WRD Exp. (GW)
April 1966

Well No. P49 MAR 19

WELL SCHEDULE

U. S. DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR — GEOLOGICAL SURVEY — WATER RESOURCES DIVISION

MASTER CARD

Record by REED Source of data SUPT Date 5/10/39 Map

State [2 8] (1 2) County (or town) JKSN [3 0] (3 5)

Latitude: [3 0 2 4 4 8 N] (5 deg 7 min 9 sec 11) N S Longitude: [0 8 8 3 2 1 6] (12 degrees 15 min sec 18) Sequential number: [1] (19)

Lat-long accuracy: [3] (20) T. 7 S R 6 W, Sec 25, ___ ¼, NW ¼, NE ¼ ___ B & M.

Local well number: [P 0 4 9 B A 2 5 0 7 S 0 6 W] (21 25 30 34) Other number: ___

Local use: [K 1 0] (35 40 45 51) Owner or name: ___

Owner or name: [M S S P O I N T] (52 56 61 66) Address: ___

Ownership: (C) County, (F) Fed Gov't, (M) City, (N) Corp or Co, (P) Private, (S) Stace Agency, (W) Water Dist ___ (67) [M]

Use of water: (A) Air cond, (B) Bottling, (C) Comm, (D) Dewater, (E) Power, (F) Fire, (H) Dom, (I) Irr, (M) Med, (N) Ind, (P) P S, (R) Stock, (S) Instit, (T) Unused, (U) Repressure, (V) Recharge, (W) Desal-P S, (X) Desal-other, (Z) Other ___ (68) [U]

Use of well: (A) Anode, (D) Drain, (G) Seismic, (H) Heat Res, (O) Obs, (P) Oil-gas, (R) Recharge, (T) Test, (U) Unused, (W) Withdraw, (X) Waste, (Z) Destroyed (69) [U]

DATA AVAILABLE: Well data [ ] (70) Freq. W/L meas.: ___ [ ] (71) Field aquifer char. [ ] (72)

Hyd. lab. data: ___ [ ] (73)

Qual. water data; type: USGS [C] (74)

Freq. sampling: ___ [O] (75) Pumpage inventory: yes no, period: ___ (76)

Aperture cards: ___ yes (77)

Log data: ___ (78 79)

WELL-DESCRIPTION CARD

SAME AS ON MASTER CARD (1 19) Depth well: ___ ft [1 8 0 7] (20 23) Meas. rept ___ accuracy [6] (24)

Depth cased; (first perf.) ___ ft [ ] (25 28) Casing type: ___; Diam. ___ in [6] (29 30)

Finish: (C) porous concrete, (F) gravel w. (perf.), (G) gravel w. (screen), (H) horiz. gallery, (O) open end, (P) perf., (S) screen, (T) sd. pt., (W) shored, open hole, (Z) other ___ [5] (31)

Method Drilled: (A) air rot, (B) bored, (C) cable, (D) dug, (H) hyd rot., (J) jetted, (P) air percussion, (R) reverse rotary, (T) trenching, (V) driven, (W) drive wash, (Z) other ___ [H] (32)

Date Drilled: [9 2 6] (33 35) Pump intake setting: ___ ft [ ] (36 38)

Driller: GRAY WELL CO name, PENSACOLA address

Lift (type): (A) air, (B) bucket, (C) cent, (J) jet, (L) multiple (cent.), (M) multiple (turb.), (N) none, (P) piston, (R) rot, (S) submerg, (T) turb, (Z) other [ ] (39) Deep Shallow [ ] (40)

Power (type): diesel, elec, gas, gasoline, hand, nat gas, LP gas, wind; H.P. ___ [ ] (41) Trans. or meter no. ___

Descrip. MP ___ ft above below LSD. Alt. MP ___

Alt. LSD: 14.39 [1 4] (42 45) Accuracy: (source) ___ [O] (47)

Water Level ___ ft above below MP; Ft above below LSD [ ] (48 51) Accuracy: ___ [ ] (52)

Date meas: ___ [ ] (53 55) Yield: ___ gpm [ ] (56 60) Method determined [ ] (61)

Drawdown: ___ ft [ ] (62 64) Accuracy: ___ [ ] (65) Pumping period ___ hrs [ ] (66 68)

QUALITY OF WATER DATA: Iron ___ ppm [ ] (69) Sulfate ___ ppm [ ] (70) Chloride ___ ppm [ ] (71) Hard. ___ ppm [ ] (72)

Sp. Conduct ___ K x 10^6 [ ] (73) Temp. ___ °F [ ] (74 76) Date sampled [8 7 0] (77 79)

Taste, color, etc. ___

Well No.

