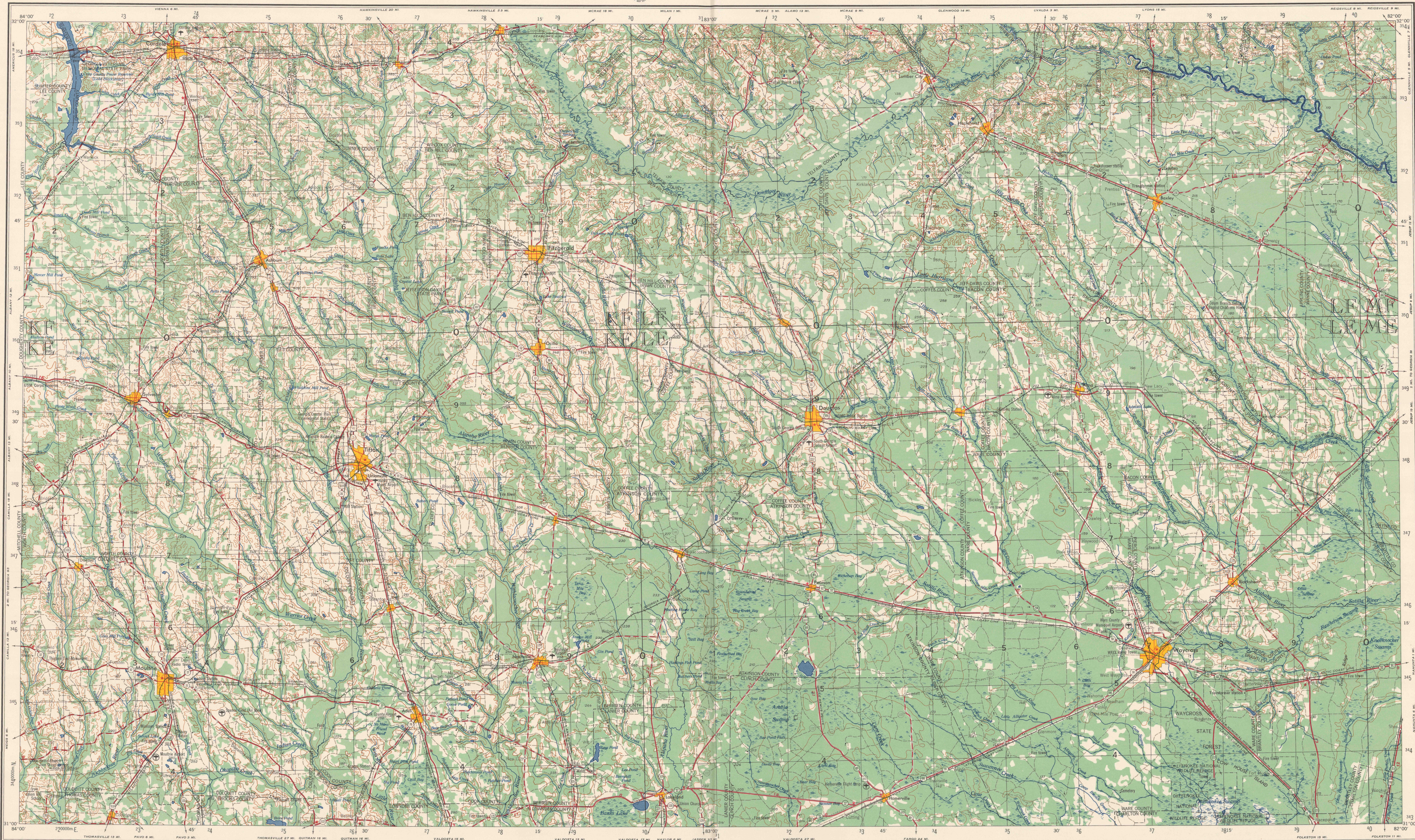




V501
Edition 1-AMS (First Printing, 3-58)
Prepared by the Army Map Service (AMSG), Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army,
Washington, D. C. Compiled in 1956 by photogrammetric methods. Horizontal
and vertical control by USGS & GS, CE and Georgia Geodetic Survey.
Aerial photography 1950-51. Photography field annotated 1953.

