

STATE OF INDIANA
INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION
DIVISION OF WATER RESOURCES

BULLETIN NO. 9

GROUND-WATER RESOURCES
of
ADAMS COUNTY, INDIANA



Prepared by the
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
In cooperation with the
DIVISION OF WATER RESOURCES
INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION

1962

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Donald E. Foltz, Director

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DIVISION OF WATER RESOURCES

Charles H. Bechert, Director

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BY

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GROUND-WATER RESOURCES OF ADAMS COUNTY, INDIANA

By F. A. Watkins, Jr. and P. E. Ward

ABSTRACT

Adams County, in northeastern Indiana has an area of about 345 square miles. The county has a population of about 22,000, of which approximately a third reside in Decatur, the county seat.

The land surface is characterized by a flat to rolling central plain interrupted by low morainal ridges to the north and south. Except for the channels of the St. Marys and Wabash Rivers, the land surface has been altered only slightly by postglacial erosion and much of the relatively flat areas must be drained artificially.

Dolomitic limestone and dolomite of Middle Silurian age are exposed in quarries and at a few places along the St. Marys and Wabash Rivers. Elsewhere, the bedrock is covered by unconsolidated glacial deposits of Pleistocene age. The bedrock surface is a plain that slopes gently northward upon which a southward flowing preglacial stream system was superimposed. The deeper parts of this stream system may have cut through the rocks of Middle Silurian age into the underlying rocks of Ordovician age. The glacial deposits, which fill the channels and depressions in the preglacial bedrock surface, consist of till and stratified clay, sand, and gravel, and are reported to be as much as 400 feet thick. The bedrock of Middle Silurian age and the adjacent sand and gravel of Pleistocene age, which comprise the valley fill in the preglacial bedrock channels and depressions form a single aquifer that is the chief source of ground water in Adams County.

Recharge to the principal aquifer is by slow percolation of precipitation through the overlying glacial material. If only 1 inch of the available precipitation reached the aquifer as recharge it would amount to greater than nine times the quantity pumped from the aquifer. Much of the natural discharge from the aquifer is probably to points of discharge outside the county. Some ground water from both the bedrock and the sand and gravel may be discharged into the streams. The annual pumpage of ground water, most of which is from the principal aquifer, was estimated to be about 650 million gallons. About five-sixths of this water is pumped from the bedrock part of the aquifer, and is derived principally from the upper 100 feet or the upper zone of solutioning in the rock. The remainder is pumped from the unconsolidated glacial deposits and is derived principally from the sand and gravel which makes up the other part of the principal aquifer.

Future development of ground water in Adams County should be restricted to the upper 100 feet or upper zone of solutioning in the bedrock part of the aquifer and to the sand and gravel part of the aquifer. Neither of these sources of ground water have been developed to their maximum sustainable yield. Even in Decatur in the area of greatest pumpage from the bedrock part of the aquifer, additional ground water is available -- only a small fraction of the available water in the sand and gravel part of the aquifer is being pumped. Minor amounts of additional water are also available locally from sand and gravel lenses in the upper part of the till.

The quality of the ground water in Adams County is poor. The water is very hard and has a high iron and sulfate content. However, with some treatment the water is suitable for domestic, farm, municipal and many industrial uses.

INTRODUCTION

Purpose and Scope of the Investigation

An investigation of the ground-water resources and geology of Adams County was conducted intermittently during the period 1946 to 1955. This investigation was made by the U. S. Geological Survey in cooperation with the Division of Water Resources, Indiana Department of Conservation, as a part of a broad program of these agencies to inventory and evaluate the ground-water resources of Indiana. This report is the fifth of a series of county ground-water reports prepared for publication under the Indiana cooperative program. Its purpose is to present the available basic data and interpretations based thereon as an aid to sound planning and development of the ground-water resources of the county.

This investigation was made under the general direction of A. N. Sayre and P. E. LaMoreaux, successive chiefs of the Ground Water Branch, U. S. Geological Survey, and under the immediate supervision of F. H. Klaer and C. M. Roberts, successive district geologists of the Ground Water Branch for Indiana. Survey personnel who participated in the field work or helped prepare this report are G. E. Davis, D. G. Jordan, J. S. Rosenshein, and R. J. Vig.

Location and Areal Extent of the Area

Adams County is in northeastern Indiana (fig. 1); it is rectangular in shape and has an area of about 345 square miles. It is bounded on the north by Allen County, on the east by the State of Ohio, on the south by Jay County, and on the west by Wells County.

Previous Investigations

The ground-water resources and geology of Adams County have been described in several reports concerning larger areas which include the county. However,

the previous information about the county is not detailed. The rocks of Silurian age in northern Indiana are described in reports by Kindle (1904), Cumings and Shrock (1927, 1928), and Esarey and Bieberman (1949). Leverett and Taylor (1915) briefly described the Pleistocene geology of Adams County in their report on Indiana and Michigan. Leverett (1899, p. 51-52) described the Pleistocene geology and ground-water conditions in the county in a report on northern Indiana. Harrell (1935, p. 104-107) summarized ground-water conditions in Adams County in a report describing the ground-water resources of the state. A soil survey of Adams County was made by Jones and others (1923).

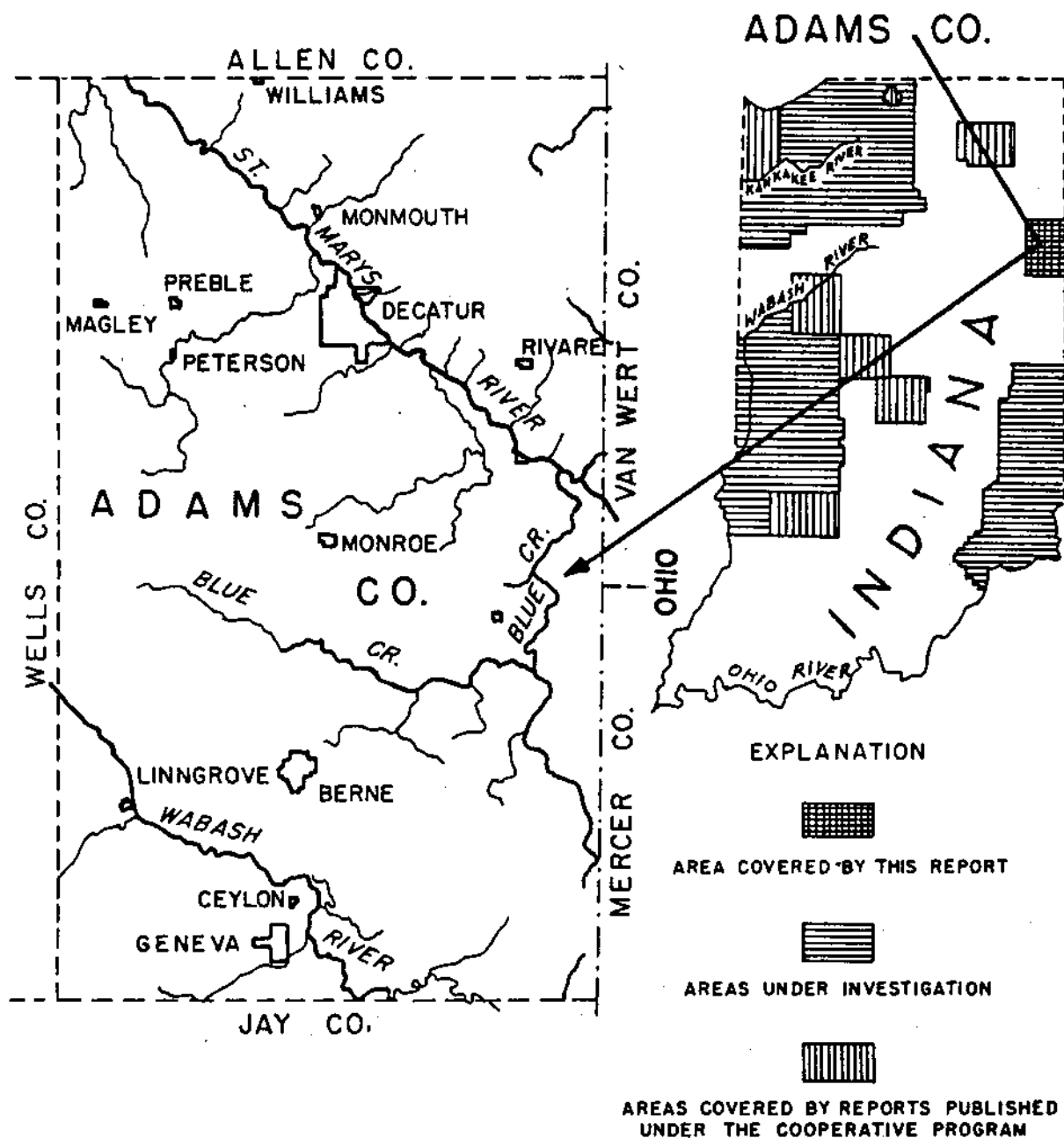
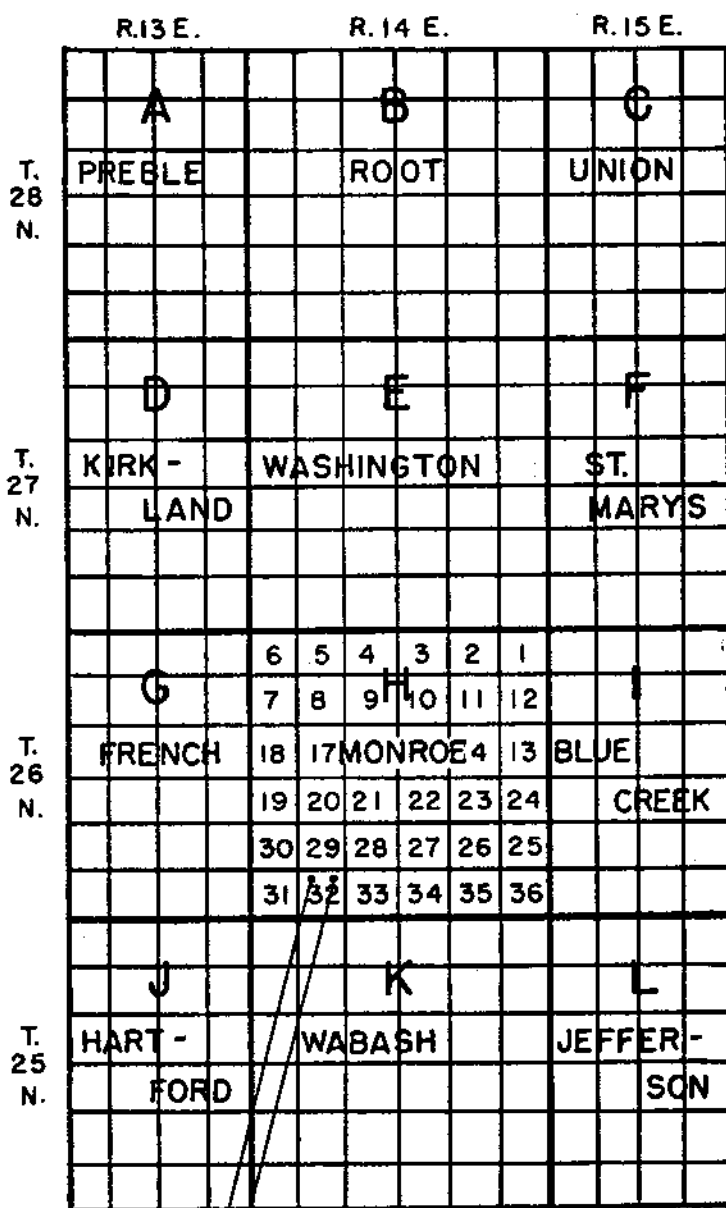


FIGURE 1.--Map of Indiana showing area covered by this report, areas under investigation and areas covered by reports published under the cooperative program.

SEE PAGE 67 FOR LIST OF PUBLISHED REPORTS

Well-Numbering System

The numbering system used in this report to identify the wells indicates their location according to the official rectangular survey of public lands. The numbers for wells in Adams County all bear the prefix "Ad". Each township and range is assigned a letter symbol as shown in figure 2. The number after the township and range symbol indicates the section in which the well is located. Within each section the wells are numbered consecutively. Thus, as illustrated in figure 2, wells AdH32-1 and AdH32-2 are the first and second wells listed in sec. 32, T. 26 N., R. 14 E. The well locations are shown on plate 1.



WELL Ad. H 32-2
 WELL Ad. H 32-1

FIGURE 2 -- Map of Adams County, Ind., showing well-numbering system

Methods of Investigation

The records of wells and other information on ground water were collected from owners or drillers. Data on municipally owned wells and pumpage for public supplies were obtained from water-works officials. Many wells were visited to check the depth and diameter and to measure the depth to water when possible to do so. The locations of all wells listed in this report were either checked in the field or verified from property records in the county courthouse.

The bedrock was examined at outcrops and in quarries in Adams County and adjoining counties. The glacial deposits were examined within the county where they are exposed in gravel pits, road cuts, and ditches. Microscopic examination was made of rock cuttings from several water and oil wells to determine their lithologic characteristics.

Land-surface altitudes were determined by the use of an altimeter. U. S. Coast and Geodetic and U. S. Geological Survey bench marks were used for control.

Six pumping tests were conducted at Decatur but the results of these tests were not conclusive.

Water samples from 27 wells were analyzed for chemical quality in the Geological Survey laboratory at Columbus, Ohio. Water samples were collected at four of the wells twice and from one of the wells three times.

Observation wells were established prior to and during the investigation to measure the fluctuations of water level.

Acknowledgments

Appreciation is expressed to the many persons who assisted in making this report possible. We especially thank well drillers, J. Hole, E. Joray, E. Moody, F. Moody, R. Speicher, J. Yoder, and I. Yoder, who furnished most of the well logs and other information on wells that are included in this report. R. Roop, city engineer at Decatur, and officials of the Central Soya Co. cooperated in making arrangements for the pumping tests.

GEOGRAPHY

Topography and Drainage

The land surface is a flat to rolling glacial plain that has been slightly altered by postglacial erosion. The highest points in the county are in the southeastern part as shown by plate 2, and are more than 880 feet above mean sea level, whereas the lowest point is in the northwestern part, where the St. Marys River leaves the county at about 780 feet above mean sea level. The

maximum topographic relief in the county is more than 100 feet but the maximum relief in any one township is about 60 feet; the minimum relief is about 30 feet.

The county is drained by the St. Marys and Wabash Rivers. These major streams flow northwestwardly, the Wabash draining the southern one-fourth of the county, and the St. Marys River draining the rest except for a small area in the northeastern part which is drained by a tributary of Flatrock Creek.

The drainage is controlled by the distribution of the glacial deposits and does not follow the buried courses of preglacial streams. However, where the streams have cut their valleys through the glacial deposits, joints in the bedrock control the stream courses to some extent. Drainage of flat areas has been improved by deepening and straightening parts of the stream channels. Loblolly Creek, a tributary of the Wabash River south of Geneva, flows through a poorly drained topographic low that follows the general course of a buried bedrock channel. This topographic low may have been formed by compaction of unconsolidated materials that fill the bedrock channel.

Climate

The climate of Adams County is similar to that of the rest of northern Indiana: precipitation is fairly well distributed throughout the year; temperatures vary through a wide range; the humidity is generally rather high; and the prevailing wind is from the southwest.

The U. S. Weather Bureau has recorded climatological data at Berne, in the south-central part of the county, since 1910. The annual precipitation at this station, shown in figure 3, for the period 1910-54 has ranged from 25.30 inches (1934) to 49.78 inches (1950). The average annual precipitation during this period was 36.65 inches. Table 1 shows the normal monthly precipitation for the period 1921-50 as established by the U. S. Weather Bureau. This table also shows the even distribution of precipitation throughout the year. About half of the precipitation falls during the period May through September, which approximates the growing season. Occasionally droughts occur during the growing season.

Table 1.--Normal monthly precipitation and temperature at Berne, Indiana^{a/}, 1921-50

Month	Precipitation (inches)	Temperature (°F)
January-----	2.61	26.8
February-----	1.56	28.9
March-----	3.52	38.2
April-----	3.38	49.1
May-----	3.67	60.2
June-----	3.59	69.9
July-----	3.56	74.7
August-----	3.21	72.5
September-----	3.54	66.0
October-----	2.71	50.0
November-----	2.41	40.6
December-----	2.44	30.2

^{a/} Data from U. S. Weather Bureau

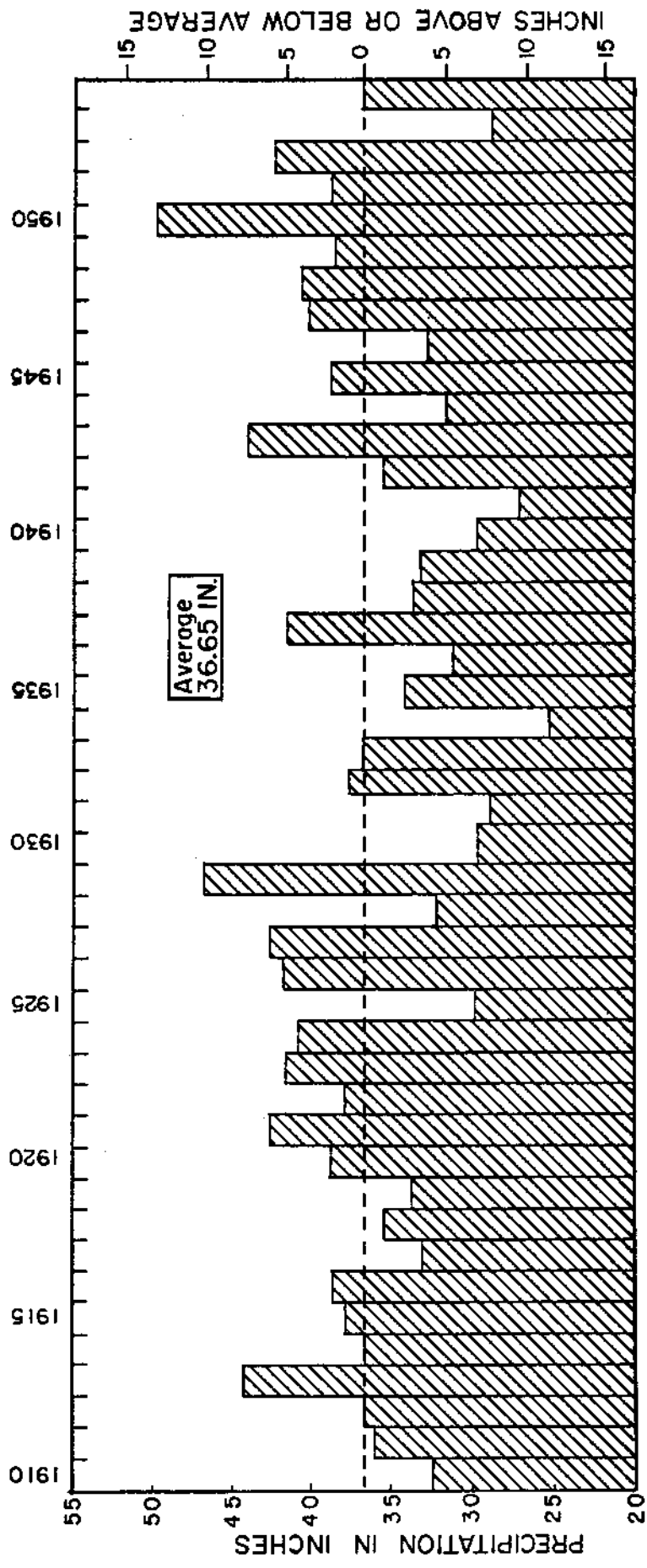


FIGURE 3 -- Graph showing annual precipitation at Berne, Indiana, 1910 - 1954

During the period 1921-50 the highest recorded temperature was 107°F (July 31, 1934), the lowest was -20°F (January 20, 1936), and the average was about 51°F. The last killing frost in the spring usually occurs near the end of April or in the early part of May and the first killing frost in the fall usually occurs near the end of September or in the early part of October; the frost-free period averages about 159 days. Table 1 shows the normal monthly temperature at Berne for the period 1921-50. The coldest month is January, which has a normal temperature of about 27°F, and the warmest month is July, which has a normal temperature of about 75°F.

At Fort Wayne, 21 miles northwest of Decatur, the average relative humidity for the period 1950-52 was 76 per cent.

Soils

The principle soil types in Adams County are the Nappanee and St. Clair silt loams and the Brookston silty clay loam (Bushnell, 1944, p. 24). These soils cover more than 90 per cent of the county. River-bottom soil, peat, muck, and other depressional soils cover the rest of the county. The Nappanee and St. Clair are light-colored upland soils while the Brookston is a dark-colored upland soil formed in depressions. The permeability of these soils ranges from good in the Nappanee, to poor in the Brookston. The subsoil of each is fairly heavy and of small permeability.

Agriculture, Industries, and Mineral Resources

The economy of the county is chiefly agricultural and the 1954 Census of Agriculture classifies about 92 per cent of the area as agricultural lands. The principle crops are corn, soybeans, hay, oats, wheat, and tomatoes. Dairy farming and livestock and poultry raising are also important sources of farm income.

Because of the high moisture-retention properties of the soil and adequate and well-distributed precipitation through the growing season, irrigation is not practiced. Tile drains are used extensively to improve soil drainage, particularly in the relatively flat areas in the extreme northeastern, central, and extreme southwestern parts of the county.

The principle industries are at Decatur and include manufacture of electric motors, iron castings, and processing of stock feeds, soybean, and tomato products. Furniture and work clothing are manufactured at Berne, and tomato products are processed at Geneva.

Limestone is quarried for agricultural lime and road metal and several pits have been opened into deposits of sand and gravel and of clay. Small amounts of gas and oil are produced.

Population and Transportation

Adams County had a total population of 22,393 or an average density of 64.9 persons per square mile according to the 1950 census. About half the population is rural. The urban population (table 2) has increased in each decade since 1920 and the rural population has decreased in each decade except during the 1930's.

The county is served by three railroads, the Erie, the Pennsylvania, and the New York, Chicago and St. Louis, which pass through Decatur. U. S. Highways 27, 33, and 224 and State Highways 101, 116, 118 and 124 pass through the county. A system of gravelled county roads provide all-weather routes to the paved highways.

Table 2.--Population in Adams County, Indiana
1920-1950^{a/}

Incorporated city or town	1920	1930	1940	1950
Decatur-----	4,762	5,156	5,861	7,271
Berne-----	1,537	1,883	2,075	2,277
Geneva-----	879	895	966	999
Monroe-----	384	322	405	428
Total in cities and towns ^{b/} -----	7,562	8,256	9,307	10,975
Total rural ^{b/} -----	12,941	11,701	11,947	11,418
County total-----	20,503	19,957	21,254	22,393

^{a/} Data from U. S. Bureau of the Census

^{b/} Includes unincorporated communities

GEOLOGY AND WATER-BEARING CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ROCK UNITS

The bedrock surface in Adams County is covered by unconsolidated gravel, sand, silt, and clay deposited by continental glaciers during Pleistocene time. The glacial deposits and locally the bedrock, along the flood plains of the St. Marys and Wabash Rivers and their tributaries, are overlain by thin deposits of alluvium of Recent age. The bedrock underlying the glacial drift consists of about 400 feet of dolomite, dolomitic limestone, limestone, and shale of Middle Silurian age. These rocks are underlain by a series of blue calcareous shales and thin-bedded impure limestones about 700 feet thick of Ordovician(?) age, and at greater depths by older rocks of Ordovician and Cambrian ages.

ORDOVICIAN SYSTEM

Rocks of Ordovician age are encountered at depths from 400 to 500 feet and are not used as a source of ground water in Adams County. Many wells are drilled into these rocks, to test the Trenton limestone for gas and oil, and are reported to have yielded salt water from the "blue lick horizon" (Trenton) of the drillers. The Trenton, in Adams County, is usually overlain by several

hundred feet of shale of Ordovician age in which no water has been reported. These shale beds are overlain by rocks of Silurian age except in the southern part of the county where the deepest parts of the pre-Pleistocene valleys may be cut into the uppermost rocks of Ordovician age.

SILURIAN SYSTEM

Middle Silurian Series

Cumings and Shrock (1927, 1928) first described the rocks of Middle Silurian age underlying Adams County. These authors divided the rocks into four formations, the Mississinewa shale, the Liston Creek formation, the Huntington dolomite, and the New Corydon limestone. The Huntington dolomite and the New Corydon limestone were mapped as lying beneath the glacial drift and were identified in natural exposures and quarries in the county and comprise much of the bedrock surface. The other two formations, the Mississinewa shale and the Liston Creek formation may be present at depth and probably crop out on the sides of the deeper preglacial valleys. Rocks of Early Silurian age have not been identified in Adams County and regional relationships indicate that rocks of Middle Silurian age rest directly on rocks of Ordovician age.

The Huntington dolomite is as much as 250 feet thick and consists of yellow, gray, or pink-colored saccharoidal dolomite. The New Corydon limestone is as much as 25 feet thick and consists of a brown cherty impure limestone with carbonaceous partings. The New Corydon has been identified in two areas in the southern part of the county. These areas are on bedrock highs at altitudes above 800 feet. Elsewhere preglacial erosion removed this rock formation.

Study of rock cuttings shows that the underlying rocks of Middle Silurian age are chiefly an aggregate of dolomite crystals. The color of the rock ranges from white and very light gray to buff through various shades of tan and brown. Examination of the samples shows that the rock is dolomite to a depth of at least 270 feet below the surface in the southern part of the county, (wells AdJ24-3, AdL4-1), and to a depth greater than 400 feet below the surface in the northern part near Decatur, (well AdB27-7). Most of the water wells do not usually penetrate more than 100 feet into the rocks of Middle Silurian age. Therefore, it can be assumed that the rock reported by the drillers as "limestone" is either dolomite or dolomitic limestone.

Solution openings in the rocks of Middle Silurian age are reported in wells drilled in every township except Blue Creek and Union. The heaviest concentration of solution openings is in the southern half of the county particularly in the southwestern part. Some openings are filled or partially filled with red mud (clay?), mud (clay?), clay, sand, and gravel, or mixtures of these materials. The fillings of clay, sand, and gravel may be glacial deposits. The red mud may be a residual material resulting from weathering of the carbonate rock. The logs of wells AdE13-3, AdF19-2, AdJ3-13, and AdL29-2 report fillings of these types. All of these filled openings are in the upper 40 feet of the bedrock. Well logs also record solution openings and fractured zones that are not filled (AdG34-2, AdH18-2, AdJ23-1, and AdK24-2) and some broken rock (AdG36-3, AdH3-5, AdJ22-1, and AdK16-4). The broken rock may be the result of collapse of relatively large solution openings.

Records of wells and the configuration of the bedrock surface (pl. 5) indicate that sinkholes were formed in the dolomite and dolomitic limestone in pre-Pleistocene times. These sinkholes were later filled with glacial material. One of these sinkholes is near Linn Grove, in the southwestern part of the county. Well AdJ3-12 and 13, less than $\frac{1}{2}$ mile apart, record rock at 22 and 20 feet respectively, but well AdJ3-11, about midway between them, penetrated 63 feet of glacial drift without reaching bedrock. The records of these wells and the bedrock contours on plate 5 indicate that the overlying bedrock collapsed to form a sinkhole which later was filled with glacial material. Well AdJ10-3 is drilled in a similar gravel-filled sinkhole. Broken rock reported in the logs of wells AdG36-3, AdH19-2, AdH30-1, and AdJ22-1 may be further evidence of collapse features in the area.

There were apparently two zones of solution activity in the rocks of Middle Silurian age in Adams County prior to glaciation of the area. The uppermost zone is within 60 to 70 feet of the bedrock surface beneath the preglacial topographic highs. This zone is interpreted as being the result of enlargement of bedding-plane openings by solution of the relatively flat-lying rocks. This upper zone can be traced in the records of wells AdA2-2, AdE13-3, AdG34-3, AdL29-4, and others from the northern county line to near the southern county line. The lower zone is reported in a few wells (AdB27-7 and 34-10, AdE3-2 and 4, AdI27-1, 28-3 and 34-1) as openings in the rock or as broken and caving zones. This zone is adjacent to and at or near the base level of the major preglacial streams and is generally below 500 feet altitude. Most of the solution openings in both zones are below the base level of the present day streams. Therefore, it is concluded that there is very little present-day solution activity in these zones.

Water-bearing Characteristics

The bedrock of Middle Silurian age and the adjacent sand and gravel of Pleistocene age, which comprise the valley fill in the preglacial bedrock channels and depressions, form a single aquifer (pl. 3). The bedrock and the sand and gravel are hydraulically connected and water can move from one into the other. However, the two rocks have different physical characteristics and therefore their water-bearing characteristics are described separately.

The water-bearing characteristics of the bedrock are dependent upon the rock's physical characteristics, such as size, distribution, and number of openings; chemical composition, and its topographic position with respect to the preglacial bedrock surface.

The openings in the dolomitic rocks of Middle Silurian age in Adams County are of two types, pore spaces between crystals and openings along bedding planes and joints. The pore spaces between crystals vary in number and size and many, especially the larger ones, are not inter-connected. Openings in the carbonate rocks of Middle Silurian age have been enlarged by the solvent action of percolating ground water. The enlargement of the openings by solution was particularly effective in the upper 60 or 70 feet of the rock where the rock was situated topographically above the principal preglacial drainage. The solution openings range in size from thin seams of less than an inch to cavities as much as 20 feet. Some openings are reported to have been filled or partially filled with unconsolidated material. The permeability of these rocks (their ability to transmit water) is greatest where the solution openings are most numerous

and remain unfilled. The most productive water-bearing zone is in the upper 60 to 70 feet of the rock. The deeper zone between 250 and 350 feet below the top of the rock is probably the next most productive zone. The rocks between the two zones and below the lower zone contribute very little water to wells drilled into the rocks of Middle Silurian age.

Six pumping tests were conducted at Decatur to determine the water-yielding characteristics of the aquifer. The results of these tests were not conclusive. Data collected at the pumped well during one of these tests and from short-term drillers' tests in other parts of the county were used to calculate the specific capacities and estimated coefficients of transmissibility shown in table 3. The specific capacity (gallons per minute per foot of drawdown) is a measure of the wells' efficiency and also a rough measure of the permeability of the aquifer. The coefficient of transmissibility of an aquifer is a measure of the aquifers' ability to transmit water. The coefficient of transmissibility is defined as the number of gallons of water that will move in 1 day through a vertical strip of the aquifer 1 foot wide, having a height equal to the thickness of the aquifer, under a hydraulic gradient of 100 per cent. This table shows the amount of rock penetrated and indicates which wells penetrated solution zones. Comparison of data in table 3 shows that generally the wells having the largest specific capacities tap only the upper part of the rock. Therefore, further development of rocks of Middle Silurian age in Adams County as a source of water should be limited to the upper 100 feet or the upper zone of solutioning. Drilling to the lower zone can be justified only where the upper zone is missing or does not furnish the water required.

