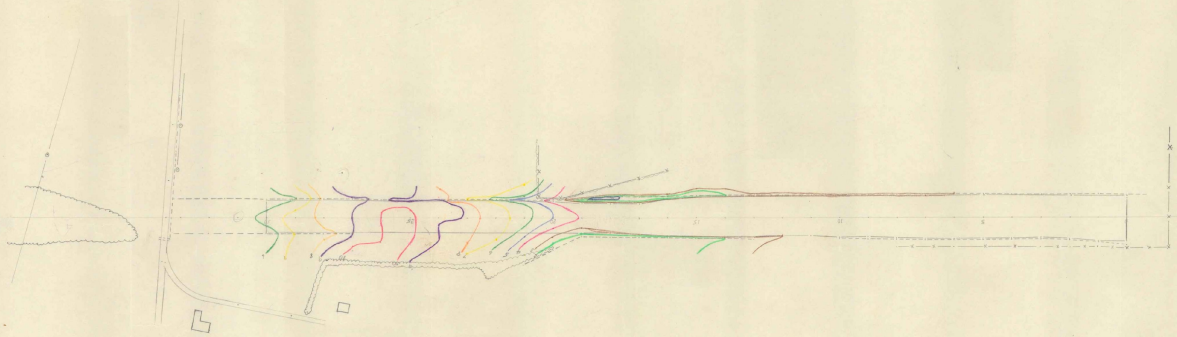


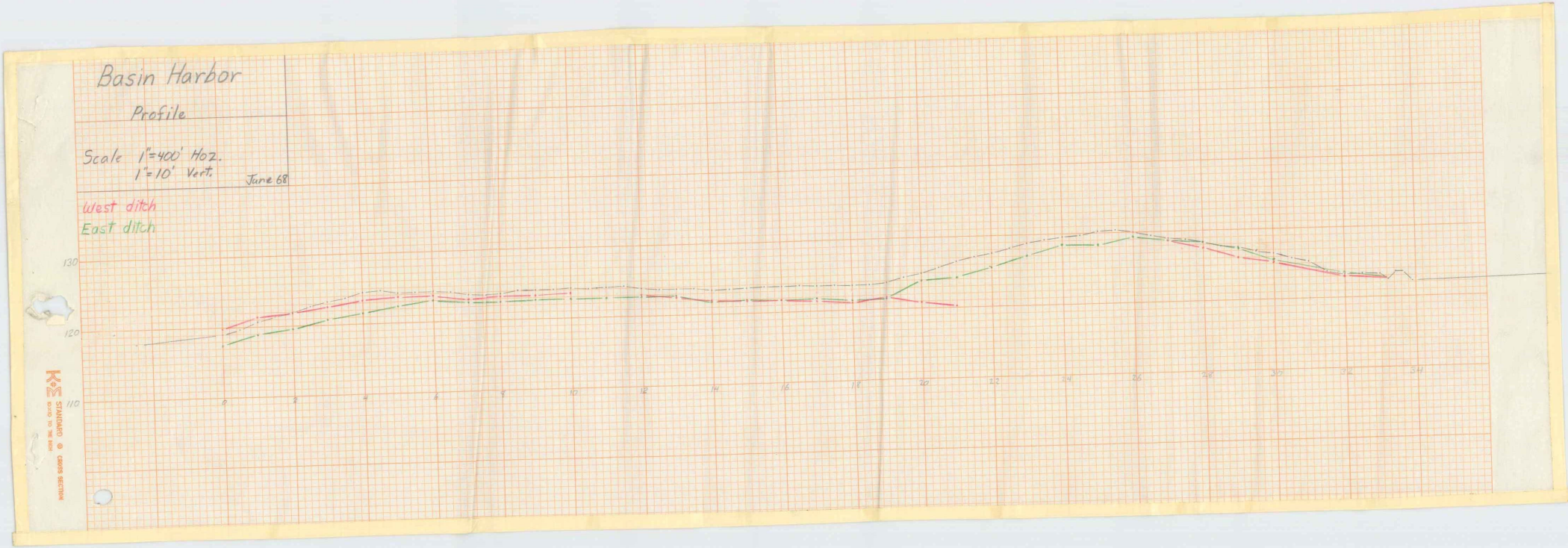
