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Circular 92

STATE OF ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF REGISTRATION AND EDUCATION



# Groundwater Availability in Shelby County

by E. W. SANDERSON

ILLINOIS STATE WATER SURVEY URBANA 1967

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Printed by authority of the State of Illinois--IRS, Ch. 127, Par. 58.29

## **1**

#### GROUNDWATER AVAILABILITY IN SHELBY COUNTY, ILLINOIS

by E. W. Sanderson

#### SUMMARY

Throughout Shelby County adequate water supplies for normal household and farm use generally can be obtained from wells tapping glacial deposits of sand and gravel. In the central part of the county, wells capable of producing more than 100 gallons per minute (gpm) have been developed from extensive deposits of permeable sand and gravel contained in the preglacial Kaskaskia valley. In 1966 more than 2 million gallons of water was pumped from wells each day to satisfy industrial, municipal, and domestic needs. A much larger quantity of groundwater can be withdrawn without overdevelopment. Maps and tables of data illustrating localized groundwater conditions and quality are included in this report to serve as a guide in the proper development and utilization of available groundwater resources.

#### INTRODUCTION

More than 500 requests for information concerning groundwater conditions in specific locations of Illinois are answered yearly by the Illinois State Water Survey. Approximately 40 percent of these requests are from individuals seeking advice on locating, developing, or treating home or farm groundwater supplies. Many of these requests are answered with letter-type reports prepared jointly by the State Water Survey and State Geological Survey from available geohydrologic data in the basic record files. These reports, containing pertinent information on groundwater and geologic conditions at a specific site, permit meaningful cost appraisals for well construction which have saved considerable time, effort, and money in many cases. However, several thousand wells are constructed each year without the use of such information. If comprehensive summaries of groundwater conditions were available for all possible sites, great savings could result. This report presents such a summary for Shelby County, where fairly complex groundwater conditions exist.

Shelby County is located in the south-central part of the state (figure 1 and plate 1). It encompasses an area of 772 square miles and is mainly cultivated land. According to 1960 figures, the county has a population of 23,404, and 11,697 of the residents live in incorporated cities and villages. The county seat and largest city, Shelbyville, has a population of 4821 (1960 census). All known water supplies in the county are from groundwater sources.

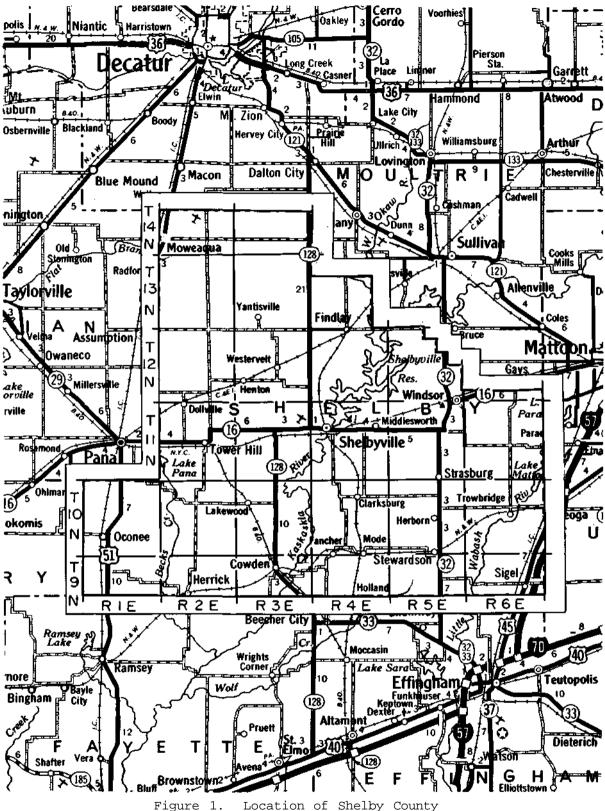


Figure 1. Location of Shelby County

Although the present economy of the county is largely dependent on the production of farm crops such as corn, soybeans, and wheat, a noticeable economic contribution from industrial, commercial, and recreational developments should be realized after the Shelbyville Reservoir on the Kaskaskia River is completed in 1968. These and other allied developments will create additional demands for dependable water supplies of good chemical quality. Surface water from the Shelbyville Reservoir undoubtedly will furnish part of that quantity. However, it is probable that groundwater supplies always will predominate in the county.

This report summarizes groundwater conditions in Shelby County including pertinent geologic factors, occurrence and movement, temperature and chemical quality, and well development. Appendix A lists the results of chemical analyses of all wells sampled, and appendix B contains available records of existing wells.

This report is part of a continuing program of water-resource investigations being conducted by the Illinois State Water Survey under the direction of William C. Ackermann, Chief, and H. F. Smith, Head of the Hydrology Section. Grateful acknowledgment is made to the many well drillers, engineers, and public officials who provided invaluable information for use in this report. Mrs. Dorothy Woller tabulated the well data and typed the manuscript, and John W. Brother, Jr. prepared the illustrations. The suggestions and constructive criticisms of William H. Walker were of great value in the preparation of this report.

#### GEOLOGY

The geology of Shelby County is summarized in general terms in State Geological Survey Circular 225, "Groundwater Geology in South-Central Illinois." The following brief discussion of geologic conditions in the county is taken largely from that publication. In addition to the summary in Circular 225, the files of the State Geological Survey are available for greater definition of the geology in this portion of the state.

Information from wells and exposures of rocks indicate that the land surface of Shelby County has been shaped principally by ice and running water. The features produced by ice were developed long ago when glaciers, nourished by snow accumulation in Canada, several times advanced across Shelby County and melted away leaving a vast quantity of rock debris. In front of the ice, sediment-laden meltwaters escaped down valleys, partially filling them with outwash deposits of sorted sand, gravel, and finer material. Thick extensive till sheets of unsorted clay, silt, sand, and pebbles also were laid down under the advancing ice or dumped in place during melting. Glacial deposits blanket practically all of Shelby County resulting in a relatively level plain broken only by isolated knobs, stream valleys, and long ridges formed at the front of the glacier (end moraines).

Running water continues to modify this surface today by cutting into the land, carrying away soil and rock particles, and depositing the debris in river

bottoms. This modification is a small-scale version of the changes made on the bedrock surface by glacial meltwaters.

Below the glacial deposits in Shelby County are layers of consolidated rocks representing several geologic ages. The uppermost consolidated rocks consist of beds of shale, sandstone, and limestone arranged one upon the other; the top surface of these rocks is called the bedrock surface. Originally the bedrock formations also were unconsolidated materials, deposited over many years as sediments in shallow seas or bordering marshes. They were then buried and hardened into solid rock during the several million years after the seas retreated from the area.

Erosion of the bedrock was not uniform through the county. In areas where soft shales and sandstone formations were exposed to weathering, valleys were formed by water and ice action, while hard sandstone and limestone formations in other areas resisted erosion and remained to form ridges and hills on the bedrock surface. Some of the old bedrock valleys coincide with present-day stream valleys, but some are partially or even completely buried by the glacial deposits so that there is little or no surface evidence of their presence. In parts of the county, the bedrock surface is exposed in dry washes and gullies in the higher lands, and in some of the creek and river valley lowlands.

#### GROUNDWATER

Groundwater in Shelby County begins as precipitation which seeps downward through the soils. Figure 2 shows the cycle of water movement from the atmosphere as precipitation to the surface and into the ground, and then away from the area either through the ground and in flowing streams or again into the atmosphere through transpiration of plants and evaporation.

#### Occurrence and Movement

Water enters and filters slowly down through the ground until it reaches a level where all available voids are completely water-filled. Water thus contained in this zone of saturation is groundwater, and its upper surface is the water table.

In glacial drift deposits, water fills the voids between the grains that make up the formations. In bedrock, water occurs primarily in two ways--it is contained in the spaces between partially cemented grains of sandstone strata or in the fractures, bedding planes, and solution cracks of limestone formations. A saturated formation of sand, gravel, sandstone, or limestone that is capable of yielding water to wells in usable quantities is called an aquifer.

Usually, glacial drift aquifers are regularly recharged (refilled) by rainfall occurring directly on the soil surface. If a glacial drift aquifer contacts

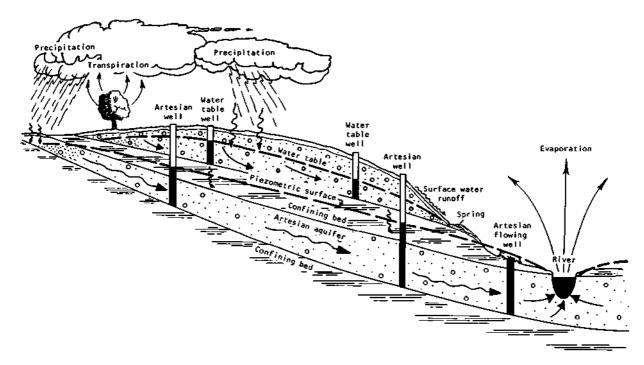


Figure 2. Cycle of water movement

a bedrock water-bearing unit below it, the water continues freely downward to recharge the bedrock aquifer. However, layers of very dense (almost impermeable) materials separating water-bearing units impede the downward movement of water. These layers, or confining beds, are usually clays or shales so dense that they cannot yield enough water to be classified as an aquifer. When such confining beds are present, most of the water reaching the aquifer may come from a distant recharge area where the confining beds no longer exist or where the aquifer crops out at the land surface.

Water entering permeable strata in an area of outcrop may become confined downslope beneath relatively impermeable beds. Pressure is exerted on the groundwater in a confined aquifer by the weight of water at higher levels in the aquifer. When a well penetrates such an aquifer downslope from the recharge intake area, the pressure forces the water to rise in the well above the top of the aquifer. The water in this instance is confined (or artesian) water, the well is an artesian well, and the upper surface of the water in the well is the piezometric surface. Thus, the piezometric surface is the level to which water from a given artesian aquifer will rise under its full head in tightly cased wells.

Groundwater moves under the influence of gravity or other pressure differences from recharge areas to discharge points of lower pressure. Major points of discharge are springs, lakes, streams, swamps, drainage tiles, or pumping wells. The movement toward the discharge points may amount to only a few hundred feet a year in unconsolidated materials and to only a few feet a year in sandstone formations. Water may be held in bedrock aquifers for many years.

#### Availability

Glacial drift sand-and-gravel aquifers offer the best possibilities for developing groundwater supplies in Shelby County. Throughout much of the county, the upper bedrock is composed primarily of shale and other deposits which do not bear water. Only in the vicinity of Tower Hill and Clarksburg-Stewardson are there shallow fresh-water sandstone formations. In the remainder of the county, deeper lying bedrock aquifers yield water too highly mineralized for most purposes.

Plate 1 (see pages 8-9) depicts the availability of groundwater in glacial drift aquifers. Areas of excellent, good, fair, and poor groundwater possibilities are delineated. Also noted are the probable maximum depths for wells and the areas where the bedrock is known to contain fresh water. The information on plate 1 was based on groundwater data including: 1) the chemical analyses and well records in appendices A and B; 2) topographic and bedrock surface maps; 3) geologic reports; 4) electrical earth resistivity surveys; and 5) drillers logs from oil and coal test holes.

According to these data, groundwater availability in the county is largely controlled by geologic factors such as the thickness, nature, and origin of glacial drift deposits; their degree of interconnection with the upper bedrock aquifers; and the occurrence and permeability of water-bearing sandstone and limestone units in the bedrock.

Parts of the county covered by the Shelbyville moraine and areas having preglacial bedrock valleys filled with material from the glacial front are underlain by fairly extensive sheets or strips of water-bearing sand and gravel. Farm and home water supplies nearly always can be obtained from these aquifers, and the chances are also good for developing higher capacity wells for industrial and municipal use, although test drilling may be necessary to locate the more permeable and thicker sections of water-bearing material required for this type of installation. In the preglacial Kaskaskia valley, a major drainage way from the Shelbyville moraine of Wisconsinan age, wells capable of producing more than 100 gpm on a long-term basis have been constructed (see Shelbyville and Findlay municipal well data in appendix B).

In those parts of the county covered with about 40 or more feet of older glacial deposits (Illinoian), water-bearing sand and gravel formations are generally thinner, less permeable, and discontinuous. However, well records indicate that supplies adequate for normal domestic needs usually can be developed from small-diameter wells, although in some locations several test holes may have to be drilled to find a suitable aquifer. The chances of developing dependable supplies from drilled wells are poor only where the Illinoian drift mantle is less than about 40 feet thick. In these areas, one or more large-diameter dug or augered wells may be required to furnish an adequate home or farm supply.

#### QUALITY

The sources and significance of the major dissolved elements and substances in groundwater and their ranges of concentration in waters of Shelby County are shown in table 1. The U. S. Public Health Service drinking water standards (1962) for these major constituents also are included in the table. These standards have been accepted by the American Water Works Association as minimal for public water supplies, and should serve as a guide to owners of farm and home water supplies in evaluating their water quality.

#### Chemical Character

As may be generally inferred from the information in table 1, the dissolved minerals in groundwater are derived chiefly from the earth materials through which the water flows. The soils and glacial materials above bedrock are particularly rich in calcium, magnesium, iron, and other minerals which are readily absorbed by the groundwater as it passes over and through these deposits. Calcium and magnesium are responsible for hardness of water, and iron causes reddish-brown staining.

Groundwater from glacial deposits throughout the county is generally considered very hard, from 250 to 450 parts per million (ppm), but normally hardness can be successfully removed by home water-softening units that are now readily obtainable. The iron content of these waters usually is between 1.0 and 5.0 ppm, well above the recommended limit of 0.3 ppm. Iron can be removed by units similar to home water softeners; however, for domestic users, tolerance rather than removal is the usual practice.

The deeper bedrock aquifers in Shelby County contain highly mineralized groundwater not suited for most farm and domestic uses. Chloride, sulfate, and sodium are present in especially high concentrations. In most cases, these bedrock aquifers are sandwiched between beds of shale, coal, and fire clay so that free exchange between these formations and the upper glacial drift containing fresh water has not occurred. For this reason, the highly mineralized water contained in these aquifers has not been flushed out by fresh water. Available geochemical data for the county indicate that groundwater from elevations lower than about 475 feet above sea level is unusable for most domestic purposes. Any hole drilled into the bedrock should be terminated at this elevation if no fresh water zones have been penetrated in the overlying rocks.

Water from wells in Shelby County contain varying quantities of carbon dioxide and, in some cases, methane gas. These gases are colorless, odorless, and tasteless. Methane gas is lighter than air whereas carbon dioxide is

Excellent groundwater possibilities. Municipal water supply developments at Shelbyville and Findlay indicate that large quantities of groundwater for industrial, municipal, and farm use can be developed from wells tapping the thicker and more permeable parts of this aguifer. Wells generally range in depth from 50 to 150 feet, and yields in excess of 100 gpm have been obtained. Nonpumping water levels vary with topography from about 25 to 50 feet below ground level. The bedrock is usually not tapped as a source of supply.

Good groundwater possibilities. Small-diameter wells predominate. From Henton north to the county line, wells are usually from 70 to 125 feet deep. In the Middlesworth-Windsor area, they range from 80 to 110 feet deep. Well yields of 10 gpm or more are common. Nonpumping water levels vary with topography from about 25 to 50 feet below ground level. The bedrock is usually not tapped as a source of supply, and water may be salty below depths of 75 feet in the lowland areas near the Kaskaskia River and below depths of 250 feet in the highlands of north and east Shelby County.

Fair groundwater possibilities. Small-diameter drilled wells usually are 35 to 75 feet deep; the large-diameter dug wells present are 20 to 40 feet in depth. Most wells yield less than 10 gpm, but a few located on the floodplain of the Kaskaskia River have yielded 100 gpm or more. Nonpumping water levels vary with topography from about 25 to 50 feet below ground level. The bedrock is not usually tapped as a source of supply, and water may be salty below depths of about 50 feet in the Kaskaskia River bottoms and below depths of 200 feet in the highland areas between Findlay and Westervelt.

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Poor groundwater possibilities. Large-diameter dug wells ranging in depth from 15 to 35 feet predominate. Yields in excess of 5 gpm are rare and some wells go dry during long drought periods. Nonpumping water levels vary with topography and range from 10 to 25 feet below land surface.

Areas known to be underlain by shallow sandstone aquifers containing fresh water. Near Tower Hill bedrock wells are around 50 feet deep and produce up to 9 Nonpumping water levels are about 10 gpm. feet below ground level. In the Clarksburg- **T** Stewardson area wells usually are 75 to 175 feet deep, and yield from less than 3 to about 8 gpm. Nonpumping water levels vary with topography from about 15 to 30 feet below land surface. Water from elevations less than about 475 feet above sea level is too mineralized for most domestic uses.

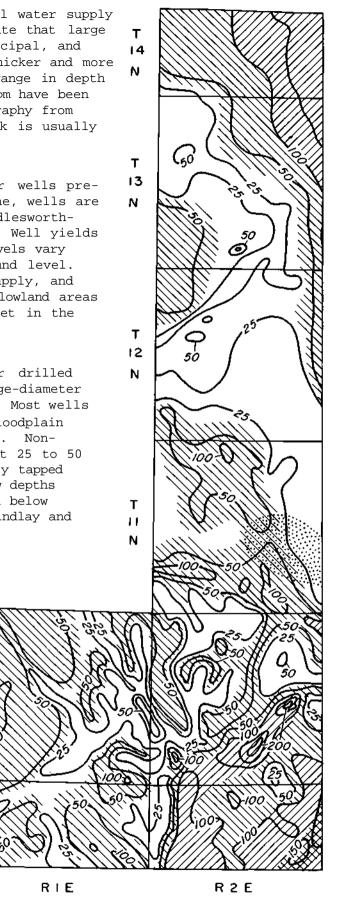
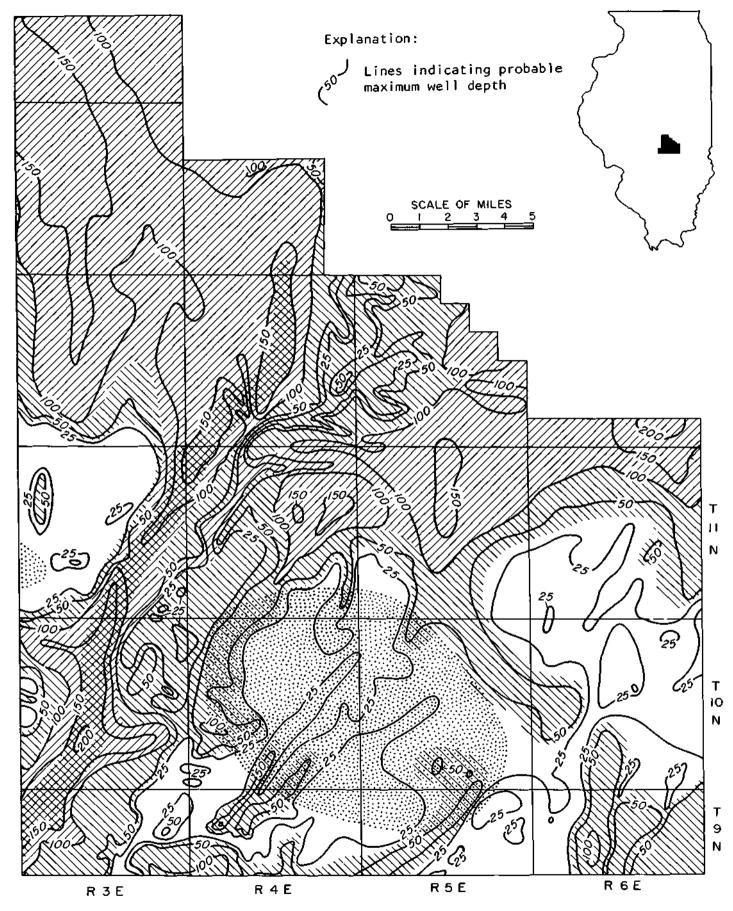


Plate 1. Groundwater availability and



probable maximum depth of wells finished in glacial deposits

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# Table 1. Elements and substances commonly found in groundwater in Shelby County

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recommended. upper limit	Source	Remarks
Iron (Fe) 0.3 ppm	Dissolved from common iron-bearing minerals present in practically all rocks, clays, and soils; may also be derived from iron pipes, pumps, and other equipment.	On exposure to air, iron oxidizes to a reddish- brown sediment. More than about 0.3 ppm stains laundry and porcelainware reddish brown; objec- tionable for food and beverage processing. Of 76 county samples analyzed, 56 had an iron content greater than 0.3 ppm.
Manganese (Mn) 0.05 ppm	From soils and sediments. Less abundant in rocks than is iron.	Resembles iron in chemical behavior and has same objectionable features, except stains are brown to black. Of 43 samples analyzed, 17 had more than 0.05 ppm manganese.
Nitrate (NO <sub>3</sub> ) 45 ppm	Results from decayed organic matter such as that from barnyards, feedlots, manure piles, septic tank fields, as well as from silage juices and animal tissue. Usually occurs in waters from shallow wells of less than 50-foot depth, often as the result of poor well construction permitting drainage into the well at or near the surface.	Values higher than a few ppm may suggest pollution. More than about 45 ppm nitrate may cause methemo- globinemia (blue babies) when such water is used in preparation of infant feeding formulas. Of 53 samples analyzed, 4 showed more than 45 ppm nitrate content.
Chloride (Cl) 250 ppm	Dissolved from rocks and found in large amounts in ancient brines, sea water, and industrial brines.	In concentrations over about 250 ppm chloride gives a salty taste to water and increases its corro- siveness. Of 77 samples analyzed, 3 showed a chloride content greater than 250 ppm.
Sulfate (SO4) 250 ppm	Dissolved from rocks and soils containing gypsum, iron sulfides, and other sulfur compounds. Present in waters from coal mine drainage and some industrial wastes.	Sulfate in water containing calcium forms a hard scale. In large amounts, sulfate in combination with sodium or magnesium has a laxative effect, most noted by infrequent users of the water. Of 42 samples analyzed, 2 had a sulfate content greater than 250 ppm.
Alkalinity [bicarbonate (HCO <sub>3</sub> ) and carbonate (CO <sub>3</sub> )]	Results from action of carbon dioxide or acid in water on carbonate rocks such as limestone and dolomite.	In the presence of calcium, carbonates may produce a carbonate scale; they decompose on heating with release of carbon dioxide gas and attendant forma- tion of calcium carbonate scale. Of 76 samples, 2 had an alkalinity content less than 200 ppm; 43 were between 200 and 400 ppm; 27 were between 400 and 600 ppm; and 4 were between 600 and 800 ppm.
Hardness (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	Caused by calcium and magnesium which occurs in some amount in almost all rocks but especially in limestone, dolomite, and gypsum.	Before a lather will form, hard water precipitates soap, forming a sludge which causes deposits on bathtubs and is responsible for gray laundry and dingy glassware. Hard water also forms scale in boilers, hot water heaters, and pipes. Of 77 samples analyzed, 11 had a hardness less than 200 ppm: 44 were between 200 and 400 ppm; 17 were be- tween 400 and 600 ppm, and 5 were between 600 and 1000 ppm.
Total dissolved minerals 500 ppm	Includes all mineral ingredients dissolved from rocks and soil.	Mineralization of more than 500 ppm is normally detectable to taste; over 1000 ppm is undesirable for most domestic purposes; livestock may tolerate concentrations up to 7000 ppm. <sup>2</sup> Of 77 samples analyzed, 29 had a total mineral content less than 500 ppm; 43 were between 500 and 1000 ppm; and 5 were between 1000 and 1400 ppm.

