



V501, EDITION 4
Prepared by the U.S. Army Topographic Command (KCLD), Washington, D.C. Compiled in 1959 by photogrammetric methods and from United States quadrangles, 1:25,000, 1:250,000, 1:500,000. Planimetry revised from aerial photographs taken 1956. May field checked 1957. Revised in 1972 by the U.S. Geological Survey from aerial photographs taken 1971.
100,000-foot grids based on North Carolina coordinate system, Tennessee coordinate system, and South Carolina coordinate system, north zone
Location of geodetic control established by government agencies is shown on corresponding 1:250,000-scale Geodetic Control Diagram

LEGEND

Figures in red denote approximate distances in miles between stars

POPULATED PLACES

Over 500,000
100,000 to 500,000
25,000 to 100,000
5,000 to 25,000
1,000 to 5,000
Less than 1,000

ROADS

Primary, all-weather, hard surface
Secondary, all-weather, hard surface
Light-duty, all-weather, hard or improved surface
Fair or dry weather, unimproved surface
Trail
Interchange

RAILROADS

Standard gauge
Narrow gauge
Interchange

BOUNDARIES

International
State
County
Park or reservation

Landmarks: School; Church; Other

Landplane airport
Landing area
Seaplane airport
Seaplane anchorage
Woods-brushwood

Other symbols:

Landmark: School; Church; Other
Mine
Spot elevation in feet
Marsh or swamp
Intermittent or dry stream
Power line

Scale 1:250,000

0 5 10 15 20 Statute Miles
0 5 10 15 20 Kilometers
0 5 10 15 20 Nautical Miles

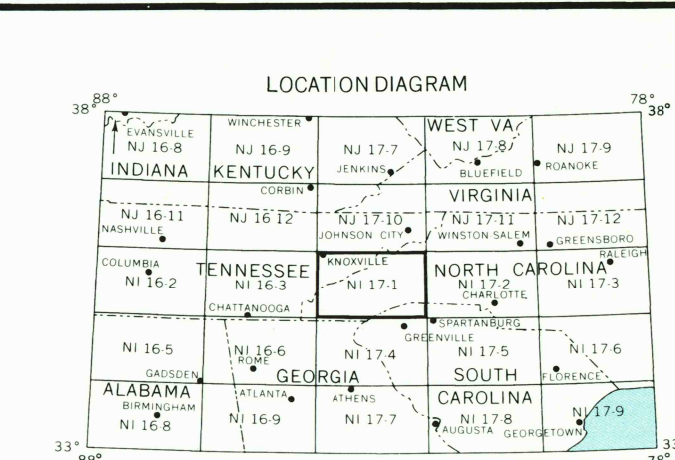
CONTOUR INTERVAL 100 FEET

TRANSVERSE MERCATOR PROJECTION

BLACK NUMBERED LINES INDICATE THE 10,000 METER UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR GRID, ZONE 17

1970 MAGNETIC DECLINATION FROM TRUE NORTH VARIES FROM 1° 00' WESTERLY FOR THE CENTER OF THE WEST EDGE TO 2° 40' WESTERLY FOR THE CENTER OF THE EAST EDGE

FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092



GRID ZONE DESIGNATION	TO GIVE A STANDARD REFERENCE ON THIS SHEET TO NEAREST 100 METERS
100,000 M. SQUARE IDENTIFICATION	SAMPLE POINT: CROSS
KK LK MK KJ LJ MJ	1. Read letters identifying 100,000 meter square in which the point lies. 2. Locate first WESTING, grid line to LEFT of point and read LARGE figure labeling the line either on the top or bottom margin or on the line itself. 3. Estimate tenth, from grid line to point. 4. Estimate tenth, from grid line to point. 5. Estimate tenth, from grid line to point.
IGNORE THE SMALLER figures of any grid number; these are for finding the full coordinates. Use ONLY the LARGE figure of the grid number.	SAMPLE REFERENCE
Example: 1800000	1800000