slope	5	70
*24	do	do	⅛	SE.	C. G. La Forge	1902	do	6	49

* See notes at the end of this table.

Rhode Island.

in 1903.]

Depth to principal water supply.	Depth to rock.	Material in which water occurs.	Height of water above (+) or below (−) mouth of well.	Temperature.	Supply per minute.	Quality.	How obtained where water is used.	Uses.	No.
Feet.	*Feet.*		*Feet.*	°*F.*	*Gals.*				
55	55	Sand	−23		15	Hard	Pump	Summer cottages	1
70			−10			Soft	do	Domestic	2
50	82	Rock	−15	52	15 (?)	Slightly hard.	Gasoline engine.	do	3
			−11		28	Soft (?)	Windmill	Domestic, garden	4
50	25	"Graphitic clay."	−25		40	Soft	Pump	Iron works	5
18	140	Rock	−82		1½	do	Force pump	Domestic	6
15	50	Soft granite.	−20		5	Hard	Pump	Domestic, garden	7
10		Rotten granite.	−30		4	do		Domestic	8
8			−25		10	Hard, iron	Pump	do	9
13	110±	Rock	−10	50	1½	Soft	Force pump	Domestic, farm	10
10	40	do	−10		4	Hard	Windmill	General	11
23	80	Gravel			15	Salt	Force pump	None	12
225 230 245	275 to 400	Bluestone	−32	52	[a] 200	Hard, alkaline.	Air lift	Brewery	*13
	120		−15	55	5	Very hard	Pump	Manufacturing	14
N. R.		Gravel	− 8	52	23–164	Hard	do	Bleaching process	*15
40	40	Rock	−70					Domestic, farm	16
140	140	Sand on rock.	− 7	54		Hard	Pump	Domestic	17
55	50	Sand	−22		15	do	do		18
14	40	Rock	−14			Soft	do	Domestic	19
30	185	do	−11		13	Medium	do	Public supply	20
N. R.	80	Gravel	−75		Few.	Soft	Windmill	House, farm	21
						do		Drinking	22
10	60	Rock	+ 0			Hard	Pump	Domestic	23
40	49	Granite	+ 3½		½			do	*24

[a] Combined.

NOTES ON WELLS OF RHODE ISLAND.

No. 13. The strata penetrated in this well were clay 10 feet, gravel 140 feet, quicksand 125 feet, rock to bottom. Analysis reported by owner (analyst unknown):

Analysis of water from well at Arlington, R. I.

[Parts per million.]

Total residue	240.0
Loss by calcination	10.0
Residue after calcination	230.0
Lime	72.0
Magnesia	14.4
Sulphur trioxide	34.3
Chlorine	35.5
Nitrates	None.
Nitrites	None.
Ammonia	Traces.
Ammonia (albuminoid)	None.
Organic substances require oxygen	0.1
Iron	Traces.
Temporary hardness	9.1°
Permanent hardness	2.4°
Total hardness	11.5°

No. 15. The Lonsdale Company has 51 wells, all connected with one large pipe. The water is used for bleaching cotton cloth.

No. 24. Analysis by E. J. Lederle, 1901. Appearance, slightly turbid; sediment, very slight; color, none; odor (heated to 100° F.), none.

Analysis of water from well at Saunderstown, Mass.

[Parts per million.]

Chlorine in chlorides	20.00
Equivalent to sodium chloride	33.00
Phosphates	None.
Nitrogen in nitrites	None.
Nitrogen in nitrates (reduction to sodium amalgam)	1.10
Free ammonia	Trace.
Albuminoid ammonia	.02
Hardness (before boiling)	37.60
Equivalent to carbonate of lime (after boiling)	35.20
Organic and volatile matter (loss on ignition)	30.00
Mineral matter (nonvolatile)	95.00
Total solids (by evaporation)	125.00

SPRINGS.

While the actual number of springs in Rhode Island is fairly large, their number relative to that in the more hilly portions of New England is small. They are of considerable economic importance, however, because of their nearness to large centers of population, and the waters from a considerable number are placed on the market.

Miscellaneous spring records in Rhode Island

[Reported in 1903.]

No.	County.	Locality.	Owner.	Temperature.	Quality.	Volume.	Material from which spring issues.	Uses.
				° F.				
*1	Bristol	Bristol	J. P. Reynolds	56	Soft	5,000 gallons daily	Hardpan	Sold for drinking.
*2	Kent	Warwick	David Northrup	50	do	3 gallons a minute	Gravel	Domestic.
*3	Newport	Portsmouth	B. S. Anthony			15 gallons a minute	Sand	Sold for table water.
4	do	do	Paul Chase	52	Soft	40 gallons a minute	Sand and gravel	Drinking
*5	Providence	Burrellville	Gordon Cook	54	do	7 gallons a minute	Sand	Do.
6	do	do	McManus & Meade		Good	¾-inch pipe	Hardpan (?)	Bottled, hotel, fountain.
*7	do	Glocester	Andrew W. Brown	51	Soft	200 gallons an hour	Gravel	Domestic.
8	do	do	Chas. A. Randall		Medium	2 gallons a minute	Rotten rock	Domestic, farm.
*9	do	Johnston	Annie H. Angell	45	Soft	200 gallons a minute	"Soapstone"	Sold for drinking.
*10	do	do	E. E. Drake	50	do	50 gallons a minute	Granite	Sold locally.
*11	do	do	J. V. Barnes	54	do	Steady stream	Gravel	Sold for drinking.
12	Washington	Saunderstown	Gen. Thos. Casey heirs		do	20,000 gallons daily	Rock	Domestic.

*See notes on pages following.

NOTES ON SPRINGS OF RHODE ISLAND.

No. 1. The water, which is from Lafayette Spring, shows a slight film on the surface, and carries some sediment, which settles readily. The sediment and film are due to the presence of iron, which is removed before the water is put on the market by filtering through a series of troughs and pipes filled with sand. The first of the following analyses shows the water as it comes from the spring and the second from the basin after filtration. Analyses by William J. Calder:

Analyses of water from spring at Bristol, R. I.

	Parts per million.	
	No. 1.	No. 2.
Organic and volatile matter	12.0	12.0
Mineral matter	51.9	43.9
Total solid matter	63.9	55.8
Combined as follows:		
Silica and insoluble matter	6.0	6.0
Iron and aluminum oxides	11.0	5.0
Calcium sulphate	10.0	10.0
Calcium carbonate	13.8	13.8
Magnesium carbonate	5.0	5.0
Sodium chloride	6.0	6.0
Free ammonia	None.	None.
Albuminoid ammonia	8.5	Trace.
Total	188.1	157.5

The water is of excellent quality and perfectly adapted for drinking purposes.

No. 2. Supposed to have medicinal properties, but has not been placed on the market.

No. 3. This water is from the Eureka Springs and contains considerable amounts of iron, and is supposed to aid digestion. About 50,000 gallons are put on the market annually. An analysis made by C. F. Chandler in 1901 is as follows:

Analysis of water from spring at Portsmouth, R. I.

[Parts per million.]

Appearance	Clear.
Color	None.
Odor	None.
Taste	None.
Chlorine in chlorides	9.0
Phosphates	None.
Nitrogen in nitrites	None.
Nitrogen in nitrates	.3
Free ammonia	.03
Albuminoid ammonia	.008

Total nitrogen	.3
Hardness (before boiling)	20.9
Hardness (after boiling)	20.9
Total solids (by evaporation)	57.8

No. 5. The water is regarded as of value in cases of Bright's disease and consumption, but none has been placed on the market.

No. 7. Said to be beneficial for certain diseases.

No. 9. Reported to be beneficial for kidney and bladder troubles. A small quantity is placed on the market.

No. 11. Analysis of Granite Spring water by Edwin E. Calder, 1892:

Analysis of water from spring at Johnston, R. I.

[Parts per million.]

Total solid matter	39.9
Organic and volatile matter	12.0
Mineral matter	27.9
Insoluble (sand, etc.)	5.0
Iron and aluminum oxides	2.0
Calcium carbonate	13.0
Sodium chloride	7.0
Free ammonia	.009
Albuminoid ammonia	.009

The water is of excellent quality, and is well fitted for drinking and cooking purposes.

CONNECTICUT.

By H. E. Gregory.

The rocks of Connecticut may be grouped into a number of broad north-south belts representing three distinct types of materials. The western belt, which lies along the western boundary of the State, is characterized by thick beds of limestone which alternate with crystalline beds. A broad belt of sandstones and shales, interbedded at a number of points with thick sheets of trap rock, extends along the Connecticut Valley from the Massachusetts line to the coast, reaching for some distance away from the river on each side. A small area of similar rocks also occurs along the valley of the Pomperaug River. Between the sandstone and the limestone belts lies a broad area of more or less crystalline rocks, while to the east and extending into Rhode Island is a second area of similar character. The hills and uplands are in general characterized by the presence of considerable till, while in the valleys sands and gravels often occur in considerable thicknesses.

WELLS.

Wells are abundant both in the drift and in the consolidated rocks. The wells in the till are generally shallow and yield soft water, but the amounts are usually small and the supplies frequently fail. The gravels and sands of the valleys, however, often furnish large amounts of good water.

The water supplies from the rock wells in the limestone are variable, but wells usually have to go 100 to 200 feet to secure satisfactory volumes. The sandstones of the Connecticut Valley and vicinity carry much water, but the individual beds are of irregular occurrence and limited extent, while the entire series is more or less broken by faults. For this reason flowing water is almost never found. The waters of the sandstone belt are commonly hard, but are otherwise of good quality. In the crystalline area, because of the density of the rocks, less water is absorbed than in either of the other belts, and wells do not so commonly find large supplies. Wells in the rocks of this type average about 125 feet in depth. The waters frequently carry much mineral matter.

Well records

[Reported

No.	County.	Locality.	Owner.	Authority.	Situation.	Date drilled.	How sunk.	Diameter of well.	Depth of well.
								Ins.	*Feet.*
1	Fairfield	Bridgeport	Hartman Brewing Co.	O.	Valley	1893–1903	Drilled	10	255
2	do	do	do	O.	do	1893–1903	do	6	150
3	do	do	do	O.	do		Driven	2	60
4	do	do	do	O.	do		do	2	80
5	do	do	A. Städtler	O.	Hill	1889	Drilled	6	80
6	do	Danbury	Alex. Turner	O.		1895	do	6	182
7	do	Darien	G. P. Brett	O.	Hill	1901	do	6	230
*8	do	Easton	E. F. Wheeler	O.	do	1896	do	6	125
*9	do	Fairfield	J. H. Perry	O.	Elevation.	1897	do	5	168
10	do	do	Miss Frances Wakeman.	O.	Hill		do		190
11	do	Greenwich	H. O. Havemeyer	O.	do	1897	Bored and drilled.	6	175
12	do	Huntington	A. E. Hewett	O.	do	1883	Dug		68
13	do	New Canaan	Mrs. L. D. Alexander.	O.	Ridge	1896	Drilled	5	248
14	do	do	L. P. Child	O.	Hill	1893	do	6	156
15	do	do	B. Fisher estate	O.	Ridge	1894	do		130
16	do	do	Grace Church	O.	Hill	1897			120
17	do	do	Gray Bros	O.	Slope	1891	Drilled	6	104
18	do	do	T. W. Hall	O.	Hill	1895	do	6	165
19	do	Norwalk	Jos. Binns	O.	Valley	1903	do	6	247
20	do		The M. N. Foundry Corporation.	M.	Dock	1898	Driven	6	107
21	do	Redding Ridge	Lester Peck	O.		1903		6	146
22	do	do	Julia H. Sanford	O.		1896	Drilled	6	85
*23	do	Ridgefield	Water Supply Co.	M.	Valley	1898?	Driven	6	60
24	do	do	Connecticut Construction Co.	M.	do	1903	Dug and drilled.		75
25	do	Saugatuck	Albert Smith	O.	Hill	1903	Drilled	6	94
*26	do	South Norwalk	Jos. Himmel	M.	Plain	1903	do		150
27	do	do	Iron Works Co	O.	Valley		do	8	260
*28	do	Stamford	H. L. Camman	O.	Hill	1893	do	6	177
29	do	Trumbull	N. B. Curtis	O.	Elevation.	1900	do	6	50
30	do	do	E. S. Fairchild	O.	Ridge	1900	do	6	75
31	do	do	T. L. Wade	O.	Slope	1900	do	6	85
32	Hartford	Avon	Mrs. J. B. Hadsell	M.	Plain	1902	do	6	100
33	do	do	J. Sheridus	M.			Driven	2	54

*See notes at end of this table.

in Connecticut.

in 1903.]

Depth to rock or casing ( ).	Depth to principal water supply.	Depth to other water supplies.	Material in which water occurs.	Height of water above (+) or below (−) mouth of well.	Temperature.	Yield per minute.	Quality.	How obtained where used.	Use.	No.
Feet.	*Feet.*	*Feet.*		*Feet.*	*°F.*	*Gals.*				
(90)	.....	.....	Rock	−35 (Average.)	51 (Average.)	125 (Total.)	Hard	Pump	Brewing, condensing, and washing.	1
(100)	.....	.....	do							2
N. R.	.....	.....	Sand							3
N. R.	.....	.....	do							4
(10)	80	53	Rock	.....	.....	15	Medium, iron.	do	Drinking	5
30	.....	.....	do	−40	.....	.....	.....	Windmill	Domestic, garden.	6
50	220	None	do	−20	.....	20	Hard	do	do	7
(11)	110	None	do	−30	50	15	Soft	Pump	Sold for table use.	*8
10	160	None	do	−10	.....	3	Hard	Force pump	Domestic	*9
N. R.	.....	.....	do	−10	.....	Sever'l	Soft	Windmill	House, barn	10
35	150	None	do	−50	55	50	Good	Pump	General use	11
.....	60	.....	Hardpan	−60	.....	.....	Soft	Bucket	Drinking	12
35	240	.....	Rock	−15	50	Sever'l	Medium	Hot-air engine.	Domestic	13
.....	156	None	do	−64	42	15	Hard	Windmill	House, farm, greenhouses.	14
.....	.....	100	do	.....	50	.....	do	Engine	Domestic	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	−25	.....	.....	.....	Windmill	do	16
24	.....	.....	Rock	−30	40	15	Hard, iron	Steam pump	Manufacturing mineral water.	17
.....	125	None	Granite	−18	50	25	Medium	do	Domestic, farm.	18
.....	.....	110	Rock	−10	.....	Sever'l	Salty	Pump	Cooking purposes.	19
.....	100	27	do	−5	45	Sever'l	Slightly hard.	do	Drinking, boiler.	20
.....	138	.....	.....	−15	.....	30	.....	Windmill	Domestic, farm.	21
.....	65	.....	.....	−20	.....	Sever'l	Hard, iron	do	do	22
.....	50	None	Gravel	.....	40	½	Soft	Pump	Part of town supply.	*23
.....	60	.....	.....	+2	.....	.....	.....	.....	Not finished	24
15	35?	.....	Rock	−30	.....	15	.....	Gas engine	.....	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	−8	.....	25	Salty	.....	Not finished	*26
80	60	.....	.....	−6	.....	.....	.....	Pump	.....	27
.....	.....	None	Rock	−15	.....	50	.....	Hot-air pump.	Domestic	*28
(18)	48	.....	do	−8	.....	.....	Hard	.....	do	29
(30)	50	40, 65	do	0	.....	Sever'l	Soft	Pump	Boiler, etc	30
(16)	75	.....	do	−25	.....	.....	Medium	do	House, barn	31
70	75	25	Rock, red.	−23	.....	1	Slightly hard.	do	Domestic	32
.....	.....	.....	Not in rock.	.....	.....	5	.....	do	do	33

Well records in

No.	County.	Locality.	Owner.	Authority.	Situation.	Date drilled.	How sunk.	Diameter of well.	Depth of well.
								Ins.	*Feet.*
34	Hartford	Avon	W. G. Manion	M.			Driven	2	64
35	do	Berlin	C. M. Jarvis	O.		1902	Drilled	6	224
36	do	do	G. H. Sage	O.	Hill	1896	do	6	150
37	do	do	J. B. Smith	M.		1897	do	6	201
38	do	do	F. L. Wilcox			1901	do	8	220
*39	do	Bloomfield	H. C. Douglas et al		Slope	1892?	do	6	101
*40	do	Crescent Beach	Atwood Collins	O.	Plain	1903	do	6	94
41	do	Elm Hill	F. B. Wischek	O.	Slope	1899	do	6	80
42	do	Elmwood	N. E. Goodwin	O.	Hill	1899	do	6	100
43	do	Enfield	E. C. Allen	O.		1900	do	6	110
44	do	do	Wm. Smith	O.	Plain	1901	do	6	14
45	do	Hartford	D. F. Burns	O.	Slope	1900	do	6	263
*46	do	do	Capewell Horse Nail Co.	O.	Plain	1893	do	8	250
*47	do	do	Mrs. Samuel Colt	O.	Slope	1863	do	6	1,250
*48	do	do	City	O.	Level	1901	do	6	250
49	do	do	Jos. Dart	O.	Hill	1897?	do	6	85
50	do	do	Hartford Rubber Works.	O.	Valley	1902	do	6	350
51	do	do	Keney Park	O.	Slope	1897	do	6	200
52	do	do	Francis Parsons	O.	Hill	1897	Driven	(a)	136
53	do	do	J. C. Pilgard	O.	do		Drilled	8	205
54	do	do	F. C. Rockwell	O.	Valley	1890	do	3	206
*55	do	New Britain	Landers, Tracy & Clark.	M.	do	1892	do	6	240
56	do	do	A. J. Sloper	O.	Hill	1888	do	3	75
57	do	Rainbow	W. L. Bidwell	O.	Knoll	1903	do	6	131
58	do	Rockyhill	Mrs. W. E. Pratt	O.	Hill	1895	do	6	56
*59	do	Simsbury	W. L. Cushing	O.	do	1900	do	4	218
*60	do	South Manchester.	Cheney Bros	O.	Valley	1899	do	8-4	460
61	do	Suffield	Village Water Co.	M.	Hill	1896	do	6	234
62	do	do	do	M.	do	1896	do	4	234
63	do	West Hartford	W. E. Howe	O.	do	1898	do		65
*64	do	do	St. Marys Home	O.	Slope		do		200+
*65	do	do	do	O.	Elevation.		Dug		50

* See notes at end of this table.

(a) Small.

Connecticut—Continued.

Depth to rock or casing ( ).	Depth to principal water supply.	Depth to other water supplies.	Material in which water occurs.	Height of water above (+) or below (−) mouth of well.	Temperature.	Yield per minute.	Quality.	How obtained where used.	Use.	No.
Feet.	*Feet.*	*Feet.*		*Feet.*	°*F.*	*Gals.*				
			Not in rock.			15		Pump	Domestic	34
			Rock	−46			Hard	Electric pump.	do	35
(75)	148	100	Shale	−50			do	Pump	do	36
				−50			do	Windmill		37
	220			−100		40	do	Electric pump.	Domestic, stable, fire protection.	38
9		40	Rock	+2		2	do	Flows	Domestic, medicinal.	*39
28	80+	50+	do	−20		2		Windmill	Domestic	*40
	17		Bluestone	−13		Sever'l	Hard, iron	Pump	Domestic, garden.	41
55			Rock	−30		8	Slightly hard.	Windmill	Domestic	42
(40)	110−	20	do	−20	48	55	Hard	Pump	Drinking	43
	112	None		−28	50	75	Soft	Windmill	Domestic, farm.	44
40	200?		Rock	0	53	30		Pump	Ice machine, store.	45
(12)	250	None	Red trap rock.	−12			Hard	do	Drinking	*46
				0			Good		Abandoned	*47
	{160–220}		Blue slate	+1	53	1½	Hard, mineral.	Flows	Drinking fountain in park.	*48
	80	75	Rock	0		1	Hard, sulphur.	do	Drinking, farm.	49
190			do	−18	54	45	Hard	Pump	Drinking	50
	166		Red sandstone.	+9	51	14	do	Siphon	Supplies lake in park.	51
			Rock	−86		3	do	Hand pump	Drinking	52
	190	33	do	−52	52	60	Sulphur	Pump	Bakery, sausage manufacturing.	53
	206	35	Limestone	−15			Alkaline	do	None	54
40	100	30	Slaty rock	−14	40	9	Hard	do	do	*55
	48	70	Rock	−15		Sever'l	Medium, alkaline.		Abandoned	56
70	70+	None	Red sandstone.	−26	50	1		Pump	Domestic	57
	54	47	Sandstone	−28		1	Hard, iron	do	Drinking	58
			do	−125	54	4	Soft	Electric pump.	Boiler, domestic.	*59
12	400+		Red sandstone.	+15	54	225	Very hard	Pump	Washing silks	*60
(70)	234	153	Sandstone(?)	−70	50	75	Hard	do	Town supply	61
	234							do	do	62
				0		Sever'l	Hard	do	Domestic, barn.	63
	200	160	Rock				Soft	do	Lawns, etc	*64
				−15						*65

Well records in

No.	County.	Locality.	Owner.	Authority.	Situation.	Date drilled.	How sunk.	Diameter of well.	Depth of well.
								Ins.	*Feet.*
66	Hartford	West Hartford	Mrs. E. W. Talcott	O.	Plain		Bored	6	51
67	do	do	Whitlock Coil Pipe Co.	O.	Elevation.	1900	Drilled	6	197
68	do	Wethersfield	C. I. Allen	O.	Hill	1900	do	6	192
69	do	do	E. S. Goodrich	O.	do	1898	do	6	82
*70	do	Windsor	H. J. Fisk	O.	do	1898	do	6	135
71	Litchfield	Boardman	Benj. Houghtailing.	O.	Valley		Bored	3	57
*72	do	Canaan	D. E. Dean	O.		1901	Drilled	5	155
73	do	Colebrook	H. D. Northrop	O.	Hill	1901	do	6	77
74	do	New Milford	H. H. Hartwell	O.	Slope	1897	Core drill	4	65
75	do	do	H. S. S. Kinlin	O.	Hill	1900	do	5	62
76	do	Norfolk	A. P. Curtiss	O.		1902	Drilled	6	128
77	do	Roxbury	Herman Behr & Co.	O.	Hill	1900	do	6	486
78	do	Salisbury	G. E. Quaile	M.	do	1901	Driven	6	210
79	do	Sharon	Mrs. Gustavo Schwab.	M.	do	1901	Drilled	6	150
80	do	do	Mrs. Eliza C. Schwab.	M.	do	1901	do	6	152
81	do	Sharon Corner	C. A. Low	O.	do	1887	do	6	170
82	do	Terryville	Terryville Water Co.	O.	Valley	1900	Driven	6	100
83	do	Torrington	Excelsior Needle Co.	O.	do	1903	Drilled	6	583
84	do	do	S. A. Herman	O.	Hill	1900	do	6	114
85	do	Winsted	L. J. Comstock	O.		1901	do	6	102
86	Middlesex	Chatham	N. N. Hill Brass Co	O.	Valley	1897	do	6	127
87	do	do	F. K. Hallock	O.	Slope		Driven	6	84
88	do	do	W. R. McDonald	O.	do	1893	Drilled	6	110
89	do	Durham	Henry Burckel	O.	do	1899	Bored	6	58
*90	do	do	Albert Eick	M.	Valley	1888	Drilled		980
91	do	do	J. W. Hall	O.	do	1902	do	6	73
92	do	do	Sophia B. Childs	O.	Hill	1900	do	6	175
93	do	East Hampton	N. N. Hill	O.		1895	do	6	54
94	do	Haddam	G. Parmelee	O.		1866	Dug		50
95	do	Middlefield	G. W. Durkee	M.	Hill	1900	Drilled	6	85
96	do	do	O. N. Miller	O.	Plain	1899	Driven	6	325
*97	do	Middletown	L. D. Brown & Son Co.	O.	Slope	1897	Drilled	6	292
98	do	do	A. W. Budde	O.	do	1893	Driven	6	110
99	do	do	Hospital for insane.	O.	Hill	1897	Drilled	4	208
100	do	do	Inocente Tolette	O	do	1901	do	6	150

* See notes at end of this table.

Connecticut—Continued.

Depth to rock or casing ( ).	Depth to principal water supply.	Depth to other water supplies.	Material in which water occurs.	Height of water above (+) or below (−) mouth of well.	Temperature.	Yield per minute.	Quality.	How obtained where used.	Use.	No.
Feet.	*Feet.*	*Feet.*		*Feet.*	° *F.*	*Gals.*				
			Gravel	−20	45		Hard	Pump	Family use	66
60			Red sandstone.	−25			do	do	Boiler feed and testing.	67
		None	Rock	−100		Small.	do	Windmill	Farm	68
			do	0		Small.	do	Pump	Domestic	69
85	135					2		do	General	*70
13	51	None	Rock	−30	51	3	Slightly hard.	do	Domestic	71
50		100	do	−50		10	Medium	Steam pump		*72
		58	do	−18		3	do	Pump	House, farm	73
12	60	None		−5	48	Sever'l	Hard, iron	do	Domestic	74
(5)	40	None	Granite	−10		Few.	do	do	do	75
(50)		100		−11		Sever'l	Soft	do		76
0	Dry.		Mica schist						Abandoned	77
8	210	None	Rock	−15	44	Large.	Iron	Windmill and gasoline engine.	Domestic	78
N. R.			Clay	−40		Sever'l	Slightly hard.	Windmill	House, farm	79
			Sand, gravel, etc.	−48			Hard	do	do	80
25				−20			do	do	House, garden	81
50	20			+2					Reserve well	82
43	500+		Rock	−8		25	Medium	Power pump	Drinking	83
(35)	112		do	−6	50	10	Medium, iron.	Pump	Cooking, stable.	84
	70	42		0		3		Windmill	Farm	85
(6)	40		Rock	−4		10	Iron	Power pump	Factory	86
45(?)	74	None	Sand (?)	−60		Few.	Hard	Windmill	Domestic	87
110			Brownstone.	−40		Sever'l		Hand pump	do	88
18	43	23	do	−8		Hard.	Hard	Pump	do	89
			Rock	+0				Flows	Farm	*90
			Trap rock	−0				Pump	Drinking	91
14	174	35	Rock	−2			Soft	do	Domestic	92
6	10			−4		3	Slightly hard.	Windmill	House, barn, etc.	93
	46			−46			Soft	Bucket	Domestic	94
70	80	None	Red rock	−40	52	Many.	do	Windmill	Domestic, farm.	95
5			Brown sandstone	−60			do	Force pump	do	96
(40)		None	do	−45		90	Hard	Air lift	Drinking	*97
75	70		Brownstone.	−35	50		Hard, iron		Domestic	98
70	190	70	Brownstone. (?)		45		Soft, iron	Pump	Drinking	99
	125		Rock	−18			Soft	do	Domestic	100

Well records in

No.	County.	Locality.	Owner.	Authority.	Situation.	Date drilled.	How sunk.	Diameter of well.	Depth of well.
								Ins.	*Feet.*
101	Middlesex	Middletown	Portland Silk Co.	M.	Plain	1901	Drilled	6	122
102	do	do	Russell Manufacturing Co.	O.	Slope	1901	do	6	130
103	do	do	B. F. Turner	O.	Plain	1901	do	5	70
*104	do	do	Wilcox, Crittenden & Co.	O.	Slope	1900	do	6	800
105	do	South Farms	Roger Kennedy	O.	Plain	1901	Driven	10	250
106	New Haven.	Ansonia	Thos. Fogarty	O.	Hill	1901	Drilled	7	96
107	do	do	H. J. Smith	O.		1880	Dug	36+	84
108	do	do	Ansonia O. & C. Co.	O.	Valley	1902	Drilled	8	209
109	do	Bethany	Albert Hosley	O.	Slope	1900	do	6	68
110	do	do	H. F. Peck	O.	Ridge	1900	Dug and drilled.	6	51
111	do	Cheshire	R. H. Morgan	O.	Slope	1898	Drilled	6	191
112	do	do	Ball and Socket Manufacturing Co.	O.	Valley	1899	do	6	150
113	do	Derby	Herman Metzgar	O.	Hill	1900	do	6	155
114	do	East Haven	Andrew Holleran	O.	Slope	1903	do	4	67
115	do	Guilford	Fred Butler	O.	Hill	1899	do	6	66
116	do	do	R. M. Leete	O.	Slope	1899	do	6	62
117	do	do	N. E. Wardin	O.	do	1898	do		56
118	do	Hamden	Imogene V. Cook	O.	Plain	1902	do	6	116
119	do	do	W. C. Mansfield	O.	Slope	1894	do	6	55
120	do	do	F. E. Tuttle	O.	Valley	1901	Driven	2	70
121	do	do	Henry Tuttle	O.	Plain	1902	Drilled	6	70
122	do	do	C. L. Wright & Son.	O.		1898	do	6	46
123	do	do	B. A. Davis	O.		1895	do		140
124	do	do	W. F. Downer	O.		1894	do	6	50
125	do	do	F. D. Grave	O.	Slope	1892	do	6	91
126	do	do	C. E. Langden	O.	Ridge	1901	do	6	90
127	do	do	F. D. Putnam	O.	Slope	1896	do	6	165
128	do	do	A. E. Woodruff	O.	Hill		do	6	50
129	do	Madison	G. A. Wilcox	O.		1897	do	6	63
130	do	Meriden	Hattie L. Aubrey	M.	Plain	1901	do	8	100
*131	do	do	D. L. Bishop	O.	do	1901	do	6	102
132	do	do	T. L. Lyon	O.	do	1901	do	6	76
133	do	do	Meriden Brewing Co.	O.			do	8	279

* See notes at end of this table.

Connecticut—Continued.

Depth to rock or casing ( ).	Depth to principal water supply.	Depth to other water supplies.	Material in which water occurs.	Height of water above (+) or below (—) mouth of well.	Temperature.	Yield per minute.	Quality.	How obtained where used.	Use.	No.
Feet.	*Feet.*	*Feet.*		*Feet.*	°*F.*	*Gals.*				
.....	120	.....	Brownstone.	+0	.....	.....	.....	Flows	Drinking	101
.....	.....	None	do	+5	.....	16	Medium	Pump	Washing silk	102
.....	70	None	Rock	—20	.....	Ample.	Soft	do	Domestic	103
.....	40	.....	Sandy shale.	—15	.....	Few.	.....	.....	Not used	*104
.....	240	.....	.....	—10	.....	Ample.	Iron	Pump	Horses	105
33	78	33	Rock	—15	.....	20	Medium, nitrates.	Windmill	General	106
.....	.....	.....	.....	—2	.....	Ample.	Soft	Bucket	do	107
.....	209	25	Rock	—20	.....	.....	.....	Pump	Bleaching yarn.	108
.....	.....	.....	Slate	—0	.....	3	Soft	Windmill	House, farm, etc.	109
14	50	20-27	Rock	—15	47	3	Hard	do	House	110
.....	.....	.....	Red rock	—17	52	4	do	Steam pump	Greenhouses, irrigating.	111
.....	146	16	Gray rock	—19	.....	30	.....	do	Factory	112
.....	28(?)	.....	Red gravel and rock.	.....	58	40	.....	Pump	Brewery	113
.....	.....	.....	.....	—12	.....	5	Medium	do	General	114
6	60	30	Granite	—25	.....	.....	Soft	do	Drinking	115
.....	60	None	do	—20	48	1	Medium	do	Domestic, barn.	116
.....	52	.....	Rock	—4	52	10	Hard	do	Domestic	117
.....	80	30	Red rock	—30	50	10	Soft	do	do	118
.....	40	.....	do	—15	.....	2	Hard	do	Domestic, barn.	119
.....	70	18	Bed rock	—18	55	.....	do	Windmill	Drinking, farm.	120
.....	65	None	.....	.....	.....	.....	do	.....	.....	121
(10)	.....	.....	.....	—12	.....	6	do	Pump	House, lawn	122
.....	.....	56	.....	—17	.....	Ample.	do	Hot-air engine.	.....	123
.....	35	.....	.....	—3	.....	Sever'l	do	Windmill	House, barn	124
.....	91	None	Rock	—22	45	Sever'l	do	Force pump	General	125
.....	40	None	Red rock	—35	45	6	Soft	Hand pump	Domestic	126
(12)	164	None	Red sandstone.	—20	.....	15	do	Hot-air engine.	Domestic, barn.	127
.....	.....	.....	Gravel	.....	.....	.....	.....	Windmill	General	128
8	63	.....	.....	—10	.....	.....	Soft	Hand pump	.....	129
.....	35	.....	.....	—20	.....	Ample.	Slightly hard.	Power pump	Laundry	130
.....	102	65 80 90	Rock	—19	.....	30	Soft	Pump	Farm	*131
(30)	70	.....	.....	—6	.....	.....	.....	Motor	.....	132
.....	.....	.....	.....	—18	.....	60	Hard	Pump	Brewery	133

Well records in

No.	County.	Locality.	Owner.	Authority.	Situation.	Date drilled.	How sunk.	Diameter of well.	Depth of well.
								Ins.	*Feet.*
134	New Haven.	Meriden	Meriden Bronze Co.	O.		1887	Drilled	8	300
135	do	do	Meriden Electric Rwy.	O.	Slope	1901	do	2	110
136	do	do	Foster Merriam Co.	O.		1887	do	6	300
137	do	do	J. G. Schwink, jr.	O.	Slope	1900	do	6	80
138	do	do	Mrs. A. M. Coupland.	O.	Plain	1890	do	6	92
139	do	do	C. G. Root	O.	Valley	1898	Dug and drilled.	36-6	75
140	do	Mount Carmel	Mount Carmel Bolt Co.	O.	Slope	1870±	Dug	30	35
141	do	do	H. D. Clark	O.	Plain	1895	Drilled	6	60
142	do	New Haven	G. Benson	O.	Slope	1899	do	6	54
143	do	do	Frank Brazos	O.	Plain	1900	do	6	127
144	do	do	Jos. Kegelmeyer	O.	do	1602	do	6	121
*145	do	do	New England Dairy Co.	O.	do	1898	Bored	6	157
*146	do	do	F. B. Shuster Co.	O.	do		Driven	2	58 72
*147	do	do	Yale University	M.	Slope	1902	do	1-2	
*148	do	do	G. D. Watrous	O.	Hill	1898	Drilled	6	75
*149	do	do	Winchester Repeating Arms Co.	O.			do	8	4,000
150	do	North Branford.	Chas. Foote	O.	Slope	1899	do	6	100
151	do	do	A. H. Hill	O.		1900	do	6	75
152	do	do	Mrs. T. A. Smith	O.	Hill	1884	do	6	50
153	do	Northford	J. H. Gates	O.		1899	do	6	100
154	do	North Haven	Andrew Austin	O.	Hill	1875	do	4	50
155	do	do	J. E. Brockett	O.	Plain	1898 	do do	6 6	54 88
156	do	do	G. O. Munson	O.	Slope	1899	do	6	75
157	do	do	Miss Emma Potter.	O.	do	1899	do		70
158	do	do	Mrs. H. P. Smith	O.	Hill	1895	do	6	140
159	do	do	F. L. Stiles	O.	Level				105
160	do	do	I. L. Stiles & Son Brick Co.	O.	do		Drilled	6	120
161	do	do	do	O.			do		195
162	do	do	C. N. Turner	O.	Slope	1898	do		93
163	do	do	J. H. Webb	O.	Plain	1901	Driven	8	143
164	do	Seymour	Orrilla Hurlburt	O.	Hill	1902	Dug 37, drilled 51.	6	88
156	do	do	Jos. Riegel	O.	Level	1896	Driven	6	110

*See notes at end of this table.

Connecticut—Continued.

Depth to rock or casing ( ).	Depth to principal water supply.	Depth to other water supplies.	Material in which water occurs.	Height of water above (+) or below (−) mouth of well.	Temperature.	Yield per minute.	Quality.	How obtained where used.	Use.	No.
Feet.	*Feet.*	*Feet.*		*Feet.*	°*F.*	*Gals.*				
						100		Pump		134
	25	30		−30		Small.	Soft	do	Drinking, lawn.	135
100			Sand, rock	0				do	Factory	136
			Rock	−15		Large.		Power pump	Farm	137
		25 60	Gravel					Windmill and gas engine.	Domestic	138
30		60	Rock?	−30			Hard	Hot air engine.	do	139
	27		Red rock, gravel.	−0	51	Many.		Power pump	Boiler, drinking.	140
	50	None	Rock	+2		15	Medium	Windmill	Domestic	141
			Hardpan	−17		Ample.	Soft	Hand pump	do	142
(70)	(0	None	Red rock	−48	58		Iron	Pump	Drinking	143
	80		do	−20		Ample.		do	do	144
				−0				do	Creamery	*145
		20 46		−20			Hard	do	Washing	*146
	25		Sand	−21	48	90		Steam pump	Ice plant condensing.	*147
(a)		None	Rock	−15				Hand pump	Domestic	*148
									Abandoned	*149
1	98	35		−20			Soft	Hand pump	Domestic	150
				−20		Small.	Hard	do	Farm	151
	23			0			Soft			152
(6)	98		Sandstone	−10			do	Hand pump		153
0	20		Rock	−10		Ample.	Hard	Pump	All uses	154
4	44		do	−30		Ample.	do	do	do	155
30	70	45	do	−0		Ample.	do	Windmill	3 houses, farm	155
	50	15	do	−10			Soft	Pump	Domestic	156
			Red rock			Abundant.	Hard	do	do	157
	130			−10			do	Windmill	General	158
										159
			Rock	−30					Boilers, drinking.	160
50			Red and gray rock.	−20					Domestic	161
	70			−70	56	Ample.		Pump	do	162
	135	120	Gravel	−40	48		Hard	Steam pump	Laundry, barn	163
37?		None	Rock	−20		4	Soft	Pump	Domestic	164
	83		Gravel	−23			do		Hotel, tenements.	165

[a] Near surface.

Well records in

No.	County.	Locality.	Owner.	Authority.	Situation.	Date drilled.	How sunk.	Diameter of well.	Depth of well.
								Ins.	*Feet.*
166	New Haven.	Seymour	J. W. Spencer, etc.	O.	Hill	1902	Drilled	6	74
167	do	Wallingford	G. D. Hall	O.	Slope	1901	Dug 20, drilled 47.	4	67
168	do	do	City of Meriden	O.	Plain	1902	Drilled	6	105
169	do	Waterbury	Valentine Bohe Co.	O.	Slope		do	6	180
170	do	do	Jean Jacques	O.	Valley	1902	do	6	65
171	do	do	Platt Bros. & Co.	O.	do	1900	do	6	93
172	do	do	C. Tracy	O.	Hill	1898	do	6	200
*173	do	do	Waterbury Brass Co.	O.	Valley	1899	do	8-6	160
*174	do	do	Waterbury Machine Co.	O.	Slope	1899	do	6	189
175	do	do	Waterbury Manufacturing Co.	O.	do	1892	do	6	350
176	do	Whitneyville	New Haven Country Club.	O.	Hill	1898	do	6	196
*177	do	Woodbridge	J. T. Newton	O.	do	1901	do	6	150
178	New London.	Colchester	C. N. Taintor	O.	do	1900	do	6	102
179	do	Glasgo	J. G. Bill	O.	do	1901	do	6	62
180	do	do	Glasgo Yarn Mills	M.	do	1901	do	6	93
181	do	Groton	Miss Alice Damon	O.		1903	do	6	86
182	do	do	J. F. Sevin, etc.	O.	Slope	1895	do	6	50
183	do	do	Thos. Hamilton	O.	Hill	1903	do	6	290
184	do	do	C. Marquardt	O.	do	1903	do	6	100
185	do	do	G. W. Moxley	O.	do	1898	do	6	55
186	do	Jewett City	The Aspenook Co.	O.	do	1900	Driven	6	60
187	do	Montville	J. F. Scholfield	O.	Plain	1887	Drilled	6	78
188	do	Mystic	Oral School for Deaf.	O.		1903	do		530
189	do	Niantic	Andrew Champion.	O.	Slope	1903	do	6	68
190	do	Norwich	Montville Street Rwy. Co.	O.	Hill	1900	do		200
191	do	do	Ulmer Leather Co.	O.	Slope	1895	Driven	6	115
192	do	do	Frick Co	O.	Hill	1899	Drilled	10	265
193	do	Norwich Town	Miss M. A. Cryer	O.	Plain	1897	Driven		50
194	do	Sprague	Angus Park	M.	Slope	1901	Drilled	6	80
195	do	do	Baltic Mills Co	O.	do	1901	do	6	101
196	do	do	St. Mary's Society	O.	do	1901	do	6	175
197	do	Stonington	Mrs. Jane R. Chesebro.	M.	do	1900	do	6	101
198	do	Uncasville	J. B. Lathrop	O.		1884	do	6	70

* See notes at end of this table.

Connecticut—Continued.

Depth to rock or casing ( ).	Depth to principal water supply.	Depth to other water supplies.	Material in which water occurs.	Height of water above (+) or below (−) mouth of well.	Temperature.	Yield per minute.	Quality.	How obtained where used.	Use.	No.
Feet.	*Feet.*	*Feet.*		*Feet.*	°*F.*	*Gals.*				
------	70	16 38	Rock	−12	47	2½	Soft	Pump	Domestic	166
------	------	------	Red rock	−0	------	Few.	------	Hand pump	Farm	167
------	80	------	Rock	−80	------	------	------	do	Sewage, farm	168
60	170	20	do	−9	52	35	Medium	Pump	Condensers	169
0	55	None	Granite	−2	50	4	Soft	do	Ginger ale works.	170
------	65	do	Rock	−8	54	¾	Hard	do	Dip room	171
(200)	200	do	Gravel	−40	60	60	Soft	do	Domestic	172
80	160	30+	Rock	−13	------	150	Slightly hard.	Steam pump	Washing metal.	*173
------	185	35	do	−30	52	20	Hard	Power pump	Drinking, etc	*174
(20)	300	------	do	−3	------	3½	------	Pump	Drinking	175
------	190	None	Sandstone	−30	50	Ample.	Soft	Gas engine	All purposes	176
------	141	9	Chloritic rock.	+1	52	Few.	------	Flows	Drinking	*177
(10)	90	None	Rock	−12	------	------	------	Siphon	Domestic, farm.	178
6	60	22	do	−22	50	12	Hard	Pump	Domestic	179
(93)	93	46	Gravel	−26	58	8	Soft	Windmill	do	180
------	86	35	------	−6	------	2½	Medium	Force pump	------	181
------	------	------	Rock	−5	------	4	do	Windmill	Cottages	182
------	280	------	do	−30	------	------	Soft	------	Domestic, barn.	183
------	90	------	do	−30	45	------	------	Hand pump	Various	184
25	------	------	------	−40	------	Ample.	------	Force pump	Domestic	185
------	40	------	Rock	−15	------	10	Soft	Pump	Bleaching, etc	186
------	------	------	Sand, gravel.	−0	48	Ample.	do	Windmill	House and grounds.	187
------	------	------	Rock	------	------	1	------	------	Not finished	188
(40)	65	None	do	−5	------	20	------	Pump	Domestic	189
------	190	------	Gravel	−10	------	15	------	Electric pump.	Boilers	190
------	80	------	Rock	−20	------	10	Lime, magnesia.	Pump	Abandoned (too much mineral for boilers).	191
0	170	None	do	−100	------	10	Hard	do		192
------	------	------	Gravel	+0	------	------	Hard, iron.	do	Domestic	193
(24)	75	None	Rock	−30	------	2	Soft	Windmill	do	194
------	60	None	Gravel	−40	40	Sever'l	Slightly hard.	Pump	do	195
------	------	None	Rock	+0	------	9	Hard	Windmill	Educational institution.	196
3	78	None	do	−29	50	1½	do	do	5 families, stable.	197
------	------	------	------	−55	------	------	Soft	do	Domestic	198

Well records in

No.	County.	Locality.	Owner.	Authority.	Situation.	Date drilled.	How sunk.	Diameter of well.	Depth of well.
								Ins.	*Feet.*
199	New London.	Voluntown	J. N. Lewis	O.	Level	1891	Drilled	6	50
200	do	do	do	O.	do	1901	do	6	51
201	Tolland	Andover	R. P. Chapman	M.	Knoll	1893?	do	5	60
202	do	Hebron	E. W. Bill	O.	Hill	1901	do	6	101
203	do	Mansfield	A. K. Brown	O.	Valley		do	6	75
*204	do	do	Agricultural College.	O.	Hill	1891	do	6	850
*205	do	Rockville	B. L. Burr	O.	do	1890	do	6	60
206	do	Somersville	W. H. Billings	O.	Level	1899	do	6	85
207	do	Talcottville	Talcott Bros	O.	Slope	1896	do	6	327
208	Windham	Killingly	Attawangan Co	O.	Plain	1898	do	6	112
209	do	do	S. C. Hutchins	O.	do	1895	do		80
210	do	do	J. M. Paine	O.	Slope	1897	do	6	142
211	do	Plainfield	Plainfield Woolen Co.	M.	Valley	1902	do	6	163
212	do	Pomfert	Mary V. Clark	O.	Slope	1900	do	6	610
213	do	Putnam	Rosa P. Danielson	O.	Hill	1896	do	6	420
214	do	do	E. M. Harris		Slope	1892	do	6	600+
215	do	do	G. A. Pettis	O.	do	1897?	do	6	112
216	do	Thompson	J. M. Chapin	M.	Hill	1900	do	6	52
217	do	do	J. N. Kingsbury	O.	do	1893?	do	6	75
218	do	do	C. E. Olney	O.	do	1892	Driven	8	50
219	do	do	N. B. Ream	O.	do	1899	Drilled	6	310
220	do	do	J. H. Wilkes	O.	do		do	6	60
221	do	Wauregan	Church of Sacred Heart.	O.		1894	do	6	128

* See notes at end of this table.

Connecticut—Continued.

Depth to rock or casing ( ).	Depth to principal water supply.	Depth to other water supplies.	Material in which water occurs.	Height of water above (+) or below (−) mouth of well.	Temperature.	Yield per minute.	Quality.	How obtained where used.	Use.	No.
Feet.	*Feet.*	*Feet.*		*Feet.*	°*F.*	*Gals.*				
.....	49	None	Rock	−13	.....	15	Soft	Gasoline engine.	One house	199
(18)	50	None	do	−13	44	10	do	do	House, barn	200
.....	50	30	Gravel	.....	.....	Ample.	.....	Pump	Domestic	201
.....	70	None	Rock	−20	.....	65	Iron	Windmill	Domestic, farm.	202
(75)	65	.....	Sand	−40	.....	Small.	Soft, iron	Hand pump	Domestic	203
0	.....	.....	Rock	−36	52	40	Slightly hard.	Pump	College	*204
6	25	.....	do	−45	.....	Ample	Soft	Bucket	Drinking	*205
5	60	25+	do	−20	50	25	do	Pump	Farm	206
97	97	.....	do	−32	.....	6	Slightly hard.	Windmill	Domestic	207
.....	80	.....	Gravel, sand.	−25	.....	.....	Hard	Pump	do	208
.....	80	40	Gravel and rock	−0	.....	.....	do	do	General	209
118	118	None	Sand, top of rock.	−62	54	7	Soft	do	Stores, tenements.	210
30	160	30	Rock	−20	.....	20	Hard	Steam pump	Drinking, etc.	211
(68)	600	.....	do	−25	.....	12	Hard, sulphur.	Power pump	Greenhouse, domestic.	212
(55)	55	None	Clay, top of rock.	−20	51	2	Soft	Pump	All purposes.	213
.....	.....	.....	.....	−4	.....	.....	.....	Windmill	.....	214
18	110	None	Rock	−30	.....	Sever'l	Hard	Gasoline engine.	Too hard for use.	215
.....	40	None	do	−7	.....	15	do	Pump	All purposes.	216
(15)	70?	25	do	−15	.....	15	Iron	Windmill	Domestic	217
.....	15 40	.....	do	−5	.....	Sever'l	Hard	Hot-air pump.	General	218
(101)	.....	.....	do	−25	.....	40	Iron	Pump	House, stable, etc.	219
.....	.....	None	do	−10	.....	3	Hard	Windmill	Stable	220
.....	128	.....	do	−28	.....	Sever'l	do	Pump	Boiler, drinking.	221

NOTES ON WELLS OF CONNECTICUT.

No. 8. Analysis by S. P. Wheeler, 1903:

Analysis of water from well at Easton, Conn.

[Parts per million.]

Soda	58.0
Potash	
Magnesia	
Lime	
Carbonic acid	
Chlorine	7.0
Sulphur trioxide	13.6
Oxide of iron	2.0
Lithia	Trace.
Total	80.6

No. 9. Analysis by S. P. Wheeler, 1899:

Analysis of water from well at Fairfield, Conn.

[Parts per million.]

Free ammonia	None.
Albuminoid ammonia	0.02
Hardness	164.2

No. 23. This well is one of a gang of driven wells owned by the Ridgefield Water Supply Company, which supplies the town. The wells consist of two 6-inch and three 3-inch driven wells. The well in the table is one of the best of the five. The other 6-inch well was driven to a depth of about 75 feet, but obtained very little water. The 3-inch wells are about the same depth as the 6-inch.

No. 26. Analysis by S. P. Wheeler, 1902:

Analysis of water from well at South Norwalk, Conn.

[Parts per million.]

Appearance	Very faint sediment on standing.
Color	None.
Odor at 100° F	None.
Chlorine	25.0
Equivalent to sodium chloride	58.5
Nitrites	None.
Free ammonia	.052
Albuminoid ammonia	.050
Hardness (as calcium carbonate)	62.9
Organic and volatile (loss on ignition)	12.0
Mineral matter (nonvolatile)	200.0
Total solids by evaporation	212.0
Gas (carbonic, air)	Undetermined.

This water is suitable for drinking and general household use. The scale ingredients are equivalent to 210.3 parts per million.

No. 28. Analysis by H. T. Vulté, 1893:

Analysis of water from well at Stamford, Conn.

[Parts per million.]

Appearance, etc	Clear.
Odor, heated to 100° F	Normal.
Chlorine in chlorides	9.28
Equivalent to sodium chloride	14.74
Phosphates	None.
Nitrogen in nitrates and nitrites	Trace.
Free ammonia	.2
Albuminoid ammonia	.5
Hardness, equivalent to calcium carbonate (before boiling)	10.7
Hardness (after boiling)	None.
Organic and volatile (loss on ignition)	6.0
Mineral matter (nonvolatile)	100.0
Total solids by evaporation	106.0

No. 39. Analysis reported by owner (analyst unknown):

Analysis of water from well at Bloomfield, Conn.

[Parts per million.]

Calcium sulphate	1,108
Magnesium sulphate	525
Calcium and magnesian carbonates	54
Silica	20
Iron	15
Phosphoric acid, etc	60
Sodium and potassium chlorides, etc.	337
Lithia	1
Organic and volatile matter	410
Total solids	2,523

The analysis shows the water to be a mineral water resembling that of Epsom, England.

Record of well at Bloomfield, Conn.

	Feet.
Reddish marl	9
Sandstone	1
Black shale, etc	30
Red sandstone	8
Black shale and sandstone	2
Black shale	22
Black and clay shale	4
Black shale	8
Brown, black, and clay shale	8
Sandstone, black shale, and blue clay shale	8
Black shale	1

No. 40. The following analyses are reported by owner (analyst unknown):

Bacteriological analysis of water from well at Crescent Beach, Conn.

Gelatin plate cultures:
Number colonies per cubic centimeter, St. 443–475; 1/10 57—49.
Average, 500, harmless.
Period of incubation, 70 hours at 20° C.
Preliminary fermentation tube, negative.
Remarks: Bacillus Coli communis not present.

Physical analysis of water from well at Crescent Beach, Conn.

Appearance:
Turbidity, considerable, smoky; alumina in suspension.
Sediment, none.
Odor, hot, none; cold, none.
Color, 0.3 (Hazen).

Chemical analysis of water from well at Crescent Beach, Conn.

[Parts per million.]

Residue on evaporation:	
Loss on ignition	14.0
Fixed	118.0
Total	132.0
Ammonia:	
Free	.016
Albuminoid	.028
Total	.044
Chlorine	22.0
Hardness equivalent calcium carbonate	26.0
Nitrogen:	
Nitrites	.001
Nitrates	.100
Iron	Trace.

No. 46. Analysis reported by owner (analyst unknown):

Analysis of water from Capewell Horse Nail Company's well at Hartford, Conn.

[Parts per million.]

Sodium chloride	37.0
Potassium sulphate	6.4
Sodium sulphate	222.3
Magnesium sulphate	155.5
Calcium sulphate	271.6
Calcium carbonate	158.4
Calcium nitrate	12.3
Silica	18.5
Iron oxide	.7
Undetermined, chiefly water in combination	57.1
Total residue at 110° C	939.8

No. 47. This well was bored forty or more years ago by Samuel Colt, and until four or five years ago always flowed more or less. At that time a well was drilled by the Capewell Company about 1,000 feet to the north and was shot, after which the Colt well ceased to flow.

No. 48. Analysis by H. E. Smith:

Analysis of water from city well at Hartford, Conn.

[Parts per million.]

Total solids	628.00
Chlorine as chlorides	13.00
Sulphuric acid (SO_4) as sulphates	357.77
Nitrogen of free ammonia	.002
Nitrogen of albuminoid ammonia	.004
Nitrogen of nitrites	.008
Nitrogen of nitrates	.09
Oxygen consumed from permanganate	.2
Hardness as calcium carbonate	240.00
Alkalinity	96.00

No. 55. The principal mineral constituents of this water are magnesium carbonate, calcium carbonate, magnesium oxide, magnesium sulphate, sodium chloride, sodium sulphate, calcium sulphate, lime sulphate, and potassium sulphate. A small amount of fine sand and other siliceous matter and slight amounts of alumina and iron were also found. There was but a trace of nitrates and no appreciable amount of organic matter or ammonia. The water gave an alkaline reaction.

No. 59. Analysis of Westminister School well by H. E. Smith, 1900:

Analysis of water from well at Simsbury, Conn.

[Parts per million.]

Total residue on evaporation	69.00
Volatile	5.00
Chlorine combined	2.00
Nitrogen of free ammonia	.008
Nitrogen of albuminoid ammonia	.012
Nitrogen of nitrites	.000
Nitrogen of nitrates	.08
Oxygen consumed from permanganate in one-half hour at 100° C	.10
Hardness as calcium carbonate	28.0

These results show that the water contained only a small amount of mineral matter, that it is soft for ground water, and that it is of high organic purity. The figures for chlorine and nitrates are normal, and indicate the absence of sewage contamination.

No. 60. Analysis reported by owner (analyst unknown):

Analysis of water from well at South Manchester, Conn.

	Grains per gallon.	Parts per million.
Calcium sulphate	87.902	1,503.1
Potassium sulphate	.488	8.3
Sodium sulphate	1.902	32.5
Sodium chloride	.249	4.3
Sodium carbonate	1.439	24.6
Magnesium carbonate	2.395	41.1
Silica	1.238	21.2
Iron and aluminum oxides	.081	1.4
	95.694	1,636.5

Nos. 64–65. The deep well, No. 64, was started with the intention of supplying the "Home" with water, but it was afterwards found that the boilers and pipes would probably be injured by its use, and city water was substituted. For drinking purposes the water from a dug well, No. 65, is used, but it contains iron and rapidly corrodes cooking utensils.

No. 70. Analysis reported by owner (analyst unknown):

Analysis of water from well at Windsor, Conn.

[Parts per million.]

Free ammonia	0.006
Albuminoid ammonia	.007
Chlorine	10.01
Lime	240.9
Magnesium sulphate	240.9
Hardness, compared with distilled water	11°

No. 72. First 50 feet was ordinary unconsolidated material. Beginning at this point a limestone 25 feet thick was passed through, after which sandstone was penetrated to the bottom of the well.

No. 90. This well was drilled by the operators of the coal mine for coal. It is stated that if the well is allowed to flow freely that other adjacent wells are lowered. The water can not be used in boilers.

No. 97. Analysis (1897) reported by owner (analyst unknown):

Analysis of water from well at Middleton, Conn.

[Parts per million.]

Total solids	721.4
Chlorine	34.0
Sodium chloride	73.3
Magnesium sulphate and calcium carbonate	205.2
Hardness as compared with distilled water	16.0

This proved too hard for use in dyeing, but is a good drinking water.

No. 104. This well started in the bottom of an old well, 25 feet deep, dug in 1656. After penetrating 40 feet of brown sandstone a small stream of water was obtained, but it was not permanent. The well for 300 feet below this was in rock of similar character. At 400 feet it passed through soft bluish shale with an odor of petroleum. Near the bottom granitic fragments were brought up, but it is thought that it might have been from pebbles in conglomerate. The well stopped in blue shale below the conglomerate.

No. 131. The materials penetrated in this well were clay, 24 feet; sand, 20 feet; clay, 8 feet; sandstone, 50 feet.

No. 145. Analysis by H. E. Smith, 1900:

Analysis of water from well of New England Dairy Company, at New Haven, Conn.

[Parts per million.]

Total residue on evaporation	110.5
Volatile	9.0
Chlorine combined	10.20
Nitrogen of free ammonia	.002
Nitrogen of albuminoid ammonia	.032
Nitrogen of nitrites	.002
Nitrogen of nitrates	2.66
Oxygen consumed from permanganate in one-half hour at 100° C	.0
Hardness, as calcium carbonate	52.0
Color	None.

No. 146. Analysis reported by owner (analyst unknown):

Analysis of water from well of F. B. Shuster Company, at New Haven, Conn.

[Parts per million.]

Total residue on evaporation	404.0
Loss on ignition	47.5
Calcium	73.78
Magnesium	11.07
Chlorine	44.0
Sulphuric acid as SO_4	26.3
Nitrogen of nitrates	28.0

No. 147. There is a group of 9 wells driven in the floor of the engine house, which is 18 feet below adjacent grade. The water stands 3 feet below the floor.

No. 148. Analysis by H. E. Smith, 1898:

Analysis of water from well of G. D. Watrous, at New Haven, Conn.

[Parts per million.]

Total residue on evaporation	48.
Chlorine combined	2.75
Nitrogen of free ammonia	.006
Nitrogen of albuminoid ammonia	.026
Nitrogen of nitrates	.20
Nitrogen of nitrites	.000
Oxygen consumed from permanganate in one-half hour at 100° C	2.8
Hardness, as calcium carbonate	35.0

These results show that the water contains only a small amount of mineral matter, that it is soft, that it is free from drainage or sewage contamination, and that it is of good organic purity. In my opinion the water is an excellent one for drinking and other domestic uses.

No. 149. The Winchester Repeating Arms Company reports that they drilled 4,000 feet in red sandstone, but except for surface leakage it was a dry hole, water being run in to work the tools. The well was started about ten years ago. The hole was 8 inches in diameter and was cased to 500 feet, but the casing was withdrawn when well was abandoned.

No. 173. Analysis by Levi Wilcox, 1899:

Analysis of water from well of Waterbury Brass Company, at Waterbury, Conn.

[Parts per million.]

Total solids at 100°	138.0
Loss on ignition	80.0
Chlorine as chlorides	13.0
Lime	30.0
Calcium carbonates	88.24
Nitrogen as nitrates	13.5
Silica	.0

No. 174. Analysis by Levi Wilcox, 1900:

Analysis of water from well of Waterbury Machine Company at Waterbury, Conn.

[Parts per million.]

Total solids at 100°	297.00
Loss on ignition	116.00
Chlorine as chlorides	28.50
Ammonia as free ammonia	.014
Ammonia as albuminoid ammonia	.05
Nitrogen as nitrates	2.50
Hardness as calcium carbonate	101.00

No. 177. Analysis of water from Buttress Dike Spring by H. E. Smith, 1902:

Analysis of water from flowing well at Woodridge, Conn.

[Parts per million.]

Total residue on evaporation	68.0
Volatile	10.5
Chlorine combined	2.60
Nitrogen of free ammonia	.0
Nitrogen of albuminoid ammonia	.012
Nitrogen of nitrites	.0
Nitrogen of nitrates	.04
Oxygen consumed from permanganate in one-half hour at 100° C	.7
Hardness as calcium carbonate	30.0
Color	.0

The water was clear, free from sediment, colorless, and odorless. These results show that the water contains only a small amount of mineral matter, that it is not hard, and that it is of high organic purity. The figures for chlorine and nitrates indicate that the water is normal and free from sewage or drainage. In my opinion the water is an excellent one for drinking and other domestic uses.

No. 204. Analysis, 1894, reported by owner (analyst unknown):

Analysis of water from well at Mansfield, Conn.

[Parts per million.]

Total residue	94
Calcium	12.1
Magnesium	1.8
Alkalies as sodium	11.4
Chlorine	3.2
Sulphuric acid as SO_4	13.4
Oxides of iron and aluminum	.3
Silica	17.3

The water contained no lithium, but some potassium. Judging from previous samples, about one-tenth is potassium. Calculating the alkalies all as sodium, the constituents of water would be somewhat as follows:

Mineral contents of water from well at Mansfield, Conn.

[Parts per million.]

Sodium chloride	5.33
Sodium sulphate	29.83
Sodium carbonate	6.67
Calcium carbonate	30.20
Magnesium carbonate	6.40
Silica	17.30
Iron and aluminum oxides	.30

No. 205. Water horizons were encountered at 25 and 30 feet below the surface, but at 40 feet a seam in the rock was encountered, which carried off all the water above that level.

SPRINGS.

Springs are fairly abundant throughout the State, the largest being from fault or joint cracks in the sandstones or crystalline rocks. The waters issuing from both are generally of fair volume and are very cold. The springs from the till yield soft water, but vary greatly in volume according to rainfall, and frequently fail in times of drought. Springs from the gravel are not numerous, those that occur being largely wet-weather seeps.

Miscellaneous spring

[Reported

No.	County.	Location.	Owner.	Temperature.	Quality.
				° F.	
1	Fairfield	Bethel	Gilbert Bros		Soft
*2	do	Bridgeport	Mohican Springs		do
3	do	Danbury	Danbury Spring Water Co.		Pure
4	do	do	Jas. E. Walsh		do
5	do	do	Chas. Hull Estate		Soft, magnesia
6	do	Easton	Marion B. Williams		
7	do	New Canaan	W. C. Clarke		Slightly hard
8	do	Norwalk	Mrs. M. C. Hite		Soft
*9	do	Oronoque	D. S. Guthrie	36	do
10	do	Ridgefield	B. A. Bryan	40	Soft, alkaline
*11	do	do	Chas. Holly	48	Soft
12	do	Sherman	C. J. Leach	50	do
*13	do	Westport	Port Royal Spring Water Co.	50	
14	do	Wilton	Mrs. Edw. Olmstead		Hard
15	Hartford	Avon	Mrs. F. Konold		Soft
*16	do	Bristol	Mrs. E. G. Fitzpatrick	42	do
*17	do	Canton	W. E. Simonds Estate	48	Soft, CO_2
18	do	Granby	Salmon Brook Water Co.		Soft
19	do	Hartford	Francis Goodwin	53	Hard
*20	do	New Britain	American Hosiery Co		do
21	do	Suffield	E. C. Holdridge	45	Soft
22	do	Westogue	N. W. Dodge	43	
23	do	Windsor	E. E. Case		Soft
24	do	do	W. H. Harvey		do
25	do	do	Windsor Water Co		do
*26	do	Windsor Locks	Windsor Locks Water Co		do
27	Litchfield	Canaan	North Canaan Water Co.		Hard
28	do	Cornwall	C. W. Everett		do
29	do	Goshen	S. A. Bartholomew	45	Soft
30	do	do	E. S. Richards	46	do
31	do	do	H. G. Wright	55	Soft, iron
32	do	Hotchkinsville			
33	do	Kent	D. C. Peet	48	Soft, sulphur, iron, magnesia.
34	do	Lime Rock			
35	do	Litchfield			
36	do	New Milford	E. H. Austin	50	Hard
37	do	do	Bridgeport Wood Finishing Co.		Soft
38	do	do	H. M. Brown Estate	50	Very hard
39	do	do	Starr Kinney	42	Soft
40	do	do	Chas. Pomeroy	50	do
41	do	do	H. H. Pomeroy		
42	do	do	Leroy Randall		
43	do	Norfolk	I. L. Hamant		Hard
44	do	North Canaan	W. H. Camp	50—	do

* See notes at end of this table.

records in Connecticut.

in 1903.]

Volume (gallons per minute.)	Material from which spring issues, etc.	Use.	Name, improvements, remarks.	No.
	Gravelly loam	Supplies twelve families		1
15	Gravel, etc	Bottled and sold	Carbonating plant contemplated.	*2
3	Granite	Supplies forty families		3
3	do	Domestic, medicinal	Reservoir contemplated	4
1		Supplies twenty houses		5
10	Rock	Drinking	Yellowish deposit	6
3	Sand	Residences, farm	Cement reservoir planned and ram to be installed.	7
7	Rock	Domestic	Old Indian spring	8
	Limestone	Household, farm	An adjacent spring supplies a trout pond.	*9
5	Rock (granite?)	To be bottled	St. George water, sanitarium proposed.	10
2-inch pipe	do	Table, medicinal	Mamanasco spring	*11
Pipe full	Not from rock	Private use		12
35	do	Table water	Port Royal spring water	*13
	Granite	Roadside spring	Used since 1725	14
	Rock	Supplies Unionville Water Co.	Forced to house by ram	15
4-inch pipe	White gravel	Sold as table water	Pequabuck Spring	*16
50	Granite	Drinking		*17
	Gravel	Family supply, Granby street.	Forced by pumps run by turbine.	18
Good flow	do	Drinking	In private ground	19
Several hundred	do	Bleaching and other factory purposes.	See note	*20
17	Red gravelly soil	Domestic and farm		21
1				22
3	Sand plain	Domestic		23
2	Sand	Domestic, some sold		24
Several	Sand on hard pan	Part of town supply		25
500	Sandy plains	Public supply		*26
Large flow	Mountain side	do	New or enlarged reservoir contemplated.	27
4-inch stream	Not from rock	Hotels, sold in New York		28
Large		Domestic, farm	Other springs piped to house and barns.	29
do	Not from rock	do	Medicinal springs in vicinity.	30
1½-inch pipe	Red sandstone	do	Numerous springs in town	31
			Nearly every farm has springs.	32
	Rock		Town supplied largely from springs.	33
			Many houses supplied by springs.	34
			Springs very numerous	35
Fills inch pipe		Domestic	13 springs on farm	36
Inch stream	Mica schist	Drinking	Indian Rock Spring. Resembles Poland water.	37
¾-inch pipe	Sand and gravel	Domestic		38
30		Domestic, dairy		39
3¼	Sand and gravel	Domestic		40
2-inch pipe	Soil	Farm		41
Large		Drinking		42
	Rock	Domestic	Enough for 5 families	43
4-inch pipe	Limestone	Farm		44

Miscellaneous spring records

No.	County.	Location.	Owner.	Temperature.	Quality.
				° F.	
45	Litchfield	North Canaan	R. C. Geer		Hard
46	do	do	North Canaan Water Co.		
47	do	Northville			
48	do	Plymouth	W. H. Scott & Co.		Soft
*49	do	Roxbury station	A. L. Hodge		do
50	do	Warren	G. C. Hopkins		do
51	do	Winchester	R. E. Holmes		do
52	Middlesex	Chester	B. E. Harwood	42	Hard
53	do	do	First Baptist Church	55	Soft
54	do	do	Moses Joy	55	do
*55	do	Cobalt	Cobalt Water Power Co.		
*56	do	Middletown	W. E. Wilcox	50	Medium
57	New Haven	Ansonia	Ansonia Water Co		
*58	do	do	Fountain Water Co		
*59	do	do	T. W. Sanford		Soft, iron
60	do	Derby Neck	J. T. Cullen	48	Soft, gas
*61	do	Highwood	Marcus Wooding		
*62	do	Meriden	Chas. Parker Co		Soft
63	do	Milford	Morton Grinnell	45	Hard
64	do	Naugatuck	Naugatuck Water Co		
*65	do	New Haven	W. S. Swayne		
*66	do	North Haven	B. F. Judd		Soft
*67	do	Seymour	R. T. French	47	do
68	do	do	T. F. Gilyard		do
69	do	South Britain	Warren Mitchell	40	Soft, iron
70	do	Southbury	Willis Lockwood, etc		Soft
71	New London	Lebanon	C. W. Martin		Soft, iron
72	do	Lisbon	E. F. Burleson		Soft
73	do	Lyme	L. P. Dessar		Soft, gas, iron
*74	do	do	Hatchell's improvement Co.		
*75	do	Montville	C. S. Johnson	50	Soft
76	do	do	Soloman Lucas		
77	do	North Franklin	L. A. Robinson		Soft
78	do	Old Mystic	Edw. Lanphere		Iron
*79	do	Stonington	B. F. Williams		Soft
80	Tolland	Ellington	F. M. Charter		Medium
81	Windham	Canterbury	Susie E. Witter		Soft
82	do	Pomfret	Willis Cowvell		
*83	do	do	A. B. Lapsley		Soft
84	do	Windham	E. H. Hall		do

* See notes at end of this table.

in Connecticut—Continued.

Volume (gallons per minute).	Material from which spring issues, etc.	Use.	Name, improvements, remarks.	No.
Good supply	Gravel	Drinking, farm	Raised to house by windmill.	45
			See Canaan	46
			Largely supplied by springs.	47
Inexhaustible	Not from rock	Houses, stores, etc		48
		Supplies about 20 families.	One-tenth of town supplied by springs.	*49
1¼-inch pipe	Hardpan	Summer resort	Casino and fish hatchery contemplated.	50
½-inch pipe	Granite	Farm		51
1½		Domestic		52
¼-inch pipe		do		53
Good flow	Not from rock	General use, Chester, Saybrook.		54
			Reservoir fed largely by springs.	*55
8		Medicinal, family, table	Highland Spring	*56
		Public supply	Supply from a hundred or more springs within watershed of several square miles.	57
		do	See notes	*58
25	Granite	Sold to families and stores.	See notes	*59
3	Rock	Sold, domestic and store use.		60
Large	Sandstone	Sold for domestic use	Cherry Hill Spring, H. B. Gorham, lessee.	*61
13		Some sold for table use	Live Oak Spring	*62
3	White gravel	Domestic, public supply	One of sources of Milford Water Co.	63
	Not from rock	Domestic and manufacturing.	See notes for analysis	64
¾-inch stream	Rock	Sold, table and medicinal uses.	do	*65
5	Trap rock	do	do	*66
5	White sand	Sold, plain and carbonated beverages.	do	*67
1	Mica schist, etc	Domestic, farm		68
10	Between trap and sandstone.	Domestic	Hatchel Spring	69
2-inch pipe	Gravel	Roadside spring		70
Several	Rock	Drinking		71
1	Not from rock	do		72
2½	Granite	Household	Iron deposit; many other springs in vicinity.	73
	Not from rock	Domestic, some sold	Supplies five families. (See notes.)	*74
Several	Sand	Sold, table and medicinal uses.	Shantok Mineral Spring	*75
16		Drinking, medicinal		76
¾-inch pipe		House, barn		77
Small flow		Drinking, some sold	Iron ore deposit. (See notes for analysis.)	78
Moderate flow	Ledge	Drinking, etc		*79
10	Not from rock	Domestic		80
2		Domestic, barn		81
Large flow		Drinking, summer residences.	Many springs in region	82
1	Clay subsoil	Household	See notes for analysis	*83
10	Sand and gravel	Drinking		84

NOTES ON SPRINGS OF CONNECTICUT.

No. 2. Analysis by S. P. Wheeler:

Analysis of water from spring at Bridgeport, Conn.

[Parts per million.]

Calcium carbonate	4.0
Magnesium carbonate	5.0
Calcium sulphate	1.8
Silica	5.9
Iron oxide	1.2
Sodium chloride	23.4
Potassium chloride	8.5
Iodine, a marked quantity	Undetermined.
Total	49.8

No. 9. Analysis by H. E. Smith, 1903:

Analysis of water from spring at Oronoque, Conn.

[Parts per million.]

Chlorine combined	2.1
Nitrogen of nitrites	.001
Nitrogen of nitrates	.05
Oxygen consumed from permanganate in one-half hour at 100° C	2.8
Hardness	23.0
Poisonous metals	None.
Color	None.

The sample was clear, contained no sediment, was odorless and colorless. These results show that the water contains a small amount of mineral matter, and is soft. The figures for chlorine and nitrates are normal, and indicate that the water is free from drainage or sewage contamination. The ammonia, free and albuminoid, is in excess on account of wood and leaves which lay along the edge of the spring at the time the sample was taken for analysis, but which have since been cleaned away entirely. The oxygen consumed and the residue on evaporation are also due to same cause.

No. 11. Analysis of Mamanasco Spring water by E. S. Sperry:

Analysis of water from spring at Ridgefield, Conn.

[Parts per million.]

Free ammonia	None.
Albuminoid ammonia	0.02
Chlorine	5.0
Nitrates	None.
Poisonous metals	None.
Silica	6.3
Iron oxide	.4
Sodium chloride	5.1
Sodium sulphate	9.5
Potassium sulphate	4.8
Calcium carbonate	5.5
Magnesium carbonate	2.3
Loss on ignition	8.0

The water is clear and colorless, and the analysis shows it to be exceptionally pure water, both organically and inorganically.

No. 13. Analysis of Port Royal Spring water by H. E. Smith:

Analysis of water from spring at Westport, Conn.

[Parts per million.]

Sodium chloride	11.5
Sodium sulphate	6.7
Potassium sulphate	4.0
Calcium carbonate	10.8
Calcium nitrate	10.5
Calcium sulphate	6.6
Magnesium carbonate	9.0
Silica	10.9
Iron, manganese, and aluminum oxides	.8

No. 16. Analysis of Pequabuck Mountain spring water by R. H. Chittenden, 1895:

Analysis of water from spring at Bristol, Conn.

[Parts per million.]

Silica	18.1
Calcium carbonate	7.6
Magnesium carbonate	3.8
Calcium sulphate	3.3
Sodium chloride	2.5
Sodium sulphate	.8
Sodium carbonate	.6
Ferric oxide and alumina	.3
Total	37.0

The water is a pure, soft water with an alkaline reaction, and contains but a trace of organic matter.

No. 17. Analysis reported by owner (analyst unknown):

Analysis of water from spring at Canton, Conn.

[Parts per million.]

Calcium carbonate	5.9
Magnesium carbonate	3.7
Sodium carbonate	2.7
Sodium chloride	2.0
Sodium sulphate	1.2
Potassium sulphate	1.8
Silica	13.8
Iron and aluminum oxides	.2
Volatile and organic matter	2.7
Total	34.0

No. 20. This spring is located on the site of what was originally a very much smaller spring. In cleaning out this earlier spring a strong flow was encountered at a depth of 10 feet. The excavation was then pushed to a depth of 30 feet, with a diameter of 15 feet. The fire pump of the factory raises 750 gallons per minute, but only lowers the water a few feet, at which point it remains stationary.

No. 26. Analysis by S. P. Wheeler:

Analysis of water from spring at Windsor Locks, Conn.

[Parts per million.]

Color	Clear.
Odor at 100° F	None.
Nitrites	None.
Free ammonia	Trace.
Albuminoid ammonia	0.01
Organic and volatile matter	20.00
Mineral matter	36.00
Hardness	28.60
Total solids by evaporation	56.00

No. 49. The water from this spring has a reddish color and tastes of iron and sulphur. A deposit of iron ore is forming about the spring. In this region about 90 per cent of the inhabitants obtain their water supply from wells, the remaining 10 per cent from springs. Of springs about half are first-class water, 40 per cent of the remainder are fair, while the remaining 10 per cent are stated to be poor. Lead pipe is unfortunately used in a majority of cases for conducting the spring water.

No. 55. This spring is located on the property of Nathan Hall, on the slopes of Great Hill or Cobalt Mountain. It is a copious spring, and it is believed would furnish ample water supply for the village. There is some talk of piping it for this purpose.

No. 56. Analysis of Highland Spring reported by owner (analyst unknown):

Analysis of water from spring at Middletown, Conn.

[Parts per million.]

Silica	9.54
Calcium carbonate	23.90
Magnesium carbonate	21.74
Iron carbonate	1.46
Calcium sulphate	2.22
Sodium chloride	2.14
Total	61.00

No. 58. Analysis by H. E. Smith, 1892:

Analysis of water from spring at Ansonia, Conn.

[Parts per million.]

Total residue on evaporation	29.0
Volatile	5.0
Chlorine, combined	2.25
Nitrogen of free ammonia	.002
Nitrogen of albuminoid ammonia	.100
Nitrogen of nitrates	.03
Nitrogen of nitrites	None.
Oxygen consumed from permanganate in one-half hour at 100° C	2.45
Hardness, as calcium carbonate	8.0
Poisonous metals	None.
Color	Colorless.

These results show that this water is free from all sewage contamination, and is of excellent organic purity. The water is soft and is well fitted for all domestic uses.

No. 59. Analysis of Rockland Spring, reported by owner (analyst unknown):

Analysis of water from Spring at Ansonia, Conn.

[Parts per million.]

Color	None.
Total solids at 100° C	94.0
Nonvolatile	71.0
Volatile	23.0
Chlorine	5.98
Free ammonia	.004
Albuminoid ammonia	.008
Nitrites	.010
Nitrates	2.00
Oxygen consumed	.00
Excess of chlorine	3.38
Hardness, calcium carbonate	4.3

No. 61. Analysis of Cherry Hill Spring by H. E. Smith:

Analysis of water from spring at Highwood, Conn.

[Parts per million.]

Total residue on evaporation	60.0
Volatile	11.0
Chlorine combined	3.2
Nitrogen of free ammonia	.004
Nitrogen of albuminoid ammonia	.030
Nitrogen of nitrites	.000
Nitrogen of nitrates	.85
Oxygen consumed from permanganate in one-half hour at 100° C	.00
Hardness, as carbonate of calcium	23.0

The water is colorless, odorless, and, as the analysis shows, contains little organic matter. It is regarded as suitable for drinking and other domestic purposes.

No. 62. Analysis of Live Oak Spring by C. D. Woods, 1894:

Analysis of water from spring at Meriden, Conn.

[Parts per million.]

Free ammonia	0.020
Albuminoid ammonia	.025
Total solids (mainly common salt)	.106
Organic solids	.007
Mineral solids	.098
Mineral solids soluble in water	.072
Mineral solids insoluble in water	.072

No. 65. Analysis by H. E. Smith:

Analysis of water from spring at New Haven, Conn.

[Parts per million.]

Total residue on evaporation	93.0
Chlorine, combined	3.32
Nitrogen of free ammonia	.000
Nitrogen of albuminoid ammonia	.008
Nitrogen of nitrites	.000
Nitrogen of nitrates	.15
Oxygen consumed from permanganate in one-half hour at 100° C	.1
Hardness, as calcium carbonate	23.0

These results show that the water contains but a small amount of mineral matter; that it is of very high organic purity, and is entirely free from evidence of sewage contamination.

No. 66. Analysis by H. E. Smith:

Analysis of water from spring at North Haven, Conn.

[Parts per million.]

Total residue on evaporation	32.0
Volatile	7.0
Chlorine, combined	1.80
Nitrogen of free ammonia	.008
Nitrogen of albuminoid ammonia	.062
Nitrogen of nitrites	.10
Permanganate in one-half hour at 100° C	2.20
Hardness, as calcium cabonate	6.00
Poisonous metals	None.
Color	.2

The water is clear, odorless, contains only a small amount of mineral matter, and is soft and of excellent quality for surface water. There is no evidence of contamination.

No. 67. Mineral analysis by R. H. Chittenden; sanitary analysis by H. E. Smith:

Analyses of water of spring at Seymour, Conn.

[Parts per million.]

Mineral analysis:	
Silica	10.4
Calcium carbonate	7.4
Sodium chloride	4.2
Magnesium carbonate	2.2
Potassium sulphate	1.6
Sodium sulphate	3.5
Sodium carbonate	.3
Ferric oxide and alumina	.2
Total	29.8
Sanitary analysis:	
Residue on evaporation	38.5
Nitrogen of free ammonia	.0
Nitrogen of albuminoid ammonia	.02
Nitrogen of nitrites	.0
Nitrogen of nitrates	.1
Hardness	7.0
Oxygen consumed	.05
Chlorine	2.4
Normal chlorine for spring's locality	2.5
Excess chlorine	0.0

No. 74. Analysis of Hatchett's spring, by C. F. Chandler:

Analysis of water of spring at Lyme, Conn.

[Parts per million.]

Appearance in 2-foot table	Clear.
Odor	None.
Taste	None.
Phosphates	None.

Nitrites	None.
Free ammonia	None.
Albuminoid ammonia	None.
Chlorine in chlorides	12.6
Equivalent to sodium chloride	20.7
Nitrogen in nitrates	1.2
Hardness equivalent to calcium carbonate (before boiling)	22.7
Hardness (after boiling)	20.1
Organic and volatile matter	7.0
Mineral matter	8.0
Total solid residues at 110° C	13.3

No. 75. Analysis of Shantok spring, by R. B. Riggs:

Analysis of water of spring at Montville, Conn.

[Parts per million.]

Potassium sulphate	6.3
Sodium chloride	8.9
Sodium bicarbonate	1.4
Calcium bicarbonate	18.0
Magnesium bicarbonate	2.1
Silica	7.2
Ferric oxide and alumina	Trace.
Carbonic dioxide	7.9
Total	51.8

The water is of a high degree of organic purity, clear, colorless, and odorless, but faintly acid.

No. 79. Analysis by H. E. Smith (?):

Analysis of water of spring at Stonington, Conn.

[Parts per million.]

Total residue on evaporation	72.00
Volatile	22.00
Mineral matter	50.00
Chlorine, combined	4.00
Nitrogen of free ammonia	.144
Nitrogen of albuminoid ammonia	.120
Nitrogen of nitrites	.001
Oxygen consumed	6.90
Iron	4.50

No. 83. Analysis by H. E. Smith (?):

Analysis of water of spring at Pomfret, Conn.

[Parts per million.]

Total residue on evaporation	52.5
Volatile	16.5
Chlorine, combined	2.0
Nitrogen of free ammonia	.004
Nitrogen of albuminoid ammonia	.024
Nitrogen of nitrites	.000
Nitrogen of nitrates	2.20
Oxygen consumed from permanganate in one-half hour at 100° C	1.30
Hardness as carbonate of calcium	20.00

ADDITIONAL WELL RECORDS IN CONNECTICUT.

Reported by C. L. GRANT.

Mr. C. L. Grant, of Hartford, Conn., has furnished the following list of over 175 wells drilled by himself within the limits of the state of Connecticut. The wells listed are all over 50 feet in depth; ranging from that depth upward to over 600 feet in the case of the Mary V. Clark well, of Windham. The supplies vary from a few gallons per minute up to 250 gallons. There are 10 wells with an estimated yield of 100 gallons or over per minute, 13 wells which flow at the surface, and many more in which the water comes within a few feet of the top.

Additional well records in Connecticut.

[Reported by C. L. Grant.]

County.	Town.	Owner.	Depth of well.	Yield per minute.	Depth to water.
			Feet.	*Gallons.*	*Feet.*
Fairfield	Bridgeport	A. Stadtler	77	12	47
Do	do	Hutchinson, Pierce & Co.	325	25	301
Do	do	Naugatuck Valley Ice Co.	200	24	182
Do	do	F. Armstrong	135		132
Do	Stamford	Dennis Beach	130	25	119
Hartford	Berlin	New York, New Haven and Hartford R. R.	300	120	278
Do	do	Berlin Brick Co	60		49
Do	do	do	70		62
Do	do	Yale Brick Co	100	11	81
Do	do	F. L. Wilcox	71		40
Do	do	J. B. Smith	200	6	130
Do	Bloomfield	Douglas & Cowles	100		([a])
Do	do	Mrs. A. S. Sagé	86	14	68
Do	Bristol	Bristol Brass and Clock Co.	100	30	104
Do	Elmwood	Mrs. E. W. Talcott	51	8	28
Do	do	James H. Waldron	195	6	156
Do	Forestville	Thirteenth district school.	100	10	89
Do	Hartford	J. A. Pilgard	205	68	152
Do	do	Hartford Woven Wire Mattress Co.	246	10	230

[a] Flowing.

Additional well records in Connecticut—Continued.

County.	Town.	Owner.	Depth of well.	Yield per minute.	Depth of water.
			Feet.	*Gallons.*	*Feet.*
Hartford	Hartford	Keney Park	200	42	(a)
Do	do	Goodwin Park	251		(a)
Do	do	W. C. Wade	225	35	183
Do	do	Retreat for Insane	180	20	156
Do	do	D. F. Burns	263	21	(a)
Do	do	W. C. Wade	125	50	114
Do	do	Hopkins & Co. Brewery.	200	60	
Do	do	Capewell Horse Nail Co.	250		(a)
Do	do	Long Bros	200	29	189
Do	do	H. E. Patten	110	150	100
Do	do	Hartford Light and Power Co.	200	120	198
Do	do	do	228	150	226
Do	do	do	201	120	199
Do	do	do	200	150	200
Do	do	Herold Capitol Brewing Co.	300	250	(a)
Do	do	Allyn House	318	50	293
Do	do	George M. Brown	240	45	215
Do	do	Brady Bros	159	15	144
Do	do	D. F. Keenan	140	10	111
Do	do	F. C. Rockwell	115	60	111
Do	do	St. Mary's Home	100	15	97
Do	do	J. Dart & Son	24		12
Do	do	do	74	22	(a)
Do	do	John C. Parsons	136		86
Do	do	Keney Park	170	16	138
Do	do	Hotoph & Carlsson	155	12	130
Do	do	John C. Parsons	136	3	86
Do	do	Frank S. Tarbox	57	5	48
Do	do	do	67	2	56
Do	do	E. G. McCune	110	12	87
Do	do	Geo. F. Hubbard	62	14	40
Do	do	Thomas E. Moore	60	3	40
Do	do	William O'Brien	50	11	30
Do	do	Addison & Impey	63	8	36
Do	do	William Rogers	110	5	35
Do	do	Peter Peterson	50	9	40

a Flowing.

Additional well records in Connecticut—Continued.

County.	Town.	Owner.	Depth of well.	Yield per minute.	Depth of water.
			Feet.	*Gallons.*	*Feet.*
Hartford	Hartford	A. Hepburn	50	8	39
Do	do	B. L. Chappell	50	12	34
Do	do	Geo. E. Hurd	50	8	39
Do	do	O. W. Crane	60	2	30
Do	do	C. A. Green	50	6	38
Do	do	E. Bjerrum	50	11	35
Do	do	O. Bengston	50	2	25
Do	do	Frank H. Seymour	70	8	40
Do	do	Geo. J. Maher	65	13	47
Do	do	A. M. Weber	75	5	50
Do	do	R. Balinson	53	9	48
Do	Manchester	The Goetz Bakery	168	80	165
Do	New Britain	A. J. Sloper	70	45	48
Do	do	Dennis & Co	195	40	183
Do	do	A. B. Johnson	200	32	162
Do	do	do	60	12	53
Do	do	J. P. Curtis	250	10	237
Do	do	do	200	40	------
Do	do	Wm. Derby	80	6	31
Do	do	A. W. Stanley	237	5	219
Do	do	F. B. Wischek	75	3	38
Do	Newington	Center school district	67	20	49
Do	do	Mrs. S. F. Robbins	91	12	63
Do	Plainville	N. Terrell	50	8	38
Do	Poquonock	Connecticut Valley Tobacco Corporation.	150	4	50
Do	Simsbury	W. L. Cushing	359	------	224
Do	do	do	212	17	87
Do	Suffield	Dr. M. T. Newton	63	10	49
Do	do	Second Baptist Church	60	4	47
Do	Tariffville	The Connecticut Tobacco Corporation.	331	30	295
Do	do	Mrs. G. C. Willoughby	61	4	27
Do	West Hartford	James Thompson	110	23	95
Do	do	E. C. Wheaton	135	35	115
Do	do	Mrs. Kate Gallagher	53	3	44
Do	do	W. E. Howe	62	2	18
Do	do	L. N. Burt	52	6	39
Do	do	P. Harvard Reilly	175	40	160
Do	do	De Grey F. Crozier	100	30	87

Additional well records in Connecticut—Continued.

County.	Town.	Owner.	Depth of well.	Yield per minute.	Depth of water.
			Feet.	*Gallons.*	*Feet.*
Hartford	West Suffield	Frank S. Root	135	12	124
Do	Wethersfield	Reverend Lynch	70	35	40
Do	do	E. S. Goodrich	55	12	62
Do	do	C. I. Allen	192	7	85
Do	Windsor	C. D. Reed	101	18	89
Litchfield	Salisbury	Rev. Geo. E. Quaile	215	160	189
Do	Thomaston	F. W. Etheridge	107	3	97
Middlesex	Middletown	A. B. Calef	75		35
New Haven	Guilford	N. E. Wordin	56	13	52
Do	Hamden	William Benham	68	3	40
Do	Milford	Wm. M. Merwin & Sons	93	35	90
Do	do	Charles Coupland	90	7	81
Do	do	D. E. Smith	58		37
Do	do	J. W. Kelly	100	18	76
Do	do	A. E. Woodruff	50	7	12
Do	do	Charles Wheeler	50	8	17
Do	Mount Carmel	H. D. Clark	60	18	(a)
Do	New Haven	Geo. W. Ives & Son	50		(a)
Do	do	do	200	10	197
Do	do	Seamless Rubber Co	160	10	160
Do	do	A. B. Hendryx	254	65	274
Do	do	Lion Brewery	103	60	
Do	do	The National Wire Co	300	58	288
Do	do	do	245	45	133
Do	do	H. H. Olds & Co	75		40
Do	Northford	L. A. Smith	50		(a)
Do	North Haven	F. L. Stiles	83	35	69
Do	do	I. L. Stiles & Son	102	30	96
Do	do	H. P. Smith	100	12	116
Do	do	N. W. Hine	115	18	125
Do	Quinnipiac	C. T. Stevens	40	4	(a)
Do	Seymour	James Swan	280	40	262
Do	do	Tingue Manufacturing Co.	129	60	95
Do	do	do	80	60	69
Do	do	Carlos French	200		208
Do	do	Joseph Reigel	110	11	81
Do	do	James Swan	57	6	47
Do	do	do	55		(a)

a Flowing.

Additional well records in Connecticut—Continued.

County.	Town.	Owner.	Depth of well.	Yield per minute.	Depth of water.
			Feet.	*Gallons.*	*Feet.*
New Haven	Stony Creek	Wm. F. Clark	60		32
Do	Waterbury	Waterbury Machine Co.	182	50	165
Do	do	Wm. H. Smith	160	35	146
Do	do	Mr. Fitzsimmons	60	5	32
Do	West Cheshire	Cheshire Manufacturing Co.	150	100	147
Do	Whitneyville	John H. Burton	50	15	40
Do	do	Henry Stadtmiller	85	8	58
Do	do	W. F. Downer	67	7	40
Do	do	do	50	5	42
Do	do	Edw. Davis	56	10	47
Do	do	Geo. W. Ives	65	8	52
Do	do	Mr. Brock	50	25	35
Do	do	Mr. Johnson	58	30	33
Do	Woodmont	H. E. Smith	102		80
Do	Yalesville	G. I. Mix & Co	100	40	94
Do	do	J. H. Yale	67		22
Do	do	C. W. Michaels	90		72
New London	Groton	Mrs. J. E. Keeney	51	6	36
Do	Hanover	Angus Park	80	3	54
Do	Jewett City	W. A. Slater (7 wells)	36–55		16–25
Do	do	Aspinook Co	63	8	46
Do	do	Charles Meech	57		40
Do	New London	New London Brewing Co.	60	110	(a)
Do	do	do	105	25	101
Do	Norwich	Thames Iron Works	61	30	56
Do	do	do	124	110	120
Do	do	N. Douglass Sevin	50	4	47
Do	Voluntown	Ira G. Briggs	50	15	26
Tolland	Andover	R. P. Chapman	60		22
Do	Mansfield	Storrs Agricultural School.	850	45	826
Do	do	A. K. Brown	88		48
Do	Rockville	New England Engineering Co.	89	25	80
Do	do	Rockville (24 wells)	20–89		10–80
Do	Somerville	Somerville (9 wells)	15–60		10–20
Do	South Coventry	Thomas Joyce	95	6	55
Windham	Brooklyn	Brooklyn Cemetery	70		25

a Flowing.

Additional well records in Connecticut—Continued.

County.	Town.	Owner.	Depth of well.	Yield per minute.	Depth of water.
			Feet.	*Gallons.*	*Feet.*
Windham	Danielson	S. Hutchins	50	4	50
Do	Moosup	Joseph Potvin	175	8	119
Do	do	do	89	12	65
Do	do	do	125	10	95
Do	do	Benjamin Lamont	60		48
Do	do	Henry Daggett	60	5	45
Do	Pomfret	Gertrude Vinton	70	1	4
Do	do	Mrs. Mary V. Clark	610	12	588
Do	Thompson	Chas. E. Olney	50	2	40
Do	Wauregan	Wauregan Mills Co	158	40	25
Do	do	Rev. A. O'Keefe	106	12	94
Do	do	Nelson Willett	63	16	49
Do	do	J. W. Atwood	55	18	35

ADDITIONAL WELL RECORDS IN CONNECTICUT.

Reported by F. A. CHAMPLIN.

In the following table records of 75 wells drilled by Mr. Champlin are given. The records are of special interest because of the completeness of the data. A noticeable feature brought out is the considerable supplies obtained by the wells of the freestone or sandstone belt along the Connecticut River as contrasted to the weak supplies from the crystalline or semicrystalline rocks ("granite"). It should be noted, however, that most of the waters from the sandstones, though entirely satisfactory for many purposes and therefore properly classified as good, are in reality somewhat hard.

Additional well records in Connecticut.

[Reported in 1903 by F. A. Champlin.]

No.	County.	Town.	Owner.	Date drilled.	Situation.	How obtained where used.	Depth of well.	Depth to rock.	Material in which well was drilled as reported by driller.	Depth to water.	Supply per minute.	Cost.	Use.	Quality.
							Feet.	*Feet.*		*Feet.*	*Galls.*			
1	Hartford	Berlin	Geo. Arthur	1895	Hill	Windmill	115	60		20	10	$230	General	Excellent.
2	do	Broadbrook	Jos. Norton	1900	Flat	Hand	O.W. 30 D.W. 56	60	Freestone	48	32	175	do	Good.
3	do	Burnside	Mr. Hanson	1896	do	do	48	15		15	12	110	do	Excellent.
4	do	do	J. M. Mohrs	1896	do	do	51	17		21	2 (?)	120	do	Do.
5	do	do	P. Donohue	1896	do	do	76	30		31	60	158	do	Do.
6	do	Enfield	Shakers	1894	do	Windmill	187	16	Freestone	17	50	506	Watering cattle.	Hard.
7	do	do	Jos. Watson	1901	do	Hand	105	20		20	5	170	General	Good.
8	do	do	Town farm	1897	Hill	Windmill	256	195	Freestone	90	40	409	do	Hard.
9	do	Forestville	Mat. McCormick	1900	do	Hand	51	4	do	26	1	127	do	Good.
10	do	Hartford	Armour & Co	1900	Flat	Steam	430	0	do	1	100	630	Cooling	Hard.
11	do	do	Kelly Bros	1901	do	do	175	32	do	15	60	265	Washing stone.	Do.
12	do	do	Atlantic Screw Co	1902	do	do	240	22	do	12	35	480	General	Do.
13	do	Hazardville	Wm. Smith	1901	do	Hand	110	52	do	40	15	220	do	Excellent.
14	do	do	E. King	1901	do	do	O.W. 14 D.W. 34	4	do	5	50	56	do	Do.
15	do	do	Geo. Renolds	1901	do	do	105	90	do	15	22	200	do	Do.
16	do	do	Frank Olmstead	1901	do	do	105	38	do	13	15	200	do	Do.
17	do	do	Willis King	1896	do	do	38	15	do	23	1	76	do	Good.
18	do	do	do	1898	Hill	Windmill	73	40	do	35	6	100	do	Do.
19	do	do	John Copley	1898	Flat	do	41	10	do	10	35	62	do	Do.
20	do	do	Harry Bridge	1898	do	do	46	15	do	12	50	69	do	Do.
21	do	do	J. Bardwell	1898	do	Hand	41	15	do	5	28	63	do	Do.
22	do	do	Mrs. M. Fox	1898	do	do	49	17	do	19	29	80	do	Do.
23	do	do	Robert Horthorn	1898	do	Windmill	60	25	do	10	15	120	do	Do.

24	do	do	E. C. Allen	1898	do	Hand	107	40		20	25	131	do	Do.
25	do	Melrose	F. Gowdy, distillery	1900	Hollow	Steam	310	60		4	80	620	do	Do.
26	do	do	E. M. Granger	1901	Hill	do	270	135		80	22	580	do	Do.
27	do	South Manchester.	Harry Bowers	1903	Flat	Hand	67	20		21	24	134	do	Do.
28	do	Suffield	Apollos Fuller	1895	Hill	Power	230	67	Freestone	67	300	699	do	Do.
29	do	do	do	1896	do	do	237	67	do	67		702	do	Do.
30	do	do	Chas. Spencer	1895	do	Hand	45	6	do	35	7	135	do	Do.
31	do	do	Chas. Bissell	1895	do	Windmill	O. W. 20 D. W. 80	25	do	25	40	200	do	Do.
32	do	do	S. A. Kent	1895	do	Engine	259	90	do	18	100	780	do	Do.
33	do	Warehouse Point	Biard Daniels Co	1903	Flat	Steam	402	17		10	120	700	Cooling	Do.
34	do	West Suffield	Terrett House	1896	do	Hand	75	15	Freestone	12	50	225	General	Do.
35	do	do	Clara Loomis	1898	do	do	125	5	do	17	8	255	do	Do.
36	do	do	Joseph Gregg	1901	do	do	O. W. 20 D. W. 111	8	do	24	10	200	do	Do.
37	do	do	J. Noble	1901	do	do	100	20	do	24	30	200	do	Do.
38	do	do	W. Noble	1901	do	do	62	3	do	24	14	110	do	Do.
39	do	do	Sam Barr	1901	do	do	100	50	do	2	40	200	do	Do.
40	do	do	Wm. H. Hastings	1901	do	do	185	135	do	(a)	15	300	do	Do.
41	do	do	Geo. Peckham	1901	do	do	165	84	do	13	25	300	do	Do.
42	do	Windsor Locks	Rev. J. O. R. Sheridan	1895	Hill	Steam	200	90	do	30	45	400	do	Excellent.
43	do	Windsorville	Edw. Miller	1901	do	Windmill	218	9		43	12	436	do	Good.
44	do	do	John Colman	1900	do	Hand	117	87	Freestone	47	40	238	do	Do.
45	Litchfield	Norfolk	A. P. Curtis	1902	do	Engine	108	30	Granite	20	15	358	do	Do.
46	do	do	R. C. Burr	1902	Hollow	do	66	49	do	15	15	196	do	Do.
47	New Haven	Naugatuck	Rev. J. O. R. Sheridan	1897	Flat	Steam	43	(b)	do	6	1	173	do	Do.
48	do	New Haven	Lawton & Pratt	1895	do	do	200	50	Freestone	20	25	550	do	Do.
49	do	Sachems Head	Mrs. G. B. Mitchell	1902	Near shore.	Hand	70	2	Granite	4	¼	317	do	Do.
50	do	do	Eug. Fisk	1902	do		217	6	do	5	35	840		Salt.
51	do	do	do	1902	do	Hand	43	0	do	8	1½	86	General	Good.
52	do	Waterbury	Waterbury Brass Co.	1903	Flat	Steam	200	60	do	15	200	800	do	Do.
53	do	do	W. P. Jarrett	1902	Hill	Hand	37	14	do	7	1	158	do	Do.
54	do	do	do	1902	do	do	42	10	do	7	1	163	do	Do.

a Flowing.

b No rock.

Additional well records in Connecticut—Continued.

No.	County.	Town.	Owner.	Date drilled.	Situation.	How obtained where used.	Depth of well.	Depth to rock.	Material in which well was drilled as reported by driller.	Depth to water.	Supply per minute.	Cost.	Use.	Quality.
							Feet.	*Feet.*		*Feet.*	*Galls.*			
55	New Haven	Waterbury	W. P. Jarrett	1902	Hill	Hand	62	14	Granite	4	1	$250	General	Good.
56	do	do	do	1902	do	do	31	20	do	11	4	129	do	Do.
57	New London.	Mystic	Miss A. Damond	1902	do	do	86	12	do	26	2	280	do	Do.
58	do	do	Oral School	1903	do	Windmill	548	20	do	10	21 (?)	1,473	do	Do.
59	do	do	Benj. Barrows	1903	do	Hand	30	(a)	do	8	2	90	do	Do.
60	Tolland	Ellington	John Thompson	1900	do	Windmill	O. W. 15 D. W. 42	15	Freestone	11	50	110	do	Do.
61	do	Rockville	C. F. Willing	1900	do	Hand	O. W. 30 D. W. 15	30	Granite	30	½	60	do	Do.
62	do	Somers Station	Watson Printice	1899	Flat	do	70	52		30	50	103	do	Do.
63	do	Somersville	Somersville Manufacturing Co.	1895	do	do	60	56	Freestone	14	3	110	do	Do.
64	do	do	do	1895	do	do	O. W. 50 N. W. 36	60	do	20	20	73	do	Do.
65	do	do	S. Anderson	1898	do	do	94	83	do	20	7	159	do	Do.
66	do	do	R. Delaney	1898	Hill	do	O. W. 25 D. W. 45	55	do	37	2	100	do	Do.
67	do	do	C. Dootley	1898	do	do	33	20	do	10	5	43	do	Do.
68	do	do	S. Ledgere	1898	Flat	do	78	53	do	15	30	85	do	Do.
69	do	do	S. Anderson	1899	Hill	Windmill	94	82	do	30	25	136	do	Do.
70	do	do	W. Hemingway	1899	Flat	Hand	42	13	do	18	50	63	do	Do.
71	do	do	Wm. Billings	1899	do	do	80	2	do	24 (?)	15	120	do	Do.
72	do	Talcottville	Talcott Bros	1896	Hill	Windmill	340	30	Granite	37	7	780	do	Excellent.
73	Windham	Pomfret	Wm. G. Jennings	1903	do	Hand	105	98	do	43	5	233	do	Good.
74	do	do	do	1903	do	do	112	84	do	30	6	294	do	Do.
75	do	Willsonville	Jos. Brault	1903	do	do	46	7		10	6	177	do	Do.

[a] No rock.

NEW YORK.

By F. B. Weeks.

WATER RESOURCES.

Geographically the State of New York may be divided into three areas, each including rocks of varied, but in a general way distinct, characteristics: (1) The Adirondack or northern portion of the State and Manhattan Island and contiguous territory to the north; (2) the part of the State lying west of the Hudson River and south of the Mohawk River Valley; (3) Long Island. A considerable portion of each of these areas is covered by a mantle of glacial materials.

1. The Adirondack and Manhattan division is composed of the ancient crystalline rocks, upon which were deposited the first sediment of sandstone, shales, and limestones of Cambrian and Ordovician age. These beds form a belt around the Adirondack uplift, extending up the Mohawk Valley to Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River.

The crystalline rocks are not stratified and do not contain distinct water-bearing beds. The water descends along the fracture planes in the rocks and is found at shallow depths. In the Manhattan region wells have been drilled to a depth of 250 feet, furnishing from 30 to 250 barrels a day. There are many water-bearing horizons in the stratified rocks, but their continuity is frequently broken by faults and other structural features. Wells 20 to 50 feet deep usually afford a sufficient supply for domestic purposes. In certain localities, as at Saratoga, there are flowing wells, some containing large amounts of minerals in solution.

As in nearly all mountainous regions, springs abound in the Adirondack area and are also of frequent occurrence along the outcrops of the stratified rocks and the glacial sands and clays. They are the sources of streams, and some are of sufficient size to form ice ponds and dams for local feed and saw mills. At Saratoga and vicinity there are springs and wells due to peculiar local structural conditions,

which are of considerable economic importance on account of their mineral contents.

2. A broad belt of thin-bedded limestones and shales of Silurian and Lower Devonian age extends nearly across the State on both sides of the Erie Canal. Owing to the conditions under which these beds were deposited, many of them contain unusual amounts of salt, sulphur, iron, and other minerals which render water derived from them more or less unfit for domestic and other economic uses. South of this region is a broad belt of sandstones and shales of upper Devonian age, which extends across the southern half of the State from the Catskills to Lake Erie. The region as a whole is largely covered by glacial materials, which are of importance as affording an abundant supply of potable water.

Water of varying composition is found in the limestone and shale area at depths of less than 100 feet. Flowing wells of much greater depth frequently occur, affording large supplies of water, but they are often charged with considerable amounts of mineral in solution. Many wells sunk for domestic purposes are wholly within the glacial sands and clays. In the sandstone and shale area of the southern and western part of the State many deep wells have been drilled which afford large supplies of water in many localities sufficient for manufacturing and town and city purposes. Wells which pass through the drift to or into the solid rock find a more abundant supply of water. Most of the shallow wells are wholly in the drift and in some localities are flowing wells.

Springs are usually abundant throughout this area. In the northern part mineral springs of varying composition occur across the entire width of the State and are of considerable economic importance. Throughout the drift-covered area springs useful for domestic purposes abound.

3. The materials comprising Long Island consist of clays, sands, gravels, and till, mainly of glacial origin, usually resting upon unconsolidated clays, sands, etc., of Cretaceous age, but near the west end of the island they rest directly upon the crystalline rocks.

Flowing wells from the Cretaceous are obtained at depths of from 200 to 700 feet at points near sea level on the south shore through the eastern half of the island, while wells with water rising nearly or quite to the surface are found in similar situations along the north shore. In the gravels of the interior portion of the island water is obtained at depths varying from a few feet near the coast to 50 feet or more near the center of the island, while in the drift ridge or moraine that forms the backbone of the island it is sometimes necessary to go much deeper.

Springs of considerable volume occasionally emerge at the junction of the glacial sands or gravels with the underlying glacial or Cretaceous clays. They are found along the north shore and about the base of West and Half Hollow hills. Springs are also numerous at points in the moraine. Throughout the rest of the island springs are generally absent, the water emerging by general seepage along the shores. A few good springs, however, are formed by the emergence of the seepage water along the north coast. The waters of several of the springs are bottled and shipped for table use.

