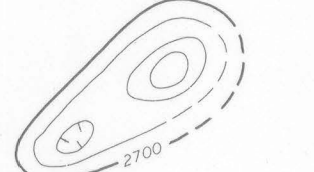


EXPLANATION



Magnetic contours showing total intensity magnetic field of the earth in gammas relative to arbitrary datum. Contours are drawn at intervals of 50 gammas. Contours are drawn closed only if they enclose a magnetic intensity. Dotted where data are missing.

Measured maximum or minimum intensity within closed high or closed low.

Flight path showing location and spacing of data.

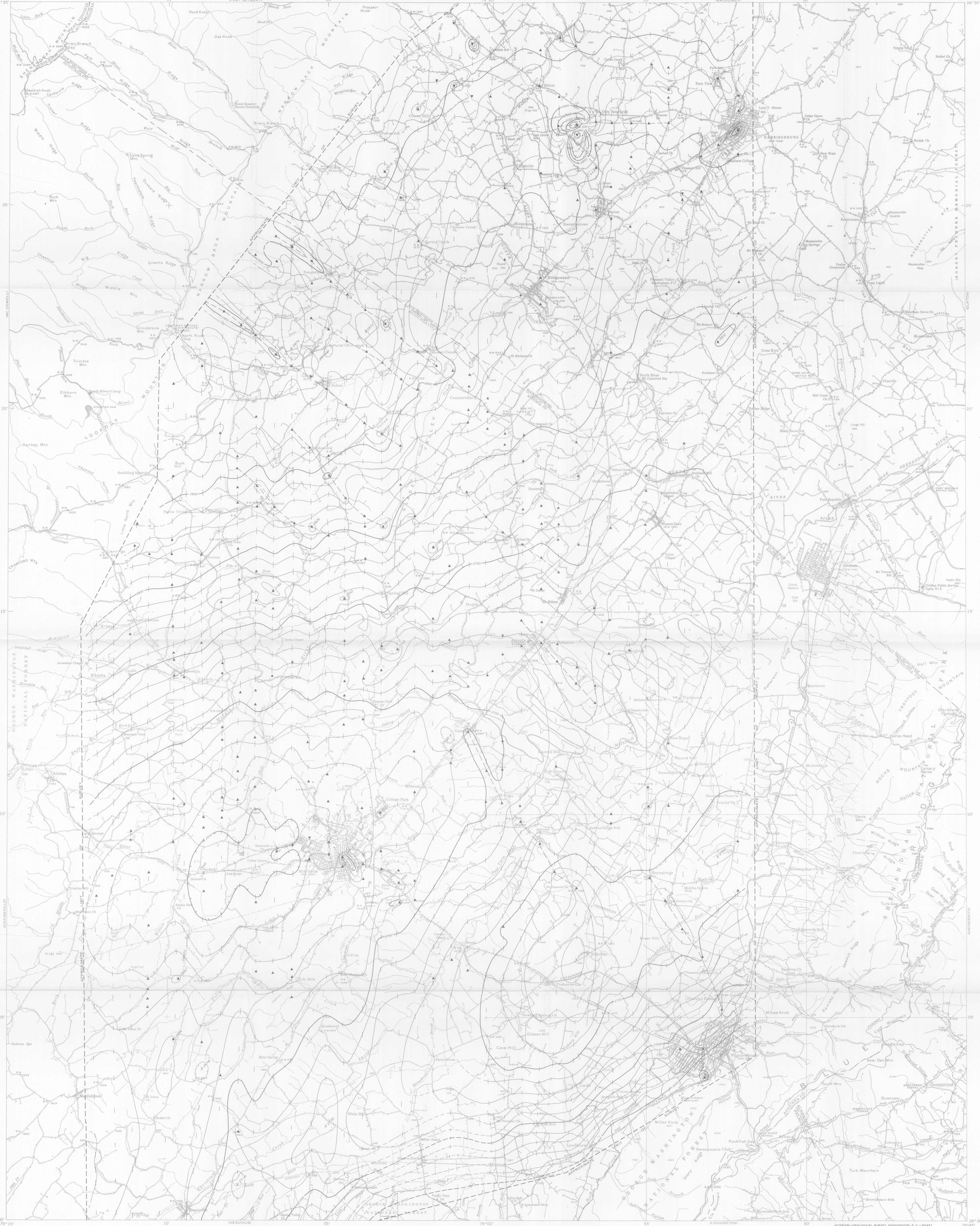
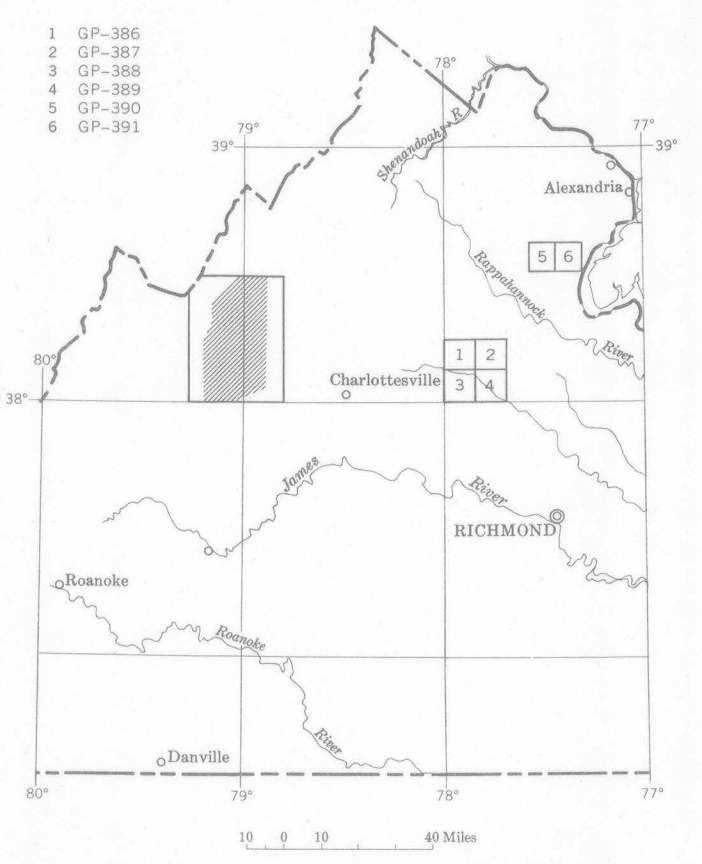
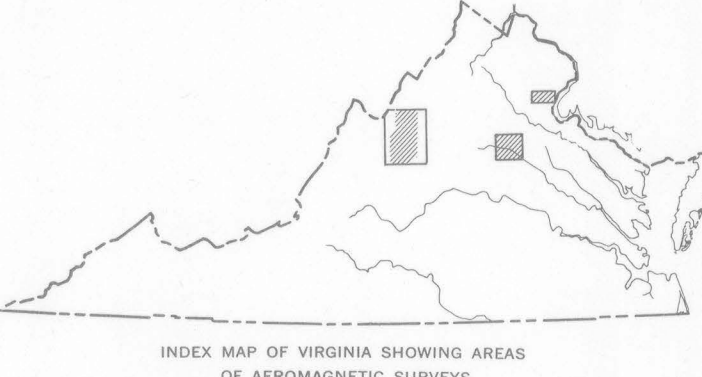
NOTE