QUATERNARY SYSTEM

Pleistocene and Recent Series

The youngest rocks in Adams County are the unconsolidated glacial deposits of Pleistocene age and alluvium of Recent age. The glacial materials were deposited by the continental ice sheets which moved over northern Indiana from centers of ice accumulation in Canada. These glaciers dumped large quantities of clay, silt, sand, and gravel over the bedrock surface of Adams County. Today, only those materials deposited by the youngest glacier of Wisconsin age are recognized at the surface. Materials deposited by preceding glaciers have been either removed, reworked, or buried. Deposits of the earlier glaciers may be present at depth but the delineation of any older deposits is beyond the scope of this report.

The topography is primarily a result of glaciation although it undoubtedly reflects to some extent the configuration of the underlying bedrock surface. Solution cavities and sinkholes in the bedrock surface contain fillings of glacial material and the preglacial bedrock valleys are filled with as much as 400 feet of unconsolidated glacial deposits. The preglacial bedrock uplands are covered by a relatively thin blanket of glacial material, which ranges in thickness from about 3 feet in the southern part to about 70 feet in the northern part of the county. The flat to gently undulating plain that characterizes the central part of the county is interrupted by two low, wide, slightly hummocky morainal ridges. The southernmost ridge parallels the Wabash River on its north side and the northernmost ridge parallels the St. Marys River on its north side. The ridges or moraines are underlain by as

Table 3.--Specific capacities and estimated coefficients of transmissibility from wells tapping rocks of Middle Silurian age in Adams County

Well	Date	Duration of test (hours)	Specific capacity (gpm per ft of drawdown)	Estimated coefficient of transmissibility (gpd per ft)	Thickness of rock penetrated (ft)	Solution zone reported in well record
AdA 4- 1	4-14-52	1	4	8,000	14	
AdA 11- 4	10-25-50	1	1.5	3,000	27	
AdA 24- 3	11-21-52	---	8	16,000	31	Upper
AdA 36- 9	8- 6-47	6	5.5	11,000	---	
AdA 36-10	8- 7-47	6	4.5	9,000	---	
AdB 27- 6	4-30-52	1½	15	30,000	22	
AdB 33- 7	1949	6½	8.5	17,000	264	
AdB 34-10	3-50	80	3.5	7,000	377	Lower, upper missing
AdD 12- 2	1-20-51	1	5.5	11,000	28	
AdE 3- 4	8-10-51	---	1.5	3,000	280	Lower, upper missing
AdE 4- 3	4- 7-52	1	1	2,000	57	
AdE 11- 5	1949	24	.5	1,000	30	
AdF 7- 1	4-50	1	5	10,000	106	
AdF 20- 6	-----	1	28	56,000	41	
AdG 24- 2	7- 7-51	---	3	6,000	33	Upper
AdH 3- 5	11- 8-52	---	8	16,000	20	Do
AdH 4- 8	10-24-50	24	6	12,000	153	
AdH 18- 2	6-26-52	---	20	40,000	18	Upper
AdH 19- 2	4-19-52	---	10	20,000	26	Do
AdH 30- 1	2-20-52	---	4	8,000	61	Do
AdH 33- 5	7- 7-49	2	2	4,000	132	
AdH 33- 8	9-19-52	1	1.5	3,000	64	
AdJ 3- 5	5-48	8	12.5	25,000	221	
AdJ 3-13	11- 1-55	---	10.6	21,000	220	Upper
AdJ 11- 2	8- 2-50	---	1.5	3,000	34	
AdJ 22- 1	3-15-53	---	8	16,000	19	Upper
AdJ 23- 1	7-24-50	---	16	32,000	4	Do
AdJ 26- 1	1948	---	24	48,000	22	Do
AdK 24- 2	2-18-55	---	3	6,000	11	Do

much as 130 feet of glacial drift and are probably the prime control factors of the present channels of the Wabash and St. Marys Rivers.

The upper part of the drift consists chiefly of till -- a poorly sorted silty clay containing sand, pebble gravel, and some cobble gravel. Interbedded with the till is some glaciofluvial sand and gravel (wells AdH33-2, AdJ23-1, and AdL17-1). Locally, thin sand and gravel was deposited between the till and the top of the bedrock (wells AdD2-7, and AdJ24-1).

The deposits of till, and stratified clay, sand, and gravel in the pre-glacial bedrock valleys and in other depressions represent more than one stage of glaciation. Several well logs report hardpan and clay separating deposits of sand and gravel; this hardpan and clay may represent buried till (well AdH33-2, AdK23-1, and AdK35-1). However, the sand and gravel, (pl. 3 and 4) which were deposited by glacial streams, are found chiefly in valley fill of the preglacial bedrock channels and depressions. An exception is a thin, sheetlike deposit in the northeast corner of the county, which in part is unrelated to the channels and lies beneath the moraine north of the St. Marys River.

The deposits of Recent age consist chiefly of alluvium of the flood plains of the Wabash and St. Marys Rivers and their tributaries.

Water-bearing Characteristics

The water-bearing characteristics of the unconsolidated rocks are dependent upon the grain size and grain-to-grain relations, the size, number, and distribution of the interconnected pore spaces, and the thickness of the deposit. Clayey till is not a source of appreciable quantities of water because of the small size of the interconnected pores. Most of the material at the surface in Adams County is clayey till.

Glaciofluvial sand and gravel is generally a source of large quantities of water provided the deposit is areally extensive, thick, and does not contain much fine material. Generally, the pore spaces are large enough and the number of interconnections are sufficient to yield large quantities of water. Plate 4 outlines the areas of sand and gravel deposits in which ground water occurs under conditions potentially favorable for development. Development of large supplies for municipal and industrial use is possible in area 1, the deeper part of the valley fill, and smaller supplies for domestic and farm use almost anywhere in the areas 1 and 2. Additional data are needed to define the ground-water potential of these sand and gravel deposits. At Geneva three wells finished with screens (wells AdK29-1, 2, and 5) have been completed in these sand and gravel deposits and all had yields of more than 200 gpm. The deepest of these wells penetrated only 160 feet of the glacial deposits which are reported by Batchley (1896), to be 400 feet thick at Geneva. Leverett (1899) reports 350 feet of glacial drift at Geneva, the upper 80 feet being chiefly till and the remaining 270 feet being mainly sand and gravel.

Table 4 shows water-yielding characteristics of the sand and gravel aquifers. These specific capacities and estimated coefficients of transmissibility were calculated using data from short-term tests made by the drillers. Comparison of the data in table 4 with that in table 3 shows that for similar thicknesses of aquifer the sand and gravel wells yield more water than the rock wells even

though most of the gravel wells are constructed with an open-end casing through which all water must enter the well. Therefore, only a very small part of the formation is open to the well.

The deposits of sand and gravel, in the deeper bedrock valleys and depressions, are potentially the best source for obtaining large quantities of water from properly constructed wells.

Table 4.--Specific capacities and estimated coefficients of transmissibility from wells tapping sand and gravel of Pleistocene age in Adams County

Well	Date	Duration of test (hours)	Specific capacity (gpm per ft of drawdown)	Estimated coefficient of transmissibility (gpd per ft)	Thickness of water-bearing zone(ft)	Finish
AdA 35- 9	5-52	---	4	8,000	2	Open-end casing
AdA 36- 7	1- 6-51	---	5.5	11,000	1	Do
AdB 21- 7	5-52	1	5	10,000	6	Do
AdD 1- 2	9-16-50	---	13.5	27,000	2	Do
AdD 1- 3	6- 6-52	---	4	8,000	1	Do
AdF 4- 4	1-49	---	4	8,000	6	Do
AdH 4-13	7-53	---	4	8,000	2	Do
AdH 5- 8	2- 1-55	---	3	6,000	1	Do
AdH 14- 1	5- 6-52	---	10	20,000	---	Do
AdH 32- 4	3-18-50	6½	4.5	9,000	10	Screen(?)
AdK 16- 6	11-12-52	---	3	6,000	1	Open-end casing
AdK 29- 1	1932	12	13	26,000	10(?)	Screen
AdK 29- 2	1945	8	16.5	33,000	10	Do
AdK 29- 5	7-10-44	4	33.5	67,000	15	Do

BEDROCK TOPOGRAPHY

Plate 5 shows the configuration of the bedrock surface underlying Adams County. The buried bedrock surface is a relatively flat plain sloping gently northward, over which a deeply entrenched, southward flowing, pre-glacial stream system flowed. The pattern of preglacial streams, which flowed across this surface, was controlled to a large extent by the jointing in the rocks of Middle Silurian age. The deep valleys, especially in the southern part of the county, were eroded 400 feet or more below the present upland surface and may cut the uppermost rocks of Ordovician age. The bedrock channels of this system were modified by glaciation during Pleistocene time.

The bedrock surface is characterized by closed depressions (sinkholes) formed in the rocks. One of these closed depressions underlies the town of Preble in the northwestern part of the county. Another is west of Berne and two smaller ones are located near Linngrove in the southwestern part of the county.

HYDROLOGIC CYCLE

The hydrologic cycle is "the circulation of the water from the sea, through the atmosphere, to the land; and thence, with numerous delays, back to the sea by overland and subterranean routes, and in part, by way of the atmosphere; also the many short circuits of the water that is returned to the atmosphere without reaching the sea" (Meinzer and others, 1949, p. 1).

Evaporation of moisture from the sea is a continuous process. Although much of the water vapor condenses and falls back into the sea, some of it is carried inland by the winds. Of the moisture that condenses, some is evaporated back into the atmosphere; the remainder falls onto the land surface. Of the latter, part evaporates directly to the atmosphere, part runs off into the streams and eventually reaches the sea, and part infiltrates the soil. Of the amount of water that infiltrates the soil, part is eventually returned to the atmosphere by evaporation or by the transpiration by vegetation and part continues to descend until it reaches the zone of saturation in the rocks below. Water in the zone of saturation is called ground water. It is the water that issues from springs, that seeps into streams or bodies of standing water, and that is withdrawn through wells.

GROUND WATER

Occurrence

An aquifer is a water-bearing formation, group of formations, or part of a formation that will yield water (to wells) in sufficient quantities to be important as a source of supply. Water in an aquifer is said to occur under water-table or unconfined conditions if the aquifer is directly overlain by unsaturated permeable material. The water level, as measured in a well tapping such an aquifer, will coincide approximately with the water level in the aquifer.

Conversely, water in an aquifer is said to occur under artesian or confined conditions if the water is under pressure because the aquifer is directly overlain by impermeable or relatively impermeable materials. The water level, in a well tapping such an aquifer, will stand significantly higher than the top of the aquifer. The surface, either imaginary or real, that coincides with the static level of the water in an aquifer is called the piezometric surface. The piezometric surface is imaginary in an artesian aquifer because it is above the zone of saturation in the artesian aquifer, but in a water-table aquifer it is real because it represents the top of the zone of saturation or water-table. A single aquifer may be under water-table conditions in one place and under artesian conditions in another but it will usually have only one piezometric surface. In places underlain by two or more aquifers there may be more than one piezometric surface.

Recharge

Recharge to ground water is derived from precipitation and it takes place most readily where the bedrock or sand and gravel are exposed at the surface or are covered by permeable materials.

The quantity of water that infiltrates to the zone of saturation is dependent upon several factors; such as the intensity, duration, and type of precipitation, the slope of the land, the soil characteristics, the kind and amount of vegetation, and the season of the year. When the rainfall is gentle and of relatively long duration, more water enters the ground than when rainfall is intense and of short duration. Snow melting on unfrozen ground is an important source of recharge. Where the surface slopes are steep, overland flow is greater and infiltration is less than in flat-lying areas. Recharge in an area covered by fine-grained soil of small permeability will be less than in an area covered by coarse-grained soil of larger permeability. Plant cover generally retards overland flow, allowing more water to seep into the soil. When moist ground becomes frozen, water has less chance to enter the soil and become available for recharge, consequently overland flow is increased.

Several of the above factors are favorable to recharge of the ground water in Adams County. Figure 3 and table 1 show that precipitation is usually plentiful and well distributed throughout the year. The land surface is relatively flat, as shown by plate 2, therefore, the rate of overland flow and runoff is slow and precipitation has ample opportunity to infiltrate the soil. According to Jones and others (1923), more than 97 per cent of Adams County is covered by silty clay loam of poor permeability, but Bushnell (1944), reclassified about 62 per cent as a silt loam which is of good to fair permeability. The soil with the larger permeability occupies the higher ground. Thus the best areas in the county for recharge are on the higher ground. This relationship is borne out by the fact that the water levels are generally higher under the uplands (pl. 3 and table 7). These higher water levels are probably on or near the ground-water divides.

The St. Marys and the Wabash Rivers flow on or near bedrock throughout much of their courses. In local areas, where the ground-water level is depressed below the stream channel by pumping, some river water may enter the rock.

Hydrographs of five observation wells (fig. 4) show that most ground-water recharge takes place from September through April or from the end of one growing season to the beginning of the next. The peak of the recharge cycle generally lags behind the precipitation by a month or more.

Adams County is almost completely mantled by glacial materials. The upper part of these deposits consists chiefly of till, which is relatively impermeable. However, recharge to the bedrock, and sand and gravel aquifers must take place through the till, which has a minimum thickness of about 3 feet in the southern part of the county and a maximum thickness of about 130 feet beneath the moraine north of the St. Marys River. The lack of bedrock exposures in the county precludes appreciable recharge directly to the bedrock.

If the annual recharge to the aquifers was equivalent to only 1 inch of the annual precipitation that falls on the county, the recharge would amount to more than 9 times the annual pumpage.

Discharge

Water is discharged from underground storage by evapo-transpiration, by springs and seeps, by underflow to other areas, and by pumping from wells.

The natural discharge of the principal aquifer presumably is, in large part, somewhere out of the county because the confined aquifer is below the base level of the present stream system. Part of the water from this aquifer may move down dip to the northwest through the upper solution zone in the rock to points of discharge, and part of the water may move southward through the valley fill of the buried valleys to points of discharge. A part of the water in this aquifer may discharge to the Wabash and St. Marys Rivers as indicated by the generalized piezometric surface on plate 3.

Discharge of the shallow ground water is into ditches, tributaries of the Wabash and St. Marys Rivers, and into the main stems of these rivers. An undetermined quantity of shallow ground water is discharged into ditches and streams by buried tile used to drain low-lying wet land. Much shallow ground water is probably discharged by transpiration.

The discharge from the bedrock part of the chief aquifer through wells is estimated to be about 1.5 million gallons per day. The discharge from all the sand and gravel zones is estimated to be about 0.3 million gallons per day. Most of this water is produced from the sand and gravel part of the chief aquifer.

Fluctuations of water level

Fluctuations of water level are shown by hydrographs (fig.4) for several wells in which measurements were made during the course of the investigation. The observation wells are in or near Decatur and tap the bedrock part of the chief aquifer. Figure 4 also presents bar diagrams of monthly pumpage,

monthly precipitation and a hydrograph of the mean monthly gage heights of the St. Marys River at Decatur for comparison with the ground-water levels.

The hydrographs of wells AdB34-8 and 9, and AdB33-6 show a perceptible rise in water levels from late 1948 through 1952 while the hydrographs of wells AdE3-5 and AdB35-3 show a definite decline of water levels during this period. This decline is associated with the pumping in the city of Decatur's new well field east of the St. Marys River, which moved the center of pumpage away from the first three wells and closer to the latter two wells. As the cone of influence of the new wells became established, the water levels flattened out in all the observation wells.

Figure 4 shows also that peak water levels in the observation wells may lag behind precipitation by about a month and that these water levels may lag behind the peak mean monthly gage heights of the St. Marys River by as much as four months. Therefore, recharge probably is from precipitation rather than influent seepage from the river. The low water levels in the observation wells usually occur during the period of heaviest pumpage by the city of Decatur, lowest stage of the St. Marys River, and lightest precipitation. Therefore, the low water levels may be caused by a combination of heavy pumping and light precipitation. However, heavy pumping alone does not seem to cause significant declines in water levels in the observation wells and light precipitation could be the dominant factor.

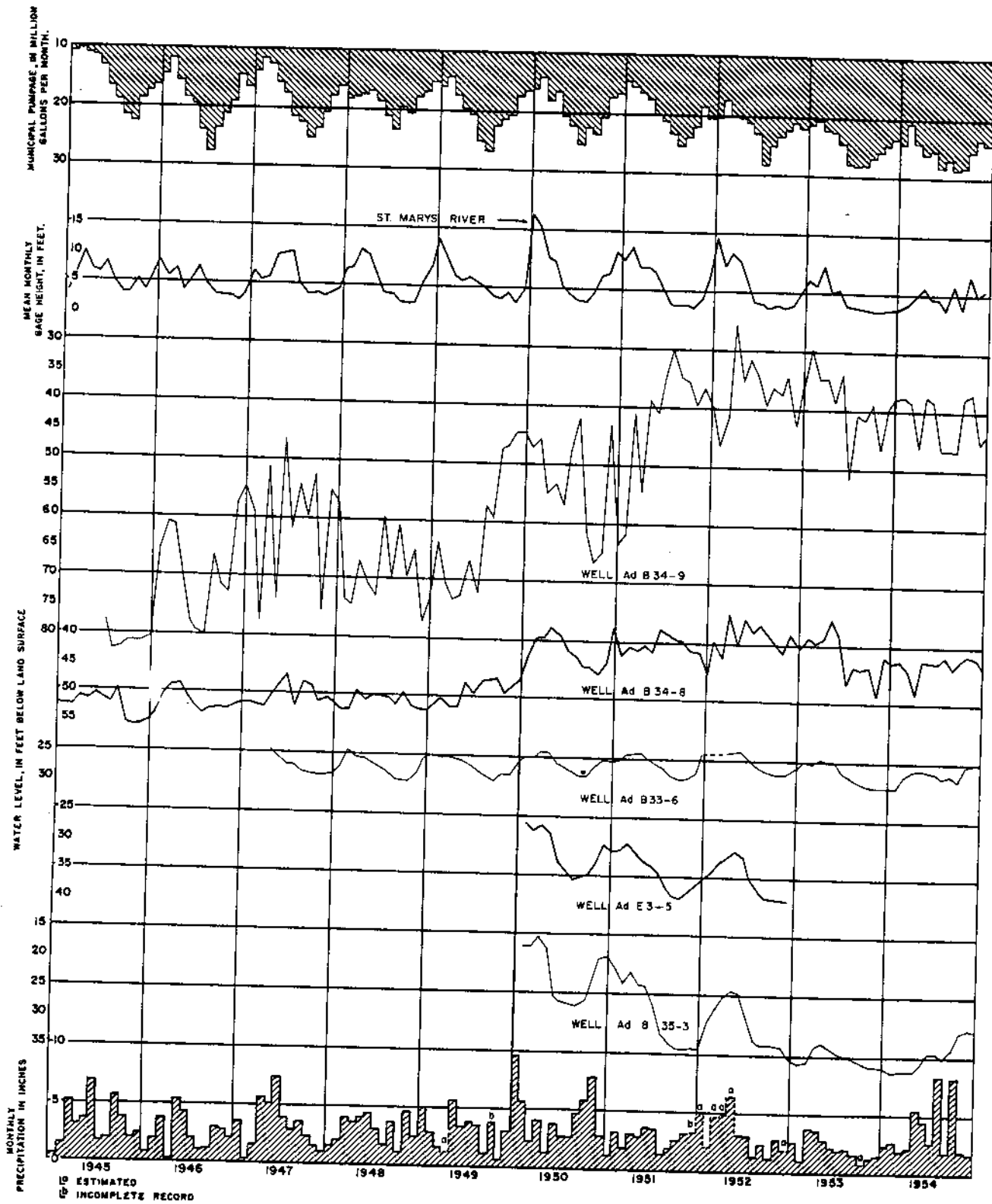


FIGURE 4. -- Graph showing monthly pumpage from municipal wells, mean monthly stage of the St. Marys River, monthly precipitation at Decatur, and water levels in five observation wells in and near Decatur.

Utilization

All water supplies for municipal, industrial, and domestic uses are obtained from ground-water sources. Most water supplies for stock use also come from ground-water sources although undoubtedly some stock water is obtained from streams. In 1954 the annual pumpage of ground water was estimated to be slightly more than 650 million gallons. Of this amount about 543 million gallons is pumped from wells tapping the bedrock and about 108 million gallons from wells tapping the sand and gravel.

Farm and Domestic Supplies

Farm and domestic water supplies were obtained from dug wells and cisterns before the development and wide-spread use of modern drilling equipment. Dug wells usually tap only a few feet of an aquifer; therefore, during dry periods the water level in the aquifer may decline sufficiently to be below the bottom of the well. In many places the water-bearing material tapped by dug wells is of small permeability and consequently the yields are small. However, the relatively large storage space afforded by the large diameter of the dug well partly offsets the small yield. The large diameter, the type of casing or cribbing used, and the shallow depth of most dug wells make it extremely difficult to seal out surface contamination. For these reasons, most dug wells have been replaced by drilled wells, which are more reliable, will yield more water, and are easily sealed against surface contamination. Rain and snowmelt is stored in cisterns and is used by many households for laundry and other domestic purposes. However, now that ground-water supplies have become more dependable because of drilled wells, this practice is becoming less common.

Drilled wells were used in Adams County prior to 1906, but this method of construction did not become common until about 1915. The oldest drilled well recorded in table 7 is AdF3-1, which was drilled in 1885. The early wells were generally 2 or 3½ inches in diameter, relatively shallow, and were equipped with either a hand or windmill-operated pump. Today most farm and domestic wells are 4 inches in diameter, and a few are as large as 6 inches in diameter; they generally are equipped with an electrically powered deep-well cylinder or ejector pump. Some wells are still equipped with hand pumps.

To prevent caving, wells tapping glacial sand and gravel are cased to the bottom. Only a few of these wells in Adams County are equipped with screens. The water enters most of the wells either through the open end of the casing or through slots cut in the bottom few feet of casing. The yield is not nearly as large as it would be if the well had been equipped with a screen designed for the formation and had been carefully developed. A screen of correct design facilitates the removal of fine-grained material from the aquifer around the well when a well is developed. Thus the effective diameter and yield of the well are increased. The selection of the openings in a screen should be governed by the grain size and degree of sorting of the rock particles comprising the aquifer. A screen, although it increases the yield, also increases the cost of the well. Therefore, if a well, drilled for farm or domestic purposes, yields the required amount of water through an open-end

or slotted casing a screen usually will not be installed even though it would increase the yield and probably extend the life of the well. To insure a good seal against surface contamination the annular space between the sides of the hole and the well casing should be backfilled with clay or some other impermeable material.

Wells drilled into bedrock are generally cased through the overburden and a short distance into the rock in order to seal against surface contamination. Driving a casing into rock does not always make a good seal. Therefore, it is better to cement the casing into the rock or fill the annular space with clay. Below the casing the well is drilled as an open hole. Little development may be necessary in rock wells other than bailing to remove the drill cuttings. In wells that penetrate filled solution openings surging and bailing may be necessary to remove the loose fill, to clear the water, and make it usable.

Unscreened wells tapping glacial sand and gravel and wells tapping bedrock yield about equal amounts of water. The yield of farm and domestic wells is generally more than 10 gpm and less than 20 gpm. An estimated 315 million gallons of ground water is pumped annually to supply rural needs.

Municipal Supplies

Berne, Decatur, Geneva, and Monroe have public-water supplies. In 1954, water for public supplies was obtained from 10 wells tapping bedrock and from 3 wells tapping glacial gravel deposits (table 5). Figure 5 shows the annual pumpage of ground water by municipalities from 1923 through 1954.

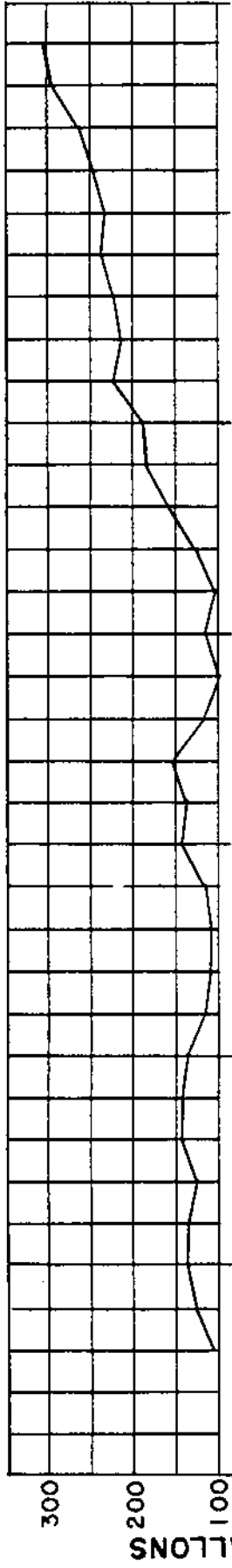
Public-supply wells are larger in diameter and deeper than farm and domestic wells drilled in similar material because they ordinarily must yield large quantities of water. The municipal wells tapping bedrock are about 400 feet deep at Decatur, less than 300 feet deep at Berne, and about 200 feet deep at Monroe. Yields from these wells range from about 26 to about 250 gpm. Locally two methods have been used in attempts to increase the yield of the bedrock wells. One is to pour hydrochloric acid into the well to enlarge the openings in the rock around the well, and the other is to detonate an explosive charge in the well to increase, by fracturing, the number and size of the openings in the rock. Neither of these methods have increased yields more than a few gallons per minute. Wells tapping the glacial deposits are equipped with screens, and to obtain maximum yields, are developed by pumping or surging to remove fine materials from around the screen. Yields from these wells range from about 165 to about 500 gpm.

Table 5.-- Municipal water-supply data, Adams County, Ind., 1954

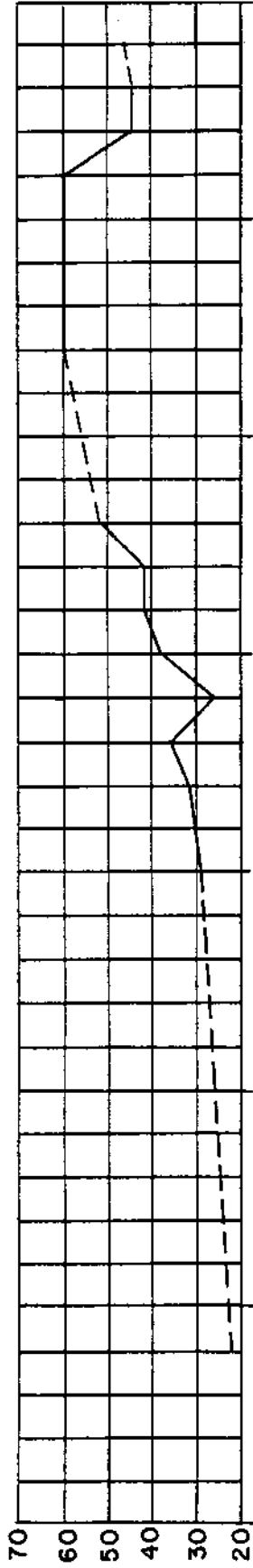
Material: G, gravel; R, rock; numeral indicates number of wells. Treatment: Ch, chlorination; F, filtration; Ir, iron removal; S, softening.

City	Material	Average daily pumpage in gallons	Storage (gallons)		Treatment	Number of services	
			Ground	Elevated		Domestic and commercial	Industrial
Berne	1 G, 2 R	127,000	119,000	30,000	Ch, Ir, S	752	8
Decatur	7 R	727,000	929,400		Ch, S	2,346	23
Geneva	2 G	48,000		60,000	None	310	2
Monroe	1 R	21,500		40,000	Ch, F, Ir	134	0

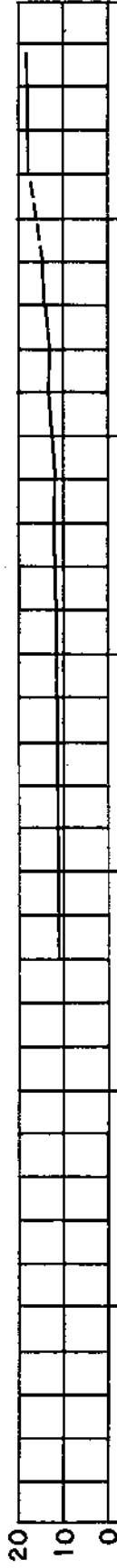
DECATUR



BERNE



GENEVA



MONROE

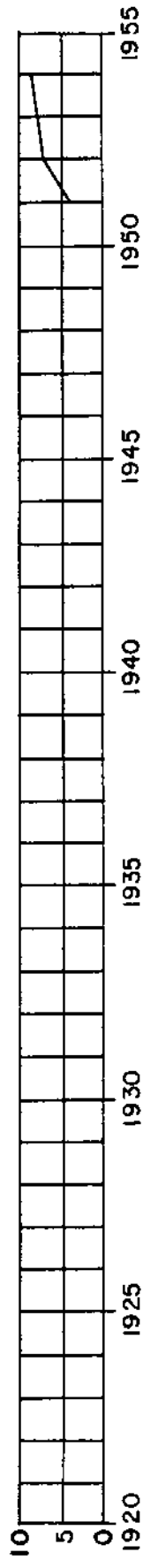


FIGURE 5-- GRAPH SHOWING ANNUAL PUMPAGE FROM MUNICIPAL WELLS AT DECATUR, BERNE, GENEVA AND MONROE, 1923-54

Chemical Quality

The chemical quality of the ground water is shown by analyses of 33 water samples collected from wells (table 6). The analyses show the dissolved mineral content, but not the sanitary quality of the water. The ground water is generally of poor quality and softening and iron removal are desirable for most uses.

All ground water contains mineral matter dissolved from the rock and soil with which it has been in contact. The quantity and kind of dissolved mineral matter in the water is governed by the type of rock or soil through which the water has moved, the duration of contact, and the prevailing pressure and temperature conditions. The quantity and kind of dissolved minerals in the water determine the suitability of the water for different uses.