Basin Harbor

Profile

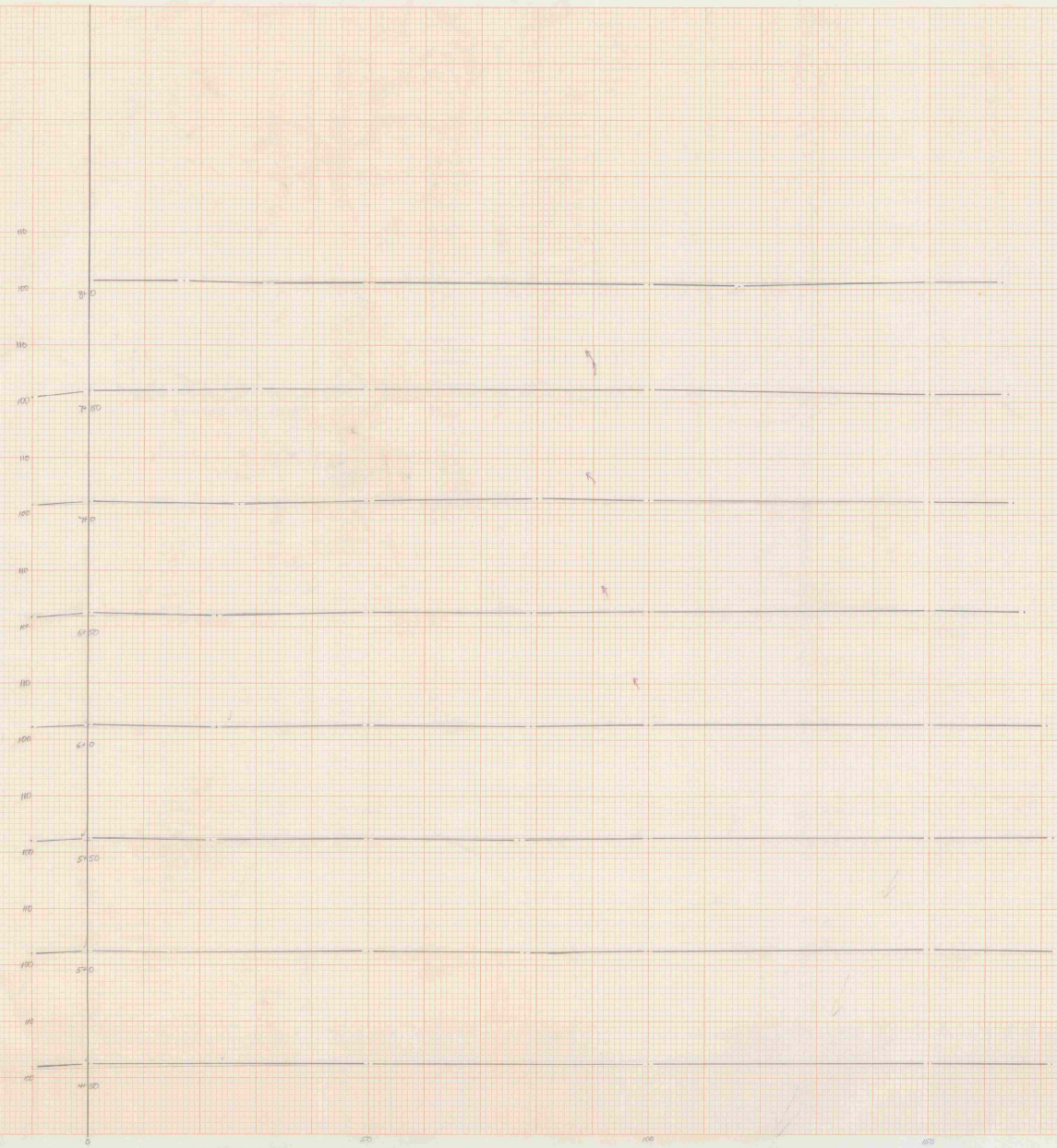
Scale 1"=400' Hoz.
1"=10' Vert.

