A. A summary of sand and gravel deposits

B. Bedrock Topography

C. Geologic Map

D. Drift Thickness RP7

E. Memorandum Report: Yeoman Materials

TIPTON COUNTY

A summary of sand and gravel deposits.

Date of field examination: June 24, 27, 28, 1949.

Geologist: Donald R. Coates.

Number of sand and gravel pits:

61 abandoned.

Size of pits: The pits are generally very small and shallow. The average dimensions for a typical pit is 50' x 50'. Pits rarely exceed 12' in depth. The largest pit is the Hinkle pit, 300' x 500'. Other pits that are above average include the Morris, Cane, Rector, and Cole pits.

Origin of deposits: The sand and gravel deposits occur as lenses and small valley train pockets in the streams. Prarie, Cicero, Turkey, and Mud creeks have a large percentage of these pits, while many pits are located along nameless ditches and creeks. Several dry pits occur as pockets in the morainal till.

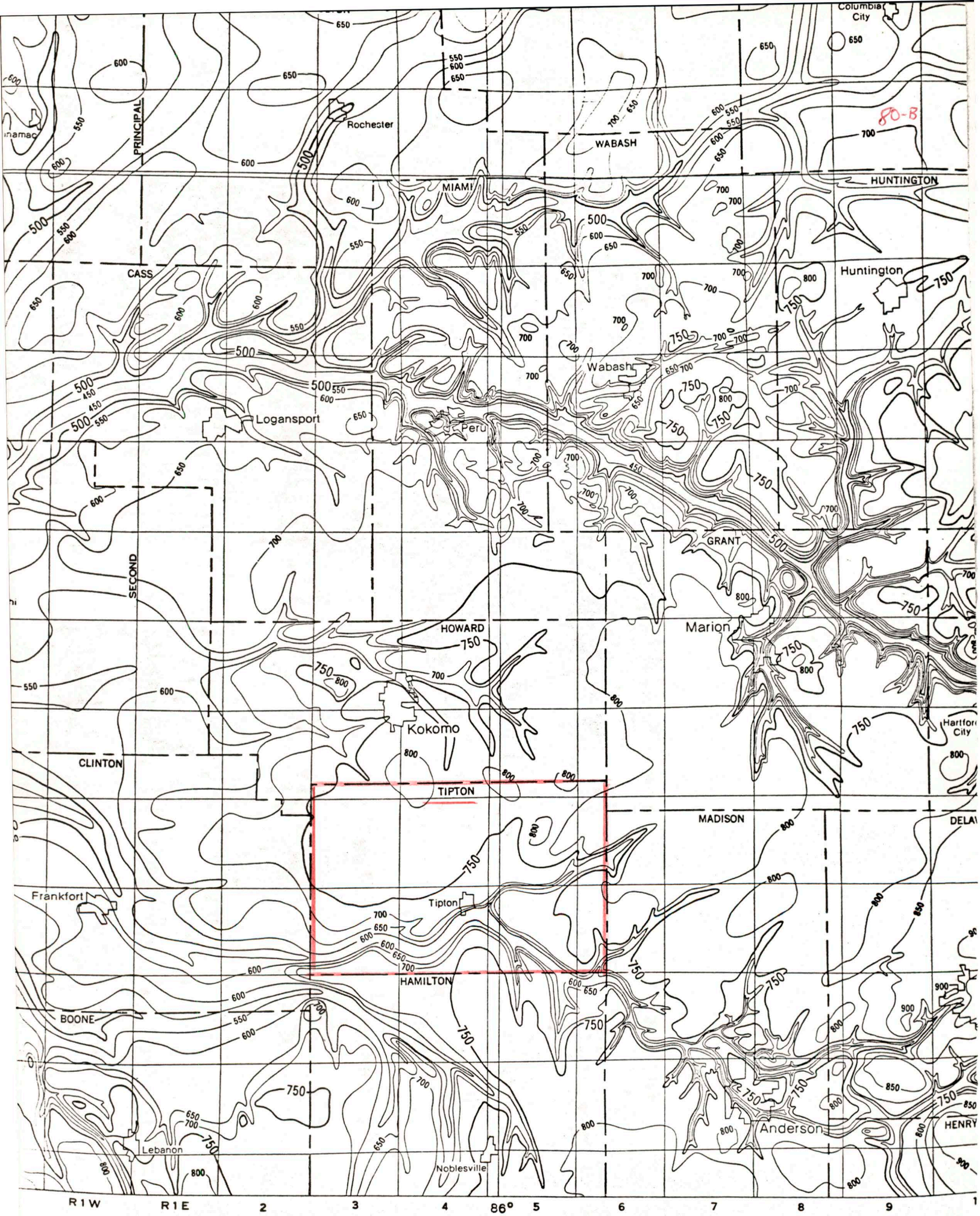
Sand and gravel notes: There is no single soil type that is particularly indiginous to the Tipton gravel deposits. Crosby and Brookston soils predominate. Tipton County hauls in all gravel and sand from the neighboring counties, mostly from Howard and Hamilton. The paucity of gravel is noted in the roads which are poor, several which are worn to black dirt. Ninety percent of the pits are wet and have been abandoned at least 25 years. The discovery of many of the deposits was made while digging drainage ditches along lines of former stream channels which had become choked by the ground moraine. Most of the gravel veins are thin, 4' - 8', with a maxima of 20'.

