

MINUTES OF MEETING OF PRESIDENT & BOARD OF TRUSTEES  
DECEMBER 30, 1963.

Meeting called to order by President John H. D. Blanke at 8 P.M. Present at roll call were Trustees: David R. Capulli; Robert F. McCaw; Robert J. Long; Paul J. Shultz; J. Frank Wyatt. Also present were: May L. Pinkerman, Village Clerk; B.J. Zelsdorf, Treasurer; Seymour Axelrod, Attorney.

LIST OF TOPICS: copies distributed by President.

MINUTES OF 12-9-63: For reasons of clarification Trustee Shultz restated his request as reported on P.4, Par.3, Line 11: "that north and south streets bordering lots 32 - 43 where zoned R10 be studied by the Engineers so as to establish building line setbacks parallelling such streets." MOTION by Trustee Capulli to approve minutes, with this clarification, seconded by Trustee Shultz. Ayes.

INQUIRIES FROM AUDIENCE INVITED: No response heard.

AERIAL PHOTOS OF VILLAGE - 1929 - presented to Village by Chicago Aerial Industries and, at suggestion of President, will be hung in Treasurer's office.

HUMAN RELATIONS: copies of State of Illinois "Guidelines for Establishing Local Human Relations Commissions and Councils" received by President. Copy of Resolution passed by Salem Evangelical United Brethren Church read by Trustees.

TREASURER'S REPORT for November received and passed to files.

BURNED OUT MOTEL: Attorney stated in letter of 12-13-63 that, according to Chicago Title & Trust Co. tract books in Waukegan, this property still stands in name of Mr. Cummings; also stated personally tonight that suit has been filed and summons to follow.

WATER SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS: President briefed on letter from Kendall Co. of 12-12-63 which replied to one from Village Engineers, stating they are willing to turn over to Village the 8" underground watermain as covered in letter.

PARKING LOT #2 IMPROVEMENTS: Revised estimate of cost received from Engineers dated 12-13-63, reducing figure approximately \$3400. (briefed by President) discussion had on ability to pay - improvement would include cost of meters. Chief Muscarello reported 2 treadles have been ordered for Lot #4 and this type of trouble happens to Lot #2 this time of year. Plans to be checked before next meeting by Committees and Treasurer asked to make analysis on this lot.

BROUGHT PICKWICK PLACE: President briefed that Mr. Brough has deposited \$1250. in escrow with Village and Engineers proceeding with study of plans.

N.E. ILLINOIS MET. AREA PLANNING COMMISSION membership renewal request received. Village cost is \$200. and survey of this was made last year; again discussed; President recommended Village retain membership; invoice is on current list of bills.

NEW WELL: Contract with J.P. Miller Artesian Well Co. signed and copy mailed them. MOTION by Trustee Long that bid checks be returned to contractors J.P. Miller Artesian Well Co. and Layne-Western Co., seconded by Trustee Shultz. Roll call-Ayes: Capulli, McCaw, Long, Shultz, Wyatt.

N. HOUGH ST. IMPROVEMENTS: State representative Miller has discussed with Supt. Johansen the rebuilding of sidewalk on E. Side of Hough from Main St. to C&NWRR tracks; 1 copy of drawings received & President suggested meeting on site for an explanation by Mr. Miller; Trustee Wyatt to set up date.

JEWEL PARK - ELM RD. CABLE REPLACEMENT: MOTION by Trustee Capulli that Village Clerk open & read bids received, seconded by Trustee Shultz. Ayes. Bids as follows: Aldridge Elec. Inc., Lake Forest, total base bid \$7937.50; Cert. chk. for \$400. Contracting & Material Co. Evanston, base bid \$19,254. with cert.chk. for \$1500. Cuba Electric Shop, Barrington, base bid \$4294. with certified check \$225. Brennan-McNichols Cons. Co. base bid of \$37,715. with certified check \$2000. Trustee Wyatt recommended that these bids be turned over to Mr. Carl Bowen for immediate study; he and Treasurer retired to check same.

ELECTRICAL COMMISSION: Attorney submitted proposed ordinance to establish Commission as Article 1X of Chapt. 7-7.901. Trustee McCaw briefed on his experience in other areas with this type of procedure, suggesting that, before ordinance is enacted, it be studied by those who understand this type of thing and such people should be invited to aid the Village; if a Commission is appointed members should also be requested to study ordinance. President noted he has a list of names to suggest for appointments to Commission. MOTION by Trustee Capulli to adopt ordinance establishing an Electrical Commission, seconded by Trustee McCaw. Roll call-Ayes: Capulli, McCaw, Long, Shultz, Wyatt. (#829)

SALES TAX RECEIPTS for SEPTEMBER 1963 reported as net to Village of \$8907.38.

WATERWORKS IMPROVEMENTS: WELL #3: Quaker Oats have replied to letter from Engineers that, at this time, they do not care to connect to the 8" water main to complete circuit.

PUBLIC WORKS GARAGE: Final Statement from Consoer Morgan, Architects, totals \$4155.78 showing payment made of \$2836.04 = \$1319.74 due; to be on list of bills 1-13-64. MOTION to this effect by Trustee Shultz withdrawn. Treasurer to check out.

ASBUILTS FOR WATER MAIN ON SPRING ST.: PAVEMENT IMPROVEM. FOR NORTH AVE. & ELM RD.: WATER MAIN, SANITARY SEWER & PAVING FOR HOME AVE. & CUMNOR AVE.: 2 copies received - 1 copy to files of Village Clerk and 1 copy to Supt. of Public Works files.

POLICE DEPT. AWARDS: Trustee McCaw congratulated Chief Muscarello and Department particularly Officers Mittelhauser, Hemmingson, Smith & Penapacker who won 2nd Marksmanship Trophy in North Shore area competition with 15 other towns. Also, at a recent gathering Chief Muscarello presented a number of awards to other officers for marksmanship; President commented on cooperative atmosphere evident in Department.

NEW COURT PROCEDURE UNDER "BLUE BALLOT" LAW: President briefed on meeting, recently attended with others immediately involved in matters, held in Park Ridge. Chief Muscarello briefed on matter of tickets, noting they have already attended 12 meetings on this matter and all details not yet clarified.

NORTHWEST MUNICIPAL CONFERENCE meeting scheduled for 1-15-64 at Sheraton-O'Hare Inn Dinner meeting at 6.30 PM at \$5. per person. Village officers, elected and appointed, invited and reservations should be given Clerk on or before early 1-14-64.

BILLS: MOTION by Trustee Long that Treasurer be authorized to pay bills from funds indicated, 2nd by Trustee McCaw, Roll call-Capulli, McCaw, Long, Shultz, Wyatt.

JEWEL PARK LIGHTS: Mr. Bowen reported to Board he had checked proposals as submitted, recommending that contract be awarded to Cuba Elec. Shop, subject to examination by Village Attorney, also that the certified checks of 2 high bidders be returned and that the check of the low & second low bidder be returned only after contract completed by Cuba Electric & Village. MOTION by Trustee Wyatt that bid of Cuba Elec. Shop of Barrington be accepted and that contract be entered into, to be examined by Village Attorney and further, that the 2 high bid checks be returned to the contractors submitting 2 high bids, and that 2 low bidders checks be retained until contract

is entered into in proper form when such may then be returned. Second by Trustee Capulli. Roll call-Ayes:Capulli, McCaw, Long, Shultz, Wyatt. (Cuba Bid to Mr.Bowen) (to be returned to V.C.)

**BARRINGTON TRUCKING CO. REFUSE CONTRACT:** Their letter of 12-27-63 read - re adjustment in rates (copy of union letter attached). New rates to Village begin 1-1-64. Treasurer's analysis read by Trustee Long; it was noted rates to customers have not been changed in 5 years Village has had contract and 3 years previously. MOTION by Trustee Long that charges for refuse pickup service be changed to the following: 2-a-week new rates \$10. per quarter; 1-a-month service \$4.25 per quarter; to begin 1-1-64. Seconded by Trustee Capulli. Roll call-Ayes: Capulli,McCaw,Long,Shultz, Wyatt.

**ROWE PROPERTY:** President briefed on papers submitted by Atty.Hungerford for Mrs. Rowe: Petition for Detachment with plat; Ordinance of Disconnection and letter of transmittal dated 12-10-63; stated letter from our attorney of 11-26-63 approves form of these papers. Trustee Capulli was advised such a move would not interfere with Village roads. Ordinance briefed by Trustee Capulli. MOTION by Trustee Capulli to adopt ordinance to detach certain described property owned by Sarah Rowe from Village of Barrington, seconded by Trustee McCaw. Roll call-Ayes:Capulli,McCaw, Long,Shultz,Wyatt.

**WATERWORKS IMPROVEMENTS WELL #3 REVENUE BOND ISSUE:** Trustee Long briefed on memo received from Attorney T. A. Matthews covering use of certain funds. Total cost of improvements including retirement of old bond issue and attorney fees but not Chapman & Cutler fee for counselling - \$420,595. This includes all sections of project but not those Village will be paid for; 220 bonds to be issued for \$219,982.95; ordinance being prepared. Jewel Tea Co. to prepare easement for Lot A in Jewel Pk.(RoslynRd.)

**HUMAN RELATIONS:** Trustee Shultz brought up for discussion a list of names, copies of which had previously been distributed to Trustees; it was thought that in future sources of such type information should be made available to Trustees.

**SPECIAL POLICE:** Trustee McCaw briefed on request from Capt. Pillman to Chief of Police asking for financial aid for expenses to cover uniforms etc. in amount of \$300. recommending such request be granted. Trustee Capulli suggested amt. of \$400. MOTION by Trustee McCaw that \$400. be granted for expenditures of the Special Police Dept. for purchase of uniforms and equipment. Second by Trustee Capulli. Roll call-Ayes: Capulli, McCaw, Long, Shultz, Wyatt.

**CENTENNIAL POLICE SERVICES:** Trustee Long recalled that discussion previously had about reimbursement to Village for services of Special Police given during Centennial for the Centennial Assoc. Inc. if funds were found to be on hand when final audit of receipts made. MOTION by Trustee Long that Village Clerk direct letter to Barrington Centennial Assoc. in which a detail be given of the Village expenditures for the Special Police Services rendered in this regard, requesting payment be made by the Association in the amount of \$1310.63 if their finances permit. Seconded by Trustee Wyatt. Ayes.

**COMMITTEE OF WHOLE** meeting to follow this meeting on request of President. Mr. Atwood of P.S.Co. asked if their forester could receive copy of proposed ordinance with reference to trees and reforestation in Village; Trustee Long stated our Forestry Committee is cognizant of interest of P.S.Co. suggesting that copy of ordinance be sent to Mr. Atwood for comments of their Forester.

**FOOD DEALERS LICENSE:** Trustee Capulli referred an analysis of current license holders compiled by Clerk to Atty.Axelrood for revision of Ordinance. study.