Well records

[Reported

No.	County.	Post-office.	Distance from post-office.	Direction from post-office.	Owner.	Authority.	Date drilled.	Situation.	Diameter of well.
			Miles.						*In.*
*1	Albany	Latham	2	SW.	Chas. Maxon	O.	1899	Valley	2
2	do	Menonds			A. H. Koon	O.	1897	do	6
3	do	Potter Hollow	¼	W.	Potter Hollow Creamery.	O.	1901	do	6
4	do	Shakers			Philip Smith	O.		do	2½
*5	do	Slingerlands	2	E.	J. W. McHarg	O.	1902	Slope	4½
*6	Allegany	Alfred	⅛	S.	V. A. Baggs	O.	1887	Valley	6
7	do	do	4	SW.	W. R. Beebe	O.	1887	Hill	6
8	do	do	½	N.	Celadon Roofing Tile Co.	O.	1890	Valley	6
9	do	do	½	SE.	Mrs. W. C. Whitford.	O.	1887	Slope	6
10	do	Allentown	P.O.		Sawyer & Fuller	O.	1889	Valley	6
*11	do	Alma	1	NE.	C. M. Wyvell & Co.	O.	1900	Hill	5⅝
12	do	Angelica	10	N.	Robt. Douglas	O.	1887	do	6
13	do	do	⅛	NE.	R. M. Farwell	O.	1894	Valley	2
14	do	Belvidere	¾	E.	C. E. Whitcomb	O.	1886	do	3
15	do	Burns	2	W.	F. S. Askport	O.	1888	Hill	6
*16	do	Caneadea	⅛	SW.	Young & Young	M.	1900	Valley	6
17	do	do	½	S.	T. B. Bissell	M.	1900	Hill	5
18	do	Ceres	P.O.		J. J. Roberts, etc.	O.	1890	Valley	5
19	do	do	¼	E.	F. M. Van Wormer	O.	1890	do	4
20	do	do	¼	SE.	H. A. Place	O.	1892	do	4½
*21	do	do	¼	SE.	J. J. Robarts and others.	M	1892	do	
22	do	Cuba	3	E.	Byron Lockwood	M.		Slope	5⅝
23	do	Fillmore	5	SE.	Wm. Crandall	O.	1902	Valley	6⅞
*24	do	Friendship	¼		E. A. Hewitt	O.		do	4
25	do	Higgins	½		Richard Morris	O.	1901	do	5⅝
26	do	Mills mills	1	W.	Clarence Dunning	O.	1893	Slope	3
27	do	Phillips Creek	¼	W.	Cheese factory	O.	1880	do	6
*28	do	Wellsville	¾	S.	Wellsville Refining Co.	O.	1902	Valley	6
*29	do	do			Wellsville Water Co.	O.	1888–1902	Valley	240 10 6
30	do	do			Scovel Brown Co.	O.	1903	do	6–4
31	Broome	Binghamton	¼	N.	J. P. Noyes Estate	O.	1887	do	6
32	do	do	⅛	N.	E. P. Stephens	O.	1890	do	7
33	do	Corbettsville		S.	J. L. Stuart	O.	1890	Slope	6
34	do	Doraville	1	S.	Ira Truman	O.		Valley	5
35	do	Harpursville	¼	W.	J. A. Kark	O.	1897		4
36	do	do	⅛	SE.	J. Lewis	O.	1894	Valley	4

* See notes at end of this table.

in New York.

in 1903.]

Depth of well.	Depth to rock.	Depth to principal water supply.	Material from which water is obtained.	Height of water above (+) or below (−) mouth of well.	Temperature.	Supply per minute.	Quality.	How obtained where used.	Use.	No.
Feet.	*Feet.*	*Feet.*		*Feet.*	° *F.*	*Gallons.*				
53	50	53	Rock	+3	48			Flows	Sold in city	*1
78		78	Slate	0		4	Hard	Pump	Domestic	2
67	60	62	Rock	+4	46	1⅓	Soft, sulphur.	Flows	Creamery	3
116		116	Gravel	+35-40	48	104	Soft	do	None	4
288	186	276	Shale	+10		1⅜		do	House and farm	*5
45			do	+2	46	½	Sulphur	do	Domestic	*6
85	40	85	Rock	0	47	1½	Hard	Pump	House and farm	7
225	75	200	do	−3	48	20	Salt, alkaline, sulphur.	do	Boiler, clay manufacturing.	8
30	30	30	Drift	+11		½		do	Domestic	9
160	60	130	Gray sandstone.	−3		Several.	Hard	do	do	10
385	16	365	Sandstone (?)		60	Several.	Soft	do	Boiler	*11
50	44	44	Drift				Hard, iron	Flows, pump	House, etc	12
70	68	70	Rock	−6	50	Several.	Mineral	Pump	None	13
140	80		do	+0		1/15	Hard, salty, sulphur.	Flows	Farm	14
68	12	65	do	−25		4	Hard	Pump	House and farm	15
80	N.R.	78	Gravel	+3	54		Iron		Cheese factory	*16
75	(?)	70	Rock	−0			Hard	Pump		17
115	N.R.		Gravel	−1			Soft	do	Domestic	18
117	N.R.		do	−3			do	do	House and farm	19
116	N.R.	116	do	+0 (?)	46		do	do	Domestic	20
115	N.R.		Fine gravel.	−3		Few.		do	do	*21
98	90		Rock	+4	50	1	Soft	do	House and farm	22
1,300	16	185	do	+20		Many.	Salt	Flows	Not used (oil well).	23
157	N.R.	150	Gravel	+10		1/15	Medium	do	Domestic	*24
40	10	19	Rock	−10	48		Hard	Pump	do	25
134	134	50	Gravel	+18		Few.	Soft		do	26
84	(?)	84	do	+0		Few.	Hard	Flows	Cheese factory	27
170	N.R.		Sand	+6	48	17		Pumps	Refinery	*28
28	N.R.	20+	Gravel	−8		Many.	Hard, iron	Pump	Public supply	*29
230	N.R.	225	do	−20	48	15	Hard, sulphur.	do	Cold storage plant.	30
140	70	140	Top of rock.	−0	51	20	Hard	do	Boiler factory	31
225	70	175	Rock	−6		Many.	Soft	do	Silk mill, etc	32
70	70	22	Gravel	−22	50	Several.	Hard	Windmill	House, farm	33
500			Gravel, etc.	−50			Sulphur		Formerly in creamery.	34
75	(a)	75	Rock	−6	45		Hard	Pump	Domestic	35
60	N.R.	54	Quicksand	−54	42		do	do	do	36

[a] Near surface.

Well records in

No.	County.	Post-office.	Distance from post-office.	Direction from post-office.	Owner.	Authority.	Date drilled.	Situation.	Diameter of well.
			Miles.						*In.*
37	Broome	Lisle	¼	E.	M. A. Hoaglin	O.	1898	Slope	6
38	do	Maine			I. H. Green	D.	1903	Valley	6
39	do	Marsh Creek	2	S.	Baker Oil and Gas Co.	D.	1902	do	8
*40	do	Port Crane		Near.	Eusine Lumber Co.	D.	1890	do	5
41	do	Triangle	2¼	N.	G. W. Sanford	O.	1899	do	6
42	do	Tunnel	⅛	W.	Cooperative Creamery Co.	O.	1903	Slope	6
43	do	Vestal		Near.	Methodist Church	O.	1902	Terrace	5
44	do	Willow Pond		Near.	Riason Welles	O.	1893	Valley	
45	Cattaraugus.	Allegany	½	NE.	S. S. Welch	M.	1887	Hill	2
46	do	Cadiz	1	N.	C. W. Cadiz	D.	1888	Valley	5⅝
47	do	Cattaraugus	½	SE.	C. Moench	O.	1901	do	8
*48	do	Conewango Valley.	1½	NE.	C. J. Mason	O.	1885	do	2
49	do	Delevan	1	N.	A. E. Preston	O.	1889	do	6
50	do	East Randolph		Near.	J. H. Sackrider	O.	1889	do	6
51	do	West	⅛	S.	Jos. Horning	O.			
52	do	Gowanda	5	SE.	G. C. Babcock	O.	1887	Slope	6
53	do	Killbuck		N.	C. E. Simmons	O.	1888	Valley	6
54	do	Limestone		Near.	United States Leather Co.	O.	1884	do	8
56	do	Maples	1	S.	H. A. Hollister	O.	1900	do	4
57	do	Napoli	1	W.	Frank Boardman	M.	1901	Slope	6
*58	do	Olean	½	S.	Waterworks	O.		Valley	6
59	do	Orlando	1	N.	C. J. Stone	O.	1900	Slope	4
*60	do	Salamanca		Near.	Waterworks	O.	1893	Valley	6
61	do	Steamburg		Near.	R. T. Langham	O.	1901	do	6
62	do	do		Near.	M. M. Langham	M.		do	6
63	do	Versailles			A. D. Cowden	O.	1898	Slope	6
64	Cayuga	Ensenore	1	W.	Isaac Jump	O.	1890	do	6
65	do	Locke	⅛	S.	F. D. Westcott	O.	1900	Valley	1¼
66	Chautauqua	Brokenstraw		E.	Warner Bros	O.	1896	do	4½
67	do	Cherrycreek	2	NE.	Julia Bailey	M.	1890	do	5½
*68	do	do		SE.	Ira Schermerhorn	O.	1886	do	1½
69	do	do	¼	E.	David Hunt & Co	O.	1892	do	3
70	do	do	⅛	E.	Mrs. J. W. Baya	O.	1891	do	2
71	do	do	¼	SW.	C. L. Wheeler	O.	1890	do	3
72	do	Chautauqua	½	SW.	Chautauqua Inst	O.	1901	Plain	6
73	do	Conewango Valley.	½	E.	M. W. Phillips	O.	1903	Valley	1
74	do	Cutting	1½	N.	H. R. Case	O.	1892	do	4
75	do	Dunkirk	½		T. A. Datterweich	O.	1900	Hill	7

* See notes at end of this table.

New York—Continued.

Depth of well.	Depth to rock.	Depth to principal water supply.	Material from which water is obtained.	Height of water above (+) or below (−) mouth of well.	Temperature.	Supply per minute.	Quality.	How obtained where used.	Use.	No
Feet.	*Feet.*	*Feet.*		*Feet.*	°*F.*	*Gallons.*				
65	N. R.	65	Gravel, clay.	−32	48	.....	Hard	Pump	Farm	37
151	118	120	Rock	−20	48	40	Soft	do	Domestic	*38
1,516	28	235	Slate	+6	....	Several.	Soft, sulphur.	do	None	39
91	70	90	Rock	−18	45	6	Soft	do	Domestic	*40
50	15	40	do	−20	....	.....	do	do	Dairy	41
200	60	70	do	−18	50	8	Hard	St'm pump	Creamery	42
115	90	113	Blue rock	−45	44	.....	Good	Pump	Domestic	43
112	(a)	.....	Gravel	−0	48	Several.	Hard, iron	Force pump	do	44
130	N. R.	128	Gravel, quicksand.	−92	....	.....	Soft	Windmill	do	45
83	81	82	Rock	+17	....	Several.	Iron	.....	do	46
210	N. R.	200+	Gravel	+75(?)	48	Many.	Sulphur	.....	Tannery	47
314	N. R.	310	do	+15	54	40	Soft	Flows	Domestic	*48
201	N. R.	.....	do	+20	....	Several.	Soft, iron.	do	Farm	49
70	64	70	Top of rock.	+6	44	3	Hard, iron, sulphur.	.....	Domestic	50
60	.....	.....	.....	−0	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51
223	.....	217	Gravel, quicksand.	−50	40	Several.	Soft	Windmill	Farm	52
70	.....	.....	Gravel	−60	....	Several.	do	Pump	General	53
150	.....	150	.....	+0 −25	50	Many.	.....	St'm pump	Tannery, public supply.	54
120	112	120	Rock	+25	....	3	Sulphur	Flows	House and farm	56
65	27	65	do	−35	52	.....	Hard	Pump	Domestic	57
75	N. R.	70	Coarse gravel.	−5	47	Many.	do	Steam pumps.	Public supply	*58
83	76	75	Rock	−37	....	.....	Sulphur	Pump	Domestic and farm.	59
104	(?)	10(?)	Gravel	−7	48	650	.....	do	City supply	*60
78	N. R.	40	Coarse gravel.	−40	....	.....	Hard	Windmill	Farm	61
80	N. R.	60	Gravel	−40	47	Several.	Soft	do	do	62
50	20	.....	Rock	−10	48	.....	Hard	Pump	All purposes	63
150	50	150	do	−22	60	4	Soft	Force pump	Farm	64
158	N. R.	.....	Gravel	+20	52	.....	Sulphur	Flows	Domestic	65
126½	100	126½	Rock	+12	....	.....	Soft	do	General uses	66
64	60	60	do	+20	46	.....	Sulphur	do	Farm	67
63	.....	63	Gravel	+3	50	.....	Soft	do	Domestic	*68
140	100	140	do	+3	....	.....	do	do	Canning factory	69
112	N. R.	.....	do	+8	47	10	Sulphur	do	Domestic	70
84	N. R.	84	do	+10	45	Several.	Hard	do	do	71
160	(?)	100	Shale	−3	....	Several.	do	Gas engine	Chautauqua grounds.	72
375	375	374	Gravel	+20	52	6	Soft	Flows	Domestic, irrigation.	73
174	N. R.	174	do	+20	48	⅛	do	do	Domestic	74
210	22	80	Rock	−0	50	35	Sulphur	Pump	Cooling purposes.	75

a Near bottom.

Well records in

No.	County.	Post-office.	Distance from post-office.	Direction from post-office.	Owner.	Authority.	Date drilled.	Situation.	Diameter of well.
			Miles.						*In.*
76	Chautauqua	Ellington	1¾	SW.	L. E. Churchill	O.	1893	Hill	6
77	do	do	1½	S.	A. R. Churchill	O.	1893	Slope	8
78	do	Falconer	1½	E.	Bedient & Benedict	O.	1900	Valley	4-1
79	do	do	1¼	E.	do	O.	1895	do	1½
80	do	Fluvanna	1½	N.	J. S. Chapin	O.	1901	Slope	5⅝
81	do	do	2	N.	Samuel Lord	O.	1901	do	6
82	do	Jamestown	4	W.	S. B. Broadhead	O.	1900	Plain	4½
83	do	do	3	E.	City	O.		Valley	8
84	do	Kennedy	¼	NE.	I. C. Nichols	O.	1893	Slope	3½
85	do	Lakewood	⅛	NE.	Kent House Co	O.		Valley	6
86	do	PointChautauqua			S. A. Spencer	O.	1897	Slope	6
87	do	Sherman		Near.	J. T. Green	O.	1894	Slope	6
88	do	Sinclairsville	2	S.	R. Fessenden	D.		do	5⅝
89	do	Stowe	2	SW.	Geo. Fargo	O.	1900	do	4
90	do	Wattsflats		Near.	D. W. Alsdorf	O.	1901	Valley	4⅝
91	Chemung	Breesport		Near.	O. A. Jackway	O.	1888	do	5
92	do	do	2½	S.	T. Van Alstine	O.	1894	Hill	6
93	do	Chemung	¼	S.	H. D. Baker	O.	1901	Plain	6
94	do	East Elmira	1	E.	F. L. Clearwater	O.	1899	Valley	6
95	do	Elmira	3	NE.	Susan L. Crane	O.	1888	Hill	
96	do	Horseheads			Mrs. John Arnot (?)	M.		Valley	5⅝
97	do	North Chemung	3	N.	M. F. Hall	O.		Slope	6
98	do	Pine City	⅛	SE.	D. D. Barber	O.	1896	Valley	6
99	do	do	5	SW.	O. Burlew	O.	1899	do	
100	do	Vanetten	2	N.	John Banfield	O.	1893	do	4
101	do	Webb Mills	1½	S.	E. E. Sheive	O.	1892	do	5
102	Chenango	Bennettsville	⅛	NW.	E. R. Barnes	O.		do	6
103	do	Coventry	¼	E.	Geo. Mangold & Son	M.	1900	do	6
104	do	Coventryville	½	N.	W. R. Foote	O.		Hill	6
105	do	do	2	N.	P. H. Parker	O.	1899	do	6
106	do	do	1¼	E.	A. B. Minor	O.	1901	do	5
107	do	do	1⅛	NW.	Charles K. Seeley	O.	1901	Valley	5
108	do	German	1	N.	J. R. Gilliland	M.	1902	Slope	5
109	do	Guilford	¼	SE.	Guilford Cooperative Creamery Co.	O.	1901	Valley	
*110	do	Greene		Near.	Lyon Iron Works	O.	1894	do	5
111	do	McDonough	⅛	N.	McDonough Elgin Creamery Co.	O.	1899	Slope	6

* See notes at end of this table.

New York—Continued.

Depth of well.	Depth to rock.	Depth to principal water supply.	Material from which water is obtained.	Height of water above (+) or below (−) mouth of well.	Temperature.	Supply per minute.	Quality.	How obtained where used.	Use.	No.
Feet.	*Feet.*	*Feet.*		*Feet.*	*° F.*	*Gallons.*				
56	.....	35	Rock	−11	53	4	Hard	Pump	Domestic	76
70	(?)	.....	(?)	−16	47	Several.	do	do	do	77
100	.....	100	Gravel	−0	46	Several.	do	do	All purposes	78
100	.....	100	do	+0	46	Several.	do	do	Creamery	79
68	40	50	Rock	−18		Several.	do	do	Domestic	80
59	19	.....	do	−5			do	do	do	81
93	N. R.	93	Sand and gravel.	0			Soft		Cottages	82
80 115	N. R.	80 95	Gravel	+0	53	3,000	Hard	Pump	City supply	83
100	N. R.	85	do	−30	42	Many.	Soft	do	Domestic	84
108	.....	.....	Rock			Many.			Drinking	85
23	12	56	do	−16	45			Pump	Domestic	86
62	N. R.	30	Gravel	−30		Several.	Hard	do	do	87
78	42	52	Slate	−0	48		Soft	do	Dairy farm	88
90	90	90	Gravel (?)	−8	48	Few.	Hard	do	Domestic	89
169	N. R.	169	White gravel.	+10	50	6	Medium	Flows	Creamery	90
1,875	100	160	Rock	−14	48		Lithium, magnesium.	Pump	Domestic	91
88	26	64	do	−15	59	Many.	Hard, iron	do	Farm	92
88	50	80	Gravel	−45	45		Soft	Windmill	General	93
80	N. R.	70	Sand	−40	50	Several.	Hard	do	Farm	94
149	6	.....	Rock	−0			do	do	Domestic	95
205	N. R.	.....	Gravel	−3						96
80	30	.....	Clay	−0		Several.	Hard	Hand pump	Domestic	97
107	N. R.	105	Gravel	−25		Many.	Soft, iron.	Pump	Domestic, irrigation.	98
107	N. R.	.....	do	−20			Medium	do	Hotel, etc	99
50	.....	.....	Rock	+4			Sulphur		Farm	100
104	80	100	do	+10	48	¼	Hard, sulphur, lime, magnesia.		Domestic, dairy.	101
110	(?)	100		+0	50		Sulphur, iron, magnesia.	Flows	Watering trough.	102
140	35	135	Rock	−30		5	Soft		Watering stock	103
200	10	.....	do	−35	43		do			104
158	4	158	do	−37	40+		do	Windmill	Watering stock	105
124	17	118	do		58		Hard	Pump	Domestic and watering stock.	106
55	N. R.	.....	Sand	+0					Domestic	107
120	14	80	Rock	−40			Hard	Pump	Domestic and stock.	108
215	(?)	70	do	−40	40		Soft	do	Creamery	109
175	175	175	do	−15	40	Many.		Steam pump	Domestic	*110
81	3	48	do	−30	48		Hard	Pump	Creamery	111

Well records in

No.	County.	Post-office.	Distance from post-office.	Direction from post-office.	Owner.	Authority.	Date drilled.	Situation.	Diameter of well.
			Miles.						*In.*
112	Chenango	New Berlin	4	S.	S. W. Caswell	O.	1895	Valley	1¼
113	do	Smithville Flats	¾	NW.	Brookside Waterworks Co.	O.		Hill	6
113a	Columbia	Claverack	¼	E.	Mrs. E. M. Bates	M.		Hill	
113b	do	do	¾	SE.	B. S. Mesick	O.	1892	Plain	6
114	do	Columbiaville	1	N.	J. A. Haynes	O.	1895	Hill	6
*115	do	Copake	¼	E.	Albert Hallenbeck	O.	1897	Valley	6
116	do	Glenco Mills		Near.	D. H. Weaver	O.	1902	Hill	6
117	do	do	½	S.	Fred Decker	M.	1902	Valley	6
118	do	do	½	S.	do	O.	1902	Slope	6
119	do	Hollowville			Hollowville Creamery.	M.		Valley	6
120	do	Hudson			C. H. Evans & Sons	D.	1901	do	6
*121	do	do			C. A. Van Deusen	D.	1902	Hill	6
*122	do	do			C. H. Graus & Louis	M.	1902	Valley	6
123	do	do	2	E.	Capt. Wm. Hogan	M.	1902	Plain	6
124	do	Kinderhook	½	N.	L. L. Morrell	O.	1893	do	6
*125	do	Livingston	1¾	W.	Edw. Rifenburgh	O.	1894	do	6
126	do	do			M. J. Foland	O.	1900	do	6
127	do	Saratoga			Delaware and Hudson R. R.	M.	1901	Plain	6
128	do	North Germantown.		Near.	W. C. Noels	O.	1893	Slope	
129	do	Stottsville	¼	W.	J. W. King	O.	1896	do	4
130	Cortland	Cuyler	¼	SE.	A. W. Dunbar	O.	1880	Hill	36
131	do	Harford Mills	1	E.	Wallace Parker	O.	1893	do	6
132	do	McGraw		Near.	Empire Corset Factory.	M.	1892	Valley	1¼
133	do	Preble		Near.	John H. Gay	O.	1900	Level	
134	do	do		Near.	J. H. Cummings	O.	1899	Valley	5
*135	do	do	2	N.	P. O. Brown	M.	1883	do	3
136	Delaware	Arkville	⅛	NW.	J. Abner Morse	O.	1901	do	6
137	do	Bovina Center		Near.	Bovina Center Cooperative Creamery Co.	O.	1902	do	6
138	do	DavenportCenter	½	E.	L. R. Frisbee	O.	1900	Slope	5
139	do	Downsville	12	NW.	L. W. Kingsley	O.		Valley	5½
140	do	East Sidney	1	N.	Marcus Gager	O.	1898	Hill	6
141	do	Margaretville	1	E.	Olney Smith	M.	1902	Valley	6
142	do	do		Near.	F. W. Ayer, etc	O.	1898	Hill	5
143	do	Meredith		Near.	G. J. Yendes	O.	1893	do	5½
144	do	North Harpersfield.	1½	S.	C. D. Nichols	O.	1900	do	5
145	do	Youngs		Near.	J. W. Young	O.	1902	Slope	5
146	Dutchess	Bangall		Near.	C. L. Heatley	O.	1903	Hill	3
147	do	Barrytown	2	NE.	A. C. Zabriskie	M.	1902	Valley	6
148	do	Cansby	¼	E.		M.		Hill	

* See notes at end of this table.

New York—Continued.

Depth of well.	Depth to rock.	Depth to principal water supply.	Material from which water is obtained.	Height of water above (+) or below (−) mouth of well.	Temperature.	Supply per minute.	Quality.	How obtained where used.	Use.	No.
Feet.	*Feet.*	*Feet.*		*Feet.*	*° F.*	*Gallons.*				
84½	N. R.	89	Sand, gravel, and clay.	−948	----	----------	Sulphur	Pump	Cooling	112
160	25	80	Rock	−2050	----	30	Soft, sulphur.	do	Domestic	113
171	(?)	------	----------	−0	----	----------	Hard	Pump	Farm	113a
78	30	78	Rock	−20	60	----------	do	do	Domestic	113b
50	0	38	do	−8	50	2	Soft	do	do	114
56	N. R.	53	Gravel	−7	56	----------	Hard	----------	do	*115
72	0	72	Rock	−12	----	1	Soft	Pump	do	116
53	18	30	do	−20	----	½	Hard	do	do	117
83	70	40	do	−43	----	1	do	do	do	118
55	N. R.	53	Gravel	+25	50	4	----------	Flows	Creamery	119
500	200	250+	Rock	+2	52	40	Hard	Air lift	Ice machine	120
696	132	132	Hardpan	−110	52	40	----------	Steampump	do	*121
500	300	300-500	Rock	+¼	54	35	Hard	Pump	Cooling	*122
205	40	------	----------	----------	----	½	----------	----------	Abandoned	123
90	80	60	Rock	−30	51	Many.	Soft	Windmill	Farm	124
154	N. R.	154	Sand	−4	----	----------	Soft, sulphur.	Pump	Domestic, farm	*125
50	48	48	Quicksand	+6	----	Several.	Medium	do	do	126
78	70	70+	Rock	−15	----	50	Hard	Steampump	Abandoned	127
52	20	------	----------	−0	----	----------	Iron	do	Domestic, farm	128
230	10	150	Slate	−20	----	2	Hard, alkaline.	Windmill	Domestic	129
50	20	40	Rock	−2	40	----------	Soft	Siphon	do	130
150	16	10	do	−10	45	Many.	Hard	Pump	Domestic, stock	131
83	14	83	do	+3	46	Many.	Soft	Steampump	Boiler, domestic	132
65	N. R.	15	Gravel	−50	----	----------	do	Pump	Domestic	133
57	N. R.	------	do	−45	----	----------	Hard	Hand pump	do	134
64	N. R.	60	do	−60	44	Many.	Medium	Pump	do	*135
74	15	70	Slate	−20	48	45	Soft	do	do	136
85	60	85	Gravel	+20	48	6	Sulphur	----------	Creamery	137
65	N. R.	65	Sand	−19	44	----------	Hard	Hand pump	Domestic, cooling.	138
107	------	106	Gravel	+0	45	Several.	Soft	----------	Domestic, stock	139
130	50	100	Sandstone?	−50	56	----------	do	Pump	Domestic	140
70	30	70	Shale	−30	----	Several.	do	do	do	141
200	------	------	----------	−50	----	----------	----------	do	Domestic, farm	142
270	25	260	Rock	−60	40	40	Hard	Windmill	do	143
94	0	90	do	−8	40	3	Soft	Siphon	Domestic, dairy	144
210	125	210	do	−40	48	15	Hard	Pump	do	145
116	(?)	76	do	−0	44	Several.	do	Hand pump	Domestic	146
620	40	90	do	−60	----	3	do	Windmill	----------	147
75	4	------	Slate	+0	45	Several.	Soft	Pump	Domestic	148

Well records in

No.	County.	Post-office.	Distance from post-office.	Direction from post-office.	Owner.	Authority.	Date drilled.	Situation.	Diameter of well.
			Miles.						*In.*
*149	Dutchess	Coleman Station	1	S. E.	Hidden Bros	O.	1903	Hill	6
150	do	Fishkill			Brockway Brick Co	O.	1890, 1896, 1897	Valley	6
151	do	Fishkill on the Hudson.	¼	E.	Matteawan State Hospital.	O.	1894	Hill	10
152	do	do	1½	N.	Wm. E. Verplanck	O.	1903	Slope	6
153	do	Fishkill Plains	3	W.	All Angels' Church	M.	1903	Hill	6
154	do	Glenham		Near.	Union free-school district No. 3.	O.	1902	Slope	6
155	do	Hydepark	1½	S.	Archibald Rogers	O.	1890	Hill	6
*156	do	do	⅛	SE.	O. P. Palmateer	O.	1901		6
157	do	Jackson Corners		Near.	Cole Bros	O.	1891	Slope	6
158	do	New Hackensack	¼	N.	New Hackensack Reformed Church.	O.	1901	Plain	6
159	do	New Hamburg	¼	NE.	Charles E. Wickes	O.	1892	Slope	6
160	do	do	2	SE.	R. W. Rives	O.	1895	Valley	6
*161	do	do	2	N.	Mrs. Isabella M. Banks.	M.	1891	Hill	5
162	do	Oak Summit	½	SE.	Melissa Sutton	O.	1893	High	8
163	do	Pawling	2	E.	Almira L. Penny	O.	1903	Hill	4
164	do	do		Near.	A. M. Leach	O.	1894	do	4
165	do	Poughkeepsie		Near.	James D. Lozell	M.	1872	Valley	6
166	do	Salipoint	1	N.	William H. Allen	O.		Hill	6
167	do	Sharon Station	⅛	E.	Mrs. M. Cook	O.	1901	do	6
168	do	Tivoli	1	SE.	Geraldyn Redmond	O.	1890	Plain	6
169	do	Vanwagner	¼	NE.	Mary W. Baright	M.	1896	Valley	6
170	do	Wappingers Falls.	⅛	E.	Town	M.	1896	Plateau	4
171	do	do	¼	SE.	J. S. Ray, etc	O.	1892	Hill	4
172	Erie	Boston	¼		Louis Wurtz	O.	1885	Valley	6
*173	do	Ebenezer		Near.	Standard Natural Gas Co.	M.		Hill	6¼
174	do	Glenwood	1	E.	R. G. Crump	O.	1888	Valley	4
175	do	do		Near.	A. E. Bement	O.	1886	Hill	6
*176	do	Swarmville	3	NE.	Mr. Suttemier	D.	1903	Plain	5
177	do	West Seneca			Orville Titus	D.	1902	Slope	8
178	Fulton	Broadalbin	¼	NE.	Miss M. K. Husted	O.	1902	Plain	6
179	do	do	½	NE.	C. S. Husted	O.	1902	Hill	6
180	Genesee	Byron	1	W.	A. G. Steele	D.	1899	Slope	5⅝
*181	do	Leroy	2	NW.	Empire State Salt Co.	O.	1898	Swamp	8
182	do	do	1	NE.	Leroy Canning Co	O.	1900	Plain	6

* See notes at end of this table.

New York—Continued.

Depth of well.	Depth to rock.	Depth to principal water supply.	Material from which water is obtained.	Height of water above (+) or below (−) mouth of well.	Temperature.	Supply per minute.	Quality.	How obtained where used.	Use.	No.
Feet.	*Feet.*	*Feet.*		*Feet.*	*° F.*	*Gallons.*				
250	26	170	Limestone	−32	----	7	Hard	Steam pump	Stock farm	*149
95, 150, 99, 101	------	------	Rock	−5 to −18	---	----------	Soft	Pump	Drinking, etc	150
3,100	117	0-500	do	−125	----	10	Hard	do	Hospital	151
190	15	180	do	−15	53	5	do	do	Domestic	152
336	110	255	do	−100	52	4	Soft	----------	Children's Fresh Air Home.	153
113	60	110	do	−35	50	Many.	do	Pump	School	154
205	205	150	do	−50	----	----------	Hard	Steam pump	Not used	155
92	27	88	do	−12	53	6	Hard, lime, magnesia.	do	Domestic	*156
150	15	30	do	−15	----	----------	Hard	Pump	All uses	157
209	63	100	do	−13	52	4	do	do	Domestic	158
118	20	------	Limestone	−60	52	2	do	Hand pump	Stock farm	159
101	(?)	------	Rock	+0	50	20	do	Windmill	General uses	160
180	170	179	Limestone	−75	----	7	do	do	Domestic	*161
60	20	60	do	−30	53	5	do	Pump	Domestic, stock	162
95	6	95	do	−7	----	----------	Soft	do	Domestic	163
103	12	30	do	−30	45	Many.	Good	do	Drinking	164
940	10	700	Rock	+50	54	50	Hard, sulphur.	----------	Brewery	165
91	12	86	Flint rock	−12	60	2	Lime	Windmill	Farm	166
64	28	50	Rock	−12	47	2	Hard	Pump	Domestic	167
425	9	100	do	−30	----	2	do	Windmill	Drinking	168
125	100	100	Slate	−4	55	15	Hard, sulphur.	Siphon	Farm, dairy	169
77	10	75	Shale	−15	55	15	Hard	Pump	Public supply	170
107	27	75	Rock	−22	55	4	do	do	Domestic	171
130	N.R.	------	Sand, gravel.	+15	----	----------	----------	do	do	172
------	51	90-240	Shale, limestone.	−28	----	----------	Hard	----------	None (gas well)	*173
103	N.R.	103	Gravel	+4	47	Several.	Soft	----------	Domestic, farm	174
85	------	76	do	−30	----	----------	Hard, iron	Pump	Domestic	175
77	64	77	Gray sandstone.	−10	----	Several.	Sulphur	do	Domestic, farm	*176
300	5	40	Blue	−12	----	Several.	Hard, sulphur.	do	Drinking	177
301	65	250	Limestone	+1	----	2	Soft, sulphur.	----------	do	178
300	35	120	do	+6	----	1½	Soft	----------	None	179
138	47	132	Rock	−75	----	5	Sulphur	----------	Farm	180
50	11	17	Cavity in rock.	+½ to −11	50	130	----------	Air lift	Boilers, drinking.	*181
80	31	80	Crevice in rock.	−79	----	Many.	Hard	Pump	Canning factory.	182

Well records in

No.	County.	Post-office.	Distance from post-office.	Direction from post-office.	Owner.	Authority.	Date drilled.	Situation.	Diameter of well.
			Miles.						*In.*
183	Greene	Athens		Near.	E. E. Briggs	O.	1897		6
184	do	do			Virgil Lasher	M.	1903	Hill	6
185	do	New Baltimore Station.	2½	S.	Mrs. H. Shear	O.	1898	do	6
186	do	Prattsville		Near.	T. M. Mase	O.	1903	Slope	6
187	do	Redfalls	2½	W.	D. H. Conine	O.		Valley	5
188	Herkimer	Chepachet	½		Wm. Green	O.	1897	Hill	6
*189	Livingston	Oakland		Near.	G. H. Mosher	O.	1898	Valley	6
190	Madison	Cazenovia	¼	N.	Mrs. J. H. T. Burr	O.	1883	Slope	6
191	do	Eaton		Near.	Messrs. Tupper Bros.	D.	1900	Valley	5
192	do	Fenner	1	NW.	Melvin Woodworth	O.	1878	do	60
193	do	Lebanon		Near.	Mutual Milk and Cream Co.	O.	1896	do	6
194	Monroe	Honeoye Falls	5	E.	Adam Heech	O.		Hill	4
195	do	West Henrietta	1½	N.	Marshall Todd	O.	1882	do	36
196	Montgomery.	Buel		Near.	Emerson Eckler	O.		Valley	5
197	do	Currytown	½	W.	M. M. Voorhees	M.	1895	Knoll	
198	do	Millpoint	1½	SW.	W. H. Voorhees	O.	1896	Slope	5
199	do	Sproutbrook	5		Mrs. Peter Keller	O.		do	
200	do	do	½	NW.	Charles D. Fox	M.	1903		6
201	do	Stone Arabia	½	E.	Martin Shults	O.	1888	Plain	6
202	do	do	1	SW.	Harvey Gramps	O.	1896	Slope	5
203	Nassau	Baldwin	2	S.	Ad. Schreiber	O.	1889	Plain	8
204	do	Floral Park		Near.	R. A. Goldsmith	O.	1886	Hill	4
*205	do	Garden City	½	N.	Garden City Co	O.	1869	Valley	
206	do	Glenhead	1/10	E.	Mrs. W. V. Freeman	O.	1880	Hill	4
207	do	Glenwood Landing.	¼	SE.	Charles Olsen	O.	1896	Slope	2
208	do	Lawrence	¼	SW.	Mrs. A. P. Mann	D.	1895	Plain	3
*209	do	Lloyds Neck		E.	Oliver Jones	O.	1903	Beach	4½
210	do	New Hydepark		E.	Phil. J. Miller	O.	1888	Plain	48
*211	do	Oyster Bay	2½	NW.	Phillips Abbott	O.	1902	Terrace	4
*212	do	Port Washington	¼	E.	T. C. Webb	O.	1897	Hill	4
213	Niagara	Lockport			Eugene A. Ruhlman	O.	1890	Valley	5
214	Oneida	Bridgewater	¾	N.	William H. Brown	O.		Plain	4
215	do	Cassville	2	SE.	William S. Goodwin	O.	1894	do	5
216	do	do		Near.	Burritt Bros	O.	1889		6
217	do	do		Near.	M. W. Nugent	O.	1888		6
218	do	Lowell		Near.	F. J. Brill and Henry J. Gates.	M.	1901	Valley	6
219	do	Sauquoit	¼	W.	William Booth, Standard Dairy Co.	M.	1902	do	6

*** See notes at end of this table.**

New York.—Continued.

Depth of well.	Depth to rock.	Depth to principal water supply.	Material from which water is obtained.	Height of water above (+) or below (−) mouth of well.	Temperature.	Supply per minute.	Quality.	How obtained where used.	Use.	No.
Feet.	*Feet.*	*Feet.*		*Feet.*	*° F.*	*Gallons.*				
120	15		Rock	−17		2	Hard	Pump	Drinking	183
105	20	60	do	−5		3	do	do	Domestic	184
72	4	63	do	−39	60	½	do	do	Farm	185
80	40	80	do	−40			do	do	Domestic	186
108	N.R.			+40?	47	50	Mineral		Dairy	187
53	N.R.	50	Gravel	−3			Hard, sulphur.		Farm	188
87	N.R.	87	do	+22	52	4	Iron, hard		Private and public.	*189
65	2		Rock	+18	60	20	Hard		Domestic	190
400	70	300	do	−3	48	20	Sulphur, salt.		None	191
94	N.R.	90	Gravel	−5	44?	Few.	Hard	Windmill	Domestic, stock	192
60				+6	48	50	Sulphur		Creamery	193
93	N.R.	93	Gravel	+4	49	2	Soft	Flows	Domestic	194
94	N.R.	90	do	−90	50	Many.	Hard	Windmill	do	195
165				+0			Sulphur		Creamery, stock	196
65		24	Gravel				Hard, sulphur.	Windmill	Farm, stock	197
155	8	40	Rock	−30	50	1/10	Hard		None	198
72				+22						199
122	N.R.		Slate	−17				Pump	Watering stock	200
85	0	50	Rock, sand	−40		Many.	Hard	Windmill	Domestic, stock	201
120	80	70	Rock	−65	48	1	Sulphur, iron.	do	Watering stock	202
288	N.R.			+1					None	203
52		48	Gravel, sand.	−46			Soft	Buckets	Abandoned	204
40	N.R.		Sand, gravel.	−19		Many.			Public supply	*205
80	N.R.		Clay (?)	−70			Hard	Buckets	Domestic	206
52	N.R.		Gravel	−0	54	Many.	Soft	Pump	General uses	207
419	N.R.		Sand, gravel.	−15		13	Salt, iron, sulphur.	Pump, windmill.	None	208
260	N.R.	245	Coarse gravel.	+0		4		Flows	Domestic and boilers.	*209
50	N.R.	45	Gravel	−40	48	⅓	Soft	Pump	Domestic	210
117	N.R.	112		−0		Many.	Hard	Steam pump	Domestic, farm	*211
205	N.R.	200	Sand	−70		Clogged	Soft	Windmill	Abandoned	*212
115		110	Rock	+1	45	Many.	Sulphur	Flows, windmill.	Ice pond	213
60	N.R.	20	Gravel	−20	44	Many.	Soft, iron, sulphur.	Windmill	Domestic, farm	214
162	22	62	Rock	−100		Many.	Hard, iron	do	do	215
95	0		do						do	216
178	N.R.	100	Sand	−78			Iron	Windmill	do	217
52	10	46	Rock	−6			Sulphur	Pump	Canning Co	218
60	N.R.	60	Sand, gravel.	−40			Hard	do	Domestic	219

Well records in

No.	County.	Post-office.	Distance from post-office.	Direction from post-office.	Owner.	Authority.	Date drilled.	Situation.	Diameter of well.
			Miles.						*In.*
220	Oneida	Stittville	¼	E.	Stittville Cooperative Milk Co.	O.	1902	Plain	6
221	Onondaga	Delphi Falls	¼	W.	Delphi Milk Condensary Co.	O.	1902	Valley	8
222	do	Elbridge	2	SE.	G. C. Cain	O.	1896	Plain	6
223	Ontario	Canandaigua	6	E.	M. O. Smiler (?)	D.	1901	Hill	6
224	do	do			James McFagan (?)	M.		Slope	6
*225	do	Geneva			R. G. Chase	O.	1892	Plain	6
226	do	do			Dilman Bros	O.	1902	do	6
227	do	Ionia		E.	G. C. Appleton	O.	1900	Level	6
228	do	West Bloomfield	4	S.	D. Curran & Son	M.	1899	Hill	6
229	Orange	Central Valley	2½	S.	J. E. Myer	O.	1900	do	6
230	do	Crawford			D. H. Howell	O.	1888	Slope	4
231	do	Fair Oaks		Near.	L. R. Wallace	O.	1900	do	6
*232	do	Goshen	1½	E.	Henry Burnette	D.	1901	Hill	6
233	do	Huguenot		Near.	E. E. Androvette	O.	1896	do	10
234	do	Little Britain	¼	W.	Mary L. Graham	M.	1903	do	4
235	do	Newburgh	3		Aymar Van Buren	O.		do	8
236	do	Warwick		Near.	Howell'scondensery	O.	1901	Valley	
237	do	Sugar Loaf	1/16	W.	N. S. Knapp	O.	1885	Knoll	6
238	do	do	1		T. A. Turfler, sr	O.	1820	do	
239	do	Turner	2	S.	Matilda E. Brower	M.	1890	Hill	6
240	do	do			Mrs. Anna Wood	O.	1902	do	
241	Orleans	Clarendon			R. J. Cole	O.	1899	do	5⅝
242	do	Albion	1	NW.	Waterworks	O.	1888	Valley	6
243	Oswego	Lycoming	¼	S.	H. C. Reed	O.	1897	Slope	6
244	do	Mallory		Near.	Geo. Pignet	O.	1887	Plain	6
245	do	Schroeppel			C. F. Barnasky	O.	1896	do	6
246	do	do			Pennellville Canning Co.	O.	1899	Slope	6
247	Otsego	Center Valley		Near.	O. G. Engell	O.	1875	Valley	3
248	do	Chase			Mrs. Nellie Kinney	M.	1899	Slope	6
249	do	Cooperstown			Robt. Converse	M.	1902	Plain	8
250	do	do	½	W.	Empire Cheese Co	O.	1902	Slope	6
251	do	Phœnix Mills	½	S.	County	O.	1897	Plain	5
252	do	Springfield			L. P. Clarke	O.	1902	Hill	5
253	do	Unadilla			D. M. Ferry	M.	1900	do	
254	do	do			York & Brown	O.	1900	do	6
255	do	West Edmeston	¾	W.	H. L. Wheeler	O.	1899	Slope	6
256	Putnam	Brewster		Near.	Silas O. Avery	O.	1901	do	4
*257	do	Carmel		Near.	C. C. Dusenbery	O.	1887	do	6
258	do	Garrison	¼	SE.	Julia K. Benjamin	M.	1894	Plain	8

*See notes at end of this table.

New York—Continued.

Depth of well.	Depth to rock.	Depth to principal water supply.	Material from which water is obtained.	Height of water above (+) or below (−) mouth of well.	Temperature.	Supply per minute.	Quality.	How obtained where used.	Use.	No.
Feet.	*Feet.*	*Feet.*		*Feet.*	*° F.*	*Gallons.*				
102	30	.....	Gravel	−20	48	4	Hard, sulphur, salt.	Pump	Creamery	220
80	N. R.	80	Sand	−8	50	55	Hard	Steam pump	do	221
129	2	115	Limestone	−105	....	.....	do	Windmill	Domestic, farm	222
238	126	.....	.....	−0	....	.....	do	.....	do	223
1,200	.....	.....	.....	−100	....	.....	.....	.....	Not used	224
305	.....	305	Gravel	+20	40	60	Hard	Flows	Medicinal	*225
225	.....	.....	do	+0	50	100	Sulphur	.....	Cold-storage works.	226
85	N. R.	75	Hardpan	−75	....	.....	Soft	Pump	House, farm	227
85	.....	65	Quicksand.	−40	....	Several	Hard, sulphur.	do	do	228
84	35	.....	Black limestone.	−20	....	.....	Hard	do	Domestic	229
56	.....	.....	Slate	−9	....	.....	do	do	do	230
82	62	62	Rock	−15	48	2	Soft	do	do	231
419	124	415	Slate	−55	52	.....	do	Windmill	do	*232
54	N. R.	53	Sand, gravel.	−0	....	.....	Hard, mineral.	Pump	do	233
67	22	60	Slate	−15	....	Several	Hard	Windmill	Farm	234
200	50	150	do	−50	50	Several	Iron	Pump	do	235
190	50	50	Rock	−15	48	20	Hard	Windmill	General	236
76	N. R.	60	Sand	−43	50	.....	Hard, iron	Pump	Domestic	237
60	N. R.	45	Gravel	−0	....	Several	Medium	do	do	238
108	.....	65	"Granite"	−30	....	15	Good	Windmill	Domestic, farm	239
95	.....	80	Rock	−25	....	Several	Iron, hard	.....	Domestic	240
72	.....	18	Limestone	−12	....	2½	Hard, sulphur.	Pump	do	241
135	(?)	40	Gravel	+2	45	Several	Medium	do	Town supply	242
54	39	42	Rock	−35	48	1½	Hard	do	Domestic	243
70	.....	.....	Gravel	−3	....	Several	Hard, sulphur.	do	Domestic, etc	244
75	.....	75	Rock	+1½	50	Several	Hard	Steam pump	Cheese factory	245
98	.....	80	Shale	−3	50	Several	do	do	Canning factory.	246
610	10	60	Rock	+4	....	Few.	"Soda"	Flows	Domestic	247
150	135	.....	do	−60	48	Several	Hard	Windmill	House, farm	248
165	(?)	165	Gravel, rock.	−0	....	Several	Soft	Pump	All purposes	249
254	40	200	Gravel, clay.	−25	48	.....	Hard	do	Creamery	250
278	N. R.	278	Gravel	−35	50	.....	Soft	Electric pump.	Almshouse	251
167	.....	.....	do	+10	....	Few.	Iron, sulphur.	.....	.....	252
265	(?)	245	Rock	−0	50	.....	Hard	Windmill	Farm, domestic	253
80	.....	72	do	−72	48	.....	Soft	.....	do	254
100	3	.....	do	−2	....	.....	.....	Siphon	do	255
239	12	151	do	−18	44	2	Soft	Windmill	Domestic	256
70	.....	45	do	−0	....	.....	.....	Bucket	do	*257
100	0	.....	do	−20	....	5	Hard	Windmill	do	258

Well records in

No.	County.	Post-office.	Distance from post-office.	Direction from post-office.	Owner.	Authority.	Date drilled.	Situation.	Diameter of well.
			Miles.						*In.*
259	Putnam	Mahopac		Near.	F. C. Bivin	O.	1885	Hill	6
260	do	Patterson		Near.	James E. Kent	M.	1899	Valley	3
261	Queens	Creedmoor	1	N.	A. D. Limberger	O.	1876	do	48
262	do	do		Near.	Albert Eckert	O.	1900	Plain	3
263	do	do	½		Michael Vandeloski	O.			
264	do	do	1	NW.	John Hendrickson, jr.	O.	1877	Slope	48
*265	do	Jamaica	5½	SE.	W. C. Baker	D.	1902	Meadow	3
266	do	Queens	½	NE.	W. T. and Clara Gumm.	M.	1899	Hill	48
267	Rensselaer	Hoosick	8	E.	S. H. Rudd	O.	1896	Valley	6
268	do	do	1½	N.	George Cox	O.		Hill	6
269	Richmond	Newdorp	1	S.	South Shore Waterworks Co.	O.	1887	Plain	8
270	do	W. New Brighton			Staten Island Water Supply Co.	O.		Valley	
271	Rockland	Monsey			Glode Requa	O.	1902	Plain	6
*272	do	Orangeburg						Slope	6
273	do	do						do	6
274	Saratoga	Ballston	2	NE.	Seth Whalen	D.	1903	Valley	6
*275	do	Ballston Spa		N.	American Hide and Leather Co.	D.	1903	Slope	6
276	do	Bemis Heights			Henry Heidon	O.	1890	Plain	10
277	do	Cliftonpark			Oscar B. Knowlton	M.	1901	Slope	6
278	do	Crescent	¼	NE.	Alice M. Van Hoesen	M.	1900	Hill	
279	do	Jonesville	7	S.	E. E. Betts	O.		Slope	6
280	do	Saratoga	½	S.	National Carbonic Gas Co.	D.	1903	Plain	6
281	do	Schuylerville		Near.	Patsey McNamara	D.		Hill	6
282	do	do	⅓	W.	Schuylerville Paper Co.	M.	1883	Slope	8
283	Schenectady.	Glenville			Jas. Hanigan	O.	1889	Plain	6
284	Schoharie	Dorloo	½	S.	B. E. Ottman, etc	M.	1902	Valley	5
286	do	Sharon			H. P. Bellinger	O.	1894	Slope	6
287	do	do			John Malony	O.	1901	Plain	5
288	Steuben	Addison Hill	11	E.	F. V. Housen	O.	1902	Hill	8
289	do	Cameron			J. J. Washburn	O.	1891	Valley	5⅝
290	do	Highup			W. I. Leonard	O.	1901	do	6
291	do	Hornby			J. B. Wasson	O.	1895	Hill	6
292	do	Hornellsville	5	NE.	G. W. Shepard	O.	1883	Valley	
293	do	Middlesex	¼	SW.	E. J. Eddy	D.	1899	do	5⅝

* See notes at end of this table.

New York—Continued.

Depth of well.	Depth to rock.	Depth to principal water supply.	Material from which water is obtained.	Height of water above (+) or below (−) mouth of well.	Temperature.	Supply per minute.	Quality.	How obtained where used.	Use.	No.
Feet.	*Feet.*	*Feet.*		*Feet.*	°*F.*	*Galions.*				
51	.....	50	Gravel	−10	....	.....	Soft, iron	Pump	Domestic, bathing.	259
148	10	.....	Rock	−15	....	.....	Hard	do	Domestic	260
64	N.R.	7	Sand	−59	....	Few.	do	Bucket	do	261
65	N.R.	55	do	−55	....	.....	do	Pump	All uses	262
65	.....	37	do	+0	....	.....	do	.....	Drinking	263
81	.....	81	.....	−74	....	4	do	Bucket	Farm	264
228	N.R.	250	Sand, gravel.	+2	....	.....	Soft	.....	Domestic	*265
60	N.R.	54	do	−52	....	8	Hard	Buckets	do	266
95	N.R.	90	do	−14	48	.....	do	Pump	Domestic, stock	267
98	0	88	Rock, slate	−36	....	Small.	do	do	do	268
90	N.R.	90	Sand, gravel.	−60	....	Many.	.....	do	Waterworks	269
40 128	N.R.	40 128	Gravel	+0	56	do	Hard	do	Domestic	270
36	.....	36	Red sandstone.	−8	....	.....	Medium	do	do	271
60	.....	.....	.....	−20	....	.....	Hard	Steam pump.	Manufacturing and domestic.	*272
180	.....	.....	.....	−20	....	.....	do	Electric driver, 3-plunger pump.	do	273
778	65	15	Gravel, rock.	−3	55	.....	Gas	.....	.....	274
80	N.R.	80	Sand, gravel.	+5	52	10	Soft	.....	Steam boiler	*275
50	.....	15	Rock	−0	....	90	Hard, iron	Pump	Drinking	276
125	.....	120	Hardpan	−18	47	2	Soft	do	Domestic, stock	277
144	.....	144	Rock	−0	....	.....	do	do	None	278
200	172	193	do	−20	48	12	Soft, gas	do	General uses	279
161 320	.....	.....	Slate, limestone.	+25	....	.....	Mineral	.....	Carbonic gas is marketed.	280
221	.....	100	Gravel	+3	52	.....	Sulphur	Windmill	Farm	281
610	.....	425	Gravel, slate.	−6	....	84	do	Compressed air.	Paper factory	282
60	.....	60	Gravel	−10	....	Several	Soft	Force pump	All uses	283
12	118	113	Slate	+1	43	$\frac{1}{10}$	do	Pump	Domestic, dairy	284
151	.....	148	Rock	−115	....	.....	Hard, sulphur.	Windmill	Farm	286
136	.....	136	.....	−50	....	Several	Iron, sulphur.	Pump	do	287
67	15	.....	Rock	−35	....	.....	Hard	.....	Domestic	288
100	.....	100	do	−18	52	.....	Soft, sulphur.	Windmill	do	289
106	68	.....	Gravel	−48	....	.....	Hard	Pump	do	290
120	(?)	80	Shale	−20	....	.....	do	Force pump	Domestic, farm	291
100	.....	98	.....	−18	40	Several	.....	Windmill	Sold	292
135	.....	135	Gravel	+35	(*a*)	3(?)	Iron	Flows	House, farm	293

a Warm.

Well records in

No.	County.	Post-office.	Distance from post-office.	Direction from post-office.	Owner.	Authority.	Date drilled.	Situation.	Diameter of well.
			Miles.						*In.*
294	Steuben	Rexville	3	S.	D. D. Smith	M.	1895	Slope	5
*295	do	Urbana			Pleasant Valley Wine Co.	O.	1891	do	6
296	do	Wheeler	2	NE.	C. H. Butts	O.	1891	Hill	6
297	do	Wileysville	1	N.	Chas. Kelley	O.	1893	do	6
298	Sullivan	Bethel			J. H. Martin	O.	1892	do	6
299	do	do		Near.	John Naylor	O.	1890	do	
300	do	Calicoon			F. A. Katzmeier	O.	1865	Slope	48
301	do	Eldred	¼	E.	W. B. Styles	O.	1900	do	6
302	do	Fremont Center	¼	N.	Phillip Gerhardt	O.	1887	Valley	3
303	do	Highview			D. G. Carpenter	O.	1901	Mountain.	6
304	do	do			I. P. Bennett	O.	1894	Slope	4
305	do	Roosagap			W. C. Trumbull	O.	1825	do	3
306	do	Stevensville	1½	SE.	Mrs. E. A. Menmann	O.	1902	do	6
307	do	Thompson			D. H. Beebe	O.	1893	do	8
308	do	Youngville	1	E.	C. F. Kaiser	O.	1900	Hill	6
309	Tioga	Barton			Mrs. E. M. Forman	O.	1894	Valley	
310	do	Berkshire			M. Z. Ford	M.		Hill	6
311	do	Newark Valley			Jabez Smith	O.	1898	Slope	5
312	Tompkins	Brookton	1	W.	D. C. Hanford	O.	1893	Valley	1
313	do	Freeville		E.	C. H. Richardson	O.	1895	do	1¾
314	do	do	⅛	SE.	G. H. Cady	O.	1899	do	2
315	do	do		Near.	Geo. Dupuy	O.	1898	do	2
316	do	do			Lehigh Valley R. R.	O.		do	
317	do	Ithaca	5	S.	C. W. Bates	O.	1890	do	6
318	do	do			Fred E. Illston	O.	1894	do	6
319	do	Lansingville	1¼	W.	C. A. Haskin	O.	1895	Slope	6
320	do	McLean	2	NW.	Frank E. Trapp	O.	1888	do	4
321	do	do	1½	W.	J. C. Fitts	O.	1890	Hill	6
322	do	Peruville	⅞	E.	Henry Hauftfuhrer	M.	1893	Valley	2
*323	do	Slaterville Springs.	⅛	W.	John Bull	M.	1901	do	6
324	Ulster	Cockburn	⅛	N.	Gusta Shiler	O.		Level	8
325	do	Cottekill	1/16	NW.	New York, Ontario and Western R. R. Co.	M.		Plain	
326	do	Fly Mountain	1/16	S.	Daniel Black	O.	1894	Hill	6
327	do	Ganahgote		Near.	James S. Du Bois	O.	1897	Valley	5
328	do	Highland	¼	SW.	D. H. Starr	O.	1903	do	6
329	do	Highmount	¼	W.	S. Weingart	O.	1898	Hill	8
330	do	Katrine		Near.	Andrew Brinck	O.	1897	Plain	6
331	do	Kingston	¼	N.	S. D. Coykendall	D.	1900	do	6
332	do	Milton	½	NE.	Martin Daab	D.	1902	Hill	6
333	do	Modena		Near.	M. E. Church	O.	1897	Plain	
334	do	Springtown		Near.	L. Canfield	O.		Valley	3
335	do	Zena		Near.	Mrs. Victor M. Hackley.	O.	1891	Hill	4
*336	Warren	Queensbury	1	E.	G. Jenkins & Sons	M.	1893	Valley	5

* See notes at end of this table.

New York—Continued.

Depth of well.	Depth to rock.	Depth to principal water supply.	Material from which water is obtained.	Height of water above (+) or below (−) mouth of well.	Temperature.	Supply per minute.	Quality.	How obtained where used.	Use.	No.
Feet.	*Feet.*	*Feet.*		*Feet.*	*° F.*	*Gallons.*				
130	22	100	Sandstone	−100	49	Many.	Soft	Windmill	House, farm	294
2,000		380	Rock	−30	52	8	Hard	Steam pump	Wine works	*295
114	0		do	−74			do	Force pump	House, farm	296
68	22		do	−20		½	do	Pump	do	297
112		75	do	−30		⅜	do	Windmill	Hotel	298
64		64	Hardpan	−25			do	Hand pump	Domestic	299
60	60		do	−0	43	Few.	Hard, iron		do	300
127	9	102	Bluestone	−100	45	Several		Pump	House, farm	301
124	N. R.		Sand	+24	42	Several	Soft		Domestic	302
145	0		Slate	−30		3	do	Pump	House, etc	303
106	0		do	−30	46	8	do	Windmill	Summer hotel	304
65			do	0	40		do	Flows	House, farm	305
88	50	87	Rock	−40		7	do	Hand pump	General	306
125			do	−0	50	Several	Soft, iron	Pump	House, farm	307
90	14		do	−0	42	¼	Hard	Windmill	Domestic	308
125	N. R.	70	Gravel	−0		Several	Soft	do	House, farm	309
108			Shale	−38	50	Several	do	Pump	Farm	310
65			Rock	+4	48				Creamery	311
60			Sand	+12	50	Few.	Hard			312
106	N. R.		Gravel	+40	45		do	Flows	General	313
160	N. R.	160	do	+38	48	15	Sulphur	do	Domestic	314
160	N. R.		do	+80?	46	100	Hard	do	do	315
185	N. R.		Sand	+30			do	do	Locomotives	316
162	N. R.		Gravel	+50		20	Soft	do	Sold at Ithaca	317
289		289	do	+28	52	Many.	do	do	Ice factory	318
85	12	75	Shale rock	−30		Many.	do	Steam pump	Locomotive	319
186	30	180	Rock	−30	49		do	Pump	Domestic, stock	320
155	155	155	do	+90	47	Many.	Medium	Windmill	do	321
109	N. R.	109	Gravel	+25	49	3	Sulphur		Domestic, creamery.	322
101 76	N. R.	55 70	Sand, gravel.	+10	48	5	Hard, soft		Creamery	*323
157	9		Rock	−80			Soft	Force pump	Farm	324
120				−0	55	100	Hard	Steam pump	Creamery	325
127	36	90	Rock	−40	48		do	Pump	Domestic	326
105		98	Gravel	+8	50	½	Iron, sulphur.		General uses	327
72	20	60	Slate	−4		15	Soft	Pump	Drinking, boiler	328
237	N. R.		Gravel	−90		7	do	do	Domestic	329
70	12	70	Limestone	−40			Hard	do	Farm, stock	330
70	18	52	Rock	5	50	300		Steam pump	Locomotives	331
250	10	250	Slate	−30		25	Soft	Windmill	Domestic	332
120				−0			Hard	Pump	do	333
78		4	Gravel	−0	52		Soft	Bucket	do	334
69	(?)		Rock	−45		8		Pump	Domestic, irrigation.	335
172			Gravel	+14	50	25	Hard, iron	Flows	Domestic	*336

Well records in

No.	County.	Post-office.	Distance from post-office.	Direction from post-office.	Owner.	Authority.	Date drilled.	Situation.	Diameter of well.
			Miles						*In.*
337	Washington	Cambridge	7	N.	H. S. Blackfan	O.	1901	Hill	
338	Wayne	Clyde			Town	O.	1891	Valley	8
339	do	East Palmyra	¼	E.	F. C. Beal	M.	1885	Terrace	
340	do	Lock Berlin		Near.	Cynthia Bronson	O.	1901	Valley	6
341	do	Lyons	3	E.	Chas. Kreiss	O.			6
*342	Westchester.	Briarcliff Manor	1½	W.	W. W. Law	O.	1896 1902	Slope	5
343	do	Bronxville	⅜	SE.	John Feldhusen	O.	1891	Hill	6
344	do	Crugers	1½	E.	J. E. Russell	O.	1903	do	5
345	do	East View		N.	J. A. Cowie	O.	1900	Slope	3
346	do	Harrison	⅛	W.	Harrison Park Water Co.	O.	1893		6
*347	do	Hastings upon Hudson.	⅛	SW.	National Conduit Cable Co.	O.	1901	Valley	10
348	do	Larchmont	1	NE.	C. P. Fleming	O.	1902	Hill	5
349	do	Mount Kisco							
350	do	New Rochelle							
351	do	Port Chester	2½	NW.	J. J. Ricker	O.	1894	Hill	6
352	do	Rye	¾	NW.	J. J. Sutton	O.	1899	Plain	
353	do	do	1		Chas. Greer	O.	1893	Hill	6
354	do	Scarsdale	1½	W.	Geo. Parks	D.	1902	Slope	5
355	do	Somers	¾	NE.	T. C. Field	M.	1898	Terrace	4
356	do	Somers Center	3½	S.	G. S. Robinson	O.	1901	Hill	4
357	do	Verplanck	⅛	N.	St. Patrick's Church	O.	1893	Slope	6
358	do	Peekskill	5	E.	C. de P. Field	O.	1886	Hill	8
359	Wyoming	Arcade		Near.	G. E. Hogue	O.	1889	Valley	6
360	do	Attica	¼	SE.	Rice & Adams	O.	1899	do	4
361	do	do			Chas. Benedict	D.	1900	do	8
362	do	Hermitage	1½	W.	J. M. Potter	O.	1901	Slope	6
363	do	Perry	3	SE.	C. K. Hull	D.	1900	Plain	4
364	do	Silversprings	1¾	S.	Mrs. John Briggs	O.	1900	Hill	
365	do	do		E.	Worcester Salt Co.	M.	1899	Valley	8
366	do	do	1	W.	F. M. Danforth	O.	1897	Hill	6
367	do	Strykersville	¼	S.	H. B. Bennion	O.	1902	Knoll	4½
368	do	Warsaw		S.	E. M. Jennings	D.	1893	Valley	4
369	Yates	Italy Hill		Near.	Kennada & Tulver	D.	1891	Hill	6
370	do	Lakemont	½	E.	Jas. S. Frost	O.	1899	Plain	5
371	do	Penn Yan	4	SW.	Sherman Williams.	O.	1898	Slope	

*See notes at end of this table.

New York—Continued.

Depth of well.	Depth to rock.	Depth to principal water supply.	Material from which water is obtained.	Height of water above (+) or below (−) mouth of well.	Temperature.	Supply per minute.	Quality.	How obtained where used.	Use.	No.
Feet.	*Feet.*	*Feet.*		*Feet.*	° *F.*	*Gallons.*				
83	N. R.	82	Sand	−8	40	Many.	Hard	Windmill	Domestic	337
146	20	125	Shale	−12	36	Several.	Hard, sulphur.	Pump	Drinking	338
120	N. R.	115	Gravel	0			Hard	Force pump	Domestic	339
75	40	40+		−30	50	Few.	Hard, iron	Pump	House, farm	340
125		25	Slate	−90	50	Several.	Hard, salty, iron, sulphur.	do	Cooking	341
280 225 175			Rock	−20	50	15 Total.	Hard	Electric pump.	Domestic	*342
143	0	140	Granite	−30	40	Several.	Soft	Windmill	do	343
75	0	55	Hard rock	−20		4				344
124	11	87	Rock	−38	40	Several.	Soft	Pump	Domestic	345
250	38	150	do	−23	48	15	do		Public supply	346
300	70		Limestone	−6	57			Compressed air.	Boiler supply	*347
150	8	137	Granite	−24	60	25	Soft, lithia	Hot-air pump.	General	348
										349
										350
261	2	215	Gravel	−20	54	20	Medium	Windmill	House, farm	351
80	12		Rock			6	Hard		Domestic	352
61 148				−31 −101	51	50 Total.	Soft	Windmill	Houses, farm	353
80	12	75	Rock	+5		25	do	Flows	Domestic	354
68	2	68	do	−42		Several.	Hard		Domestic, farm	355
100	13	87	do	−12	44		Iron	Windmill	Farm	356
55	55	41	Sand, etc.	−41	55		Hard, clayey.	Pump	Drinking	357
90	3		Rock	−40	42	1¼	Soft	do	House, irrigation.	358
165				+12		Few.	Hard, alkaline, sulphur, iron.	Flows	Cheese factory, etc.	359
92	88	90	Gravel	−40	50	Several.	Hard, sulphur, iron.	Steam pump	Creamery, boiler.	360
180	(206)	40	do	−30	60	Many.		Pump	None	361
75	60	60	Rock	−35			Soft	do	do	362
170	N. R.	90	Gravel	−90		Several.	do	Windmill	House, stock	363
50	17		Rock	−4			Hard	do	do	364
160	N. R.		Gravel	+6	47	35			Salt works	365
66	N. R.	66	do	−12			Soft	Windmill	House, farm	366
128	N. R.		do	+6		5	Soft, sediment.	Flows	Domestic	367
205	N. R.		do	+10				Pump	do	368
100	N. R.	80	do	+18		Few.	Hard	Flows	Sawmill and basket factory.	369
65			Clay	0		Few.	Sulphur	Pump	Domestic	370
55	N. R.	50	Gravel	−10	50	Few.	Hard	Windlass	House, farm	371

NOTES ON WELLS OF NEW YORK.

No. 1. Analysis by Willis G. Tucker, 1900.

Analysis of water from well at Latham, N. Y.

[Parts per million.]

Color	Colorless.
Turbidity	None.
Sediment	None.
Odor at 100° F	None.
Chlorine in chlorides	5.0
Free ammonia	.013
Albuminoid ammonia	.037
Nitrates	Trace.
Total solids	254.0
Loss on ignition	68.0
Behavior during ignition	No change.
Mineral matter	186.0

Excellent quality.

No. 5. There is considerable gas in the water, which may influence the flow. The materials penetrated were as follows: Blue clay, 142 feet; hardpan, 23 feet; sand, 2 feet; hardpan, 19 feet; shale, 103 feet.

No. 6. There are a number of flowing wells up the valley about 100 feet above Alfred village, the source of supply lying above creek level. Well drilling is now going on, still higher up the hills, with reference to a possible water supply for the town; but results are as yet uncertain. A number of springs, however, giving 100 barrels or more a day, are located in the vicinity.

No. 11. There are many wells drilled for domestic supplies to depths of from 60 to 100 feet in the valleys, but only moderate amounts of water of fairly good character are obtained. When the wells are drilled through the red or gray shales to depths of from 250 to 350 feet good water is obtained in abundance. Salt water is sometimes encountered within 40 to 80 feet of the surface.

No. 16. The following materials were penetrated in this well: Soil, 10 feet; clay, 20 feet; quicksand, 30 feet; clay, 18 feet; gravel, 2 feet.

No. 21. Materials passed through were: Sandy loam, 3 feet; gravel, 50 feet; quicksand, 50 feet; clay, 3 feet; fine gravel with water. The wells, of which there are a number, are so arranged that the surplus waters flow away by a trench 3 feet deep.

No. 24. Nearly 120 feet of this well was through quicksand, an amount much more than is usual in this region. The flow decreases in winter and increases in summer.

No. 28. There are three wells close together, all obtaining water from the same sand. The natural height to which the water rose was insufficient to meet demands, and they have all been connected with a pump. E. B. Hall has a well 150 feet deep which for years flowed a steady stream which operated a ram raising the water to an elevated tank. The drilling of the refinery well, however, so lowered the water of the former that it ceased flowing.

No. 29. The Wellsville Water Company has 10 or more wells sunk in gravel to depths of about 20 feet. The water generally rises within 8 or 9 feet of the surface and is generally higher in winter than in summer. The quality is pronounced good, the water being used for the public supply.

No. 38. The materials penetrated are reported as follows: Soil, 15 feet; soft gravel, 10 feet; hard gravel, 23 feet; shell rock, 70 feet; hard rock, 33 feet. Reported by owner (analyst unknown).

Analysis of water from well at Maine, N. Y.

[Parts per million.]

Color	Light greenish tint.
Turbidity	Opaque.
Sediment	Considerable.
Odor at 100° F	Slight.
Chlorine in chlorides	604.0
Free ammonia	0.090
Albuminoid ammonia	0.030
Nitrogen as nitrites	0.000
Nitrogen as nitrates	0.000
Total solids	2,156.0

No. 40. The materials penetrated were: Gravel, 10 feet; clay, 12 feet; gravel and sand, 11 feet; quicksand and clay, 29 feet; gravel and sand, 5 feet; hardpan, 3 feet; rock, 21 feet. "Salt rock" is reported to occur at 190 feet in this vicinity.

No. 48. The record of the beds penetrated is as follows: Clay loam, 10 feet; blue clayey quicksand with water, 5 feet; blue clay, 10 feet; blue clayey quicksand, 5 feet; blue clay, 15 feet; blue clayey quicksand, no water, 5 feet; soft blue clay, without grit, 145 feet; soft blue clay, with occasional layer of gravel, 100 feet; blue clay, 15 feet; gravel with water, 4 feet. The water has been analyzed and shown to contain iron, lime, magnesia, and alumina.

No. 54. About the only well drilling in this vicinity is for oil or for water for use in the boilers used for pumping the former. Nearly all the wells were drilled by S. P. Heasley, of Bradford, Pa.

No. 58. Analysis reported by owner (analyst unknown).

Analysis of water from well at Olean, N. Y.

[Parts per million.]

Odor at 100° C		None.
Hardness:		
Temporary	3.0	
Permanent	61.5	
Total	64.5	
Chlorine		8.8
Free ammonia		.022
Albuminoid ammonia		.05
Nitrites		Trace.
Nitrates		.12
Heavy metals		None.
Total solids		190.4

No. 60. The following is an analysis of the spring water used as a public supply for Salamanca in all except the drier portions of the year. Reported by owner (analyst unknown).

Analysis of water from spring at Salamanca, N. Y.

[Parts per million.]

Solid residue	30.0
Sodium chloride	4.67
Free ammonia	.028
Albuminoid ammonia	.068

Analysis of water from well No. 15 is as follows:

Analysis of water from well at Salamanca, N. Y.

[Parts per million.]

Insoluble matter or matter made insoluble by heating	144.0
Soluble solid matter	44.0
Total solids	188.0

The water shows a considerable amount of carbonates, some sulphates, a little chlorides, and slight nitrates. The lime, magnesia, soda, and potash are combined as calcium carbonate, magnesium carbonate, lime sulphate, magnesium sulphate, sodium chloride, potassium nitrate. There is also considerable siliceous material, but only a trace of iron oxide and no appreciable organic matter or ammonia. The water is somewhat alkaline, and gives some scale when used in boilers.

No. 68. This well was drilled at a stated sum per foot, the drillers pushing rapidly through a heavy water-bearing bed and casing it off without mentioning it to the owner. The water, however, forced its way upward outside of the casing and burst forth in great volume. The volume being greater than was required, the casing was reduced to 1¼-inch size and connected with pipes, conducting the water to a number of houses.

No. 110. The record of this well is as follows: Artificial filling, 6 feet; gravel, 8 feet; clay and quicksand, 80 feet; clay and gravel, 1 foot; clay, 8 feet; clay and gravel, 2 feet; clay, 12 feet; quicksand, 7 feet; quicksand, gravel, and bowlders, 10 feet; hardpan, 4 feet; gravel and quicksand, 30 feet; rock, 7 feet.

No. 115. The following material is reported in this well: Gravel, 10 feet; sand and muck, 8 feet; shell marl, 3 feet; clay, 35 feet; gravel.

No. 121. The water in the rock in this vicinity is very uncertain in amount, one well furnishing a good supply and another practically nothing.

No. 122. Analysis reported by owner (analyst unknown).

Analysis of water from well at Hudson, N. Y.

[Parts per million.]

Total hardness	256.0
Temporary hardness	100.0
Permanent hardness	156.0
Free ammonia	.57
Albuminoid ammonia	.07
Nitrates	Very slight trace.
Nitrites	None.
Sodium chloride	738.2
Potassium sulphate	51.8
Sodium sulphate	92.7
Calcium nitrate	.6
Calcium sulphate	73.2
Calcium carbonate	107.3
Magnesium carbonate	87.1
Iron and aluminum oxides	1.6
Insoluble silicious matter	15.2
Total mineral salts, at 127° C	1,168.3

Hydrogen sulphide	None.
Phosphates	None.
Odor	None.
Color	Slightly opalescent.
Taste	Saline.
Deposit	Mere trace.
Reaction to litmus	Distinctly alkaline.
Biological conditions	Fairly satisfactory.

No. 125. The following material was penetrated: Clay soil, 10 feet; blue clay 137 feet; gravel, 7 feet; water-bearing sand.

No. 135. Materials penetrated were: Hardpan, 12 feet; clay and gravel, 23 feet; black loam, 6 feet; gravel and clay, 19 feet; black gravel, very coarse, with well-rounded pebbles, 4 feet.

No. 149. Record as follows: Gravelly soil, 8 feet; hardpan, 18 feet; slate, 5 feet; limestone to bottom.

No. 156. The well passed through alternations of clay, gravel, and sand, until just before the rock was reached very large bowlders were encountered. The rock itself was uniformly hard and contained "white crystals and flint."

No. 161. Analysis by W. G. Tucker:

Analysis of water from well at New Hamburg, N. Y.

[Parts per million.]

Color and appearance	Clear; colorless; no sediment.
Taste	Pleasant.
Odor at 100° F	None.
Chlorine in chlorides	18.0
Free ammonia	.030
Albuminoid ammonia	.055
Nitrites	Traces.
Nitrogen in nitrites and nitrates	1.066
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate	.465
Total hardness	245.3
Total solids	440.0
Appearance of residue	Colorless.
Loss on ignition	140.0
Behavior during ignition	No blackening.
Mineral matter	300.0

Aside from its hardness the water is of excellent quality.

No. 173. Many strong sulphur springs occur in the shale in the bed of the creek near by.

No. 176. The following beds are reported: Quicksand, 15 feet; blue clay, 20 feet; red clay, 10 feet; hardpan 15 feet; gravel, 5 feet; sandstone, etc., 12 feet.

No. 181. An analysis shows the following materials in parts per million: Calcium sulphate, 85.5 parts; calcium carbonate, 136.8 parts, magnesium chloride, 51.3 parts. The record of the well is as follows: Soil, 1 foot; hardpan, 3 feet; quicksand, 2 feet; gravel, 5 feet; rock, 39 feet.

No. 189. The materials penetrated by the well are as follows: Loam, 11 feet; blue clay 40 feet; water-bearing quicksand, 3 feet; blue clay, 30 feet; red clay, 1 foot; blue clay, with gravel and water, 2 feet.

No. 205. Following is analysis made by C. F. Chandler in 1902:

Analysis of water from well at Garden City, N. Y.

[Parts per million.]

Appearance	Clear.
Color	None.
Odor (heated to 100° F.)	None.
Taste	None.
Chlorine in chlorides	8.000
Equivalent to sodium chloride	13.257
Phosphates (as P_2O_5)	None.
Nitrogen in nitrites	None.
Nitrogen in nitrates	.640
Free ammonia	.022
Albuminoid ammonia	.038
Total nitrogen	.689
Hardness equivalent to calcium carbonate:	
Before boiling	18.457
After boiling	18.457
Organic and volatile (loss on ignition)	12.00
Mineral matter (nonvolatile) CO_2 restored with ammonium carbonate	49.500
Total solids (by evaporation) dried at 110° C	61.500

The results of the analysis show the water to be entirely free from contamination.

No. 209. The following is the record of this well:

Record of well at Lloyds Neck, New York.

	Feet.
Soft water:	
Gravel	64
Sand	32
No water:	
Clay	14
Sand	7
Clay	43
Hardpan	3
Clay	3
Sand	3
Clay	27
Sand	44
Fresh water:	
Sand	6
Gravel	4
Sand	10

No. 211. The record of this well is as follows: Loam and sand, with thin seams of clay, 40 feet; sand and clay, 92 feet; very fine sand, 35 feet; fine clay, 45 feet; coarse gravel, 5 feet. The records of the wells in this region show very little relation to one another, the same beds seldom being represented in different wells even where within half a mile of one another.

No. 212. The section of this well shows gravel and sand, 68 feet; clay, 132 feet; sand and gravel, 5 feet.

No. 225. Analysis showed presence of calcium sulphate, magnesium sulphate, magnesium carbonate, sodium chloride, silica, aluminum, and iron.

No. 232. This well passed through 40 feet of clay, 26 feet of sand, 40 feet of gravel, 8 feet of fine black sand, entering the rock at 114 feet. The shale was decomposed to a depth of about 10 feet, but became solid at 124 feet and continued without marked change to 300 feet. Here the rock becomes very hard and black and is difficult to drill through. Three gallons a minute were obtained at a depth of 280 feet, while at 415 a better vein was encountered.

No. 257. Analysis by E. F. Johnson, 1903:

Analysis of water from well at Carmel, N. Y.

[Parts per million.]

Appearance	Clear.
Odor heated to 100° F	None.
Chlorine in chlorides	4.0
Equivalent to sodium chloride	6.5
Phosphates	None.
Nitrogen in nitrites	None.
Nitrogen in nitrates	.04
Free ammonia	.090
Albuminoid ammonia	.025
Organic and volatile matter (loss on ignition)	11.0
Mineral matter (nonvolatile)	72.0
Total solids	83.0

No. 265. Analysis by Richard J. Reilly:

Analysis of water from well at Jamaica, N. Y.

[Parts per million.]

Appearance	Very slightly turbid.
Color	Light yellow brown.
Odor heated to 100° F	Slightly marshy.
Chlorine in chlorides	3.90
Equivalent to sodium chloride	6.43
Nitrogen in nitrates	None.
Phosphates	None.
Nitrogen in nitrites	Trace.
Free ammonia	.005
Albuminoid ammonia	.010
Hardness equivalent to calcium carbonate (before boiling)	16.0
Hardness (after boiling)	8.0
Organic and volatile matter (loss on ignition)	17.0
Mineral matter (nonvolatile)	34.0
Total solids (by evaporation)	51.0

No. 272. Analysis reported by owner (analyst unknown):

Analysis of water from well at Orangeburg, N. Y.

[Parts per million.]

Silica	12.0
Iron and aluminum oxides	7.2
Calcium carbonate	54.6
Calcium sulphate	21.6
Magnesium chloride	6.7
Magnesium carbonate	8.0
	110.1

No. 275. Materials penetrated were clay, 20 feet; hardpan, 35 feet; gravel, 5 feet; quicksand, 15 feet; sand and gravel, 5 feet.

No. 295. This water contains 1,050 parts total solids to 1,000,000 parts of water. It is high in chlorides, has a considerable amount of carbonates, small amounts of sulphates, associated with much soda, lime, magnesia, and potash in the form of sodium chloride, sodium carbonate, calcium carbonate, magnesium carbonate, sodium sulphate, and potassium chloride. It also contains considerable silica, alumina, and iron, but has only slight amounts of organic matter and sulphur. The gas constituent is mainly carbon dioxide, but there is some natural gas also.

No. 323. The valley in which this village is located is supplied with water from flowing wells 55 to 75 feet in depth. The water has mineral properties which have led to the development of the vicinity as a resort for summer boarders. The water appears to be beneficial in cases of rheumatism and similar troubles. In drilling for water at the creamery the aim was to go below the above-mentioned supplies. The effort was successful. The materials passed through were as follows: Earth, 20 feet; clay, 13 feet; sand, 6 feet; clay, 8 feet; water-bearing gravel, 6 feet; clay, 17 feet; gravel and hardpan, 20 feet; sand, 10 feet; sand with flowing water, 10 feet. There is another flowing well at the creamery, 76 feet deep, which gives a softer water than the deeper well.

No. 336. This well passed through 6 feet of soil, 94 feet of blue clay, 65 feet of quicksand, and 7 feet of gravel.

No. 342. Sanitary analyses of the three wells are reported by owner as follows (analyst unknown):

Analysis of water from wells at Briarcliff, N. Y.

[Parts per million.]

	Driven well—		
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Free ammonia	0.013	Trace.	0.01
Albuminoid ammonia	.015	0.023	.006
Nitrogen as nitrites	None.	None.	None.
Nitrogen as nitrates	None.	.12	.22
Chlorine as chlorides	5.45	8.7	4.0

No. 347. The following analysis was made by the Chrysolite Drug and Chemical Company, New York, 1902:

Analysis of water from well at Hastings-on-Hudson.

[Parts per million.]

Total solids at 120° C	608.0
Calcium oxide	96.7
Magnesium oxide	57.2
Chlorine (equivalent in sodium chloride)	107.4
Sulphur trioxide	39.0
Alumina	1.8
Silica	18.4
Hardness (temporary)	436.0
Hardness (permanent)	188.0

Miscellaneous noncommercial springs of New York.

[In the following table only noncommercial springs are included, the data relating to commercial springs, including those used at resorts, for public supplies, for bathing and medicinal purposes, or for table water being reserved for a separate publication on the mineral waters of the State.]

[Reported in 1903.]

No.	County.	Locality.	Owner.	Temperature.	Quality.	Volume.	Material from which spring issues.	Use, etc.
				° F.				
1	Albany	Bern	T. N. Burst		Sulphur	5-inch flow		Domestic.
2	do	Coeymans	C. T. & H. W. Rowe		Hard	3-inch pipe	Helderberg limestone	Do.
2a	do	do	J. E. Rarick	45	do	400 gallons per hour	Limestone	Do.
3	do	Knox	Jay Turner	50	do	2-inch flow	do	Do.
4	do	New Scotland	J. S. La Grange		do	25 gallons per minute	Stone and clay	Domestic, farm.
5	Allegany	Caneadea	L. C. Clement	50		50 to 100 barrels per day		Farm.
6	do	Hume	J. W. Ayer		Soft	4-inch pipe	Gravel	None.
7	do	Independence	Whiteville Water Co	50	do	800 barrels per day	Shale	Drinking, fire service.
8	Broome	Windsor	Adna Barton	60	do	¾-inch pipe	do	Domestic, farm.
9	do	do	Lewis Beebe	50	do	1 gallon per minute	do	Domestic.
10	do	do	Mrs. Fred Masten		do	2-inch stream	Gray [rock]	Do.
11	Cattaraugus	Conewango	L. G. Kirkland	55	Hard	6-inch tile	Gravel	None.
12	do	Ischua	Allen Williams	50	do	1-inch pipe	Slate	Domestic.
13	do	Mansfield	C. H. Bowen		Soft			Domestic, cheese factory.
14	Cayuga	Scipio	Geo. Hoxie	50	Hard	2-inch pipe	Gravel, quicksand	None.
15	do	Sennett	A. W. Bowen	60	do	1-inch pipe		Domestic, farm.
16	do	do	T. E. Webster	50	do	2-inch pipe	Limestone	Domestic.
17	do	Springport	O. L. Clark		do	3-inch pipe		Domestic, farm.
18	do	Sterling	C. B. Myers			20 barrels daily	Quicksand	Domestic.
19	do	Venice	H. W Avery	48	Hard	75 barrels daily		Domestic, farm.
20	Chautauqua	Stockton	N. S. Richardson			1-inch pipe	Rock	Farm.
21	Chemung	Chemung	Chemung Spring Water Co.	50	Soft	50 gallons per minute	Sand and gravel	Sold, domestic.
22	Chenango	Afton	P. K. Hinman	46	do	2-inch pipe	Shale	Domestic, farm.
23	do	do	Mrs. Samuel Weeks	40	do	20 gallons per minute		Farm and dairy.
24	do	Bainbridge	E. M. Peckham	40	do	2-inch pipe	Gravel	Domestic.

Miscellaneous noncommercial springs of New York—Continued.

No.	County.	Locality.	Owner.	Temperature.	Quality.	Volume.	Material from which spring issues.	Use, etc.
				°F.				
25	Chenango	Guilford	C. G. Brooks	50	Soft	2-inch stream	Gravel	Domestic.
26	do	do	J. H. Curtis	45	do	Large flow		Do.
27	do	Oxford	Fletcher & Corbin	48	do	25 gallons a minute	Bluestone	Farm.
28	do	Smithville	Cheese factory	48	Slightly hard	1-inch stream		Butter and cheese factory.
29	do	Smyrna	S. Humphrey	42	Soft	½-inch flow	Slate	Domestic, creamery.
30	Columbia	Clermont	J. H. Livingston	58	Hard	720 gallons per day	do	Farm, drinking.
31	do	Kinderhook	J. A. Smith	47	Soft	25 gallons per minute		Domestic.
32	do	Stockport	Mrs. E. G. Rossman		do	500 gallons per hour		Do.
33	Cortland	Harford	G. C. Smith		do	Large flow	Shale	Farm.
34	do	Homer	Andrew Briggs	44	do	½-inch pipe	Rock and gravel	Do.
35	do	do	F. O. Henry	47	Hard	30 gallons per minute	Gravel	Do.
36	do	Lafear	H. J. Butler	43	do	6-inch pipe		Do.
37	do	Lafeen	Swift & Brink	46	do	Large flow		
38	Delaware	Colchester	F. D. Holmes		Soft	2-inch pipe		Domestic, dairy.
39	do	do	A. L. Signor	45	do	do		
40	do	Davenport	E. E. Stebbins	48	do	1,200 barrels per day	Shale	Farm.
41	do	Downsville	E. L. Holmes		do	2-inch pipe		Domestic, farm, dairy.
42	do	Hancock	F. M. Whitaker	45	do	¾-inch pipe		Farm.
43	do	Harpersfield	A. W. Ferry	50	do	1½-3-inch pipe	Devonian sandstone.	Farm, domestic.
44	do	Middletown	Nelson Beardsley	45	do	Large flow		
45	do	do	I. H. Jenkins	50	do	do		Domestic, farm.
46	do	do	Kelly Bros	38	do	2-inch flow	Hardpan	Domestic.
47	do	do	A. M. Noxan		do	6-inch pipe		Domestic, farm.
48	do	do	H. S. Shultis	45	do	1½-inch pipe	Stony ground	Farm.
49	do	Northfield	G. W. Webb	40	do	1 or 2 inch stream	Dark rock	Farm, domestic.
50	do	Stamford	Wm. Kennedy	46	do		Red shale	Reservoir.
51	do	Tacoma	Alex. Austin	48	do	3-inch pipe		Domestic.
52	Dutchess	Amenia	Mable E. Barlow	45	Hard	1-inch pipe		Dairy, medicinal.

53	do	do	Ezra R. Benton	53	do	1¼-inch [pipe?]	Hardpan	Domestic, farm.
54	do	do	G. L. Cline	50	do	20 gallons per minute	Swamp deposits	Dairy.
55	do	do	E. E. Northrop	52	Hard, iron	1-inch pipe	Sandstone	Drinking.
56	do	Lagrange	Mrs. Elias Vanbonschoten.	45	Soft	10 gallons per minute	Coarse gravel	Do.
57	do	do	Thos. Wright	48	do	2-inch flow	Clay and rock	Dairy, farm.
58	do	Leedsville	S. Morehouse	50	do	2-inch pipe	Gravel	Drinking.
59	do	Milan	S. L. Case		do	10 gallons per hour	Soft slate	Domestic.
60	do	Pleasant Valley					Limestone	Trout pond.
61	do	Red Hook	C. A. Pells	40	Hard		Gravel	Domestic.
62	do	Stanford	Charles Butts			Large flow	Limestone	None.
63	do	Union Vale	P. H. Christie	48		do		Formerly trout hatchery.
64	do	WappingersFalls	Garner & Co		Slightly hard	2 gallons per minute	Sand	Drinking.
65	Erie	Alden	L. Hebding estate	48	Medium	4½ gallons per second	Gravel	Domestic, farm.
66	do	Boston	John Winkelman	44	Soft	6 gallons per minute		Farm.
67	do	Sardinia	A. M. Beasor	47	Soft, mineral	½-inch pipe	Bluestone	Farm, domestic.
68	Essex	Ticonderoga	Preston King		Hard	500 gallons per hour		Farm.
69	Fulton	Auskerada	J. M. Peters, jr			Over 1 barrel per day	Sand and gravel	
70	do	Broadalbin	J. C. Buell		Soft	4 or 6 inch pipe	Sand	Domestic.
71	do	Ephratah	Chas. Setterly	42	Soft, iron	2-inch pipe		Do.
72	do	do	J. P. Whitlock		Soft	3-inch pipe	Quicksand	Domestic, farm.
73	do	Johnstown	Nelson Frederick		Hard	5-inch pipe		Drinking.
74	do	Perth	Silas Hopkins		Soft	6-inch flow	Sandy soil	Domestic, farm, power for cider and grist mill.
75	do	do	J. F. Miller		Medium	½-inch stream	Sand	Farm, domestic.
76	Genesee	Bethany	Francis Prescott		Hard	3 or 4 inch pipe	Gravel	Irrigation.
77	do	Byron	H. C. Norton	45	do	6-inch pipe	Gravel, clay	Farm, cheese factory.
78	do	Stafford	J. H. Wright	48	Medium	3 gallons per minute	Gravel, sand	Farm, domestic.
79	Greene	Cairo	Geo. Duncan		Soft	1 barrel per minute	Gravel	Supplies part of town.
80	do	Grapeville	C. R. Palmer		do	Quite large flow		Power for mill.
81	do	Hunter	J. S. Biddle		do	3-inch pipe	Bluestone	Drinking.
82	do	do	Asa Crosley		do	10,000 gallons daily		Domestic.
83	do	do	G. W. Shoemaker	45	do	6-inch pipe		Supplies part of town.
84	do	New Baltimore	L. Rundell		do	4-inch pipe		Medicinal, power for sawmill.

Miscellaneous noncommercial springs of New York—Continued.

No.	County.	Locality.	Owner.	Temperature.	Quality.	Volume.	Material from which spring issues.	Use, etc.
				° F.				
85	Herkimer	Fairfield	John McEvoy	40	Soft	Large flow	Sand	Supplies city.
86	do	Littlefalls	J. T. Walrath		Hard	4-5-inch flow	Limestone	None.
87	do	New Fairfield	Geo. Pickert	46	do	3-4 inch flow		Cheese factory.
88	Litchfield	Sharon	R. K. Woodward	52	Soft	2-inch pipe		Domestic, farm.
89	Livingston	Geneseo	C. E. Peace		Hard	¾-inch flow	Gravel	Do.
90	Madison	Georgetown	B. N. Benedict	50	Soft, iron	Several	Shale	Farm.
91	do	do	W. Trass		Soft	½-inch pipe		Farm, domestic.
92	do	do	Mrs. Louise Wagner	36	do	Large flow		Dairy, domestic.
93	do	Hamilton	D. M. Harris	44	do	2-inch stream	Shale	Domestic.
94	do	Lincoln	O. J. Tucker	40	Hard	1-inch flow		Drinking.
95	do	do	L. Dunham	47	do	Small stream	Limestone	Drinking, medicinal.
96	do	do	W. H. Orcutt		do	2-inch pipe	Gravel	Domestic.
97	do	Madison	C. E. Lovejoy	48	do	5-inch pipe	Gravel	Formerly in creamery.
98	do	Stockbridge	F. A. Cummings	46	do	5 gallons a minute	Limestone	Farm.
99	Monroe	Chili	Wm. Porter		do	1-inch stream		Domestic.
100	do	Gates	Jos. Schleg	40	do	3 gallons a minute	Gravel	Do.
101	do	Rush	E. P. Clapp	48	do	35,450 gallons daily	Salina formation	Farm.
102	Montgomery	Palatine	County		do	6-inch flow	Limestone	Domestic.
103	do	Root	E. Lipe	45	do	3-inch pipe	Sandstone	Drinking.
104	do		J. P. & J. Van Evera		Soft	1-inch flow	Limestone	Domestic, farm.
105	Nassau	Millneck	Matilda Clark		do	60 gallons a minute	Sand	Domestic.
106	do	Oyster Bay	Joshua Cocko	45	do	100 gallons an hour		Domestic, farm.
107	do	do	J. M. Townsend		do	3-inch stream	White sand, etc	Ice and fish ponds.
108	Niagara	Newfane	E. J. McCleve	40	do	5 gallons a minute	Red rock	Domestic, farm.
109	do	Royalton	H. Manchester	50	Hard	100 barrels daily	Limestone	Do.
110	Oneida	Bridgewater	H. A. Bailey	45	do	12½ gallons a minute	Gravel	Domestic.
111	do	Marcy	G. R. Wright	48	Soft	2-inch stream	Gravel and sand	Domestic, cheese factory.
112	do	Trenton	Mrs. Margaret Slater		Hard, iron			Dairy.
113	do	do	John Williams		Soft	40-50 barrels daily	Gravel	Reservoir, domestic.

114	do	Vienna	J. Marshall		do	20 gallons a minute	Rock	Drives hydraulic ram.
115	Onondaga	Elbridge	F. L. Jennings	48	Hard	8-inch flow	Limestone	Farm.
116	do	Lysander	J. W. Patterson		Medium		do	Domestic, mill.
117	do	Onondaga	Solway Process Co	38	Hard, alkaline	3,500 gallons daily	do	Drinking.
118	do	Spafford	Thos. McCauliffe	48	Soft	Large flow	Soil	Domestic.
119	do	do	A. Lieber and P. McKay		do	1-inch stream		
120	do	do	Perry McKay	42	do	1-inch pipe		Creamery.
121	Ontario	Phelps	Archilles Warner		Hard	1-inch stream	Boils out of ground	Farm.
122	Orange	Deerpark	Mrs. S. Brahm		Hard, salty	1-inch flow		Domestic.
123	do	Hamptonburg	E. Bull	52	Hard	Flow small	Gravel and slate	Dairy, stock, ice ponds.
124	do	do	Hamptonburg Church	52	Soft	3-inch pipe	Sand	Dairy.
125	do	Little York	Philip Slagle	52	Hard	10 quarts per minute	Limestone	Domestic.
126	do	Meadowbrook	C. C. Smith	52	Soft	500 gallons daily		None.
127	do	Mountainville	Alex. Mailler					Medicinal purposes.
128	do	Nawayanda (?)	Clark Horton	50	Soft	3-inch flow	Flows from the ground.	Creamery.
129	Orleans	Barre	William W. Lee		Hard	Flow large	Limestone	Farm.
130	do	Gaines	Frank Ellicott	47	do	30 gallons per minute	Red Horse	Domestic.
131	do	Shelby Township						Medicinal purposes.
132	Oswego	Redfield	Addison Waterbury	44	Soft	7 gallons per minute	Gravel	Domestic, farm, medicinal.
133	do	Schroeppel	O. J. Godfrey	55	do	⅛-2 inch stream	Gravel and sand overlying slate.	Farm.
134	Otsego	Hartwick	Jane Varley		Hard	3-inch pipe	Flows from the ground.	Domestic.
135	do	Plainfield	G. A. Penny	40	Soft	2-inch pipe	Slate	Do.
136	do	Unadilla	H. F. Fairbanks	48	do	do	Shell rock	Creamery.
137	Putnam	Putnam Valley	O. C. Barger	54	do	5 gallons per minute	Granite	Farm.
138	Rensselaer	Berlin	B. W. Hall	45	do	½-inch pipe	Clayey soil	Domestic.
139	do	Hoosick	J. A. Graves	53	do	100,000 gallons per day	Limestone	Ice pond.
140	do	do	John Marsh		do	4 gallons per minute	Gravel	Domestic, farm.
141	do	Sandlake	Heirs of J. B. Peck	46	do	25 gallons per minute	Gravelly soil	Do.
142	do	Stephentown	G. H. Carpenter		Medium	1-inch pipe		Do.
143	do	do	William F. Russell		Soft	1 gallon per minute	Slate	Domestic.
144	Rockland	Clarkstown (?)	W. V. N. Rosedale		Hard	100 gallons per day	Sandy soil	Domestic, farm.
145	Saratoga	Galway	William Brooks		Soft	2-inch pipe		Farm.

Miscellaneous noncommercial springs of New York—Continued.

No.	County.	Locality.	Owner.	Temperature.	Quality.	Volume.	Material from which spring issues.	Use, etc.
				° *F.*				
146	Saratoga	Greenfield	R. E. Barney		Soft	4-inch pipe		Domestic, farm.
147	do	Halfmoon	Burtis Freeman		do	8-inch stream	Sand	Supplies tanks on boats on Erie Canal.
148	do	Wilton	G. C. Morehouse	30	Hard	1 gallon per minute	Granite	Domestic.
149	Schoharie	Carlisle	J. H. Ottman	45	do	2-inch flow	Limestone	None.
150	do	Conesville	Mrs. Melissa Morse, etc.		Soft	3-inch flow	Red rock	Domestic and public.
151	do	Gilboa	Leander Fowler	44	do	3¼-inch pipe	Gravel	Domestic, farm.
152	do	Jefferson	Roscoe Bailey	48	do	4-inch pipe		Farm.
153	do	do	O. H. Fink	45	do	do	Gravel, soil	Dairy and domestic.
154	do	do	I. C. Gregory	48	do	4-inch flow	Gray and red rock	Domestic, farm.
155	do	Schoharie	Giles P. Guernsey	50	Hard	2-inch pipe	Limestone	None.
156	do	Seward	G. B. Albrams		Soft	1-inch flow		Domestic, farm.
157	do	Sharon	Julius Becker		Hard	Large flow	Ground	Do.
158	do	do	George Resagme		Soft	100 barrels per day (?)	Limestone	Do.
159	Schuyler	Dix	J. J. Palmer			1½-inch flow	Gravel	Creamery.
160	do	do	Eddy Fox		Hard	Flow large		Farm.
161	do	do	Mr. H. Gray		do	do	Gravel in clay	Do.
162	Seneca	Lodi	Mrs. E. A. Lewis		Slightly hard	8-inch stream	Ground	Domestic, farm.
163	Steuben	Campbell	Emaline Bowlby			2-inch	Earth	Domestic and medicinal.
164	do	Canisteo	A. M. Baker		Hard	5 barrels per hour	Soft rock	Domestic, farm.
165	do	do	do		do	4 barrels per hour	Soil	Do.
166	do	Hornellsville	Charles W. Stevens			1½-inch pipe		Domestic.
167	do	Rathbone	S. E. Wilhelm		Soft	20 gallons per hour	Ground	Domestic, farm.
168	do	Westunion	D. Austin		do	2-inch pipe		Do.
169	Sullivan	Bethel	A. P. Fulton	50	do	1,000 gallons per day	White sand	Do.
170	do	Callicoon Depot	C. G. Curtis	50	Very soft	3-inch flow	Bluestone	None.
171	do	Cooley	M. J. Carley	60	Soft	½-inch flow	Red clay	Domestic.
172	do	Fallsburg	A. D. Eller		do	do	Gray rock	
173	do	do	C. R. Meddaugh	46		Large flow	Sand	Farm.

174	do	do	Franklin Moore	46	Soft	3 gallons per minute		Do.
175	do	Fremont	W. F. A. Emerick	45	do	1-inch flow	Soil	Domestic.
176	do	do	Albert Holcomb (?)	44	do	Good flow	Bluestone	Farm.
177	do	do	Wood Estate	45	do	4-inch pipe	Rocky soil	Domestic, creamery.
178	do	Kiamesha	Samuel Colcord		do		Soil	Reservoir.
179	do	Liberty	S. G. Wood	44	do	2-inch flow	White sand	Domestic.
180	do	Neversink	Elias Depuy		do	Large flow	Red slate	Wood-alcohol factory.
181	do	Rockland	E. R. Sprague	45	do	20 gallons a minute	Gray stone	Fish hatchery, hotel.
182	do	Thompson	J. H. Knapp	48	do	2-inch pipe	Gray rock	Domestic, hotel.
183	Tioga	Nichols	G. A. Ingersoll	51	do	1¼-inch flow	Shale	Farm.
184	do	Oswego	F. B. Short	40	do	6 barrels an hour	Gravel	Do.
185	do	Tioga	Ira Hoyt	50	Hard	3-4 inch flow	do	Creamery, gristmill.
186	Tompkins	Caroline	J. R. Manderville	50	Slightly hard	4-inch pipe	do	Farm.
187	do	Dryden	O. K. Rhodes	56	Soft	1¼-inch stream	Cayuga shale	Domestic.
188	Ulster	Denning	Mrs. Emily Aldrich	48	do	6 gallons a minute	Red slate soil	Domestic, farm.
189	do	do	J. W. Brooks	48	do	1½-inch flow	Flint	Domestic.
190	do	do	Du Bois Cole	48	do	10-15 gallons a minute		Farm.
191	do	do	Isaac Cross		do	Large flow	Rock	None.
192	do	do	E. B. Many	46	do	80 gallons per hour	Soil	Domestic, farm.
193	do	Hardenburg	Wm. Eighury		do	1¼-inch flow	do	Domestic.
194	do	do	G. F. Marks	46	do	Large flow	Rock	None.
195	do	Olive	H. L. Winchell	60	do	do	Soil	Drinking, hydraulicram.
196	do	Olive Bridge	R. C. H. Thompson			do	Bluestone	Domestic.
197	do	Ulster Heights	W. H. Weser	40		12 gallons per hour	Sand	Hotel.
198	do	Wawarsing	W. E. Teller	47	Soft	2-inch pipe		Farm.
199	do	Westfork	Frank Seely	60	Hard	500 gallons per hour	Sand and gravel	Domestic.
200	Warren	Johnsburg	J. T. Nasher		Soft	6-8 inch flow	Sand	None.
201	do	do	Frank Robbins		do	100 barrels daily	do	Domestic.
202	do	do	Thos. West		do	2-inch pipe	Gravel	Farm.
203	do	Kattskill Bay	G. H. Cronkhite		do		Cattskill rocks (?)	Hotel and cottages.
204	do	Queensbury	A. P. Serville		Soft, iron		do	Do.
205	do	Wevertown	Thos. Kenwell		Soft	6-inch pipe	White sand	Domestic.
206	Washington	Easton	S. A. Ensign	50	do	1-inch flow	Soil	None.
207	do	do	Willard Harrington			½-inch flow		Trout brook.
208	do	Fort Ann	Ralph Barber	40	Soft	Very large flow	Hard gray rock	None.

Miscellaneous noncommercial springs of New York—Continued.

No.	County.	Locality.	Owner.	Temperature.	Quality.	Volume.	Material from which spring issues.	Use, etc.
				° F.				
209	Washington	Johnson	Cambridge Waterworks	48	Soft	300,000 gallons daily	Limestone	Town supply.
210	do	Putnam	W. J. Wright	48	Slightly hard	2-inch pipe	Gravel	Domestic.
211	do	Salem	A. I. Bininger		Soft	8-inch pipe	do	Farm.
212	do	do	Mrs. May Wetherell	40	do	200 barrels daily	Slate	Domestic.
213	Westchester	Bronxville	Chas. A. Tier	45	do	1 gallon a minute	Mica rock	Drinking.
214	do	Kitchawan	J. B. Erhardt		Hard	Large flow	White sand	Drinking, dairy.
215	do	Yorktown	H. R. Austin, etc			do	Rock	Domestic, farm.
216	do	do	H. B. Forman		Soft	2 gallons a minute	Sand	Domestic.
217	do	do	H. S. & A. P. White	45	do	2,500 gallons daily		Drinking, hotel.
218	Wyoming	Attica	E. P. Norton		do	1½-inch stream	Gravel	Cheese factory.
219	do	Covington	Jos. Allen		do	3 gallons a minute	do	
220	do	do	do	48	Hard	do	do	Domestic.
221	do	do	W. A. Hawley	46	Soft	25 barrels per hour	do	Dairy.
222	do	do	C. H. Taylor	45	Hard	6-inch flow		Farm.
223	do	Eagle	J. G. Mitchell	45	do	100 gallons per minute (?)	Gravel	Power.
224	do	do	Chas. Walton		Soft	Large flow	do	Domestic, fire protection, farm.
225	do	Genesee Falls	Leroy Davis	55	do	¾-inch pipe		Domestic.
226	do	Perry	W. H. Hawley, jr	50	do	20 barrels daily	Blue shale	Domestic, farm.
227	do	Wetherfield	J. M. Potter		do	¾-inch flow		Farm.
228	Yates	Starkey	A. O. Arnold	50	do	1-inch pipe	Gravel	Domestic.

GEORGIA.

By S. W. McCallie.

The rocks of Georgia may be grouped in three belts—(1) the bedded and folded limestones, shales, and sandstones lying northwest of Marietta, in the northwestern corner of the State; (2) the belt of crystalline rocks lying south of the belt mentioned and between it and a line reaching from near Augusta through Macon to near Columbus, and (3) the belt of soft and generally unconsolidated Cretaceous to recent beds of the Coastal Plain, which includes the remainder of the State to the southeast.

WATER SUPPLIES.

In the following table statistics relating to the sources of supply of 184 cities and towns of Georgia are given. Every ordinary source, including ponds, streams, springs, artesian wells, dug wells, driven wells, and cisterns, is utilized. In general the supplies are reported as of ample volume and of satisfactory quality. This is especially true of the deeper wells of the Coastal Plain and of springs. In certain valleys, however, the surface deposits are of such a nature that not only are the underground waters readily contaminated, but because of the nature of the material are not perfectly filtered. Several epidemics of typhoid fever have occurred in such localities. In many of the crystalline rocks, especially where the soil or disintegrated rock is absent, the water enters cracks directly without filtration, and may work its way rapidly into wells. Except in the larger cities, however, pure water can usually be obtained from mountain streams or springs with very little trouble.

Sources of water of

[Reported

No.	County.	Locality.	Most common source.	Other sources.	Most satisfactory source.	Source of public supply.
1	Appling	Baxley	Artesian wells	Shallow wells	Artesian wells	Artesian wells
2	do	Hazlehurst	Driven wells	Wells	Neither	None
3	Baker	Newton	Artesian wells	None	Artesian wells	Artesian wells
4	Baldwin	Stephens pottery.	Springs	Ponds	Spring	Springs
*5	Bartow	Adairsville	Wells	Springs	Wells	Wells
*6	do	Cartersville	Etowah River	Wells	River	River
7	do	Kingston	Wells	None	Wells	Wells
8	Brooks	Quitman	Artesian wells	Shallow wells	Artesian wells	Artesian wells
9	Bryan	Pembroke	Wells	Driven wells	Wells	Wells
10	Bulloch	Register	do	Springs, stream.		
11	do	Stilesboro	Cisterns	Wells	Cisterns	Cisterns
12	Burke	Girard	Wells	None	Wells	Wells
13	do	Rogers	Artesian wells	Shallow wells		Artesian wells
14	do	Waynesboro	do	None	Artesian wells	do
*15	Butts	Indian Sp'gs	Springs	Wells	Springs	Springs
16	Calhoun	Arlington	Artesian wells	Shallow wells	Artesian wells	Artesian wells
17	Camden	St. Marys	do	Driven wells	do	
18	do	Satilla Bluff	do			
19	Campbell	Palmetto	Wells	None	Wells	Wells
20	Carroll	Bowdon	do	do	do	do
*21	do	Carrollton	do	Springs	Springs	do
22	do	Whitesburg	do	None	Wells	do
23	Chatham	Pooler	Artesian wells	Wells	Artesian wells	Artesian wells
24	do	Tybee	do	None	do	do
25	Chattooga	Lyerly	Wells	do	Wells	Wells
26	do	Summerville	Springs	Wells	Spring	Springs
27	do	Trion factory	Wells	River, spring	do	do
28	Cherokee	Ball ground	do	Springs	Wells	Wells
*29	do	Canton	do	None	do	do
30	Clarke	Athens	River	Wells, springs	River	River
31	do	Whitehall	Wells	Springs	Wells	Wells
*32	Clay	Bluffton	do	do	do	do
33	do	Fort Gaines	Artesian wells	None	do	do
34	Clinch	Argyle	Driven wells	Wells	Driven wells	Driven wells

* See notes at end of this table.

Georgia cities and towns.

in 1903.]