The concentration of dissolved solids in the samples analyzed ranged from 796 to 2,110 ppm (parts per million), and consisted mainly of calcium, magnesium, sulfate and bicarbonate. The U.S. Public Health Service (1946) recommends that dissolved solids in drinking water preferably should not exceed 500 ppm, however if water of such quality is not available a dissolved-solids content of 1,000 is considered acceptable.

Hardness increases the amount of soap needed to produce a lather and causes a curdy precipitate to form before a good lather can be obtained. The use of hard water in boilers, water heaters, radiators, and pipes results in the formation of scale which causes a decrease in the quantity of flow and in the rate of heat transfer. Calcium and magnesium are the principal constituents that impart hardness to water. Water having a hardness of less than 60 ppm is considered soft and treatment to remove hardness is unnecessary. Hardness between 61 and 200 ppm does not seriously interfere with the use of the water for most purposes, but its removal by softening processes may be profitable for laundries and certain other industries. If the hardness exceeds 200 ppm, treatment for its removal is desirable for most purposes.

All samples of water from the dolomite and dolomitic limestone rocks of Middle Silurian age and the glacial sand and gravel of Pleistocene age had a hardness of more than 300 ppm and thus are classified as very hard. Only six of the samples had a hardness of less than 500 ppm.

Water containing more than about 0.5 ppm of iron is objectionable because of the disagreeable taste and because it stains fabrics, porcelain, enamelware, and plumbing fixtures. The treatment of such water for removal of iron is desirable. Excessive iron may also interfere with the efficient operation of certain types of water softeners. Nearly all of the samples contained between 1 and 5 ppm of iron and only one of the 33 samples analyzed had an iron content of less than 0.3 ppm, the maximum recommended by the Public Health Service for drinking water.

Sodium and potassium usually have little effect on the suitability of water for most industrial and domestic uses. Generally if the equivalents per million of sodium exceed the sum of the equivalents per million of calcium and magnesium in irrigation water, there is danger of damaging the soil and certain crops are sensitive to sodium.

The relatively high concentration of sulfate in the ground water from the rocks of Middle Silurian age is probably derived from gypsum and iron sulfide

Table 6.--Chemical analyses of water from selected wells in Adams County, Indiana

(Results in ppm (parts per million), except as indicated. Analyses by U. S. Geological Survey. Aquifer: G. Gravel; L. dolomitic limestone or dolomite. The concentrations of the following constituents are the maxima recommended in Public Health Service drinking-water standards (1946): Iron (Fe) and Manganese (Mn) together: 0.3 ppm; Magnesium (Mg): 125 ppm; Sulfate (SO₄): 250 ppm; Chloride (Cl): 250 ppm; Fluoride (F): 1.5 ppm (mandatory limit); Dissolved solids: 500 ppm; 1,000 ppm permitted if water of better quality is not available).

Well No.	Aquifer	Depth	Date of collection	Temperature °F	Silica (SiO ₂)	Iron (Fe)	Calcium (Ca)	Magnesium (Mg)	Sodium (Na) and Potassium (K)	Bicarbonate (HCO ₃)	Sulfate (SO ₄)	Chloride (Cl)	Fluoride (F)	Nitrate (NO ₃)	Dissolved solids (residue on evapn - ration at 180° C)	Hardness as (CaCO ₃)	Specific conductance (microhms at 25° C)	pH
AAA 15-2	G	67	4-13-50	51	---	1.2	---	---	---	108	1,160	12	---	1.7	---	1,110	2,010	7.9
AAA 15-3	L	152	4-12-50	54	---	1.3	---	---	---	216	317	6	---	1.7	---	380	952	7.2
AAA 21-5	G	200	3-10-50	55	9	2.0	131	84	63	208	599	7.5	1.3	1.7	1,090	672	7.8	
AAA 21-6	L	140	3-10-50	52	9	2.4	131	77	68	237	561	7.5	1.0	1.7	1,050	643	7.7	
AAA 21-11	G	85	3-10-50	53	12	3.5	173	98	61	192	761	11	1.2	0.0	1,350	835	7.1	
AAA 34-6	L	439	12-13-49	53	13	0.89	207	97	83	309	787	14	1.3	1.1	1,400	1,730	7.2	
AAA 34-6	L	439	4-11-50	52	13	1.3	---	---	---	326	742	14	---	0.0	---	934	1,670	7.3
AAA 34-10	L	400	12-13-49	53	12	1.1	138	60	51	272	440	12	1.1	2.0	907	591	7.3	
AAA 34-10	L	400	4-11-50	53	12	1.1	---	---	---	292	393	16	---	1.8	---	576	1,140	7.4
AAA 8-3	L	88	4-12-50	52	---	1.2	---	---	---	170	787	10	---	0.0	---	788	1,590	7.5
AAA 2-5	L	92	4-13-50	52	---	1.2	---	---	---	168	683	8	---	1.1	---	692	1,430	7.6
AAA 27-3	L	88	4-14-50	48	---	2.3	---	---	---	244	616	9	---	0.0	---	716	1,410	7.5
AAA 3-1	L	400	12-13-49	54	10	4.0	252	105	79	229	981	18	1.4	0.0	1,600	1,080	7.4	
AAA 3-1	L	400	4-11-50	53	---	1.5	---	---	---	228	981	18	---	1.1	---	1,080	1,910	7.4
AAA 3-3	L	426	12-13-49	53	10	1.2	134	68	54	286	456	12	1.2	1.6	920	614	7.4	
AAA 3-3	L	400	4-11-50	53	---	2.5	280	104	92	312	389	8	---	1.2	---	588	1,140	7.4
AAA 10-1	L	400	12-13-49	52	14	1.5	280	104	80	206	1,090	12	1.3	2.3	1,780	1,130	7.4	
AAA 10-1	L	400	3-10-50	53	7	3.8	282	104	80	221	1,060	12	1.2	2.3	1,790	1,130	7.4	
AAA 10-1	L	400	4-11-50	53	7	6.1	---	---	---	224	1,060	14	---	0.0	---	1,130	2,000	7.4
AAA 11-2	L	121	3-10-50	52	7	3.4	285	101	89	168	1,120	8	1.1	0.0	1,840	1,140	7.6	
AAA 11-2	L	102	4-12-50	52	---	2.4	---	---	---	152	1,145	8	---	2.0	---	1,140	2,020	7.6
AAA 33-3	G	233	3-6-50	53	9	3.1	334	115	93	160	1,300	9.5	1.2	0.0	2,110	1,310	7.8	
AAA 33-3	G	212	4-13-50	52	---	1.5	---	---	---	150	481	10	---	0.0	---	472	1,130	7.8
AAA 13-1	L	102	4-13-50	52	---	3.1	---	---	---	140	465	8	---	0.0	---	464	1,080	7.7
AAA 27-1	L	201	4-14-50	52	---	1.8	---	---	---	190	643	16	---	1.1	---	694	1,430	7.5
AAA 32-4	G	138	3-6-50	54	11	5.0	233	84	88	160	930	10	1.8	0.0	1,590	927	7.5	
AAA 32-4	G	150	12-13-49	53	12	3.25	140	80	75	212	541	12	1.7	0.0	984	586	7.3	
AAA 32-4	L	260	4-14-50	52	---	3.6	---	---	---	214	966	18	---	3.1	---	1,080	1,820	7.3
AAA 3-1	L	40	4-13-50	52	---	1.2	---	---	---	450	70	48	---	3.1	---	486	914	7.2
AAA 3-1	L	70	4-13-50	52	---	1.2	---	---	---	438	72	22	---	3.1	---	486	914	7.2
AAA 3-1	L	211	4-13-50	52	---	1.35	---	---	---	200	654	44	1.5	0.0	1,200	470	7.4	
AAA 8-1	L	287	12-13-49	53	10	1.3	160	74	95	200	654	44	1.5	0.0	1,200	470	7.4	
AAA 28-2	G	140	12-14-49	54	16	0.82	112	49	66	227	397	14	1.7	0.0	796	481	7.1	
AAA 8-1	L	116	4-14-50	52	---	2.4	---	---	---	252	482	12	---	0.0	---	607	1,220	7.4

in the rocks. The high concentration of sulfate in the water from glacial sand and gravel of Pleistocene age may be due to mixing with water from the rocks of Middle Silurian age or may be derived from gypsum and oxidized sulfides of iron in the glacial drift. When combined with calcium and magnesium, sulfate tends to cause scale in boilers. Only two of the samples analyzed had less than 250 ppm of sulfate, the maximum recommended by the Public Health for drinking water.

Chloride chemically combined with sodium is common salt, and in small amounts, as in Adams County, has little effect on the usefulness of water.

Fluoride in drinking water in concentrations of about 1.0 ppm lessens the incidence of tooth decay and concentrations in excess of about 1.5 ppm may cause mottling of teeth of children according to Dean (1936). The fluoride content of ground water analyzed in Adams County ranged from 1.0 to 1.8 ppm.

SUMMARY

The principal sources of ground water in Adams County are dolomite and dolomitic limestone of Middle Silurian age and deposits of sand and gravel of Pleistocene age. Rocks of Middle Silurian age and adjacent sand and gravel of Pleistocene age that fill the preglacial bedrock channels and depressions form a single aquifer, the chief aquifer in the county.

Most of the ground water used in Adams County is from the rocks of Middle Silurian age. Wells tapping this bedrock unit yield small to moderate quantities of water. The maximum yield of a well tapping the bedrock is reported to be about 250 gpm. The water-yielding characteristics of the bedrock change rapidly in short distances as indicated by a pumping test at Decatur, and by data from short-term drillers' tests elsewhere in the county. This part of the aquifer usually does not transmit large quantities of water. Specific capacities range from about 0.5 to about 28 gpm per foot of drawdown and estimated coefficients of transmissibility range from about 1,000 to 56,000 gpd per foot. Water levels in observation wells at or near Decatur, in the area of heaviest use, do not show a marked decline or a declining trend due to pumpage. This factor indicates that even in the area of heavy pumpage additional water is available from the bedrock. Additional quantities of ground water are available from this source in many places in the county for domestic, farm, municipal, and industrial supplies. Further development of the bedrock should be limited to the upper 100 feet or the upper zone of solutioning in the bedrock.

Wells tapping the sand and gravel units of the chief aquifer yield moderate quantities of water but can probably yield large quantities. The maximum yield of a well tapping the sand and gravel is reported to be about 500 gpm. Data from short-term drillers' tests indicate that the water-yielding characteristics of the sand and gravel part of the aquifer do not change as rapidly and are generally better than those of the bedrock. The sand and gravel is capable of transmitting large quantities of water to properly constructed wells. Specific capacities range from about 3 to about 33 gpm per foot of drawdown and estimated coefficients of transmissibility range from about 6,000 to about 67,000 gpd per foot. The sand and gravel in the preglacial bedrock channels and depressions is potentially the best source for

obtaining large amounts of additional ground water for municipal and industrial supplies.

Water from the chief aquifer generally has a hardness of more than 300 and less than 1,400 ppm and a dissolved-solids content of more than 700 and less than 2,200 ppm. Treatment of the water for removal of hardness and iron is desirable for most purposes.

Additional geologic and hydrologic data are needed to permit quantitative evaluation of the ground-water resources in Adams County. The areal extent, lithology, and thickness of the sand and gravel are only partially known and detailed data are lacking on the areal extent and thickness of solution zones in the bedrock.

RECORDS

The records of about 860 water wells, oil wells, and test wells are given in table 7. The table gives information about well construction, water levels, yields and drawdowns, thickness and characteristics of the water-bearing zone, use and other data.

Table 8 contains the logs of about 90 wells and test holes. This table gives the driller's description of the materials encountered and includes four sample logs compiled from sample studies.

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Table 7.--Records of wells in Adams County, Indiana

Type of well: Dr, drilled; Du, dug; Dv, driven.
 Material: G, gravel; L, dolomitic limestone or dolomite;
 S, sand; T, till.
 Use: D, domestic; I, industrial; Ir, irrigation; M, not
 used; O, oil well; P, public supply; S, stock; T, test.

Remarks: Dd, drawdown; L, log in table 8; M,
 measured water level; T, water temperature in
 well; W, water analysis in table 6; Y, yield.

Well No.	Location	Owner	Driller	Date completed	Altitude of land surface (feet)	Type of well	Depth (feet)	Diameter (inches)	Depth to bedrock (feet)	Water-bearing zone			Water level		Remarks	
										Depth to top (feet)	Thickness (feet)	Material	Below land surface (feet)	Date		
ADA 1-1	SW NE sec. 1	St. John's Church	E. and F. Moody	1949	805	Dr	120	4	80	80	40	L	30	1949	P	Y, 3 gpm.
1-2	SW NE sec. 1	St. John's Church	do	1949	805	Dr	200	4	80	80	120	L	40	1949	P	Reported no gravel above rock.
2-1	NE NW sec. 2	M. Braun	do	1952	785	Dr	98	5	68	68	30	L	20	1947	D, S	Production from solution opening at bottom of well; soil and clay 0 to 84 ft.; 86 ft. of casing.
2-2	NE SE sec. 2	C. Mowery	J. Yoder	1952	790	Dr	120	4	64	64	56	L	23	10-10-52	D, S	
3-1	NE SW sec. 3	Alfred Bauck	T. Yoder	1946	802	Dr	77	4	60	60	17	L	28	1946	D, S	
4-1	NE SE sec. 4	G. Bultemeyer	do	1952	810	Dr	76	4	64	64	14	L	23	4-11-52	D, S	
9-1	NE NW sec. 9	O. Hartman	do	1940	810	Dr	115	4	80	80	35	L	21	1940	D, S	
9-2	SW SW sec. 9	E. Reefstuck	do	1945	823	Dr	92	4	70	70	22	L	29	1947	D, S	
10-1	NE NE sec. 10	E. Bauck	do	1949	800	Dr	66	4	58	58	8	L	28	10-49	D	
10-2	SE NE sec. 10	H. McElwain	T. Yoder	1949	800	Dr	90	4	80	80	10	L	18	4-47	D, S	
10-3	SE NE sec. 10	A. and M. Doshman	do	1952	805	Dr	28	4	80	80	10	L	18	4-47	D, S	
10-4	NE SW sec. 10	A. and M. Doshman	do	1952	810	Du	28	4	80	80	10	L	18	4-47	D, S	
10-5	NE SW sec. 10	A. Blossenberg	do	1957	810	Du	35	4	80	80	10	L	18	5-7-47	S	
10-6	NE SE sec. 10	Albert Bauck	do	1957	806	Du	28	36	80	80	10	L	18	5-7-47	S	
10-9	NE SE sec. 10	A. and M. Bauck	do	1957	806	Du	28	36	80	80	10	L	18	5-7-47	S	
11-1	NE NE sec. 11	A. and M. Bauck	do	1960	803	Dr	70	2	65	65	2	L	12	4-47	D, S	
11-2	NE NE sec. 11	G. Galleweyer	do	1915	808	Dr	65	2	80	80	32	L	16	4-47	D, S	
11-3	SE NE sec. 11	A. and M. Bauck	do	1915	808	Dr	112	4	80	80	32	L	20	4-47	D, S	
11-4	SE NE sec. 11	G. Galleweyer	do	1915	805	Du	40	4	80	80	32	L	20	4-47	D, S	
11-5	SW NW sec. 11	H. Fuhrman	T. Yoder	1950	810	Dr	94	4	67	67	27	L	18	10-25-50	D	
12-1	NE SW sec. 12	Mr. Galleweyer	do	1943	807	Dr	72	4	50	50	22	L	5	1937	D, S	
12-2	SE SW sec. 12	J. Moriwether	E. and F. Moody	1943	807	Dr	195	5	80	80	115	L	22	1943	D, S	
13-1	NE NW sec. 13	C. Bultemeyer	do	1915	806	Dr	80	4	80	80	115	L	22	1943	D, S	
13-2	NE NE sec. 13	W. Beibold	do	1915	809	Dr	100	4	80	80	115	L	22	1943	D, S	
13-3	SW NW sec. 13	A. Ewell	do	1928	803	Dr	100	4	70	70	30	L	17	4-47	D, S	
13-4	SW SW sec. 13	W. Kruetzman	do	1928	801	Dr	86	4	83	83	3	L	20	1942	D, S	
13-5	SW SW sec. 13	do	do	1928	801	Du	32	4	83	83	3	L	20	1942	D, S	
14-1	NE NW sec. 14	M. Boesse	do	1928	801	Du	32	4	83	83	3	L	20	1942	D, S	
14-2	NE NW sec. 14	do	do	1928	812	Du	55	4	67	67	27	L	14	5-1-47	D, S	M, reported in clay. Dry to 35 ft.; bored to 55 ft.
14-3	SW SW sec. 14	M. Blossenberg	do	1928	812	Du	55	4	67	67	27	L	14	5-1-47	D, S	
14-4	SE SW sec. 14	C. Moege	do	1928	812	Du	55	4	67	67	27	L	14	5-1-47	D, S	
14-5	SE SW sec. 14	A. Ewell	do	1928	812	Du	55	4	67	67	27	L	14	5-1-47	D, S	
15-1	NE NW sec. 15	L. Kruetzman	T. Yoder	1905	817	Dr	70	4	75	75	35	L	15	4-50	D, S	
15-2	NE NW sec. 15	H. Conrad	do	1905	817	Dr	70	4	75	75	35	L	15	4-50	D, S	
15-3	NE NW sec. 15	H. Conrad	do	1905	817	Dr	70	4	75	75	35	L	15	4-50	D, S	
15-4	NE NW sec. 15	H. Conrad	do	1905	817	Dr	70	4	75	75	35	L	15	4-50	D, S	
15-5	NE NW sec. 15	H. Conrad	do	1905	817	Dr	70	4	75	75	35	L	15	4-50	D, S	
16-1	SE NE sec. 16	M. Blossenberg	E. and F. Moody	1917	823	Dr	67	4	65	65	15	L	18	4-50	D, S	
16-2	SE NE sec. 16	M. Blossenberg	do	1917	823	Dr	67	4	65	65	15	L	18	4-50	D, S	
21-1	NE SW sec. 21	L. Fuhrman	V. Snarr	1946	850	Dr	141	4	77	77	64	L	13	1946	D, S	
21-2	NE SW sec. 21	L. Fuhrman	do	1946	850	Dr	141	4	77	77	64	L	13	1946	D, S	
22-1	NE NE sec. 22	M. Kiefer	do	1946	820	Du, Dr	115	4	77	77	64	L	13	1946	D, S	Dug to 35 ft. and drilled to 115 ft.
22-2	NE NE sec. 22	L. Worthman	do	1949	820	Dr	80	4	77	77	64	L	13	1949	D, S	
23-1	NE NE sec. 23	L. Ewell	F. Moody	1948	817	Dr	53	6	45	45	45	L	30	1-48	D, S	
23-2	NE NE sec. 23	H. Schoepke	do	1900	819	Dr	90	4	45	45	45	L	30	1-48	D, S	
24-1	SE NE sec. 24	C. Macke	do	1912	798	Dr	95	4	45	45	45	L	30	1-48	D, S	
24-2	NE SE sec. 24	W. Macke	do	1900	790	Dr	85	4	45	45	45	L	30	1-48	D, S	

T. 26 N., R. 13 E., (PREBLE TOWNSHIP)

ADA	25-1	25-2	25-3	25-4	25-5	25-6	25-7	25-8	25-9	25-10	25-11	25-12	25-13	25-14	25-15	25-16	25-17	25-18	25-19	25-20		
	NE NE	SW SE	SE NE	SE SW	SE SE	SE SE	SE SE	SE SE	SE SE	SE SE	SE SE	SE SE	SE SE	SE SE	SE SE	SE SE	SE SE	SE SE	SE SE	SE SE		
	sec. 25	sec. 25	sec. 25	sec. 25	sec. 25	sec. 25	sec. 25	sec. 25	sec. 25	sec. 25	sec. 25	sec. 25	sec. 25	sec. 25	sec. 25	sec. 25	sec. 25	sec. 25	sec. 25	sec. 25		
	F. Koenemann	M. Selking	H. Koenemann	F. and L. Bulwahn	O. Peck	W. Meyer Estate	W. Meyer Estate	W. Meyer Estate	W. Meyer Estate	W. Meyer Estate	W. Meyer Estate	W. Meyer Estate	W. Meyer Estate	W. Meyer Estate	W. Meyer Estate	W. Meyer Estate	W. Meyer Estate	W. Meyer Estate	W. Meyer Estate	W. Meyer Estate	W. Meyer Estate	
805	804	810	810	808	810	806	813	815	814	816	816	816	816	816	816	816	816	816	816	816	816	
Dr.	Dr.	Dr.	Dr.	Dr.	Dr.	Dr.	Dr.	Dr.	Dr.	Dr.	Dr.	Dr.	Dr.	Dr.	Dr.	Dr.	Dr.	Dr.	Dr.	Dr.	Dr.	Dr.
73	50	142	85	85	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42
60	60	60	80	80	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
13	---	82	15	15	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
60	---	60	80	80	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
10	---	22	18	20	9.1	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
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Reported soft rock. Reported in clay.
 Reported soft rock.
 Reported clay above rock.
 Reported soft rock.
 Reported soft rock.
 73 ft. of casing.
 92 ft. of casing.
 Reported sulfur water cased out of upper part of well.
 Do.
 132 ft. of casing.
 136 ft. of casing.
 M; drilled well in bottom of dug well; depth unknown.
 111 ft. of casing.
 112 ft. of casing.
 99 ft. of casing.
 Reported no water in rock until solution opening encountered at 187 ft.; 122 ft. of casing.
 M; drilled well in bottom of dug well; depth unknown.
 Reported water-bearing gravel above rock.
 Well deepened in 1947 by E. and F. Moody.
 62 ft. of casing.
 Do.
 M; drilled well in bottom of dug well; depth unknown.
 60 ft. of casing.
 Reported water-bearing gravel above rock.
 5 ft. of casing.
 Y, 24 gpm 4-52; L, 134 ft. of casing.
 68 ft. of casing.
 Clay 0 to 95 ft., sand and clay 95 to 120 ft. Reported no gravel above rock; 60 ft. of casing.
 72 ft. of casing.
 65 ft. of casing.
 L; 121, 3 ft. bailing 16 gpm, 1-6-51; 80 ft. of casing.
 M.
 M; 18.4 ft. after 6 hrs. pumping 97 gpm, 8-6-47.
 M; 14.2 ft. after 6 hrs. pumping 66 gpm, 8-7-47.
 L; 121, 5 ft. bailing 24 gpm, 3-10-53; 63 ft. of casing.

Table 7.--Records of wells in Adams County, Indiana--Continued

Well No.	Location	Owner	Driller	Date completed	Altitude of land surface (feet)	Type of well	Depth (feet)	Diameter (inches)	Depth to bedrock (feet)	Water-bearing zone			Water level		Remarks
										Depth to top (feet)	Thickness (feet)	Material	Below land surface (feet)	Date	
AdB 1-1	SW NW sec. 1	H. Tiesan	T. Yoder	1930	830	Dr	120	4	90	90	30	L	---	---	D.S
1-2	NW NW sec. 1	---do---	E. and F. Moody	1946	830	Dr	100	4	85	85	15	L	45	1946	D.S
1-3	SW SE sec. 1	P. Blocke	---do---	---	820	Dr	110	5	70	70	40	L	30	---	D.S
2-1	NW NW sec. 2	E. Fuelling	---	---	834	Dr	70	4	---	---	---	L	31	---	D.S
2-2	NE NE sec. 2	W. Ostermeyer	G. Mumma	1925	836	Dr	300	4	90	90	210	L	---	---	D.S
2-3	SE NW sec. 2	A. and K. Gerke	F. Moody	1947	835	Dr	154	6	100	100	50	L	54	10-47	D.S
2-4	SE NE sec. 2	R. Gerke	---do---	1947	834	Dr	190	6	94	94	96	L	40	9-47	D.S
2-5	SE SW sec. 2	A. Witt	Mr. Grish	1940	831	Dr	138	4	100	100	38	L	49	---	D.S
2-6	SE SE sec. 2	E. Busick	E. and F. Moody	1940	830	Dr	250	4	100	100	150	L	---	---	D.S
2-7	SE SE sec. 2	L. and E. Busick	---	---	828	Dr	---	4	70	70	---	L	---	---	D.S
3-1	NW NW sec. 3	C. Berning	E. and F. Moody	1946	832	Dr	156	5	90	90	68	L	50	1946	D.S
3-2	NW SE sec. 3	E. and H. Fuelling	---	---	832	Dr	---	4	80	80	---	L	---	---	D.S
4-1	SE NE sec. 4	R. Fuelling	---	---	833	Dr	180	4	100	100	112	L	48	---	D.S
4-2	SE SW sec. 4	P. Fuelling	---	---	837	Dr	212	4	---	---	---	L	46	---	D.S
5-1	NW NW sec. 5	---	E. and F. Moody	1947	828	Dr	172	4	---	---	---	G	---	---	D
5-2	NW NW sec. 5	K. Dean	---do---	1947	836	Dr	132	6	95	95	57	L	30	3-47	D
5-3	NW NW sec. 5	---	---	---	830	Dr	---	---	---	---	---	L	---	---	D
5-4	NW NW sec. 5	G. Sommer	F. Moody	1949	827	Dr	173	6	123	123	50	L	40	1949	D.S
5-5	NE SE sec. 5	F. Lewton	---	---	843	Dr	110	2	85	85	23	L	---	---	D.S
5-6	NE SE sec. 5	H. Balmann	E. and F. Moody	1938	843	Dr	123	4	117	117	9	L	63(?)	---	D.S
6-1	SE NE sec. 6	P. Gallier	---	---	827	Dr	124	4	120	120	4	L	38	---	D.S
6-2	NW NW sec. 6	C. Berning	---	---	802	Dr	60	4	---	---	---	G	28	---	D.S
6-3	NW NW sec. 6	F. Balmann	---	---	803	Dr	60	4	---	---	---	G	28	---	D.S
7-1	SE SW sec. 7	Mr. Lower	---	---	830	Dr	170	4	---	---	---	L	53	---	D.S
7-2	SE SW sec. 7	E. Gerke	E. and F. Moody	---	811	Dr	108	5	60	60	48	L	30	---	D.S
8-1	NW NW sec. 8	K. Miller	---	---	831	Dr	108	4	93	93	15	L	48	---	D.S
8-2	NW NW sec. 8	E. and H. Kukelhan	---	---	831	Dr	108	4	93	93	15	L	48	---	D.S
8-3	NW NW sec. 8	E. and H. Kukelhan	---	---	830	Dr	140	5	69	69	71	L	50	---	D.S
9-1	SE SE sec. 9	O. Boerger	---	---	830	Dr	224	4	90	90	134	L	60	---	D.S
9-2	SE SE sec. 9	St. Peter's Church	E. and F. Moody	1920	829	Dr	180	4	80	80	100	L	46	---	D.S
10-1	NW NW sec. 10	H. Franz	---	---	833	Dr	53	42	---	---	---	G	48	---	D.S
10-2	NW NW sec. 10	H. Franz	---	---	833	Dr	202	6	100	100	102	L	44	---	D.S
10-3	SE SE sec. 10	W. Boerger	E. and F. Moody	1943	819	Dr	200	4	75	75	45	L	---	---	D.S
10-4	SE SE sec. 10	M. Olier	E. and F. Moody	1933	825	Dr	120	4	---	---	---	L	---	---	D.S
10-5	SE SE sec. 10	C. Kukelhan	---	---	810	Dr	84	4	100	100	64	L	42	---	D.S
10-6	SE SE sec. 10	H. Boerger	---	---	818	Dr	184	4	90	90	60	L	37	---	D.S
10-7	SE SE sec. 10	O. Boerger	---	---	812	Dr	150	4	90	90	60	L	37	---	D.S
10-8	SE SE sec. 10	H. Kukelhan	---	---	808	Dr	120	4	65	65	53	L	17	---	D.S
10-9	SE SE sec. 10	R. Fleming	F. Moody	1948	814	Dr	143	4	90	90	53	L	40	10-48	D
10-10	SE SE sec. 10	A. Hall	E. and F. Moody	1945	814	Dr	143	4	80	80	63	L	30	1935	D.S
10-11	SE SE sec. 10	P. and A. Scheifferstein	F. Moody	1950	795	Dr	107	5	63	63	44	L	37	1-50	D.S
10-12	SE SE sec. 10	E. Hustin and W. Burger	---	---	800	Du	40	42	---	---	---	G	---	---	D.S
10-13	SE SE sec. 10	K. Christian	E. and F. Moody	---	814	Dr	104	4	130	130	109	L	40	1944	N
10-14	SE SE sec. 10	---	---	---	814	Dr	239	6	---	---	---	L	---	---	D.S
10-15	SE SE sec. 10	---	---	---	812	Dr	133	4	80	80	53	L	38	4-24-47	D.S
10-16	SE SE sec. 10	M. Aman	F. Moody	1947	812	Dr	133	4	---	---	---	L	29,6	4-24-47	D.S
10-17	SE SE sec. 10	W. Redonbeck	---	---	812	Dr	133	4	---	---	---	L	12	4-24-47	D.S
10-18	SE SE sec. 10	A. Lawton	---	---	785	Du	18	42	---	---	---	G	---	---	N
10-19	SE SE sec. 10	---	---	---	785	Du	87	5	42	42	45	L	18	9-49	D.S
10-20	SE SE sec. 10	H. Rockmeyer	F. Moody	1949	785	Du	87	5	42	42	45	L	18	9-49	D.S
10-21	SE SE sec. 10	---	---	---	790	Du	50	42	---	---	---	T(?)	40	---	D.S