**MEETING ADJOURNED** on motion by Trustee Wyatt, 2nd by Trustee McCaw. Ayes. (10.30 PM)  
Respectfully submitted by

*May L. Pinkerman*  
VILLAGE CLERK

PUBLIC NOTICE

Committee Topics for Village Board Meeting December 30, 1963

Posted Dec. 30, 1963, Village of Barrington, Illinois

B---Building and Fire Committee:

- b-1 Final on Architect's Fee for Public Works Building
- b-2 Condemnation of Burned-Out Motel
- b-3 Insurance Coverage for Fire Department and C.B. Radios

F---Finance and Accounts Committee:

- ✓f-1 Recommendation on List of Bills
- ✓f-2 Progress Report on Water and Sewer Revenue Bond Issue
- ✓f-3 Dues to Northeastern Illinois Metropolitan Planning
- ✓f-4 Adjustment of Fees for Garbage and Refuse Collection

O---Ordinance and License Committee:

- ✓o-1 Rowe Petition for Detachment of Land from Barrington
- ✓o-2 Ordinance on Establishing Electrical Commission

Police and Health Committee:

- ✓p-1 Barrington Trucking Notice on Contract Rate Change
- ✓p-2 Change in Estimate of Cost of Parking Lot No. 2 Project

S---Street and Lights Committee:

- ✓s-1 Opening of Bids and Award on Jewel Park Street Lights
- s-2 Bids on Purchase of Methoxychlor for Elm Tree Spraying
- s-3 Preliminary Plans for Sidewalk Change on N. Hough at Main

*Meeting on Sat.*

W---Water and Sewer Committee (report by Village President):

- w-1 Water Main Loop for Quaker Oats Co. Property Dropped
- w-2 Easement for Water Main Loop in Jewel Park Area Offered
- w-3 Water Main plus Extension Easement on Kendall Site Offered
- w-4 Contract for Northside Deep Well No. 3 Signed

Above List of Committee Topics Prepared December 28, 1963 P.M.

*John H. D. Blanke*

John H.D. Blanke, President  
Village of Barrington  
Illinois

Scheduled Meetings:

Village Board on Monday, January 13 and 27  
Northwest Municipal Conference on Wednesday, January 15

Wyatt

Barrington, Illinois, Dec. 30, 1963 P.M.

President's List of Topics

Village Board Meeting December 30, 1963

- ✓ 1 Roll Call
- ✓ 2 Invocation
- ✓ 3 Committee Topics List Distributed Dec. 30, 1963 A.M.
- ✓ 4 President's List of Topics, Board Meeting Dec. 30, 1963
- ✓ 5 Approval of Minutes, Dec. 30, 1963 Village Board Meeting
- ✓ 6 Inquiries from the Audience---Miscellaneous by President
- ✓ 7 Human Relations Booklet; Salem Church Resolution
- ✓ 8 Village Treasurer's Report for November
- ✓ 9 Attorney's Letter on Burned-Out Motel *suit filed.*
- ✓ 10 Kendall Company's Letter on Water Main Easement *Easement Route 14 to NW Hwy. to Barrington M. Subdivision. 8" MAIN. East line 7 B. Madaw's.*
- ✓ 11 Change in Cost Estimate of Parking Lot No. 2 Improvement Project
- ✓ 12 Brough Escrow Deposit on Pickwick Place Development *1,250 Escrow.*
- ✓ 13 Membership Dues to N.E. Ill. Metropolitan Area Planning Association
- ✓ 14 Contract Signed for Northside Deep Well No. 3 Boring. *Oct 1957-*
- ✓ 15 Plans for Sidewalk Change on N. Hough St. at Main Street *Sat. A.M.*
- ✓ 16 Opening of Bids on Jewel Park Street Lighting System Repairs
- ✓ 17 Ordinance Establishing a Barrington Electrical Commission *Art. 7. Village Code.*
- ✓ 18 Municipal Sales Tax Collection for Month of September 1963
- ✓ 19 Quaker Oats Company Decision on Proposed Water Main Loop *Not approved*
- ✓ 20 Final Statement on Architect's Fee for Public Works Building *Net due of 1,319.74.*
- ✓ 21 As-Built Plans for Water Main, Street Paving, and Sewer Work
- ✓ 22 Report on Procedure of Circuit Court in Local Area *Received. Record Shows.*
- ✓ 23 Northwest Municipal Conference Meeting January 15 *Monday morning*
- ✓ 24 Recommendation on List of Bills *30th 13. Shred. Office*
- ✓ 25 Change in Contract Rate of Barrington Trucking *Dec 27th. Drivers wages 123.00 128.00. Helpers wages 5. 5. and 85 proved.*
- ✓ 26 Rowe Petition for Detachment from Village---Plan and Ordinance
- ✓ 27 Progress Report on Water and Sewer Revenue Bond Issue
- ✓ 28 Easement Offered by Jewel Tea Co., for Roslyn Road (Lot A) Loop
- ✓ 29 Reports from Committee Chairmen Not Yet Presented *Ext. Truck main*
- ✓ 30 Adjournment,

To be passed  
Approved  
\$ 200.00

Copy entered  
Copy kept

Note: All Board Members Remain for Committee Meeting on Subdivision Project by Local Builder

Jan, 1964  
 52.749 - 9.00 pt. 9.75  
 53.201  
 53,896.  
 66.  
 5,044.

Submitted by  
 3.75 4.25  
 3.75 4.06  
 1300  
 two  
 2.92  
 .916  
 3.023.  
 3.00.

John H.D. Blanke, President  
 Village of Barrington, Illinois

Oct 1, 1963  
 Oct 1, 1964  
 Oct 1, 1965  
 154 once month

4.172 %  
 3.129 %

10 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET  
CHICAGO 3, ILLINOIS

THOMAS A. MATTHEWS  
BYRON S. MATTHEWS  
ATTORNEYS

TELEPHONE CENTRAL 6-3500

SEYMOUR C. AXELROOD

December 23, 1963

C  
O  
P  
Y

Mr. Robert J. Long  
Village Trustee  
Village of Barrington  
536 North Avenue  
Barrington, Illinois

Dear Mr. Long:

In re: Barrington Water Bond Issue

Enclosed you will find copies of letters I received from The Mid-City National Bank of Chicago and the Catholic Order of Foresters. As you can see from the letters, there is no real problem with the Catholic Order of Foresters. However, it seems that there is a difference of opinion with The Mid-City National Bank. It might be wise to take up the problem with The Mid-City National Bank at the next meeting so that we know what we want to do with them.

Sincerely yours,

Seymour C. Axelrood

SCA/hv  
Encs.

cc: Mr. John H. D. Blanke, President  
Mr. Paul Shultz, Trustee  
Mr. David R. Capulli, Trustee  
Mr. Frank J. Wyatt, Trustee  
Mr. Robert F. McCaw, Trustee

*Appointed  
1/13/64*

Barrington Electrical Advisory Commission

Ordinance passed and approved December 30, 1963

Appointments of Commission Members made at Board Meeting January 13, 1964  
as follows:


1. John C. Mollenkamp, 230 W. Lincoln Ave., Barrington, Ill.  
Building Inspector, representing Electrical Inspector  
Tel. DU1 1164
2. James E. Dow, 216 Beverly Road, Barrington, Ill.  
Registered Professional Engineer  
Tel. DU1 0425
3. Edward A. Grever, 432 June Terrace, Barrington, Ill.  
Electrical Contractor  
Tel DU1 0714
4. Clarence Ahlgrim Jr., 445 W. Washington St., Barrington, Ill.  
Journeyman Electrician  
Tel. DU1 2880
5. Harold E. Martens, 643 Dundee Ave., Barrington, Ill.  
Fire Chief, representing Underwriters
6. Ivan Lageschulte, of Lageschulte Electric Shop, 114 W.  
Main St., Barrington, Ill.  
Representing Electrical Supply House  
Tel. DU1 0456

Note: Electrical Commission to select its own ex-officio  
Chairman

Duties of Electrical Commission are prescribed in Illinois  
Statutes Chapter 24, Sections 11-37-1, -2, -3 and -4

The Electrical Commission is asked to recommend to the  
President and Board of Trustees of the Village of Barrington, Cook and  
Lake Counties, Illinois, electrical standards and specifications, also  
rules for the installation, alteration and use of electrical  
equipment, including suggestions for the establishment of permit  
forms, fees and inspection, as an assist to Village Authorities  
in the enactment of a local Electrical Code.

The Municipal Code of the Village of Barrington of 1957 contains  
in Article VII of Chapter 4 a provision for an Electrical  
Inspector, which reflects the need for an Electrical Commission  
and recommendations from such a Body.

  
John H.D. Blanke, President  
Village of Barrington, Illinois

(Statement prepared by Village President  
on the tenth day of January, 1964)

COPY

December 13, 1963

President and Board of Trustees  
206 S. Hough St.  
Barrington, Illinois

Re: Proposed Parking Lot Improvements  
(Lot No. 2); C. T. & A. No. 63-196

Gentlemen:

During a conversation which the writer had with Village President Blanke on December 12, Mr. Blanke indicated that members of the Village Board were somewhat concerned about the relatively high estimate of construction cost covering the proposed improvements to Lot No. 2 which was previously submitted to the Board.

Confirming the information which the writer gave to Mr. Blanke, we wish to advise you that if financing these improvements appears to be difficult under the presently contemplated improvements, the Board of Trustees may wish to give consideration to reducing the quality of the surface course proposed. The plans as prepared presently provide for the construction of 2-1/2" bituminous concrete (1-1/2 inches of binder and 1" of surface course). This is the same type of surfacing that is commonly used on resurfacing projects undertaken by the Village utilizing Motor Fuel Tax funds. The total cost of the proposed improvements could be reduced if a bituminous surface treatment (A-3) were constructed, in lieu of the 2-1/2 inches of bituminous concrete set forth above. You will, no doubt, recall that a bituminous surface treatment was applied to all parking lots constructed under the original construction program. If this substitution is desired by the Village Board, the total cost of the project could be reduced by approximately \$3400.

Inasmuch as the construction of these improvements cannot be undertaken until next Spring, an immediate decision in this matter is not necessary. We will, however, await further instructions from the Board.