June 68

West ditch
East ditch

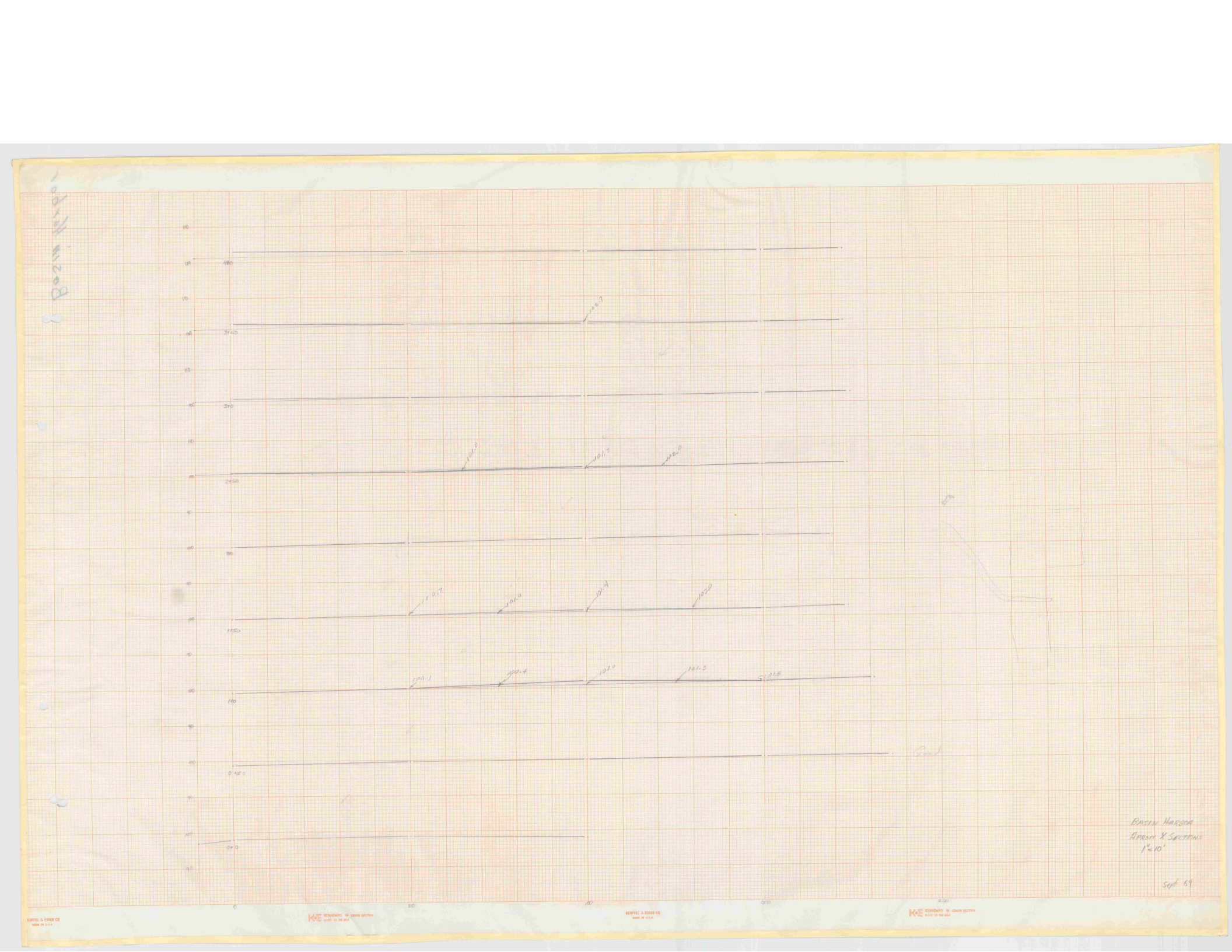


K&E STANDARD @ CROSS SECTION
RULED TO THE INCH



BASIN HARBOR
AREA X SECTIONS
1"=10'