 $^1\text{U.\,S.}$  Public Health Service. 1962. Drinking water standards. Publication No. 956.

 $^2$ South Dakota State College Agricultural Experiment Station. 1959. Salinity and livestock water quality. Bulletin 481.

heavier. When methane gas is mixed with air in concentrations of 5 to 15 percent, it is highly explosive if ignited. Most dangerous points of concentration are in the well house, within the air cushion of pressure tanks, and in hot water heaters. All such points should be vented to the outside air if methane gas is detected in a water supply. All new wells constructed should be checked for methane gas by the driller before the installation is placed in service. Further, no one should ever enter a large-diameter dug well without previously checking for the presence of methane gas or carbon dioxide, both of which can cause asphyxiation. These gases can be readily removed from water by standard aeration procedures.

Mineral analyses of groundwater from throughout the county are included in appendix A of this report. Wells of comparable depths near these sampling points generally should produce a similar quality of water.

#### Temperature

Temperature of groundwater varies with the location and depth of the aquifer, the origin and time of occurrence of recharge, and the proximity of the aquifer to bodies of surface water. Where the primary source of recharge is precipitation, the groundwater is fairly cool, because water enters the groundwater reservoir mostly during early spring and late fall, and little temperature variation occurs because the earth materials provide insulation. In Shelby County such aquifers generally contain water ranging from about 54 to 57 degrees Fahrenheit (see appendix A).

Shallow aquifers near the Kaskaskia, or any river, may have a wider temperature fluctuation, and range from about 50 to as high as 68 degrees throughout any given year. Water temperature fluctuations in such an aquifer are primarily controlled by the quantity and range in temperature of surface water entering the groundwater reservoir by floods, artificial recharge, or as a result of heavy pumping. However, changes in water temperature in a well a few hundred feet from a river's edge may lag behind temperature changes in the surface water by as much as several months because of slow water movement through the aquifer.

#### DEVELOPMENT

#### Types of Wells

Wells may be classified into types according to the method used in sinking the hole. The most common types of wells in Shelby County are drilled, dug, and augered; however, some driven and bored wells also exist. The type of well chosen for a given location depends on the aquifer and the needs and economic limitations of the user.

Drilled wells with a diameter of 4 to 12 inches are generally used in aquifers occurring from about 40 to as much as 265 feet below the surface. Data on 286 drilled wells are included in appendix B.

Dug or augered wells 2 to 5 feet in diameter are common where water-bearing materials are not highly permeable (cannot transmit much water) and where they are less than about 40 feet below the surface. Most of the 209 large-diameter dug and augered wells inventoried (appendix B) are between 3 and 5 feet in diameter and from 15 to 40 feet deep.

Driven wells, constructed by driving a pointed screen and attached pipe directly into the aquifer, are feasible only where the aquifer is shallow (less than about 30 feet below the surface) and overlain by easily penetrated material such as that in the floodplain of the Kaskaskia River. They usually are 1 to 2 inches in diameter. Only two driven wells are recorded.

Bored wells 6 to 12 inches in diameter were commonly sunk prior to 1930 when home and farm water demands were small. Most of the 75 recorded bored wells range in depth from about 40 to 90 feet. Because the bored well has a small capacity for receiving and storing water from the aquifer, it usually is inadequate for present-day water requirements.

#### Drilling Methods

Drilled wells, which are most common in Shelby County, may be constructed by the cable-tool or hydraulic-rotary methods. An explanation of these drilling procedures follows.

In the cable-tool method, the earth materials are broken into small fragments by the alternate raising and dropping of a heavy chisel-edged bit, and these fragments are removed from the hole at intervals by a bailer. In an unconsolidated formation, an open hole is maintained by driving the casing as drilling progresses. After the aquifer has been penetrated, the well screen usually is placed opposite the water-bearing formation, the casing pulled upward to expose the screen, and the screen sealed to the casing.

In the conventional hydraulic-rotary method, the drill pipe with a bit attached to the lower end is rotated to break up the material into small particles. A thin mud is pumped through the drill pipe, then out through the openings in the bit, and up to the surface through the space between the drill pipe and the walls of the hole. The circulating mud thus removes the drill cuttings and prevents caving by plastering and supporting the formations penetrated until the final well casing and screen are placed in the hole.

In reverse hydraulic-rotary drilling, the flow of the drilling fluid is reversed from that in the conventional rotary method. The drilling fluid, usually a relatively clear water rather than mud, moves slowly down through the opening between the drill pipe and the bore hole, picks up formation cuttings loosened by the drill bit, enters the drill pipe through the holes in the bit, and by suction pumping moves to the surface where the cuttings settle in a surface pit. The fluid level in the hole must be kept at ground level at all times, because the difference in pressure between the water column in the hole and that in the aquifer prevents caving of the hole until the final well casing with attached screen is installed.

#### Construction Features

Construction features vary with the type of well and the characteristics of the aquifer to be utilized. Some of the features commonly employed in various types of wells in the county are casing, screening, gravel packing, and grouting (figure 3). These features, along with those for a dug well shown in detail in figure 4, are recommended by the Sanitary Engineering Division of the Illinois Department of Public Health. They are designed to minimize contamination from the surface. Detailed requirements are given in the rules and regulations of the Illinois Water Well Construction Code.

<u>Casing</u>. Wells are cased to maintain an open hole and to assist in protecting the quality of the water supply. Wells penetrating bedrock aquifers are cased opposite the overlying unconsolidated materials (figure 3a) and opposite any bedrock formations subject to caving. Drilled wells tapping water-bearing sand and gravel deposits are cased to the top of the well screen (figure 3b,c). Steel casing is used in drilled wells and some large-diameter dug wells; bored and dug wells may be cased with 6-inch thick reinforced concrete to a minimum depth of 10 feet with the lower portion usually lined with clay or concrete tile or uncemented brick (figures 3d and A). Sanitary protection for bored and dug wells also may be provided by placing a concrete slab at a point at least 10 feet below ground level and by filling in above the slab with compacted earth (figure 4b).

<u>Screening</u>. Most successful drilled wells tapping sand and gravel are equipped with a length of commercially made well screen placed opposite the water-bearing formation (figure 3b,c). A properly selected and installed screen is designed to retain the aquifer material yet permit water to freely enter the well. Torch-cut and hand-sawed slotted casing sometimes is substituted for commercially made well screens; this practice is not recommended because the openings in such a casing are usually too large to retain the aquifer material and too few to allow free water flow into the well. Most wells so equipped have a history of silt or sand pumping, low yield, and short production life.

Wells finished in bedrock aquifers not subject to caving do not require well screens.

<u>Gravel packing</u>. Drilled wells finished in sand and gravel (figure 3c) usually are equipped with a screen that will retain the coarser 30 to 60 percent of the aquifer material immediately adjacent to the well screen; the fine grains are removed from this area by surging, pumping, and bailing. If the aquifer is uniformly fine-grained (figure 3b), an artificial gravel pack envelope at least 6 inches thick may be required around the outside of the screen to prevent migration of fine material into the well. The grain size of this gravel pack should be about five times as large as the average grain size of the water-bearing material.

Some drillers partially fill the well casing with gravel to hold back the aquifer and term this gravel packing. This procedure, however, greatly reduces the yield-capability of the well and is a very poor substitute for a true gravel pack.

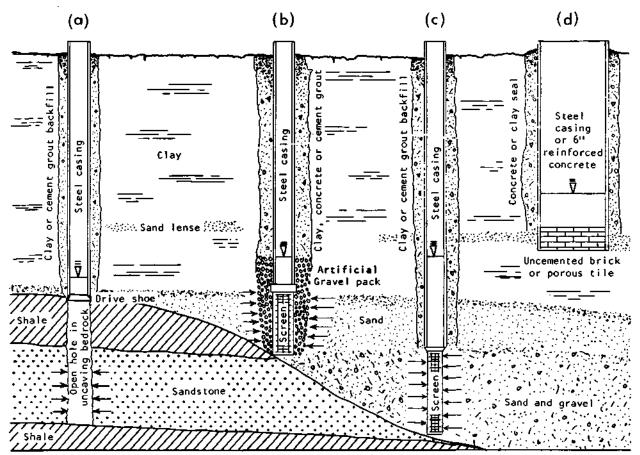


Figure 3. Construction features used in Shelby County wells--(a) drilled well finished in bedrock sandstone; (b) artificial gravel-packed drilled well in fine-grained unconsolidated material; (c) drilled well in coarsegrained unconsolidated material; and (d) shallow large-diameter dug or augered well in relatively impermeable silt, sand, or gravel

<u>Grouting</u>. The annular space between the casing and the bore hole must be sealed to minimize the chance of contamination from the surface. In drilled, dug, or bored wells (figure 3a,c,d), a clay slurry or cement grout must be used to seal the opening between the casing and the bore hole above the aquifer. A cement or concrete grout is required to insure an adequate seal for artificial gravel-pack wells (figure 3b).

#### Methods of Pumping Water

Most wells in Shelby County are equipped with electrically driven pumps of the suction, jet, cylinder, or turbine types. Suction pumps can be used only where the pumping level is less than about 18 feet. For greater lifts, deep-well jet, cylinder, or vertical or submersible turbine pumps are required. Most of the commercially available submersible and vertical turbine pumps are used in wells with a minimum inside diameter of 4 inches. Vertical turbine pumps are usually installed on large-capacity municipal supply wells in the county.

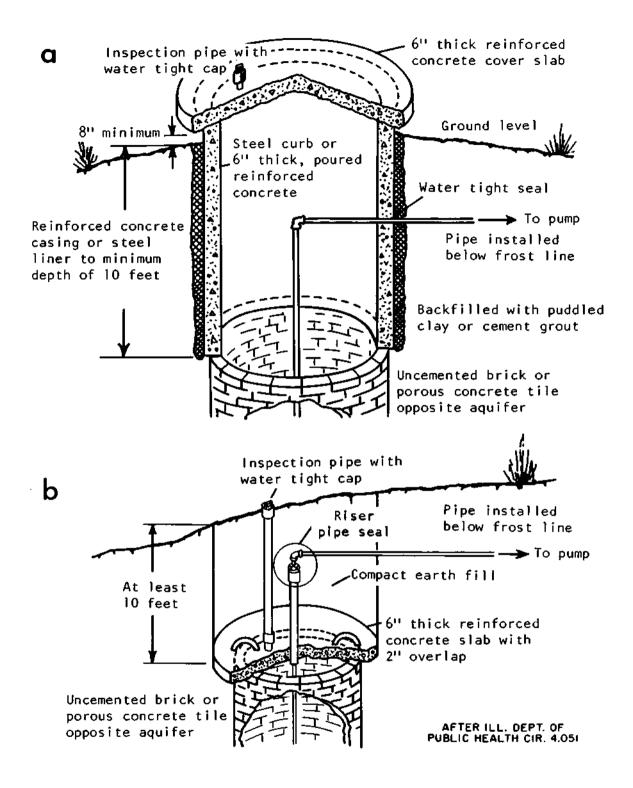


Figure 4. Recommended construction features for large-diameter dug well

#### Disinfection of Wells

New wells, or old installations after rehabilitation, usually are contaminated and should be disinfected prior to being placed in service. The Illinois Department of Public Health recommends disinfection procedures using a strong chlorine laundry bleach. The correct amount to use can be determined from figure 5, as explained in their instructions which follow.

1) Calculate the amount of water in the well by multiplying the storage capacity per foot (from figure 5a) by the number of feet of water in the well. For example, a 24-inch diameter well with 10 feet of water stores 23 gallons per foot times 10 feet, or 230 gallons. (Considering the well full of water will be satisfactory in most cases since a slight overdose does no harm.)

2) Determine the amount of laundry bleach (from figure 5b) and mix this total amount in about 10 gallons of water. For example, 230 gallons would require 6.9 cups, say 7 cups, of laundry bleach (5.25 percent chlorine).

3) Pour this solution into the well between the casing and the drop pipe. (This may involve raising the pump about 4 inches to allow sufficient space for the addition of the solution and for the placement of a sanitary well seal.)

4) Connect one or more hoses from faucets on the discharge side of the pressure tank to the top of the well and let water from these flow back into the well for at least 15 minutes. Then open each faucet in the system until a chlorine odor or taste appears. Close all faucets. Seal the top of the casing.

5) Let stand for several hours, preferably overnight.

6) Operate the pump, discharging water from all outlets until all chlorine odor and taste disappears.

Chlorine always should be used outside or in well-ventilated places because breathing the fumes is dangerous. In heavy concentrations, chlorine also is harmful to the skin and clothing.

Additional instructions on safe water supplies from wells can be obtained from the Sanitary Engineering Division of the Illinois Department of Public Health, Springfield.

#### Summary of Major Water Supplies

Municipalities and industries in Shelby County pump about 0.9 million gallons of water per day (mgd) from wells. Groundwater pumped for farm and domestic purposes is estimated to be 1.2 mgd.

The major portion of the municipal pumpage occurs at Shelbyville where more than 500,000 gallons a day is withdrawn from three wells tapping sand and gravel

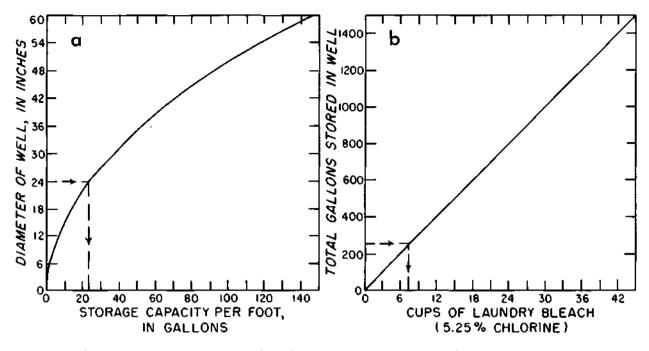


Figure 5. Method for figuring recommended chlorine dosages for well disinfection

deposits in the buried Kaskaskia valley. This buried valley roughly follows and lies near the present Kaskaskia River in Shelby County. Recent studies of the long-term safe yield (the quantity of water that can be withdrawn without exceeding the long-term recharge rate to the formation) of the Shelbyville aquifer indicate that the existing municipal wells can produce about 1.3 mgd on a continuous basis. More than 2 mgd probably can be obtained by constructing additional wells adjacent to the river in areas where that stream and the aquifer are interconnected.

Similar developments also should be possible in other parts of the buried Kaskaskia aquifer where comparable geohydrologic conditions exist (Plate 1). Outside the area underlain by this aquifer, groundwater development for farm and domestic use is largely from scattered and fairly thin layers of sand and gravel, usually within the lower part of the drift deposits.

Wells tapping the bedrock aquifers generally produce less than 10 gpm and usually range from 1 to 4 gpm. The only municipality in the county utilizing the bedrock as a source of supply is Tower Hill. It is estimated that the long-term safe yield of the two-well system tapping the shallow sandstone formations at Tower Hill is 25,000 gallons a day. Similar quantities should be obtainable in the Clarksburg-Stewardson area as shown in Plate 1.

The following is a description of each major municipal groundwater supply in Shelby County. Population figures are taken from the 1960 census; pumping figures are the most recent available and in most cases are for 1966.

COWDEN: The village of Cowden (population 575) uses two wells, located on the bank of the Kaskaskia River, as a source of municipal water supply.

The older well (No. 2) was drilled in 1944 by E. C. Baker and Sons, Sigel, to a depth of 54 feet below ground level. It is 10 inches in diameter and equipped with 11 feet of Johnson Everdur well screen. Upon completion, the well produced 225 gpm for 9 hours with 20 feet of drawdown from a nonpumping water level 18 feet below land surface. The well is equipped with a turbine pump capable of producing 100 gpm. The other well (No. 3), located about 54 feet from Well No. 2, was drilled in 1954 by E. C. Baker and Sons to a depth of 52 feet. It is a 10-inch well equipped with 14 feet of No. 60 slot screen. Upon completion, it produced 141 gpm for 4 hours with a drawdown of 5.3 feet. This well has a 120-gpm turbine pump.

Average daily pumpage is reported to be 46,000 gallons.

Analysis of a sample (appendix A, Lab. No. 136069) showed the water to have a hardness of 340 ppm, total dissolved minerals of 404 ppm, and an iron content of 0.2 ppm.

The water is not treated.

FINDLAY: The village of Findlay (population 759) utilizes one well, located in town, as a source of water supply. It was constructed in 1935 by L. R. Burt, Decatur, to a depth of 154 feet. It is a 26-inch gravel-packed well and has a 12-inch casing to a depth of 129 feet followed by 25 feet of No. 187 slot Cook well screen. When completed, the well produced 150 gpm with a drawdown of 14 feet from a nonpumping water level 96 feet below ground surface. The well was equipped with a 150-gpm turbine pump.

Average daily pumpage is reported to be 40,000 gallons.

Analysis of a sample (appendix A, Lab. No. 115228) showed the water to have a hardness of 263 ppm, total dissolved minerals of 642 ppm, and an iron content of 4.8 ppm. Methane gas is present in the water.

The water is aerated to remove the methane gas and to aid in precipitating the iron; it is filtered to reduce iron, softened to an average of 154 ppm, and chlorinated.

HERRICK: The village of Herrick (population 440) uses one well, located about 3 miles southeast of town, for a municipal water supply. It was drilled in 1964 by E. C. Baker and Sons, Sigel, to a depth of 78 feet. It is a 6-inch well equipped with 13 feet of No. 20 slot and 7 feet of No. 50 slot Cook Red Brass well screen. Upon completion, it produced 180 gpm for 4 hours with a drawdown of 8 feet from a nonpumping water level of 5 feet below land surface. A 60-gpm submersible pump is installed in the well. The long-term safe yield of the well is estimated to be 144,000 gallons per day, or 100 gpm.

Analysis of a sample (appendix A, Lab. No. 163030) showed the water to have a hardness of 318 ppm, total dissolved minerals of 586 ppm, and an iron content of 4.3 ppm.

The water is aerated, filtered, softened, and chlorinated.

MOWEAQUA: The village of Moweaqua (population 1614) now uses 12 wells as a source of water supply. All wells are located in a 2-acre plot about 2 miles north of town in Macon County.

Four of the wells were drilled in 1947 by Cyrus Stevens, Findlay, and range in depth from 23 to 26 feet. They are 2.5 inches in diameter and equipped with 7 feet of slotted screen. Two 3-inch wells constructed in 1952 by Stevens are 28 feet deep and equipped with 7 feet of well screen. These six wells are pumped by a 120-gpm centrifugal pump through a common suction header.

Five additional wells were drilled in 1961 by Stevens and range in depth from 25 to 27 feet. They are 4 inches in diameter and are equipped with 5 feet of well screen. A 150-gpm centrifugal pump is used to pump these five wells through a common suction header.

One well, now on standby, was constructed in 1953 by Luther Burt, Decatur, to a depth of 33.5 feet. It is an 8-inch well equipped with 9 feet of No. 30 slot well screen. A 60-gpm submersible pump is installed in the well.

Average daily pumpage is estimated to be 110,000 gallons.

Analysis of a sample showed the water to have a hardness of 440 ppm, total dissolved minerals of 494 ppm, and an iron content of 1.1 ppm.

The water is aerated and filtered to reduce iron, and is chlorinated.

SHELBYVILLE: Three wells, located about 3 miles southwest of town, furnish the water supply for Shelbyville (population 4821).

