



EXPLANATION

TOWNSHIP AND STUDY AREA BOUNDARY

POTENTIOMETRIC CONTOUR—Shows altitude of potentiometric surface as defined by measured water levels, reported elevations of quarry sumps and altitudes of streams, springs, and topography. Dashed where approximately located. Interim contour lines indicate depression in potentiometric surface due to nearby pumping. Contoured potentiometric surface represents the water table except at wells that are completed in semi-confined zones in the aquifer. Contour interval is 20 feet. Altitude in feet above National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929.

WATER-LEVEL MEASUREMENT SITE—Symbol gives location of site. Number is altitude of water level in feet above National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929. Wells and springs outside the study area are shown where they were used to contour the potentiometric surface.

● 202
● 358 F
▲ 92
□ 10

Altitude of static water level measured in drilled or dug well.
Elevation of land surface at site of well that was flowing during June 1992 through January 1993.
Altitude of static water level that represents a potentiometric surface other than the water table. Measuring point include wells that may penetrate a deeper semi-confined zone, and data may reflect a composite head. These data were not used to contour the potentiometric surface and are included for information only.
Reported elevation of quarry sump.

The difference between the minimum and maximum depth to water for monthly measurements at five observation wells in Buckingham and nearby Solebury Townships was 6.52 to 13.55 feet (median = 7.09 feet) during June 1992 through January 1993. The difference between the minimum and maximum depth to water for three observation wells equipped with continuous water-level recorders in Buckingham and nearby Solebury Townships was 12.15 to 20.45 feet (median = 16.30 feet) during June 1992 through January 1993. The difference between the minimum and maximum depth to water for observation wells equipped with continuous water-level recorders and wells measured monthly is due to a large water-level rise caused by a storm on December 11, 1992, which was recorded by the water-level recorders, but not shown by the monthly water-level measurements.

The mapped area southeast of Buckingham and Little Buckingham mountains is underlain by shale, mudstone, and siltstone. Northwest of Buckingham and Little Buckingham mountains is a dolomite and limestone valley that is bordered to the northwest by sandstone, siltstone, and conglomerate. Buckingham and Little Buckingham mountains are underlain by crystalline rocks.

Base from U.S. Geological Survey
Bedminster 1:24,000 1983 Contour Interval 20 feet;
Lumberville 1:24,000 1979 Contour Interval 20 feet;
Stockton 1:24,000 1981 Contour Interval 20 feet;
Doylestown 1:24,000 1983 Contour Interval 20 feet;
Buckingham 1:24,000 1973 Contour Interval 20 feet;
Lambertville 1:24,000 1973 Contour Interval 20 feet;
Amble 1:24,000 1983 Contour Interval 10 feet;
Haitboro 1:24,000 1983 Contour Interval 10 feet;
Langhorne 1:24,000 1973 Contour Interval 20 feet

UTM GRID AND 1983 MAGNETIC NORTH
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

SCALE 1:24,000

1 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET

1 0 5 10 KILOMETER

NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

ALTITUDE AND CONFIGURATION OF THE POTENTIOMETRIC SURFACE
IN BUCKINGHAM AND WRIGHTSTOWN TOWNSHIPS, BUCKS COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA,
JUNE 1992 THROUGH JANUARY 1993

By
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