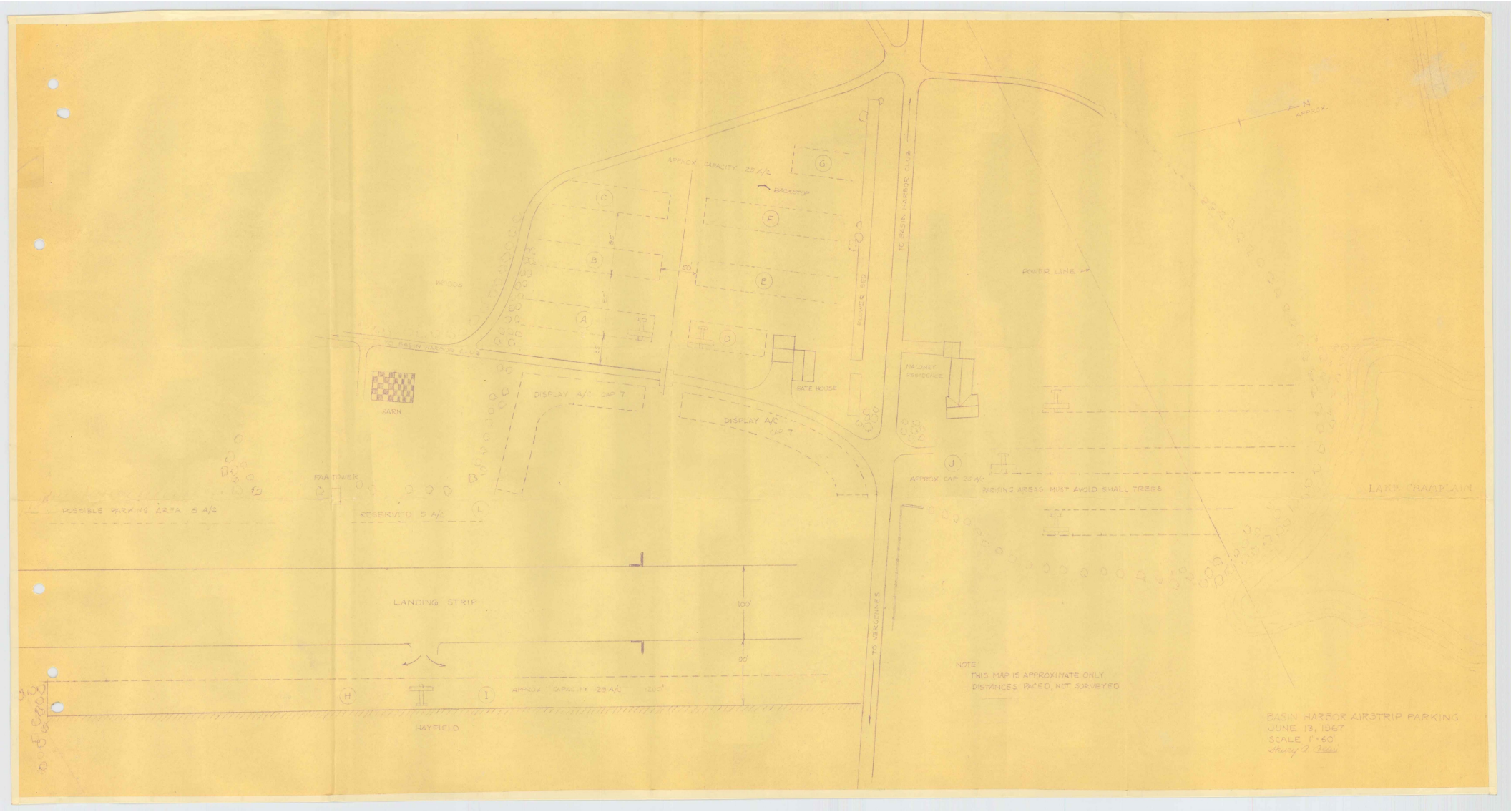
Sept. 69

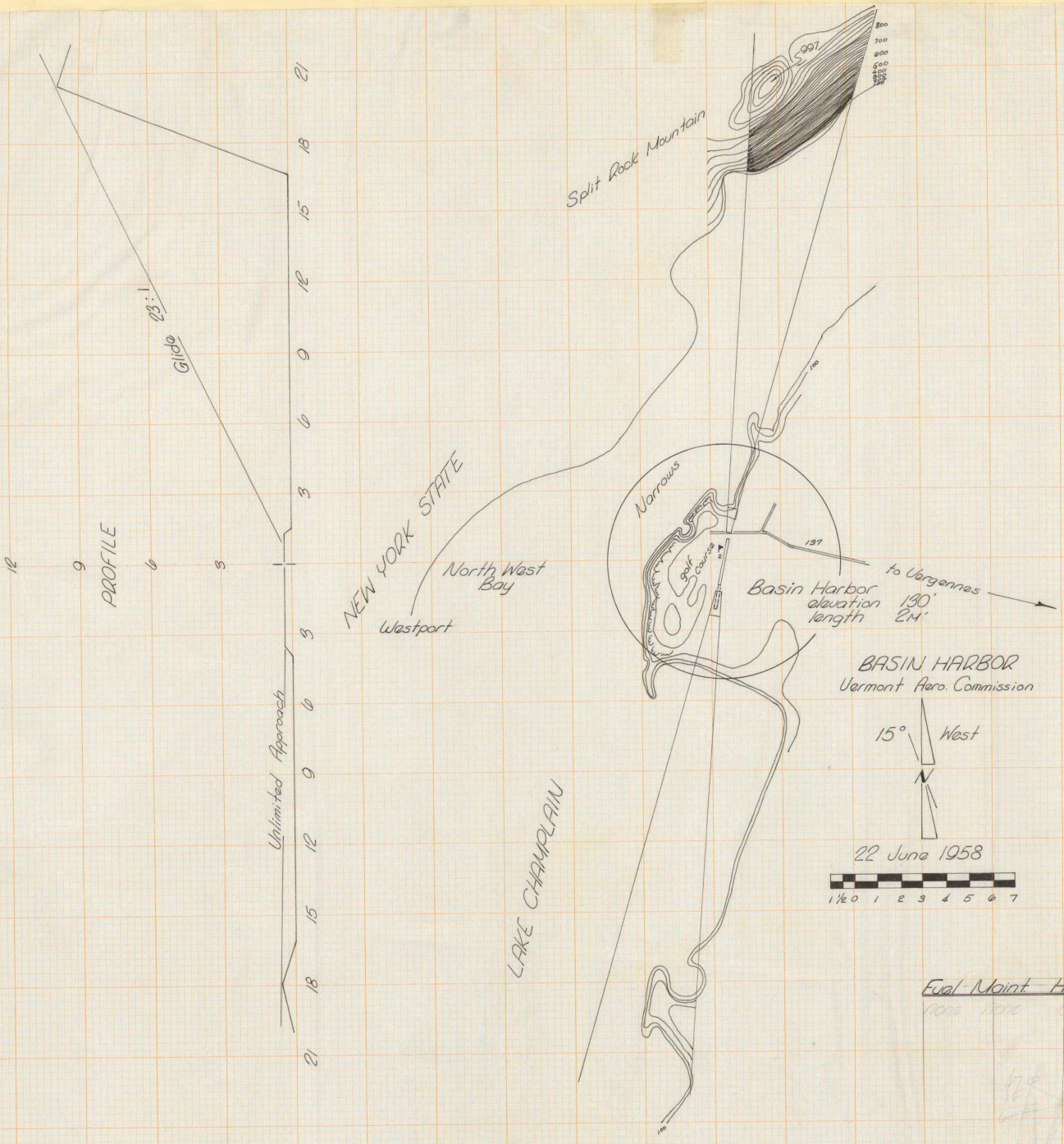

Basin Harbor
Basin X Sections
1"=10'
Sept 69
KEUFFEL & ESSER CO
MADE IN U.S.A.
STANDARD © CROSS SECTION