The wells, spaced 300 feet apart, were drilled in 1955 by Layne-Western Company, Kirkwood, Missouri, and have finished depths of 54 to 60 feet. All are gravel packed and have a 12-inch casing and 15 feet of Layne stainless steel screen. The gravel-pack envelopes on these wells range from 11 to 13 inches thick. Production tests were conducted on the completed wells as indicated below:

	<u>No. 1</u>	<u>No. 2</u>	<u>No. 3</u>
Length of test, hours	6.5	12	24
Pumping rate, gpm	328	545	500
Nonpumping water level, ft	22.2	18.5	15.5
Drawdown, ft	6.5	11.2	10.3

Although all wells are equipped with 500-gpm turbine pumps, the practical sustained yield of the existing well field is estimated to be 900 gpm or 1.3 mgd. A total of 2.0 mgd can probably be developed if additional, widely spaced wells are constructed farther to the south nearer the Kaskaskia River.

Pumpage is reported to average 500,000 gallons a day.

Analyses of samples (see appendix A) showed the water to have a range in hardness of 275 to 475 ppm, total dissolved minerals of 400 to 500 ppm, and an iron content of 0.1 ppm.

The water is chlorinated.

SIGEL: The town of Sigel (population 387) uses one well, located near the center of town, as a source of water supply. It was completed in 1954 by Holkenbrink Drilling Company, Effingham, to a depth of 65 feet. It is 8 inches in diameter and equipped with 10 feet of No. 20 slot well screen. During a production test the well produced 31 gpm for 21 hours with a drawdown of 36.5 feet from a nonpumping water level of 15.5 feet below the top of the casing. A submersible pump is installed in the well.

Average daily pumpage is estimated to be 8500 gallons.

Analysis of a sample (appendix A, Lab. No. 144606) showed the water to have a hardness of 217 ppm, total dissolved minerals of 372 ppm, and an iron content of 2.7 ppm.

The water is aerated, settled, chlorinated, and filtered to remove iron; and is softened to an average of 89 ppm.

STEWARDSON: The village of Stewardson (population 656) now uses one well, in the southeast part of town, as a source of water supply. It was drilled in 1955 by E. C. Baker and Sons, Sigel, to a depth of 50 feet. It has a 10-inch outer casing to a depth of 40 feet and an 8-inch inner casing to a depth of 50 feet. The 10 feet of exposed 8-inch pipe was perforated with 1/8-inch slots. Upon completion, the well produced 150 gpm for 6 hours with a draw-down of 5 feet from a nonpumping water level 9.4 feet below the top of the casing. It is equipped with a 100-gpm turbine pump.

Average daily pumpage is estimated to be 27,000 gallons.

Analysis of a sample (appendix A, Lab. No. 137786) showed the water to have a hardness of 288 ppm, total dissolved minerals of 371 ppm, and an iron content of 1.0 ppm.

The water is aerated, settled, and filtered to remove iron.

STRASBURG: The village of Strasburg (population 467) uses one well, located about 4.5 miles southeast of town, for a municipal water supply. It was constructed

in 1964 by E. C. Baker and Sons, Sigel, to a depth of 37 feet. It is a 6inch well with 6.5 feet of No. 80 slot Johnson Red Brass well screen. During a 3"hour production test, the well produced 72 gpm with a drawdown of 10 feet from a nonpumping water level 4 feet below the land surface. The permanent pump is a 50-gpm submersible.

Average daily pumpage is estimated to be 25,000 gallons.

Analysis of a sample (appendix A, Lab. No. 162782) showed the water to have a hardness of 348 ppm, total dissolved minerals of 489 ppm, and an iron content of 2.6 ppm.

The water is aerated and filtered to remove iron, softened to an average of 176 ppm, and chlorinated.

TOWER HILL: The village of Tower Hill (population 700) now uses two wells, located about 1.25 miles east of town, as a source of water supply. These are the only municipal wells in Shelby County that tap water-bearing sandstone formations in the bedrock.

The older well was drilled in 1950 by E. C. Baker and Sons, Sigel, to a depth of 50 feet below land surface. It is 24 inches in diameter to a depth of 17 feet and 10 inches in diameter from 17 to 50 feet. Upon completion, the well was pumped at a rate of 50 gpm for 14 hours with a drawdown of 15 feet from a nonpumping water level of 6 feet below ground level. The well is equipped with a 15-gpm submersible pump.

The other well, drilled in 1950 by E. C. Baker and Sons, is about 600 feet north of the first well. It is an 8-inch well 59 feet deep. During a 6-hour production test, the well was pumped at rates from 8.5 to 21.5 gpm with a final drawdown of 27.5 feet from a nonpumping water level 8 feet below ground surface. A 10-gpm submersible pump is installed in the well. The safe yield of the existing well field is estimated to be 25,000 gallons per day, or 17 gpm.

Average daily pumpage is estimated to be 20,000 gallons.

Analysis of a sample (appendix A, Lab. No. 123680) showed the water to have a hardness of 259 ppm, total dissolved minerals of 337 ppm, and an iron content of 2.6 ppm.

The water is not treated.

WINDSOR: The city of Windsor (population 1021) uses three wells as a source of water supply.

Two of the wells are located about 1.5 miles south of town and were drilled 120 feet apart in 1951 and 1952 by E. C. Baker and Sons, Sigel, to depths of 99 and 95 feet. They are 7.5-inch wells and have 1/8-inch slots

cut in the lower 6 feet of casing. Submersible pumps of 50 and 60 gpm capacity are installed in the wells.

One standby well, located in town, was drilled in 1949 by Hayes and Sims, Champaign, to a depth of 131 feet. It is a 12-inch well equipped with 11 feet of No. 25 slot well screen. Upon completion, the well produced 33.5 gpm for 7 hours with a drawdown of 87 feet from a nonpumping water level 28.5 feet below ground surface. A 20-gpm submersible pump is installed in the well.

Average daily pumpage is estimated to be 78,000 gallons.

Analysis of a sample (appendix A, Lab. No. 115143) showed the water to have a hardness of 331 ppm, total dissolved minerals of 573 ppm, and an iron content of 5.4 ppm. Methane gas is also present in the water.

The water is aerated, filtered, and chlorinated.

Tabulated data of mineral content for groundwater supplies in Shelby County follow.

Symbols used in the tabulations are:

- D glacial drift
- BR bedrock
  - \* State Department of Public Health chemical analyses

The sources and significance of the major dissolved elements and substances in groundwater, their ranges in waters of Shelby County, and U. S. Public Health Service drinking water limits (1962) are included in table 1.

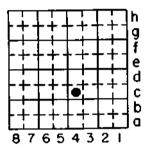
			App	pendix	А.	Cł	nemi	cal	qua	lity	/ of	gı	round	dwat	er				
Weil number	Owne r	0epth	Source	Laboratory number	çor T	5 Manganese	Annonium E	N Sodium	ç Calcium	a Nagnesium	Silica Silica	ה Fluoride ה	ND3	2 Chloride	r Sulfate	s Alkallnity C	(Fardness ( <sup>E</sup> 03e	Total dissolved minerals	. Temperature
T9N, A2E 17.5d	Herrick (V)	30	D	155044	8.7	.4						.4	5.3	10		244	236	312	
T <del>9</del> N, R3E																			
10.191 10.192 10.193 15.3h	Cowden (V) Cowden (V) Cowden (V) James Beaumont	51 53 52 45	D D D	91357 115229 136069 136352	.2 .1 .2 2.8	0, Tr 4.	.l Tr Tr 	64 3 14	83.1 87.3 83.5 	8.4 34.5 31.9	15 20 76	 .) .4 .1	1.2 9.5 70,7 .6	11 7 7 59	81 62 59	282 284 292 280	242 361 340 280	437 420 404 421	 56
T9N, R5E 4.6a	Henry Vonderheid	184	<b>6</b> 8	169753	.5									64		456	20	609	
6.6h 11.2d	Everett Kessler Mound School	160 220	BR Br	169750 169756	.1 6.5				••					208 7		520 344	10	948 378	
T9N, R6E 14.2f4	Sigel (T)	65	D	144606	2.7	Te	.3	59	49.5	22.6	17	.5	.4	17	5	316	217	372	56
5.5∎  6.1g2	Francis Stodden Bernard Schumacher	267 43	BA D	169751 149862	1.0 7.2									3150 10	ź	880 320	84 475	6395 590	
TION, R4E 1.2f		24	D	81112	.0	•		47	89.2	36.0	10		116.6	<b>F</b> 4		242		540	
4.8g 7.5a 8.7a 10.5g	Henry Biedert Government Land Bank Lewis, Heirs Ruby Strohl Frank Wheat	50 48 40 34	D D D BR	80885 80833 80832 81054	.3 1.6 .4 Tr	.0 .0  Tr	.   .   Tr Tr Tr	43 41 30 54	80.4 117.0 120.0 90.0	30.7 47.6 40,1 25.9	12 12 12 9		119.6 4.9 4.0 49.7 19.5	56 22 54 35 53	53 40 101 155 105	344 394 280 250	371 328 489 465 332	560 448 642 630 546	
l7.8e 20.4d	Ollie Reid T. C. Dove	89 31	BA Ø	169754 81130	5.4 .0	.0	 Tr	 95	58.2	21.5	 10		38.9	15 37	55	408 300	568 234	756 492	
TION, R5E																			
1.4a 3.1h 22.4h 23.8g	Orville Bauer Edgar Schlecte John Falk Stewardson-Strasburg	221 18 138 170	BR D Br Br	130618 157055 163802 165386	1.0 .4 .2			  				  .6	32.0 2.3	2450 30 20 256	 	800 196 544 456	40 396 24 12	5028 598 615 969	
23.8h	Comm. Schools Stewardson-Strasburg Comm. Schools	170	BR	165385	1.5	. 06		*-		••		.6	2.4	240		448	12	943	••
34.5c 35.7a2	Stewardson (V) Stewardson (V)	20 50	D D	37049 137786	.6 1.0				 	196.0	::	 .3	110.0 .1	93 5	1 <del>9</del> 3 	256 316	432 268	885 371	56
TION, REE				5071 <i>(</i>										<b>c</b> 1.5				1100	
5.7c 15.4b 18.8d7	R. Ensign Orville Wassom Strasburg (V)	140 35 37	OR D D	90716 150417 162782	,5 1.5 2.6	.27	 		  			 .3	11.8 .9	547 20 7	17	132 320 324	192 390 348	1192 616 489	 55
TIIN, R26 15.5a	: Tower Bill (V)	30	0	150927	6.5	.3						.5	.9	7		208	212	311	
22 22 22,1f 23.2g3	L. C. Cannon Hrs. Ida Foltz Tower Hill (V) Tower Hill (V)	30 14 35 50	D D Dr	85961 91718 150926 123680	.1 .3 8.7 2,6	  .3 			  	  	 	.3	3.3	56 58 25 9		412 244 272	568 668 420 259	835 1060 529 337	56
23.2h3 23.7g2 23.8e5 24	Tower Hill (V) Tower Hill (V) Tower Hill (V) Tower Hill (V)	59 77 36 37	BR BR D D	123246 144607 121992 122759	3.6 2.9 1.5 10.8	.1	.6	44	63.0 	16.4 	24	.3 .3 .3 .3	 0.  0.	9 24 15 5	23	312 284 272 272	247 224 251 262	335 376 314 321	55 55
T118, R36	1																		
1.1d 14.4a 21.1d 23.2h1 23.2h2	J. I. Reed T. C. Dove R. A. Creswell Henry Hostenstine Shelbyville (C)	72 72 94 69 51	D Ð Br D D	165926 140406 169749 140407 37529*	8.9 2.4 4.6 .9 .5	   . 15	10.7   	92 3 33	  93.0	   37	   		   6.2	33 61 1010 4 31	26  59 73	648 440 464 264 332	400 352 252 324 384	722 563 2276 334 470	  
25.7e 26.3h 26.4h1 26.4h3 26.4h5	Dr. C. A. Spears John & Owen Shull Shelbyville (C) Shelbyville (C) Shelbyville (C)	51 55 52 60 54	0 0 0 0	152857 135710 136376 41274* 137848	.1 Tr .2 .1	.0 .3 .2 .4	  0 .5	  5 0	66 117.6	 29 43.7	  8 17	.1 .0 .)	5.7 5.7 1.4 2.2	4 15 33 5 24	  35 87	260 340 360 250 348	286 428 448 284 474	316 513 504 390 508	54

•

Wall number	Dwner	Depth	Source	Laboratory number	۲۵۰) Fe	5 Manganese	Hambonium F	e Sodium	e) Calcium	un seubew g	3 	a Fluoride	N) trate	Chloride	to Sulfate	se) Alkalinity D	Hardness Hardness	Total dissolved minerals	femperature
T11N, R41	E																		
8.6a 8.6a 22.1g1 22.1g2	Isaac Neut Shelbyville (C) Shelbyville (C) John Switzer John Switzer	23 26 26 57 72	0 0 0 0	39029 134307 134514 111235 81111	1.6 1.4 1.0 11.9 4.4	.40 1.00 1.70 		28   101	78.4	29.5	10		2.6   2.0	26 48 56 33 27	86 296 338  0	280 364 380 800 716	341 364 332 523 467	460 856 976 925 697	   
TIIN, R51		105	D	170018	1.8		7.9							6		464	136	529	59
3.26 12.761 12.763 12.764 12.765	T. D. Hennigh Windsor (C) Windsor (C) Windsor (C) Windsor (C)	86 101 99 98	0 0 0	75696 115143 145470 128973	4.0 5.4 6.0 5.7	0, 0. 0. 0.	8.2 13.4 8.2 15.4	109 90 35 79	66.2 71.7 73 71.4	34.2 36.7 39.5 36.6	10 29 18 27	.2 .7 .4	.9 .2 5.5 1.2	4 3 5 3	0 0 0 2	560 560 432 536	306 331 344 329	569 573 446 556	56 56 57
3. g  5.4a 22.6d	J. Turner Clark Schmidt Roy F. Schmidt	265 68 26	BR D D	103064 156933 156932	9. 1.1 10.0	  	11.8 21.9	  			 		28.6 9.1	2350 60 H	 	678 548 592	89 736 502	5222 1028 604	55 
TIN, R6	E																		
20.7h	Llayd Elson	259	BR	169752	2.9			••		•-				3950		620	84	7508	
T12N, R20	E																		
l.46 18.6621 18.6d1	Dudley Smith Assumption (C) Assumption (C)	190 24 28	BR D Đ	169748 (15314 141834	.4 .3 9.9	.3	2.2 Tr 	9	91	29.4	19	.3 .2	.4 .3 .2	500 7 8	125	456 228 232	200 349 216	1 309 4 f 2 2 76	54 57
T12N, R31	E																		
16.1a	Westervelt H.S.	75	D	90574	8.7	••		••			••			67		448	399	648	
T12N, R41	E																		
3.8gl	Findlay (V) Findlay (V)	167 171	0 D	75739 75860	2.8 4.0	0. 0.	8.5 9.5	167 179	51.6 46.4	26.0 26.2	12 12		1.3 1.3	66 97	8 12	512 490	236 224	659 705	
3.8g2 3.8g3	Findlay (V)	154	D	115228	4.8	.0	11.3	148	58.9	27.9	23	.3	. 4	82	0	<b>500</b>	263	642	58
33.2b	Martha James	165	Q	72585	1.2	0	1.	8z	55.6	25.7	ð		.4	34	44	326	245	455	
T12N, R51	E																		
6.1e 18.7b	Leroy Hugo Boy Scouts of America	200 137	BR Br	137257 144060	1.6 .9									5700 1700		320 524	730 96	9858 3394	
36 36.563	Windsor Comm. H.S. Windsor (C)	100	0	78851 75526	.6 3.0	.0 .1	2.8 3.9	117 148	31.3 49.6	16.6 21.0	10 15		1.2 1.6	17	0	384 520	147	469 590	
36.5c2	Windsor (C)	132	Ō	117362	4.1	.0	5.1	141	53.9	21.6	26	.3	.1	21	3	512	224	591	59
36.6b	Windsor (C)	85	Ð	75175	25.0	.0	5.2	78	66.8	29.8	15		1.9	0	5	468	290	472	
T13N, R31	£																		
1. lg	George Reuss	50	0	81030	1.0	.0	3.1	100	66.5	30.1	12		1.4	40	3	456	290	543	
12.16 16.1e	Henry Atkinson Dr. C. D. Casey	95 224	Ð BR	81029 103710	1.2	.0 	2.0	126	36.2	10.2	12		1.7	22 83	2	376 468	132 125	426 638	
28.la 35.5h2	J. R. Ward Roy Macklin	241 232	BR BR	134067 134066	3.8 4.0									69 2650		484 296	192 344	746 5340	
T1264 B2																			
T13N, R41 16.2g	Raymond Robinson	265	BR	169755	2.3		••							1600		800	40	3485	
19. Ig	Birkett L. Williams	11	D	141833	1,8	.3	••		••			••		38		396	524	600	•-
TIÀN, R2I	E																		
20.7h	Narjorie Porter	29	D	168986	Tr		••		••	••		••	95.8	58	+-	280	660	913	••
T14N, 831	E																		
21.3e	M. A. Sanner & B. S. Clark	2 <b>4</b>	0	80800	.1	.0	Tr	29	144.0	78.3	10		173.0	93	216	248	682	937	
27.1dl	Naomi Coultas	99	9	80798	3.0	.0	3.4	126	88.0	46.1	14		3.4	59	13	594	410	709	
32.6h 35.le	George Elliott B. E. Baird	100 65	D	143748 80799	39.0 4.0	Tr	11.3	132	126.0	50.8	14		2.7	100 77	6	428 726	976 524	1 365 882	

#### APPENDIX B - RECORDS OF WELLS

The well-numbering system used in this report is based on the location of the well, and uses the township, range, and section for identification. The well number consists of five parts: county abbreviation (SHL), township (T), range (R), section, and coordinate within the section. Sections are divided into rows of 1/8-mile squares. Each 1/8-mile square contains 10 acres and corresponds to a quarter of a quarter of a quarter section. A normal section of 1 square mile contains 8 rows of 1/8-mile squares; an odd-sized section contains more or fewer rows. Rows are numbered from east to west and lettered from south to north as shown in the diagram.



Shelby County T11N, R4E Section 23

The number of the well shown is SHL 11N4E-23.4c. Where there is more than one well in a 10-acre square they are identified by arabic numbers after the lower case letter in the well number.

In the listing of wells owned by municipalities, the placename is followed by V, T, or C in parentheses to indicate whether it is a village, town, or city, except where the word City is part of the place-name.

Owners are listed according to the most current information available - the 1964 plat book and recent well records for Shelby County.

Symbols and abbreviations shown indicate the following:

- → constructed before year given, exact date unknown
- \* test hole not developed as well
- \*\* abandoned well
- drv driven well
- drl drilled well
- bor bored well
- drl-GP drilled well, gravel packed

The types of wells and methods of construction used in Shelby County, their susceptibility to surface contamination, and methods of disinfection are discussed in the text of this report.

