

The United States Geological Survey is making a series of standard topographic maps to cover the United States. This work has been in progress since 1882 and the published maps cover more than 47 percent of the country, exclusive of outlying possessions.

The maps are published on sheets that measure about 16 1/2 by 30 inches. Under the general plan adopted the country is divided into quadrangles, bounded by parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude. These quadrangles are mapped on different scales, the scale selected for each map being that which is best adapted to general use in the development of the country.

On the lower margin of each map are printed graphic scales showing distances in feet, meters, miles, and kilometers. In addition, the scale of the map is shown by a fraction expressing a fixed ratio between linear measurements on the map and corresponding distances on the ground. For example, the scale 1 inch = 1 mile means that 1 unit on the map (such as 1 inch, 1 foot, or 1 meter) represents 63,360 of the same units on the earth's surface.

Although some areas are surveyed and some maps are compiled and published on special scales for special purposes, the standard topographic surveys and the resulting maps have been many years of time (years differentiated as follows):

1. Surveys of areas in which there are problems of great public importance—relating for example to national development, irrigation, or reclamation of swampy areas—were made with sufficient detail to be used in the publication of maps on a scale of 1 inch = one-half mile or 1:316,800.

2. Surveys of areas in which there are problems of average public importance, such as most of the basin of the Mississippi and its tributaries, were made with sufficient detail to be used in the publication of maps on a scale of 1 inch = nearly 1 mile, with a contour interval of 10 to 100 feet.

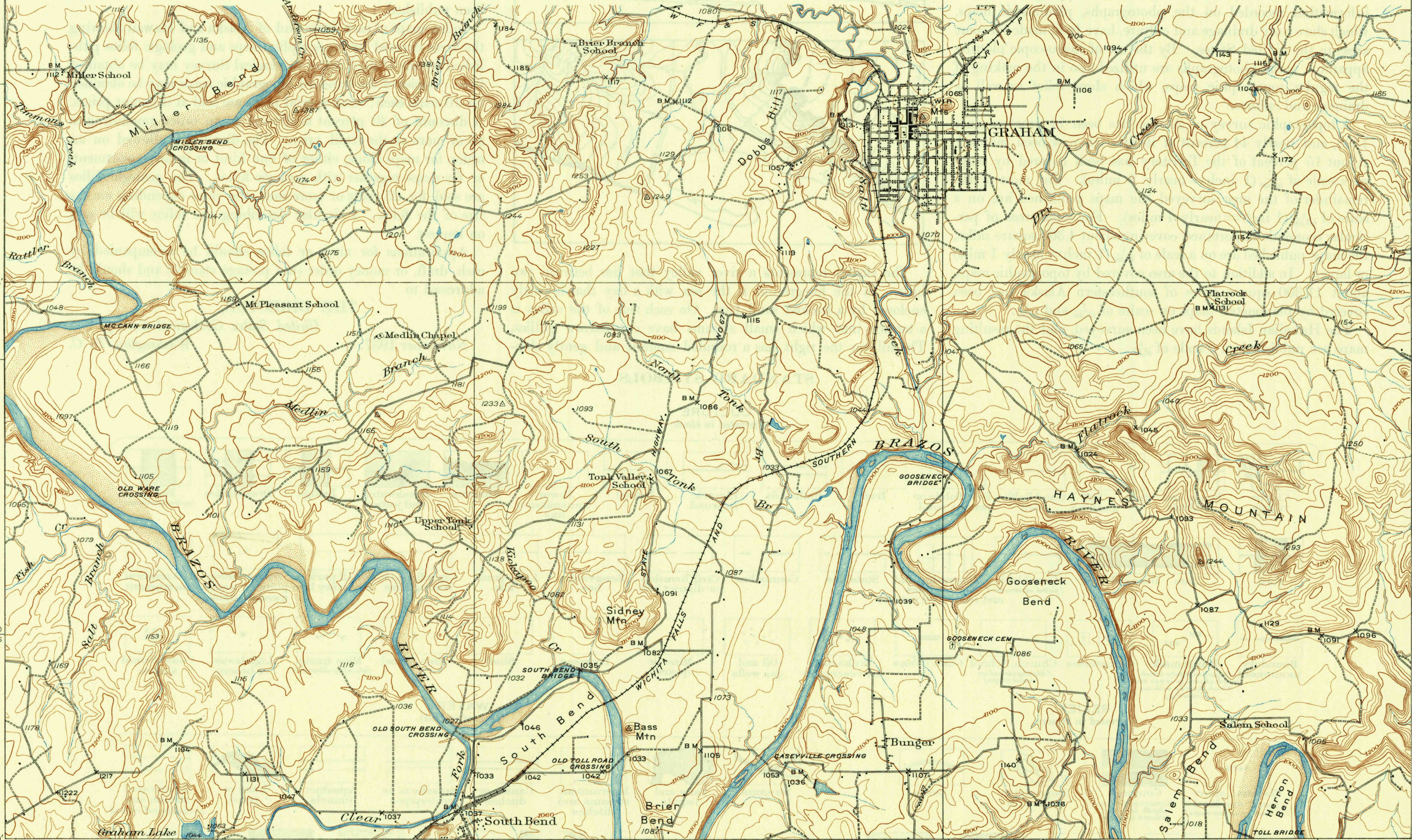
3. Surveys of areas in which the problems are of minor public importance, such as much of the mountain or desert region of Arizona or New Mexico, and the high mountain west of the northwest, were made with sufficient detail to be used in the publication of maps on a scale of 1 inch = nearly 2 miles, with a contour interval of 20 to 320 feet.

The present series is now being made in compliance with the plan of the particular area mapped.

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UNSURVEYED AREA



Topography by Max J. Gleissner
Culture and drainage in part from aerial photographs
by Air Service U.S. Army
Surveyed in 1924-1925

TRUE NORTH
MAGNETIC NORTH
APPROXIMATE MEAN
DECLINATION, 1925

Scale 62,500
0 1 2 3 4 Miles
0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 Yards
0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 Feet
0 1 2 3 4 Kilometers
Contour interval 20 feet
Datum is mean sea level

USGS
Historical File
Topographic Division

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Inspection and Editing.

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