Carrots Inheritance

Bennett's Point

(Protected from Courten)

80 acres

7/1960

Carter Johnson

500 y
Carter's Inheritance. Opened Sept. 2, 1767
on E side of Lake River and
on N side of creek called Indian Creek.
Carter's Inheritance - Reserved Nov. 1707
Above from William Finch - to Lords of
Commons 1714.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Bearing</th>
<th>Distance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>N 64° E</td>
<td>119 Rods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>S 66° E</td>
<td>372 Rods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>S 45° W</td>
<td>289 Rods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>N 45° W</td>
<td>24 Rods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>N 32° E</td>
<td>8 Rods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>N 27° E</td>
<td>21 Rods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>N 33° E</td>
<td>47 Rods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>N 3° 45' W</td>
<td>15 Rods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>S 45° W</td>
<td>20 Rods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>N 15° W</td>
<td>14 Rods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>N 40° W</td>
<td>8 Rods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>N 62° E</td>
<td>26 Rods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>N 15° E</td>
<td>6 Rods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>S 78° W</td>
<td>24 Rods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>S 84° W</td>
<td>22 Rods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>S 88° W</td>
<td>21 Rods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>N 15° W</td>
<td>32 Rods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>N 47° E</td>
<td>61 Rods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>S 67° W</td>
<td>59 Rods</td>
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<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>S 57° W</td>
<td>13 Rods</td>
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<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>N 55° W</td>
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<td>22</td>
<td>N 70° W</td>
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<td>N 63° W</td>
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<td>24</td>
<td>N 60° W</td>
<td>24 Rods</td>
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<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>N 27° W</td>
<td>15 Rods</td>
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<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>S 78° W</td>
<td>12 Rods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>N 40° W</td>
<td>18 Rods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>N 14° E</td>
<td>18 Rods</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All begin this land at 2nd post (6th point) of Tremonts Point.
Laid Down By a Scale of 30
in an Inch
William Deane
1768

Box VII  Date 19
250 acres to Elisha Lloyd
Daughter of smear. SMSA Lloyd
9 1/2 acres - Belvile Jankunk
which abjusn Custer's inheritance
both laying in
Lodos Clu in the present pol
of the way Mers

B 256 5 179 2 36.7 28
To Col. Edward Lloyd
Dated 1 March 1763

1 = 10 perches

N = 75.6 ft
1 = 75.6 ft
2 = 92 ft
3 = 68.4 ft
4 = 22 ft
5 = 14.4 ft
6 = 17.4 ft
7 = 12 ft
8 = 12 ft
9 = 8 ft
10 = 8 ft
11 = 10 ft
12 = 40 ft
13 = 40 ft
14 = 120 ft

Clear Post marked
on four quarters with

Near Marsh
on southern side of Wye River
shell near wye
Second Tree NE of land
called Long Point

LOCOT PUT
Beginning of land called Long Point

Acreage - 557.8

Note: B.B.
The TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS OF THE UNITED STATES

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 inches by 20 inches. Under the general plan adopted the country is divided into quadrangles 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 its general use in the development of the country, and consequently, though the standard maps are of nearly uniform size, the areas that they represent are of different sizes. On the larger maps of the quadrangles the largest areas are shown in a graphic scale showing distances in feet, meters, 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 of 1 inch means that 1 unit on the map (such as 1 inch, 1 foot, or 1 meter) represents 6,560 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 for the most part been of three types, differentiated as follows:

1. Surveys of areas in which there are problems of great public importance—logging, for example, to mineral development, irrigation, or reclamation of swamp areas—are made with sufficient detail to be useful in the publication of maps on a scale of 1:62,500 (1 inch = one-half mile) or (1 inch = 2,500 feet), with quadrangles usually of 10 to 100 miles in extent.

2. Surveys of areas in which there are programs of public interest and which are of the nature of the Mississippi and its tributaries, are made with sufficient detail to be useful in the publication of maps on a scale of 1:12,500 (1 inch = nearly 1 mile), with quadrangles of 20 to 250 miles.

3. Surveys of areas in which the problems are of minor public importance, such as much of the mountain or desert regions of Arizona or New Mexico, and the high peaks of the area of the northeast, are made with sufficient detail to be useful in the publication of maps on a scale of 1:25,000 (1 inch = nearly 2 miles) or (1 inch = nearly 4 miles), with a contour interval of 20 to 250 feet.

The aerial camera is now being used in mapping. From the information recorded on the photographs, planimetric maps, which show only drainage and culture, have been published for some areas in the United States. By the use of stereoscopic plotting apparatus, aerial photographs are utilized also in the making of the regular topographic maps, which show relief as well as drainage and culture.