## Appendix B. Record of wells

			Wa I I	I		\$	creen		Land Surface	Non- pumpir			Observed	Lengt	Water-bearing h formation	
Well		Year con-	_		Diam		Dlam		elev (ft above	level	Drawn down	Pumping rate	specific capacity	of Lest	end depth	Driller
number	<u>Omer</u>	structed	Туре	<u>((1)</u>	(10)	(11)	<u>(Ft)</u>	<u>{in}</u>		(ft)	(ft)	(gpm)	(gpm/ft)	(hr)	(ft)	011118
T9H, RIE 4.Sh	Richard Teamen	1964	dug 6	26	7-6	6	6	.040	650						Sand & gravel, 20-26	Baker
4.85	Cletus Tex	+1926	dri dug	20			•		655							
5.4a 7.7g	Naicolm Price Shubel Burnett	1963	dug drì	42	36				668 660	···					 * *	Stevens
7.8g 8.2e	Shubel Burnett Joe Fiesch	1963	dr I dug	107	48				660 655	5.2						S(evens
11.1h 12.4c	John Kay Ross Chamberlain	1964	bor bor	51 42	18			::	635 605	13.1	::	::		::		Luttrell Luttrell
13,3f 24,5a	Paul Temmen C. E. Chamberlain	1963	drl dug	25 40	30	3	6	.040	600 585	35.2	::				Sand & gravel, 24-25	ðaker
18.66	Gus Behl		dug	••	48		•		655	2.3						
T9N, R2E																
2.6h 2.7h	Herrick (V) Herrick (V)	1964 1964	dr i dr i	\$2 75					590 590						PMud sand, 24-30 Asand 6 gravel, 23-75	Baker Baker
4.7c 7	Nason Horsman P. W. Stephens Herrick (Y)	1950	dr) dr) dr]	56 30	10	10	2	.025	598 	15	35	20	3.3	6	Sand 6 gravel, 53-56 Sand 6 gravel, 20-30	Fleming Baker Baker
10.3c 10.3h	Neurice Buchanan	1964	del	62 28	6	3	6	.040	595	16.5	9.5	5	0.5	2	∽ Sand 6 gravel, 25-28	Baker Baker
12.2f	A. F. Sarver Herrick (V)	1956	dr I dr I	61 60	6	3	ě	.040	560	31.5	43.5	3	0. i	4	Sand & gravel, 78-81 *Sand & gravel, at 60	Baker
16.1e 16.2a	Herrick (V) Shelby Co. Hwy.	1941 1938	dr) dr)	40 29	::				585 550						*Sand & gravel, 10-20	Baker 
16.2c	Herrick (V) Herrick Sch. Dist, 154	1941	drl	80 128					560 590	:-					*	Baker
16.4e 16.6d	J. E. Burns	1937 +1912	dr I dug	16					595						Sand, 21-30; sand 6 gravel, 119-128 Sand 4 gravel, at 16	Baker
16.8a 17.1e	Herrick (V) Herrick (V)	1961	dri dri	80 50	::			::	598 595	::	••	5			± ±	Baker Baker
17.5d	Herrick (V)	1961	drl	30					595			••			*	
17.5el	Herrick (V) Herrick (V)	1941 1961	dri drl	70 38					595 595			 5			4Sand & gravel, 12-26; sand, 36-44 4Sand, 11-23, 28-29	Baker Baker
18.1a 18.4a	0. 0. Corley Herrick (V)	1962	dr I dr I	30 29					590 520			, 			40irty sand, 7-27	 Baker
18.5a1	Herrick (V)	1962	drl	32			••		520			••			*	Baker
18.5a2 18.5a3	Herrick (V) Herrick (V)	1962	dr i dr i	27 27					520 520						PDirty sand, 7-26 PDirty sand, 12-22	Baker Baker
18.5#4 18 <b>.5#5</b>	Herrick (V) Lloyd Heyes	1962 1964	drl drl	27 23					520 520				••		*Dirty sand, 7-25 9	Baker Baker
18.5#6 18.6#	Lloyd Nayes Lloyd Hayes	1964 1964	dri dri	29 58	6	.3	.6	.040	520 540	9	15	?	0.6 	1	Sand, 25-29 *	Bøker Baker
T9N, R3E																
	William Steele Harold V. Jones**	+1918 -1921	đug dug	35 15	::		••	::							Sand, at 15	
	Harold V. Jones** Dr. J. B. McCauley	→1921 -1922	dug dug	12 20	::										Sand, at 12	
	Cowden School		dug	19		••					••	3		••		
3.8d	Cowden (V) W. W. Mance	1961	dri bor dri	27 57 82					600			2			*  offerd a common bit with	Bakér  Bakér
4 4.1a	Cowden H.S. Cowden H.S. Cowden School	1935 1935 +1920	dri dug	91 24					590					6 	Sand & gravel, \$3-\$8 Sand, 60-61 Sand & gravel, at 25	Baker Baker
5.86	Walter R. Boehm	1961	drl	104	4	4	2	. 025	580	20	<del>6</del> 0	10	0.2	5	Sand & gravel. 65-80,	fleming
6.54	Gordon Prater	1947	dr I	150	7	3	7	.035	590	57	13	10	0.8	3	100-104 Sand, 137-150	Baker
10 10. lg1 10. ls3	Cowden H.S. Cowden (V) === Cowden (V)	1935 1935 1944	dri dri dri	72 51 53	10	Ţ	10 10	.050	520 520	2) 16.2	4 20.3	20 225	5.0 11.1	27.5	r Sand 6 gravel, 47-5) Sand 6 gravel, 38-53	Baker Baker Baker
10, 1g2	Comden (V)	1 344	art	» <b>)</b>		3	ia	. 150	,20	16.2	18.7	225	12.1	3	and o grover, 30-33	Deret
10.193 10.6e	Cowden (¥) Richard Soldner	1954 1962	dri dri	52 116	10	14	10	.060	520 580	18.5	5.3	141	26.5	<u>.</u>	Sand 6 gravel, 25-52 *Sand 6 gravel, 46-51,	Baker Baker
10.61 13.1c	Richard Soldner Dr. Peter Kallinger	1962 1957	dri dri	61 70	::				590 600	::					81-90 *Sand, 34-39 *Sandstone, 60-68	Baker Baker
15.3h	James Beaumont	1954	dr)	45	10	20		slotte		+4.8	4.5	250	55.5	5	Sand 6 gravel, 18-45	Saker
17.5e1	Burl Evans	1955	dr I	138		••	•-		570			••			*	Baker
17.5e2 17.5e3	Burl Evans Burl Evans	1955	de i dr i	57 40	::				570 570						*	Baker -
T90. R4C																
2.1c 3.8c	Marold Ulhorn E. F. Dove	1920	dug dug	15	30 36	::			620 610	3 2	 	::	 		::	
6.3el 6.3ez	Paul Jones Paul Jones		dug dug	20 18	30 36 48				595 595	3.5						
7.66 14.1g1	James Miller Joseph Waldhoff		duğ duğ	29 14	40 96				560 620	4.5						
14.1g2 15.7d	Joseph Waldhoff Alva Brandt	1955	dug dug	26 17	72 30		::		620 610	8	•••		::			••

			Me I F			5	c <i>ra</i> en		Land Surface	Non- pumpin			Observad	Length	Vater-bearing formation	
Well		Year con-		Depth	Diam	Length	0iem	Slot	elev (ft above	level	Draw	Pumping rate	specific capacity	of test	and depth	
number	Ówne r	structed	Type	(11)	(10)	((t)	((1)	(+=)	ms1)	(ft)		(gpn)	(gpm/ft)	(hr)	(ft)	<b>priller</b>
<b>T9N.</b> 85E																
3.3g)	Stewardson (V)	1955	dr1	50		••			632		••				*Mud sand, 9-14; sand 4 gravel, 17-47	Baker
3.1gZ	Scewardson (V)	1955	qʻr I	42		••		••	632						aMud sand, 10-15; mud sand & gravel, 17-35	Baler
3.1g3 3.1h1	Stewardson (V) Stewardson (V)	1955	dri dri	40 32					632 630						*Sand & grave), 10+40 *Sand, 15-25	Baker Baker
3. 1h2 3. 1h3	Stewardson (V) Stewardson (V)	1955	dri dri	37 47					630 630				+- 		"Send 6 gravel, 17-37 "Mud sand, 9-14; sand	Baker Baker
3. INN	Stewardson (V)	1955	drl	39					630					••	\$ gravel, 17-42 *Sand & gravel, 10-39	Baker
3.2h) 3.2h2	Stewardson (V) Stewardson (V)	1955 1955	del del	47 46					640 640						45and & gravel, 19-46 #Sand & gravel, 10-45	Baker Baker
3.39	Stewardson (V)	1955	drl	50		••		••	635					-•	*Sand & gravel, 14-48	Baker
3.3hi 3.3h2	Stewardson (V) Stewardson (V)	1955	dri dri	37				::	640 640					::	*Sand, 17-88 *	Bakor Baker
4.60	Henry Vonderhald	1964	drl	184	6	22	6	slotte pipe	d 640	28		13			Sandstone, 162-184	Cumins
6.1f 6.6h	Oscar Kessier Evereit Kessier	196) 1961	drt drì	148	4				636 628	30 20	60 70	4 2.5	0.1	6 7	Sandstone, 110-148 Sandstone, 126-147,	Fleming Fleming
															155-160	•
1.2d 12.6e	Mound School Paul Wittenberg	1932 1958	dri dri	220 78	Ξ.				650 652	16		2			Sandstone, 200-220 Sand, 30-37	Baker Holkanbrink
70-1 0/4	-															
T9N, R6E 1,4d	Norbert Home	1952	drl	67	6				645	3.8	51.2	5	0,1	2	Crack in shale, at 60	Baker
1,6a 3,4ft	Ambrose Probst Alphonse Noene	1962 1955	dr] dug i	67 80	35-5				640 625	;		1.5		::	e Lime, 60+80	Baker Holkenbrink
3.462	Alphonse Hoene	1955	dr) drl	40					625			0.5			*	Holkenbrick
5.61	Clark Boling	1955	drl	52		+-			560		••	'	••	••	*	Baker
5.8e 9.1h	Bessie Boling Albert Hoene	1959 1964	dri dri	42 100	67	70	6 7	.080 .030	580 620	28 15	8	2	0.1	5.5	Sand & gravel, 38-42 Sand & gravel, 15-35;	Baker Woodward
9.8e	Charles Ludwig	1959	drl	60	6				645	20	26	3	0.1	6	sandscone, 55-100 Sand & grave1, 36-48;	Baker
9.6hl	Eley's Tavern	1935	drl	60	6	4	6	.040	640	15	21	15	0.7	1	sandy lime, 48-60 Sand & gravel, 48-60	Baker
9.812	Sinclair Station	1935	drl	58	5				640	14	16	15	0.9	••	Sand, 54-58	8aker
10.3gi	Harry Schutte	1955	drl	80			••		640		**		**		PMud sand, 32-37, 57-62, 67-72	Baker
10.392 10.393	Harry Schutte Harry Schutle	1955 1956	dri dri	42 52	::				640 640					••	*	Baker Baker
12.2a	Lydia Baker	1952	dug 6 dr]	59	?- <b>6</b>		••		641	12.5	1.5	3	2.0	6	Sand & gravel, 52-59	Baker
12.4NI	Ambrose Probst	1962	dr l	62					640						*Dirty send, 46-47	Baker
(2.4n2 (2.56)	Ambrose Probst Ambrose Probst	1962 1962	dri dri	82 67					640 640				··· ·-		•	Baker Baker
12.5h2 12.5h3	Ambrose Probst Ambrose Probst	1962	drl drl	30 97		::	::		640 640				••		*	Baker Baker
12.6h	Ambrose Probat	1962	drl	72			••		640		••		••		•	Baker
14.1g 14.1h	St. Michael School Ben Renschen	1953 -1915	drl dug	220		**			640 640						A 	Baker 
14.2c	Victor Czerwonka Sigel (T)	+1921 1954	dug dr i	15 68					635 635		::				 *Sand, 29-33, 46-67	 Holkenbrink
14.2f1 14.2f2	Sigel (T) Sigel (T)	1954 1954	dr i dr i	66 67		••			640 640	::					*Sand, 48-65 *Sand, 49-67	Holkenbrink Holkenbrink
14.263	Sigel (T)	1954	del	67				••	640	••	••	••			*Sand, 43-45; sand 4 gravel, 53-67	Holkenbrick
(4,274	Sigel (T)	1954	dr I	65	8	10	6	.620	640	14 11.8	36.5 42.0	31 50	0.9	21 8	Sand, 48-65	Holkenbrink
14.2g 14.3a	S. S. Bigler Carl Althoff	-1912 1949	dug dri	25 57		;;	6	.035	635 635	4.1	20.9	3	0.1		Sand 6 gravel, at 25 Sand 6 gravel, 50-57	 Baker
14.3f	Sigel (T)	1954	drl	76					635						*Sand, 47-76	Halkenbränk
14.3gl 14.3g2	Dr. H. H. C. Henck Charles Ludwig	-1915	dug dri	22			::		635 615		::				*	Baker
14.47 14.5hi	Rev. G. E. Faller Leonard Signer	1929 	dy l dug	121 35	5				630 630							
14.562	Leonard Siemer	1935	dr 1	58	6				630	14	16	20	1.3		Sand 6 gravel, at 58	Baker
15.3e 15.5a	Henry Berchtold Francis Stodden	-1915	dug dri	25 267	6-5				625 620	37		4			Sandscone, 165-188,	 Holkeobrink
			-							••					221-237; sandstone 6 shale, 237-267	
16. 1g1 16. 1g2	B. J. Schumacher B. J. Schumacher	-1959 1959	411	22 43	6	5	1.25	. 025	630 630			2.5			Sand & gravel, 39-43	 Baker
			••••	.,	•		,		.,.							
T10H, R1E 7.8a	Everett Kuha		dug	18	48				666	3.2				**		
9-54 12.6a	Wayne Smith Kuhn Bros, Garage	+1926	dug spring	16	24				680 460	5		+• 			Linescone	
14.25	Ray M. Tuetten	1966	drl	161					660						PMud sand, 141-149; 15me, 157-161	Baker
29.3f	Telephone Co.		bor	16	18	••			675			••				
29.4d 30.7h	Hrs. Berthe Morgan Margaret Gudehus	+1918	dug dug	25	36				675 660	3.9		::				
32.45	Herman Hanniken	+1867	qað	14	42	••			672	3.6	••					
T100, R2E																
7.6c	Frances Mathewson		dr)	96					645			••			*Sand, 34-36: sand & gravel, at 96	Warren

									Land	Non-					Water-bearing	
			Well				ereen.		surface	pump i n		<b>n</b> t	Observed		Format ‡on	
Well	_	Year con•	_	Depth		Longth	0í am	5lot size	elev (ft above	water Jevel	down	Pumping	specific capacity	of Cest	and depth	
number Tinn 92F	(Cant inved)	atructed	Түре	(ft)	(10)	((1)	(ft)	<u>{in}</u>		((1)	((1)	(gpm)	(gpm/ft)	{hr}	(ft)	Driller
().jd	Clyde Glick	1948	del	67		5	2	. 025	620	30	25	10	0.4	5	Sand 6 gravel, 62-67	fleeing
15.8al 15.8a2	tyle C. Woodard tyle C. Woodard	1948	dri dri	99 49					620 620						Mud sand, at 38 Mud sand, at 21	Baker Baker
23.40	Charles Cunningham	1946	drl	57	,	4	2	.010	690	41		7		2.5	Sand & gravel, 41-57	Hanks
25.7a1 25.7e2	Fred B. Smith Fred B. Smith	1945 1946	dr I dr I	90 145					630 630	::					*Sand, 24-30	Hanks Hanks
25.7a3	Fred B. Smith	1946	dr 1	50					630						*Sand, 22-35 *	Hanks Hanks
26.8d 27.2a	Virgie L. Walker Franklin Stoneburner	1929	bor dr1	40 160	15				690 700	30					*	 Kanks
27.50	Carl E. Frost	1946	dr 1	75	-+			·	720						*Sand, 51-67	Nenks
28. le	Marrell Corley	1959	dr)	<u>9</u> )					650				••		*	Baker
32.1e 35.6a	Ethel Henderson Clara Cherry	1947	dr) dri	55 87					600 580						*Sand, 30-34 *	Hanks Baker
35-741	Clara Cherry	1964	drl	23					580	••	-+				•	Baker
35.7x2	Clara Cherry	1964	del	67					580 580			-+			9 4	Baker
35.743 35.744	Clara Cherry Elara Cherry	1964 1965	dri dri	52 51	22	6	22	1/6 4	580	36.8					Sand & gravel, 50-51	Baker Gibbs
								3/8								
110N, R3E																
5.16	Verneil West	1964	de i	22			••	••	605						*	Baker
5.241 5.242	Vernell West Vernell West	1964	dr l dr l	57 37					610 610						*5and, 20-28 *Sand, 16-18	Baker Baker
5.251	Vernell West	1963	del	155					620		••			••	*Sandstone, 68-87, 149- 153	Baker
5.262	Vernell West	1964	411	37		•	•-		620	••					*Sand, 27-29	Baker
5.2c	Vermil Vest	1964	drl	52					620		<b>-</b>		÷.*	••	PSand, 18-21	Baker
5.36 7.16	Vernell Vest S. H. Seely	1964 1955	dr i dr i	47 62					620 630						± ¢	Baker Baker
26.3e 27.8c	Y. A. Lewis Gary Marrison	1964 1950	dr i dr i	+10 50					580 580						*Gravel, 31-42 =Sand, 55-60	Baker Baker
							•	0.20	580	20	70		Q. I	а	Sand, 124-126	fleming
28.6# 29.1c	H. A. VanHorn Francis O. Foster		dri dri	135		ŝ	2	.020 .025	590	20 20	30	10	0.3	5	Sand, 120-130; sand 6	Flewing
31.10	Gilbert Sesumont	1958	dr I	50			-+		580				••		gravel, 130-135 *	Baker
31.16	Gilbert Beaumont	1958	dr i	65	••		••		560				-*	••	*Gravel, 16-48	Baker
TION, RAE																
1.21	Henry Bieders	2863	dug	24	46				635	9		3		0.5	Sand & gravel, 19-24	Welton 5
1.6c	Nattie Shafer	1894	dug	25	72				640	15		6		0.5	Sand, 24-25	McHeely Watts
1.8g 2	Fred Patterson Judge Dove	1959	dug dri	16 56	48 6				630	0	4 41	6	1.5 D,)	2 2	Sand, at 16 Sands Lone, 35-56	Baker
2.2a	Bivard, Inc.		đug	26	6Ŏ		••		630	18	;	6.8	1.0	j	Sand, at 26	**
2.3+	Bivard, Inc.	1964	dug £	38	7-6	6	6	.060	630		••			••	Sand, 27-29; sand 4	Baker
2.6h	Elizabeth & Heva Wheat	ι	dr) dug	28	(44				620	3	0.7	8	11.6	2	gravel, 29-37	
3.4e 3.7e	Lee Shuff Afte Schutt	-+	dug dug	2B 25	60 48				610 620	ă 11	6	6	¥.)	1 5	Sand, at 28 Sand, at 17	 Hickman
4.10	Amos Wood		dug	32	60				600	23.4				<i>.</i> .	Sandstone, 23-30	
4.74	T. C. Dove**		dug	19	60				600	12.2	5.6	15	2.6	5	Sand. at 19	
4.8g 5.1e	Government Land Bank Terry Ragan	1882	dug dug	50 35	60 60				580 600	14					Sand 5 gravel, at 40	Niller
5.34	Paul Lane	-1660	dug	32 34	48 48-4				600	11.9		3	ĩ.5	4 0.25	 Sandstone, 28-34	Yencer
5.6n	Ernest Ragen		dug é dr1	24	40-4				590	~	•	v		v.17	IBIUSCON, 20-34	
6.30	Albert Wortman	1902	dug	24 12	40 72				580 600	16.8		15	¥.0	1 0.25	Sand, at 24 Mud sand, 9~12	Severe Voctoan
6.7h 7.3f	L. F. Worlman Guy Compton±#	1918	dug dug	35	60			••	580	9,1 18	1.5	15	0.9		Sand, at 35	Severe
7.5= 8.6e	Lewis, Heirs Cliff Thompson	1900	bor dug £	48 37	15 48+2				530 580	33 14.7	2.5	;	0.5	0.5	Sand, at 37	 Barb <del>ae</del>
			đřl													
8.74	Ruby Stroh)	1892	dug dug (	40	48				590 620	23		• 7			Sand, at 40	Summers Verten bever
9.2e	Larene Sowardsy	1894	dri dri	27	14-1				620		••		•			Het lennever
9.2h	Lorene Soward	**	dug £ dri	24	48-2				620	14	э	6	2.0	0.25	Sand, at 18	Wes Lenhaver
9.4a 9.76	Charles Flenner Verna Hoskins	1912	dug dug	15 16	60 54				620 605	6 6	6	7	1.2 3.8	3	Sand, at 16	Flenner Ragan
			-								-					
10.5f 10.5g	Bivard, Inc. Frank Wheat	+933 1933	d r l dug	43 34	48				620 625	12	28	6.4 7	0.2	0.5	Sandstone, 17-43 Sandstone (?), 15-34	Baker
10.6d	Richard Ross	1914	dug £ dr)	19	54-1				620	12.5	2.5	6.8	2.7	1	Sandstone (7), 16-19	<b>Vestenhaver</b>
11,6a )1,8h	Max Efbert Purl Stephens	\$882 3914	dug	17	72 60				632 623	8 10	9	6.4 6.8	6.4 0.8	0.5 3	Sand & gravel, at 17 Sand & gravel, at 22	Wheat Stevens
			dug						-		-				•	stevens
12.6d 12.6g	Charles Augenstein B. & F. Sanders		dug dug	30 48	30 36				640 640	18 8	12 10	22 20	1.8 2.0	3 2.5	Sand 6 gravel, at 30 Sand 6 gravel, at 18	••
13.4f 13.8g	George Fouste George Fouste	1898	dug dug	22 \$8	60 66				627 620	20 13	2	6.8	3.4	0.17	Sand & gravel, at 18	Smith Wheat
14.3d	Burl Herrison	+1980	dug	18	60				620	iś	2	÷	3.5	0.25	Sand, at 18	
14.62	R. E. Syfert	1910	dug	22	60				620	10	11.5	2	0.6	2	Sand, at 18, 21-22	Williams
15.1a 15.1c	Shutt & Bettis Victor Elbert, Jr.		dug dug	16	60 54		::		620 622	6 14	6 4	7 5.7	1.2	3	Sand, at 18	•• •-
16.50	Levert Compton Carl Rittgers		dug dug	26 23	60 48				600 615	22 20	3	;	2.3	3	Sand, at 26 Sand, at 23	 Nagan
	-		-	101							-	2		1	Limescone, 100-101	Ragen 4
17.6h	Charles Flenner	1933	dug f drl	IŬI	60-6				600	50	50	1		'	Finestonet too-int	Baker