ADJ	18-2	18-3	18-4	18-5	18-6	18-7	18-8	18-9	18-10	18-11	18-12	18-13	18-14	18-15	18-16	18-17	18-18	18-19	18-20	18-21	18-22	18-23	18-24	18-25	18-26	18-27	18-28	18-29	18-30	18-31	18-32	18-33																							
	NE[SW]	NE[SW]	NE[SW]	NE[SW]	NE[SW]	NE[SW]	NE[SW]	NE[SW]	NE[SW]	NE[SW]	NE[SW]	NE[SW]	NE[SW]	NE[SW]	NE[SW]	NE[SW]	NE[SW]	NE[SW]	NE[SW]	NE[SW]	NE[SW]	NE[SW]	NE[SW]	NE[SW]	NE[SW]	NE[SW]	NE[SW]	NE[SW]	NE[SW]	NE[SW]	NE[SW]	NE[SW]																							
	sec. 18	sec. 18	sec. 19	sec. 19	sec. 19	sec. 19	sec. 19	sec. 19	sec. 19	sec. 20	sec. 20	sec. 20	sec. 20	sec. 20	sec. 20	sec. 20	sec. 20	sec. 20	sec. 20	sec. 21	sec. 21	sec. 21	sec. 21	sec. 21	sec. 21	sec. 21	sec. 21	sec. 21	sec. 21	sec. 21	sec. 21	sec. 21	sec. 21																						
	L. Schueman	M. Fuhrman	J. Fuhrman	F. Fuhrman	F. and S. Wacke	B. Thompson	C. Bithner	E. and F. Moody	J. Singleton	W. Belhold	W. Aumann	F. Moody	N. Fuhrman	H. Aumann	Mr. Ridenbaugh	R. DeLong	L. Roe	Kommouth High School	S. Kunkel	Mr. Hammond	Mr. Dugan	C. Schafer	D. Raughan	Steuere-Absteatir	Packing Co.	C. Johnson	J. Lloyd	R. Rice	C. Fitzinger	B. Schroyer	A. Barkley	M. Kincaid	Union Chapel Ch.	T. Drew	D. Moses	Millers Service Station	L. Beckmeyer	E. Warren	Central Soya Co.	O. Yost	J. Schafer	W. Schnepf	J. Glemer	G. Sprague	H. Selking	W. Selking	P. A. Selking	P. Kveps	J. Britte	G. Grandstaff	J. Geels	M. Wolpert	R. Johnson		
	788	790	790	792	798	800	802	802	800	800	798	798	802	803	803	803	810	808	808	810	820	830	843	843	832	844	846	834	826	804	802	801	794	792	792	765	788	788	798	792	790	806	804	806	809	806	804	808	804	795					
	1914	1912	1944	1944	1944	1945	1945	1945	1945	1945	1945	1945	1945	1945	1945	1945	1945	1945	1945	1945	1945	1945	1945	1945	1945	1945	1945	1945	1945	1945	1945	1945	1945	1945	1945	1945	1945	1945	1945	1945	1945	1945	1945	1945	1945	1945	1945	1945	1945						
	Dr	Dr	Dr	Dr	Dr	Dr	Dr	Dr	Dr	Dr	Dr	Dr	Dr	Dr	Dr	Dr	Dr	Dr	Dr	Dr	Dr	Dr	Dr	Dr	Dr	Dr	Dr	Dr	Dr	Dr	Dr	Dr	Dr	Dr	Dr	Dr	Dr	Dr	Dr	Dr	Dr	Dr	Dr	Dr	Dr	Dr	Dr	Dr	Dr	Dr	Dr	Dr			
	40	70	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4				
	42	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4		
	55	55	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
	15	15	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	
	30	27	14	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	
	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Fall	1943	1-37	1-37	1-37	1-37	1-37	1-37	1-37	1-37	1-37	1-37	1-37	1-37	1-37	1-37	1-37	1-37	1-37	1-37	1-37	1-37	1-37	1-37	1-37	1-37	1-37	1-37	1-37	1-37	1-37	1-37	1-37	1-37	1-37	1-37	1-37	1-37	1-37	1-37	1-37	1-37	1-37	1-37	1-37	1-37	1-37	1-37	1-37	1-37	1-37	1-37			
	D,S	D,S	D,S	D,S	D,S	D,S	D,S	D,S	D,S	D,S	D,S	D,S	D,S	D,S	D,S	D,S	D,S	D,S	D,S	D,S	D,S	D,S	D,S	D,S	D,S	D,S	D,S	D,S	D,S	D,S	D,S	D,S	D,S	D,S	D,S	D,S	D,S	D,S	D,S	D,S	D,S	D,S	D,S	D,S	D,S	D,S	D,S	D,S	D,S	D,S	D,S	D,S	D,S		

Table 7. --Records of wells in Adams County, Indiana--Continued

Well No.	Location	Owner	Driller	Date completed	Altitude of land surface (feet)	Type of well	Depth (feet)	Diameter (inches)	Depth to bedrock (feet)	Water-bearing zone			Water level		Remarks		
										Depth to top (feet)	Thickness (feet)	Material	Below land surface (feet)	Date		Use	
ADB 33-2	SE1/4 sec. 33	R. Johnson	E. and F. Moody	1947	796	Dr	120	3	40	10	90	L	---	---	D	Reported no gravel above rock	
33-3	NW1/4 sec. 33	Hanna City Park	do	---	792	Dr	160	4	40	40	120	L	---	---	P	Reported no gravel above rock.	
33-4	W1/2 sec. 33	do	do	---	794	Dr	(2)	4	40	40	120	L	---	---	P		
33-5	SW1/4 sec. 33	St. Joseph Cemetery	do	1948	802	Dr	210	6	40	40	170	L	29	5-48	D, Ir	Dr.	
33-6	SE1/4 sec. 33	do	do	---	802	Dr	107	6	40	40	57	L	26.1	4-9-47	Ir	M; observation well, Adams J. --- 13 ft. after 6 1/2 hrs. pump- ing 108 gpm, 1949; 45 ft. of	
33-7	SW1/4 sec. 33	G. Maclean	F. Moody	---	798	Dr	304	10	40	40	264	L	37	---	---	---	ing 108 gpm, 1949; 45 ft. of casing.
33-8	SW1/4 sec. 33	do	do	1949	796	Dr	154	6	36	36	118	L	33	1949	P	Dd, 5 ft. bailing; 38 ft. of casing.	
34-1	NE1/4 sec. 34	Central Soya Co.	E. and F. Moody	1937	790	Dr	400	10	---	---	---	L	40	1937	I	Y, 60 gpm; T, 56, 5-24-45; 30 ft. of casing.	
34-2	NE1/4 sec. 34	do	do	1937	790	Dr	400	10	---	---	---	L	40	1937	I	Y, 30 gpm; T, 56, 5-24-45; 30 ft. of casing.	
34-3	NE1/4 sec. 34	do	do	1937	790	Dr	400	10	---	---	---	L	40	1937	I	Y, 140 gpm; T, 56, 5-24-45; 30 ft. of casing.	
34-4	NE1/4 sec. 34	do	do	1937	790	Dr	400	10	---	---	---	L	40	1937	I	Y, 80 gpm; T, 56, 5-24-45; 30 ft. of casing.	
34-5	NW1/4 sec. 34	do	do	1940	790	Dr	400	10	---	---	---	L	40	1940	I	Y, 150 gpm; T, 56, 5-24-45; 30 ft. of casing.	
34-6	SE1/4 sec. 34	City of Decatur	do	1925	798	Dr	439	8	37	37	402	L	54	2-4-25	P	W Y, 131 gpm, 12-48; 37 ft. of casing.	
34-7	SE1/4 sec. 34	do	do	1924	798	Dr	440	8	35	35	405	L	40	5-8-43	N	Y, 150 gpm, 12-24; Dd, 35 ft. pump- ing 50 gpm, 5-8-43; 36 ft. of casing.	
34-8	SE1/4 sec. 34	do	do	---	802	Dr	246	8	---	---	---	L	40	4-11-53	---	---	M; Y, 30 gpm; observation well Adams 1.
34-9	SE1/4 sec. 34	do	do	---	799	Dr	250	6	30	30	220	L	43.9	4-11-53	---	---	M; observation well Adams 2.
34-10	SE1/4 sec. 34	do	do	1947	782	Dr	100	12	23	23	377	L	15	1-9-47	P	L; W, Y, 212 gpm; Dd, 47 ft. after 80 hrs. pumping 174 gpm; 30 ft. of casing.	
34-11	SE1/4 sec. 34	do	do	1948	781	Dr	400	10	20	20	380	L	17	11-48	P	W, 100 ft. pumping 250 gpm, 11-48; 27 ft. of casing.	
34-12	NW1/4 sec. 34	S. Baller	T. Yoder	1945	798	Dr	65	4	36	36	29	L	30	---	D	Solution opening filled with red mud from 42 to 47 ft.; 38 ft. of cas- ing.	
34-13	SW1/4 sec. 34	M. Swearingen	E. and F. Moody	1945	800	Dr	207	6	35	35	172	L	30	1950	I	---	
35-1	NE1/4 sec. 35	F. Reppert	do	---	798	Dr	---	4	40	40	---	L	12.5	3-20-50	D	M.	
35-2	NE1/4 sec. 35	E. Reppert	F. Moody	1946	798	Dr	123	5	37	37	86	L	30	10-48	D	40 ft. of casing.	
35-3	SW1/4 sec. 35	do	do	---	791	Dr	144	6	30	30	109	L	33.1	4-11-53	---	---	
35-4	SW1/4 sec. 35	C. Baker	E. and F. Moody	1946	786	Dr	110	4	40	40	70	L	12.5	2-22-46	D	M; Y, 150 gpm, 1946; observation well Adams 5; 36 ft. of casing.	
35-5	SW1/4 sec. 35	J. Middleton	N. Hole	1948	804	Dr	91	4	60	60	31	L	28	Spring	D	L.	
35-6	NE1/4 sec. 35	A. Huest	E. and F. Moody	1946	798	Dr	110	4	40	40	70	L	---	---	D	---	
36-1	SW1/4 sec. 36	W. Cass	F. Moody	1944	803	Dr	60	5	30	30	50	L	22	1944	D, S	---	
36-2	SW1/4 sec. 36	J. Hebble	N. Hole	1949	818	Dr	104	4	60	60	44	L	32	Spring	D	---	
36-3	SW1/4 sec. 36	R. Balthouse	J. Hole	1950	818	Dr	110	4	52	62	48	L	30	1950	D	---	

T. 26 N., R. 15 E., (UNION TOWNSHIP)

AdC 3-1	NE1/4 sec. 3	C. Jones	V. Morton	---	801	Dr	89	4	---	---	---	L	26	---	---	D, S	---
3-2	SW1/4 sec. 3	E. Bischoff	do	1913	816	Dr	73	2	40	40	33	L	18	1945	---	D, S	---
4-1	SE1/4 sec. 4	A. Bowen	do	---	813	Dr	80	4	70	70	10	L	---	---	---	S	---
4-2	NE1/4 sec. 4	C. Guchin	do	1920	812	Dr	85	4	45	45	40	L	17	---	---	D, S	---

AdC	4-3	SWSE	sec. 4	W. Schafer			180	4	70	70	110	L					D,S
	4-4	SESE	sec. 4	E. Ramsey			---	4	65	65	---	L					D,S
	5-1	SENE	sec. 5	A. Corverset			75	4	90	98	120	L			11-48		D,S
	5-2	NESE	sec. 5	A. Bowen	F. Moody	1948	218	4	70	70	10	L					D,S
	5-3	SESE	sec. 5	J. Mowery			80	4	80	80	10	L					D,S
	6-1	NESE	sec. 6	H. Anderson	V. Morton	1937	823	4	79	79	96	L			1940		D,S
	6-2	SENE	sec. 6	V. Barkley	do	1940	823	4	80	80	7	L					D,S
	6-3	SWNE	sec. 6	D. Lehrman	do	1936	820	4	80	80	9	L					D,S
	6-4	NESE	sec. 6	E. Puffling	T. Yoder	1914	823	4	95	95	---	L					D,S
	6-5	SESE	sec. 6	H. Lehrman			150	4	---	---	---	L					D,S
	7-1	NESE	sec. 7	A. Blakey	V. Morton	1914	815	4	65	65	35	L					D,S
	8-1	NESE	sec. 8	A. Blakey			74	4	67	67	7	L					D,S
	8-2	SWSE	sec. 8	H. Blakey	G. Mumma	1913	822	4	68	68	31	L			1913		D,S
	8-3	SWSE	sec. 8	H. Blakey	F. Moody	1949	820	4	67	67	21	L			8-49		D,S
	9-1	SENE	sec. 9	W. Clew		1943	813	4	60	60	60	L					D
	9-2	SWSE	sec. 9	M. Buhanan	F. Moody	1919	819	4	70	70	9	L					D,S
	10-1	SWNE	sec. 10	A. Bischoff			---	4	40	40	30	L					N
	10-2	SWNE	sec. 10	do			808	4	40	40	30	L					N
	10-3	SWNE	sec. 10	C. Lee	W. Gerardot	1949	808	4	40	40	30	L			1949		D,S
	10-4	SWSE	sec. 10	D. Plumley	F. Moody	1946	814	4	42	42	58	L			1946		D,S
	11-1	SWNE	sec. 11	J. Zizelman	V. Morton	1946	814	4	40	40	70	L					D,S
	14-1	SWNE	sec. 14	H. Baxter			110	4	40	40	70	L					D,S
	15-1	SWNE	sec. 15	E. Thieme			818	4	45	45	25	L					D,S
	15-2	SENE	sec. 15	M. Crozier			808	4	---	---	---	L			1948		D,S
	17-1	NESE	sec. 17	M. Bentz	F. Moody	1948	818	4	75	75	49	L			2-48		D,S
	17-2	SESE	sec. 17	W. Blecke	do	1948	830	4	80	80	78	L			5-48		D,S
	17-3	SESE	sec. 17	C. Bohne			158	5	80	80	35	L					D
	18-1	SESE	sec. 18	M. Shearer			69	2	---	---	---	S,G					D,S
	19-1	SWNE	sec. 19	W. Kukelhan	F. Moody	1939	826	4	---	---	---	L					D,S
	20-1	SWNE	sec. 20	J. Sheets	E. and F. Moody	1942	845	4	---	---	---	L					D,S
	20-2	SESE	sec. 20	H. Thieme		1900	832	4	---	---	---	L					D,S
	20-3	SESE	sec. 20	R. Grote		1920	836	4	90	90	108	L					D,S
	21-1	SESE	sec. 21	W. Blakey	F. Moody	1914	844	4	80	80	78	L					D,S
	22-1	SESE	sec. 22	A. Krueckeberger			158	5	80	80	40	L			4-48		D,S
	27-1	SESE	sec. 27	P. Krueckeberger			630	4	70	70	10	L			1939		D,S
	27-2	SWNE	sec. 27	W. Thieme	F. Moody	1948	843	4	84	84	57	L			4-48		D,S
	27-3	SESE	sec. 27	E. Thieme			845	4	75	75	5	L					D,S
	27-4	SESE	sec. 27	do			80	3	75	75	15	L					D,S
	28-1	SESE	sec. 28	H. Geiner			80	2	120	120	20	L					D,S
	29-1	SESE	sec. 29	D. Grote	P. Moody	1890	847	4	90	90	83	L			10-49		D,S
	29-2	SESE	sec. 29	F. Schaefer			90	2	---	---	---	L					D,S
	29-3	SESE	sec. 29	H. Geiner	E. and F. Moody	1942	845	4	75	75	70	L					D,S
	29-4	SESE	sec. 29	B. Scott	F. Moody	1947	847	4	80	80	25	L			11-47		D,S
	30-1	SWSE	sec. 30	M. Hershey	T. Yoder	1948	834	4	92	92	37	L			4-48		D,S
	31-1	SWNE	sec. 31	M. Frank	J. Yoder	1952	834	4	74	74	71	L			3-52		D,S
	31-2	SENE	sec. 31	B. Eichenbauer	E. and F. Moody	1942	843	4	130	130	55	L					D,S
	31-3	NESE	sec. 31	G. Porter	F. Moody	1947	827	6	70	70	78	L			10-47		D
	32-1	SWNE	sec. 32	C. Spuller			130	4	---	---	---	L			1946		D,S
	33-1	NESE	sec. 33	R. Geiner	V. Morton	1939	847	4	---	---	---	L			1939		D,S
	34-1	SENE	sec. 34	T. Thieme			70	4	50	50	20	L					D,S
	34-2	SWSE	sec. 34	P. Mitch	F. Moody	1947	840	4	92	92	85	L			1947		D,S

T. 27 N., R. 13 E., (KIRKLAND TOWNSHIP)

AdD	1-1	NESE	sec. 1	G. Bultemeyer	T. Yoder	1947	816	6	---	---	---	G			1947		D
	1-2	SWNE	sec. 1	V. Goldner	J. Yoder	1950	816	4	---	---	---	G			9-18-50		D
	1-3	SWNE	sec. 1	J. Kirchner	do	1952	816	4	74	74	1	G			6-6-52		D
	1-4	SWNE	sec. 1	H. Bucher			100	4	---	---	---	G(?)					D,S
	1-5	NESE	sec. 1	P. Germann			60	3	---	---	---	S			8-5-47		D,S
	1-6	NESE	sec. 1	do			816	4	55	55	37	L					D,S
	2-1	SWNE	sec. 2	J. Gerber			27	42	---	---	---	T(?)			5-6-48		S
	2-2	SENE	sec. 2	M. Kirchner			820	4	---	---	---	T(?)					D,S
	2-3	SENE	sec. 2	H. Brubaker			30	42	---	---	---	T(?)					N
	2-4	NESE	sec. 2	do	T. Yoder	1950	820	4	82	82	1	L			10-20-50		D,S

98 ft. of casing.
 Reported gravel above rock.
 Do.
 Dd, 10 ft. bailing.
 Reported no gravel above rock.
 75 ft. of casing.
 Reported clay above rock.
 80 ft. of casing.
 84 ft. of casing.
 Reported clay above rock.
 80 ft. of casing.
 86 ft. of casing.
 68 ft. of casing.
 L, Dd, 3/4 ft. after 1/4 hr. pumping 10 gpm, 9-16-50; 65 ft. of casing.
 Dd, 4 ft. bailing 16 gpm, 6-6-52; soil and clay 0 to 74 ft.; 75 ft. of casing.
 M: well pumped sand.
 M.
 Solution opening at 63 ft.; clay 0 to 62 ft.; 63 ft. of casing.

Table 7.--Records of wells in Adams County, Indiana--Continued

Well No.	Location	Owner	Driller	Date completed	Altitude of land surface (feet)	Type of well	Depth (feet)	Diameter (inches)	Depth to bedrock (feet)	Water-bearing zone			Water level		Remarks	
										Depth to top (feet)	Thickness (feet)	Material	Below land surface (feet)	Date		
A1D 2-5	NE 1/4 sec. 2	G. Ehlerding			826	Dr	92	4	70	70	22	I	21		D, S	W; reported clay above rock; 70 ft. of casing.
2-6	SW 1/4 sec. 2	Kirkland Township School	E. Joray	1936	818	Dr	91	4	48	48	43	I	18	1936	P	48 ft. of casing.
2-7	NE 1/4 sec. 2	W. Fairbush	J. Hole	1953	826	Dr	91	4	67	67	24	L	20	5-5-53	D, S	L; Y, 20 gpm, 10-5-53; 67 ft. of casing.
2-8	SE 1/4 sec. 2	Mr. Straub	T. Yoder	1953	820	Dr	76	4	48	48	28	L	14	2-10-53	D	Dd, 14 ft. bailing 15 gpm, 2-10-53; soil and clay 0 to 48 ft.; 49 ft. of casing.
3-1	NW 1/4 sec. 3	G. Gerber	T. Yoder	1945	835	Du	45	42	92	92	50	L	20	1945	D	Reported gravel 65 to 70 ft.; 94 ft. of casing.
3-2	NW 1/4 sec. 3	E. Koller	E. Joray	1945	835	Dr	142	4	75	75	13	L	28		D	
4-1	NW 1/4 sec. 4	E. Bryan	H. and C. Gilliam		834	Dr	77	4				G			D	
4-2	NW 1/4 sec. 4	E. Fraughmiger			835	Dr	88	4				L			D	
4-3	NE 1/4 sec. 4	O. Hildebrand			835	Dr	103	4				G			D, S	L; 60 ft. of casing.
9-1	NW 1/4 sec. 9	J. Sovine	J. Yoder	1951	834	Dr	92	4	67	67	25	L	23	12-10-51	D, S	78 ft. of casing.
9-2	NE 1/4 sec. 9	R. Andrews	E. Joray	1923	833	Dr	102	4	78	78	24	L	16	1923	D, S	Reported no gravel above rock; 82 ft. of casing.
9-3	SE 1/4 sec. 9	E. Griffith	T. Yoder	1947	833	Dr	105	6	80	80	25	L	24	1947	D, S	
10-1	NW 1/4 sec. 10	A. Becke	E. Joray	1939	838	Dr	122	4	62	62	60	L	26	1939	D, S	62 ft. of casing.
10-2	NE 1/4 sec. 10		do	1941	832	Dr	80	4	60	60	20	L	17	1941	D, S	60 ft. of casing.
10-3	NE 1/4 sec. 10	O. Biberick	do	1933	835	Dr	77	4	58	58	19	L	26	1933	D, S	60 ft. of casing.
10-4	SE 1/4 sec. 10		do	1934	830	Dr	89	4	58	58	31	L			S	58 ft. of casing.
11-1	NE 1/4 sec. 11	E. Sommer	E. and F. Moody	1943	818	Dr	80	4	80	80	25	L			D	
11-2	NE 1/4 sec. 11	W. Scherry	T. Yoder	1947	818	Dr	80	4	68	68	12	L	17	Spring 1947	D	70 ft. of casing.
11-3	NE 1/4 sec. 11	H. and M. Hagkard	E. Joray	1930	820	Dr	118	4	60	60	58	L	24	1930	D, S	60 ft. of casing.
11-4	SW 1/4 sec. 11	E. Arnold	F. Moody	1949	823	Dr	101	5	60	60	41	L	20	3-49	D, S	Do
12-1	NW 1/4 sec. 12	Mr. Brown	T. Yoder	1947	818	Dr	85	5	68	68	17	L	17	Spring 1947	D	70 ft. of casing.
12-2	SW 1/4 sec. 12	R. Ehrman	J. Yoder	1951	823	Dr	86	4	58	58	28	L	23	1-20-51	D, S	L; 80, 3 ft. bailing 16 gpm, 1-20-51; 60 ft. of casing.
13-1	NW 1/4 sec. 13	K. Stepler			823	Dr	140	7				L(?)	18		D, S	
13-2	NE 1/4 sec. 13	E. Martin			820	Dr	110	4	50	50	60	L	18		D, S	
13-3	SE 1/4 sec. 13	E. Gerber	T. Yoder	1951	822	Dr	94	4	45	45	49	L	14	8-2-51	D, S	L; 46 ft. of casing.
13-4	SW 1/4 sec. 13	Kirkland Township School	E. Joray	1951	833	Dr	99	4	55	55	43	L	20	1951	P	55 ft. of casing.
14-1	NW 1/4 sec. 14	W. Ehrman			830	Dr	84	4	61	61	23	L	24	1941	D, S	61 ft. of casing.
14-2	SE 1/4 sec. 14	J. Bicyly	do	1931	839	Dr	71	3	73	73	22	L	35	1931	D, S	73 ft. of casing.
14-3	NE 1/4 sec. 14	F. Stoncturner	J. Yoder	1955	820	Dr	108	4	58	58	50	L	17	10-28-55	D, S	Dd, 6 ft. pumping 8 gpm, 10-28-55; soil and clay 0 to 58 ft.; 60 ft. of casing.
15-1	NE 1/4 sec. 15	V. Stoncturner	E. Joray	1935	820	Dr	88	4	60	60	28	L			D, S	62 ft. of casing.
15-2	NW 1/4 sec. 15	G. Yake	F. Moody	1949	826	Dr	100	5	60	60	40	L	20	3-49	D, S	Y, 15 gpm, 3-49; 60 ft. of casing.
16-1	NW 1/4 sec. 16	J. Manky	E. Joray	1940	834	Dr	88	4	64	64	24	L	29	1940	D, S	64 ft. of casing.
16-2	NE 1/4 sec. 16	J. Payne	do	1922	834	Dr	105	4	66	66	39	L	18	1922	D, S	66 ft. of casing.
21-1	NE 1/4 sec. 21	Kirkland Township School	do	1937	841	Dr	85	4	56	56	29	L	25	1937	P	56 ft. of casing.
21-2	NW 1/4 sec. 21	A. Leimenthal	do	1914	846	Dr	100	4	80	80	20	L	36	1914	D, S	80 ft. of casing.
22-1	SE 1/4 sec. 22	H. Brown	do	1949	846	Dr	81	4	70	70	11	L	27		D, S	71 ft. of casing.
22-2	SE 1/4 sec. 22	E. Arnold	T. Yoder	1949	836	Dr	80	6	66	66	12	L	18	9-49	D, S	Dd, 12 ft. pumping 15 gpm, 9-49; 68 ft. of casing.
23-1	SE 1/4 sec. 23	O. Gerber	T. Yoder	1945	834	Dr	118	4	88	88	17	L	24	1945	D, S	L; 90 ft. of casing.

T. 27 N., R. 13 E., (KIRKLAND TOWNSHIP)--Continued

ADD	SEC.	OWNER	DR.	ACRES	DATE	DEPT.	REMARKS
24-1	SW1SW	L. Sauder	Dr	82	1913	D.S.	82 ft. of casing.
24-2	SW2SW	R. Heller	Dr	184	1913	D.S.	62 ft. of casing.
24-3	SW3SW	R. Heller	Dr	183	1937	D.S.	102 ft. of casing.
25-1	NW1NW	W. Scherry, Jr.	Dr	102	1948	D.S.	92 ft. of casing.
25-2	NW2NW	W. Scherry	Dr	109	1948	D.S.	91 ft. of casing.
25-3	NW3NW	A. Arnold	Dr	84	1920	D.S.	65 ft. of casing.
26-1	SE1SE	A. Yaney	Dr	106	1945	D.S.	87 ft. of casing.
26-2	SE2SE	F. Adler	Dr	83	1931	D.S.	84 ft. of casing.
26-3	SE3SE	J. Aschleman	Dr	28	1931	D.S.	81 ft. of casing.
27-1	SW1SW	N. Steffen	Dr	102	1945	D.S.	74 ft. of casing.
27-2	SW2SW	W. Vager	Dr	85	1931	D.S.	88 ft. of casing.
27-3	SW3SW	K. Kaehr	Dr	112	1931	D.S.	70 ft. of casing.
30-1	NE1NE	O. and L. Gerber	Dr	100	1931	D.S.	74 ft. of casing.
30-2	NE2NE	E. Gerber	Dr	95	1931	D.S.	74 ft. of casing.
30-3	NE3NE	E. Gerber	Dr	98	1931	D.S.	74 ft. of casing.
34-1	NW1NW	J. Zimmerman	Dr	118	1947	D.S.	92 ft. of casing.
34-2	NW2NW	E. Joray	Dr	95	1947	D.S.	92 ft. of casing.
34-3	NW3NW	D. Parrish	Dr	117	1936	D.S.	Report boulder clay above rock.
35-1	SE1SE	E. Joray	Dr	109	1936	D.S.	70 ft. of casing.
35-2	SE2SE	E. Joray	Dr	88	1936	D.S.	70 ft. of casing.
35-3	SE3SE	E. Joray	Dr	90	1936	D.S.	70 ft. of casing.

