



First Edition (AMS 1), 1945.
Prepared by U. S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service,
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Control by U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, U. S. Geological Survey,
Soil Conservation Service, and Forest Service.
Topography by Forest Service stereophotogrammetric methods KEK plotter.
Photography by Soil Conservation Service and Forest Service, 1943.
Polyconic projection, 1927 North American datum.

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Dependable hard-surface,
heavy-duty road. ——— U. S. Route 150
Loose-surface graded,
dry weather road. ——— State Route 30
Secondary, hard-surface,
all-weather road. ———
Dirt road. ———
More than two lanes indicated by note along road with tick at point of change. 3 LANE 4 LANE

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH THE NATIONAL STANDARD MAP ACCURACY REQUIREMENTS.

Scale 1:31,680

CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL (1929 ADJ.)

ONE THOUSAND YARD GRID COMPUTED FROM GRID SYSTEM FOR PROGRESSIVE MAPS
IN THE U. S. ZONE B.U.S.C.G.S. SPECIAL PUBLICATION NO. 59
THE OVERLAPPING GRID ZONE A. B. INDICATED BY SHORT BROWN TICKS CROSSING THE NEATLINE
THE LAST THREE DIGITS OF THE GRID NUMBERS ARE OMITTED

TEN THOUSAND FOOT GRIDS BASED ON MARYLAND AND PENNSYLVANIA (SOUTH ZONE) PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEMS

NOTE: OFFICERS USING THIS MAP WILL WANT HEREON CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS WHICH COME
TO THEIR ATTENTION AND MAIL DIRECT TO THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

GRID DEC. AT THE
CENTER OF THE
SHEET FOR ZONE A-
245°W OR 45°W

Use diagram only to obtain numerical values.
To determine magnetic north line, connect the
grid point "P" on the south edge of the map
with the value of the angle between GRID
NORTH and MAGNETIC NORTH, as plotted on
the degree scale at the north edge of the map.

APPROXIMATE MEAN
DECLINATION 1944
NO ANNUAL MAGNETIC CHANGE

U. S. G. S.
FILE COPY
Inspection and Editing

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USCS
Historical File
Topographic Division