			We) (				icreen		Land Surface	Non- pumpîng			Observed	Length	Water-bearing formation	
Well Number	Omer	Year con- structed	Туре	Depth (ft)	Diam (in)	Length (ft)	Diam (ft)	Slot size (In)	alev (ft above msl)	water level (ft)	down (fc)	Pumping rate (gpm)	specific capacity (gpm/ft)	of test (hr)	end depth (fr)	Driller
T10H, R4E 17.8a 17.8a	(Continued) Jennie Howe Ollie Reid	1965	dug dri	20 89	48 6	10		.016	560 560	5 27.4	14	6 6	0,4 0,1		Sand, at 20 Sand & sandscome, 81-	Baker
18.3h 18.4a	D. W. Howe G. L. Tallman	1894 1910	dug dug	26 14	54 60	 			590 580	21   1	0,4	6 6.7	20.0	0.5 4	89 Sand & gravel, at 26 Sand & gravel, at 14	Howe Young
19.5c 19.5g	Nilo McKittrick Glen Miller	1908 1908	dug dug	51 31 31	72 48 54				580 580 600	42 25 8	354	6 6 15	2.0 1.2 3.8	6 2 0.5	Sand, at 15 Sand & gravel, at 31	Smìch Smìch
20.4d 20.4h 20.5e	T. C. Bove Nettie Aichele 6. A. Aichele	1929 1962	dug dug bor f dri	17 69	54 12-6				600 570	9 7	2	7	3.5	I 	Sand, at 17 Sandstone, 41-69	Ragan Baker
21. Jə 21.4g 21.5e	Carl Allen Ralph Hoskins Lloyd Compton	1890  1961	dug dug dri	30 22 202	60 54	::			615 620 610	15 12	13 10	;	0.5 0.7	2.5	Sand, at 30 Sand, at 22 ANud sand, at 80;	Smith Boker
21.6e 21.8a	Llayd Compton Strasburg (V)	1961 1963	dr) dr1	82 45			. <del>.</del>	.010	600 615	?	61 	5	0.1	<b>!</b>	sandstone, 170+194 Sand, 75-82 *	Baker Baker
22.2c 22.3b	Virgil Miller L. H. Miller		dug dug	30 50	48 60				620 600	5 30	15 18	6 5	0.4	1	Sand, at 30 Sand, at 50	
23. 14 23.8h	C. E. Nichols Elmer Wheeler	1909 1910	dug bor	18 28	54				630 610	13 10	4	?	1.8	2	Sand, at 18 Sand, at 18	Nichols
24.201	Bruce Koontz		dug	ZŐ	48	••			620	12	8	÷	0.9	i.	Sandstone, at 20	Elliot
24.242	Bruce Koont2**		dug 6 dri	18	7+2	••			620				••	••	Sandstone, 9-18	**
24.6g 25.34	Bertha Rogers Arthur Davis	1931	dug dug	35 28	54 60				635 600	18	n.	4 6.8	0.6	2	Sandstone, at 35	Shifer
25.4a 25.4n	Arthur Davis Willard Prosser	1890	bor dug	16 13	6 54		::		580 625	10	2.5	7.3	2.9	2	Limestone, at 16 Sandstone, at 13	Peifer
26.1c	C. H. Jenkins		dug	20	48				620	16		6	1.5	2	Sand, at 20	••
26.7a 26.8c	Jude Bixler John Bixler	1963 1925	dr) dug	17	48				629 625		5	6.2	ī.2	2	* Sand, FI-t2	Baker Bizler
27.50 27.6h	Oolla D. Miller Carl Allen		dug dug	23 35	48 54				600 <del>5</del> 20	12	9	10	0.9 0.7	3	Sandstone, at 23 Sand, at 35	Gallagher 
28.1.	Mrs. Fannie Gallagher	1933	bor	10	6	-+			560		6	3	0.5	0.5	Sand, at 10	Gallagher
28.5e 29.4a	Kenneth Gallagher William Vickory	1908	dug dug	22 35	60 54				600 610	13 20	9 7	3.5	0.4	2	Sand, at 15	Gal lagher
29.7f 30.20	W. B. Lewis Edward Miller	1916	dug dug	15 24	48 48				580 600	19	2	5	2.5	۴ 0.5	Sand 6 gravel, at 15 Sand 6 gravel, at 24	Howa
30.5g	Fred Smith	1900	dug	32	48				600	20	12	6.8	0.6	6	Sand 5 gravel, at 32	Smi ch
TION, RSE																
2.4a ).6e	Orville Bauer Emma Vogel	1952 1952	dr I dr I	221	5				634 634	39	84	4.5	0.1	2	Sandstone, at 187 Sandstone, 185-221	Baker Baker
3.lh 3.6h	Edgar Schlacte Strasburg (V)	1957 1956	dug dri	18 42	48				640 630						Sand & gravel, at H8	Schlecte Baker
4.7h	August Doeding		dug S dri	107			**	••	620						ASandstone, 80-107	Baker
13.25	Strasburg (V)	1964	drl	32			**	••	620						•	Baker
13.8g 14.8e	Strasburg (V) Herman Alwardt	1964 1954	dr I dr I	22 199	6				620 620	22		6			sandstone, 136-150,	Baker Holkenbrink
≥6.8a 18.6h	Calvin C. Ruff Shelby Co. St. Forest	1965	dr i dr i	45 (1)	5 6	::		::	629 620	13 30.8	27 69.2	ş	0.2 0.1	ŝ	153-199 Sandstone, 40-45 Sandstone, 54-113	Fleming Baker
18.7h 19.7a1	Shelby Co. St. Forest Ida H. Yakey	1965 1936	dr) dug £	117 142	6 7-5				620 629	32	50	6	0.1	3.5	Sandstone, 47-187 Sandstone, 102-142	Baker Baker
19.742	Ida H. Yakey	(936	dr1 dr1	152	6		••		679	37 45		, I.3			Sandscome, 98-142, at	Baker
22,4h	John Fafk	1964	dr I	138	5				630	12.5	82.5	3.		4	152 Sandstone, 96-138	Baker
23.8g 23.8h	Stewardson-Strasburg Comm. Schools Stewardson-Strasburg	1950	dr I dr I	170 170	10 10		••		635 635	55 56	69 64	6 8	0.1 0.2	1.5 0.4	Sandstone, 83-170 Sandstone	Baker
34,16	Comm. Schools Stewardson (V)	1955	dr)	27		••			640	~		•			sanos cone	Baker Baker
34.1c 34.2c	Stewardson (V) Stewardson (V)	1955	dr) dr)	37					640 635						*Sand 6 gravet, 10-28	Baker
34.36	Stewardson (V)	1955	dr I	22	**				635	••	••	••	•-		1	Bøker Baker
34,4f 34.5c	Stewardson (V) Stewardson (V)	1955 	dr i dug	27 20	40		::	::	630 640	12		ĩ			4Mud sand, 13-15	Baker
35.7el 35.7el	Stewardson (V) Stewardson (V)	1955	dr i dr i	46 50	10-6	10			635					••	*Sand & gravel, 24-44	Baker
35.801	Stewardson (V)	1955	dr ì	22				. 100	635 640	7.5	s 	150	30.0	6 	Sand & gravel, 18-50 #Mud sand, 13-16	Baker Baker
35.8a2	Stewardson (V)	1955	dr I	52					640						*Sand & gravel, 2-15, 18-50	Baker
35.8a) 35.8a4	Stewardson (V) Stewardson (V)	1955	dr) dr)	42 52					635 635						*Sand E gravel, 9-36 *Sand & gravel, 18-49	Baker Baker
35.805 TION, 86E	Stewardson (V)	1955	dr 1	52					635						*Sand & gravel, 18-48	Baker
1	G. W. Prosser	1959	dr 1	64	6		••			20.5	29.5	0.3		2	Crack in shale, at 50	Baker
L.le L.Ga	Kermit Reid Shelby Co. Hwy. Dept.	1965	dug dr I	14					642 610		••		••		•	++ Baker
4.3h 5.7c	Strasburg (V) A. Ensign	1964	dr) dr)	55 140					600 620		::	::	::		s Sandstone, at 140	Baker
5.7h	Stresburg (V)	1964	drl	12					600					••	*	Baker
6.6h 7.6h	Strasburg (V) Orville Engel	1963 -1919	dr i dug	72			::	::	605 630						*	Baker
8.391 8.392	John & Helen Smith John & Helen Smith	-1919 +1919	spring dug			•••			632 632	••						
				-2												

			Wel)	I		5	creen		Land Surface	Non pumping	9		Observed	Length	Vater-bearing formation	
We11		Year con-		Depth	Diam	Length	Diam	Slot size	elev {ft above	water level	down	Pumping rate	specific capacity	of	and depth	
number	Owner	structed	Type	(ft)	(10)	(11)	<u>((t)</u>	<u>(1n)</u>	ms1)	<u>(ft)</u>	<u>(ft)</u>	(gpm)	(gpo/ft)	(hr)	(ft)	Driller
710N, R58 8.86	(Continued) Strasburg (V)	1963	drł	37					600							Baker
14.4a	Paul Kaulman	1964	drl	120		••	••	**	640			0.5		۱.	*Sand 6 gravel, 10-20; sandstone, 20-60	Voodward
15,46 15,4d	Orville Vassom W. I. Curry	+1919	đug	35 25					640 645							:
15,4e1	Neoga Sch. Dist.	1950	dri	42					645					••	*Sand & gravel, 17-36	Holkenbrink
15,4e2 16.7a	Neoga Sch. Dist. Paul Williams	1950 1965	dri dri	113					645 625	7	26	۴ 	0.2	8	Sandstone, 100-113 *	Ho)kenbrink Baker
16.8h 17.8a	Wilbert Kaufman Strasburg (V)	1964 1964	dr I dr I	65 27	.7	30	.7	.030	580 633	10	15	80	5.3	1	Sand 6 gravel, 25-65	Woodward Baker
18,14	Strasburg (V)	1964	dr)	42	••				620						n	Baker
18.75 18.8c1	Strasburg (V) Strasburg (V)	1964 1964	dr I dr I	17					610 620						4 47	Baker Baker
18.8c2 }8.8c3	Strasburg (¥) Strasburg (¥)	1964	dr i dr i	37 27					620 620						* *	Baker Baker
18, <b>6</b> 41	Scrasburg (¥}	1964	dr I	40	1.25	5	1.25	••	620						*Sand 4 gravel, 15-35	Baker
18.842 18.843	Strasburg (V)	1964 1964	dr) dri	32 37					620 620						A 105-10-0 7-05	Baker
18.8d4 18.8d5	Strasburg (V) Strasburg (V)	1964	dri dri	62	1.25		1.25		620 620						*Sand, 7-35 *Sand & grave), 15-60	Baker Baker
18.846	Strasburg (V) Strasburg (V)	1964	drl	67 37	1.25	3		.020	620						#Sand & gravet, 14-67 #Sand, 25-37	8aker Baker
18.8d7 16.86	Stresburg (V)	1964 1964	dri dri	37	6	,	6	.080	620 620	4.z	10.3	72	7.0	3	Sand 6 grave), 15-37	Baker
20.69	Strasburg (V) George Cantion	1956	drl	37	6	3	6	.014	634	13.6	9.4	2.5	0.3	2	Sand, 24-29	Baker Baker
23.2e 25	Linda McClory C.I.P.S. Substation	1932 1950	dr I dr I	56 56	5 6	3	6	.035	650	13 13		15 0.5		5	Sand & gravel, 45-56 	Baker Baker
27.2a	Narold Sudkamp	1964	dr) dr)	98					632			÷.			a 6	Baker
27.6h 28.2a	Albert Kinkelaar Nerbert Gentry	1961	dri	35	6-5	1	s	.040	650 645	13.7	66.3 18.3	5.5	0.1	3	Sandstone, 96-119 Sand & gravel, 31-35	Stevens Baker
28.2f 30.8f	Bernard Schumecher Ora Anderson	1964 1966	dr) dr)	46 41	6				650 640	12.0	17.2	10 1.5	0.6	10 17	Lime, 47-46 Sandstone, 26-41	Baker Baker
31.2h	J. Hueller	1936	dug f	127	7-5		••		630	27		9			Sandstone, 87-91, 1)5-	Baker
33.18	Leonard Grevel	1961	dri dri	66	6	4	<u>6</u>	.040	640	14	33	10	0.3	9	127 Sand 6 gravel, 62-66	8aker Nationalais
34.1d 35.4h	Louis Schutte Norbert Schumacher	1954	dri dri	82	6			**	630 640	18.2	51.0	6	0.1	5	*Sandstone, at 100 Sandstone, 56-59; crack	Hol kenbrink Baker
															in shale, at 82	
TIN, R2E																
	Paul Blauth Edward Cross	-1922	dri dri	33	12					27		-		•••	Sand, at 75	
	Dr. J. W. Green Dr. J. W. Green	-1922	dug dug	35 30	-+			.040	690		21.5	6		6	Send, 29-35 Sand, at 30	••
3.8a	Eva Myers	1957	drl	69 44	6 6	•	6	.035	680	33.5			0.3		Sand & gravel, 65-69	Baker
10.3a 10.5a 10.6g	Truman T. Tilley H. S. Barringer N. S. Barringer	1956 1956 1959	dri dri dri	35	6	3	6	.035	680 720	11 51	23	15	0.2	3 1 3	Sand 5 gravel, 40-44 Sand 6 gravel, 17-35	Baker Baker Baker
13.4h	Claude Cullumber	1941	drl	43	ş		·-		560	10	20	0.5			Sand & gravel, 70-88 Lime, 15-29; sandstone, 42-43	Baker Baker
13 <b>.8</b> a	Paul Halbrook	+1904	dug	18					650	••						
15,1a 15,2h	Tower Hill (V) Tower Hill (V)	1950 1950	dri dri	83 100					670 690		••	::		*- 	≠Mud sand, 22-39 Sand 6 pravel, 27-34.	Baker Baker
15.4a	SIDDitt		del	32					660						44-54 45and, 28-32	
15.5e 17.8g	Tower Hill (V) Mrs. Roe Darsi	1959 1964	dr i dr i	30 115				::	660 680	 9	26.5	F. 5	0.1	72	s	Stevens Baker
22	L. C. Cannon	1871	dug	30	30					, 						
22 22,1a	Hrs. Ida foltz Tower Hill H.S.	1936	dr)	14 60					660	12				::	 Mud sand, 18-26	 Baker
22, 1d1 22, 1d2	Tower Hill (V) Tower Hill (V)	1950	dr i dr i	75 60					650 650	4.5		3			* *Sand, 32-55	Baker Baker
22.1e 22.1f	Tower Hill H.S. Tower Hill (V)	1959	dag drl	21 35	72				650 660	14					Sand, 19-21	Stevens
22.191 22.192	Tower Hill (V) Tower Hill (V)	1941	drl	40 50					650 650		::				PSand, 28-32	Baker Beker
22.291	Tower Hill (V)	1941	drl	31		••	••	•-	652						PSand, 27-31	Baker
22.2g2 22.2h	Tower Hill (V) Tower Hill (V)	1941	dr) dr)	60 94					652 635						#Sand 6 gravel, 25-30 #Sand 6 gravel, 55-65	Baker Baker
22.3f 22.3q	Tower Hill (V) Big Four R.R.	1941 1930	dri dug 6	30 32				 	660 660						<u>.</u>	Baker
22.49	Blacksmith Shop		dr( dug	28					660	4						
22.5a)	Florence Cullumber		dr I	40	••				650						*Limestone, at 60	
22.502 23.2g1	Tower Hill (V) Tower Hill (V)	1941	dr) dr)	30 46					650 652			30			*Sandstone, 16-44	Baker
23.292 23.293	Tower Hill (V) Tower Hill (V)	1950	dr) dr)	47 50	6 24-10				652 652	6.3	15	50	3.3	14	PSandstone, 16-47 Sandstone, 16-50	Bakur
23.2hl	Tower H(11 (V)				,				44-	6.4	9.5 	30 15	3.2	75	*Sandstone, 18-63	
23.2h2	Tower Hill (V)	1950	dr) dr)	66 59	6				652 652			  8.5-21.5		6	#Sandstone, 16-56	Baker
23.2h3 23.6c	Tower Hill (V) Tower Hill (V) Tower Hill (V)	1950	dr) dr)	59 87	8 				652 650 655	7.7	27.5				Sandstone, 16-56 *Sand, 16-22	Baker Baker Baker
23.6h	, wer nill (¥)	1950	dr1	60					423						"Hud sand & gravel, 24- 34; sand, 49-52	Baker

									Land	Non-					Water-bearing	
			Well				creen	_	surface	pumping		<b>*</b> 1		Length	formation	
Weill		Year con-	_			Length			elev (ft above	water level	down	fumping rate	specific capacity	of test	and depth	
number This off	Owner (Continued)	structed	Туре	((1)	<u>(in)</u>	(/t)	<u>(ft)</u>	<u>(în)</u>	(12m	(ft)	<u>(0)</u>	(gpm)	(gpm/ft)	(hr)	(ft)	Priller.
23.74	Tower Hill (V)	1950	dr ì	37	24				649	1.4	32.7	38	1.2	12	Sand, 35+37	Baker
23.7f) 23.7f2	Old Mine Old Mine		dri dri	50 44					660 660			100			Sand 6 gravel, 44-50 Sand 6 gravel, 38-44	Baker
23.791	Jower Hill (V)	1950	dri	59		••			652	3.5		21		1	"Nud sand, 22-32; sandstone, 44-52	Baker
23.792	Tower Hill (V)**	1954	dr)	77	6			••	652	22	23	12	0.5	8	Sandstone	Scevens
23.8e1 23.6e2	Tower Hill (V) Tower Hill (V)	1950 1950	drl drl	57 34	;	::			650 650			25		!	*Sand & gravel, 31-38	Baker Baker
23.6e3	Tower Hill (V)	1950	drl	36	5				650						#Sand & gravel, 33-36	Öaker
23.8e4 23.6e5	Tower Hill (V) Tower Hill (V)	1950 1950	dr I dr I	31 36	7-5	5	5	.100	650 650	1.7	27.3	8	0.3	ų.	⇒Sand & grave1, 27-31 Sand & grave1, 30-36	Baker Baker
23.Be6	Tower Hill (V)	1965	drl	42					650	1.5					4Sand, 30-31	Baker
23.8e7 24	Tower Hill (V) Tower Hill (V)	1965	dri dri	28 37					650 630	1.5					* 	8aker 
24.3a) 24.3a2	Florence Cullumber Florence Cullumber	1953 1953	del del	47 42	6 6				620 620	6.7 10	35.3 8	3 35	0.1 4.4	4.s	Sandstone, 41-47 Sandstone, 28-42	Baker Baker
24.Jc	Tower Hill (V)		drl	62					640			15			*Hud send, 23-28;	
24.8/	Tower Hill (V)	••	dr)	71					645			10			sandstone, 28-60	
25.5h	Tower Hill (V)		dr)	37					635			40			ASandstone, 19-66 ASandstone, 24-37	
25.8h 26.1e	Tower Hill (V) Homer Hink	1954	dr i dr i	53 57	6				637 640			10			*Sandstone, 32-50 Sandstone, 35-57	Baker
26.8F	Tower Hill (V)		del	92					665						٨	
27.4h 30.7c1	K. L. Harvey Pana Daesite	1942	de i de i	30					645 640						*Sand 6 gravel, 20-30 #Sand 6 gravel, 14-16;	
30,742	Pana Damsite	1962	del	20					610				••	••	sandstone, 30-31 #Sandstone, 14-20	
30.7c3	Pana Damsite	1942	drl	24					600						4	••
30.7c4	Pana Damsite	1942	del	41			**		600	**	**				45and, 13-18	
30.7c5 30.7c6	Pana Damsite Pana Damsite	1942	drl drl	35 29					600 600						*Sand, 8-19 *	
30.7c7	Pana Damsile	1942	drl	20					630						•	
TTIN, ABE																
1.1d 4.4e	J. I. Reed Shelby Co. Farm	1947 1946	drl drt	72 150	2.5		•••		665 622	23.6	126.4	ß				 Baker
9-541 9-5a2	Dr. Richard Larson Dr. Richard Larson	1960	dr1 dr1	75 19	6		6	.080	620 620	5.4	10.6	1.25	0.1	10	45and, 14-22 Sand 6 gravel, 17-19	Baker Baker
10.441	Shelby Co. Alroort	1947	dr 1	51	-+				615	5.4	**	1.45		**	sand 6 gravel, 17-19 ±	Baker Baker
10.442	Shelby Co. Airport	1947	del	41	22	2	22	slorted	615	3		7		24	Sand & gravel, 20-22	Baker
1).2al	9111 Dunaway	1953	drl	57				pipe	600			••			•	Baker
1).2a2 1).26	Biff Dunaway Biff Dunaway	1963 1963	dr) dri	36 47			••		600 610						# •	Baker Baker
12	Shelbyville (C)	1954	qL)	140		••			600	••	••	••	••	**	*Send, 20-25	5 & F Co.
12.1a 12.1b	Shelbyville (C) Shelbyville (C)	1954 1954	dri dr1	150 130					625 627						*Sand & gravel, 95-105 *Sand & gravel, 80-125	Stevens Scevens
12.25	Hobert Yakey	1937	dr)	40	5		5	slotted	610	12	28	10	0.4	ï	Sand, 26-30, 36-40	Baker
13	Shelbyville (C)	1954	dr 1	55				pipe 	605						*	5 6 F Co.
14	Shelbyville (C)	1954	dr)	70		••			585			••			*Sand & gravel, 60-70	5 6 F Co.
14 15,1a	Shelbyville (C) Shelbyville (C)	1954	dr) dr)	55 90					580 568						* *Sand & grave), 40-85	S & F Co. Layne-
14. Id	Shelbyville (C)	1954	dr 1	135		••			595			•-			ASand 6 gravet. 35+55,	Western Stevens
14.2a	7. C. Dove		dr)	28					580						70-95 *Sand 6 gravel, 27-28	Vernen
14,44	T. C. Đove	1953	dr I	72	4	••			582	••	••	••		••	Sand & gravel, 56-72	Stevens
14.5g 14.6f	Bert Venters	1937	dr ) dr l	35 93		**			605			••			*	Warren
15. le	Burt Vesturs Alfred Nieman	1940	dr I dr I	25	6	2	6	slotted	610	12	<u>ю</u>	2	0.2	ï	Sand, 23-25	Øaker Øaker
15.74	L. C. Peek	1961	drl	42	6	2	5	pipe .080	600	9.4	27.6	2	0.1	,	Sand & gravel, 41-42	Baker
21.14	R. A. Creswell	1947	dr 1	94	8				559	•	66	1	••	••	Sandstone, 80-85	Baker
23 23, 261	Shelbyville (C) Henry Hortenstine	1954	dr I dr I	65 69	÷.				540 570						e Sand 6 gravel, 52-69	Stevens Stevens
23.2h2	Shelbyville (C)	1954	drl~G₽	51	76-8	15	5	s lotted pipe	\$70	22.5	8.4	200	23.8	3.5	#Sand & gravel, 26-51	Layne+ Western
23.3d	Shelbyville (C)	1954	drl	62		••			570						ASand & gravel, 35-82	Layne-
23.3f	Shelbyville (C)	1954	drl	90			**	••	575						*Sand # gravel, 50-90	Western Layne-
23.4b	Shelbyville (C)	1954	drl	68				••	553				••	••	-Sand & gravel, 25-68	Western Layne-
23.4e	Shełbyville (C)	1954	drl	105					562	••		*-			"Sand & gravel, 40-55,	Western Stevens
23.Ba	Shelbyville (C)	1954	dr I	60					545	**		•-			70-75; send, 90-100 *Sand & gravel, 15+60	Scevens
25.7e 25.8h	Dr. C. A. Spears Dr. C. A. Spears	1955	dr I dr I	51 88	. <b>6</b>			.030	560 600	29	6	10	1.7	2	Sand, 46-51 ASandstone, 46-51, 55-	Baker Baker
															62, 71-74	
26.Id	Shelbyville (C)	1954	drl	70		••		••	560	**	••	••			*Sand & gravel, 5-45. 50-55, 60-65	Layne- Western
26.3h 26.4c	John 6 Owen Shull Shelbyville (C)	 1954	dri dri	55 64					570 550		֥ 			::		 Layne-
															*Sand & gravel, 10-60	Nestern
26,4hl	Shelbyville (C)	1954	drl-6P	52	15-8	11	8	. 105	560	15.5	9.7	300	30.9	2	*5and, 15-52	Layne- Western
26.4h2	Shelbyville (C)	1954	drl	55					560					••	*Sand & gravel, 30+42	Layne- Vestern