Ownership.	Sufficiency of supply.	Quality.	Source of contamination.	New supplies contemplated.	Range of depths of wells. From—	Range of depths of wells. To—	Depth to principal water supply.	Material in which water occurs.	Height of water above (+) or below (−) mouth of wells.	Special uses.	No.
					Ft.	*Ft.*			*Ft.*		
City	Ample	Soft	None	None	20	40	25	Sand		Manufacturing.	1
	Insufficient.	do	do	do	33	40	30	Gravel	−15	None	2
	Ample	do	do	do	800	850		Rock	+22	do	3
City	do	do	do	do	35	40	40	Sand		Steam	4
Individual.	do	Hard	do	do	20	50	35	Rock	−20	None	*5
City	do	Soft	do	do	20	40	30	Clay	−20	Manufacturing.	*6
	do	Hard	do	do	36	75		do		None	7
City	do	do	do	do	120	321	120	do	−77	Manufacturing.	8
Individual.	Insufficient.	Soft	do	Artesian well.	12	30	15	do		None	9
		do			15	20	10	do		do	10
		Hard		None	60	100	65	Lime			11
Individual.	Ample			do	15	25	15			None	12
do	do	Hard	None	do	450	800					13
City	do	Soft	do	do	460	600		Sand		None	14
State	Limited.	Sulphur	do	do	25	70	30	Schist	−20	do	*15
Individual.	Insufficient.	Hard	do	do	300	500	300	Sand	−50	Steam	16
City	Ample	Sulphur			480	500	480		+50		17
	do	do	None		350	365	365		+32		18
	do	Hard	do	None	30	40	35	Clay	−3	None	19
Individual.	do	do	do	do	40	60	40	Sand	−8	Machinery	20
do	Insufficient.	Soft	do	River	30	40	30	Clay	−30	Factory	*21
City	do	do	do	Creek	30	50	35	Rock	−20	Ginning	22
do	Ample	do	do		460	480		Shell		Steam engines.	23
do	do	Sulphur	do	None	155	160	155			None	24
Individual.	do	Hard	do		20	30	25	Lime	−10		25
		do	do	None	25	40	30	do	−20	None	26
City	Ample	do	do	do	40	50	40		−30	Milling	27
Individual.	Insufficient.	Soft	do	do	30	70	35	Rock	−30	Manufacturing.	28
do	Ample	Hard	Sewage	do	40	60	45	Gravel	−4	None	*29
City	do	Soft	None	do	30	70	35	Clay	−30	Steam	30
do	do	do	do	do	40	50	45	Rock	−15		31
Individual	do	do	do	do	30	36	36	Sand	−30	None	*32
City	Insufficient.	do	do	do	800	900	900		−21		33
		Hard	do	Other wells.	12	15	12	Clay	−4	St'm boiler	34

Sources of water of

No.	County.	Locality.	Most common source.	Other sources.	Most satisfactory source.	Source of public supply.
*35	Clinch	Dupont	Wells	None	Wells	Wells
36	Cobb	Acworth	Shallow wells	Springs	do	do
37	do	Austell	Wells	None	do	do
38	do	Marietta	Stream	Wells	do	Stream
39	Coffee	Willacoochee	Driven wells	Driven wells	do	Driven wells
40	Colquitt	Doerun	Wells	None	do	Wells
41	do	Sigsbee	do	Ponds	do	do
42	Coweta	Grantville	do	Springs	do	do
43	do	Newnan	Springs		Springs	Springs
44	do	Senoia	Wells	None	Wells	Wells
45	Dade	New England City.	do	Springs	Springs	Springs
46	do	Trenton	do	do	Wells	
47	Decatur	Attapulgus	do	do	do	Wells
48	do	Bainbridge	Artesian wells	Shallow wells	Artesian wells	Artesian wells
49	do	Brinson	Wells	None	Wells	Wells
50	do	Climax	do	do	do	do
51	do	Donalsonville.	do	do	do	do
52	do	Faceville	do	Springs	do	do
*53	Dekalb	Clarkston	do	None	do	do
54	do	Decatur	do	do	do	do
55	Dodge	Eastman	Artesian wells	Shallow wells	Artesian wells	Artesian wells
56	Dooly	Arabi	do	do	do	do
57	do	Pinehurst	Wells	Artesian wells	do	do
58	do	Richwood	Artesian wells	Shallow wells	do	do
*59	do	Vienna	do	None	do	do
60	Dougherty	Albany	do	Shallow wells	do	do
61	Douglas	Douglasville	Wells	Springs	Wells	Wells
62	Early	Blakely	Artesian wells	Shallow wells	Artesian wells	Artesian wells
*63	Elbert	Bowman	Wells	None	Wells	Wells
64	do	Elberton	do	do	do	do
65	Emanuel	Adrian	do	Artesian wells	Artesian wells	Artesian wells

* See notes at end of this table.

Georgia cities and towns—Continued.

Ownership.	Sufficiency of supply.	Quality.	Source of contamination.	New supplies contemplated.	Range of depths of wells. From—	Range of depths of wells. To—	Depth to principal water supply.	Material in which water occurs.	Height of water above (+) or below (−) mouth of wells.	Special uses.	No.
					Ft.	*Ft.*			*Ft.*		
	Ample	Soft	None	None	10	20	20	Sand		Railroad	*35
Individual.	do	do	do	do	20	40	30	do	−20	Steam	36
do	Insufficient.	do	do	do	35	150	35		−20	Steam and manufacturing.	37
City	Ample	do	do	do	40	60					38
Individual.	Insufficient.		do	do	25	35	25			None	39
				Deep well	20	30	30		−20		40
Individual.	Ample	Soft	Seepage	None	10	15	15	Clay	−7	Milling and manufacturing.	41
do	do	do	None	do	30	60	30	Gneiss	−20	None	42
City	do	do	do	do	30	40	30	Clay		do	43
Individual.		do	do	do	20	80	35			do	44
do	Ample	Hard	do	do	30	60	35	Lime		do	45
	Insufficient.	do	do	do	22	60		do	−18	do	46
Individual.		Soft	do	do	50	60	60	Sand	−6	do	47
City	Ample	Hard	do	do	700	1,325	280	do	−50	Steam and manufacturing.	48
Individual.	do	do	do	do	35	40	40	Rock	−20	Milling	49
do		do	do	do	20	35	25				50
do	Ample	do		do	35	45	40	Clay	−5	None	51
		Soft			30	35	35	Sand		Machinery	52
Individual.	Ample	Hard	None	None	20	40		Clay	−15	None	*53
do	do	Soft	do	From Atlanta.	35	40	30			do	54
City	Ample	Hard	do	None	680		680	Sand	−120	Manufacturing.	55
Individual.	do	do	do	do	200	288	288	do		Steam	56
	do	Soft	do	do	20	35	30	Clay			57
Individual.	do	Hard	do	do	170	200	170	do	−40	None	58
City	Insufficient.	do	do	do	180	200	180	Rock	−12	Manufacturing.	*59
do	Ample	Soft	do	do	300	1,500		Sand	+30	Steam	60
	do	Hard	do	do	35	40	35				61
City	do	Soft	do	do	250	812	812	Sand	−19	None	62
Individual.		Hard	do	do	30	35	35		−25	do	*63
do		do	Seepage	Spring	12	150	30	Granite	−10	Milling	64
	Ample	Iron	None	None	300	350	300	Sand	−60	Milling and manufacturing.	65

Sources of water of

No.	County.	Locality.	Most common source.	Other sources.	Most satisfactory source.	Source of public supply.
66	Emanuel	Summit	Wells	None	Wells	Wells
*67	Fannin	Blueridge	do	Springs	do	do
*68	Floyd	Cavesprings	Springs	Wells	Springs	Springs
*69	do	Lindale	do	Stream	do	do
70	Franklin	Carnesville	Wells	None	Wells	Wells
*71	Fulton	Atlanta	River	Wells, springs	River	River
72	do	Hapeville	Wells	Springs	Wells	Wells
*73	Gilmer	Ellijay	do	do	Springs	do
74	Glynn	Brunswick	Artesian wells	Shallow wells	Artesian wells	Artesian wells
75	do	St. Simons	do	do	do	do
*76	Gordon	Calhoun	Springs	do	Springs	Springs
77	do	Sugar Valley	Wells	None	Wells	Wells
78	Greene	Penfield	do	Springs	do	do
79	do	Unionpoint	do	None	do	do
80	do	Whiteplains	do	Springs	do	do
81	Gwinnett	Buford	do	None	do	do
*82	do	Duluth	do	do	do	do
83	do	Suwanee	do	Spring, creek	do	do
*84	Habersham	Clarkesville	do	Springs	do	do
*85	do	Cornelia	do	do	do	do
86	do	Tocoa	do		do	do
87	Hall	Bellton	do	Springs	do	do
*88	Haralson	Bremen	do	do	do	do
89	do	Tallapoosa	Creek	None	Creek	Creek
90	do	Waco	Wells	do	Wells	Wells
91	Harris	Hamilton	do	Springs	do	do
92	do	Waverly Hall	do	None	do	do
93	Hart	Bowersville	do	do	do	do
94	Heard	Franklin	do	Springs	do	do
95	Henry	Hampton	do	None	do	do
96	do	Locustgrove	do	do	do	do
97	Houston	Byron	do	Artesian wells.	do	do
98	do	Fort Valley	Springs	None	Springs	Springs
*99	do	Perry	Wells	Stream	Wells	Wells

*See notes at end of this table.

Georgia cities and towns—Continued.

Ownership.	Sufficiency of supply.	Quality.	Source of contamination.	New supplies contemplated.	Range of depths of wells. From—	Range of depths of wells. To—	Depth to principal water supply.	Material in which water occurs.	Height of water above (+) or below (−) mouth of wells.	Special uses.	No.
					Ft.	*Ft.*			*Ft.*		
Individual.	.....	Hard	None	None	15	35	18	Clay	.....	.....	66
do	Insufficient.	Soft	do	Stream	20	70	30	Schist	−20	Manufacturing.	*67
do	Ample	Hard	do	None	20	40	30	Clay	−20	do	*68
City	do	do	do	do	40	60	45	Lime	−30	None	*69
Individual.	do	Alkaline	do	do	40	50	30	Mica	−30	do	70
City	do	Soft	do	do	25	50	30	Gneiss	−30	Manufacturing.	*71
Individual.	.....	do	do	do	25	30	25	Gravel	−15	None	72
do	Ample	do	Drainage.	Stream	20	35	25	do	−18	do	*73
do	do	Hard	None	None	350	460	460	Sand	+28	Manufacturing.	*74
City	do	do	do	do	.....	.....	465	.....	+32	Boiler	75
do	do	do	do	do	20	30	20	Clay	−20	Manufacturing.	*76
Individual.	do	do	do	do	30	35	25	Lime	−10	Machinery	77
do	do	Soft	do	do	40	70	50	Rock	−15	Manufacturing.	78
do	do	do	do	do	20	50	35	Clay	−10	do	79
do	do	Hard	do	.....	22	40	60	do	−10	.....	80
do	Insufficient.	Soft	do	None	40	50	40	Rock	−20	Factory	81
do	Ample	do	do	do	34	65	39	.....	.....	None	*82
do	do	Iron	do	do	35	55	40	Clay	.....	Engines	83
do	do	Soft	Drainage.	do	30	35	35	do	−20	None	*84
do	Insufficient.	do	None	Waterworks.	40	60	20	.....	.....	do	*85
do	Ample	Iron	do	None	30	33	35	Rock	−30	Factory	86
do	.....	Soft	do	do	15	60	35	Clay	−15	None	87
do	Insufficient.	.....	do	do	30	50	20	do	−20	Machinery	*88
City	Ample	Soft	do	do	20	40	30	.....	−10	.....	89*
.....	do	Hard	do	do	40	45	40	Clay	−25	Steam	90
Individual.	do	Soft	do	do	30	60	30	Gneiss	−20	None	91
do	do	do	do	do	25	30	25	Clay	−25	Ginning	92
do	do	Iron	do	do	30	35	30	do	−10	None	93
do	do	Soft	do	do	40	50	30	do	.....	Ginning	94
.....	.....	do	do	do	20	45	30	do	−15	None	95
Individual.	Ample	do	do	do	30	40	30	do	.....	do	96
.....	Insufficient.	Hard	do	do	30	100	50	Sand	−20	Ginning	97
City	Ample	do	do	do	15	50	.....	do	.....	Manufacturing.	98
Individual.	Insufficient.	Soft	Seepage	do	50	60	55	do	−2	None	*99

Sources of water of

No.	County.	Locality.	Most common source.	Other sources.	Most satisfactory source.	Source of public supply.
100	Houston	Powersville	Wells	Stream	Stream	
101	Irwin	Fitzgerald	Artesian wells	Shallow wells	Artesian wells	Artesian wells
102	do	Oulla	Wells	Lakes	Wells	Wells
103	Jackson	Harmony Grove.	do		do	do
104	do	Maysville	do	None	do	do
105	do	Pendergrass	do	do	do	do
106	do	Winder	do	do	do	do
*107	Jefferson	Avera	do	do	do	do
108	do	Bartow	Artesian wells	Shallow wells	Artesian wells	Artesian wells
109	do	Louisville	Wells	Artesian wells	Wells	Wells
110	do	Wadley	Artesian wells	Shallow wells	Artesian wells	Artesian wells
111	Laurens	Dublin	do	do	do	do
112	Lee	Smithville	Wells	None	Wells	Wells
113	Liberty	Dorchester	do	do	do	do
114	do	Hinesville	Driven wells	Springs	Driven wells	Driven wells
*115	Lowndes	Valdosta	Artesian wells	Shallow wells	Artesian wells	Artesian wells
116	Macon	Marshallville	do	do	do	do
117	do	Montezuma	do	do	do	do
118	Madison	Carlton	Wells	None	Wells	Wells
119	Meriwether	Woodbury	do		do	do
120	Mitchell	Pelham	do		do	do
121	Monroe	Forsythe	Waterworks	Wells	Waterworks	Waterworks
122	Montgomery.	Longpond	Wells	None	Wells	Wells
123	Morgan	Rutledge	do	do	do	do
*124	Muscogee	Columbus	River	Wells	River	River
125	Newton	Covington	Wells	None	Wells	Wells
126	do	Newborn	do	do	do	do
127	Oglethorpe	Lexington	do	Ponds	do	do
128	Paulding	Dallas	do	Springs	do	do
129	Pickens	Marblehill	Springs	None	Springs	Springs
130	do	Nelson	Stream	Wells	Stream	Stream
131	Pierce	Blackshear	Wells	None	Wells	Wells
132	Pike	Barnesville	Spring	do	Spring	Spring
133	do	Concord	Wells	do	Wells	Wells
134	do	Milner	do	do	do	do

*See notes at end of this table.

Georgia cities and towns—Continued.

Ownership.	Sufficiency of supply.	Quality.	Source of contamination.	New supplies contemplated.	Range of depths of wells. From—	Range of depths of wells. To—	Depth to principal water supply.	Material in which water occurs.	Height of water above (+) or below (−) mouth of wells.	Special uses.	No.
					Ft.	*Ft.*			*Ft.*		
.....	.....	Soft	None	None	10	50	30	Sand	.....	Railroad	100
City	Ample	Hard	do	do	140	680	680	Rock	−90	Manufacturing.	101
Individual.	Insufficient.	do	do	do	25	30	25	do	−30	None	102
do	do	Soft	Surface drainage.	do	50	60	55	do	−55	do	103
do	.....	Hard	do	do	30	50	35	Sand	−20	Machinery.	104
do	.....	Soft	None	do	30	50	35	Rock	.....	None	105
do	.....	Hard	do	Waterworks.	18	45	25	do	.....	Machinery.	106
do	Ample	Soft	do	None	40	50	40	Sand	.....	None	*107
do	do	Hard	do	do	.....	.....	.....	do	.....	Manufacturing.	108
do	do	Soft	do	do	350 30	450 70	250 35	do	−30	None	109
do	do	Hard	do	do	15	50	15	Clay	.....	.....	110
do	do	do	do	do	185	295	250	Sand	−30	Manufacturing.	111
do	do	do	Drainage.	Artesian well.	20	40	.....	.....	−10	.....	112
do	do	Soft	.....	.....	20	30	25	Sand	.....	.....	113
City	do	Iron	None	None	10	20	14	do	.....	.....	114
do	do	Hard	do	do	300	500	260	Lime	−113	.....	*115
do	do	do	do	do	397	.....	397	Sand	−121	.....	116
do	.....	do	do	do	60	500	.....	do	+62	.....	117
Individual	.....	do	.....	do	25	30	20	.....	.....	.....	118
do	.....	.....	None	do	25	30	30	Clay	.....	.....	119
do	.....	.....	.....	Deep well	20	50	25	.....	.....	.....	120
City	Ample	Soft	.....	None	40	50	40	Clay	−30	.....	121
.....	.....	do	.....	do	30	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	122
.....	Ample	Hard	.....	do	25	50	30	Schist	−10	None	123
Individual	do	Soft	None	Spring	20	30	25	Sand	−15	Mauufacturing.	*124
do	.....	do	do	Waterworks.	.....	35	35	Granite.	−15	Ginning	125
do	Insufficient.	do	do	None	40	60	40	Clay	−30	None	126
do	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	80	20	Granite.	−10	do	127
do	Ample	Soft	None	None	25	50	35	.....	.....	do	128
do	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	129
do	do	Soft	None	None	50	100	30	Rock	−20	Milling	130
do	do	Hard	.....	Artesian well.	15	65	65	Clay	−10	None	131
City	do	do	None	None	20	35	25	do	−2	Manufacturing.	132
Individual	do	Soft	do	do	25	30	25	do	−25	None	133
do	do	do	do	do	15	30	20	do	−12	Ginning	134

Sources of water of

No.	County.	Locality.	Most common source.	Other sources.	Most satisfactory source.	Source of public supply.
*135	Polk	Cedartown	Springs	Wells	Springs	Springs
136	do	Rockmart	Wells	Springs	Wells	Wells
137	Putnam	Eatonton	Stream	Wells	do	do
138	Randolph	Coleman	Wells	Springs	do	do
139	do	Shellman	do	None	do	do
140	Richmond	Augusta	River	Wells	River	River
141	Schley	Ellaville	Wells	None	Wells	Wells
142	Screven	Oliver	do	Driven wells	Driven wells	Driven wells
143	do	Rockyford	Artesian wells	Surface wells	Artesian wells	Artesian wells
144	Stewart	Lumpkin	Springs	Wells	Springs	Springs
145	do	Omaha	Wells	Springs	Wells	Wells
146	Sumter	Americus	Artesian wells	Shallow wells	Artesian wells	Artesian wells
*147	do	Andersonville.	Bored wells	Springs	Wells	Wells
148	do	Desoto	Artesian wells	Shallow wells	Artesian wells	Artesian wells
149	do	Plains	Wells	None	Wells	Wells
150	Taliaferro	Crawfordville	do	Springs	do	do
151	do	Nye	do	None	do	do
152	do	Sharon	do	do	do	do
153	Tattnall	Claxton	do	Driven wells	do	Driven wells
154	do	Glenville	do	do	do	Wells
155	do	Hagan	do	do	do	Driven wells
156	do	Reidsville	do	None	do	Wells
157	Taylor	Butler	do	do	do	do
158	Terrell	Bronwood	Artesian wells	Shallow wells	Shallow wells	Shallow wells
159	Thomas	Boston	do	do	Artesian wells	Artesian wells
160	do	Cairo	Wells	None	Wells	Wells
161	do	Chastain	do	do	do	do
162	do	Meigs	do	do	do	do
163	do	Ochlochnee	do	do	do	do
164	Towns	Hiawassee	do	do	do	do
165	do	Young Harris	do	Springs	do	do
166	Troup	Mountville	do	None	do	do
167	do	Westpoint	River	Cisterns	River	River
168	Upson	Thomaston	Wells	None	Wells	Wells
169	do	Yatesville	do			
170	Walker	Cedargrove	Springs	Wells	Springs	Springs

* See notes at end of this table.

Georgia cities and towns—Continued.

Ownership.	Sufficiency of supply.	Quality.	Source of contamination.	New supplies contemplated.	Range of depths of wells. From—	Range of depths of wells. To—	Depth to principal water supply.	Material in which water occurs.	Height of water above (+) or below (−) mouth of wells.	Special uses.	No.
					Ft.	*Ft.*			*Ft.*		
City	Ample	Hard	None	None	20	40	30	Clay	−15	Manufacturing.	*135
Individual.	do	do	do	do	20	120	30	Lime	−15	None	136
do	do	Soft	do	do	35	60	40	Sand		do	137
do	do	do	do	do	40	60	40	do		do	138
City	do	Sulphur	do	do	40	50	40	do		Ginning	139
do	do	Soft	do	do	30	70	40	do	−20	Manufacturing.	140
		do		do	30	70	60	do		None	141
Individual.	Ample	do	None	do	20	25	24	do	−8	do	142
	do	do	do	do	150	200	187	do		do	143
City	do	do	do	do	50	60	60	do	−35	do	144
Individual.	do	do	do		30	50	40	Gravel			145
City	do	Hard	do	None	400	1,725	400	Sand	−20	Steam	146
Individual.	do	Soft	do	do	40	70	65	do		Boiler purposes.	*147
	do	do	do	do	250	265	265	Rock	−13	None	148
	do	do	do	do	25	50	50	Sand		do	149
Individual.	do		do	do	35	40	25	Clay	−25	Engines	150
do	do	Hard	do	do	28	36	30	Sand		None	151
do	do	Soft	do	do	22	26	25	Clay		do	152
do	Insufficient.	do	Drainage.	do	20	25	25	do		do	153
do	Ample		None	Artesian well.	20	30	20	do		do	154
do		Hard	do		14	18	18	do			155
do	Insufficient.	Soft	do	Artesian well.	18	20	18	do	−6	None	156
do	Ample	do	do	None	30	90	40	Sand	−30	do	157
do	Insufficient.		do	do	30	60	30	Rock	−35	Machinery	158
City	Ample	Hard	do	do	290		286	Lime	−128	Manufacturing.	159
Individual.		Soft	do		25	40	25				160
do	Ample										161
do	do			None	20	30	20	Sand	−2	None	162
do		Soft	None	do	20	40	20	Clay			163
do	Insufficient.	Iron	do	do	30	35	35	Serpentine.	−20	None	164
do	do	Soft		do	30	50	35	Gravel	−3	do	165
do		Hard	None	do	20	70	35	Rock		do	166
City	Ample	Soft	do	do						Manufacturing.	167
Individual.		Hard	do	do	20	50	25			None	168
		Soft	do	do	25	35	30		−20	do	169
	Ample	Hard	do	do	20	30	20	Rock			170

Sources of water of

No.	County.	Locality.	Most common source.	Other sources.	Most satisfactory source.	Source of public supply.
171	Walker	Lafayette	Wells		Wells	Wells
172	Walton	Monroe	do	None	do	do
173	Ware	Waresboro	do	do	do	do
174	Warren	Barnett	do	Springs	do	do
175	Washington	Harrison	do	None	do	do
176	do	Sandersville	do			
177	Wayne	Jesup	do	None	Wells	Wells
178	do	Waynesville	do	Springs	do	do
*179	Whitfield	Dalton	Springs	Wells	Springs	Springs
180	do	Tilton	Wells	None	Wells	Wells
181	Wilcox	Abbeville	Artesian wells	Shallow wells	Artesian wells	Artesian wells
182	do	Seville	Wells	Artesian wells.		
183	Worth	Ashburn	do	None	Wells	Wells
184	do	Willingham	do	do	do	do

* See notes at end of this table.

Georgia cities and towns—Continued.

Ownership.	Sufficiency of supply.	Quality.	Source of contamination.	New supplies contemplated.	Range of depths of wells. From—	Range of depths of wells. To—	Depth to principal water supply.	Material in which water occurs.	Height of water above (+) or below (−) mouth of wells.	Special uses.	No.
					Ft.	*Ft.*			*Ft.*		
.....	Ample	Hard	None	None	30	33	30	Clay	.....	None	171
Individual.	.....	Soft	Drainage.	Waterworks.	30	70	35	do	−30	do	172
do	Ample	Neutral	None	None	12	30	15	do	−2	.....	173
do	do	.....	.....	.....	40	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	174
do	.....	Soft	.....	None	25	35	25	.....	.....	None	175
.....	.....	do	.....	Artesian well.	30	60	45	Sand	−35	.....	176
Individual.	Ample	Hard	.....	None	25	35	30	do	−20	None	177
do	do	.....	Drainage.	do	15	20	15	Clay	.....	.....	178
City	do	Hard	None	do	20	40	25	do	−20	Manufacturing.	*179
Individual.	.....	do	do	do	30	40	30	Sand	−5	None	180
.....	Ample	do	do	do	20	40	30	do	−25	Steam	181
.....	do	do	do	do	25	30	25	Clay	−8	Ginning	182
Individual.	.....	Soft	.....	do	20	30	20	do	.....	None	183
do	.....	.....	None	do	10	100	.....	.....	.....	Milling	184

NOTES ON SOURCES OF WATER OF GEORGIA TOWNS.

No. 5. If waterworks are built for the town, the water will probably be taken from a large spring only a short distance from the corporate limits. The surface wells of the town are said to be frequently disturbed by seepage from the surface.

No. 6. The main supply of water is obtained from the Etowah River, and is abundant and comparatively free from contamination.

No. 15. Indian Springs is a noted health resort.

No. 21. The city of Carrollton has one deep well 130 feet in depth, furnishing 3 to 25 gallons per minute.

No. 29. The town of Canton during the present summer has experienced quite an epidemic of typhoid fever. A sanitary analysis of the well waters of the city was made by Dr. E. Everhart, of the State geological survey, and it was found that all of the waters were more or less contaminated and unsafe for drinking purposes.

No. 32. Chemical analysis made by State chemist from a deep driven well, 76 feet deep, shows: Carbonate of lime, carbonate of magnesia, carbonate of potash, and carbonate of silicon; total, 10½ grains to the gallon.

No. 35. Mr. Augustus Du Pont, Dupont, can give details relating to the deep wells of that place.

No. 53. The city of Clarkston has one mineral spring which is said to be good mineral water. It is owned by O. A. Bacon, of Atlanta.

No. 59. P. G. McDonald, of Vienna, owns several artesian wells.

No. 63. J. N. Colvord, about 1 mile from Bowman, owns a spring the water of which has been analyzed and pronounced fine chalybeate water.

No. 67. This town is poorly supplied with potable water, and the conditions are quite favorable for surface contamination.

No. 68. The town of Cavespring is located near the center of very large springs, which will furnish ample water supply for all future needs.

No. 69. The following analysis is given by owner (analyst unknown):

Analysis of water of springs at Lindale, Ga.

[Parts per million.]

Total solids	159.0
Volatile organic matter	30.0
Fixed solids, or mineral matter	129.0
Free ammonia	.08
Albuminoid ammonia	.07
Chlorine	230.0
Hardness	118.0

No. 71. The city of Atlanta at present is supplied almost entirely with water from the Chattahoochee River. There are also within the city limits a few deep wells which supply factories. The shallow wells are confined almost entirely to the suburbs, and will likely at any time become contaminated by surface drainage.

No. 73. The well water of Ellijay was analyzed in the laboratory of the State geological survey, and all, with one or two exceptions, were found to be contaminated by surface drainage.

No. 76. The town of Calhoun is supplied with waterworks, the water being obtained from a large spring near the town limits.

No. 82. H. Strickland has a fine mineral spring 3 miles northeast of Duluth on the Southern Railroad. Good for kidney trouble and other complaints.

No. 84. This immediate section is said to have the best water in the State. It is a pure, clear, freestone water.

No. 85. Mr. I. C. Wade, of Cornelia, has a spring on his farm containing the following ingredients: Magnesia, sulphur, bromine, lime, silica, and perhaps lithia.

No. 88. This country is well supplied with never-failing springs, branches, creeks, rivers, etc. They are all pure, freestone, soft water, except along the iron-ore veins, where the water is affected by the iron.

No. 99. This town has had a deep well bored, but so far the water has not come into general use.

No. 107. A very fine mineral spring, furnishing about 80 gallons of water per minute, belonging to Mr. J. B. Williams, is reported as occurring near Avera.

No. 115. For analysis of Valdosta artesian water, see geological survey of Georgia, Bulletin 7, page 155.

No. 124. The city of Columbus is at present considering the question of securing their water from Blue Spring, located in Harris County, 17 miles distant.

No. 135. Cedartown is supplied with water from a very cold spring located near center of the town.

No. 147. The town of Andersonville has two or three springs, which furnish ample water for all domestic purposes. The Andersonville prison, of historic interest, was located here during the civil war chiefly on the account of the abundant supply of water.

No. 179. The water supply of Dalton is obtained from a large spring located in northern part of town. As this spring becomes muddy after heavy rains, it is likely to become contaminated from surface drainage.

WELLS.

Because of the folded and upturned condition of the limestones, shales, and sandstones of the northwestern or Palezoic belt, rain and surface waters are readily absorbed. Wells, especially in the limestones, where the water often follows definite channels, frequently obtain good supplies of water. Flowing wells, however, are rare. In the second, or crystalline belt, the rocks are largely massive and are deeply weathered and covered with residual soil. Considerable quantities of water are absorbed by the porous material resulting from the weathering, and shallow wells commonly obtain satisfactory supplies. Where the rocks are bare of such soil not only is the quantity of water absorbed less, but because of the fact that it does not undergo natural filtration, such as usually occurs in the weathered portions, the water is liable to become polluted. In the southerly or Coastal Plain belt the materials consist of alternating beds of sand, limestone, clay, etc., the more porous of which are frequently charged with water, which on being reached by a well frequently rises and overflows at the surface. There are several different water horizons in this area furnishing valuable supplies for public, manufacturing, and farming purposes.

Well records in Georgia.

[Reported in 1903.]

No.	County.	Locality.	Owner.	Authority.	Diameter of well.	Depth of well.	Depth to principal water supply.	Height of water above (+) or below (−) mouth of well.	How obtained where used.	Quality.	Supply per minute.
					Inches.	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*			*Gallons.*
1	Appling	Baxley	Baxley	M.	8-6	461	210	− 90	Pump		150
*2	Bibb	Macon	Acme Brewing Co	M.	12	995					None.
3	do	do	J. M. Johnson	O.	4	167	167	+ 10	Flows		10
4	do	Rutland	W. E. Vinson	O.		185	75	− 80	Windmill	Hard, iron	
5	Brooks	Quitman	Oglesby Manufacturing Co.	M.	6	92	87	− 48	Pump	Hard	Many.
*6	do	do	Quitman	M.	8-6-4	321	311	− 77	do	do	300
*7	do	do		M.	8	165	135	− 4	do	do	
8	Burke	Midville	Midville	M.	2	157		+ 27?	Flows	do	25
9	Camden	Baileys Mills	S. M. Bedell	M.	2	200	200	+ 8	do	Hard, sulphur	6
10	do	Tarboro	Clifford Bros	M.	6	375		+ 50	do	do	
11	Cobb	Anstell	Noal Brunk	M.	6	110	35 100	− 5	Hand pump	Soft	10
12	do	do	A. S. Clarkson & Co	M.	2	750?		+ 2		Sulphur, magnesia.	7
13	do	do	J. H. Souch	M.	6	65	65	− 5	Pump		10
14	do	do	Park	M.	6	150		−		Soft	15
15	Colquitt	Moultrie	Moultrie	M.		571 506	57 486	−240	Air lift	do	450
*16	Dodge	Eastman	Eastman	M.	8-6-4	680	625	−120	Flows	Hard	200
*17	Dooly	Ada	Greer Bros	M.	6	250		− 80	Windmill		
18	do	Cordele	Cordele	M.	8	400		− 18	Steam pump	Hard	
19	do	Richwood	H. R. Tealy	M.	4	100	100?	− 32	Windmill	do	11
20	do	Sibley	Central of Georgia Sand and Lumber Co.	M.	4	210		− 30	Pump		

21	Dougherty	Albany	R. Hobbs	O.	2	250		− 20	do	Soft	Many.
22	do	do	Morris Weslosky	O.	4	730	730	+ 16	Flows	Sulphur	25
23	Douglas	Lithia Springs	E. W. Marsh	M.	6	539	225	− 20	Pump	Soft	12
25	Early	Kara	W. A. Carter	M.	6-5	120	113	− 24	do	Hard	
26	Effingham	Meldrin	Central R. R	M.	6	538		+ 4?	Flows	Sulphur	3
27	Floyd	Rome	Mrs. John Huges	M.	48	25		− 15	Bucket	Hard	
*28	do	do	Rome Petroleum and Iron Co.	M.	6?	1,200		−	Sand pump	Hard?	
29	do	do	Rome Petroleum and Oil Co.	M.	6?	1,850		− 3	do	do	
30	Fulton	Atlanta	Atlanta, Ga., Co	M.	8	278		− 80	Pump		
31	do	do	Georgia R. R. and Electric Co.	M.	14	638		− 12	Air lift		56
32	do	do	do	M.	14	350		− 12	do		52
33	do	do	W. M. Scott (?)	M.	4?	156			Flows		2
34	Glynn	Brunswick	M. A. Baker	O.	3	475	475	+ 12	do	Sulphur	100
35	do	do	R. E. Breisenick	O.-M.	4	460		+ 22	do	Hard	400
36	do	do	Breisenick Foundry	O.	4	460		+ 28	do	Soft	400
37	do	do	Brunswick Ice and Cold Storage Co.	O.	6	482	482	+ 10	do	Sulphur, magnesia.	400
38	do	do	R. T. Clark	O.	2¼	450	450	+ 30	do	Sulphur	60
39	do	do	B. Colley	M.	4	301	285 300				40
40	do	do	County farm	M.	2¼	405	120 405 281	+ 12?	Flows	Hard	15
41	do	do	Harry Gignelette	M.	4	377	163	+ 15	do		
42	do	do	Glynn Ice Co	O.	4	500	500	+ 25	do	Hard	100
43	do	do	C. P. Goodyear	O.	4	822	822	+ 57	do	Soft	250
44	do	do	H. W. Lloyd	M.	4	485		+ 37	do	Hard	
45	do	do	Mrs. B. McDonald	O.	3	480?	480	+ 30?	do	Iron, sulphur	100
46	do	do	R. Torras	O.	3	475	475	+ 25	do	Sulphur	
47	do	do	A. V. Wood	O.	3	318		+ 19	do	Soft, sulphur	60
*48	do	do	Public schools	M.	3	490	350 460	+ 28	do	Hard	200

* See notes at end of this table.

Well records in Georgia—Continued.

No.	County.	Locality.	Owner.	Authority.	Diameter of well.	Depth of well.	Depth to principal water supply.	Height of water above (+) or below (−) mouth of well.	How obtained where used.	Quality.	Supply per minute.
					Inches.	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*			*Gallons.*
49	Houston	Perry	Perry	M.	4	138	136	−?	Pump		15
50	Irwin	Fitzgerald	Fitzgerald Ice Co	M.	6	381	370	−125?	do	Hard	
51	Jefferson	Bartow	Bartow	M.	3-2	525	60 350	+10	Flows		3
52	do	do	L. B. Clay	M.	4½	160	80	+7	do		25
53	do	do	T. A. Lanier	M.	3-2	225	190	+8	do	Soft	7
*54	Laurens	Dublin	N. N. Robinson	M.	4	304		+19	do		50
56	Lee	Albany	I. P. Cocke	M.	6-4-2	450		−68	Steam pump	Hard	25
*57	do	do	do	M.	3	290		−24	Hand pump	Hard, sulphur	10
58	do	do	do	M.	3	360		−37	Steam pump	Hard	25
59	do	Leesburg	Leesburg	M.	6-4	540	540	−12	Pump		5
60	Lowndes	Valdosta	Valdosta	M.	10	500		−120	Steam pump	Hard	25
61	McDuffie	Thomson	Thomson	M.	8-6	506½	450	+1	Pump		8
62	Houston	Fort Valley	G. B. Condall Bros	M.	3	350?				Soft?	6
63	Oglethorpe	Maxeys	Watson Spring Co.	M.					Flows	Sulphur	⅛
64	Polk	Cedartown	Cotton Mills	M.	6	96		−16		Hard?	+2
65	do	Rockmart	H. C. Algood	M.	6	167		−27	Bucket	Hard	3/10
66	do	do	do	M.	6	95		−35	do	do	⅛
67	do	do	M. P. Lane	M.	6	75		−30	do	do	11/60
*70	Pulaski	Cochran	Cochran	M.	6-3	366		−86	Pump	do	
71	do	Hawkinsville	Hawkinsville	M.	8-4	497		+0	Flows	do	15
*72	do	Pineview	J. I. Bruce	M.	2½	275		−60	Pump	do	
73	Randolph	Shellman	Shellman	M.	4	410		−70	Steam pump		60
74	Sumter	Americus	E. C. Speer	O.		212		−102	Windmill	Hard, magnesia	

*75	do	Cobb	N. J. Hill	M.	3-2	140		−24	Pump	Hard	
*76	do	Desoto	Desoto?	M.	6-3	284		−16	do	Soft	Many.
*77	Tattnall	Hagan	Perkins Lumber Co	M.	3	447	235	−60	Air lift	Hard	10
78	do	Lyons	Lyons	M.	4-2½	450	450	−35	Windmill	Soft	
79	Telfair	McRae	McRae	M.	6-4½	345	305	−80	Pump	Hard	60
80	Terrell	Dawson	J. R. Mercer	M.	6-4	540	540	−28	Hand pump		
81	do	do	J. W. Wooten	M.	4½-3-2	540	500?	−40	do		50
82	Thomas	Boston	Boston	M.	8-6	290	286	−128	Steam pump	Hard	35?
83	do	do	J. B. Way & Co	D.	16	175	165	−150		Soft	Many.
84	do	Thomasville	Thomasville	M.	8	440		−175	Steam pump	Hard	30?
85	do	Susina	S. M Beech	D.	6	110	110	−40	Hand pump	Soft	2?
86	Walker	Chickamauga	United States post	M.	6	310		+12	Pump	Hard	1,000
87	Washington	Sandersville	Louis Cohen	M.		375		−55			
88	do	do	Washington	M.	4½	431	428	−134	Steam pump		
89	Worth	Dales	Reverend Champion	M.	3	200		−13	Hand pump	Hard	
90	do	Worth	Enterprise Lumber Co	M.	4	300		−60	Pump	do	

*See notes at the end of this table.

NOTES ON WELLS OF GEORGIA.

No. 2. This well was practically dry its entire depth, no water-bearing strata having been struck.

No. 6. This well now supplies town of Quitman.

No. 7. The following is the record of strata penetrated: Quicksand, 80 feet; limestone (porous), 50 feet; limestone (hard), 20 feet; cavernous lime. Located on Ocopilco Creek, 2 miles northeast of town.

No. 16. Dr. George F. Payne, State chemist, furnishes the following analysis: Total solids per United States gallon, 15.16 grains; chlorine, 0.23 grain; free ammonia, in parts per million, 0.04 grain; albuminoids, 0.02 grain.

No. 17. Strata penetrated were: Red clay, 10 feet; limestone and occasional shells, 10 to 60 feet.

No. 28. This well was bored for oil.

No. 48. See Georgia Geological Survey Bulletin No. 7, page 86.

No. 54. This well is said to be the finest in Dublin, Ga., and is used by nearly everyone in town for drinking purposes.

No. 57. The following strata were penetrated: Blue clay, 40 feet; limestone, 150 feet; quicksand, 60 feet; flint, 30 feet.

No. 70. Reddish clay and sand, 40 feet; hard, flinty rock and occasional sand, 40 to 250 feet; lime rock and coarse sand, 250 to 400 feet; shells, coarse sand, and water, 400 to 485 feet.

No. 72. The following strata were penetrated: Red clay, 20 feet; yellow joint clay, 20 to 120 feet; soft lime rock, 120 to 275 feet.

No. 75. The following strata were penetrated: Clay and sand, 80 feet; grayish limestone, 80 to 120 feet; shells, etc., 120 to 125 feet; grayish limestone, 125 to 140 feet.

No. 76. The following strata were penetrated: Reddish clay, 30 feet; limestone, 30 to 50 feet; sand and hard flint, 50 to 100 feet.

No. 77. The following is an analysis of the water by Dr. George F. Payne, State chemist:

Analysis of water from well at Hagan, Ga.

[Parts per million.]

Solid matter	245.4
Chlorine	4.4
Free ammonia	2.1
Albuminoid ammonia	.1

This well is not flowing.

SPRINGS.

Springs are very numerous and sometimes of considerable size in the northwestern Paleozoic belt of rocks, especially in the limestone areas, where subterranean streams are of not uncommon occurrence. In the crystalline area the springs result from the emergence of seepage waters from the weathered rocks. They are very numerous and evenly distributed, but are small in size. In the Coastal Plain belt the springs are not of so common occurrence, but as the coast is approached numerous springs emerge from the porous limestone or other beds. Some of these are of very large size, giving rise to strong streams at the very start. Measurements made by B. M. Hall at a number of such springs are given on pages 236 to 237.

Miscellaneous spring

[Reported

No.	County.	Locality.	Owner.	Odor.	Taste.	Sediment.	Mineral deposit.	Quality.
*1	Bartow	Cartersville	Bartow Manganese and Mining Co.	None	Iron	None	None	Iron
*2	Campbell	Fairburn	Henry Roan	do	do	do	Iron	do
3	do	do	W. Y. Wright	do	None	do	None	Soft
*4	Catoosa	Beaumont	W. P. Henry	do	do	do	do	do
*5	do	Catoosa Springs.	General Baldwin	do	Saline	do	do	Saline
*6	do	do	do	do	None	do	do	Hard
7	do	do	do	do	Saline	do	do	do
*8	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
*9	do	Ringgold	W. T. Parks	do	None	do	do	Soft
*10	do	Wilmot	B. S. Dills	Sulphur	Iron	Iron	Sulphur	Iron, sulphur.
*11	Chattooga	Menlo		None	do	do	Iron	Iron
*12	do	Summerville	J. S. Cleghorn	do	None	None		Hard
*13	do	do	T. R. Knox	do	do			do
14	Cobb	Marietta	D. F. McClatchey	do	do	None	None	Soft
15	do	Powder Springs.	J. W. Morrow	Sulphur	Sulphur	do	do	Sulphur
*16	Coffee	Douglas	— Gaskins	None	None	do	do	
17	do	do			Bad			Sulphur
18	Colquitt	Cool Springs	Cool Springs Church.	Sulphur	None	None		
19	Dade	Trenton	— Case	None	Sulphur	Yes	Sulphur	Sulphur
*20	Decatur	Calvary	J. F. Dorsey	do	None	do		Soft
*21	do	Climax	W. E. Powell	do	Iron	do	Iron	
*22	do	Whigham	Whigham	do	None	None	None	Soft
*23	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
24	Dooly	Cordele	Cordele	do	do	do	do	Hard
25	Dougherty	Albany		do	do	do	do	do
26	Douglas	Lithia Springs	E. W. Marsh estate.	do	Saline	do	do	Saline
27	Floyd	Armuchee	J. F. Martin	do	None	do	do	Hard
*28	do	Cavesprings	Cavesprings	do	do	do		do
*29	do	Coosaville	Mitchell Cooper	do	do	Some	None	
*30	do	Floyd Springs.	Mrs. E. T. Morrison.	do	do	Small	Iron	Iron, sulphur.
*31	do	Lindale	T. H. Booze	do	Iron	None	None	Hard
32	do	Rome	Mrs. Battey	do	None	do	do	do
*33	do	do	Mrs. M. E. Hunt	do	do	do	do	Soft
34	do		G. J. Bryant	do	do			Hard
35	do	Rome	Alex Johnstone	do	do	None	None	do
*36	do		J. H. Reese	do	do	do	do	do
37	do		Alex Smith	do	do		do	do
38	do		J. P. Tippens	do	do	None	do	do
*39	do			do	do			do
40	do			do	do			Soft
41	Fulton	Atlanta	W. M. Dockins	do	do	None	None	

* See notes at end of this table.

records in Georgia.

in 1903.]

Principal mineral or gaseous constituents.	Supply per minute.	Manner of emergence.	Material from which spring issues.	Age of material from which spring issues.	Uses.	Improvements.	No.
	Galls.						
Iron	5	Stream	Granite		Medicinal	None	*1
do	1	do	Gneiss		do	do	*2
	75	do			None	do	3
Lime (?)	2,000	do	Limestone	Silurian	Milling and domestic.	do	*4
Magnesia	½	do	Black shale	Devonian	Medicinal	Hotel	*5
do	2	do	do	Cambrian	do	do	*6
do	2	do	do	do	do	do	7
do	3	do	Shale	do	do	do	*8
Lime	100	do	Limestone	Silurian (?)	Milling	None	*9
Iron		do	Shale	Silurian	Domestic	do	*10
do	1	do	Black shale	Devonian	Medicinal	Hotel	*11
Lime carbonate.	1,000	do	Limestone	Cambrian	None	None	*12
do	2,000	do	do	do	Domestic	do	*13
		do	Mica schist		Medicinal	do	14
Sodium chloride.	Few.	Seepage	Schist	Unknown	do	do	15
	Many.	do	Alluvial	Tertiary	Drinking, bathing.	Bath house, etc.	*16
		Stream			Drinking	None	17
		do		Tertiary	do	do	18
	Few.	Seepage	Limestone	Silurian	Medicinal	Hotel	19
		Stream	Clay	Tertiary	Runs hydraulic engine.	None	*20
		do	Sand	do	Medicinal	do	*21
	1	do	Clay	Eocene	Domestic	do	*22
	3	do	do	Tertiary	Drinking	do	*23
Lime	Many.	do	Limestone	Ologocene	Domestic	do	24
Calcium		do	do	do	None	do	25
Sodium chloride.		do	Gneiss	Unknown	Medicinal	Hotel, etc	26
Lime carbonate.		do	Limestone		Domestic		27
do	20	do	do	Cambrian	Drinking	None	*28
		do			Domestic	do	*29
Iron		do		Cambrian	None	do	*30
Lime		do	Limestone	do		do	*31
do		do	do	do	None	do	32
		do		do	do	do	*33
Lime		do	Limestone	do		do	34
Lime carbonate.	7	do	Rock	do	Domestic	do	35
Lime		do	Limestone	do		do	*36
do		do	do	do		do	37
do		do	do	do		do	38
do		do	do	do			*39
do		do	do	Unknown			40
Silica	Sev'l.	do	Granite	do	Domestic	None	41

Miscellaneous spring

No.	County.	Locality.	Owner.	Odor.	Taste.	Sediment.	Mineral deposit.	Quality.
42	Fulton	Atlanta	Atlanta	None	None	Iron	Iron	Iron
43	do	do		do	do	None	do	do
44	do	do	Atlanta	do	do	do	None	do
45	do	do	Atlanta Mineral Water Co.	do	do	do	do	Soft
46	Gilmer	Whitepath	J. M. Dorn	do	Iron	Iron	Iron	Iron
*47	Gordon	Cash	— Dew	do	None	None	None	Hard
48	Hall	Bowdre		Sulphur	Sulphur	Yes	Sulphur	Sulphur
49	do	Gainesville	J. W. Oslin	None	None	Iron	Iron	Iron
50	do	do	Pascolet Manufacturing Co.	do	do	None	None	Hard
51	Harris	Westpoint	J. C. Blanton	do	do		Iron	Soft
*52	Lumpkin	Dahlonega	W. P. Price	do	do		do	Iron
*53	do	do	H. E. Underwood	do	do	Small	Yes	Soft
*54	do	Porter Springs	Mrs. Carrie Farrow.	do	do	None	None	Iron
*55	Meriwether.	Bullochville	United States fishery.	do	do			Soft
*56	do	Warm Springs	Chas. Davis	do	do			Hard
57	Murray	Carters	S. M. Carter's estate.	do	Lime			do
*58	do	Cohutta Springs.	H. D. Huffaker	do	Iron	Iron	Iron	Iron
*59	do	do		do	do	do	do	do
*60	do	Fort Mountain	Mrs. Staril	do	None	do	do	do
*61	do	Springplace	C. A. King	do	Lime	None	None	Alkaline
62	do	do	A. L. Keith	do	do	do		Hard
*63	Polk	Aragon	Aragon Mill	do	None	do	None	do
*64	do	Cedartown	— Dodd	do	do	do	do	do
*65	do	do	— Green	do	do	do	do	do
*66	do	do	— Peek	do	do	do	do	do
*67	do	do	J. H. Philpot	do	do	do	do	do
68	do	do	W. R. Ray		Sulphur	Some	Some	do
*69	do	do	J. O. Waddell	None	None	None	None	do
*70	do	do	— West	do	do	do	do	do
71	do	Pasco	N. Cochran	do	Lime	do	do	do
*72	do	Rockmart	R. W. Everett	do	None	do	do	do
*73	do	do	Mrs. Jones	do	do	do	do	do
*74	do	do	G. W. Morgan	do	do	do		Iron
*75	do	do	Porter Jones	do	do	do	None	Hard
*76	do	do		do	do	do	do	do
77	Sumter	Americus	C. A. Chambliss	do	do	do	do	Hard(?)
78	do	do	Lee Hansford	do	do	do	do	Hard
79	do	Leslie	J. M. Summerford.	do	do	do	do	do
*80	Thomas	Meigs	C. E. Alligood	do	do	do	do	Soft
*81	do	Ochlochnee	Healde estate	Sulphur	Sulphur	do	do	do

* See notes at end of this table.

records in Georgia—Continued.

Principal mineral or gaseous constituents.	Supply per minute.	Manner of emergence.	Material from which spring issues.	Age of material from which spring issues.	Uses.	Improvements.	No.
	Galls.						
Iron	1	Seepage	Gneiss	Unknown	Medicinal	None	42
do	1	do	do	do	do	do	43
do	¼	do	do	do	do	do	44
None	3	Stream	do	do	do	do	45
	Many.	do	Slates	Cambrian	do	Hotel, etc.	46
Lime carbonate.	7,200	do	Limestone	Unknown	Milling	None	*47
Hydrogen, sulphur.	Few.		Schists	do	Medicinal	Hotel	48
Iron	Few.	Seepage	do	do	do	None	49
None	Many.	Stream	do		Domestic	do	50
	500	do	Gravel		Milling, drinking.	do	51
Iron		Seepage	Schists	Unknown	Medicinal	do	*52
		Stream	do	do	Domestic	do	*53
	2	do	do	do	Drinking, bathing.	Hotel for 125 guests.	*54
Silica	2,025	do	Quartzite	do	United States fishery.	Various	*55
Lime	1,890	do	do	do	Bathing	Large hotel, etc.	*56
Lime carbonate.		do	Limestone	Silurian	Drinking	None	57
Iron	⅛	do	Black shale	Algonkian	Medicinal	Small hotel	*58
do	⅛	do	Shale	do	do	Cottages	*59
do		do	Granite	Cambrian (?)	do	None	*60
Lime	100	do	Limestone (?).	Cambrian	Domestic	do	*61
Lime carbonate.	533	do	Limestone		do	do	62
Lime		do	do	Silurian	Drinking, washing, and manufacturing.	do	*63
do		do	do	do	Domestic	do	*64
do		do	do	do	do	do	*65
do	300	do	do	do	None	do	*66
Lime carbonate.	10	do	do	Cambrian	Domestic	do	*67
Lime	1,400	do	Gravel	Silurian	Medicinal	Cottages	68
do		do	Limestone	do	None	None	*69
do		do	do	Silurian (?)	Domestic	do	*70
Lime carbonate.		do	do	Cambrian (?)	Drinking	do	71
do		do	do	Silurian (?)	None	do	*72
Lime		do	do	Silurian	Domestic	do	*73
		do		do	None	do	*74
Lime		do	Limestone	do	Domestic	do	*75
do		do	do	do	do	do	*76
	Many.	do		Tertiary	do		77
	Many.	do		do	do		78
Calcium carbonate.	Many.	do	Sand	do	do	None	79
	100	do		do	Drinking		*80
	2	do	Sand		Domestic	None	*81

Miscellaneous spring

No.	County.	Locality.	Owner.	Odor.	Taste.	Sediment.	Mineral deposit	Quality.
*82	Towns	Hiawassee	W. K. Heddon	None	None	None	None	Soft
*83	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
84	do	Hunt	J. N. Gibson	do	do	do	do	do
85	Union	Blairsville	T. J. Erwin	do	do	do	do	do
*86	do	do	Butts & Welborn	Sulphur	Pleasant	Yes	Iron	Soft, sulphur.
*87	Upson	Molena	T. J. Willingham	None	None	None	None	Soft
*88	do	Thunder	Z. Lawrence	do	do	do		do
89	Walker	Pond Spring	Gordon Lee	do	do	do	None	Hard
90	Warren	Wrightsboro	— Smith	do	do	do	do	Soft
*91	Whitfield	Atlanta	Olive A. Lukens	do	do	do	do	Hard
*92	do	Cohutta	W. L. Williams	do	do	do	do	Soft (?)
*93	do	Cove City	R. G. Houston	do	do	do	do	Hard
*94	do	Dalton	Crown Cotton Mills.	do	do	do	do	do
*95	do	do	Mrs. V. A. Hammond.	do	do	do	do	do
*96	do	do	Mrs. Lulu Horn	do	do	do	do	do
*97	do	do	— Martin	do	Iron	do	Iron	Iron
*98	do	McCutchen	W. H. Freeman	do	Lime	do		Hard
*99	do	do	do	do	Sulphur	do	None	do
*100	do	Tilton	Robert Nance	do	None	do	do	Soft

* See notes at end of this table.

records in Georgia—Continued.

Principal mineral or gaseous constituents.	Supply per minute.	Manner of emergence.	Material from which spring issues.	Age of material from which spring issues.	Uses.	Improvements.	No.
	Galls.						
None	2	Stream	Schist	Unknown	Drinking	None	*82
	1	do	Flint	do	do	do	*83
		do	Rock	do	Domestic	do	84
	2	do		do	Drinking	do	85
		do	Schists	do	None	do	*86
Carbon dioxide.		do	Quartzite	do	do	do	*87
do	50	do	do	do	Bathing	do	*88
Calcium carbonate.	10,400	do	Limestone	Cambrian	Domestic	Hotel	89
		do			do	None	90
Lime carbonate.	11,000	do	Limestone	Silurian	do	do	*91
do		do	do	Silurian (?)	None	do	*92
do	2,100	do	do	Silurian	Domestic	do	*93
do	7,000	do	do	do	Domestic and manufacturing.	Spring walled (rock).	*94
do	1,000	do	do	Cambrian	Domestic	None	*95
do	5,000	do		do	None	do	*96
Iron	½	do	Black shale	Devonian	Medicinal	do	*97
Lime carbonate.		do	Limestone	Cambrian (?)	None	do	*98
Lime		do	do	Silurian (?)	do	do	*99
do		do	do	Cambrian	do	do	*100

NOTES ON SPRINGS OF GEORGIA.

No. 1. This spring, known as Rowland Spring, is located 5½ miles northeast of Cartersville. There are two other springs at this place, each of which is a out the same size and furnishes, apparently, the same kind of water as the one above described. In antebellum times Rowland Springs was a favorite summer resort.

No. 2. This spring, known as the Trentham Spring, is located 3½ miles north of Fairburn.

No. 4. Doctor Henry reports that the water from the above spring, known as the Newnan or Beaumont Spring, is used to operate a mill. No improvements near except a large farm house.

No. 5. This spring, known as Coffee Spring, is located 3½ miles west of Ringgold.

Nos. 6–7. These springs, known as Buffalo Lithia Springs, are located 3½ miles northeast of Ringgold.

No. 8. This spring, known as Cosmetic Spring, is located near the preceding.

No. 9. Mr. Parks reports four other springs between this spring and the mill, where the water is used for power.

No. 10. This seems to be a mineral spring of some local importance.

No. 11. This spring is located about one-fourth mile northwest of Menlo, and has quite a local reputation as a mineral spring.

No. 12. This is quite a large limestone spring, located in the corporate limits of Summerville.

No. 13. This spring is locally known as the Knox Spring.

No. 16. These springs are small and are probably of little importance.

No. 20. Mr. Dorsey reports that the water from this spring causes iron to oxidize rapidly, indicating that it is probably a mineral water.

No. 21. This spring yields mineral water of supposed medicinal properties.

No. 22. This spring is located in the corporate limits of Whigham, and is extensively used for drinking purposes.

No. 23. Peebles Spring.

No. 28. The spring is the property of the town of Cave Springs, and is for public use.

No. 29. Sand Spring; probably of relatively little importance.

No. 30. Probably a mineral spring.

No. 31. This spring, known as the Booze Spring, is located 1 mile south of Lindale. It is quite large, furnishing probably several million gallons of water per day.

No. 33. Mr. Hunt reports that the spring would be well suited to furnish water for cotton mill.

No. 36. The spring is located 6 miles west of Rome, on the Alabama road. It is reported to furnish a large volume of water.

No. 39. Heard Spring. It is reported to furnish a large supply of water.

No. 47. This is one of the largest springs in the State and flows from a bluff of Knox dolomite. Its flow is used to operate a flour mill.

No. 52. Siloam Spring. Formerly had quite a reputation as a mineral spring. It is located about 5 miles southwest of Dahlonega.

No. 53. Underwood Mineral Spring; located one-half mile from court-house at Dahlonega.

No. 54. This spring has quite a reputation in Georgia as a health resort.

No. 55. This is a very bold spring located about one-half mile north of Bullochville.

No. 56. This is the only thermal spring reported in Georgia.

No. 58. This spring, known as North Cuhutta Spring, has quite a local reputation.

No. 59. Cuhutta Spring; located about 20 miles northeast of Dalton, at the base of Cuhutta Mountains. Its waters are supposed to possess marked medicinal properties.

No. 60. This is a mineral spring of local interest.

No. 61. Mr. King states that this spring will probably be used soon for fish pond and to supply water works.

No. 63. Analysis of water from Aragon Spring:

Analysis of water from spring at Aragon, Ga.

[Parts per million.]

Solids	219.5
Organic and vegetable matter	95.7
Calcium carbonate	80.8
Magnesium carbonate	42.9
Sulphates	Trace.

Another spring located near the spring here described is about the same size.

No. 64. The Dodd Spring is located 2 miles north of Cedartown.

No. 65. This spring is located 2¾ miles northwest of Cedartown.

No. 66. Located 1½ miles southeast of Cedartown. It furnishes a large volume of water.

No. 67. Locally known as the Philpot Spring.

No. 69. This spring is located 3 miles north of Cedartown, near the road leading to Cove Springs.

No. 70. Located 5 miles west of Cedartown. It is of large size and is locally known as West Spring.

No. 72. Spring located 6 miles southwest of Rockmart. It seems, from description, to be quite large.

No. 73. Located between Rockmart and Cedartown. It furnishes several hundred gallons per day.

No. 74. Locally known as Parham Spring.

No. 75. The Jones Spring is located 4 miles south of Cedartown. It is reported to furnish a large volume of water.

No. 76. Spring is located on Cedartown-Rome road, 5 miles from Cedartown. It furnishes a large volume of water.

No. 80. From description the waters from this spring seem to have some medicinal properties.

No. 81. This water is claimed to have medicinal properties.

No. 82. Probably a common freestone spring like many in Towns County.

No. 83. Spring is of small size and is of but little importance.

No. 86. This seems to be a small mineral spring of some local importance. The water is said to be good for digestion.

No. 87. This spring, which is of relatively little importance, is located near Horseshoe Bluff, which is 135 feet high.

No. 88. Known as Thundering Spring; located on Flint River, near the post-office of the same name. Originally there were two hotels and other improvements, but these have been destroyed by fire. The development of a new resort is contemplated.

No. 91. Spring is located about 1 mile south of Dalton, and only a short distance from the Southern Railroad. At present it supplies a large fish pond.

No. 92. Mr. Williams states that a hotel and lake will probably be constructed at this spring at an early date.

No. 93. The water from this spring is said to contain 36.80 grains of mineral

matter per gallon. It is located at the base of a rather steep hill, only a few hundred yards from the Southern Railroad.

No. 94. This spring supplies the Crown Cotton Mills with water; also the city of Dalton.

No. 95. Spring is located 2½ miles from Dalton.

No. 96. Known as Horne Spring; is located about 1½ miles east of Varnells Station.

No. 97. Located 2 miles south of Dalton, at the base of Chattooga Mountain.

No. 98. This spring, which is located 10½ miles west of Dalton, is said to furnish 1,300,000 gallons per twenty-four hours.

No. 99. Known as the Freeman Spring; is said to furnish a large quantity of water.

No. 100. Union Spring; located 3 miles south of Tipton, and said to furnish about 1,000,000 gallons per twenty-four hours.

MEASUREMENTS OF SPRINGS OF GEORGIA.

By B. M. HALL.

As a rule the springs in the Paleozoic region of northwestern Georgia, and also those of the Coastal Plain of southern Georgia, are very large, but in the crystalline region of central and northeast Georgia, especially in the areas of granitic and schistose rocks, the springs are generally very small. There is, however, in the general crystalline area a belt of country running east and west along Pine Mountain ridge, through Pike, Meriwether, Upson, Talbot, and Harris counties, in which there are phenomenally large freestone springs. The country rock is a sandstone, or quartzite, sometimes merging into quartzose schist, and probably of Cambrian or pre-Cambrian age. It is everywhere in evidence as bold outcrops on the mountain and in vertical bluffs in the ravines, where it gives rise to huge rectangular blocks. Some of it has the flexible character of itocolumite. Pine Mountain is the youngest ridge in the crystalline area, and evidently has deep fissures from which the springs issue.

SPRINGS OF THE QUARTZITE BELT.

The Warm Spring of Meriwether County flows 1,890 gallons per minute and has a temperature of about 88°. It is utilized as a pleasure resort.

The Cold Spring at Bullochville, in the same county, is about 1 mile east of the Warm Spring. It discharges 2,025 gallons per minute and has a temperature of 62°. It is now utilized by the United States Fish Commission as a fish hatchery.

Blue Spring, near Hamilton, in Harris County, was recently measured by Mr. J. L. Ludlow, as a proposed source for city supply to Columbus, Ga., and found to discharge 750,000 gallons a day, or 521 gallons per minute.

SPRINGS OF THE PALEOZOIC REGION OF NORTHWEST GEORGIA.

In this region there are hundreds of limestone springs of considerable volume, but the flows of relatively few of them have been determined. Among those measured by the writer are the following:

Flow of certain Georgia springs.

Name of spring.	Location.	Gallons per minute.
Due's mill	Near Cass	7,290
Dooley	Near Fairmount	414
Baker's mill	5 miles south of Fairmount	1,755
Colima	Colima	126
Arnold	Near Colima	171
Byrd's	2½ miles west of Fairmount	211
Landers	3 miles east of Pinelog	1,921
Johnson's	2½ miles east of Pinelog	216
Oakhill Church	2½ miles east of Pinelog	832
Hays	Folsom	157
Mosteller's mill	1¼ miles west of Folsom	2,000
Trimble	2 miles north of Adairsville	1,057
Gardner's	5 miles north of Adairsville	184
Blackwood	5 miles southeast of Calhoun	450

FLORIDA.

By M. L. Fuller.

The axis of the peninsula of Florida consists largely of rotten cavernous limestone, white, gray, or yellow in color and of lower Oligocene age. The main belt of these beds extends from the vicinity of Taylor, Madison, and Suwanee counties on the north, southeastward to Pasco County and vicinity on the south. On the west the lower Oligocene limestones are separated from the coast by a strip of upper Oligocene beds consisting of somewhat harder and more massive limestones, with occasional beds of clay. The upper Oligocene beds extend northwestward parallel with the Gulf shore to the western limits of the State, but west of the Ocklockonnee River are separated from the coast by a strip of Miocene marls and sands. The eastern boundary of the lower Oligocene belt is marked approximately by the Octawaha River, beyond which are upper Oligocene beds of an age somewhat younger than those of the west coast. These extend nearly or quite to the coast. In the southern portion of the State the surficial rocks are of late Tertiary age, mainly Pliocene, and consist of marls, gray, green, and blue clays, soft limestones, shales, etc. Over the older rocks mentioned there is, in the central part of the northern portion of the peninsula, great thicknesses of sands, mainly of Quaternary age, while along the northern boundary in the western portion of the State occurs the southern edge of the yellow sands, etc., generally referred to the Lafayette formation. Local deposits of coquina and other late Pliocene and Quaternary materials occur at a number of points near the coast. The structure of the peninsula is supposed to be anticlinal, and the occurrence of artesian water would appear to bear out the assumption. Except along the belt of lower Oligocene limestones, where the land rises to an elevation of some 250 feet, and in a few of the sand-hill regions, the land is very low.

WELLS.

Abundant water can be obtained by drilling at almost any point in Florida, but usually the wells do not flow except near the coast. In general, even in the latter region, the waters only rise a few feet above the surface, but near the St. Johns River and along certain

parts of the western coast a considerable number of wells rising 30 feet or more above the surface are reported. In such regions the elevation above sea level is slight. In the interior, even along the highlands of the phosphate belt (Eocene), large supplies may frequently be obtained at from 150 to 200 feet from the surface. In the sand region along the middle of the northern portion of the peninsula driven wells from 30 to 75 feet usually obtain abundant water. Besides the wells mentioned, there are in the lower districts many open wells obtaining good supplies at slight depths. Nearly all waters are hard, and the waters of the deeper wells are charged with sulphur.

Well records

[Reported

No.	County.	Post-office.	Distance from post-office.	Direction from post-office.	Owner.	Authority.	Situation.	Elevation.	
								Above datum.	Datum.
			Mi.					*Ft.*	
*1	Alachua	Alachua	½	S.	S. W. Young	O., D.	Hill		
2	do	Arredonda			Gainesville Ice Co.	M.	Plain		
3	do	Clark	½	E.	High Spring Phosphate Co.	O.	do		
4	do	Dutton	⅓	S.	Dutton Phosphate Co.	M.	do		
5	do	Evinston	⅛	W.	J. L. Wolfenden	O.	Hill	25	Orange Lake
6	do	Gainesville		Near	Diamond Ice Co.	M.	do	127	Sea
6a	do	do			American Oil and Chemical Co.				
7	do	Micanopy	3	NW.	Dr. Montgomery	O.	Slope	110	Sea
8	do	do	2½	SE.	M. E. Schlater	O.	Hill		
9	do	Newberry	2	NW.	G. D. Younglove	O.	Level		
10	do	Osceola	½	SW.	Royal Phosphate Co.	O.	Hill		
11	Bradford	Starke		Near	Town	O.	Plain	180	Sea
12	Brevard	Artesia		Near	J. H. Hogan	O.	Slope	14	do
13	do	do		Near	do	O.	do	14	do
14	do	do	2½	N.	Raymond & Holman.	O.	Flat	15	do
15	do	do	1	N.	C. A. Welch, jr	O.	Ridge	10	do
16	do	Banyan	½	S.	L. Mathers	O.	Level	Few	do
17	do	do	1	S.	Louise M. Power	O.	Plain	Few	do
*18	do	Cocoa	½		L. M. Huglet	O.	do	10	do
*19	do	Courtney	4	S.	T. H. Sanders	O.	Hill	33	do
*20	do	Eau Gallie		Near	Alex. Near	O., D.		12	do
*21	do	do	¼	E.	G. F. Paddison	O.	Slope	4	do
22	do	do			John McAllister?	O.			
23	do	Georgiana		Near	F. W. Lyman	O.	Elevation.	30	Sea
*24	do	do	¼	SE.	F. W. Munson	O.	Ridge	10	do
*25	do	Grant		Near	J. B. Wells Estate	O.	Hill	12	do
*26	do	Indianola	¾	S.	Julia Lapham	O.	do	30	do
27	do	do	½	S.	G. W. Schuyler	O.	Plain	10	do
28	do	Malabar		Near	E. P. Arnold	O.	Slope	33?	do

*See notes at end of this table.

in Florida.

in 1903.]

Diameter of well.	Depth of well.	Depth to principal water supply.	Depth to other water supplies.	Depth to rock.	Material in which water occurs.	Height of water above (+) or below (−) mouth of well.	Temperature.	Supply per minute.	Quality.	How obtained where used.	Uses.	No.
In.	*Ft.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*		*Feet.*	°*F*	*Gals.*				
2?	73	7?	None	.....	.....	−73	...	(*a*)	Hard	Steam pump.	.....	*1
6	300	.....	.....	R.	.....	−40	...	(*a*)	Sulphur	Pump	Ice manufacturing.	2
8	95	95	None	25	Limestone	−0	...	(*a*)	Hard	do	Mining phosphate.	3
12	119	50	None	44	do	−50	60	1,000	do	do	Washing phosphate.	4
2	126	120	Some	R.	Rock	−60	73	(*a*)	do	Windmill	House, farm	5
8	316	300	Some	160	Shell rock	−121	72	1,000	Soft, sulphur.	Air lift	Ice manufacturing.	6
8	357	.....	.....	.....	.....	−78	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	6a
3	89	.....	None	(59)	Cavity in rock.	−20	...	(*a*)	Medium	Pump	Spraying, farm.	7
5	160	150	None	N. R.	Gravel	−0	...	.....	Hard	Windmill	Spraying, house.	8
10	120	100	None	40	Limestone	−40	...	(*a*)	do	Duplex pump.	Washing phosphate.	9
8	140	140	None	.....	Cavity in limestone.	−50	...	400	do	Steam pump.	Mining phosphate.	10
8	529	529	79	520	Under rock layer.	−81	...	300	Sulphur	Air lift	Supplies town	11
3	300	300	.....	.....	Soft rock	+18	...	100?	Hard, sulphur	Flows	Irrigation	12
....	425	400	.....	240	do	+18	75	100?	do	do	do	13
4	160	.....	.....	R.	.....	+8	72	50	do	do	do	14
3	300+	235	None	R.	White limestone.	+12	72	50	do	do	do	15
4	300	.....	.....	(60)	.....	+3	...	.....	Sulphur	do	General	16
4	190	.....	.....	.....	.....	+15	...	.....	Soft	do	Irrigation	17
3	276	265	Some	20	.....	+22	70	.....	Hard, salty, alkaline, sulphur.	do	.....	*18
2	180	170	80	(140)	Rock, gravel.	+11	...	50	Salt, sulphur.	do	Irrigation, farm.	*19
2	325	230	25	95	.....	+38	78	25	Sulphur	do	Irrigation	*20
6	484	300	.....	70	Soft white rock.	+46	...	2,500?	Hard, sulphur	do	Manufacturing plant.	*21
1¼	435?	220+	.....	200	Coral rock	Many	79	(*a*)	Sulphur	do	Irrigation	22
3	218	.....	.....	(218)	Rock	+3	70	(*a*)	do	do	Domestic	23
3	220	210	.....	100	do	+Many	76	(*a*)	do	do	Irrigation	*24
4	300	200	.....	200	do	+Many	70	(*a*)	Hard, sulphur	do	do	*25
2	200	160	.....	60	Sand, gravel.	+Many	74	45	Sulphur	do	Spraying	*26
3	200	.....	.....	75	.....	+18	...	250	Hard, salty, sulphur.	do	Domestic	27
3	300	260	.....	.....	Rock	+30	...	.....	Hard	do	Irrigation	28

a Many.

Well records in

No.	County.	Post-office.	Distance from post-office.	Direction from post-office.	Owner.	Authority.	Situation.	Elevation. Above datum.	Elevation. Datum.
			Mi.					*Ft.*	
*29	Brevard	Malabar	½	N.	F. W. Comstock	O.	Hill	35	Sea
30	do		¾	SW.	F. A. Drake	O.	Ridge	25	do
*31	do		½	N.	J. H. Ham	O.	Slope	25	do
32	do		1	S.	H. C. Starck	O.	Level	30?	do
33	do	Micco depot	1½	S.	J. L. Day	O.	Ridge	24	do
34	do	Micco post-office.	1	S.	S. R. Hurford	O.	Plain	20	do
35	do	Orchid		Near	Frank Forster	O.		7	do
36	do	do	¼	E.	S. K. Michael	O.	Plain	27	do
37	do	Rockledge	2	S.	C. B. Magruder	O.		15	do
38	do	do	1½	S.	Louise M. Power	O.	Terrace.	10	do
39	do	do			F. F. Taylor	O.	Level	8	do
40	do	do			H. S. Williams	O.	Plain	Few	do
41	do	Roseland	½	E.	W. W. Bissell	O.	Flat	20	do
42	do	do	¼	NE.	T. S. Drake	O.	Ridge	20	do
43	do	do	1	E.	L. C. Moore	O.	do	40	do
*44	do	do	1	E.	do	O.	do	40	do
*45	do	Sebastian			J. A. Groves	O.	do	30	do
46	do	do		Near	Indian River and Lake Worth Fish Co.	O.	Slope	12	do
47	do	Titusville	9	NE.	Max J. Hoeck (head Mosquito Lagoon).	M.	Plain	5	do
48	do	do		Near	F. F. Taylor	M	do	12	do
49	do	Tropic	½	S.	J. L. Casper	O.	Slope	12	do
50	do	Valkaria	¼	N.	E. Suedelins	O.	Hill	30	do
51	Citrus	Felicia			Dunnellon Phosphate Co.	M.	Plain		
52	Clay	Greencove Springs.	½	SW.	O. A. Buddington	O.	do	23	Sea
53	do	do		Near	N. B. Ivey	O.	Level	25	do
*54	do	Magnolia Springs.		Near	Magnolia Springs Hotel.	O.	Plain	25	do
55	do	Middleburg		Near	G. A. Chalker	O.	Slope	30	do
56	do	do	1	E.	Scotland Mills	O.	Valley	6	do
57	do	Orangepark	½	SW.	Wm. Maierfeldt	O.	Slope	10	do
58	do	do			Sophia R. Master	O.	Plain	15	do

*See notes at end of this table.

Florida—Continued.

Diameter of well.	Depth of well.	Depth to principal water supply.	Depth to other water supplies.	Depth to rock.	Material in which water occurs.	Height of water above (+) or below (−) mouth of well.	Temperature.	Supply per minute.	Quality.	How obtained where used.	Uses.	No.
In.	*Ft.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*		*Feet.*	°*F*	*Gals.*				
3	332	328	200	106	Rock	+15	70	(a)	Sulphur	Flows	Irrigation, farm.	*29
3	350	275		300	Phosphate rock.	+0		(a)	Hard, sulphur	do	Irrigation	30
3	350	350	280	25	Shell rock	+0	78	50	do	do	Irrigation, domestic.	*31
3	340	300		107	Rock	+15		(a)	do	do		32
4	250+			120	Cavity in rock.	+0		(a)	do	do	Irrigation, domestic.	33
4	530	500		R.	Coquina	+10	78	(a)	Sulphur	do	do	34
3	368			(90)	Porous rock.	+40	78	(a)	do	do	Irrigation	35
4	450	400	30	(80)	Coral rock	+30	78	(a)	do	do	Domestic	36
4	312		651	R.		+20		(a)		do	Irrigation	37
4	190			N.R.	Shells, sand	+23		(a)	Sulphur	do	Domestic	38
4	350			12	Coquina	+20	80	60	do	do	General	39
3	304	304	190-250	(130)	Gravel	+25	66	(a)	do	do	Irrigation, farm.	40
4	465	400		(60)	Shell conglomerate.	+21	70	(a)	do	do	Irrigation	41
4	440			R.	Rock	+3	72	(a)	do	do	Irrigation, house.	42
3, 4	350			(100)		+0	72	(a)	do	do	Hotel and plantation.	43
3, 4	451			(100)		+0	72	(a)	do	do	do	*44
4	460		18+	(100)	Rock	+16	75	(a)	do	do	Irrigation, house.	*45
4	385	350	None	(100)		+20	75	(a)	do	do	Ice plant	46
3	267	218	None	(140)	Sandstone	+16	75	(a)	Hard, sulphur	do	Irrigation, farm.	47
3	360					+6	70		Salty, mineral, sulphur.	do	Medicinal	48
2	240	200	None	(60)	Rock	+2		Sev'l.	Sulphur	do	Irrigation, etc	49
3	360	310		92	do	+4	74	70	do	do	Irrigation	50
8	380	360		300		−60		(a)	Hard	Pump	Washing phosphate.	51
4	678	673	None		Coral rock	+15	73	150?	Hard, sulphur	Flows	All purposes	52
4	815	500+		200	do	+33	80	300	do	do	Town supply for household uses.	53
5	362	362		R.	Gravel below rock.	+28	74	(a)	Soft, magnesia.	do	Resort, medicinal.	*54
3	298	198	None	198	Gravel	+1	75	½	Sulphur	do	Domestic	55
3	180		None	50	Gravel, sand.	+7	65	Few.	do	do	Drinking	56
2	365	300	176	30-176	Coquina	+2	78		do	do	Irrigation, general.	57
2	300+		Some			+30	70	Sev'l.	do	do	Domestic, garden.	58

a Many.

Well records in

No.	County.	Post-office.	Distance from post-office.	Direction from post-office.	Owner.	Authority.	Situation.	Elevation. Above datum.	Elevation. Datum.
			Mi.					*Ft.*	
59	Clay	Orangepark	½	SE.	G. M. Sandt	O.	Plain	12	Sea
60	do	do	¼	E.	A. A. Van Buren	O.	do	15	do
61	do	Russell		Near	F. R. McConnel, etc.	O.	do		
62	do	West Tocio	¾	N.	Parker & Paine	O.	do	5	Sea
*63	Columbia	Lake City	2	W.	J. R. Combs	D.	Hill	−25	Post-office
*64	do	do				M.			
65	do	do			Jno. Strange	D.			
66	do	do			W. T. Adams	M.			
67	do	Lake Ogden	1	NE.	Eliz. Bryan	O.	Slope	150	Sea
68	do	do			J. W. Dowling	O.	Hill	10	Railroad
69	do	Mikesville			J. D. Means	O.	Slope	150	Sea
70	Dade	Gomez			(J. McAllister, driller.)	D.			
71	do	Hobe Sound	2	E.	T. A. Snider	O.	Ridge	20	Sea
72	do	Palmbeach	3		C. I. Cragin	M.	Plain	6	Lake Worth
73	De Soto	Bowling Green	3	SE.	J. K. Alford	D.	Valley		
74	do	Charlotte Harbor.	¼	W.	T. S. Knight	O.	Level	3	Sea
75	do	Fort Ogden	1	SE.	A. P. Malloy	O.	Flat		
76	do	do	1	SE.	Russell & Windsor.	O.	Plain	15	Sea
77	do	Glen		Near	D. Holmes & Bro.	O.	do		
*78	do	Punta Gorda			Consolidated Ice Factory.	M.	do	8	Sea
79	do	do	¼	E.	Puntata Ice Works.	O.	Prairie	6	do
80	do	do			A. C. L. Railroad	M.			
81	do	Wauchula	½	S.	I. J. Youmans	O.	Slope	60	Sea
82	do	do			Campbell & Moore.				
83	Duval	Jacksonville	1	SW.	J. G. Christopher	O.	Plain	8	Sea
84	do	do	3	E.	G. M. Diven	O.	Bluff	20	do
85	do	do		Near	Dodge & Cullins	O.	Plain	9	do
86	do	do	2	NE.	Howard & Bostwick, Jr.	O.	Bluff	14	do
87	do	do	3	S.	D. F. Mitchell	O.	Plain	10	do
88	do	do	3	S.	do	O.	do	10	do
89	do	do			South Jacksonville Waterworks.	O.	do	8	do

*See notes at end of this table.

Florida—Continued.

Diameter of well.	Depth of well.	Depth to principal water supply.	Depth to other water supplies.	Depth to rock.	Material in which water occurs.	Height of water above (+) or below (−) mouth of well.	Temperature.	Supply per minute.	Quality.	How obtained where used.	Uses.	No.
In.	*Ft.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*		*Feet.*	°*F*	*Gals.*				
3	250±	------	------	R.	----------	+41	80	(a)	Hard, sulphur	Flows	Domestic	59
6	D'p.	------	------	------	----------	+30	70	(a)	Sulphur	do	All uses	60
4½	335	------	------	(40)	Rock	+30	---	16	----------	----------	Drinking	61
2	321	------	------	R.	----------	+30	72	(a)	Hard, sulphur	Flows	Turpentine still.	62
2	132	109	13	52	Shell rock	−109	76	5	Hard	Pump	Drinking, stock.	*63
----	400+	------	15	------	----------	------	---	(a)	Hard, sulphur	Air lift	Town supply	*64
2	103	------	------	------	----------	------	---	------	----------	----------	----------	65
10	520	------	------	------	----------	−100	---	------	----------	----------	----------	66
2	107	60	None	100	Limestone	------	---	10	Hard	----------	----------	67
2	108	70	None	40	Rock	−70	---	Sev'l.	do	Windmill	Plantation	68
2	120	------	------	40	Shell and limestone.	−100	---	Sev'l.	Hard, sulphur	----------	Domestic	69
4	1,200	------	------	------	----------	------	---	------	----------	----------	----------	70
6	1,100	------	------	30	Blue clay	+6	---	Sev'l.	Salty, sulphur	Flows	Irrigation	71
4	1,200	------	(Salt)	R.	----------	+0	---	Sev'l.	Strongly sulphur.	do	do	72
2	150	140	276	40	Soft rock	+9	65	20	Sulphur	do	Turpentine farm.	73
3	198	173	------	74	----------	+7	---	2½	Hard, sulphur	do	Drinking, stock.	74
3	285	------	None	------	Rock	+10	---	------	do	do	Drinking	75
3	300	300	Some	------	Sand, gravel.	+15	---	10	do	do	Drinking, irrigation.	76
3	212	180	None	------	Rock	+6	---	------	Soft, iron, sulphur	do	Turpentine still.	77
8	408	------	------	------	do	+40	70	650	Hard, sulphur	do	Ice factory	*78
6	200	190	None	R.	Sand	+0	82	200	Hard, iron, sulphur	Air lift	do	79
----	320	------	------	------	----------	+5	---	(a)	----------	Flows	Drinking, etc.	80
3	650	625	60–150	R.	Rock	+6	70	80	Sulphur	do	Manufacturing.	81
----	800	------	------	------	----------	------	---	------	----------	----------	----------	82
4	616	600	420–510	39	Sand	+2	72	(a)	----------	Flows	Drinking	83
6	800	800?	------	R.	do	+Several.	75	(a)	Sulphur	do	Irrigation, bathing, etc.	84
8	746	------	50	------	----------	+35	---	(a)	do	do	Windsor Hotel.	85
6	708	487	300–399	37+	"Sulphur" rock.	+50	70	400	do	do	Domestic	86
8–6	3,000	------	------	------	Rock and clay.	+2	72	60–300	Hard, sulphur	do	Domestic, farm.	87
8–6	5,000	------	------	------	do	------	---	------	----------	do	----------	88
6	850	850	None	------	Rock	+15	60	(a)	Sulphur	do	Public supply	89

a Many.

Well records in

No.	County.	Post-office.	Distance from post-office.	Direction from post-office.	Owner.	Authority.	Situation.	Elevation. Above datum.	Elevation. Datum.
			Mi.					*Ft.*	
90	Duval	Mandarin	¼	E.	J. D. Mead	O.	Slope	20	Sea
91	do	do	½	NE.	H. J. Reid	O.	Plain	12	do
92	do	Plummer			I. H. Batchelder	O.	do	18	do
*93	do	do			J. Cronin	M.	do		
*94	do	St. Nicholas	¼	N.	Mrs. Mary P. Cummings.	O.	do	25	Sea
95	do	Whitehouse	2½	S.	J. L. Jackson	O.	Hill	100	do
*96	Escambia	Muscogee	½	W.	Southern States Lumber Co.	O.	Valley	20	do
97	do	Pensacola		Near	Garfield Ice Co	O.	Plain	Few	do
98	do	do	2½	N.	Pensacola Oil Mill	O.	do	Few	do
99	do	do			Stratton Ice Works.	O.	do	8	do
*100	do	do			Pensacola Development Co.	D.		Few	do
*101	do	do			do	D.		Few	do
102	do	do			Navy-yard	D.		Few	do
103	do	do			Fort Barrancas	D.		Few	do
104	do	do			do	D.		Few	do
105	Franklin	Apalachicola			G. H. Whiteside	O.	Wharf	Few	do
106	do	Carrabelle			Oil Company	M.			
107	Hamilton	Avoca			M. L. Horton	O.	Level		
108	do	Whitesprings			Dr. B. F. Camp	M.			
109	do	do			W. B. Telford	M.			
110	do	do			C. S. High	M.			
111	Hernando	Bay City	2½	W.	G. B. Murrill	O.	Hill		
*112	Hillsboro	Clearwater		Near	Clearwater Ice Factory.	O.	Plain	27	Sea
113	do	do			J. R. Davey	O.	Bluff	35	do
114	do	Plant City	¼	SE.	Refrigerating and Power Co.	O.	Slope	65	do
*115	do	St. Petersburg			R. S. Hanna				
116	do	Tampa	4	W.	W. N. Camp	D.	Flat	10	Sea
117	do	do			Tampa Waterworks.	D.	Plain	10	do
118	do	West Tampa			City of West Tampa.		do	16	do
119	Jackson	Graceville	3	W.	Geneva Lumber Co.	O.	Slope		
*120	do	Sneads		Near	Town	O.	Plain	80	Sea

* See notes at end of this table.

Florida—Continued.

Diameter of well.	Depth of well.	Depth to principal water supply.	Depth to other water supplies.	Depth to rock.	Material in which water occurs.	Height of water above (+) or below (−) mouth of well.	Temperature.	Supply per minute.	Quality.	How obtained where used.	Uses.	No.
In.	*Ft.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*		*Feet.*	°*F*	*Gals.*				
4	625	550	None	.....	.....	+40	77	(a)	Sulphur	Flows	Domestic, irrigation.	90
1¼	157	157	None	150	Rock	−2	...	.....	Soft	Pump	Domestic	91
4	600	500+	Some	400	Porousrock	+20	70	.....	Hard, sulphur	Flows	Domestic, irrigation.	92
8	700	.....	.....	.....	.....	+0	...	Many	do	do	.....	*93
6	678	619	80	618	Coral rock	+30	72	Many	do	do	Irrigation, etc	*94
1¼	128	.....	.....	.....	Sand, shell	0	...	Several.	do	Pump	Domestic	95
2½	160	160	.....	N. R.	Sand	+38	60	120	See analysis.	Flows	Fire protection.	*96
4	128	.....	.....	N. R.	do	−16	71	55	.....	Pump	Ice manufacturing.	97
9	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	−30	...	.....	Salty	do	Oil mill	98
6	200	192	120	N. R.	Coarse sand and gravel.	−8	72	60	Soft, iron.	Steam pump.	Ice manufacturing.	99
4½	1,620	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	*100
4½	1,702	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	*101
4½	1,440	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	102
----	345	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	103
4½	1,252	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	104
3	450	375	106–325	88	White clay	+4	74	40	Sulphur	Pump	Cooling purposes.	105
----	300+	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	106
2	122	.....	50	60	.....	−50	...	.....	Hard, sulphur	Pump	Farm	107
----	185	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	Flows	Domestic and mill.	108
----	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	do	do	109
----	220	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	Freestone.	do	.....	110
2	127	122	.....	R.	Rock	−122	...	Several.	Hard	Steam pump.	Turpentine still.	111
4	52	51	.....	36	Flint rock	−25	71	200	Medium	Pump	Boiler and condenser.	*112
2	76	74	15	20	Rock	−18	...	Many	Hard	Windmill	Domestic, except drinking.	113
6	180	176	None	165	Limestone	−31	74	60	Soft	Pump	Ice and electric plants.	114
----	91	.....	.....	.....	(See record).	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	*115
6	250	200	Some	20	Rock	+2	...	Several.	Sulphur	.....	Irrigation	116
10	194	112+	75–95	12	do	+7	...	216	do	.....	Public supply.	117
12	250	40	Some	15	do	−8	...	.....	Hard, iron.	.....	do	118
6	219	219	50	219	do	−32	...	.....	Soft	Pump	Boilers	119
4	200	150	125	65	Stream in rock.	−45	63	Many	Soft, slightly alkaline.	do	Public supply	*120

[a] Many.

Well records in

No.	County.	Post-office.	Distance from post-office.	Direction from post-office.	Owner.	Authority.	Situation.	Elevation. Above datum.	Elevation. Datum.
			Mi.					*Ft.*	
*121	Lake	Eustis			H. W. Bishop	O.			
122	do	Fruitland Park	⅛	SW.	Jno. Clark estate.	O.	Hill	200	Sea
123	do	Lady Lake	1	E.	Susan W. Teague	O.	Flat	35	Railroad
*124	do	St. Francis		Near	John E. Harris	O.	Mound	20	St. Johns River.
125	Lee	Buckingham	½	S.	F. J. Wilson	O.	Hill	16	Sea
126	do	do			R. A. Henderson	D.			
127	do	Estero			W. A. Flowine	D.			
128	do	Fort Myers	¼	E.	S. C. Bass	O.	Plain	10	Sea
129	do	do	1	SW.	T. A. Edison	O.	do	6	do
130	do	do			Jas. E. Hendy	D.		Few	do
131	do	do	2	E.	W. H. Towles	O.	Elevation.	Few	do
132	do	do	2	E.	do			Few	do
133	do	do	1	E.	Thos. Lybass	M.	Flat	4	do
134	do	do			Court-house	D.	do	Few	do
135	do	Puntarasa			W. E. Towles	D.			
136	do	St. James City			Unknown	M.			
137	Levy	Judson	8	SW.	J. J. Philman	D.	Flat		
138	Manatee	Braidentown	1	E	Maj. A. J. Adams	D.	Plain	14	Sea
139	do	Ellenton	½	N.	A. B. Tadlock	O.	Mound	20	do
140	do	Manatee	1½	SE.	Mrs. Minerva Combs.	O.	Slope	10	do
141	do	do	1½	SE.	S. C. Gates	O.	Plain	Few	do
*142	do	do			A. J. Pettigrew	O.	Rise	9	do
143	do	do	½	S.	J. H. Viser	O.	Level	18	do
144	do	Palma Sola			C. N. Pettigrew	O., D.		12	do
*145	do	Palmetto	2¼	N.	G. T. Dickie	O.	Plain	16	do
146	do	do	1	N.	Manatee Lemon Co.	O.	do	8	do
147	do	do	2	N.	Schuyler Poiterent.	O.	Mound	12	do
148	do	Sarasota		Near	J. H. Lord	M.	Hill	20	do
149	do	do			Ice, Fish and Power Co.	O.	do	15	do
150	do	Terra Ceia	¾	NE.	Chas. Blood	D.		8	do
*151	do	do	1	N.	E. B. Dole	O.	Level	15	do
*152	do	do			C. F. Hobart	O.			
153	do	do			Howard & Kennedy.	O.	Level	16	Sea

* See notes at end of this table.

Florida—Continued.

Diameter of well.	Depth of well.	Depth to principal water supply.	Depth to other water supplies.	Depth to rock.	Material in which water occurs.	Height of water above (+) or below (−) mouth of well.	Temperature.	Supply per minute.	Quality.	How obtained where used.	Uses.	No.
In.	*Ft.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*		*Feet.*	°*F*	*Gals.*				
----	74	------	54	------	----------	−3	---	------	See analysis.	----------	Medicinal ----	*121
3	134	124	None	70	Rock ------	−30	72	------	Sulphur	Windmill.	House, garden	122
1¼	176	40	Some	------	Clay, rock.	−40	---	------	----do ---	Pump ----	Domestic ----	123
3	115	115	Lit'le	115	Flint rock.	+3	---	Few	----------	----------	Drinking ----	*124
3	407	407	Several.	R.	Gravel ----	+0	---	200	Hard ---	Flows ----	Irrigation ----	125
3	406	------	------	------	----------	----------	---	200	----------	----------	----------	126
3	216	------	------	------	----------	----------	---	100	----------	----------	----------	127
2	496	496	400+	496	Blue clay..	+4	80	110	Hard ---	Flows ----	Bathing ------	128
3	455	350+	------	------	----------	+20	82	160	Soft, iron, sulphur.	-----do ----	Irrigation, stock.	129
2	510	------	------	------	----------	----------	---	100	----------	----------	----------	130
2	575	------	------	------	Limestone	(*a*)	---	100	Hard ---	Flows ----	Irrigation, stock.	131
3	550	------	------	------	-----do -----	(*a*)	---	150	----do ---	-----do ----	-----do --------	132
4	406	403	------	150	Crevices in rock.	+20	80	150	Sulphur	-----do ----	Irrigation, domestic.	133
3	540	------	------	------	----------	(+40)	---	200	----do ---	-----do ----	----------	134
3	205	------	------	------	----------	----------	---	6	----------	----------	----------	135
----	400	150	------	------	----------	+0	---	------	----------	----------	----------	136
2	175	175	10	110	Limestone	−10	---	------	Hard, iron.	Pump ----	Domestic ----	137
3	395	347	------	------	Coral rock	+19	72	150	Hard, sulphur, iron.	Flows ----	Irrigation, house.	138
4	400	------	------	------	----------	+20	80	Many	Sulphur	-----do ----	Irrigation, house, stock	139
3	350	350	50 150	50	Porous rock	+12	---	100	----do ---	-----do ----	Irrigation ----	140
3	286	------	------	R.	-----do -----	+ 8	---	40	----do ---	-----do ----	-----do --------	141
4	368	348	None	38	Chalk "water rock."	+20	74	150	----do ---	-----do ----	Irrigation, stock.	*142
3	300+	300	None	------	Porous rock	+20	70	100	----do ---	-----do ----	Irrigation ----	143
3	352	292	120	(48)	-----do -----	+15	---	30	----do ---	-----do ----	-----do --------	144
3	386	286+	125	273	-----do -----	+13	71	55	Hard, sulphur	-----do ----	-----do --------	*145
4	450	450	Several.	(200)	Gravel? ----	+10	60	20	Sulphur	-----do ----	-----do --------	146
3	426	------	Several.	185	Rock ------	+4	---	------	Hard ---	-----do ----	-----do --------	147
6	400	350	150+	------	-----do -----	+3	70	------	Hard, sulphur	-----do ----	Domestic ----	148
4	128	72	40–128	90	Phosphate rock.	−8	72	(*b*)	Iron, sulphur.	Steam pump.	Ice manufacturing.	149
3	360	325	260	220	Porous shell rock.	+32	72	300	Sulphur	Flows ----	Irrigation ----	150
3	378	360	Several.	R.	Porous rock	+18	75	Many	Hard, sulphur	-----do ----	Irrigation, domestic.	*151
----	350	------	------	------	----------	+ Several.	75	200	----do ---	-----do ----	Irrigation ----	*152
3	350	300	188	70	Gravel under rock.	+20?	76	250	Hard, sulphur, magnesia.	-----do ----	Irrigation, stock, etc.	153

a + Many.

Well records in

No.	County.	Post-office.	Distance from post-office.	Direction from post-office.	Owner.	Authority.	Situation.	Elevation. Above datum.	Elevation. Datum.
			Mi.					*Ft.*	
154	Manatee	Terra Ceia	⅛	NE.	E. S. Hubbard	O.	Rolling	12	Sea
155	do	do	½	N.	J. G. Powers	O.		8	do
156	Marion	Citra	1		T. H. White	M.			
157	do	Dunnellon	3	E.	J. Buttgenbach		Valley	60	Sea
158	do	Leroy	1	NE.	W. R. Leroy		Slope		
*159	do	Montague	¼	S.	T. W. Moore		Hill	100	Sea
160	do	Ocala		Near	City	M.	Level		
161	Orange	Goldsboro			Frank Hall	O.	Plain		
162	do	Maitland			Mr. Dommek	D.			
163	do	Oakland			G. F. Connell	O.	Slope	12	Lake Apopka
164	do	Orlando			Orlando Ice Co.	D.			
165	do	Sanford	1½	E.	H. F. Chappell	O.	Slope	30	Sea
166	do	do			G. H. Fernald	O.	do	15	do
167	do	do	2	W.	Florida Land and Colonization Co.	Agt.	Level	10	do
168	do	do	10		W. J. Hill	O.	Valley	23	do
169	do	do			J. Frank Miller	O.	Plain	10	St. Johns River.
170	do	do	3	E.	J. N. Whitner	O.	do	15	do
171	do	Winterpark			E. W. Brewer	D.			
172	do	do			J. H. Wyeth	O.	Plain	100	Sea
173	do	do			Mr. Shultz				
174	Osceola	Campbell	¼	N.	Bunn, Deen & Co.	O.	Slope		
175	do	do			do	O.	Plain		
*176	do	Kissimmee		Near	Kissimmee Ice Factory.	D.	do		
177	do	do	8	S.	W. A. McCool	M.			
*178	do	Lanier (S. 19, T. 27 S., R. 35 E.)	12		G. W. Hopkins	O.	Valley	20	Sea
179	Pasco	Herndon	⅛	S.	Rice & Phelps	O.	Slope		
180	Polk	Bartow			City			130	Sea
181	do	Kingsford			Palmetto Phosphate Co.	D.			
182	do	Loughman	2	SE.	Carter & Weeks Co.	O.	Level		
*183	Putnam	Crescent City			Miller & Cash	O.	do	5	Crescent Lake
184	do	Federal Point	2	S.	W. L. Dorr	O.	do	15	Sea
185	do	do	2	S.	W. A. Evans	O.	Flat	6	do

* See notes at end of this table.

Florida—Continued.

Diameter of well.	Depth of well.	Depth to principal water supply.	Depth to other water supplies.	Depth to rock.	Material in which water occurs.	Height of water above (+) or below (−) mouth of well.	Temperature.	Supply per minute.	Quality.	How obtained where used.	Uses.	No.
In.	*Ft.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*		*Feet.*	°*F*	*Gals.*				
3	±350	350±	Some	.....	Porous rock	+20	78	Many	Sulphur	Flows	Irrigation	154
3	343	340	102	R.	Honeycombed rock.	+18	...	125	Hard, iron, sulphur, magnesia.	do	Irrigation, domestic.	155
....	1,200	.....	Several.	R.	.....	−15	...	.....	Hard, sulphur	Steam pump.	Supplies hotel	156
12	285	140	Some	70	Rock	−13	...	Many	Sulphur, iron.	Pumped	Washing phosphate.	157
3	140	125	Some	55	Limestone	−60	...	Many	Hard, sulphur	Steam pump.	Turpentine still.	158
36	65	64	None	63	do	−60	...	.....	Hard	Bucket	Drinking, stock.	*159
....	1,400	.....	150	.....	.....	−30	...	.....	do	Steam pump.	Public supply	160
....	150	.....	50	100	Rock	+0	...	.....	Sulphur	Flows	Drinking	161
4	151	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	162
2	108	108	56	54	Gravel beneath rock.	+4	70	.....	Sulphur	.....	Drinking, irrigation.	163
6	264	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	164
2	127	90	.....	.....	Under rock	+18	72	100	Hard, sulphur	Flows	Irrigation, etc	165
2	200	135	75	200	White clay	+12	73	60	Sulphur	do	do	166
2, 3, 4	130–170	130	50–80	80	Rock	+2–+5	70	Many	do	do	Irrigation	167
2, 3	100–200	125	.....	.....	.....	+ Several.	74	50	Hard	do	do	168
2½	129	129	60	60	Rock	+10	78	Many	Sl ur	do	do	169
2, 3	90–140	1	.....	.....	Shell rock	+ Several.	70	100	Hard, sulphur	do	Subirrigation	170
4	130	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	171
4	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	−30	...	.....	Hard, iron.	Power pump.	Domestic, grounds.	172
4	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	173
1¼	130	130	.....	90	Clay	+2	...	.....	Sulphur	.....	Domestic	174
1¼	150	150	.....	.....	do	−4	...	.....	do	Pump	Boiler, domestic.	175
4	309	140	40–100	145	Under rock	+1	75	Many	do	do	Ice manufacturing.	*176
....	606	.....	.....	.....	.....	−0	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	177
4	262	.....	162	96	Porous rock	+6	...	Many	Sulphur	Flows	Stock	*178
2	120	.....	Some	120	.....	−50	...	Many	Soft, mineral.	Steam pump.	Turpentine still.	179
6	190	.....	.....	.....	Rock	−20	...	300	Hard	.....	City supply	180
6	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	250	.....	.....	.....	181
2	80+	.....	.....	.....	.....	+16	...	Many	.....	.....	Mill, boilers	182
....	300±	300	.....	.....	Sandstone	+26	72	.....	Sulphur	.....	Public supply, power.	*183
6	227	.....	.....	.....	Porous rock	+30	65	200	Hard, sulphur	Flows	Irrigation	184
6	160	155	Some	155	do	+45	72	500	do	do	do	185

Well records in

No.	County.	Post-office.	Distance from post-office.	Direction from post-office.	Owner.	Authority.	Situation.	Elevation. Above datum.	Elevation. Datum.
			Mi.					*Ft.*	
186	Putnam	Federal Point			J. F. Fenney & Son.	O.	Plain	10	Sea
187	do	do		¼	E. S. Hubbard	O.	do	−6	do
188	do	do	1¼	E.	C. A. Latten	O.	do	−5	do
189	do	Huntington	3½	NW.	Marie A. Baker	O.			
190	do	Interlachen			Edw. Firkins	M.			
191	do	Padget			Caming's Mills	M.			
192	do	Palatka		Near	R. J. Adams	O.	Hill	12	Sea
193	do	do		Near	F. C. Cochrane	O.	Valley	18	do
194	do	do		Near	Walter Thomas	O.	Level	15	do
195	do	San Mateo			Susan P. Beach	O.	Hill	25	do
196	do	do	1	S.	C. A. Holton	O.	Slope	25	do
197	St. John	Armstrong	2	N.	Rev. S. Langlade	O.			
198	do	Hastings	5	S.	Frank Bugbee	O.	Plain	15	Sea
199	do	do	1½	S.	F. S. Hickok	D.	do	18	do
200	do	St. Augustine			East Coast Hotel System.	M.			
*201	do	Switzerland	½	NE.	Adelia M. Armstrong.	O.	Level	20	Sea
202	do	do	1½	SW.	M. S. Moremen	O.	Flat	25	do
203	Suwanee	Houston	3		D. F. Weaver	M.	do		
*204	do	Liveoak	1	W.	R. L. Dowling	O.	Plain	+150	Sea
205	do	do			Thos. Dowling	O.	Level		
*206	do	do			G. E. Porter	O.	Elevation.	111	Sea
207	do	Rossburg			John Ross	D.	do		
208	Volusia	Beresford			O. J. Hill	D.			
209	do	Bulow			B. K. & B. Co	O.	Elevation.	13	Sea
*210	do	Coronado	¾	SW.	J. Y. Detwiler	O.	Flat	8	do
211	do	Daytona			About 400 wells	D.		4–14	do
212	do	do	2	N.	W. H. Heath	O.	Plain	6	do

* See notes at end of this table.

Florida—Continued.

Diameter of well.	Depth of well.	Depth to principal water supply.	Depth to other water supplies.	Depth to rock.	Material in which water occurs.	Height of water above (+) or below (−) mouth of well.	Temperature.	Supply per minute.	Quality.	How obtained where used.	Uses.	No.
In.	*Ft.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*		*Feet.*	°*F*	*Gals.*				
4	250	200	100	125	Porous rock	+30	72	500	Sulphur, magnesia, iron	Flows	Irrigation, domestic.	186
6	225	186		150	Porous siliceous limestone.	+24	75	600	Hard, sulphur	do	do	187
4	183	183	None	160	Porous rock	+40	72	600	do	do	Drinking, stock.	188
4	420		Some	60	Sand, rock	−12	72	Several.	do		Irrigation, farm.	189
3	118					−26						190
3	175					−3						191
3	206	190	60	57	Rock	+15	76	(a)	Hard, sulphur	Flows	All purposes	192
4	250	250		R.	do	+23	72	(a)	do	do	Irrigation, drinking.	193
4	227	227	Some	224	Below rock	+25	70	(a)	do	do	Domestic, irrigation.	194
6	330			30	Rock	+12	70	Several.	do	do	do	195
6	280	280		80	do	+12	78	(a)	do	do	Domestic	196
6	204	152		145	Shell or coral rock.	+12			do	do		197
4	218	147	None	140	Shell rock	+20	65	(a)	Sulphur	do	Irrigation, drinking.	198
4	155	155	None	139	Soft limestone.	+20	75	120	Hard, sulphur, magnesia.	do	Irrigation, domestic.	199
	1,500 (+)					+0		(a)		do		200
4	337	330			Soft porous rock.	+29	72	400	Soft, sulphur.	do	All uses	*201
2	300	280			Limestone?	+30	72	400	Soft	do	Domestic, irrigation.	202
	100											203
6	200	100	Some	1	Rock	−44		(a)	Hard	Compressed air.	Sawmill, railroad.	*204
6	1,050		None	R.	Limestone	−54		(a)	Hard, sulphur, magnesia.	Air lift	Public supply	205
6	202				Sand under rock.	−60	72	(a)	See analysis.	do	Ice manufacturing, electric-light plant, planing mill.	*206
2	90	90	None	20	Cavity in rock.	−70		Several.	Hard	Pump	Steam mill	207
3	126											208
2	120	90	+90	90	Coral rock	+2	72		Hard, sulphur, magnesia.		Drinking	209
3	105	105		95	do	+6	72	25	do		do	*210
1½, 2, 3, 4	100–220				Mainly rock	b +12	72		Sulphur	Pump	All purposes	211
2	125		88	125		+5			do		Domestic	212

a Many. b Above tide.

Well records in

No.	County.	Post-office.	Distance from post-office.	Direction from post-office.	Owner.	Authority.	Situation.	Elevation. Above datum.	Elevation. Datum.
			Mi.					*Ft.*	
213	Volusia	De Land			W. B. Burgess				
*214	do	do		Near	City	O.		80	Sea
215	do	do			J. T. Carnes	D.			
216	do	do	6	N.	Harriet Haines (well at Glenwood).	O.	Ridge	80	Sea
217	do	do			O. A. Hatcher	D.			
*218	do	do	¼	NE.	G. W. Lancaster	O.	Plain	60	Sea
219	do	do	1½	W.	J. B. Stetson	D.	Ridge	130	do
220	do	do			do	D.			
221	do	De Land (Lake Helen).			D. M. Hess	D.	Slope	50	Sea
*222	do	De Land (Lake Beresford).	4½	SW.	J. B. Taylor	O.	Plain		
223	do	Enterprise (Lake Monroe).	3½	E.	R. S. Dickins & Bros.	O.	Elevation.	12	Sea
224	do	Hollyhill	1/10	NW.	T. H. Cave	O.	Plain	15	do
*225	do	do		Near	G. W. Harris	O.			
226	do	do	¼	N.	C. F. Wetherell	O.	Slope	10	Sea
*227	do	do	½	N.	Wm. Wetherell	O.	do	14	do
228	do	Lake Helen	¼	SW.	E. G. Blake	O.	Level	60	do
*229	do	do	¾	S.	Lake Helen Manufacturing Co.	O.	Plain	70	do
230	do	do	1¼	S.	G. W. Webster	O.	Low	50	do
231	do	New Smyrna			F. E. C. Line	D.			
*232	do	Orange City	¼	W.	Orange City Mineral Spring Co.	O.	Plain		
233	do	Ormond	1	S.	J. A. Bostrom	O.	Level	8	Sea
234	do	Pierson		Near	N. L. Pierson	O.	Plain		Railroad
235	do	Ponce Park	¼	N.	J. R. Ellison	O.		5	Sea
*236	do	do		Near	N. Hasty	O.	Slope	5	do
*237	do	Port Orange			Geo. F. Lupberry	D.			
238	do	do			Various				
239	do	Stetson			J. B. Stetson	D.			
*240	Wakulla	St. Marks		SE.	Coast Cypress and Railroad Co.	O.	Plain	4	Sea
*241	Washington.	Caryville		Near	Sanford Lumber Co.	O.	Prairie.	100	do
*242	do	Millville	¼	NW.	German-American Lumber Co.	D.	Slope	10	do

* See notes at end of this table.

Florida—Continued.