Boring #1

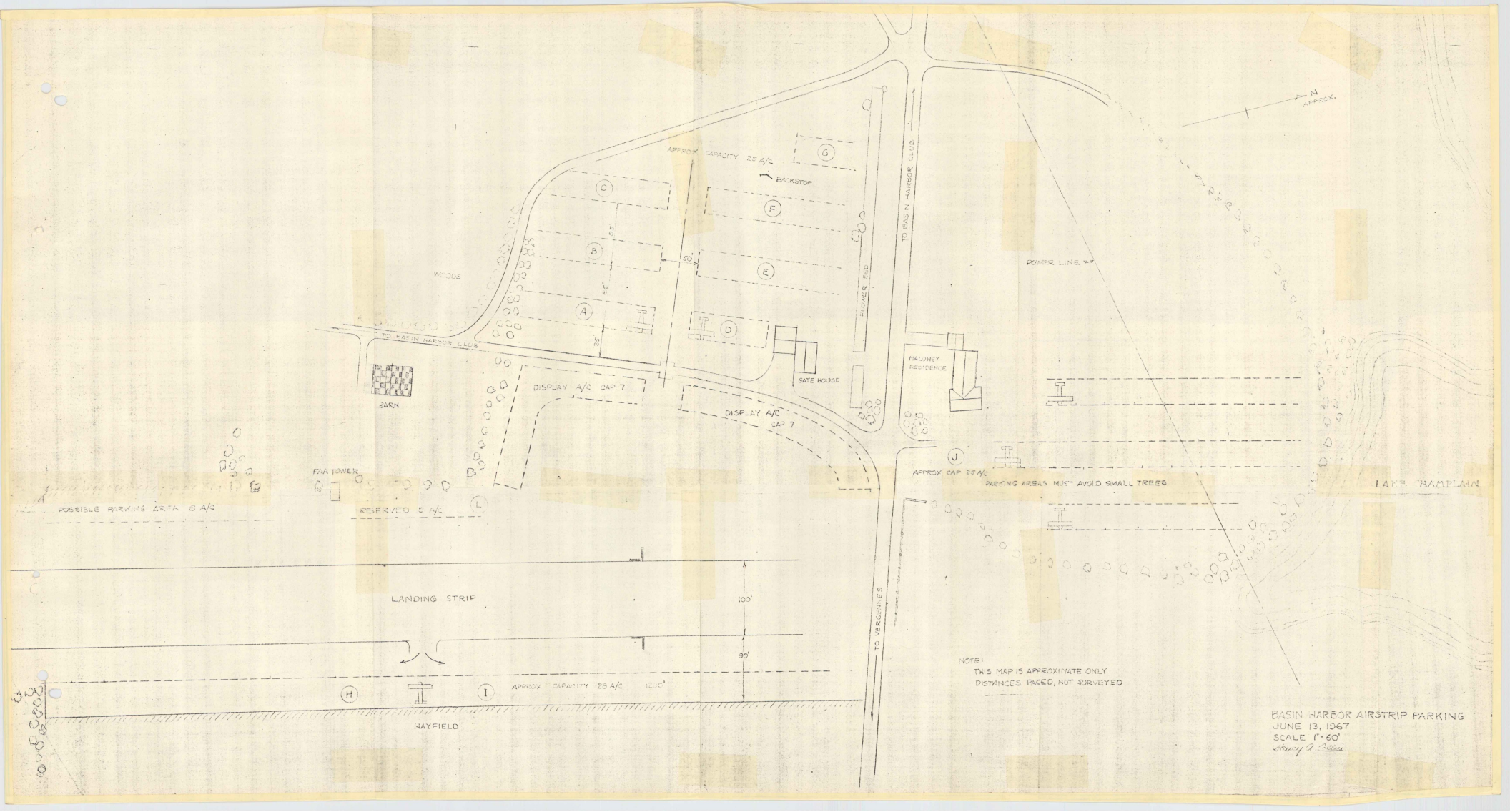
Profile using line of stakes 10' east of ditch as ℄

Basin Harbor
Sept. 1969
Scale: Horiz. 1" = 20'
Vert. 1" = 10'