						• •				м.		,			14 <b>b</b>	
			Well				creen		Land Surface	Mon- puπp-ing			Observed	Length		
Well		Year con-		Depth	Di an	Length	Diam	Slot	tlev (ft above	water level	Oraw- down	Pumping rate	specific capacity	of test	and depth	
number	Owner	structed	Type	(6)	(10)	(ft)	<u>(fi)</u>	(16)	ansi)	(11)	(11)	(gpm)	(gpm/ft)	(hr)	(n)	Driller
TIIN, R3E	(Continued)															
26.4n3	Shelbyville (C)	1955	dr i - GP	60	26-12	15	12		560	22.2	6.5	328	50.5	6.5	Sand 6 gravel	Layne-
26.4h4	Shelbyville (C)	1955	dr1-6P	58	26-12	15	12	••	560	18.5	D.2	545	48.7	12	Sand 6 gravel, 19-58	Western Layne-
26.4h5	Shelbyville (C)	1955	dr I - GP	54	30-12	15	12		560	13.Z	10.3	500	48.5	24	Sand & gravel	Western Lavne-
			drl	60												Western
26.6e	Shelbyville (C)	1954							540	••	••				≠Sand 5 graveł, 15-60	Layne- Western
26,8h	Shelbyville (C)	1954	drl	65		••	••		540		••			••	*Sand & gravel, 10-65	Layne∸ Western
27.6h	rh-1h(1)a (c)	1954	dr I	64					540						After the second of the	
	Shelbyville (C)														*Sand 6 gravel, 15-64	Layne- Western
26. ia 30	Arch (allman Pat Mathues	1950	dri dri	67 75	-;				605 600	13.5	51.5	0.5			Sandstone, 49-57 Sandstone, 61-63	Baker Baker
30 32.4a	Pat Mathues Homer NcDonald**	1950	dr I dug	18 35					600 640						sand & gravel, at 35	Baker
		~1927														
35. łc 36. 891	Don Rogers Haufland Sand &	1965	dr i dr i	100 46					580 540						# ASand 6 gravel, 5-38	Baker Baker
36.8g2	Gravel Co. Haufland Sand &	1950	de 1	42					540							Baker
	Gravel Co.														asend & gravel. 5-39	
36.Bg3	Haufland Sand 5 Gravet Co.	1950	drl	1					540			••			f	Baler
36.8g4	Haufland Sand 6 Gravel Co.	1950	drŧ	28			••	••	540	••			••	••	≐Sand & gravel, 4-28	Baker
36.Bg5	Haufland Sand 6 Gravel Co.	1950	drl	37		••	••	••	540						#Sand & gravel, 3-36	Baker
1)IN, R4E																
	Dan W. Anderson	-1919	drug	14		••									••	
	E. H. Harwood	-1915	dr I	30			••							••		
	C. H. Hulick Lithia Springs Park	-1913 -1698	bor spring	70 6						ï						
••	tithia Springs Park	-1898	spring	6						1	••	•				
	Isaac Neur	-1918	dev	23	6						••	••			Sand & gravel, 7-23	
5	Arch Tallman Shelbyville (C)	1937 1943	dri dri	128 50											PSand & gravel, 50-117	Baker Baker
\$ 5	Shelbyville (C) Shelbyville (C)	1943 1943	dr I dr I	70 60											P	Baker
															*Sand, 30+70	Baker
5 5	Shelbyville (C) Shelbyville (Cb.	1943 1925	drl đug	92 15					660						*Sand & gravel, 30-85 Sand, at 15	Baker
5.1d 7.8g	U.S. Engineers Shelbyville (C)	+1912 1954	drí dri	27 50					560 540						Sand 6 gravel, 12-27	 Sievens
8.54	Shelbyville (C)==	1924	471	26	B		••	slotled					••	••	FSand & gravel, 25-45 Gravel	Warren
								pipe								
8.551	Shelbyville (C)ar	1924	drl	26	8		+-	s lot ted pipe	550		••				Gravel	Varren
8.562	Shelbyville (C)ar	1924	dr l	26	8	+•		slotted	550		••		••	••	Gravel	Warren
8.563	Shelbyville (C)==	1924	471	26	8			pipe slotted	550						Gravel	Varren
8.5b4	Shelbyville (C)**	1924	drl	26	8			pipe slotted	550						Grave)	Warren
	-							₽ipe								
8.565	Shelbyville (C) An	1930	dr1	23	30				550						Grave)	Thorpe
8.566 8.567	Shelbyville (C)** Shelbyville (C)**	1930 1930	dri dri	24 24	30 10				550 550						Grave) Grave)	Thorpe Thorpe
8.641	Shelbyville (C)**	1915	dug	26	264	••		··· .	550	•••					Gravel	City
8.642	Shelbyville (C)##	1918	dug	26	(44				550	••					Gravel	Employees City
8.643	Shelbyville (C)+*	1918	dug	26	144			'	550						Gravel	Employees City
,			,	•••					,,,,							Employees
8.644	Shelbyville (C) **	+1918	dr I	25					550							
8.6a5 8.6a6	Shelbyville (C)** Shelbyville (C)**	1929 1929	drl drl	25 25	26 26				550 550		**			•••	Gravel Gravel	Thorpe Thorpe
9.6a7	Shelbyville (C) AM	1929	drl	22	26				550						Gravel	Thorpe
9.7a	Nalcolm Price	1958	dr I	55	6	5	6	.016	640	32	6	5	0.6	7	Sand. 49-55	Baker
9.8a 10.5a	Shelbyville (C) W. C. Kellett	1954	dri dri	65 70	6				640 685	 61		3		10	£ Send. 68-70	Stevens Baker
12.74	Floyd Hazen C. H. Hulick	+1 505	dug	20 125					710				::			
13.5h		1939	drl			••			704		••				<pre>#Sand &amp; gravet. 45-50; sand streaks, 85-100</pre>	Baker
13.6a (3.7f	James Hutfer Est. Herbert Barker	1915	dug bor	23 48	60 12				645 680	8 16		75		-	Sand, at 48	Small Florey
14,6h	Golda L. Cihak	1930	bor	82	12				692	42		,		5	Sand, at 82	Clay
(4.8c	Rose Manning		dug 4 bor	60	48-12	-*	••		660	40	20	6	0.3	1	Sand & grave), at 60	
15.3a 15.8e	Daniel R. Wright Lloyd E. Loffin	1904	bor bor	53	14		::		660 670	25 25	25 5	6 5	0.2	2 8	Sand & gravel, at 53 Sand, at 46	Abercrowble
																5+ and 5 × d=
16.6n 16.8h	Lane Stewardson Shelbyville (C)	1954	dug dr 1	20 65	48-30				655 635	·"		B 	••	<u>.</u>	Sand E gravel, at 20	Stevens
17	Donald ingham Shelbyville (C)	-1907 1954	bor dri	21 68	12				640						Sand 6 gravel, at 21 *Sand, 5-70	SLevens
17.2h	Ethel G. Braden		dug	20	46				640	15	5	5	1.0	2	Sand 6 gravel, at 20	
17.46	Harry Riley	1940	drl	101	••				575				·		AMud sand, 25-35;	Saker
17.61	H. Prosser	1918	bor	40	12				620	25					sandstone, 96-101 Sand, at 40	Warren
18.6g	Shelbyville (C)	1954	drl	30					560	·2.	••				*Sand 6 gravel, 15-30	Layne- Western

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									Land	1 Non-						
			Vel1				creen	Slot	surface	pumping water		Pumping	Observed specific	Length of	Water-bearing Formation and	
Welli	_	Year con-	-	Depth	Diam	Length		size (	ft above msl)	level.	down	rate	capacity (gpm/ft)	test (hr)	depth (ft)	Drifter
number	Owner	structed	Type	<u>((f)</u>	<u>(in)</u>	(ft)	<u>((t)</u>	<u>(In)</u>		(ft)	<u>(ra</u>	(gpm)	(3644)(1)			
18.84 19.5f	(Continued) Alber: Nochel A. Thornton	1915	dug dug	16 20	48 60	::			610 600	10 10	6 2	5	0.8 7.5	2	Sand, at 16 Sand, at 20	Fisher 
19.65	Gaylord Terry	1900	dug	30 51	48 12	::			600 620	25 8	5	5	1.0	Į.	 Sand 6 gravel, at 51	 Abercrambie
20.4g 20.6al	Clyde Compton Hugh Valden	1964	dri	37					580 580			2			÷	Baker Baker
20.6a2 20.6a3	Mugh Valden Hugh Walden	1964 1964	drl drl	23					580						#Sand & gravel, 12-17 #	Baker
20.8d	Carl Hogley	1911	bor	42	10				600	30	12	7.6	0.6	1	Sand & gravel, at 42	Florey
21.3h 21.6e	Lewis Stewardson Arthur Rawlings		bor dug &	60 •-	12 46-1;	;			640 600	20 4	40 16	7	0.2	2	Sand & gravel, at 60	Warren
22.  gl	John Switzer		bor drl	57	6				640			,		3		
22.192	John Switzer	1930	del	72	2			••	640			23	+-	••	Sand 6 gravel, at 72	Bolen
27.861 22.862	D. D. Kensil D. D. Kensil	1955	dr I dr I	92 47					600 600						<b>≠</b> ★	Baker Baker
22.81	0. D. Kensił	1922	dug é bor	57	54-1;	2 1		••	630	24					Sand, et 57	Warren
2).2h 23.4a	Hope H. Henry Raiph Shew	1917 1930	bor	78 49	\$2 12	•••			670 640	25 20	25 29	9 5.8	0.4	1	Sand & gravel, at 78 Sand	florey Elay
23.64	Ralph Shew	1959	dr)	-, 99	6				650	34.3	25.7	•	0.2	5	Send, 67-70; sandstone,	Baker
24. Zd	C. E. Sholes	.,,,,	dug	28	54				650	8	17	Â	0.5	3	88-99 Sand, at 28	
24.2g	Henry Robinson	+1916	bor	50					650	14.2				÷	Sand, 29-30, 59-60	Baker
24.3h 24.6c	Robert Stewardson Fern Fox	1953 (895	dr I dug	60 20	32				655 640	10	45.3 10	ė	0.8	3	Sand, at 20	Fox
25.4c	Gilbert Hopper		bor	80	12	••			645	60	20	7.5	0.4	0.5	Sand & gravel, at 80	Warren
25.8h 26.2a	Ralph Shew Vallace Carnes	1879	dug dug	16 25	48 48				625 625	8 10	10	5.8	5.B 0.7	2 2	Sand & gravel, at 16 Sand, at 25	Broomfield
26.8c 27.5h	Charles Durst Don McCormick	1920	bor bor	56 21	12				620 620	20 4	20 11	5.8 5.6	0.3	2	Sand, at 56 Sand, at 21	Warren Florey
27.661	F. R. Dove	1930	dug	26	66				590	18	8	6.4	Q.B	3	Sand, at 26	Kropf
27.6c2 28.11	F. R. Dove^# Wilse Henry		dug	13 25	8 60				590 600	6	::	2		•••	Sand, at 25	'
28.64	F. H. Summers	1925	dug t bor	76	60-11	\$	••		580	6		9		20	Sand 6 gravel, at 76	Verren
29.60	Christy Christner	1908	bor	22	12		-•	••	595		18	5	0.3	0.5	Sand 6 gravel, at 22	Fleming
29.6h) 29.6h2	Hugh Walden Hugh Valden	1964 1964	dri dri	42 59				-+	580 580						*	Baker Baker
29.6h3 29.8d	Hugh Walden S. M. Shrock	1964	de l d∪g	100 23	48				580 580	10	6	5	0.8	3	≠ Sand, at 23	Baker
30.44	Lloyd McKittrick	1951	dr i	20	8	3	8	.070	590	š	15	;	0.2	í	Send, 17-20	Baker
30.50 30.8c	Herold Foor	1885	dug	27	72				595 600	5	5	5.2	1.0 0.4	2	Sand, at 27	Cope) and
31.361	Keith McKittrick Lloyd McKittrick		dug dug	50 24	60 36		•-	**	580	8	16	6.4	0.4	3	Sand 6 gravel, at 50 Sand, at 24	
31.3h2 31.8f	Lloyd HcKittrick Margaret Mørs	1952	dr) d⊔g	40 21	48		••	••	580 605	6	4	8.3	2.1	ĩ	Mud sand, 26-40 Sandstone, at 21	Bøker Hars
32.3h	Glen Jones	1914	dug	16	40				600	12	4	5.2	1.3	Ţ	Sand & gravel, at 16	Shrock
32.56	Phoebe Hosteller		dug & dri	325	48-6		••	**	590	10	20	2.5	0.1	3	••	
33.4f	Vera Adams	••	bor	22	54-13				590	15	5	5.0	1.2	1	Sand, at 22	
33.5d 34.1g	Robert Gill W. C. Carnes	::	qað qað	30 24	60 60				590 610	24 21	6 3	6.2 5.7	1.0	2	Sand, at 24	-+
34.26	D. C. Rice Est.	1898	dug	30	46			••	615	10	5	6	l.2	2	Sand, at 13: sandstone	fice
34.4e 35.4a	Clarence Dust Emma Seaman	1951	dri dug	68 38	6 54				610 620	11.5	48.5	2 6	0.3	2	Sandstone, 26-55 Sand & gravel, at 38	Baker
35.6h 36.2c	Dr. J. W. Carnes Herle Tirey	1914	dug dug	30 16	72 48				610 630	22	;	6.2	2.1	0.4 2	Sand & gravel, at 30 Sand & gravel, at 16	Milligan
36.78	Glen Radloff		dug	20	46				632	12	6	6.2	1.0	5	Sandstone, at 20	
1114 NCT			-													
111M, ASE 1.56	Windsor (C)	1959	drl	130					720						#Sand, 95-102	Stevens
1.8a 2.1a	Edith Shreiber Windsor (C)	1960	dri dri	73 102					718 718	26	40	2.5	0.1	2	Sand, 71-73 *Sand & gravel, 60-66;	Stevens Stevens
2.89	L. D. Hennigh	1919	drl	90		+-			705	17.6	32	20	0.6		sand, 80-102 *Sand & gravel, at 90	Warren
3.26	T. D. Hennigh	-1927	drl	105				••	710					•+		
4,1e 5,4n	George B. Roberts F. D. Hennigh	1940 1952	dri dri	80 125	56				700 690	52 57	13 73	5 2.5	0.4	15	Sand & gravel, 79-80 Hud sand, 69-83: crack	Baker Baker
5.8h	Walden School		drl	70				••	685						In shale, at 116 *Sand # gravel, at 70	Warren
6.1g 6.8b	0. J. Bryson John A. Cíbak		dug dri	15	36 10-5			.070	680 685	4.5 34	6	 3	0.5	24	Sand, 76-80	Baker
7.8.	LaRue Tice	1936	drt	135					706						*Sand, 112-323	Baker
31 11.1a	William Tilford Fred Krile, Jr.		bor	62 100	12				715 720	1 <b>!</b>						
11.1F	Windsor (C) Prairie School	195 <del>9</del> 1936	de l de l	110 91		1.5	ŝ	s lotted	719	 54	 4	;-	î.8	7	*Sand & gravel, 75-100 Sand, 81-91	Stevens Baker
		- 2,2		3.	,	•	,	pipe				'		,		
12.5h 12.7h)	Windsor (C) Windsor (C)	1959	dr) dr)	110 86	 z				718 720	64	::				*Sand, 75-110 *Sand & gravel, at 86	Stevens
12.7h2 12.7h3	Windsor (C)	1934	drl	99	6	10	6	. 100	720	64.5 63.5	18.2	91	5.0		*Sand & gravel, at os *Sand & gravel, 85-99	
	Vindsor (C)**	1934	dr I -GP		26-12		12	. 187	720	86	35.5	100 45	2.8	4.75		Thorne
12.764	Windsor (C)	1951	dr I	99	8	6	8	. 125	720	79.1	1.7	26	15.7	5.5	Sand & gravel, 86-99	Baker