Diameter of well.	Depth of well.	Depth to principal water supply.	Depth to other water supplies.	Depth to rock.	Material in which water occurs.	Height of water above (+) or below (−) mouth of well.	Temperature.	Supply per minute.	Quality.	How obtained where used.	Uses.	No.
In.	*Ft.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*		*Feet.*	°*F*	*Gals.*				
3	205											213
6	485	350	Some		Sand, etc., under rock.	−22	70	50	Sulphur	Pump	Public supply	*214
3	126											215
4	170		None		Limestone?	−70	70	(a)	Soft, sulphur.	Steam, garden windmill.	House, stock	216
3	150											217
2	272		Several.	104	Rock	−34	68	(a)	Soft	Windmill	Irrigation, domestic.	*218
12	334		Several.		Coral rock	−79	72	(a)	do	Air lift	Irrigation, ice manufacturing.	219
6	290											220
3	166	162	60	109	Rock	−30	72	(a)	Hard, iron.	Steam pump.	Hotel	221
2	100	100		76	Clay, rock	+3		Several.	See analysis.		Medicinal, drinking.	*222
2	137		Some	97	Under rock	+10		10	Sulphur		Irrigation, stock.	223
1½	163	163	89, 105	89	Coquma	+3	73	2	Hard, sulphur	Flows	Domestic, garden.	224
1½	135	135	10	85	Cavity in limestone.	+7	72	15	Hard, sulphur, magnesia.	Pump		*225
1½	138	138	80, 135	80	Rock	+8	70	16	do		Domestic	226
1½	112	112	80	80	do	+5	70	6	Sulphur		do	*227
4	160	100		96	Coral rock	−42	72	7	Hard	Windmill	House, barn, garden.	228
7-6	227			96	Shell rock	−31	78	115	Hard, sulphur	Steam pump.	Manufacturing starch.	*229
4	238	200	Some	76	do	−10	72	(a)	do	do	Hotel Webster.	230
3	153											231
	100				Cavity 19 feet deep.	−20				Pump	Public supply	*232
3	230			80	Soft chalky rock.	+4	70	Several.	Alkaline, sulphur		All uses	233
3	150		10		Sandstone	−40	72	3	Good	Pump	Irrigation, domestic.	234
1½	118	118	92, 108	92	Dark-blue clay.	+8	72	14	Sulphur		General use	235
1½	100	80	None	80	Sand and gravel.	+6	71	11	Hard	Flows	Domestic, irrigation.	*236
	152											*237
4	110	100				Few.			See analysis.	Flows		238
6	202											239
6	+252			252		−5			Salty, sulphur	Steam pump.	None; well not finished.	*240
4½	769	560	60		Sand	−10		(a)		Windmill	Drinking	*241
6	221	219	39, 112	214	Shell rock	+10		60	Soft		Steam	*242

a Many.

NOTES ON WELLS OF FLORIDA.

No. 1. The most common wells in Alachua County are 2-inch tubular wells. These consist of an iron pipe, which is commonly driven down until solid rock is encountered. The depths of the wells vary according to elevation, the surface of the ground water being nearly horizontal. Abundant supplies are obtained. At 300 to 500 feet sulphur water is struck, but no flowing water is found. At some of the phosphate mines the pipes are crushed by pressure of the soft materials before rock is encountered.

Conditions similar to those in Alachua County occur throughout Columbia, Marion, and Levy counties. In Bradford County the ground water is deficient, but supplies can be obtained from surface lakes or from wells 200 to 500 feet in depth. The deep water is generally hard and carries sulphur. It is believed by the well drillers that the sinking of the considerable number of flowing wells along the coast has materially affected the ground water and lake levels in the higher portions of the interior, which are supposed to furnish the supply to the water-bearing stratum.

No. 18. There are thirty or forty smaller wells in the immediate vicinity, all of the same general character.

No. 19. Mr. Sanders, with others, sank three wells on level ground on Merritts Island about 1900, two of them to a depth of 170 feet and one to a depth of 200 feet. The flows were good, especially in the deeper well.

No. 20. Record: White sand, 70 feet; shell rock, with large clam shells, 50 feet; dark blue clay with sand, black flint, and shark's teeth, 110 feet; hard shell rock with water, 105 feet; total depth, 335 feet. The East Coast Lumber and Supply Company obtain their power for a planing and saw mill from an artesian well.

The first artesian well at Eau Gallie is said to have been drilled by John McAllister in 1895. Diameter, 1½ inches. Record: Sand, 40 feet; blue clay, 20 feet; lime, sand, and shale, 60 feet; greenish clay resting on coral rock, 115 feet. The water began to flow as soon as the well entered the coral rock, increasing in amount to depth of about 200 feet, where the well stopped. Temperature, 79°. Water rises to 52 feet above Indian River. Used for irrigating orange grove, etc.

No. 21. Well is used to furnish power for operating woodworking machinery. A good flow of water was encountered at 280 feet, and the volume continued to increase all the way down.

No. 24. The well flows a jet above the surface 3 inches in diameter and about 20 inches in height.

No. 25. Flows a 4-inch jet, rising to 4 feet.

No. 26. Soft surface waters can be had on Merritts Island in abundance by driving wells from 5 to 30 feet. The deeper wells encountered successions of clays, quicksand, shell rock, limestone, etc.

No. 29. Another well, owned by G. W. Washburne, is about 350 feet deep.

No. 31. Record: Sand, 70 feet; shell rock with clam shells, 50 feet; clay and marl, with thin layers of rock, 160 feet; solid white shell rock, 70 feet.

No. 44. There is a marked difference in taste between the 350 and 451 foot wells, the latter being in fact less mineralized than almost any well in the region.

No. 45. Another artesian well of character similar to that of Mr. Groves is owned by S. Kitching.

No. 54. There are three wells, respectively, 5, 8, and 5 inches in diameter.

Analysis by C. F. Chandler, 1890.

Analysis of water of well at Magnolia Springs, Fla.

[Parts per million.]

Potassium sulphate	Traces.
Calcium sulphate	21.3
Sodium chloride	14.4
Solium carbonate	26.1
Calcium carbonate	40.4
Magnesium carbonate	40.8
Aluminum oxide	Traces.
Silica	31.0
Organic and volatile matter	16.4
Total	190.4

No. 63. Record: Sand, 6 feet; clay, 46 feet; hard rock, 10 feet; clay, 42 feet; rock, 28 feet. Total depth, 132 feet.

No. 64. Analysis reported by owner (analyst unknown).

Analysis of water of well at Lake City, Fla.

[Parts per million.]

Appearance	Clear.
Odor	None.
Suspended matter	None.
Total solids	152.00
Chlorine	15.00
Hardness	98.84
Nitrates	.20
Nitrites	.0384
Free ammonia	.7432
Albuminoid ammonia	None.

No. 78. This company has five large flowing wells.

No. 93. An 8-inch well, several hundred feet in depth, was put down about half a mile from Mr. Cronin's well.

No. 94. Well supplies a swimming pool and is used for irrigation and for power.

No. 96. Analysis reported by owner (analyst unknown).

Analysis of water of well at Muscogee, Fla.

[Parts per million.]

Potassium sulphate	12.7
Sodium chloride	19.7
Sodium sulphate	3.3
Sodium bicarbonate	54.8
Calcium carbonate	25.0
Magnesium carbonate	11.1
Ferric oxide and alumina	5.4
Silica	56.7
Total	188.7

No. 100. Log of well No. 1, located 5 miles west of Pensacola and 2 miles north of the navy-yard.

Record of well at Pensacola, Fla.

	Feet.
Surface, white sand	1
Coarse yellowish sand	6
White sand (water)	12
White sand, much finer	10
Bluish clay with shells	35
Grayish sand with plenty of "drift"	60
White coarse sand with fine gravel at bottom	20
Variegated clays with thin sand layers between	80
Whitish sand, becoming coarser at bottom, and gravel	50
Greenish clay, soft on top, but becoming harder below	40
Hard, greenish rock	1
Fine greenish sand and clay mixed	29
Greenish rock	1
Fine greenish sand	16
Greenish blue clay	178
Green sand (flow of water about 20 gallons per minute)	18
Hard, green clay	114
Green sand (flow of water about 25 gallons per minute)	21
Hard, green clay, very tough	259
Gray sand at top of stratum, gradually becoming coarser (water about 100 gallons per minute)	140
Clay-like alluvium, soft, and filled with shells about one-fourth inch in diameter	40
Hard clay, greenish in color	212
Grayish sand with black grains (salt water flow of about 20 gallons per minute)	10
Very hard, greenish clay	266
Fine gray sand (quicksand)	18
Clay and sand mixed, thin layers of each	40

No. 101. Log of well No. 2, drilled on East Hill, Pensacola. Elevation 70 feet above sea level.

Record of well at Pensacola, Fla.

	Feet.
Variegated clays	18
Iron-stained sandstone	1
Coarse orange sands becoming white with gravel at bottom (plenty of water standing 28 feet down from surface)	33
Variegated clays with fine sand	118
Coarse white sand (water stood only 46 feet below surface)	15
Gray clay	43
Gray sand becoming finer at bottom	27
Blue clay	36
Gray sand	14
Soft grayish clay becoming harder at bottom	34
Sandstone	1
Green clay	18
Sandstone	1
Green clay	13
Sandstone	1
Greenish clay	80
Fine green sand (water stood 36 feet below surface)	15
Hard greenish clay	115

Greenish gray sand (water about 40 feet below surface)	22
Very hard clay, blue green in color	120
Gray sand (water 40 feet below surface)	36
Very hard green clay	140
Fine greenish sand	20
Hard green clay	70
Rock	1
Clay becoming hard, greenish in color	153
Fine greenish sand	17
Very hard greenish clay	83
Gray sandstone	7
Soft greenish clay	3
Sandstone	14
Greenish clay	23
Limestone and sandstone in layers	50
Phosphate rock	14
Sandstone	11
Phosphate rock	4
Hard and soft rock (limestone and sandstone)	50
Very fine gray sand (flow of about 10 gallons per minute of salt water at a temperature of 103°)	11
Greenish-gray clay beds from 2 to 20 feet thick, full of shells and small sharks' teeth, alternating with limestone and sandstone beds	115
Salt water was found again at	1,470
Sandstone rock with layers of phosphate rock	60

No indications of oil were found.

Analysis of water from well No. 2, by Ledoux & Co.

[Parts per million.]

Silica	98.8
Oxide of iron and alumina	19.3
Calcium carbonate	70.8
Magnesium carbonate	66.7
Sodium carbonate	354.8
Sodium chloride (common salt)	5,320.4
Potassium chloride	63.8
Organic and volatile matter	31.0
Total	6,025.6
Total solid matter obtained by evaporating the water	6,016.9

Reaction, alkaline.

No. 112. Record: Quicksand, 15 feet; clay, 10 feet; chalky marl, etc., 11 feet; sandstone, 13 feet; hard rock, 2 feet; cavity with water. A record of a well owned by the D. B. Gould estate, and 73 feet in depth, is as follows: Sand, 20 feet; blue clay, 13 feet; limestone, 10 feet; marl, 25 feet; hard rock, 5 feet; water-bearing rock.

No. 115. Record: Sand, 10 feet; hardpan, 1 foot; sand, 11 feet; hardpan, 2 feet; sand, 10 feet; coarse gravel, 3 feet; blue clay, 51 feet; coarse, black gravel, 3 feet; total, 91 feet.

No. 120. The water contains about 1 part per 1,000,000 of solid matter, consisting of carbonate of lime, chloride of sodium, and magnesium sulphate.

No. 121. Analysis by R. E. Rose.

Analysis of water of well at Eustis, Fla.

Carbonate of lime	Trace.
Chloride (common salt)	Trace.

No phosphates.

No sulphates.

No magnesia.

Iron salts equivalent to 1½ parts per 1,000,000, consisting of a mixture of ferrous carbonate and oxide.

A remarkably pure water.

No. 124. A qualitative analysis of another well of Mr. J. E. Harris, 64 feet in depth, shows the presence of iron.

Analysis of water of well at St. Francis, Fla.

Iron, sulphate of calcium, sulphuric acid, magnesium, phosphoric acid, chlorine, sodium, nitrous acid, calcium carbonate.

Other flowing wells reported at St. Francis are 64, 85, 100, 112, 129, and 150 feet in depth.

No. 142. There are 50 flowing wells in the county yielding from 35 gallons per minute upward. Water is generally found from 340 to 380 feet in depth, and is always moderately hard. Two other water-bearing layers occur at about 500 to 550 feet, but they do not add to the pressure or increase the flow.

No. 145. Following is the record of this well:

Record of well at Palmetto, Fla.

	Feet.
Soil	1– 1
Limestone	1– 6
Yellow clay	6– 9
Mud	9– 60
Rock	60– 61
White clay	62– 63
Rock	64– 65
Blue clay	65–110
Soft rock	111–112
Blue clay	113–155
Soft mud	156–161
Rock	162–165
Mainly rock	166–190
Some rock	190–211
Soapstone	211–222
Rock	222–224
Blue clay	224–235
Rock	235–239
White rock	239–242
Rock	242–243
White clay	243–247
Hard clay	247–249
Rock	249–251
Hard clay	251–256
Water rock	256–273
Hard rock	273–276
Water rock	278–386

Other artesian wells in the vicinity are owned as follows: H. C. Clarkson (2), G. W. Brown (1), F. C. Armstrong (1), T. J. Backman (1), N. McLean (1), and

L. Jones (1). The wells in general show a decrease in volume since their drilling, apparently due largely to improper casing. The well of the Iron Company has exhibited noticeable changes in the amount of mineral matter present from time to time.

No. 151. There are about 40 similar wells on the island within a radius of 2 miles, but no two of them give anything like the same record of materials penetrated.

No. 152. There has been no decrease in pressure or flow in the twelve or thirteen years that the wells have been used.

No. 159. Record: Sand, 8 feet; clay and sand mixed, 40 feet; joint clay, 12 feet; loose stones, 3 feet; porous limestone, 2 feet. All wells in the vicinity similar.

No. 176. Other deep wells in the vicinity are as follows:

Name.	Number of wells.	Diameter.	Depth.	Remarks.
		Inches.	*Feet.*	
J. A. Hanson	2	4–2	213–200	Flows.
Kissimmee Ice Co	1	4	309½	Do.
L. A. Barbeau	1	3	213	Do.
L. A. Mimks	1	4	300	Do.
H. Fleming	1	1½	160	Do.
S. H. Bullock	1	3	415	Water at −27 feet.
J. F. Oberry	1	1¼	160	Flows 7 feet above surface.
J. M. Lee	1	2		Flows 3 feet above surface.
Kissimmee State Bank	1	4		Flows 4 feet above surface.
Captain Johnston	1	1¼	80	Flows.

No. 178. Record: Sand, 2 feet; clay, 68 feet; shell and clay, 18 feet; clay, 6 feet; hard rock, 2 feet; clay and rock, 96 feet; water rock, 70 feet; total, 262 feet.

No. 183. Used for city water supply, for ice machines, and runs overshot water wheel.

No. 201. Two other wells, respectively 300 and 550 feet deep, are reported in the vicinity.

No. 204. Analysis reported by owner (analyst unknown).

Analgsis of water of well at Liveoak, Fla.

[Parts per million.]

Silica	12.9
Iron and aluminum oxides	2.5
Calcium carbonate	163.2
Lime, calcium sulphate	25.5
Magnesium carbonate	14.9
Sodium and potassium sulphates	Trace.
Sodium and potassium chlorides	17.2
Loss, etc	3.1
Total	237.2

No. 206. Analysis reported by owner (analyst unknown).

Analysis of water of well at Liveoak, Fla.

[Parts per million.]

Silica	2.5
Iron and aluminum oxide	.9
Lime, calcium carbonate	9.7
Lime, calcium sulphate	Trace.
Magnesium carbonate	1.8
Sodium and potassium sulphate	Trace.
Sodium and potassium chlorides	28.9
Loss, etc	2.1
Total	45.9
Organic matter	12.0

The town is drained by turning the water into the first convenient cavernous rock which is encountered. It is stated that a large lake could be readily drained in this manner. The sewage is disposed of in the same way. This method of sewage and drainage disposal, while convenient to those practicing it, is highly dangerous to those having wells nearer the coast, and steps should be taken to prevent it.

In the town of Liveoak and the surrounding country there are a number of "natural wells," about 2 feet in diameter and in some cases 40 to 50 feet deep.

The materials reported for the first 200 feet at Liveoak are as follows: Soil and sand, 5 feet; yellow clay, 35 feet; limestone, sometimes soft and chalky in the upper portion and becoming harder at the base, 80 feet; white shell limestone with crevices and abundant water, 80 feet.

No. 210. This water deposits a creamy substance, which, when dried by heat, shows globules of sulphur. The sulphur gas does not seem to pass off on standing, as is usually the case with waters from other wells in the vicinity.

No. 214. Analysis reported by owner (analyst unknown):

Analysis of water of well at De Land, Fla.

[Parts per million.]

Total solids	135.9
Residue after ignition	75.9
Gas and loss on ignition (organic matter in part)	60.0
Sodium chloride	11.3
Free ammonia	.7
Albuminoid ammonia	.2
Oxygen (consuming power)	1.5
Nitrates	.3
Nitrites	None.
Sulphates	2.0
Phosphate	Trace.

Record of well at De Land, Fla.

	Feet.
Sand	20
Clay	20
Shell	5
Rock	5
Sand	50
Clay	8
First water at	108
Shell	12
Rock	18
Space (inches)	3

Rock	3
Sand	8
Rock	40
Water at	200
Sand and shell	40
Rock	10
Clay	10
Sand	30
Rock	12
Clay	15
Shell and clay	80
Rock	20
Water	
Clay and sand alternating	

No. 218. The first flowing water was obtained at 100 feet, but was dark colored and gave on standing an oily scum. Another dark-colored water, in which live insects were found, was encountered at 170 feet.

No. 222. Analysis reported by owner (analyst unknown).

Analysis of water of well at De Land (Lake), Fla.

[Parts per million.]

Oxygen consumed by organic matter	31.50
Free ammonia	.44
Albuminoid ammonia	.18
Nitrates	None.
Nitrites	Trace.
Total solids	2,833.9
Chlorine	1,071.6

Total solids consist of the following ingredients:

	Per cent.
Lime (CaO)	9.96
Magnesia (MgO)	3.01
Sodium chloride (NaCl)	61.66
Soda (Na_2O)	5.88
Potassium chloride (KCl)	Trace.
Sulphuric acid (SO_3)	9.29
Carbonic dioxide (CO_2)	7.86
Silicia (SiO_2)	.60
Iron and aluminum	Trace.
Undetermined matter	1.54

No. 225. Soft water is found in coquina at 10 to 17 feet. At 85 feet water rising to +4 feet was found. There are probably 100 wells similar to this within a radious of 5 or 6 miles.

No. 227. Wells on the east side of the river are affected by the tide.

No. 229. Record: Sand, 35 feet; shells, 62 feet; shell rock, 130 feet.

No. 232. Analysis reported by owner (analyst unknown).

Analysis of water of well at Orange City, Fla.

[Parts per million.]

Free ammonia	0.00
Albuminoid ammonia	.05
Oxygen consumed	1.05
Nitrites	.00
Nitrates	1.00

The Orange City Water Company is identical with the Orange City Mineral Spring Company. The well has yielded 1,000,000 gallons per day without reduction of head.

No. 236. An examination by H. W. Wiley, Chemist, United States Department of Agriculture, showed the total solids to be 41.96 grains per gallon, consisting of sulphides, chlorides, and carbonates of calcium, magnesium, potassium, and sodium.

No. 237. Analysis by E. S. Wood, 1893.

Analysis of water of well at Port Orange, Fla.

[Parts per million.]

Free ammonia	0.208
Albuminoid ammonia	.066
Chlorine	82.3
Fixed residue	359.0
Volatile residue	79.0
Total residue	438.0
Hardness	Excessive.
Nitrogen as nitrates	.12
Nitrogen as nitrites	.00
Odor	None.
Color	Very slight brownish.

No. 240. The well was abandoned at 202 feet without obtaining any water, because of encountering a hard rock upon which the drill made no impression.

No. 241. Following is the record of the well:

Record of well at Caryville, Fla.

	Feet.
Red sand	28
Pinkish white flinty rock	8
Limestone	18
Fine white sand	13
Limestone, becoming rotten at bottom	39
Brownish clay	20
Gray sandstone	4
Limestone and marl	80
Sand	10
Marl	60
Greenish sand	20
Marl and clay	140
Limestone and marl	80
Gray sand	23
Sandstone	7
Clay and marl	110
Sandstone	3
Clay	17
Limestone	18
Marl and clay	32
Sand	17
Sand rock	13

No. 242. Record to 78 feet: Sand, with water, 38 feet; clay, no water, 20 feet; shale and clay, no water, 40 feet. Water was also obtained at 172 feet from a bed of sand 1½ feet thick. It rose to +1 foot.

SPRINGS.

The springs of Florida are not only exceedingly numerous, but are of great volume, in this respect probably equaling if not exceeding any in the country. The results of measurements made by B. M. Hall on a number of important springs are given on pages 274 to 275. The fact that the larger of the spring streams are navigable even to their heads serves to emphasize their size. The springs of greatest volume occur along the Eocene ridge and in the Miocene belts near the coast. They are of great importance because of the pure-water supplies which they furnish and the many advantages they offer as pleasure resorts.

The more important details of a large number of springs are brought together in accompanying tables and notes.

Miscellaneous spring

[Reported

No.	County.	Town.	Owner.	Locality.			Temperature.	Quality.
				Township.	Range.	Section.		
							° F.	
1	Alachua	High Springs	D. A. Underwood	8 S.	18 E.	6		Magnesia
2	do	do	Mike Whetstone Estate.	7 S.	17 E.	35		Freestone
*3	do	Gainesville	City					Soft
*4	do	Hawthorn	J. L. Brown	10 S.	22 E.	31	72	Hard
5	do	Traxler	W. Traxler	7 S.	17 E.	27		do
*6	Bradford	Starke	Heilbronn Mineral Water Co.	5 S.	21 E.	36	70	Alkaline
*7	Calhoun	Dalkeith	B. H. Rickard	5 S.	9 W.	33	50 (?)	Soft, iron
*8	Citrus	Crystal River	(See note)					
*9	Clay	Green Cove Springs.	Green Cove Spring Improvement Co.	6 S.	26 E.	33	78	Soft, sulphur
*10	Dade	Cocoanut-grove.	Kirk Monroe				69	Hard, sulphur
11	De Soto	Owens	Mrs. L. C. Dishong	38 S.	24 E.	16		do
*12	Escambia	Cottagehill	Rev. A. F. Hahn	1 N.	31 W.	2	62	Soft
*13	Gadsden	Mount Pleasant.	E. F. Shepard	3 N.	5 W.	23		do
14	Hamilton	Jasper	Suwannee Springs Co.	1 S.	14 E.	17	70	do
*15	do	Whitesprings	Mrs. Minnie Jackson.					
16	Hillsboro	Belleair	M. F. Plant	29 S.	15 E.	27		Hard, sulphur
*17	do	Brookville	Jas. Tucker	29 S.	16 E.	3		Sulphur
18	do	Seaside	C. F. Wall	27 S.	15 E.	26		do
*19	do	Tampa	J. H. Mills	28 S.	18 E.	25	76	Salty, sulphur
*20	do	Tarpon Springs.	Louis Jackson	26 S.	16 E.	24		Soft, iron, sulphur.
21	Holmes	Potolo	The Matthews Co.				60 (?)	Hard
22	do	do	A. J. Miller, E. L. Faircloth.	6 N.	15 W.	9		do
23	do	Prosperity	Tilton & Munn					Sulphur
24	Jackson	Marianna	M. L. Dekle	3 N.	9 W.	33		Hard
25	Jefferson	Monticello	Walker's Spring	2 S.	5 E.	29		Hard, iron, sulphur.
*26	do	Wacissa	F. H. Beach				72	Hard, sulphur
27	do	do	do	2 S.	4 E.	21	69	Sulphur (arsenic?).
*28	do	do	M. G. Carroway	2 S.	3 E.	1, 12	72	Hard, sulphur
29	Manatee	Manatee	S. C. Gates					Sulphur, iron, magnesia.
30	Marion	Silverspring	H. L. Anderson	15 S.	23 E.	6	70	Lime, magnesia.
*31	do	Spring park	do					Soft
32	Orange	Altamonte Springs.	Geo. E. Bates					do
*33	do	Clay Springs	J. B. Steinmetz, lessee.	20 S.	28 E.	36	72	Sulphur

* See notes at end of this table.

records in Florida.

in 1903.]

Volume (figures indicate gallons per minute).	Material from which spring issues.	Uses.	Remarks.	No.
2-inch stream	Sand	Domestic		1
Small	Sandy clay	Railroad shops		2
1,000	Clay	Public water supply	Boulware Spring, 2 miles southwest of town.	*3
Very large	Soil	Drinking, bathing	Medicinal properties, 3 springs.	*4
Large	Limestone	Bathing	Homsley Spring	5
100	White sand	Medicinal purposes	Bottling works	*6
10	Blue clay	Stock farm	Medicinal properties	*7
Very large			Several large springs from river.	*8
3,000(?)	Sandstone	Drinking, bathing	Bathing pool, medicinal properties.	*9
100	Base limestone bluff	Drinking, resort	Mangrove Spring	*10
Many	Limestone	Irrigating orange grove		11
8	Sand	Domestic	Jackson's Spring	*12
400	Base of 50-foot bluff		Hotel and health resort	*13
30,000(?)	Coquina	Medicinal		14
25,000		Bathing		*15
Very large		Hotel supply		16
Large	Base of bluff	Drinking, bathing		*17
Very large	Shell rock	do	Medicinal, said to contain lithia.	18
24,000	Limestone	Drinking, bathing, medicinal.	Bath house, pavilion, etc.	*19
50	Not from rock	Drinking	Medicinal properties	*20
17	Rock	Turpentine still	do	21
2	Not from rock		Bathing pool	22
Several	From high hill	Turpentine still, sawmill		23
Large	Limestone	Milling, logging, stock	Boils up from orifice 10 feet in diameter.	24
do	Rock	Drinking by campers	Medicinal properties	25
do	Limestone	None		*26
13	Rotten limestone	do		27
Large	Rock	do		*28
40	Soft rock	Pavilion	Bath house contemplated, yellowish deposit about spring.	29
385,000	Limestone	Pleasure resort	Silver Spring (see measurements page —).	30
200,000±			Juniper or Sweetwater Spring.	*31
5	Sand	Supplies Altamonte Hotel.		32
20,000	Phosphate rock	Bathing	Bath house, pavilion, etc.	*33

Miscellaneous spring

No.	County.	Town.	Owner.	Locality.			Temperature.	Quality.
				Township.	Range.	Section.		
							° F.	
*34	Orange	Oakland						
35	Polk	Bartow	Fretz Estate	30 S.	25 E.	28		Sulphur
*36	Putnam	Nashua	A. H. Crane	11 S.	26 E.	27	74	do
37	Santa Rosa	Berrydale	J. H. Targett	4 N.	28 W.	3		Soft
38	Volusia	Deleon Springs.	Deleon Springs Co.					Salty, sulphur, iron.
*39	do	Enterprise	Brock House					(See analysis)
*40	Wakulla	Crawfordville.	Mrs. C. A. Slosson					
*41	do	Newport	Nathaniel Brewer	3 S.	1 E.	24		Sulphur, iron.
*42	do	Panacea	Thos. H. Hall				67	Soft
*43	Walton	De Funiak Springs.	Wallace Bruce					

*See notes at end of this table.

records in Florida—Continued.

Volume (figures indicate gallons per minute).	Material from which spring issues.	Uses.	Remarks.	No.
			(See note)	*34
2,000	Rock	Bathing	Bath houses	35
Many	Limestone	Irrigation		*36
do	Sand	None	3-foot stream, 6 inches deep.	37
2,300	"Shell"	Hotel, bath house	Medicinal properties	38
				*39
Very large			Wakulla Springs (see note).	*40
Large	Limestone	Domestic	Private bath house, medicinal qualities.	*41
do	Rock	Medicinal, etc	Hotels, health resort, etc.	*42
Very large	Sand	Resort, medicinal	Artificial lakes	*43

NOTES ON SPRINGS OF FLORIDA.

No. 3. Analysis of public supply by H. Herzog, jr., 1898:

Analysis of water from spring at Gainesville, Fla.

[Parts per million.]

Total solids	76.80
Organic matter	2.97
Oxygen required to oxidize organic matter	1.45
Albuminoid ammonia	.06
Free ammonia	.043
Nitrates	Trace.
Nitrites	None.
Alkaline chlorides (chlorine 4.08)	8.63
Silica	5.21
Alumina	3.71
Calcium carbonate	34.81
Magnesium carbonate	21.44
Sulphuric acid	None.

The spring gushes from a bed of rock a few feet below the general level of the region. The main spring is probably between 6 and 8 inches in diameter and flows with considerable velocity. In the adjacent portions of the ravine are other smaller springs. The water is pumped by two powerful engines into 8-inch water mains, which distribute it to nearly all parts of the city. Another large spring is located in the southwestern portion of the town, giving water of the same quality as the Boulware Spring.

No. 4. Following are analyses of the waters of the three springs at Hawthorn, Fla., by W. Dickoie:

Analysis of water from the Iron Spring at Hawthorn, Fla.

[Parts per million.]

Solid matter	51.3
Organic matter and loss in ignition	Trace.
Inorganic nonvolatile	51.2

The iron was originally present as ferrous carbonate, which oxidizes by exposure to air and drops as ferric hydrate. In the solution are left traces of alumina, ferrous oxide, potassium, sodium, some calcium, magnesium as the predominant metal, and some organic matter. These metals are in combination with chlorine and carbonic acid. The reaction of the water is slightly acid (from carbonic acid), but after boiling turns alkaline, indicating the presence of carbonate of an alkali (soda) and that calcium and magnesium are partly present as bicarbonates, which precipitate partly on boiling.

Analysis of water from the Sulphur Spring at Hawthorn, Fla.

[Parts per million.]

Total solid matter	273.6
Organic matter and loss in ignition	21.4
Total inorganic	252.2

The sulphuretted hydrogen in sample had already evaporated. Reaction, acid; turns alkaline after the free carbonic acid is driven out. Contains alkaline carbonates, calcium (predominant), magnesium (little), potassium, sodium, traces of iron and alumina. Some of the calcium is present as carbonate, some as chloride or nitrate. The acids in combination with the metals are carbonic, chlorine, nitric, sulphuric (trace), and silicic.

Analysis of water from the Magnesia Spring at Hawthorn, Fla.

[Parts per million.]

Total solid matter	241.5
Organic matter and loss in ignition	42.7
Inorganic nonvolatile	198.8
Magnesium bicarbonate	33.6
Calcium bicarbonate	110.1
Sodium bicarbonate	12.6
Magnesium chloride	16.2
Sodium chloride	14.0
Potassium chloride	.8
Lithium chloride	Trace.
Ammonium chloride	Trace.
Silica	7.7
Phosphates and sulphates	Trace.
Total	195.0

No. 6. Analysis reported by owner (analyst unknown).

Analysis of water from Spring No. 1, at Starke, Fla.

[Parts per million.]

Sodium chloride	35.6
Sodium carbonate	6.8
Potassium carbonate	3.4
Potassium sulphate	2.9
Calcium carbonate	87.7
Magnesium carbonate	3.4
Ferrous carbonate	5.6
Silica	25.9
Nitrogen (by permanganate)	3.4
Total	174.8

Gases: Oxygen and carbon dioxide.

No. 7. There are a number of other smaller springs along the stream which flows into Leckie Lake, while at the mouth of the "spring branch" at low water may be seen a stream 6 inches in diameter and probably yielding 500 gallons per minute welling up from the bottom. Several other large springs are located in the southern part of Calhoun County.

No. 8. Several springs, some of which are 100 feet in diameter and transparent a depth of 70 feet, are located at the headwaters of Crystal River. The stream is perfectly sweet and clear until a strong salt stream enters it 4 miles below its source.

No. 9. The water emerges as a stream about the size of a barrel. The water is quite strongly mineral, a whitish scum forming when it is allowed to stand. The large hotel near the spring was burned in 1900.

The springs are located on the west bank of the St. Johns River and are about 6 feet above high-water level. The water issues from a nearly vertical orifice, which has been sounded to a depth of 18 feet, at which point it makes a bend to the southward. Artesian wells in the vicinity get flowing sulphur water from a depth of 500 to 600 feet. The spring water is much purer.

No. 10. The supply of the American fleet off Havana in 1898 was obtained from this spring.

No. 12. This spring is reported to have once afforded the water supply for the army of General Jackson. There are many other strong springs in the same county, the water being usually clear and soft. The water of Jackson Spring is unusually free from mineral matter.

No. 13. This is really a group of springs, the streams from which unite a short distance below.

No. 15. Analysis by N. A. Pratt:

Analysis of water of spring at White Springs, Fla.

[Parts per million.]

Total solids	188.0
Sulphuric acid	17.02
Chlorine	12.24
Lime	44.00
Magnesia	8.51
Organic matter	21.32
Phosphoric acid, with oxide of iron, trace silicic acid (soluble)	14.40
Potash	7.13
Soda	18.20
Carbonic acid	44.18
(In addition, the water contains free gases, viz: Hydrogen sulphide, carbonic acid, oxygen, nitrogen. The constituents, as per analysis, are probably combined as follows:)	
Potassium chloride	11.32
Sodium chloride	11.23
Organic matter	21.32
Magnesium sulphate	25.53
Sodium carbonate	20.91
Calcium carbonate or bicarbonate	80.50
Ferrous oxide (phosphoric acid, trace)	1.40
Silicic acid (soluble)	14.40

No. 17. An iron spring is situated about 150 yards from the sulphur spring, and, like the latter, occurs below high-water mark. Several other springs are also located within a distance of half a mile, all of which are below high-tide level. None of them give as large a flow as the Tucker spring.

No. 19. Located at Sulphur Springs, 5½ miles north of Tampa. Analysis reported by owner (analyst unknown):

Analysis of water of spring at Tampa, Fla.

[Parts per million.]

Ferrous carbonate	01.813
Calcium sulphate	363.530
Calcium carbonate	130.230
Magnesium chloride	122.800
Potassium chloride	26.82
Sodium chloride	1,608.040
Silica	53.20

No. 20. There are three springs, located about 10 feet apart, one sulphur, one iron, and one freestone. The one containing the sulphur is the largest, the volume being equal to a stream of 6 by 8 inches in cross section. The volume of the other springs is equal to streams about 3 by 3 inches in cross section. A light yellowish deposit forms about the sulphur spring, and a reddish brown about the iron spring.

No. 26.—There are thirty or forty different springs in the region at the head of the Wacissa River. The springs are of various types of water, but limestone and sulphur springs predominate. The stream is said to be one-eighth of a mile wide and about 8 feet deep at the head springs. The rock from which the springs come seems to be rotten limestone. Some of the springs are located in inaccessible swamps.

No. 28. There are a dozen different springs in sections 1 and 12, the water being both sulphur and freestone. They form a small stream called Little River, deep enough to run small boats to the head.

No. 31. Located in Marion County, 7 miles northwest of Astor Park, Lake County. The spring is of the same general character as Silver Springs, but is softer and of less volume. The stream leading from the spring is navigable for boats drawing not more than 4½ feet up to within 2 miles of the spring.

No. 33. There are a number of other large springs in the vicinity. Among these is the double spring known as Harrington Springs, located 1 mile east of Clay Springs; Hoosier, Palm, and Shepherds springs, 5 miles east; Rock Spring, 5 miles northwest. The waters of all but the last are similar to that of Clay Spring, giving no taste of sulphur.

No. 34. Three miles from town are the large Apopka Springs, which rise from the bottom of a lake a short distance from the shore. At this point the water is about 40 feet deep and over it the surface exhibits a swelling due to the rise of the waters of the spring. The water is slightly sulphur, but very clear.

In the northern part of T. 21 S., R. 26 E., there are two streams rising as from different springs, one of which gives sulphur water and the other sweet water. These streams flow for miles along lines parallel to one another, sometimes coming within a few feet of each other, but never uniting. They are known as Double Run.

No. 36. Three sulphur springs, one of which is quite large, are located within a mile of the Crane Spring. Besides the sulphur the water is thought to contain sodium, potassium, and magnesium in considerable quantities.

No. 39. Analysis by C. M. Stillwell, 1880:

Analysis of water of spring at Enterprise, Fla.

[Parts per million.]

Silica	27.0
Iron and aluminum oxides	7.6
Potassium sulphate	41.7
Sodium sulphate	99.7
Magnesium sulphate	458.9
Calcium chloride	693.9
Magnesium chloride	203.5
Sodium chloride	4,073.9
Sodium bicarbonate	61.7
Calcium bicarbonate	168.8
Magnesium bicarbonate	152.2
Phosphoric acid	A trace.
Hydrogen sulphide	Not estimated.
Total	5,988.9

No. 40. This spring is 118 feet deep and covers an area of about 4 acres, forming a river sufficiently deep and broad to navigate large boats. It is 10 miles from the Gulf coast. Other notable springs in the county are the Sulphur Springs on the St. Marks River, 3 miles above the town of the same name. Hotels and baths

have been built at this spring, the waters of which are considered to possess valuable medicinal properties.

No. 41. There are three springs on the property of 4,000 acres, about one-half a mile apart and all of the same character. Newport was a thriving watering place before the war, but is less popular at the present time. The flow from the springs is quite large and was formerly used to run grist and saw mills.

No. 42. There are 9 springs, all different, at this point.

Analysis by V. Coblentz, 1898:

Analysis of water of springs at Panacia, Fla.

[Parts per million.]

	Spring A.	Spring B.
Sodium Chloride	2,325.2	404.6
Magnesium chloride	279.6	257.9
Calcium chloride	54.9	14.9
Potassium chloride	----------	93.2
Sodium sulphate	143.7	48.0
Magnesium sulphate	75.9	64.5
Calcium sulphate	54.9	6.5
Calcium carbonate	350.1	113.8
Ferrous carbonate	15.1	11.5
Magnesium carbonate	18.0	----------
Silica (SiO_2)	15.2	5.9
Alumina	Trace.	3.5
Organic matter, loss on ignition	54.9	Trace.
Total	3,387.5	1,024.3

No. 43. The large De Funiak springs are located in the center of the town. They emerge in a circular lake 80 feet deep.

MEASUREMENT OF SPRINGS OF FLORIDA.

By B. M. HALL.

No State in the Union has larger or more numerous springs than Florida. Many of them form strong streams from the start, and some of them, like Silver Spring, are navigable for small craft, or even steamboats. In the following notes the results of a number of measurements of the discharge of some of the larger springs are given. The flows were determined during a dry period and are much smaller than those of seasons of ordinary rainfall.

Silver Spring.—Silver Spring is located is Marion County, about 6 miles east of Ocala, and is the source of the Oclawaha River, a tributary of the St. Johns. Steamboats come up the Oclawaha and into the spring. The water is from 25 to 30 feet in depth, and is probably as clear as any fresh water in the world, appearing absolutely color-

less to the eye. There are no local small streams in the region, the rainfall going immediately into the sandy soil of the plateau, and, after filtering through miles of sand, appearing as the large springs of the region. Silver Spring is several acres in area, the water boiling up from numerous crevices in the white limestone bottom. The temperature is 72°, and the water tastes only slightly of limestone. The width of the outlet is 60 feet, the depth 10 to 14 feet, the area of the cross section 665 square feet, the mean velocity 1,234 and the discharge 822 cubic feet per second.

Wekiva Blue Spring.—This spring is located near Juliette, Marion County. It has the same general characteristics as Silver Spring and discharges 778 cubic feet per second. It flows into the Withlacoochee River and drains to the west coast.

Ichatucknee Spring.—This spring is 4 miles west of Fort White, in Columbia County, and has a discharge of 403 cubic feet per second. The water of the spring has a decided amber color, probably due to surface swamp drainage coming into it. The springs drain into the Suwanee River, which, in fact, is fed principally by large springs.

Kissengen Spring.—This spring is located near Bartow, on the Peace River, Polk County. It is smaller than those described above, having a flow of only 31 cubic feet per second, or 14,000 gallons per minute; but it is notable because of its peculiar origin, being really a sort of natural artesian well. The water issues with great force from a circular orifice in the bottom of a basin 30 feet in depth and 150 feet in diameter. The surface of the water directly over the point of emergence is noticeably higher than at the shores. The water has a temperature of 76°, and is strongly impregnated with sulphur, iron, and other minerals, such as characterize artesian waters in the same region.

ALABAMA.

By E. A. SMITH.

The surface of Alabama may be divided geologically into four rather distinct districts: (1) The triangular area of crystalline rocks entering from Georgia, north of Columbus, and extending to the center of the State; (2) the belt of strongly folded and frequently more or less metamorphic slates, sandstones, limestones, etc., extending from the northeast corner of the State southwestward beyond Birmingham; (3) the broad area of gently folded Carboniferous rocks occupying that portion of the State lying northwest of the second belt, and (4) the clays, sands, and limestones of Cretaceous, Tertiary, and Quaternary age in the southern half of the State.

WELLS.

The rocks in the crystalline area are of close texture and are not adapted to the absorption and storage of water, except in their weathered upper parts. These disintegrated portions contain ample supplies of water, which are generally obtained by shallow wells. Deeper wells sometimes obtain considerable quantities within 100 to 300 feet of the surface, but the waters rarely if ever flow.

The rocks of the strongly folded belt, especially the sandstones and limestones, sometimes absorb considerable amounts of water, but do not generally furnish satisfactory well supplies. From the less strongly folded Carboniferous rocks a considerable number of wells obtain water that rises nearly or quite to the surface, but rarely overflows.

In the Coastal Plain area shallow-well supplies can be obtained from the yellow sands, gravels, etc., of the Lafayette formation, which covers nearly the entire surface, while wells of moderate depth, many of them flowing, are obtained in the underlying Grand Gulf beds, in the southern counties of the State, at depths ranging from 100 to 400 feet. The Cretaceous and Tertiary rocks, which, beginning at the southern limits of the area of crystalline, folded, or Carboniferous rocks, dip gently southward and pass under the Grand Gulf beds, in the southern portion of the State, yield flowing wells at many points, especially where the wells reach the prevailingly sandy Tuscaloosa and Eutaw beds, near the base of the Cretaceous. These beds lie at great depths in the southern portion of the State, and are, therefore, not readily available for supplies. Water, however, may be obtained from the Nanafalia, Hatchetigbee, and Claiborne formations of the Tertiary. These waters have not yet been extensively developed,

but the extent to which they have been used in Mississippi shows their possibilities in Alabama.

NOTES ON WELLS OF ALABAMA BY COUNTIES.

BARBOUR COUNTY.

Clayton.—Six miles northwest of Clayton a well was bored by W. L. Morrison in 1899, on the Jennings Fryer place, for the Comer-Bishop Company. Materials penetrated: Soil, 30 feet; marl, 90 feet; sand, with layers of very hard shell rock from 4 inches to 4 feet in thickness, 57 feet. Water stands at −80 feet.

Cowikee Creek.—At Cowikee Creek, near Glenville, Russell County, a well was bored by W. F. Morrison in 1899 for the Comer-Bishop Company. Record: Clay, 0 to 8 feet; coarse gravel, 8 to 18 feet; marl, 18 to 294 feet; shell rock at 294 feet; water-bearing sand, 294 to 314 feet. Water stands at −9 feet.

Eufaula.—City waterworks well, located under bluff on west bank of Chattahoochee River, 110 feet below city. Elevation, 200 feet. Well passed through marl with several horizons of soft rock to water-bearing sands at 400 feet; hard rock below the water-bearing sands. Size of casing, 4 inches. Flows 5¾ gallons per minute. Pumped into the city by ram. Temperature, 68°.

The Eufaula Oil and Gin Company bored a well at Eufaula in 1895. Record: Top soil and sand, 30 feet; marl, 380 feet; soft sandstone, 1 foot; cavity with a little water, 8 feet; more water in fine white sand at intervals to 950 feet. Water level was −26 feet at first, but is now −50 feet. Pumps 6 gallons per minute. Casing to 300 feet with 6 and 4 inch pipe. Temperature, 68°. Supply insufficient. Well not used at present.

One mile southwest of Eufaula a well was bored in 1900, at R. Moulthrop's brickyard, by Eugene Thompson. Record: Soil, 20 feet; marl, 330 feet; sand beyond, 350 feet. Flows 6 gallons per minute. Cased to marl with 4-inch pipe. Temperature, 68°. Tastes of sulphur.

Harris.—Well of C. H. Bishop, bored in 1900 by W. L. Morrison. Record: Mixed clay and sand, 0 to 13 feet; compact marl, 13 to 103 feet; hard shell rock, 103 to 105 feet; marl, 105 to 110 feet; rock, 110 to 112 feet; water-bearing sand, 112 to 115 feet; marl with layers of shell rock 2 to 8 inches in thickness, 115 to 140 feet; very hard marl, 140 feet to bottom at 183 feet. Water rises to −10 feet, but can be pumped down to 120 feet; yields 6 gallons per minute. Casing 4½ inches.

Well bored by W. L. Morrison, 1899, at B. B. Comer's residence. Record: Clay, 0 to 4 feet; coarse sand, 4 to 20 feet; blue marl, 20 to 120 feet; shell rock, 120 to 120½ feet; sand, 120½ to 130 feet; soft rock, 130 to 133 feet; white sand with plenty of water, 133 to 153 feet. Water carries a whitish sediment, which never settles. An analysis showed presence of Fe_2SO_4. Not fit to drink. Water rose to −48

feet. This water was cased off and the boring continued through soft shell and hard marly sand 153 to 320 feet, blue marl 220 to 550 feet, hard blue sand 550 to 600 feet, marly sand and shell rock alternating 600 to bottom at 780 feet. No more water obtained.

A well, owner not stated, was reported by W. L. Morrison in 1899. Depth, 780 feet; diameter, 3 inches. A plentiful supply of water was obtained at 140 feet, but it had a milky appearance and was objectionable for drinking purposes. Water rose to +15 feet. From 400 to 600 feet the material passed through was almost entirely marl of a waxy character. From 600 to 780 feet there was a succession of marl, shell rock, and sand, with quicksand below 700 feet. Abandoned at 780 feet.

Springhill.—A well 600 feet deep was bored at Springhill by W. L. Morrison. The water stands at −18 feet.

BLOUNT COUNTY.

Reeds Gap.—The following record of a 6-inch well, sunk at Reeds Gap in 1888, is furnished by Col. J. A. Montgomery. The well was bored for oil and gas. Some gas, tar, and oil were found at 660 feet and large quantities of gas near bottom. The well was plugged and abandoned.

Record of well at Reeds Gap, Ala.

	Thickness.	Total depth.
	Feet.	*Feet.*
Sandstone	80	80
Shale	145	225
Cherty limestone	140	365
Chert	45	410
Cherty limestone	165	575
Dark-green shales	10	585
Black shales	45	630
Green shales	10	640
Sandstone	20	660
Red ore (limy)	15	675
Limestone	15	690
Red ore (good)	5	695
Red ore (limy)	5	700
Limestone	15	715
Red ore (limy)	10	725
Greenish shales	40	765
Red ore (limy)	15	780
Shales and limestone	725	1,505
Cherty rock to bottom	425	1,930

BULLOCK COUNTY.

Bughall.—A well was drilled at this place to a depth of 920 feet, but was unsuccessful. No deep water is obtained in the southern portion of the county south or southeast of Union Springs.

Fitzpatrick.—Two 6-inch wells, one 900 feet and one 1,300 feet deep, in which the water rises within 30 feet of the surface, are reported at this place.

Union Springs.—Two wells, bored by D. A. Caylor in 1894 and 1895, are reported as belonging to the city waterworks. Total depth, 848 feet. An 8-inch casing was used for the entire depth. Water was found at 843 and 848 feet and stands at —238 feet. Pumps having a capacity of 140 gallons per minute raise the water into the reservoir. Temperature, 76°. Record: Soil, 0 to 16 feet; marl, with beds of other material as indicated below, 16 to 848 feet:

Record of well at Union Springs, Ala.

	Thickness.	Depth.
	Inches.	*Feet.*
Sand		498
Water		501
Blue rock	48	520
	12	537
Gray sand		539
Rock	12	551
	4	560
Black sand		565
Rock	5	572
	7	584
	35	600
	48	625
	12	630
	12	637
Gray sand and small stream of water		640
Flint rock	36	643
	36	652
	36	660
	36	667
	18	671
Small stream of water		673
Rock	18	675
	30	682
	24	685
Small stream of water		667

Record of well at Union Springs, Ala.—Continued.

	Thickness.	Depth.
	Inches.	*Feet.*
Rock	44	689
	72	698
Stone	10	710
Rock	12	721
	18	724
	24	728
	18	735
Water	--------	750
Rock	6	764
Grinding stone	10	770
Rock	12	784
Water	--------	786
Rock	12	788
Grinding stone	10	798
Rock	6	823
	15	829
Flint	12	832
	8	837
Hardpan and water	--------	839
Flint	18	842
Water-bearing bed	--------	843–848

A well owned by D. Patterson is reported to have been drilled to a depth of 569 feet, in the northwestern portion of the county, with good results. Another well in the northeastern portion of the county is reported to be 750 feet deep and to have been successful.

BUTLER COUNTY.

Greenville.—Two wells owned by the American Pipe Company and having a depth of about 400 feet are reported. The flow is 100 gallons per minute. Cased to 218 feet with 10 and 8 inch pipe. The well penetrated sandy marl, conglomerate bowlders cemented by lime, and hard, seamy sandstone. Analysis shows the water to carry considerable magnesium carbonate and some organic matter. Several other private wells and a deep public well are reported from this place.

CALHOUN COUNTY.

Anniston.—Well No. 1 at the charcoal furnaces is 8 inches in diameter and 260 feet deep. The water rises to within 4 feet of the

surface. Capacity was not determined, but seems to have been several gallons per minute. The well was abandoned because of the loss of tools.

Well No. 2 at the charcoal furnaces was drilled about 1886 by Charles Morgan. The diameter of the well is 6⅝ inches and the depth is 558 feet. Water was found at 550 feet and rose to within 4 feet of the surface. The well struck decomposed Cambrian limestone at 32 feet, in which it continued all the way, except for 8 feet of porous sandstone at the bottom. The well is located about 40 feet from No. 1, on ground about 30 feet lower than the waterworks well. The limestone is thicker at the furnaces. While drilling in the limestone the water level in No. 1 was affected, but on completion the limestone was cased off. A pump delivering a solid 5-inch stream did not diminish the supply after a 24-hour test.

A well was drilled at the coke furnace in 1899. Diameter, 10 inches; depth, 480 feet. Water stands at —80 feet. This well was begun at the bottom of a shaft which was sunk 126 feet through yellow clay, 10 feet through shale, and 344 feet into limestone. The flow of water into the shaft from the well was determined by measurement to vary from 1,200 to 1,900 gallons per minute. When drawing 1,800 gallons per minute the pumps held the level constantly at 5 feet below the bottom of the shaft.

City waterworks well. Diameter, 8 inches. Depth, 310 feet. Water at from 280 to 310 feet. Rises to within 30 feet of the surface. Capacity under pump, 1,000 gallons per minute without lowering. Quality, good. Temperature, 60°. The well is supposed to be entirely in Cambrian rocks. This well was started at the bottom of a shaft 120 feet deep. From the surface the materials were: Soil, a few inches; yellow clay, 4 feet; coarse gravel, 36 feet; limestone, somewhat decomposed and interspersed with numerous seams and jointed masses, 240 feet; flint, 2 inches; sandstone, at first coarse grained, but becoming gradually porous, 30 feet.

CHOCTAW COUNTY.

Bladon Springs (*Cullom Springs*).—A well 1,300 feet deep was drilled at this place for oil. Water was encountered at 200 feet and again at 600 feet, and will rise 70 feet above the surface. It is very salty.

Butler.—A well 600 feet deep, with water rising to —30 feet, is reported. Temperature, 77° F.

COFFEE COUNTY.

Brockton.—One mile south of Brockton, at Henderson & Boyd's sawmill, is a deep well, bored by Mr. Van Vleet. The water rises to —150 feet.

Elba.—A public well was bored at the court-house in 1899 by W. L. Morrison. Obtained a flow of 2½ gallons per minute at a depth of 150 feet. The water level now stands just at the surface. Temperature, 68°. Materials penetrated were: Yellow clay, 2 feet; coarse yellow sand, 16 feet; blue compact marl, 42 feet; hard lignitic material, 40 feet; blue marl, 30 feet; sand and lignite to bottom at 150 feet. Other deep wells have been sunk by the same driller in this locality.

Four miles west of Elba a well was bored by W. L. Morrison in 1899 on an elevation about 112 feet above town. It passed through red clay, 0 to 8 feet; coarse yellow sand, 8 to 30 feet; hard black rock, 30 to 35 feet; coarse yellow sand, 35 to 70 feet; shell rock, 70 to 72 feet; marl, 72 to 250 feet; hard rock and sand, 250 to 312 feet. Water rises to —40 feet, an unlimited supply being obtained by the use of pumps. Tastes of alum.

The following wells were driven at Elba in 1899 and 1900: County jail; N. W. Wright, William Rushing, John Rushing, Judge S. M. Rushing, D. C. Collins, King & Simmons; public school; Raynor's livery stable. Eight more wells were drilled in 1901, each new well lessening the flow of the others. The John Rushing well struck a log at 48 feet. The S. M. Rushing well yields 3 gallons per minute; the public school well less than 1 gallon per minute.

Enterprise.—Following is the record of a well drilled at Enterprise:

Record of well at Enterprise, Ala.

	Thickness	Total depth.
	Feet.	*Feet.*
Clay and sand	70	70
Chalk rock	1	71
Sand	14	85
Marl rock	4	89
Bluish mud	68	157
Gray rock	8	165
Yellow mud	47	212
Black sand	2	214
Rock	2	216
Black mud	27	243
Rock (marl rock)	2	245
Blue mud (marl)	42	287
Hard flinty rock	2	289
Blue mud (marl)	46	335
Coarse yellow sand	6	341
Blue mud (marl)	23	364
Sand (water)	32	396

The water stands at 127 feet from the surface. With an air lift the well yielded 80 gallons per minute, lowering the water head to 145 feet below the surface. It is expected that when the well is permanently piped it will yield 150 to 200 gallons per minute with a drop of approximately 35 feet of the water level. Frank Sutter, driller.

COLBERT COUNTY.

Sheffield.—A well has recently been drilled for H. B. Tompkins. Depth, 190 feet. Height of water, —37 feet. Flow, large. Pumped by windmill. The well is in the St. Louis group of the Carboniferous.

Oil and gas well. Depth, 1,550 feet. Bored June, 1902. Record: Surface soil and gravel, 22 feet; blue limestone, 22 to 282 feet; Gordon sand, oil, and gas, 282 to 291 feet; calcareous sandstone, 291 to 466 feet; black slate, 466 to 486 feet; blue slate, 486 to 796 feet; shale, lime, and flint, 796 to 1,022 feet; capping to second sand, hard limestone, 1,022 to 1,060 feet; very hard standstone, some oil and gas, 1,060 to 1,092 feet; limestone, flinty, 1,092 to 1,550 feet.

Andalusia.—Record of deep well:

Record of well at Andalusia, Ala.

	Thickness.	Total depth.
	Feet.	*Feet.*
Clay	35	35
Beach sand	30	65
Yellow clay	10	75
Sand	10	85
Clay	30	115
Rock	3	118
Clay	22	140
Yellow marl	10	150
Gravel and clay	7	157
Sand	33	190
River-bed sand	4	194
Clay	6	200
Sand	6	206
Rock	3	209
Clay	71	280
Water sand	2	282
Blue marl	24	306
Unrecorded	44	350
Rock	1	351
Sand	5	356
Rock	2	358
Unrecorded	19	377
Rock	1	378
Clay	12	390
Unrecorded	10	400
Rock	3	403

Beyond this depth the material is reported as clay with rock layers, as follows:

Record of well at Andalusia, Ala.—Continued.

Depth encountered.	Thickness.		Depth encountered.	Thickness.		Depth encountered.	Thickness.	
Feet.	*Ft.*	*in.*	*Feet.*	*Ft.*	*in.*	*Feet.*	*Ft.*	*in.*
407	4	0	1,012	5	0	1,087	7	0
416	1	6	1,021	4	0	1,096	5	0
476	6	0	1,026	1	1	1,106	4	0
572	7	0	1,028	0	6	1,114	3	0
693	4	0	1,033	2	0	1,120	2	0
722	3	0	1,037	4	0	1,125	3	0
965	3	0	1,042	2	0	1,130	2	0
969	3	0	1,047	2	0	1,136	2	0
982	2	6	1,054	0	6	1,143	3	0
987	2	0	1,057	7	0	1,145	3	0
1,003	1	5	1,075	5	0			
1,005	1	6	1,082	3	0			

Total depth, 1,150 feet. The water stands at —100 feet and is raised by air compression, the capacity being about 35 gallons per minute. The water is lowered about 15 feet by pumping.

COVINGTON COUNTY.

River Falls.—Well bored by W. M. Morrison in 1901 for Horse Shoe Lumber Company. Record: Clay, 8 feet; coarse sand, 12 feet; yellow marl, 30 feet; yellow sand, 10 feet; blue marl, 30 feet; alternating blue marl and thin layers of rock to 200 feet; 8 inches buhrstone; 30 feet water-bearing sand and lignite. Total depth, 230 feet. Yield, 3¼ gallons per minute.

Sanford.—Well bored by W. M. Morrison, 1901, for Henderson Lumber Company. Total depth, 386 feet. Casing, 3 inch. Record: Clay, 12 feet; white sand, 18 feet; hard red and yellow clay, 50 feet; alternating layers of sand, blue marl, and rock to 175 feet; blue marl to 275 feet; water-bearing sand and lignite to 295 feet; porous limestone to 350 feet; water-bearing sand and rock to 386 feet. Water stands at —70 feet.

Well bored by W. M. Morrison in 1901 for W. W. Vorn. Record: Hard red and yellow clay to 75 feet; yellow sand and soft rock to 90 feet; blue marl to 200 feet; shell rock to 202 feet; water-bearing sand to 235 feet. Water stands at —70 feet. Casing, 4½ inch.

CRENSHAW COUNTY.

Brantley.—Two wells, with a diameter of 4 inches and a depth of 600 feet, are reported to yield an inexhaustible supply of water.

CULLMAN COUNTY.

Cullman.—A well belonging to the city is reported to have a depth of 700 feet.

DALLAS COUNTY.

Boguechitto.—A well belonging to the Birmingham, Selma and New Orleans Railroad (L. & N. system) is reported to be 6 inches in diameter and 460 feet deep. The water rises to 25 feet. Yield, 75 gallons per minute. Temperature, 68°.

A well 400 feet deep, in section 8, township 18, range 8 east, was reported in 1899 to flow 20 gallons an hour.

Browns Station.—About 2½ miles north of Browns Station, at the Walker place, a well was bored in 1900 by J. I. Hawk. Water stands at −37 feet. From top to blue rock is 30 feet. The blue rock was 180 feet thick. The well starts in the Rotten limestone, and the water supply is from the Eutaw sands.

Cahaba.—A number of wells were bored near Cahaba at a very early date, on the plantation of Freeman King, on the east bank of the Alabama River, 5 miles below the town, and elsewhere. Two of these wells are 560 feet deep and yield 250 gallons each per minute. The "Great Well" at Cahaba was 728 feet deep. Temperature of water, 77°.[a]

Well owned by Andrew Gill; bored in 1899 to a depth of 365 feet. Yield by natural flow, 30 gallons per minute. Starts in the Rotten limestone, water being obtained from the Eutaw sands.

Another well reported at Cahaba is 741 feet deep. Depth of supply, 716 feet. Yield by natural flow, 1,200 gallons per minute. Quality, good. Starts in the Rotten limestone and ends in the Tuscaloosa. The materials encountered are supposed to be Lafayette, 34 feet; Rotten limestone, 331 feet; Eutaw sands, 228 feet; Tuscaloosa beds, 149 feet.

Court-house well: Depth, 555 feet. Temperature, 75°.

Well at Bell's Hotel: Depth, 400 feet. Temperature, 74°.[a]

Cahaba River.—A 6-inch well, 590 feet deep, is reported on the Cahaba River. The water rises to +22 feet and yields 80 gallons per minute. Temperature, 70°. Reported in 1899.

Huntersfield.—A 5-inch well, 550 feet in depth, in which the water rises to +18 feet and yields 70 gallons per minute, was reported in 1899. Temperature, 69°.

Selma.—Cawthon Cotton Mills. Well bored in 1899 by J. I. Hawk. Flows 115 gallons per minute. Depth to blue rock, 30 feet; blue rock, 250 feet thick. Well starts in the Rotten limestone and water supply is from the Eutaw sands.

City waterworks. Six wells from 425 to 500 feet deep, all of which overflow or are pumped into a reservoir, were bored in 1888. Tem-

[a] Proc. Am. Ass. Adv. Sci., vol. 10, p. 95, 1856.

perature, 63°. Four 5 and 6-inch wells, with depths of from 500 to 700 feet, are located at the main station. The water rises 3 feet above the surface, but is pumped for distribution by the air-lift process. Total flow from the four wells is 38,000 gallons per hour. Following analysis of the water was made by E. G. Love, of New York:

Analysis of water from city waterworks at Selma, Ala.

[Grains per United States gallon.]

Appearance	Slightly turbid, bluish.
Odor (heated to 100° F.)	None.
Chlorine in chlorides	0.244
Equivalent to sodium carbonate	.402
Phosphates	Faint trace.
Nitrates	None.
Nitrogen in nitrates	.0313
Free ammonia	.0014
Albuminoid ammonia	.0006
Hardness (equivalent to calcium carbonate, before boiling)	4.957
Hardness (equivalent to calcium carbonate, after boiling)	.408
Organic and volatile matter	None.
Total mineral matter by evaporation	6.881

A well at the council chamber is 620 feet deep and gives a good flow. It starts in the Rotten limestone and obtains its water from the Tuscaloosa. Altitude, 121 feet. Temperature, 62°.

Well owned by C. C. Ferrill and located 1 mile from court-house. Bored in 1884 by Peyton Hatch. Total depth, 487 feet. Flows 110 gallons per minute. Temperature, 68°. Starts in the Rotten limestone and obtains its supply from the Eutaw sands or Tuscaloosa formation. Depth to blue rock, 125 feet. Altitude, 121 feet.

Well of E. Gilman. Bored in 1899 by J. I. Hawk. Depth, 643 feet. Flows 85 gallons per minute. Four-inch casing to blue rock; balance 2½ inch. Water carries some iron. Record: Soil, 0 to 28 feet; blue rock, 28 to 90 feet; sand and sand rock, 90 to 100 feet; sand, sand rock, and layers of soapstone, 100 to 480 feet; white clay, 480 to 520 feet; pink kaolin, 520 to 600 feet; sand, gravel, some red clay, 600 to 643 feet. Altitude, 121 feet.

Well of H. A. Harralson. Bored in 1875 to a depth of 780 feet. Diameter, 4 inches. Flow small and charged with iron. Starts in Rotten limestone and obtains water from the Tuscalcosa formation.

Hestell Cotton Mill. Bored by Patrick Gilman. Depth, 465 feet. Yield, 80 gallons per minute. Starts in Rotten limestone and obtains supply from Eutaw sands or Tuscaloosa formation. Altitude, 121 feet.

McGill well, at corner of Broad street, near Union Depot. Flows 12 gallons per minute from 2-inch pipe. Temperature, 68°. Altitude, 121 feet.

A well was drilled at the People's Oil Mills in 1900. Started in the Rotten limestone and obtained water in Tuscaloosa beds. Altitude, 121 feet. Record unknown.

Race track. Well stated to be 3 inches in diameter and to yield 150 gallons per minute. Temperature, 68°. Water is charged with iron. Starts in Rotten limestone and draws its supply from the Eutaw sands or Tuscaloosa beds.

Well at Schweizer residence. Bored by J. I. Hawk, 1899. Flows 125 gallons per minute. Blue rock from 30 to about 250 feet. Starts in Rotten limestone and gets water in Eutaw sands or Tuscaloosa beds. Altitude, 121 feet.

Well at Summerfield Oil Mills. Bored in 1899. Depth, 465 feet. Diameter, 6 inches. Flows 100 gallons per minute. Cased to blue rock. Starts in Rotten limestone and obtains its supply from Eutaw sands or from the Tuscaloosa formation. Altitude, 121 feet.

Three miles northwest of Selma, on the Welch plantation, a well was drilled in 1899 by J. I. Hawk. Flow, 18 gallons per minute. Depth, 424 feet. Blue rock from 18 to 138 feet, balance sand and soapstone.

The following two wells are also reported in Selma:[a]

(1) Corner of Main and Water streets. Depth, 470 feet. Four inches in diameter. Temperature, 72°. Cased to 420 feet.

(2) At Selma Foundry. Depth, 409 feet. Yields 230 gallons of water per minute. Temperature, 68°.

Tank station.—On Birmingham, Selma and New Orleans Railroad (L. & N. system). Well reported to be 560 feet deep. Six inches in diameter. Water rises to +35 feet. Yield, 90 gallons per minute. Temperature, 70°.

ESCAMBIA COUNTY.

Brewton.—Well at hotel is reported to be 130 feet deep and to yield 1 gallon per minute. Record similar to the following.

Well bored in 1895 by W. J. Malone for H. H. Malone. Flows 5 gallons per minute. Temperature, 68°. Water a little hard. Cased to 150 feet. Record: Sandy soil, 0 to 30 feet; blue marl, 30 to 60 feet; white sand, 60 to 80 feet; white (clay) marl, 80 to 86 feet; white sand, 86 to 136 feet; hard white limestone, 136 to 151 feet; white sand and water, 151 to 190 feet.

Wells have been drilled by W. J. Malone for E. Downey (3 wells), J. A. McGowan (2 wells), J. T. McGowan (2 wells), Mrs. Spear (2 wells), P. B. Sowell (2 wells), A. McGowan (2 wells), M. McCall (2 wells), W. D. Harrold (2 wells), Brewton German Club (3 wells), Sam Scott (3 wells), Phiefer's bakery (3 wells), Perter's Lumber Company (3 wells), M. S. Lovelace (2 wells). The wells are all from 65 to 80 feet deep. Besides these, there are about 80 more wells in and near the town. The records, which are practically the same for all, are represented by the following: Sandy soil, 0 to 35 feet; blue marl, 35 to 45 feet; white sand, 45 to 65 feet; white clay or marl, with water

[a] Am. Ass. Adv. Sci., vol. 10, 1856, p. 95. The records of these wells are given on pages 97 and 98.

in white sand below, 65 feet to bottom. The flows are all 2 to 5 gallons per minute. Diameter of casing, 1¼ inches.

City Water Company. Main well. Bored in 1900. Total depth, 359 feet. Flow, 35 gallons per minute. Cased 145 feet with 8-inch casing. Three other wells, averaging about 85 feet in depth, also flow into the reservoir, and are pumped into the water mains. The deeper wells taste strongly of sulphur. Temperature, 66°. Record: Same as other wells to 150 feet; white sand with water, 150 to 250 feet; blue marl, 250 to 310 feet; shell and coral with water, 310 to 359 feet.

Public well. Bored by Wiley Dixon. Yield, 3 gallons per minute. Temperature, 69°.

ETOWAH COUNTY.

Attalla.—Well bored by Heflin Brothers, 1903, for T. H. Aldrich & Co. Diameter, 6 inches. Depth, 300 feet. Water at 175 and 250 feet. Principal supply from the latter depth. Quality good. Has an estimated flow of 200,000 gallons a day. Record: Soil, 0 to 6 feet; hard "chert sandstone," 6 to 122 feet; black shale ("slate"), 122 to 154 feet; very hard chert and sandstone, 154 to 209 feet; slate, 209 to 264 feet; very hard chert, 264 to 300 feet.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

Fayette.—A well 500 feet deep is reported at this point. Height of water, −30 feet. A vein of coal, 4½ feet thick, is reported at 250 feet.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Russellville.—Well of L. W. De Prez. Depth, 36 feet. Height of water, −36 feet. Well in the Tuscaloosa beds.

Well of E. M. Harris; 100 feet deep. In Tuscaloosa beds.

Well on the property of the Miss Emma Mining Company is reported to be 1,400 feet deep. An abandoned well, 1,300 feet deep, is reported 2 miles east of town. Possibly it is the same as the preceding.

GENEVA COUNTY.

Geneva.—Public well; bored in 1900. Water was encountered at 307 feet and rose to −14 feet, the supply appearing inexhaustible, but through some dissatisfaction the city council insisted on boring deeper, with the result that the casing was broken, the flow lost, and the well finally abandoned. Record: Coarse, white-yellow sand, 0 to 30 feet; yellowish marl, 30 to 42 feet; bluish sand, 42 to 80 feet; buhrstone, soft in middle, 80 to 84 feet; blue sand, 84 to 94 feet; shell rock, 94 to 96 feet; sand and coral rock alternating, 96 to 338 feet.

GREENE COUNTY.

Boligee.—Well of E. F. Bouchelle. Bored in 1899 by Mr. Ladd. Depth, 500 feet. First flowing water at 300 feet. Water rises to + 22 feet. Flowed originally 60 gallons, but on June 20, 1899, was 40

gallons. Somewhat salty. Temperature, 70°. Closed against sand at the bottom. Starts in Rotten limestone. Water supply from Eutaw sand.

Well of H. T. Bouchelle, in SE. ¼, sec. 31, T. 21, R. 1 E. Bored by J. I. Hawk in 1898. Depth, 450 feet. Three-inch casing. Closed against sand. Flowed over pipe at +10 feet. Estimated original volume, 10 gallons. First flowing water was obtained at 350 feet. Somewhat salty. Record: Soil, 0 to 20 feet; blue rock, 20 to 220 feet; sand, with occasional thin layers of rock with water, 220 to 450 feet.

Well of Mr. Hatton. Depth, 250 feet. Flow small. Starts in Rotten limestone and obtains its water from the Eutaw sands or Tuscaloosa beds.

Well of Mrs. Perry; 100 yards south of station. Bored by Mr. Ladd in 1894. Flows 1¾ gallons per minute from a depth of 250 feet. Water carries salt and sulphur. Temperature, 68°. Flows 3 feet above the surface.

Four miles north of Boligee a well was bored by Mr. Ladd, in 1899, for Moses Kay, colored. Depth, 142 feet. Casing, 3 inches. Pure water, 2 gallons per minute from bottom. Flows 3 feet above surface. Temperature, 66°. Limestone occurs at 40 feet.

Well of Alec. Alexander, colored. Bored by Mr. Ladd in 1899. Depth, 350 feet. Water, which rises to +5 feet, was obtained at 320 feet.

The following wells are also reported in Boligee:[a] Doctor Wither's well, 420 feet deep; temperature, 62°. Canfield well, 522 feet deep; temperature, 70°. Captain Johnston's well, at Finches Ferry, 550 feet deep; temperature, 71°.

Burton Hill.—Well of Doctor Perrin. Depth, 544 feet. Temperature, 70°.

Erie.—Well of Caleb Blackman, colored. Bored by Morrison in 1888. Depth, 320 feet. Casing, 4-inch. Water from 290 feet, flowing 10 gallons per minute to a height of +5 feet. Temperature, 67°. Record: Sand and gravel, 0 to 30 feet; blue rock, 30 to 300 feet; sand, water, blue rock, etc., 300 to 330 feet.

Three miles southwest of Morrison, in sec. 30, T. 20, R. 3 E., a well was bored by Morrison, in 1898, for Deb. Marks, colored. Depth, 330 feet. Water from horizon at 300 feet, flowing 4½ gallons per minute. Temperature, 68°. Casing, 3-inch. Record: Sand and gravel, 0 to 30 feet; blue rock, 30 to 300 feet; sand with water, 300 to 330 feet.

Eutaw.—Well at Alabama Great Southern Railroad. Altitude, 185 feet. Drilled in 1886. Depth, 400 feet. Water salty. Starts in Eutaw sands and obtains its water from the Tuscaloosa beds.

Well at court-house. Drilled in 1853. Depth, 1,106 feet. Water supply from horizon at 513 feet rises nearly to surface. Water salty.

[a] Am. Ass. Adv. Sci., Proc., vol. 10, 1856, p. 95.

Starts in Eutaw sands and finds water in Tuscaloosa beds. Record: Soil and surface materials, 15 feet; Eutaw beds, 378 feet; Tuscaloosa beds, 350 feet.

Public well. Depth, 743 feet. Water, reaching within a few feet of the surface, was found at less than 100 feet.[a]

One mile south of Eutaw is the well of Judge T. W. Roberts. Diameter at bottom, 1½ inches. Depth, 239 feet. Water supply at bottom. Flows at surface. Carries some salt. Starts in Eutaw sands and gets water in the Tuscaloosa beds. Record: Clay and sand to lime rock, 11 feet; rotten lime rock (water at bottom), 39 feet; blue lime rock, 150 feet; sand, 10 feet; dark soapstone, 16 feet; sand, 3 feet; soapstone, 6 feet; hard rock, 2 feet; sand to water, 2 feet.

About 4½ miles south of Eutaw, on the Clements place, are three old wells, namely:

(1) On Eutaw and Forkland road. Yields 2 gallons per minute. Temperature, 71°. Water salty.

(2) One-half mile east of road. Yields 1⅔ gallons per minute. Temperature, 71°. Water salty. This well is 200 feet deep and twenty-five years ago gave a strong stream, but has gradually weakened. At present it overflows 9 feet lower than formerly.

(3) One hundred yards from the house. Flow exceedingly small.

Six miles south of Eutaw, in sec. 5, T. 20, R. 2 E., a well was bored for Judge T. W. Roberts, by Kinnaird & Sample, in 1901. Depth, 340 feet. Water at 300 feet. Yields 10 gallons per minute at surface. Temperature, 70°. Casing, 4½-inch.

Eight miles south of Eutaw, in sec. 20, T. 20, R. 2 E., is a well of Capt. James Webb, bored by Kinnaird & Sample. Depth, 560 feet. Casing, 4-inch. First flowing water at 540 feet. The well flowed a year and then caved in in part, after which the pump had to be used. Record: Soil, 0 to 6 feet; blue rock, 6 to 540 feet; sand, 540 to 560 feet.

Nine miles south of Eutaw, on the Swilley place, owned by E. W. Degraffenreid, of Greensboro, are two wells. First well is at house, in SE. ¼ of NW. ¼ sec. 7, T. 20, R. 2 E. Bored by Morrison in 1898. Depth, 495 feet. Casing, 3-inch. Volume, 2 gallons per minute. Temperature, 71°. Water very salty. Used for domestic purposes and stock. Record: Clay, 0 to 10 feet; blue rock, 10 to 250 feet; sand, with thin strata of blue rock and water, 250 to 495 feet. The flow was obtained from 400 feet.

The second well is 1 mile northeast of house, in the SE. ¼ of NW. ¼ sec. 20, T. 20, R. 2 E. Reported by Morrison in 1898. Depth, 450 feet. Casing, 3-inch. Yield, 1 gallon per minute. Temperature, 71°. Flow from 400 feet. Water salty. Record: Clay, 0 to 10 feet; blue rock, 10 to 300 feet; hard rock, 300 to 306 feet; sand, with water, 306 to 450 feet.

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[a] Record in Am. Ass. Adv. Sci., vol. 10, 1856, p. 95.

Ten miles southwest of Eutaw are three wells of S. L. Creswell, one, 456 feet deep, with water at a temperature of 72°; a second, in field at Creswell's plantation, 440 feet deep, with temperature of 71°; and a third, one-half mile north of first well, 550 feet deep, with a temperature of 72°.

Well at William Glover's.[a] Depth, 445 feet. Temperature, 72°.

Well of Judge T. W. Roberts, 10 miles south of Eutaw, in sec. 5, T. 20, R. 2 E. Depth, 446 feet. Flow from 405 feet. Well starts in Eutaw sands and obtains water from Tuscaloosa beds. The first water was found at 210 feet and stood at −36 feet; second water from 378 feet stood at −32 feet; third water, at 405 feet, rising to −3 feet. The well was closed at first, but after a few weeks the water rose to −1 foot, and afterwards began to flow and has continued to give a ¾-inch stream ever since.

Twelve miles south of Eutaw, on J. W. Hall's plantation, a well was sunk to the depth of 420 feet.

Forkland.—Well of W. B. Baltzell. Bored by J. I. Hawk in 1901. Located in SE.¼ NW.¼ sec. 11, T. 19, R. 1 E. Flow, 8 gallons per minute. Temperature, 72°.

Well of E. L. Latimer. Bored by J. I. Hawk in 1901. Located in SE.¼ SW.¼ sec. 4, T. 19, R. 2 E. Flow, 9 gallons per minute. Temperature, 74°. Water salty, but soft and gives no crust in boilers. Volume constant. Rises to +18 feet. Cased throughout, except in limestone. Used for domestic purposes.

Well of Miss C. A. Lewis. NW. ¼ NW. ¼ sec. 3, T. 19, R. 2 E. Drilled in 1901, by J. I. Hawk. Water soft and not salty. Originally the well gave a strong flow, but an accident in inserting the casing greatly reduced it. Flows 1⅓ gallons per minute. Temperature, 72°.

Well, owner not given. Depth, 575 feet. Blue rock, 350 feet deep. Water rises to +3 feet. Yield, 20 gallons per minute.

Hairston.—About 2½ miles east of Hairston is a well, owner unknown, that is reported to be 530 feet deep. Blue rock, 170 feet thick. Water rises to +2½ feet. Yields 4 gallons per minute.

Steeles Bluff.—Well of Judge A. D. Smith, of Eutaw. Bored by Morrison & Morrison, 1902. Depth, 400 feet. Casing, 3-inch. Flows at +25 feet. Volume constant. Cased to 360 feet. Weak flow of water from 330 feet. Yields 22 gallons per minute. Temperature, 69°. Record: Clay, sand, 0 to 30 feet; pink soapstone, 30 to 250 feet; sand with water, 250 to 400 feet.

On river one-half mile above town, in SW. ¼ sec. 12, T. 23, R. 3 E., is a well of Jeff Patton, of Knoxville. Bored by Kinnaird & Sample, 1901. Depth, 360 feet. Casing, 3-inch. First flowing water at 200 feet. Flowed originally 50 gallons per minute, but had ceased before November, 1901. Record: Sand and gravel, 0 to 130 feet; soapstone, 130 to 170 feet; blue rock, 170 to 200 feet; sand and blue rock with water, 200 to 260 feet.

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[a] Proc Am. Ass. Adv. Sci., vol. 10, 1856, p. 95.

Lock No. 6.—Well of A. P. Patton. Bored by W. J. Kinnaird in 1901. Depth reported, 300 feet. Casing, 3-inch. Original flow, 20 gallons per minute. Volume later fell off to a little over a gallon per minute. Temperature, 63°.

A number of other wells, yielding from 1 to 15 gallons per minute and temperatures from 63° to 72°, have been reported.[a]

List of additional artesian wells in Greene County, Ala.

Location.				Plantation, as shown on Snedecor's map of Greene County (1856).	Present owner or estate.	Remarks.
Township.	Range.	Section.	Part of section.			
19	3 E.	5	NW. ¼ of SW. ¼	J. C. Pickins	M. Bailey heirs	Strong, freestone.
19	2 E.	12	Fraction	Sarsby place		Near river.
19	2 E.	14	NW. ¼	M. R. Brassfield place.		Near river, strong.
19	2 E.	24	NE. ¼	J. G. Rowe Estate		Near road.
19	2 E.	25	Near center section.	Jas. C. Cole Estate	Cole heirs	On road.
20	3 E.	21		Buchemans Island		
20	3 E.	31	SE. ¼ of NE. ¼	Jacob Halbrook	C. E. Latimer	
20	3 E.	30	do	I. C. Snedecor	Blackman place	Strong.
20	3 E.	32	NE. ¼ of NE. ¼	Lovit Hines Estate	Hines heirs	
20	2 E.	1	NW. ¼ of NE. ¼	M. Fowler	Dollarhide Co	On McAlpine's ferry road.
20	2 E.	1	NW. ¼ of NW. ¼	do	do	Do.
20	2 E.	3	Near center section.	S. McAlpine	L. & J. Winston	
20	2 E.	4	NW. ¼, near center.	James Willis	Wm. Sears	
20	2 E.	5	NW. ¼	J. R. Blocker	Julia W. Byrd	
20	2 E.	5		Jas. A. Watson	Bernard Harwood.	
20	2 E.	9	NW. ¼	do	Thos. W. Roberts	
20	2 E.	16	NE. ¼, NW. corner.	D. C. Williams	John Gray	
20	2 E.	21	E. ½ of SW. ¼	J. R. Blocker	E. T. O'Conner	
20	2 E.	27	SE. ¼	do	do	
20	2 E.	27	W. ½ of SW. ¼	J. L. Walton	Mrs. J. L. Webb	
20	2 E.	28	SW. ¼	do	do	
20	2 E.	32		W. A. Glover	W. N. Glover	
20	2 E.	33	NE. ¼ of NE. ¼	J. R. Blocker	John Blocker	
20	1 E.	4	NW. ¼ of NW. ¼	Geo. Hays	M. T. Sumner	Canfield well road.
20	1 E.	8	SE. ¼	I. B. Smaw	Wm. Smaw	
20	1 E.	17	NW. ¼	do	do	
20	1 E.	25	SW. ¼	James I. Thornton	H. I. Thornton Estate.	New well.
20	1 E.	36	NE. ¼	do	Syd. Moore	Does not run over.
20	1 E.	36	NW. ¼	do	do	Strong, new.
21	3 E.	7	NE. ¼	J. T. Creswell	B. Harwood et al.	Eutaw Landing, strong.
21	3 E.	32	SE. ¼	East Port Hale Co.		
21	2 E.	2	NW. ¼ of NW. ¼	J. T. Creswell	Roberta McQueen.	Near road.
21	2 E.	3	NE. ¼ of NE. ¼	do	D. Kyle heirs	
21	2 E.	3	NE. ¼ of NW. ¼	do	do	Stopped up.
21	2 E.	3	SE. ¼	J. B. Clark	H. M. Clark	

[a] See Geological Survey of South Carolina, by M. Toumey, p. 247.

List of additional artesian wells in Greene County, Ala.—Continued.

Location.				Plantation, as shown on Snedecor's map of Greene County (1856).	Present owner of estate.	Remarks.
Township.	Range.	Section.	Part of section.			
21	2 E.	3	NE. ¼ of SE. ¼	Asa White	T. W. Roberts	
21	2 E.	4	W. ½ of NW. ¼	D. B. Meacham	Wm. Scears	Not flowing.
21	2 E.	7	NW. ¼ of NW. ¼	J. F. Cross	J. J. Dew	
21	2 E.	8	NE. ¼	J. M. Jones	J. W. Jones Estate	Sulphur well.
21	2 E.	11	SE. ¼	W. Pettigrew	J. G. Harris	
21	2 E.	14	NE. ¼ of SW. ¼	Jos. Pickens	J. G. Harris, agent	
21	2 E.	15	NE. ¼	V. M. Randolph	do	
21	2 E.	17	NW. ¼	J. J. Winston	J. W. Jones heirs	
21	2 E.	18	NE. ¼	do	do	
21	2 E.	20	SE. ¼	P. Lightfoot	G. H. Dunlap	
21	2 E.	21	SW. ¼ of NW. ¼	A. Clement	National Bank	On road.
21	2 E.	22	W. ½ of NE. ¼	J. T. Creswell	A. W. Howard	Near Choctaw Bluff.
21	2 E.	24	NE. ¼ of NE. ¼	Jos. Pickens		Northeast corner Lock No. 4.
21	2 E.	27	SE. ¼, fraction	Wm. McAlpine	Judge T. W. Roberts.	West of river.
21	2 E.	28	W. ½ of NW. ¼	A. Clement	J. P. Harry	
21	2 E.	29	SW. ¼	Philip Lightfoot	G. H. Dunlap	
21	2 E.	30	NW. ¼	do	do	
21	2 E.	33	do	J. W. Hall place	J. W. Clement	
21	1 E.	1	NE. ¼	J. R. Dunlap	Burt Dunlap	
21	1 E.	1	E. ½ of NE. ¼	S. P. Steele	A. W. Howard	Not flowing.
21	1 E.	2	do	C. D. Graham	do	Strong.
21	1 E.	3	SE. ¼ of SE. ¼	T. S. Cook	Mary Alexander	
21	1 E.	4	NW. ¼	J. C. Bizzell	Mary Bizzell heirs	
21	1 E.	6	SE. ¼	J. T. Brown	W. T. Brown heirs	About 28 in 1 acre.
21	1 E.	7	NW. ¼	A. S. Steele	J. F. Cross	
21	1 E.	8	SE. ¼ of SE. ¼	Hays & Hairston	M. T. Sumner	
21	1 E.	9	NE. ¼	Barney Cox	Syd. Moore	
21	1 E.	11	SE. ¼	L. M. Minor	J. J. Dew	
21	1 E.	12	NE. ¼	C. D. Graham	E. C. Selden	2 wells.
21	1 E.	12	NW. ¼	do	do	
21	1 E.	14	SE. ¼	Geo. Hays	J. J. Drew	Willow Pond well.
21	1 E.	14	NE. ¼	B. Cox	Syd. Moore	
21	1 E.	15	W. ½ of NE. ¼	Tobias Cook	Chas. Cook	
21	1 E.	22		Haysville Land Co.		Hairston Post-office—2 wells; neither flows.
21	1 E.	18	SW. ¼ of SW. ¼ (3)	S. R. Cook	Lizzie Dunlap	
21	1 E.	30	W. ½ of NE. ¼	Geo. Hays Estate	W. F. Thetford	
21	1 W.	1	NE. ¼	T. T. Chiles		
21	1 W.	2	E. ½ of NW. ¼	H. T. Croft	J. J. Drew	
21	1 W.	3	W. ½ of SW. ¼	A. Jolly	Jolly heirs	
21	1 W.	4		do	do	
21	1 W.	5	SW. ¼	N. Goree		
21	1 W.	11	SE. ¼	W. R. Hatter	J. R. Taylor	
21	1 W.	12	NW. ¼ of NE. ¼	A. S. Steele	J. F. Cross	
21	1 W.	12	SE. ¼	Mary Bizzell	Mary Bizzell heirs	
21	1 W.	14	NW. ¼ of NW. ¼	Trussell's ferry		
22	3 E.	10		Zach. McGehee	Saml. Spencer	Lock 5.
22	2 E.	14	SE. ¼	Springfield	Mollie Smith	
22	2 E.	27	E. ½ of SW. ¼	Jordan's well	Wm. Scears	
22	2 E.	30	NE. ¼ of NW. ¼	D. P. Bestor	J. O. Banks	
22	2 E.	31	SW. ¼	E. R. Steele	Jos. Cramer	

List of additional artesian wells in Greene County, Ala.—Continued.

Location.				Plantation, as shown on Snedecor's map of Greene County (1856).	Present owner or estate.	Remarks.
Township.	Range.	Section.	Part of section.			
22	2 E.	36	SE. ¼ of NE. ¼ (2)	J. C. Johnson	M. L. Kirksey	Four wells.
22	2 E.	36	NE. ¼ of NE. ¼	do	do	Dump well.
22	3 E.	31	SW. ¼ of NW. ¼	do	do	Just below ferry.
21	12	1	NE. ¼	B. Dunlap		
21	1 E.	1	W. ½ of NW. ¼	Fitts	Graham place	
21	1 E.	4	NW. ¼	J. C. Bizzell Joshua T. Brown		
22	1 W.	4	SW. ¼	John Swilley		
22	1 W.	6	W. ½ of NE. ¼	Robt. Craig		
22	1 W.	8	NW. ¼ of SW. ¼	Anne Smith		
22	1 W.	9	W. ½ of N. W. ¼	M. Campbell		
22	1 W.	10	NW. ¼ of NW. ¼	Nat Cameron		
22	1 W.	10	NW. ¼ of SW. ¼	Wm. Cameron		
22	1 W.	12	N. E. ¼ of SE. ¼	Wm. Rainey		
22	1 W.	12	SE. ¼	Mary Rainey		
22	1 W.	13	SE. ¼ of NE. ¼ (2)	P. P. Parkham		
22	1 W.	15	W. ½ of NE. ¼	M. H. Pearson		
22	1 W.	17	SE. ¼ of SW. ¼	W. R. T. Smith		
22	1 W.	17	W. ½ of NW. ¼	A. Norwood		
22	1 W.	17	E. ½ of SW. ¼	do	Powers place	
22	1 W.	19	NW. ¼ of NE. ¼	D. R. Wright		
22	1 W.	27	NE. ¼	Simeon Maxwell		
22	1 W.	28	SE. ¼	Josiah Collins		
22	1 W.	28	SW. ¼ of SW. ¼	E. Rogers		
22	1 W.	31	NW. ¼ of SE. ¼	J. M. Hitt	D. H. Williams	
22	1 W.	32	NE. ¼ of NE. ¼	I. F. Pearson		
22	1 W.	33	W. ½ of SW. ¼	A. Jolly		
22	1 W.	33	W. ½ of NW. ¼	Rogers		
22	1 W.	36		James Crawford		
22	1 W.	25	Fraction (2)	John C. Whitsett		
22	2 E.	14	SE. ¼	Springfield		
23	1 W.	7	SW. ¼	H. G. Jones		
23	1 W.	8	do	do		
23	1 W.	10	SE. ¼ of SE. ¼	L. Williams		700 feet; does not flow.
23	1 W.	16	SW. ¼	Henry Jones		
23	1 W.	18	Center	G. W. Hill		
23	1 W.	18	NE. ¼ of NE. ¼	do		
23	1 W.	20	NE. ¼	T. de Graffenried		
23	1 W.	23	NW. ¼	J. B. Thompson		
23	1 W.	26	SW. ¼	F. M. Childers		
23	1 W.	29	SE. ¼	J. F. de Graffenreid	Hales	
23	1 W.	29	SW. ¼	Simeon Carpenter		
23	1 W.	30	E. ½ of SW. ¼	P. Coleman	J. Lockhart Estate	
23	1 W.	31	E. ½ of NE. ¼	John Strait		
23	1 W.	32	SW. ¼	Simeon Carpenter		
23	1 W.	33	SE. ¼ of NE. ¼	J. D. Duncan		
23	1 W.	34	SW. ¼ of NW. ¼	J. W. D. Thomas		
23	1 W.	34	SE. ¼	A. Norwood Mill	Jno. Leavell, post-office.	
23	2 W.	2	NW. ¼, fraction	W. P. Posey		Mouth Sipsey.
23	2 W.	1	W. ½ of SE. ¼	I. Rutledge		
23	2 W.	11	NE. ¼	G. W. Hill		
23	2 W.	12	SE. ¼	H. G. Jones (12)		

HALE COUNTY.

Akron.—Three miles west of Akron, on Alabama Great Southern Railroad, is the well of O. V. Crabtree & Co., bored by Kinnaird & Sample in 1900. Depth, 300 feet. Casing, 3 inches. Flowing water is obtained at 220 feet, rising to + 8 feet. Record: Soil and gravel (?), 0 to 50 feet; blue rock, 50 to 220 feet; sand with water, 220 to 300 feet.

Well of W. B. Inge. Depth, +140 feet. Water varies from −6 feet in dry weather to + 0 in wet weather. Yield, 7 gallons per minute. Temperature, 68°.

One mile south of Akron, at house of W. E. Wedgeworth, is a well bored by Sample in 1902. Depth, 400 feet. Diameter, 3 inches. Water stands at −15 feet. Level constant under domestic use. Temperature, 66°.

Hotel well. Depth, unknown. Flows 5 gallons per minute. Quality, good. Temperature, 66°. No diminution of flow reported. Well starts near edge of Eutaw sands and obtains supply in the Tuscaloosa beds. Altitude, 170 feet.

Cedarville.—A deep well bored by J. I. Hawk, for Madison Jones, sr., is reported in this vicinity.

Cypress Switch.—Well of Strudwick Brothers. Bored by W. J. Kinnaird in 1900. Depth, 320 feet. Diameter, 2 inches. Water, rising to +20 feet, was obtained at a depth of 300 feet. Volume, 1½ gallons per minute. Temperature, 67°.

Evans.—About 1¼ miles west of Evans is the well of C. H. Wedgworth, bored by Kinnaird & Sample in 1901. Depth, 210 feet. Casing, 3 inches. Water at 160 feet, rising to +4 feet. Volume, 24 gallons per minute. Temperature, 67°. Record: Soil, gravel, 0 to 40 feet; blue rock, 40 to 160 feet; sand, with water, 160 to 210 feet.

Evansville Station.—Well of B. S. Evans (No. 1); 200 yards from house. Bored by W. J. Kinnaird in 1901. Depth, 200 feet. Flowing water obtained at 180 feet, rising to +8 feet. Volume, 30 gallons per minute; constant. Temperature, 68°.

Well of B. S. Evans (No. 2); at house. Bored by Morrison. Depth, 633 feet. Above 40 feet, 4-inch casing. Water stands at −3 feet. Used for domestic purposes. Record: Sand and clay, 0 to 40 feet; blue rock, 40 to 300 feet; sand, 300 to 350 feet; soapstone, 350 to 633 feet.

Three-fourths of a mile west of Evansville Station is a well owned by C. D. Cummings, bored by Sample & Morrison in 1902 (?). Depth, 160 feet. Casing, 3 inches. Flows at +4 feet. Yield, 3½ gallons per minute. Temperature, 68°. Record: Sand and gravel, 0 to 60 feet; blue rock, 60 to 155 feet; coal 155 to 156½ feet; sand, with water, 156½ to 160 feet.

Well of W. M. Sample (No. 1); located at Evansville Station. Bored by Kinnaird & Sample, 1902. Depth, 180 feet. Casing, 2 inches.

Flowing water, rising to +4 feet, at 160 feet. Supply, 18 gallons per minute; slightly diminished since first bored. Temperature, 68°. Record: Soil and clay, 0 to 40 feet; blue rock, 40 to 160 feet; sand, with water, 160 to 180 feet.

Well of W. M. Sample (No. 2); one-fourth mile west of Evansville Station. Bored by Kinnaird & Sample. Depth, 180 feet. Casing, 3 inches. Flowing water at a depth of 160 feet. Original volume, 10 gallons per minute; decreased slightly. Temperature, 68°. Record: Soil and clay, 0 to 70 feet; blue rock, 70 to 160 feet; sand, with water, 160 to 180 feet.

Well of W. M. Sample (No. 3), one-half mile west of Evansville. Bored by Kinnaird & Sample. Depth, 160 feet. Casing, 3-inch. Flowing water from 140 feet. Original volume, 30 gallons per minute. Present volume, 18 gallons per minute. Temperature, 67°. Record: Soil and clay, 0 to 70 feet; blue rock, 70 to 140 feet; sand with water, 140 to 160 feet.

Well of W. M. Sample (No. 4), three-fourths mile west of Evansville. Bored by Kinnaird & Sample. Depth, 200 feet. Casing, 3-inch. Flowing water from 160 feet. Volume, 30 gallons per minute (estimated). Temperature, 68°. Record: Soil and clay, 0 to 50 feet; blue rock, 50 to 120 feet; (?), 120 to 160 feet; sand with water, 160 to 200 feet.

Greensboro.—The city of Greensboro has several 4-inch wells about 432 feet in depth. The supply is reported to be 110 gallons per minute. The water stands at −30 feet and is obtained at the surface by the air-lift process. The wells start and end in the Eutaw formation. Altitude, 220 feet.

Well of Blount & Ward. Bored by Morrison in 1902. Depth, 500 feet. Casing, 3-inch. The water stands at −13 feet. Well has never been used. Record: Clay, 0 to 30 feet; blue rock, 30 to 300 feet; sand and thin strata of blue rock, 300 to 425 feet; pink soapstone, 425 to 500 feet.

Well of Cotton Oil Mill Company. Located 300 yards from Blount & Ward well. Bored by Morrison in 1902. Depth, 500 feet. Casing, 6-inch for 30 feet. Water stands at −13 feet. Reported to carry much sulphur. Used in boilers at mill. Gives no crust. Supply reported inexhaustible. Record: Clay, 0 to 30 feet; blue rock, 30 to 300 feet; sand, with occasional strata of blue rock 10 inches to 3 feet thick, 300 to 500 feet.

Well of W. M. Wedgworth. Bored by Sample & Morrison in 1899 or 1900. Depth, 200 feet. Casing, 4½-inch. Flowing water, rising to +10 feet, encountered at 140 feet. Volume constant. Decided improvement in health of users. Yield, 18 gallons per minute. Temperature, 68°. Record: Sand and gravel, 0 to 30 feet; blue rock, 30 to 140 feet; sand and water, 140 to 150 feet; blue rock, 150 to 190 feet; sand and water, 190 to 200 feet.

Mr. William Withers states that borings have been made in this basin to depths of from 75 to 1,600 feet. The shallow wells furnish abundant water for domestic purposes, while those from 500 to 800 feet give abundant water for industrial, manufacturing, and irrigation purposes.

Six miles west of Greensboro is the well of Cheney Borden, bored by Kinnaird & Sample in 1901. Depth, 400 feet. Diameter, 3 inches. Water stands at −40 feet. Used two months and abandoned.

Ten miles southeast of Greensboro four artesian wells are reported to be located at a mill. The records are lost, but the wells are said to be from 450 to 850 feet deep. One of them is stated to be 12 inches in diameter and to yield the coldest water in Alabama. The mill is run entirely by these wells, which, according to reports, have not shown any decrease in flow in fifty years.

About 2½ miles southwest of Greensboro, at the Jenkins place, is the well of Lee Otts, bored by Morrison in 1903. Depth, 600 feet. Casing, 3 inch. Water stands at −7 feet. Well abandoned. Record: Sand, 0 to 22 feet; blue rock, 22 to 400 feet; pink soapstone, 400 to 600 feet. Water is from a stratum of sand in the blue rock.

Greenwood.—Well No. 1. Allen Wilson place, one-half mile west of town. Flow, 2½ gallons per minute. Temperature, 68°.

Well No. 2. One and one-half miles west of town. Flows 4½ gallons per minute. Temperature, 67°.

Four or five miles southwest of Greenwood is the well of E. W. Degraffenreid. This is an old well, but is still flowing. Yield, 2¼ gallons per minute. Temperature, 68°.

Three miles north of east of Greenwood is the well of Miss K. C. Mays, bored by Kinnaird & Sample in 1902. Depth, 200 feet. Diameter, 3 inches. Flowing water at 160 feet. Estimated volume, 65 gallons per minute. Flow, constant. Temperature, 67°. Record: Soil, etc., 0 to 40 feet; blue rock, 40 to 160 feet; sand with water, 160 to 200 feet.

From 3 to 5 miles southwest of Greenwood are six wells of E. L. Kimbrough. Well No. 1 ("Camp well") is one-fourth of a mile east of Lock No. 4, in pasture. Bored by Morrison. Depth, 160 feet. Diameter, 3 inches. Flowing water, rising to +4 feet from depth of 140 feet. Volume, 40 gallons per minute. Flow, constant. Temperature, 67°. Record: Soil and clay, 0 to 53 feet; blue rock, 53 to 130 feet; sand and water, 130 to 140 feet; hard white rock, 140 to 160 feet.

Kimbrough well No. 2 ("New Ground well") is located in swamp 1¼ miles east from Lock No. 4. Originally bored by hand and afterwards, in 1898, deepened by Morrison to 160 feet. Casing, 6 inches for 30 feet. Estimated original flow at +3 feet, 35 gallons per minute; present flow, 12 gallons per minute. Temperature, 67°.

Kimbrough well No. 3 ("Upland Pasture well") was bored by Mor-

rison in 1898. Depth, 160 feet. Casing, 4½-inch. Flowing water at 140 feet. Estimated original volume, 20 gallons per minute. Present flow, 17 gallons per minute. Temperature, 68°.

Kimbrough well No. 4 ("River Field well") was bored by J. I. Hawk in 1896. Depth, 185 feet. Flowing water at 175 feet. Yield, 12 gallons per minute. Temperature, 68°. Record: Clay and soil, 0 to 10 feet; quicksand, 10 to 40 feet; blue rock, 40 to 185 feet.

Kimbrough well No. 5 ("House Lot well") was bored by J. I. Hawk in 1898. Depth, 272 feet. First water at 175 feet. Flowing water at 240 feet. Estimated original volume, 18 gallons per minute; present volume, 3 gallons per minute. Temperature, 68°. Record: Sand, clay, and gravel, 0 to 25 feet; blue rock, 25 to 175 feet; remainder unrecorded.

Kimbrough well No. 6 ("Mill well") was bored by J. I. Hawk. Volume, 17 gallons per minute. Temperature, 68°.

Three miles southwest of Greenwood, on the road to Lock No. 4, is Governor Seay's well, drilled about 1897. Depth, 198 feet. Casing, 6-inch to 30 feet. Flows at + 3 feet. Yield, 15 gallons per minute, Temperature, 66°.

One-half mile west of Greenwood are two old wells, bored by hand, one yielding 2½ the other 4½ gallons per minute. Temperature, 68°.

One mile east of Greenwood is the well of W. E. Wedgworth, bored by Sample in 1902. Depth, 210 feet. Casing, 3 inches. Flowing water, rising to +5 feet, obtained at 170 feet. Flow, 18 gallons per minute. Temperature, 67°. Record: Soil and clay, 0 to 40 feet; blue rock, 40 to 170 feet; sand with water, 170 to 210 feet.

About 1¼ miles east of Greenwood is the well of W. E. Wedgworth, on the old Wedgworth place. Flows at + 4 feet. Yield, 35 gallons per minute. Temperature, 67°. Other data similar to preceding well.

Laneville.—Two wells, one 710 and one 719 feet deep, belonging to B. L. Garber, were reported in 1899. Others have since been drilled 20 to 40 feet deeper. Both of the wells mentioned flow. Temperature, 75°.

Garber Brothers are reported to own four wells, bored by J. I. Hawk. Well No. 1 is 715 deep and flows 10 gallons per minute. No. 2 is 300 feet deep and flows 15 gallons per minute. No. 3 is 715 feet deep and flows 7 gallons per miuute. No. 4 is 750 feet deep. Water stands at − 20 feet. The blue rock is reported to be 350 feet thick. The above wells may include the B. L. Garber wells.

Mays Station.—Well of Madison Jones, jr. (No. 1). Bored by J. I. Hawk, 1899. Located at the station. Depth, 216 feet. Casing, 6-inch. Flow, 60 gallons per minute. Volume constant. Temperature, 69°. Well is entirely within the Eutaw sands. Record: Clay, 0 to 12 feet; blue rock, 12 to 170 feet; sand and water with thin strata of blue rock, 170 to 216 feet.

Well of Madison Jones, jr. (No. 2). Bored 170 feet by hand, and completed by J. I. Hawk in 1899. Located one-half mile south of the station. Depth, 285 feet. Casing, 5-inch. Yield, 22 gallons per minute. Volume constant. Temperature, 69°.

Government well at Lock No. 4, one mile west of Mays Station. Drilled in 1899. Diameter, 3 inches. Depth, 185 feet. Flows 30 gallons per minute. Twenty per cent decrease in flow first year. Well is entirely in the Eutaw sands.

Millwood.—Well on Pickens place. Depth, 236 feet. Diameter, 7½ inches. Flows 850 gallons per minute. Quality good. Starts in the Selma chalk and obtains its water from the Eutaw sands. Temperature, 72°. This is one of a number of very large wells that were reported a number of years ago. No records are now obtainable. The water from several of these wells is collected in a pond and used for power in running saw, gristmill, and gin.

Well of Wiley Tunstall (No. 1). Located 300 yards northwest of house, across pond. Bored by Kinnaird & Sample, 1901. Depth, 330 feet. Casing, 6-inch. Flowing water obtained at 300 feet. Original volume estimated at 40 gallons per minute. Present volume, 30 gallons per minute, flowing 3 feet above surface. Temperature, 66°. Record: Soil, 0 to 40 feet; blue rock, 40 to 300 feet; sand and water, 300 to 330 feet.

Well of Wiley Tunstall (No. 2). Four hundred yards north of house. Bored by Kinnaird & Sample to 300 feet in 1901, and deepened to 500 feet in 1902. Depth, 500 feet. Casing, 6-inch. Flow in 1902, 75 gallons per minute. Te nperature, 68°. The water is reported to have mineral properties. Record: Soil, 0 to 40 feet; blue rock, 40 to 240 feet; sand, water, etc., 240 to 500 feet.

Well of Wiley Tunstall (No. 3). Seventy yards northwest of mill house. Bored by Kinnaird & Sample in 1902. Depth, 500 feet. Casing, 4½ inches. Flowing water from 260 feet. Volume at +2 feet, 75 gallons per minute. Temperature, 68°. Record: Soil, 0 to 50 feet; blue rock, 50 to 260 feet; sand and water with thin strata of blue rock, 260 to 500 feet.

Well of Wiley Tunstall (No. 4). Eighty yards west of house. Bored by Kinnaird & Sample, 1902. Depth, 500 feet. Casing, 4½ inches. First flowing water at 260 feet. Present yield at +2 feet, 75 gallons per minute. Temperature, 68°. Record: Soil, 0 to 50 feet; blue rock, 50 to 260 feet; sand and water with thin strata of blue rock, 260 to 500 feet.

Well of Wiley Tunstall (No. 5). Jeffrey place; pasture well. Bored by Kinnaird & Sample, 1902. Depth, unknown. Diameter, 3 inches. Present yield, 9 gallons per minute. Temperature, 69°.

Well of Wiley Tunstall (No. 6). Jeffrey place, near George Taylor's store, 3 miles east of town. Bored by Kinnaird & Sample, 1902. Depth, 360 feet. Casing, 3-inch. Flowing water at 300 feet, rising

to +2 feet. Estimated original volume, 6 gallons per minute. Present volume, 3 gallons per minute (much leakage). Temperature, 70°.

Well of Wiley Tunstall (No. 7). At Grindle Pond, 2 miles north of town. Bored by Kinnaird & Sample, 1902. Depth, 200 feet. Casing, 3-inch. Flowing water at 120 feet. Present yield, 38 gallons per minute at +2 feet. Temperature, 66°.

Moundville.—Three miles northwest of Moundville, possibly in Tuscaloosa County, is the well of T. B. Allen, bored by W. H. Martin in 1903. Depth, 275 feet. First flowing water at 234 feet. Casing, 3 and 1½ inches. Lower end of pipe closed and sides perforated with 35 holes. Yield, 45 gallons per minute. Temperature, 65°. Water stands at +4½ feet. Record: Clay and gravel, 0 to 60 feet; blue rock, 60 to 234 feet; sand and water, 234 to 275 feet.

Well of J. A. Elliott & Son. Bored by Morrison in 1899. Depth, 600 feet. Water at 450 feet. The water rose to −1 foot and pumping was necessary for five minutes. On stopping the pumping the well began to flow and has since continued. Yield, 1 gallon per minute. Temperature, 67°. Well in Tuscaloosa formation. Record: Soil and clay, 0 to 50 feet; sand rock, 50 to 54 feet; pink soapstone, 54 to 300 feet; hard rock, 300 to 310 feet; sand and water with occasional thin strata of rock, 310 to 600 feet.

Well of R. L. Griffin. Bored by W. H. Martin in 1903. Depth, 480 feet. Casing, 70 feet of 3-inch and 360 feet of 1¼-inch. Water at 375 feet rose to −1 foot. Water at 480 feet rose to +16 feet. Present yield, 10 gallons per minute. Temperature, 67°. Water used in several houses. Record: Clay, 0 to 70 feet; blue rock, 70 to 375 feet.

Newbern.—Well of Farmers' Gin and Warehouse Company. Bored by J. I. Hawk. Depth, 485 feet. Flows 3 gallons per minute. Starts in the Rotten limestone. Water supply from the Eutaw sands.

Well on Irvin's plantation, 2½ miles northeast of Newbern. Bored by J. I. Hawk in 1899. Depth, 300 feet. Water stands at −27 feet. Quality good. No blue rock was encountered. Well starts in the Rotten limestone. Water supply from the Eutaw sands.

Well of W. H. Landis. Bored by J. I. Hawk. Depth, 300 feet. Water stands at −28 feet. Well starts in the rotten limestone. Water supply from the Eutaw sands.

Well of Mr. London, 6 miles southwest of Newbern. Bored by Kinnaird & Sample in 1902. Depth, 500 feet. Casing, 3-inch. Water, overflowing in three days, was obtained at 500 feet. Record: Soil, 0 to 8 feet; blue rock with occasional strata of sand, 8 to 500 feet.

Well of Andrew Moore, near Newbern. Bored by J. I. Hawk. Depth, 300 feet. Flows 8 gallons per minute. Well starts in the Rotten limestone. Water supply from Eutaw sands.

Well of A. J. Moore, 2 miles south of Newbern. Bored by J. I.