T. 27 N., R. 14 E., (WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP)

ADD	SEC.	OWNER	DR.	ACRES	DATE	DEPT.	REMARKS
2-1	NE1NE	F. Reppert	Dr	100+	1928	D.S.	Y, 125 gpm, 1928; till 0 to 30 ft.;
2-2	SW1SW	Braden Teeple Co. Inc.	Dr	405	1928	N	W, 70 ft. of casing.
3-1	NE1SE	City of Decatur	Dr	400	1934	P	W, Y, 185 gpm, 2-4-46; 49 ft. of casing.
3-2	NW1SE	-----do-----	Dr	400	1942	M	M, casing.
3-3	NE1NE	-----do-----	Dr	426	1945	P	L, Y, 100 gpm, 4-5-45; 44 ft. of casing.
3-4	NE1NE	-----do-----	Dr	400	1951	P	L, W, 34 ft. of casing.
3-5	NW1NE	McConnell and Son, Inc.	Dr	76	-----	-----	L, W, 109 ft. pumping 172 gpm.
3-6	NW1NE	R. Kaiver	Dr	400	-----	-----	L, W, 8-31; 41 ft. of casing.
3-7	SE1NW	Steuery Locker Service	Dr	69	1937	I	M, observation well Adams 4; 40 ft. of casing.
3-8	SE1NE	-----do-----	Dr	200	-----	-----	Y, 90 gpm, 1946.
3-9	SW1NE	A. Aschleman	Dr	160	-----	-----	-----
3-10	SE1NE	R. Rich	Dr	203	-----	-----	-----
3-11	NW1SE	L. Springer	Dr	84	-----	-----	-----
3-12	NW1SE	W. Foot	Dr	74	-----	-----	-----
3-13	NE1SE	R. Burdick	Dr	80	-----	-----	-----
3-14	NW1SE	Kraft Foods Co.	Dr	400	1934	N	-----
4-1	NW1NE	O. Lanknaw	Dr	106	1949	D	-----
4-2	SW1SW	O. Schultz	Dr	100	1910	D.S.	-----
4-3	SE1SE	R. Nyffeler	Dr	94	1952	D	-----
5-1	NE1NE	J. Appleman	Dr	118	1946	D.S.	-----
5-2	SW1SE	R. Vogtlewede	Dr	110	-----	-----	-----
6-1	NW1NE	J. Greis	Dr	87	1940	D.S.	-----
6-2	SE1NE	E. Tumbleson	Du	36	1950	D.S.	-----
6-3	SW1SW	United Missionary Church	Dr	100	(?)	D.S.	-----
6-4	SE1SE	A. Legetman	Dr	60	1920	P	-----
7-1	NW1NE	E. Castella	Dr	100	(?)	D.S.	-----
7-2	NE1NE	-----do-----	Dr	200	-----	-----	-----
7-3	NE1NE	J. Lengrick	Dr	90	1924	N	-----
8-1	SW1NW	C. Langrick	Dr	90	1912	G	-----
8-2	SW1NW	E. Mutschler	Dr	153	-----	-----	-----
8-3	NE1SE	-----do-----	Dr	100	1932	D.S.	-----
8-4	SE1NE	R. Vogtlewede	Dr	168	(?)	D.S.	-----
9-1	NE1NE	B. and E. Eiting	Dr	81	1948	S	-----
9-2	NE1NE	-----do-----	Dr	90	-----	-----	-----
9-3	SW1NW	J. Kohne	Dr	126	1904	D	-----

Table 7.---Records of wells in Adams County, Indiana---Continued

Well No.	Location	Owner	Driller	Date completed	Altitude of land surface (feet)	Type of well	Depth (feet)	Diameter (inches)	Depth to bedrock (feet)	Water-bearing zone		Date	Use	Remarks
										Thickness (feet)	Depth to top (feet)			
AdE 9-1	NE1/4 sec. 9	E. Wutschler		1937	813	Dr	145	4	102	102	43	1-24-44	D,S	106 ft. of casing.
9-5	SE1/4 sec. 9	H. Loshe	E. and F. Moody	1937	814	Dr	90	4	38	38	362	6-46	D,S	L; W; Y, 100 gpm, 1-46; 40 ft. of casing.
10-1	SE1/4 sec. 10	City of Decatur		1946	803	Dr	400	10	47	47	80	7-46	D	W; Y, 15 gpm, 7-46.
11-1	NW1/4 sec. 11	L. Brockaw		1946	798	Dr	127	6	41	41	80	10-19-49	D,S	Reported hardpan at 100 ft.; 184 ft. of casing.
11-2	SW1/4 sec. 11	F. Owens		1925	795	Dr	240	6	180	180	80		S	Do, 10 ft. after 24 hrs. pumping 6 gpm, 1949; 100 ft. of casing.
11-3	NE1/4 sec. 11	C. Yost		1924	807	Dr	175+	4	---	75	100		D,S	75 ft. of casing.
11-4	SW1/4 sec. 11		O. Minsworth	1949	807	Dr	64	4	---	61	3		D	M; no rd reported bailing 28 gpm, 1949; reported no rock to 200 ft.; 65 ft. of casing.
11-5	SW1/4 sec. 11		E. and F. Moody	1920	798	Dr	190	8	100	100	30	1927	D,S	Reported gravel at 70 ft. No rd reported after 2 days of pumping 5 gpm.
11-6	SW1/4 sec. 11	L. Rumschlag	R. Speicher	1929	800	Dr	63	5	---	58	5		D,S	94 ft. of casing.
11-7	SW1/4 sec. 11	H. Rumschlag	J. Hole	1927	800	Dr	63	5	---	58	5		D,S	60 ft. of casing.
11-8	NE1/4 sec. 11	T. Witte	Mr. Dellinger	1929	802	Dr	75	4	40	40	35		D,S	Report clay to rock, 42 ft. of casing.
11-9	NE1/4 sec. 11	F. Aurand		(?)	798	Dr	130	5	90	90	40		D,S	60 ft. of casing.
11-10	SE1/4 sec. 11	D. Smith		1949	798	Dr	120	6	60	60	60		D	
12-1	NW1/4 sec. 12	S. McMillen	E. and F. Moody	1949	798	Dr	140	5	40	40	100		D,S	
12-2	NW1/4 sec. 12	B. McMillen		1943	804	Dr	130	6	60	60	70		D,S	60 ft. of casing.
12-3	NE1/4 sec. 12			1942	803	Dr	136	4	36	36	29	1944	D,S	38 ft. of casing.
12-4	SE1/4 sec. 12			1944	795	Dr	61	4	36	36	29	1949	D,S	74 ft. of casing.
13-1	NE1/4 sec. 13	R. Price		1890	807	Dr	70	4	---	---	---		D,S	50 ft. of casing.
13-2	SW1/4 sec. 13	Adams County Farm		1919	808	Dr	168	4	50	50	118	12-48	D,S	45 ft. of casing.
13-3	SE1/4 sec. 13	R. Taylor	E. and F. Moody	1900	810	Dr	182	4	40	40	42	4-49	D,S	
13-4	SW1/4 sec. 13	C. Harshay		1900	810	Dr	100	2	---	---	---		D,S	
13-5	NW1/4 sec. 13	W. Meyers		1942	806	Dr	80	4	40	40	30		D,S	
14-1	NW1/4 sec. 14	H. Bornes		1905	813	Dr	70	4	40	40	38		D,S	
14-2	SW1/4 sec. 14	H. Bornes		1927	812	Dr	92	4	75	75	77	1923	D,S	80 ft. of casing.
14-3	NE1/4 sec. 14	C. Cook		1925	810	Dr	94	4	70	70	24		D,S	70 ft. of casing.
14-4	SE1/4 sec. 14	P. Miller		1908	815	Dr	60	4	50	50	10		D,S	
14-5	SW1/4 sec. 14	F. Gram		1908	815	Dr	204	4	80	80	121		D,S	
15-1	SW1/4 sec. 15	B. Eaton		1875	819	Du	182	4	80	80	82		D,S	80 ft. of casing.
15-2	NE1/4 sec. 15	F. Saitley		1910	831	Du, Dr	40	30	50	50	20		D,S	Reported in clay.
15-3	SE1/4 sec. 15	J. Miller		1839	831	Dr	70	4	100	100	20		D,S	Reported gravel at 10 ft.
16-1	NW1/4 sec. 16	L. Langrich		1921	828	Dr	117	4	48	48	19	1892	D,S	48 ft. of casing.
16-2	NW1/4 sec. 16	M. Smith		1875	820	Du	67	4	48	48	19	1921	S	Reported in clay.
16-3	SW1/4 sec. 16	F. Helman		1925	823	Du	45	42	---	---	---		D,S	47 ft. of casing.
17-1	NE1/4 sec. 17	R. Kohne		1925	816	Dr	90	4	70	70	20		D,S	
17-2	SW1/4 sec. 17	P. Miller		1875	819	Du	40	30	50	50	20	Spring	D,S	Y, 10 gpm, Spring, 1945; reported gravel and boulders at 90 ft; 100 ft. of casing.
17-3	SW1/4 sec. 17	C. Pulling		1910	831	Du, Dr	70	30	50	50	20	1945	D,S	
18-1	SE1/4 sec. 18	T. Johnston		1839	831	Dr	70	4	100	100	17		D,S	
19-1	NE1/4 sec. 19	R. Owens		1921	828	Dr	67	4	48	48	19		D,S	
19-2	SE1/4 sec. 19	T. Baltzell		1875	820	Dr	45	42	---	---	---		D,S	
20-1	NW1/4 sec. 20	D. Rhinshart		1925	823	Du	74	4	47	47	27		D,S	
20-2	NW1/4 sec. 20	J. Stoolenberry		1945	816	Dr	90	4	70	70	20		D,S	
20-3	NW1/4 sec. 20	F. and M. Baker		1945	816	Dr	120	4	98	98	22		D,S	
21-1	NE1/4 sec. 21	B. Walters		1948	822	Dr	109	5	---	---	---		D,S	
21-2	NW1/4 sec. 21			1949	815	Dr	116	4	50	50	14		D,S	
21-3	SE1/4 sec. 21	C. Schepp	F. Moody	1942	815	Dr	64	4	30	30	15		D,S	
22-1	NW1/4 sec. 22	J. and A. Schultz	T. Yoder	1945	806	Dr	45	4	---	---	---		D,S	Y, 15 gpm, Spring 1945; 32 ft. of casing.
22-2	SE1/4 sec. 22	K. Reed		1945	806	Dr	45	4	---	---	---		D,S	
23-1	NW1/4 sec. 23	F. Lundin		1945	806	Dr	45	4	---	---	---		D,S	

T. 27 N., R. 14 E., (WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP)---Continued

AdF	SW	sec.	Owner	Dr	80	4	40	40	40	40	40	14	S	Notes
23-2	SW	sec. 23	C. Colchin	Dr	1900	812						14	S	Y, 10 gpm, Spring, 1949; reported gravel at 37 ft.
23-3	SW	sec. 23	Mr. Linnmeyer	Dr	1910	812					19	D	D,S	
24-1	NE	sec. 24	R. Speicher	Dr	1938	816					22	D	D,S	
24-2	NE	sec. 24	N. Hole	Dr	1949	800		38			22	D,S	D,S	
25-1	NE	sec. 25	H. Harsh	Dr	1929	810		50	50		25	D,S	D,S	
25-2	SW	sec. 25	J. Chilcote	Dr	1934	805		20	20		7	D,S	D,S	
26-1	SW	sec. 26	H. Braun	Dr	1949	816		40	40		14	D,S	D,S	Reported clay to rock, no gravel. Y, 15 gpm, 1949; 90 ft. of casing. 42 ft. of casing.
27-1	SW	sec. 27	J. Schmitt	Dr	1949	815		90	90		24	D,S	D,S	
27-2	NE	sec. 27	V. Baltzell	Dr	1924	814		40	40		9	D,S	D,S	
27-3	SE	sec. 27	L. Graham	Dr	1924	818		40	40		9	D,S	D,S	
29-1	NE	sec. 29	D. Moore	Dr	1893	823		85	85		12	D,S	D,S	
29-2	NE	sec. 29	W. Michaels	Dr	110	2		90	90		20	D,S	D,S	
29-3	SW	sec. 29	E. Joray	Dr	1938	830		55	55		20	D,S	D,S	
30-1	SW	sec. 30	H. Andrews	Dr	1909	825		57	57		18	D,S	D,S	Reported gravel above rock.
30-2	NE	sec. 30	do	Dr	1909	825		78	78		22	D,S	D,S	
30-3	NE	sec. 30	J. Stoneburner	Dr	1912	825		160			18	D,S	D,S	
30-4	SW	sec. 30	S. Engle	Dr	1921	830					23	D,S	D,S	86 ft. of casing.
31-1	SW	sec. 31	L. Engle	Dr	1921	830					23	D,S	D,S	93 ft. of casing.
31-2	SW	sec. 31	C. Adler	Dr	1930	829		85	85		14	D,S	D,S	88 ft. of casing.
31-3	NE	sec. 31	R. Stepler	Dr	1918	830					15	D,S	D,S	83 ft. of casing.
31-4	SW	sec. 31	K. Sanders	Dr	1904	838		80	80		35	D,S	D,S	
31-5	SW	sec. 31	W. Bluhm	Dr	110	4		68	68		18	D,S	D,S	
32-1	SW	sec. 32	W. Reppert	Dr	1935	830		80	80		27	D,S	D,S	67 ft. of casing.
32-2	SE	sec. 32	R. Andrews	Dr	1942	823		57	57		22	D,S	D,S	
32-3	SE	sec. 32	S. Gould	Dr	1918	828		80	80		21	D,S	D,S	
32-4	SW	sec. 32	do	Dr	1951	828		94	94		21	D,S	D,S	DM, 12 ft. bailing 7 gpm, 8-50. L; DM, 1 ft. bailing 15 gpm, 4-4-51; 95 ft. of casing.
32-5	SE	sec. 32	J. McKean	Dr	1919	821		115	115		18	D,S	D,S	120 ft. of casing.
33-1	SW	sec. 33	A. Longrich	Dr	1948	821		56	56		16	D,S	D,S	56 ft. of casing.
33-2	SW	sec. 33	C. Copress	Dr	1950	821		100	100		15	D,S	D,S	W; Y, 23 gpm, 3-50; 102 ft. of casing.
33-3	SW	sec. 33	H. Smith	Dr	1947	821		231	231		12	D,S	D,S	W; reported quicksand above gravel; 233 ft. of casing.
34-4	SE	sec. 34	P. Bohner	Dr	1951	821		233	233		14	D,S	D,S	L; no DM reported bailing 22 gpm, 3-24-51; 234 ft. of casing.
34-1	SW	sec. 34	C. Graham	Dr	1919	818		49	49		14	D,S	D,S	49 ft. of casing.
34-2	SW	sec. 34	Mr. Parrash	Dr	1946	819		62	62		18	D,S	D,S	64 ft. of casing.
34-3	SW	sec. 34	A. Mitchell	Dr	1945	819		70	70		18	D,S	D,S	72 ft. of casing.
34-4	SW	sec. 34	D. Rich	Dr	1950	819		81	81		18	D,S	D,S	81 ft. of casing.
35-1	SW	sec. 35	G. Thomas	Dr	1948	818		40	40		18	D,S	D,S	40 ft. of casing.
35-2	NE	sec. 35	Washington Township School	Dr	807			20	20		7	P	P	
35-3	SW	sec. 35	M. Thomas	Dr	1927	820		38	38		15	D,S	D,S	40 ft. of casing.
36-1	SW	sec. 36	C. Marchand	Dr	819			24	24		15	D,S	D,S	Red clay 0 to 24 ft.; 26 ft. of casing.
36-2	NE	sec. 36	L. Stump	Dr	1947	816		57	57		25	D,S	D,S	62 ft. of casing.
36-3	SW	sec. 36	H. M. Cook	Dr	1914	816		30	30		14	D,S	D,S	Y, 10 gpm.
26-4	SE	sec. 36	H. B. Cook	Dr	1900	815		30	30		13	D,S	D,S	Y, 10 gpm.

T. 27 N., R. 15 E., (ST. MARYS TOWNSHIP)

AdF	SW	sec.	Owner	Dr	80	4	40	40	40	40	40	14	S	Notes
3-1	NE	sec. 3	W. Miller	Dr	1888	838		90	90		3	L	N	
3-2	NE	sec. 3	do	Dr	1938	836		90	90		45	L	D,S	
4-1	SW	sec. 4	W. Alfather	Dr	837			60	60		50	L	D,S	
4-2	SW	sec. 4	O. Shifferly	Dr	1930	845		75	75		50	L	D,S	
4-3	SE	sec. 4	J. Dailey	Dr	839			65	65		50	L	D,S	
4-4	NE	sec. 4	F. Kennedy	Dr	840			90	90		45	G	D,S	Reported clay to rock; 67 ft. of casing.
5-1	SW	sec. 5	J. Chapman	Dr	841			60	60		50	L	D,S	DM, 5 ft. pumping 21 gpm, 1-49.
5-2	NE	sec. 5	W. Johnson	Dr	1949	844		84	84		37	L	D,S	
5-3	SE	sec. 5	E. Ross	Dr	852			10	40		50	L	D,S	L.
6-1	SW	sec. 6	C. Shaffer	Dr	1900	820					40	L	D,S	Reported clay to rock; 43 ft. of casing.
6-2	SW	sec. 6	R. Schaffer	Dr	1948	828		85	85		24	L	D,S	Reported sulfur water. 92 ft. of casing.
7-1	SE	sec. 7	K. Butler	Dr	1953	801		42	42		12	L	D,S	DM, 4 ft. after 1 hr. pumping 20 gpm, 4-50; reported clay to 40 ft. 44 ft. of casing.
7-2	SE	sec. 7	do	Dr	1922	808		40	40		22	L	D,S	
7-3	SW	sec. 7	J. Fuik and D. Dailey	Dr	801						15	G	D,S	
7-4	SW	sec. 7	K. Butler	Dr	1910	806					13	L	D,S	
8-1	SE	sec. 8	R. Sprunger	Dr	810			35	35		19	L	D,S	38 ft. of casing.

Table 7.--Records of wells in Adams County, Indiana--Continued

Well No.	Location	Owner	Driller	Date completed	Altitude of land surface (feet)	Type of well	Depth (feet)	Diameter (inches)	Depth to bedrock (feet)	Water-bearing zone			Water level		Remarks	
										Thickness (feet)	Material	Depth to top (feet)	Below land surface (feet)	Date		Use
Adf 8-2	SE1/4 sec. 8	T. Babaut	O. Ainsworth	1920	815	Dr	90	4	52	52	38	L	40	1920	D, S	55 ft. of casing.
8-3	NE1/4 sec. 8	M. Andrews	J. Hole	1945	827	Dr	105	4	70	70	35	L	35	4-49	D, S	62 ft. of casing.
9-1	SW1/4 sec. 9	W. Richert	T. Yoder	1945	820	Dr	140	4	60	60	80	L	20	1945	D, S	L; 76 ft. of casing.
9-2	NW1/4 sec. 9	Mr. Chronister	N. Hole	1935	836	Dr	101	4	70	70	31	L	33	1945	D, S	
10-1	NE1/4 sec. 10	R. Meyers	E. and F. Moody	1935	836	Dr	135	4	90	90	45	L	20	1-53	D, S	L; Dd, 8 ft. pumping 21 gpm, 3-1-53.
16-1	SW1/4 sec. 16	T. Spangler	N. Hole	1933	825	Dr	117	4	50	50	67	L	19	3-1947	D, S	Reported clay to 26 ft.
17-1	SE1/4 sec. 17	M. Colter	N. Hole	1947	795	Dr	172	4	26	26	46	L	10	1947	D, S	26 ft. of casing.
18-1	NW1/4 sec. 18	Mr. Bittner	J. Hole	1947	802	Dr	125	4	32	32	93	L	16	1947	D, S	
18-2	NE1/4 sec. 18	R. McAnahn	do	1948	799	Dr	145	4	40	40	105	L	25	1949	D, S	
18-3	SE1/4 sec. 18	S. Dague	do	1948	798	Dr	125	4	40	40	85	L	20	1949	D, S	
18-4	NW1/4 sec. 18	J. Ellsworth	do	1948	796	Dr	150	4	40	40	110	L	20	1947	D, S	L; 83 ft. of casing.
19-1	NW1/4 sec. 19	O. Ratcliff	do	1947	805	Dr	136	4	60	60	76	L	20	1947	D, S	39 ft. of casing.
19-2	NE1/4 sec. 19	R. Martin	N. Hole	1950	803	Dr	167	4	35	35	32	L	18	5-50	D, S	L; 32 ft. of casing.
20-1	NE1/4 sec. 20	M. Worling	J. Hole	1947	793	Dr	68	4	28	28	40	L	21	1947	D, S	No Dd reported pumping 28 gpm;
20-2	NE1/4 sec. 20	J. Everett	N. Hole	1947	800	Dr	90	4	35	35	55	L	13	---	D	reported mud to 35 ft.
20-3	SW1/4 sec. 20	S. Dague	do	---	806	Dr	108	4	28	28	40	L	22	---	D	29 ft. of casing.
20-4	NE1/4 sec. 20	Mr. Evans	do	---	794	Dr	70	4	28	28	41	L	15	---	D	Dd, 1 ft. after 1 hr. pumping 28 gpm;
20-5	SE1/4 sec. 20	O. Dague	J. Hole	---	794	Dr	68	4	27	27	41	L	16	---	D	reported clay to 27 ft.; 27 ft. of casing.
20-6	SE1/4 sec. 20	Mr. Everett	do	---	794	Dr	68	4	27	27	41	L	16	---	D	L; Dd, 2 ft. pumping 21 gpm; 38 ft. of casing.
21-1	SW1/4 sec. 21	E. Melching	N. Hole	1945	796	Dr	91	4	34	34	57	L	20	1945	T	L.
21-2	NW1/4 sec. 22	E. and R. Fisher	S. Jutte	1948	804	Dr	1224	8 to 6	39	39	---	---	---	---	D, S	L; 40 ft. of casing.
27-1	SE1/4 sec. 27	J. King	N. Hole	1947	794	Dr	58	4	35	35	23	L	20	Spring 1947	D, S	28 ft. of casing.
28-1	NE1/4 sec. 28	J. Haberstadt	J. Hole	1947	795	Dr	49	4	25	25	24	L	14	1947	D, S	
31-1	SW1/4 sec. 31	H. Mariz	J. Hole	---	812	Dr	55	4	23	23	32	L	15	---	D, S	
32-1	NE1/4 sec. 32	B. Custer	E. Joray	---	806	Dr	40	4	---	---	---	L	---	---	D, S	

T. 27 N., R. 15 E. (ST. MARYS TOWNSHIP)--Continued

Well No.	Location	Owner	Driller	Date completed	Altitude of land surface (feet)	Type of well	Depth (feet)	Diameter (inches)	Depth to bedrock (feet)	Water-bearing zone			Water level		Remarks	
										Thickness (feet)	Material	Depth to top (feet)	Below land surface (feet)	Date		Use
AdG 1-1	NW1/4 sec. 1	J. Kaehr	do	1936	842	Dr	108	4	71	71	37	L	20	1936	D, S	72 ft. of casing.
1-2	NW1/4 sec. 1	L. Engle	do	1940	841	Dr	130	4	68	68	62	L	25	1940	D, S	
2-1	SW1/4 sec. 2	B. Seesenguth	E. Joray	---	848	Dr	---	4	83	83	---	---	---	---	P	Reported sand 40 to 45 ft.
2-2	SE1/4 sec. 2	French Township School	do	---	847	Dr	134	4	---	---	G	---	---	---	---	---
3-1	NW1/4 sec. 3	A. Grisel	do	1911	856	Dr	89	4	65	65	24	L	45	1911	D, S	
4-1	SE1/4 sec. 4	L. Gerber	do	1914	860	Dr	87	4	68	68	19	L	44	1914	D, S	68 ft. of casing.
4-2	SW1/4 sec. 4	E. and F. Reineck	do	1914	863	Dr	87	4	---	---	---	---	---	1914	D, S	87 ft. of casing.
9-1	SW1/4 sec. 9	S. Kaehr	do	1908	860	Dr	131	4	---	---	G	---	---	1908	N	
9-2	SW1/4 sec. 9	A. Kipfer	do	1910	868	Dr	137	4	98	98	39	L	57	1910	D, S	99 ft. of casing.
10-1	SE1/4 sec. 10	I. and C. Licbig	do	1915	855	Dr	96	4	81	81	15	L	48	1915	D, S	53 ft. of casing.
11-1	NW1/4 sec. 11	E. Hegerty	do	1922	852	Dr	94	4	74	74	20	L	38	1922	D, S	76 ft. of casing.
11-2	SW1/4 sec. 11	M. Von Bergen	do	1922	850	Dr	112	4	87	87	25	L	43	1922	D, S	87 ft. of casing.
11-3	SW1/4 sec. 11	G. Ringger	do	1918	853	Dr	182	4	---	---	---	---	---	1918	N	182 ft. of casing.
11-4	SW1/4 sec. 11	do	T. Yoder	1949	853	Dr	188	4	---	---	4	G	24	4-49	D, S	Reported red mud above gravel; 188 ft. of casing.
12-1	NE1/4 sec. 12	W. Moser	E. Joray	1916	845	Dr	103	4	---	---	---	G	38	1916	D, S	Reported sand, clay, and gravelly clay above gravel; 103 ft. of casing.
12-2	SW1/4 sec. 12	J. Isch	do	1933	854	Dr	105	4	83	83	22	L	50	1933	D, S	83 ft. of casing.
13-1	SW1/4 sec. 13	E. Fox	do	1938	860	Dr	102	4	74	74	28	L	38	1938	D, S	W; 76 ft. of casing.

T. 26 N., R. 13 E. (FRENCH TOWNSHIP)

Ad	13-3	13-2	E. Boer	E. Joray	1910	78	4	64	64	64	14	L	32	1910	N	64 ft. of casing.
	13-4	SW	sec. 13	do	1946	80	4	64	64	64	16	L	32	1946	D, S	66 ft. of casing.
	13-5	SW	sec. 13	A. Hockenjos	1911	87	4	70	70	70	17	L	35	1911	N	70 ft. of casing.
	14-1	NW	sec. 14	C. Ringger	1947	90	6	72	72	72	18	L	32	1947	D, S	74 ft. of casing.
	14-2	NW	sec. 14	E. Joray	1918	103	4	86	86	86	17	C	35	1918	S	90 ft. of casing.
	14-3	NE	sec. 14	A. Reinhard	1925	103	4	86	86	86	17	C	35	1925	D, S	87 ft. of casing.
	14-4	NE	sec. 14	A. Klickehan	1925	121	4	100	100	100	20	C	35	1925	D, S	121 ft. of casing.
	15-1	NE	sec. 15	A. Beer	1908	200	4	100	100	100	20	C	35	1908	S	70 ft. of casing.
	15-2	NE	sec. 15	A. Kohler	1915	99	4	69	69	69	30	L	45	1915	D, S	69 ft. of casing.
	15-3	SE	sec. 15	S. Baumgartner	1912	101	4	87	87	87	14	L	55	1912	D, S	87 ft. of casing.
	15-4	SE	sec. 15	M. Baumgartner	1912	109	4	76	76	76	28	L	65	1912	D, S	76 ft. of casing.
	15-5	SE	sec. 15	D. Baumgartner	1915	107	4	78	78	78	29	L	58	1915	D, S	78 ft. of casing.
	16-1	NW	sec. 16	C. Baumgartner	1914	138	4	94	94	94	2	L	60	1914	D, S	94 ft. of casing.
	16-2	SW	sec. 16	E. Joray	1917	79	4	77	77	77	2	C	51	1917	D, S	100 ft. of casing.
	16-3	SW	sec. 16	E. Moser	1908	108	4	100	100	100	8	L	55	1908	D, S	57 ft. of casing.
	21-1	NW	sec. 21	do	1924	75	4	57	57	57	18	L	40	1924	D, S	42 ft. of casing.
	21-2	NW	sec. 21	J. Lohsinger	1934	53	4	42	42	42	11	L	75	1934	D, S	30 ft. of casing.
	22-1	NW	sec. 22	J. Baumgartner	1923	116	4	84	84	84	32	L	69	1923	D, S	71 ft. of casing.
	22-2	NE	sec. 22	A. Schlickman	1919	119	4	84	84	84	32	L	69	1919	D, S	53 ft. of casing.
	22-3	NE	sec. 22	W. Felcher	1917	110	4	70	70	70	40	L	58	1917	D, S	Solution opening from 86 to 90 ft.;
	22-4	NE	sec. 22	E. Culver	1895	285	4	40	40	40	24	L	25	1895	S	72 ft. of casing.
	22-5	SW	sec. 22	do	1911	57	4	31	31	31	28	L	20	1911	D, S	31 ft. of casing.
	23-1	NW	sec. 23	A. Beer	1918	145	4	68	68	68	33	L	38	1918	D, S	145 ft. of casing.
	24-1	NW	sec. 24	C. Lantis	1913	103	4	68	68	68	33	L	38	1913	D, S	top soil and clay 0 to 58 ft.;
	24-2	NE	sec. 24	Mr. Willman	1952	51	4	58	58	58	33	L	40	1952	D, S	small solution crevice at 91 ft.;
	24-3	SW	sec. 24	J. Moser	1945	84	4	69	69	69	15	L	34	1945	D, S	60 ft. of casing.
	24-4	SW	sec. 24	do	1912	120	4	51	51	51	69	L	38	1912	D, S	71 ft. of casing.
	25-1	NW	sec. 25	H. Ziegler	1942	90	4	80	80	80	10	L	34	1942	D, S	53 ft. of casing.
	25-2	SW	sec. 25	D. Reinhard	1906	135	4	60	60	60	65	L	40	1906	D, S	Solution opening from 86 to 90 ft.;
	27-1	NE	sec. 27	A. McAlhoney	1918	40	4	37	37	37	3	L	15	1918	D, S	82 ft. of casing.
	27-2	SE	sec. 27	F. Liechty	1934	52	4	38	38	38	14	L	12	1934	D, S	Leases of red clay in limestone; 38 ft. of casing.
	27-3	NE	sec. 27	E. Moser	1942	100	4	20	20	20	80	L	12	1942	D	Solution opening from 48 to 52 ft.;
	27-4	NE	sec. 27	do	1942	100	4	20	20	20	80	L	12	1942	D	40 ft. of casing.
	27-5	SE	sec. 27	D. Liechty	1942	62	4	22	22	22	40	L	12	1942	S	22 ft. of casing.
	28-1	NW	sec. 28	E. Culver	1944	40	4	18	18	18	22	L	8	1944	D, S	Do.
	28-2	SW	sec. 28	A. Reynolds	1911	80	4	25	25	25	55	L	8	1911	D, S	Solution opening at 60 ft.;
	28-3	SW	sec. 28	do	1943	214	4	21	21	21	193	L	8	1943	N	Solution opening in limestone filled with red mud; 20 ft. of casing.
	33-1	SW	sec. 33	P. Beatty	1950	166	4	20	20	20	146	L	14	1950	D	31 ft. of casing.
	33-2	SE	sec. 33	E. Baumgartner	1909	44	4	15	15	15	29	L	10	1909	D, S	No water reported until 211 ft.;
	33-3	SE	sec. 33	W. Grandinard	1946	52	4	10	10	10	42	L	8	1946	D, S	ft. of casing.
	33-4	SE	sec. 33	Meschberger Bros. Stone Co.	---	---	4	8	8	8	---	L	---	1946	---	Solution opening from 80 to 70 ft.;
	34-1	NW	sec. 34	L. and F. Lehman	1952	35	4	14	14	14	21	L	8	1952	D, S	13 ft. of casing.
	34-2	SE	sec. 34	K. Schwartz	---	35	4	14	14	14	21	L	8	---	D, S	L; Dd. 4 ft. pumping 8 gpm, 5-4-53;
	34-3	SW	sec. 34	O. Alt	---	67	4	13	13	13	54	L	12	---	D, S	80 ft. of casing.
	35-1	NW	sec. 35	E. Moser	1915	79	4	36	36	36	43	L	24	1915	D, S	No Dd reported after 5 hrs. pump-
	35-2	SE	sec. 35	O. Reusser	1953	73	4	29	29	29	44	L	14	1953	D	ing 9 gpm, 9-9-50; 55 ft. of casing.
	36-1	NE	sec. 36	V. Stetner	1949	336	4	80	80	80	156	L	38	1949	D, S	reported till to 75 ft.; solution
	36-2	NE	sec. 36	do	1950	82	4	75	75	75	7	L	57	1950	D, S	opening at 62 ft.; a little gravel
	36-3	SE	sec. 36	E. Reinhard	1950	57	4	55	55	55	1	S, G	27	1950	D, S	on bottom.
	36-4	SW	sec. 36	B. Smith	1948	227	5	154	154	154	73	L	60	1948	D, S	L; no Dd reported after 5 hrs. pump-

64 ft. of casing.
66 ft. of casing.
70 ft. of casing.
74 ft. of casing.
90 ft. of casing.
87 ft. of casing.
121 ft. of casing.
70 ft. of casing.
69 ft. of casing.
77 ft. of casing.
78 ft. of casing.
94 ft. of casing.
100 ft. of casing.
57 ft. of casing.
42 ft. of casing.
30 ft. of casing.
72 ft. of casing.
31 ft. of casing.
70 ft. of casing.
Dd, 5 ft. bailing 16 gpm, 7-7-52;
small solution crevice at 91 ft.;

60 ft. of casing.
71 ft. of casing.
53 ft. of casing.
Solution opening from 86 to 90 ft.;82 ft. of casing.
Leases of red clay in limestone; 38 ft. of casing.
Solution opening from 48 to 52 ft.;40 ft. of casing.
22 ft. of casing.
Do.
Solution opening at 60 ft.;24 ft. of casing.
Solution opening in limestone filled with red mud; 20 ft. of casing.
31 ft. of casing.
No water reported until 211 ft.;21 ft. of casing.
Dd, 8 ft. bailing 15 gpm, 7-29-50;
reported clay 0 to 20 ft.;20 ft. of casing.
Solution opening in 2nd well at this site; 11 ft. of casing.
Blast hold.
D, S
Leases of sand and mud in limestone.
L; no Dd reported bailing 24 gpm, 4-9-52; 19 ft. of casing.
Solution opening from 80 to 70 ft.;13 ft. of casing.
L; Dd, 4 ft. pumping 8 gpm, 5-4-53;
20 ft. of casing.
80 ft. of casing.
No Dd reported bailing 15 gpm, 9-1-50; opening till to 75 ft.; solution reported at 62 ft.; a little gravel on bottom.
L; no Dd reported after 5 hrs. pump- ing 9 gpm, 9-9-50; 55 ft. of casing.
Dd, 20 ft. bailing, 5-48; 154 ft. of casing.