		14-13			_ Land			Land	Non-							
		Year	Vell			,	creen	Slot	surface elev	pumping water	Drawn	Pumping	Observed specific	Length of	Veter-beering formation and	
Weil oumber	Owne <i>r</i>	con- structed	Туре	Depih (Et)	Diam (in)	Length (ft)	Diam (ft)	size (in)	(ft above msi)	level (ft)	down (f1)	rate (gpm)	capacity (gpm/ft)	test (br)	depth (ft)	Öriller
<u> </u>	(Cont inued)				<u></u>		<u></u>		<u> </u>		<u> </u>					
12.765	Windsor (C)	1952	đrl	98	7	6	6	slotted	720	83.4	3.5	35	9.9	Т		Baker
13.1g 13.7h	J. Turner G. J. York	1940 1941	dr i dr i	265 259	6 5			pipe 	680 705	60 87	10	(5 8	1.5	1	 Sandstone, 162-164,	Baker
13.80	Charles Krile	1936	dr)	255	5				680	85	53	6	0.2		222-259	Baker
13.6h	G. J. York	1940	dr)	100	,				702	30	64	1.5		10	Sandsione, 130-140, 223-255	Baker O-bor
14.8c	Fannie Snyder		dri	200					702	<b>V</b> (			••			9aker 9aker
15.4a 15.5a	Clark Schnidt William Pikesh, Jr.	1900	bor dr l	68 8)	12			slotted	703 700	48 39	1	7.5	7.5			Baker Curry Stevens
16. Ia	Clarence Schultz	1931	drl	128				pipe 	700						*Sand, at 95 5 98	Baker
16.7h 18.4d	B. F. Rincker		drl drl	65 60	 6				690 704	25					Sand & gravel, at 65	Warten
22.6d	William Pikesh, Jr. Roy F. Schmidt	1953	bor	26	32				635	14.7	45.3	1 			Sand, 59-60 Sand, at 26	Baker Schmitt
25.6a 26.2a	Strasburg (V) Strasburg (V)	1963 1963	dr I dr I	52 50					640 640						*	Baker Baker
27	S. Vernon Richards	+1908	dug	18					•-						Sand, 10-18	
27	F. J. Harvey Strasburg (V)	+1921	dug drl	18 21					633						Sand 6 gravel, 2-16 s	Baker
27 28.7e	Strasburg (V) Strasburg (V)	1956	drl drl	21 18					636 620						*	Baker Baker
3).Ze	Edward Reel	1952	dug 4 dr)	98	7-6				630	22	58	4	0.1	2	Sandstone, 33-50, 60- 83, 92-98	Baker
31.4d 32.4h	Noci Hopper Virgil Collas	1960	dr‡ drl	105 36	5	4.5	6	.040	622 637	12 11.6	16 8.4	15 6	0.9 0.7	1.5 Z	Sandstone, 45-105 Sand 6 gravel, 31-35	Slevens Baker
33.26 34	Strasburg (V) Biehler Hatchery	1963	dri dri	37 36	6	5	6	.080	650 640	9.5	25.5				*	Baker Baker
34.2e 34.3b	Strasburg (V) William H. Elzy	1964 1940	dr I dr I	35 104					640 640						1	Baker Baker
34.381	Strasburg (V)	1956	drl	42					640 640					••	ASand, 20-24	Baker
34.3d2 34.3d3	Strasburg (V) Strasburg (V)	1956	dr I dr I	42 42					640 630						*Hud sand, 10-13 *Send, 12-15	Baker Baker
34.3h	Strasburg (V)	1956 1942	dr I dr I	42 46					635						*Sand, 20-24	Baker
35.6g 35.7e	Strasburg (V) Strasburg (V)	1942	dr I	40					630 630						#Sand 6 gravel, 12-13 #Sand 6 gravel, 18-19	Woollen Woollen
35.8e 36.4h1	Strasburg (V) Strasburg (V)	1942 1963	dr 1 dr 1	39 27					638 638						*Sand 6 gravel, 12-17 *	Woollen Baker
36.4h2 36.5d	Strasburg (V) Strasburg (V)	1963 1963	dri dri	52 72					650						*	Baker Baker
36.8a	Clarence Wittenberg		de l	123		**	••		640					••	*Sand 6 gravel, 60-70	Botand
<b>T</b> 11N, R6E																
	Dr. J. P. Dechard Tremont School	-1915 -1918	dug bor	24 20											Sand, at 24	::
3.8f 4.1f	M. T. Venters M. T. Venters**		bor	21 39	12				710 720	2 4.3					• 	<u></u>
5.1e	N. E. Wallace	1952	dr I	87	6	3	6	, 100	730	65.5		3	**	2	Sand & gravel, 84-87	Baker
6.5c 6.5h	Charles Juhake Albert Juhake	1920 1978	dr) dri	48 616	2	**			724 727	8 19	•••			••	Sand & gravel, 38-48 Sand & gravel, at 116	Weish Weish
8.le 8.5h	William E. Anderson W. H. Tilford**		dr I bor	60 62	6	••			685 720	36.3 11						
12.36	Vincent Welsh		dr I	30	4	5.000	l pein	*	660						Sand & gravel, at 30	flening
13.2h	R. Montgomery	1954	dr 1	108	•		٠	slotted pipe	650			••	**		Sand 5 gravel, at 108	Glascock
18.). 18.4g	Clem Slifer V. L. Anderson	1954 1907	dr 1 	264 50	6-5	2			640 685	24.6 45	35.4	5	0.1		Sandstone, 209-264	Baker Ferguson
20.7h 22.5g	Lloyd Elson Burl Benneit	1954 1952	dr I dr I	259 37	6		6	.100	635 645	38.5 3	69.5 20	5.5 5	0.1 0.3	40 2	Sandstone, 202-259 Sand & gravel, 31-37	Bøker Baker
25.1b	Villiam R. Price		dug	24	24				652 680	6.6		<u></u>				••
30,6h 32.8a	Mertha Baue Strasburg (N)	1964	dug dr 1	22	42		::		625	5.3		••			*Hud sand, 8-12	Baker
34.Sh	Charles Latch	**	dug	37	24	••			640	3.6						
TIZN, MZE	Paul Hansen	+1913	drl	17					••						Sand 6 gravel, 6-17	
1,46	J. W. Reynolds Dudley Smith	+1936	spring de l	190					645	19		3			Sandstone Sandstone, 138-170	 Stevens
3.8a 7.8g1	Harley Burke Richard Workman		dug dug	31 24	36 30				635 635	24.3 5.5						
7.892	Richard Vorkman**		dug	26	48				635	3						
14.8c	Thomas N. Back	1966	dug 6 dr1	32	7-6	••			620	11.5		0.5		-	Sandstone, 27-32	Baker
18 18	Assumption (C) Assumption (C)	1956 1961	dr I dr I	50 24											 *Sand & gravel, 18-20	 Nashburn
18.3c1 18.3c2	Assumption (C)	1961	drl	32		•-	•••		640 640						#Sand, 20-22	Mashburn
18.50	Assumption (C) Assumption (C)	(96) 1956	dr l dr l	23 50					630						*Sand, 16-22	Hashburn Hashburn
18.5e 18.5f)	Assumption (C) Assumption (C)	1958 1958	dr I dr I	37 29					634 639	3.1					rSand & gravel, 34-35 ASand & gravel, 15-29	Hashburn Hashburn
18.562	Assumption (C)	1958	drl	22			+-		630						rSand 6 gravel, 14-19	Mashburn
18.5F3 18.5h	Assumption (C) Assumption (C)	1958 1958	dr i dr i	31 22					632 629						#Sand 6 gravel, 20-30 #Sandstone, 21-22	Nashburn Nashburn
16.6a1 16.6a2	Assumption (C) Assumption (C)	1960	dr) drž	22 23					645 645	11 131					*Sand & gravel, 17-21 *Sand & gravel, 18-21	Mashburn Mashburn
18.643	Assumption (C)	1960	dr)	27				••	645			••	••	••	*Sand 6 gravel, 20-27	Hashburn

				Appenaix B (Continuea)												
			Vett				ic reen		Lend Surface	Non- pumping	,		Observed		Water-bearing formation	
Veli number	Owne r	Year con- scructed	Type	Depth (ft)	Diam (In)	Length (ft)	Diam (ft)	Slot size ( (in)	elev ft sbover ssl}	water Javel (ft)	Draw- down (ft)	Pumping rate (gpm)	specific capacity (gpm/ft)	of test (hr)	and depth (ft)	priller
	(Cont inued)			<u> </u>			<u> </u>				_		<u> </u>			
18.644 18.645 19.661	Assumption (C) Assumption (C) Assumption (C)**	1960 1960 1913	dr) dr\$ dr5	24 29 17		 		 slotted	645 645 639						*Sand + gravel, 18-22 ≠Sand 6 gravel, 15-24 Sand 6 gravel, 6-17	Rashburn Rashburn
18,662	Assumption (C)**	1913	dr)	17	Å	ŝ	•	pipe	639		**		**		Sand & gravel, 6-17	
18.663	Assumption (C)**	1913	drl	17		5		pipe	639						Sand & gravel, 6-17	
								pipe								
18.664	Assumption (C)**	1913	drl	17	•	5		slotted	639		••		••		Sand & gravel, 6-17	~-
18.665	Assumption (C)**	1913	drl	17	•	5		slotted pipe	639						Sand & gravel, 6-17	••
18.666 18.667	Assumption (C)**	1913	dr l	17		5	•	slotted pipe	639 639					••	Sand & gravel, 6-17	
18.668	Assumption (C)** Assumption (C)**	(9)4 )9)4	dr l dr l	17	i.				639							
18.669 18.6610	Assumption (C)** Assumption (C)**	1914 1928	dri dri	17 24	10		10	 s lotted	639 639						:	*-
18.66TT	Assumption (C)**	1926	drl	24	10		10	pipe Slotted	639	••						
18.6612	Assumption (C)**	1920	drl	24	10		10	pipe Slotted	639							
18.6613	Assumption (C)**	1928	drl	24	10		10	pipe slatted pipe	639	7.5	••	50	**	••		
18.6614	Assumption (C)**	1928	dr I	24	10		10	slotted	639	•••						~-
18.6615	Assumption (C)**	1928	dr I	24	10		10	pipe slotled	639							~-
18.6616	Assumption (C) AP	1927	dr i	21				oipe 	639		••					Neyster
18.6617 18.6618	Assumption (C)** Assumption (C)*≠	1927	dri dri	21				:-	639 639							Heysler Hayster
18.6619	Assumption (C)**	1927	drl	21			••		639	**						Neyster
18.6620 18.6621	Assumption (C)** Assumption (C)	1927	dr I dug	21 24	120			::	639 639	6.5	n	125	11.4	,	Sand & grave), 7-24	Neyster Emerick
18.6522 18.6523	Assumption (C) Assumption (C)**	1954	dug dug	24 19	96 216		8		619 639							
18.6524 18.641	Assumption (C) Assumption (C)	1955 1956	dug dri	15 28					639 634						-Sand & gravel, 8-27	
(8.6d2 (8.6d)	Assumption (C) Assumption (C)	1956	arl arl-GP	28 27	6 24-13	6	12	.050	633 633	11.6	7.7 10.58	15.5	1.5	7.25	A Sand & gravel, 16-19,	Rashburn Kashburn
18.6e1	Assumption (C)		đr)	22			••		630	91					20-27 ASand & grave), 17-21	Reshburn
18.6e2	Assumption (C)	1956	dr 1	40	6	4	6		630						ASand, 12+18; sand & gravel, 18-29	Nashburn
18.6e3	Assumption (C)	1958	drl	20					631	3.2					*Send 6 gravel, 17-19; sandstone, 19-20	<b>Nashburn</b>
18,761	Assumption (C)** Assumption (C)**	1917	drl drl	19	10	8 8	10		640 640							
18,753 18,754	Assumption (C)**	1917	drl drl	19 60	10	10	10		640 640			**				
18.765	Assumption (C) Assumption (C)	1956	drl	35	:				640 634	-					*Sand, 12-29 *Sand, 12-25	Hashburn Hashburn
18.7d) 18.7d2 18.7el	Assumption (C) Assumption (C) Assumption (C)	1956 1956 1958	dr) drl drl	24 20					634 634						*Sand & gravel, 16-20 *Sand & gravel, 20-24	
18.7e2	Assumption (C)	1958	drl	22			**		631	2, I		••			•	Aashburn
18.7e3 18.8c	Assumption (C) Assumption (C)	1958	dr I dr I	22 30			::		632 635						1 1	Mashburn Mashburn
18.84	Assumption (C)		drl	Ì9			-•		630						*Sand & gravel, 12-14; sandstone, 16-19	Nashburn
19.6h1	Assumption (C)	1956	drl	28	**	++			645						*Sand, 10-19	Nashburn
19.6h2 20.7h	Assumption (C) Clive Ersman	1956	dr I dug	35 20	54				645 655	5.3					*Send, 12-25	Mashburn
22.8h 27.1a	Guy Crickman W. F. Woosters	1953	dug dri	30	48				645 640	14.5					•	Baker
29.2al	St. Peul E.R. Church	1958	drl	67					660						*Sand & gravel, 42-57	Øaker
29.2a2 33	St. Paul E.R. Church Church	1958 1954	drl drl	57 48	6			.035	660	25 14	20 21	5	0.3	5.	Sand & gravel, 52-57	Baker Baker
33.8a1 33.8a2	Edward Bartow Edward Bartow	-1915	duş duş	14 16					700 700	:-	2				Send 6 gravel, at 14	
33.8a3	Edward Bartow	-1915	bor	16		**			700						Sand & gravel, at 16	
T12N, R3E 5.8a	U. M. Holmes	1936	drl	265					650				••		*Limestone, 119-123,	Baker
7.7.	J. H. Eversole		del	75					639	56					235-240, 245-265	Varren
8,5a 10,3d1 10,3d2	D. A. Smith Ray Coventry Ray Coventry	1936 1950 1956	dri dri dri	133 51 97	5 	3	5 7	.070 .035	660 660 660	36.3 17	35.3 13 	5	0.1	6.5 	Sand & gravel, 130-133 Mud sand, 43-51 *	Baker Baker Baker
10.441	Ray Coventry	1956	drl	72					660						*	0aker
10,432 10,433	Ray Coventry Ray Coventry	1956	dri dri dri	57 85					660 660						*Sand, 35-37	Baker Baker
10.4d4 11.1c	Ray Covencry James O. Finks 5 7 DeMonksur	1956 1964	drl drl	97 159	6	10	6	.040	660 660	80.9	ĩ	15	15.0	24	4 Sand & gravel, 188-159	Baker Baker
11.7e 11.8f	C. T. DeMonbrun	1954	dug f dri dri	176					640 640	29					*Sandstone, 112-118 *Sand & gravel, at 120	Baker Varren
13	Leslie Taliman Leslie Taliman	1947 1947	dr l dr l	93 100	 7-6	16	6	.040		15	65	;	0.1	2	sand a gravel, at its	Baker Baker
13.64	Leslie Tallman	1963	drl	53					650			·		·	*Sand, 54-73, 79-87	Baker

				Screen			Land Non-									
		Year	Well		·			Sloc	surface	pumping water	Draw-	Pumping	Observed specific	ò	formation and	
Vell nueber	Owner	con- structed	Туре	Depth (ft)	Dian (in)	Length (ft)	Dīam (ft)	size (in)	(fi above s))	ievel (ft)	down (ft)	rate (gpm)	capacity (gpm/ft)	(hr)	depth (fc)	Driller
	(Continued)				_		_		(70		<u> </u>			<u> </u>		
13.8a 15	Pearl Johnson Westervelt H.S.	1955	dr) dr)	66 98		.'		.035	670 660	43.3	6.7	?		2	Sand & gravel, 57-66 *Sand, 30-46	Baker Daker
15 15.3f	Westervelt H.S. Aletha M. Davis	1940	dr) dr)	100	4				660 655	70.8	5	10	2.0	0.25	Sand, 110-113	Baker 
15.5d	William Lowery	1940	dri	115	•	3	4	. 025	655	<b>7</b> 1	'	6	6.0		Sand & gravel, 105-115	Woollen
16.1a	Westervelt H.S.	1940	drl	75	6			pipe	650			И		10	Sand 6 gravel, 60-75	Baker
16.3a	Lester Dopnell	1941	drl	6-8	5	3	\$	s lotted pipe	660	50	•	4	4.0	3	Sand, 60-68	Baker
17	Charles Donnell Lyng McKleroy	1940	dr I dr I	124 87					660						*Sandstone, 122-124 P	Baker Baker
21.2c	Louise C. Pawley	1940	dri	102	5	,	\$	slotted pips	640	58.3	1.8	4	2.3	4	Sand, 93-102	Baker
21.89	Dorothy Beem	1955	drl	75	3	5	1.5	.030	670	45	25	3	0.1	12	Sand & gravel, 70-71,	Fleming
22.8h	C. Pawley	1936	dri	116	ş				650	59		2	••		73-75 Sand, at 116	Baker
23 23.29	J. Sands-R. Weakly Roy B. Killam	1959	67   47	64 63	6	2 3	6	.040	660	33.3	1.8	9	5.1	6	Sand, 57-64 Sand, 60-63	Baker Baker
23.3h	Glen Parry	1960	drl	52	6	3	6	.040	655	33.5	2.5	6	2.4	6	Send, 49-52	8aker
23.6a 23.7a	0. A. S≕íth 0. A. Smíth	1955	de l de l	108 143			::		660 660						* •	Baker Baker
26.46 26.56	Everett Eversole Everett Eversole	1950	del del	56 55	10 10				650 650	10.8 10	31.7	2	0.1	5	Hud sand, 53-56 Sand, 53-55	Baker Baker
28. he	Dan Smith, Jr.	1953	dr I	46	6	3	6	.070	620	25	18	5	0.3	2	Sand & gravel, 43-46	Baker
30 36.16	C. S. Walson Kenneth Roney	+1915	bor de l	16 90	12				684						** *	
36. Ic	Kenneth Roney	1961	dr I	227					685	••		••			Sandstone, 137-140, 145-152, 199-205	Baker
36.7M	Marion A. Fry	1942	dr)	73	6	••	••	slotted pipe	670	15	20	3	0.2	10	Sand. 70-73	Baker
T12N, R4E																
	Frank A. Brown	+1927	del	122											••	
1.11	A. F. Geer LeRoy Tullock	++921 1959	dug del	15 80					645				::		 *Sand, 40-48; sand &	 Stavens
2.7c	L. Nowry		dug	12	36				660	2.5					gravet, 72-76	
3.8g1 3.8g2	Findlay (¥) Findlay (¥)	1935	dr) dr)	167 171	6	20 21	6	.020 .020	680 680	99.5 96.3	7.5	107	14.3 19.4		*Sand & gravel, 127-167 *Sand & gravel, 122-171	Burt Burt
										96.3 96.3	6.6 6,1	126	19.2		••••	
3.8g3	Findlay (V)	1935	de i -GP	154	26-12	25	12	. 167	680	96.3 96	4.1 14,3	91 150	22.3		Sand 6 gravel, 122-154	Burt
3.8h	J. E. Maddy	+1905	dug						680	108	7	75	10.7			
4 8.8d	Findlay (V) Zola Hendrick	1935 +1891	dr i bor	116 67	12		::		675 676						ń 	Burt
16.80	A. E. Staley, Jr.	1965	drl	106					665	46	44	5.5	0,1	3	Sand & gravel, 95-106	Stevens
18.1h 18.8d1	Lasha Guin, et al. C. S. Barischi	1944	de l de l	90 112			::		675	30	55	3	0.1	i.	Sand & gravel, 88-90 Sand & gravel, 110-112	Woo Hen
18.8d2	C. S. Bartschi	1932	dr I	122					674						Sand & gravel, 115-116, 120-122	
19	Den Smith	1955	dr I	107				••	675				••		±	Baker
19.1h 22.6a	John Bunaway Chester Brown	1942	dug dr i	10	36 5			.070	675 670	3	23	10	0.4	5	 Sand, 109-112	 Baker
23.5c	Wallis Orndorff	1955	de l	165					670	·		·		·	*Sand, 86-89; sand- stone, 146-164	Holkenbrink
26.7a1 26.7a2	G. C. Woodard G. C. Woodard	1963 1963	dr I dr I	17					600 600					::	*Sand & gravel, 5-15	Baker Bøker
26.7a3	G. C. Woodard	1963	del	17				*-	600						- *Sand 6 gravel, 5-15	Baker
26.75 26.8a1	G. C. Woodard G. C. Woodard	1963	dr i dr i	15					580 580						*Sand 6 gravel, 5-12 *Sand 6 gravel, 5-9	Baker Baker
26.842 26.843	G. C. Woodard	1961	dr i dr i	20					580 580						*Sand 6 gravel, 4-17	Baker
26.634	G. C. Woodard G. C. Woodard	1963		17					580						PSand & gravel. 5-11	Baker
26.8a5 26.8a6	G. C. Woodard G. C. Woodard G. C. Woodard	1963	de l de l de l	12					580 580						≪Sand & gravel, S-14 PSand & gravel, S-10 ≜Sand & gravel, S-13	Baker Baker Baker
26.8c	G. C. Woodard E. W. Griffith	1963	dri	17 78					560 560						A	Baker
29.34 29.6h		1946	dr I dr I		6				670	36					PSand & gravel, at 78	Warren Reles
31.3e	Earl Hendricks A, G. Klauser		dug	92 17	42				680	4.9		3			Mud sand, 77-80; gravel, 80-92	Baler
32			del	262									:-		ASand & gravel, 6-16;	
32.1h	Ida H. Yakaw	1946	4-1	118	6-3				620	102		,			sand, 65-83, 118-135; sand & gravel, 160-168 Mud cond, 52-59; cond	Balan
32.1h	lda H. Yakey Louie Biehler		dr I dr I	62	•••,				680	102		3			Mud sand, 53+59; sand 6 gravet, 70-118	Baker
32.0h	Nartha James	1939	del del	165					640				••		*	Clay
35.8ml	G. C. Voodard	1963	dri	22		••			540	••	••		••		*Sand 6 gravel, 5-16	Baker
35.8h2 36	G. C. Woodard Prudential Life Ins.	1963 1941	dr) dr)	11 84	5	4	5	.070	540 675			4		6	PSand 6 gravel, 5-10 Sand, 80-84	Baker Baker
36.8a	Co. Delbert DeVore	1936	dr I	93	5	3	5	.060	680	44		7			Sand & gravel, 89-93	Baker
TI2N. RSE 4.1a1	Clyde Dochring	1961	arl	17					655							Baker
4.1.2	Clyde Doehring Clyde Doehring	1961	dr I dr I	22 22			::		655 655		::				* 9	Baker Baker
	. 7								+ , ,							