Hawk, 1900. Depth, 500 feet. Flows 8 gallons per minute. Blue rock was encountered at 12 feet and continued to 137 feet. Well starts in the Rotten limestone. Water supply from the Eutaw sands.

Well of D. L. Moore (No. 1). Bored by J. I. Hawk. Depth, 300 feet. Flows 28 gallons per minute.

Well of D. L. Moore (No. 2). Bored by J. I. Hawk. Depth, 410 feet. Flows 35 gallons per minute. Both wells start in the Rotten limestone. Water supplies from the Eutaw sands.

Well of W. P. Nelson, 2½ miles southwest of Newbern. Bored by J. I. Hawk. Depth, 500 feet. Flows 8 gallons per minute. Blue rock 200 feet thick, beginning at 20 feet. Well starts in the Rotten limestone. Water supply from the Eutaw sands.

Well of Pollard Brothers. Bored by J. I. Hawk. Well probably 300 or more feet deep. Blue rock at 22 feet, 80 feet thick. Water stands at −18 feet. Well starts in the Rotten limestone. Supply from the Eutaw sands.

Well of W. R. Tubbs. Bored by J. I. Hawk, 1900. Depth, 300 feet. Water stands at −28 feet. Blue rock at 20 feet, 85 feet thick. Well starts in the Rotten limestone. Water supply from the Eutaw sands.

Well of R. A. White. Bored by J. I. Hawk, 1900. Depth, 300 feet. Water stands at −22 feet. Eighty-five feet of blue rock beginning at 20 feet. Well starts in the Rotten limestone. Water supply from the Eutaw sands.

Well (owner unknown), at Newbern, reported to be 475 feet in depth, with water rising to +4 feet and flowing 30 gallons per minute. Blue rock 80 feet thick.

Powers.—Well of John Findlay. Bored by W. V. Morrison. Depth, 406 feet. Casing, 3-inch. Flow from 330 feet. Yield, 7½ gallons per minute. Volume constant. Water rises to +25 feet. Temperature, 68°. Record: Soil and clay, 0 to 50 feet; blue rock, 50 to 250 feet; sand and water, with thin strata of rock, 250 to 406 feet.

Well on Warrior River near Powers. Bored by Cristie, Lowe, and Haywood. Depth, 333 feet. Diameter, 3 inches. Present yield, 12 gallons per minute. Water has milky appearance and a slightly disagreeable taste.

Powers Station.—Well at Lock No. 6. Drilled in 1900. Diameter, 3 inches. Depth, 333 feet. A flow of 25 gallons per minute of good water was obtained, but volume decreased 50 per cent the first year. The well is entirely in the Tuscaloosa beds.

Sawyerville.—E. L. Kimbro has two deep wells bored by J. I. Hawk.

Three miles west of Sawyerville is the well of Jack Manette (No. 1). Located at mill. Bored by Sample & Morrison, 1897. Depth, 640 feet. Diameter, 3 inches. Water stands at −8 feet. Level constant. Record: Sand, 0 to 10 feet; blue rock, 10 to 450 feet; sand and water, with thin strata of blue rock, 450 to 600 feet; pink soapstone, 600 to 640 feet.

Well of Jack Manette (No. 2). Located at house. Bored by Sample in 1901. Depth, 440 feet. Flowing water from bottom. Yield, 17 gallons per minute. Volume constant. Temperature, 70°.

Well of Jack Manette (No. 3). Located at mill. Bored by Sample. Depth, 440 feet. Diameter, 3 inches. Water stands at constant height of −10 feet.

Well of Jack Manette (No. 4). Located at mill. Bored by Smith. Depth, 435 feet. Diameter, 3 inches. Water stands at constant height of −10 feet.

Well of Jack Manette (No. 5). One-fourth of a mile east of Lock No. 3. Bored by Smith. Depth, 360 feet. Flows about 4 gallons per minute from 1½-inch pipe. Temperature, 69°.

Well of Jack Manette (No. 6). One-half of a mile northeast from Lock No. 3. Drilled by Smith. Data lacking.

Stewart.—Well of C. D. Cummings. Depth, 620 feet. Flows 8 gallons per minute. Water salty. Altitude of well, 155 feet. Temperature, 68°. Well entirely in Tuscaloosa beds.

Well of C. D. Cummings (No. 1). Located at house. Bored by Morrison, 1897. Depth, 605 feet. Diameter, 3 inches. Water rising to +35 feet obtained at 600 feet. Flow, 6 gallons per minute. Volume constant. Temperature, 66°. Water hard. Record: Soil and clay, 0 to 30 feet; pink soapstone, 30 to 600 feet. (This may be the same well as the preceding.)

Well of C. D. Cummings (No. 2). Located 250 yards north of house. Bored by Morrison, 1900. Depth, 400 feet. Diameter, 3 inches. Water rising at +30 feet obtained at 350 feet. Decidedly mineral, with odor of hydrogen sulphide. Record as in No. 1.

Well of C. D. Cummings (No. 3). Located 300 yards north of house. Bored by Morrison, 1897. Depth, 363 feet. Diameter 3 inches. Water rising to +30 feet obtained at 300 feet. Flow, 2 gallons per minute. Volume constant. Temperature, 67°. Water hard and decidedly mineral. Record as in No. 1.

About 2½ miles east of Stewart is the well of W. H. Martin, bored by Martin and Morrison. Depth, 550 feet. Diameter, 3 inches. Water stands at −39 feet. Level constant. Record: Soil and clay, 0 to 30 feet; sand and gravel, 30 to 400 feet; rock, 400 to 402 feet; black mud, 402 to 412 feet; rock, 412 to 413 feet; successive strata of rock and black or red mud to 550 feet.

At Lock No. 5, between Stewart and Akron, is a well drilled in 1899. Diameter, 3 inches. Depth, 166 feet. Flows 60 gallons per minute of good water. Well entirely in Tuscaloosa beds.

Another well (owner unknown) is reported to be 600 feet deep, the water standing at +8 feet.

Sunshine.—Well (owner unknown) reported to have been bored by J. I. Hawk to a depth of 300 feet. Flows 12 gallons per minute. Blue rock at 18 feet; thickness, 185 feet.

Lock No. 2.—Drilled in 1903. Depth, 400 feet. Casing, 3-inch. Weak overflow from depth of 300 feet. Estimated yield, 30 gallons per minute. Temperature, 67°. Record: Soil and clay, 0 to 20 feet; blue rock, 20 to 280 feet; sand with water, 280 to 400 feet.

Lock No. 4.—Well No. 1. Bored by Morrison, 1900. Depth, 280 feet. Casing, 40 feet of 3-inch. First flowing water at 200 feet. Estimated original volume, 35 gallons per minute. Present yield, 18 gallons per minute. Temperature, 66°. Water rises to +24 feet. Record: Sand and gravel, 0 to 50 feet; blue rock, 50 to 160 feet; sand with water alternating with thin strata (10 to 12 feet) of blue rock, 160 to 280 feet.

Well No. 2. Bored by N. A. Yuille. Located on west bank of river. Covered by water in times of flood. Data not obtainable.

Lock No. 6.—Well No. 1. Bored by Morrison, 1900. Depth, 316 feet. Flowing water, rising to — 24 feet, obtained at 296 feet. Original volume, 30 gallons per minute. Present volume, about 2 gallons per minute. Temperature, 65°. Record: Sand and gravel, 0 to 50 feet; soapstone, 50 to 200 feet; water and sand, with occasional thin strata of rock, 200 to 316 feet.

Well No. 2. Bored by Morrison, 1900. Depth, 336 feet. Volume, 6 gallons per minute, said to be variable. Temperature, 65°.

HOUSTON COUNTY.

Columbia.—Well (owner unknown) bored by Harrington in 1892. Depth, 485 feet. Casing, 8 and 6 inch to bottom. Water rose to —8 feet. An excavation was made to obtain a flow. Yield, 50 gallons per minute. Considered very fine water. Analysis shows magnesia.

Dothan.—City Water Company's well (No. 1) bored by C. A. Ray, of Providence, R. I., in 1896. Total depth, 625 feet. Water stands at —150 feet. Yield with air lift, 200 gallons per minute. Water excellent. Casing, 8 inch to about 300 feet, remainder 6 inch. Flow has increased, the well now yielding 50 gallons per minute. Temperature, 72°.

City Water Company's well (No. 2). Bored 5 feet from first. Depth unknown, but no water was obtained.

JACKSON COUNTY.

Carpenter.—A well was bored to a depth of 400 feet for coal. Unsuccessful.

Larkinsville.—A well was bored to a depth of 400 feet for coal. Unsuccessful.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Birmingham.—Well of Pioneer Mining and Manufacturing Company, near Birmingham. Depth, 550 feet. Water stands at —30 feet. Yield, 100,000 gallons in twenty-four hours. Temperature, 62°. Reported in 1899.

Pratt City.—There are at least two wells furnishing the city water supply. These were originally 280 and 352 feet deep, but it is reported that they have since been deepened. The capacity of the two was 450 gallons per minute.

LAWRENCE COUNTY.

Jennings.—Well 3 miles southeast of Jennings, in sec. 29, T. 7, R. 6 W. Natural gas at 335 feet and at 500 feet, petroleum at 1,355 and 1,509 feet and salt water at 501 feet. Total depth, 2,120 feet. Well originally yielded sufficient gas to furnish a flame 10 feet high from a 6-inch pipe. Twenty-five barrels of oil a day were obtained at the start, but the oil was later drowned out by water.

LAUDERDALE COUNTY.

Florence.—A well was bored for gas at this place to a depth of 400 feet, under the supervision of T. H. Allen. Said to be only deep boring in region.

MACON COUNTY.

Armstrong.—A well is reported to have been drilled at this point to a depth of 440 feet with good results.

Fort Davis.—Well on J. L. Roberts's place. Bored by D. A. Clayton. Depth, 422. Water stands at −62 feet. Casing, 4 inches. Record: Sand, 2 feet; clay, 22 feet; marl, 24 to 80 feet; shells at 80 feet; marl, with rock 3 to 12 inches thick every 5 or 8 feet, to 134 feet; sand, with rock beds from 5 to 12 inches thick, 140 to 156 feet; marl, with rock from 3 to 20 inches thick, 172 to 356 feet; gray sand at 356 feet; marl, with several beds of rock from 3 to 21 inches thick, 356 to 422 feet.

Roba.—A well, 450 feet in depth, is reported to have yielded good results at this place.

Tuskegee.—Two wells, each 760 feet deep, 8 inches in diameter, and one 500 feet deep and 6 inches in diameter, are reported to have been drilled by the city, but were unsuccessful.

MADISON COUNTY.

Newmarket.—Well at this point is reported to be 965 feet deep. Casing, 140 feet of 2-inch pipe. Fresh water was found at 22 feet; sulphur water at 118 feet and 700 feet. Well now flowing. The rocks from 190 to 700 feet give an odor of petroleum.[a]

MARENGO COUNTY.

Demopolis.—J. G. Chisholm reported in 1898 two wells, 765 and 735 feet deep, with diameters 3 and 4 inches, respectively. Water rising to +20 and +12 feet and yielding 30 and 15 gallons per minute, respectively. Temperature, 64°.

[a] Geol. Surv. Ala., Rept. on Valley Regions, pt. 1, p. 127.

Well of City Water Company. Depth, 835 feet. Water supply rising to +20 feet and yielding 60 gallons per minute from 825 feet. Well starts in the Rotten limestone. Water supply from Eutaw sands. The first water was obtained at 620 feet, barely rising to the surface and yielded only 15 gallons per minute. At 825 feet the present supply was obtained. Record: Limestone, 65 feet; sandstone or flint, 4 inches; limestone, 35 feet; sandstone, 3 inches; limestone, 420 feet; sandstone, 2 feet; first water-bearing sand, 30 feet; hard sandstone, 14 inches; second water-bearing sand, 220 feet.

Faunsdale.—Five wells owned by Mims Walker. Depths, 450, 450, 560, 650, and 830 feet. They start in the Rotten limestone and obtain their water from the Eutaw sands. Four of the wells overflow with small streams. The yield of one is 15 to 20 gallons per minute, others can not be exhausted by deep-well pump. In the 830-foot well a windmill fills a 5,000-gallon tank in twelve hours with no decrease in volume.

About 3½ miles north of Faunsdale is a well reported to be 700 feet deep, yielding 8 gallons per minute at +2½ feet. Blue rock, 230 feet deep.

Linden.—Well at court-house 1½ inches in diameter. Depth, 1,200 feet. Depth of principal water supply, 1,115 feet. Water rises about to surface, but is pumped for use. Quality, salty. Yield, 20 gallons per minute. Starts in the Ripley formation and obtains its water supply from the Eutaw sands. Temperature, 73°.

MARSHALL COUNTY.

Guntersville.—A well 1,006 feet in depth, 8–6 inches in diameter, with water having a temperature of 60° is reported.

MOBILE COUNTY.

Fort Gaines.—A well at Fort Gaines was completed November 12, 1903. Diameter, 6 inches. Total depth, 919 feet.

Record of well at Fort Gaines, Ala.

	Thickness.	Total depth.
	Feet.	*Feet.*
White sand	10	10
Black sand	60	70
Blue sand	6	76
White sand	95	171
Blue clay	20	191
White sand	41	232
Blue sand (very fine)	45	277
Blue clay	35	312

Record of well at Fort Gaines, Ala.—Continued.

	Thickness.	Total depth.
	Feet.	*Feet.*
Blue sand	30	342
Blue clay	10	352
Limestone (1½ feet)	2	354
Gray sand (salt water)	55	409
Sandstone (very hard)	5	414
Gravel	5	419
Gumbo clay	30	449
Gray sand	110	559
Blue clay	60	619
Gray sand	50	669
Gravel	10	679
Blue clay	145	824
Water-bearing sand (strainer landed in this)	95	919

Mobile.—The Mobile Oil Company's well No. 1, or Bascom well No. 1, is located a mile or two from the court-house.

Record of well of Mobile Oil Company (Bascom well No. 1) at Mobile, Ala.

	Thickness.	Total depth.
	Feet.	*Feet.*
Upper soil	15	15
Blue clay	10	25
Lignite	2	27
Blue clay and sand	75	102
Coarse white sand	15	117
Gravel	35	152
Stiff blue clay	22	174
Blue sand	6	180
Blue shale and fragments of shells	22	202
Blue clay	52	254
Sand	5	259
Blue clay	15	274
Coarse white sand	46	320
Blue shale and shells	20	340
Blue shale	35	375
Sandstone	3	378
Gravel	1	379
Gumbo	15	394

Record of well of Mobile Oil Company (Bascom well No. 1) at Mobile, Ala.—Con.

	Thickness.	Total depth.
	Feet.	*Feet.*
Blue sand	10	404
Blue shale	5	409
Sandy blue clay	45	454
Blue clay	23	477
Sand	15	492
Blue shale	29	521
Sand	10	531
Blue shale	40	571
Gravel	5	576
Blue shale	50	626
Blue shale with shells	2	628
Blue clay	20	648
Sand	22	670
Blue shale and lignite	2	672
Blue shale and rotten shells	20	692
Sand, shelly	20	712
Shale	19	731
Gumbo	20	751
Shale, shells	20	771
Shale and small shells	9	780
Blue clay	30	810
White sand	5	815
Gumbo	25	840
Sand, salt water, and gas	59	899
Gravel	47	946
Gray clay	21	967
Blue clay	17	984
Shale and shells	23	1,007
Sand	23	1,030
Blue clay	29	1,059
Blue shale	11	1,070
Blue clay	22	1,092
Conglomerate, pebbles	2	1,094
Hard blue shale	16	1,110
Sand rock	2	1,112
Gumbo	36	1,148
Sand rock	5	1,153
Gumbo	3	1,156
Sand rock	8	1,164
Gumbo	5	1,169

Record of well of Mobile Oil Company (Bascom well No. 1) at Mobile, Ala.—Con.

	Thickness.	Total depth.
	Feet.	*Feet.*
Sand rock and some gas	4	1,173
Blue clay and lignite	23	1,196
Hard rock	4	1,200
Gumbo	12	1,212
Rock	2	1,214
Gumbo and lignite	10	1,224
Rock	7	1,231
Fine sand	5	1,236
Rock	2	1,238
Blue clay and shells	8	1,246
Gumbo	12	1,258
Shale	25	1,283
Rock	2	1,285
Gumbo	23	1,308
Shale	45	1,353
Gumbo	85	1,438
Limestone, blue	2	1,440
Shale	1	1,441
Limestone	2	1,443
Shale	4	1,447
Do	2	1,449
Limestone	1	1,450
Shale	2	1,452
Lime rock	7	1,459
Sand and shells, gas and salt water	60	1,519
Limestone	7	1,526

	Feet.
Blue clay	188–225
Light-yellow sand	225–240
Red clay	240–255
Blue clay and sand	255–258
Red clay	258–280
Yellow sand	280–288
Blue clay	288–297
Sand and clay	297–312
Clay	312–320
Red and blue clay (water stood 8 feet above surace)	320–345
Clay	345–365
Coarse, water-bearing sand	365–373
Lignite in sand, with 1½ inches of rock	373–380
Lignite, with 3 or 4 inches of rock and a crevice 6 feet in depth	380–388
Water-bearing strata	388–402

	Feet.
Thin layer of sandstone	402–410
Rock, 20 inches (3 feet good water-bearing sands)	410–418
Coarse, white sand	418–421
Rock, 6 or 8 inches	421–422
Clay and sand (water)	422–450
Rock	
Fine sand, with a little clay	450–480
Fine sand, some red, mixed with clay	480–507
Black clay	507–530
Sand	530–540
Black clay with traces of sand	540–585
Sand and clay	585–610
Very fine water-bearing sand	610–650
Blue clay, with occasional streaks of yellow	650–720
Blue clay, with a little red clay	720–821
Clay and gravel	821–837

Record of Parker's well at Mobile, Ala.

	Feet.
Sand and gravel	0– 89
Clay	89– 109
Clay and sand	109– 129
Fine and coarse sand	129– 178
Sand and blue marl	178– 185
Clay and sand	185– 225
Red clay and sand	225– 330
Sand (hole caved from 355 to 395 feet; water flowed over a little here)	330– 395
Sand	395– 471
Black clay	471– 507
Black clay, with some sand (good flow)	507– 530
Black clay	530– 546
Unrecorded	546– 580
Blue clay	580– 585
Sand, with very little clay (water rose to surface at 600 feet)	585– 621
White sand	621– 652
Layer of stiff clay, no water	652– 662
White sand	662– 706
Red sand, some clay	706– 714
White sand	714– 785
Reddish sand	785– 795
White sand	795– 837
Sand and clay	837– 876
White sand	876– 880
White sand and clay	880– 895
Hard sandstone, some of it white, alternating with a softer rock (water rose 200 feet)	895–1,091
Salt water in reddish clay	1,091

The records of the 12 wells drilled in 1899 are very similar to the old ones.

The water in the later wells was found at a greater depth than in the earlier wells. This is regarded as being due to the lowering of the level by the pumping of large quantities. It is stated that when the first well was put down the water flowed in the public fountain 25 feet above the level of the well. The flow decreased gradually as

new wells were put down. Several attempts have been made by deepening the wells to obtain natural flow, but without success.

Well of Electric Light Company. Depth, 700 feet. Diameter, 6 inches. Flow, 400 gallons per minute. Temperature, 76°. Reported in 1898.

Well of Mobile Ice Company. Depth, 800 feet. Diameter, 6 inches. Pressure, 30 pounds per square inch. Flow, 1,000 gallons per minute. Temperature, 78°. Reported in 1898.

Well of Progress Electric Lighting Company. Depth, 800 feet. Flow, 500 gallons per minute. Temperature, 76°. Reported in 1898. May be same as well of Electric Light Company given above.

Well, owner unknown. Reported 735 feet deep, with natural flows with 39 pounds pressure per square inch from two different levels. Temperature, 78°. Reported in 1898.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Mitchell's Station.—Ely Gray's well. Bored by Frank Tillotson. Depth, 393 feet. Record: Soil, 18 feet; marl, with limestone 3½ to 12 inches in thickness, 250 feet; dark Rotten limestone, 50 feet; marl, with sandstone 3 to 12 inches in thickness, 75 feet. Enlarged from 3½ to 6 inch pipe on account of sand. Cased to the marl, but should have been cased through the Rotten limsetone. Yield, 20 gallons per minute.

Montgomery.—Several wells from about 450 to 650 feet deep were drilled for the purpose of furnishing a city water supply many years ago. The number of wells has been increased until there are now twenty or more, some of them reaching a depth of over 1,000 feet. Of these 12 were bored in 1899.

Northwest well: Depth, 457 feet. Volume, 92 gallons per minute.
Southwest well: Depth, 448 feet. Volume, 60 gallons per minute.
South well: Depth, 650 feet.
Southeast well: Depth, 645 feet.
Parker well: Depth, 1,091 feet.
Cook well: Depth, 837 feet. Volume, 130 gallons per minute.

A number of tests have been made by means of an air lift to determine the capacity of the different wells. These have varied somewhat at different times. The following are probably typical:

Capacity of certain wells at Montgomery as shown by air-lift tests.

Well.	Gallons per minute.	Gallons per 24 hours.
Northeast well	285	410,408
Southwest well	212	305,760
Cook well	225	324,732
Parker well	239	344,856
Total	961	1,385,756

With 19 wells working the capacity was 5,000,000 gallons per hour. Average temperature, 68°.

A well bored by Cook Well Company, of Chicago, shows the following record:

Record of old Cook well.

	Thickness.	Depth.
	Feet.	*Feet.*
White clay (started with 12-inch casing)	0	16
White sand	16	18
Blue marl	18	26
Coarse gravel	26	85
Blue marl, with some fine gravel and sand	85	139
Sandstone, water rising to within 10 feet from top	139	145
Blue clay	148	170
Fine white sand	170	188

Well at Exchange Hotel. Bored for D. P. West, proprietor. Depth, 650 feet. Water stands at −45 feet. Temperature, 66°. Good drinking water, but not fit for use in boilers. An analysis showed about 270 parts per million of mineral matter, mainly sodium and potassium carbonates.

Brewery well No. 1. Altitude, 162 feet. Total depth, 550 feet. Water rising to +6 feet was obtained at 550 feet. Temperature, 68°. A little water was obtained at 90 feet; more at 480 feet.

Brewery well No. 2. Depth, 700 feet. Cased to 550 feet. Water stands at −17 feet on account of being turned into well No. 1. Supply large. Temperature, 68°.

Sprague Junction.—Well reported to be 400 feet deep, 8–6 inches in diameter. Water rises to −75 feet. Reported in 1899.

MORGAN COUNTY.

Decatur.—Six miles southwest of Decatur a well (owner unknown) was bored for salt and sulphur about seventy-five years ago. Depth, 350 feet. Flow of water, 10 gallons per minute; has been constant since drilling. Starts in the Chester group.

Hartsells.—One mile north of Hartsells water was found at 160 feet, gas at 602 and 1,094 feet, salt water at 1,730 feet. The gas burned with a flame 5 feet high from 2-inch pipe.[a]

PERRY COUNTY.

Uniontown.—City well. Depth of well, 1,080 feet. Water stands at −200 feet. Quality good. Starts in the Rotten limestone and

[a] Geol. Surv. Ala., Rept. on valley regions, pt. 1, pp. 62–63.

obtains its water supply from the Eutaw sands. Dissolved solids 10.4 grains to the gallon. It is a good drinking water, and the supply is ample for the needs of the town.

The mayor reported in 1898 the following data, which may possibly relate to the preceding well: Depth of well, 1,195 feet. Casing, 8-inch. The water comes from the second horizon at 870 feet. Water stands at −120 feet. Raised by air lift. Volume, 300 gallons per minute. Supply seems inexhaustible. Temperature, 79°.

J. C. Welch reported in 1898 a well 895 feet in depth, with 8-inch casing to the bottom. Water stands at −125 feet. Temperature, about 68°.

Felix.—Deep wells have been sunk near Felix, Perry County, for Suttle & Jones, at the localities shown in the table below:

Deep wells of Suttle & Jones, near Felix, Perry County, Ala.

Location.				Place.
Township.	Range.	Section.	Part of section.	
18	9	16	NE. corner of NE. ¼ of SW. ¼	Residence of J. F. Suttle.
18	9	16	SE. corner of SE. ¼ of NW. ¼	At gin.
18	9	8	Center of west line, NW. ¼ of NE. ¼.	Edwards place, fork of roads.
18	9	8	NW. ¼ of NW. ¼	At all.
18	9	7	Center NE. ¼	Edwards place.
18	9	8	Center SE. ¼	Goshon place.
18	9	8	NE. corner of NE. ¼ of NW. ¼	W. S. Suttle residence, Edwards place.
18	9	9	NW. ¼ of NW. ¼	Vaughan place.
18	9	21	do	Vanderslice place.
18	9	20	SE. ¼ of NE. ¼	Do.
18	9	28	SE. corner of SE. ¼ of SE. ¼	Swift place.
18	9	35	NW. ¼ of SE. ¼	Cooper well on line of Davis place.
17	9	2	NW. ¼ of NE. ¼	Davis place quarter,
17	9	2	do	Davis place quarter (second well).
17	9	2	NE. ¼ of SW. ¼	Davis place quarter.
19	9	32	NW. ¼ of SW. ¼	J. S. Alexander well.
18	9	5	Near north line SW. ¼ of NE. ¼	W. B. Alexander (old well).
18	9	5	SW. ¼ of NW. ¼	W. B. Alexander (new well).
18	8	1	NE. ¼ of SE. ¼	W. S. Suttle & Bro. (new well).

PICKENS COUNTY.

Pickensville.—Five miles south of Pickensville is the well of Henry Ball, colored.

Aliceville.—Well of John Cochrane. Bored by McCracken in 1903. Depth, 309 feet. Diameter, 3 inches. Record: Soil and gravel, 0 to 56 feet; blue rock, 56 to 125 feet; sand and water, 125 to 130 feet; blue rock, 130 to 175 feet; hard sand, 175 to 200 feet; blue rock, 200 to 240 feet; sand and water, 240 to 250 feet; blue rock, 250 to 285 feet; sand, 285 to 288 feet; blue rock, 288 to 305 feet; white clay and black sand, 305 to 309 feet.

Six miles west of Aliceville, in sec. 20, T. 22, R. 2 W., is the well of G. T. Heard. Yield, 30 gallons per minute at +3 feet. Temperature, 66°.

Eight miles west of Aliceville, in sec. 14, T. 22, R. 3 W.(?), is the well of G. T. Heard. Depth unknown. Estimated yield, 50 gallons per minute. Temperature, 66°.

One and one-half miles south of Aliceville is the old Bridgeville well, owned by Somerville and Murphy. Estimated flow, 25 gallons per minute. Temperature, 66°.

Dancy.—Well of T. A. Baker (No. 1). Bored by C. T. White, 1899. Depth, 700 feet. Water struck at 600 feet, which rose to −8 feet. Water at 700 feet rose to −22 feet. Casing, 600 feet of 2-inch pipe. Record: Soil, 0 to 15 feet; blue rock, 15 to 280 feet; quicksand, 280 to 320 feet; sand, with thin rock, 320 to 600 feet. First water at 450 feet.

Well No. 2. Bored by J. Ladd (?). Depth, 450 feet. Water stands at −10 feet. Steam pump working for twenty-four hours does not lower level.

Well No. 3. Similar to No. 2. Abandoned.

Two miles west of Dancy is the well of W. D. King, bored by Bixler in 1901. Depth, 903 feet. Casing, 797 feet. Original flow, 3½ gallons per minute at +20 feet. Slightly greater at present. Record: Soil, 0 to 21 feet; blue rock, 21 to 361 feet; succession of sand and rock beds, 361 to 800 feet; hard rock, 800 to 903 feet. Flow struck at 903 feet.

About 2½ miles north of Dancy is a well of J. H. McDonald, bored by C. T. White in 1903. Depth, 350 feet. Diameter, 3½ inches. Water stands at −90 feet. Altitude of well estimated 75 feet higher than at Dancy. Record: Soil, 0 to 20 feet; blue rock, 20 to 300 feet; sand and rock, 300 to 350 feet.

Sherman.—Two miles west of Sherman is the well of Mrs. Adams, bored by J. Ladd about 1870. Depth, 602 feet. Original flow, 30 gallons per minute. Volume slightly increased. Temperature 72°.

About 3¾ miles west of Sherman is Beall's well, on King place. Very old well. Small flow.

One mile south of Sherman, in sec. 14, T. 23, R. 3 W., is the old well of Tom Moore, bored by Joe Ladd, colored, about 1870. Depth, 600 feet. Diameter, 4 inches. Flow, 6½ gallons per minute. Temperature, 72°.

One mile west of Sherman is an old well owned by William Oliver. Flow, 1½ gallons per minute. Temperature, 70°.

Three miles west of Sherman are three old wells owned by Mrs. Weir. Flow of one is 2½ gallons per minute. Temperature, 71°. Other two were bored at the same time, about 1860. Now in decay.

Three miles west of Sherman is the well of W. E. Whitten, bored by Bixler about 1900. Depth, 725 feet. Temperature, 71°.

Vienna and vicinity.—Four miles northeast of Vienna, on the Carpenter place, is an old well that flows 8 gallons per minute. Temperature, 66°.

A second well is located at the ferry on the Carpenter place. Volume, 4 gallons per minute. Temperature, 66°.

Six miles north of Vienna, on the Gibson place, is the well of Mr. Chapman. Estimated flow, 5 gallons per minute. Temperature, 65°.

There is an old well on Cherry place, near town, that flows 2 gallons per minute. Temperature, 66°.

Eight miles northeast of Vienna is the Sipsey mill well, owned by John Childs. Estimated flow 25 to 40 gallons per minute. Temperature, 65°.

On the Fergerson place near Vienna is an old well that flows one-half gallon per minute. Temperature, 66°.

Seven and one-half miles north of Vienna is an old well that was deepened in 1860 to 285 feet. First flowing water was obtained at 225 feet. Water rising to +25 was obtained at 285 feet. Estimated flow between 100 and 200 gallons per minute. Temperature, 65°.

Two other large wells, once used to run a mill, are located in the vicinity.

On the Manning place, near Vienna, is a well owned by Mr. Hagaman. Flow, 1½ gallons per minute. Temperature, 66°.

Five and a half miles north of Vienna, on Bonner place, is a well of Mr. Hagaman, bored probably about 1885. Estimated flow, 5 gallons per minute at +1 foot. Temperature, 65°.

Three miles northeast of Vienna, on the Richards place, is a well of Mr. Hagaman (No. 1). The water flows with an estimated volume of 50 to 75 gallons per minute at the level of the ground. Temperature, 66°. Casing, 6-inch. This and the three following wells are close together, and were bored long before the civil war by a Mr. Garrow to furnish water for a mill.

Hagaman well No. 2, at same place, has an estimated flow of 10 to 15 gallons per minute. Temperature, 66°.

From well No. 3, of same place, the water flows from a 6-inch pipe at bottom of gulch 10 feet below surface. Estimated flow 50 to 75 gallons per minute. Temperature, 66°.

In well No. 4 the water flows from an 8-inch pipe 8 feet below the surface. Estimated volume, 75 to 100 gallons per minute. Temperature, 66°.

Well No. 5 flows at the surface. Estimated volume, 6 gallons per minute. Temperature, 66°.

A well of Mr. Hagaman, in sec. 27, T. 24, R. 2 W., flows 12 gallons per minute. Temperature, 66°.

Two miles northeast of Vienna, on "Gold Dust" farm, is an old well owned by Mr. Hagaman. In decay now, a sort of spring. Estimated flow, 5 gallons per minute.

Eight miles northeast of Vienna, on old Hinton place, near Sipsey River, is a well that flows 5 gallons per minute. Temperature, 65°.

Five miles northeast of Vienna, on the Nolen place, is a well of Mr. Hagaman. Flow, 12 gallons per minute. Temperature, 66°.

Near Vienna, on sec. 34, T. 24, R. 2 W., is a well of W. B. Peebles (No. 1) reported to be 350 feet deep. Flow, 3 gallons per minute. Temperature, 66°.

Well No. 2, on same section, flows 1¼ gallons per minute. Temperature, 66°.

Well No. 3, on same section, flows 2 gallons per minute. Temperature, 66°. An old well.

Well No. 4, bored about 1885, is reported to be 380 feet deep. Flow, 3 gallons per minute. Temperature, 67°.

Near Vienna, on the Wilder place, is an old well owned by W. B. Peebles. In decay. No data obtainable.

One mile northeast of Vienna, on old Wyndham place, is a well owned by W. B. Peebles. Flow, 30 gallons per minute. Temperature, 67°.

Three miles northeast of Vienna, on Barnes place, is a well owned by Peebles and Hagaman. Estimated flow, 30 gallons per minute. Temperature, 66°. There are two other wells on this place that have approximately the same flow and temperature.

Near Vienna is a well owned by Mr. Pulliam that was bored by McCracken in 1902. Depth, 250 feet. Diameter, 2 inches. Water rising to −65 feet was obtained at the bottom. Did not go through the blue rock.

Seven miles north of Vienna, on the Mayhew place, is the well of E. Stewart. Flow, 65 gallons per minute. Temperature, 64°.

Near Vienna is an old well of Mrs. Sallie Turnipseed. Data unobtainable.

Two miles northeast of Vienna, on the Wilder place, is an old well that flows 5 gallons per minute. Temperature, 66°.

Nine miles northeast of Vienna, on the Sam Wilder place, is a well that flows 33 gallons per minute at +4 feet. Temperature, 65°.

Five miles northeast of Vienna, near old Baptist Church, is a well that flows 1½ gallons per minute. Temperature, 65°.

PIKE COUNTY.

Troy.—Three wells on Siles place near Orion, 4 miles north of Troy, yield small streams.

One well on Jackson place, near Orion, is less than 300 feet deep, but flows 100 gallons per minute from a 4-inch pipe.

A well on Harmon (?) place flowed over surface for a few months, then fell to −6 feet. The well is now filled up and abandoned. All these wells were drilled about 1858.

There are a number of wells from 350 to 650 feet deep in secs. 5, 8,

and 9, T. 11, R 21. They are mostly flowing. Water is cool for drinking.

The public well at Troy was bored in 1893 by Conover, of Philadelphia. The well is said to have cost $26,000, and was a complete failure. The following is the driller's record:

Record of public well at Troy, Ala.

	Feet.	Inches.
Clay	12	0
Shell rock	6	0
	4	0
Sand rock	444	8
	6	0
Blue sand	40	0
Sand rock	8	0
Shell and coral	8	0
Blue marl	120	0
Coal		5
		2
		8
Yellow sand	108	0
Green marl	40	0
Quicksand	118	0
	39	4
Coarse white sand and water	116	0
Blue marl	644	0
Green marl	8	0
Sand rock	20	0
	8	0
Green marl, rock, and sand rock	10	0
Sand rock	4	0
Blue marl	800	0
Sand rock	20	0
Gray marl (to bottom)		

Total depth, 2,632 feet. Water flowed 75 gallons per minute at 450 feet, but on pushing the well farther the flow was lost.

RUSSELL COUNTY.

Glenville.—On Capt. E. C. Perry's plantation are two wells. Well No. 1 was bored in 1898 by W. E. Wicker. Depth, 165 feet. Casing, 3-inch. Flows 100 gallons per minute of good, clear water. Record: Soil, 0 to 15 feet; quicksand, 15 to 17 feet; marl, with thin layers of shell rock, 17 to 160 feet; shell rock, 1 foot; cavity, with quicksand,

4 feet. Water from cavity rose to 25 feet above the surface of the well.

Well No. 2 is located within half a mile of well No. 1. Record similar. Depth, 175 feet. Flows 60 gallons per minute. Temperature, 67°. Bored by George Thompson in 1899.

Hannon.—J. W. McCloud is reported to have a deep well. The water has a very disagreeable taste and does not flow at the surface.

Another well, 480 feet deep, 4 inches in diameter, in which the water rises to —40 feet, was reported in 1899. Supply, good.

Hatchechubbee.—Well of C. E. Ingram. Bored by W. L. Morrison in 1898. Water reaches surface. Cased 20 feet with 3-inch pipe. Record: Soil, 20 feet; marl, 80 feet; coarse sand with shell rock, 40 feet; hard greenish marl, 60 feet; sand and shell rock, 200 to 300 feet; pink marl, 300 to 350 feet; red clay, 350 to 400 feet; sand at bottom.

L. C. Cooper, F. P. Haddock, J. M. De Lacys, and A. B. Walker all have deep wells, bored by W. L. Morrison. They are all located near the Ingram well and have a similar record, except that the pinkish marl of the Ingram well is absent from the others.

A well reported by W. L. Morrison in 1899 is 420 feet deep. A small supply of water was obtained at 250 feet. Yields 8 gallons per minute on pumping. Continuous pumping lowers level 40 feet or more.

Three miles south of Hatchechubbee is the well of McMickins, bored by W. L. Morrison in 1898. Record: Soil, 12 feet; marl, 130 feet; shell rock, 130+ feet. Water stood at —50 feet. Cased 20 feet with 3-inch casing.

One mile south of Hatchechubbee is the well of Jim Perry, similar to the preceding.

Hooks Station.—Well of J. W. Upshaw. Bored by W. E. Wicker in 1898. Water stands at —35 feet. Pump gives unlimited supply. Water carries much iron. Record: Soil, 20 feet; marl, 100 feet; several beds of hard shell rock, sand, water, etc., 120 to 325 feet. The source of the water is at 122 feet.

Hurtsboro.—Public well. Bored by Morrison and Wicker in 1898. Depth, 530 feet. Water stands at —9 feet. Temperature, 68°. Cased 50 feet with 4-inch pipe. Record: Soil, 15 feet; sand, blue rock, and marl, with two beds of shell rock, 15 to 135 feet; hard sand, with shell rock every 3 or 4 feet, 135 to 400 feet; water-bearing sand, with some red clay, at the bottom.

In 1899 Mr. M. L. Long reported three wells.

Well No. 1: Depth, 530 feet. Diameter, 4 inches. Temperature, 66°.

Well No. 2: Depth, 550 feet. Diameter, 3 inches. Temperature, 60°.

Well No. 3: Depth, 565 feet. Diameter, 3 inches. Temperature, 64°.

Water, rising to —9 feet in two of the wells and —23 feet in the other, was obtained between 200 and 249 feet. Yield averages 10 or 12 gallons per minute.

Well of W. H. Banks. Bored in 1898. Total depth, 526 feet. Cased 70 feet with 3-inch pipe. Good clear water standing at −8 feet. Temperature, 66°. Record: Surface to blue marl, 62 feet; marl, including about twenty layers of shell rock, some very hard and flinty, from 125 to 200 feet thick; water-bearing sands from beds of marl to bottom.

Well of J. P. Crawford. Bored in 1898. Depth, 302 feet. Cased 102 feet with 2-inch casing. Water stands at −2½ feet. Flow easily exhausted, but pumps freely again after five minutes. Temperature, 68°. Water is considered medicinal, showing considerable amounts of Fe_2O_3. Twelve grains of solid matter to the gallon.

Record of Crawford well at Hurtsboro, Ala.

	Feet.
Limestone	0 – 12
Shells	12 – 13½
Gray and red sands	13½– 85
Marl	85 –107
Gray flint rock	107 –108
Marl rock	108 –138
Rock	138 –139
Marl	139 –185
Rock	185 –187
Marl	187 –200
Gray sand	200 –215
Hard rock (with water)	215 –217
Sand and mica	217 –243½
Rock	243½–244
Hard sand	244 –246
Sand and mica	246 –263
Sand and lignite	263 –278

Water-bearing sand to bottom.

Oswichee.—W. J. McLandon's well. Depth, 465 feet. Flow, 12 gallons per minute. Record: Sand and clay, 20 feet; marl, with shells, 65 feet; alternating beds of sand and marl, 15 to 25 feet thick, to 380 feet; hard rock, 2 feet; sand to 445 feet. Original yield, 12 gallons per minute, but the supply decreased to 4 gallons per minute in six months. The well was then bored 20 feet farther through the sand to hard rock, yielding 12 gallons per minute, with no signs of decrease in two years.

Pittsboro.—Public well. Bored by W. E. Wicker in 1898. Flow, three-fourths of a gallon per minute. Casing, 26 feet of 3-inch pipe. Temperature, 72°. Tastes of sulphur and colors vessels with iron. Stated to be good for stomach troubles. Record: Surface to marl, 24 feet; marl, with two layers of hard shell rock, 193 feet; quicksand, 2 feet, with hard rock at bottom.

Well of Frank P. Pitts. Bored by owner in 1900. Flow, 32 gallons per minute. Temperature, 68°. Record: Surface to marl, 20 feet; marl, 20 to 60 feet; soft shell rock, 60 to 61 feet; marl, 61 to 75 feet;

sand, 75 to 80 feet; hard flint rock, 80 to 82 feet; marl, with very small amount of water, 82 to 165 feet; marl, with more water, 165 to 185 feet.

Well at J. W. Caldwell's gin. Record: Surface to marl, 18 feet; marl, with thin layers of shell rock, blue rock, and water sands, from 18 to 445 feet. Flow insufficient for use.

Three and one-half miles northwest of Pittsboro, at L. C. Lamb's residence, is a well bored by W. E. Wicker in 1898. Record: Surface to marl, 18 feet; marl, 18 to 97 feet; sand, with water, at 97 feet. Cased with 20 feet of 4-inch pipe.

Another report gives the depth of a well on the Lamb plantation as 129 feet (?). Flow, 10 gallons per minute. Temperature, 67°. Cased with 24 feet of 3-inch pipe. Water good, but with some iron. Record: Surface to marl, 20 feet; marl, 108 feet; shell rock, 1 foot; sand at bottom.

Three and one-half miles northwest of Pittsboro, 150 yards south of L. C. Lamb's well, is a well of R. B. Adams, bored by W. E. Wicker in 1898. Water stands at −50 feet. Supply under pump very large. Cased with 20 feet of 4-inch casing. Record: Surface to marl, 18 feet; marl, 18 to 97 feet; water, sand, and several layers of shell rock below the marl.

Rutherford.—Well of G. L. Hardin. Bored by W. E. Wicker in 1898. Depth, 165 feet. Temperature, 70°. Record: Same as the following well.

Well of H. M. Rutherford. Bored in 1898. Flowed 6 gallons per minute for two years, but diminished gradually and now stands just at surface. Cased 20 feet with 3-inch pipe. Temperature, 68°. Record: Soil, 18 feet; blue rock, 18 to 118 feet; sand with water, 118 to 135 feet. Thin layers of shell rock were encountered at several points.

Two wells of H. M. Rutherford. Bored in 1901 by W. M. Morrison. Water stands at −1 foot. Flows 1½ gallons per minute. Record: Clay and sand, 0 to 20 feet; blue marl, 20 to 130 feet; hard shell rock, 130 to 131 feet; water-bearing sand, 131 to 170 feet; hard blue rock, 170 to 174 feet; water sand.

Well of R. P. Tallman. Bored by W. E. Wicker in 1898. Two borings were made, each having the same record. Only one is used. Depth, 164 feet. Flow, 18 gallons per minute. Temperature, 68°. Cased 22 feet with 3-inch pipe. Water of fine quality, and is piped to residence and into fish pond. Record: Surface to blue marl, 22 feet; blue marl, 22 to 122 feet; layers of shell rock about 6 inches in thickness occur several times in the marl. Total depth, 164 feet.

Two miles south of Rutherford, on plantation of S. T. Margaret, is a well bored by W. M. Morrison in 1901. Depth, 175 feet. Flows 1 gallon per minute. Record: Clay and sand, 15 feet; blue marl, 115 feet; gray sand, with water, 60 feet.

One and one-half miles northwest of Rutherford, on Hatcher plan-

tation, is a well that flows 5 gallons per minute. Record: Gravel, sand, and marl, 160 feet. Cased with 3-inch pipe.

One mile northeast of Rutherford is the well of W. E. Long. Bored by W. M. Morrison in 1898. Total depth, 120 feet. Water stood at −4 feet, but well flows a little at present.

Two miles south of Rutherford is a well of Gus Battle, colored. Bored by W. M. Morrison in 1901. Record: Clay and sand, 70 feet; blue marl, 140 feet; water sand, 30 feet. Water stands at −40 feet.

Seale.—Well at court-house. Bored in 1898 by Wicker & Morrison. Total depth, 170 feet. Cased to 120 feet with 3-inch pipe. Water stands at −30 feet. The well penetrated 90 feet through clay and coarse gravel, sand, with small black grains alternating with layers of shell rock from 6 inches to 2 feet in thickness. Rotten log was encountered at 40 feet.

Two miles north of Seale is the well of J. M. Brannon, bored in 1899. Depth, 300 feet. No water. Depth to blue marl, 125 feet. Bottom of well in quicksand. Well abandoned.

Two and one half miles north of Seale is the well of J. S. Brannon. Total depth, 400 feet. Cased entire depth with 4-inch pipe. Water rises to −75 feet.

Hatcher's plantation.—On Chattahoochee River. Four or five flowing wells are reported from this point.

SUMTER COUNTY.

Epes.—Well of the Epes Cotton Oil Company. Bored by J. I. Hawk in 1899. Location, sec. 19, T. 20, R. 1 W. Depth, 750 feet (?). Water rises just to the surface at 750 feet. Excavated 5 feet to secure flow. Volume, little less than a gallon per minute. Temperature, 70°.

Well drilled in 1898. Owner unknown. Depth, 737 feet. Starts in the Rotten limestone and obtains its water supply from the Eutaw sands. Altitude of Epes, 125 feet; Record: Blue rock, 442 feet; reddish muddy substance, 65 feet; greenish sand, with water, 103 feet; hard blue rock, 12 feet; stone, 8 inches; rusty hardpan, 70 feet; stone, 3 inches; white sand, 42 feet.

Three miles southeast of Epes is the well of Mrs. A. M. Tart, bored by Murray about 1852. Depth, 930 feet. Cased 400 feet. Flowing water obtained between 800 and 900 feet. Flow, 28 gallons per minute. Temperature, 79°.

Three and one-half miles north of west of Epes, in sec. 11, T. 20, R. 2 W., is a well of T. V. White, bored by C. T. White in 1901. Depth, 700 feet. Flow originally, 3 gallons per minute; at present less than 1 gallon per minute. Temperature, 72°. First water, at 500 feet, rose to −3 feet. Second water, at 550 feet, rose to −15 feet. Third water, at 700 feet, flows. Casing, 320 feet. Record: Blue rock, 0 to 500 feet; sand with water, 500 to 540 feet; clay, 540 to 550 feet; sand with water, 550 to 570 feet; pink soapstone, 570 to 700 feet.

Five miles northwest of Epes, in sec. 9, T. 20, R. 2 W., is a well of Louis Brown, bored by C. T. White in 1901. Depth, 735 feet. Water stands at −15 feet. Blue rock 600 feet thick. Otherwise record is similar to that of T. V. White well. First water, at 600 feet, rises to −40 feet. Second water, at 650 feet, rises to −40 feet. Third water, at 735 feet, rises to −15 feet. Temperature, 72°.

A well at Epes 700 feet deep, owner unknown, was reported in 1899. Blue rock was said to be 550 feet thick. Yield, 3 gallons per minute.

Gainesville.—Well of John Rogers. Depth of well, 630 feet. Principal water supply, 630 feet. Water rises to +20 feet. It is of good quality. Well starts in the Rotten limestone and obtains its water supply from the Eutaw group. Blue rock is reached at 27 feet from the surface and is 383 feet thick.

Old mill well. Owned by town. Bored about 1850. Depth, 600 feet. Formerly overflowed, but is now pumped. Yield, 1½ gallons per minute. Temperature, 69°.

Well of Sam T. Jones (No. 1). Located on Wyndham place, 3½ miles south of Gainesville. Flows one-fourth of a gallon per minute. Temperature, 71°. Flow formerly much stronger.

Well No. 2, 2½ miles south of Gainesville, was bored by C. T. White in 1901. Depth, 700 feet. Original flow, 12 gallons per minute. Present flow, about one-half gallon per minute. Temperature, 70°. First water, at 400 feet, rising to −20 feet. Second water, at 475 feet, rising to −20 feet. Third water, at 700 feet, rising to +17 feet. Record: Soil, 0 to 20 feet; blue rock, 200 to 400 feet; sand, 400 to 450 feet; clay, 450 to 475 feet; sand and water, 475 to 700 feet.

Well No. 3, one-half mile south of town, was bored by J. Ladd to 360 feet, and finished to 700 feet by C. T. White in 1901. Water formerly flowed, but now stands at −1 foot. Casing, 20 feet of 5-inch pipe. A flow of water, rising to −20 feet, was encountered at 432 feet. Record from 360 feet: Sand and water, 360 to 400 feet; successive strata of sand and soapstone, 400 to 700 feet.

Six miles northwest of Gainesville is the well of L. A. Knight, bored by Howard Horn in 1855 (?). Flows 1¼ gallons per minute. Considerable leakage. Temperature, 69°.

Two miles northwest of Gainesville is an old well of Mrs. L. A. Lanford. Flows one-eighth of a gallon per minute at +4 feet. Temperature, 69°.

One and one-half miles west of Gainesville is the well of Long and Patterson. Bored by J. W. Patterson in 1902. Depth, 676 feet. Water rising to +30 feet at 676 feet. An accident stopped flow. Water nows tands at −15 feet.

One and one-half miles west of Gainesville, in sec. 4, T. 21, R. 2 W., is a well of Long & Patterson (No. 1). Well bored by C. T. White, 1900. Water stands at −1 foot. Casing, 250 feet of 2-inch. Temperature, 69°. Depth, 700 feet. First water at 475 feet, rose to −40

feet. Second water at 700 feet, rose to −15 feet. Record: Blue rock, 0 to 475 feet; sand and water, 475 to 515 feet; successive strata of blue rock and clay, 515 to 700 feet.

Long & Patterson well No. 2 is 1¾ miles west of town, in sec. 4, T. 21, R. 2 W. Well bored by C. T. White, 1900. Depth, 700 feet. Casing, 250 feet of 2-inch. Estimated to be 12 feet lower than No. 1. Original flow, about 6 gallons per minute. Present flow, 2 gallons per minute. Temperature, 74°.

Two and one-half miles southeast of Gainesville, in sec. 13, T. 21, R. 2 W., is the well of R. H. Long, bored by C. T. White in 1900. Depth, 600 feet. Casing, 250 feet of 2-inch. First water at 350 feet, rising to −20 feet. Second water at 600 feet, rising to +20 feet. Original flow, 15 gallons per minute. Present flow, 3 gallons per minute. Temperature, 72°. Record: Soil, 0 to 20 feet; blue rock, 20 to 350 feet; sand, 350 to 400 feet; soapstone, 400 to 600 feet.

In sec. 2, T. 21, R. 2 W., near Gainesville, is the well of R. H. Long, bored by C. T. White in 1900. Depth, 626 feet. First water at 375 feet, rose to −15 feet. Second water at 626 feet, rose to +25 feet. Estimated flow, 10 gallons per minute. No decrease. Record: Gravel and sand, 0 to 43 feet; blue rock, 43 to 375 feet; sand and water, 375 to 475 feet; "soapstone," 475 to 626 feet.

Seven and one-half miles northwest of Gainesville, on the Marsh place, is an old well that yields 1½ gallons per minute. Temperature, 70°.

Four miles southeast of Gainesville, on Sam Morgan place, in sec. 18, T. 21, R. 1 W., is a well that was deepened from 350 to 550 feet by C. T. White. Flow, 3¾ gallons per minute at +4 feet. No decrease since well was deepened. Temperature, 71°.

Five miles south of Gainesville is the well of Mrs. Mooring. Bored by Joe Ladd, colored, in 1875 (?). Flow, 1 gallon per minute. Temperature, 71°. Four-inch casing to blue rock.

Four miles north of Gainesville is an old well owned by Mrs. Ben Moy. Well in decay. Flow very weak.

Three and one-half miles south of Gainesville, in sec. 18, T. 21, R. 1 W., is the well of Tom Minneice, colored, bored by C. T. White in 1900. Depth, 600 feet. Casing, 300 feet +. Original volume estimated to be 25 gallons per minute. Present volume, 12 gallons per minute. First water at 300 feet, rose to +10 feet. Second water at 600 feet, rose to +25 feet. Temperature, 71°.

In general, the first water in the vicinity of Gainesville is much more salty than the second.

Record: Soil, clay, 0 to 34 feet; blue rock, 34 to 276 feet; sand and water, 276 to 600 feet.

Six and one-half miles southeast of Gainesville, in sec. 22, T. 21, R. 1 W., is an old well of J. A. Rogers, on the Swilley place. Flow, 7 gallons per minute at +3 feet. Temperature, 69°.

Five miles southeast of Gainesville, on the Swilley place, in sec. 20, T. 21, R. 1 W., is an old well of J. A. Rogers. Water formerly flowed, but now stands at −8 feet.

In sec. 7, T. 21, R. 2 W., near Gainesville, is a well of J. A. Rogers, bored by C. T. White in 1900. Depth, 630 feet. Casing, 300 feet of 2-inch pipe. First water at 375 feet, rising to −24 feet. Second water at 630 feet, rising to +20 feet. Flow, 5 gallons per minute. Volume constant. Temperature, 73°. Record: Soil, 0 to 20 feet; blue rock, 20 to 375 feet; sand and water, 375 to 475 feet; "soapstone," 475 to 630 feet.

Six miles north of Gainesville on the Sallie Rogers place, is a well bored by C. T. White in 1899. Depth, 500 feet. Casing, 30 feet of 3-inch pipe. Flow originally 15 gallons per minute, now 1⅓ gallons per minute. Temperature, 71°. Estimated original volume of first water at 350 feet, rose just to surface; of second water, 450 feet, rose to +30 feet. Record: Soil, 0 to 20 feet; blue rock, 20 to 350 feet.

Two miles south of Gainesville is the well of T. L. Smith, bored by C. T. White in 1901. Depth, 735 feet. Casing, 320 feet of 3½ and 2 inch pipe. Originally flowed 1 or two gallons per minute. Record: Soil, 0 to 20 feet; blue rock, 20 to 400 feet. Went through 4 strata of sand.

Four miles southwest of Gainesville is a well of William Weir, colored, bored by C. T. White in 1900. Depth, 700 feet. Casing, 200 feet of 2-inch pipe. First water at 500 feet, rose to −5 feet. Second water at 700 feet, rose to +20 feet (?). Original volume estimated 15 gallons per minute. Present volume, 1 gallon per minute. Temperature, 71°. Record: Soil, 0 to 20 feet; blue rock, 20 to 500 feet; sand and water, 500 to 550 feet; soapstone, 550 to 700 feet.

Livingston.—City well. Depth, 1,062 feet. Principal water supply, 1,005 feet. Starts in the Rotten limestone and obtains its water from the Eutaw sands. Record: Soil and sand, 20 feet; Rotten limestone, or chalk, 930 feet; Eutaw sands, 112 feet. The flow is quite small and barely reaches the surface, which has been lowered a few feet. The water is considered especially beneficial to health.

About 11 miles south of Livingston, or 4 miles west of Moscow, in sec. 13, T. 17, R. 2 E., is a well of the Allison Lumber Company, bored in 1903. Depth, 1,010 feet. This is said to be the only well in Sumter County south of Livingston.

Five miles west of Livingston is a well of Sumter Lumber Company, said to be the only well in Sumter County drilled west of Livingston. Bored by F. H. Braswell, 1902. Never finished.

Warsaw.—Town well No. 1. Located in street. Bored in 1848, by Peter Burns. Depth, 400 feet (?). Diameter, 4 inches. First overflow at 300 feet. Well originally flowed a 2-inch stream. On sounding the well in 1893 Peter Clements found it to be only 300 feet deep. Present flow, 1½ gallons per minute.

Town well No. 2. In street, 150 yards northwest of No. 1. Bored by Peter Burns, 1849. Depth, 450 feet. Diameter, 4 inches. First flowing water from 300 feet. Flows two-thirds of a gallon per minute, 1 foot below the surface.

Well of J. W. Gentry. Bored by C. T. White, 1900. Depth, 560 feet. Casing, 26 feet of 3-inch pipe. First water at 300 feet, rose to +10 feet. Second water at 560 feet rose to +40 feet. Original flow estimated to be 250 gallons per minute. Present flow, 5½ gallons per minute. Temperature, 71°.

Two and one-half miles north of Warsaw. Well of Wiley Barnes. Bored in 1847. Originally gave a 2-inch stream.

Four miles north of Warsaw. Well of Robert Oliver. New well. Flow, 5 gallons per minute. Temperature, 70°.

On Mrs. J. W. Bell's place, near Warsaw, in sec. 33, T. 23, R. 2 W., is a well that was bored in 1851 by Peter Burns. Depth, 400 feet. Original flow, 1½-inch stream from depth of 300 feet. Present volume, 1 gallon per minute. Temperature, 68°.

Three miles northwest of Warsaw, on old Bell place, is a well in which water stands at −18 feet.

Four miles northwest of Warsaw is a well of C. J. Brockway, bored by Ladd in 1898. Flow, 2 gallons per minute. Temperature, 72°.

One-half mile west of post-office at Warsaw, in sec. 33, T. 23, R. 2 W., is a well of F. M. Grove, bored by C. T. White in 1901. Depth, 460 feet. Casing, 20 feet of 3½-inch pipe. First water at 250 feet, rose to −10 feet. Second water at 300 feet, rose to −10 feet. Third water at 400 feet, overflowing. Fourth water at 460 feet, flows. Yield, 1 gallon per minute. Temperature, 70°. Water found beneath a thin solidified layer.

Four miles north of Warsaw, on the Washington place, is a well of J. J. Little. No data obtainable.

One-half mile north of Warsaw, on J. J. Little's estate, is a well bored, about 1850–1860, by John Horn. One and one-half inch stream originally, but now yields only one-fourth of a gallon per minute. Temperature, 70°.

Four and one-half miles north of Warsaw, on Andrew Lyon's place, are two wells. Well No. 1 was bored in 1855 (?). Water stands at −60 feet. Well No. 2 is 40 feet lower than No. 1. Water flows 10 gallons per minute. Temperature, 69°.

Eight miles west of Warsaw is a well of Oliver & Oliver. Small stream.

Seven miles southwest of Warsaw, in sec. 9, T. 22, R. 3 W., are two wells of J. H. Pinson. No. 1 was bored by J. W. Patterson in 1902. Depth, 702 feet. Casing, 250 feet of 2-inch pipe; 4-inch casing at top. The supply is from the third water horizon. Will rise to +40 feet. Flow, 2 gallons per minute. Temperature, 71°.

Well No. 2 was bored about 1855. Flow, one-third of a gallon per minute. Temperature, 68°.

Seven miles southwest of Warsaw, in sec. 23, T. 22, R. 3 W., is a well of J. W. Patterson, bored by C. T. White in 1901. Depth, 700 feet. Casing, 3½-inch to rock, 250 feet of 2-inch pipe. First water at 460 feet, rose to −30 feet. Second water at 500 feet, rose to −30 feet. Third water at 700 feet, rose to +6 feet. Estimated flow, 1 to 2 gallons per minute. Record: Soil, 0 to 20 feet; blue rock, 20 to 200 feet: hard dry sand, 200 to 300 feet; blue rock, 300 to 460 feet; sand, 460 to 500 feet; soapstone, 500 to 700 feet.

One-half mile northwest of Warsaw is a well of J. P. Rogers, bored in 1847 by Peter Burns. Originally gave a 1½-inch stream, but was abandoned thirty years ago.

One-fourth mile west of Warsaw, in sec. 33, T. 23, R. 2 W., is a well of J. P. Rogers, bored by C. T. White in 1901. Depth, 300 feet. Casing, 3-inch to rock. First water at 220 feet, rising to +10 feet. Original volume, 6 gallons per minute. Present volume, three-fourths of a gallon per minute. Temperature, 69°. Record: Sand, 0 to 26 feet; blue rock, 26 to 220 feet; sand and water, 220 to 300 feet.

One and one-half miles north of Warsaw is a well of William Willis, bored about 1850 by John Horn. No record.

Five miles southwest of Warsaw, on MacRogers's place, is an old well that flows 1¼ gallons per minute. Temperature, 69°.

On the old N. A. Rogers place, in sec. 33, T. 23, R. 2 W., near Warsaw, is a well that was bored by Peter Burns in 1850. Depth, 450 feet. Flowing water from 300 feet. Well is now in decay.

On the Rogers estate, near Warsaw, is a well bored by Simon & Ladd in 1897. Depth, 300 feet. Diameter, 4 inches. First flowing water at 250 feet. Volume, 1½ gallons per minute. Temperature, 68°.

One and one-half miles northwest of Warsaw, on Nan Stone place, is a well bored about 1845. Original stream, 1½ inch. Present volume, one-half gallon per minute. Temperature 69°.

Two miles northeast of Warsaw is a well of William Peebles. Originally gave 2½ to 3 inch stream. Bored in 1845 by John Horn.

Two miles south of Warsaw, on Taylor place, in sec. 9, T. 22, R. 2 W., is a well bored, about 1855, by John Horn. Depth, 400 feet. Cased below rock with iron pipe. Good stream until 1902, when it was stopped by entrance of sand.

On the Weston place, near Warsaw (?), is a well bored to a depth of 396 feet that flows one-third of a gallon per minute. Temperature, 69°.

York station.—One and one-half miles south of York station is a well of W. A. Altman that yields strong Epsom salt water, containing 441 grains of solid matter to the gallon, 209 grains of which are magnesium sulphate. (Analysis by geological survey of Alabama.)

TUSCALOOSA COUNTY.

Fosters Ferry Bridge.—Well of Mr. Quarles, bored by W. M. Morrison in 1902. Depth, 300 feet. Diameter, 3 inches. Weak overflow from 260 feet. Flow has been constant since first few days. Volume, 6 gallons per minute. Temperature, 67°. Record: Sand and water, with occasional strata of blue rock, 150 to 306 feet.

Holton.—Five wells at furnace of Central Coal and Iron Company. Depth of No. 1, 544 feet; of No. 5, 200 feet. No. 1 yields 50 gallons per minute; No. 2, 85 gallons per minute; No. 3, 150 gallons per minute, and No. 5, about 200 gallons per minute. Measurements were made by testing each well alone. No advantage was secured by lowering the water below —70 feet. If lowered beyond that point, the water could be heard running into the well. Water was found about 60 feet below the surface and is about 89 feet above sea level. No decrease in No. 2 was noted after No. 5 was bored. It is not known what, if any, effect Nos. 3 and 4 have on No. 5. The water is used for drinking purposes only, as it carries too much mineral matter for use in boilers, which are now supplied from the river. An analysis of the water of No. 5 is as follows (reported by owner, analyst unknown):

Analysis of water of well at Holton, Ala.

[Parts per million.]

Total solids	1,026.5
Organic matter	106.4
Silica	86.7
Iron and aluminum oxide	13.0
$CaSO_4$	7.9
$CaCl_2$	167.7
$CaSO_4$	44.5
$MgCl_2$	110.1
NaCl	451.1
KCl	24.3

Four wells near Holton, all similar, owned by Central Coal and Iron Company, were bored by Heflin Brothers in 1903. Depth, 340 feet. Casing, 10-inch. Principal supply comes from —85 feet. Water stands at —40 feet. Each well is said to yield 150,000 gallons per day. Record: Soil, 0 to 16 feet; limestone, 16 to 216 feet; slate, 216 to 291 feet; chert limestone, 291 to 340 feet. Hard water. Limestone or chert probably occurred in this well, the material so called being sandstone and shales.

Hull station.—Well of Oxford & Mosely. Located in sec. 17, T. 24, R. 5 E. Bored by W. M. Morrison. Depth, 234 feet. Diameter, 3 inches. Flows 38 gallons per minute from 210 feet. Temperature, 67°.

One mile southwest of Hull station is a well of Oxford & Mosely.

Depth, 234 feet (?), water rising to +4 feet from 200 feet. Flow, 30 gallons per minute. Temperature, 66°.

Three-fourths of a mile southwest of Hull station is a well of Oxford & Mosely. Depth, 290 feet. Casing, 3-inch. Flow, 1 gallon per minute from 260 feet. Record: Soil, clay, 0 to 30 feet; pink sandstone, 30 to 200 feet; sand, with thin layers of blue rock, 200 to 290 feet.

Kings Ferry.—Well of Henry King and Charles Verner. Located in sec. 13, T. 20, R. 4 E. Bored by W. M. Morrison in 1902. Depth, 200 feet. Diameter, 3 inches. Water flowing 30 gallons per minute from 164 feet; weaker flow from 200 feet. Volume constant. Record: Soil and clay, 0 to 30 feet; blue rock, 30 to 150 feet; sand, with occasional thin strata of blue rock, 150 to 200 feet.

One mile above Kings Ferry, on the river bank, is a well of Guy Foster, bored by W. M. Morrison in 1902. Depth, 170 feet. First flowing water at 130 feet. Other flows from 162 and 170 feet. Volume, 30 gallons per minute. Temperature, 66°. It is stated that heavy rains 50 miles north are followed in three days by increase in volume of this well. It is thought that the water in this and adjacent wells will rise to +20 feet.

Lock No. 4.—Sec. 24, T. 21, R. 2 E. Bored in 1900. Depth, 185 feet. Diameter, 3 inches. Original flow, 30 gallons per minute. Decreased 20 per cent within a few months.

Lock No. 5.—Sec. 9, T. 22, R. 3 E. Bored by W. M. Morrison about 1900. Depth, 160 feet. Diameter, 3 inches. Weak overflow from 95 feet, becoming gradually stronger with depth. Overflowing water, rising to +24 feet, was obtained at 160 feet. Original volume estimated at 60 gallons per minute. Present volume, 40 gallons per minute. Temperature, 67°. Water, salty. Record: Sand and gravel, 0 to 30 feet; blue rock, 30 to 90 feet; sand, water, and rock, 90 to 160 feet.

Lock No. 6.—Bored in 1900. Depth, 333 feet. Diameter, 3 inches. Original flow, 12 gallons per minute. Decreased 50 per cent within a few months.

Tuscaloosa.—About 9 miles southwest of Tuscaloosa, on the Slade place, is a well (No. 1) of H. A. Jones, bored by Martin & Morrison in 1902. Depth, 160 feet. Stopped in hard rock. Principal water supply at 150 feet. Water stands at −7 feet.

Well No. 2, of H. A. Jones, located 100 yards from the preceding. Character the same.

Nine miles southwest of Tuscaloosa, in secs. 5 and 6, T. 24, R. 5 E., are four wells of H. A. Jones, one-half mile apart, bored by W. V. Morrison, who reports that the depth of each is 166 feet. Diameter, 3 and 4 inches. First overflow in wells 1, 3, and 4, at 136 feet; in No. 2, at 108 feet.

The flow of these wells and the temperature of the waters are shown below.

Flow of wells at Tuscaloosa, Ala., and temperature of waters.

Well.	Yield per minute.	Temperature.
	Gallons.	° *F.*
No. 1	70	66
No. 2	95	66
No. 3	1½	64
No. 4 (estimated)	60	65

The water of No. 3 seems to carry more mineral matter than the others.

Nine miles southwest of Tuscaloosa is a well of S. F. Alston, bored by Martin & Morrison in 1902. Depth, 234 feet, according to Morrison. Casing, 3 inches to blue rock. Water rose to +16 feet. Original flow, 75 to 100 gallons per minute. Continued at this rate for six months, until Foster's well, one-half mile away, was bored, when it fell off gradually to the present volume, 3 gallons per minute. Temperature, 66°. Record: Clay, 0 to 6 feet; dark sand, 6 to 50 feet; blue rock, 50 to 236 feet; sand and water, 236 to 238 feet.

About 9 miles southwest of Tuscaloosa is a well of Freedman and Loveman, bored by W. V. Morrison in 1902. Depth, 320 feet. Casing, 3-inch. First overflow from 300 feet. Original flow, 4 gallons per minute, which has gradually increased to the present flow of 24 gallons per minute. Temperature, 66°. Record: Soil and clay, 0 to 30 feet; blue rock, 30 to 150 feet; sand, with thin layers of hard rock, 150 to 300 feet; hard rock, 300 to 320 feet. Stopped in midst of rock.

Nine miles southwest of Tuscaloosa, in sec. 15, T. 22, R. 11 E., is a well of Manly Foster, bored by W. V. Morrison in 1902. Depth, 234 feet. Diameter, 3 inches. Flowed strong stream for six weeks and then fell off suddenly to present volume of 2½ gallons per minute. Temperature, 66°. Said to have good effect and notable improvement in the health of users. Record: Sand and gravel, 0 to 30 feet; blue rock, 30 to 80 feet; sand and water, with occasional strata of blue rock, 80 to 234 feet.

One mile south of Tuscaloosa is a well of Roseman Brothers, bored by Heflin Brothers in 1903. Depth, 520 feet. Diameter, 6 inches. Water obtained at 325 feet, rises to −14 feet. Used in hosiery mills. Good drinking water. Record: Soil, 0 to 30 feet; quicksand and gravel, 30 to 115 feet; limestone and chert, 115 to 200 feet; slate, 200 to 310 feet; chert and limestone, 310 to 360 feet; slate, 360 to 520 feet. The materials reported as limestone and chert are in reality probably sandstone and shales, as boring samples from a well drilled to 1,000

feet near the site of the proposed Friedman's furnace show no limestones or cherts within the range of the well.

Willifords Landing.—At Sylvan post-office, in T. 24, R. 4 E., a well was bored about fifty years ago to a depth of 400 feet(?). Flow has been very constant. Flows a 1-inch stream. Water pure. Starts in the Tuscaloosa beds. Owner unknown.

WELL RECORDS IN WEST-CENTRAL ALABAMA.

The table following comprises data concerning certain wells in Dallas, Greene, Hale, Marango, and Perry counties.

Well records in west-

No.	County.	Town.	Distance from town.	Direction from town.	Owner.	Location.	Date completed.
1	Dallas	Selma			J. M. Baker	1410 Selma street	Feb., 1901
2	do	do			Knox Academy	North and Mabry streets.	Nov., 1902
3	do	do			J. L. Schweizer	Two blocks from Southern R. R. station.	Dec., 1900
4	Greene	Eutaw	3½	NW.	J. O. Banks		Jan., 1901
5	Hale	Greensboro	3	NW.	W. B. Inge	Rugh plantation	July, 1901
6	do	do			M. H. Murphy	Hill place, 2 miles north of house.	Apr., 1903
7	do	Laneville			J. B. Garber & Co.	¼ mile southwest of post-office.	May, 1901
8	do	do	2	SW.	I. F. Lewis	2 miles southwest of post-office.	June, 1901
9	do	Newbern			M. S. Heron	⅜ mile north of station.	Nov., 1900
10	do	do			J. J. Hogue	¼ mile northeast of station.	do
11	do	do			W. H. Landers	Store, ¼ mile north of station.	June, 1903
12	do	do			F. S. Morrisette	Residence, ¼ mile south of station.	May, 1903
13	do	do			do	P. Morrisette plantation.	Sept., 1903
14	do	do			J. H. Turpin	½ mile southwest of station.	Apr., 1901
15	do	do			A. E. Walker	Residence, ⅛ mile north of station.	May, 1903
16	do	do	4	SW.	Carter Washington.	4 miles southwest of station.	Aug., 1903
17	do	do			R. A. White & Co.	Store, ¼ mile north of station.	June, 1903
18	Marengo	Demopolis			Demopolis Cooperative Co.	Eastern edge of city	June, 1902
19	do	do			Leder Oil Co.	do	May, 1902
20	do	do	3½	NE.	Jno. C. Webb	Sharp plantation	Nov., 1901
21	do	do	4	SE.	do	Baumgarten plantation.	Jan., 1902
22	do	do	4¾	S.	do	Sledge plantation	July, 1902
23	Perry	Uniontown	3½	N.	G. D. Stohnwerck		Sept., 1903

central Alabama.

Diameter of well.	Depth of well.	First water.		Second water.		Third water.		Fourth water.		Depth to principal supply.	Original yield per minute.	How obtained where used.	Length of casing.	Depth to "blue rock."	Thickness of "blue rock."	No.
		Depth encountered.	Height of water above (+) or below (−) mouth of well.	Depth encountered.	Height of water above (+) or below (−) mouth of well.	Depth encountered.	Height of water above (+) or below (−) mouth of well.	Depth encountered.	Height of water above (+) or below (−) mouth of well.							
Ins.	*Ft.*	*Ft.*	*Ft.*	*Ft.*	*Ft.*	*Ft.*	*Ft.*	*Ft.*	*Ft.*	*Ft.*	*Gals.*		*Ft.*	*Ft.*	*Ft.*	
4-3-2	665	100	−20	210	−12	320	−7	465	−2	650	150	Flows	-----	35	65	1
4-2¼	615	100	−20	210	−12	325	−4	450	−4	610	96	do	635	31	75	2
4-2¼	450	100	−10	210	−2	320	+3	450	+5	450	20	do	400	30	65	3
3¼	268	50	−10	150	−2	260	+4	-----	-----	260	5	do	60	None	None	4
4	400	250	+2	390	+12	-----	-----	-----	-----	390	15	do	18	16	200	5
4-2	500	225	−10	350	−2	475	+6	-----	-----	475	-----	do	275	16	185	6
4-2	710	350	−18	460	−10	590	−2	700	+3	700	5	do	375	16	300	7
4-2	710	350	−18	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	690	-----	do	375	16	325	8
4	300	165	−45	300	−35	-----	-----	-----	-----	290	-----	Pump	23	19	90	9
4	300	165	−40	290	−30	-----	-----	-----	-----	275	-----	do	20	20	85	10
4	300	165	−40	285	−30	-----	-----	-----	-----	285	-----	do	20	18	85	11
4	300	165	−30	275	−20	-----	-----	-----	-----	275	-----	do	20	18	85	12
4	400	300	+2	400	+10	-----	-----	-----	-----	400	10	Flows	20	18	250	13
4	350	110	−6	320	+6	-----	-----	-----	-----	285	12	do	20	18	85	14
4	300	165	−40	285	−30	-----	-----	-----	-----	275	-----	Pump	21	19	85	15
4	400	300	−2	400	+5	-----	-----	-----	-----	400	6	Flows	20	18	240	16
4	300	165	−40	285	−30	-----	-----	-----	-----	285	-----	Pump	20	19	85	17
4-2¼	750	525	−2	625	+8	735	+20	-----	-----	735	35	-----	325	38	485	18
4-2	765	550	−10	650	−2	750	+10	-----	-----	750	12	Flows	325	8	500	19
4-2	661	490	−12	550	−4	650	+4	-----	-----	650	5	do	350	16	430	20
4-2	765	600	−10	675	−2	750	+8	-----	-----	750	10	do	350	14	540	21
4-3	1,040	825	−80	950	−70	-----	-----	-----	-----	950	-----	Pump	300	16	750	22
4-2	590	400	-----	540	−60	-----	-----	-----	-----	550	-----	do	275	20	350	23

MISSISSIPPI.

By L. C. Johnson and E. C. Eckel.

The geologic structure of Mississippi is very simple, but the details of the distribution of various formations are hard to make out owing to the extent to which the underlying rocks are concealed by more recent deposits, such as the river alluvium, loess, and orange sand or Lafayette formation.

The oldest rocks in the State are a series of limestones of lower Carboniferous age, which outcrop in northeastern Mississippi, covering much of Tishomingo and a small portion of Itawamba counties. To the south, southwest, and west of this older rock mass newer series of rocks outcrop, occupying successive parallel bands. These newer rocks dip away from the lower Carboniferous mass, the dip varying in direction from south to west according to the location of the rocks. Along the Alabama State line, for example, the dip is practically due south, along the Tennessee line it is almost due west, while in intervening sections it is southwest. The amount of the dip is slight, probably averaging about 25 to 35 feet to the mile. The consequence of this dip is that if the observer should start in Tishomingo County and travel either south or west through the State he would find himself continually encountering newer and newer series of rocks until he finally reached the very recent alluvial deposits which fringe the gulf and the Mississippi River.

The table on the following page shows the geologic groups which are exposed in Mississippi, the newest formations being at the top of the table and the oldest at the bottom.

The collection and compilation of the well records and notes is the work of Mr. Johnson, while to Mr. Eckel is due the credit for the sketch of the geology of the State. The data relating to the water supplies of the various formations are supplied by Mr. Johnson.

Geologic formations and water-bearing horizons of Mississippi.

Age.	Group.	Character.	Water supply.
Quaternary.	Recent alluvium (including Biloxi sand).	Mud and river soils	Soft but unwholesome water.
	Loess: Brown loam	Brown and yellow loam	Small amounts of fair water.
	Port Hudson (including Pontchartrain clay).	Dark-colored clays	Good supplies but quality generally poor.
	Lafayette	Orange-colored sands and gravels.	Moderate amounts of fair water.
Tertiary.	Grand Gulf (including Pascagoula at base).	Sandstones; lignitic clays	Water at several horizons; quality variable.
	Vicksburg	Limestone	Little or no water.
	Jackson	Calcareous marls	
	Lagrange or Lignitic (including Hatchetigbee, Bashi, Tuscahoma, Nanafalia, Naheola, and Sucarnochee).	Clays and sand	Supplies variable, water mineralized.
	Midway	Thin limestone and clay	Little or no water.
	Claiborne (including Buhrstone).	Buhrstone and limy clays	Abundant water in Buhrstone.
Cretaceous.	Ripley	Greensand and bluish marls	Small amounts only of indifferent water.
	Selma chalk or Rotten limestone.	Chalky limestone	Numerous flowing and nonflowing wells. Water frequently hard or alkaline.
	Eutaw	Sands	
	Tuscaloosa	Sands and clays	
Lower Carboniferous.		Limestones	Numerous springs; wells uncertain.

Well records

[Reported

No.	County.	Town.	Owner.	Location. Township.	Location. Range.	Location. Section.	Year completed.	Diameter of well.	Depth of well.	Depth to principal water supply.	Height of water above (+) or below (−) mouth of well.
								In.	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*
*1	Adams	Natchez	Waterworks Co				1901	6	340		−30
*2	do	do	Oil Mills					6	170		−20
3	do	do	Gas Company					6	165		−10
*4	do	do	Electric Light, Heat and Power Co.					6	430		−160
*5	do	do	C. S. Bennett				1899	10	115	115	−85
6	do	do	Cotton Mills No. 2				1902	8	175		−8
7	do	do	Natchez Ice Factory				1902	6	517	500	−8
8	do	do	do				1902	6	300	264	−36
*9	do	Pine Ridge	W. P. Henderson				1896	6	97	85	−85
10	Alcorn	Corinth	E. S. Candler	2	2	7	1900	6	100	100	−20
*11	do	do	Waterworks Co				1903	12	345		−20
12	Attala	Kosciusko	A. M. Hanna	14	7	21	1899	4½	276	200	−76
13	Bolivar	Cleveland	Sillers & Owens	22	5	21	1901	3	1,000	1,000	+0
*14	do	do	C. S. Glassco	22	5	21	1901	4	1,000	1,000	+0
15	do	O'Reilly	O'Reilly	21	5	23	1901	4	1,002		+0
16	Carroll	Carrollton	A. H. George	19	4	6	1898	8	85	70	−70
*17	do	do	City				1900	4	1,250	300 450	−
*18	do	do	Waterworks Co	19	3		1900	4	400	400	+0
*19	do	Vaiden	S. E. Turner	17	5		1901	2	105	105	+12
*20	Chickasaw	Okalona	City				1899	6	550	550	−80
*21	Choctaw	Chester	J. T. McCafferty	18	10	15	1892	10	86	80	−60
*22	Clarke	Barnett	A. Krouse	2	14	20	1899	4	350	125	−
*23	do	do	Smith's Mill Co	2	14	31	1902	6	600		−
*24	do	Desoto	Town	2	15	36	1898	3	190	150	+3
*25	do	Enterprise	do	4	14	24	1895	2	160	150	+20
*26	do	do	R. M. Buckley	4	15	19	1896	3	198		−2
*27	do	do	John Kemper	4	14	26	1901	3	150	150	+15
28	do	do	Bonny	4	14	23	1901	3	200		+10
*29	do	do	S. J. Taylor	4	14	23	1900	3	210	210	−3
*30	do	do	Mrs. O'Ferral	4	15	19	1900	3	400	210	−20
*31	do	Quitman	J. B. Evans	2	15	1	1898	3	232	232	+15
*32	do	do	Mississippi Lumber Co.	2	15	2	1899	3	179	179	+20
*33	do	do	Town	2	15	1	1898	3	175	175	+15
*34	do	Shubuta	do				1898	2	400		+15

* See notes at end of this table.

in Mississippi.

in 1903.]

How obtained at surface.	Quality.	Supply per minute.	Increase or decrease of supply.	Effect of pumping on level of water.	Geological horizon of well mouth.	Geological horizon of principal water-bearing stratum.	No.
		Gals.					
Pump	Hard		None apparent.	None apparent	Lafayette	Grand Gulf	*1
do	do		Neither	do	Loess	Base of Lafayette	*2
do			do		do	Lafayette	3
do			None apparent.		do	Grand Gulf	*4
Bucket	Good		Neither		do	Lafayette	*5
Pump	Hard		do	Little	do	Grand Gulf	6
do	do	50	None apparent.	None apparent	Lafayette	do	7
Compressed air.	Good	70	do	do	do	do	8
Bucket	Hard			Easily lowered	Loess	Lafayette	*9
Pump	do		None apparent.	None apparent	Lafayette	Tuscaloosa	10
do	do	20	do	do	do	do	*11
do	do	100	do	Little	Claiborne	Hatchetigbee	12
Flows	Soft	75	None		Port Hudson.	Lignitic	13
do	do	100	None apparent.	None apparent	Alluvial bottom.	Eocene sand	*14
do	do	100	None		Port Hudson.	Lignitic	15
Bucket	do		None apparent.				16
		0			Lafayette?	Lignitic?	*17
Flows	Soft	62	None apparent.		Alluvial bottom.	Hatchetigbee?	*18
do	do		Neither				*19
Compressed air.	do	138	None apparent.	None apparent	Cretaceous	Tuscaloosa	*20
Pulley	Hard	½	do	Easily lowered	Lafayette	Lignitic	*21
None					Jackson	Claiborne	*22
do					do	do	*23
Flows	Soft, alkaline.	⅓	Decreased		Claiborne	do	*24
do	Soft		Slight		Alluvial soil	Hatchetigbee	*25
Pump	do		Decreased	Lowers easily	Lafayette	do	*26
Flows	do		Little		Alluvium	do	*27
do	do		do		Lafayette	do	28
Pump	do		Decreased slightly.	Slight	do	do	*29
do	do		Decreased	Easily lowered	do	do	*30
Flows	do	3	Variable	do	do	Hatchetigbee sand.	*31
do	do	3		do	do	Hatchetigbee	*32
do	do	3	Variable		do	do	*33
do	do	20	Decreased		Jackson	Claiborne	*34

Well records in

No.	County.	Town.	Owner.	Location. Township.	Location. Range.	Location. Section.	Year completed.	Diameter of well.	Depth of well.	Depth to principal water supply.	Height of water above (+) or below (−) mouth of well.
								In.	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*
*35	Clarke	Shubuta	Weems				1901	2	422	400	+20
*36	do	do	W. P Cooper				1902	6	420	375	+30
*37	do	do	W H. Paterson				1900	2	400	400	+20
*38	do	do	F. H. Floyd				1901	2	400	400	+20
*39	do	do	D. C. Ward				1902	2	170		+10
*40	do	do	W P Cooper				1900	2	165		+0
*41	do	do	Moseley				1901	2	175	160	+10
*42	do	do	Patterson				1901	2	160		+10
*43	do	do	Cooper's Mill				1897	2	145		−20
*44	do	do	Stovall				1900	2	165		+15
*45	do	do	A Johnston	1	16	25	1896	2	280	260	+20
*46	do	do	Eggerton				1900	2	175		+10
*47	do	do	Floyd Hotel				1899	2	165		+10
*48	do	do	Poole & Brown				1900	2	175		+10
*49	do	do	Brown's Mill				1901	2	165		+10
*50	do	do	Leggett				1902	2	170		+10
*51	do	Stonewall	T. L. Wainwright	3	15E	5	1897	2½	300	250	+20
*52	Clay	Westpoint	City				1895	3	560		+1
53	Coahoma	Eaglesnest	James L Alcorn's estate.	28	3	22	1898	1½	825	825	+0
54	do	Jonestown	Geo. Richberger	28	6		1902	2	800	700	+0
*55	do	Lyon	Lamar Fountaine	27N	3W	18	1901	4	975	970	+35
*56	Copiah	Wesson	Dr E. A. Rowan	9	8 E	34	1890	36	120	120	−100
*57	Hancock	Bay St. Louis	College				1888	3	738		+42
*58	do	do	do				1892	3	750		+42
*59	do	do	R. E. Craig				1901	3	529		+17
*60	do	do	G. W. Dunbar Sons' Co.				1888	2	250		+20
*61	do	do	do				1898	3	338		+35
*62	do	do	Dr. F. Loeber				1890	3	669	656	+40
*63	do	do	McClyde Turpentine Co.				1903	3	328		+25
*64	do	do	Chas. Sanger				1892	3	385	385	+15
*65	do	do	do				1889	3	384	361	+30
*66	do	do	St. Stanislaus College.				1888	2	420	190 420	+20
*67	do	do	St. Joseph's Academy.				1888	2	418	418	+20
68	do	do	R. Thelhiard				1893	2½	345	315	+13
*69	do	do	Tally Lumber Co				1903	4½	150		+23
70	do	Logtown	Bush & Johnson				1889	2½	620		+25

* See notes at end of this table.

Mississippi—Continued.

How obtained at surface.	Quality.	Supply per minute.	Increase or decrease of supply.	Effect of pumping on level of water.	Geological horizon of well mouth.	Geological horizon of principal water-bearing stratum.	No.
		Gals.					
Flows	Soft		None apparent.		Jackson	Caliborne	*35
do	do	40	do		do	do	*36
do		40	do		do	do	*37
do	Soft	40	do		do	do	*38
do	do	15	do		do	do	*39
do	do	15	Decreased slightly.		do	do	*40
do	do	15	None apparent.		do	do	*41
do	do	15	do		do	do	*42
	do	20	do		do	do	*43
Flows	do	10	do		do	do	*44
do	do	15	Decreased		do	do	*45
do	do	10	None apparent.		do	do	*46
do	do	10	Slight decrease.		do	do	*47
do	do	10	None apparent.		do	do	*48
do	do	10	do		do	do	*49
do	do	15	do		do	do	*50
do	do	25	Decreased 25 per cent.		Lafayette	Hatchetigbee sand.	*51
do	Best		None apparent.		do	Tuscaloosa	*52
do	Soft	8	do		Alluvium?	Hatchetigbee?	53
do	do	8	do		River bottoms.	Lignitic	54
do	do	22	do		Port Hudson	do	*55
Pump	Hard		Neither	Slight	Lafayette	Grand Gulf	*56
Flows	Soft	8	Decreased		Biloxi sand		*57
do	do	5	do		do		*58
do	do	100	None apparent.		do	Post-Tertiary	*59
do	do	35	do		do	do	*60
do	do	100	do		do	do	*61
do	do	40			do		*62
do	do	20	None apparent.		do	Post-Tertiary	*63
do	do	5	Fluctuates		do		*64
do	do	30	None apparent.		do		*65
do	do	40	do		do	Post-Tertiary	*66
do	do	40	do		do	do	*67
do	do	45	do		do		68
do	do	100	do		do	Post-Tertiary	*69
do	do	60	do		Pontchartrain.	Grand Gulf?	70

Well records in

No.	County.	Town.	Owner.	Location. Township.	Location. Range.	Location. Section.	Year completed.	Diameter of well.	Depth of well.	Depth to principal water supply.	Height of water above (+) or below (−) mouth of well.
								In.	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*
*71	Hancock	Nicholson	D. Carver	6	17	34	1896	2	250	225	+0
72	do	Picayune	J. W. Simmons	6	17	15	1895	2	500	500	+25
*73	do	Waveland	P. Helwig				1891	2½	356		+15
*74	do	do	Mr. Bookta					3	366	320	+0
*75	do	do	A. Matranger				1894	3	438	419	+15
*76	do	do	F. Caseneuve					3	376	357	+15
77	do	do	M. A. Dauphin				1889	2½	483	467	+23
*78	do	do	T. R. Fell				1888	2½	461	410	+20
79	do	do	Paul Conrad				1889	3	432	412	+16
80	Harrison	Biloxi	Barataria Canning Co.				1886	3	620		+75
81	do	do	Biloxi Canning Co				1902	3	715		+65
82	do	do	Biloxi Cemetery				1896	2½	580		+35
83	do	do	Biloxi Ice Co				1894	3½	920		+75
*84	do	do	Jno. Caraway				1896	2½	560		+30
85	do	do	Mrs. Carter				1896	2½	600		+30
86	do	do	City				1889	2½	420		+25
87	do	do	do				1889	2	414		+20
*88	do	do	do				1889	4½	860		+80
89	do	do	F. H. Dunbar				1891	2	420		+20
90	do	do	Thos. Gill				1895	3	720		+70
*91	do	do	H. Howard				1885	2	420		+25
*92	do	do	F. T. Howard				1885	2½	415	400	+30
93	do	do	do				1886	4½	920		+80
94	do	do	do				1886	2½	420	410	+30
95	do	do	Ice factory					3½	890		+80
*96	do	do	E. C. Joullian				1901	2½	650		+60
*97	do	do	L. Lopez				1886	2	600		+27
98	do	do	do				1886	2½	620		+60
*99	do	do	do				1897	3	700		+70
*100	do	do	J. H. Keller				1886	2½	420		+30
101	do	do	Waterworks Co					4½	860		+53
*102	do	De Lisle	W. S. Keel	8	13	2	1898	2	380		+25
*103	do	Gulfport	U. S. Marine Hospital, Ship Island.				1900	3	760		+50
104	do	do	Ice factory				1891	2½	540		+25
105	do	do	Chautauqua Circle				1891	3	680		+50
106	do	do	G. & S. I. R. R				1896	2½	680		+25
107	do	do	do				1899	3	920		+75
108	do	do	do				1903	4½	960		+80
109	do	Handsboro	—— Zimmerman				1896	2½	500		+15
110	do	do	H. Leinhard				1896	2½	700		+20
*111	do	do	Leonard Lumber Co.	7	11	25	1895	3	700		

*See notes at end of this table,

Mississippi—Continued.

How obtained at surface.	Quality.	Supply per minute.	Increase or decrease of supply.	Effect of pumping on level of water.	Geological horizon of well mouth.	Geological horizon of principal water-bearing stratum.	No.
		Gals.					
Flows	Soft	28	Neither		Port Hudson	Grand Gulf	*71
do	do	27	do		Pontchartrain.		72
do	do	25	None apparent.		Biloxi sand		*73
do	do	75	do		do		*74
do	do	30	do		do		*75
do	do	30	do		do		*76
do	do	25	do		do		77
do	do	30	do		do		*78
do	do	30	do		do		79
do	do	150	do		do		80
do	do	125	do		do		81
do	do	70	do		do		82
do	do	300	do		do		83
do	do	70	do		do		*84
do	do	60	do		do		85
do	do	50	do		do		86
do	do	35	do		do		87
do	do	425	do		do		*88
do	do	40	do		do		89
do	do	150	do		do		90
do	do	50	do		do		*91
do	do	40	do		do		*92
do	do	175	do		do		93
do	do	50	No change		do		94
do	do	300	None apparent.		do		95
do	do	100	do		do		*96
do	do	50	do		do		*97
do	do	100	do		do		98
do	do	175	do		do		*99
do	do	60	do		do		*100
do	do	450	do		do		101
do	do	25	do		do	Post-Tertiary	*102
do	do		do		do	Grand Gulf	*103
do	do	60	do		do		104
do	do	80	do		do		105
do	do	60	do		do		106
do	do	150	do		do		107
do	do	175	do		do		108
do	do	60	do		do		109
do	do	100	do		do		110
do	do	175	Variable		Alluvium	Pascagoula	*111

Well records in

No.	County.	Town.	Owner.	Location. Township.	Location. Range.	Location. Section.	Year completed.	Diameter of well.	Depth of well.	Depth to principal water supply.	Height of water above (+) or below (−) mouth of well.
								In.	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*
*112	Harrison	Howison	Howison Lumber Co.				1897	2	1,500		
113	do	Long Beach	F. Jahenski				1896	2½	580		+25
114	do	do	—— McCaughn				1897	2½	600		+35
115	do	Mississippi City.	F. W. Elmer				1896	4½	860	850	0
116	do	do	L. & N. R. R				1885	2	520		+20
117	do	do	Mr. Clemaceau				1897	3	740		+80
*118	do	do	C. P. Ellis				1896	3	720		+75
*119	do	do	Mr. De Buys				1895	2½	640		+30
120	do	do	Mr. Soria				1885	2	514		+20
*121	do	Nugent					1902	2½	300	300	+30
*122	do	Pass Christian.	R. M. Walmsley				1902	3	720		+50
123	do	do	Wm. Hardin				1892	3	620		+47
124	do	do	C. L. Chaptal				1892	2½	543		+25
125	do	do	A. Swanson				1892	2½	560		+30
126	do	do	E. Saunders				1884	2	575		+25
*127	do	do	City				1885	2	420		+30
128	do	do	do				1887	2½	520		+35
129	do	do	do				1893	2	620		+30
130	do	do	do				1890	3	640		+50
131	do	do	do				1890	3	625		+60
132	do	do	do				1890	3	840		+80
*133	do	do	G. H. Taylor				1898	2	420		+27
134	do	do	do				1898	3	725		+80
135	do	do	E. Connery, jr				1886	2	520	510	+35
136	do	do	L. C. Tallon				1901	3	640		+40
137	do	do	A. Mullinburger				1888	2½	514		+40
138	do	do	W. R. Wilson				1898	2½	510		+25
139	do	do	Mrs. Watt				1896	3	670		+75
140	do	do	E. Connery, sr				1887	2½	510		+50
141	do	do	Jno. Curran				1894	3	620		+40
142	do	do	Jno. A. Sutter				1894	2½	514		+45
143	do	do	S. F. Heaslip				1895	2½	620		+40
144	do	do	E. Hocaday				1895	2	520		+30
145	do	do	Mexican Gulf Hotel				1888	2½	520		+30
146	do	do	J. H. Menge				1890	2½	600		+30
147	do	do	H. Buddig				1889	2½	600		+25
148	do	do	J. M. Ayer				1891	2	540		+25
149	do	do	do				1891	2	540		+25
*150	do	do	Pass Packing Co				1899	3	920		+80
*151	do	do	Doctor Perault				1903	3	1,020		80
152	do	do	Magnolia Hotel				1902	3	900		+89
153	do	do	H. Payne				1890	2½	614		+30

*See notes at end of this table.

Mississippi—Continued..

How obtained at surface.	Quality.	Supply per minute.	Increase or decrease of supply.	Effect of pumping on level of water.	Geological horizon of well mouth.	Geological horizon of principal water-bearing stratum.	No.
		Gals.					
		0					*112
Flows	Soft	60	None apparent.		Biloxi sand		113
do	do	70	do		do		114
do	do	450	None		do	Grand Gulf?	115
do	do	50	None apparent.		do		116
do	do	160	do		do		117
do	do	150	do		do		*118
do	do	70	do		do		*119
do	do	50	do		do		120
do	do	60	do				*121
do	do	150	do		Biloxi sand		*122
do	do	170	Little		do		123
do	do	60	do		do		124
do	do	70	do		do		125
do	do	60	do		do		126
do	do	40	do		do		*127
do	do	50	do		do		128
do	do	40	None apparent.		do		129
do	do	150	do		do		130
do	do	150	do		do		131
do	do	225	do		do		132
do	do	25	do		do		*133
do	do	200	do		do		134
do	do	60	None		do	Grand Gulf?	135
do	do	80	None apparent.		do		136
do	do	50	do		do		137
do	do	60	do		do		138
do	do	170	Little		do		139
do	do	50	None apparent.		do		140
do	do	100	do		do		141
do	do	60	do		do		142
do	do	70	do		do		143
do	do	50	do		do		144
do	do	60	do		do		145
do	do	60	do		do		146
do	do	50	do		do		147
do	do	50	do		do		148
do	do	50	do		do	Post-Tertiary	149
do	do	250	do		do		*150
	do	250	do		do		*151
Flows	do	250	do		do	Pascagoula marl	152
do	do	60	do		do		153

Well records in

No.	County.	Town.	Owner.	Location.			Year completed.	Diameter of well.	Depth of well.	Depth to principal water supply.	Height of water above (+) or below (−) mouth of well.
				Township.	Range.	Section.					
								In.	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*
*154	Harrison	Saucier	Biloxi Lumber and Export Co.				1897	3	720		
*155	do	Wortham	J. C. Wilmoth	6	12	1	1902	4	836	786	+15
*156	Hinds	Jackson	Ice factory				1896	6	604		−58
*157	do	do	Baptist Orphanage				1900	6–4½	200	180	−120
158	Holmes	Durant	I. C. R. R.					5	375		0
*159	do	Pickens	W. S. Gordon?	12	3	15	1901	4–2	265	265	+2
*160	do	Tchula	City				1900	4–2	1,125		+85
*161	do	do	W. B. Jones	16	1	5	1902	3–2	770	770	
*162	do	West	Dr. L. S. Rogers	15	5	3	1901	3	160	150	+15
*163	Jackson	Fontainebleau	J. B. Carson				1893	2½	720	700	+50
*164	do	do	A. E. Lewis				1889	2½	625	600	+40
165	do	Mosspoint	Dantzler Lumber Co.				1889	2½	560		+25
*166	do	do	Denny Lumber Co.				1902	3	900		+20
*167	do	do	F. H. Lewis				1902	6–4	1,550	650	+50
*168	do	Ocean Springs	J. J. Kuhn				1891	2½	880		+80
169	do	do	A. A. McGinnes				1885	2½	620		+40
170	do	do	N. B. Smith				1885	2½	514		+20
*171	do	do	Wm. De Pass				1898	2½	520		+30
172	do	do	Chas. Zeigler				1901	2½	560		+30
173	do	do	Mr. Sullivan				1901	2½	540		+25
174	do	do	J. Feitag				1888	2½	525		+30
175	do	do	John Blank				1902	2½	550		+50
176	do	do	Captain Benson				1890	2½	550		+50
*177	do	do	People's Waterworks.				1901	3	965		+75
*178	do	do	George Rose				1897	4	900		+16
*179	do	do	George Rose, of New York.				1903	8–4	1,200	900	0
*180	do	do	Electric Ice Co				1903	3	866		0
181	do	Scranton	City				1897	6	720		+43
*182	do	do	F. H. Lewis				1891	2½	720		+30
*183	Jones	Ellisville	County	7	12	5	1902	6	1,300	350	−20
*184	do	Laurel	Kingston Lumber Co.				1902	6	365	325	−40
*185	do	do	Cotton mills	9	11	32	1902	6	210	200	−40
*186	do	do	Waterworks	9	11	32	1901	8	370	350	−40
187	do	do	Eastman, Gardner & Co.	9	11	32	1900	6	215	200	−40
*188	Lafayette	Oxford	City	8	3	28	1896	10	185	100	−50
189	do	do	University	8	3	28	1897		185	100	−50
*190	Lauderdale	Lauderdale	M. & O. R. R.	8	17	24	1902	6	132		−6½

* See notes at end of this table.

Mississippi—Continued.

How obtained at surface.	Quality.	Supply per minute.	Increase or decrease of supply.	Effect of pumping on level of water.	Geological horizon of well mouth.	Geological horizon of principal water-bearing stratum.	No.
		Gals.					
		0					*154
Flows	Soft	75	Decreased	Lowered slowly.	Lafayette?	Pascagoula	*155
Steam pump	Good	35	Little	Slight	do	Upper Claiborne	*156
do	Hard	30	do	do	do	Under Jackson marl.	*157
Flows	Soft		None apparent.		Second river bottoms.	Hatchetigbee?	158
do	Hard	12	do		do	Claiborne?	*159
do	Soft	130	do				*160
do	do	200	None				*161
do	do	20	None apparent.		Lafayette sand.	Hatchetigbee?	*162
do	do	70	do		Biloxi sand	Pascagoula	*163
do	do	60	do		do	do	*164
do	do	40	do		do	do	165
Flows	Soft	25	do		do		*166
do	Hard	400	Neither			Grand Gulf?	*167
do	Soft	150	None apparent.		Biloxi sand	Pascagoula	*168
do	do	80	do		do	Clay above Pascagoula.	169
do	do	25	do		do	Post-Tertiary clays.	170
do	do	60	do		do	do	*171
do	do	60	do		do	do	172
do	do	50	do		do	do	173
do	do	60	do		do	do	174
do	do	26	do		do	Post-Tertiary sands.	175
do	do	100	do		do	do	176
do	do	250	Neither		do	Pascagoula	*177
do	do	100	None apparent.		do	do	*178
do	Alkaline		do		do	do	*179
do	Soft	240	do		do		*180
do	do	150	do		do	do	181
do	do	60	do		do	do	*182
	Hard				Lafayette	Grand Gulf?	*183
Pump	Soft	150	None apparent.	None apparent.	do	do	*184
do	do	150	do	do	do	do	*185
Compressed air.	do	280	do	None	do	do	*186
do	do	140	do	do	do	do	187
Pump	do		do	Slight	do	Lignitic	*188
do	do		do	None observed	do	do	189
do	do	115	do	Lowered	do	Manafalia?	*190

Well records in

No.	County.	Town.	Owner.	Location. Township.	Range.	Section.	Year completed.	Diameter of well.	Depth of well.	Depth to principal water supply.	Height of water above (+) or below (−) mouth of well.
								In.	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*
191	Lauderdale	Lauderdale	John Nunnery	8	17	24	1902	2½	108	.....	+1½
*192	do	do	M. Smith	8	17	24	1901	2	216	.....	−7
*193	do	do	John Nunnery	8	17	24	1901	2½	108	.....	+1½
*194	do	do	M. & O. R. R	8	17	24	1901	6	132	.....	−6½
195	do	Meehan Junction.	Meehan-Rounds Lumber Co.	6	14	33	1902	3	324	.....	0
*196	do	Meehan Junction.	Meehan-Rounds Lumber Co.	6	14	33	1902	3	324	.....	+0
*197	do	Meridian	City	.....	.....	.....	1902	5	305	.....	−5½
*198	do	do	do	.....	.....	.....	1902	2½	257	.....	+4
*199	do	do	do	.....	.....	.....	1882	2	905	.....	−20
*200	do	do	do	.....	.....	.....	1903	5	305	.....	−5½
*201	do	do	Ice factory	.....	.....	.....	1890	3	680	.....	−25
*202	do	Siding	W. J. Graham	6	14	22	1895	3	77	40	+22
*203	do	do	Mrs. Martha Maxwell.	6	14	22	1896	3	75	.....	+ 0
*204	Lawrence	Silver Creek	A. T. Longino	7	20	10	.....	12	80	70	−70
*205	do	do	Dr. B. B. Cowant	7	20	6	1898	10	89	73	−73
*206	Lee	Guntown	Robt. Gambrell	7	6	12	1870	5	70	70	−40
*207	do	Nettleton	Jno. McGaughey	11	6	11	1898	4	140	110	+0
*208	do	Plantersville	R. S. Rodgers	10	6	34	1899	6	160	149	+0
*209	do	do	Robt. Birmingham	11	6	1	1898	4½	140	140	−60
*210	do	Rusk	L. B. Gandy	10	6	3½	1902	3½	322	300	+0
*211	do	do	W. S. Brown	11	6	2	1886	36	130	80	+4
*212	do	Shannon	J. K. Whitesides	11	6	19	1903	4½	300	.....	−15
*213	do	Verona	L. T. Taylor	10	6	20	1870	10	285	200	+0
*214	do	do	do	10	6	19	1889	6	400	285	−60
215	Leflore	Greenwood	A. F. Gardner	19	1	10	1901	4	490	400	+40
*216	do	do	T. J. Phillips	19	1	15	1900	4	650	600	+40
*217	do	do	Ice factory	.....	.....	.....	1896	4	650	600	+0
218	do	Ittabena	L. J. Young & Co	19	1	20	1897	.....	597	.....	+35
219	do	do	Mahoney Bros	19	1	20	1897	3	596½	.....	+0
220	do	do	R. W. Baird	19	1	13	1896	3	365	348	+0
221	do	do	A. Henderson	19	1	.....	1898	2	450	.....	+0
*222	Lincoln	Brookhaven	W. R. Norton	8	6	25	1901	12	60	60	−54
*223	do	do	S. P. Oliver	7	8	7	1898	6	155	115	−40

* See notes at end of this table.

Mississippi—Continued.

How obtained at surface.	Quality.	Supply per minute.	Increase or decrease of supply.	Effect of pumping on level of water.	Geological horizon of well mouth.	Geological horizon of principal water-bearing stratum.	No.
		Gals.					
Flows	Soft		None apparent.		Lafayette	Manafalia?	191
Pump	do		do		do	do	*192
Flows	Hard		do		Bashi	do	*193
Pump	do	100	do	Slight	do	do	*194
Flows	Soft	11	Neither		Lafayette	Hatchetigbee sand.	195
Flows	Soft	11	do		River alluvium.	Hatchetigbee	*196
Pumps	Hard				Creek bottom.	Bashi?	*197
Flows	do		None apparent.		Hatchetigbee clay.	do	*198
Motor	do		do	Easily lowered	do	Naheola?	*199
Pump	do				Second river bottoms.	Bashi?	*200
Steam pump	do		None apparent.	Easily lowered	Hatchetigbee clay.	Nanafalia?	*201
Flows	Soft		do		Buhrstone	Hatchetigbee sand.	*202
do	do		do		do	do	*203
	do		do	Little	Lafayette	Orange sand	*204
Bucket	Hard		do	Slight	do	Grand Gulf	*205
do	Soft		do	do	Lafayette clay.	Top of Tuscaloosa	*206
Flows	Hard, good.	5	Neither		Rotten limestone.	Tuscaloosa	*207
do	Soft		None apparent.		do	do	*208
Pump	Hard		do	Little	do	do	*209
Flows	Soft	15	Neither		River bottom.	do	*210
do	do	3	do		Creek bottom.	do	*211
Pump	do		None	None	Rotten limestone.	do	*212
Flows	Soft, pure.	10	None apparent.		do	do	*213
Pumps	Soft		do	Slight	do	do	*214
Flows	do		do		Port Hudson.	Lignitic	215
do	do	250	Decreased		do	do	*216
do	do	275	None apparent.		do	do	*217
do	Soft and good.		do		Alluvium?	Hatchetigbee?	218
do	Soft	60	do		Alluvium	Lower Claiborne	219
do	do	100	Decreased 25 per cent.		Port Hudson.	Lignitic	220
do	do	150	Neither		do	Naheola?	221
Bucket	do		None apparent.	Easily lowered	Lafayette	Base of Lafayette	*222
Air lift	do	275	do	None apparent	do	Grand Gulf	*223

Well records in

No.	County.	Town.	Owner.	Location. Township.	Range.	Section.	Year completed.	Diameter of well.	Depth of well.	Depth to principal water supply.	Height of water above (+) or below (−) mouth of well.
								In.	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*
224	Lincoln	Brookhaven	S. P. Oliver	7	8	7	1898	8	165	------	------
*225	Lowndes	Columbus	City	----	----	----	1898	4	682	------	+6
*226	Madison	Canton	City	----	----	----	1896	4	1,020	------	+19
227	do	Canton	W. H. Powell	----	----	----	1896	6	850	810	+16
*228	do	Flora	Flora	----	----	----	1896	6	450	------	−40
229	Marion	Columbia	City	3	18	5	1903	3	500	450	+0
*230	Marshall	Holly Springs	City waterworks	4	2	6	1898	6	350	320	−175
231	do	Hudsonville	E. C. Mahon	2	2	27	1897	8	168	------	−153
*232	Monroe	Amory	T. R. Stevens	12	19	36	1897	2½	154	------	+15
*233	do	Caledonia	L. D. Booth	----	----	----	1878	6	140	------	+20
*234	do	Gattman	K. C. and B. R. R	13	16	32	1899	6	623	620	+27
*235	Montgomery	Winona	Oil and Mining Co	19	5	25	1899	6	395	390	−60
*236	do	do	Electric Light and Ice Co.	----	----	----	1901	10–8–6	400	------	−75
*237	Neshoba	Dixon	Chas. C. Roberts	9	10	1	1895	40	75	------	−70
*238	Newton	Chunkey	Wm. Harris	6	13	34	1898	2¾	160	160	+4
239	do	do	Jos. Sharp	5	13	13	1900	2½	150	150	+4
240	do	do	D. L. Ragland	5	13	35	1898	3	131	128	+0
*241	do	Hickory	J. J. Barber	6	12	36	1898	3	150	150	+8
*242	do	do	W. H. Galaspy	6	12	36	1898	2½	300	300	+2
243	do	do	J. H. Brown	6	6	13	1897	2½	150	150	+10
*244	Noxubee	Cooksville	W. S. Permenter	13	19	18	1898	6	500	450	−30
*245	do	Macon	G. N. Ladd	----	----	----	1850	3¼	769	------	−0
*246	do	do	M. and O. Rwy	----	----	----	1898	3	750	730	+8
*247	do	do	A. T. Dent	15	17	33	1898	6–4	800	750	−14
*248	do	Shuqualak	City	1	17	16	1899	6	950	950	−25
*249	Oktibbeha	Starkville	do	19	14	3	1900	8	908	------	−130
*250	do	do	A. and M. College	18	14	3	1899	8	900	800	−129
251	Perry	Hattiesburg	Peoples Ice Factory	----	----	----	1900	6	335	------	+0
*252	do	do	M. Hemphill	----	----	----	1901	3	350	------	+8
*253	do	do	City waterworks	----	----	----	1900	6–4	335	290	+30
*254	do	do	J. J. Newman Lumber Co.	4	13	11	1899	6	368	368	+30
*255	do	do	G. L. Hawkins	----	----	----	1898	2	380	375	+10
*256	do	do	G. & S. I. Rwy	----	----	----	1902	3	350	300	+30

*See notes at end of this table.