Table 7.--Records of wells in Adams County, Indiana--Continued

Well No.	Location	Owner	Driller	Date completed	Altitude of land surface (feet)	Type of well	Depth (feet)	Diameter (inches)	Depth to bedrock (feet)	Water-bearing zone			Water level		Remarks
										Thickness (feet)	Material	Below land surface (feet)	Date	Use	
1-1	NE1/4 sec. 1	J. Baltzell	J. Crow	1919	316	Dr	100	4	40	60	L	14	1919	D, S	40 ft. of casing.
2-1	NE1/4 sec. 2	R. Wable	E. Joray	1919	315	Dr	60	4	38	22	L	14	1917	D, S	46 ft. of casing.
3-1	NE1/4 sec. 3	C. Andrews	do	1917	319	Dr	62	4	44	18	L	10	1945	D	Solution opening; 44 ft. of casing.
3-2	NE1/4 sec. 3	Mr. McCallough	T. Yoder	1945	319	Dr	54	4	42	12	L	18	Winter	D	43 ft. of casing.
3-3	NE1/4 sec. 3	G. Hike	do	1944	319	Dr	56	4	42	14	L	18	1944	D	
3-4	NE1/4 sec. 3	Mr. Mann	do	1947	319	Dr	100	6	42	42	L	18	1947	D, S	44 ft. of casing.
3-5	SE1/4 sec. 3	J. Schwartz	do	1952	328	Dr	68	4	48	20	L	23	11-8-52	D, S	L; Dd; 3 ft. bailing 24 gpm, 11-8-52; 59 ft. of casing.
3-6	SE1/4 sec. 3	M. Schwartz	do	1953	320	Dr	81	4	49	32	L	18	5-15-53	D	L; Dd; 5 ft. bailing 8 gpm; 51 ft. of casing.
4-1	NE1/4 sec. 4	C. Compass	do	1950	321	Dr	189	4	65	20	G	17	3-50	P	Solution opening, sand filled, at 85 ft.; 83 ft. of casing.
4-2	NE1/4 sec. 4	Earl Stucky	T. Yoder	1950	320	Dr	85	4	65	20	L	18	1948	D	72 ft. of casing.
4-3	NE1/4 sec. 4	C. Martz	do	1948	322	Dr	72	6	68	4	G	18	Spring	D	102 ft. of casing.
4-4	NE1/4 sec. 4	Erwin Stuckey	do	1945	321	Dr	120	4	100	20	L	18	1945	D	70 ft. of casing.
4-5	NE1/4 sec. 4	W. Blum	do	1949	321	Dr	86	4	68	15	L	18	10-49	D	78 ft. of casing.
4-6	SE1/4 sec. 4	J. Wolf	do	1948	320	Dr	65	5	50	50	L	18	7-48	D	Reported clay to rock; 52 ft. of casing.
4-7	SE1/4 sec. 4	R. Smith	E. Joray	1924	320	Dr	105	4	78	27	L	25	1924	D	78 ft. of casing.
4-8	SE1/4 sec. 4	City of Monroe	E. and F. Moody	1950	320	Dr	206	10	53	153	L	20	10-24-50	P	L; Dd; 35 ft. after 24 hrs. pumping 212 gpm, 10-24-50; 57 ft. of casing
4-9	NE1/4 sec. 4	O. Myfeler	T. Yoder	1948	325	Dr	56	5	55	1	G	21	1948	D, S	51 ft. of casing.
4-10	NE1/4 sec. 4	H. Frifzinger	R. Speicher	1929	325	Dr	190	4	51	44	L	14	1929	N	L; Dd; 6 ft. bailing 24 gpm, 7-53; 148 ft. of casing.
4-11	NE1/4 sec. 4	A. Midlinger	E. Joray	1929	325	Dr	97	4	77	77	L	14	1929	D, S	67 ft. of casing.
4-12	SE1/4 sec. 4	E. Eursam	R. Speicher	1953	325	Dr	148	4	146	2	G	19	7-53	D, S	100 ft. of casing.
5-1	NE1/4 sec. 5	V. Bowman	E. Joray	1920	320	Dr	84	4	65	19	L	15	1920	D, S	98 ft. of casing.
5-2	NE1/4 sec. 5	J. Burkhead	T. Yoder	1932	326	Dr	135	4	98	11	L	26	3-48	D, S	135 ft. of casing.
5-3	SE1/4 sec. 5	C. Shoaf	E. Joray	1932	322	Dr	109	4	98	11	L	26	1932	D, S	100 ft. of casing.
5-4	NE1/4 sec. 5	W. Michaels	do	---	---	Dr	88	4	300	---	G	20	---	T	88 ft. of casing.
5-5	NE1/4 sec. 5	A. Bollinger	do	---	---	Dr	142	4	---	---	G	28	1915	D, S	Limestone at 300 ft.
5-6	NE1/4 sec. 5	C. Holloway	E. Joray	1915	324	Dr	124	4	96	56	L	30	1937	D, S	142 ft. of casing.
5-7	SE1/4 sec. 5	J. Burkhead	J. Yoder	1937	320	Dr	132	4	96	88	L	21	2-1-55	D, S	89 ft. of casing.
5-8	NE1/4 sec. 5	O. Ehrsam	E. Joray	1935	325	Dr	89	4	---	---	L	28	---	D, S	L; Dd; 5 ft. bailing 16 gpm, 2-1-55; 89 ft. of casing.
6-1	NE1/4 sec. 6	I. Eller	E. Joray	---	340	Dr	84	4	70	14	L	28	---	D, S	72 ft. of casing.
6-2	SE1/4 sec. 6	J. Michaels	do	---	338	Dr	111	4	83	83	L	20	---	D, S	84 ft. of casing.
6-3	SE1/4 sec. 6	P. Roth	do	---	332	Dr	126	4	111	15	L	28	---	D, S	88 ft. of casing.
6-4	SE1/4 sec. 6	D. Mazlin	do	---	332	Dr	93	4	64	29	L	28	1916	N, S	113 ft. of casing.
7-1	NE1/4 sec. 7	T. Yoder	do	---	1916	Dr	74	4	73	1	G	28	1916	N, S	64 ft. of casing.
7-2	NE1/4 sec. 7	C. Shell	T. Yoder	1944	342	Dr	74	4	---	---	L	33	1944	D, S	74 ft. of casing.
7-3	NE1/4 sec. 7	W. Zurcher	J. Yoder	1953	340	Dr	270	4	137	142	L	33	8-6-53	D, S	L; Dd; 6 ft. bailing 8 gpm, 8-6-53; 140 ft. of casing.
8-1	NE1/4 sec. 8	I. Hirschey	E. Joray	---	332	Dr	95	4	55	40	G	12	---	D, S	95 ft. of casing.
8-2	SE1/4 sec. 8	C. Striker	do	---	338	Dr	114	4	96	16	L	12	1920	D, S	99 ft. of casing.
9-1	SE1/4 sec. 9	L. Johnson	R. Speicher	---	339	Dr	180	4	---	---	G	---	---	D, S	180 ft. of casing.
10-1	NE1/4 sec. 10	C. Funk	do	---	330	Dr	160	4	---	---	G	---	---	D, S	140 ft. of casing.
10-2	SE1/4 sec. 10	H. Murphy	do	---	338	Dr	140	4	50	33	L	22	9-48	D, S	Dd; 1 ft. bailing 10 gpm, 9-48; 84 ft. of casing.
13-1	SE1/4 sec. 13	G. Snyder	T. Yoder	---	338	Dr	83	4	---	---	G	23	5-6-52	D, S	84 ft. of casing.
14-1	SE1/4 sec. 14	D. Habegger	do	---	338	Dr	84	4	---	---	L	---	---	D, S	117 ft. of casing.
15-1	NE1/4 sec. 15	Moore Township School	E. Joray	---	331	Dr	130	4	117	13	L	---	---	D, S	105 ft. of casing.
15-2	SE1/4 sec. 15	do	do	---	334	Dr	105	4	---	---	L	---	---	P	

T. 26 N., R. 14 E., (MONROE TOWNSHIP)

Adf 3-1	SE1/4 sec. 3	J. Danner	806	Dr	97	4	38	59	30	D,S	40 ft. of casing.
5-1	NE1/4 sec. 5	M. Dellinger	810	Dr	108	5	43	65	27	D,S	43 ft. of casing.
AUH 17-1	SE1/4 sec. 17	C. Schwartz	1918	843	Dr	82	4	80	30	D,S	82 ft. of casing.
18-1	NE1/4 sec. 18	C. Steury	1919	842	Dr	96	4	62	25	D,S	L; Dd, 1 ft. bailing 20 gpm, 6-26-52; 63 ft. of casing.
19-2	SW1/4 sec. 18	T. Beer	1952	847	Dr	80	4	62	35	D,S	65 ft. of casing.
18-3	SE1/4 sec. 18	M. Steury	---	847	Dr	91	4	65	25	D,S	L; Dd, 2 ft. bailing 20 gpm, 4-19-52; 70 ft. of casing.
19-1	NE1/4 sec. 19	C. Sargen	1931	849	Dr	135	4	60	30	D,S	82 ft. of casing.
19-2	NE1/4 sec. 19	H. Nussbaum	1952	852	Dr	84	4	58	35	D,S	L; Dd, 10 ft. bailing 16 gpm, 1-17-55; 88 ft. of casing.
20-1	NE1/4 sec. 20	D. Steury	1918	844	Dr	106	4	82	25	D,S	Reported boulders with some gravel at 60 ft.
20-2	NE1/4 sec. 20	J. Schwartz	1920	844	Dr	82	4	87	20	D,S	
20-3	NE1/4 sec. 20	L. Griffin	1955	850	Dr	120	4	87	39	D,S	
21-1	NE1/4 sec. 21	S. Girod	1913	842	Dr	81	4	80	20	D,S	
21-2	NE1/4 sec. 21	D. Steury	1947	842	Dr	108	4	80	20	D,S	
21-3	NE1/4 sec. 21	C. Hilty	---	844	Dr	92	4	92	20	D,S	
21-4	NE1/4 sec. 21	D. Striker	1947	834	Dr	106	6	101	20	D,S	
21-5	SW1/4 sec. 21	X. Moser	---	846	Dr	95	4	80	20	D,S	
22-1	NE1/4 sec. 22	S. Sprunger	---	834	Dr	90	4	---	20	D,S	
22-2	SE1/4 sec. 22	E. Beer	1912	828	Dr	76	4	56	16	D,S	
22-3	NE1/4 sec. 22	M. and J. Nussbaum	---	828	Dr	172	4	156	16	D,S	
22-4	SE1/4 sec. 22	R. Steury	---	838	Dr	80	4	---	16	D,S	
23-1	NE1/4 sec. 23	I. Nussbaum	1906	821	Dr	83	4	60	16	D,S	
23-2	NE1/4 sec. 23	W. Rich	1912	823	Dr	76	4	54	15	D,S	
23-3	NE1/4 sec. 23	C. Flickinger	1913	824	Dr	66	4	50	18	D,S	
24-1	NE1/4 sec. 24	A. Sprunger	---	824	Dr	70	4	55	18	D,S	
24-2	NE1/4 sec. 24	C. Redington	1935	816	Dr	69	4	32	18	D,S	
25-1	NE1/4 sec. 25	M. Kerr	---	820	Dr	65	4	45	18	D,S	
27-1	NE1/4 sec. 27	F. Sprunger	1947	838	Dr	201	6	94	20	D,S	
27-2	SW1/4 sec. 27	G. Shoemaker	1952	837	Dr	137	4	101	35	D,S	
28-1	NE1/4 sec. 28	A. Inniger	---	846	Dr	85	4	---	40	D,S	
28-2	SW1/4 sec. 28	A. Fox	1943	843	Dr	102	4	69	24	D,S	
29-1	SE1/4 sec. 29	E. and O. Nussbaum	1944	845	Dr	98	4	73	25	D,S	
29-2	NE1/4 sec. 29	G. Jones	1953	846	Dr	120	4	89	32	D,S	
30-1	SE1/4 sec. 30	A. Liechty	1952	856	Dr	152	4	91	39	D,S	
32-1	SW1/4 sec. 32	W. Lehman	1946	855	Dr	270	4	252	27	D,S	
32-2	SE1/4 sec. 32	K. Yoder	1950	857	Dr	100	4	94	45	D,S	
32-3	SE1/4 sec. 32	City of Berne	1926	857	Dr	130	6	---	40	N	
32-4	SE1/4 sec. 32	---	1929	857	Dr	128	10	---	41	N	
33-1	NE1/4 sec. 33	F. Watanake	1950	850	Dr	200	4	110	38	D,S	
33-2	NE1/4 sec. 33	United Milk Products Co.	1940	840	Dr	116	6	116	60	D,S	
33-3	NE1/4 sec. 33	---	1940	850	Dr	121	6	121	53	D,S	
33-4	NE1/4 sec. 33	---	1941	846	Dr	143	12	129	31	D,S	
33-5	SW1/4 sec. 33	City of Berne	1937	845	Dr	260	10	128	28	D,S	
33-6	SE1/4 sec. 33	F. Moody	---	835	Dr	118	5	---	---	D,S	
33-7	SE1/4 sec. 33	R. Speicher	---	835	Dr	165	4	---	---	D,S	
33-8	SW1/4 sec. 33	J. Yoder	1952	850	Dr	137	4	73	35	D,S	
34-1	SE1/4 sec. 34	A. Habegger	1905	844	Dr	188	4	---	20	D,S	
35-1	NE1/4 sec. 35	F. Shoemaker	---	840	Dr	---	4	240	---	D,S	
36-1	SW1/4 sec. 36	C. Stengel and J. Craig	1927	812	Dr	1091	6	185	---	D,S	
36-2	SW1/4 sec. 36	A. Rvf	1953	830	Dr	137	4	---	9	D,S	

T. 26 N., R. 15 E., (BLUE CREEK TOWNSHIP)

Table 7.--Records of wells in Adams County, Indiana--Continued

Well No.	Location	Owner	Driller	Date completed	Altitude of land surface (feet)	Type of well	Depth (feet)	Diameter (Inches)	Depth to bedrock (feet)	Water-bearing zone			Water level		Use	Remarks
										Depth to top (feet)	Thickness (feet)	Material	Below land surface (feet)	Date		
AD 17-1	SE 1/4 sec. 9	O. Young	T. Yoder	1945	802	Dr	40	4	26	26	14	L	11	1945	D,S	W; 27 ft. of casing.
17-2	NE 1/4 sec. 17	A. Williams	F. Moody	1949	820	Dr	77	3	44	44	33	L	25	6-49	D,S	44 ft. of casing.
18-1	NE 1/4 sec. 17	R. Miller	do	1947	820	Dr	63	4	42	42	23	L	27	10-47	D,S	42 ft. of casing.
18-2	SW 1/4 sec. 18	D. Hoop	F. Joray	1930	823	Dr	66	4	47	47	19	L	25	1930	D,S	Reported sand and gravel on top of rock; 45 ft. of casing.
19-1	SE 1/4 sec. 19	Milo Fuchs	do	1940	827	Dr	57	4	45	45	12	L	25	1940	D,S	
19-2	NE 1/4 sec. 19	Mary Fuchs	do	---	827	Dr	80	5	---	---	---	G	---	---	D,S	
19-3	NE 1/4 sec. 19	E. Birch	do	---	827	Dr	160	5	---	---	---	G	---	---	D,S	
20-1	NE 1/4 sec. 20	H. Wittredge	R. Speicher	---	820	Dr	50	4	42	42	8	L	---	---	D,S	
20-2	NE 1/4 sec. 20	A. Dearmond	F. Moody	---	819	Dr	80	5	60	---	---	G	---	---	D,S	
21-1	NE 1/4 sec. 21	W. McMichael	R. Speicher	---	820	Dr	119	5	84	---	---	G	45	7-48	D,S	112 ft. of casing.
27-1	SE 1/4 sec. 27	H. Sipe	F. Moody	1926	820	Dr	1130	8 to 6	(?)	---	---	G	---	---	O	L; 84 ft. of drive pipe; Logan (1931).
28-1	SW 1/4 sec. 28	D. and H. Jones	R. Speicher	---	822	Dr	110	4	---	---	---	G	9	---	D,S	L; 175 ft. of drive pipe; Logan (1931).
28-2	SE 1/4 sec. 28	D. Finkham	T. Yoder	1940	824	Dr	90	4	175	---	---	G	---	---	O	
28-3	NE 1/4 sec. 28	do	G. Lacknutt	1928	824	Dr	1111	---	(?)	---	---	G	10	1943	D,S	
29-1	NE 1/4 sec. 29	J. Tumbison	R. Speicher	1943	824	Dr	120	4	---	---	---	G	10	---	D,S	
29-2	NE 1/4 sec. 29	F. Bollender	do	---	820	Dr	140	---	---	---	---	G	10	---	D,S	
30-1	SW 1/4 sec. 30	O. Lessing	do	---	825	Dr	80	4	80	---	---	G	---	---	D,S	
30-2	SW 1/4 sec. 30	D. Willey	do	---	826	Dr	180	4	---	---	---	G	---	---	D,S	
31-1	NE 1/4 sec. 31	Mr. Rawley	do	1900	818	Dr	1108	---	114	---	---	G	---	---	O	114 ft. of drive pipe; Blatchley (1900).
32-1	SE 1/4 sec. 32	R. Hoffman	E. Joray	---	837	Dr	103	4	---	---	---	G	---	---	D,S	
33-1	NE 1/4 sec. 33	F. Meyers	F. Moody	---	823	Dr	---	6	80	---	---	L	8	---	D,S	32 ft. of casing.
33-2	NE 1/4 sec. 33	P. Garber	T. Yoder	1946	823	Dr	120	6	90	90	30	L	8	1946	D,S	
33-3	SW 1/4 sec. 33	E. Foreman	E. and F. Moody	---	822	Dr	70	5	---	---	---	G	---	---	D,S	
34-1	NE 1/4 sec. 34	H. Sipe	do	1926	822	Dr	1125	---	84	---	---	G	---	---	O	L; 84 ft. of drive pipe; Logan (1931).
34-2	SE 1/4 sec. 34	Boelbacher Estate	Rosenhal and Fisher	1930	833	Dr	1131	8	84	---	---	G	---	---	N	84 ft. of drive pipe.
34-3	SE 1/4 sec. 34	do	do	1929	833	Dr	1138	8 to 6	(?)	---	---	G	---	---	N	78 ft. of drive pipe.

T. 26 N., R. 13 E., (BLUE CREEK TOWNSHIP)--Continued

T. 25 N., R. 13 E., (HARTFORD TOWNSHIP)

AD 1-1	NE 1/4 sec. 1	A. Bieberstein	E. Joray	1910	851	Dr	96	4	81	---	---	L	40	1910	D,S	83 ft. of casing.
1-2	SE 1/4 sec. 1	do	do	1907	859	Dr	66	4	---	---	---	L	---	---	S	D; 7 ft. pumping 6 gpm. Spring.
2-1	NE 1/4 sec. 2	P. Augsburg	T. Yoder	1942	829	Dr	---	4	24	---	---	L	14	1942	D	1942.
2-2	SE 1/4 sec. 2	do	J. Yoder	1950	824	Dr	45	4	13	13	32	L	8	6-17-50	S	L; 14 ft. of casing.
2-3	NE 1/4 sec. 2	J. Augsburg	E. Joray	1919	830	Dr	47	5	21	21	26	L	9	1919	D,S	23 ft. of casing.
2-4	SE 1/4 sec. 2	L. Bauber	T. Yoder	1948	826	Dr	60	4	18	18	42	L	14	1948	D,S	L.
2-5	SE 1/4 sec. 2	F. Duff	E. Joray	1919	832	Dr	66	4	25	25	41	L	15	1919	N	25 ft. of casing.
2-6	SE 1/4 sec. 2	do	T. Yoder	1951	832	Dr	75	4	29	29	46	L	10	4-20-51	D,S	D; 15 ft. pumping 10 gpm. 4-20-51; clay, sand, and gravel 0 to 29 ft.; 21 ft. of casing.
3-1	NE 1/4 sec. 3	L. Meschberger	E. Joray	1916	833	Dr	32	4	12	12	20	L	7	1916	D,S	12 ft. of casing.
3-2	NE 1/4 sec. 3	R. Meschberger	do	---	827	Dr	37	4	7	7	30	L	---	---	S	
3-3	NE 1/4 sec. 3	do	R. Speicher	---	826	Dr	---	6	20	---	---	L	10	---	S	W; 20 ft. of casing.
3-4	SW 1/4 sec. 3	E. Owens	T. Yoder	1946	830	Dr	---	6	19	---	---	L	12	1946	I	L; W. D; 8 ft. after 8 hrs pumping
3-5	SW 1/4 sec. 3	do	do	1948	830	Dr	---	8	20	---	---	L	---	5-48	I	100 gpm. 5-48; 22 ft. of casing.

Adk	Sec	Owner	Year	Dr	Flow	Depth	Notes
1-1	SW	Christian Church	1945	Dr	32	24	L, 25 ft. of casing.
1-2	SE	H. Wheeler	1951	Dr	36	24	
1-3	SE	J. Yoder	1951	Dr	32	24	
1-4	SE	O. Yoder	1937	Dr	32	18	
1-5	SE	E. Rebersy	1938	Dr	90	21	
1-6	SE	E. Rebersy	1945	Dr	54	22	
1-7	SE	P. Yoder	1940	Dr	63	22	
1-8	SE	C. Wolf	1947	Dr	60	22	
1-9	SE	E. Owens	1955	Dr	210	20	
1-10	SE	A. Miller	1934	Dr	36	9	
1-11	SE	J. Yoder	1934	Dr	32	9	
1-12	SE	W. Banter	1946	Dr	35	3	
1-13	SE	F. Bettler	1946	Dr	35	3	
1-14	SE	O. Sours	1946	Dr	95	3	
1-15	SE	G. Zimmerman	1938	Dr	20	8	
1-16	SE	T. Yoder	1938	Dr	54	8	
1-17	SE	E. Joray	1941	Dr	78	8	
1-18	SE	T. Yoder	1946	Dr	298	12	
1-19	SE	J. Yoder	1946	Dr	35	21	
1-20	SE	A. Steiner	1932	Dr	60	14	
1-21	SE	H. Schandt	1950	Dr	75	16	
1-22	SE	T. Lehman	1950	Dr	35	12	
1-23	SE	E. Rikler	1950	Dr	40	5	
1-24	SE	G. Shoemaker	1950	Dr	32	18	
1-25	SE	C. and S. Duback	1950	Dr	48	18	
1-26	SE	M. Aschman	1950	Dr	31	31	
1-27	SE	T. Lehman	1950	Dr	40	6	
1-28	SE	J. Raiff	1942	Dr	1063	17	
1-29	SE	C. Short	1953	Dr	61	42	
1-30	SE	C. Shoemaker	1950	Dr	78	74	
1-31	SE	C. Shoemaker	1951	Dr	103	66	
1-32	SE	L. Stauffer	1950	Dr	83	46	
1-33	SE	F. Moser	1954	Dr	1033	55	
1-34	SE	C. Stricker	1948	Dr	140	118	
1-35	SE	A. Zimmerman	1949	Dr	70	54	
1-36	SE	R. Glendenning	1943	Dr	845	70	
1-37	SE	D. Bunyon	1949	Dr	135	92	

T. 25 N., R. 14 E., (WABASH TOWNSHIP)

Adk	Sec	Owner	Year	Dr	Flow	Depth	Notes
1-1	SW	V. Sprunger	1951	Dr	132	129	
1-2	SW	H. Sprunger	1951	Dr	832	150	
1-3	SW	S. Farlow	1948	Dr	94	92	
1-4	SW	R. Speicher	1906	Dr	170	132	
1-5	SW	I. Stucky	1906	Dr	148	146	
1-6	SW	W. Lehman	1924	Dr	847	100	
1-7	SW	L. Hirshey	1924	Dr	847	100	
1-8	SW	City of Bernu	1924	Dr	847	100	
1-9	SW	J. and C. Hatty	1906	Dr	838	86	
1-10	SW	A. Alger	1906	Dr	92	86	
1-11	SW	E. Afholder	1906	Dr	132	90	
1-12	SW	N. Winterberg	1906	Dr	865	100	

Table 7.--Records of wells in Adams County, Indiana--Continued

Well No.	Location	Owner	Driller	Date completed	Altitude of land surface (feet)	Type of well	Depth (feet)	Diameter (inches)	Depth to bedrock (feet)	Water-bearing zone			Water level		Use	Remarks
										Thickness (feet)	Material	Depth to top (feet)	Below land surface (feet)	Date		
Adk 7-1 7-2	SW1/4 sec. 7 SE1/4 sec. 7	F. Turner P. Girod	T. Yoder J. Yoder	1952	850 835	Dr Dr	107	4	72 69	38	L	47	9-20-52	S	Dd, 10 ft. bailing 15 gpm, 9-20-52; soil and clay 0 to 69 ft.; 70 ft. of casing.	
8-1 9-1	SE1/4 sec. 8 NW1/4 sec. 9	E. Affolder R. Miller	R. Speicher J. Yoder	1953	840	Dr	130 263	4	90 234	40 39	L	28	2-5-53	D,S	L; Dd, 15 ft. bailing 15 gpm, 2-5-53; 235 ft. of casing.	
10-1 10-2 10-3	NE1/4 sec. 10 NW1/4 sec. 10 SW1/4 sec. 10	S. Eicher J. Eicher J. Neuschwander	R. Speicher J. Yoder	---	840 842 805	Dr Dr Dr	137 120 160	4	---	---	G G G	---	---	D,S	L.	
11-1 11-2 11-3	SW1/4 sec. 11 SE1/4 sec. 11 NW1/4 sec. 11	F. Amiller J. Schwartz J. Holc	---	---	849 840 865	Dr Dr Dr	100 105 119	4	---	5	G G G	26	---	D,S	L.	
15-2 16-1 16-2 16-3 16-4	SE1/4 sec. 15 SW1/4 sec. 16 NE1/4 sec. 16 NW1/4 sec. 16	T. Lehman E. Gerber V. Long J. Schwartz Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	---	---	840 840 840 836 830	Dr Dr Dr Dr Dr	100 186 105 100 100	4	---	---	G G G G G	---	---	D,S	Clay 0 to 101 ft.; 105 ft. of casing.	
16-5 16-6	NW1/4 sec. 16 SW1/4 sec. 16	---	---	---	850 835	Dr Dr	24 75	50 4	---	14 74	G S,G	8	2-13-48	I	L; Dd, 5 ft. bailing 16 gpm, 11-12-52; 75 ft. of casing.	
16-7	SW1/4 sec. 16	M. Brown	R. Yoder	1955	840	Dr	91	4	78	13	L	13	3-1-55	D	L; Dd, 5 ft. bailing 16 gpm, 80 ft. of casing.	
17-1 17-2 17-3	SW1/4 sec. 17 SE1/4 sec. 17 NE1/4 sec. 17	E. Affolder C. Hasker C. Bum	R. Speicher ---	---	846 835 820	Dr Dr Dr	---	---	80 100 47	---	L	---	---	T	L.	
18-1 18-2	SE1/4 sec. 18 SE1/4 sec. 18	D. Schindler ---	---	1899	820	Dr	1084	6 to 8	---	---	---	---	---	O	L.	
18-3	SW1/4 sec. 18	E. Carnes	White and Arnold	1895	825	Dr	1046	8	36	---	---	---	---	O	L.	
20-1 21-1 21-2 22-1 22-2 22-3 22-4 22-5 23-1 23-2	NE1/4 sec. 20 NW1/4 sec. 21 SE1/4 sec. 21 NE1/4 sec. 22 SW1/4 sec. 22 SE1/4 sec. 22 NE1/4 sec. 22 SE1/4 sec. 22 NW1/4 sec. 23 NE1/4 sec. 23	Mr. McKlain W. Bailey H. Werts P. Schwartz A. Schwartz C. Matys B. Wheeler R. Speicher N. Schwartz K. Schwartz	T. Yoder R. Speicher T. Yoder E. Joray J. Holc R. Speicher ---	1949 ---	850 840 842 868 850 852 810 836 870 840	Dr Dr Dr Dr Dr Dr Dr Dr Dr	198 150 138 130 130 170 65 165 83	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	122 ---	76 ---	L G G L L L L L L	28 ---	5-49	D,S	123 ft. of casing. Reported sulfur water. Do.	
24-1 24-2 25-1 25-2	NE1/4 sec. 24 NW1/4 sec. 24 SW1/4 sec. 25 NW1/4 sec. 25	P. Schwartz T. Schwartz F. Armstrong S. Weaver	J. Holc T. Yoder J. Holc R. Speicher	1948 1955	875 880	Dr Dr	120 110	4 4	80 99	40 11	L L	51	3-18-55	D,S	L; Dd, 6 ft. bailing 18 gpm, 1-3-55; 58 ft. of casing, 80 ft. of casing. L; Dd, 3 ft. bailing 15 gpm; 101 ft. of casing. Reported clay 0 to 40 ft. Reported 10 inches of gravel on top of rock, 43 ft. of casing.	
27-2 28-1 28-2 28-3 29-1	SE1/4 sec. 27 NW1/4 sec. 28 SW1/4 sec. 28 SW1/4 sec. 28 NW1/4 sec. 29	D. Stanley T. Affholder L. Lybarger T. Mann City of Geneva	---	1943	840 834 830 840	Dr Dr Dr Dr	62 193 14 1057	4 4 6 10	51 ---	11 3 11 ---	L G G G	12 8 12	---	D,S	14 ft. of casing. L; Logan (1931). Dd, 17 ft. after 12 hrs. pumping 225 gpm, 1932; finished with 10 ft. of 10-inch diam. screen. L; W; Dd, 30 ft. pumping 500 gpm, 1945; finished with screen.	
29-2	SW1/4 sec. 29	---	E. and F. Moody	1945	840	Dr	140	10	---	130	G	---	---	P	L; W; Dd, 30 ft. pumping 500 gpm, 1945; finished with screen.	