Future possibilities: As the sand and gravel deposits are restricted to drainage areas, future developments will undoubtedly

also come from lenses in streams. Tipton County, starved for gravel, could use to advantage deposits with thick overburden if underlain by good gravel. However, gravel sources of this kind have not been found. The S & L Gravel Company of Marion has made numerous tests in the county, all of which have been singularly unsuccessful. It is thought by the author that future sources will be found only by an intensive study of the entire county for former drainage lines that have now been obscured by the thick coating of till which choked them. Only by a complete understanding of glacial drainage conditions can such sources be uncovered.

Best Sources of information: Walter Hughes, Homer Graham, Sanford Durham, Russell Watson, Charles Fellows, Jesse Meyncke, and Walter Weismiller.

Reference: Leverett and Taylor, The Pleistocene of Indiana and Michigan, USGS Monograph 53, 1915.
Indiana Soil Survey, Purdue University Agric. Experiment Station and U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, May, 1940.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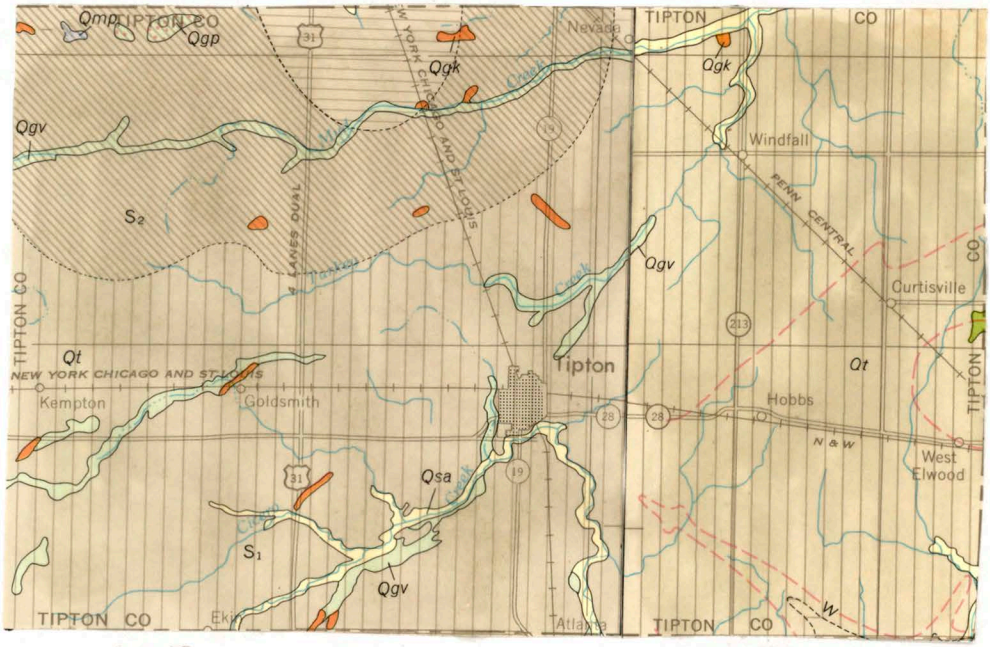