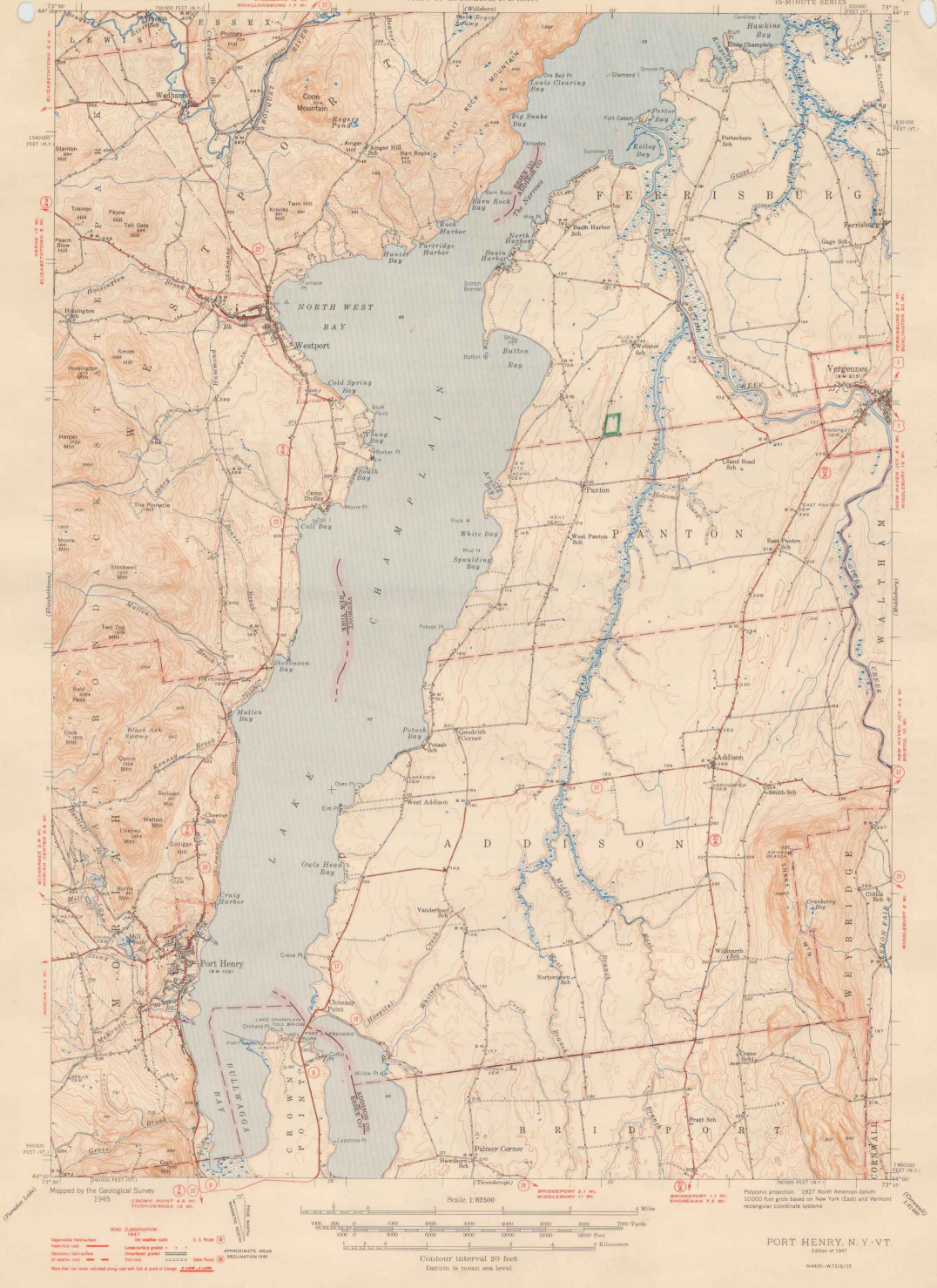

N
APPROX.
APPROX. CAPACITY 25 A/C
BACKSTOP
TO BASIN HARBOR CLUB
POWER LINE
WOODS
TO BASIN HARBOR CLUB
POWER LINE
HALIBUT POINT DRIVE
GATE HOUSE
BARN
DISPLAY A/C CAP 7
DISPLAY A/C CAP 7
FAA TOWER
APPROX CAP 25 A/C
PARKING AREAS MUST AVOID SMALL TREES
LAKE CHAMPLAIN
POSSIBLE PARKING AREA 5 A/S
RESERVED 5 A/S
LANDING STRIP
100'
60'
APPROX CAPACITY 25 A/C
TO VERGENNES
HAYFIELD
NOTE:
THIS MAP IS APPROXIMATE ONLY
DISTANCES PACED, NOT SURVEYED
BASIN HARBOR AIRSTRIP PARKING
JUNE 13, 1967
SCALE 1" = 60'



Fuel Maint Hours Radio


N
APPROX.
APPROX CAPACITY 25 A/C
BACKSTOP
G
C
F
B
E
A
D
WOODS
TO BASIN HARBOR CLUB
FLOWER BED
TO BASIN HARBOR CLUB
POWER LINE
MALONEY RESIDENCE
GATE HOUSE
BARN
DISPLAY A/C CAP 7
DISPLAY A/C CAP 7
J
APPROX CAP 25 A/C
PARKING AREAS MUST AVOID SMALL TREES
LAKE CHAMPLAIN
FAA TOWER
POSSIBLE PARKING AREA 5 A/C
RESERVED 5 A/C
L
LANDING STRIP
100'
90'
H
I
APPROX CAPACITY 25 A/C
TO VERGENNES
HAYFIELD
NOTE:
THIS MAP IS APPROXIMATE ONLY
DISTANCES PACED, NOT SURVEYED
BASIN HARBOR AIRSTRIP PARKING
JUNE 13, 1967
SCALE 1"=60'
Henry P. Ross

DELIMITS AREA TO BE SPRAYED FERRISBURG - 70 GALLONS = 70 ACRES



70 ACRES
2 members

STRAY MAPS 1953

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 16½ by 20 inches. Under the general plan adopted the country is divided into quadrangles bounded 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 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 lower margin of each map are printed graphic scales showing distances in feet, meters, miles, 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 $\frac{1}{62,500}$ means that 1 unit on the map (such as 1 inch, 1 foot, or 1 meter) represents 62,500 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 many years been of three types, differentiated as follows:

1. Surveys of areas in which there are problems of great public importance—relating, for example, to mineral development, irrigation, or reclamation of swamp areas—are made with sufficient detail to be used in the publication of maps on a scale of $\frac{1}{31,680}$ (1 inch = one-half mile) or $\frac{1}{62,500}$ (1 inch = 2,000 feet), with a contour interval of 1 to 100 feet, according to the relief of the particular area mapped.

2. Surveys of areas in which there are problems of average public importance, such as most of the basin of the Mississippi and its tributaries, are made with sufficient detail to be used in the publication of maps on a scale of $\frac{1}{62,500}$ (1 inch = nearly 1 mile), with a contour interval of 10 to 100 feet.