A topographic survey of Alaska has been in progress since 1899, and nearly 40 percent of its area has now been mapped. About 15 percent of the Territory has been covered by maps on a scale of 1:12,000 (1 inch = nearly 8 miles). For most of the remainder of the area surveyed the maps published are on a scale of 1:24,000 (1 inch = nearly 4 miles). For some areas of particular economic importance, covering about 4,000 square miles, the maps published are on a scale of 1:10,000 (1 inch = nearly 1 mile) or larger. In addition to the area covered by topographic maps, about 11,000 square miles of southeastern Alaska has been covered by planimetric maps on scales of 1:62,500 and 1:12,500.

The Hawaiian Islands have been surveyed, and the resulting maps are published on a scale of 1:24,000.

A survey of Puerto Rico is now in progress. The scale of the published maps is 1:24,000. The features shown on topographic maps may be arranged in three groups—(1) water, including seas, lakes, rivers, canals, swamps, and other bodies of water; (2) relief, including mountains, hills, valleys, and other features of the land surface; (3) culture (works of man), such as towns, cities, roads, railroads, and boundaries. The symbols used to represent these features are shown and explained below. Variations appear on some earlier maps, and additional features are represented on some special maps.

All the water features are represented in blue, the smaller streams and canals by single blue lines and the larger streams by double lines. The larger streams, lakes, and the sea are accentuated by blue water lines or blue tint. Intermittent streams—those whose beds are dry for a large part of the year—are shown by lines of blue dots and dashes.

Relief is shown by contour lines in brown, which on a few maps are supplemented by shading showing the effect of light thrown from the northwest across the area represented, for the purpose of giving the appearance of relief and thus aiding in the interpretation of the contour lines. A contour line represents an imaginary line on the ground (a contour) every part of which is at the same altitude above sea level. Such a line could be drawn at any altitude, but in practice only the contours at certain regular intervals of altitude are shown. The dots or arcs of altitude of the Geological Survey maps are mean sea level. The 20-foot contour would be the shore line if the sea should rise 20 feet above mean sea level. Contour lines show the slope of the hills, mountains, and valleys, as well as their altitude. Successive contour lines that are far apart on the map indicate a gentle slope, lines that are close together indicate a steep slope, and lines that run together indicate a cliff.

The manner in which contour lines express altitude, form, and grade is shown in the figure below.

The sketch represents a river valley that lies between two hills. In the foreground is the sea, with a bay that is partly enclosed by a hooked sand bar. On each side of the valley is a terrace into which the sea has cut narrow gullies. The hill on the right has a rounded summit and gently sloping spurs separated by ravines. The spurs are truncated at their lower ends by a sea cliff. The hill at the left terminates abruptly at the valley in a steep escarp, from which it slopes gradually away and forms an inclined tableland that is traversed by a few shallow gullies. On the map each of these features is represented, directly beneath its position in the sketch, by contour lines.

The contour interval, or the vertical distance in feet between one contour and the next, is stated at the bottom of each map. This interval differs according to the topography of the area mapped; in a flat country it may be as small as 1 foot; in a mountains region it may be as great as 250 feet. In order that the contours may be more easily constant contour lines, the map may be divided into horizontal lines; on the map each of these features is represented, directly beneath its position in the sketch, by contour lines.

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Lettering and the works of man are shown in black. Boundaries, such as those of a State, county, city, town, reservation, or by continuous or broken lines of different kinds and weights. Public roads suitable for motor travel the greatest part of the year are shown by solid double lines; poor public roads and private roads by dashed double lines; trails by dashed single lines. Additional public roads are shown by single lines.

Each quadrangle is designated by the name of a city, town, or prominent natural feature within it, and on the margins of the maps are printed the names of the counties and the names of the cities and towns on the one side of this sheet that have been published.

Geologic maps of some of the areas shown on the topographic maps have been published in the form of folios. Each folio includes maps showing the topography, geology, undergrowth structure, and mineral deposits of the area mapped, and several maps of descriptive text. The text explains the maps and describes the topographic and geologic features of the community and its mineral products. Two hundred twenty-three folios have been published.

Reprints of each State and of Alaska and Hawaii showing the areas covered by topographic maps and geologic folio published by the United States Geological Survey may be obtained free of charge. Copies of the standard topographic maps may be obtained for 10 cents each; some special maps are sold at different prices. A discount of 40 percent is allowed on an order amounting to $5 or more at retail prices. The discount is allowed on an order for maps alone, either of one kind or in any assortment, or for maps together with geologic folio. The geologic folio are sold for 25 cents or more, the price depending on the size of the folio. A circular describing the folio will be sent on request.

Applications for maps or folios should be accompanied by cash draft or money order (no postage stamps) and should be addressed to THE DIRECTOR, United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.