Very truly yours,  
CONSOER, TOWNSEND & ASSOCIATES

WWT:JL

William W. Townsend

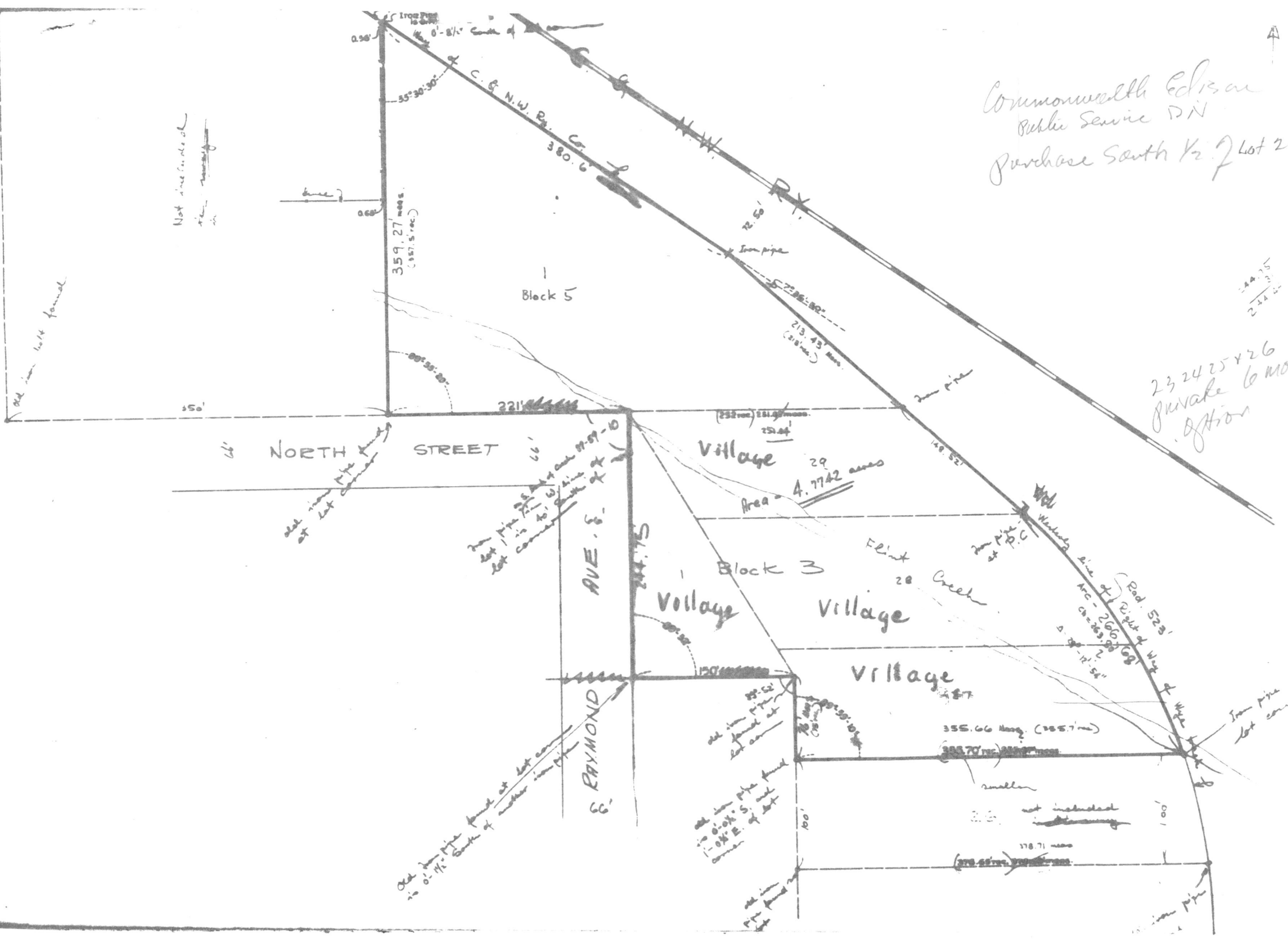
cc: Mr. J. H. D. Blanke  
cc: Mrs. M. L. Pinkerman  
cc: Mr. R. F. McCaw  
cc: Mr. J. F. Wyatt ✓

22,987.80  
3,400.  
19,587.80



Commonwealth Edison  
Public Service D.N.  
Purchase South 1/2 of Lot 27.

Not included  
from  
in



232425+26  
Private 6 month  
option

144.75  
244.25

Rad. 523'  
Right of Way of Water  
Arc = 2660'  
Ch = 263.98'  
D = 97-12.54"

old iron pipe found at lot corner  
is 0'-11" South of another iron pipe

old iron pipe found at  
lot corner  
is 0'-8" S. of  
0'-10" E. of lot  
corner

smaller  
not included  
drawing

378.71 meas.  
(378.88' meas.)

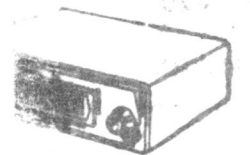
Palatine Enterprise, Paddock Publications December 12, 1963

# Towns in 2 Counties Face Special Problems

MON., DEC. 12, 1963

**ELROD ELECTRONICS**  
GIVES YOU...  
**TOROLA**  
TRANSISTOR  
RADIO.

**29<sup>95</sup>**  
plus installation  
and antenna



(In most cars)  
Features per dollar  
never before!  
These features:  
Very drain — operates  
on 1/2 amp of current  
— because it's all-  
solid sound—from powerful,  
Golden Voice® speaker  
— lustrous chrome

## Average Citizen Rarely Disturbed

by LEE SCHNEIDER  
Staff Writer

County lines do not barriers make, but when they run through a village they do create problems.

A number of villages in the northwest suburbs are faced with the problems created when parts of the village are in different counties.

Some of the villages — like Barrington — “grew up” with the division, and others — Elk Grove and Schaumburg — are discovering them currently. But these are not the only villages facing the problems.

Barrington, since it was incorporated before the Civil War, is probably a good example of what happens and what is done.

It presents an unusual side-light in that State Senator John Graham, (R-3rd District) maintains his business and office on the north side of Main Street in Barrington which puts him in Lake County and the 52nd District.

JOHN H. B. Blanke, village president, said that the county line divides the village of 6,000 residents almost in half, and requires that village officials make sure they know what county they are dealing with on occasion before settling a prob-

lem. However, on the whole the county line has only presented one main problem. And it is one faced by the other villages, too.

The Metropolitan Sanitary District is reluctant to extend services beyond the Cook County line—either to Lake or DuPage Counties—even though parts of the villages affected are in the two named counties.

Elk Grove Village and Buffalo Grove have experienced this problem, but it presented another face for Barrington as well as Bensenville.

Barrington in the 1930s got the state legislature to amend the bill creating the Sanitary District because its treatment plant was located on the Lake County side of the village.

The amendment allowed the residents to have a public hearing on the matter and secede from the district. Then in the



VILLAGE PRESIDENT John H. B. Blanke is shown here at his desk in the Barrington Village Hall office recently as he discussed the problems facing village officials when their village lies in two different counties. Barrington is one of a number of villages in the northwest suburbs facing this problem. (Staff Photo)

early 1960s the Lake County public works department placed the village in southwest region of their planned development of a county-wide system of treatment plants.

This in itself has created no problems, said Blanke, although in the future it could mean the Barrington plant would be moved deeper into Lake County. However, Lake County is not pushing the issue, said Blanke.

Another problem, not yet experienced by the villages which have annexed industrial or open land in another county, is the one presented when a village election is held.

BLANKE SAID separate polling places must be maintained.

Zoning is also a problem area, Blanke explained, because Cook County zoning and Lake County zoning on unincorporated areas may not always be the same.

Health inspections, recording of building permits and the spreading of special assessments also require special handling.

As far as he knew, said Blanke who has been in village government in Barrington since 1964, there has never been a conflict in laws among the village and the two counties.

### Too Late to Classify

EARLY AMERICAN LOUNGE, excellent condition, \$30 or best offer. 382-0089.

Even the state's new Blue Ballot law will create, rather than end some problems, he said.

When it goes into effect in January, it requires machinery from two different counties — depending on where the location of the law took place—to handle matters.

Both Lake and DuPage Counties have the township form of government with supervisors, while Cook has the commissioner form of county government.

Redmond and Blanke called attention to the fact that there are two forms of machinery computing assessments and the rates. This leads to higher taxes in both Lake and DuPage as compared to Cook County.

Buffalo Grove, Bartlett and

Hanover Park are three other villages which have portions of their population in two different counties. Schaumburg will be affected in the future, as could Bensenville and Elk Grove Village.

Ed Hofert, Elk Grove Village Attorney, said he felt any problems which arose because of the village's position in two counties “can and will be worked out.”

Elk Grove wants the extended sanitary sewer district service to its industrial land in DuPage County. The district is studying the matter and trying to determine a general policy on the matter.

Hofert said the village would charge the industries to be serviced a regular water and sewer fee, plus an amount to offset what the district would lose in taxes. The sanitary district cannot tax the DuPage extension of the service, and the village would guarantee this

amount. “A county line is not a barrier to progress,” said Hofert “because remedial legislation could be sought to correct problems.”

County zoning is a problem to the village, Hofert said, because the county doesn't always keep the village informed of what is happening on that level though what it does could and does affect the village.

However, critics in consultation in this area have been experienced, Hofert explained. But it still could be better.

“Crossing county lines doesn't present unsolvable problems,” said Hofert.

Blanke said most Barrington residents don't think much about the split until a problem faced them, and then only until the problem has been solved.

“You get accustomed to being in two counties,” said Blanke.



The United States took possession of the Louisiana Purchase, December 20, 1803. Thomas A. Edison first demonstrated his incandescent lamp, December 20, 1879.

December 21 is the shortest day of the year, and the first day of winter.

The United States Navy was created, December 22, 1776. The U.S. Golf Association was formed, December 22, 1894.

Maryland ceded 20 square miles for the national capital, December 23, 1788.

The Treaty of Ghent was signed, December 24, 1814. De Paul University, Chicago, was chartered, December 24, 1907.

December 25 is Christmas Day.

Washington crossed the Delaware, December 26, 1776. The United States took over all railroads, World War I, December 26, 1917.

**T**HE knotty problems of peace in our time—and in our children's time—are of deep concern to every woman. As this is written, the future possibilities of easing the risks of the cold war seem brighter than they have for a decade. But the nagging doubt remains: Is this but another build-up for the big letdown, aimed by enemies of freedom at sapping our strength and destroying our morale?

The editors of seven major magazines for women—McCall's, Family Circle, Woman's Day, Good Housekeeping, Redbook, Parents', and Cosmopolitan—share the concern of their readers about the future. And they feel that simple answers to many fundamental questions have not been easily found, that often they have been obscured in the mists of contradiction, redundancy, and self-serving expediency.



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**On the "penalties" of joining  
a controversial group**

"There probably are some hazards which come into taking controversial courses, but you have an opportunity to express your views, and you don't expect them ultimately all to be respected. Quite obviously, it would not be challenging if they all were . . . If there were no struggle, there would be no need for activity. . . . There may have been some [organizations] that I would not endorse, or there may be some people whose judgment I might think unwise . . . Naturally, everyone should be careful about [joining] . . . a front organization. . . . I would not join any organization or sign any petition unless I knew what the organization was. . . . It is not a very effective contribution if you join an organization but do not take the trouble to find out who its officers are, who supports it, and what its purposes are. . . . It is very easy to find out about a group. Particularly in the last 20 years, we have had enough experience to know something about some of these organizations."

Resolved that inasmuch  
as it is the duty &  
authority of the Village  
Board (thru its proper  
departments) to keep &  
maintain the peace  
under any & all  
circumstances, be it  
hereby known that the  
Village President is  
instructed to issue  
a letter of invitation  
to <sup>any</sup> interested <sup>residents</sup> ~~groups~~  
of the Village to participate  
as an advisory council,  
to the whole Board of  
Trustees, to act as a

# BAR

Nov. 7, 1963

Vol. LXXV, No. 45 Thurs

## Asked to Form Civil Rights Policy Group

The editor of the Barrington Press Newspapers this week formally requested nine local government agencies to name a delegate to a representative body in the field of human relations.

The group would assure the preservation of law and order in the event of a crisis in that field.

The letter follows:  
Village President  
Dear Sir:

Perhaps you had the opportunity to read our Oct. 17 editorial, which called for a representative organization aimed at keeping the peace should a move-in occur in the greater Barrington community. If not, a copy is enclosed. There seems to be a considerable feeling that such an organization would be helpful, though there also is a natural reluctance on the part of any individual to be the one to start it.

Therefore, we are taking the initiative by formally requesting that your board name one of its members to such a body. Please consider this letter such a request.

