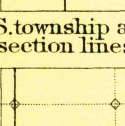
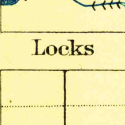
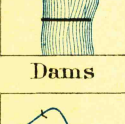
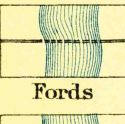
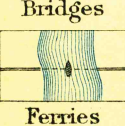
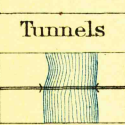
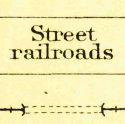
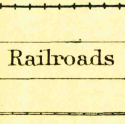
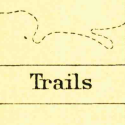
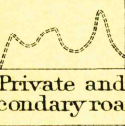
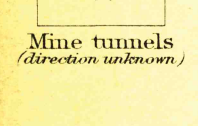
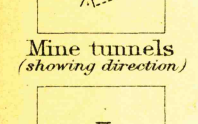
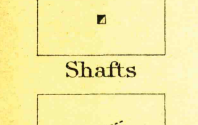
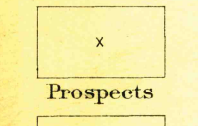
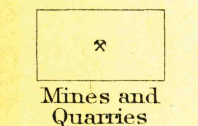
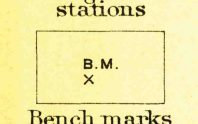
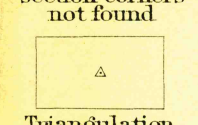
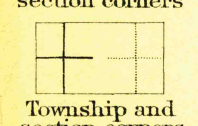


CONVENTIONAL SIGNS

CULTURE
(printed in black)

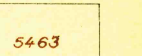


U.S. township and section lines



CONVENTIONAL SIGNS

RELIEF
(printed in brown)



Figures
(showing heights above mean sea level instrumentally determined)



Contours
(showing heights above mean horizontal form and steepness of slope of the surface)



Depression contours



Levees



Cliffs



Mine dumps

DRAINAGE
(printed in blue)



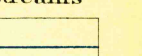
Streams



Falls and rapids



Intermittent streams



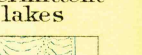
Canals and ditches



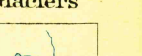
Lakes and ponds



Intermittent lakes



Glaciers



Springs



Salt marshes



Fresh marshes

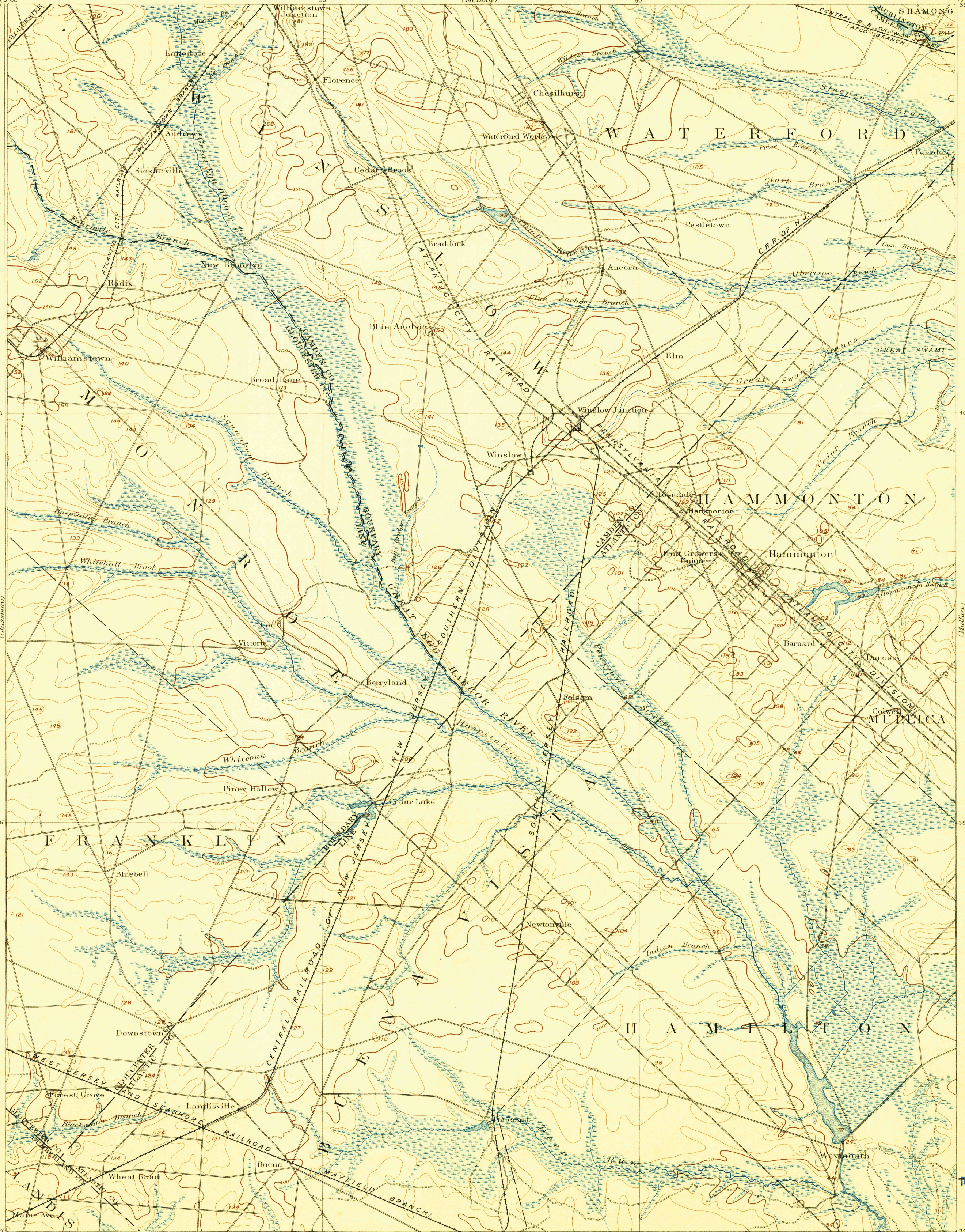


Tidal flats

The above signs are in current use on the topographic maps. Variations from this usage appear in some maps of earlier dates.

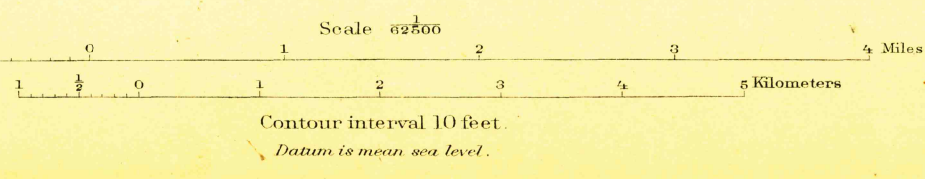
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Ed. Div. Topographic Maps.

USGS
Historical File
Topographic Division.



Henry Gannett, Chief Topographer.
George H. Cook, Geographer in charge.
Triangulation and Topography by C.C. Vermeule.
Surveyed in 1886.

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Editor of Topographic Maps.



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N.J.