T. 25 N., R. 14 E., (WABASH TOWNSHIP)--Continued

AX	SEC	OWNER	DATE	DEPTH	TYPE	REMARKS
29-3	29	SEISE	1944	839	Dr	
29-4	29	SWSW	---	838	Dr	
29-5	29	SWSE	1944	838	Dr	
30-1	30	SENE	---	854	Dr	
30-2	30	SESW	---	850	Dr	
31-1	31	SWNW	---	845	Dr	
31-2	31	SWSE	---	848	Dr	
31-3	31	SENE	---	835	Dr	
32-1	32	SESE	---	838	Dr	
33-1	33	SWSW	---	845	Dr	
34-1	34	SWNW	1947	840	Dr	
35-1	35	SESE	1930	850	Dr	
36-1	36	SENE	---	874	Dr	

T. 25 N., R. 15 E., (JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP)

AX	SEC	OWNER	DATE	DEPTH	TYPE	REMARKS
3-1	3	NEISE	1927	832	Dr	
4-1	4	SWNE	1934	834	Dr	
5-1	5	SWSW	1927	838	Dr	
5-2	5	SWSW	---	835	Dr	
6-1	6	SENE	---	832	Dr	
7-1	7	SENE	1926	840	Dr	
8-1	8	NEISE	1932	845	Dr	
17-1	17	SESW	---	868	Dr	
17-2	17	SESE	---	863	Dr	
20-1	20	SWNE	---	872	Dr	
22-1	22	SWNW	1948	855	Dr	
27-1	27	SWSW	1935	869	Dr	
28-1	28	SWSW	---	890	Dr	
29-1	29	SWNW	1937	875	Dr	
29-2	29	SENE	---	880	Dr	
29-3	29	SWNE	1937	880	Dr	
29-4	29	SESW	---	890	Dr	
30-1	30	SWSE	---	860	Dr	
31-1	31	SWSW	---	852	Dr	
31-2	31	SWSW	---	850	Dr	
31-3	31	SESW	1947	850	Dr	
32-1	32	SENE	---	886	Dr	
32-2	32	SWSE	---	855	Dr	
32-3	32	SESW	---	852	Dr	
33-1	33	SWSW	---	850	Dr	
33-2	33	SESW	---	846	Dr	

AX	SEC	OWNER	DATE	DEPTH	TYPE	REMARKS
29-3	29	SEISE	1944	839	Dr	
29-4	29	SWSW	---	838	Dr	
29-5	29	SWSE	1944	838	Dr	
30-1	30	SENE	---	854	Dr	
30-2	30	SESW	---	850	Dr	
31-1	31	SWNW	---	845	Dr	
31-2	31	SWSE	---	848	Dr	
31-3	31	SENE	---	835	Dr	
32-1	32	SESE	---	838	Dr	
33-1	33	SWSW	---	845	Dr	
34-1	34	SWNW	1947	840	Dr	
35-1	35	SESE	1930	850	Dr	
36-1	36	SENE	---	874	Dr	

88 ft. of drive pipe; Logan (1931).
 L; water level in top 300 ft. of hole, before 5-inch casing was set, 112 ft. of drive pipe; Logan (1931).
 72 ft. of drive pipe; Logan (1931).
 D, S
 O
 75 ft. of drive pipe; Logan (1931).
 W; 63 ft. of casing.
 D, S
 L.
 Solution openings from 54 to 60 ft.; 60 ft. of casing.
 L.
 T
 1935
 D, S
 48 ft. of casing.
 D, S
 40 ft. of casing.
 1937
 D, S
 Do.
 L; 44 ft. of casing.
 D, S
 Reported clay 0 to 38 ft.; 40 ft. of casing.
 D, S
 L; 80 ft. of casing.
 D, S
 V, 24 gpm; reported clay above rock; 38 ft. of casing.
 D
 Reported dry to 140 ft.
 20 ft. of casing.
 D
 22 ft. of casing.
 S
 Thin sand and gravel on rock; 40 ft. of casing.
 D, S
 42 ft. of casing.
 D, S
 18 ft. of casing.
 D, S
 9 ft. of casing.

Table 8.--Selected logs of wells and test holes in Adams County, Indiana

Well AdA 12-1

Type of record: Driller's log. Altitude: About 785 feet.

Material	Thick- ness (feet)	Depth (feet)	Remarks
Clay and hardpan-----	39	39	
Gravel, good-----	11	50	
Limestone-----	22	72	

Well AdA 35-10

Type of record: Driller's log. Altitude: About 816 feet.

Soil, clay and sand-----	79	79	
Sand and gravel, muddy-----	8	87	
Mud, blue, and brown sand-----	45	132	
Gravel, sharp, clean-----	2	134	

Well AdA 36-7

Type of record: Driller's log. Altitude: About 816 feet.

Clay-----	76	76	
Sand and mud-----	13	89	
Gravel-----	1	90	

Well AdA 36-11

Type of record: Driller's log. Altitude: About 815 feet.

Soil and yellow clay-----	18	18	
Mud, blue-----	41	59	
Mud, sand, and gravel-----	3	62	
Gravel, coarse, clean-----	1	63	

Well AdB 14-2

Type of record: Driller's log. Altitude: About 812 feet.

Hardpan-----	88	88	
Gravel-----	2	90	
Limestone-----	60	150	

Well AdB 17-1

Type of record: Driller's log. Altitude: About 812 feet.

No record-----	72	72	Drift
Gravel-----	8	80	
Limestone-----	53	133	

Well AdB 21-7

Type of record: Driller's log. Altitude: About 800 feet.

Soil and clay-----	75	75	
Gravel, cemented-----	4	79	
Gravel, clean-----	2	81	Water bearing

Table 8.--Selected logs of wells and test holes in Adams County--Continued

Well AdB 24-3

Type of record: Driller's log.

Altitude: About 843 feet.

Material	Thick-ness (feet)	Depth (feet)	Remarks
Soil and clay-----	75	75	
Limestone, broken and loose-----	11	86	
Limestone, solid-----	17	103	
Limestone, cavey-----	3	106	

Well AdB 27-6

Type of record: Driller's log.

Altitude: About 792 feet.

Material	Thick-ness (feet)	Depth (feet)	Remarks
Top soil and clay-----	5	5	
Sand, yellow-----	4	9	
Sand and clay-----	24	33	
Limestone, very porous-----	22	55	

Well AdB 27-7

Type of record: Sample log; collected by driller, examined by G. V. Cohee.

Altitude: About 785 feet.

Material	Thick-ness (feet)	Depth (feet)	Remarks
No samples-----	20	20	Drift
Dolomite, finely-crystalline, light-brown-----	30	50	
Dolomite, crystalline, buff-----	100	150	Slight porosity in samples from 50 to 80 ft.
Dolomite, crystalline, light-brown---	20	170	Slight porosity in samples
No samples-----	10	180	
Dolomite, crystalline, light-brown to buff-----	10	190	
Dolomite, crystalline, light-brown---	20	210	Slight porosity in samples
Dolomite, finely-crystalline, buff---	50	260	
Dolomite, medium-crystalline, white to very light-buff-----	90	350	Solution cavities in samples 260 to 270 ft., and 280 to 290 ft., and 300 to 320 ft.
Dolomite, fine to medium-crystal-line, light-grayish-buff-----	55	405	Porosity in samples 370 to 380 ft., slight porosity in samples from 390 to 400 ft.

Well AdB 34-10

Type of record: Driller's log.

Altitude: About 782 feet.

Material	Thick-ness (feet)	Depth (feet)	Remarks
Clay, light and dark-----	23	23	

Table 8.--Selected logs of wells and test holes in Adams County--Continued

Well AdB 34-10--Continued

Material	Thick- ness (feet)	Depth (feet)	Remarks
Limestone, soft, white-----	127	150	
Limestone, hard, white-----	25	175	
Limestone, hard, brown-----	15	190	
Limestone, hard, gray-----	105	295	
Limestone, hard, white-----	5	300	
Limestone, very hard, gray-----	30	330	
Limestone, hard, blue-----	15	345	
Limestone, soft, caving-----	2	347	
Limestone, hard, blue-----	18	365	
Limestone, soft, gray-----	5	370	
Limestone, cavey, gray-----	5	375	
Limestone, hard, gray-----	5	380	
Limestone, hard, blue-----	10	390	
Limestone, hard, blue, trace of shale-----	10	400	

Well AdB 35-5

Type of record: Driller's log.	Altitude: About 804 feet.		
No record-----	52	52	Drift
Quicksand-----	8	60	
Limestone, very hard-----	31	91	

Well AdB 35-6

Type of record: Sample log; collected by driller, examined by E. A. Brown.	Altitude: About 798 feet.		
No samples-----	40	40	Drift
Dolomite, creamy-gray-----	10	50	Non-porous to slightly porous
Dolomite, creamy-buff to brown-----	15	65	Porous to slightly porous
Dolomite, light rusty-brown-----	5	70	Do.
Dolomite, light to medium dirty-gray-----	20	90	Do.
Dolomite, white, slightly-creamy-----	20	110	

Well AdD 1-2

Type of record: Driller's log	Altitude: About 816 feet.		
Top soil and clay-----	59	59	
Clay, sandy-----	4	63	
Sand and gravel-----	1	64	
Gravel, sharp, clean-----	1	65	

Well AdD 2-7

Type of record: Driller's log.	Altitude: About 826 feet.		
Clay, yellow-----	20	20	
Clay, blue-----	45	65	

Table 8.--Selected logs of wells and test holes in Adams County--Continued

Well AdD 2-7--Continued

Material	Thick- ness (feet)	Depth (feet)	Remarks
Sand-----	2	67	
Limestone-----	24	91	

Well AdD 9-1

Type of record: Driller's log.		Altitude: About 834 feet.	
Soil, clay and mud-----	65	65	
Mud and sand-----	2	67	
Limestone-----	25	92	

Well AdD 12-2

Type of record: Driller's log.		Altitude: About 823 feet.	
Clay, yellow-----	16	16	
Mud, blue-----	42	58	
Limestone-----	28	86	

Well AdA 13-3

Type of record: Driller's log.		Altitude: About 822 feet.	
Clay, yellow-----	18	18	
Mud, blue-----	27	45	
Limestone, white-----	45	90	
Limestone, brown-----	4	94	

Well AdD 23-1

Type of record: Driller's log.		Altitude: About 834 feet.	
No record-----	65	65	Drift
Boulder at-----	---	65	
Quicksand-----	23	88	
Limestone-----	17	105	

Well AdE 3-2

Type of record: Driller's log.		Altitude: About 803 feet.	
Overburden-----	46	46	Drift
Limestone, yellow-----	4	50	
Limestone, white-----	71	121	
Limestone, brown-----	10	131	
Limestone, white-----	35	166	
Limestone, blue-----	15	181	
Limestone, white-----	15	196	
Limestone, brown-----	25	221	
Limestone, blue-----	20	241	
Limestone, white-----	55	296	
Limestone, blue-----	5	301	
Limestone, white-----	30	331	
Limestone, blue-----	45	376	

Table 8.--Selected logs of wells and test holes in Adams County--Continued

Well AdE 3-2--Continued

Material	Thick-ness (feet)	Depth (feet)	Remarks
Limestone, white-----	10	386	3-foot cave
Limestone, blue-----	14	400	

Well AdE 3-3

Type of record: Driller's log. Altitude: About 788 feet.

Type of record: Driller's log.	Thick-ness (feet)	Depth (feet)	Remarks
No record-----	32	32	Drift
Limestone, hard, white-----	46	78	
Limestone, medium-----	10	88	
Limestone, soft-----	15	103	
Limestone, medium-----	5	108	
Limestone, soft-----	45	153	
Limestone, light-yellow-----	5	158	
Limestone, brown-----	5	163	
Limestone, gray-----	25	188	
Limestone, hard, white-----	15	203	
Limestone, soft, yellow-----	5	208	
Limestone, hard, blue-----	30	238	
Limestone, medium, white-----	5	243	
Limestone, hard, blue-----	20	263	
Limestone, hard, gray-----	10	273	
Limestone, hard, blue-----	35	308	
Limestone, dark-gray-----	15	323	
Limestone, soft, white-----	5	328	
Limestone, hard, blue-----	85	413	
Limestone, hard, white-----	3	416	
Shale-----	2	418	
Limestone, hard, blue-----	8	426	

Well AdE 3-4

Type of record: Driller's log. Altitude: About 788 feet.

Type of record: Driller's log.	Thick-ness (feet)	Depth (feet)	Remarks
Clay, red-----	30	30	11-inch crevice at 290 ft. 1.5-foot crevice at 310 ft.
Limestone, medium-hard, white-----	135	165	
Limestone, medium-hard, light-brown-----	15	180	
Limestone, hard, gray-----	10	190	
Limestone, hard, blue-----	10	200	
Limestone, medium-hard, white-----	20	220	
Limestone, extra-hard, gray-----	35	255	
Limestone, extra-hard, white-----	25	280	
Limestone, extra-hard, gray-----	25	305	
Limestone, extra-hard, white-----	10	315	
Limestone, medium-hard, white-----	30	345	
Limestone, extra-hard, gray-----	5	350	
Limestone, extra-hard, brown-----	25	375	
Limestone, extra-hard, gray-----	20	395	
Limestone, extra-hard, blue-----	5	400	

Table 8.--Selected logs of wells and test holes in Adams County--Continued

Well AdE 10-1

Type of record: Driller's log. Altitude: About 803 feet.

Material	Thick- ness (feet)	Depth (feet)	Remarks
No record-----	38	38	Drift
Limestone-----	27	65	
Limestone, medium-gray-----	65	130	
Limestone, hard, gray-----	10	140	
Limestone, very-hard, white-----	5	145	
Limestone, hard, gray-----	15	160	
Limestone, medium, brown-----	25	185	
Limestone, medium, gray-----	10	195	
Limestone, soft, gray-----	10	205	
Limestone, medium, gray-----	15	220	
Limestone, medium, white-----	35	255	
Limestone, soft, white-----	15	270	
Limestone, medium, white-----	45	315	
Limestone, medium, gray-----	10	325	
Limestone, hard, gray-----	60	385	
Limestone, hard, blue-----	15	400	

Well AdE 13-3

Type of record: Driller's log. Altitude: About 803 feet.

No record-----	60	60	Drift
Limestone-----	22	82	
Clay and fine sand; solution crevice-	18	100	
Limestone-----	36	136	

Well AdE 32-4

Type of record: Driller's log. Altitude: About 828 feet.

Clay-----	45	45	
Sand, gravel, and clay-----	49	94	
Limestone-----	15	109	

Well AdE 33-4

Type of record: Driller's log. Altitude: About 821 feet.

Top soil and yellow clay-----	28	28	
Clay, blue, and mud-----	157	185	
Sand, red and yellow-----	48	233	
Gravel-----	1	234	

Well AdF 5-2

Type of record: Driller's log. Altitude: About 844 feet.

No record-----	78	78	Drift
Sand and fine gravel-----	6	84	
Limestone-----	28	112	

Table 8.--Selected logs of wells and test holes in Adams County--Continued

Well AdF 9-2

Type of record: Driller's log. Altitude: About 827 feet.

Material	Thick- ness (feet)	Depth (feet)	Remarks
No record-----	68	68	Drift
Gravel-----	2	70	
Limestone-----	31	101	

Well AdF 16-1

Type of record: Driller's log. Altitude: About 825 feet.

Material	Thick- ness (feet)	Depth (feet)	Remarks
Clay-----	14	14	
Clay, blue-----	31	45	
Sand-----	5	50	
Limestone-----	67	117	

Well AdF 19-2

Type of record: Driller's log. Altitude: About 805 feet.

Material	Thick- ness (feet)	Depth (feet)	Remarks
No record-----	59	59	Drift
Sand and gravel-----	1	60	
Limestone-----	22	82	
Sand, gravel, and mud; solution crevice-----	18	100	
Limestone-----	36	136	

Well AdF 20-2

Type of record: Driller's log. Altitude: About 795 feet.

Material	Thick- ness (feet)	Depth (feet)	Remarks
No record-----	24	24	Drift
Boulders-----	4	28	
Limestone-----	40	68	

Well AdF 21-1

Type of record: Driller's log. Altitude: About 796 feet.

Material	Thick- ness (feet)	Depth (feet)	Remarks
No record-----	33	33	Drift
Gravel-----	1	34	
Limestone-----	47	91	

Well AdF 21-2

Type of record: Driller's log. Altitude: About 804 feet.

Material	Thick- ness (feet)	Depth (feet)	Remarks
Mud-----	15	15	
Gravel-----	10	25	
Mud and gravel-----	14	39	
Limestone, cream-colored-----	81	120	
Limestone, gray-----	34	154	
Limestone, soft, gray-----	22	176	
Limestone, gray-----	249	425	
Shale, blue-----	350	775	
Shale, brown-----	425	1,200	
Limestone? (Trenton)-----	24	1,224	

Table 8.--Selected logs of wells and test holes in Adams County--Continued

Well AdF 27-1

Type of record: Driller's log. Altitude: About 794 feet.

Material	Thick- ness (feet)	Depth (feet)	Remarks
No record-----	34	34	Drift
Gravel-----	1	35	
Limestone-----	23	58	

Well AdG 34-2

Type of record: Driller's log. Altitude: About 830 feet.

Material	Thick- ness (feet)	Depth (feet)	Remarks
Soil-----	5	5	
Sand, dirty, and very yellow-----	9	14	
Limestone-----	21	35	Solution crevice at bottom

Well AdG 35-2

Type of record: Driller's log. Altitude: About 831 feet.

Material	Thick- ness (feet)	Depth (feet)	Remarks
Clay-----	29	29	
Limestone, yellow-----	36	65	
Limestone, white-----	8	73	

Well AdG 36-3

Type of record: Driller's log. Altitude: About 845 feet.

Material	Thick- ness (feet)	Depth (feet)	Remarks
Clay-----	54	54	
Sand and gravel-----	1	55	
Limestone, broken-----	2	57	

Well AdH 3-5

Type of record: Driller's log. Altitude: About 828 feet.

Material	Thick- ness (feet)	Depth (feet)	Remarks
Dug well-----	30	30	Drift
Clay, sandy-----	8	38	
Sand, yellow and muddy-----	10	48	
Limestone, loose and broken-----	11	59	
Limestone, very porous-----	9	68	

Well AdH 3-6

Type of record: Driller's log. Altitude: About 820 feet.

Material	Thick- ness (feet)	Depth (feet)	Remarks
Clay, yellow-----	19	19	
Clay, blue-----	30	49	
Limestone-----	32	81	

Well AdH 4-8

Type of record. Driller's log. Altitude: About 820 feet.

Material	Thick- ness (feet)	Depth (feet)	Remarks
Clay, red-----	53	53	
Limestone, brown-----	87	140	

Table 8.--Selected logs of wells and test holes in Adams County--Continued

Well AdH 4-8--Continued

Material	Thick- ness (feet)	Depth (feet)	Remarks
Limestone, blue-----	5	145	
Limestone, brown-----	10	155	
Limestone, white-----	10	165	
Limestone, medium-soft-----	41	206	

Well AdH 4-13

Type of record: Driller's log.		Altitude: About 825 feet.	
Soil, clay and till-----	146	146	
Sand and gravel-----	2	148	
Gravel, coarse, at-----	----	148	

Well AdH 5-8

Type of record: Driller's log.		Altitude: About 825 feet.	
Soil and clay-----	79	79	
Mud to sand-----	9	88	
Gravel, coarse, good-----	1	89	

Well AdH 7-3

Type of record: Driller's log.		Altitude: About 840 feet.	
Soil and clay-----	81	81	Boulder at 75 ft.
Sand-----	14	95	
Sand and red mud-----	42	137	
Limestone-----	142	279	

Well AdH 18-2

Type of record: Driller's log.		Altitude: About 847 feet.	
Soil and clay-----	52	52	
Sand and clay-----	10	62	
Limestone-----	18	80	Solution crevice at 80 ft.

Well AdH 19-2

Type of record: Driller's log.		Altitude: About 852 feet.	
Soil, clay, and mud, blue-----	58	58	
Limestone, broken, loose-----	12	70	
Limestone, solid shell-----	3	73	
Limestone with solution crevices-----	11	84	

Well AdH 20-3

Type of record: Driller's log.		Altitude: About 850 feet.	
Soil and clay-----	19	19	
Mud, blue-----	68	87	
Limestone-----	33	120	

Table 8.--Selected logs of wells and test holes in Adams County--Continued

Well AdH 27-1

Type of record: Driller's log. Altitude: About 838 feet.

Material	Thick- ness (feet)	Depth (feet)	Remarks
No record	94	94	Drift(?)
Limestone	26	120	
Rock, white	81	201	Limestone (?)

Well AdH 29-2

Type of record: Driller's log. Altitude: About 846 feet.

Material	Thick- ness (feet)	Depth (feet)	Remarks
Clay, yellow	16	16	
Clay, blue	73	89	
Limestone	31	120	

Well AdH 30-1

Type of record: Driller's log. Altitude: About 856 feet.

Material	Thick- ness (feet)	Depth (feet)	Remarks
Soil and clay	82	82	
Sand and mud	4	86	
Gravel, cemented	5	91	
Limestone, loose	6	97	
Limestone, solid	55	152	

Well AdH 33-1

Type of record: Driller's log. Altitude: About 850 feet.

Material	Thick- ness (feet)	Depth (feet)	Remarks
Clay	73	73	Boulder at 58 ft.
Gravel, muddy	1	74	
Clay, red	36	110	
Limestone	90	200	

Well AdH 33-2

Type of record: Driller's log. Altitude: About 840 feet.

Material	Thick- ness (feet)	Depth (feet)	Remarks
Top soil	2	2	
Clay, yellow	8	10	
Clay, blue	40	50	
Gravel	3	53	Dry
Clay, blue	27	80	
Hardpan	21	101	
Sand, fine, muddy	3	104	
Hardpan	12	116	
Limestone at		116	

Well AdH 33-3

Type of record: Driller's log. Altitude: About 850 feet.

Material	Thick- ness (feet)	Depth (feet)	Remarks
Clay	36	36	
Clay, sandy	14	50	
Clay	6	56	
Gravel, muddy, and clay	1	57	

Table 8.--Selected logs of wells and test holes in Adams County--Continued

Well AdH 33-3--Continued

Material	Thick- ness (feet)	Depth (feet)	Remarks
Clay, sandy-----	6	63	
Clay-----	32	95	
Gravel-----	6	101	Very muddy water
Clay, red-----	20	121	
Rock at-----	----	121	Dolomitic limestone or dolomite

Well AdH 33-4

Type of record: Driller's log. Altitude: About 846 feet.

Clay, yellow-----	14	14	
Clay, gray-----	35	49	
Sand and gravel-----	2	51	Water bearing
Clay, gray-----	47	98	
Gravel, muddy, and boulders-----	7	105	Water bearing
Sand, coarse, and gravel-----	6	111	Do.
Gravel and clay-----	2	113	
Gravel, coarse, and clay-----	2	115	Water bearing
Gravel, coarse, and sand-----	2	117	Do.
Clay, hard, brown, and some gravel---	4	121	
Gravel and some clay-----	3	124	Water bearing
Clay-----	5	129	
Sand and some gravel-----	7	136	Water bearing
Clay-----	1	137	
Sand, coarse, and gravel-----	5	142	Water bearing
Sand, fine-----	1	143	Do.

Well AdH 36-1

Type of record: Driller's log. Altitude: About 812 feet.

Muck-----	30	30	
Gravel and quicksand-----	155	185	
Limestone-----	201	386	Water bearing
Shale-----	680	1,066	
Limestone (Trenton)-----	25	1,091	Salt water

Well AdH 36-2

Type of record: Driller's log. Altitude: About 830 feet.

Clay, yellow-----	12	12	
Clay, blue-----	122	134	
Clay, sandy, blue-----	2	136	
Gravel-----	1	137	

Well AdI 27-1

Type of record: Driller's log. Altitude: About 820 feet.

No record-----	84	84	Drift(?)
Limerock-----	312	396	

Table 8.--Selected logs of wells and test holes in Adams County--Continued

Well AdI 27-1--Continued

Material	Thick- ness (feet)	Depth (feet)	Remarks
Limestone, broken, and shale-----	204	600	
Shale-----	490	1,090	
Limestone? (Trenton)-----	40	1,130	

Well AdI 28-3

Type of record: Driller's log.		Altitude: About 824 feet.	
No record-----	175	175	Drift(?)
Limestone-----	217	392	
Limestone and shale, broken-----	458	850	
No record-----	221	1,071	Shale(?)
Limestone? (Trenton)-----	40	1,111	

Well AdI 34-1

Type of record: Driller's log.		Altitude: About 822 feet.	
No record-----	84	84	Drift(?)
Limerock-----	306	390	
Limestone and shale, broken-----	210	600	
Shale-----	485	1,085	
Limestone? (Trenton)-----	40	1,125	

Well AdJ 2-2

Type of record: Driller's log.		Altitude: About 824 feet.	
No record-----	9	9	Drift(?)
Sand-----	4	13	
Limestone-----	32	45	Solution crevice 42 to 45 ft.

Well AdJ 2-4

Type of record: Driller's log.		Altitude: About 826 feet.	
Clay-----	5	5	
Sand, fine-----	13	18	
Limestone-----	42	60	

Well AdJ 3-5

Type of records: Driller's log.		Altitude: About 830 feet.	
No record-----	20	20	Drift(?)
Limestone-----	50	70	
Limestone, chalky-white-----	130	200	Dry
Limestone-----	41	241	

Well AdJ 3-7

Type of record: Driller's log.		Altitude: About 830 feet.	
Clay-----	16	16	

Table 8.--Selected logs of wells and test holes in Adams County--Continued

Well AdJ 3-7--Continued

Material	Thick- ness (feet)	Depth (feet)	Remarks
Sand, muddy-----	7	23	
Limestone-----	13	36	

Well AdJ 3-13

Type of record: Driller's log.		Altitude: About 830 feet.	
Soil and clay-----	18	18	Dry
Gravel, cemented-----	2	20	
Limestone-----	40	60	
Limestone and red mud-----	30	90	
Limestone, soft, white-----	100	190	
Limestone, gray to blue-----	49	239	Shale (?)
1st soft break-----	1	240	

Well AdJ 10-3

Type of record: Driller's log.		Altitude: About 826 feet.	
Clay-----	10	10	
Sand-----	50	60	
Gravel at-----		60	

Well AdJ 16-1

Type of record: Driller's log.		Altitude: About 850 feet.	
No record-----	17	17	Drift(?)
Limestone-----	286	303	
Shale-----	721	1,024	
Limestone? (Trenton)-----	39	1,063	

Well AdJ 22-1

Type of record: Driller's log.		Altitude: About 863 feet.	
Clay, yellow-----	15	15	
Clay, blue-----	27	42	
Limestone, broken-----	4	46	
Limestone, solid-----	15	61	

Well AdJ 23-1

Type of record: Driller's log.		Altitude: About 855 feet.	
Top soil and clay-----	45	45	
Gravel, cemented-----	6	51	
Clay-----	23	74	
Limestone-----	2	78	Solution crevices

Well AdJ 24-1

Type of record: Driller's log.		Altitude: About 854 feet.	
Clay and blue mud-----	42	42	

Table 8.--Selected logs of wells and test holes in Adams County--Continued

Well AdJ 24-1--Continued

Material	Thick- ness (feet)	Depth (feet)	Remarks
Sand and gravel-----	4	46	
Limestone-----	37	83	

Well AdJ 24-3

Type of record: Sample log; collected by driller, examined by S. P. Averill

Altitude: About 840 feet.

Clay till-----	30	30	
Dolomite, crystalline, light-gray to brown-----	240	270	
Limestone, crystalline, white to dark-gray-----	60	330	
Shale, light-gray, with limestone---	10	340	
Limestone, shaly, light-gray-----	10	350	
Limestone, crystalline, light to dark- gray and bluish-gray-----	120	470	
Shale, calcareous, bluish-gray-----	10	480	
Limestone, crystalline, light to medium-gray-----	40	520	
Limestone and shale, light to medium- gray-----	10	530	
Shale, calcareous, medium-gray-----	20	550	
Limestone and shale, medium-gray-----	10	560	
Shale, calcareous, and shale; medium- gray-----	440	1,000	
Limestone, crystalline, white to yellowish-brown, speckled appearance-----	33	1,033	

Well AdJ 26-1

Type of record: Driller's log.

Altitude: About 850 feet.

Clay-----	90	90	
Sand, little gravel-----	4	94	
Clay, sandy-----	24	118	
Limestone, solid-----	17	135	
Limestone, soft and very porous-----	5	140	

Well AdJ 35-2

Type of record: Driller's log.

Altitude: About 848 feet.

Clay-----	70	70	
Clay, sandy-----	5	75	
Mud, blue-----	17	92	
Limestone-----	43	135	

Table 8.--Selected logs of wells and test holes in Adams County--Continued

Well AdK 1-1

Type of record: Driller's log. Altitude: About 832 feet.

Material	Thick- ness (feet)	Depth (feet)	Remarks
Clay, yellow-----	16	16	
Mud, gray and blue-----	113	129	
Sand to coarse gravel-----	3	132	

Well AdK 9-1

Type of record: Driller's log. Altitude: About 840 feet.

Material	Thick- ness (feet)	Depth (feet)	Remarks
Soil and clay-----	145	145	
Gravel, cemented-----	6	151	
Sand and blue mud-----	24	175	
Mud, tough, blue-----	59	234	
Limestone (Niagara)-----	28	262	
Limestone and shale-----	1	263	

Well AdK 15-1

Type of record: Driller's log. Altitude: About 840 feet.

Material	Thick- ness (feet)	Depth (feet)	Remarks
Clay-----	60	60	
Sand-----	8	68	
Clay, blue-----	32	100	
Gravel-----	5	105	

Well AdK 16-4

Type of record: Driller's log. Altitude: About 830 feet.

Material	Thick- ness (feet)	Depth (feet)	Remarks
Clay-----	19	19	
Gravel-----	6	25	Water bearing
Clay-----	43	68	
Rock, broken, and clay-----	6	74	
Limestone-----	26	100	Water bearing

Well AdK 16-5

Type of record: Driller's log. Altitude: About 830 feet.

Material	Thick- ness (feet)	Depth (feet)	Remarks
Clay-----	6	6	
Sand-----	4	10	Water bearing
Clay and gravel-----	4	14	
Gravel-----	10	24	Water bearing

Well AdK 16-6

Type of record: Driller's log. Altitude: About 835 feet.