In our editorial we describe the group as a human relations commission. Perhaps this is a misnomer. What we

hope to accomplish is the formation of a body, widely representative, which would be able to assure preservation of law and order in the event of a crisis in the field of human relations.

It is expected that once the group was organized and had familiarized itself with the history of recent suburban move-ins and the steps taken (or not taken) by existing authorities to keep the peace it could exist on a standby basis. Such an organization, then, would not preclude the formation of a human relations council made up of other individuals in the community wishing to pursue a more active course in the civil rights field.

It is also hoped that once a representative number of delegates to the group have been named that this newspaper could withdraw, though our facilities, of course, will be available if called on.

Sincerely yours,  
S. D. Robinson  
editor-general manager  
Barrington Press  
Newspapers

Other organizations in the business and civic fields will be requested to name representatives to the group in the future.

Those sent the letter this week included the presidents of the villages of Barrington, Barrington Hills, Deer Park, Lake Barrington, North Barrington, and South Barrington and the presidents of school districts 1, 4 and 224.



## BARRINGTON COURIER-REVIEW

FOUNDED 1888

A NEWSPAPER OF THE BARRINGTON PRESS, INC.  
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also publishers of

THE LAKE ZURICH COURIER-REVIEW  
THE VALLEY REPORTER



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### Now, Not Later

We, like most Americans, have watched with interest and amusement the development of the coloring book as a vehicle of humor. Along with the narrative phonograph record the coloring book is an art form without peer as a deflater of pomposity.

With that introduction, consider if you will the following news release which crossed our desk last week:

"... has accepted the invitation from Teachers for Integrated Schools to present the "Deerfield Coloring Book" at the benefit special performance of the Second City Players . . ."

The Deerfield Coloring book, it seems, is written by an eighth grade Deerfield girl in which two youngsters "face the chaos of racial hatred in Deerfield, regarding it as one of the unpleasant and irrelevant adult interruptions to their more important responsibility of being children and growing up in an American town."

This is not a review of the Deerfield Coloring Book, which we haven't seen.

We note only with appalled fascination that an otherwise normal Chicago suburb has become the subject of a coloring book on that community's response to integrated housing. We note that this coloring book is to be featured at a performance of the Second City Players.

And mostly we ponder what the Barrington community has done or is doing to prevent the appearance at some future time of a Barrington Coloring Book, depicting this community's reaction to possible integrated housing.

It can't happen here. We must not let it happen here.

But what to do about it? Who can organize this community to prevent such an end to a move-in here?

We think we have an answer. We would propose a human relations commission—but a great deal *different than the human relations councils operating in other communities.*

Because our human relations commission would not be composed of people interested in promoting integration particularly. Indeed, it would be composed of people normally not interested in such things. The membership of the group we proposed would be made up of people brought together, not as individuals, but as representatives of those areas in local life that would be vitally affected at the time integration becomes a fact.

In most instances, we would expect that the membership would not volunteer—it would have to be delegated to the position.

For we want a banker, a real estate man, a policeman, several village trustees, several school board members, representatives of the service clubs, the woman's club and similar groups on the human relations commission we're talking about.

The commission would take as its initial thesis that there is little this area can do, or should do, about who will move here or when, but that eventual integration is a fact of life. The group's job would be neither to promote or oppose integration but to prepare for its arrival.

The group should not be exclusively a Barrington village affair, since the problem certainly is not a village affair.

We call for the creation of such a human relations commission. And it should be done now, not later.

Let's be sure that there is never an opportunity for some eighth grade school girl here to write the Barrington Coloring Book.

labeled excessive—such as that Supt. Benjamin C. Willis be removed from his post, and that several national figures be dropped from a consultant panel—to ask solely for a statement that racial integration is school policy here.

Observers said some of the Negro community's "solid" leaders had persuaded more militant individuals to limit their demands at the meeting to that one item.

"None of us want this board to run out pell-mell and do something that may not work," said the Rev. Arthur Brazier, president of The Woodlawn Organization and a CCCO spokesman.

**PRESIDENT** Roddewig told the negotiators he would "be in favor of a policy statement on integration" after the five-member expert panel advising the board on needs of children in Negro schools reports in March.

**AMONG** the four board members voting for deferring any policy statement was Thomas L. Murray.

"I believe in the integration of the Chicago public school system because it is morally right and because I've taken an oath to uphold the Constitution of the United States," said Murray.

"But until I am forced to change my mind (by new Supreme Court interpretations) I shall continue to support and vote for the neighborhood school policy, the use of mobile



REV. BRAZIER

EDWIN BERRY

classrooms, and the acceptance of staff recommendations on school boundary changes.

"The Supreme Court did not say boards of education should effect racial balance in the schools."

**WHEN MURRAY** was asked why he would not favor a policy statement for school integration, when he himself believed in integration, he said: "I'm convinced you will never be satisfied until we get racial balance." "Racial balance" in board parlance has meant more even distribution of the races in every school.

**WHEN THE** session was over, President Roddewig was asked by newspapermen to comment on the belief that "responsible Negro leadership" might be retired in favor of "extremists" if reasonable efforts to get reforms fail.

"I don't think anyone is going to get Mr. Berry's place (Edwin C. Berry, Chicago Urban League executive) or replace the present leaders of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People or The Woodlawn Organization," he said.

"They are respected leaders, and will stay that way."

**ASKED TO** comment, Berry said:

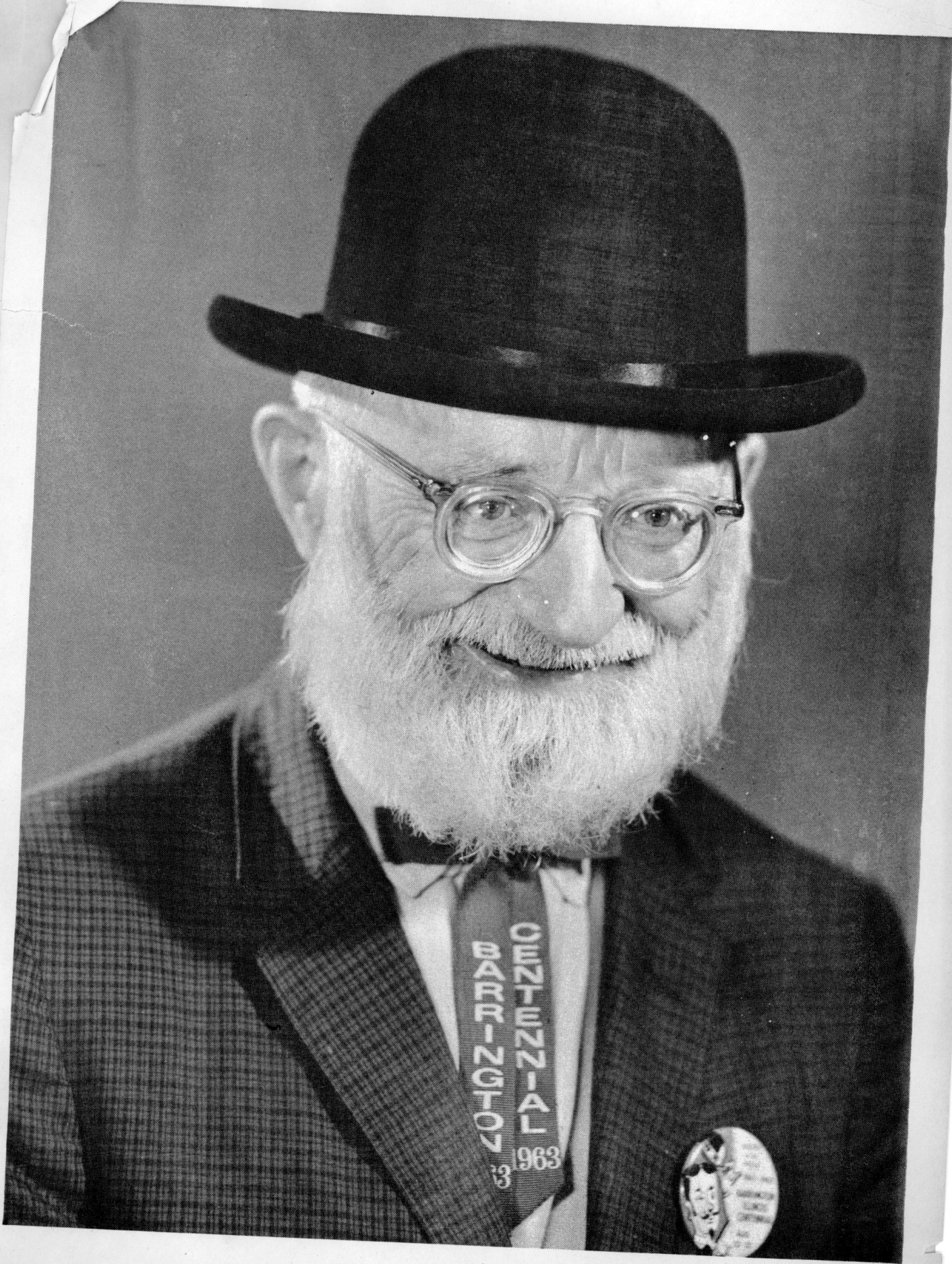
"I agree that responsible and thoughtful Negro leaders have maintained their leadership up to this point. But I think we are all on trial.

"The Negro community regards what happens in our schools as paramount. And they are getting very tired of stalls."

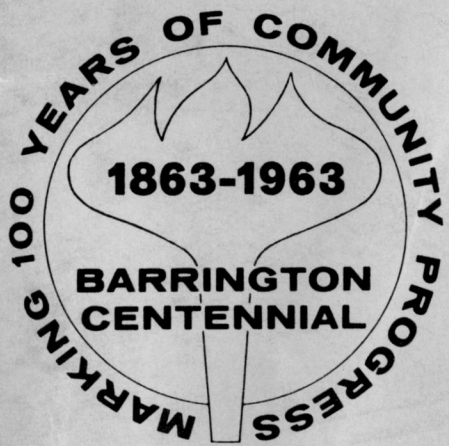
Human Relations  
Committee, set up for  
the purpose of aiding  
the Village Board to  
keep & maintain the  
peace under any & all  
circumstances.

Names of interested  
residents will be  
submitted to the  
Board meeting as a  
committee of the whole.  
From such names,  
the Board, by a majority  
vote, will choose  
to serve on such advisory  
committee.





I won't kid anybody  
My town is growing old  
It's time for Rip Van Winkle  
Believe me by my whiskers  
Barrington has dropped a 100 years  
Prove it to yourself August 22 to 25  
Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday  
Four days of pageant and parade  
Women in hoop skirts and what not  
Men in derby and whiskers  
Younger folks imitating the oldsters  
Many other things to tickle the eye  
Scenes you'll never forget, even me  
I'll shake your hand in welcome  
You're all invited to come and see  
And just in case you don't know me  
I'm John H.D. Blanke, Mayor  
Of Ole Town Barrington, Illinois  
Here's hoping you'll enjoy us all.



*John H.D. Blanke*

## Cite Control Results

# 4,038 Diseased Elms Reported

Twenty-five municipalities in Lake County with a total of 87,718 elm trees have reported that 4,038 of the trees are diseased.

This was disclosed today in a report to the Lake County Board of Supervisors by William Grosch, Lake County Forester.

Grosch pointed out in the report that the municipalities with sound programs of sanitation and spraying, are holding losses to a minimum.