Mississippi—Continued.

How obtained at surface.	Quality.	Supply per minute.	Increase or decrease of supply.	Effect of pumping on level of water.	Geological horizon of well mouth.	Geological horizon of principal water-bearing stratum.	No.
		Gals.					
.....	Soft	275	None apparent.	None apparent	Lafayette	Grand Gulf	224
Flows	do		do		Rotten limestone.	Tuscaloosa	*225
do	do	170	do	None apparent	Jackson	Lignitic	*226
do	do	88	Neither		do	Claiborne?	227
Pump	do		do		do	do	*228
Flows	do	25	None apparent.		Second river bottoms.	Grand Gulf?	229
Steam pump	do	100	do	None apparent	Lafayette	Lignitic	*230
Bucket	Hard		Little	Easily lowered	do	do	231
Flows	Soft	8	None apparent.		Rotten limestone.	Tuscaloosa	*232
do	Hard				Tuscaloosa	do	*233
do	do	15	None apparent.		Lafayette	do	*234
Air lift	Soft	20	do	None	Creek bottoms.	Lignitic	*235
Pump	Iron and alkaline, soft.	100	do		Lafayette?	do	*236
.....	Soft	½	do	Easily lowered	do	Lafayette	*237
Flows	do	1	do		Alluvial	Hatchetigbee	*238
do	do	5	do		River bottoms.	do	239
do		5	do		do	do	240
do	Soft		Slight		do	Claiborne	*241
do	do	34	None apparent.		Second river bottoms	Hatchetigbee	*242
do	do	5	do		River bottoms.	Hatchetigbee sand.	243
Pump	Soft, alkaline.		do	Lowered	Rotten limestone.	Tuscaloosa	*244
Windmill	Soft		do	Slight	do	do	*245
Flows	do	5	do	Lowered	do	do	*246
Pumps	do		Little	Lowers 16 feet	do	do	*247
Pump	Alkaline, soft.		None apparent.	Little	do	do	*248
Compressed air.	Soft	145	do	Slight	do	do	*249
do	Soft and alkaline.	145	Neither	do	do	do	*250
Flows	Soft		None apparent.		Second river bottoms.	Grand Gulf	251
do	do	Few	do		Lafayette	do	*252
do	do	250	None	Slight	Second river bottoms.	do	*253
do	Hard	250	Small decrease		do	do	*254
do	Soft	Few	None apparent.		Lafayette	do	*255
do	do	150	do		Second river bottoms.	do	*256

Well records in

No.	County.	Town.	Owner.	Location.			Year completed.	Diameter of well.	Depth of well.	Depth to principal water supply.	Height of water above (+) or below (−) mouth of well.
				Township.	Range.	Section.					
								In.	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*
*257	Perry	Hattiesburg	Mike Dunn	----	----	----	1902	3	325	------	+0
258	Quitman	Belen	M. E. Denton	28	2	25	1901	2	840	800	+0
*259	do	do	Turner Bros	28	2	28	1902	3	860	810	+0
*260	do	do	do	28	1	29	1902	2	724	650	+50
*261	do	Riverside	L. Marks	28	1	35	1901	2	636	600	+40
*262	Wayne	Redbluff	Town	----	----	----	1900	3½	265	------	+5
*263	do	Waynesboro	do	8	7	12	1900	4	525	------	+10
*264	do	do	Ice factory	8	7	12	1902	4	520	------	+10
*265	do	do	Turpentine distillery.	8	7	12	1902	4	525	------	+10

* See notes at end of this table.

Mississippi—Continued.

How obtained at surface.	Quality.	Supply per minute.	Increase or decrease of supply.	Effect of pumping on level of water.	Geological horizon of well mouth.	Geological horizon of principal water-bearing stratum.	No.
		Gals.					
Flows	Soft	(a)	None		Second river bottoms.	Grand Gulf	*257
do	do	20	Decreased		Alluvial sands.	Lignitic	258
do	do	60	None apparent.				*259
do	do	55	do		Alluvial	Lignitic	*260
do	do	60	do		Alluvium	do	*261
do	do		do		Vicksburg	Claiborne	*262
do	do	25	do		do	do	*263
do	do	20-40	Variable		do	do	*264
do	do	25	None apparent.		do	do	*265

a Several.

NOTES ON WELLS OF MISSISSIPPI.

No. 1. The waterworks company have 4 wells, located near together, 56 feet above the river. An examination of the water shows 37½ solids to 100,000 parts of water and a hardness of 7½.

No. 2. The water contains about 27 grains of solids to the gallon and shows the presence of a very small number of innocuous bacteria.

No. 4. The log of the well shows 160 feet of loess, 50 feet of Lafayette, and 220 feet of Grand Gulf material. The average cost of the Natchez wells is stated to be about $1,000 each.

No. 5. Located on the Greenfield plantation, 7½ miles from town. There are hundreds of wells of this character in the western part of Adams County, the water being generally obtained at the contact of the Lafayette with the underlying Grand Gulf. The water of the Lafayette is soft, but that of the Grand Gulf is usually hard.

No. 9. Located 6 miles northeast of Natchez. The well passed through 12 feet of Lafayette into the Grand Gulf, to which the water owes its hardness.

No. 11. The Corinth waterworks has two wells. The log of the operator shows 20 feet of Lafayette, 80 feet of undifferentiated Cretaceous, 200 feet of the Tuscaloosa, and 45 feet + of the lower Carboniferous.

No. 14. This is the only deep well in Cleveland, the water, which is quite hard, being obtained from shallow wells 30 to 40 feet deep. The water is from beneath the Port Hudson formation, carries much organic matter, and is unwholesome.

No. 17. This deep well was a failure. The first water was found in what is probably the lower Claiborne at 300 feet and came to within 17 feet of the surface. Second water, probably from the Hatchetigbee, at 450 feet came within 12 feet of the top. These water beds, however, were cased off and no further supply was obtained.

No. 18. The water is delivered by a ram to a tank, from which it is distributed over South Carrollton. There are about 25 artesian wells in North Carrollton.

No. 19. This well is used for a sawmill 2½ miles from Vaiden.

No. 20. The water is forced into a tank by compressed air. Another near-by well is 900 feet deep.

No. 21. No artesian wells have been reported from Choctaw County, the boring at Ackerman being unsuccessful.

No. 22. This well is cased to 150 feet. Water was obtained at 65 feet from under the Jackson formation and again at 125 feet in the Wahtubbee sands. All water was lost at 350 feet, disappearing into the sand at that point.

No. 23. Water rising to within 40 feet of the surface was obtained at 65 feet and water rising to within 20 feet of the surface at 125 feet. As in well No. 2, all water was lost into the sands at 350 feet. None was found below that level.

No. 24. This well starts near the top of the calcareous portion of the Claiborne and ends near the bottom. The water is red, like all from the lower beds of the Claiborne.

No. 25. The town has 2 wells, about 100 yards apart and of about the same depth. They have both been affected by a large well drilled at the sawmill a few hundred yards north. Most of the wells of this region are located on the alluvial bottom; all penetrate the same strata and obtain about the same supply. The three other wells in the hills eastward of town do not flow.

No. 26. The Lafayette is 22 feet thick at this place. When first drilled the well flowed weakly. Three other similar wells, from 175 to 200 feet in depth, are located in the same neighborhood.

No. 27. This well is located on the alluvial bottoms on the west side of town. There are 3 wells close together, all of similar character.

No. 29. This well is on the west side of the river on high ground. It flows occasionally, but usually has to be pumped. The Lafayette is here very thin and is underlain by a 10-foot Claiborne shell bed.

No. 30. This well is located one-half mile east of the station. Another, owned by Judge Woods, is situated 200 feet away. The Lafayette formation is here about 50 feet thick and rests on the Buhrstone.

No. 31. The section in this well is: Lafayette, 40 feet; Claiborne, 40; Buhrstone, 150; Hatchetigbee to bottom. The boring of many wells has affected the volume of the supply.

No. 32. The Mississippi Lumber Company owns 2 wells, in which the water is raised by compressed air to fill a log pond. During pumping the flow of the other wells in town is either decreased or stopped.

No. 33. This was the first well drilled in Quitman. The flow was originally larger, but has been reduced by the drilling of later wells. The Lafayette at this spot was about 30 feet thick; to the eastward in the hills it is from 40 to 100 feet thick. Deep wells in the hills, where the Lafayette is over 60 feet thick, never flow. There are in all 15 wells in town.

No. 34. This is the public well, located in one of the streets. The main flow is from 400 feet and is of "red water." A weak flow of clear water was obtained at 175 feet. The "red water" is alkaline, carrying 62 grains of sodium bicarbonate to the gallon.

No. 35. This is a double well, the supply from inner casing being "red water" from 222 feet; that from the outer casing clear water from 175 feet. Both are alkaline.

No. 36. This is known as the "big well" and has a double casing, the outer supplying clear water and the inner "red water." Both are alkaline.

No. 37. This is a double well, the outer casing yielding clear water from 160 feet and the inner "red water" from 400 feet.

No. 38. A double well, furnishing water from the same horizon as the preceding.

No. 39. A single well, obtaining clear water at about 170 feet.

No. 40. A single well of clear water. Its flow was slightly reduced by the drilling of the Weems well farther west, which also affected the flow of the public well. The wells become deeper to the west.

No. 41. A single well, stopping in the first water in the Wahtubbee or uppermost Claiborne. It is alkaline in character.

No. 42. This is a single well located at the owner's house. Clear alkaline water only.

No. 43. This is a single well, obtaining clear water only. Located 1 mile east of town on low ground near the river.

No. 44. A single well, with clear alkaline water coming from the Wahtubbee.

No. 45. This well is 2½ miles north of town. Yields highly alkaline "red water."

Nos. 46, 47,48, 49, and 50. Single clear alkaline water wells in the Upper Claiborne.

No. 51. There are 3 other wells in the village, varying from 240 to 300 feet in depth. Like all the wells in this part of Clarke County, they pass through the Buhrstone formation and get water immediately beneath it.

No. 52. This well has a weak, but very steady flow. The analysis of the water shows it to be unusually pure. The Lafayette is 30 to 40 feet thick at this point, beneath which is 500 feet of Cretaceous.

No. 55. This well has a double casing—an outer, 4 inches in diameter, reaching to 866 feet, and an inner, 2½ inches in diameter, reaching to 975 feet. Water was obtained at 866 feet, but was impregnated with iron. Good water was found at 970 feet. The analysis shows 22½ grains of solids to the gallon, of which 16 grains

are sodium carbonate. Both the outer and inner portions of the well are allowed to flow.

No. 56. The water comes from the lignitic clay of the Grand Gulf and is too poor for drinking, the supply for domestic purposes being obtained from feeble wells in the Lafayette. It is stated that a boring 1,100 feet deep has been made near this point without obtaining water.

No. 57. This well has no strainer at the bottom and became clogged, its flow diminishing from 50 gallons per minute to nothing. After partly cleaning, a flow of 15 gallons per minute was obtained, but this has now decreased to 8 gallons.

No. 58. This second college well is located 1,000 feet from the first. The original flow was 60 gallons per minute, but the well later became entirely clogged. A flow of 5 gallons is now obtained.

No. 59. Abundant gravel, similar to that on Bayou de Lisle, 10 miles northeastward, was found at 40 feet, while from 175 to 300 feet univalve and clam shells were found.

No. 60. This is one of the shallowest wells at this point. There are some fluctuations of flow of the shallower wells, thought by drillers to be connected with tidal fluctuations.

No. 61. This is one of the best wells at Bay St. Louis. The water is used in a canning factory. A cypress log was encountered at 90 feet, and many fossil shells at 200 feet.

No. 62. In the winter of 1893–94 this well ceased to flow, but began again in the spring and has continued ever since. The flow fluctuates a little with the tide.

No. 63. Fossil shells were found at 170 feet, but none were preserved.

No. 64. This well is 16 feet above tide level. It flows at high tide, but not at low tide. During storms which raise the water level the flow is greatly increased

No. 65. This well does not ordinarily flow, but during storms which raise the water of the Gulf it flows freely.

No. 66. Rotten wood, apparently cypress, was encountered at 100 feet and gravel at 190 feet. Water was found at this point, but the well was continued to the second water-bearing stratum at 420 feet. The gravel resembles that at Bayou de Lisle, 10 miles northeast.

No. 67. A good water horizon was passed through at a considerable distance above the one from which the supply is now obtained.

No. 69. This well is located on Bayou Tally, several miles north of town. Fossil shells were found at 40 feet, but none were preserved.

No. 71. Three sources of water were found—one under the Port Hudson, one under the Lafayette at 160 feet, and one near the top of the Grand Gulf at 225 feet.

No. 73. The elevation of this well, like practically all of those at Waveland, is 16 feet above tide. This is the shallowest well at Waveland, the well stopping at the first water-bearing horizon.

No. 74. Water was obtained at 320 feet but was supposed to be insufficient, and the well was continued 40 feet into the clay.

No. 75. The stratigraphy shown by the wells in Waveland is similar to that at Bay St. Louis.

No. 76. West of Bay St. Louis.

No. 78. This well was continued into the clay several feet below the water-bearing sand.

No. 84. Elevation of well, 15 feet above tide.

No. 88. The flow is from sand, possibly in the Grand Gulf formation.

No. 91. The supply is from sand, possibly the Orange Sand or Lafayette.

No. 92. The flow is reported to be from sand. First water encountered rose to

within 5 feet of the surface. The strata encountered by the well are stated to agree with those found at Pass Christian. Elevation of well, 15 feet.

Nos. 96 and 97. Elevaton about 15 feet above tide.

No. 99. Supply possibly from the Grand Gulf.

No. 100. Supply possibly from the Orange Sand or Lafayette.

No. 102. This well is located 6 miles north of Pass Christian. Fossil shells were found at 340 feet, but none were saved. The well supplies a large sawmill and furnishes the water for the village of De Lisle.

No. 103. A second well has been drilled on Ship Island.

No. 111. This is a fine well, supplying water for a mill, brickyard, stock, and domestic purposes.

No. 112. This well is remarkable for the fact that it failed to obtain water, notwithstanding it is within 23 miles of the Gulf coast and in beds which generally carry considerable quantities.

Nos. 118 and 119. Elevation 15 to 20 feet above tide.

No. 121. Located 10 miles from the coast.

No. 122. The wells at Pass Christian are about 16 feet above tide and all have a strong flow, which, however, varies somewhat in the different wells. The water will rise from 25 to 80 feet above the mouths of the wells. The supply of the deeper wells appears to come from near the horizon of the Pascagoula marls, while that of the shallower wells comes from some of the water-bearing sands, of which there are at least three, above the Pascagoula.

No. 127. This is one of the shallowest wells at Pass Christian, the water apparently coming from a higher horizon than the preceding.

No. 133. Elevation of well about 16 feet. It is one of the shallowest and smallest wells.

Nos. 150 and 151. These wells may have reached the Grand Gulf.

No. 154. The town of Saucier is 20 miles from the coast. The well is remarkable from the fact that no water was obtained from the beds that usually carry considerable supplies.

No. 155. A supply of water was found at 400 feet, but the flow was not sufficiently strong. With the aid of a steam pump the well delivers 350 gallons per minute, the supply being used for irrigation.

No. 156. The water is slightly chalybeate. The Wahtubbee sands of the upper Claiborne usually carry soft water, only slightly chalybeate. Water is seldom found within the Jackson, and then it is always poor. The city authorities have been drilling for flowing water, and have gone 1,000 feet, so far without success.

No. 157. The water is high in lime, but is considered the best drinking water in Jackson. The water is forced through the buildings by a pump run by a 4-horsepower gasoline engine.

No. 159. First water was obtained at 160 feet, but was of poor quality. A 2-inch case was then substituted for the 4-inch, and was continued to the bottom. It is considered that a large flow would be obtained if a longer strainer was used. One authority reports this well to be the property of the town.

No. 160. An analysis of the water shows it to be too alkaline for boiler purposes.

No. 161. The well probably starts in alluvial over Port Hudson. The water horizon falls somewhere in the lignitic, probably in the Hatchetigbee sand. The 3-inch casing extends to 600 feet, the remainder being 2-inch. The pressure is given as "47 pounds" to the inch. The well is located on a plantation several miles north of town. An analysis shows 33.66 grains of solids, of which 30.182 are sodium carbonate and 2.372 grains of soluble silica, per gallon. A number of other substances occur in smaller quantities.

No. 162. This well is located in Attala County, 1 mile from West. It is cased

down to the solid layers of the Buhrstone formation at a depth of 100 feet. The water comes from beneath the solidified layers.

No. 163. Fossil shells were found at 640 feet.

No. 164. Fossil shells of the Pascagoula were found at 500 feet. The formation is here probably about 100 feet thick.

No. 166. This well goes 300 feet below the base of the Pascagoula, assuming the latter to have its normal thickness. It does not, however, reach the Jackson or Vicksburg formations. Mr. L. C. Johnson considers that it may end in the Chicasawhay Miocene beds.

No. 167. This well was bored for oil. At 680 feet it passed through a thin bed of gray sandstone, probably at the base of the Grand Gulf. The water at this level was a brownish color and flowed 50 gallons to the minute, but was cased off. Woody matter was encountered at 720 feet. The well is located 4 miles north of Moss Point.

No. 168. Most of the city is supplied from this well.

No. 171. The water of wells of this depth is better than that from the deeper wells.

No. 177. The horizon of the water bed is fixed by fossils.

No. 178. This well is used for irrigation.

No. 179. This well was begun for oil, but was abandoned because of the sticking of the drill. It still flows considerably, although the main water horizon at 900 feet was cased off. Fossils of the Pascagoula horizon were encountered below 900 feet. Some wood, lignite, and pyrite were also found.

No. 180. It is probable that the water supply is from a sandbed 40 to 50 feet above the Pascagoula marl.

No. 182. Fossil shells of the Pascagoula formation were found below 600 feet.

No. 183. Some water was found in the Grand Gulf in the first 350 feet, but it did not rise to the surface.

No. 184. Located outside of the city.

No. 185. The first water was struck at 67 feet, but the supply was insufficient.

No. 186. The first water was found at 65 feet, and water continued to occur at various levels until the large supply was reached at 370 feet. The formation here consists of alternating layers of sand and very tough clays. The well is cased to 250 feet, the lower 20 feet being brass screen.

No. 188. This well furnishes the fire supply and much of the domestic supply of the city.

No. 190. In a five-hour test 35,000 gallons were pumped. There is some iron in the water, but it can be used in boilers. The well passed through solid beds at about 70 feet below the surface, presumably Nanafalia.

No. 192. Water was first obtained at 135 feet, but was from a lignitic bed and of poor quality. The well stopped in a soft, yielding clay, caving badly.

No. 193. A second well was attempted at Mr. Smith's, but the clay caved at 216 feet.

No. 194. The water is hard, but can be used for boilers. The well has yielded 7,000 gallons per hour.

No. 196. The well is located near Chunkey station. It passes through the Buhrstone and goes, probably, nearly to the base of the Hatchetigbee sands. Only 60 feet of casing is used.

No. 197. This was a second well bored by the city. The flow is said to be abundant, but has not been measured. It is located near Okatibbee Creek, 6½ miles southwest of the court-house, and considerably lower.

No. 198. This well is also located on the Okatibbee Creek, 1½ miles southwest of town, on ground much lower than at the city. A fair flow is reported.

No. 199. This is the public well, located in one of the streets. There is a hydraulic motor pumping a small stream from the well. The water is chalybeate.

No. 200. This is one of the wells drilled by the city in prospecting for a public supply. It is located 1½ miles southwest of the court-house, on the land of Doctor Williams.

No. 201. This is a mineral water, but is distilled for making ice. The flow is ample for the purpose, some also being used for drinking supplies.

No. 202. Two small water supplies were struck in the buhrstone.

No. 203. The shallow wells of this type "barely pierce the Buhrstone. When the whole 100 feet of sand is penetrated and a longer strainer is used the flow is much greater."

No. 204. Most of the wells in this vicinity get water from the upper layers of the Grand Gulf. It is generally hard, but is considered wholesome. The present well enters the hard layers of the Grand Gulf, but the water is probably supplied from the overlying Orange sand.

No. 205. The supply is believed to be from just beneath the uppermost consolidated beds of the Grand Gulf.

No. 206. The supply from this well is limited. Beneath the Lafayette clay the well penetrated 60 feet of Rotten limestone, and then entered an 8-inch bed of sandstone. The water is normally soft and pure, but becomes charged with lime and other deleterious matter from standing in the Rotten limestone.

No. 207. There are eight other flowing wells in the vicinity.

No. 208. In this region only the wells along the creek bottoms flow, the hill wells being pumped.

No. 209. This water is reported to be high in lime, probably due to the fact that the rotten limestone was not cased off, as is usually done.

No. 210. This well is near the eastern end of the Rotten limestone outcrop. The first water was obtained at 125 feet and rose to within 10 feet of the surface. The next was at 250 feet and rose to within 3 inches of the surface. The last was at 322 feet and flowed weakly.

No. 211. Mr. Brown has another well at his residence 250 feet deep, in which the water rises to within 4 feet of the surface.

No. 212. Several flowing wells in this locality are supplying from 1 to 30 gallons per minute. Some nonflowing wells also yield good supplies.

No. 213. The casing is in 16-foot lengths.

No. 214. This well is 1 mile from the preceding. The water carries some iron.

No. 216. Other water-bearing beds were found at 340 and 500 feet.

No. 217. Water horizons were encountered at 350, 450, and 600 feet, each being utilized by means of perforations at the proper points in the pipe. The Buhrstone is reported at a depth of 200 feet.

No. 222. This is an example of the best wells obtained in the Lafayette in this region. Just below the Lafayette is an impervious stratum of the Grand Gulf, into which deeper borings penetrate to various depths and from which they obtain abundant water.

No. 223. The owner reports that he has 3 wells, 2 of them 6 inches in diameter and 165 feet in depth and the third 8 inches in diameter and 155 feet in depth. Two of them are operated by air lift, the other by windmill.

No. 225. There are 15 flowing wells in the city and 125 others in the county. On the east side of the Tombigbee they all flow, and on the west they rise to convenient pumping height. In the river valley it is necessary to bore only 200 to 300 feet for water. The stratigraphy of the region is very regular.

No. 226. The water from this well is pumped by steam power to fill a 140-foot standpipe. Good water was found in the Hatchetigbee at 460 feet, which rose to within 40 feet of the surface. A second well near the first was also put down for

the city waterworks. The water is called soft, but has a mineral taste and odor. It is used, however, for domestic and boiler purposes.

No. 228. A good pumping well. The water, though soft, carries considerable mineral matter.

No. 230. There are two adjacent wells of the same size and depth.

No. 232. The Tuscaloosa formation was probably entered in the first 50 feet, the first clay being encountered at 150 feet.

No. 233. The flow of this well was one of the most remarkable in Mississippi, the water rising with such force that it was found impracticable to put down any casing. Enough clay and sand was washed out to obstruct the Buttahatchie River. The well finally clogged itself and ceased to flow. Two others of like dimensions were bored by the same owner with similar results.

No. 234. The first water was found at 320 feet. A clay encountered at 320 feet is that beneath which water is found throughout the prairie region.

No. 235. This water is shown on analysis to be unusually pure and valuable for drinking purposes and for boilers.

No. 236. This town is located at a relatively high altitude.

No. 237. There have been no artesian wells reported in Neshoba County. In the western portion of the county good water is obtained in the Orange sand, while water of poor quality may be had at the base of the Claiborne.

No. 238. An increased flow would probably be obtained by going farther into the Hatchetigbee. The casing of this and similar wells in the vicinity extends only to the Buhrstone, which in this well was at 16 feet.

No. 241. This is one of the weaker class of wells, and probably gets water from the base of the Claiborne.

No. 242. An analysis of this water shows the principal mineral ingredients to be sodium, calcium, and magnesium bicarbonates, but the water is not decidedly alkaline.

No. 244. One other flowing well in the Cooksville region is reported.

No. 245. Mr. Ladd, who has been in the well business fifty years, reports that water will in general rise to an altitude of 218 feet above sea level in this region. The dip of the beds is reported to be 25 feet to the mile southwestward.

No. 246. This water is alkaline and gives trouble in the boilers if used at once, but after standing can generally be used.

No. 247. There are three wells on the farm of Mr. Dent, 10 miles east of Macon, averaging 650 feet each, while nearly every plantation has one or more. The dip of the beds is 25 feet to the mile to the west. Three other wells are reported at Macon, only one of them flowing; this is owned by the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

No. 248. This is the deepest well in the county. Some water was found in the higher beds, but no record was kept of it. The village is located on an elevation.

No. 249. This well actually starts in clay and sand of uncertain origin resting on the Rotten limestone. The water contains about 30 grains of alkaline minerals to the gallon. Elevation above tide, 400 feet.

No. 250. A 100-foot Cook strainer is used in this well. The first water was from a 50-foot bed of sand, beneath which was a clay 10 feet in thickness, and a sand 35 feet in thickness. The strainer is made to extend through both water-bearing strata. The water is from the first water-bearing layers of the Tuscaloosa. Elevation of well above tide is 420 feet.

No. 252. This well is probably located about 20 feet above the Leaf River.

No. 253. Two wells are used—one of 4 inches and one of 6 inches in diameter. The water is pumped from a reservoir through the town. A further supply will be needed in the future.

No. 254. There are 2 wells close together, each having a flow of 250 gallons per minute. The original flow was 700 gallons.

No. 255. This well is located on rather high ground.

No. 256. Except near the surface, the whole boring is in the lignitic clay of the Grand Gulf. The well seems to be located on a low anticline. It furnishes water for machine shops 1½ miles from town.

No. 257. The water of this, like the other Hattiesburg wells, is alkaline and chalybeate.

No. 259. This well is located on the delta, 3 miles from Belen. The source of the water is probably in the Lignitic of Hilgard, possibly in the Hatchetigbee.

No. 260. Turner Brothers own 2 other wells in sec. 23, T. 7, R. 10, near Belt.

No. 261. There are 2 other wells of similar character in this region—one 3 miles and the other 6 miles west of town.

No. 262. This well is 3½ miles south of Shubuta, and evidently in the same water belt. The water is clear, but of the same alkaline quality as at Shubuta.

No. 263. This well yields "red water," evidently from the same horizon as at Shubuta. The water carries 72 grains of sodium carbonate to the gallon and a considerable amount of iron. It is located 16 miles southeast of Shubuta.

No. 264. This well is similar in all respects to the town well. Another well is now being drilled by the ice company.

No. 265. All of the wells at Waynesboro start in a thin, sandy layer, possibly Lafayette, resting upon the surface of the Vicksburg, and evidently reach the lower Claiborne, from which they obtain the "red water."

TENNESSEE.

By L. C. Glenn

There are three well-marked geologic divisions of Tennessee. At the east is the strongly folded and more or less metamorphic area extending from near the North Carolina line westward to beyond Chattanooga. West of this belt and extending to Tennessee River is a broad area of gently arched Silurian and Carboniferous rocks, while between the Tennessee and Missouri rivers is a belt consisting mainly of Tertiary clays, etc., but with a narrow strip of Cretaceous beds along the former river and surficial deposits of probable Pliocene or Pleistocene age in the region of the Mississippi River.

WATER RESOURCES.

The surface of the folded eastern division is marked by parallel ridges made by the outcrops of the harder beds of the series of sandstones, shales, limestones, and dolomites constituting the rocks of the area. The region is rough and thinly settled. A number of mineral springs occur in the Devonian shales and in some of the sandstones. Springs constitute the main source of supply, although streams may frequently be used with safety if unpolluted by manufacturing or milling establishments.

The eastern portion of the central belt is known as the Cumberland Plateau and stands at an altitude of about 1,500 feet. The rocks are mainly of Carboniferous age and furnish water for numerous springs and shallow wells. The supply, however, is liable to fail in times of prolonged drought. Rock wells of moderate depth do not obtain flows, but the water rises to within easy pumping distance. The very deep wells obtain salt water with traces of oil and gas. Chalybeate springs, some of which have been developed as local resorts, occur in several localities. The western portion of the central belt, known as the Highland Plain, is some 500 feet lower than the Cumberland Plateau. Near its center a large valley, known as the Nashville basin, has been eroded. The rocks of the central belt are largely sandstones, siliceous shales, limestones, and cherts of Carboniferous and Silurian age. Freestone springs, generally chalybeate, are not uncommon,

while sulphur springs occur in the Devonian shales. The deep waters are generally mineralized and objectionable, and cisterns are much used. In the Silurian limestones of the Nashville basin and along the outcropping Silurian and Carboniferous rocks near the Tennessee River springs are numerous and of considerable size. Some of the waters are mineralized and of medicinal value.

In the Coastal Plain belt, which includes the unconsolidated materials west of the Tennessee River, good water can be obtained from the sand at the base of the Cretaceous, from the Ripley sand of the Cretaceous, and from the lignitic beds of the Tertiary. The relatively thin surface gravels of the Lafayette formation and the loess furnish small and uncertain supplies. On the flood plain of the Mississippi River the water is very poor.

Well records

[Reported

No.	County.	Town.	Owner.	Situation.	Year completed.	Type of well.	Diameter of well.	Depth of well.
							In.	*Feet.*
1	Benton	Eva	A. W. Lucus	Terrace.	1901	Drilled	6	727
*2	Carroll	Alwood	J. W. Harwood		1865	Bored	2	130
3	do	do	J. C. Roach		1898	do	12	94
4	do	Cedargrove	P. H. Woodward		1868	do	10	70
5	do	Lankford	W. H. Lankford		1898	do	6	100
6	Chester	Brinly	J. W. Maness		1896	do	12	128
7	do	do	J. W. Seaton		1896	do	12	108
8	do	Cabo	J. M. Pike		1890	do	10	116
*9	do	do	J. W. Pool		1889	do	10	106
10	do	Henderson	G. W. Owens					
11	do	do	J. N. Perkins		1890	Bored	5	75
12	do	Jester	H. T. Hearn	Stream bed.	1899	do		84
*13	Crockett	Alamo	J. P. Baldridge		1896	do	18	80
14	do	do	C. A. Goodlove		1901	do	2½	210
15	do	Bells	G. B. Brooks		1901	Drilled	2	93
16	do	do	W. L. Sherrod		1900	do	2	126
*17	do	Cairo	S. H. Burnett		1901	Driven	2	150
*18	do	Crockett Mills.	J. F. Robertson (several wells).	Hill	1895–1900	Drilled	3	132 240 420
*19	do	Friendship	J. A. Coffman and others.	do	1900–1901	do	3–2	85 100
20	do	do	Friendship Milling Co.	do	1902	do	3	86
21	Decatur	Yarbros	T. W. Knight	do	1893	do	12	136
*22	Dyer	Dyersburg	Phoenix Cotton Oil Co.		1899	Bored	6	591
*23	do	Lane	W. J. Arnold		1895	Driven	2	120
24	do	do	W. H. Bates		1896		2	93
25	do	Newbern	H. J. Swindler		1902	Driven	8–6	165
26	Fayette	Canadaville	J. S. Morris		1895	Bored	2	150
27	do	Claxton	S. T. Jaxloir		1899	Drilled	2	85
28	do	Ina	F. W. Day		1900	Bored	8	110
29	do	Moorman	Isaac Bowers		1897	Driven	2½	103
30	do	Oakland	B. J. Flippin		1890?	Bored	2½	125
31	do	Somerville	C. W. Robertson		1898	Bored, jet		136
32	do	Taylors Chapel	R. V. Taylor		1902	Bored	6	80
33	Gibson	Gibson	J. L. Morgan		1897	do	16	70
34	do	Laneview	R. S. Phelan		1901	do	11	128
35	do	Skullbone	F. H. Parker		1895	do	8	90
36	do	Trenton	Trenton Corporation.		1897	Jet	4–6	100 180

* See notes at end of this table.

in Tennessee.

in 1903.]

Depth to principal water supply.	Height of water above (+) or below (−) mouth of well.	Material in which water occurs.	Supply per minute.	Quality.	How obtained when used.	Uses, remarks, etc.	No.
Feet.	*Feet.*		*Gallons.*				
60, 500, 726	−19	Rock	5		Pump	Used for drinking; gas at 497 and 525; still given off.	1
90	−90	Sand	Many	Freestone	Windmill		*2
None	−76	do	Few	Soft, good	Valve bucket		3
50	−60	do	Few (?)	Freestone			4
	+0			Good	Flows	Domestic use	5
	−96			Soft	Windlass	do	6
	−76			Freestone	Valve bucket		7
	−100			Soft	do		8
	−90			Freestone	do		*9
						Blowing well	10
	−60			Soft	Valve bucket		11
60	−50	Dakota sand		Hard	do	Domestic, stock; asphaltic material (?) at 78 feet.	12
	−64			Soft	Bucket	Domestic	*13
			Several	Alkaline	Pump		14
65	−12		Many	Soft, good	Engine	Boiler	15
90	−30		do	Hard	Windmill	Domestic	16
140	−50		do	do	Pump		*17
	−30	Sand	do	Soft, iron	Windmill and steam pump.	Two used in saw and roller mills.	*18
	−0	do	do	Soft	Pump	Used at flour mill and foundry.	*19
75	−60	do	do	Iron	do	Roller mill	20
90	−66	Limestone, slate	do	Sulphur	Valve bucket	All purposes	21
561	+11		100	Hard	Flows	Boilers	*22
60	−60	Sand	Several	do	Hand pump	Drinking, stock	*23
	−21		do	do	Pump		24
	−50		Many	Soft	do		25
130	−125		Several	do	do		26
70	−40		do	do	do	Domestic use	27
106	−102		do	do	Valve bucket		28
53	−53			do	Windmill		29
75	−75		Several	do	Pump		30
+45	−50		do	Hard	Hand pump	Domestic, garden.	31
+20	−60		do		Valve bucket		32
75				Freestone			33
110	−110			Soft	Valve bucket		34
70	−60			Good	do		35
100, 180	+2	Quicksand	100	Soft	Flows, pump	Public supply; cased to bottom.	36

Well records in

No.	County.	Town.	Owner.	Situation.	Year completed.	Type of well.	Diameter of well.	Depth of well.
							In.	*Feet.*
37	Hardin	Hardin	Andy McCasland	Hill	1891	Dug	72	90
38	do	Lexington	Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Rwy.	Plain	1903	Drilled		700
*39	do	Saltillo	J. H. Craven		1840	do		960
40	Haywood	Belle Eagle	R. H. Taylor		1869	Dug	36	70
41	do	Brownsville	Brownsville Waterworks.		1895	Drilled	8	232
42	do	Forkeddeer	H. A. Rainey		1900	Bored	2½	96
43	do	Harvey	W. E. Overton		1902	do	6	108
44	do	Keeling	Peter Middlebrook		1896	do	8	96
45	do	Wellwood	Postmaster			Dug		94
46	Henderson	Law	L. G. Williams		1902	Bored	8	76
47	Henry	Eastwood	Larkin Vickerey		1899	Drilled	2	78
48	do	Mount Vista	T. C. Wells		1897	Dug	36	72
49	do	Owens Hill	M. G. Wilson		1860	do	36	75
*50	do	Routon	H. M. Routon		1899	Bored	12	92
*51	do	Vandyck	H. M. Wilson	Hill	1902	do	6	88
52	Lauderdale	Double Bridges	B. J. Hart	do	1898	do	12	75
*53	do	Dryhill	J. M. Woodward		1898	do	12	130
54	do	Edith	J. H. Bibb & Co	Hill	1899	do	3	165
55a	do	do	W. R. Cunningham	do	1901	do	2	175
55b	do	do	C. K. Pipkin	do				
56	do	Fulton	V. E. Lowry		1897	Drilled	1¼	75
57	do	Mack	G. J. Hutcheson	Hill	1900?	do	2	100
58	McNairy	Stantonville	H. C. Sanders	Slope	1900	Bored	10	225
59	do	do	Several			do	10	125 245
60	Obion	Glass	A. D. Wilson	Valley	1901	Driven	2	96
*61	do	Obion	S. D. Wilson, etc	do	1901-2	Drilled	2-3	80
62	do	Rives				do		500
63	do	do	T. J. Bonner	Slope		do	2	80
64	do	Union City	T. E. Marshall	Hill	1899	do	3	187
65	do	do	S. P. Harris	Slope	1896	do	2	92
66	Shelby	Arlington	Louisville and Nashville R. R.	do	1901	Bored		221
67	do	Cemetery	Jas. Davis	Level	1897?	Dug		75
68	do	Cordova	J. W. Allen	Hill	1900	Bored	2	125
69	do	do	W. G. Allen			do	2½	128

*See notes at end of this table.

Tennessee—Continued.

Depth to principal water supply.	Height of water above (+) or below (−) mouth of well.	Material in which water occurs.	Supply per minute.	Quality.	How obtained when used.	Uses, remarks, etc.	No.
Feet.	*Feet.*		*Gallons.*				
85	−85	Shale	Few	Sulphur, etc			37
							38
	+0		Many	Mineral	Flows	Medicinal properties.	*39
65	−60		Several	Hard	Bucket		40
	−30			Soft	Compressed air	Public supply	41
	−0			do	Pump		42
103	−0		Few	do			43
96	−50			do	Valve bucket		44
90			Few	do	Bucket	Domestic use	45
65	−60			Hard, pure	do		46
70			2	Hard, sulphur, iron.	Pump	Domestic use	47
64	−60			Soft	Bucket		48
72	−72			do	do	Domestic use	49
82	−82			Freestone	Valve bucket		*50
76	−76	Red sand	Several	Iron, sulphur.	do	Blowing	*51
65	−65	Quicksand	Small	Hard	do		52
130	−100		Several	Soft	do		*53
150	−150	Sand	Many	Alkaline	Pump	Boiler use	54
160	−160	do	do	Hard	do	Drinking	55a
160	−140			Alkaline		Other water beds at 40 and 120 feet; used for boilers.	55b
	−35			do	Pump		56
		Sand, gravel	Many	Iron, sulphur.	do	Stock, runs machinery.	57
125	−100	Marl, etc		Hard	do	Farm; went through phosphate rock.	58
175	−12 to −80	Sand	Several	do	Pump or bucket	All purposes; several wells.	59
90	−20	do		Soft		Domestic	60
50–70	−40 to −30	do	Several	do	Hand or steam pump.	Several wells; used for all purposes.	*61
30	−30					Unsuccessful (see notes).	62
80		Sand, gravel		Iron, magnesia.	Pump	Domestic	63
100	−15	Sand	Many	Iron	Force pump	Drinking, stock	64
	−45	do	do	Soft	Windmill	House, garden, stock.	65
193	−8	do	Very large	do	Pump	Locomotives; fine quality.	66
	−20	do		do		Stock	67
50, 80, 100	−50		Many	do			68
				do		Boiler	69

Well records in

No.	County.	Town.	Owner.	Situation.	Year completed.	Type of well	Diameter of well.	Depth of well.
							In.	*Feet.*
70	Shelby	Eads	T. C. Owen	Valley	1898	Drilled	3	100
71	do	Foresthill	Mrs. T. C. Owens		1888	Bored	10	100
72	do	Irene	Cartwright Bros	Slope	1899	Jet	2½	176±
73	do	Massey	J. A. Kirby		1899	Bored		200
*74	do	Sloanville	H. R. Walsh		1897	Jet	2½	87
*75	Tipton	Covington	G. R. Gibbs		1899	Bored	4	184
*76	Weakley	Greenfield	Harry Ward,		1895	do	6	200
77	do	Meda	M. Crutchfield		1901	do	6	108
78	do	Sharon	C. W. Moore		1901	do	2	100

Tennessee—Continued.

Depth to principal water supply.	Height of water above (+) or below (−) mouth of well.	Material in which water occurs.	Supply per minute.	Quality.	How obtained when used.	Uses, remarks, etc.	No.
Feet.	*Feet.*		*Gallons.*				
60	−60	Sand	Many	Soft	Pump	Boiler, drinking	70
97	−97?	do		do	Bucket	Domestic	71
47?	−50?	do	Several	Hard, pure	Pump	Boiler	72
100	−100		do	Hard	Gasoline engine		73
34	−33		Many	do	Pump	4 miles west of Millington.	*74
110	−106		do	Soft	do	Boilers, etc	*75
116	−116		60	Soft, iron	do	Boilers	*76
90	−90		Several	Soft	Bucket		77
80	−80		10	do	Pump	Domestic, street sprinkling, stores.	78

NOTES ON WELLS OF TENNESSEE.

No. 2. Record: Clay, 20 feet; sand, 20 feet; pipe or potters clay, 8 feet; yellow sand, with water, 76 feet; gravel, with water, 6 feet.

No. 9. This well is peculiar in that during rainy weather and in winter strong currents of air are emitted, which, under artificial conditions, are made to produce a sound that can be heard for some distance. At other times the air bubbles through the water.

No. 13. Deeper wells reach a good supply of water at from 110 to 200 feet from the surface. There are no flowing wells in the section.

No. 17. On standing for several hours a thick, yellow scum is formed on the surface of the water, probably of iron. In putting down the well pieces of black rock (shale?) were obtained, which on standing become coated with a white deposit, probably of sulphate of iron.

No. 18. Plenty of water is found at a depth of 30 to 50 feet, but it is in quicksand, which can not be well kept out of the strainer, it being necessary to go deeper through a coarser sand to obtain a practicable supply.

No. 19. A mineral well, 25 feet deep, the waters containing alum, iron, and magnesia, is located in the vicinity.

No. 22. The flow of this well is sometimes affected by the clogging of the strainer, but on cleaning returns to its original volume. Water contains 138 parts in 1,000,000 of mineral matter, 114 parts of which are iron. The materials penetrated are as follows: Yellow clay, 10 feet; thin layer of sand, blue clay, fine gray sand, blue clay, fine white sand with water; hard, tough blue marl, about 250 feet; coarse water-bearing sand.

No. 23. The approximate record of this well is as follows:

	Feet.
Red clay	35
Blue clay	25
Fine sand with water	5
Blue clay	15
Sand with water	10
Blue clay, somewhat chalky	25
Coarse water-bearing sand, with gravel	5

The section is interspersed with beds of sand called "sand blows," locally supposed to have been forced up from lower depths during deposition and to have accumulated on the contemporaneous surfaces. The region is one of frequent seismic disturbances, believed by the inhabitants to be due to the escape of natural gas, etc.

No. 39. Water contains, iron, sulphur, sodium chloride, and potassium and calcium salts.

No. 50. Record: Red clay, 8 feet; red sand, with small sandstone fragments, 20 feet; white sand, 60 feet; pipe clay, 4 feet.

No. 51. A blowing sound, which can be heard 50 feet away, is produced by the inflow and outflow of air during changes of weather and in the winter.

No. 53. Record: "Buckshot," 40 feet; fine tough white clay, 25 feet; sand and gravel, 65 feet.

No. 61. Record: Soil and clay, 30 feet; blue mud, followed by yellow clay, 30 feet; gravel with water, followed by yellow clay, 30 feet; sand, gravel, and water 6 feet.

Mr. L. Ward and the Obion Elevator Company both have deep wells. There is also a deep flowing well at Dyersburg.

No. 74. Another well on the same place gives a large supply, part of which is

used to run a sawmill. Record: Clay, 33 feet; gravel, 3 feet; quicksand, 47 feet; gravel and coarse sand, 4 feet.

No. 75. Record: Hardpan, 20 feet; alternating layers of red and white sand, with pipe clay to 184 feet. Water was encountered at 110 feet. At 184 feet a bed of rock was passed through, under which a blue clay without water was found; thickness, 21 feet. Below the clay there was 20 feet of red sand, at the bottom of which another horizon giving water, which rose to 60 feet, but no higher, was encountered. The casing was then lifted above the 184-foot water bed, and the water rose to —106 feet.

No. 76. A well at the factory of Ward, Kent & Co. passed through material varying from fine white quicksand to fine gravel, with occasional streaks of pipe clay to a depth of 400 feet. Water having a dark color, unpleasant taste, and rising to —115 feet, was encountered.

KENTUCKY.

By L. C. Glenn.

The easternmost physical division of Kentucky is the Cumberland Plateau, which extends northward from Tennessee. The rocks are largely approximately horizontal Carboniferous sandstones and shales which have been much eroded, forming a very rugged topography. The region is thinly inhabited. The water supplies are obtained mainly from small springs. The deep wells frequently obtain salt water, gas, or oil.

WATER RESOURCES.

In the central part of the State lies the Lexington Plain, which is an extension of the Highland Plain of Tennessee. The central portion of the plain, bounded by a line extending from Louisville through Lebanon and east of Lexington and Paris to the vicinity of Maysville on the Ohio, consists of Silurian limestones like those of the Nashville basin. In this region there is much underground drainage. Springs are often scarce, but some of the larger of them have been developed as resorts. Cisterns and ponds are frequently used as a source of supply. Deep wells, as a rule, obtain salt or oily water. The rim of Devonian shales about the Silurian rocks often yields chalybeate springs. In the Carboniferous limestones, sands, and shales which surround the Silurian area and constitute the remaining portions of the belt, the water supplies are exceedingly variable. In the limestones underground drainage and caves are of common occurrence. The supplies of the upper sandy and shaly rocks are similar to those of the rocks of the same class in Tennessee.

The Coastal Plain region, as in Tennessee, consists of unconsolidated clays and sands. The Ripley sands of the Cretaceous and the Lignitic beds of the Tertiary furnish considerable supplies. The Lafayette material and the loess yield very small supplies.

Well records

[Reported

No.	County.	Town.	Owner.	Situation.	Date drilled.	Type of well.	Diameter of well.	Depth of well.
							Feet.	*Feet.*
1	Ballard	Blandville	Town	Hill	1845	Dug	48	140
2	do	Slater	E. J. West	do	1862	do	48	75
*3	do	Wickliffe	City well					
*4	Calloway	Lynngrove	C. N. Crawford	Plain	1900	Drilled	3	175
5	Fulton	Hickman	H. A. Tyler		1903	do		830
6	do	do	do		1903	do		576+
7	Graves	Fancy Farm	C. A. Haeseley	Plain	1902	Driven	4	103
*8	do	Sedalia	J. M. Dockery					133
9	do	do	T. F. Ford	Slope	1902	Drilled	2	151
10	do	do	R. J. Wilford	Plain	1903	do	2	145
*11	do	Watervalley	O. M. Johnson	Slope	1901	Dug	96	32
12	Hickman	Moscow	W. S. Burnett	Plain	1894	Drilled	2	100?
13	do	Oakton	J. A. Porter and others.	Level		Bored, etc.	6	75-125
14	do	Stubbs	W. C. Blair	do	1900			80
15	do	do	J. S. Caldwell			Driven and drilled.	2-3	20-130
*16	McCracken	Woodville	H. L. McGuire	Plain	1890	Dug, driven	2	140

*See notes at end of this table.

in Kentucky.

in 1903.]

Depth to principal water supply.	Height of water above (+) or below (−) mouth of well.	Material in which water occurs.	Supply per minute.	Quality.	How obtained where used.	Uses, remarks, etc.	No.
Feet.	*Feet.*		*Gallons.*				
10	−130	Sand	Several	Iron, milky	Bucket	Abandoned	1
		Gravel		Hard, oily scum.	do	Stock; not considered a good water.	2
150			135	Soft, alkaline	Pump	Pumped to standpipe; public supply.	*3
115	−115	Sand	8	Soft, iron	Steam pump.	Flour mill, residence, and store.	*4
						Pipe telescoped; well abandoned.	5
						Not completed	6
65		Sand	Several	Soft	Pump	Stock; clay, 25 feet; sand, 78 feet.	7
						Medicinal	*8
122		Sand			Windmill	Domestic	9
125	−113	do	Many	Soft	Pump	Domestic; clay, 26 feet; gravel, 40 feet; sand, 79 feet.	10
30	−26		do		do	Medicinal	*11
	−50	Sand	do	Soft	Steam pump.	Boilers, drinking	12
	−25 to −40	do	Several	do	Pump, windmill.	Drinking, stock; several wells.	13
	−75	do		Good		All purposes	14
	−50±	Sand, clay		Hard to soft		Several wells; domestic and stock.	15
	−103		5	Soft, iron	Pump	Domestic	*16

NOTES ON KENTUCKY WELLS.

No. 3. Analysis reported by owner (analyst unknown):

Analysis of water of well at Wickliffe, Ky.

[Parts per million.]

Calcium carbonate	23.6
Calcium sulphate	None.
Calcium chloride	Trace.
Magnesium carbonate	17.6
Magnesium sulphate	Trace.
Magnesium chloride	None.
Sodium sulphate	8.5
Sodium chloride	9.9
Sodium carbonate	None.
Iron and aluminum oxides	8.5
Carbonic acid	84.6
Silica	20.7
Alkalinity	70.1
Suspended matter	None.
Incrusting solids	70.5
Nonincrusting solids	18.5

The following is an analysis by Carl G. Henrichs of the water from another artesian well in the vicinity:

Analysis of water of artesian well in vicinity of Wickliffe, Ky.

[Parts per million.]

Sodium bicarbonate	65.8
Calcium bicarbonate	99.3
Magnesium bicarbonate	36.5
Iron bicarbonate	3.3
Lithium bicarbonate	Strong trace.
Sodium chloride	39.5
Sodium sulphate	25.7
Sodium silicate	14.8
Free carbon dioxide	40.8
Mineral contents	325.7

No. 4. Following is a record of this well:

Record of well at Lynngrove, Ky.

	Feet.
Clay	15
Red clay	25
Gravel and sand	40
Red sand	10
Pottery clay	12
Yellow sand	72

Two other wells have been sunk in the vicinity of the o[illegible] the table, an apparently unlimited amount of water being obtained at the same depth.

No. 8. The water contains, according to A. M. Peter, 4.6 grains of solid matter to the gallon, nearly half of which is organic, the rest, consisting of carbonate of iron and silica, with small quantities of carbonates, sulphates, and chlorides of calcium, magnesium, and sodium, and traces of potassium and lithium compounds.

No. 11. The water contains, as reported by A. M. Peter, 199.4 grains of solid

matter to the gallon, composed of sulphate of calcium, sulphate of magnesium, sulphate of manganese, a little chloride of sodium, and traces of the sulphates of strontium, potassium, and lithium. The water is decidedly acid in reaction and possibly contains a little free sulphuric acid. It is a chalybeate water of the so-called "alum" variety, and is of medicinal value.

Record of well: Broken stone, 15 feet; white, soapy clay, 5 feet; white clay, 5 feet; black sand, with leaves, etc., 5 feet; black clay, 2 feet.

No. 16. Record: Soil, 16 feet; cemented gravel, 20 feet; sand, with bowlders, 20 feet; white chalk, 2 feet; sand bowlders, with streaks of white clay, 25 feet; red, white, and yellow sand, with water, 57 feet.

ARKANSAS.

By A. H. PURDUE.

Two widely different classes of sedimentary rocks are represented in Arkansas: (1) The hard shales, sandstones, and limestones of Paleozoic age, with a few associated igneous masses, occupying the northwestern half of the State, and (2) the softer limestones and unconsolidated clays, sands, and gravels of the southeastern half of the State.

WELLS.

Of the water-bearing formation of the Paleozoic area the Silurian magnesian limestone is one of the most extensive. This rock, however, is compact, and water is found only along joints or solution fissures, the finding of a supply, therefore, being somewhat uncertain. The cherty limestone, known as the Boone chert, and the underlying St. Joe marble are the most important water beds of the Paleozoic area. Because of the jointed, weathered, and silicious character they readily absorb water and yield plentiful supplies, which are, however, somewhat hard. The Batesville sandstone, Archimedes limestones, and Pentremital limestone are also water bearing. In general the waters from none of the beds flow. It is thought, however, that artesian water may possibly be had along the Arkansas Valley, but none has yet been discovered.

In the Tertiary and later deposits of the northeastern corner of the State many nonflowing wells are obtained, but flowing waters are not likely to be found, as the elevation of the outcrops in the catchment area is not high. South of the Arkansas River flowing waters are obtained over considerable areas from the Bingen and Washington sands of the Cretaceous. Artesian water is also obtained from the Lignitic group of the Tertiary along the deeper valleys in Columbia County. The waters of the two Cretaceous sands are ordinarily good if the wells are properly cased, though the wells reaching the Washington sand at a considerable distance from the outcrop are often salty. The water in the Lignitic group is found at several horizons

and is generally of good quality. The younger deposits of the Mississippi bottoms yield abundant water, but it is so charged with iron and other minerals as to be of little value.

In the following table are given statistics relating to wells reported in 1903. The larger portion are north of the Arkansas River, but a few are reported from Clark, Hot Spring, Little River, Polk, Scott, Sebastian, and Sevier counties.

Well records

[Reported

No.	County.	Town.	Location.			Owner.	Year completed.	Type of well.
			Township.	Range.	Section.			
1	Arkansas	Gillett	7 S.	3 W.	18	C. H. Harkins	1900	Driven
2	do	do	7 S.	3 W.	6	F. E. Martin	1902	Tile well
*3	do	Stuttgart	2 S.	5 W.	34	Pioneer Irrigation Co.	1902	Dug 50, driven 46.
4	do	Ulm	2 S.	5 W.		Geo. Powell	1901	Dug 51, driven 49.
5	Baxter	Mountain Home	21 N.	13 W.	27	Middle Fork Mining Co.	1902	Drilled
6	Benton	Garfield	20 N.	28 W.		L. Ellison	1899	Dug
7	do	do	21 N.	28 W.	33	Jno. Summer	1898?	Drilled
8	do	Rogers	19 N.	30 W.	15	A. R. Doescher	1901	Dug
*9	do	do	19 N.	30 W.	15	Abel Goddard	1894	Dug 3, drilled 91.
10	do	do	19 N.	30 W.	22	John Sproul		Dug
11	do	Siloam Springs	18 N.	33 W.		C. D. Gunter	1898	Drilled
12	do	do	18 N.	33 W.	33	J. D. Rowland		Dug
13	Boone	Sycamore	21 N.	19 W.	27	David Dunlap	1902	Dug 31, drilled 360.
14	Carroll	Berryville	20 N.	24 W.	30	Berryville Lumber Co.	1902	Drilled
15	do	do	20 N.	24 W.	20	J. L. Knesal	1902	do
16	do	do	20 N.	23 W.		F. B. Bunch	1892?	do
17	do	do	20 N.	24 W.	30	Depot sample agent.	1900	do
18	do	Eureka Springs	21 N.	26 W.	21	W. M. Duncan	1900	do
19	Clark	Arkadelphia	7 S.	19 W.		Arkadelphia Ice Co.	1901	do
20	do	do	7 S.	19 W.	16	A. M. Crow	1894	do
*21	do	Curtis	8 S.	19 W.	31	T. M. Ewing	1892	Bored
22	Clay	Hammett	19 N.	8 E.	7	B. T. Copeland	1893	do
*23	do	Rector	19 N.	7 E.	23	J. E. Mobley	1901	do
24	do	do	19 N.	6 E.	19	W. L. Yancy	1895	do
25	Cleburne	Banner	12 N.	8 W.	32	J. C. Sotherland	1885	do
26	Conway	Morrillton	6 N.	16 W.		J. W. Jones	1898	Drilled
27	do	do	6 N.	16 W.	17	Morrillton Cotton Mill.	1902	do
28	Craighead	Jonesboro	14 N.	4 E.		Chapman & Dewey Lumber Co.	1899	Bored
29	do	do	14 N.	4 E.		Jonesboro Water Co.	1898	Drilled

* See notes at end of this table.

in Arkansas.

in 1903.]

Diameter of well.	Depth of well.	Depth to first or to principal water supply.	Height of water above (+) or below (−) mouth of well.	Supply per minute.	Quality.	How obtained when used.	Uses, remarks, etc.	No.
In.	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Gallons.*				
2	100	------	−60	Many	Hard	Pump	Domestic	1
10	55	------	−12	½	Soft	Bucket	------	2
3	96	------	−52	100	Hard	Gasoline engine	Water in gravel; used for irrigation.	*3
1¼	100	100	−47	25	Slightly hard	Air lift	------	4
6	180	30	+0	4	Hard, mineral.	Flows	Rock (dolomite) at 10 feet, some zinc ore; said to be only flowing well in region.	5
30	50	48	−45	------	Hard	Bucket	------	6
6	104	80	−80	------	do	do	------	7
60	65	60	−60	------	do	do	------	8
6	94	92	−61	------	Good	do	Rock at 3 feet; whistling well; water from cavity in limestone.	*9
54	60	------	−55	------	Soft	do	Passed through chert, etc.	10
6	82	------	−50	------	Hard	do	50 feet of 6-inch casing.	11
48	50	40	−25	Several	Soft	do	------	12
7	391	270	−5	do	Hard	do	Casing, 35 feet	13
6	57	50	−25	------	do	Pump	Boiler supply	14
6	115	20	−4	------	do	------	Well in ore-bearing dolomite.	15
6	68	10	−40	------	do	------	------	16
6	65	30	−15	------	do	Pump	------	17
5	306	11	−11	------	do	Abandoned	Well in limestone and flint; well plugged.	18
6	300	------	+0	20	Salt	Flows	Not used	19
4	410	30	+25	Many	12 per cent salt.	do	Not used; petroleum shows at 330 feet.	20
4½	145	140	+0	1	Soft, iron	do	------	*21
5	65	61	−61	Few	Soft	Valve bucket	------	22
6	53	40	−0	------	do	Bucket	------	*23
8	88	------	−68	Several	do	do	------	24
5½	59	------	−45	Few	do	do	Water from gravel	25
6	160	160	−100	------	Soft, poor	------	Struck slate at 152 feet; gas at 102 and 160 feet.	26
6	100	95	−5	------	Hard	Deep well pump	Used in mill	27
4	120	------	−27	------	Soft, good	do	Manufacturing and domestic.	28
8–6	200 / 1,298	------	−35	Many	Soft	Compressed air	Water from sand; public supply (?)	29

Well records in

No.	County.	Town.	Location.			Owner.	Year completed.	Type of well.
			Township.	Range.	Section.			
30	Crittenden	Turrell	9 N.	8 E.	29	Baker Lumber Co	1900	Driven
31	Faulkner	Enders	8 N.	12 W.	13	W. I. Clark	1885	Drilled
*32	do	Holland	6 N.	12 W.	3	W. G. Goode	1901	do
*33	Franklin	Charleston	8 N.	28 W.	32	Frank Fealy	1891	do
*34	do	Denning	9 N.	26 W.	22	Geo. Mayhall	1902	do
35	do	Whiterock	11 N.	28 W.	2	Geo. Anthony	1901	do
36	Fulton	MammothSpring	21 N.	6 W.	11	G. F. Jones	1899	Blasted
37	Greene	Delaplaine	18 N.	3 E.	9	E. Burk	1902	Driven
38	do	do	19 N.	3 E.	31	P. Hammas	1879	do
*39	Hot Spring	Malvern	4 S.	17 W.	15	Wm. Kirkpatrick	1903	Drilled
40	Independence	Cushman	14 N.	7 W.	4	G. W. Gregory	1891	do
41	do	Moorefield	13 N.	5 W.	7	W. W. McLendon.	1887?	Dug
*42	do	Sharp	14 N.	5 W.	28	C. Howard	1885	Drilled
43	Jackson	Newport	11 N.	3 W.	10	W. B. Chastain	1901	do
44	do	do	11 N.	3 W.		Newport Ice and Cold Storage Co.	1898	Driven
45	Johnson	Clarksville	9 N.	23 W.	5	D. N. Clark	1900	Drilled
46	Lawrence	Imboden	18 N.	2 W.	15	H. F. Sloan	1903	do
47	do	Lynn	16 N.	3 W.	35	W. G. Lewsaw	1888	Dug
48	do	Walnutridge	17 N.	1 E.	35	S. C. Dowell	1882	Driven
49	Lee	Lagrange	1 N.	3 E.	25	J. B. Hopkins	1897	do
50	do	Mariana	2 N.	4 E.		Spoke factory	1902	do
*51	Little River	Milwood	12 S.	28 W.	33	W. J. Wheat	1880	Dug
52	do	Richmond	14 S.	30 W.		M. A. Locke		Driven
53	Lonoke	England	2 N.	9 W.	15	G. W. Morris	1900	do
54	do	Lonoke	2 N.	8 W.		Fred Glen	1902	do
55	Madison	Huntsville	17 N.	26 W.	34	W. A. Marrs	1893	Drilled
56	do	Mante	16 N.	27 W.	14	Jason Clark	1902	do
57	do	Pettigrew	13 N.	25 W.	4	Knight Bros	1901	do
*58	Monroe	Brinkley				P. B. Foote	1903	Driven
59	Marion	Oakland	20 N.	15 W.	1	M. C. Hoyan	1898	Drilled
60	do	do	20 N.	15 W.	6	G. M. D. Hoyan	1897	do
61	do	do	20 N.	16 W.	12	E. Hayon	1898	do
62	do	Yellville	19 N.	16 W.	3	W. N. Allen	1902	do
63	do	do	18 N.	16 W.	9	C. N. Wilson	1892	do

* See notes at end of this table.

Arkansas—Continued.

Diameter of well.	Depth of well.	Depth to first or to principal water supply.	Height of water above (+) or below (−) mouth of well.	Supply per minute.	Quality.	How obtained when used.	Uses, remarks, etc.	No.
In.	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Gallons.*				
6-4	860	.....	−10	Many	.....	Steam pump	Boilers, domestic	30
6	75	.....	−65	Few	Hard	Bucket	.....	31
6	60	.....	−35	.....	Soft	do	Water from slate	*32
5	110	.....	−40	.....	.....	Steam jet	Water from slate; used in boilers, etc.	*33
6	136	130	−90	Many	Soft	Bucket	.....	*34
6	66	.....	−50	3	do	.....	.....	35
60	72	40	−42	.....	Hard	.....	Used for stock; well said to be in Cherokee limestone.	36
1½	50	.....	−16	Many	do	Steam pump	Boilers	37
2	50	50	−30	Several	do	Pump	.....	38
10	250	100	+0	2	Soft	Flows	Bored for oil, got some gas; well not finished.	*39
5	2,040	100	.....	10	Soft, warm	Pump	Water in sandstone; drilled for oil (?); abandoned.	40
60	50	44	−44	.....	Soft	Bucket	Domestic, stock	41
4	41	40	−23	Several	Hard, salty	do	Water in shale; mineral water.	*42
8	1,000	38	−20	Many	Alkaline, salt	Not used	Drilled for oil (?)	43
6	97	.....	−20	.....	Hard, iron	Pump	.....	44
6	500	.....	−15	.....	Soft, iron	do	Drinking, etc.; temperature, 56°	45
6	187	.....	−60	Several	Hard	Bucket	.....	46
30	80	.....	−60	.....	Soft	do	Water in red sand and clay.	47
1¼	65	20	−20	Several	Soft, iron	Pump	.....	48
2	101	20	−10	Few	Alkaline	do	.....	49
2	109	.....	−69	Several	do	Steam pump	Boilers, etc	50
36	55	45	−45	do	Soft, alkaline	Pump	.....	*51
1½	55	.....	−0	do	Hard	do	Water from quicksand; water level varies with height of Red River.	52
2	70	70	−20	do	do	do	Boiler supply	53
3	97	70	−35	do	do	do	Many other similar wells in vicinity.	54
7	70	50	−50	do	do	do	Other similar wells in vicinity.	55
6	840	20	+0	.....	Soft, sulphur	Abandoned	Drilled for oil and gas; abandoned; yellowish sediment.	56
8	53	20	−20	.....	Sulphur	Bucket	.....	57
.....	77	.....	.....	.....	Hard	Pump	Good drinking water	*58
6	116	50	−50	Several	Soft, scum	Bucket	Domestic, stock	59
6	107	65	−40	.....	Hard	do	Well in limestone	60
6	115	110	−75	.....	do	do	Domestic, stock	61
6	200	.....	+0?	.....	do	Flows (?)	.....	62
6	55	45	−45	.....	do	Bucket	Stock	63

Well records in

No.	County.	Town.	Location.			Owner.	Year completed.	Type of well.
			Township.	Range.	Section.			
64	Phillips	Helena	2 S.	5 E.		Helena Ice Co.	1902	Bored
65	do	do	2 S.	4 E.		Helena Water Co.	1890	do
*66	Poinsett	Marked Tree	10 N.	6 E.	35	M. T. Lumber Co.	1903	Drilled
67	Polk	Wickes	5 S.	32 W.	24	J. A. Felts	1891	Dug
68	Prairie	Des Arc	4 N.	5 W.	11	J. W. Burney	1888	Driven
69	Randolph	Brockett	19 N.	1 E.	21	Mack Milem	1892	Dug
70	do	Foster	20 N.	1 E.	8	J. W. Fyre	1894	Drilled
71	do	do	20 N.	1 E.	13	Jos. Alphin	1897	do
72	do	Maynard	20 N.	2 E.	5	W. R. Bowling	1903	do
73	do	do	20 N.	2 E.	6	J. W. Richardson	1901	Dug
74	do	Middlebrook	21 N.	1 E.	24	S. H. Parker	1895	Drilled
75	do	do	21 N.	2 E.	31	Jas. Spence	1899	do
76	do	Pitman	21 N.	3 E.	13	J. B. Shemwell	1875?	Dug
77	do	Pocahontas	19 N.	1 E.	28	J. A. Douglas	1898	Drilled
78	do	do	19 N.	1 E.	28	W. A. Owen	1902	do
79	do	do	19 N.	1 E.	28	W. H. Waddle	1901	do
80	St. Francis	Forrest City	5 N.	3 E.		Consumer Cotton Oil Co.	1899	Bored
81	do	do	5 N.	3 E.	34	Town	1896–1900	Drilled
82	Scott	Waldron	3 N.	29 W.	28	M. F. Simmons	1890	do
83	do	do	3 N.	29 W.	29	G. B. Speer	1902	do
*84	Sebastian	Bonanza	6 N.	30 W.	6	Western Coal and Mining Co.	1887	do
*85	do	Fort Smith	8 N.	32 W.		Smith Lumber Co	1892	do
86	do	Huntington	5 N.	31 W.	25	Central Coal and Coke Co.	1899	do
87	do	Mansfield	5 N.	30 W.		T. P. Edwards	1900	do
88	Sevier	Ben Lomand	11 S.	29 W.	9	Rev. T. Dulany	1880	Bored
*89	do	do	11 S.	29 W.	9	Capt. Herndon	1875	do
90	do	Brownstown	11 S.	29 W.	16	P. Hinsworthy	1875	do
91	do	do	11 S.	29 W.	11	J. E. Smith	1900	Drilled
92	Sharp	Ashflat	18 N.	6 W.	9	Jerome Gardner	1899	Bored
93	do	Hardy	19 N.	5 W.	11	Joel Turner	1895?	Dug 30, drilled 36.
94	Van Buren	Beebranch	5 N.	13 W.	5	J. E. Scanlan	1902	Drilled,
*95	White	Beebe	5 N.	8 W.		W. H. Pate	1895	Bored 60
96	do	Russell	9 N.	5 W.		Town	1902	Bored

* See notes at end of this table.

Arkansas—Continued.

Diameter of well.	Depth of well.	Depth to first or to principal water supply.	Height of water above (+) or below (−) mouth of well.	Supply per minute.	Quality.	How obtained when used.	Uses, remarks, etc.	No.
In.	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Gallons.*				
6	500	------	−30	10	Soft	Compressed air	Ice plant	64
8	543	------	−30	656	do	Air lift	Water in sand; public supply.	65
6	398	------	−1	250		Pump	Domestic supply, etc	*66
54	50	20	−5		Soft	Bucket		67
2	87	45	−40	Several	Soft, alkaline	Pump		68
96	60	57	57		Soft	Bucket		69
6	70	60	−50		Hard	do	Limestone at 8 feet	70
6	225	------	−0		do	do	Water from rock	71
6	52	10	−42		do	do	Well struck zinc ore	72
42	103	------	−100		Soft	do		73
6	63	------	−45		Hard	do	Water from rock	74
5	66	------	−64		do	do	do	75
30	60	------	−55		do	do	Water from gravel	76
6	94	------	−81	Several	do	do		77
6	61	20	−41	do	Soft	Pump	Water from limestone.	78
4	101	97	−80	do	Hard	do		79
10	141	60	−30		Alkaline	do	Mill supply	80
4½-6	460	------	−160		Hard	do	Water in sand; public well.	81
7	103	90	−20	Several	do	Bucket		82
6	72	40	−30	do	Mineral	do		83
2	37	------	+0	do	Soft	Flows	Water from sandstone.	*84
6	114	28 110	−15	20	do	Steam pump	Used at mill	*85
5½	501	90	−25	20	do	do	Water from hard sandstone.	86
6	100	40	−27	Several	Soft, iron	do	Boilers, wetting shale for grinding in manufacture of brick.	87
6	116	80 116	+0		Hard at 80, soft at 116.		Domestic use; blue rock at 18 feet.	88
6	166	123	−17	1	Soft, good	Pump	Domestic use; blue rock at 17 feet. (?)	*89
6	110	------	+0		Soft	Flows	Domestic use; blue rock at 20 feet.	90
2	335	------	−90		do	Pump		91
12	96	88	±0		Hard	do		92
8	66	32	−7	Several	do	do	Limestone from 6 feet to bottom.	93
6	55	40	------	do	Alkaline, salt	Steam jet	Boilers	94
6	112	100	------		Soft	Bucket	Test well	*95
8	54	------	−42	Several	do	do	Public well	96

NOTES ON WELLS OF ARKANSAS.

No. 3. Mr. John Gunther, of Stuttgart, reports that he has put down about 400 tubular wells in Arkansas, Prairie, Jefferson, Monroe, and Lonoke counties. The wells range from 45 to 150 feet in depth and always get an abundant supply of water in coarse white gravel. The water is reported to contain magnesia, iron, and lime. On the bottom lands in the same counties soft water can be obtained at shallow depth. Deeper wells on the bottom lands give clear water when first pumped, which after being exposed to the air for several hours is said to turn as white as chalk; but on standing twenty-four hours the sediment subsides. The water of the prairies is clear throughout.

The well of the Pioneer Irrigation Company passed, in the first few feet, through a succession of black and yellow sands and clays, beneath which red clay containing occasional layers of pebbles and fossils was encountered. The red clay extends to the bottom of the well, becoming more sandy in the lower portion.

No. 9. About five years ago a whistling sound was noticed at this well. It could be heard for a distance of half a mile and continued for a day, after which it ceased. Fish up to 2 inches long have been drawn up with the water. A number of dry cavities in the limestone were encountered.

No. 21. Record: Soil, 2 feet; reddish clay, 22 feet; reddish clay, with black streaks, 3 feet; black earth (shale?), 118 feet. Some of the wells in the vicinity are strongly impregnated with sulphur. Other wells are too salty for ordinary use.

No. 23. This well differs from others in this region in the fact that after passing through a hard blue clay at about 30 feet the auger seemed to drop into 20 feet of water.

No. 32. Record: Soil, 10 feet; sandstone, 10 feet; slate, 40 feet.

No. 33. Record: Clay, 4 feet; shale, 4 feet; hard blue rock (limestone?), 2½ feet; shale, 75½ feet; coal, 5 feet; slate, 19½ feet.

No. 34. Record: "Blue and gray granite" (limestone?), 85 feet; black slate, 45 feet; soft black shale, 6½ feet.

No. 39. Record: Gravel, 14 feet; clay, 20 feet; fuller's earth (blue mud), 69 feet; white, flinty rock (sandstone with some pyrite, etc.), to 250 feet.

No. 42. Mr. Howard and others control three wells of mineral water, which is sold for medicinal purposes. Analyses by the geological survey of Arkansas are as follows:

Analyses of water from two wells at Sharp, Ark.

[Parts per million.]

	Well No. 1.	Well No. 2.
Sodium chloride (common salt)	127.7	53.2
Potassium sulphate	73.5	27.9
Sodium sulphate (Glauber's salt)	147.5	66.3
Magnesium sulphate (Epsom salt)	1,971.0	593.4
Calcium sulphate	634.9	378.1
Iron sulphate	5.0	3.9
Calcium carbonate	940.7	512.8
Lithium	Trace.	Trace.
Silica	51.6	30.1
Total in solution	3,951.9	1,665.7

No. 51. Mr. Wheat is authority for the statement that 5 miles southwest of Millwood there is a well 1,200 feet deep, owned by the Hudson Lumber Company. The water is a sulphur water and stands at —85 feet. Raised by machinery.

No. 58. Mr. James L. Ray, well driller, reports that in this region good supplies of water are obtained in coarse gray sand or in gravel at depths of from 65 to 75 feet. The first 10 feet are generally yellow clay, followed by 10 to 30 feet of yellow sand, below which is about 1 foot of blue clay resembling soapstone. Beneath this clay there are 20 feet of quicksand, while below the latter is a bed of red or yellow clay, under which is more fine sand and gravel. The water will rise to about 30 feet below surface. Of wells of this type the following may be mentioned:

	Feet.
V. V. Allen	68
Ben Allen	71
T. W. Bunch	70
Paul Burgman	64
James Dickson	70
H. Harrison	65
C. B. Labells	67, 75, 76
Sam McBride	72
R. B. McKnight	71
S. S. Odons	73
P. Gin Company	76
I. Sapp	69

No. 66. Analysis by Felix Paguin.

Analysis of water of well at Marked Tree, Ark.

[Parts per million.]

Calcium carbonate	18.6
Calcium sulphate	6.7
Sodium chloride	8.8
Magnesium carbonate	3.1
Silica	2.4
Other mineral salts	Trace.

No. 84. Following is a record of this well:

Record of well at Bonanza, Ark.

	Feet.
Earth	5
Bituminous shale	13
Sandy shale	11
Hard sand rock	3
Soft shale	½
Hard clay	1½
Very hard sand rock	3

Water which flowed out of pipe at surface was found at 8 inches from bottom. This is reported to be the only flowing well in Sebastian County.

No. 85. Record: Clay, 16 feet; slate, with lumps of hard sand rock, 98 feet. Mr. E. E. Goddard reports two wells in the vicinity of his house, each about 120 feet deep, water being encountered at about 118 feet. Water is somewhat salty. Other wells obtain soft white sulphur water at about 60 feet.

No. 89. Record: Joint clay, 17 feet; blue marl, 60 feet; sandstone, water at bottom, 4 to 6 feet; hard blue marl, 54 feet.

No. 95. Record: Gray clay, 30 feet; red clay, with water, 20 feet; gray sand, 8 feet; black marl, 40 feet; red sand, with water, 12 feet; black gummy clay, with strong flow of water, 2 feet.

SPRINGS.

The larger and more important springs in Arkansas occur in the Paleozoic region of the northwestern portion of the State, where the magnesian limestone yields especially copious flows, some of the springs giving rise to streams of some size at the very start. The Mammoth Springs of Fulton County are estimated to yield 150,000 gallons per minute. Important springs occurs along the junction of the St. Joe marble with the underlying Eureka shale. Of these the Eureka Springs are the best known. Similar springs occur in the sandstones, especially in the Boston Mountains.

The value of springs for mèdicinal purposes and as sites for resorts is already great in Arkansas and their importance will doubtless continue to increase rapidly in the future.

Miscellaneous spring

[Reported

No.	County.	Town.	Owner.	Locality.			Temperature.	Quality.
				Township.	Range.	Section.		
1	Benton	Bentonville	S. A. Jefferson	20 N.	30 W.	28	Cold.	Hard
2	do	Garfield	Railroad	21 N.	29 W.	32		do
3	do	do	B. F. Bayan	21 N.	28 W.	29	65	Medium
4	do	Rogers	W. R. Felker	19 N.	29 W.	5	55	Soft
5	Carroll	Berryville	Berryville Milling Co.	20 N.	23 W.	30		do
6	do	do	C. F. Bunch	20 N.	24 W.	4	Cold.	Hard, pure
7	do	do	Mrs. W. W. Davis	20 N.	24 W.	10	Cold.	Medium
*8	Cleburne	Pearson	G. W. Stacy	10 N.	10 W.	32	Cold.	Pure
*9	do	Quitman	Findley Lagon, etc.	18 N.	20 W.			Mineral, gas
10	Crawford	Mulberry	Sarah Inmon	11 N.	29 W.	12		Soft
*11	do	do	W. P. Winfrey	10 N.	29 W.	21	Cold.	Hard
12	Faulkner	Holland	C. B. Riggin	3 N.	10 W.			Sulphur
13	Franklin	Ozark	Manitou Springs Co.	10 N.	27 W.	5	61	
14	Fulton	Mammoth Spring.	Hilary Chilcote	21 N.	6 W.	20	Cold.	Medium
15	do	do	Napoleon Hill et al.	21 N.	5 W.	5	59	Hard, gas
16	Independence	Batesville	R. W. Earnheart	13 N.	7 W.	29	60	Freestone
*17	do	Hazelgrove	G. C. Walden	14 N.	4 W.	13		Soft
*18	do	Moorefield	Robt. Morris					
*19	Izard	Huron	S. Scott	18 N.	10 W.	16	Cool.	Medium
20	Jackson	Grandglaise	Chas. Ross	10 N.	4 W.			Mineral
*21	Madison	Pettigrew	John Phelon	13 N.	25 W.	10	Cool.	Iron
22	Pope	Caglesville	I. N. Cagle	10 N.	19 W.	25	55	Soft, gas
23	do	Freeman	A. C. Shouse	12 N.	20 W.	26	42?	Iron, sulphur
24	do	Gip	I. L. Talkington	8 N.	19 W.	5	65	Iron
*25	Randolph	Elm Store	Joe Stubblefield	21 N.	2 W.	9	Cold.	Some gas
*26	do	Maynard	R. J. M. Wyatt	21 N.	2 E.	29		Soft
27	Stone	Mountainview.	J. H. Blanchard	15 N.	11 W.	5	55	do
*28	Washington	Springdale	J. Smith, J. W. Stults.	18 N.	30 W.	23	48	
29	do	do	Town	15 N.	30 W.	36		Soft
30	White	Beebe	J. S. Smith	6 N.	9 W.	14		Iron, sulphur, magnesia.
*31	do	Bradford	O. J. Davis	9 N.	4 W.	6	45	do
32	do	Essex	E. Walker	6 N.	8 W.	19		Soft, sulphur
33	Yell	Chickalah	J. F. Choate	6 N.	22 W.	10	56	Sulphur, gas

*See notes at end of this table.

records in Arkansas.

in 1903.]

Volume (figures indicate gallons per minute).	Material from which spring issues.	Uses.	Remarks.	No.
Large flow	Limestone and flint	Supplies waterworks		1
3-inch pipe	Base limestone bluff	Railroad water tank		2
15	do	Domestic, stock		3
½	"Magnesium" rock	Medicinal, drinking	Sanitarum, hotels, etc., at spring.	4
2-inch stream		Boilers		5
Large flow	Limestone and flint	Domestic	Spring; issues as a large stream.	6
Strong stream	Limestone	Domestic, stock		7
4	White sand		Medicinal properties	*8
Free flow	Rock	Occasionally for medicinal purposes.		*9
do	Sandstone	General use, campers	Iron deposit below spring.	10
Large stream	Black sandstone	Drinking	Medicinal properties	*11
	Slate	Domestic, stock		12
4	Sandstone	Summer resort	Yellowish gelatinous deposit.	13
5	Limestone	Drinking		14
150,000	do	Power for flour and cotton mill.	Hotel and park	15
5	Sandstone	Distillery and railroad tank.		16
Very large	Sand	Drinking, stock		*17
Large			Old Robert Morris Spring; best in county.	*18
	Rock	Power for saw and grist mill. (?)		*19
		Bottled and shipped		20
Running stream	Not from rock	Domestic	See notes	*21
2-inch stream	Rock	Domestic, boilers		22
¾-inch stream	Not from rock	Medicinal, drinking	Yellowish brown deposits.	23
3	Sandstone (?)	do	do	24
Large	Not from rock	General use		*25
50	Limestone	Domestic, stock	Milky after rain	*26
2,100	Lithograph stone	Milling purposes	Medicinal properties	27
Very large	Limestone cave	Power for mill, irrigation.		*28
80	Limestone and flint	Domestic	To be used for public supply.	29
60	Sandstone	Used by campers	Medicinal properties; iron deposits.	30
5	do	Domestic	Medicinal properties	*31
	Not from rock	Bathing, drinking, etc.	Hotel and bath house at spring.	32
2	Black rock	Drinking	Hotel, etc., at spring	33

NOTES ON SPRINGS OF ARKANSAS.

No. 8. Another fine spring of water, similar in quality to that of Mr. Stacy, is reported on the land of Louis Porten, 1 mile west, while a spring of white sulphur water is reported on the land of J. T. Harglewood, 2 miles to the west.

No. 9. A strong spring of chalybeate water, used to run machinery, is located 200 yards below the springs described in the table. A number of sulphur and other mineral springs are reported in the surrounding region.

No. 11. The Quesenbury and Farring are important springs which are located within a few miles of Mulberry.

No. 17. A number of other large springs are reported in the vicinity.

No. 18. This is the boldest and generally conceded to be the best spring in Independence County. It is located about 1 mile west of north of Moorefield.

No. 19. Mr. Scott is the owner of 5 springs, located in secs. 9, 16, and 17. The waters are generally medium soft. One of the springs carries a greenish bronze glistening scum on the surface, and gives a reddish brown sediment on standing. The water of the latter has not been used except for stock. The springs are abundant all through the hilly country of the vicinity. The great majority of the inhabitants in fact depend on springs rather than on wells for their water supply.

No. 21. Mr. Phelon owns a number of other springs located near the one in the tables, no two of which are alike. Several of them are reported to possess medicinal properties. One of the springs deposits some iron.

C. W. Anderson reports an iron spring possessing medicinal properties on his land, 5 miles south of Huntsville, T. 13 N., R. 29 W. Another spring of similar quality is reported in T. 12 N., R. 27 W., 15 miles north of Ozark. None of the springs have yet been developed.

A spring of soft water, on the land of Mary A. Lawe, near Huntsville, sec. 3 or 4, T. 16 N., R. 26 W., is reported. Other springs, owned by S. Nunnelly and E. A. Routh, located 5 miles north of Huntsville, in sec. 11, T. 17 N., R. 26 W., are said to have large flows and to possess medicinal properties. The streams are of sufficient volume to furnish water power for a mill. After running about 300 yards the water sinks into the ground, but reappears from a cave about half a mile distant.

No. 25. This spring suddenly broke through the soil about fourteen years ago, making a passage about as large as a barrel. An oily scum showed for some time on the water. Another spring of hard water with medicinal properties is reported on the land of W. W. Waggoner, sec. 9, T. 21 N., R. 2 W.

No. 26. Numerous other springs are reported within a radius of 2 or 3 miles. They are all of about the same character.

No. 28. There are a large number of other springs of similar character in this region. Some give a red sediment on standing and have other mineral properties. Among the more important of the springs are the Stults Spring, 2 miles northwest of town; Hewitt Spring, 3 miles east of town; Graham Spring, 3 miles east of town; Henson Spring, 2 miles southeast of town, and Vernon Spring, 3 miles south of town.

No. 31. Another spring, charged with mineral matter, is located on the land of D. E. Hawse, sec. 6, T. 9 N., R. 5 W.

MISSOURI.

By E. M. Shepard.

WELLS.

North of the Missouri River the surface of the State is covered with drift. From this the shallower water supplies are mainly derived. The deep wells, however, penetrate the Coal Measures and obtain abundant supplies of a somewhat saline water from a heavy sandstone at the base of the Coal Measures. These waters, though salty, can be used for watering stock. Occasional flows are obtained in the lower areas, single wells or small artesian districts being located at Tarkio, Bethany, Gallatin, Utica, and at points in Randolph, Chariton, and Carroll counties, north of Missouri River, and in Saline, Henry, Vernon, Camden, and Miller counties, south of the river. The waters are derived from the carboniferous sandstones, from the St. Peter sandstone, and from other minor beds.

South of the Missouri River the region is generally driftless. The highest land is in the St. Francis Mountains, which mark a domelike uplift of the rocks. At the center of this dome, as now exposed by erosion, pre-Cambrian rocks are found. Cambrian and Silurian rocks occur as belts around the edges, while farther away the Coal Measures are encountered. In the Missouri portion of the uplift the dips are mainly to the north and west. The region is one of rugged topography and the land is in general uncultivated, except along the outskirts of the area. Springs abound, but wells are few in number. An occasional flowing well has, however, been obtained in McDonald, Newton, Christian, Camden, Miller, Cole, Jefferson, and Cape Girardeau counties. In the highlands along the Mississippi south of Cape Girardeau County the surface waters are poor, but an artesian well has been obtained at Campbell, in Dunklin County, and others may possibly be secured.

Well records

[Reported

No.	County.	Post-office.	Distance from post-office.	Direction from post-office.	Owner.	Locality. Township.	Locality. Range.	Locality. Section.	Authority.	Situation.	Diameter of well.	Depth of well.	Depth to principal water supply.
			Mi.								*In.*	*Ft.*	*Ft.*
1	Adair	Kirksville								Elev. 898 feet.		1,300	
2	Atchison	Rockport	4½	N.	E. I. Million	65	41	4	O.	Hill	60	94	
*3	do	Tarkio			D. and W. F. Rankin.	65	40	14	O.	Bottoms	3	200–220	190–200
*4	do	do			D. Rankin	65	40	23	D.	Slope	8	196	176
5	Audrain	Vandalia		Near	V. L. Beshears				O.	Level	5	238	
6	do	do	½	S.	D. L. S. Bland	52	5	8	O.	do	8	250	
7	do	do			D. P. Daniels	52	5	19	O.	Prairie	6	252	248
8	do	do	1½	SW.	Henry Shriefer	52	5	18	O.	High	6	225	200
9	do	do			W. H. Whitledge	52	5	35	O.	Prairie	6	172	150
10	do	do	7½	SE.	J. H. Wright	52	5	25	O.	Plain	6	200	160
*11	Caldwell	Braymer			Dan Braymer				M.	Elev. 765 feet.		457	438
*12	do	do	3	NW.	Robt. Davis				M.	Elev. 900 feet.		1,350+	600
*13	do	do	9	SE.	J. J. Halterman				M.			500?	440
*14	do	do	5	SE.	Winterroad farm.				M.	Elev. 900 feet.		1,100	500
*15	Callaway	Cedar City			F. M. Pease & Co.				D.	Valley	10	1,282	443
*16	Carroll	Carrollton			Unknown					Elev. 700 feet.		241	191
*17	do	Hale			Creamery					Elev. 765 feet.		330	
*18	do	Ludlow	5	SE.	Jack Bunch					Elev. 800 feet.		495	425
*19	do	Plymouth	1	N.	Mr. Seitter							180	165
*20	do	Tina			C. W. Nuss					Elev. 706 feet.		675	{400 / 642}
21	Cape Girardeau.	Pocahontas			T. D. Hope				M.	do	6	62	53
22	Carter	Grandin			Missouri Lumber and Mining Co.	25	2	11	O.	do	8	207	140
23	do	do			do	25	2	11	O.	do	8	320	160
24	Cass	Belton			Revenue Gas and Oil Co.				O.	do	6	351	
*25	do	Drexel			M. A. McLellan	43	33	22	O.	Elevation.		75	
*25a	Chariton	Brunswick		Near	L. Beneske				O.			1,505	
26	Christian	Ozark			McTeer farm	25	20		M.			200	100
26a	Clay	Excelsior Springs.			(Salt-sulphur spring.)							1,370	

*See notes at end of this table.

in Missouri.

in 1903.]

Depth to other water supplies.	Depth to rock.	Material in which water occurs.	Height of water above (+) or below (−) mouth of well.	Temperature.	Supply per minute.	Quality.	How obtained when used.	Uses.	No.
Ft.	*Ft.*		*Ft.*	*°F.*	*Gals.*				
						Salt			1
None	N.R	Clay	−85	Cold	Few.	Hard	Windmill	House, stock	2
None		Sand, gravel	+10–+30		Sever'l	Iron, salt	Flows	Stock	*3
30		do	−15		Many.	Hard	Steam pump	Supplies city	*4
None	238	Clay	−40		Sever'l	Alkaline	do	Boiler	5
None	50	do	−40		Sever'l	Hard	Windmill	Farm, stock	6
None	130	Rock	−70	58	2½	Soft, sulphur	do	Dairy, stock	7
	110	do	−75		Sever'l	Hard, sulphur.	do	Stock	8
85	(80)	Gravel	−75		Sever'l	Hard	Pump	do	9
		White sandstone.	−60		Sever'l	Medium	Windmill	do	10
		Sandstone				Salty			*11
650, 1,250, 1,350		Sandstone, limestone.				do		Oil prospect	*12
		Sandstone	−30		Many.	do			*13
150			−0			do			*14
182, 220			+0		Many.		Flows	Drilled for oil, not used.	*15
			+0			Salty	Flows		*16
					None.				*17
100, 468						Salty			*18
					Many.	do			*19
						Mineral		Oil prospect	*20
None	0	Clay under rock.	+0		Sever'l	Hard	do	All purposes	21
Some	(18–30)	Limestone	+0		35	do	Steam pump	Steam, etc	22
Some		do	+0		35	do	do	do	23
						Oil		Oil and gas well	24
		Rock						House, stock, medicinal.	*25
		do	+0			Mineral	Flows	Medicinal	*25a
			+0		Sever'l		do		26
									26a

Well records in

No.	County.	Post-office.	Distance from post-office.	Direction from post-office.	Owner.	Locality. Township.	Locality. Range.	Locality. Section.	Authority.	Situation.	Diameter of well.	Depth of well.	Depth to principal water supply.
			Mi.								*In.*	*Ft.*	*Ft.*
26b	Clay	Excelsior Springs.			(Sulpho-saline spring.)							1,460	
27	Daviess	Gallatin	5	E.	Wm. C. Macy	59	26	7	O.	Rolling	1¼	22	
28	Dekalb	Amity			G. F. Kerns	58	32	1	O.	Hill		60	58
29	Dunklin	Campbell			Campbell Lumber Co.				O.	Plain	4	910	910
30	Grundy	Trenton?			Trenton Coal Mine (shaft).					Elev. 800 feet.		740	740
*31	Harrison	Bethany			Bethany Improvement Co.	63	28	16	M.	Valley	3	654	
32	do	Cypress			Howard Barlow	62	28	15	O.	Hill	18	135	130
*33	Henry	Clinton										800	425
34	Hickory	Cross Timbers.	3	W.	G. W. Crudginton.	38	22	24	O.	Valley	6	107	
*34a	Howard	Fayette				51	16	11	M.	do		900	
35	Iron	Ironton	¼	NE.	Clark Manufacturing Co.	34	4	32	O.	Level	6	305	301
36	do	do			Ironton Manufacturing Co.					Plain	6	300	100
*37	Jasper	Carterville			W. G. Bryant	28	32	22	O.	Level		643	548
38	do	Carthage			C. O. Harrington					Valley	8	1,800	50
*39	do	Joplin			G. H. Riddell						6	1,400	1,389
*40	do	do			Freman Foundry and Machine Co.				O.		6⅝	908	
*41	do	Joplin (Carterville).			United Zinc Cos.	28	33	32	O.	Plain	6	800	700
*42	do	do			Am. Zinc, Lead and Smelting Co.				O.	do	5⅝	799	700
*43	do	Joplin			Missouri Lead and Zinc Co.	27	33	11	M.			1,387	
44	do	Prosperity			Consolidated Troup Mining Co.	28	32	21	O.	Plain	10-6	998	994
*45	do	Webb City			Center Creek Mining Co.	29	32	17	O.	do	10	827	800
*46	do	do			Missouri Zinc Field Co.	28	32		O.	Level	6	854	795 845
*47	do	do			Southwest Missouri Electric Rwy. Co.	28	33		O.	High	8	826	815
48	Jefferson	Desoto			Jas. Hopson	39	4	2	O.	Valley	6	225	45
49	do	do			W. J. Mauthe				O.	do	5	268	215
50	Johnson	Warrensburg			Theo. Funck	46	26	34	O.	Slope	7	190	180

* See notes at end of this table.

Missouri—Continued.

Depth to other water supplies.	Depth to rock.	Material in which water occurs.	Height of water above (+) or below (−) mouth of well.	Temperature.	Supply per minute.	Quality.	How obtained when used.	Uses.	No.
Ft.	*Ft.*		*Ft.*	*°F.*	*Gals.*				
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26b
.....	.....	Sand	+6	.....	Sever'l	Hard	Flows	Stock	27
Some	.....	do	−55	.....	.....	Medium	Windmill	do	28
145	(910)	do	+10	78	7	Soft, sulphur	Flows	Drinking, boilers.	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Very many.	.....	.....	.....	30
.....	(45)	.....	+8	.....	5	Soft, sulphur, magnesia.	Flows	Sanitarium	*31
89	(133)	Sand under black gumbo.	−52	70	.....	Soft, iron	Windmill	House, farm	32
310	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Public supply	*33
.....	2	Porous rock	+4	.....	Sever'l	Sulphur	Flows	.....	34
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	Magnesia, sulphur.	.....	Public supply, etc.	*34a
None	12	Rock	0	.....	.....	Hard, iron, sulphur.	Pump	Boiler	35
15 75 150 250	.....	Fissures in rock.	−5	.....	.....	do	do	do	36
None	(345)	Magnesia rock	−70	.....	Many.	Soft	do	Public supply	*37
.....	.....	Limestone	.....	.....	.....	Hard	do	Dairy	38
.....	(200)	.....	−80	.....	80	do	Compressed air.	Mechanical uses.	*39
815	(400)	.....	−120	.....	170	Soft, sulphur	Steam pump	Foundry and machine wks.	*40
None	.....	Flint, chert	−140	.....	10	.....	Pump	Boiler, drinking	*41
525	(200)	Sand or porous rock.	−115	.....	15	.....	Air pump	do	*42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*43
None	.....	Opening in limestone.	−115	60	50	Soft	Compressed air.	Boiler, domestic	44
500	(315)	Pebbles, sand	−75	.....	8+	.....	Air pump	do	*45
.....	.....	Openings in limestone.	−100	.....	60+	.....	Pump	do	*46
250	.....	.....	−75	.....	Many.	.....	do	Boiler	*47
.....	.....	Rock	+16	58	.....	Hard, iron	.....	Domestic, etc	48
.....	(170)	Limestone	+8	54	17	Hard, iron; magnesia.	.....	Manufactnring sodas.	49
None	.....	Sand, gravel	−50	.....	1½	Hard, iron, sulphur.	Windmill	Stock	50

Well records in

No.	County.	Post-office.	Distance from post-office.	Direction from post-office.	Owner.	Locality. Township.	Locality. Range.	Locality. Section.	Authority.	Situation.	Diameter of well.	Depth of well.	Depth to principal water supply.
			Mi.								*In.*	*Ft.*	*Ft.*
*51	Johnson	Warrensburg			Lee Jack				D.	High	6	87	
*52	Laclede	Lebanon			City				M.	Rolling	6	1,000	
*53	Lafayette	Concordia			Concordia Coal Mining Co.	48	24		M.	Hill		70	
54	Lewis	Canton			City								
*55	do	Lagrange			W. H. Thomas				O.	Hill	8	850	800
56	Linn	Brookfield			Unknown					Elev. 750 feet.		570	500
57	do	Browning			Linthicum & Gibson.				O.	Hill	6	120	38
*58	Livingston.	Avalon	7	E.	B. B. Hayden	56	22	13	M.	High		406	
*59	do	Cavendish			L. Coburn				M.	do		400	
*60	do	Chillicothe	3		Gas company	58	23	28	M.	Elev. 825 feet.		1,101	
*61	do	do			W. A. Gilbert	58	23	23	M.	Elev. 760 feet.		515	
62	do	do			J. T. Johnson et al	57	23	6	M.	Elev. 745 feet.		700+	300+
*63	do	do			T. F. B. Sotham	58	23	19	M.	Elev. 825 feet.		469	
*64	do	Dawn		S.	J. R. Williams	56	24	17	M.	Elev. 800 feet.		433+	392
*65	do	Utica			G. H. Lawson	25	56	2	O.	Valley	6-4¼	422	380
*66	do	Wheeling			Elmer Norman	58	22	20	M.	Elev. 800 feet.		275	250
67	do	do			Thos. Warren	58	22	30	M.			268	
*68	do				Geo. Houx	56	22	21	M.	High		700	
69	do				G. H. Lawson	56	25	2	M.	Elev. 750 feet.		421	
70	do				Frank Oliver	57	23	4	M.	Elev. 800 feet.			811
*71	do				Raymond Schuh	57	24	26	M.	Elev. 745 feet.		335+	300
72	do				Michael Smith	57	24	36	M.	Elev. 725 feet.		275	270
73	do				Geo. Williams	58	23	8	M.	Elev. 825 feet.			233
*74	do				I. P. Lile	58	24	1	M.	Elev. 850 feet.		335	
75	do				J. C. Hargrave	58	24	7	M.	Elev. 800 feet.		414	
*76	do				J. R. Dryden	58	25	25	M.	Elev. 760 feet.		278	272

* See notes at end of this table.

Missouri—Continued.

Depth to other water supplies.	Depth to rock.	Material in which water occurs.	Height of water above (+) or below (−) mouth of well.	Temperature.	Supply per minute.	Quality.	How obtained when used.	Uses.	No.
Ft.	*Ft.*		*Ft.*	°*F.*	*Gals.*				
None		Sandstone, gravel.	−55		1¼	Hard, iron, sulpher.	Windmill	Stock, garden	*51
	(135)	Rock	−360		Many.	Slightly hard	Pump	City supply, "magnetic water."	*52
		do	−6		25			Shaft 6×13 feet	*53
			+0			Hard, salt, iron, sulphur.	Flows	Public supply	54
		St. Peter sandstone.	+0	60	Sever'l		do	Lagrange and "Wyaconda waters" shipped.	*55
		Sandstone			Many.	Salty			56
			−38		Few.	Soft		Not finished	57
			−60		Few.			Not enough to use.	*58
					None.				*59
Several.	30		−70			Salt, natural gas.		(Gas prospect)	*60
					Almost none.				*61
			−8		Many.			(Coal prospect)	62
			−90		Many.	Salty			*63
			−65		Many.	do			*64
		Sandstone	+10		Sever'l	Salty, sulphur	Flows	Stock	*65
			−60			Salty			*66
			−100			do			67
					Few.			Little water	*68
			+0		Few.	Salty	Flows		69
			−40						70
		Sandstone	−20			Salty			*71
		do	0			do			72
			−75			Alkaline			73
					None.				*74
			−70			Salty			75
			−25		Many.	do			*76

Well records in

No.	County.	Post-office.	Distance from post-office.	Direction from post-office.	Owner.	Locality. Township.	Locality. Range.	Locality. Section.	Authority.	Situation.	Diameter of well.	Depth of well.	Depth to principal water supply.
			Mi.								*In.*	*Ft.*	*Ft.*
*77	Livingston.				J. J. Moore	59	25	14	M.	Elev. 850 feet.		225	
*78	Marion	Hannibal			Dr. A. Vernet							1,340	
79	McDonald	Tiff City			J. G. W. Manning	22	34	4	D.	Valley	6	185	
80	do	do			Geo. J. Keenan				D.			192	
81	Mercer	Halfrock	¾	W.	Unknown					High		537	
82	do	Princeton	10	S.	do					do		501	
*83	Miller	Eldon			Gasconade Rwy. Construction Co.				O.			595	560
84	Newton	Seneca	2	N.	Enoch Deweese				D.	Plain	6	162	156
85	Pemescot	Caruthersville.			City	1	18	13	M.	do	5	428	268
*86	Pettis	Greenridge			J. S. Ream	44	22	1	O.	do	6	123	95
87	do	Smithton			W. C. Page	45	20	11	M.	Valley	6	146	146
*88	do	do	4	W.	W. H. Gabbot	45	20	7	D.	Plain	6	215	[175] [198]
*89	Pike	Louisiana			Thespian Springs Co.							1,350	
90	Polk	Cliquot			"Frise's system"	34	23	8	M.	Valley	8	266	40
*90a	do	Graydon Springs.	1	NE.	George Painter								
*91	Randolph	Jackson			Unknown							460	
*92	St. Clair	Osceola			Johnson Land Co	38	25	20	O.		8	500	
93	St. Louis	Kirkwood			Anderson Gratz	44	5		O.	Hill	5	145	140
94	do	do			J. Pitman				O.	do	6	65	45
*95	do	St. Louis			J. L. Blair	44	6	6	D.	Slope	6	485	
*95a	Saline	Nelson			City	49	19	27	M.	Hill			
96	Sullivan	Galt Station	4	E.	John Moberly				M.	Elev. 870 feet.		426	
97	Texas	Licking	½	W.	W. A. Freeman				O.	Slope	6	65	30
98	do	do	5	SE.	Isaac Harry				O.	do	6	141	125
99	do	do			J. A. Owen		8	32	M.	do	8	100	85
100	do	Oscar			J. B. Murphy		8	8	O.	Hill	6	187	187
101	Vernon	Nevada			H. C. Moore				O.	Plain		900	550?
*102	Warren	Warrenton			Unknown	47	2	28	M.		6	400	360
103	Webster	Rogersville			Town	28	19		M.	Plain		284	225
104	do	do			I. N. Rogers	28	19	18	O.	do	6	226	200
105	do	do			G. W. Watts	28	20	36	O.	do	6	242	235

* See notes at end of this table.

Missouri—Continued.

Depth to other water supplies.	Depth to rock.	Material in which water occurs.	Height of water above (+) or below (−) mouth of well.	Temperature.	Supply per minute.	Quality.	How obtained when used.	Uses.	No.
Ft.	*Ft.*		*Ft.*	°*F.*	*Gals.*				
		Limestone			None.				*77
						Salt, mineral			*78
		Shale	+0			Sulphur	Flows	Domestic	79
						(Oil)		Prospect hole	80
					None.				81
					None.				82
	30	Sandstone	−80					See notes	*83
None	02	Limestone	−100		1½	Hard	Pump	House, farm	84
25		White sand	−10	60	350	Iron	do	Public supply	85
None	(25)	Rock	−25		Sever'l	Hard	do	Domestic, medicinal.	*86
	(15)	do	+0			Soft			87
None		Sand, gravel	−100		Sever'l	do	Gasoline engine.	Drinking, stock	*88
			+40			Mineral		Medicinal	*89
		Rock	+2				Flows, pump	Railroad tanks	90
		Hannibal shale.				(See analysis)			*90a
						Soft			*91
	12		−75		Many.	Hard	Pump	Domestic, etc	*92
		Crevice in limestone.	−40		10	do	Gasoline engine.	Domestic	93
None	(35)	Crevice in rock.	−21	59	15	Hard, oils	do	do	94
None		Gravel?	−60	60	175	Hard	Pump	All purposes	*95
						Hard, salty, sulphur, gas.		Medicinal bathing.	*95a
			−100			Salt			96
	15	Under rock	−12		Sever'l	Hard		House, stock	97
96	30	Sandstone	−110			Soft	Windmill	Stock	98
95			−50			do	Pump	All purposes	99
None	(12)	Rock	−180		Few.		Valve bucket	Domestic	100
			+0		Many.	Sulphur	Flows	Makes 2 lakes of 15 acres.	101
155	90		−150				Windmill, steam, gasoline.	Steam, etc	*102
	(90)	Rock	−0			Hard		Town supply	103
150	70	do	−150		Many.	do	Valve bucket	Domestic	104
		Sand	−214			Soft	do	do	105

NOTES ON WELLS OF MISSOURI.

No. 3. There are about seven flowing wells at this point. The water generally carries some iron, and two wells are strongly saline.

No. 4. Well originally flowed. Many flowing wells in county.

No. 11. Following is the record of this well:

Record of well at Braymer, Mo.

Material.	Thickness.	Depth.
	Feet.	*Feet.*
Dirt	8	--------
Shale	8	16
Blue shale	10	26
Red shale	10	36
Limestone	6	42
Blue shale	8	50
Limestone	10	60
Blue shale	10	70
Flint rock	13	83
Hard white shale	10	93
Limestone	4	97
Sand rock	4	101
Hard white shale	12	113
White limestone	11	124
Blue shale	14	138
Sand rock	40	178
Limestone	6	184
Slate	6	190
Blue shale	27	217
Limestone	2	219
Slate	1	220
Coal (1½ feet)	1	221
White shale	4	225
Limestone	4	229
Blue shale	2	231
Limestone	1	232
Slate	6	238
Blue shale	4	242
Hard white sand rock	14	256
Blue shale	45	301
Red shale	6	307
Blue shale	6	313
Limestone	3	316
Red shale	2	318
Limestone	2	335
Blue shale	15	320

Record of well at Braymer, Mo.—Continued.

Material.	Thickness.	Depth.
	Feet.	*Feet.*
Sand rock	20	355
Slate	2	357
Brown sand rock	13	370
Coal (2 feet 4 inches)	3	373
Saline water stratum (sandstone)	65	438
Black shale	8	446
Subcarboniferous limestone	11	456

No. 12. Record: Salt water sandstone at 600 feet, subcarboniferous limestone at 650 feet, St. Peter sandstone (60 feet thick) at 1,250 feet, limestone at 1,350 feet. Other parties report a pure white sand at 1,250 feet.

No. 13. Record: Depth to sandstone (thickness, 36 feet, with saline water), 444 feet; depth of subcarboniferous limestone, 480 feet. Penetrated the limestone 20 feet.

No. 14. Record: Salt water sand at 500 feet, subcarboniferous limestone at 600 feet. With the exception of 20 feet of hard sandstone at 700 feet and 10 feet of shale at a lower point, all was limestone from 600 to 1,100 feet. At several points in this locality good supplies of fresh water are obtained in the Coal Measures, at a depth of 150 feet. The water rises, but does not flow.

No. 15. Other water horizons were found at 182 and 220 feet. The water was analyzed by a local chemist and pronounced to be of medicinal value.

