



### Official Road Map FLORIDA

**ONE INCH = 17 MILES**  
**ONE INCH = 27 KILOMETERS**

**MILEAGES** LONG DISTANCE MILEAGES SHOWN IN RED  
 MILEAGE BETWEEN TOWNS 1:10 MILEAGE BETWEEN CITIES 1:15  
 ONE MILE EQUALS 1.6 KILOMETERS ONE KILOMETER EQUALS 0.6 MILES

**HIGHWAY MARKERS**  
 STATE ROUTE STATE ROUTE  
 FEDERAL ROUTE FEDERAL ROUTE

**ROAD CLASSIFICATIONS**  
 CONTROLLED ACCESS DIVIDED HIGHWAYS  
 OTHER DIVIDED HIGHWAYS  
 OTHER THROUGH HIGHWAYS  
 CONNECTING HIGHWAYS  
 LOCAL ROADS (1/4 inch scale only; regular scale refers to their route)

**SPECIAL FEATURES**  
 STATE MARKS  
 RECREATION AREAS  
 POINTS OF INTEREST  
 POPULATION SYMBOLS  
 HISTORICAL SITES

**FLORIDA'S TRPK.** - Withwood to Homestead, 318.6 mi. in length.  
**AIRPORT EXPRV.** - Miami to Airport, 8.6 mi. in length.  
**REL. LINE EXPRV.** - Orlando to Cape Kennedy, 42 mi. in length.  
**SOUTH CROSS-TOWN EXPRV.** - Tampa, 5 miles in length.

**FLORIDA TOLL ROADS**  
**FLORIDA TURNPIKE** - from Miami to Panama Expy., 9 mi. in length.  
**EVERGLADES PKWY.** - Naples to Andrews, 78 mi. in length.  
**HOLLAND EAST WEST EXPRV.** - So. Orlando bus. dist., 12.5 mi. in length.  
**SOUTH CROSS-TOWN EXPRV.** - Tampa, 5 miles in length.