These include Lake Forest with a 0.9 per cent loss, Highland Park with 1.3 per cent and Barrington with a loss of 1.5 per cent.

In comparison, North Chicago has a 50 per cent loss and Waukegan 29 per cent. Neither of these two communities control programs.

Grosch pointed out that the areas where there are heavy concentrations of elms along the rivers and around some of the lakes are the ones where the greatest numbers of losses occurred.

### Important Measure

The report said one of the most important steps in a control program for Dutch elm disease is sanitation.

This means the removing and destroying by burning or burying of all dead or weakened elm wood that beetles might breed in," the report said.

"To spray trees and then turn around and have beetle-infested trees stand is just defeating the purpose of the spray program."

The report said all diseased trees in the period of May through August should be removed as soon as possible and diseased trees left after that period should be removed by the following April.

The report said that one new control for reducing the beetle population is the use of potassium iodide to treat diseased trees and prevent them from becoming breeding grounds for the bark beetle.

The report also pointed out that experiments are being carried out with a product called Bidrin and a growth regulator called TCPA. Both are still in the experimental stage and are not available to the public.

### Control Planting

Grosch's report also stated that cities can do a lot toward relieving their future tree problems by having a planting ordinance which controls the species and location of trees planted on

the public right-of-ways.

The county, the report said, has set up facilities for testing samples for positive identification of Dutch elm disease.

Municipalities or individuals can send in the elm tree samples for testing and get the results by the following week.

In summing up, the report pointed out that municipalities and areas that have control programs will have their elm trees

for years to come.

The cities that do not have programs will lose their elm trees within the next five to ten years.

The report ended on an optimistic note by saying that very likely in the future, federal or state agencies, which have been doing a great amount of work on the Dutch elm problem, may come up with a cure for the disease.

# Barrington Hires Manager; Village President Peeved

Despite last ditch opposition by President John H. D. Blanke, Barrington trustees last week hired a village manager.

Taking over the newly created post Nov. 15 will be Patrick Gaffigan, presently town administrator in Guithersburg, Md.

Pays \$10,000

The job pays an annual salary of \$10,000. Gaffigan, 37 and

## NORTHWEST PTA PLANS ANNUAL CONFERENCE

Chicago Northwest PTA council will hold its annual fall conference Tuesday at the Parkview Lutheran church, 3921 N. Monticello av. Registration will be at 9:15 a. m.

Mrs. George A. Johnson, 5330 Cuyler av., president of the council, will preside at the business meeting preceding the instructional round table discussion. Dr. Shirley Stack, new superintendent of school district 1, and Dr. Anne Lally, new superintendent of school district 5, will speak following the noon luncheon.

General arrangements chairman for the conference is Mrs. Joel D. John, 5136 N. Kostner av.

## McHenry Group Sets Vote Fraud Discussion

Vote frauds will be discussed at a meeting of the Government Improvement league of McHenry county at 7:45 p. m. Thursday in the Crystal Lake Methodist church. Election judges and poll watchers have been invited to attend the meeting by the organization's president, Calvin Skinner of Crystal Lake.

a native of Springfield, Ill., was assistant city manager in Oak Park, Mich., before going to Maryland.

Blanke's vote against hiring a village manager was the last in a series of actions aimed at blocking the employment of a full time administrator. Blanke previously vetoed an ordinance creating the post. He also vetoed an ordinance which provided for a manager's salary. Both measures were passed over his veto by a unanimous vote of village trustees.

### Threat Unfulfilled

Blanke, a long-time village board member who became village president in 1961 — threatened to resign if a manager was hired. After the board hired the manager, Blanke had no comment about resigning.

In other action last week the board set Nov. 4 for a hearing by the plan commission on annexation of 224 acres east of the village.

Kennedy development company of Deerfield proposes to build 310 homes, mostly on half-acre lots, in the area, and set aside some land for a park. The company also seeks village water and sewer services for its development.

### Plans to Wed



Miss Carol Gerhardt

Mr. and Mrs. Peter J. Gerhardt, 3648 N. Lockwood av. announce the engagement of their daughter, Carol Ann, to John Steven de Olde, son of Mr. and Mrs. John H. de Olde, Kingston, N. Y. The couple plan a June wedding.

(Austin Field Photo)

### 4 Honored for Service at Mt. Sinai Hospital

Four northwest siders have been honored for service to Mount Sinai hospital. They are Judy McDonald, 6218 Montrose av.; Edward Iwanowski, 4709 Parker av.; Patricia Beverly, 3548 Armitage av.; and Sharon Sax, 5501 Irving Park rd.

### Rummage Sale

The woman's guild of Edison Park Lutheran church, Avondale and Oliphant avenues, will hold a rummage sale from 9 a. m. to 7 p. m. Wednesday at the church.

## Norwood Pk. PTA Plans to Hear Talk by Judge

The Norwood Park PTA will meet at 7 p. m. tomorrow in the school auditorium, 5900 Nina av. Judge William J. Obermiller of the City court of Whiting, Ind., will speak on "Are You Afraid of Your Children?"

Garvy — A PTA Magazine international luncheon is planned for 1 p. m. Thursday in the Garvy school gymnasium, 5225 N. Oak Park av. The luncheon will feature foreign dishes, foreign costumes, and international entertainment and music. The price of \$1.50 will cover the cost of a one-year subscription to the PTA Magazine.

Ebinger — The PTA will meet at 7:30 p. m. Wednesday in Ebinger school, 7350 W. Pratt av. Richard Mariani, an Elmwood Park teacher, will speak on "The New Math."

Henry — Officers and members of the PTA, will attend the fall conference of Chicago Northwest council Tuesday at Park View Lutheran church, 3921 N. Monticello av. Registration will be at 9:15 a. m. for the round table conference which ends at 11:45 a. m.

A luncheon will follow, after which the new school superintendent will speak.

Maine South — Maine Township High School South will hold open house for parents from 7 to 10 p. m. Tuesday and again on Thursday, Oct.

29 at the school, 1111 S. Dee rd., Park Ridge. Parents whose last names begin with letters in the first half of the alphabet should attend Tuesday, the rest on Oct. 29

The PTA has requested that conferences with teachers be limited to three minutes.

## MASONIC LODGE WILL PRESENT 50-YEAR PINS

Myrtle Masonic Lodge will meet at 7 p. m. Thursday at the Myrtle Masonic Temple, 4240 Irving Park rd.

Frank E. Rasmussen, Millington, N. J.; Harry C. Stiles, 7014 Osceola av.; and William W. Turkington, Pasadena, Cal. will be presented with fifty year cards from the Grand Lodge of Illinois and fifty year pins from Myrtle Lodge.

Making the presentation will be Oliver Goldsmith, 4061 N. Kenneth av., a member for 57 years and worshipful master in 1914.

### Fund Drive

Maple PTA will hold its sixth annual fund raising event from 3:30 to 9:30 p. m. at Maple school, 2300 Birch st., Des Plaines. Highlights of the fun fair include a snack booth, a spook house, a bake booth, and a thrift shop.

### Announces Plans



Miss Diane Gibbs

Mr. and Mrs. C. Kenneth Gibbs, 3300 N. Troy st., announce the engagement of their daughter, Diane Adele, to James D. Colleen, 3114 N. Christiana av. Miss Gibbs is a graduate of Chicago Teachers North college, and her fiance is a graduate of the University of Illinois, where he is attending the school of medicine. The wedding is planned for Nov. 14.

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who wear Half Sizes 14 1/2 to 32 1/2 also sizes 12 to 20

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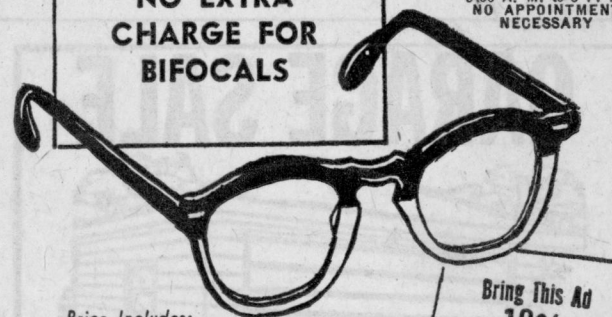
Open Mon. and Thurs. 12 to 9 Other Days, 9:30 to 5:30

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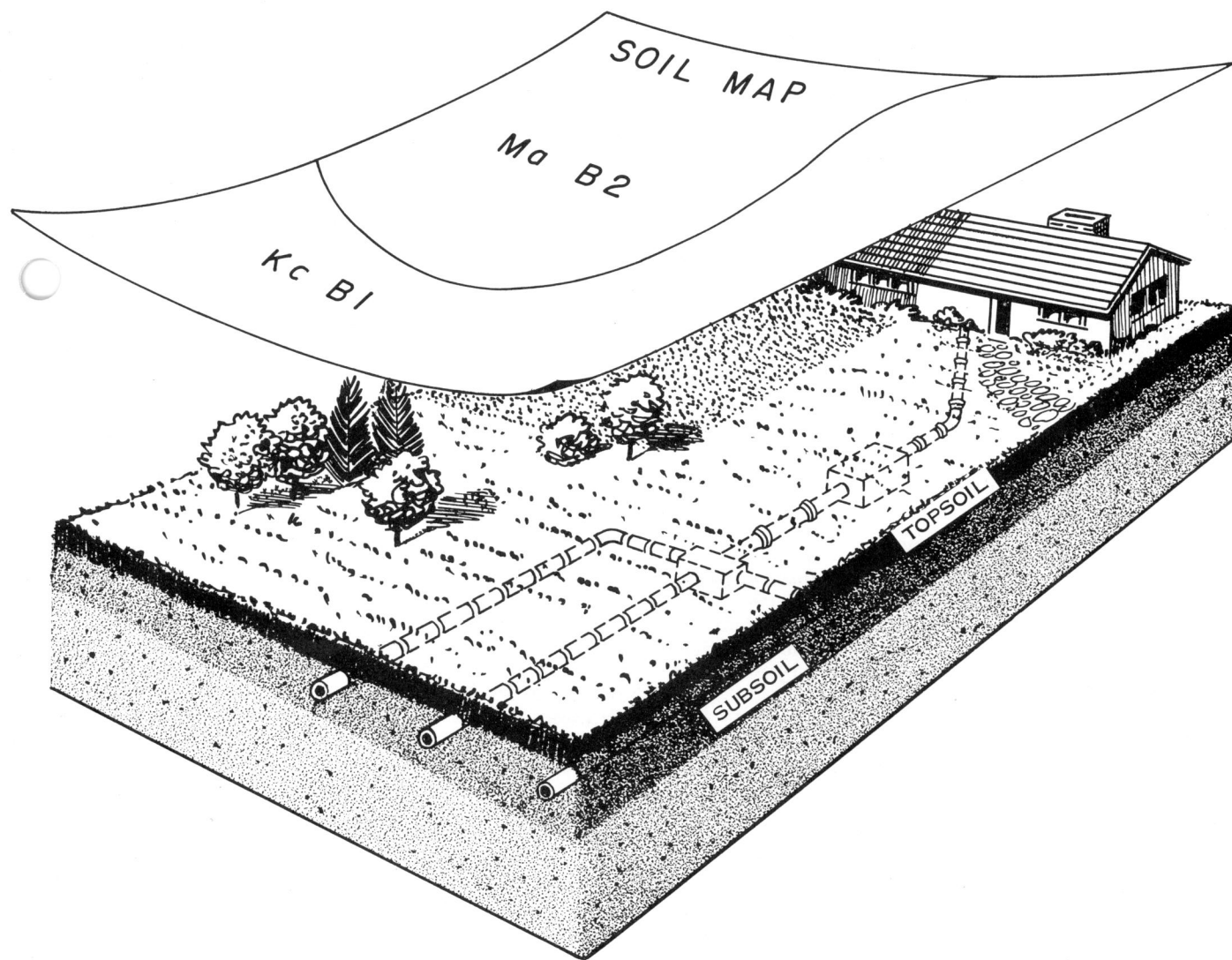
Where Size is No Problem 5700 W. Belmont Phone 736-1663 Open Monday and Thursday Evenings

## Mayfield's SPECIAL OFFER

FOR ONE WEEK YOU MAY ORDER ANY BLOUSE ON THIS PAGE FREE OF ANY DELIVERY COST

# SOILS Suitable for SEPTIC TANK Filter Fields

*A Soil Map Can Help You*



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE      Soil Conservation Service  
Agriculture Information Bulletin No. 243

# SOILS SUITABLE FOR SEPTIC-TANK FILTER FIELDS

## *A Soil Map Can Help You*

By William H. Bender, soil scientist, Soil Conservation Service

Septic tanks have been used for sewage disposal by some farmers and suburbanites for several decades. But the electrification of farms plus the rapid expansion of residential areas to rural communities within recent years have greatly accelerated the number of private sewage disposal systems now being installed.