3. Surveys of areas in which the problems are of minor public importance, such as much of the mountain or desert region of Arizona or New Mexico, and the high mountain area of the northwest, are made with sufficient detail to be used in the publication of maps on a scale of $\frac{1}{125,000}$ (1 inch = nearly 2 miles) or $\frac{1}{250,000}$ (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 made 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 1898, and nearly 44 percent of its area has now been mapped. About 15 percent of the Territory has been covered by maps on a scale of $\frac{1}{250,000}$ (1 inch = nearly 8 miles). For most of the remainder of the area surveyed the maps published are on a scale of $\frac{1}{500,000}$ (1 inch = nearly 4 miles). For some areas of particular economic importance, covering about 4,300 square miles, the maps published are on a scale of $\frac{1}{63,360}$ (1 inch = nearly 1 mile) or larger. In addition to the area covered by topographic maps, about 11,300 square miles of southeastern Alaska has been covered by planimetric maps on scales of $\frac{1}{125,000}$ and $\frac{1}{250,000}$.

The Hawaiian Islands have been surveyed, and the resulting maps are published on a scale of $\frac{1}{62,500}$.

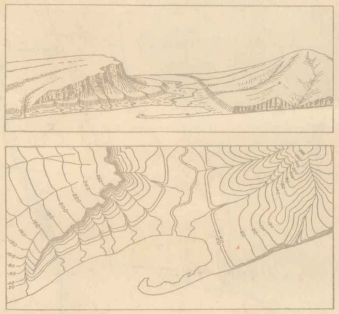
A survey of Puerto Rico is now in progress. The scale of the published maps is $\frac{1}{20,000}$.

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 lining 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 datum or zero of altitude of the Geological Survey maps is 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 shape 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 small streams have 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 scarp, 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 mountainous region it may be as great as 250 feet. In order that the contours may be read more easily certain contour lines, every fourth or fifth, are made heavier than the others and are accompanied by figures showing altitude. The heights of many points—such as road intersections, summits, surfaces of lakes, and benchmarks—are also given on the map in figures, which show altitudes to the nearest foot only. More precise figures for the altitudes of benchmarks are given in the Geological Survey's bulletins on spirit leveling. The geodetic coordinates of triangulation and transit-traverse stations are also published in bulletins.

Lettering and the works of man are shown in black. Boundaries, such as those of a State, county, city, land grant, township, or reservation, are shown by continuous or broken lines of different kinds and weights. Public roads suitable for motor travel the greater 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 road classification if available is shown by red overprint.

Each quadrangle is designated by the name of a city, town, or prominent natural feature within it, and on the margins of the map are printed the names of adjoining quadrangles of which maps have been published. More than 4,100 quadrangles in the United States have been surveyed, and maps of them similar to the one on the other side of this sheet 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, underground structure, and mineral deposits of the area mapped, and several pages of descriptive text. The text explains the maps and describes the topographic and geologic features of the country and its mineral products. Two hundred twenty-five folios have been published.

Index maps of each State and of Alaska and Hawaii showing the areas covered by topographic maps and geologic folios published by the United States Geological Survey may be obtained free. 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 the retail price. The discount is allowed on an order for maps alone, either of one kind or in any assortment, or for maps together with geologic folios. The geologic folios are sold for 25 cents or more each, the price depending on the size of the folio. A circular describing the folios will be sent on request.

Applications for maps or folios should be accompanied by cash, draft, or money order (not postage stamps) and should be addressed to

THE DIRECTOR,
United States Geological Survey,
Washington, D. C.

November 1937.

NOTE:—Effective on and after October 1, 1948, the price of standard topographic quadrangle maps will be 20 cents each, with a discount of 20 percent on orders amounting to $10 or more at the retail rate.

STANDARD SYMBOLS

CULTURE
(printed in black)

City or village
Roads and buildings
Ruins
Cliff dwelling
Good Public road
Poor Public or private road
Trail
Railroads
Electric railroad
Tunnel
Power-transmission line
Wharves
Breakwater and jetties
Bridge
Drawbridges
Ferry (point upstream)
Ford
Dam
Dam with lock
Canal lock (point upstream)
U.S. township and section lines and recovered corners
State line
County line
Civil Township or district line
Reservation line
Land grant line
City, village or borough line
Small park or cemetery line
Triangulation point or transit-traverse station
U.S. mineral monument
Boundary monument
Bench mark (Supplementary bench marks shown by cross and figure without lettering)
Cemeteries
Church, School (Rectangular in record maps)
Coke ovens
Tanks and oil reservoirs
Oil and gas wells
Mine or quarry
Prospect
Shaft
Mine tunnel
Mine tunnel (showing direction)
Lighthouse or beacon
Coast Guard station

