

county commissioners and the various courts of such county with respect to such memorial hall, and the provisions for the maintenance and repair of such hall shall be and continue as provided under existing law.

Purpose of
the hall.

Section 5. Said memorial hall shall be in memory of the soldiers, sailors, and marines from such county who served in the Civil War. It shall also contain one large assembly hall or auditorium for public meetings of the soldiers, sailors, and marines of such county, but which may be used for other public meetings. It shall also contain rooms for meetings of the posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, encampments of the Union Veterans Legion, commanderies of the Loyal Legion, posts of United Spanish War Veterans, posts of the American Legion, posts of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and kindred patriotic organizations. It shall also contain rooms and places for the proper display and preservation of relics and trophies of all such wars, insurrections, and expeditions, flags, histories, rosters, and records of all such patriotic organizations, regimental and company histories, photographs, paintings and portraits, busts and statues of soldiers, sailors, and marines of such county, and mural tablets upon which may be inscribed the names of the soldiers, sailors, and marines of such county who served in any such wars, insurrections, and expeditions.

Scope of the act.

Section 6. The provisions of this act so far as they are the same as those of existing laws are intended as a continuation of such laws and not as new enactments.

APPROVED—The 2d day of June, A. D. 1937.

GEORGE H. EARLE

No. 310

AN ACT

To describe, define, and officially adopt a system of coordinates for designating the positions of points on the surface of the earth within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Coordinates.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the system of plane rectangular coordinates which has been established and adopted by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey for defining and stating the positions or locations of points on the surface of the earth within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is hereafter known and designated as the "Pennsylvania Coordinate System."

For the purpose of the use of this system, the Commonwealth is divided into two zones: the "North Zone," and the "South Zone."

North Zone.

The area now included in the following counties shall constitute the North Zone:

Bradford, Cameron, Carbon, Centre, Clarion, Clearfield, Clinton, Columbia, Crawford, Elk, Erie, Forest, Jefferson, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Lycoming, McKean, Mercer, Monroe, Montour, Northumberland, Pike, Potter, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Union, Venango, Warren, Wayne, and Wyoming.

The area now included in the following counties shall constitute the South Zone: South Zone.

Adams, Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Bedford, Berks, Blair, Bucks, Butler, Cambria, Chester, Cumberland, Dauphin, Delaware, Fayette, Franklin, Fulton, Greene, Huntingdon, Indiana, Juniata, Lancaster, Lawrence, Lebanon, Lehigh, Mifflin, Montgomery, Northampton, Perry, Philadelphia, Schuylkill, Snyder, Somerset, Washington, Westmoreland, and York.

Section 2. As established for use, the Pennsylvania Coordinate System shall be named, and in any land description in which it is used it shall be designated, the "Pennsylvania Coordinate System North Zone," or "Pennsylvania Coordinate System South Zone," as the case may be. Designation of system.

Section 3. The plane rectangular coordinates of a point on the earth's surface, to be used in expressing the position of a point in the appropriate zone of this system, shall consist of two distances, expressed in feet and decimals of a foot from a given point. One of these distances, to be known as the "x coordinate," shall give the position in an east-and-west direction, the other, to be known as the "y coordinate," shall give the position in a north-and-south direction. These coordinates shall be made to depend upon and conform to the plane rectangular coordinates of the triangulation and traverse stations of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as those coordinates have been determined by said survey.

Section 4. When any tract of land to be defined by a single description extends from one into the other of the above coordinate zones, the positions of all points on its boundaries may be referred to either of said zones, the zone which is used being specifically named in the description.

Section 5. For purposes of more precisely defining the Pennsylvania Coordinate System, the following definition by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey is adopted:

The Pennsylvania Coordinate System, North Zone, consists of a Lambert conformal projection of the Clarke spheroid of 1866, having a central meridian 77° 45' west of Greenwich. The intersecting cone of this projection cuts the surface of the spheroid in parallels of latitude 40° 53' and 41° 57' north of the equator, along which parallels the scale shall be exact. The origin of coordinates for this zone is at the intersection of the

meridian $77^{\circ} 45'$ west longitude and the parallel $40^{\circ} 10'$ north latitude. This origin is given the coordinates $x=2,000,000$ feet; $y=0$ feet.

The Pennsylvania Coordinate System, South Zone, consists of a Lambert conformal projection of the Clarke spheroid of 1866, having a central meridian $77^{\circ} 45'$ west of Greenwich. The intersecting cone of this projection cuts the surface of the spheroid in parallels of latitude $39^{\circ} 56'$ and $40^{\circ} 58'$ north of the equator, along which parallels the scale shall be exact. The origin of coordinates for this zone is at the intersection of the meridian $77^{\circ} 45'$ west longitude and the parallel $39^{\circ} 20'$ north latitude. This origin is given the coordinates $x=2,000,000$ feet; $y=0$ feet.

The position of the Pennsylvania Coordinate System shall be as marked on the ground by fundamental triangulation or traverse stations established by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, in conformity with the standards adopted by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey for first-order and second-order work, whose geodetic positions have been rigidly adjusted on the North American datum of 1927, and whose plane coordinates have been computed on the system here defined. Such stations, established by the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, and any other triangulation and traverse stations which have been definitely established by or in accordance with the requirements of the State department authorized to administer this act, may be used for establishing a survey connection with the Pennsylvania Coordinate System.

Section 6. No coordinates based on the Pennsylvania Coordinate System, purporting to define the position of a point on a land boundary, shall be presented to be recorded in public land records or deed records unless such point is within one-half mile of a triangulation or traverse station established as prescribed in section 5 of this act, unless the State department authorized to administer this act shall by its rules and regulations increase or decrease such one-half mile distance for the whole Commonwealth or any area or areas thereof.

Section 7. The use of the term "Pennsylvania Coordinate System" on any map, report of survey, or other document, shall be limited to coordinates based on the Pennsylvania Coordinate System as defined in this act.

Section 8. Nothing contained in this act shall be interpreted as requiring any purchaser or mortgagee to rely wholly on a description based on the Pennsylvania Coordinate System.

When effective.

Section 9. This act is to take effect immediately upon its final enactment.

APPROVED—The 2d day of June, A. D. 1937.

GEORGE H. EARLE