If you are one of those who must have a private sewage disposal system, doubtless you would like to have one that will give many years of trouble-free service. The most satisfactory system probably will be one that has the sewer line leading to a septic tank in the yard with the overflow from the tank dispersed over a fairly large area through subsurface draintile or perforated pipe (1). The tile or pipe may be laid in trenches or in a seepage bed (3). In either case, the septic tank and tile or pipe will be covered with soil and planted to grass, leaving no visible evidence of their existence.

You should not assume, however, that you have necessarily buried all your sewage problems. You should have no serious trouble if the soil in the disposal area is satisfactory and the system properly installed. But if the soil is not satisfactory, you are likely to have trouble regardless of how well the sewage disposal system was constructed.

### Soil Absorptive Ability Is Important

The first thing you should find out when planning a sewage disposal sys-

Note.—Italic numbers in parentheses refer to References, p. 11.



CONN-10255

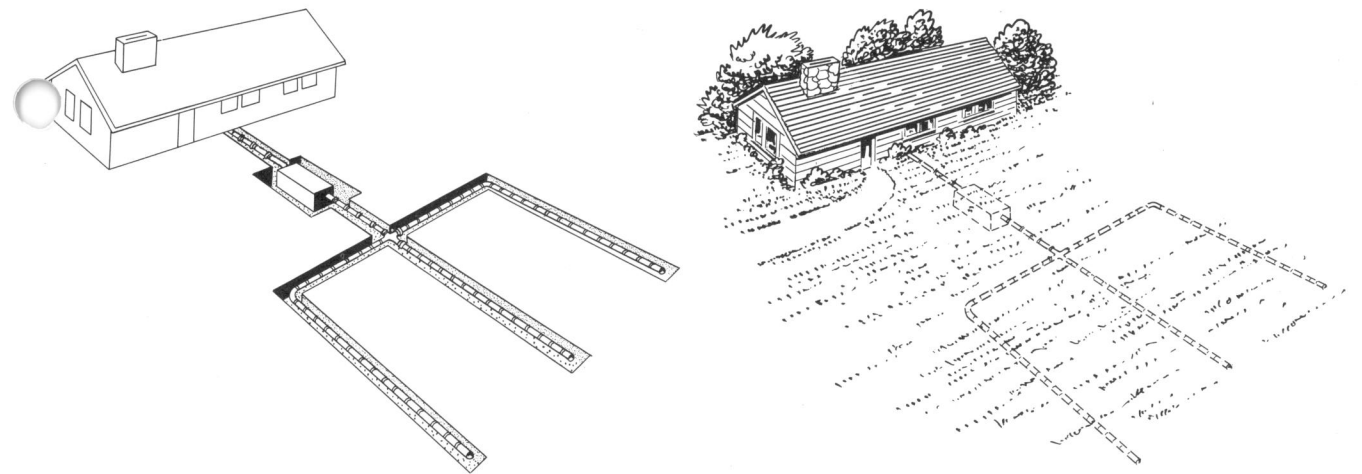
The recent rapid expansion of residential areas to rural communities has led millions of people to build homes beyond existing sewer lines, and private sewage disposal systems have become necessary.

tem is whether the soil is suitable for absorbing and filtering the liquid sewage (the effluent) that flows from the septic tank. Some soils absorb the effluent rapidly; other soils absorb it very slowly.

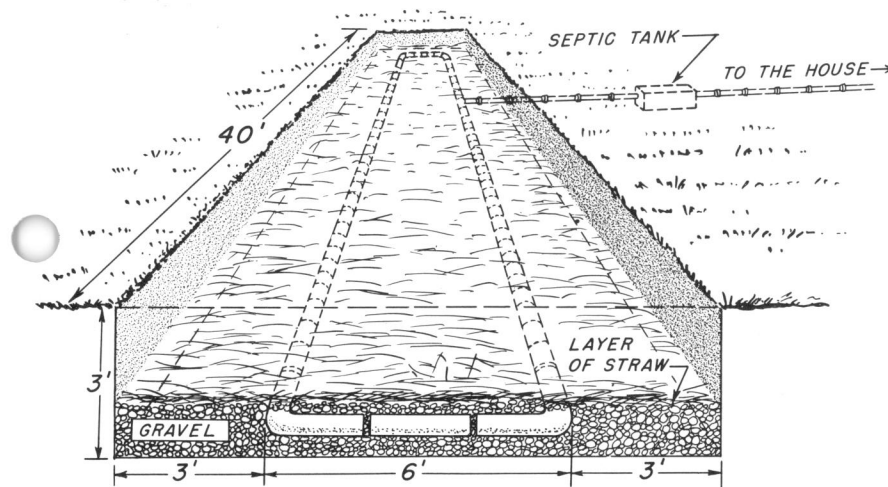
How long and how well a private sewage disposal system works depends largely on the absorptive ability of the soil. The septic-tank effluent must be absorbed and filtered by the soil. This is the filtering process that removes odors, prevents contamination of ground water, and prevents a concentration of unfiltered sewage that may reach the ground surface. Improperly filtered sewage that reaches the ground surface will result in of-

fensive odors, fly-breeding areas, and the spread of diseases traceable to unfiltered sewage.

You also should know the absorptive ability of the soil in order to know the size of filter field you need. Soils with a slow rate of absorption require a larger field than those with a rapid rate. Hence, the size of building lot you need may depend on the kind of soil you have. If the filter field required is larger than your building lot will allow, local ordinances may prohibit you from installing a sewage system and thus prevent you from building your home. And some soils are not suited for septic-tank filter fields regardless of their size.



The conventional type septic-tank filter field has draintile laid in trenches (above, left). The tank and tile are covered with soil and the area planted to grass (above, right). The effluent from the tank is carried through the draintile to all points of the field where it is absorbed and filtered by the surrounding soil (right).



A seepage bed may be a satisfactory substitute for conventional trenches in some places. It operates on the same principles as a conventional filter field, except that it does not disperse the effluent over as large an area.

### Why Filter Fields Fail

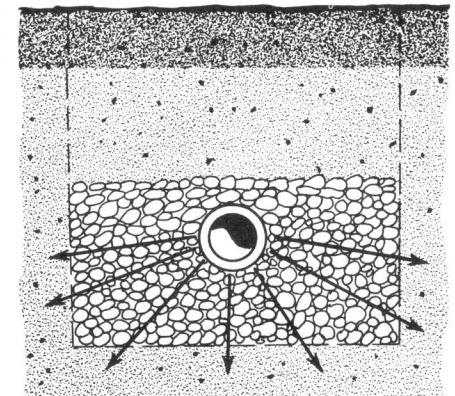
Numerous inspections by sanitary engineers show that most sewage filter fields that have failed to work properly were either on poorly drained soils or on soils so compact that the absorption rate was very slow.

Poorly drained soils are filled with water during wet weather and sometimes for long periods after heavy rains and there is no available space left for absorption of septic-tank effluent. Filter fields that function well

during dry weather may fail to function during wet periods on such soils.

Where there is a layer of soil with a very slow absorption rate near the surface the septic-tank effluent often rises to the ground surface even during dry periods. And during wet weather the filter field usually becomes a boggy mess.

Other septic-tank filter fields have failed where the land was too steep, where there was a seasonal high water table, where there was only a shallow layer of soil over bedrock, where



there was a cemented soil layer near the surface, or where the area was flooded from a nearby stream.

### Seepage Pits

In some situations the septic-tank effluent may be disposed of by having it flow into a seepage pit instead of being dispersed through a subsurface-tile filter field. A seepage pit is a covered pit with a porous lining through which the effluent seeps into the surrounding soil.

Ordinarily, seepage pits will not be approved by local health inspectors except where subsurface-tile systems cannot be constructed. But if you should use a seepage pit, you should keep in mind that the effluent must be absorbed by the surrounding soil. Hence, the soil properties are fully as important in planning for a seepage pit as for subsurface-tile systems; the soil depth is even more important because of the greater depth of the seepage pit.

## Soil Surveys Show Areas Suitable for Filter Fields

Soil-survey reports contain soil maps and soil descriptions and interpretations. The soil maps show the location of each kind of soil. The soil descriptions and interpretations in all reports indicate the suitability of each kind of soil for various agricultural purposes; the interpretations in most reports give information useful for many nonagricultural purposes. The newer reports contain interpretations useful for highway engineering, building-foundation construction, trenching operations for pipelines and power cables, subsurface sewage disposal, and so on.

Soil-survey reports have been published for more than 1,800 areas in the United States. Most areas include an entire county. Most of the older reports do not contain interpretations on soil suitability for septic-tank filter

fields, but the soil descriptions contain the basic information necessary for making such interpretations. If you do not feel qualified to interpret the significance of the various soil properties described in a report, you should consult someone experienced in this line of work. Usually, you can get assistance from the person or agency from which you got the soil-survey report.

Soil-survey reports are published by the Soil Conservation Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture in cooperation with State agricultural experiment stations. For information on whether a soil survey has been issued for your county and where a copy may be obtained or consulted, check with the local or county office of the Agricultural Extension Service, the Soil Conservation Service, or the

soil conservation district or with your State agricultural experiment station.

Soil maps and reports can be used to predict the behavior of a sewage filter field with a reasonable degree of accuracy. The soil map is reliable for predicting the general suitability of an area of several acres, but it may not contain sufficient detail to predict the suitability for a specific site. Soil variations may occur within short distances, and most maps are not detailed enough to supply the precise information as to where on a building site you should locate your filter field. Therefore, onsite evaluation by a soil scientist or measurements of the water-movement rate may be needed. The rate of water movement is measured by a percolation test as described on page 11. A percolation test will not only indicate whether the soil is suitable but will also enable you to calculate the size of the filter field you need.