No. 16. Located on side hill near the Missouri River bottom. Saline water, flows sluggishly.

Record of well at Carrollton, Mo.

Material.	Thickness.	Depth.
	Feet.	*Feet.*
Clay	25	----
Gray shale	13	38
Black shale	11	49
Limestone	1	50
Gray and dark shale	3	53
Rock	1	54
Dark and black shales	5	59
Rock	1	60
Dark and gray shales	6	66
Sand rock	3	69
Light and dark shales	21	90
	30	120
Sand rock	4	124
Light and dark sand and shales	17	141
Sand rock	3	144
Dark shales	11	155

Record of well at Carrollton, Mo.—Continued.

Material.	Thickness.	Depth.
	Feet.	*Feet.*
Gray shales	10	165
Gray and dark shales	12	177
Dark shales	3	180
Gray and dark shales	11	191
Upper half, white sand rock, soft		
Lower half, porous, saline water stratum	20	211
Dark shale	5	216
Red sandstone	6	222
Dark shale	10	232
Coal (5 inches)		
Dark shale, loose and pebbly	2	234
White flint formation	7	241

No. 17. In this well the depth through the Coal Measures to the sub-Carboniferous limestone was 290 feet. The well entered the latter 40 feet, but found no water.

No. 18. Following is the record of this well:

Record of well at Ludlow, Mo.

Material.	Thickness.	Depth.
	Feet.	*Feet.*
Clay	180	
Hard rock, about	10	190
"Conglomerate"	30	220
Unrecorded	20	240
Coal	4	244
Hard white sand rock	13	257
Coal	5	262
Shales	3	265
Character of strata not reported	236	501

No water.

No. 19. Following is the record of this well:

Record of well at Plymouth, Mo.

Material.	Thickness.	Depth.
	Feet.	*Feet.*
Clay	15	
Sandstone saturated with "tar"	10	25
Shales	50	75
Hard white shales	90	165
Drilled into but not through sand rock	15	180

Saline water obtained in the last 15 feet, abundant.

No. 20. The following record is given for this well:

Record of well at Tina, Mo.

Material.	Thickness.	Depth.
	Feet.	*Feet.*
Clay and sand	40	--------
Flint	4	44
Coal, about	4	48
Shales	20	68
Limestone	5	73
Coal, about	2	75
Shales and slate	215	290
Sand rock	40	330
Black slate	55	385
Brown limestone	40	425
Flint (probably cherty limestone)	95	520
Slate	5	525
Gravel	2	527
Flint	40	567
Slate	5	572
Black limestone	70	642
Gravel, sand, and water	5	647
Very hard, flinty limestone, etc	28	675

No. 25. The water of this well is advertised and sold as medicinal water. The place was formerly a resort, but is now seldom visited. Analysis reported by owner (analyst unknown):

Analysis of water of well at Drexel, Mo.

[Parts per million.]

Silica	12.1
Lime	6.0
Magnesia	2.9
Soda	784.9
Sulphur trioxide	73.0
Chlorine	93.4
Iron	Trace.
Carbon dioxide	931.6
Water in combination	178.8
Hydrogen sulphide	.9
	2,083.6
Oxygen	21.5
Mineral matter	2,062.1

State of combination:

Silica (SiO_2)	12.1
Calcium bicarbonate ($CaH_2(CO_3)_2$)	17.3
Magnesium bicarbonate ($MgH_2(CO_3)_2$)	10.6
Sodium bicarbonate ($NaHCO_3$)	1,736.7
Sodium sulphate (Na_2SO_4)	128.6
Sodium chloride ($NaCl$)	154.1
Sodium sulphide (Na_2S)	2.1
Mineral matter	2,061.5

No. 25a. Baths have been constructed at the spring. Some water is sold. Analysis reported by owner (analyst unknown).

Analysis of water of well at Brunswick, Mo.

[Parts per million.]

Magnesia	12,514.6
Chlorine	8,218.6
Lime	1,033.5
Silica	5.0
Oxygen	1,851.9
Soda	6,332.3
Sulphur trioxide	1,085.7
Carbon dioxide	429.9
Water in combination	87.9
Lithium	Trace.

No. 31. Used extensively for bathing at sanitarium.

Record of well at Bethany, Mo.

Material.	Thickness.	Depth.
	Feet.	*Feet.*
Earth and clay	45	--------
Hard gray limestone	11	56
Dark slate	8	64
Limestone	12	76
Dark slate	5	81
Gray limestone	17	98
Sandy shale	81	179
Limestone	5	184
Soapstone	4	188
Sandy shale	32	220
Slate shale	18	238
Black slate	1	239
Coal (9 inches)	1	240
Gray slate	14	254
Limestone	3	257
Coal (4 inches)	--------	--------
Dark gray slate	19	276
Limestone	5	281

Record of well at Bethany, Mo.—Continued.

Material.	Thickness.	Depth.
	Feet.	*Feet.*
Slate	4	285
Fire clay	10	295
Limestone	16	311
Slate	30	341
Coal (1 inch)		
Slate	29	370
Coal (15 inches)	1	371
Slate	32	403
Sandy shale	11	414
Slate	27	441
Sandy shale	9	450
Black slate	11	461
Blue clay	3	464
Gray slate	3	467
Sandy shale	3	470
Slate (mixed)	64	534
Dark sandstone	2	536
Black slate	16	552
Coal (7 inches)		
Clay	2	554
Slate (mixed)	20	574
Sandy shale	62	636
Bowlder	8	644
Sandy shale	10	546

No. 33. There are a considerable number of wells from 500 to 900 feet deep at this point, the flows of which are affected by one another. Combined flow of the wells was estimated at over 1,000,000 gallons daily.

No. 34a. Swimming pools and bath houses have been constructed at the well, and a hotel and sanitarium are contemplated.

No. 37. The following record is given for the well:

Record of well at Carterville, Mo.

	Feet.
Limestone bowlders	100
Limestone	49
Lead and zinc with flint	31
Limestone	250
Zinc ore, etc	11
Sandstone	75
Zinc ore, etc	15
Magnesia, rock, etc., to	643

WELLS OF JOPLIN AND VICINITY.

By W. S. T. SMITH.

No. 39. Drilled by P. L. Crossman. Samples preserved below 450 feet. Casing, 400 feet of 5⅝-inch. At 975 feet a cavity was struck and the drill rope turned black, presumably from the escape of gas.

No. 40. Flows of water were obtained at 815, 860, 875, and 900 feet. A strong odor of hydrogen sulphide is given off from the 815-foot level. Well flows from several horizons. The surface waters stood at —80 feet, but on striking the 815-foot level the water dropped to 119 feet. This level is not affected by pumping at the rate of 300,000 gallons in twenty-four hours. The regular rate of pumping is 20,000 gallons per twenty-four hours.

Analysis of water from 815-foot level, by C. V. Miller.

Analysis of water from Joplin, Mo.

[Parts per million.]

Silica	7.2
Ferric oxide and ammonia	.4
Lime	73.8
Magnesia	27.0
Potash	Trace.
Soda	34.2
Sulphur trioxide	29.0
Chlorine	7.0
Carbon dioxide	183.0
Water in combination	37.4
	399.0
Less oxygen	1.6
Mineral matter	397.4
State of combination:	
Silica	7.2
Ferrous bicarbonate	.9
Calcium bicarbonate	213.4
Magnesium bicarbonate	98.4
Sodium sulphate	51.4
Sodium bicarbonate	14.4
Sodium chloride	11.7
Potassium chloride	Trace.
Mineral matter	397.4

No. 41. Following is the record of the well:

Record of well at Joplin (Carterville), Mo.

	Feet.
Hardpan	0– 18
Blue flint	18– 45
Lime and flint	45– 80
Lime	80–175
White flint	175–200
Blue flint and lime	200–240

	Feet.
Shale	240–250
Blue flint and lime	250–260
Blue flint and shale	260–266
Blue flint and lime	266–272
Shale	272–345
Flint	345–350
Lime	350–365
Green selvage	365–375
Lime and flint	375–378
Blue flint	378–400
Lime	400–408
Flint	408–531
Lime	531–535
Lime and flint	535–605
Lime and flint	605–609
Lime	609–640
Lime and flint	640–645
Lime	645–705
Lime and flint	705–715
Lime	715–800

No. 42. Analysis reported by owner (analyst unknown).

Analysis of water from well at Joplin (Carterville), Mo.

[Parts per million.]

Silica	10.8
Alumina	.2
Ferric oxide	.1
Lime	74.5
Magnesia	12.0
Soda	32.5
Sulphur trioxide	1.0
Chlorine	5.0
Carbon dioxide	182.6
Water in combination	37.3
	356.0
Less oxygen	1.1
Mineral matter	354.9
Total solids on evaporation	263.2

No. 43. First water was obtained in a flinty material from 185 to 288 feet. It rose to 165 feet, but was cased off. Openings or cavities from 6 to 30 inches in diameter were encountered at 920, 1,300, 1,304, 1,380, and 1,384.

In a 7-hour test the flow from the 940-foot horizon yielded 39 gallons per minute; in a 23-hour test, 35 gallons per minute. The flow from 1,387 feet gave 96 gallons per minute in a half-hour test, 68 gallons per minute in a 9-hour test, and 68 gallons per minute in a 23-hour test. Diameter of well, 13 inches for the first 400 feet. Cased with 10⅝-inch casing. From 400 to 1,105 feet the hole was 8¼ inches in diameter, and from 1,105 to 1,387 feet 6¼ inches in diameter. All materials below 12 feet stand without caving.

The following analysis of water from 940 feet is reported by owner (analyst unknown):

Analysis of water from well at Joplin, Mo.

[Parts per million.]

Silica	14.1
Ferrous oxide	1.1
Lime	61.5
Magnesia	35.9
Soda	30.5
Sulphur trioxide	12.0
Chlorine	10.0
Carbon dioxide in carbonates	100.2
Total solids	265.3
Carbon dioxides in bicarbonates	97.8
Water in combination	40.0
	403.1
Less oxygen	2.3
Mineral matter as in water	400.8

Trace of nitrates. Water distinctly alkaline.

State of combination:

Silica	14.1
Ferrous bicarbonate	2.6
Calcium bicarbonate	178.0
Magnesium bicarbonate	130.9
Sodium bicarbonate	35.5
Sodium chloride	16.5
Sodium sulphate	20.5
Mineral matter as in water	398.1

The following analysis of water from 1,387 feet is reported by owner (analyst unknown):

Analysis of water from well at Joplin, Mo.

[Parts per million.]

Silica	10.0
Ferric oxide	1.3
Alumina	.9
Lime	51.6
Magnesia	28.3
Soda	31.2
Sulphur trioxide	12.0
Chlorine	12.0
Carbon dioxide in carbonates	80.5
Total solids	227.8
Carbon dioxide in bicarbonates	80.6
Water in combination	33.0
	341.4
Less oxygen	2.8
Mineral matter as in water	338.6

Trace of nitrates. Water distinctly alkaline; distinct odor of sulphur gas (hydrogen sulphide).

State of combination as in water:

Silica	10.0
Ferrous bicarbonates	2.9
Alumina	.9
Calcium bicarbonates	149.5
Magnesium bicarbonate	103.3
Sodium bicarbonate	30.8
Sodium chloride	19.8
Sodium sulphate	21.2
Total mineral matter as in water	338.4

No. 45. This well was sunk to obtain water for boilers and for the mines, but proved to be of such excellent quality that four wagons are engaged in hauling and selling it in town. Analysis reported by owner (analyst unknown):

Analysis of water from well at Webb City, Mo.

[Parts per million.]

Calcium and magnesium carbonate	143.0
Sodium chloride	5.6
Aluminum and zinc sulphate	21.0
Total solids	169.6

No. 46. The following record is given for this well:

Record of well at Webb City, Mo.

	Feet.
Soapstone and slate and sand bowlders	0– 67
Limestone and shine of lead	67– 76
Blue and white flint	76– 77
Lime and blue flint	77–122
Blue and white flint	122–146
Blue and white flint and zinc shines	146–160
Lime bowlders	160–164
Blue and white flint sand and spar ground and soft	164–205
Limestone and blue and white flint, hard	205–285
Slate and shale	285–286
Limestone and blue flint	286–346
Limestone	346–401
White sandy lime	401–421
Tuff and spar	421–422
Gray limestone	422–490
Lime and flint	490–502
Lime and flint, dark and zinc shines	502–507
Lime and white flint	507–605
Brown limestone and white and blue flint in strata	605–794
Opening	794–795
Sandy limestone	795–835
Blue and white lime and tuff	835–844
Opening	844–845
Limestone	845–854

Analysis of water encountered in the shaft near this well is reported by owner (analyst unknown):

Analysis of water from well at Webb City, Mo.

[Parts per million.]

Ferrous sulphate	200.0
Ferric sulphate	13.1
Total iron	213.1
Total sulphates	860.3

This water flows at the rate of 1,000 gallons per minute and is highly charged with iron sulphate, which soon clogs the 6-inch pipe and forms a cement binding pebbles, etc., into a conglomerate, where it overflows on the ground. Temperature, 64°.

No. 47. Analysis reported by owner (analyst unknown):

Analysis of water from well at Webb City, Mo.

[Parts per million.]

Silica	3.7
Iron and aluminum oxides	5.0
Magnesium carbonate	47.1
Calcium carbonate	70.3
Sodium and potassium sulphates	24.3
Sodium and potassium chlorides	5.6
Sodium and potassium carbonates	3.7
Total	159.7
Organic matter	119.7

No. 51. Record: Soil, 1 foot; clay, 9 feet; brown, blue, and white "sand rock," 74 feet; gravel, 3 feet.

No. 52. This water is known as the Lebanon Magnetic Water. Analysis by F. W. Clarke:

Analysis of water from well at Lebanon, Mo.

[Parts per million.]

Silica	11.2
Alumina	3.2
Sodium chloride	Trace.
Magnesium sulphate	6.0
Ferrous carbonate	Trace.
Calcium carbonate	81.21
Magnesium carbonate	52.09
Sodium carbonate	29.01
Total solids	182.71
Free carbon dioxide	70.00

No. 53. A diamond drill boring for coal is contemplated.

Record of well at Concordia, Mo.

Material.	Thickness.	Depth.
	Feet.	*Feet.*
Black ground	3	--------
Yellow clay	6	9
Blue shale	9	18
Blue shale and bowlders	6	24
Light shale	2	26
Sandstone (6 inches)	--------	--------
Limestone	3	29
Black shale (slate)	5	34
Coal	1	35
Light shale	4	39
Light shale with sandstone bands	7	46
Hard light shale	12	58
Limestone	2	60
Soft light shale	10	70

No. 55. Analyses of two of the wells, known as the "Lagrange" and "Wyaconda," are reported by owner (analyst unknown):

Analysis of water from Lagrange well at Lagrange, Mo.

[Parts per million.]

Sodium sulphate	157.7
Sodium chloride	5,482.4
Potassium carbonate	106.0
Sodium carbonate	2.5
Calcium carbonate	612.8
Magnesium carbonate	351.1
Alumina	1.6
Ferric oxide	Trace.
Silica	49.4
Free carbon dioxide	287.5
	7,051.0
Less carbon dioxide escaping	303.9
Solid contents	6,747.1

Absolutely free of organic matter.

Analysis of water from Wyaconda well at Lagrange, Mo.

[Parts per million.]

Sodium chloride	4,904.8
Magnesium sulphate	439.6
Calcium sulphate	996.0
Iron bicarbonate	4.2
Silica	40.4
Lithia	Trace.
Potash	Trace.
Free carbon dioxide	259.7
Organic matter	None.

WATER SUPPLY OF LIVINGSTON COUNTY, MO.

By R. HAWKINS.

Livingston County is traversed by Grand River, the east and west forks of which, coming from the north and west, unite near the center of the county to form the main river, which flows to the southeast. This river, with Medicine Creek, Shoal Creek, and other tributaries, furnishes, when accessible, an abundant supply of water for all purposes except irrigation. The rocks of the county belong to the Coal Measures of the Carboniferous period, their thickness varying from 300 feet or less in some places to 500 feet or more in others. In other large areas the eroded rocks are deeply covered by glacial till or by clays and sands. The greater portion of the rocks are included in the middle Coal Measures, but there are small areas in the west and northwest where sections of the upper Coal Measures may be seen. It is doubtful if any of the lower Coal Measures are represented in this part of Missouri. Throughout nearly the entire county and in the adjacent regions the Coal Measures are characterized by a bed of porous gray sandstone, 20 to 70 feet in thickness, which is replaced by a black conglomeritic mixture of clay, sand, and bituminous matter. This bed yields an abundant flow of saline water except at a very few points. The water from this bed, even in widely separated localities, is very uniform in character, carrying about 400 grains of salt to the gallon, with small quantities of iron and other minerals. Its pressure is sufficient to cause it to rise to altitudes of from 725 to 740 feet. Below this level it flows sluggishly. It would probably afford a very large supply of water if systematically pumped. The water is considered by stock raisers to be well suited to their needs.

Below this sandstone there are several other horizons which occasionally yield water of similar character, but whether the beds are water bearing throughout, or whether the water is confined to more or less definite channels, is unknown. With the exception of a supply obtained from the St. Peter sandstone, however, the waters are from limestone and the distribution is, therefore, likely to be somewhat irregular. Other porous beds of the Coal Measures sometimes yield water in the synclinal basin, but the quantities are not great and the water does not generally rise much above its immediate source. The quality of these waters varies greatly. Much of it is strongly impregnated with iron and sulphur.

The drift is very thick at many points, especially in the Grand River and other valleys. In the immediate vicinity of Chillicothe it is from 100 to 150 feet thick, with sand and gravel beds 60 feet or more in thickness and saturated with water at the bottom. The water of these beds does not rise above its immediate source when penetrated by wells, but large quantities could be obtained by pumping.

Well records.[a]—The following are the records of a number of wells and test borings sunk by churn drill in Livingston County, as reported by contractors, drillers, and owners.

No. 58. Salt water sand at base of Coal Measures, 325 to 345 feet; sub-Carboniferous limestone, 345 to 406 feet.

No. 59. Record: Coal Measure, shales, etc., 351 feet; sandstone, 20 feet; tarry shale, 5 feet; sandstone, 10 feet: hard limestone, probably sub-Carboniferous, 14 feet. Total depth, 400 feet.

No. 60. The following record is given for this well:

Record of well at Cavendish, Mo.

	Feet.	
Yellow clay	0–	30
Soft yellow sandstone	30–	45
Light-colored shales	45–	56
Hard conglomerate	56–	58
Black shale	58–	61
Soft light-gray shales	61–	130
Sandstone, with 6-inch coal	130–	133
Light-colored shales	133–	190
Black slate	190–	194
Gray shale	194–	230
Red and greenish-gray shale (caves)	230–	238
Dark shale, with broken coal seam	238–	251
Limestone	251–	252
Gray shale	252–	297
Brown "smut"	297–	300
Drab to purple clays, with coal particles	300–	348
Soft white sandstone, rounded grains	348–	351
Black sand shales (saline water at 406 + feet)	351–	430
Porous conglomerate (saline water)	430–	442
White plastic fire clay	442–	452
Sandy coal and fire clay, gray to purplish	452–	481
Hard white flinty limestone	481–	484
Soft white limestone, with flinty layers and a soft white substance (gypsum?), not a carbonate	484–	522
Sandstone, fire clay, slates, and pebbles (saline water)	522–	584
Soft chalky limestone	584–	596
Flint or quartzite sandstone, shale, etc	596–	602
Black shales	602–	616
Soft sandy gray calcareous material	616–	636
White and blue calcareous shales and flint	636–	645
Soft sandy gray calcareous material	645–	714
Dark, plastic to hard, joint clay (caves)	714–	762
White limestone	762–	766
Dark "hydraulic" limestone	766–	769
Pure soft white limestone	769–	800
Brownish mealy limestone (saline water)	800–	846
Crystalline limestone	846–	854

[a] Only abstract records are here given, the detailed descriptions of the wells, the correlation of the beds, and the consideration of the structure and its relation to water supply being reserved for future discussion in connection with the report on artesian wells of Missouri.

	Feet.
Dark impure limestone (saline water)	854- 881
Fine yellowish-gray lime sand	881- 906
Light to dark gray limestone, with some yellowish sand	906- 917
Gray to orange sandstone, with some lime (gas)	917- 982
Lime, with black organic matter	982- 990
Limestone, with gray sandstone at top	990-1,065
Fine brown lime sand, with pyrite, etc	1,065-1,076
Hard quartzite	1,076-1,096
Pure white sand, with saline water (caves)	1,096-1,101

No. 61. This well is in characteristic Coal Measure materials, the last 22 feet being black shale. The rocks in the vicinity dip 3° to the northeast. Medicine Creek in this vicinity seems to follow a synclinal trough.

No. 63. Record: Unrecorded Coal Measure rocks, 349 feet; coal (4½ feet), 4 feet; shale, 16 feet; coal, 4 feet; shale, 22 feet; light porous sandstone (abundant saline water), 79 feet.

No. 64. Record: Unrecorded Coal Measures, with 4 limestone beds from 6 to 8 feet thick, 392 feet; sandstone (abundant saline water), 33 feet; black shale, 8 feet.

No. 65. Record: Drift and Coal Measures, 361 feet; sandstone (saline water), 60 feet; total to sub-Carboniferous limestone, 421 feet.

No. 66. Record: Clay, 108 feet; shale and sandstone, 92 feet; soft black clayey shale, 50 feet; black sandstone (saline water), 25 feet.

No. 68. Following is a record of this well:

Record of well at sec. 24, T. 56, R. 22.

	Feet.
Clay	0- 80
Coal Measures	320-482
Sand rock	18-400
Light-gray limestone	100-500
Bluish-gray limestone	90-590
Yellowish-gray limestone	110-700

But little water. Sand rock nearly impervious.

No. 71. Record: Unrecorded Coal Measures, 300 feet; sandstone (saline water), 35 feet; sub-Carboniferous limestone. A 3½-foot coal was reported at 149 feet.

No. 74. Following is a record of this well:

Record of I. P. Lile's well at Wheeling, Mo.

	Feet.
Clay	9
Yellow sand rock	50- 59
Blue shale	30- 89
Gray, fine-grained, very hard sand rock	130-219
Shales with 4 thin coal seams	30-249
White sand rock, about	86-335

No. 76. The depth to the sandstone containing saline water was 272 feet. The well only entered this rock 6 feet.

No. 77. Record: Soil, 16 feet; limestone, blasted, 20 feet; limestone, drilled, 205 feet. The limestone contained a few layers of clay or shale from 12 to 80 inches in thickness.

No. 78. The following record is given for this well:

Record of well at Hannibal, Mo.

	Feet.
Soil and clay	41
Shales, limestone, and hard water	154– 195
Blue limestone	105– 300
Black slate	33– 333
Salt-water sand	14– 347
Solid limestone	254– 601
Mineral-water sand	96– 697
Limestone and shales at intervals	253– 950
Hard limestone	50–1,000
White sand	5–1,005
Limestone	50–1,055
Soft limestone and sand at intervals	150–1,205
Soft white sand	10–1,215
Hard white sand	10–1,225
Character of strata not reported	115–1,340

No. 83. Below is the record of this well:

Record of well at Eldon, Mo.

	Feet.
Soil, clay, and gravel	1– 7
Clay and bowlders	7– 30
Limestone (first water)	30– 39
Limestone (second water)	39–125
Flint	125–180
Lime	180–370
Magnesia	370–380
White sandstone	380–420
White flint	420–460
Blue lime	460–510
Gray granite	510–540
Blue lime	540–560
Very fine white sandstone	560–590
White impure limestone	590–595

No. 86. This water is strongly impregnated with salts of magnesium, iron, and calcium in the form of carbonates, sulphates, and chlorides.

No. 88. The following record is given for this well:

Record of well at Smithton, Mo.

	Feet.
Yellow soil and clay	20
Yellow lime	15
Blue, gray, and black lime, respectively	75
Cotton rock (soft white limestone)	65
Sand, 8 inches (fine water)	--
Cotton, flint, and gray lime, respectively	23
White, gray, and black gravel	16
Very dark lime and flint	15

No. 89. Analysis reported by owner (analyst unknown):

Analysis of water from well at Louisiana, Mo.

[Parts per million.]

Lithium bicarbonate	30.1
Sodium bromide	44.0
Sodium bicarbonate	57.5
Sodium chloride	7,023.3
Magnesium bicarbonate	172.7
Magnesium chloride	669.3
Potassium chloride	31.9
Calcium bicarbonate	175.0
Calcium sulphate	1,240.0
Silica	.4
Hydrogen sulphide (gas)	477.3
Carbon dioxide (gas)	804.1
	10,725.6
Less gas escaping	1,281.4
Fixed residue	9,544.2

No. 90a. This is a characteristic water of the Hannibal shales. Analysis reported by owner (analyst unknown):

Analysis of water from well at Graydon Springs, Mo.

[Parts per million.]

Silica (SiO_2)	5.8
Alumina (Al_2O_3)	.2
Ferric oxide (Fe_2O_3)	1.4
Lime (CaO)	242.4
Magnesia (MgO)	119.0
Potassa (K_2O)	Trace.
Soda (Na_2O)	25.9
Chlorine (Cl)	17.8
Sulphur trioxide (SO_3)	307.8
Carbon dioxide (CO_2)	327.5
Water in combination (H_2O)	67.1
	1,114.9
Less oxygen (O)	2.4
Mineral matter	1,112.5
State of combination:	
Silica (SiO_2)	5.8
Alumina (Al_2O_3)	.2
Calcium bicarbonate ($CaH_2(CO_3)_2$)	600.0
Calcium sulphate ($CaSO_4$)	85.1
Magnesium sulphate ($MgSO_4$)	355.0
Ferrous bicarbonate ($FeH_2(CO_3)_2$)	3.2
Sodium sulphate (Na_2SO_4)	38.5
Sodium chloride (NaCl)	17.2
Mineral matter	1,105.0

State of combination—Continued.

Oxygen for (FeO)	0.14
Free ammonia	.2
Albuminoid ammonia	3.1
Oxygen consumed	.7
Chlorine	10.4
Nitrite	Trace.
Nitrate	None.
Temporary hardness	335.0
Permanent hardness	326.0
Total hardness	660.9
Suspended matter (largely SiO_2)	91.9

No. 91. Another well in the town of Jackson is 165 feet deep, and quite a number in the surrounding country from 60 to 130 feet deep.

No. 92. Rock was encountered at about 12 feet, and from there on to the bottom is said to have continued in white limestone.

No. 95. The water is said to contain 17 grains of carbonate of lime to the gallon, with little or no other materials, except traces of sulphur and iron.

No. 95a. Analysis reported by owner (analyst unknown):

Analysis of water from well at Nelson, Mo.

[Parts per million.]

Silica	9.6
Chlorine	1,240.6
Sulphur trioxide	117.0
Carbon dioxide	274.1
Lime	116.1
Magnesia	60.2
Potassa	3.5
Soda	1,128.6
Lithia	7.7
	2,540.5
Less oxygen and carbon dioxide	417.0
Mineral matter	2,123.5

State of combination:

Silica	9.7
Magnesium sulphate	55.3
Sodium sulphate	142.7
Potassium chloride	5.6
Sodium chloride	2,010.8
Lithium chloride	21.8
Calcium bicarbonate	298.5
Magnesium bicarbonate	133.3
	2,677.7
Less carbon dioxide escaping on boiling	137.2
Fixed residue	2,540.5

No. 102. There are several similar wells used for boiler and public purposes at the orphans' asylum, etc.

Record of well near Warrenton, in sec. 28, T. 47 N., R. 2 W.

	Feet.
Drift clays	0– 80
Chert, clay, gravel	80– 96
Yellow limestone	96–110
Gray limestone	110–120
Soft gray limestone	120–130
Darker and harder limestone	130–140
Soft white limestone	140–146
Sandy limestone	146–147
Light-gray limestone	147–160
Blue clay	160–200
Gray limestone	200–308
Soapstone	308–352
St. Peters sandstone (not passed through)	352–400

SPRINGS.

Throughout the drift regions of northern Missouri, springs, while fairly abundant, are not of large size and are more or less subject to failure in times of drought. There are in the valleys in this area, however, some large saline and other mineral springs, some of which have been developed into health resorts. Of these, the Excelsior Springs of Clay County are perhaps the best known. The McAllister and Big Salt springs of Saline County and the large salt springs of Howard County are representative of the brine springs of the Coal Measures. Mineral springs, including those containing alum, sulphur, Epsom salts, ferrous sulphate, etc., are found in Bates, Vernon, and Barton counties. They are derived mainly from the Cherokee shales. Mineral springs from the Hannibal shales occur at Bowling Green.

In the crystalline rocks of the St. Francis dome the springs are rare, but in the Silurian and Carboniferous limestones which surround the dome and extend for considerable distances northward, westward, and southward there are immense springs. Bryce Spring, Dallas County, yields 161,568,000 gallons per day, the Ha Ha Tonka Springs of Camden County yield 158,982,000 gallons per day, the Greer Springs of Oregon County yield 42,000 cubic feet per minute, the Meramec Springs of Phelps County yield 7,400 cubic feet per minute. The Double Springs, Ozark, Waynesville, and Pulaski, in Miller, Crawford, and Morgan counties are also very large. Several towns and cities obtain supplies from springs in this region. No springs are found in the bottom lands of the Mississippi River.

The largest and most popular resort in the State is Excelsior Springs, in Clay County, a beautiful little city, lighted by electricity and with a good sewer system, fine hotels, bath houses, and ample pleasure grounds, all of which have been developed since the discovery of the

springs, in 1880. The two most important of the springs here are the Regent and Siloam, both ferromanganese waters, which have their source in the Coal Measures shales. In the Regent Spring the manganese bicarbonate (0.9821 grain per gallon) aids in the assimilation in the human system of the ferrous bicarbonate (3.4376 grains per gallon). Two drill wells, the Sulphosaline, 1,460 feet deep, and the Salt-sulphur, 1,370 feet deep, have been sunk in the vicinity, furnishing sulphosaline waters, which are a fortunate combination with the ferromanganese, as they counteract the astringent properties of the latter. The Regent and Sulphosaline waters are carbonated and shipped to all parts of the country. The similarity of these waters to those of St. Moritz and Mont d'Or, in Switzerland and France, has been shown.

Among other noted chalybeate springs in the State are Pertle Springs, in Johnson County; Eldorado Springs, Cedar County; Randolph Springs, Randolph County; White Springs, Madison County; Lebanon Magnetic well, Laclede County; and Paris Springs, Lawrence County.

Of the alkaline waters, Panacea Spring, in Barry County; the Windsor Springs, Henry County; Climax Springs, Camden County; Siloam Springs, Howell County; Plattsburg Spring, Clinton County; Cusenbury Spring, Jackson County; the artesian well at Clinton, Henry County, and the Nevada well, Vernon County, may be mentioned.

Of the sulphatic waters, the B. B. Spring, of Pike County, carrying 569 grains of saline matter to the gallon, of which 475 are magnesium sulphate, or Epsom salts, and the Lineville mineral well, in Mercer County, carrying 180 grains of sodium sulphate to the gallon, are the most prominent.

Of the muriatic waters, Sweetsprings, in Saline County, was, until the burning of the large hotel there a few years ago, one of the most popular resorts in the State. A considerable quantity of this water is now carbonated and shipped. McAllister Springs, in the same county, is rapidly becoming a health resort. The Montesano Springs, in Jefferson County, and the Belcher artesian well in St. Louis; the Monegaw Springs, of St. Clair County; the Spaulding artesian well in Ralls County, interesting as one of the oldest artesian wells in the country, having been sunk in 1823; the Brunswick deep well, in Chariton County; the artesian wells in Henry County; the Sulphosaline well at Excelsior Springs, in Clay County, already referred to—all are types of this group.

Miscellaneous spring

[Reported

No.	County.	Town.	Owner.	Locality.			Temperature.	Quality.
				Township.	Range.	Section.		
							° F.	
1	Barry	Cassville	City	23	27	29		Medium
2	do	Exeter	Jess. Talbert				Cool.	Hard
*3	do	Washburn	T. H. Hickey	22	28	19		Soft
4	Barton	Liberal	Mrs. Bray	33	33	26		Oily
5	do	do		32	33	15		Soft
*6	Benton	Warsaw	Jas. A. Clark et al	41	23	35	50	Hard, sulphur
7	Caldwell	Kingston	Jno. Palmer	56	28	23		Soft, gas, alkaline
8	Camden	Coelleda	J. W. Long	38	17	7		Hard
9	do	Climax Springs	A. R. Jackson	39	19	30		Soft
*10	do	Hahatonka	R. D. Kellogg	37	17	2	44	Pure
11	do	Springvalley	J. W. Francisco	39	19	6		Soft
12	Carroll	Carrollton	Hugh K. Rea et al	53	23	31	Cool.	Salty
*13	Cedar	Eldorado Springs	City	36	28	21		Iron, sulphur, magnesia.
14	do	Jerico	Town					Mineral
15	do	Stockton	J. E. Ward					Hard
16	Christian	Billings	R. H. Jones					
17	do	Brunswick						
18	do	Ozark	J. C. Rogers	27	21	24		Hard
*20	Clay	Excelsior Springs	Excelsior Springs Lithia Water Co.					Lithia
21	do	do	Music Hall Baths					Salt, sulphur
22	do	do	Excelsior Springs Bottling Co.					Ferro-manganese.
23	do	do	do					do
24	do	do	do					Sulpho-saline
25	do	do	do					Mineral
26	Clinton	Cameron	D. J. O'Connor, etc					Hard
*27	do	Plattsburg	Plattsburg Mineral Spring Co.	55	32	34		Mineral
*28	Cooper	Boonville (9 miles from).	E. A. Windsor					do
29	do	Pilotgrove	Chouteau Springs	16	48	18		do
*30	Dallas	Brice	W. S. Bennett	34	18	1		Hard
31	Dekalb	Amity	Jas. Ewart					Soft, sulphur
32	Dent	Lake Spring	A. C. Dorman	35	7	3		Soft

*See notes at end of this table.

records in Missouri.

in 1903.]

Volume (figures indicate gallons per minute).	Material from which spring issues or manner of emergence.	Uses.	Remarks.	No.
Many	Limestone	Domestic supply for part of town.	Park with other springs one-half mile distant.	1
100	Not from rock		Issues as a stream	2
Moderate	Flint and clay	Domestic, farm, dairy	Medicinal properties	*3
		Not used	Scum with odor of petroleum.	4
Few	Sandstone soil	Domestic	On public road; piped to residence of J. G. Petgen; one of the very few springs of the county.	5
Large	Hard blue clay		Medicinal properties	*6
Small	Not from rock	Medicinal	Contains iron, magnesium, and organic matter.	7
Stream	Limestone cave	Domestic	Muddy after rains	8
Constant stream	Limestone	General use	Muddy after rains; large hotel near.	9
175,000	River from limestone bluff.	Resort, mill power	Small hotel near spring	*10
Good-sized brook	Limestone in valley	Drinking, medicinal	Thirteen springs in valley	11
½-inch pipe	Rock?	Medicinal, bathing, drinking.		12
Small stream	Sandstone	Large resort, medicinal.	Parks, hotels, etc., near spring.	*13
Stream	Not from rock	Medicinal	Parks near spring; known as "Fountain of Youth."	14
Large flow	do	General use	Muddy after rain	15
Several		Railroad	Pumped through 3 miles of pipe to railroad.	16
			Salt and sulphur springs along creeks 8 miles north.	17
200	Stream from limestone cave.	City supply	City of 1,000 inhabitants	18
		Medicinal	Excelsior Springs Lithia Water.	*20
		Bathing	Used in plain, Russian, Turkish, vapor, and mud baths (well).	21
		Medicinal	Regent Spring	22
		do	Siloam Spring	23
		do	Sulpho-saline spring (well 1,460 feet deep).	24
		Medicinal beverages	Soterian Spring	25
Big flow	Issues as a stream	Stock		26
2	Not from rock	Medicinal	Hotels and cottages near spring.	*27
Several		do	Hotels, etc.; health resort	*28
		do	Numerous common springs.	29
200,000?	Cavern in limestone.	Runs mill	Muddy after rain	*30
17	Not from rock	Stock	Forms a stream	31
8	Sand	Domestic, stock	Pumped to small reservoir by hydraulic ram.	32

Miscellaneous spring records

No.	County.	Town.	Owner.	Locality.			Temperature.	Quality.
				Township.	Range.	Section.		
							° F.	
33	Douglas	Coldspring	R. A. Hodge	26	13	6	Cold.	No mineral
34	Franklin	Sullivan	Frisco R. R., lessee	42	1	16		Soft
35	Gentry	Albany	J. G. Smith	63	30	17	Cold.	Hard, sulphur
*36	do	Gara	J. L. Vinnedge	64	30	10	45	Iron, gas
*37	Henry	Calhoun	Mrs. Alice Zane	43	24	32	Cold.	Soft, iron
*38	do	Montrose	City, lessee	40	28			Hard, iron
*39	Holt	Forest City	Wm. Banks Estate	59	38	4	63	Medium
*40	do	Mound City	J. B. Hunkins					Mineral
41	do	do	Vandeventer Estate	62	38	29		do
42	Howard	Glasgow	R. S. McCampbell					Saline, sulphur
*43	Howell	Siloam Springs	B. R. Mc. Dearmon	25	10	31	55	Iron, sulphur
44	do	Willowsprings	City	27	9	30	60	Soft
45	Iron	Arcadia	C. K. Polk	32	4	23	Cold.	Hard
46	Jackson	Bluesprings	Unknown					Mineral
*47	do	Independence	J. D. Cusenbary	50	32	33	52	do
48	do	Kansas City	L. D. McElroy, manager.					Lithia
*49	do	Lees Summit	D. Austin	47	32	29	Cold.	
*50	Jasper	Carthage	J. A. Carter					Hard, pure
51	do	East Hollow	Unknown					Good
52	do	Galena	Pilgrim Mining Co	27	34	2	50	Soft
53	do	Sarcoxie	H. Wild	27	29	8	Cold.	do
*53a	do	Shoal Creek	Unknown (3 springs)					
*54	Jefferson	House Springs	Burgess, Vandercrusen.					Hard
55	Johnson	Warrensburg	Jas. H. Christopher					Iron, sulphur
56	Knox	Knox City	C. W. Leachnear				Cold.	Salty, sulphur
57	Lafayette	Wellington	Edw. Nahm	50	28	16	Cool.	
58	Lawrence	Chesapeake	I. L. Smith	28	25	21		Hard
59	do	Clarkson	Unknown	27	28	17		do
60	do	Marionville	Miss Mary A. Collier	27	25	22		do
61	do	Mount Vernon	County	28	27	25		Iron, sulphur
62	do	Paris Springs	L. M. Paris	29	25	29	Cold.	
63	do	Pierce City	City					Hard
64	do	Stotts City	E. H. Stotts	28	28	26	Cold.	Soft
*65	Lincoln	Winfield	J. F. & N. Crenshaw	49	2			Mineral

*See notes at end of this table.

in Missouri—Continued.

Volume (figures indicate gallons per minute).	Material from which spring issues or manner of emergence.	Uses.	Remarks.	No.
50	Rock	Farm supply		33
Several	do	Domestic	Many springs, some large, in vicinity.	34
1-inch stream	Blue clay	Domestic, stock	Yellowish deposit at spring.	35
15	Sand	Medicinal	Used at sanitarium; bottled.	*36
Plenty	Sandstone	All purposes	Medicinal	*37
		Medicinal		*38
Large flow	Limestone	Domestic, stock		*39
Two streams		Medicinal, bathing	Pool of Siloam; sanitarium.	*40
3	Beneath rock	Medicinal	Park, lake, picnic ground	41
		Medicinal, bathing	Bath houses at spring	42
Small	White limestone?	do	Health resort, hotels, park, etc.	*43
Many	Rock	Domestic, steam, etc	Public supply?	44
6-inch pipe	Gravel	Domestic		45
	Limestone	General, medicinal	Located near "Old" Blue Spring.	46
20	Clay	Medicinal, etc	Hotel, cottages, etc., at spring (Fairmont Park).	*47
		Medicinal	Jackson Lithia Spring	48
Small	Blue rock	Stock	Medicinal qualities	*49
50	Limestone	House, stock, electric-light plant.		*50
Several		Supplies most of village.	Cottonwood Spring	51
12	Limestone cave	Domestic and manufacturing.		52
Large	Limestone	Drinking at schoolhouse, etc.		53
				*53a
Several	Limestone	One spring has been used for mill power.	To be bottled and sold	*54
5	White sand	Drinking, medicinal	Hotel, bath house, convention hall.	55
Large flow	Sandstone	Drinking, bathing	Hotel at spring; medicinal properties.	56
1+	Soil	Drinking by coal miners, etc.		57
			Creamery and canning factory proposed.	58
Large flow	Stream from bluff	General use		59
Considerable	Subterranean stream.	Domestic, etc	Polk Spring	60
Large	do	All uses		61
1	Sandstone	Summer resort, shipped.	Chalybeate Spring hotels, baths, and park near spring.	62
Several	Limestone bluff	Public supply		63
Large	Limestone	Domestic	Sold in Stotts City	64
1+	Base of bluff	Domestic, etc	Medicinal	*65

Miscellaneous spring records

No.	County.	Town.	Owner.	Locality.			Temperature.	Quality.
				Township.	Range.	Section.		
							° F.	
*66	McDonald	Anderson	Chapman Bros	22	33	12	55	Medium
67	do	Saratoga	Town	21	33 34		45	do
68	do	Southwest City	William Ray		34	17	59	Soft, pure
69	do	do	A. J. Sanders	21	34	34	57	Soft
*70	Maries	Vichy	G. W. Clymer	39	8	12	52	Hard
71	Marion	Palmyra	City					do
*72	Mercer	Lineville	M. B. Haver & Son					
73	Montgomery.	Bigspring	Miss L. Snethen	4	5	27	40	Hard
*74	Morgan	Gravois	Asa Webster	41	17	19	56	do
*75	Newton	Neosho	City	24	31	19	57	Soft
*76	do	Newtonia	Mrs. M. E. Graves	25	30			Medium, iron
77	do	Spring City	St. Paul Mining Co	26	33	10?		
*78	Oregon	Alton	Greer & Mainprise	24	4	36	Cold.	Soft
79	do	Many Springs	J. H. Johnson	23	3	14		Hard, iron
*80	Pike	Bowling Green	B. B. Mineral Spring Co.	53	3		56	Mineral
*81	do	do	I. R. Stevens	53	2			do
*82	do	do	do					do
*83	do	Elk Lick	J. D. McCune	54	5			Salt, iron, sulphur.
*84	do	Springdale	E. N. Edwards		5	1		Medium
*85	Platte	Parkville	R. B. Engleman	51	34	3	62	Soft, iron, sulphur.
86	do	Western	G. H. Shawhan	53	36		52	Lime, magnesia.
87	Polk	Bolivar	City	33	23	11		Hard
*88	Pulaski	Waynesville	Frank Gray	36	12	25	50	Soft
89	Ralls	Elk Lick Springs	J. Rector				Cold.	Salty, sulphur
90	do	Rensselaer (4 miles).	R. M. Spalding					Mineral
91	Randolph	Huntsville	C. H. Dameron	54	15	32	Cold.	Salty
92	do	do	do				Cold.	Iron, alum
93	do	Randolph Springs	Henry Horton					Mineral
*94	St. Clair	Monegaw Springs	G. O. Stump, H. Allton.	38	26	30	61	Gas, sulphur
*95	St. Francois	Farmington	Corner Spring	35	5		50	Hard
96	St. Louis	Windsor Springs	Windsor Spring Co				57	Gas
97	Saline	Marshall	F. W. York					Mineral

* See notes at end of this table.

in Missouri—Continued.

Volume (figures indicate gallons per minute).	Material from which spring issues or manner of emergence.	Uses.	Remarks.	No.
	Subterranean stream from limestone.	Forms lake, used for stock, sold.	Beaver Spring; park at spring.	*66
7	Two underground streams.	Supplies town	Hotel abandoned	67
40	Gravel	Fish pond, distillery		68
Very large	Limestone	Private fish ponds, etc.	Park about spring; spring forms creek,	69
5	Rock	Bathing, drinking	Three hotels and bath houses near spring.	*70
Several	Limestone	Supplies city	Park, etc., near spring; waterworks.	71
		Drinking, bathing	Medicinal properties; hotels at spring.	*72
Several	Limestone	Domestic	One of the few springs of region.	73
4,000	Third magnesium limestone.	Runs two mills	Artificial lake for boating, etc.	*74
600	Limestone	Public supply	Elm Spring; medicinal properties.	*75
Very large	Sand	Drinking, stock	Big Spring; town is planning to develop a resort.	*76
100	Not from rock	Fish pond		77
400,000 ?	Stream from limestone.	Runs gristmill		*78
12	Not from rock	Domestic, boiler		79
Several	Slate	Bathing, medicinal, shipped.	B. B. Mineral Spring	*80
do		Medicinal, shipped	Iaress Carbon Spring or Ionian Lithia Spring.	*81
do		do	Kalinal Bitter Spring	*82
do	Gravel	Drinking, medicinal	Hotel, cottages, baths, and park at spring.	*83
4	Limestone crevice	Supplies large part of community.	Spring house	*84
1⅞	Sandstone	Medicinal	Crsytal Spring and Artesian Spring; boarding house near by.	*85
2	Limestone	Distillery purposes	No other developed springs.	86
Good flow	Stream from rock	City supply		87
4,000	Stream from limestone.		Roaring Spring	*88
Several	Rock	Medicinal, bathing	Hotel at spring	89
		Drinking, medicinal	Spalding Springs; hotel, park, lake, etc., at spring.	90
1	Limestone	Medicinal, bathing	Huntsville Mineral Springs; two hotels and bath house.	91
1	do	do		92
		Shipped		93
Large	Sand, etc	Health resort	Monegaw Springs; hotels, etc., near by.	*94
60		Drinking, boilers, etc	Located at corner of town plot.	*95
Several	Limestone	Sold as table water		96
		Shipped, medicinal	Blue Lick Springs	97

Miscellaneous spring records

No.	County.	Town.	Owner.	Locality.			Temperature.	Quality.
				Township.	Range.	Section.		
							° F.	
*98	Saline	McAllister	A. Hallenbeck, manager.					Mineral
*99	do	Miami	W. A. Burnside					Sulphur
*100	do	Sweetsprings	Missouri Mineral Water Co.	48	23	14		Hard, salty
*101	do	do	do					Mineral
102	Stoddard	Ardeola	Moses Proffer					Soft, good
103	do	Dexter	J. N. Miller	25	10	24	Cool.	Soft
104	Texas	Licking	W. D. Holly	33	10	16		do
*105	do	Sherrill	W. H. Wheeler	33	9	11		Hard
*106	Webster	All	A. D. Barnard	29	19	33		do
107	do	Fordland	H. Sherman	28	19	10	Cold.	do
108	do	Marshfield (7 miles northwest).	A. D. Smith					(1) hard, (2) soft.
109	do	Seymour	J. W. Goss	28	17	24	Cold.	Hard
110	Worth	Denver	Elaman Barber	65	30	30		
111	do	Grant City	J. V. Willhite	66	31	29	Cool.	
*112	Wright	Mansfield	Town	28	15	21	Cold.	Hard

* See notes at end of this table.

in Missouri—Continued.

Volume (figures indicate gallons per minute).	Material from which spring issues or manner of emergence.	Uses.	Remarks.	No.
		Shipped, health resort	McAllister Springs; hotel	*98
		Medicinal		*99
		Medicinal, shipped	Arkesian or healing spring; bottling works.	*100
		Medicinal, sanitarium	Sweet Springs; bottling works.	*101
Good flow	Not from rock	Domestic	Other springs carry iron sulphate.	102
60		Domestic, stock		103
Very large	Stream from rock		Stream 25 feet broad, 1 foot deep from spring.	104
Large	Stream from sandstone.	Domestic		*105
do	Stream from rock	Farm		*106
do	do	Domestic, stock		107
		Farm	Two springs; military camp and stage stand during civil war.	108
Abundant	Stream	Domestic, stock		109
	Limestone	Domestic, bathing, etc.	Store with baths at spring	110
3	Sand in bog	Stock		111
300	Limestone	Town supply (?)		*112

NOTES ON SPRINGS OF MISSOURI.

No. 3. There are a number of other springs on the Hickey place, one of which gives water of medicinal properties. This spring deposits a soft yellow substance, and, when the water is confined, a very thick scum, resembling petroleum, forms on the surface.

No. 6. There are three springs along a north and south line, within a distance of 200 feet, coming from a hard blue clay beneath the soil. The stones, wood, etc., about the spring are covered with a white slimy sediment.

No. 10. At times a green oil has been seen along the bank below the spring. The spring forms a lake which is claimed to be among the largest in Missouri. Other large springs in this region are Bennetts Spring, 15 miles southwest of Decaturville, one-third greater than the Ha Ha Tonka Spring; Big Blue Spring, a sweet spring, 12 miles southwest of Decaturville, flow one-half that of Ha Ha Tonka Spring; Porter Mill Spring, 25 miles north of Decaturville, one-fourth of the flow of Ha Ha Tonka Spring; and Moulder Spring, 12 miles northwest of Decaturville, one-eighth of the flow of Ha Ha Tonka Spring.

No. 13. Following is an analysis of the water of the "Fountain of Youth," by P. Schweitzer:

Analysis of water from spring at Eldorado Springs, Mo.

[Parts per million.]

Silica	22.6
Ferrous oxide	3.1
Lime	3.5
Magnesia	2.7
Soda	3.5
Lithia	6.6
Sulphur trioxide	1.0
Phosphorus pentoxide	13.6
Chlorine	1.7
Carbon dioxide	54.9
	113.2
Oxygen to oxydized ferrous oxide	.3
	113.5
Less oxygen equivalent to chlorine	.2
	113.3
Less carbon dioxide escaping	51.3
Fixed residue	62.0
State of combination:	
Silica	22.6
Iron bicarbonate	7.0
Calcium bicarbonate	3.6
Magnesium bicarbonate	8.6
Calcium phosphate	3.8
Sodium chloride	1.8
Sodium phosphate	3.3
Lithium phosphate	17.0
Free carbon dioxide	43.0
	110.7

No. 20. Analyses reported by owners (analysts unknown):

Analyses of waters from springs at Excelsior Springs, Mo.

[Parts per million.]

Property or constituent.	Steck's Iron Spring.	Siloam Spring.	Saratoga Spring.	Salt Sulphur Spring.	Regent Spring.	Sulpho-Saline Spring.	Magnetic Spring.	Magnaferro Spring.	Excelsior Springs.	Lithia Spring.
Specific gravity			17.1				17.1		17.1	
Reaction			Present.				Present.		Present.	
Sodium chloride	60.1	17.0	do	11,021.8	17.5	6,218.5		Present.		65.8
Potassium chloride	6.8		do		2.8	80.9		do		
Sodium bromide				18.0						
Sodium iodide				14.4						
Sodium hydrosulphide				3.3						
Calcium chloride								Present.		223.5
Magnesium chloride	27.2	12.9								26.8
Calcium carbonate			Present.				Present.		Present.	
Magnesium carbonate			do				do		do	
Iron carbonates			do				do		do	
Sodium bicarbonate				34.1	9.3					
Calcium bicarbonate	373.0	368.0		851.0	585.6	307.2		Present.		
Magnesium bicarbonate	57.6	41.6		96.4	94.8					
Manganese bicarbonate	8.6	4.3			9.3			Present.		
Iron bicarbonates	44.9	47.3			71.7			do		
Ferrous bicarbonate				14.3		1.6				
Sodium sulphate				89.7		508.5				1,348.5
Potassium sulphate		3.3		23.5	4.8					7.0
Calcium sulphate	39.0	22.3				550.3		Present.		
Magnesium sulphate				403.0		488.2		do		545.0
Potassium nitrate	.8									
Iron oxides							Present.		Present.	
Alumina	15.4	6.6			2.1	39.0	do	Present.	do	.8
Lithia										1,666.4
Silica	27.8	28.7	Present.	11.1	12.0	10.1	Present.	Present.		
Carbon dioxide			do				do		Present.	122.8
Ammonia							do			
Organic matter			Present.							

No. 27. The water is hard, alkaline, and charged with gas and iron. A deposit of iron forms below the spring. The resort was largely patronized a few years ago. Several other springs, including a "saltpeter" spring, considered to be valuable in cases of rheumatism, occur in the locality.

No. 28. The composition of the water of the springs at this popular resort is shown in an analysis by Professor Litton as follows:

Analysis of water from spring 9 miles from Booneville, Mo.

[Parts per million.]

Silica	0.2
Sulphuric acid	6.8
Carbolic acid	4.6
Chlorine	84.0
Peroxide of iron	9.8
Lime	11.3
Magnesia	5.2
Potassa	2.7
Soda	60.3

No. 30. The branch to which the springs give rise averages about 4 feet deep and 50 yards wide.

No. 36. This water is reddish in color and carries some sediment. A film forms on its surface on standing, and white and red deposits form about the spring. Analysis by Wright and Merrill:

Analysis of water from spring at Gara, Mo.

Specific gravity, 1,002.
Reaction, neutral.
Carbonic acid gas, 26 cubic inches per gallon.

[Parts per million.]

Calcium carbonate	648.4
Magnesium carbonate	120.4
Iron carbonate	56.2
Magnesium sulphate	157.0
Calcium sulphate	24.7
Sodium chloride	124.1
Silica	26.8
Alumina	.3
Organic and volatile matter and loss	25.0
Total solids per gallon	136.8

No. 37. The water carries some sediment, and on standing a film forms on the surface. A deposit of iron occurs at the spring.

No. 38. Analysis by P. Schweitzer, 1902:

Analysis of water of spring at Montrose, Mo.

[Parts per million.]

Silica	11.5
Alumina	8.2
Ferrous oxide	25.0
Manganous oxide	2.2
Lime	521.0
Magnesia	123.0
Soda	182.9
Potassa	16.9

Lithia	10.0
Sulphur trioxide	1,126.0
Chlorine	1.9
Carbon dioxide	217.3
	2,245.9
Less oxygen for chlorine	.4
Mineral matter	2,245.5
Oxygen for ferrous and manganous oxides	3.0
	2,248.5
Less carbonic acid escaping	140.8
Fixed residue	2,107.7
State of combination:	
Silica	11.5
Alumina	8.2
Iron bicarbonate	55.5
Manganese bicarbonate	5.0
Calcium bicarbonate	250.4
Calcium sulphate	1,028.6
Magnesium sulphate	370.9
Potassium sulphate	31.2
Sodium sulphate	418.8
Lithium sulphate	33.7
Lithium chloride	2.2
Free carbon dioxide	31.0
	2,247.0
Oxygen for ferrous and manganous oxides	3.0
	2,250.0
Less carbonic-acid gas escaping	140.8
Fixed residue	2,109.2

No. 39. This spring supplied a watering station at the railroad for several years.

No. 40. Analysis of water of "Pool of Siloam," reported by owner (analyst unknown):

Analysis of water of spring at Mound City, Mo.

[Parts per million.]

Sodium chloride	6.0
Sodium sulphate	1.7
Iron carbonate	31.6
Calcium carbonate	91.0
Magnesium carbonate	63.0
Alumina	Trace.
Manganese oxide	Trace.
Silica	19.6
Organic matter	291.8
Total solids	504.7

This pool is fed by two springs, the waters of one of which is represented by the above analysis. The analysis of the other is similar, but not so high in mineral matter.

A spring dug out by Henry Kankel in 1871 in sec. 29, T. 62, R. 38, showed the following materials (analysis reported by owner; analyst unknown):

Analysis of water of spring at Mound City, Mo.

[Parts per million.]

Sodium chloride	14.8
Sodium sulphate	89.0
Potassium sulphate	15.8
Calcium sulphate	7.8
Calcium carbonate	118.2
Magnesium carbonate	45.2
Protoxide of iron carbonate	9.8
Protoxide of manganese carbonate	.1
Alumina	4.6
Silica	13.1
Organic matter	59.0
Total solids	377.4

No. 43. These springs are located in a ravine surrounded by hills. There are about 15 springs of different kinds of water; sulphur, iron, magnesia, and soda being the most common materials.

Spring No. 1 contains 17.962 grains of mineral matter per gallon. It consists mainly of lime, magnesia, carbonic acid, with small quantities of iron, potash, sodium sulphate, sodium chloride, and small quantities of alumina and silica, with some organic matter.

Spring No. 2 contains 17.193 grains per gallon of mineral matter, consisting mainly of carbonate of lime, magnesia, and iron, with small quantities of the sulphates of magnesium and potassium, chlorides of sodium and calcium, and small quantities of alumina and silica. Both waters are slightly alkaline.

No. 47. Analysis by C. C. Hamilton:

Analysis of water of spring at Independence, Mo.

[Parts per million.]

Potassium	8.5
Sodium chloride	34.7
Calcium sulphate	87.4
Calcium carbonate	251.8
Magnesium carbonate	21.3
Ferric oxide	11.0
Potassium nitrate	1.0
Silica	23.3
Fixed residue	439.0
Free carbon dioxide	148.4
Mineral matter	587.4

No. 49. Analysis reported by owner (analyst unknown):

Analysis of water of spring at Lees Summit, Mo.

[Parts per million.]

Silica	12.0
Lime	127.8
Magnesia	85.7
Soda	640.7
Lithia	2.6
Sulphur trioxide	309.2
Chlorine	736.7
Carbon dioxide	49.3
	1,964.0
Less oxygen equivalent to chlorine	166.7
Mineral matter	1,797.3
State of combination:	
Silica	12.0
Calcium sulphate	310.5
Magnesium sulphate	189.9
Magnesium bicarbonate	71.7
Sodium chloride	1,206.0
Lithium chloride	7.3
Mineral matter	1,797.4

No. 50. There are many fine springs in this county, generally giving limestone water of a similar character. One spring, known as the "Woolen Mill Spring," is located within the corporate limits of the town.

No. 53a. Other springs in the vicinity are Wilson, Taake, Gum, Hood, and Motley.

Analyses of samples of water from springs on road from Joplin to Seneca, one-fourth mile north of Shoal Creek, 4½ miles southwest of Joplin, at base of Grand Falls chert bluff.

Elements.	East spring.	West spring.	Compounds.	East spring.		West spring.	
	Parts per million.	Parts per million.		Parts per million.	Percentage composition.	Parts per million.	Percentage composition.
Pb	Trace.	(a)	$PbSO_4$	Trace.	Trace.	(a)	(a)
Cu	0.2	(a)	$CuSO_4$	0.5	0.09	(a)	(a)
Cd	.5	(?)	$CdSO_4$	.9	.17	(?)	(?)
Zn	120.5	132.4	$ZnSO_4$	297.7	55.14	327.0	57.14
Fe	.6	.6	$FeSO_4$	1.6	.30	1.6	.28
Mn	2.3	2.4	$MnSO_4$	6.3	1.17	6.6	1.15
Al	.4	.5	$Al_2(SO_4)_3$	2.5	.46	3.2	.56
Ca	61.1	63.1	$CaSO_4$	109.9	20.34	85.8	14.99
Mg	3.8	4.2	$MgSO_4$	19.0	3.52	21.0	3.67
K	2.5	2.5	K_2SO_4	5.6	1.04	5.6	.98
Na	3.6	3.9	Na_2SO_4	5.9	1.09	6.8	1.19
Cl	2.6	2.6	NaCl	4.3	.80	4.3	.75
SO_4	284.9	287.6	$CaCO_3$	72.0	13.34	94.7	16.55
CO_3	b43.2	b56.8	SiO_2	13.7	2.54	15.7	2.74
SiO_2	13.7	15.7					
	539.9	572.3		539.9	100	579.3	100

a Undetermined. b Calculated. W. F. Hillebrand in Am. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., vol. 43, pp. 418-422.

Both waters neutral to litmus and held a considerable quantity of organic matter, and both contained a small amount of ammonia, not exceeding one part per million.

Analysis of spring near Shoal Creek, $3\frac{1}{16}$ miles southeast of Thurman.

[By H. N. Stokes; parts per million.]

Cu	Trace.
Zn	None.
Fe	Trace.
Al	Trace.
Ca	42.6
Mg	2.5
K	1.0
Na	2.4
Ti	None.
H (bicarbonate)	2.3
Cl	1.7
SO_4	4.2
CO_3 (bicarbonate)	140.0
CO_2 (free)	1.3
SiO_2	15.0
	213.0

No Pb, Ba, H_2S, nor organic matter. The above figures include a slight amount of sediment.

Analysis of water from spring west of Shoal Creek, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles southwest of Thurman.

[By H. N. Stokes; parts per million.]

Cu	Trace.
Zn	None.
Fe	0.4
Al	Trace.
Ca	40.3
Mg	12.8
K	5.6
Na	9.6
Ti	Trace.
H (bicarbonate)	2.9
Cl	9.3
SO_4	25.4
CO_3 (bicarbonate)	170.7
CO_2 (free)	None.
SiO_2	47.7
	324.7

No Pb, Ba, H_2S, or organic matter. The above figures include a slight amount of sediment.

Analysis by H. N. Stokes, but recorded as spring west of Shoal Creek, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles southwest of Thurman, Mo.

No. 54. Analyses of "Aqua Vitæ" water from the deep well at Canton, Mo., by Harrison Hale, 1903.

Analysis of water from spring at House Springs, Mo.

[Parts per million.]

Silica	5.3
Ferric oxide	Trace.
Lime	353.0
Magnesia	235.4
Soda	2,500.8
Potassa	103.9
Sulphur trioxide	766.2
Chlorine	2,834.6
Carbon dioxide	386.6
Water in combination	73.9
	7,259.7
Less oxygen	663.0
Mineral matter	6,596.7

State of combination:

Silica	5.3
Calcium bicarbonate	413.4
Calcium sulphate	510.7
Magnesium bicarbonate	225.2
Magnesium sulphate	521.0
Sodium chloride	4,552.9
Potassium chloride	155.8
Sodium sulphate	202.0
Potassium sulphate	10.3
Mineral matter	6,596.6

No. 65. Analysis by P. Schweitzer:

Analysis of water of spring at Winfield, Mo.

[Parts per million.]

Silica		11.1
Alumina		3.6
Ferrous oxide		2.1
Lime		176.9
Magnesia		85.7
Potassa		9.0
Soda		860.3
Lithia		23.4
Sulphur trioxide		287.6
Chlorine		958.8
Carbon dioxide		323.8
		2,742.3
Less oxygen for chlorine	216.1	
Less carbon dioxide escaping	195.4	
		411.5
Fixed residue		2,330.8

There is at present, in addition, a trace of bromine, and probably a larger amount of carbonic acid than here found. These substances are supposed to be united as follows:

Mineral analysis of water of spring at Winfield, Mo.

[Parts per million.]

Silica	11.1
Alumina	3.6
Iron bicarbonate	7.2
Calcium bicarbonate	111.6
Magnesium bicarbonate	274.2
Calcium sulphate	324.2
Potassium sulphate	16.7
Sodium sulphate	52.6
Sodium chloride	1,580.1
Lithium sulphate	82.0
Free carbon dioxide	62.0
	2,525.3
Carbonic acid escaping	195.4
Fixed residue	2,329.9

No. 66. Another fine spring comes out of a hill on the east side of Beaver Branch, the stream which is formed by Beaver Spring. It was formerly piped into town, but the public well is now largely used. Several other springs and a number of sulphur wells are located in the vicinity.

No. 70. The water has a reddish color and an oily scum forms on the surface on standing. It has medicinal properties and some is shipped. Analysis by C. E. Wait:

Analysis of water of spring at Vichy, Mo.

[Parts per million.]

Sodium carbonate	1.7
Potassium sulphate	7.2
Potassium chloride	4.6
Ferrous carbonate	3.4
Magnesium chloride	1.8
Magnesium carbonate	28.2
Calcium carbonate	83.5
Aluminum carbonate	.9
Silica carbonate	12.9
Organic and volatile matter	33.1
Suspended matter	10.4
Ammonia	Trace.
Total	187.7

Two other springs, one of strong sulphur water, are located in the vicinity.

No. 72. For analysis see Missouri Geological Survey Report on Mineral Waters, 1892, page 127.

No. 74. D. W. Eaton, county surveyor, reports the following springs:

SW. ¼ sec. 22, T. 45 N., R. 19 W. Issues from the base of bluff. Constant flow. Water hard, with smell and taste of sulphur.

SE. corner sec. 28, T. 45 N., R. 18 W. Issues from swamp in bottoms.

SE. ¼ sec. 9, T. 43 N., R. 18 W. Sulphur spring. Temperature, 57°.

NE. ¼ sec. 5, T. 43 N., R. 18 W. Much like the preceding, but carries less sulphur. Issues from a coaly shale, from which lead and zinc have been taken.

NE. ¼ sec. 28, T. 44 N., R. 17 W., 1 mile south of Fortuna. This spring issues from a drill hole put down for lead and zinc. Several other flowing springs of the same character are to be found in the vicinity.

SW. ¼ sec. 13, T. 43 N., R. 18 W. Spring of soft water in prairie. Flows constantly, giving a 1-inch stream.

NW. ¼ sec. 7, T. 42 N., R. 17 W., just south of Versailles. An alum spring, described, with analysis, in volume 3 of Geological Survey of Missouri, on pages 130 and 230.

Center sec. 8, T. 42 N., R. 17 W. Spring flowing from drill hole. Water tastes and smells of sulphur. Deposits of iron.

NW. ¼ sec. 20, T. 42 N., R. 17 W.; NW. ¼ sec. 21, T. 42 N., R. 18 W., and NW. ¼ sec. 29, T. 42 N., R. 18 W. All typical hard-water springs.

NW. ¼ sec. 28, T. 42 N., R. 17 W. James Mill Spring (described by Meek in old reports as the Ross Mill Spring). Water pure. Issues from hillside 25 feet above the neighboring branch.

NE. ¼ sec. 32, T. 42 N., R. 17 W. Wyan Spring. A strongly mineral spring issuing from a fissure in the limestone. Rocks and vegetation in the vicinity are coated with an iron deposit.

SW. ¼ sec. 6, T. 41 N., R. 19 W. Boyler's Mill Spring. Runs a small mill. Described in Meek's report.

SW. ¼ sec. 10, T. 41 N., R. 19 W.; SW. ¼ sec. 22, T. 41 N., R. 19 W.; NW. ¼ sec. 35, T. 41 N., R. 19 W.; W. ½ sec. 5, T. 40 N., R. 18 W.; SW. ¼ sec. 9, T. 40 N., R. 18 W. (East Proctor Spring); W. ½ sec. 16, T. 40 N., R. 18 W.; SE. ¼ sec. 6, T. 40 N., R. 17 W. Typical hard-water springs. The third, fourth, and fifth are very large springs.

NE. ¼ sec. 19, T. 41 N., R. 17 W.; SW. ¼ sec. 35, T. 42 N., R. 18 W.; SW. ¼ sec. 27, T. 42 N., R. 18 W.; S. ½ sec. 1, T. 40 N., R. 17 W. (at Gladstone); NE. ¼ sec. 5, T. 40 N., R. 16 W.; NE. ¼ sec. 24, T. 41 N., R. 17 W.; NW. ¼ sec. 8, T. 41 N., R. 16 W. Typical hard-water springs.

SE. ¼ sec. 19, T. 42 N., R. 16 W. Tastes and smells of sulphur.

No. 75. Among the springs in the city of Neosho (name signifying "beautiful water") are the following:

	Gallons per minute.
Big Spring	5,000–10,000
Bell Spring	200
Hearrells Spring (supplies United States fish hatchery)	600
Williams Spring	300
Carnes Spring	300
Norths Spring	200
Ruarks Spring	200
Jones Spring	400
Pickens Spring	200
McMahons Spring	5,000
Gibsons Spring	3,000
Gibson Group Spring (combined)	5,000
Reynold, Woodward, and Culkins springs	200–600
Blackoak Spring	600
Bartholics Spring	600

No. 76. Other springs in the region are Kilgore Spring, 4 miles east, and Shoemaker Spring, 3 miles east.

No. 78. This spring emerges through a vertical orifice in the limestone. About one-tenth of the volume is used in running a gristmill.

No. 80. Analysis by P. Schweitzer:

Analysis of water of spring at Bowling Green, Mo.

[Parts per million.]

Silica	45.4
Alumina	93.4
Lime	564.5
Magnesia	3,816.0
Soda	455.7
Lithia	1.7
Sulphur trioxide	9,246.2
Chlorine	4.1
	14,227.0
Less oxygen for chlorine	.9
Fixed residue	14,226.1
State of combination:	
Silica	45.4
Aluminum sulphate	313.1
Calcium sulphate	1,371.0
Magnesium sulphate	11,447.9
Sodium sulphate	1,043.8
Lithium chloride	4.9
Fixed residue	14,226.1

Nos. 81 and 82. Analysis by P. Schweitzer, 1894:

Analysis of water of spring at Bowling Green, Mo.

[Parts per million.]

Materials.	No. 81.	No. 82.
Silica	12.4	14.3
Alumina	13.7	3.8
Calcium bicarbonate	151.5	295.9
Calcium sulphate	346.6	
Magnesium sulphate	11,640.6	
Potassium sulphate	43.1	
Sodium sulphate	1,113.6	74.5
Sodium chloride	39.7	
Iron bicarbonate		.5
Magnesium bicarbonate		185.7
Potassium bicarbonate		6.6
Lithium chloride		14.0
Free carbon dioxide		125.3
Mineral matter	13,361.2	720.6
Carbon dioxide escaping		281.4
Fixed residue		439.2

No. 83. There are two salt springs near by at which salt was manufactured at one time. A spring 1 mile southwest is similar in character to the "B. B." mineral spring at Bowling Green.

No. 84. Spring rises through a crevice 10 feet deep in limestone.

There are numerous other springs in the vicinity of similar character. A rapid underground stream, 14 feet beneath the surface, was encountered in a well 1 mile to the north. Sinks are frequently forming at the present time in this region. All springs of clear, moderately cool water, slightly charged with sulphur or iron.

No. 85. Analysis of Crystal Spring by R. B. Engleman:

Analysis of water of spring at Parkville, Mo.

[Parts per million.]

Silica	29.7
Alumina	19.9
Ferric oxide	5.1
Lime	101.0
Magnesia	19.0
Potassia	6.4
Soda	19.6
Chlorine	16.0
Sulphur trioxide	36.8
Carbon dioxide	179.8
Water in combination	36.8
	470.1
Less oxygen	3.6
Mineral matter	466.5
Fixed residue	339.8
Specific gravity	17.1

These substances are united as follows:

Silica	29.7
Alumina	19.9
Ferrous bicarbonate	11.5
Calcium bicarbonate	292.4
Magnesium bicarbonate	25.0
Magnesium sulphate	36.6
Sodium sulphate	22.2
Potassium chloride	10.1
Sodium chloride	18.5
Mineral matter	465.9
Oxygen	.5

Analysis of Artesian Springs by R. B. Engleman:

Analysis of water of spring at Parkville, Mo.

[Parts per million.]

Silica	111.5
Ferrous bicarbonate	88.9
Ferrous sulphate	254.3
Calcium sulphate	577.3
Magnesium sulphate	133.3
Potassium sulphate	7.8
Sodium sulphate	203.8
Sodium chloride	26.4
Phosphorus	Trace.
Ammonia	Trace.
Mineral matter	1,403.3
Solid residue	1,375.0
Specific gravity	17.1

No. 88. There are in this county 13 springs of nearly the same flow as this one, some of them exceeding it. They are all of pure, clear water. One large spring, the flow of which forms quite a creek, is intermittent.

No. 94. A black-sand deposit in some cases and white coatings in others are formed about the springs in this vicinity. Analysis reported by owner (analyst unknown):

Analysis of water from spring at Monegaw Springs, Mo.

[Parts per million.]

Silica	11.1
Lime	214.3
Magnesia	101.6
Potassa	29.4
Soda	1,010.2
Sulphur trioxide	32.1
Chlorine	1,300.3
Carbon dioxide	374.6
Water in combination	76.6
Total	3,150.2
Less oxygen	293.0
Mineral matter	2,857.2
Fixed residue	2,593.3
Specific gravity	17.1

These substances are united as follows:

Silica	11.1
Calcium bicarbonate	555.1
Magnesium bicarbonate	121.3
Calcium sulphate	54.5
Magnesium chloride	162.3
Potassium chloride	46.5
Sodium chloride	1,906.3
Mineral matter	2,857.1

No. 95. There are a number of sweet water springs in this locality, among which are the Carter, Alexander, Wade, Murphy, Klein, and others.

No. 98. Analysis of black sulphur water, McAllister Springs, by R. Chauvenet:

Analysis of water from spring at McAllister, Mo.

[Parts per million.]

Sodium chloride	13,208.0
Potassium chloride	15.4
Calcium chloride	933.7
Magnesium chloride	584.8
Calcium sulphate	829.3
Calcium bicarbonate	1,231.2
Magnesium bicarbonate	5,754.1
Iron bicarbonate	10.3
Sodium sulphate	12.0
Silica	5.1
Total	22,583.9

No. 99.—There are many sulphur and other springs in the vicinity, but none have been developed as resorts.

No. 100.—Analysis of Akesion Spring water by C. P. Williams:

Analysis of water from spring at Akesion Spring, at Sweetsprings, Mo.

Specific gravity at 11° C	1.0145

[Parts per million.]

Sodium chloride	12,929.5
Potassium chloride	488.4
Lithium chloride	5.0
Magnesium chloride	1,493.3
Calcium chloride	1,278.9
Magnesium bromide	2.2
Magnesium nitrate	3.0
Ammonium nitrate	2.9
Sodium sulphide	44.6
Calcium sulphate	990.7
Barium sulphate	2.6
Calcium phosphate	4.1
Calcium carbonate	688.3
Ferrous carbonate	4.6
Manganous carbonate	3.4
Alumina	2.8
Silica	8.8
Organic matter	52.0
Total solids	18,005.1

No. 101. Analysis of Sweet Springs water reported by owner (analyst unknown):

Analysis of water from spring at Sweetsprings, Mo.

[Parts per million.]

Sodium chloride	1,532.4
Potassium chloride	58.1
Lithium chloride	.8
Magnesium chloride	381.2
Calcium chloride	251.7
Magnesium bromide	2.0
Calcium sulphate	161.7
Calcium carbonate	163.5
Iron carbonate	9.7
Manganese carbonate	.0
Alumina	1.5
Silica	18.5
Organic matter	69.3
Total solids	2,650.4

No. 105.—There are a dozen or more large springs within a radius of 6 miles.

No. 106. A large spring, one-half mile north of the Barnard Spring; was formerly very small, going dry each season, until a few years ago a rumbling, probably due to an internal caving of the limestone rock, was noted, after which the stream increased largely in volume and has continued nearly constant in flow throughout the year.

No. 112. Another well-known spring in the vicinity is the Sullivan Spring. Several other smaller springs also occur. The waters are all similar to that of the town spring.

MINNESOTA.

By C. W. Hall.

In its broader relations Minnesota may be divided geologically into the following divisions: (1) A northeastern division, embracing the districts adjacent to Lake Superior, and consisting mainly of crystalline rocks; (2) an east and southeast division, mainly of Cambrian and Silurian rocks, reaching, with one slight interruption, from the head of Lake Superior southward into Iowa; and (3) a western district, embracing the remainder of the State and consisting largely of Cretaceous rocks. Over the whole State, except a small area along the Mississippi River belonging to the Driftless Area, the surface is covered, generally deeply, by glacial drift.

In the northeastern or crystalline area the rocks are igneous or highly metamorphic sediments and carry very little, if any, water. In the eastern and southeastern area the rocks lie in a broad basin, around the rim of which the Cambrian rocks outcrop. Inside of these is a belt of Silurian strata, while at the center, near the Iowa line, are found shales of Devonian age. At the base of the Cambrian is a thick and heavy sandstone, nearly always yielding abundant artesian water, over which lie a succession of dolomites, shales, and sandstones, one of the latter of which—the Jordan—gives artesian water. The New Richmond sandstone, at the base of the Silurian, and the St. Peter sandstone, farther up in the same series, also yield artesian waters, but in the Silurian dolomites and limestones and in the Devonian shales water is rarely present in any amount.

A second important artesian area is situated along Red River Valley, where artesian water is obtained both from the Cretaceous and from the underlying Silurian and Cambrian rocks. Several local artesian basins occur elsewhere in the State, and the drift in many instances yields flowing waters. The water of the drift is generally good, except in the western portion of the State, where the Cretaceous shale incorporated in it gives it an alkaline quality.

WELLS.

The well data in the following table were in part gathered during the investigation of the water resources of Minnesota by the writer, but the county descriptions in volumes 1, 2, and 4 of the Annual Report

on the Geology of Minnesota have been largely drawn upon. The latter material was collected, prepared, and published at intervals from 1873 to 1899. During the prosecution of that survey the State was extensively explored and a vast amount of information gathered. Well data constituted a fair share of the material obtained, but were presented in disconnected notes and miscellaneous references scattered through many volumes of the annual and final reports of the survey. These data are now brought together for the first time and combined with those obtained by the writer in recent investigations into tables presenting summaries of the shallow water conditions in Minnesota as they are now known.

The authors of the county descriptions are N. H. Winchell, State geologist, from the beginning to the close of the geological explorations, Ulysses S. Grant, Mark W. Harrington, James S. Todd, and Warren Upham, assistant geologists. Their names stand at the head of the chapters for which they are severally responsible; so no further reference will be made to authorities.

It should be said that Volume I of the Final Report on the Geology of Minnesota contains descriptions of Bigstone, Blue Earth, Brown, Cottonwood, Dodge, Faribault, Fillmore, Freeborn, Houston, Jackson, Lac qui Parle, Lesueur, Lincoln, Lyon, Martin, Mower, Murray, Nobles, Olmsted, Pipestone, Redwood, Rice, Rock, Steele, Waseca, Watonwan, Winona, and Yellow Medicine counties; Volume II, of Anoka, Becker, Benton, Carver, Chippewa, Chisago, Clay, Crow Wing (in part), Dakota, Douglas, Goodhue, Grant, Hennepin, Isanti, Kanabec, Kandiyohi, McLeod, Meeker, Millelacs, Morrison, Nicollet, Ottertail, Pine, Pope, Ramsey, Renville, Scott, Sibley, Sherburne, Stearns, Stevens, Swift, Todd, Traverse, Wabasha, Wadena, Washington, Wilkin, and Wright, and Volume IV, of Aitkin, Beltrami, Carlton, Cass, Cook, Crow Wing (in part), Hubbard, Itasca, Kittson, Lake, Marshall, Norman, Polk, Roseau, and St. Louis. Several counties have been organized since the publication of the reports named, but their area is included in those enumerated.

The shallow wells of the State, as a rule, obtain their water from the Glacial drift. In southeastern Minnesota, within the so-called Driftless Area, water comes from the residual sheet or from some one of the sandstones which happens to be near the surface at the particular locality of the well. In western Minnesota, at depths varying from 40 to 150 feet, the underlying rocks are struck. These are Cretaceous shales and sandstones which stretch eastward in more or less continuous beds from the extensive formations of the Dakotas, or the deeper Paleozoic and pre-Paleozoic formations stretching westward from the Great Lakes region. Throughout the northern portion of the State the pre-Cambrian crystallines form the floor to which wells reach far more frequently than they do to pre-Glacial material elsewhere in the State. This is because of the thinness of the drift.

The average depth of the pre-Glacial rocks, judged by well records at hand, is near 20 feet.

The statistics show that in every portion of the State water is wholesome and of good domestic quality. Certain exceptions appear, but these are due to local conditions, as is shown by the well records themselves. The "offensive" waters are in those portions of the State where the underground circulation is sluggish and the comparatively recent deposits are loaded with organic matter. Hardness is quite a variable character. There is reported a marked difference in general hardness between the northeastern and southeastern portions, and the waters of Red River Valley seem to vary even with the particular layers affording the supply.

The porousness of the drift and, in southeastern Minnesota, of the residuary, the wash, and the loess assures the well borer of almost absolute certainty of success in his search for water.

Shallow-well records in Minnesota.

County.	Town or township.	Wells reporting.	Depth. From—	Depth. To—	Material.	Depth to rock.	Supply.	Remarks.
			Feet.	*Feet.*		*Feet.*		
Aitken			20	30	Drift	N. R.	Ample	
Anoka	Anoka	3	20	162	Drift, rock	80	Plenty	Soil, 20 feet; reddish till, etc., 60 feet.
	Blaine	2	40		Sand	N. R.	Abundant	
	Burns	4	18	44	Sand, quicksand, etc.	N. R.	Seepage	
	Centerville	6	11	40	do	N. R.	Abundant	Water rose 4 feet in 11-foot well.
	Fridley	1	90		do	90		
	Grow	1	30		do	N. R.	Good supply	
	Oak Grove	1	37		do	N. R.		
	Ramsey	2	16	37	do	N. R.		Plenty of water in 16-foot well; stands 6 feet deep in 37-foot well.
	St. Francis	Many.	20	40	do	N. R.		26-foot well, seepage; 35-foot well, water rose 5 feet; 40-foot well, no rise.
Becker	Audubon	4	60	118	Drift	70		Cretaceous shales reported in one well at 70 feet; water rises within few feet of surface in most wells. No water in 118-foot well.
	Burlington	2	26	35	do	N. R.		
	Carsonville	Several.	20	40	do	N. R.		
	Cuba	1	37		do	N. R.		Water rose 7 feet.
	Detroit	Several.	18	40	do	N. R.	Abundant	
	do	1	70		do	N. R.	No water	
	Erie	1	38		do	N. R.	Scanty supply	
	Hamden	2	75	100	do	N. R.		Soft water. Rises to +14 in 75-foot well. Many flowing wells in vicinity.
	do	1	92		do	N. R.	No water	
	Lake Eunice	1	82	82	Quicksand	N. R.		
	Lakepark	2	91	115	Drift	N. R.		Water rose 5 feet in one.
	Richwood	3	15	35	Sand	N. R.		Water in one rose 6 feet.
	White Earth Agency	1	105		Drift	N. R.		Water rose 50 feet.

Beltrami								County recently organized.
Benton	Alberta	2	15	27	Drift	N. R.		Water soft; seepage in part.
	Gilmantown	4	12	28	do	N. R.		Water soft; rises 4 to 12 feet.
	Langola	4	18	36	Sand, gravel	N. R.		Water soft; seepage in part.
	Maywood	1	25		Drift	N. R.		Water hard.
	Minden	3	24	30	do	N. R.		In sand, gravel, etc.; seepage in part.
	St. George	2	36	45	do	N. R.	Variable	Shallower wells supplied by seepage; deeper wells large supplies.
	Sauk Rapids	1	33		do	N. R.		Water rose 3 feet.
	Watab	2	12	35	do	N. R.	Variable	
Bigstone	Artichoke	1	45		do	N. R.	Several feet	
	Chamberlain Island	1	14		do	N. R.	Plenty	Rises and falls with lake.
	Correll	1	145		do	N. R.		Water rose to −22 feet.
	Graceville	Several.	36	110	do	N. R.	Little water	
	Ortonville	2	29	38	do	N. R.	Plenty	
	Prior	8	20	102	do	N. R.	Scanty to plenty	Gas in one well; shallow wells vary with lake level.
	Tokna	1	75		do	N. R.	Moderate	
	Trenton	1	27		do	N. R.	Plenty	
Blue Earth	Butternut Valley	2	28	58	do	N. R.		Good water in shallow wells; poor in deeper.
	Cambria	2	24	40	do	N. R.	Scanty	
	Ciresco	1	48		do	N. R.		Good water.
	Decoria	2	33	90	do	N. R.		Hard; good.
	Garden City	Several.	15	110	do	N. R.		Good, if surface water is kept out.
	Jamestown	3	59	120	do	N. R.	Little water	
	Lincoln	1	30		do	N. R.	5 feet	
	Lyra	3	14	70	do	N. R.		Water good.
	McPherson	1	75		do	N. R.	Lost in quicksand	
	Mankato	2	30	80	do	N. R.	Medium to ample	Do.
	Pleasant Mound	2	55		do	N. R.		Mud at bottom; good water.
	Rapidan	1	24		do	N. R.		Good water.
	Sterling	1	16		do	N. R.		Do.
	Vernon Center	2	22	34	do	N. R.	Plenty	Do.
Brown	Bashaw	1	24		Gravel	N. R.		
	Burnstown	Several.	22		Drift	N. R.	Plenty	Several wells.

Shallow-well records in Minnesota—Continued.

County.	Town or township.	Wells reporting.	Depth. From—	Depth. To—	Material.	Depth to rock.	Supply.	Remarks.
			Feet.	*Feet.*		*Feet.*		
Brown	Eden	1	20		Drift	N. R.	Unfailing	
	Home	Several.	10	40	Sand	N. R.		Several wells.
	Lake Hanska	2	14	20	Drift	N. R.	Seepage	Water stands at about −10 feet.
	Leavenworth	1	32		do	N. R.	Plenty	
	Linden	1	16		Sand, etc	N. R.		
	Milford	2	30	50	Drift	N. R.	Not large	
	Sigel	2	14	20	do	N. R.	Plenty	
	Sleepyeye	Several.	23	71	do	N. R.		Several wells; deeper wells get abundance of water.
	Stark	1	26		do	N. R.		
	Stately	3	28	33	do	N. R.	Variable	
Carlton	Barnum	1	60		Rock	At surface.	None	Shaft in rock.
	do	1	20		Gravel	Schist.	Plenty	Near the creek.
Carver	Benton	3	20	30	Drift	N. R.?	Not large	
	Camden	1	16		do	N. R.	Small	Water enters slowly.
	Dahlgren	3	35	136	Sand, gravel	N. R.	Not large	
	Hancock	6	30	70	Drift	N. R.	Variable	Supply varies from almost nothing to abundant.
	Hollywood	1	58		Sand	N. R.		
	Laketown	4	22	145	Gravel, etc	N. R.	Usually not large	Gas in 44-foot well.
	Norwood	1	24		Drift	N. R.	Seepage	
	Waconia	Many.	25	68	Gravel, etc	N. R.	Not large	
	Watertown	Many.	20	60	Sand, etc	N. R.		Seepage in part.
	Young America	Many.	20	75	Drift, sand	N. R.	Small	
Cass						N. R.		Plane of saturation near surface in sand and gravel; deeper in till; water hard, but pure.

Chippewa	Grace	1	42		Drift	N. R.	Small	
	Havelock	1	30		do	N. R.	Plenty	
	Kragero	2	25	165	Sand, etc.	N. R.		Deep well flows.
	Louriston	1	26		Drift	N. R.	12 feet	
	Lunsburg	4	30	70	Sand, gravel	N. R.		
	Montevideo	1	26		Sand	N. R.		
	Rosewood	5	25	44	Sand, etc.	N. R.	Moderate	Some of water excellent.
	Sparta	4	28	50		N. R.	Variable	Some supplies plenty, some scanty.
Chisago	Amador	Many.	8	111	Sand, etc.	N. R.	Scanty	Deepest well got no water.
	Chisago Lake	2	65	70	Drift	N. R.		Water did not rise.
	Fish Lake	3	19	60	Gravel, quicksand	N. R.		
	Franconia	2	80	104	Drift			Rock (?) at bottom shallow well; no rock in deep well.
	Nessel	Many.	15	42	Sand, gravel	N. R.		
	Northbranch	1	195		Gravel		Ample	
	Rusheba	Many.	22	48	Sand, etc.	N. R.		Supply scanty in some wells.
	Sunrise	2	21	28	do	N. R.		Seepage, etc.
	Wyoming	Several.	10	22	Quicksand, etc.	N. R.	Plenty	
Clay	Barnesville	3	13	32	do	N. R.		Water rose 12 feet in deepest well.
	Cromwell	2	12	14	Sand	N. R.		
	Elkton	3	9	60	Drift	N. R.		Plenty of good water in shallower wells.
	Elmwood	3	18	70	do	N. R.	Not large	No water in 70-foot well.
	Fargo	2	95	150	do	(?)	Plenty	Rises to −7 feet.
	Georgetown	2	28	80	do	N. R.	Variable	Water rose 11 feet in shallow well; no water in deep well.
	Glyndon	2	21	112	do	N. R.		Water rose to −10 in deep well.
	Goose Prairie	1	30		do	N. R.		Obtained water.
	Hawley	2	54	72	do	N. R.		Water did not rise.
	Hiland Grove	2	18	22	do	N. R.		Obtained water.
	Kragness	1	26		do	N. R.		Water rose 8 feet.
	Molund	1	30		do	N. R.		
	Moorhead	Many.	10	104	do	(?)	Ample	Deeper wells flow in some cases.
	Riverton	1	23		do	N. R.		Obtained water.
	Tenney	2	14	25	do	N. R.		Some water.
	T. 141, R. 45	1	22		do	N. R.	3 feet	
	Ulen	2	10	25	do	N. R.		Seepage in part.

Shallow-well records in Minnesota—Continued.

County.	Town or township.	Wells reporting.	Depth. From—	Depth. To—	Material.	Depth to rock.	Supply.	Remarks.
			Feet.	*Feet.*		*Feet.*		
Clearwater								Newly organized.
Cook								No wells reported.
Cottonwood	Amboy	1	30		Drift	N. R.		All wells in Amboy have good water.
	Ann	1	18		do	N. R.		Seepage.
	Carson	1	22		do	N. R.		
	Dale	1	20		do	N. R.		Good water.
	Delton	3	16	38	Drift, rock	R.		Rock at 8 feet in one well; all get good water; some flow.
	Germantown	1	23		Drift	N. R.		
	Highwater	3	21	40	do	N. R.		7 feet in one well.
	Lakeside	Several.	15	100	do	N. R.		Good water; often spoiled by decay of wooden curb.
	Mountain Lake	4	26	72	do	N. R.	Plenty	Supply generally good and ample.
	Rose Hill	2	20	42	do	N. R.		Plenty to scanty.
	Selma	2	18	22	do	N. R.		One seepage, one ample.
	Storden	2	16	20			Several feet	Excellent.
	Windom	Several.	76		Gravel		Large	Public supply.
Crow Wing								Abundant ground water in sand and gravel near surface; deeper in till; artesian well at Brainerd.
	Brainerd	3	50	55	Drift	N. R.	10–15 feet	One barely flows.
	Crow Wing	Several.	7	30		N. R.		Good water.
	Moorville	3	12	23	Drift	N. R.		Excellent, generally plenty.
	T. 144, R. 130	2	31	36	do	N. R.	5–6 feet	
	T. 144, R. 128	1	18		do	N. R.		Soft.
Dakota	Burnsville	3	24	136	do	N. R.		Some water, spoiled by wooden curbs.
	Castlerock	3	25	45	Drift, rock	5–14		Soft and hard water, some bad.

	Eagan	5	6	74	Drift	(?)		
	do	3	110	150	do	N. R.		Good water.
	Empire	Several.	20		Gravel	N. R.		
	Eureka	2	16	38		10	Scanty	
	Fairfield	Several.	20		Gravel	N. R.		
	Greenvale	3	34	40	Drift	N. R.		
	Hampton	3	27	90	Drift, rock	34–60		Good water at 80 feet.
	Invergrove	8	50	196	Drift	112?	Variable	Some failed while others got excellent water.
	Lakeville	2	20	145	Gravel, clay	N. R.		
	Lebanon	3	34	75	Drift	N. R.		Water spoiled by wood curb in some wells.
	Marshan	Several.	60	140	Drift, rock	100	Variable	Supply from nothing to plenty.
	Rosemount	Many.	50	100	Sand, gravel	N. R.		Some wells fail to get water.
	Vermilion	1	92		Gravel	N. R.		
	Westcott	2	18	50	Drift			Good water.
Dodge								No wells reported; conditions doubtless the same as in Olmsted and Steele counties.
Douglas	Alexandria	Several.	15	40	Drift			Wells southwest of village.
	do	Several.	70	95				Wells except southwest of village.
	Carlos	Several.	10	20	Sand	N. R.		
	Chippewa	1	112		Drift?			Thompson well; failure.
	Evansville	1	48		do			Seepage from upper layers.
	do	2	160	210	Drift	N. R.		Supply good.
	Holmes City	3	65	84	Drift?			Some get considerable water.
	Hudson	Several.	15	75	Drift	N. R.		One 35-foot well flowed.
	La Grand	1	42		Drift?	N. R.?		
	Leaf Valley	1	55		do	N. R.?		
	Orange	Several.	16	25	do	N. R.?		
	Osakis	Several.	30	80	do	N. R.?		
	Urness	1	25		do	N. R.?		Water at 16 feet.
Faribault	Barber	1	20		Drift	N. R.		
	Blue Earth	4	36	92	do	N. R.	20–50 feet	Some get seepage only.
	Brush Creek	1	20		do	N. R.	5 feet	
	Delavan	1	60		do	N. R.	40 feet	
	Eaton	1	205		Rock	101		Water at 103 feet.

Shallow-well records in Minnesota—Continued.

County.	Town or township.	Wells reporting.	Depth. From—	Depth. To—	Material.	Depth to rock.	Supply.	Remarks.
			Feet.	*Feet.*		*Feet.*		
Faribault	Elmore	1	81		Drift	N. R.	80 feet	
	Emerald	2	22	24	do	N. R.	Scanty	Some get seepage only.
	Foster	3	18	30	do	N. R.	Variable	Supply scanty to plenty.
	Kiester	1	45	45	do	N. R.		
	Lura	2	70	160	do	N. R.		Water at −35 in 70-foot well.
	Minnesota Lake	1	140		do	90		No water below drift.
	Pilotgrove	2	70	100	do	N. R.	Plenty	70-foot well flows; water in 100-foot well stands at −10.
	Seely	2	30	123	Drift, etc	95	do	Water at −4 to −20.
	Verona	2	44	45	Drift	N. R.	9–11 feet	
	Walnut Lake	4	32	166	do	N. R.		Generally plenty of water.
Fillmore	Amherst	5	80	142	Drift, rock	7–34	Variable	Supply generally scanty.
	Beaver	1	55		do	5		Good water.
	Bloomfield	2	41	95	do	20		Do.
	Canton	1	52		do	22		Do.
	Carimona	2	60	63	do	21		Do.
	Chatfield	3	40	60	do	10		Do.
	Etna	1	32			10		Good water, hard.
	Fillmore	2	26	110	Drift, rock	15–18		Water fair to good.
	Highland	1	65		do			
	Jordan	1	70		do	1		Good water.
	Lenora	4	75	130	do	20–+90		Do.
	Spring Valley	12	14	86	do	2–20		Do.
	Sumner	1	17		(?)	(?)		Do.
Freeborn	Albert Lea	21	25	147	(?)			Nearly all get good water.
	Alden	8	15	50				Good to bad; some carburetted.
	Bath	2	18	30				Good water.

	Carlston	1	100				No water	
	Freeborn	12	30	125				Mainly good water; some carburetted.
	do	1	950			150		
	Freeman	1	45					Good water.
	Geneva	4	12	20				Good, soft water.
	Hartland	1	16					Good water.
	Hayward	1	40					Do.
	Manchester	2	75	125				Poor water.
	Mansfield	9	15	96				Good water; scanty in deep wells.
	Moscow	2	32	50				Good water.
	Newry	2	70	75				Good to poor.
	Shell Rock	1	38					Good water.
	Trenton	1	142					Bored for coal.
	Twinlakes	1	75					Poor water.
Goodhue	Aspelund	General.			Gravelly blue clay	N. R.		
	Brunswick	Several.	22		Drift	N. R.		
	Leon	Several.	24?		do	24?		
	Wanamingo	General.			Gravelly blue and yellow clay.			
	Zumbrota	General.			Gravelly blue clay			
Grant	Elbow Lake	1	80		Sand			
	Elk Lake	2	74	104				Scanty supply in 74-foot well.
	Gorton	General.	12	45	Drift	N. R.		
	Herman	1	189		Drift, rock	124		Artesian.
	Land	1	18					
	Lawrence	General.	30	45	Drift	N. R.		Norcross beach of Lake Agassiz.
	Linn	General.	26	60	do	N. R.		
	Logan	General.	40	65	do	N. R.		
	Pomme de Terre	General.	22	35	do	N. R.		
	Roseville	1	58		do	N. R.		
	Stony Brook	1	83		do	N. R.	Scanty	
Hennepin	Bloomington	5	27	189	Clay, sand, gravel	N. R.		Good water.
	Brooklyn	General.	12	14	Drift	N. R.		Do.
	Champlin Township	2	33	45	do	N. R.		Do.
	Champlin village	General.	25	33	do	N. R.		Do.

Shallow-well records in Minnesota—Continued.

County.	Town or township.	Wells reporting.	Depth. From—	Depth. To—	Material.	Depth to rock.	Supply.	Remarks.
			Feet.	*Feet.*		*Feet.*		
Hennepin	Corcoran	2	178	191	Sand, etc	N. R.		
	Crystal Lake	5	14	76	Drift, etc		Plenty	Rock at 56 feet in one well; water good.
	Dayton	1	13		do	N. R.		
	Eden Prairie	2	43	169	Gravel, etc	N. R.		Good water.
	Excelsior	Few.	100	140	Drift	N. R.		
	Greenwood	Several.	Shal'w.	75	do	N. R.		Shallow water is hard.
	Hassan	1	12		do	N. R.		
	Independence	2	15		do	N. R.		Water hard.
	Maple Grove	Many.	15	164	do	N. R.		Scanty supplies in some wells.
	Medina	3	14	175	do	N. R.		Generally good; some chalybeate water.
	Minneapolis	14	22	2,118	Drift, rock	10-264	Generally plenty	
	Minnetrista	6	20	55	Sand, clay	N. R.		Good water, some hard.
	Richfield	8	27	109	Drift, rock	92-99	Variable	Several wells failed to get water.
	St. Anthony	4	15	87		N. R.?	do	Scanty to moderate, quality good.
Houston	Caledonia	11	12	270	Drift, rock	12-28	Generally plenty	Good water.
	Hokah	1	66		Drift	N. R.		Poor water.
	Houston	1	16		do	N. R.		Good water.
	La Crescent	10	30	63	do	N. R.		Generally good water.
	Sheldon	2	36	36	do	N. R.		Good water.
	Springgrove	4	40	130	Drift, rock	7-10		Do.
	Wilmington	4	40	95	do	0-18		Do.
	Yucatan	1	55		Drift	N. R.		Do.
Hubbard								Abundant water easily accessible; in stratified drift is but few feet from surface.
	Colgroves (141-36-12)	1	40		Drift	N. R.		
	Howard	1	36		Quicksand	N. R.		
	Park Rapids	1	13		Drift	N. R.	3 feet	

Isanti	Athens	1	20		do	N. R.	4 feet	
	Cambridge	Many.	14	46	do	N. R.	Ample	
	Isanti	Many.	15	48	Sand, gravel	N. R.	Generally plenty.	Some supplied by seepage.
	North Branch	1	30		Sand	N. R.		
	Spencer Brook	Several.	15	30	Sand, gravel	N. R.		Excellent water.
	Stanchfield	2	20	27	Drift	N. R.	Plenty	
	Stark	1	48		do	N. R.	do	Rises to +10 feet.
Itasca								Not reported; conditions favorable for good water and abundant supply.
Jackson								Water hard because of calcareous drift, but not bitter or alkaline.
	Delafield	1	22		Drift	N. R.		
	Des Moines	Several.	15	50	Till	N. R.	Plenty	All in till.
	Ervington	1	30		Drift	N. R.		
	Heron Lake	Several.	10	20	do	N. R.		Good if not spoiled by wooden curbs.
	Hunter	1	68		do	N. R.	40 feet	
	Jackson	2	26	130	do	N. R.		Plenty in shallow well, none in deep well; most wells get water at 20–30 feet.
	La Crosse	1	30		do	N. R.		Liable to pollution by surface drainage.
	Minneota	1	27		do	N. R.	Seepage	
	Round Lake	1	19		do	N. R.	10 feet	
	Sioux Valley	1	36		Blue till	N. R.		"Spring" in till.
	Wisconsin	1	72		Drift	N. R.	Scanty	
Kanabec	Brunswick	2	22	25	do	N. R.		Very soft water.
	Grasslake	2	16	30	Quicksand, etc	N. R.		
	T. 39, R. 23	2	10	23	do	N. R.	Several feet	
	T. 39, R. 24	1	39		Drift	N. R.		Soft water.
Kandiyohi	Atwater	General.	15	20	Sand, gravel	N. R.		
	Genesee	3	12	60	Sand, etc	N. R.		
	Harrison	4	30	60	do	N. R.		33 feet of water in one.
	Kandiyohi	2	54	62	Sand	N. R.		Seepage in part.
	Lake Lillian	3	35	40	Sand, etc	N. R.	Plenty in some	
	Mamre	3	35	60	Drift	N. R.	Generally scanty	
	New London	2	30	45	Sand, gravel	N. R.		
	Norway Lake	1	45		Drift	N. R.		
	Roseville	1	12		Gravel	N. R.		

Shallow-well records in Minnesota—Continued.

County.	Town or township.	Wells reporting.	Depth. From—	Depth. To—	Material.	Depth to rock.	Supply.	Remarks.
			Feet.	*Feet.*		*Feet.*		
Kandiyohi	Willmar	Many.	14	50	Gravel, etc.	N. R.	Plenty in some	
Kittson	Donaldson	General.	45				Abundant	Saline.
	Hallock	General.	179					
	Kennedy	General.	95				Abundant	Do.
	Northcote	General.	30				do	Do.
	St. Vincent	General.	165				do	Do.
Lac qui Parle								Wells mainly shallow, with fair water; some water salty, alkaline, etc.; flowing wells in southwest corner.
	Freeland	Several.	15	25	Drift	N. R.	Several feet	
	Garfield	General.	100	150			Abundant	Excellent water.
	Lac qui Parle	2	31	74	Drift	N. R.	Scanty	
	Mehurin	2	30	33	do	N. R.		One is bitter.
	Riverside	1	26		do	N. R.		Excellent water.
	Yellow Bank	4	24	60	do	N. R.	Variable	
Lesueur								No records.
	Cleveland	Several.	18	25	Drift	N. R.	Moderate	
	Cordova	Several.	30	40	do	N. R.	Generally plenty	Some failures.
	Derrynane	Several.	15	40	do	N. R.	Seepage	
	do	1	95		do	N. R.	No water	
	Elysian	2	40	62	do	N. R.	A few feet	
	Kasota	1	60		do	N. R.	No water	
	Kilkenny							
	Lanesburg	2	30	58	Drift	N. R.	Moderate	
	Lesueur	1	58		do	N. R.	3-4 feet	One well said to flow.
	Lexington	1	45		do	N. R.	No water	
	Montgomery		60		Drift, rock		Variable	No water.
	Ottawa	4	55	110	Drift	N. R.	do	None to plenty.

	Sharon	Several.	10	64	do	N. R.	Plenty	Good water.
	Tyrone	1	19		do	N. R.	do	
	Washington	2	36	40	do	N. R.	Scanty	
	Waterville	Several.	15	92	do	N. R.	Generally plenty	No deep water.
Lincoln								Water carries carbonates of lime and magnesia derived from drift.
	Diamond	1	24		Sand	N. R.	Seepage	
	Hendricks	General.	10	35	Drift	N. R.		
	Lake Benton	1	40		Sand	N. R.	Seepage	
	Marshfield	1	30		Drift	N. R.	do	
	Tyler	3	9	94	do	N. R.	Moderate to ample	
Lyon	Amiret	1	27		do	N. R.	10 feet	
	Balaton	1	30		do	N. R.		
	Eidsvold	Many.	10	35	do	N. R.	Moderate	Some of water is poor.
	Grandview	1	45		do	N. R.		Good water.
	Lake Marshall	Several.	10	42	do	N. R.		Good to poor water.
	Lynd	4	11	40	do	N. R.		Several from till at 10-16 feet; one well flows.
	Lyons	1	23		do	N. R.	Plenty	
	Marshall							Many deep flowing wells.
	Minneota	Many.	10	30	Drift	N. R.		Good except where spoiled by wooden curbs.
	Shelburne	1	21		do	N. R.	Seepage	
	Stanley	3	26	33	do	N. R.	Plenty	Good except where curbed with wood.
	Tracy	Several.	12	20	do	N. R.	do	Water in many wells about Tracy, Marshall, etc., is offensive because of use of wooden curbs.
	do	1	119				Scanty	
McLeod	Acoma	Many.	20	30	Sand, etc	N. R.		Excellent water.
	Bergen	2	18	47	Drift	N. R.		Some seepage, some plenty.
	Collins	6	14	265	do	N. R.	Generally plenty	Water usually near surface.
	Glencoe	3	8	60	Drift, etc	N. R.	Plenty	
	Hale	Many.	10	20	Gravel, etc	N. R.	Variable	Some seepage, some plenty.
	Helen	2	20	40	Drift	N. R.	Plenty (?)	Excellent water.
	Hutchinson	7	19	76	Sand, etc	N. R.	Generally plenty	Water generally good.
	do	Several.	70	200		N. R.	Plenty	Flows; rises to +16 feet.
	Lynn	1	38			N. R.		Excellent water.

Shallow-well records in Minnesota—Continued.

County.	Town or township.	Wells reporting.	Depth. From—	Depth. To—	Material.	Depth to rock.	Supply.	Remarks.
			Feet.	*Feet.*		*Feet.*		
McLeod	Penn	1	55		Gravel	N. R.		
	Sumter	3	23	70	Gravel, etc	N. R.		No water in 70-foot well.
	Winsted	1	18		Sand	N. R.		
Marshall								Main supply of west portion of county is free flowing water, generally somewhat salty, but sometimes sweet.
	Argyle	Several.	150	180			Abundant	Salty.
	Rollis	1	132		Sand, gravel	N. R.		Soft, pure.
	Tamarack	Several.	74	218			Abundant	Salty.
Martin								Many flowing wells of good water in lowlands in eastern portion of county.
	East Chain	1	44		Drift	N. R.		
	Fairmont	3	40	150	do	90	Moderate	Deep well, abandoned.
	Foxlake	1	39		do	N. R.		Excellent water.
	Jay	3	50	180	Drift, rock	150	Plenty	Mineral, fair.
	Lake Belt	1	18		Till	N. R.		"Spring" in till.
	Mangaska	3	18	86	Sand, etc	N. R.		Some water bad at first, but later improves.
	Nashville	3	24	75	Quicksand, etc	N. R.	Variable	Quicksand gives trouble.
	Rutland	1	32		Drift	N. R.	Plenty	
	Sherburne	1	113		do	N. R.		Water only in upper part.
	Silver Lake	1	30		do	N. R.		
	Tenhassen	1	21		do	N. R.		Good water.
	Truman	Many.						Flowing wells.
	Westford	1	45		Drift	N. R.	10 feet	
Meeker	Acton	4	13	72	do	N. R.		
	Cedar Mills	1	29		Sand	N. R.		
	Collinwood	2	30	40	Sand, etc	N. R.		