		Veil				Screen			Land	Non-		- /			Water-bearing	
		Year						Slot	surface elev	pumping water	Draw-	Pumping	Observed specific	oľ	formation and	
Vel I oumber	Owner	con- structed	Туре	Depth ((()	Diam (In)	Length [ft]	Díam (fc}	size (in)	(ft above msl)	ieve) (ft)	down (ft)	rate (gpm)	capacity (gpm/ft)	test (hr)	depth (ft)	Driller
TIZN, RSE	(Cont inued)					_					_					
4.134 4.5e	Clyde Doehring Edna Warren	1961	de l de l	22 175	6	::			655 640						a 	Baker Baker
6	W. E. Elder	1954	dri	85	6	;		125				4			Sand 6 grave), 82-85	Baker
6. le 6. 7h	Leroy Hugo W. E. Elder		dr I dr I	200 80					650 640	15			••	••	Sand & gravel, at 60	Warren
В. За 10.35	Fred Walter, Jr. Vida Slevens	1949	մ լի քան	40 61	6 36			.070	645 660	24.5 14.5	12.5	4	0.3	10	Sand & gravel, 37-39	Baker 
18.6e 18.76	Boy Scouts of America Boy Scouts of America	1957	dr I dr I	150	6-5				640 570	68	67	3		4	Sandstone, 104-150	Baker
19.2a1 19.2a2	Roy Cooley Roy Cooley		dug bor	55	••				660 660							
19.203	Roy Cooley	1952	dr i	102	6	3	6	. 100	660		•-	3		2	Sand & gravel, 100+102	Baler
19,8a 21,3a1	G. C. Woodard Steven Elligtt	1963	dr∣ dr∣	40			::	.:	570 630						Sand, 7-40	8aker
21.3a2 21.3a3	Steven Elliott Staven Elliott	1963	dr) ar)	62 67	::				630 630						4 27	Baker Baker
21.401	Steven Elliott	1963	dr i	62					640	••					•	Baker
21.4a2 22.6h	Steven Elliotz Charles Tipton	1963	dir 1 dug	62 19	48				640 660	3.8					1	6aier
23  4 23 8d	Harry Leeds	1909	deri del	70 50	••		::		670 640	28					Sand, 68-70	Warren
27.45	Paul Bennetl D. Evans		¢r l	47	••	••			675	24					-Sand & gravel, 42-50	Warren Warren
28. Sa	Joe Hampton	••	de 1	74	••				650			••			-Sand 6 gravel, 38-39; sand, 73-74	Varren
33.8e1 33.8e2	¥. D. Wage≖an ¥. D. Wage≖an	1940 1940	dr I dr I	120 70					688 688							Baker Baker
33 Au 34.20	V. D. Wagewan Edna N. Smith	1940	det det	85 91	6			.020	680 700	34.3	45.7	2		10	Sand, 84~85 Sand, 81∙91	Baker
34 3h	Horace Doty		det	,, 70		,			660						Sand E gravel. at 70	Baker Norren
34.46 35 Ta	Rosene Hamilton A Daily	1918	det det	96 94					695 710	37.5	3	;	2.3		Sand 6 gravel, 91-96 ASand 6 gravel, 91-96	Warron Warron
35.8.	Shelby Cemetery	1940	del	84	5	,	5	slotred	700	13	19	5	0.3	3	Sand. 78-84	Bater
36	C. L. Bence	1927	duq	15	•-	••		pipe 	••					••		
36 36	Vindsor (C) Vindsor (C)	1935 1934	del del	12) 150		••	•••	••	708 701					•••	*Sand & gravel, 193-117 *Sand & gravel, 39-43; sand, 109-138	lhorne Ihorne
36 36	Windsor Comm. H.S. Windsor (C)	1934	det det	100	::	::			698						 45and, 90-104; sand &	Thorne
36. le	Vindsor (()	1934	dr I	119					710						gravel, 106-130 Sand 6 gravel, 19-25,	Thorne
36.3a	Alac Bays		de l	55					710	31					85-88, sand, 101-109	Varren
36.3e	Windsor (C)	1934	<b>de</b>	148					703		•-			•••	'Sand & gravel, 77-38: sand, 125-140	Thorne
36.4e) 36.4e2	W D. Herron Windsor (C)	-1923 1934	dug dr i	20 150	36				700 700	45.8	17.5	25	1.4	20	-Sand & gravel, 127-133	Thorne
36.501 36.552	H. J. Hamilton Big 4 Stock Pens	1913	de) del	117 104					710 740	25					Sand 6 gravel, at 117 Sand 6 gravel, 99-104	Warren Warren
36.503	Vindsor (C)	1934	drl	134	á	8 11	4	.020	706	24 24	42.6 84.1	50 34.5	1.2	2.5	'Sand & gravel, 117-134	Thorne
36.5c1 36.5c2	Gaylord & Moberly Windsor (C)	1949	drl drl	77 132	12	ï	12	. 025	710 708	28.6	87	33.5	0.4	,	Sand & gravel, 75-77	Warren Hayes L
36.60	Windsor (C)		drl	85	••				710	••	••			••	4	Si=s
36.641	C. F. Hunt		drl	92					710	25.3		••			Sand, at 92	Harren
36.602	Windsor (C)		drl	157					710				••		-'Sand, 79-84, 85-94; Sand C gravel, 98-101;	Thorne
36.641	Windsor (C)	1959	drl	122			••	••	690	••		••			sand, 106-102 =Sand, 50-56: sand 6 gravel, 99-101	Stevens
36 6q2 36.8d	Vindsor (C) C. C. Linebaugh	1959 1927	dri dug	110 20					690 705	•••					~Sand, 39-43	Stevens
TIZN, RGE			,													
34.1h 36.3e	ĭ. R. Storm R. G. Andrews	1936 1938	dr: dr)	105		.3	.5	.016	760 760	63.5		••			Sand & gravel. 93-105 Sand, 120-129	Baker Welch
36.7d	Jennie Roby		dug	21	42			- •	760	6.3						
113H, A2E 1.Am	Fred Becker	1954	bor	47	18				690	39.8						
8.5e 14.1g	Blanchette Snyder Harry Hiller	-1916 -1928	dug dug	31	96		::		620 660	3					Sand & gravel, 8-31	
15.8e 15.8h	Charles Harris Charles Harris	1956	dr i dr i	39 77	6	5	6	.035	622 629	8.7	15.3	11	0.7	6	Sand & gravel, 34-39	Baker Baker
15.652	Charles Narris	1956	del	48					629							Baker
17.le 22.8h	Charles Harris Charles Harris	1904	dug dr.i	18	36				620 620	6-12						Baker
25.2a 26.8f	Charles Harris Charles Harris	-1908	bor dug	45 34	18 48				665 630	8						
29.711	Ora AcDaniel, Heirs		dug	2)	30				630	6						
29.762	Ora AcQaniel, Heirs	••	qað	jí	<b>4</b> 8				630	2.7						
TI3H, R3E		(244	<b>b</b>	40	12				4.75					<u>ه</u> .	Court #	Magness
l, la I lg	George Reuss George Peuss	1892 1900 1943	bor	50	12				673 670	5.7	3.7		1.9 	0.5	Sand & gravel. at 40 Sand, at 50	Waggoner Waggoner Raber
1.1N 2.1g 2.8c	George Reuss H. G. Alward Edna Rowman & Eileen	1943	dri bor dri	55 59 102	12				670 680 695	6.8	2.3	;	3.0	0.5	Sand, 52-55 Sand & gravel, at 59	Baker Younger Cope land
2.1°C	Spencer				4	-	-	-	695						Sand 6 gravel, at 102	50µC - 8411

		Veli					Screen			Non- pumping			Observed Length		Water-bearing formation	
Well number	<u>Owner</u>	Year con- structed	Type	Depth (ft)	Diam (in)	Langih (ft)	Diam (ft)	Slot size (in)	elev (ft above 	Water level (fr)		Pumping rate (gpm)	specific capacity (gpm/ft)	of Lest (hr)	and déplh (ſl)	Driller
113N, R31 3.7h 3.8b	E (Continued) Paul Kroenlein Estella Thompson	1916 1900	dri dri	133 130	2 2	3	2		710 720			:-	 	::	Sand, at 133 Sand, at 130	Payne Beard 6
4.1a 4.7a 5.4a	fstella Thompson Charles Lefarge Jesse L. Pearson	1914 1923 1900	dri bor dug	124 115 13	2 12 36-21	3	2 		725 735 745	18.3 7	 4.3	 9	2,1	0.5	Sand, at 124 Sand, at 115 Sand, at 13	Payne Payne Younger Péarson
5.5h 6.5h 6.8d 7.3h 7.8h	H. J. Cutler Robert Sanders Carl Miller Joseph Lash Emanuel Maryman	1913 1933 1914 1923 1932	dri dri bor dri	131 132 98 104 74	2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	333	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	  	730 730 720 740 720	50 64,6	2.7	 5	  1.9	 0.5	Sand, at 131 Sand, at 132 Sand & gravel, at 98 Sand & gravel, at 104 Sand, 63-66, 71-74	Payne Payne Payne Younger Payne
8,76 8,79 9,16 9,8c 10,1a	V. Tolley 6 A. Angel Harry T. Weeks Friendship School Mrs. J. S. Wright,et Olive R. Pogue	1928 1914 1916 a1,1912 1910	dri dri dri dri bor	135 138 112 115 97	2 2 2	333	2 2 2 2		735 750 730 745 707	25 27.7	  J.8	6	  1,6	0.5	Sand, at 135 Sand. at 138 Sand, at 112 Sand. at 115 Sand. at 97	Payne Payne Payne Phillips 
10.le 10.Sh 11.8h 12.16 12.11	Estelle Thompson Estelle Thompson E. G. Yearsley Henry Atkinson James Atkinson	1916 1914 1915 1890 1910	dri dri dri dri bor	119 128 95 56	2 5 12	3 8 3 6	2425	  	703 713 695 660 672	27.3 2.5 17.7	6.) 2.8	6 	1.0  2.6	0.5  0.5	Sand, at 119 Sand, 111-119 Sand, at 128 Sand, at 95 Sand, at 55	Payna Copeland Payna Phillips Youngar
13.1a 13.1f 14.4a 14.8a 15.1g	J. Morris W. M. Welker Everett Lash Lillie W. Wood Olive A. Pogue	1905 1920 1900 1919 1913	bor bor dri dri bar	38 102 107 60 108	12 12 2 12	; , mm ]	2		670 670 690 690 705	16.6 12.4 25.4	2.8	5	1.8 3.3  2.9	0.5 0.5  0.5	Sand & gravel, at 38 Sand & gravel, at 102 Sand, at 107 Sand, at 60 Sand, at 60 §4	Waggoner Waggoner  Phillups Copeland
15.86 16.1e 16.11 16.8c 17.1d	Mark Primmer Dr. C. D. Casey Dr. C. D. Casey Emerson Mathias Glen Stump	1910 1945 1926 1930 1931	bor dri dri dog bor	78 224 111 22 106	12 4-3 2 44 12	3	2		720 720 720 740 742	4.2 60 50 14.6 27.5	2.4 65 1.9 3.7	5 7	2.5 0.1 2.6 1.9	0.5 2 0.5 0.5	Sand, at 78 Sandstone, 206-224 Sand, at III  Sand & gravel, at 106	 Voolien Payos Benneti Younger
17.70 18	M. F. Cuiler Or, Charles Schmidli	1890 →1917	dug dug 6 bar	10 64	60 7-2	 			215	5.2	1.1	· 6	5.6	0.5	Sand. 8-10 Sand & gravel, at 27 6 64	
18.16 18.80 19.5h	Ed Cole J. E. Jordan Ward Gregory	1900 1926 1910	dug bor dug	18 38 19	54 12 42				700 640 660	10.5 14.2 10.3	1.2 2.4 2.9	655	5,1 2,1 1,7	0.5 0.25 0.5	Send, at 18 Send, at 19	 Younger
19.8g 20.6h 20.6e 21.8f 21.8h	Charles Longenbaugh Harley Stead Henry Atkinson O. K. Nawley Logan Abraham	1900 1923 1924 1905 1916	dug dri bor dri dri	26 120 70 120 141	48 2 12 2 2	3	2 2 2 2	  	652 710 695 720 730	15.6	1.9 3.1 	5	2.6 1.9 	0.5	Sand. at 26 Sand, at 120 Sand. at 70 Sand, at 120 Sand, at 141	 Phillips Younger Copeland Payne
22.6h 23.2h 23.54 23.8h 23.8h 24.2g	Robert Primmer Everett Lash John Rodgers Pleasant DeBruier Ada A. Lumop	1929 1912 1966 1910 1917	dri dri dri dri dri	90 65 55 96	2 6 2 2	3 6 3 3	2 2 6 2 2	.016	715 690 675 690 673	10 14.5	34.5	6	0.2	6	Sand, at 90 Sand, at 65 Sand, 48-55 Sand, at 96 Sand, at 69	Phillips Phillips Baker Copetand Payne
24, 7h 26, 8h1 26, 8h2 28, 1a 28, 2a	Beryl K. freeland Harry Stewardson Harry Stewardson J. R. Ward J. R. Ward	1917 1963 1963 1953 1916	bor dri dri dri dri	44 76 48 241 98	12  5 2	;; ;; ;;	 6  2	.040	681 690 690 700	12.3 10	2.5 	6 2 6	2.4   	0.5 	Sand & gravel, at 44 *Mud sand, 61-63 ASand & gravel, 44-48 Sandstone, 198-241 Sand, at 98	Younger Baker Baker Holkenbrink Payne
28.65 28.8a 29.26 29.4e 32.25	Mamer Hunter Evelyn Matłock Dwight Storey Divie Knetler J. D. Homrighous	1924 1931 1931 1926	dri dri bor bor bor	93 91 89 94 88	2 12 12 12	3	2		720 720 720 700 714	29.5 31.8 23.5	2.7 2.7 2.7 2.7	6 6 6	2.3 2.3 2.3	0.5 0.5 0.5	Sand, at 93 =Sand 6 gravet, at 91 Sand 5 gravet, at 89 Sand, at 94 Sand 6 gravet, at 88	Payne Varren Younger Younger Younger
33. le 33. 741	James Hunter Dale Donnell	1925 1948	bor dri	102 202	12	••			692 714	26.7	3.1	6 	2.0	0.5	Sand 6 gravel, at 102 *Sand 6 gravel, 90-125; mud sand, 167-170; sand 6 gravel, 198-202	Younger Baker
33.7a7	Dale Donnell Dale Donnell	1948 1948	dri dri	240 112		 		••	714 714						*Mud sand & gravel, 24- 66: sand, 90-137 =Sand, 86-112	Baker Baker
33.703 33.704	Dala Donnell	1948	dr1	100					714						"Sand, 59-69, 84-100	Baker
33.7 <b>65</b> 33.7a6	Dale Donnell Dale Donnell	1949	dr   dr 1	127	,				714	19					=Sand & gravel, 96-125 PNud sand, 85-90: sand, 90-110	Baker Baker
33,7a7 33,7n 34.8n	Date Connell Homer Hunter Union School	1950 1910 1936	dri dri dri	95 105 70	2	2 3	4 2 	.040	714 715 688			4  	 	2	Sand, 89-95 Sand, at 105 *	Holkenbrink Copeland Baker
35.5h1 35.5h2	Roy Macklin Roy Macklin	1954 1954	dri dri	72 232	6				660 660	30		1			* Sandslone, 188-193. 208-213	Holkenbrink Holkenbrink
T13N, 846 16.2g	Raymond Robinson	1937	bor 6	265	?-5				640	38	127	2		5.5	Sandstone, 207-265	6aker
16.5g 16.6d 19.1g 26.7d	Raymond Robinson Paul Lochr Birkett L. Williams Susan Totten	1959	dri dri dri dug dri	96 106 11	2	  			640 660 670 670	61		2.5		7	*Sand & gravel, 75-85 Sand, 107-106 	Baker Stevens
26.7e 28.4b 30.1f 31.1a	Susan Tollen Susan Tollen D. D. Wright F. Schiohbohm, et al. James Hilliken Univ.	-1914	bor dug dri dri	53 26 218 108	12 48  2				670 673 670 664	3	62	 15-20 7			Sand & gravel, at 26 Sandstone, 194-218 Sand & gravel, 104-108	 Baker Stevens

Appendix B (Continued)

		Well			Screen			Land Surface	Non- pumping			Observed	Length	Water-bearing formation		
Well		Year		Oupch	0i.am	Length	Diam	Slot	elev (ft above	water (eve)	Draw* down	Pumping rate	specific capacity	of test	and depth	
number	Owner	structed	Туре	(ft)	(in)	(fi)	((1)	(in)	()	{ft}	(6)	(gpm)	(gpm/fc)	(hr)	(ft)	Oriller
T14N, 82€																
-55	Raiph Ayars	-1916	dug	20						::	::				Sand, at 20	
••	J. V. Dobson J. V. Dobson	+1915 -1915	dug dug	20 30									••			
	Howeaqua (¥)*≠ School Dist. 176	1893 +1917	dug bor	28											Sand, at 28	
••	•			24												
20.7h	S. A. Thomas Narjorie Porter	+1919	bor bor	29	18				630	6.5						
22. Ih	Ralph Clipston	1947	bor	99	12		-:	••	690	••						Younger
23,1d 24.8a	Neilie Bohlen Villiam Bunning	1948 1941	dri dri	115	6-4 5	) 1.5	5	.030 slotter	705 4 715	31 48	36 97	3	0.1	5	Sand 6 gravel, 98-114 Sand, 80-82, 154-156	Baker Baker
				•				pipe								
27.1e	Opel DeWalt		dug	22	42	•-			670	4.5						
29.8c 30	Wathan Smith Whitworth farm	-1912 -1906	bor drv	30 34	12				635			12			Sand, 24-30 Sand £ grave), 30-34	
30	Or. M. H. Oucloval)	~1906	dug	20		••			+-							
30	Or, M. H. Quckwall	-1906	dug	30										••	••	
31 34, 7f i	Or. H. H. Duckwall** Conald C. Drew	1906 1963	dug dr i	17			6	. 100	635			2			*Sand & gravel, 70-72	 Baker
34.762	Donald C. Drew	1963	del	52	ě	10	ě	.040	635	ı	43	IÕ	0.2	48	Sand & gravel, 45-52	Baker
TIAN, MJE																
19.1a	Earl Otto	1911	drt	108	2	3	2		730						Sand, at 108	Payne
19.5h 20.2b	Rosalle H. Weck T. Q. Sanner	1918 1917	dr i dr i	121 95	2	3	2		710 723						Sand, at 121 Sand, at 95	Payne Payne
20.8hl	T. Q. Sanner**	-1913	dug	26	••	.,			723				••			
20.8h2	T.Q.Sanner	1916	drl	117	2	3	2		723						Sand, at 117	Payne
21.3e	N. A. Sanner & B. S. Clark	1925	bor	26	12	••	••	+-	720	12.2	4.1	7	1.7	0.5	Sand, at 26	
21.8a 22.1g	Earl Smull Nrs. Leilie Daniels	1900 1930	dug bor	20 74	36 12				725	15.3	2.3 2.8	7.3	3.1 2.6	0.25	Sand, at 20 Sand 6 gravel, at 74	Younger
22.6b	Lina H. Orris	1900	drl	108	2		••	+-	715	45.4						
23.36	Daniel Sanner	1900	dug & drì	107	36-2				690					••	Sand, at 107	
23.8e	Cora Sanner	1930	bor	70	12				700	0.3	2.3	9.7	4.2	0.5	Sand & gravel, at 70	Younger
24.2h	J. A. HcReynolds	1914	bor	65	12				684 680	21.7	3.2	7	2.2	0.5	Sand & gravel, 64-65 Sand & gravel, at 60	NcReynolds
24.6d 25.1e	Jean Shelton Lloyd Younger	1900 	bor bor	60 35	12 12				672	9.J 15.3	2.5 5.8	é	1.5	0.25	'	
25.20	Nellie Sohlen	1905	bor	90	12	••		••	675	6	5.5	é	1,6	0.5	Sand, at 90	
26.1a 26.8c	J. E. Garman Est. James Veakley	1900 1911	dug bor	26 86	32 24-18				688 700	24.2					Sand, at 86	 Co>
20.0C	Naomi Coultas	1922	bor	39	12				702	28.8	7.3	9	1.2	0.2	Sand 6 gravel, at 99	Younger
27.3d2 27.6a	Naomi Coultas J. M. Baird & L. Cook	1952	471 471	102	6	10	6	.035	702 713	13.5	29.5	?	0.2	24 	Sand 6 gravel, 91-102 Sand, at 106	Baker Pavne
28.1c		1910	• • •		-	,			715					0.25		
28.4h	Vest Center School O. L. Ekiss	1915	dug dr1	21	24 2	;	2		722	12.3	3.3	7	2.2		Sand, at 137	Payne
29.6a 29.8e	Sanders Bros. H. Cooper	1916	dr) drl	104	2 2	3	2		730 730						Sand, at 104 Sand, at 120	Payne Payne
30.3h	Cora Williams	1917	dr)	104	2	i	2	••	732		••				Sand, at 104	Payne
30.80	Core Williams	1911	dri	111	2	3	2		724	••					Sand, at )!!	Payne
30.811 30.812	Noble Elmers Noble Elmers	1956 1957	dir i dir i	116 148	6	5	6	.012 .014	734 734	52.5 52.5	44.5 92.5	5	0.1	5	Sand, 112-116 Hud sand, 95-123; sand	Baker Baker
-						-	-					2			& gravel, 147-148	
31.16 31.16	Verna King Ervil Pierce	1916 1944	dri dri	120	2	3	2		732 727	16	25	5	0.2	;	Sand, at 120 Sand 6 grave), 97-99, 106-108	Payne Woollen
															106-108	
31.7e 32.2a	Gles Humpbrey Florence Alward	1917	dr I bec	100	2	3	2		670 730	36.7	5.3	;	 1,3	0.5	Sand, at 100 Sand, at 108	Payne
32.6h	George Elliott		bor	100			••		740							
32.89 33.19	Frene Goodwin R. L. Settle	1913	dri bor	121 86	2 12	3			730 712	50 31.8	2.4	9	3.7	0.5	Sand, at 121 Sand, at 80	Payne Younger
33.4h	Guy E. Cox	1916	dr l	106	2				723	•••					Sand, at 106	Payne
33.8g 34.6a	Alice Morton Paul Kroenlein	1932	dr i bor	112	2	3	2		730			;-	 2 b	0.5	Sand, at 112	Payne
35.1e	D. E. Baird	1925	dug	85 65	24				710 682	8.3 8.5	2.9	"	2,4		Sand, at 85 Sand & gravel, at 65	Younger
35.6a	Leslie Moss	1917	dr Î	120	2	8	2		690						Sand. at 120	Payne
36.Id	Public Invy.		dug 6 dr)	53	20	•	••		670	3.9	1.7	9.7	5.8	0.5		Stewart
36. <b>8</b> e	D. E. Baird	1915	bor	66	12			••	680	5.3	3.3	,	2.2	0.5	Sand & grave), at 66	Younger

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