

issuing from a Comanche limestone ground-water reservoir, formerly flowed as much as 66 ft³/s, and served the Comanche and other Indians for uncounted thousands of years. From 1875 on the springs were the basis for an irrigation district which supplied water to 6,200 acres of cropland. Heavy pumping of the aquifer lowered the water table so that the spring discharge began to fall off in May 1947 (U.S. Bureau of Reclamation,

1956). The irrigation district sought an injunction in 1954 to restrain pumping which interfered with the normal flow of Comanche Springs. The injunction was denied by the courts, and the springs ceased to flow in March 1961 (Figure 25).

For many of Texas' springs, the outlook for long-continued flow is not optimistic. Since heavy ground-water pumping of spring-feeding underground

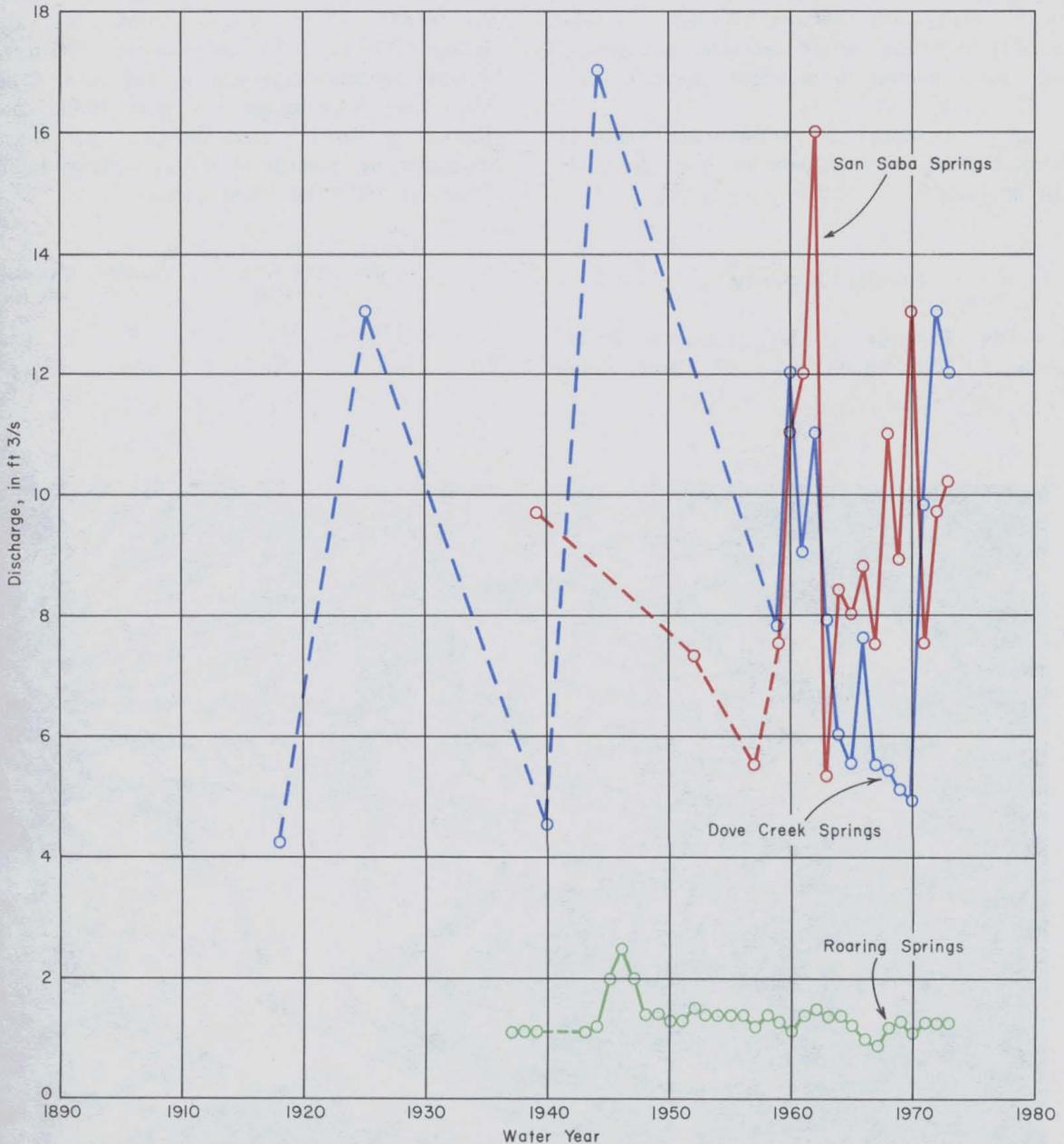


Figure 24.—Hydrographs of San Saba, Dove Creek, and Roaring Springs