### Some Typical Soil Descriptions

The soil map at the lower left and the soil descriptions below for Dakota and Clyde soils were taken from a recent soil-survey report from a North Central State. The soils described may be located on the map by the symbols (De) and (Cg). In the descriptions below, the items that particularly apply to soil suitability for septic-tank filter fields are in *italics*.

#### Dakota Soils

The Dakota soils are dark-colored, level to undulating prairie soils on glacial outwash plains. Their slopes range from 0 to 17 percent. The soils have developed on sandy or gravelly material under prairie grasses.

The Dakota loams have finer textured surface soils and subsoils than the sandy loams. The loams are *well drained*, and the sandy loams are *somewhat excessively drained*.

Dakota loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes (De)—This soil lies on glacial terraces *above overflow*. The surface soil is very dark brown and *fairly high in organic matter*. At depths of 30 to 42 inches are stratified layers of loose porous sand and gravel of varying thickness.

Runoff is medium, and *internal drainage is medium to rapid*. The soil is *easy to work* and can be plowed

throughout a wide range of moisture content.

#### Clyde Soils

The dark-colored Clyde soils occur in *very poorly drained depressional areas* on the glacial till plain. Clyde soils have formed from Iowan glacial till under a cover of swampgrass. The black color and organic matter content have resulted from the decay of sedges and rank sloughgrass.

Because of their low position the Clyde soils are *periodically flooded*, especially after heavy rains. Except during dry periods, *the water table is often very high and the soils are excessively moist*. A few areas are *saturated most of the time*. Artificial drain-

age is needed for successful crop production.

Clyde silty clay loam (Cg)—This soil, to depths of about 12 to 20 inches, is very dark gray *plastic silty clay loam*, high in organic matter. This layer is underlain by a dark grayish-brown *very plastic silty clay*. Sand and gravel occur in varying amounts in the lower layers. In some places *many boulders are on the surface*.

This soil is fertile, but because of its *heavy texture and wetness*, it is often difficult to work. It is generally *too moist to plow early in spring*.

By studying the soil descriptions given above it becomes obvious that *Dakota loam* is suitable for a septic-

tank filter field. It is well drained, with medium to rapid permeability. It is generally well above the flood plains. It is usually on gentle slopes and easy to work so that construction is simple.

It becomes equally obvious, however, that the *Clyde silty clay loam* is not suitable. These soils are periodically flooded, have a high water table most of the time, and are very poorly drained. Furthermore, they have a considerable amount of plastic clay that will absorb septic-tank effluent very slowly when wet.

## Soil Factors That Affect Filter Fields

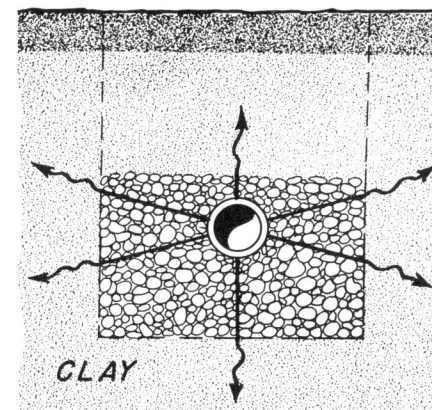
How satisfactorily your sewage disposal system works depends largely on the rate at which the septic-tank effluent moves into and through the soil. But there are several other soil characteristics that may affect the soil suitability, such as ground-water level, depth of soil, types of underlying material, slope of the land surface, proximity to streams or lakes, and so on. You should consider all these characteristics in determining the location and size of your filter field.

### Soil Permeability

The rate of water movement through the soil is called its permeability. This is influenced by the

amount of gravel, sand, silt, and clay in the soil, the kind of clay, and other factors. Water will move faster through sandy and gravelly soils than through soils with a large amount of clay.

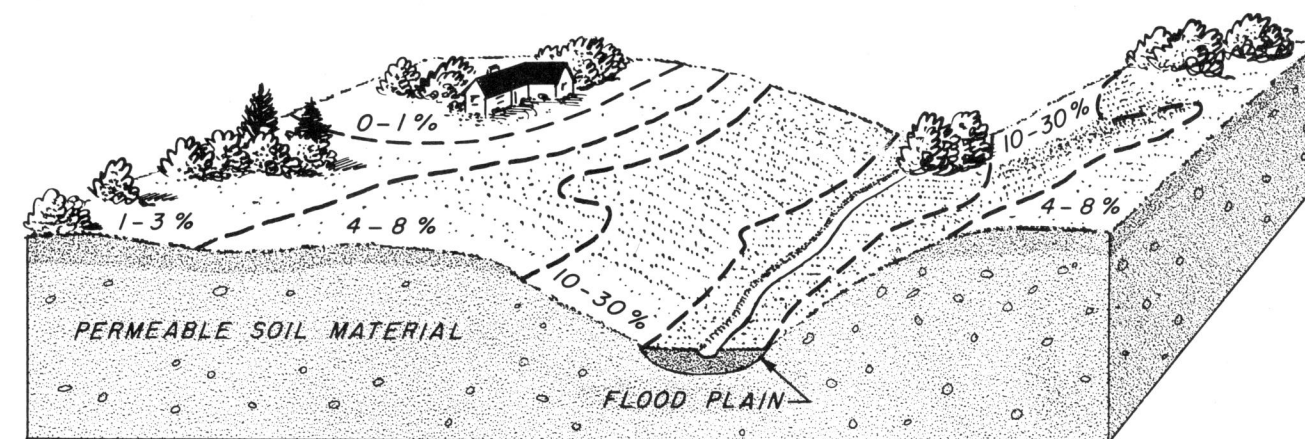
Also important is the kind of clay in a soil. Some kinds of clay are very plastic and expand so much when wet that the pores of the soil swell shut. This slows water movement and reduces the capacity of the soil to absorb septic-tank effluent. Other kinds of clay expand very little when wet and therefore have little influence on the rate of water movement. Soil survey reports indicate the plasticity of a soil where it is important by giving the shrink-swell potential.



Septic-tank effluent moves into compact, plastic soil very slowly. Such soils should not be used for filter fields.



Soil map on aerial photograph of about 1 square mile in a North Central State.



Septic-tank filter fields should operate very well in the deep, permeable soil above. Layout and construction problems may be encountered on slopes over 10 percent. Filter fields should not be constructed on the flood plain.

Soils can be rated on the basis of permeability into groups that are good, fair, poor, or unsuitable for septic-tank filter fields. Some soil-survey reports show the permeability or percolation rates in inches per hour for the different kinds of soil. Other reports give a rating of very rapid, rapid, moderate, slow, or very slow permeability. Some of the older reports do not give the permeability or percolation rating, but it can be estimated from the soil characteristics described in the report.

### Ground-Water Levels

Some soils have a ground-water level within a foot or a few feet of the surface the year round. Other soils have a high ground-water level during certain seasons, usually during the winter and early spring. Still others may have a high water level during periods of prolonged rainfall. A sewage filter field will not operate properly under any of these conditions.

When the ground-water level rises to the height of the subsurface tile or pipe, the soil becomes saturated and there is no room in it for septic-tank effluent. Hence, the effluent must remain near or rise to the surface of the ground, and you have an ill-smelling, unhealthy bog in your filter field.

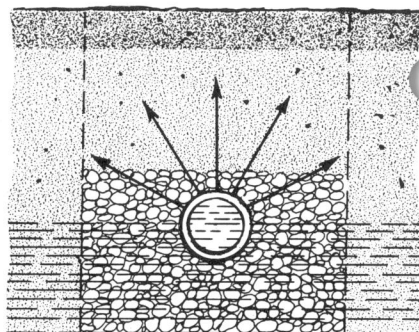
Soil-survey reports usually contain



N-22550

The septic tank and filter field for the suburban home (background) is located just beyond the wire fence (foreground). The soil is Iredell silt loam, which has a very plastic clay subsoil that is almost impermeable when wet. The roadside ditch in the immediate foreground is filled with septic-tank effluent that has seeped from the filter field, even though this picture was taken during a summer drought.

information about soil drainage and ground-water levels, especially where the water level is near the ground surface. Some reports give the depth in feet or inches to seasonally high water tables. Other reports use such terms as "well drained," "poorly



The high water table at tile level (above) forces the sewage effluent upward to the soil surface. This creates an unsanitary condition and health hazard.

drained," or "very poorly drained." Well-drained soils usually are suitable for septic-tank filter fields, while poorly drained soils are not.

### Depth to Rock, Sand, or Gravel

Rock formations should be at least 4 feet below the bottoms of the trenches or seepage bed in order to provide adequate soil depth for the filtration and purification of septic-tank effluent.

In areas where water supplies come



ILL-2035

The poorly drained soil on which these houses are being built will not be satisfactory for septic-tank filter fields.

from wells and the underlying rock formation is limestone, the soil depth may need to be greater to prevent unfiltered sewage effluent from traveling through the cracks and crevices that are commonly found in limestone.

Soil-survey reports describe the depth to rock formations or coarse gravel in areas where they are near the soil surface. The reports also describe the kind of rock and the type of soil material over the rock or gravel formations.

### Slope of the Ground Surface

Slopes of less than 10 percent usually do not create serious problems in either the construction or maintenance of filter fields provided the soils are otherwise satisfactory. The trenches must be constructed approximately on the contour, however, so that the effluent will flow slowly through the tile or pipe and be dispersed properly over the filter field. And you will likely wish to use serial distribution if you use a trench system on sloping ground (2).

On steeper slopes, trench-filter fields are more difficult to lay out and construct and seepage beds become impractical. In addition, there may be a serious problem in controlling



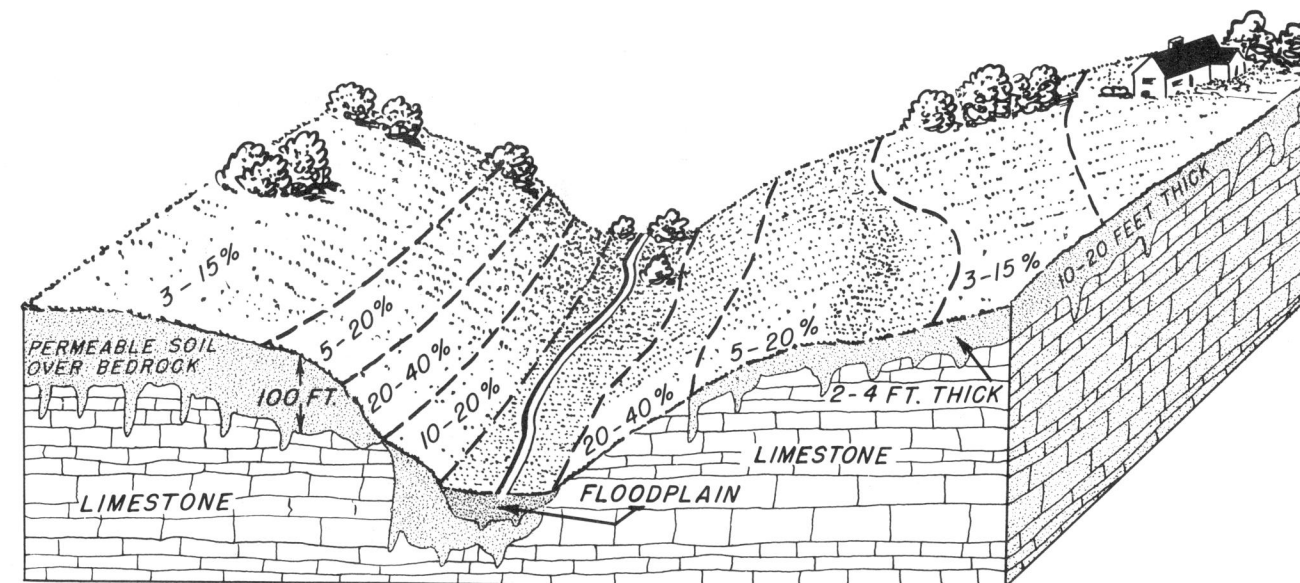
MD-49

Shallow soil over massive rock may be scenic, but it presents many problems for septic-tank filter fields. Not only will construction be difficult; it is doubtful that you will find enough soil in any location to properly filter the sewage effluent.

the lateral flow of the effluent to the downhill soil surface. This downhill flow may reach the soil surface before the effluent is properly filtered on steep slopes because of the short distance from the trenches to the soil surface down the slope. Wet, contaminated seepage spots may result.