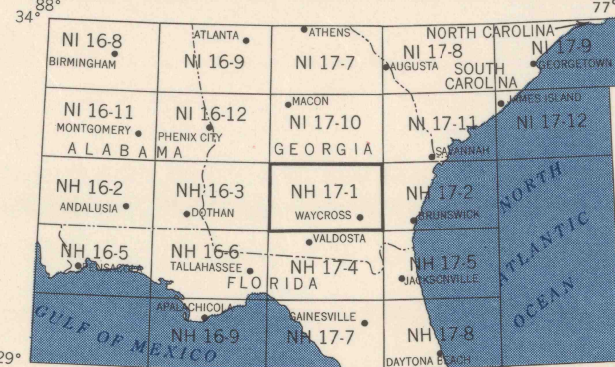
LEGEND
ROAD DATA 1957
Figures in red denote approximate distances in miles between stars
ROADS
More than two lanes wide
Two lanes wide, heavy duty
Hard surface, medium duty
More than two lanes wide
Two lanes wide, State route marker
Improved light duty
Unimproved dirt
Trail
RAILROADS
Standard gauge
Single track
Double or multiple track
Narrow gauge
Landplane airport
Landing area
Seaplane airport
State
County
Park or reservation
Landmarks: School; Church; Other
Horizontal control point
Spot elevation in feet
Marsh or swamp
Intermittent or dry stream
Power line
Woods-brushwood

Scale 1:250,000
0 5 10 15 20 25 30 Statute Miles
0 5 10 15 20 25 30 Nautical Miles

CONTOUR INTERVAL 50 FEET
WITH SUPPLEMENTARY CONTOURS AT 25 FOOT INTERVALS
TRANSVERSE MERCATOR PROJECTION
BLACK NUMBERED LINES INDICATE THE 10,000 METERS UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR GRID. ZONE 17
THE LAST FOUR DIGITS OF THE GRID NUMBERS ARE OMITTED

1955 MAGNETIC DECLINATION FOR THIS SHEET VARIES FROM 1° 45' EASTERLY FOR THE CENTER OF THE WEST
EDGE TO 0° 45' EASTERLY FOR THE CENTER OF THE EAST EDGE. MEAN ANNUAL CHANGE IS 0° 0' WESTERLY
USERS NOTING ERRORS OR OMISSIONS ON THIS MAP ARE URGED TO MARK HEREON AND FORWARD DIRECTLY TO COMMANDING
OFFICER, ARMY MAP SERVICE, WASHINGTON, D. C. MAPS SO FORWARDED WILL BE RETURNED OR REPLACED IF DESIRED.

LOCATION DIAGRAM FOR NH 17-1



PRINTED BY ARMY MAP SERVICE, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, 3-58 : 779557
GRID ZONE DESIGNATION: 17R
100,000 M. SQUARE IDENTIFICATION
SAMPLE POINT: BARLAND
1. Read letters identifying 100,000 meter square in which the point lies.
2. Locate first VERTICAL, and then to LEFT of point and read LARGE figure labeling the line either in the top or bottom margin, or on the line itself.
3. Locate first HORIZONTAL grid line to point; estimate number from grid line to point; on the line itself, or the left or right margin, or the line itself.
4. Combine numbers from 1 and 2 to form the full coordinate. Use ONLY the LARGEST figure of the grid number.
Example: 3440000
TO GIVE A STANDARD REFERENCE ON THIS SHEET TO THE NEAREST 100 METERS
KF LF MF
KE LE ME
U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
WASHINGTON
1 APR -2 1958
LIBRARY