	Cosmus	1	32		Drift	N. R.	15 feet	
	Danielson	1	111		do	N. R.		
	Darwin	Several.	20	30	do	N. R.		
	Dassel	1	55		do	N. R.		
	Forest Prairie	2	65	72	do	N. R.	Plenty	
	Greenleaf	5	19	85	do	N. R.		Water frequently insufficient and of poor quality.
	Harvey	3	37	90	Sand, gravel	N. R.		
	Kingston	3	21	45	Sand, etc.	N. R.		Scanty supply in some wells.
	Litchfield	1	122		Drift	N. R.	81 feet	
	Manannah	4	21	72	do	N. R.	Generally plenty	
	Swede Grove	1	15		do	N. R.		
	Union Grove	6	12	92	do	N. R.	Generally plenty	Some mineral water.
Millelacs	Greenbush	1	22		do	N. R.		Water did not rise.
	Milo	General.	10	15	do	N. R.		Soft water; deeper wells hard.
	Princeton	General.	10	15	do	N. R.		Soft water.
	do	Several.	18	30	do	N. R.		Good, but hard.
Morrison	Belleprairie	Many.	8	42	do	N. R.	Generally plenty	
	Bellevue	4	18	47	do	N. R.	Probably plenty	
	Buckmantown	2	14	26	do	N. R.	Plenty	Seepage in part.
	Culdrum	2	5	30	do	N. R.	Scanty	
	Green Prairie	Several.	15	25	do	N. R.	Plenty	Soft water.
	Littlefalls	Many.	10	30	do	R.		Wells in east part of township strike rock at ±10; waters frequently hard.
	do	Many.	15	30	do	N. R.		Water in west part of township generally soft.
	Parkerstown	Several.	10	30	do	N. R.		
	Pierz	2	36	40	do	N. R.	2-10 feet	
	Swan River	4	12	28	Sand	N. R.	Probably plenty	Sometimes water rises.
	Two Rivers	2	20	65	Gravel, etc.	N. R.	Plenty	Some of water is hard.
Mower								Not reported; conditions doubtless the same as in Fillmore and Freeborn counties.
Murray	Bondin	1	147		Drift	N. R.	7 feet	
	Cameron	1	24		do	N. R.	4 feet	
	Currie	General.	10	20	do	N. R.		
	Des Moines River	1	42		do	N. R.	36 feet	

Shallow-well records in Minnesota—Continued.

County.	Town or township.	Wells reporting.	Depth. From—	Depth. To—	Material.	Depth to rock.	Supply.	Remarks.
			Feet.	*Feet.*		*Feet.*		
Murray	Fulda	1	115		Drift	N. R.		Filled with quicksand.
	Holly	1	20		do	N. R.	6 feet	
	Iowa	1	25		do	N. R.	4 feet	
	Lake Sarah	1	33		do	N. R.	Seepage	
	Leeds	3	15	40	do	N. R.		Excellent; some wells fail in droughts.
	Lime Lake	1	96		do	N. R.	Plenty	
	Lowville	1	16		do	N. R.	do	Good water.
	Mason	1	20		do	N. R.	Moderate	
	Moulton	1	16		do	N. R.		Excellent water.
	Murray	1	18		do	N. R.		
Nicollet	Belgrade	5	21	100	do	N. R.		Deeper wells frequently fail to get water.
	Brighton	1	25		do	N. R.		
	Granby	Several.	15	30	do	N. R.	Plenty	Good water.
	do	1	63				None	
	Lafayette	3	15	25	Drift	N. R.	Plenty	
	Lake Prairie	2	12	45	do	N. R.		No water in deeper well.
	Nicollet	1	25		do	N. R.		Good water.
	Oshawa	1	166		do	N. R.	Plenty	
	Traverse	7	17	90	Gravel, sand	N. R.	Moderate?	Scanty supplies in some wells.
	West Newton	2	15	42	Gravel	N. R.		Water hard.
Nobles	Bigelow	2	52	72	Drift	N. R.	40 feet in one	
	Bloom	Several.	15		do	N. R.	Plenty	Good water.
	Dewald	2	16	20	do	N. R.	do	Some seepage.
	Graham Lakes	2	16	25			Moderate	
	Grand Prairie	Several.	12	20			Plenty	Good water.
	Indian Lake	3	14	35	Drift	N. R.		Seepage, spring, etc.
	Leota	1	26		do	N. R.	6 feet	

	Lissmore	2	23	33	do	N. R.	Plenty	
	Littlerock	2	32	33	do	N. R.	do	Excellent water
	Olney	Several.	15	40	do	N. R.	do	
	Ransom	1	22		do	N. R.	Scanty	Seepage.
	Rushmore	Several.	12	60	do	N. R.	Plenty	Good water.
	Seward	1	22		do	N. R.	do	Do.
	Summit Lake	2	20	100	do	N. R.	Variable	Water lost in quicksand in deep well.
	West Side	1	62		do	N. R.	Seepage	
	Worthington	2	24	52	do	N. R.	Plenty	Good water.
Norman								Wells pass through alluvium and lacustrine beds into regular drift with water-bearing layers; wells flow; saline waters would probably be found beneath glacial clays at 200 to 300 feet.
	Ada	Several.	100	217	Drift	N. R.	Generally copious	Generally good fresh water; flow.
	Halstead	Several.	165	250	do	N. R.	do	Do.
	Lockhart	Several.	125	150	do	N. R.	do	Do,
	Shirley	General.	200		do	N. R.	do	Do.
Olmsted	Cascade	5	25	30	do	N. R.	Plenty	
	Farmington	4	11	53	Drift, rock	21		Good water.
	Haverhill	4	12	90	do	25-40	Generally plenty?	Generally good.
	Pleasantgrove	3	21	60	do	20-61+		Good water.
	Rochester	2	18	40	Drift	N. R.	Plenty	
	Salem	8	25	73	do	30-57		Do.
	Viola	1	94			44	Plenty	
Ottertail	Amor	General.	25	30			do	
	Audal	1	30					
	Bluffton	General.	20	30				
	Buse	2	80	85	Till			Blue till below 36 feet.
	Carlisle	2	35	45			Variable	Little water in some wells.
	Clitherall	1	32				2 feet	
	Deercreek	2	24	27				
	Elizabeth	2	45	58				Blue till below 20 feet.
	Fergus Falls	1	41					Blue till at bottom.
	Gorman	1	30					
	Hobart	2	33	57			2 feet in one	

Shallow-well records in Minnesota—Continued.

County.	Town or township.	Wells reporting.	Depth. From—	Depth. To—	Material.	Depth to rock.	Supply.	Remarks.
			Feet.	*Feet.*		*Feet.*		
Ottertail	Maine	Several.	20	80	Gravel, etc.			
	Norwegian Grove	1	25					
	Oscar	Several.	15	25			Plenty	Little water in deeper wells.
	Parkers Prairie	Several.	10	20			do	Some deeper wells.
	Pelican	2	41	70				Sand with plenty of water below 50 feet.
	Perham	General.	20	30			Plenty	Good water; wells up to 70 feet reported.
	Rush Lake	1	25					Quicksand at bottom.
	St. Olaff	Several.	30	94				Yellowish till 40 feet; blue till below.
	Scambler	General.	25	55	Sand, gravel	N. R.		
	Tumuli	General.	22		Stratified drift			
	Western	General.	45				Plenty	Blue till below 23 feet; flow for 42 feet.
Pine	Hinckley	General.	15	25	Drift	N. R.		Soft to hard.
	Kettle River	General.	8	13	do	N. R.		Soft, etc.
	Pine City	General.	10	30	Sand, gravel	N. R.	Plenty	Does not rise.
	Royalton	1	26		Drift	N. R.		
Pipestone	Burke	1	72		do	N. R.	64 feet	Seepage.
	Eden	1	16		do	N. R.		Excellent.
	Elmer	1	24		do	N. R.	10 feet	Seepage.
	Fountain Prairie	2	7	18	do	N. R.	Plenty	Seepage, spring.
	Grange	1	22		do	N. R.	do	
	Gray	1	55		do	N. R.		
	Osborne	1	65		Sand, gravel	N. R.		
	Rock	1	20		Drift	N. R.	Seepage	
	Sweet	General.	20	45	do			Quartzite not penetrated.
Polk								Wells pass through thin alluvium and lacustrine deposits into water-bearing drift; saline water probably beneath clays at 200 to 300 feet; water generally plenty and good.

	Argus	1	253		Drift	N. R.		South of town; water alkaline and saline
	Colman	1	190		do	N. R.		
	Crookston	General.	165	240	do	N. R.		About 100 wells.
	Fisher	1	285		do	N. R.		Water alkaline and saline.
	Kittson	Several.	80	140	do	N. R.		
Pope	Blue Mound	1	17					
	Gilchrist	1	12					
	Glenwood	General.	18	35				
	Grove Lake	General.	17	26				Some wells spoiled by pine curbing.
	Hoff	3	35	40				
	Lake Johanna	General.	15	35				
	Langhei	2	37	38				
	Nora	1	28					
	Westport	General.	15	57				
Ramsey								Good water for domestic and farm purposes is commonly obtainable in drift within 25 feet of surface. Many deep wells in larger towns and cities.
Red Lake								Newly organized county.
Redwood	Delhi	1	20		Drift	N. R.	Plenty	
	Gales	2	15	27	do	N. R.		Good water.
	Lamberton	3	24	50	Gravel, etc	N. R.	Plenty	Do.
	Redwood Falls	1	70		Drift	N. R.	Seepage	Water at 18 feet.
	do	3	110	222	Drift, rock	R.		
	Sherman	1	33		Drift	N. R.	Plenty	
	Swedes Forest	1	55		do	N. R.	None	
	Underwood	1	34		Gravel	N. R.		Good water.
	Vail	2	26	36	Gravel, etc	N. R.	Plenty	
	Walnutgrove	Many.	12	80	Drift	(?)		80-foot reports clay or shale at 20 feet; 27-foot well flows at +8 feet; water in 70-foot well just reaches surface.
	Waterbury	1	18		do	N. R.	Plenty	Excellent water.
	Westline	1	30		do	N. R.	5 feet	Good water.
Renville	Bandon	2	21	28	do	N. R.	Seepage, etc	
	Beaverfalls	4	12	95	do	N. R.		Many wells fail to get water.
	Birch Cooley	2	30	32	Gravel, etc	N. R.	4 feet in one	
	Bird Island	Many.	25	74	do	N. R.	Generally plenty	

Shallow-well records in Minnesota—Continued.

County.	Town or township.	Wells reporting.	Depth. From—	Depth. To—	Material.	Depth to rock.	Supply.	Remarks.
			Feet.	*Feet.*		*Feet.*		
Renville	Boon Lake	3	21	32	Gravel, etc	N. R.	Generally plenty	
	Brookfield	2	15	39	Sand, etc	N. R.	do	
	Cairo	2	15	30	Drift	N. R.	Seepage, etc	
	Emmett	2	44	201	do	N. R.	16 feet 191 feet	
	Flora	2	23	28	Sand, gravel	N. R.	Several feet	
	Hawk Creek	1	30		Drift	N. R.		Not finished.
	Hector	Many.	10	60	do	N. R.	Variable	Supply plenty to scanty.
	Henryville	1	25		do	N. R.	Plenty	
	Melville	2	31	32	Sand, etc	N. R.	do	
	Palmyra	2	22	32	Drift	N. R.	Variable	Do.
	Preston Lake	1	50		do	N. R.	Scanty	Water at bottom.
	Sacred Hart	4	37	95	do	N. R.	Variable	None to moderate supply.
	Troy	1	43		Sand	N. R.		
	Wellington	1	37		Drift	N. R.	Seepage	
Rice	Bridgewater	3	27	140	Drift, rock	10-27+		Seepage only in some wells.
	Cannon City	2	33	38	Drift	30-38+		No water in deeper well.
	Forest	6	18	110	Gravel, sand, quicksand.	N. R.		Some wells spoiled by pine curbing.
	Morristown	General.	12	15	Drift	N. R.		
	do	1	70		do	N. R.		
	Shieldsville	Several.	20	70	Clay, etc	N. R.		Several 70-foot wells fail to get water.
	Walcott	1	6		Drift	N. R.	Plenty	Seepage from Mud Creek.
	Warsaw	3	13	90	do	N. R.		Insufficient or no water in deeper well.
	Webster	6	25	68	do	N. R.	Variable	Some failures.
	Wells	5	6	47	do	N. R.	do	Do.
	Wheatland	1	33		do	N. R.		

Rock	Battle Plain	2	25	34	do	N. R.	Seepage, etc	Excellent water.
	Beavercreek	7	18	62	do	N. R.	Variable	Seepage to plenty; water good except where pine curbing is used.
	Clinton	1	30		do	N. R.	Seepage	
	Kanaranzi	3	22	62	do	N. R.	Moderate	Good water in shallow wells; deeper well failed.
	Luverne	10	10	84	do	N. R.	Variable	Good to poor; some water hard or alkaline; deepest well failed.
	Magnolia	6	10	47	do	N. R.	Seepage to plenty	Generally good water.
	do	3	100	410	Drift, rock	200?		
	Martin	2	22	32	Drift	N. R.	Plenty	
	Mound	2	28	42	do	N. R.	do	Decayed matter and gas has spoiled deeper well.
	Spring Water	1	28		do	N. R.	Seepage	
	Vienna	2	30	30	do	N. R.	Several feet	Excellent water.
Roseau								Vol. 4, pp. 127–128; 10–15 feet; good; no alkali.
St. Louis								Not reported.
Scott	Bell Plaine	1	710			216		Bitter water.
	Blakely	6	25	126	Sand, gravel	N. R.		
	Cedar Lake	2	30	32	Sand, etc	N. R.	Seepage, etc	
	Credit River	1	34		Sand	N. R.		
	Eagle Creek	1	60		Drift	N. R.	Seepage	
	Glendale	2	40	40	do	N. R.		8 feet of water in one; none in other.
	Helena	2	21	73	Sand, gravel	N. R.	Plenty	
	Louisville	3	30	100			Scanty, etc	
	New Market	2	22	33			Scanty	Seepage.
	St. Lawrence	1	81				Plenty	
	Sand Creek	3	22	72			Little to 25 feet	
	Spring Lace	1	48				18 feet	
Sherburne	Baldwin	1	24		Sand, gravel	N. R.		
	Becker	Several.	25	30	Drift	N. R.		
	Biglake	Several.	15	20	do	N. R.		
	Blue Hill	Several.	14	20	do	N. R.		Seepage in part.
	Clearlake	2	25	37	do	N. R.	Plenty	
	Elk River	1	43		do	N. R.		
	Haven	3	19	26	do	N. R.		One well contains iron.

Shallow-well records in Minnesota—Continued.

County.	Town or township.	Wells reporting.	Depth. From—	Depth. To—	Material.	Depth to rock.	Supply.	Remarks.
			Feet.	*Feet.*		*Feet.*		
Sherburne	Livonia	2	53	95	Drift, quicksand	N. R.		
	Palmer	Several.	15	25	Drift	N. R.		
	Santiago	Several.	15	25	do	N. R.		
Sibley	Arlington	2	30	30	do	N. R.		One fails at times.
	Cornish	5	16	21	Gravel, sand	N. R.	Generally plenty	
	Grafton	2	35	37	Sand, gravel	N. R.	Scanty, etc	
	Green Isle	2	15	25	Drift	N. R.		
	Henderson	Many.	20	70	Sand, gravel	N. R.		Seepage only in some; water good; gas in some.
	Jessenland	1	26		Drift	N. R.		
	Kelso	General.	15	25	do	N. R.		Good water.
	do	1	75		do	N. R.		No water.
	New Auburn	5	15	75	do	N. R.	Variable	Insufficient to plenty.
	Transit	3	24	40	do	N. R.	Seepage, etc	
	Washington Lake	1	50		do	N. R.	20 feet	
Stearns	Ashley	General.	15	35				
	Brockway	General.	30	15				Till 15–75 feet thick.
	Crow Lake							Like rest of county.
	Crow River	General.	12	25				
	Eden Lake	General.	38	47				
	Getty	2	25	46				Water sometimes poor.
	Grove	Several.	15	25				
	Holding		15		Gravel, sand			
	Krain		24					Limestone grains in drift.
	Lake Henry		35					
	Le Sauk	Several.	20	27				Soil 2 feet.
	Luxemburg		34		Till			All wells in till.

	Maine Prairie	Several.	15	40	Gravel, sand			
	Melrose	Several.	15	18				Underlain by hard till.
	Millwood		32		Till			
	Munson		24					
	North Fork		45					
	Oak	Several.	33					
	Paynesville	Several.	15	20	Till			
	Richmond	Several.	15	20	Drift			
	St. Augusta	Many.	10	15	Sand			
	St. Cloud	Many.	15	25				Near river wells are 70-75 feet deep.
	St. Joseph	Several.	15	60	Sand			
	St. Martin		32					
	Sauk Center	Many.	15	40		R.		Some strike granite.
	Springhill	Several.	22	65				Lignite found occasionally.
	Wakefield	Several.	40		Till			
	Zion	Several.	15	60				
Steele	Aurora	1	29		Sand	N. R.		
	Blooming	Many.	13	40	Sand, gravel	N. R.	Generally plenty	
	Prairie	Average.	10		Quicksand	N. R.	do	
	Havana	Several.	17	42	Drift	N. R.		Water generally good and fairly plenty.
	Lemond	1	51		Sand	N. R.		From 4-inch sand lay at 12 feet.
	Merton	1	47		Drift	N. R.	27 feet	
	Owatonna	1	50		do	N. R.		
	Somerset	1	21		do	N. R.		Rises 11 feet.
Stevens	Donnelly	General.	15	20	do	N. R.		Some deeper wells.
	Eldorado	2	100	115	do	N. R.		Also shallow wells.
	Framnas	2	40	52			Scanty	Little or no water.
	Hodges	3	53	54			enty	
	Morris	General.	65	82			do	
	Pepperton	1	17					
	Rendsville	2	30	35				Scanty to plenty.
Swift	Appleton	3	40	45	Sand, etc	N. R.	Variable	Do.
	Benson	3	22	30	Drift	N. R.	2-10 feet	Good water.
	Clontarf	Several.	10	15	do	N. R.	Plenty	Do.
	Dublin	1	20		do	N. R.	Little	

Shallow-well records in Minnesota—Continued.

County.	Town or township.	Wells reporting.	Depth. From—	Depth. To—	Material.	Depth to rock.	Supply.	Remarks.
			Feet.	*Feet.*		*Feet.*		
Swift	Fairfield	1	29		Drift	N. L.		Water rises 14 feet.
	Hegbert	4	26	70	do	N. R.		Good supply in shallow wells; deep wells fail.
	Kildare	Several.	15	25	do	N. R.		Seepage in some.
	Marysland	1	25		do	N. R.		
	Pillsbury	1	200		do	N. R.	None	
	Shible	1	32		Gravel	N. R.		
	Sixmile Grove	1	34		Drift	N. R.	Plenty	
	Swenoda	2	36	37	do	N. R.		Seepage in one; "spring" at bottom of other.
	West Bank	2	9	11	do	N. R.	Large supply	
Todd	Bartlett	Several.	16				Abundant	
	Bertha	Several.	15	20	Till			
	Burnhamville	Several.	10	20	Stratified drift			
	do	1	55		Quicksand			
	Eagle Valley	Several.	15	20				
	Germania	Several.	16	39	Yellowish sand		Some	
	Gordon	Several.	20	28				
	Hartford							
	Kandota		19					
	Leslie	Several.	15	15+				
	Little Sauk		22					Blue till at bottom.
	Long Prairie	Several.	10	50			Some	All get water.
	Reynolds		30					
	Round Prairie	Several.	25	30				
	Staples	Many.	12	15	Sand, gravel		Plenty	Sometimes strike clay.
	Stone River	General.	15	20	Till			

	Ward		19					
	West Union	2	25	43			Some	Blue till at bottom.
Traverse	Arthur	Several.	10	90				
	Folsom	Several.	95	110	Drift			At Traverse Hotel 4 wells failed to get water.
	Lake Valley		21				Abundant	Good water; soft and superior to that usually obtained in this region.
	Leonardsville	2	16	76			Plenty	
	Monsen		17					
	Tintah		55					At railway station; flows.
	Wheaton							Many flowing wells.
	Windsor		18	30			Generally plenty	Deeper wells also get water.
Wabasha	Elgin	Several.	20	50	Drift, rock	18-39+	4-20 feet	
	do	Several.	80	270	do	16-95	15-78 feet	
	Plainview	Several.	30	89	do	11-40+	6-33 feet	
Wadena	Aldrich	General.	10	25			Abundant	
	Leafriver	General.	42					An unusually deep well; blue till toward bottom.
	Shell River	Many.	25	35	Sand, gravel			Good water.
	Thomaston		22		do		Abundant	
	Wadena		15	20	Modified drift		do	Excellent water.
	Wing River		14					
Waseca	Alma		46		Drift	N. R.	Plenty	
	Alton		28		do	N. R.	do	
	Blooming Grove	3	16	24	Sand, etc	N. R.	Seepage to plenty	
	do	1	100		Drift	N. R.	None	Only 100 feet from good well.
	Byron	1	38		do	N. R.	Plenty	Flows with force.
	Freedom	2	64	107	do	N. R.		Seepage only in deeper well.
	Iosco	1	30		do	N. R.		Excellent water.
	Janesville	3	76	150	do	N. R.	Generally plenty	
	New Richland	4	110	149	Drift, rock	100-127	Abundant	
	Otisco	2	22	24		N. R.	Scanty	
	St. Mary	1	16		Till	N. R.	Seepage	
	Vivian	2	37	95	Drift	N. R.	Plenty	Shallow well; flows slowly.
	Waseca	Several.	60	110	Black sand, drift	N. R.	Abundant	Flowing.
	Wilton	3	22	90	Drift	N. R.		No water except in shallowest well.

Shallow-well records in Minnesota—Continued.

County.	Town or township.	Wells reporting.	Depth. From—	Depth. To—	Material.	Depth to rock.	Supply.	Remarks.
			Feet.	*Feet.*		*Feet.*		
Washington	Afton	2	28	54	Drift, etc	20–54+		
	Cottagegrove	Several.	20	140	Drift, rock	4–129+		
	Denmark	2	28	130	Drift	130?		
	Forestlake	Several.	35	80				Flowing wells at Clear Lake.
	Grant	2	70	88	Drift	70?–88+		
	Lakeland	4	132	142	Drift, rock	14?		
	Oakdale	Several.	60	75	Drift	N. R.		
	Woodbury	2	40	74	Drift, rock	24–74+		Wells on high Trenton limestone flats get water at 16 to 40 feet, but on low land over St. Peter sandstone and on lower magnesian limestone flats wells are about 100 feet deep.
Watonwan	Adrian	2	22	27	Till, etc	N. R.	Seepage, etc	Excellent water.
	Antrim	2	29	79	Drift	N. R.	12–25 feet	
	Fielden	General.	25		do	N. R.	Plenty	
	do	1	70		do		40 feet	
	Long Lake	1	21		do	N. R.		
	Madelia	General.	15	30	Yellow till	N. R.	Seepage	Good water.
	St. James	4	25	32	Drift	N. R.	Plenty	
	Southbranch	1	23		do	N. R.	6 feet	
Wilkin	Bradford	2		61	Yellow till	N. R.		
	Breckenridge	Several.	30	102	Yellow and blue till	N. R.	Usually water	
	Campbell	Several.	47	102	do	N. R.	do	One instance with no water.
	Champion	4	50	66	Till and sand	N. R.	Good	Water unusually clear and cold.
	McCauleyville	4	20	137	Drift	(?)	Offensive	Perhaps Cretaceous at 100 feet.
	Munston	4	11	28	do	N. R.	Good	One well is bitter.
	Mitchell	Several.	10	27	do	N. R.	do	
	Prairie View	2	35	55	do	N. R.		One well out of use.

	Tanbery	3	22	45	do	N. R.	Good	
	T. 133, R. 47	1	28		Alluvium	N. R.	do	Water rises and falls with Red River.
	T. 136, R. 48	1	70		Alluvium and till	N. R.	do	Very abundant.
Wright	Albion	2	14	25	Drift	N. R.		Good water.
	Buffalo	1	27		do	N. R.		Do.
	Clearwater	2	30	56	do	N. R.		Do.
	Cokato	2	25	25	do	N. R.		Do.
	Frankfort	1	33		do	N. R.	7 feet	Do.
	Franklin	2	20	160	do	N. R.	Abundant	Do.
	Middleville	General.	10	15	Gravel	N. R.		Do.
	Monticello	Several.	25	42	Drift	N. R.		
	Otsego	2	35	43	do	N. R.		No water in 35-foot well; abundant in other, but irony.
	Silvercreek	1	35		do	N. R.		Good water.
	Southside	Several.	40	65	do	N. R.		Do.
	Victor	Several.	28	58	do	N. R.	Generally abundant.	Do.
White Earth Indian Reservation.								Not reported.
Yellow Medicine	Burton	3	18	54	Drift	N. R.	Generally plenty	Some seepage.
	Canby	Several.	15	22	do	N. R.	Few feet only	
	Echo	1	52		do	N. R.	Plenty	
	Granite Falls	1	55		do	N. R.	None	
	Gray	Several.	15	30	do	N. R.		
	Norman	1	72		do	N. R.	Large supply	
	Oshkosh	1	27		do	N. R.		Irony; offensive.
	Otis	1	52		do	N. R.	Plenty	
	Wergland	1	51		Gravel	N. R.		
	Woodlake	Many.	10	40	Drift	N. R.		Water generally good; supplies best in shallow wells.

Deep-well records

[Reported

No.	County.	Town, township, or post-office.	Owner.	Location. Township.	Range.	Section.	Authority.	Situation.	Diameter of well.	Depth of well.	Depth of principal water supply.
									Ins.	*Feet.*	*Feet.*
1	Becker	Audubon	John Davis	139	42	24		Slope	16	84	84
2	do	do	Unknown							110	
3	do	do	do							118	
4	do	Hamden	do							100	
5	do	Lake Park	do							267	255
6	do	White Earth Agency.	do							105	
7	Bigstone	Carrell	do							145	
*8	do	Graceville	do							522	
9	Blue Earth	Lake Crystal	Town							735	
10	do	Mankato (and vicinity).	Unknown							2,204	290
11	do	do	Hubbard & Co						6	650	
12	do	do	City						6–8	600–650	600–650
*13	do	do	Fibre Ware Co						6	570	
14	do	Minneopa	Gas company							1,000	525
15	Brown	New Ulm	City (3 wells)				O.			200±	
*16	do	Sleepy Eye	Village				M.	Plain	6	190	190
17	do	do	A. C. Von Hagen				M.	Valley	3	226	226
*18	Carlton	Wrenshall	Kelly Brick and Tile Co.	48	16	28	O.	Level	4¼	368	105–360
19	Carver	Calogen	Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rwy.							258	
20	Chisago	Almelund	Otto Abramson				D.	Level	4	200	
21	do	do	Nels Chilstrom				D.	Hilly	4	200	
22	do	do	C. J. Johnson				D.	do	4	206	
23	do	do	O. L. Sedlund				D.	Level	4	164	
24	do	Center City	Abr. Holm				D.		4	220	
25	do	Limestone	Village				M.	Plain	7–5	300	285
26	do	North Branch	St. Paul and Duluth R. R.	35	21	21	O.		8	195	185
27	do	Sunrise	Chas. Moquist				D.	Bluff	4	220	
28	do	Wyoming	St. Paul and Duluth R. R.				O.		8	505	
*29	Clay	Moorhead	City	139	48	8	M.	Plain		1,820	1,400
30	Cottonwood	Jeffries	Unknown							132+	
31	do	Westbrook	do							600	
*32	do	Windom	Waterworks							80	76
33	Crow Wing	Brainerd	Northern Pacific R. R.							647	
34	do	Deerwood	do	46	28	17				300	
35	Dakota	Burnsville	Unknown							136	
36	do	Eagan	3 wells							110–150	
37	do	Hastings	Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rwy.							1,160	
*38	do	Invergrove								196	
*39	do	Lakeville	Unknown							1,085	

* See notes at end of this table.

in Minnesota.

in 1903.]

Depth of other water supplies.	Depth to rock.	Material in which water occurs.	Height of water above (+) or below (−) mouth of well.	Supply per minute.	Quality.	How obtained where used.	Use.	No.
Feet.	*Feet.*		*Feet.*	*Gallons.*				
	(?)	Gravel	+0	Several.	Hard	Flows	Farm	1
	70	Cretaceous shales.?						2
	118?	No water						3
			+10					4
	N. R.	Sand, gravel		Many.				5
	N. R.		−55					6
			−22					7
			−0	Several.				*8
	145	Rock	−71					9
								10
								11
350–500			28					12
								*13
375	88	Sandstone	+0	Heavy.	Soft	Flows		14
			−40	115			City supply	15
	N. R.	Sand	−60	70	Hard	Pump	Domestic	*16
	N. R.	Coarse gravel	+20	126	Soft	Flows	do	17
	360	Sand	−82	40	do	Pump	Brick manufacturing, boilers, drinking, etc.	*18
				Many.			Railroad purposes	19
		Sand, gravel					Farm, etc	20
		do					do	21
		Hardpan					do	22
		do					do	23
		Sand, gravel					do	24
	N. R.	Gravel	−0	Several.	Soft	Gasoline pump.	Public supply	25
	N. R.	do		Many.			Railroad purposes	26
		Sand, gravel						27
	176	Sandstone		Many.	Good		Railroad purposes	28
(a)	380	Rock	+4				Abandoned	*29
	111							30
	200?							31
	N. R.	Gravel	−8	55		Pump	Public supply	*32
								33
								34
								35
								36
		Sandstone	+10		Slightly salty.	Flows		37
								*38
	145							*39

a Many.

Deep-well records

No.	County.	Town, township, or post-office.	Owner.	Location. Township.	Range.	Section.	Authority.	Situation.	Diameter of well.	Depth of well.	Depth of principal water supply.
									Ins.	*Feet.*	*Feet.*
40	Dakota	Marshan	Several wells							100-140	
41	do	Mendota	Unknown							857	
42	Dodge	Dodge Center	Chicago Great Western Rwy.						8	504	
43	do	Hayfield	Unknown						10	545+	
44	Douglas	Evansville	Village	129	40	3		Hill	6	210	190
45	do	do	Unknown							160	
46	Faribault	Blue Earth	City					Elevation.		1,240	845
47	do	Eaton	Unknown							205	
48	do	Lura	do							160	
49	do	Minnesota Lake	do							140	
50	do	Pilotgrove	do							100	
51	do	Seely	do							123	
52	do	Walnut Lake	do							166	
53	do	Wells	do							266	
54	do	do	do							118	
55	do	do	do							153	
*56	do	Winnebago City.	City						8	266	
57	Fillmore	Fountain	Unknown				D.		6	590	
58	Freeborn	Albert Lea	City							660+	
59	do	do	Unknown							300	
60	do	do	John McDonald	104	20	26		Slope		264	264
61	do	Freeborn	Unknown							950	
62	do	Hartland	do							+250	
63	Goodhue	Red Wing	Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rwy.							500	
*64	do	do	Minnesota Training School.?							1,018	
65	Grant	Herman	Unknown							189	
66	Hennepin	Bloomington	do							189	
67	do	Corcoran	do							178	
68	do	do	do							191	
69	do	Eden Prairie	do							169	
70	do	Excelsior	do							140	
71	do	Medina	do							175	
72	do	Minneapolis	Exposition well							1,421	
73	do	do	Washburn "C" well							205	
74	do	do	West Hotel well							622	
75	do	do	Lakewood well							2,118	
76	do	do	Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rwy.							700	
77	do	do	Soldiers' Home							1,010	
78	do	do	Minnesota Sugar Co.							940	
79	do	do	Fort Snelling well							660	
80	do	do	Donaldson Glass-block well.							762	

* See notes at end of this table.

in Minnesota—Continued.

Depth of other water supplies.	Depth to rock.	Material in which water occurs.	Height of water above (+) or below (−) mouth of well.	Supply per minute.	Quality.	How obtained where used.	Use.	No.
Feet.	*Feet.*		*Feet.*	*Gallons.*				
								40
	O.							41
	112	Rock	−90	85		Pump		42
	155	do					Incomplete (1899)	43
	N. R.	Gravel	−120		Hard	Gasoline engine.	Public supply	44
								45
500	202	St. Croix, etc	−32	Many.		Pump	Public supply	46
	101	Rock	−103					47
	N. R.	Drift						48
	90	do						49
	N. R.	do	−10					50
	95	Drift, etc	−4					51
	N. R.	Drift						52
	125	Sandstone, limestone.	−3					53
	118	Drift		Several.				54
	117	do		Few.				55
			−66					*56
	20	Rock	−225	25		Pump		57
		do					Public supply	58
								59
138	241	Limestone	−20	Many.	Hard, iron.	Pump	Farm	60
	150							61
	100							62
								63
								*64
	124	Granite at bottom.	+0					65
	N. R.	Gravel						66
	N. R.	Sand						67
	N. R.		−100					68
	N. R.	Gravel						69
	N. R.							70
	N. R.				Soft			71
	42		−15					72
	10							73
	18		−24					74
	264							75
	56							76
	50							77
	73							78
	105			1,000				79
	40		−50	500				80

Deep-well records

No.	County.	Town, township, or post-office.	Owner.	Location. Township.	Range.	Section.	Authority.	Situation.	Diameter of well.	Depth of well.	Depth of principal water supply.
									Ins.	*Feet.*	*Feet.*
81	Hennepin	Richfield	Unknown							109	
82	Houston	Brownsville	Philip Schaller							596	
83	do	Caledonia	Unknown							270	
84	do	Houston	Knute Halverson					Low		356	
85	Isanti	Cambridge	Unknown							135	
86	do	Dalbo	do							558	
87	Kandiyohi	Spicer	Great Northern Rwy.							105	
88	do	Willmar	City					Plain	8	265	230
89	Kittson	Humboldt	Mr. Hill							1,500?	
90	LacquiParle	Marietta	Unknown							375+	
91	Lesueur	Montgomery	do							246	
92	Lyon	Cottonwood	Village							465	
93	do	Ghent	Unknown							525	
*94	do	Marshall	City	111	41	4	M.	Valley	6	398	394
95	do	Tracy (for other records, see page 481).	Unknown							668	
96	McLeod	Biscay	Biscay Creamery and Cheese Co.	116	29	25	M.	Valley	2	170	170
97	do	Glencoe	Town?							1,640	410+
98	do	Hutchinson	City?						8	205	200
99	Marshall	Argyle	Several wells							150–180	
100	do	Rollis	G. F. Whitcomb	157	40	18	O.	Plain	2	132	130
101	do	Stephen	P. Lofgren et al.	157	48	5				800	
102	Martin	Fairmont	Unknown							150	
103	do	Jay	do							180	
104	Meeker	Litchfield	do				D.			295	
105	Millelacs	Princeton	Several wells							167–187	
106	Morrison	Lincoln	Unknown							200	
107	Mower	Austin	Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rwy.							260	
107a	do	do	City (2 wells)						12	550–580	375
108	do	Leroy	Unknown							312	
108a	Murray	Bondin	do							147	
109	do	Fulda	2 wells							115–170	
110	do	Leeds	Unknown							220	None
111	Nicollet	Oshawa	do							166	
112	do	do	do							364+	
*113	do	St. Peter	State Hospital							498	
113a	do	do								450	
114	Nobles	Worthington	City							530	40
115	Norman	Many localities.	Many wells							150–250	
116	Olmsted	Rochester	Rochester Asylum?							960+	

* See notes at end of this table.

in Minnesota—Continued.

Depth of other water supplies.	Depth to rock.	Material in which water occurs.	Height of water above (+) or below (−) mouth of well.	Supply per minute.	Quality.	How obtained where used.	Use.	No.
Feet.	*Feet.*		*Feet.*	*Gallons.*				
	99							81
	40		+0	Many.			Formerly ran turbine mill.	82
	25				Good			83
	75			30				84
			−40	125				85
				300				86
				Few.				87
	30	Sand	−3	Several.	Iron	Pump	Public supply	88
		Rock			Bad		Plugged	89
							Not finished	90
	241			Many.				91
	75							92
	90?							93
70–250	N. R.	Soapstone, gravel.	+150	200	Mineral	Flows	Public fire supply, etc.	*94
	145							95
	N. R.		+20	Many.	Hard	Flows	Creamery	96
	150	Sandstone	−85	150	Good	Pump		97
	N.R.?		+23			Flows	Public supply	98
				Many.	Salty			99
None	N. R.	Sand, gravel	−3	2	Soft, good.	Piped into tank.	Domestic, stock	100
								101
	90							102
	150			Many.	Fair			103
	283			None.				104
	N.R.?		−Few.					105
	N. R.							106
	56							107
	25		−9	150			Public supply	107a
								108
			−140	Few.				108a
				None.			Filled with quicksand.	109
				None.				110
				Many.				111
	285?							112
				200±				*113
				250				113a
							Public supply	114
	N. R.	Gravel	+0	Many.	Good	Flows		115
	75							116

Deep-well records

No.	County.	Town, township, or post-office.	Owner.	Location. Township.	Range.	Section.	Authority.	Situation.	Diameter of well.	Depth of well.	Depth of principal water supply.
									Ins.	*Feet.*	*Feet.*
*117	Ottertail	Fergus Falls	State Hospital							350	
118	Pine	Hinckley	Village							390	
119	do	Pine City	St. Paul and Duluth Rwy.							700	
120	do	Sandstone	Sandstone Land Co	42	20	10	M.	Valley	10	165	
121	Polk	Beltrami	John Thompson	146	47	2		Plain	2	244	244
*122	do	do	A. W. Lee	145	47	31	M.			115	
123	do	Crookston	About 100 wells							165–240	
124	do	Thief River Falls.	Unknown							258	
125	Pope	Glenwood	do							300	
126	Ramsey	Gladstone	do							619	
127	do	Mendota	do							857	
128	do	Rose	Reform School							252	
129	do	St. Paul (North St. Paul).	St. Paul Waterworks							Deep	
130	do	St. Paul (Vadnais Lake).	do						10–8	925	
131	do	St. Paul	Great Northern Rwy						8	840	
132	do	do	Y. M. C. A							578	
133	do	do	Wm. Lindeke's mill							321	
134	Red Lake	Redlake Falls	Unknown							407	
135	do	Thief River Falls.	John Meehan	153	43	5				258	
136	Redwood	Lamberton	Unknown							500+	
137	do	Redwood Falls	City	112	36	1		Plain	6	200	125
138	do	Sanborn	Unknown							250	
139	do	Walnut Grove	Dennis Dailey	109		30	O.	Ravine	4	160	160
140	do	do	Several wells							200±	
141	do	Sec. 17, T. 111, R. 39.	Fred Milroy	111	39	17			2	260±	260–
142	Renville	Olivia	Unknown				D.			450+	
143	do	Renville	Village	115	36	8	M.	Hill	6	350	334
144	do	do	Several wells							250, 325, 365	
145	Rice	Northfield	Unknown							648	
146	Roseau	Roseau	Holdahe Bros	162	40	24		Valley	3	250	200
147	St. Louis	Duluth								1,507	
148	Scott	Merriam Junction.								661	
149	do	New Prague							10	300	
150	do	Prior Lake	Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rwy.							300	

* See notes at end of this table.

in Minnesota—Continued.

Depth of other water supplies.	Depth to rock.	Material in which water occurs.	Height of water above (+) or below (−) mouth of well.	Supply per minute.	Quality.	How obtained where used.	Use.	No.
Feet.	*Feet.*		*Feet.*	*Gallons.*				
80, 190, 300+	N.R	Sand	−90	70			Well clogging	*117
			−0					118
			−0	Several.		Pump	Railroad purposes	119
Several.	0	Sandstone	+10	Many.			City and railway purposes.	120
1-112	N. R.	Sand	+20	25	Soft	Flows	Domestic, stock	121
				Big.			Caved	*122
			(a)		Good	Flows	Domestic, farm, etc.	123
								124
	296							125
	148							126
	0		+Several.			Flows		127
	36				Excellent			128
								129
	240		−6					130
	35	Limestone	−38					131
			−40					132
				900				133
								134
			−15	Many.	Good			135
								136
	200	Gravel	−40	Few.	Hard, iron, sulphur.		Not used	137
	R	Sandstone?		Many.				138
75, 125	N.R	Sand	−4		Soft	Windmill	Stock	139
			+6 to 20			Flows		140
			+0			Hard		141
				None.			Unfinished	142
242, 254, 270	334	Sand	−30	50	Soft	Pump	Not yet used	143
	250, 325			Several.	Soft, gas		Not completed	144
			+0	Many.	Good	Pump		145
None	250	Gravel	−15	Several.	Hard	do	Public	146
	131							147
	130		+6					148
			−75	100				149
								150

a +0 to + Many.

Deep-well records

No.	County.	Town, township, or post-office.	Owner.	Location.			Authority.	Situation.	Diameter of well.	Depth of well.	Depth of principal water supply.
				Township.	Range.	Section.					
									Ins.	*Feet.*	*Feet.*
151	Sherburne	Elk River	School board						5	305	
152	do	do	12 wells							250-315	
153	Sibley	Bismarck					D.			407+	
154	do	Gibbon	Railroad							325	
155	do	Henderson	Board of education?							750	
156	do	do	Town (may be same well as last).							707	
157	do	Winthrop	Railroad							413	
158	Stearns	Albany	Great Northern Rwy							187	
159	do	Paynesville	Angus Haines ?							175	
160	do	Torah								283	
161	Swift	Benson	Village (2 wells)					Plain	8	175	160
162	do	do	Public school ?							650	150?
163	Traverse	Browns Valley	Town	125	49	33		Valley	4	425	425
164	do	do								485	
165	do	Tintah								145+	
166	do	Wheaton	Town							438	
167	Wabasha	Elgin								270	
168	do	Highland								290	
169	do	Lake City	Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rwy.							820	
170	do	Oakwood	2 wells							217-288	
*171	do	Plainview							12	692	
172	Waseca	Waseca	Waterworks						10	1,157	
173	Washington	Stillwater								3,400	
174	Watonwan	St. James	City						8	541	
175	Wilkin	Campbell	Unknown							451	
176	do	Rothsay	do							560	
177	Winona	Richmond	do							240+	
178	do	Winona	do							515	
179	do	do								485+	

* See notes at end of this table.

in Minnesota—Continued.

Depth of other water supplies.	Depth to rock.	Material in which water occurs.	Height of water above (+) or below (−) mouth of well.	Supply per minute.	Quality.	How obtained where used.	Use.	No.
Feet.	*Feet.*		*Feet.*	*Gallons.*				
.....	90	.....	−2	Many.	.....	.....	.....	151
.....	.....	.....	0 to +16	.....	.....	.....	.....	152
.....	397	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	153
.....	275	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	154
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Iron	.....	.....	155
.....	.....	.....	+60	400	.....	.....	.....	156
.....	409?	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	157
.....	N. R.	Gravel	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	158
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	159
.....	20 Cret.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160
.....	N. R.	Gravel, sand	−10	100	Hard, good	Pump	City supply	161
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	162
.....	.....	.....	.....	Several.	Soft, salty	.....	Domestic	163
.....	2 Cret?	Sandstone	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	164
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Not finished when reported.	165
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Salty	.....	.....	166
.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	167
.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	168
.....	207	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	169
.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	170
.....	.....	.....	.....	100	Fine	.....	.....	*171
.....	185	.....	−132	200	.....	.....	.....	172
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	173
.....	.....	.....	−28	.....	Iron	.....	.....	174
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	175
.....	464	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	176
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Not complete when reported.	177
.....	155	.....	.....	180	.....	.....	.....	178
.....	485	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	179

NOTES ON DEEP WELLS OF MINNESOTA.

No. 8. Elevation, 1,111 feet. Granite at 482 feet from the surface.

No. 13. The electric-light plant, Myer Brothers' Foundry, and the Knitting Works also have flowing wells, the water coming from the first, second, and third sands.

No. 16. The water of this well has been condemned by the State board of health.

No. 18. Said to be the only deep well in the county in 1903. The water is unusually fine.

No. 29. Water-bearing layers were encountered at 120, 358, 800, 950, 1,200, 1,400, and 1,700 feet. There are numerous wells from 120 to 260 feet deep throughout Moorhead and Fargo, which produce excellent water, rising to within a few feet of the surface.

No. 32. The Windsor water supply is obtained by a system of wells. A large well, 16 feet in diameter and 18 feet in depth, was sunk. It is lined with brick and has a concrete floor. Through this floor are a series of small pipes driven to a depth of 76 feet from the surface. The water rises through these small pipes and fills the large well to within a few feet of the top.

No. 38. Other wells reported at Inver Grove are 100, 112, 120, 140, and 152 feet deep.

No. 39. A well 145 feet deep is also reported.

No. 56. Other wells reported are 150, 160, and 230 feet in depth. A rock is found at about 200 feet.

No. 64. Other deep wells at Red Wing and vicinity are owned as follows: Chicago Great Western Railway, La Grange Mills, Simmons Milling Company (2), G. A. Carlson (2), Linseed Oil Mills, Red Wing Malting Company, Minnesota Malting Company, Red Wing Brewery, Red Wing Sewer Pipe Company (2), Minnesota Stoneware Company, Red Wing Gas Company, August Peterson, C. A. Sargent, and William Danforth.

No. 94. Deep wells similar to the city well are owned by the Marshall Milling Company, Chicago and Northwestern Railway, Marshall Cemetery, D. D. Forbes, and J. G. Schutz. There are upward of 20 within a radius of 5 miles. Soft water can usually be obtained at about 250 feet, but it does not generally flow, although it comes very near to the surface.

No. 113. There are four other deep wells in St. Peter besides the hospital well—city pumping station, Sackett & Fay Mill, Engasser Brewing Company, and Kloss (gardener and florist). All of these wells are approximately 400 feet in depth and give a good flow of water.

No. 117. Another well at the Fergus Falls hospital is 354 feet deep and is located about 15 feet from the one in the table.

No. 122. After drilling this well the water forced its way up along the outside of the casing, carrying out large amounts of earthy material. The casing finally sank from sight into the ground, which continued to cave about the hole until eventually a depression 12 feet in diameter was formed, from which issues a stream flowing 40,000 barrels in twenty-four hours.

No. 171. Other wells at Plainview are as follows:

Depth.	Depth to rock.	Depth of water.	Depth.	Depth to rock.	Depth of water.
207	93	135	179	42	10
303	36	160	214	21	54
276	38	45	205	28	70
258	36	41	220	40	50
282	42	45			

Well records in Lyon County, Minn.

[Reported by J. E. Todd in 1903.]

No.	Location. Township.	Range.	Section.	Half or quarter section.	Owner.	Date drilled.	Diameter of well.	Depth of well.	Depth to principal water supply.	Height of water above (+) or below (−) mouth of well.	How obtained at surface.	Quality.	Supply per minute.
							Ins.	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*			*Gallons.*
*1	110	41	6	NW.	Andrew Silvins	1902	2	506	.....	+ 0	Flows	Soft	2
2	111	40	15	S.	E. C. Kochrane	.....	.....	358	358−	− 7	Pump	.....	.....
3	111	40	22	NE.	J. F. Fischer	.....	.....	345	345−	− 7	do	Hard	.....
4	111	40	26	NE.	John Leder	.....	.....	393	353−	− ½	do	do	.....
5	111	40	32	N.	J. C. A. and R. S. Landerlager.	.....	.....	426	426−	+ 0	Flows	do	.....
6	111	40	35	.....	Mr. Kearney	.....	.....	380±	380−	+ 0	do	do	.....
7	111	41	1	SW.	J. G. Shultz	1898	2-1¼	400	400−	+ 0	do	do	3
8	111	41	2	NW.	F. J. Parker	1899	2-1¼	400	400−	+ 0	do	do	4
*9	111	41	3	NW.	Marshall (cemetery)	1897	.....	.....	.....	+ 0	do	.....	.....
10	111	41	3	SE.	Chas. Middleton	1902	2?	326	326−	+ 0	do	Hard	.....
11	111	41	3	NE.	C. E. Overstrud	1902	2?	320	320−	+ 0	do	do	.....
12	111	41	4	E.	M. Guiseke	1901	2	386	386−	+ 0	do	do	90
*13	111	41	4	SW.	Marshall (mill well)	1893	6-4½	392	381	+ Many	do	do	230
14	111	41	7	NW.	Henry Frieze	1902	2	414	414−	+ 0	do	do	.....
15	111	41	9	NW.	Jake Eastman	1903	1	390	390−	+ 0	do	do	10±
*16	111	41	13	SW.	Watt Fuller	1899	2-1¼	403	403−	+ 0	do	do	.....
17	111	41	17	SE.	T. and J. Jensen	1901	1	422	422−	+ 0	do	Soft	10
18	111	41	17	NE.	S. D. Forbes	1897	2?	440	440−	+ 0	do	Hard	.....
19	111	41	18	SW.	G. T. Walker	1902	2?	433	433−	+ 0	do	Soft	3
20	111	41	20	NE.	Fred Warderlich	.....	2-1¼	330	330−	+ 0	do	do	2½
21	112	41	30	NW.	Chas. De Vos	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Few
22	112	41	32	SE.	J. P. Pierard	1902	2-1¼	380	380−	+ 0	Flows	Hard	.....

* See notes below.

NOTES ON WELLS OF LYON COUNTY, MINN.

No. 1. Elevation, 1,250 feet. Penetrated granite, 6 inches.

No. 9. Pressure, 61 pounds.

No. 13. Pressure, 70 pounds. It is said that water will flow 161 feet above the surface. Record: Blue clay, sandy streaks, 65 feet; light-colored soapstone (chalk?), 90 feet; dark soapstone, 90 feet; black sand and shale, with some white putty-like material, soft water, 20 feet; soapstone, 120 feet; sandstone, giving some hard flowing water, 6 feet.

No. 16. Pressure, 47 pounds.

SPRINGS.

Springs occur throughout the State, but are largely from the drift and of small size. In the river valleys cutting into the rocks, especially in the southeastern portion of the State, rock springs are not uncommon, but are commonly small. The softest waters are found in the northeastern portion of the State. Those in the southeast are hard, while in the region of the Cretaceous shale in the western portion of the State they are frequently both hard and alkaline.

Miscellaneous spring

[Reported

No.	County.	Town, township, or post-office.	Owner.	Locality.			Temperature.
				Township.	Range.	Section.	
							°F.
1	Becker		F. B. Chapen	139	41	26	40
2	Benton	Gilmanton	Unknown		25		
3	do	Maywood	do				
4	Bigstone	Foster	G. W. Peterson	123	48	33	50
*5	Blue Earth	Mankato	McPeterson & Co				
6	Brown	Sleepyeye	Martin Sieg				
7	do	Home	Unknown				
8	do	New Ulm	B. Marshner	109	30	5	
9	do	Stately	Unknown				
10	Carlton	Mahtowa	Gust. Strom	48	18	25	Cold.
11	Carver	San Francisco					
*12	Crow Wing	Aitken	Mr. Nelson	135	26	2	60
13	Faribault	Kiester	Unknown				
14	Goodhue		do				
15	Grant		Miss N. Erlandson	128	43	34	
*16	Hennepin	Minneapolis	Glenwood-Inglewood Co.				
*17	do	do	do				
18	do	do	Unknown				
19	do	do	Several				
20	do	do	do				
*21	do	St. Anthony	Unknown				
22	Houston	Caledonia					
23	do	Riceford	Unknown				
24	Jackson	Jackson	Peter Eveson	102	35	11	46
25	Kanabec	Brunswick	Andrew Cendstrom	38	24	31	
26	do		Unknown	39	23	NW.	
27	do		Isaac Staples	39	24	21	
28	Lesueur	Ottawa	Unknown				
29	do		do				
*30	Lincoln	Lake Benton	do				
31	Lyon	Custer	do				
32	do	Marshall	Schutz & Fuller	110	42	19	

* See notes at end of this table.

records in Minnesota.

in 1903.]

Quality.	Volume (figures indicate gallons per minute).	Material from which spring issues.	Uses.	Remarks.	No.
Hard, iron, sulphur.	2-inch pipe	Blue clay		Iron deposit about spring.	1
					2
Chalybeate				West bank St. Francis River.	3
Hard, iron	50	Sandstone, etc		Iron deposits; medicinal properties.	4
Soft, gas	12		Medicinal	Bottled and shipped	*5
Hard, iron		Drift	Drinking, stock	Iron deposits; other springs in vicinity.	6
Iron	Very large	do		Big Spring; enough water to run grist-mill.	7
	Good flow	Sand	Runs small mill	Several other springs in vicinity.	8
Iron		Drift		Several springs along Mound Creek.	9
Soft, good	4	Gravel	Stock	Emerges at many places over ¼ acre.	10
Hard, good				Several springs along Bevens Creek.	11
Soft, iron		Till	Drinking, etc	Iron deposits	*12
Chalybeate	Copious		Stock		13
Clear, pure		Shales of St. Croix formation		Many springs along streams.	14
Hard, good		Not from rock	Drinking	From hillside	15
Iron, etc		Gray clay	Medicinal, shipped	Inglewood Springs, in valley of Bassett Creek.	*16
do		do	do	Glenwood Springs	*17
Chalybeate			Medicinal	Great Medicine Springs, a few miles west of city.	18
Lime water				Several springs below University.	19
Chalybeate, organic.				Swamp south of city	20
Iron		Top of shale bed		Swamp east of city	*21
Lime water	Many	Subterranean streams.	Used at mills	From St. Lawrence limestone.	22
do	do	do		do	23
Hard		Clay	Drinking, stock		24
Soft	40	Gravel		From hillside	25
	Notably large			Along Spring Brook	26
Chalybeate	Copious				27
	Many	Subterranean stream from limestone bluff.			28
Chalybeate	do	Subterranean streams.		Frequent springs in county.	29
Chalybeate, etc		Bottom and shores of lake.		Many springs	*30
Chalybeate				South Branch Cottonwood River.	31
Soft, pure	100	Sand, gravel	Village supply	Transported in barrels.	32

Miscellaneous spring records

No.	County.	Town, township, or post-office.	Owner.	Locality.			Temperature.
				Township.	Range.	Section.	
							° F.
33	Marshall	New Maine	O. G. Peterson	157	44	31	Cold.
34	Martin	East Chain	Unknown				
35	do	Manyaska	do				
36	Morrison		do				
37	Mower	Austin	F. F. Cummings				
38	Murray	Des Moines	Unknown				Cool.
39	do	Holly	do				
40	do	Lime Lake	do				Cool.
41	do	Moulton	do				Cool.
42	do	Murray	do				Cool.
43	do	Walnut Grove	do			12	
*44	Nicollet	Belgrade	do				
*45	do	Oshawa	do				
46	Nobles	Leota	do				
47	do	Lismore	do				
48	do	Olney	do				
49	do	"West Side"	do				
50	Pine		do	42	20	Center.	Cold.
51	Pipestone	Eden	do				
52	do	Osborne	do				
53	Polk	Beltrami	do	145	47	27	42
54	Ramsey	St. Paul (?)	Highland Spring Co				
55	Redwood	Swedes Forest	Unknown				
56	Renville	Renville	J. P. Peterson	115	37	24	
57	do	Sacred Heart	Ed O'Connor	115	38		
58	Rock	Mound	Unknown				
59	Roseau	Unorganized	A. J. Comstock	161	38	18	
60	Scott	Belle Plaine	Unknown				
61	do	Eagle Creek	do				

*See notes at end of this table.

in Minnesota—Continued.

Quality.	Volume (figures indicate gallons per minute).	Material from which spring issues.	Uses.	Remarks.	No.
Soft, pure	Many	Sand	Farm	Forms pool 10 by 20 feet.	33
		Underground streams.		Several springs above level of East Chain Lake.	34
Mineral	Large		Medicinal		35
do				Travertine forming springs.	36
do			Medicinal, shipped.	Trio-Siloam Spring	37
Excellent				Several along bluffs of Des Moines River.	38
Chalybeate				Mounds of ocherous mud, 20 feet in diameter, 2 feet high, deposited.	39
Excellent				Bluff of Des Moines, River.	40
do				Several along Chanarambic bluffs.	41
do				Bluff of Des Moines River.	42
Iron, sulphur				Several springs	43
				40 feet above river	*44
				Numerous springs from river bluffs.	*45
Excellent				Several from Champepadan bluffs.	46
do				Few from Champepadan bluffs.	47
do				Several from Kanaranzi bluffs.	48
do				do	49
Soft, iron	Large	Sandstone	Drinking	Several springs; some water shipped.	50
Mineral, sulphur.		Probably till		Two springs northwest of Split Rock Creek.	51
Lime, chalybeate.		do		Tufaceous deposits	52
Soft	Several	Drift (?)		Three other springs within a mile.	53
Mineral	do		Sold		54
Iron		Drift		Gives stream 3 feet wide and 8 inches deep.	55
Hard, pure		Drift (?)	Stock	From hillside; many springs along Minnesota River bluffs.	56
Good		do			57
Soft		Potsdam formation.		From base of the "mound."	58
Slight iron	1	Drift (?)	Farm	In valley; several other springs along Bear Creek.	59
Bitter				From bluff near river	60
	Unfailing		Runs mill (head 10 feet).	1¼ miles east of Shakopee.	61

Miscellaneous spring records

No.	County.	Town, township, or post-office.	Owner.	Locality.			Temperature.
				Township.	Range.	Section.	
							°F.
62	Scott	Glendale	Unknown				
63	do	Jackson	do				
*64	do	Shakopee	Hattenberger				Cold.
65	Sherburne	Palmer	Unknown				
66	Sibley	Blakely	do	113	26		Cool.
67	Steele	Owatonna (one-half mile northeast).	do				
68	Stevens	Morris	A. E. Hoebner	124	42	29	
*69	Todd	Round Prairie	C. H. Ward	128	33	20	Cold.
70	do	do	Fred Kircher			33	
71	do	do	Unknown	128	33	12	
*72	Traverse		do				
*73	Wadena		do				
74	Waseca	Otisco	do				
75	Wilkin		do				
76	Winona	Rollingstone	do				

* See notes at end of this table.

in Minnesota—Continued.

Quality.	Volume (figures indicate gallons per minute).	Material from which spring issues.	Uses.	Remarks.	No.
			Runs mill (head 16 feet).	Intermittent spring	62
			Supplies mill pond.		63
Iron		Drift	Stock	Sand coated red; also blue sediment.	*64
do				West of Briggs Lake	65
Hard, clear		Drift	Dairy, stock, etc.	Six springs from bluffs.	66
Mineral		Clay		Nine springs, four deposit iron, one a bluish substance (Anal., Geol. and Nat. Hist. Surv. Minn., vol. 1, p. 402, 1872–1882).	67
		Drift	Farm		68
Soft, pure	Large	do		Several springs unite to form creek.	*69
Good, clear	do			In tamarack swamp	70
Iron				Iron deposit; several other iron springs.	71
Alkaline, iron				Mineralized moss common.	*72
Sulphur, etc					*73
Chalybeate, salty.			Some are medicinal.	Several springs	74
				St. Gabrielle springs; other less prominent springs.	75
Medicinal		Peat bog		Water from St. Croix sandstone (Anal., Geol. and Nat. Hist. Surv. Minn., 1872–1882, vol. 1, p. 204).	76

NOTES ON SPRINGS OF MINNESOTA.

No. 5. Analysis by H. M. Hill:

Analysis of water of spring at Mankato, Minn.

[Parts per million.]

Sodium chloride	5.1
Sodium sulphate	17.9
Potassium sulphate	35.8
Sodium phosphate	2.3
Sodium bicarbonate	112.7
Calcium bicarbonate	35.5
Magnesium bicarbonate	137.0
Iron bicarbonate	13.4
Barium bicarbonate	Trace.
Silica	36.8
Alumina	14.3
Total	410.8

No. 12. Another mineral spring is located on NE. ¼ of sec. 9, T. 135 N., R. 30 W., about 12 miles northwest of Pillager, on the Northern Pacific Railroad. This spring is much larger than the one in the table. Its volume is sufficient to make quite a stream at the start. The water is strongly impregnated with iron and makes a red deposit about the spring. There are several other good springs in the county.

No. 16. For analysis see Geological and Natural History Survey of Minnesota, volume 3, page 309.

No. 17. For analysis see Geological and Natural History Survey of Minnesota, volume 3, page 310.

No. 21. For analysis see Geological and Natural History Survey of Minnesota, volume 3, page 308.

No. 30. Many springs are located on the southwest shores of Lake Benton, and some at the west end. A few also rise from the bottom. The water is generally pure and cold, but some of it is too high in mineral matter for domestic use.

No. 44. Springs along the river bluffs in many townships in this county.

No. 45. One spring in this vicinity has cut for itself a ravine now occupied by a woods of old growth.

No. 64. Faribault springs have been somewhat lower in the last ten years than previously. Other springs carry nearly the same amount of water.

No. 69. For references to "Big Spring" see Geological and Natural History Survey of Minnesota, volume 2, page 579.

On the east shore of Sauk Lake, about half a mile north of Pangburn & Moore's brickyard, a large chalybeate spring issues 20 feet from the lake, into which it pours a stream 1 foot wide and 3 inches deep. It is on the land of Aaron Doty.

There are quite a number of strong chalybeate springs in this county, some of which deposit some iron. A large spring of clear, cold water occurs near the town of Bruce, while smaller springs are found at many points.

No. 72. The springs of this county are generally quite alkaline, with bitter or saline taste. Many occur along the shore of Lake Traverse, most of which are ferruginous and very hard. In some of the springs a white sand boils up with the water.

No. 73. Sulphur springs with cathartic properties are located half a mile northeast of Wadena, while excellent cold springs occur at Shell City, in the northern part of the county. (See Geol. and Nat. Hist. Surv. of Minn., vol. 2, p. 579.)

LOWER MICHIGAN.

By W. F. Cooper.

Geologically speaking the lower peninsula of Michigan is structurally a great oval basin of Carboniferous and older rocks. The geographic center is in Gratiot County, about 50 miles north of Lansing. Toward the basin the rocks dip from all sides. They are mainly of Carboniferous age, but a rim of Devonian rocks extends along the Michigan and Huron shores from Mason County, on the shores of the former, to Alpena County, on the latter lake. Small areas or strips of Devonian rocks occur along the rim of the coal basin in the extreme southeastern and southwestern portions of the State. A few dolomitic and other beds of Silurian age also occur at the extreme northern tip of the peninsula and along the shores of Lake Erie, to the southeast.

WELLS.

Rock waters, largely brine or mineral waters, are obtained at many points, especially from the Marshall sandstone of the Carboniferous. Brines from the Berea grit of the Carboniferous and from the Monroe dolomites of the Silurian are common. Fresh waters are also obtained from the Marshall and Monroe formations and occasionally elsewhere. The greatest supplies of fresh water, however, are obtained from the unconsolidated deposits of glacial drift, including the tills, sands, gravels, and clays. In the drift the conditions change rapidly, and although many flowing wells are obtained the result of a boring can not in many instances be told in advance.

Well records

[Reported

No.	County.	Town.	Location. Township.	Range.	Section.	Owner.	Authority.	Diameter of well.	Depth of well.	Depth to principal water supply.
								In.	*Feet.*	*Feet.*
1	Allegan	Casco	2	14	18	D. Ogden	D.	2	165	160
2	do	Fenville				S. S. Burni	D.	2	110	100
*3	Antrim	Antrim	29	6	19, 30	Antrim Iron Co. (12 wells).	O.	8, 6	250–300	65–70
4	do	Bellaire	30	7	24	Bellaire Water Supply Co.	M.		100	100
5	do	Kearney	30	7	28	J. T. Batchelder	O.	2	74	68
6	do	Mancelona		6	8	C. E. Ralston	O.	2	100	85
7	do	do	29	6	22	W. D. Lazell	O.	2	210	196
8	do	do	29	6	21	C. J. Hopkins	O.	2	84	71
9	do	do		6	18	Mike Diebolt	O.		113	
10	do	do	29	4	28	D. S. Davis	O.	2	111½	95
11	do	do		29	17	Robt. Campbell	O.	42		65
12	do	do	29	6	20	Marcelona Village	O.	12, 6	30	7
13	do	do		6	20	Chas. Bechstein	O.	42	66	64
14	do	do				A. G. Jackson	M.		166	
15	do	do	29	6	19	R. H. Underwood	O.	2	80	65
16	do	do		29	7	F. J. Webb	O.	2	125	114
17	Barry	Orangeville	2	10	1	Lysander Cook	D.	2	251	202
18	do	Prairieville	2	10		Philip Barber	D.	2	80	40
19	Benzie	Benzonia	26	15	27	T. B. Pettit	O.	2	190	175
20	do	do	26	15	27	do	O.	2	85	75–80
21	do	do	16	1	27	H. T. Smith	O.	2	97	40
22	do	do	26	15	26	E. J. C. Ellis	O.	2	100	91
23	do	Beulah	26	14	14	H. T. Phelps	O.	2	200	196
24	do	do	26	15	26	H. A. Bailey	O.	2	163	160
25	do	Thompsonville					M.		150	
26	Berrien	Bainbridge	4	17	2, 3	Henry Gerling	O.	4, 2	30–80	50
27	do	Coloma				Chester Chorpaning	D.	2	186	30
28	do	do		17	35	J. W. Harr	D.	2	89	
*29	Branch	Coldwater				Bromo-Hygeia Mineral Water Co.	O.		2,200	
30	Calhoun	Albion				Waterworks		8	175	46
31	do	Newburg Mills		4	1	E. G. Murdock	O.	6	205	
32	Charlevoix	Boyne	33	6	26	G. Van Platen	O.		70	
33	Cheboygan	Burtlake	35	3	8	J. M. Sager	O.	2	99	
34	do	do	35	3	21	F. W. Brown	O.	2	54	53
35	do	do				M. B. Thomas	O.	2	103	103
36	do	do	35	3	9	J. E. Humphreys	O.	2	65	65
37	do	Indian River	35	3	24	R. P. Corwin	O.	2	135	135
38	do	do	35	3	24	Joe Miller	M.	2	112	100
39	do	do	35	3	24	G. P. Cowley	O.	2	116	110

* See notes at end of this table.

in Michigan.

in 1903.]

Material in which water occurs.	Height of water above (+) or below (−) mouth of well.	Temperature.	Supply per minute.	Quality.	How obtained where used.	Uses.	No.
	Feet.	°*F.*	*Gals.*				
Sand	−100			Hard	Pump	Domestic	1
Gravel				do	do	Farm and house	2
Gravel and sand	−0	45	2,400	do	Air lift	Chemical works and blast furnace.	*3
Sand	+3		3	do		Town supply	4
Clay and gravel		Cold.	Many.	do	Pump	Domestic	5
Gravel		45		do	Force pump	Town supply	6
Sand		Cold.	Many.	do	Windmill	do	7
Sand and gravel			Many.		do	House and farm	8
Sand				Hard	do	Domestic	9
Gravel		48	Many.	Medium	do	Farm	10
Sand		45	Many.	Hard	do	Domestic	11
Gravel		Cold.	1,000	do	Steam pump	do	12
do	−63			do	Hand	do	13
				do		do	14
Gravel			Many.	do	Windmill	do	15
do			Many.	do	do	Farm	16
Clay and sand				do	Pump	do	17
Sand				do	do	do	18
Gravel			Many.	Soft	Windmill	Domestic	19
do			Many.	Hard	Hand pump	House and farm	20
Gravel, sand, and clay.	+23		10	Medium	Flow	General	21
	−91			Hard	Windmill	Domestic	22
			Many.	do	do	do	23
			9	do			24
	+0					Drinking	25
Gravel and sand		50		Hard	Flow	Domestic	26
Sand				Iron	Windmill	House and farm	27
do		50	3	Soft		House, farm, and fish pond.	28
Rock				Mineral	Pump	Bottling	*29
	+10		300	Hard		Town supply	30
	−3					Not used	31
Gravel	+12	50		Hard, alkaline		Boilers	32
Sand and gravel	+25		30	Hard		General	33
Gravel	+24	46		do		Domestic	34
Sand	+18	40	18	Soft		do	35
Sand and gravel	+25	40	38	Hard		do	36
	+33		150	do			37
Gravel	+34	38	200	do		Drinking	38
	+35		200	do			39

Well records in

No.	County.	Town.	Location. Township.	Range.	Section.	Owner.	Authority.	Diameter of well.	Depth of well.	Depth to principal water supply.
								In.	*Feet.*	*Feet.*
40	Cheboygan	Indian River	35	3	24	John Curtis (50 or more wells).	M.		90-125	90-125
41	do	do	35	3	24	J. F. Frye	O.	2	126	120
42	do	do	35	4	24	H. B. Lanterman	O.	2	142	
43	do	do	35	3	24	W. H. Morgan	M.	2	85-170	110
44	do	do	35	2	19	G. E. Patterson	O.	2	105	105
45	do	do	35	3	24	J. W. Peck	O.	2	93	93
46	do	do	35	2 / 3	24	Wm. J. Vermillya		2	108	104
47	do	do				Columbus Beach Club.		2	175	
48	do	do	35	4	6	Scott Williston	O.	2	220	
49	do	do				Chas. Kobleman		2	414	
50	do	do	35	4	29	John Hastings	O.	3	260	253
51	do	do	35	3	24	Burt Cemenly	O.	2	110	110
52	do	do				Dr. J. W. Bell	O.	2	131	131
53	do	do				Jas. A. Berry	O.	2	122	
54	do	do	35	3	24	W. F. Cooper		2	110	110
55	do	do	35	3	24	Albert Bradley		2	108	108
56	do	Topinabee				F. D. Bennett		2	119	119
*57	do	do	36	2	29	H. H. Pike's Sons	O.	3	119	
58	Clare	Harrison	19	4	7	S. J. Green	M.	2	114	95
59	Clinton	Olin				A. C. Haviland	O.	2½	195	190
60	do	St. John	8	3	28	F. W. Kedpan	O.	2	319	198
61	Crawford	Frederic	28	4		Jacob Karner	D.	2	186	176
62	do	Grayling	26	3	7	S. M. Hanson Co	M.	6	2,560	200
63	do		28	3	17		D.	2	200	190
64	do	South Branch	25	2	16	Chas. Richardson	D.	2	92	
65	Eaton							2	144	40
*66	Emmet	Harbor Springs				A. L. Deuel	O.	6		
67	do	do	36	6	13	E. C. Parmenter	O.	2	140	140
68	do	do	35	6	13	Chas. Roe	M.	2	92	45
*69	do	do	35	6	13	E. Shay & Son	M.	6	320	
70	do	do	35	6	12-15	J. L. Thompson (a number of wells).	M.	2	40-160	70
*71	Genesee	Flint	7	6		Oak Grove Hospital	O.	2	265	200-265
72	do	do				City	M.	6	376	376
73	Gladwin	Butman	20	1	8	C. M. Westover	O.	2	32	32
74	do	Gladwin	19	2	32	Kramer & Buttons	O.	4	400	
75	do	do	18	1	7	W. G. Brush	O.	4	200	4
76	do	do	18	1	7	do		3	100	
77	do	do	19	2	1	City	O.	6	400	180
*78	do	Highwood	18	1	26				82	
*79	do	do	18	1	27				176	
*80	do	do	17	1	3				94	

* See notes at end of this table.

Michigan—Continued.

Material in which water occurs.	Height of water above (+) or below (−) mouth of well.	Temperature.	Supply per minute.	Quality.	How obtained where used.	Uses.	No.
	Feet.	°*F.*	*Gals.*				
Sand and gravel	+40	48	125	Hard, various minerals.		Domestic	40
				Hard			41
	+25			do		Domestic	42
Gravel and sand	+35	44	200	Medium		Drinking	43
Sand			100	Hard			44
			200	do		Garden, etc.	45
				Medium			46
Sand	+35			Hard		Club house	47
	−15			do	Windmill	Domestic	48
Sand and gravel	−12			do	do		49
						Not used	50
Sand			180	Hard		Domestic	51
Gravel	+27	48	Many.	do		do	52
do	+18		150				53
	+30			Hard		Domestic	54
	+20	48	150	do		do	55
Sand	+11		Many.	Soft		do	56
	+8	48	40	do		Commercial and medicinal.	*57
				do		Farm	58
Sandstone	−35			do	Pump	Domestic	59
	−23			Mineral		Not used	60
Sand				Hard	Windmill	Farm	61
Gravel						Salt	62
Sand				Hard	Windmill	Domestic	63
Gravel	−22			do	Pump	Farm	64
	−40			Soft	Windmill		65
Sand and gravel	+8	45	4+	Hard, mineral	Pump	Domestic; resort	*66
Sand, gravel and rock.	+6	46	1½			House and greenhouse.	67
	+10		34	Soft		Public drinking fountain.	68
	+22		100	do		Public waterworks.	*69
Gravel		60–70		do		do	70
Sandstone	+8	50	9	Alkaline		Hospital	*71
Rock	+3	52	8			Public drinking fountain.	72
	−10	Cold.		Hard	Pump	Domestic	73
				do		Not used	74
Sand and gravel	+3					Farm	75
	+2					Domestic	76
Sandstone	+24		100	Hard	Pump	do	77
Sand							*78
do							*79
do	−1½						*80

Well records in

No.	County.	Town.	Location. Township.	Range.	Section.	Owner.	Authority.	Diameter of well.	Depth of well.	Depth to principal water supply.
								In.	*Feet.*	*Feet.*
*81	Gladwin	Highwood	18	1	34				162	
*82	do	do	18	1	13				232½	90
83	Grand Traverse.	Summit City	25	10	23	A. J. Albright	D.	2	63	63
84	do	do	25	10	34	M. Bowerman		2½	115	103
85	do	do				E. Hoyt	O.	2	103	94
86	do	do	25	10	22	J. W. Wyckoff	O.	1¼	60	49
87	do	Traverse City	27	9		J. H. Bissell	D.	2½	85	10, 47
88	do	do					D.	6	311	20, 250
*89	do	Whitewater	27	9	4	Annie A. Bissell	M.	2½, 1½	87	
90	do	Williamsburg		9	4	Dr. J. W. Prentice	O.	4	65	12
91	do	do	27	9	4	Mrs. F. E. White	O.	2	58	
92	do	do			4	Chas. Will	O.	2	64	20, 64
93	do	do		9	4	W. B. Herald	O.	2	60	60
94	do	do	27	9	4	Emery Rose	O.	2	60	12
95	do	do	27	9		F. E. White	M.	2	65	
96	Gratiot	Pompei	9, 10	2	7-12	Village	M.	3	175	
97	do	Washington	9	2	5	R. W. Foster	O.	2	229	229
98	Huron	Grindstone City				Jas. Chesney	O.	4½	147	
99	Ingham	Leslie				A. J. Tuttle	O.	4		100-120
		do				B. M. Gould	O.	4	170	170
100	do	Locke				H. Lovejoy	D.	3	260	250
*101	do	Mason	2	1	5	Axel Nickerson	D.	4	387	150
102	do	Stockbridge			26	C. Taylor	D.	2	110	100
103	do	do				Henry Mulcho	D.	2	142	140
104	Ionia	Belding		9		Belding Bros. & Co.	M.	2	130	
105	do	Ionia City					D.	2	320	310
106	do	Saranac				Village of Saranac	M.	2	447	280
107	do	do	7	8		F. G. Wilson	D.	2	183	183
108	Iosco	Burleigh	21	5	2	G. L. Armstrong	M.	4	184	84, 110
109	do	do	21	5	11-15	Geo. Koyl	M.	36	18	12
110	Isabella	E. Coe	13	2	30	A. J. Austin	O.	2	76	76
111	do	Farwell		5	36	A. G. Cook	O.		52	52
112	Kalamazoo	Alamo				Jos. Coshun	D.		175	
113	do	do				H. L. Russell	D.		150	
114	do	Kalamazoo	In city.			Bryant Paper Co	D.		143	
115	Kalkaska	Fletcher	25	5	30	Thos. Anthony	O.	42	70	64
116	do	do	25	5	20	Jas. McNamara	O.	2	70	62
117	do	Westwood	28	7	1	W. H. Anderson	O.	36		60

*See notes at end of this table.

Michigan—Continued.

Material in which water occurs.	Height of water above (+), or below (−) mouth of well.	Temperature.	Supply per minute.	Quality.	How obtained where used.	Uses.	No.
	Feet.	°*F.*	*Gals.*				
Sand							*81
Sand and gravel							*82
	−30			Hard	Windmill	Domestic	83
	−103			do	do	House and farm	84
				do	do	do	85
Sand and gravel	−18			do		Domestic	86
Soft gray shale			2	Sulphur		Fish hatchery	87
Sand and gravel	+20		1	Hard		Railroad tanks	88
do	+0	45		Soft		Domestic, farm, and trout hatchery.	*89
Gravel	+20	Cold.		Hard, sulphur		House and farm	90
Sand and gravel	+15	42		Soft		Domestic	91
Sand	+14	45	28	Iron and sulphur, hard.		do	92
Sand and gravel	+10	42		Mineral		do	93
Gravel	+14	33	10	Little, hard		House and farm	94
Fine gravel	+13	70		Soft		do	95
Gravel	−6		Many.	Hard, iron	Windmill	Public	96
Red sandstone	−5			Hard	Pump	House and farm	97
Rock	−4			Salty	do		98
Sandstone	+10		150			Drinking	99
Coarse sandstone.	+10	54		Iron, sulphur		Domestic	
Rock	−12			Soft	Windmill	Watering stock	100
Sandstone	+1		20	Hard		do	*101
do	−17			do		Domestic	102
do	−26			Soft		Watering stock	103
Sand	+3			Iron		Factory	104
Sandstone	+14		30	Soft		Lawn	105
do	−1½	Mild.		Sulphur	Hand pump	Public	106
Sand	−143	Cold.		Hard	Windmill	House and farm	107
Sand and rock	+4	56	2	do	Pump	Farm	108
Clay and gravel	+1		Sever'l	Sulphur		Domestic	109
	+0		1	Soft			110
			62	Hard			111
					Pump		112
					do		113
Drift	+24		200	Hard		Bryant Paper Co	114
	−66				Hand	Lumber Camp	115
	−62	Cold.	Many.	Hard	Hand pump	Houses and farm	116
Sand	−53	Cold.	Many.	do	Pump	Farm	117

Well records in

No.	County.	Town.	Location. Township.	Range.	Section.	Owner.	Authority.	Diameter of well.	Depth of well.	Depth to principal water supply.
								In.	*Feet.*	*Feet.*
118	Kalkaska	Westwood		7	1	C. A. Rickerd	O.	2	58	50
119	do	do	28	7	1	P. A. Doyle	O.	2	67	50
120	Lapeer	Clifford	10	11	1	Wm. Winters	O.	2	164	20
121	do	Imlay City		12	19	Milo Quirk	O.	2	187	183
122	do	do	8	12	33	John Sissom	O.	2	153½	148
123	do	do	7	12	6	Wm. Snoden	O.	2	335	
124	Leelanaw	Empire				Empire Lumber Co	M.	6	60	60
125	Livingston	Conway			32	Chas. Hoyt	D.	2	150	150
126	Macomb	Armada	5	13	24	Village	O.	6	94	90
127	do	do	5	13		C. J. Vannatter	O.	2	42	42
128	do	Mount Clemens				Paul Ratelle	O.	3	65	
*129	do	do	In city.			Olympia Bath Co		5½	1,265	700
130	do	Sterling				D. Matt Bros	O.	10	68	68
131	Manistee	Marilla				Joel Gilson	M.	2	75	70
132	do	do	23	13	20	Jos. Gilson	D.	2	75	65
133	Mecosta	Rodney	15	9	24	W. O. Eamon	O.	2	70	42
134	do	do	15	9	24	J. G. Kelly	O.	2	49	37
135	Midland	Averell	15	1	34	A. Zimmerman	O.	2	68	25
136	do	Jasper	13	2	32	J. Fox	M.	2	61	61
137	do	Midland		2	22	J. W. Sanders	M.	2	162	
*138	do	do	14	2		W. L. Stearns	O.		400	
139	Missaukee	McBlair				F. J. Symes	D.	2	108	36
140	do	Pioneer		7	31			2	(?)100	
141	do	Riverside	21	7	19	C. C. Quigg	D.	2	154	140
142	Montcalm	Eureka				Johnson Bros	D.	2	230	{80–120 / 230}
143	do	Bloomer	9	5	8	W. H. Wamsley	O.	2	100	20
144	Newaygo	Croten				Frank Oliver	D.	2	240	238
145	do	Ensley				David Hotell	D.	2	54	53
146	do	Fremont	12	14	5	J. F. Wright (a number of wells).		2	60–100	*a* 80
147	do	do	12	15	2	J. R. Odell	D.	2	108	108
148	do	do	12	15	2	Village	D.	2	225	
149	do	do				L. Gerber's Sons	D.	2	200	
150	do	Grove	11	11	21	G. F. Cook	O.	2	112	94
*151	do	Provemont				Florence M. Whitfield	O.	6	780	780
152	do	Sheridan	12	14	1,2	J. R. Odell	O.	3	110	110
153	Oakland	Detroit	2	11	16	John Battolph	O.	2½	95	90
*154	do	Hancock				J. R. Cooper	O.		285	
155	do	Southfield				John Nixon	O.	2½	100	100
156	do					John N. Heth	O.	2½	140	140
157	do	Troy				J. H. Carter	D.	2½	95	
158	do	do	2	11	21	Adams Bayley	O.	2½	115	115
159	Oceana	Elbridge		16	8	Isaac Timmons	O.	2	93	
160	do	Hart	15	17	25	Amos Rellinger	O.	2	115	115

* See notes at end of this table. *a* Average.

Michigan—Continued.

Material in which water occurs.	Height of water above (+) or below (−) mouth of well.	Temperature.	Supply per minute.	Quality.	How obtained where used.	Uses.	No.
	Feet.	°*F.*	*Gals.*				
Gravel	−50		Many.	Hard	Pump	General	118
Sand	−45	46		do	do	Farm	119
	−20			Soft	Windmill	do	120
Rock	−24	Cold.		do	do	House and stock	121
	−2½			Hard	Hand pump	Stock	122
	−35			Soft	Pump	Domestic	123
Gravel	+10			Hard		Town supply	124
Rock	−30	56	30	do	Hand	Farm	125
Gravel	+1½			Soft		General	126
do	+7	Cold.		do		Domestic	127
do	+3	Cold.	Many.	Soft, iron		General	128
		56		Slightly alkaline.		Medicinal	*129
Gravel	−5		5	Hard	Pump	Domestic	130
Sand	+2		Few.	Soft		House and farm	131
do	+2	45		Hard		do	132
do	−42		Many.	do	Pump	General	133
Gravel	−37			Soft	Hand pump	Domestic	134
	−5		Many.	do	Pump	do	135
Sand and gravel	+14		50	Hard		Farm	136
Gravel	−7	45	1	Soft	Windmill	Domestic, medicinal.	137
				Hard		Running	*138
Gravel	−20		Many.	do	Steam	Sawmill	139
Sand			Many.	do	Windmill	General	140
do	−125	Cold.			Pump	House and farm	141
Gravel	−15	Cold.		Soft	Windmill	Farm	142
Clay and gravel	−8			Hard	do	General	143
Sand and gravel	−100			Soft	do	Stock	144
do	+11			Hard		do	145
	+(?)		Many.	Hard and soft	Pump	Domestic and mill	146
Sand and gravel	+15		30	Hard		Drinking	147
Sand	+14		30	do	Pump	Public waterworks.	148
do	+15	51	300	do		Tannery	149
Gravel	−9			do	Windmill	Domestic	150
			50				*151
Clay and gravel		Cold.	700	Sulphur		Public drinking	152
Sand	+16		1½	Hard		Domestic	153
Sandstone			5	Mineral	Pump	Medicinal	*154
Gravel	+50		80	Hard		Domestic and stock	155
Sand	+11	50	9	Iron		Farm	156
	+30		150	Soft		Domestic	157
Gravel	+10	50	3	Hard		Domestic and creamery.	158
do	+22	Cold.		do		Farm	159
Sand	+12			do		House and stock	160

Well records in

No.	County.	Town.	Location. Township.	Range.	Section.	Owner.	Authority.	Diameter of well.	Depth of well.	Depth to principal water supply.
								In.	*Feet.*	*Feet.*
161	Oceana	Hart				Hart Starch Co	O.	4,3	170	
162	do	Hesperia						2	170	170
163	Ogemaw	Lupton	24	3	25	Martin Lupton	O.		103	
164	do	Westbranch	22	2	30	C. J. Phelps	O.	2	152	65
165	Osceola	Evart	18	8	32	Mark Ardis	O.	2	70	
166	do	Marion				Clarence Sibol	M.	2	70	
167	do	do				—— Sibol	M.	2	69	
168	do	do				Ezra London	M.	2	74½	
169	do	do				Benj. Sharp	M.	2	162	
170	do	do				Wm. Phelps	M.	2	118	
171	do	do		7	36	R. H. Manning	O.	2	68	68
172	do	do				Ed. Arnal	M.	2	95	
173	do	do	20	7		G. M. Lewis	O.	2	60	60
174	do	do	20	8	25	Isaac Hall	O.	3	115	
175	do	do		7	24	A. E. Fisk	O.		143	
176	do	do	20	7	27	J. B. Wagner	O.	2	52	52
177	Otsego	Gaylord	30	3	3	J. Glasson	O.	2	88	74
178	do	do	30	3	9	Lewis Jenson	O.		80	
179	Presque Isle	Rogers City	35	5	15	City engineer	O.	6	101	101
180	St. Clair	Capac	7	13	28	Davitt Walker	O.	6	105	90
181	do	do				Jas. Burt	M.		199	
*182	do	Port Huron	6	17	3	Michigan Sulphite Fiber Co.	O.	8, 6	600	
*183	do	do	6	17	3	do	O.	10, 8	728	
*184	do	do	6	17	3	do	O.	10	74	
*185	do	do	6	17	3	do	O.	12	76	
186	Shiawassee	Byron			3	J. S. Smith	O.	2	48	48
187	do	do				Mrs. W. H. Chaffee	O.		183	
188	do	do				—— Chaffee	M.		220	
189	Van Buren	Decatur		14		Village		6	115	95
190	do	do				Mann & Andrew	O.	6	90	84
191	do	Hartford	35	16	26	L. C. & F. C. Easton	O.	2	58	58
*192	Washtenaw	Ypsilante				Geo. Moorman Estate			730	
193	Wexford	Sherman	23	11	17	G. B. Oatley	M.	2	65	60
194	do	do	23	11	17	Chas. Oatley	O.		140	128
195	do	do	24	10	4	J. E. Woodward	O.		135	
196	do	do	24	12	27	A. B. Southwick	O.	2	130	120
197	do	do	23	11	8	Myron Beach	O.	2	70	60
198	do	Wexford	24	12	1	Bert Kellogg	O.	2	57	47

* See notes at end of this table.

Michigan—Continued.

Material in which water occurs.	Height of water above (+) or below (−) mouth of well.	Temperature.	Supply per minute.	Quality.	How obtained where used.	Uses.	No.
	Feet.	°*F.*	*Gals.*				
Clay	+30		300	Hard		Factory	161
Sand and gravel	+38		Many.	Sulphur		General	162
do		Cold.		Hard		House and stock	163
			70	Soft		Domestic	164
				Hard	Hand pump	do	165
	−60			do	Hand	Farm	166
	−18			do	do	do	167
	−23			do	do	do	168
	−30			Soft	do	do	169
	−25				do	do	170
	−28		Many.	Iron, hard	Windmill	Domestic	171
	−3			Hard	Hand	Farm	172
			Few.	Soft		Domestic	173
	−97			Hard	Pump		174
Gravel	−100			do	Windmill		175
	+11						176
Sand and gravel			(?)2½	Hard	Windmill	Stock	177
do				do	Windmill and engine.	Domestic	178
do	+15		60	Soft		Stock and gristmill.	179
do	−7		30		Pump	Domestic	180
do				Salty		Sometimes for drinking.	181
							*182
	−19			Hard		Mill	*183
Gravel	−19			do		do	*184
do	−19			do		do	*185
Sand	+1	54	1	do		House and stock	186
				Soft	Windmill		187
				do	do		188
Gravel	−35		400	Iron, hard	Steam pump	Public	189
do	−22			Hard		do	190
do	+7	48	10	Iron		Farm	191
		58		Mineral		Medicinal and baths	*192
	−55				Windmill	Domestic	193
Gravel	−125			Soft	do	House and farm	194
	−95		Many.	Hard	do	Domestic	195
	−120			do	do	do	196
Sand and gravel	−60	48	Sever'l	do	Pump	Farm	197
	−47			do	Windmill	Domestic	198

NOTES ON WELLS OF MICHIGAN.

No. 3. Analysis reported by owner (analyst unknown).

Analysis of water of well at Antrim, Mich.

[Parts per million.]

Silicac	9.0
Iron and aluminum oxides	2.5
Calcium carbonate	127.6
Magnesium carbonate	41.9
Calcium sulphate	9.0
Sodium and potassium chlorides	Trace.
Sodium and potassium carbonates	5.5
Total solids	195.5

Beds pass through sand, gravel, and blue clay. There were several small lenses of clay at varying depths and one lens or bed of 10 to 20 feet thick. This latter bed was struck at 160 to 215 feet from the surface.

No. 29. Analysis by Professor Prescott.

Analysis of water of well at Coldwater, Mich.

[Parts per million.]

Aluminum sulphate	744
Calcium sulphate	221
Sodium sulphide	2
Magnesium bromide	1,884
Ferrous chloride	63
Ferric chloride	193
Manganese salts	Trace.
Calcium chloride	25,262
Magnesium chloride	13,533
Sodium chloride	186,582
Sodium sulphate	29
Total mineral compounds	228,513

No. 57. The waters of this well are extensively sold as the Sanitas Spring Water. Analysis by I. V. S. Stanislaus.

Analysis of water of well at Topinabee, Mich.

[Parts per million.]

Color	None.
Odor	None.
Taste	Perfect.
Reaction	Neutral.
Chlorine	14.5
Free ammonia	None.
Nitrogen in nitrates	2.3
Total hardness	20.2
Permanent hardness	17.1
Organic and volatile matters (by loss)	18.2
Total solids	114.6

The inorganic constituents were mainly potassium, sodium, and magnesium carbonates and chlorides.

No. 66. Analysis by R. C. Kedsie.

Analysis of water of well at Harbor Springs, Mich.

[Parts per million.]

Silica	14.28
Sodium chloride	7.14
Calcium carbonate	121.43
Magnesia	14.28
Organic matter	21.43
Carbonate of iron	7.14
Total	185.70

Temperature, 45°.

No. 71. This is the Prosit water which is sold for medicinal purposes. Analysis by J. E. Clark.

Analysis of water of well at Flint, Mich.

[Parts per million.]

Sodium chloride	1,682.0
Potassium chloride	50.8
Magnesium chloride	21.4
Calcium carbonate	240.3
Calcium sulphate	234.3
Magnesium carbonate	221.3
Carbonate of iron	10.0
Silica	Trace.
Lithium bicarbonate	Trace.
Total	2,460.1

No. 78. Following is the record of the well:

Record of well No. 1, at Highwood, Mich., NE. ¼ of SE. ¼, sec. 26, T. 18 N., R. 1 E.

	Feet.
Surface	1
Sand	2
Putty clay	37
Hardpan	13
Shell rock	2
Sand, coarse river sand, indicating a washout, or where the bed rock dips down to a great depth	27
Total	82

No. 79. The following record is given for the well:

Record of well No. 2, at Highwood, Mich., SE. ¼ of SE. ¼, sec. 27, T. 18 N., R. 1 E.

	Feet.
Muck	1
Sand	3
Putty clay	35
Hardpan	16
Putty clay	12
Hardpan	5
Putty clay	20
Hardpan	8
Putty clay	16
Hardpan	5
Red marl	25
Sand (washout)	31
Total	176

No. 80. Following is a record of this well:

Record of well No. 3 at Highwood, Mich., NW. ¼ of NE. ¼, sec. 3, T. 17 N., R. 1 E.

	Feet.
Clay	32
Hardpan	9
Putty clay	12
Hardpan	2
Quicksand (not through sand)	39
Total	94

Water to within 18 inches of the surface.

No. 81. The following record is given for this well:

Record of well No. 4 at Highwood, Mich., SE. ¼ of NE. ¼, sec. 34, T. 18 N., R. 1 E.

	Feet.
Muck	1
Quicksand	2
Putty clay	37
Hardpan	10
Hard black gravel clay	16
Hard black gravel clay	14
Hard black gravel clay	32
Hardpan	14
Red marl, streaked with gray	35
Sand	1
Total	162

No. 82. Following is the record of this well:

Record of well No. 5 at Highwood, Mich., SE. ¼ of SE. ¼, sec. 13 T. 18 N., R. 1 W.

	Feet.
Muck	1
Sand	1
Marl	1
Sand	2
Putty clay	12
Hardpan	5
Putty clay	15
Hardpan	8
Putty clay	11
Hardpan	10
Putty clay	22
Sand and gravel (abundant water)	4
Hardpan	9
Gravelly clay	40
Putty clay	20
Hardpan	33
Quicksand	38
Total	232

(Still 12 feet sand.)

No. 89. Analysis by J. E. Clark:

Analysis of water from well at Whitewater, Mich.

[Parts per million.]

Sodium chloride	4.4
Sodium sulphate	.1
Potassium sulphate	.7
Magnesium sulphate	8.6
Magnesium carbonate	28.5
Calcium carbonate	117.0
Ferric oxide	8.5
Alumina	5.4
Silica	8.4
	181.6
Lithia carbonate	Present, but not estimated.
Organic matter	Trace.

No. 101. The following record is given for this well:

Record of well at Mason, Mich.

	Feet.
Drift	22
White sand rock	46
Black shale	14
White sandstone	92
Coal	1
Blue shale	92
Black shale with iron pyrites	98

No. 129. An analysis reported to have been made by John Meyer is said to have shown the presence of rubidium, cæsium, and several selenides and tellurides.

No. 138. Analysis of water by Samuel Duffield.

Analysis of water from well at Midland, Mich.

[Parts per million.]

Calcium sulphate	76.3
Potassium sulphate	550.4
Sodium sulphate	377.4
Aluminum phosphate	29.6
Calcium chloride	106.4
Magnesium chloride	37.4
Sodium chloride	559.2
Silica	50.6
Organic matter	42.2
Loss	54.9
Total	1,884.4

No. 151. Analysis of Fountain Point mineral water reported by owner (analyst unknown):

Analysis of water from well at Provemont, Mich.

[Parts per million.]

Magnesium sulphate	244.4
Aluminum sulphate	71.3
Calcium sulphate	102.7
Sodium chloride	21.2

	Cubic inches.
Hydrogen sulphide	10.09
Carbon dioxide	29.14
Total	39.23

No. 154. Analysis of water from well No. 2, by J. R. Cooper:

Analysis of water from well at Hancock, Mich.

[Parts per million.]

Silica	20.5
Calcium sulphate	15.8
Calcium carbonate	101.7
Magnesium carbonate	62.8
Carbonate of iron	4.9
Sodium carbonate	155.1
Sodium nitrate	1.2
Sodium chloride	2,265.6
Potassium chloride	31.5
Total	2,659.1

Very small amount of organic matter; not estimated.

No. 182. This is well No. 1 of the Michigan Sulphite Fiber Company. At a depth of 266 feet a strong flow of gas with a pressure of 75 pounds was encountered, but it soon passed off.

The composition of this gas is as follows:

	Per cent
Marsh gas (methane)	88.64
Hydrogen	2.27
Carbon monoxide	.20
Nitrogen	8.89
Total	100.00

Salt water began to be obtained at 575 feet. The following is a record of the materials penetrated:

Record of well at Port Huron, Mich.

Material.	Thickness.	Depth.
	Feet.	*Feet.*
Drift (sand)	78	78
Blue clay	24	102
Gravel, drift, clay with pebbles	5	107
Slate	80	187
Top limestone	28	215
Soapstone	51	266
Limestone (gas at 266 feet)	45	311
Soapstone	8	319
Limestone (gas at 319 feet)	2	321
Soapstone	94	415
Middle limestone	2	417
Lower soapstone	65	482
Lower limestone	118	600

No. 183. Following is the record of this well:

Record of well at Port Huron, Mich.

Material.	From—	To—
	Feet.	*Feet.*
Sand or drift	0	46
Blue clay	46	62
Gravel	62	70
Blue clay and 1 foot of black sand	70	101
Black shale	101	391
Soapstone	391	491
Limestone, with strong flow of gas	491	521
Soapstone	521	651
Limestone, with indications of petroleum	651	728

This well showed very little water on top of bed rock. Well was cased with 46 feet of wooden conductor, 10-inch diameter on the inside; 104 feet of 8-inch pipe to bed rock.

No. 184. The following record is reported for this well:

Record of well at Port Huron, Mich.

Material.	From—	To—
	Feet.	*Feet.*
Sand	0	48
Blue clay	48	65
Gravel, with large supply of water	65	74

No. 185. The record below is given for this well:

Record of well at Port Huron, Mich.

Material.	From—	To—
	Feet.	*Feet.*
Sand or drift	0	48
Blue clay	48	65
Gravel	65	76

Wells Nos. 183, 184, and 185 were drilled to obtain water for the mill. The following analysis of the water is reported by owner (analyst unknown):

Analysis of water of well at Port Huron, Mich.

[Parts per million.]

Silica	27.40
Iron and alumina	1.15
Lime	128.80
Magnesia	33.85

No. 192. This well furnishes the Ypsilanti mineral water, used for medicinal purposes. Analysis by A. B. Prescott.

Analysis of water of well at Ypsilanti, Mich.

[Parts per million.]

Temperature	58.1° F. (14.5° C.)
Specific gravity	1.0163 (at 15° C.)
Reaction	Alkaline.
Sodium sulphide	208.5
Magnesium bromide	60.9
Magnesium chloride	990.2
Sodium chloride	14,228.0
Fluorides	Trace.
Potassium sulphate	232.8
Magnesium sulphate	1,163.9
Calcium sulphate	3,077.4
Phosphates	Trace.
Calcium bicarbonate	631.6
Borates	Trace.
Silica	24.0
Lithium salts	Trace.
Strontium salts	Trace.
Barium salts	Trace.
Iron (ferrous) salts	Trace.
Total solids determined	20,617.3
Hydro-sulphuric acid, total in volume at 58.1° F. (14.5° C.)	360.4

SPRINGS.

Springs, from both the rocks and the glacial deposits, are very common throughout lower Michigan. As in the case of the waters from the deep wells, those of the rock springs are frequently high in salt or other mineral matter. The drift waters, on the other hand, while varying with the local character of the material, are generally much less mineralized, although in those cases where the waters which flow from the drift are derived from the underlying rocks they show the characteristic composition of true rock waters.

The economic importance of the springs of the State is considerable. Hotels and parks have been built at many of the more prominent springs, and popular resorts developed. A number of sanitariums, in which spring waters are extensively used for bathing or for internal use, have also been built at several points. Many of the waters possess valuable medicinal properties and are bottled for the market. The character of a number of well-known spring waters is shown by the analyses in the notes following the spring records.

Miscellaneous spring

[Reported

No.	County.	Town.	Owner.	Location.			Temperature.	Quality.
				Township.	Range.	Section.		
							° F.	
1	Allegan	Moline	F. U. Nevins	Dorr	12 W.	12	Cold.	Hard
2	Alpena	Alpena	W. G. Rogers	31	9	15		do
3	Antrim	Kearney	Chas. S. Smith	30	8	16–21	Cold	Good
4	Benzie	Frankfort	D. D. Butler				58	Salty
*5	Berrien	Benton Harbor	Eastman Spring Co.	4 S	18 W.	20	50	Best
6	do	Henchman	W. A. Motz	Oronoko	18 W.	8	44	Good
*7	Cheboygan	Topinabee	H. H. Pike's Sons	36	2 W.	29	48	Very pure.
8	Clinton	Bath	R. S. Phelps	Olive				Soft, iron.
9	Gladwin	Butman	Geo. W. Corlew	20	1 W.	7		Good, alkaline.
10	do	do	Arnot Wayor	20 N	1 W.	8		Pure
*11	Gratiot	St. Louis	W. P. Andrews	Pine River.	3 W.		50	Excellent.
12	do	Seville	Geo. Sandel	12 N	4 W.	23	Cold.	Pure
13	Ionia	Easton	Walter Yeomans	7 N	7 W.	24		
14	Jackson	Brooklyn	S. I. George				Cold.	
15	do	Columbia	Geo. Knowles				52	Hard
16	do	do	P. F. Cook	Columbia		29	56	
*17	Kent	Paris	J. W. McCrath	6 N	11 W.	20		Good
18	Livingston	Putnam	Wm. A. Sprout	Putnam				
19	Macomb	Armada	Agnes Burrows	Armada	13 E.	24	Cold.	Hard
*20	do	Mount Clemens	Mount Clemens Bath Co.	Clinton				Good
21	Montmorency	Briley Township.		31 N	2 E.		Cold.	do
22	Osceola	Marion	C. Clark	20	7	21	Cold.	Soft
*23	do	Reed City	Stoddard Bros.	Richmond			48	Good
24	Ottawa	Crockery Township.	Wm. Witley	Crockery	15 W.	1	Cold.	Salty
25	do	do	Frank Jones	8 N	15 W.	12	48	
26	do	Ottawa Center	H. H. McCarty	8	15	36	Cold.	Good
*27	do	Spring Lake	E. C. Dyer				60	Saline
28	Roscommon	Nolan	E. A. Coan	21 N	1 W.	18	Cold.	Good
29	Van Buren	Hartford	J. D. Parker					
30	Wexford	Sherman	Sarah C. Wall				40	Excellent.
31	do	Wexford	J. S. Walling	24	12	25	Cold.	Hard

*See note at end of table.

records in Michigan.

in 1903.]

Principal mineral constituents.	Supply per minute.	Material from which spring issues.	Uses.	Improvements.	No.
	Gallons.				
Iron, lime	Several	Coarse gravel	Stock	None	1
Lime		Limestone	Drinking	Summer cottages; hotel and sanitarium contemplated.	2
do	Several	Marl	None	None	3
Salt			Bottled	Hotels and parks	4
Lime and magnesia.		Clay and sand	Drinking	Hotels, baths, bottling works; swimming pool contemplated	*5
Lime		Gravel	Piped to house	None	6
	5	Sand	Table and medicinal.	Hotel and cottages	*7
	Few	Gravel	Public watering place.	None	8
	4				9
		Clay			10
Sulphate of lime and bicarbonates.	280	Sandstone	Curative	Hotel and sanitarium.	*11
Lime	Many	Gravel	Watering stock	None	12
Iron		Sandstone	General	do	13
do		do	Drinking	do	14
do	1 barrel	do	None	do	15
Iron, sulphur	Few	Clay	do	do	16
Lime			Medicinal	do	*17
Iron			Drinking	do	18
Lime	Few		None	do	19
Salt, sulphur			Bathing	Large hotel	*20
		Gravel	Curative	Sanitarium	21
Iron, sulphur		Sand	None	None	22
Bicarbonates		Gravel	Curative	Resort contemplated	*23
Salt, iron, sulphur.	Many		Drinking	Improvements contemplated.	24
Sulphur	2	Blue clay	Power	None	25
	Several		None	Summer resort contemplated.	26
		Sand	Baths and drinking.	Bath house	*27
		Gravel and sand	None		28
Iron	Several	Sand	do	None	29
	40 (?)	Gravel	do	do	30
Lime	Several	Clay	General		31

NOTES ON SPRINGS OF MICHIGAN.

No. 5. Eastman Springs. This water has valuable medicinal properties and is extensively sold. There are nine principal springs, analyses of which are given below. The analyses of Silver Queen, Saul, King David, and Colonels Own springs were made by W. S. Haines; that of Silver King by H. G. Garrison, and those of Bimini, Wymans, Golden Fountain, and Psyche springs are by E. G. Smith.

Analysis of water of Eastman springs at Benton Harbor, Mich.

[Parts per million.]

Constituent.	Silver Queen spring.	Saul spring.	King David spring.	Colenels Own spring.	Silver King spring.	Bimini spring.	Winans spring.	Golden Fountain spring.	Psyche spring.
Potassium sulphate	Trace.	1.42	2.48	Trace.	Trace.	0.89	1.78	1.98	1.78
Potassium bicarbonate	18.36			26.66	17.95				
Sodium sulphate		1.88				8.96	5.37	4.48	8.67
Sodium bicarbonate	23.32	17.46	11.53	14.28	19.41	4.48			
Sodium chloride	1.64	1.62	2.03	2.03	1.73	1.78	1.59	1.59	.27
Sodium borate						Trace.			
Sodium phosphate						.29	.39	.68	.29
Calcium bicarbonate	116.28	132.64	138.92	151.76	85.93	127.98	95.14	140.32	112.93
Magnesium sulphate							7.16	3.08	
Magnesium bicarbonate	55.15	105.06	60.40	107.66	53.44	60.82	53.45	54.94	38.59
Lithium bicarbonate					51.95				
Iron bicarbonate		17.94	22.19			1.28	.67	6.57	.43
Manganese bicarbonate								Trace.	
Manganese phosphate			Trace.		.22				
Iron and alumina				4.00					
Alumina			2.00			.58	.99	.29	.99
Silica	2.00	5.98	9.97	2.00	2.03	9.27	6.87	6.98	8.77

No. 7. The water is extensively sold as the Sanitas Spring Water. An analysis by I. V. S. Stanislaus is given below:

Analysis of water of spring at Topinabee, Mich.

[Parts per million.]

Color	None.
Odor	None.
Taste	Soft.
Reaction	Neutral.
Chlorine	15.5
Nitrogen in nitrates	3.7
Total hardness	21.0
Permanent hardness	18.0
Organic and volatile matters (by loss)	19.0
Total solids	240.1

The inorganic constituents are potassium, sodium, calcium, magnesium, bicarbonates, and chlorides, in small quantities. The water is very pure.

No. 11. Andrews Magnetic Mineral Springs. The water of these springs is medicinal, and is extensively sold. Analysis by S. P. Duffield:

Analysis of water of spring at St. Louis, Mich.

[Parts per million.]

Calcium sulphate	1,137.1
Calcium silicate	115.0
Calcium chloride	Trace.

Sodium bicarbonate	1,819.4
Calcium bicarbonate	1,186.7
Magnesium bicarbonate	299.2
Iron bicarbonate	20.5
Silica	49.2
Organic matter and loss	34.2
Total constituents	4,661.3
Bicarbonates	3,276.7
Free carbon dioxide	106.2
Hydrogen sulphide	Trace.
Total mineral matter in gallon	4,781.2

No. 17. Ponce de Leon spring or artesian well. Analysis reported by owner (analyst unknown):

Analysis of water of spring at Paris, Mich.

[Parts per million.]

Color	None.
Taste, at 100° F	None.
Odor, at 100° F	None.
Sediment after thirty days	None.
Specific gravity, at 59° F	1.005
Total solids	153.564
Free ammonia	.015
Albuminoid ammonia	.022
Nitrates	.422
Nitrites	None.
Carbonate lime	123.12
Sulphates	Trace.
Chlorine	Trace.
Organic matter	30.0

No. 20. Used in the Medea baths, Mount Clemens, near Detroit, Mich. The baths have 150 rooms. The water, which is medicinal, is also used for drinking. Analysis reported by owner (analyst unknown):

Analysis of water of spring at Mount Clemens, Mich.

[Grains per imperial gallon.]

Sodium chloride	5,957.350
Potassium chloride	
Magnesium chloride	1,656.200
Calcium chloride	4,128.530
Calcium sulphate	144.430
Magnesium carbonate	.070
Calcium carbonate	.910
Ferrous carbonate	8.540
Sodium iodide	
Magnesium iodide	.070
Magnesium bromide	8.540
Silica	28.090
Alumina	42.070
Total solids	11,974.800

No. 23. There are about 100 springs in the vicinity, varying considerably in their properties. The No-che-mo Mineral Spring Company also have a considerable number of springs or flowing wells. The waters are bottled and the springs developed as a resort. Analysis by Richard Fisher and A. A. Prescott, as follows:

Analysis of water of spring at Reed City, Mich.

[Parts per million.]

Silica	14.0
Ferrous carbonate	2.9
Alumina	.9
Calcium bicarbonate	202.0
Magnesium bicarbonate	110.3
Sodium chloride	13.7
Sodium bicarbonate	33.5
Potassium	None.
Phosphoric acid	.3
Total	377.6

No. 27. Analysis by C. G. Wheeler:

Analysis of water of spring at Springlake, Mich.

[Parts per million.]

Potassium chloride	73.3
Sodium chloride	6,934.6
Calcium chloride	1,939.5
Magnesium chloride	619.0
Sodium bicarbonate	16.3
Calcium bicarbonate	3.1
Iron bicarbonate	17.2
Magnesium bicarbonate	1.1
Manganese bicarbonate	1.1
Magnesium bromide	37.1
Sodium sulphate	798.6
Silica	8.6
Alumina	Trace.
Total fixed residue	10,762.2

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