



Index of study area showing plate area (shaded) and town boundaries (dashed)

EXPLANATION

- STRAFIFIED DRIFT—Materials typically are fine- to coarse-grained stratified drift or fine-grained lake-bottom deposits. Thicker deposits of saturated coarse-grained aquifer material can be found in the upland valley areas
- TILL-COVERED BEDROCK OR BEDROCK

TRANSMISSIVITY OF STRATIFIED-DRIFT AQUIFER (in feet squared per day)

- Less than 1000
- 1000 to 2000
- 2000 to 4000
- Greater than 4000
- Unable to contour saturated thickness and transmissivity

- AQUIFER BOUNDARY—Approximately located; dashed where inferred
- DRAINAGE- OR SUBDRAINAGE-BASIN DIVIDE
- SURFACE-WATER DIVIDE BETWEEN THE UPPER CONNECTICUT AND ANDROSCOGGIN RIVER BASINS
- LINE OF EQUAL SATURATED THICKNESS OF STRATIFIED DRIFT—Contour interval is 40 feet

SCALE 1:48 000
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 KILOMETERS
0 1 2 3 MILES
CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

**MAP SHOWING SATURATED THICKNESS AND TRANSMISSIVITY OF STRATIFIED-DRIFT AQUIFERS IN THE
UPPER CONNECTICUT AND ANDROSCOGGIN RIVER BASINS, NORTHERN NEW HAMPSHIRE, PITTSBURG AREA**

Base from U.S. Geological Survey
Bosebuck Mountain and Rump Mountain, 1969, Maine and N.H.;
Moose Bog, 1969, Maine, Quebec, and N.H.; Lake Francis and Magalloway
Mountain, 1969, N.H.; Cowen Hill, 1988, and Greeley Brook, Metallak Mountain,
Prospect Hill, and Second Connecticut Lake, 1989, N.H., and Quebec,
Pittsburg, 1989, N.H., Quebec, and Vt.; and Monadnock Mountain, 1989,
Vt. and N.H.; provisional edition, 1:24,000

By
Joseph R. Olimpio and John R. Mullaney
1997

Hydrogeology by S.F. Clark, J.R. Mullaney, and P.K. Saki, 1991-93