

PIKE

MISSISSIPPI BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS

D 29 CODED

11-7-61

WATER WELL DRILLERS LOG

Date: 11-7, 1961, Driller: Chester Reeves County: Pike

(Name)

(1) Owner of Land:	Description & Color of Materials Sand, Clay, Red Clay, Shell, etc.	Thick- ness Feet
Ernoch Williams (Name)	Red clay	12
M. Comb (Address)	Red sand	18
(2) Location: 1/4, 1/4, Sec. 10 T3 R7	Sand, shell, & gravel	20
1/2 miles west of M. Comb (distance) (direction) (Nearest Town)	gravel sand yellow	8
(3) Topography: hilly (Hilly) (Flat) (Level)		58
(4) Purpose of Well: Domestic (Domestic Irrigation Municipal, Industrial, Other)		

Information upon completion of well:

- (1) Diameter 4" inches.
- (2) Total Depth 58 feet.
- (3) Water Level 38 feet below top of ground.
- (4) Cased to Bottom, Size 4"
- (5) Screen: Size None, Length
- (6) Were any formations sealed against pollution?

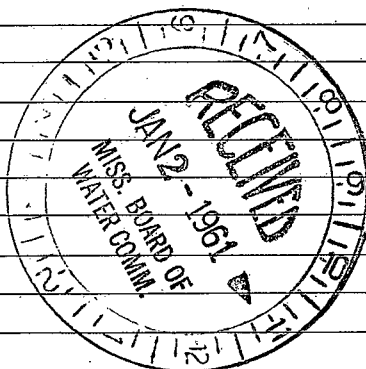
CODED

yes, no.

If YES depth of formation 10ft

Why prevent contamination from tree roots

Drillers Remarks: Has 2 other wells cased



(Use Back Side)

The history of the United States is a complex and multifaceted story that spans centuries. It begins with the early Native American civilizations, such as the Mayans, Aztecs, and Incas, who built sophisticated societies in Central and South America. In North America, the Iroquois Confederacy and other tribal nations established their own forms of governance and social organization.

The arrival of European explorers in the late 15th and early 16th centuries marked the beginning of a new chapter in the history of the continent. Christopher Columbus's voyage in 1492 opened the way for Spanish colonization, while John Cabot's expedition in 1498 led to English claims in North America. The French, Dutch, and Swedish also established colonies, each bringing their own cultural and political influences to the New World.

The 17th century was a period of intense conflict and settlement. The Pilgrims and Puritans sought religious freedom in New England, while the Chesapeake and Southern colonies were dominated by large plantations and a reliance on slave labor. The French and Indian War (1754-1763) was a pivotal moment that resulted in British control over most of North America, setting the stage for the American Revolution.

The American Revolution (1775-1783) was a struggle for independence from British rule. Led by figures such as George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and Benjamin Franklin, the Continental Congress declared independence in 1776. The war culminated in the signing of the Treaty of Paris in 1783, which recognized the United States as a sovereign nation.

The early years of the United States were marked by the struggle to define a new form of government. The Articles of Confederation, the first constitution, proved to be weak and ineffective. In 1787, the Framers met in Philadelphia to draft a new constitution, which was ratified in 1788. The Constitution established a system of checks and balances, separating powers among the executive, legislative, and judicial branches.

The 19th century was a period of rapid expansion and growth. The Louisiana Purchase (1803) and the Texas Annexation (1845) significantly increased the size of the United States. The westward expansion was driven by the desire for land, resources, and new markets. However, this expansion also led to the displacement of Native American tribes and the intensification of the debate over slavery.

The Civil War (1861-1865) was a defining moment in the history of the United States. It was a conflict over the issue of slavery, which ultimately resulted in the preservation of the Union and the abolition of slavery. The war led to the passage of the Reconstruction Amendments, which guaranteed equal rights and citizenship for all Americans.

The late 19th and early 20th centuries were characterized by industrialization, urbanization, and the rise of new political movements. The Progressive Era (1890s-1920s) sought to address the social and economic problems of the time through government intervention. The United States emerged as a global superpower after World War I, and its influence continued to grow throughout the 20th century.

The 20th century was a period of significant social and political change. The Civil Rights Movement (1950s-1960s) fought for the rights of African Americans, leading to the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965. The Vietnam War (1955-1975) and the Watergate scandal (1972-1974) were major events that shaped the political landscape of the time.

The late 20th and early 21st centuries have seen the United States continue to evolve and adapt to a rapidly changing world. The end of the Cold War (1991) and the rise of globalization have opened up new opportunities for international cooperation and trade. However, the country also faces significant challenges, including economic inequality, climate change, and the resurgence of nationalism.

The history of the United States is a testament to the resilience and ingenuity of its people. It is a story of struggle, achievement, and the ongoing pursuit of the American dream. As the nation continues to grow and change, its history will undoubtedly continue to shape its future.