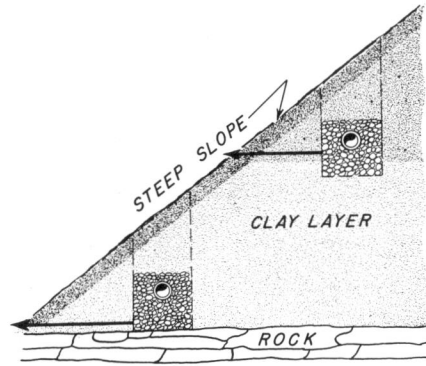
The lateral flow of effluent to the soil surface on steep slopes is often a serious problem if there is a layer of dense clay, rock, or other impervious material near the soil surface and especially so if the soil above the clay or rock layer is sandy.

Soil-survey reports describe these



The deep soil over limestone, at the left, makes this area suitable for septic-tank filter fields, except that layout and construction may be difficult on the steeper slopes. The soil area 10 to 20 feet thick, at extreme right, is questionable for filter fields if water supplies come from wells. The shallow soil, 2 to 4 feet thick, is unsuitable for filter fields and might result in stream pollution if fields are placed there.





A filter field on a steep slope where there is a layer of dense clay, rock, or other impervious material near the surface is unsatisfactory. The effluent will flow above the impervious layer to the hillside soil surface and run unfiltered down the slope.

various conditions of slope, soil texture, clay or rock layers, and other conditions that may affect proper sewage filtering. By studying these descriptions you should be able to make correct interpretations as to the suitability of an area for a filter field.

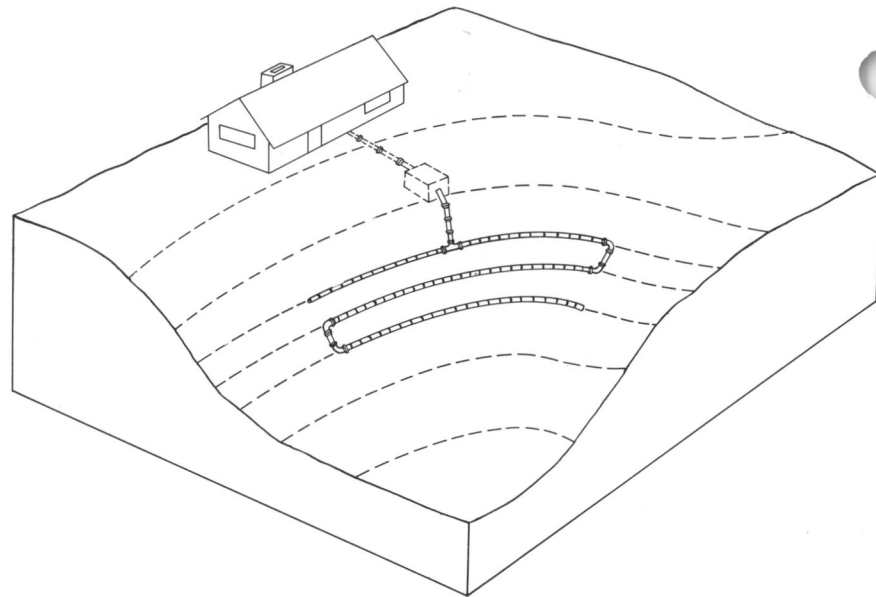
#### Nearness to Streams or Other Water Bodies

Local regulations will probably require it, and certainly you will want to keep your filter field at least 50 feet from any stream, open ditch, lake, or other watercourse into which



MINN-1693

Sewage filter fields will not operate properly when flooded and for some time after the floodwater recedes. Filter fields should never be placed on land that floods frequently.



In constructing a septic-tank filter field on sloping land, the tile lines should be laid on the contour. Serial distribution, as depicted above, should be used on most sloping fields or in fields where there is a change in soil type.

unfiltered and contaminated effluent can escape and spread.

Never place a filter field on the flood plain near a stream that is subject to flooding. An occasional flood over the filter field impairs its efficiency; frequent floods soon destroy its effectiveness.

Soil maps show the location of

streams, open drainage ditches, lakes, ponds, and those alluvial soils subject to flooding. The reports usually indicate the probability of flooding for alluvial soils.

#### Changes in Soil Type

Soil types sometimes change within a distance of a few feet. A change in the kind of soil within a filter field is not important if the soils have about the same absorptive ability. It may be significant, however, if the soils differ greatly. You should use serial distribution of the effluent in fields where there is a considerable difference in the soils, so that each kind of soil may absorb and filter the effluent according to its capabilities (2).

The boundaries shown on soil maps that separate one kind of soil from another are approximate. At the scale normally used in published maps (1:20,000) these lines may not be accurate enough to locate a suitable filter field. This is especially true if some soils not suitable for filter fields occur in the area. Hence, it is advisable to have a soil scientist examine the area or have a qualified person run percolation tests. In some cases it may be advisable to do both.

## Using a Soil Map to Select a Site for a Filter Field

The soil map below is typical of the Piedmont region of the Southeast. The lines on the map show the general boundaries between the different kinds of soil. The symbols, such as (MbB2), show the kind of soil that predominates within each area outlined. The soils are fully described in the soil survey report from which this map was taken.

The hypothetical building lot of about 3 acres outlined in the upper right center of the map has three different kinds of soil, Davidson, Mecklenburg, and Iredell. These soils commonly occur close together in the Piedmont region.

The *Davidson clay loam, gently sloping phase* (DbB) is a deep (6 to 25 feet), well-drained soil with moderate permeability and a high water-holding capacity. It is rated as *good* for septic-tank filter fields.

The *Mecklenburg loam, eroded gently sloping phase* (MbB2) is moderately deep (4 to 15 feet) with good drainage and slow to moderate permeability. It is rated as *poor* for septic-tank filter fields.

The *Iredell loam, eroded gently sloping phase* (IaB2) has a depth of 2 to 8 feet to bedrock. Its permeability is very slow. It has a very plastic subsoil that swells and closes soil pores when wet. This soil is *unsuitable* for filter fields.

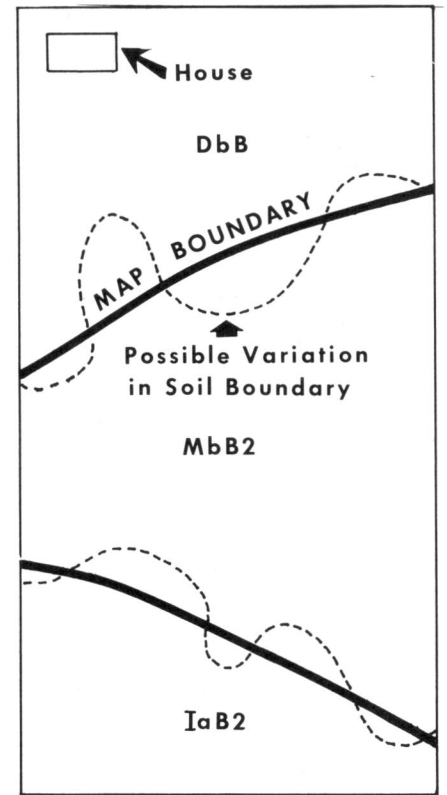
The owner of this hypothetical lot can tell by looking at the soil map that the upper part of the lot has *Davidson* soil that is suitable for a filter field. The central part, with *Mecklenburg* soil, is questionable. The lower part, with *Iredell* soil, is unsuitable.

Assuming that he wishes to build a home on the high point of the lot (upper left corner), he would doubtless try to locate the septic-tank filter field on the *Davidson* soil. But if he plans to drill a well near the house, he should place the filter field at least 100 feet downslope from the well (1). This places it near the boundary line, as shown on the map, between the *Davidson* and *Mecklenburg* soils.

And since this is a small scale map he cannot be sure that the soil change at any specific point is exactly on this boundary line.

The sketch at the right illustrates how actual soil changes might vary from the soil-change boundaries shown on a soil map. The heavy solid lines show the soil boundaries for this lot, as given on the map. The dotted lines indicate possible variations in these boundaries if the map was drawn in sufficient detail to pinpoint each small area the size of a filter field.

Hence, the owner of this lot should have an experienced soil scientist determine the soil boundaries more accurately or have percolation tests run to locate the site and size of his filter field. In many areas local regulations require percolation tests prior to installing septic-tanks.



Soil map from the Piedmont region, with a hypothetical building lot outlined at upper edge of the map.

## Some Pointers in Selecting a Site for a Septic-Tank Filter Field

Soils vary so much from place to place that it is not possible to give specific recommendations the soils suitable for filter fields that would fit all localities. Furthermore, local regulations of health authorities vary greatly.

Before you design and construct a private sewage disposal system you should become familiar with the regulations, permit and inspection systems, and penalties of the local authority having jurisdiction over your area.

You probably can get advice and planning aid from your city or county planning commission, local health department, agricultural extension specialist, or engineering and agricultural departments of colleges and universities and State boards of health.

In addition to conforming with all local regulations, you should take certain precautions for your own protection and convenience in selecting the site for your sewage filter field. Some of the more important things to keep in mind are:

**Soil permeability** should be moderate to rapid, with a percolation rate of at least 1 inch per hour. If there is any doubt about the absorptive rate of the soil you should have a percolation test made.

**Ground-water level**, during the wettest season, should be at least 4 feet below the ground surface for a subsurface-tile filter field and 4 feet below the pit floor for a seepage pit.

**Rock formations** or other impervious layers should be more than 4 feet below the bottom of the trenches, seepage-bed floor, or pit floor.

**Slope of the ground surface** is not of great importance on slopes of less than 10 percent, but trench systems and seepage beds are difficult to lay out and construct on steeper slopes. If steep slopes are underlain at shallow depths by rock or other impervious material, you may have serious problems of seepage of septic-tank effluent to the soil surface.

**Distance to streams** or other water bodies should be at least 50 feet. You should never install a filter field on a flood plain that is subject to flooding.

**Changes in kind of soil** within a filter field are important only if the soils differ greatly in absorptive ability. In such cases you should run percolation tests for the entire field, and use serial distribution of the effluent.

Soil-survey reports and maps can help you select a site where soil conditions are suitable for a sewage filter field.

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