Well No. P 49

Latitude-longitude N S d m s d m s

HYDROGEOLOGIC CARD

SAME AS ON MASTER CARD (1–19) Physiographic Province: [0 3] (20–21) Section: ____

[D] (22) Drainage Basin: ____ [1 3 Q] (23–25) Subbasin: ____ [ ] (26)

Topo of well site: (D) depression, (C) stream channel, (E) dunes, (F) flat, (H) hilltop, (K) sink, (L) swamp, (Ø) offshore, (P) pediment, (S) hillside, (T) terrace, (U) undulating, (V) valley flat ____ [ ] (27)

MAJOR AQUIFER: ____ system, ____ series [T M] (28–29) ____ aquifer, formation, group [M Z] (30–31)

Lithology: ____ [U S] (32–33) Origin: ____ [3] (34) Aquifer Thickness: ____ ft

[ ] (35–37) Length of well open to: ____ ft [ ] (38–40) Depth to top of: ____ ft [ ] (41–43)

MINOR AQUIFER: ____ system, ____ series [ ] (44–45) ____ aquifer, formation, group [ ] (46–47)

Lithology: ____ [ ] (48–49) Origin: ____ [ ] (50) Aquifer Thickness: ____ ft

[ ] (51–53) Length of well open to: ____ ft [ ] (54–56) Depth to top of: ____ ft [ ] (57–59)

Intervals Screened: ____

Depth to consolidated rock: ____ ft [ ] (60–63) Source of data: ____ [ ] (64)

Depth to basement: ____ ft [ ] (65–68) Source of data: ____ [ ] (69)

Surficial material: ____ [ ] (70–71) Infiltration characteristics: ____ [ ] (72)

Coefficient Trans: ____ gpd/ft [ ] (73–75) Coefficient Storage: ____ [ ] (76–78)

Coefficient Perm: ____ gpd/ft^2; Spec cap: ____ gpm/ft; Number of geologic cards: ____ [ ] (79)

8/6/1970

1. An electric-log probe was run to a depth of 1,810 feet and a log was made of casing. Obstruction was noted at 1,029 feet which took a bit of work to get by.

2. A one-liter sample was obtained. Water has a slight straw color.

3. Temperature at surface was 29°C (84°F). Temperature probe was not put in wall because of the sand problem.

4. Specific conductance was 5,000 micromhos.

Work was observed by Mr. McDavid Alderman for City of Moss Point. He was very interested in our work.

Well No. P 49

GPO 857-700

Article By Arthur V. Smith, Published in the Mississippi Press January 30, 1976

P49 ?

January 30, 1976

Salted Spa Idea Falters

Like the storied Pennsylvania farmer of a long time ago or the determined pioneer rancher in Texas who bored for water and got something else, so did the City of Moss Point in March of 1923. The difference was, the farmer and rancher hit oil and got rich while Moss Point hit hot salt water, and toyed with a plan to turn in to a profit.

The contractor sank the well just off McInnis Avenue behind where the present Central Fire Company is located. Up gushed 98 degree hot salt water at 300 gallons a minute. That wouldn't do to supplement the city's domestic water supply, so a few citizens considered the prospect of a 50 by 180 swimming pool with all the appurtenances of a fashionable spa to attract tourists and make a few dollars for the city.

correct temp for about 1,800'

That wouldn't do either. So the well was plugged and the site has been paved over, but Mayor Watts and surviving members of the Volunteer Fire Company know it is there.

All this occurred one year after the Jackson County Board of Supervisors had sold district highway bonds totaling $387,000 to a Memphis bank underwritten by supervisors districts Nos. 2, 3 and 4 respectively in amounts of $95,000, $112,000 and $180,000.

The proceeds were to be used to match federal funds in building an 18-foot concrete highway across the county through the districts. It was to be the first line to line pavement across any state county and Missisippi's longest concrete route. In June following supervisors piled into a automobile to drive to Tupelo in Lee County to inspect a 9-mile stretch of concrete road.

Segments of Jackson County's highway, then known as the Old Spanish Trail, remain and are traveled. The section on the west end turned north at Ocean Springs to cross Biloxi Bay at a site where a new bridge has since been construction. An 18-foot concrete pavement between Pascagoula and Moss Point had been completed in February of 1920. As a part of Highway 63, it has since been widened and reconstructed.

Jackson County operated a ferry to carry traffic across the East Pascagoula River, and a causeway with six small bridges paralleled the L&N RR to a cresoted wooden bridge across West Pascagoula River. Both were built about 1916.

The Old Spanish Trail, later to become U. S. 90, ran down Main Street in Moss Point, turned east on McInnis Avenue to pass by the IPCO mill and on to Orange Grove. The voters of Beat 2 rejected the first proposal to bond their district for $95,000 because the routing was ambiguous. In a second election in which the ballot specified the desired routing, they gave approval 145 to 75.

Tourist traffic was building up when the salt water well blew in and Moss Point thought some of the curious would stop to enjoy an invigorating hot bath, but not for long. A new U. S. 90 was built to the south, and none too soon, for Main Street and McInnis Avenue have all they can accommodate.