Material	Thick- ness (feet)	Depth (feet)	Remarks
Soil, clay, and till-----	73	73	
Sand and mud-----	1	74	
Sand and gravel-----	1	75	

Table 8.--Selected logs of wells and test holes in Adams County--Continued

Well AdK 16-7

Type of record: Driller's log. Altitude: About 840 feet.

	Thick- ness (feet)	Depth (feet)	Remarks
Clay, yellow-----	22	22	
Mud, blue-----	53	75	
Mud and sand-----	3	78	
Limestone-----	13	91	

Well AdK 18-1

Type of record: Driller's log. Altitude: About 820 feet.

	Thick- ness (feet)	Depth (feet)	Remarks
Soil and clay-----	47	47	
Limestone (Niagara)-----	210	257	
Shale-----	730	987	
Limestone? (Trenton)-----	101	1,088	

Well AdK 18-2

Type of record: Driller's log. Altitude: 825 feet.

	Thick- ness (feet)	Depth (feet)	Remarks
Soil and clay-----	36	36	
Limestone (Niagara)-----	217	253	
Shale-----	738	991	
Limestone? (Trenton)-----	55	1,046	

Well AdK 18-3

Type of record: Driller's log. Altitude: About 827 feet.

	Thick- ness (feet)	Depth (feet)	Remarks
Soil and clay-----	4	4	
Clay, sand and gravel-----	25	29	
Limestone (Niagara)-----	189	218	
1st break-----	---	218	Shale(?)
2nd break-----	7	225	Do
3rd break-----	31	256	Do
Lime and shale-----	424	680	
Shale-----	315	995	
Limestone? (Trenton)-----	173	1,168	

Well AdK 23-1

Type of record: Driller's log. Altitude: About 870 feet.

	Thick- ness (feet)	Depth (feet)	Remarks
Clay-----	60	60	
Sand and gravel-----	20	80	
Mud-----	38	118	
Gravel-----	2	120	
Limestone-----	45	165	

Well AdK 23-2

Type of record: Driller's log. Altitude: About 840 feet.

	Thick- ness (feet)	Depth (feet)	Remarks
Soil and yellow clay-----	21	21	
Mud, blue-----	36	57	
Limestone-----	26	83	

Table 8.--Selected logs of wells and test holes in Adams County--Continued

Well AdK 24-2

Type of record: Driller's log. Altitude: About 880 feet.

Material	Thick- ness (feet)	Depth (feet)	Remarks
Soil and yellow clay-----	18	18	
Mud, blue-----	57	75	
Sand, mud, and limestone, particles; mixed-----	24	99	
Limestone, solid-----	11	110	Solution crevice 108 to 110 ft.

Well AdK 28-3

Type of record: Driller's log. Altitude: About 830 feet.

Material	Thick- ness (feet)	Depth (feet)	Remarks
Drift-----	115	115	
Limestone, white-----	120	235	
Shale-----	15	250	
Limestone, white-----	30	280	
Shale-----	40	320	
Limestone-----	10	330	
Shale-----	75	405	
Limestone-----	5	410	
Shale-----	315	725	
Shale, brown-----	265	990	
Shale, black-----	11	1,001	
Limestone (Trenton)-----	56	1,057	

Well AdK 29-2

Type of record: Driller's log. Altitude: About 840 feet.

Material	Thick- ness (feet)	Depth (feet)	Remarks
Clay-----	100	100	
Sand-----	30	130	
Gravel-----	10	140	

Well AdK 29-5

Type of record: Driller's log. Altitude: About 838 feet.

Material	Thick- ness (feet)	Depth (feet)	Remarks
Soil and clay-----	10	10	
Mud, lively, blue-----	10	20	
Clay, blue-----	20	40	
Sand, dirty-----	4	44	
Hardpan-----	16	60	
Sand-----	1	61	
Gravel, clean-----	15	76	Water bearing

Well AdK 35-1

Type of record: Driller's log. Altitude: About 850 feet.

Material	Thick- ness (feet)	Depth (feet)	Remarks
No record-----	80	80	Drift
Gravel-----	20	100	
Hardpan-----	18	118	
Gravel-----	2	120	
Limestone-----	40	160	

Table 8.--Selected logs of wells and test holes in Adams County--Continued

Well AdL 4-1

Type of record: Sample log; collected
by driller, examined by S. P. Averill.

Altitude: About 834 feet.

Material	Thick- ness (feet)	Depth (feet)	Remarks
Clay till-----	60	60	
Dolomite, crystalline, white to dark- gray-----	250	310	
Shale, calcareous, gray to dark-gray-----	40	350	
Limestone, argillaceous, greenish- gray to gray-----	20	370	
Shale, calcareous, light to medium- gray-----	50	420	
Limestone, fine-grained, light-gray to bluish-gray-----	60	480	
Limestone, shaly, light to dark-gray-----	30	510	
Shale, calcareous, and shale, gray to dark-gray and bluish-gray-----	560	1,070	
Limestone, crystalline, white to yellowish-brown, speckled appearance-----	38	1,108	

Well AdL 17-1

Type of record: Driller's log.

Altitude: About 868 feet.

Mud and clay, sandy-----	60	60	
Gravel with gas-----	10	70	
Mud with a little gravel at bottom---	26	96	
Limestone-----	30	126	

Well AdL 22-1

Type of record: Driller's log.

Altitude: About 855 feet.

Drift-----	79	79	
Limestone (Niagara)-----	171	250	
Shale break-----	5	255	
Limestone-----	75	330	
Shale, gray, and limestone with shells-----	250	580	
Shale, gray-----	320	900	
Shale, brown-----	157	1,057	
Limestone? (Trenton)-----	105	1,162	

Well AdL 29-2

Type of record: Driller's log.

Altitude: About 880 feet.

No record-----	30	30	Drift.
Limestone-----	4	34	
Solution crevice, mud-----	8	42	
Limestone-----	48	90	

Table 8.--Selected logs of wells and test holes in Adams County--Continued

Well AdL 29-4

Type of record: Driller's log.

Altitude: About 880 feet.

Material	Thick- ness (feet)	Depth (feet)	Remarks
No record-----	40	40	Drift
Limestone-----	20	60	
Clay and gravel; solution crevice----	20	80	
Limestone-----	52	132	

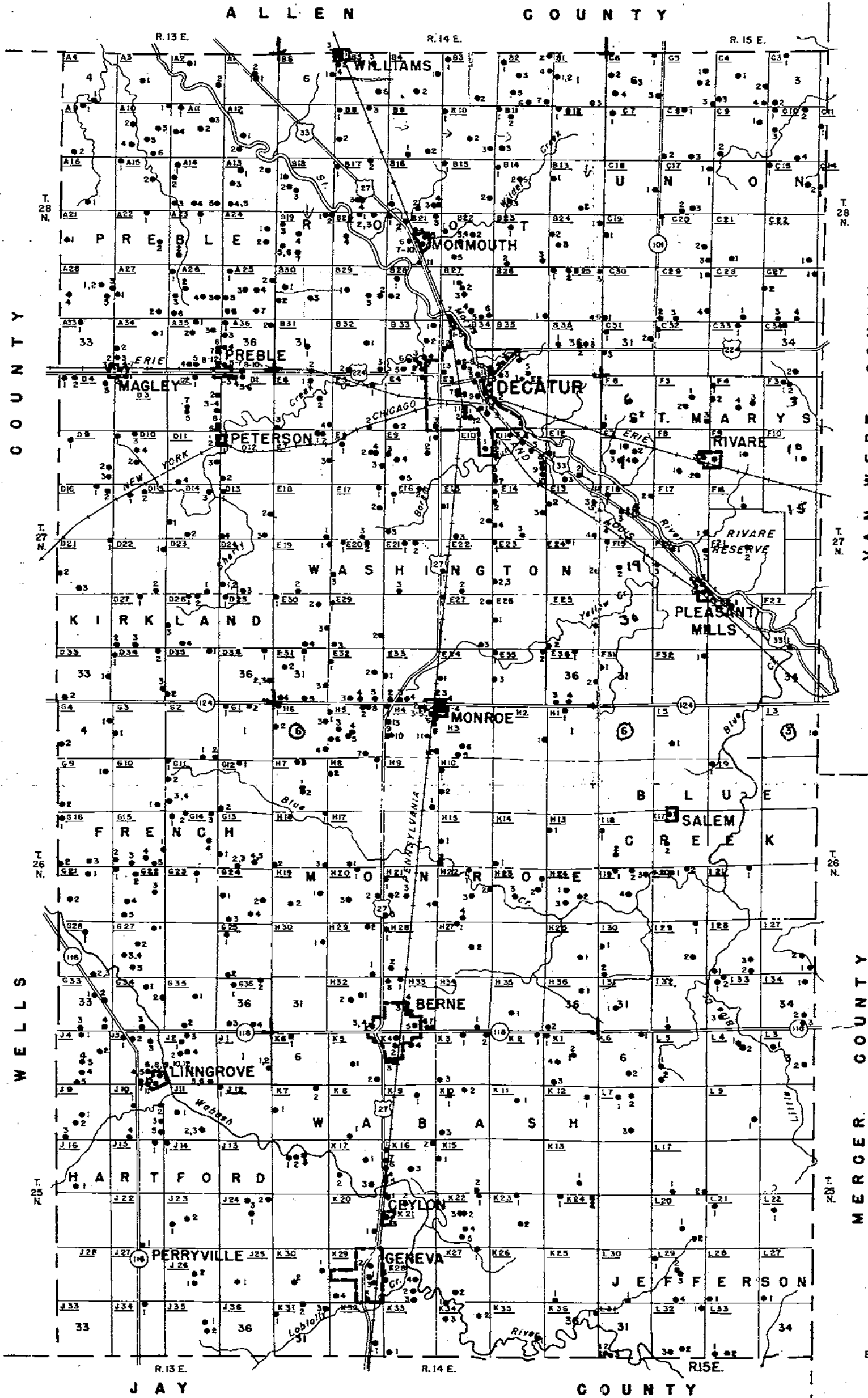
PUBLICATIONS OF COOPERATIVE GROUND-WATER PROGRAM

Report

Ground-water resources of the Indianapolis area, Marion County, Ind. G. L. McGuinness. Ind. Dept. Conserv., Div. Geology. 1943.

Bulletins

- No. 1 Memorandum concerning a pumping test at Gas City, Ind. J. G. Ferris. Ind. Dept. Conserv., Div. Water Resources. 1945.
- 2 A preliminary report of the ground-water levels of the State based on records of twenty-six observation wells for which long time records are available. Anonymous. Ind. Dept. Conserv., Div. Water Resources. 1946 (Out of print).
- 3 Ground-water resources of St. Joseph County, Ind. Part 1, South Bend area. F. H. Klaer, Jr., and R. W. Stallman. Ind. Dept. Conserv., Div. Water Resources. 1948.
- 4 Ground-water resources of Boone County, Ind. E. A. Brown. Ind. Dept. Conserv., Div. Water Resources. 1949.
- 5 Ground-water resources of Noble County, Ind. R. W. Stallman and F. H. Klaer, Jr. Ind. Dept. Conserv., Div. Water Resources. 1950.
- 7 Water-level records of Indiana. Anonymous. Ind. Dept. Conserv., Div. Water Resources. 1956.
- 8 Ground-water resources of Tippecanoe County, Ind.: Appendix, Basic Data. J. S. Rosenshein and O. J. Gosner. Ind. Dept. Conserv., Div. Water Resources. 1956.
- 8 Ground-water resources of Tippecanoe County, Ind. J. S. Rosenshein. Ind. Dept. Conserv., Div. Water Resources. 1958.
- 9 Ground-water resources of Adams County, Ind. F. A. Watkins, Jr., and P. E. Ward. Ind. Dept. Conserv., Div. Water Resources. 1962.
- 10 Ground-water resources of Northwestern Ind., Preliminary Report: Lake County. J. S. Rosenshein. Ind. Dept. Conserv., Div. Water Resources. 1961.
- 11 Ground-water resources of West-Central Ind., Preliminary Report: Greene County. F. A. Watkins, Jr., and D. G. Jordan. Ind. Dept. Conserv., Div. Water Resources. 1961.



EXPLANATION

- One well
- 2,3 Two wells
- 6-10 Group of wells

Base modified from General Highway Map Adams County, 1941

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

DIAGRAM OF TOWNSHIP

MAP OF ADAMS COUNTY, INDIANA, SHOWING
LOCATION OF WELLS

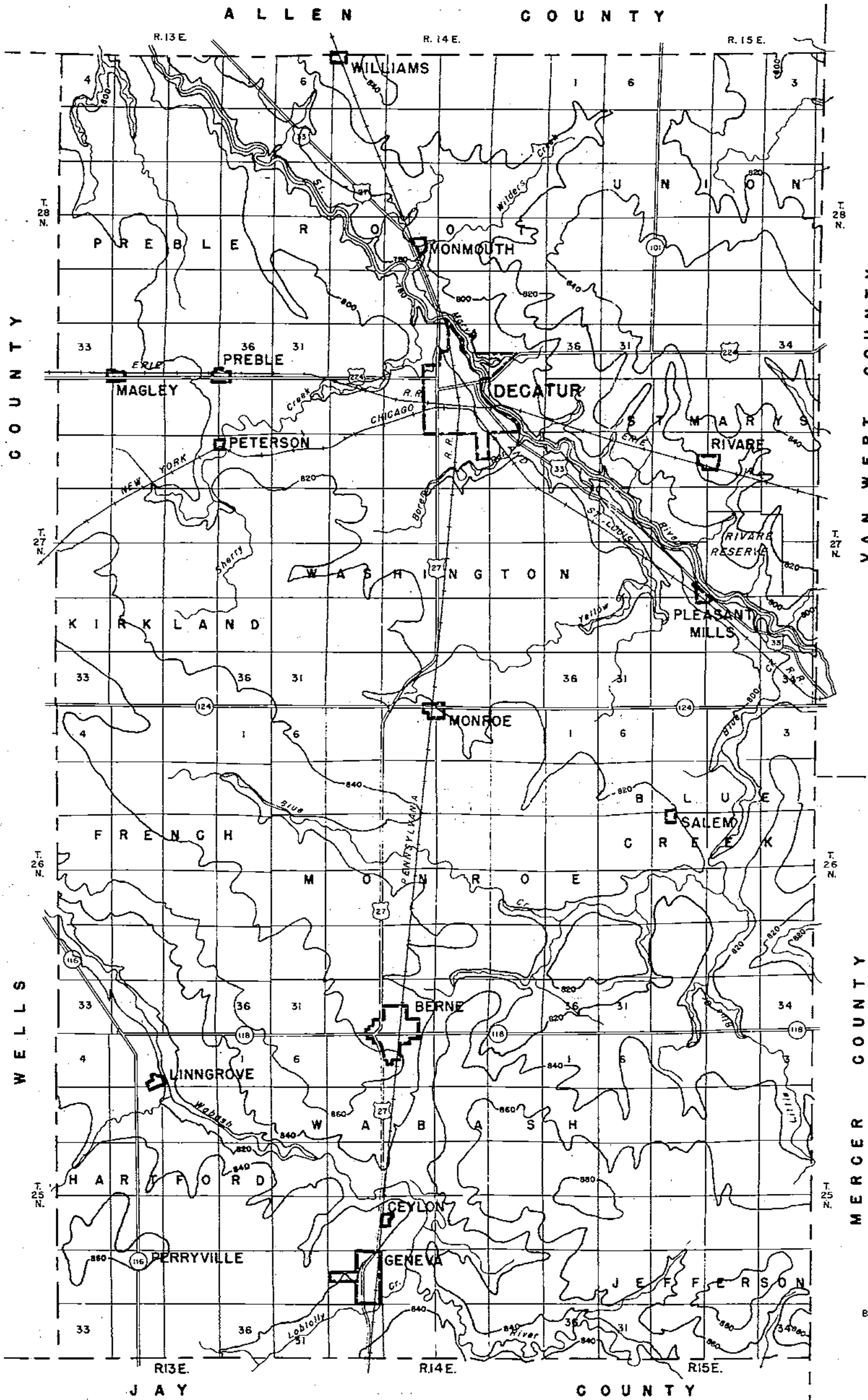
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 MILES

0 5000 10000 15000 20000 FEET

BY G. E. DAVIS
1962

A	B	C
D	E	F
G	H	I
J	K	L

TOWNSHIP LETTER SYMBOLS
IN WELL-NUMBERING SYSTEM



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

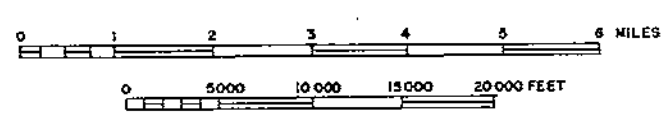
DIAGRAM OF TOWNSHIP

Base modified from General Highway Map Adams County, 1941

Topography compiled from altimeter survey using
U.S. Coast and Geodetic survey and U.S.
Geological Survey bench marks.

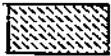
MAP OF ADAMS COUNTY, INDIANA, SHOWING
GENERALIZED CONTOURS ON THE LAND SURFACE

CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL



BY G. E. DAVIS AND P. E. WARD
1962

EXPLANATION



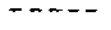
Glacial fill, locally interbedded
 glaciofluvial sand and gravel.



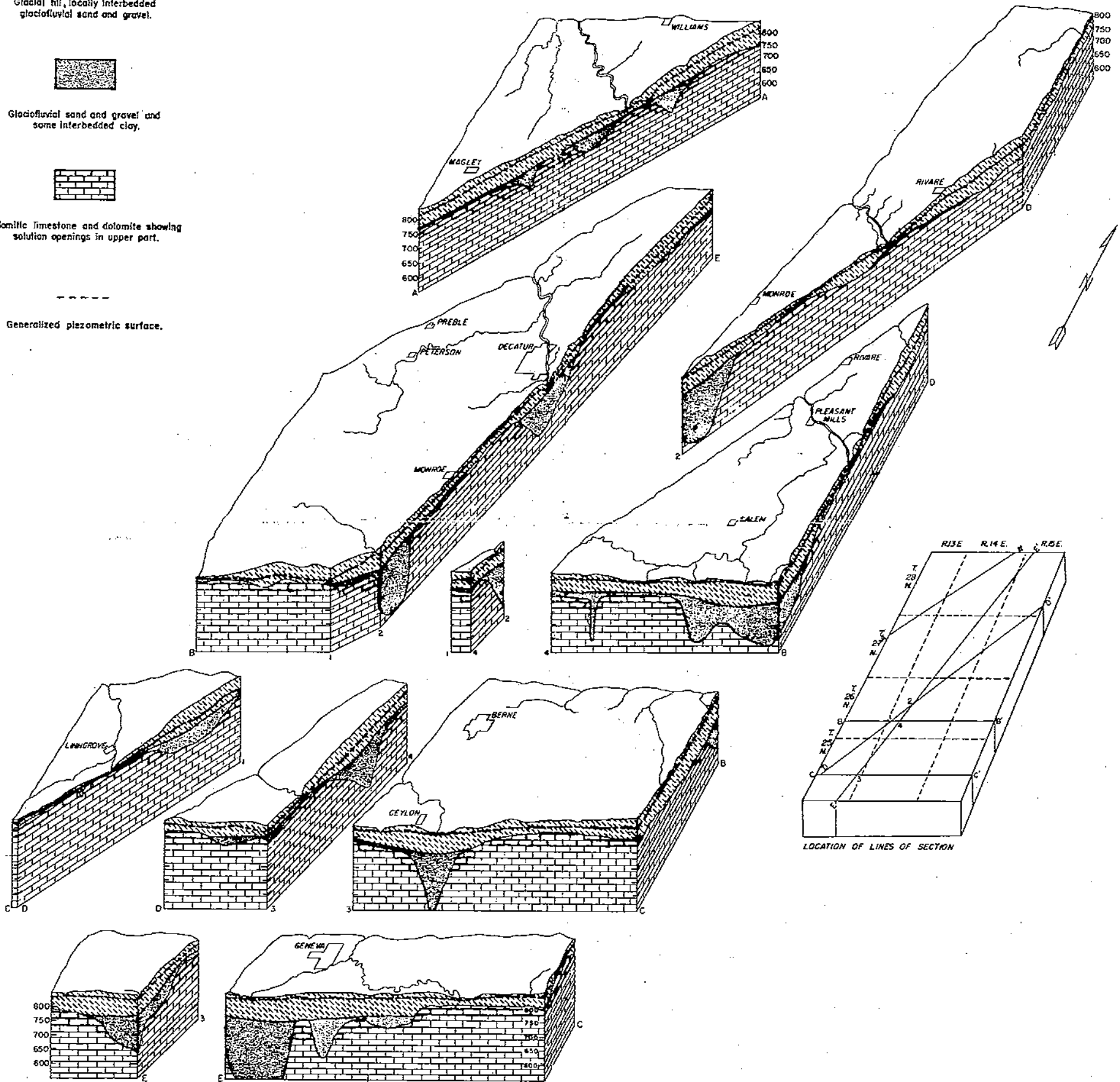
Glaciofluvial sand and gravel and
 some interbedded clay.



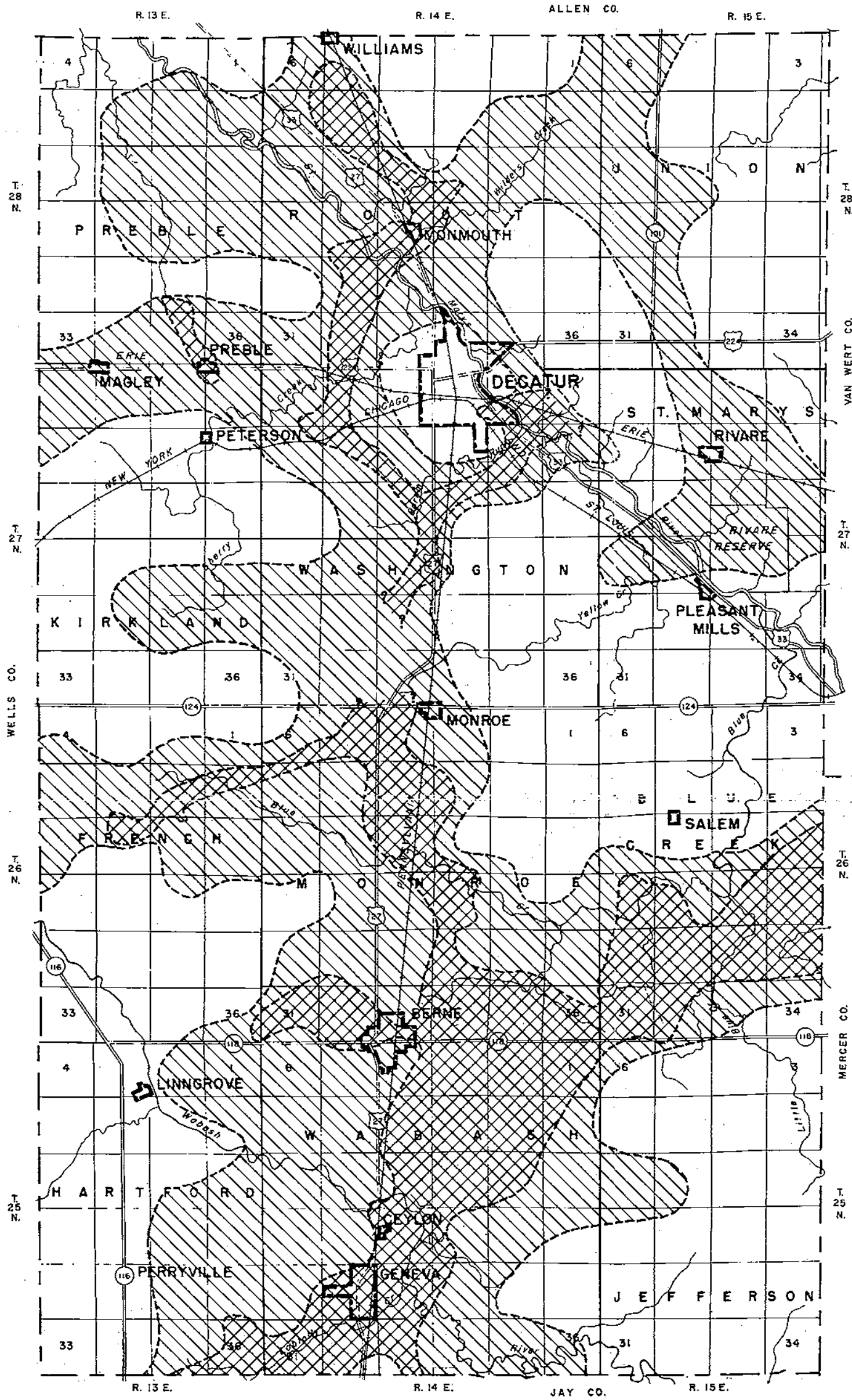
Dolomitic limestone and dolomite showing
 solution openings in upper part.



Generalized piezometric surface.



BLOCK DIAGRAM OF ADAMS COUNTY, INDIANA
 SHOWING GENERALIZED GEOLOGY



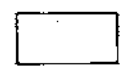
EXPLANATION



Glacial fill underlain by glaciofluvial sand and gravel and some clay. Glaciofluvial deposits range from 20 to 300 feet thick. Large supplies for industries and municipal use possible from glaciofluvial deposits. Locally small to moderate supplies for farm, domestic, industrial, and municipal use possible from underlying bedrock.



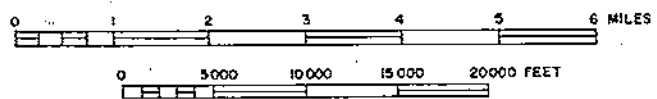
Glacial fill underlain by glaciofluvial sand and gravel and some clay. Glaciofluvial deposits less than 20 feet thick. Small to moderate supplies for farm, domestic, industrial, and municipal use possible from glaciofluvial deposits and locally from underlying bedrock.



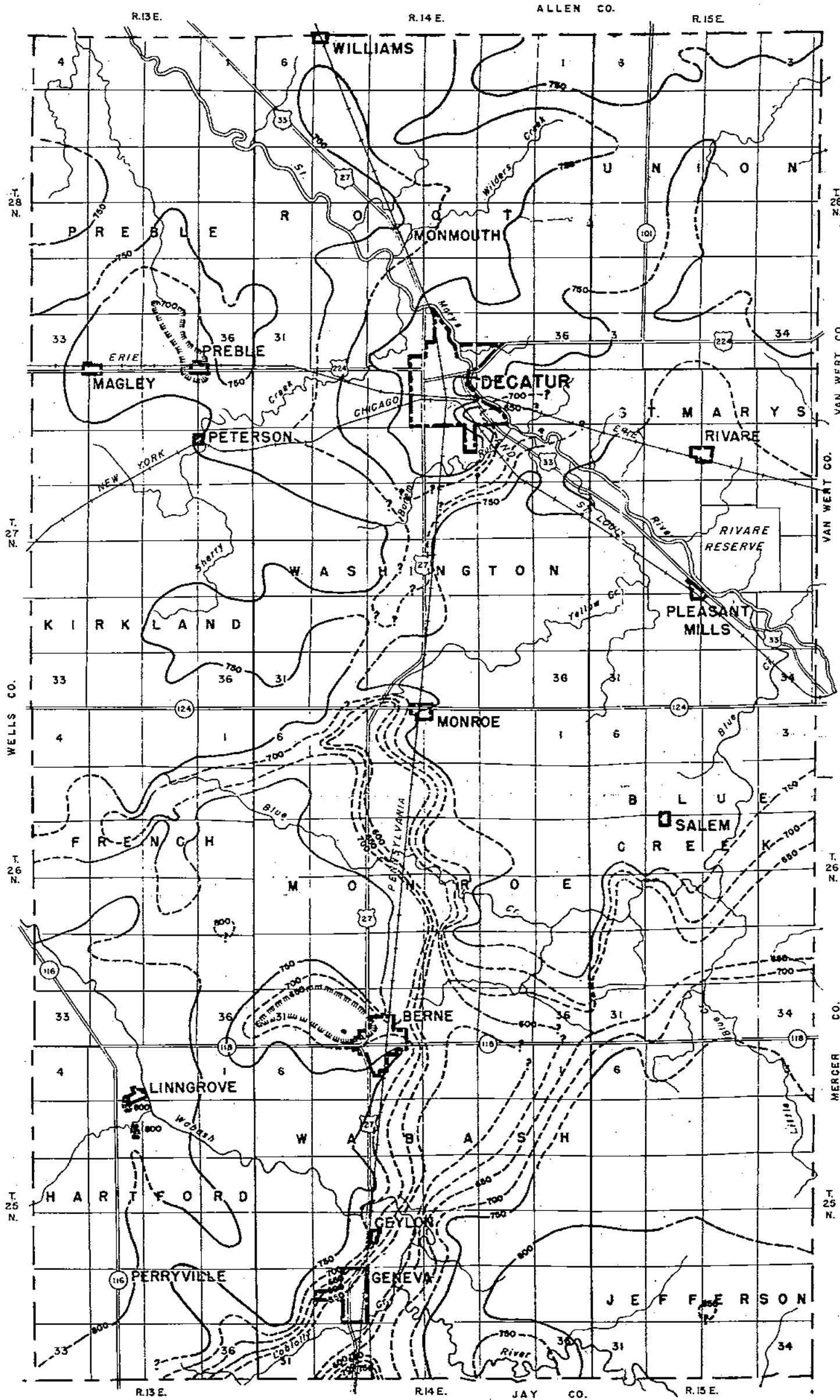
Glacial fill underlain by bedrock. Locally some thin interbedded glaciofluvial sand and gravel. Locally small supplies for farm and domestic use possible from glaciofluvial deposits. Small to moderate supplies for farm, domestic, industrial, and municipal use possible from underlying bedrock.

Base modified from General Highway Map, Adams County, 1941

MAP OF ADAMS COUNTY, INDIANA, SHOWING
AVAILABILITY OF GROUND WATER



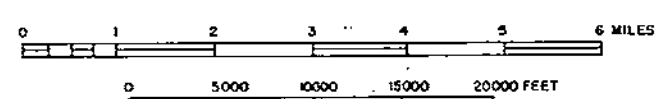
BY F. A. WATKINS, JR.
1962



EXPLANATION
 ——— 780 ———
 Contours on bedrock surface
 dashed where approximate.
 Contour interval 50 feet,
 datum is mean sea level.

Base modified from General Highway Map, Adams County, 1941

MAP OF ADAMS COUNTY, INDIANA, SHOWING
 GENERALIZED CONTOURS ON THE BEDROCK SURFACE



BY F. A. WATKINS, JR. AND D. G. JORDAN
 1922