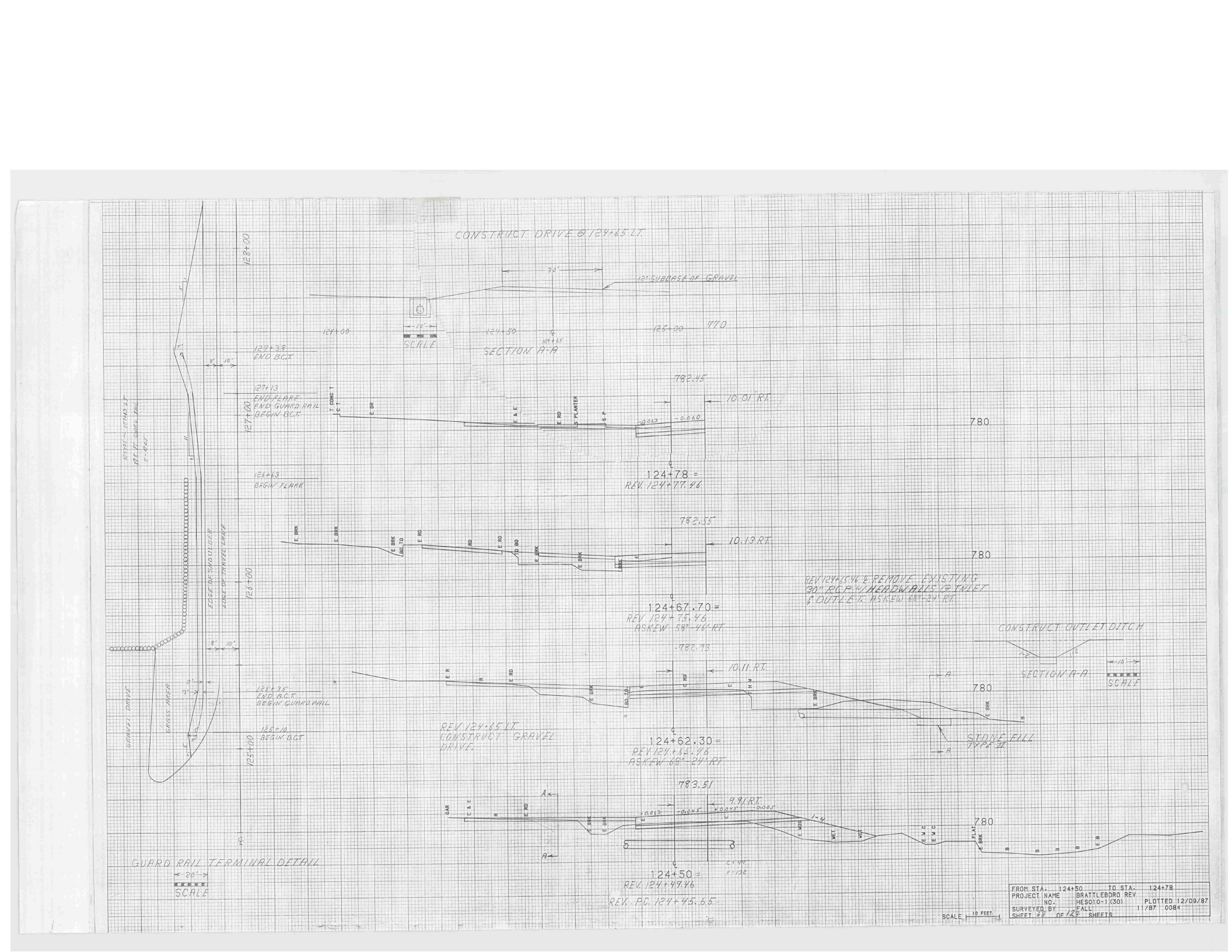
RELIEF
(printed in brown)

Elevation above mean sea level (in black on record maps)
Contours (Contours showing depth of water printed in blue)
Depression contours
Levee
Wash
Cliffs (or shown by scribing)
Mine dumps
Tailings or mining debris
Sand and sand dunes

WATER
(printed in blue)

Streams
Falls and rapids
Intermittent streams and ditches
Canals or ditches
Aqueducts on waterpipes
Aqueduct tunnels
Lake or pond
Unsurveyed stream and abandoned canal
Intermittent lake
Glacier (Or shown by contours printed in blue)
Spring, Well
Marsh
Submerged marsh

WOODS
(when shown, printed in green)


CONSTRUCT DRIVE @ 127+65 LT.
12" SUBBASE OF GRAVEL
30'
10'
SCALE
SECTION A-A
124+00
124+50
124+15
125+00
770
780
782.45
10.01' RT.
782.55
10.13' RT.
782.93
10.11' RT.
783.51
9.91' RT.
127+38
END B.C.T.
127+13
END FLARE
END GUARD RAIL
BEGIN B.C.T.
126+63
BEGIN FLARE
125+35
END B.C.T.
BEGIN GUARD RAIL
125+10
BEGIN B.C.T.
127+00
126+00
125+00
EDGE OF SHOULDER
EDGE OF TRAVEL LANE
GUARD RAIL
GUARD RAIL TERMINAL DETAIL
SCALE
124+78 =
REV. 124+77.46
124+67.70 =
REV. 124+75.46
ASKEW 58°-46' RT.
REV. 124+65 LT
CONSTRUCT GRAVEL
DRIVE.
124+62.30 =
REV. 124+65.46
ASKEW 68°-24' RT.
124+50 =
REV. 124+49.46
REV. P.C. 124+45.65
REV 124+65.46 & REMOVE EXISTING
30" RCP w/ HEADWALLS @ INLET
& OUTLET. ASKEW 68°-24' RT.
CONSTRUCT OUTLET DITCH
SECTION A-A
SCALE
STONE FILL
TYPE II
FROM STA. 124+50 TO STA. 124+78
PROJECT NAME BRATTLEBORO REV
NO. HES0110-1 (30) PLOTTED 12/09/87
SURVEYED BY FALL 11/87 0084
SHEET 88 OF 122 SHEETS
SCALE 10 FEET

Vermont Agency of
Transportation
Phase III- Interstate
#090303-01

INITIALS

Hanger 5097 DONE

[redacted]
VT.

Basin Harbor
AIRPORT