Scale 1:250,000

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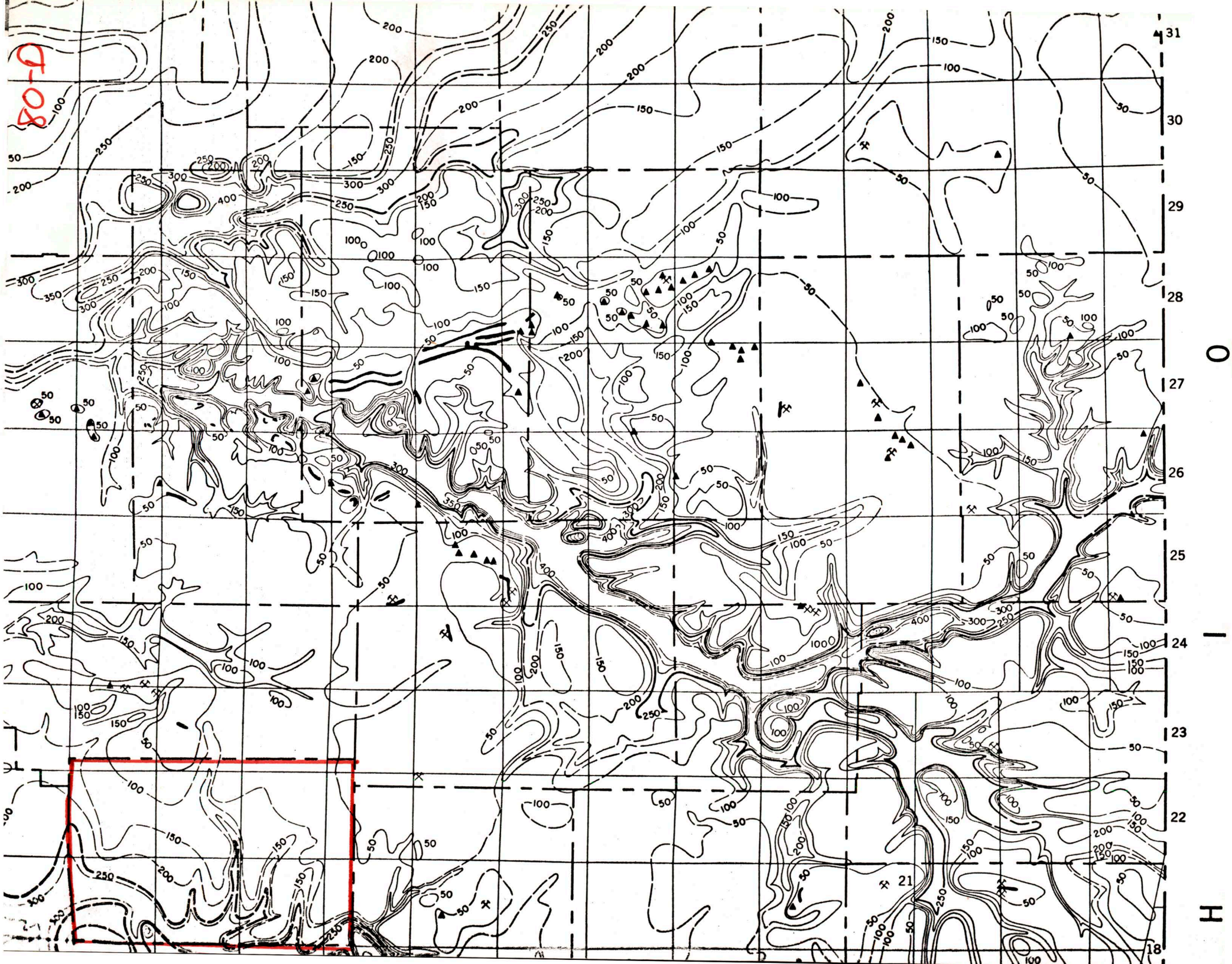
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Memorandum Report

by

Michael C. Moore
October 29, 1973
Date of Field Examination: October 17, 1973

COUNTY	Tipton
COMPANY	Yeoman Materials
MAILING ADDRESS	R. R. #1, Box 216, Windfall, IN 46076
DESCRIPTIVE LOCATION OF PIT	3 mi. north of Windfall on SR 213 and 1 mi. east on County Line Road
U.S.G.S. SURVEY LOCATION	NE¼ NE ¼ sec. 34, T. 23 N., R. 5 E. Greentown quad
OFFICERS	Jim Pore, Yeoman quarry at Kokomo
NO. OF EMPLOYEES	6
PHONE	1-317-945-7337
PRODUCTS	Processed Sand and Gravel

Pea Gravel	$1.25
Pit Run	1.40
#14-2 sand	1.50
#63 gravel	1.70
#4L-5L gravel	1.80
#9	1.90
#11	2.00
Mason sand	2.10

SHIPPED BY Truck

tarrifs as of January 1, 1972

short haul	$ .65
Normal	.95
Sharpsville	1.05
Tipton	1.20
Elwood	1.25
Kokomo	1.35-40

This pit is operated as a part dry and part wet operation producing sand and gravel from outwash in the valley of Mud Creek, just downstream from Turkey Creek and a little more than three miles southwest of its junction with Wildcat Creek. The overburden consists of gray, sandy till that is leached to a depth of 44 inches. The total overburden may be as thick as 20 feet. The dry face is only about 8 feet high, but gravel is dipped from a depth of more than 50 feet in the wet pit. Limestone bedrock underlies the outwash. The Pit has been in operation on 40 acres of leased land since December of 1964. Prior to that time Kenny's gravel pit was operated in the same geologic horizon just across the road to the north in Howard County. That operation is now abandoned.

The following samples were collected:

MM73133	Till, gray-brown, calcareous, hard, sandy; 4 feet above water level (834 feet).
MM73134	Till, brown, weakly calcareous, sandy; just below leached zone and approximately 9 feet above sample MM73133.
MM73135	Gravel, pit run from stockpile on the north end of the property. There was a great deal of coarser material present, including cobbles and small boulders.