Aeromagnetic data are obtained and compiled along a continuous line, whereas ground magnetic surveys are made at separate points. Errors within the normal limits of any magnetic measurement may cause slight discrepancies between flight lines on an aeromagnetic map, which would be more obvious than on a ground magnetic map. For this reason, such errors should be expected in comparing magnetic features that appear on elongations along a single aeromagnetic traverse as in interpreting an anomaly indicated by a single ground station.

▲ Low-amplitude, positive magnetic anomalies whose widths generally range from 0.2 to 0.5 miles. Some of these anomalies coincide with outcrops of dikes.

▼ Low-amplitude, negative magnetic anomalies whose widths generally range from 0.2 to 0.5 miles. Some of these anomalies result from reversed polarization of intrusive bodies.

▲▲▲ Dike inferred from linearity in anomaly pattern.



AEROMAGNETIC MAP OF STAUNTON AND VICINITY, VIRGINIA  
By  
Robert W. Johnson, Jr. and Joel S. Watkins

SCALE 1:62,500  
CONTOUR INTERVALS 10, 50, AND 250 GAMMAS

Base map by Topographic Division, U.S. Geological Survey. Includes the following 1:62,500 quadrangles: Harrisonburg, Va. (1941), Parksville, Va. - W. Va. (1944), Staunton, Va. (1944), and Waynesboro, Va. (1934)

Aeromagnetic survey flown at 2100 feet barometric elevation by John R. Henderson, Jr. and Robert W. Johnson, Jr., 1953. Compilation by Robert W. Johnson, Jr. and Natalie Tyson. Selection of low-amplitude anomalies by Joel S. Watkins.