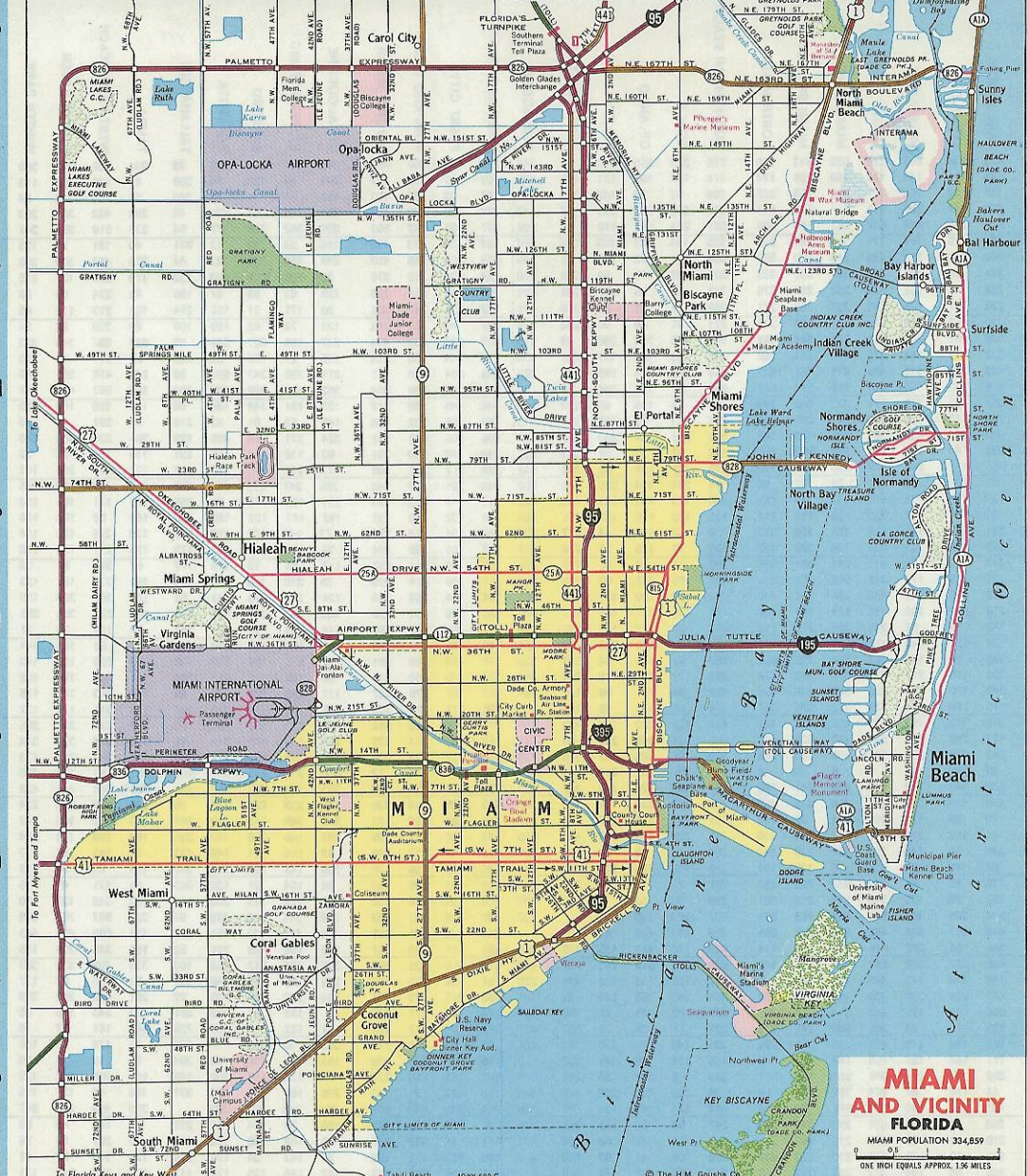
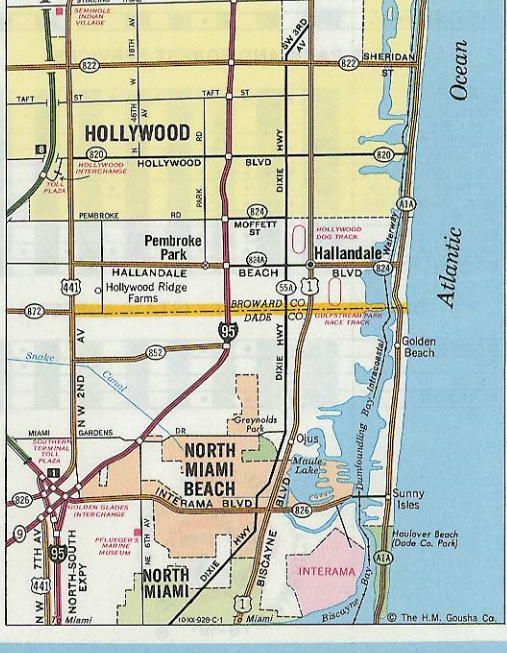
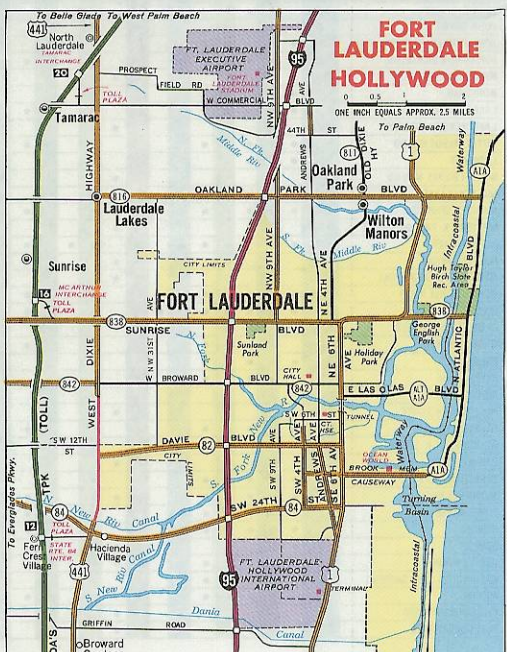
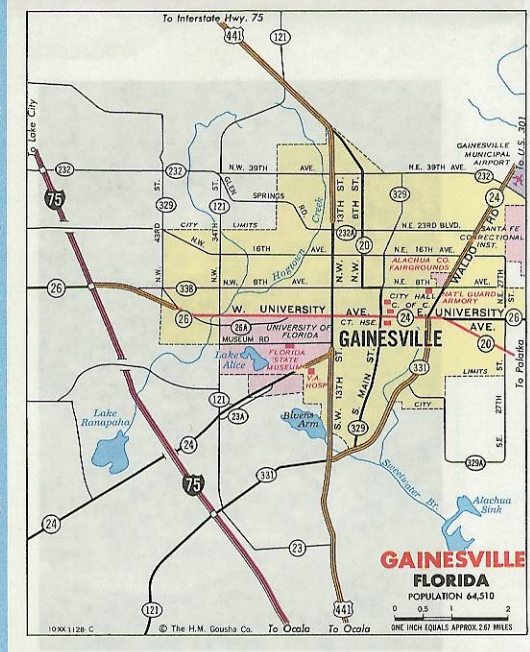
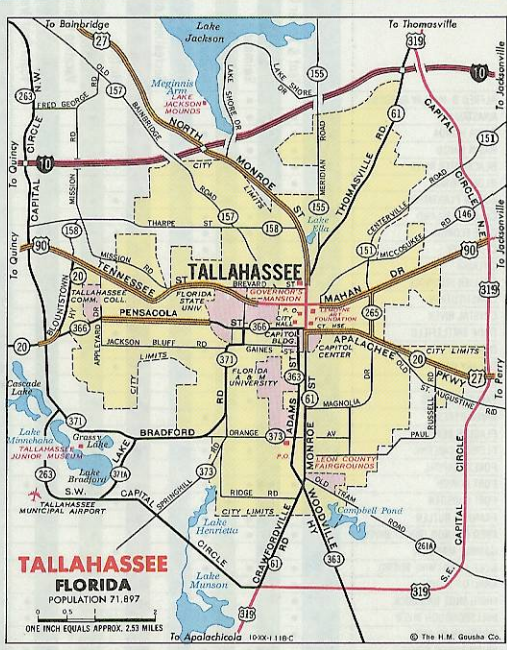
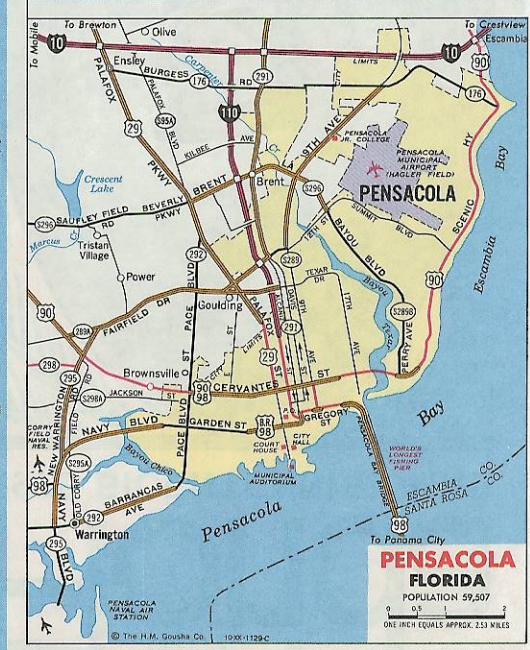
**TRAFFIC SIGNALS** - Right turn on RED permitted with caution after stopping. Left turn on RED permitted with caution from one-way street onto another one-way street. Either movement may be prohibited by a traffic sign.

**TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES**  
 THESE OVERLAPPING TRAFFIC SIGNALS PLACED MISLEAD  
 USE THIS LINE DON'T USE THIS LINE  
 RIGHT LANE ENDS MERGE LEFT  
 THIS SYMBOL PROHIBITS THE FOLLOWING MOVEMENT SHOWN WITH IT  
 CENTER LANE AS SHOWN IN THIS CASE TRAFFIC FROM BOTH DIRECTIONS MAY BE OVERTAKEN OR PASSING MAY BE OVERTAKEN OR PASSING

**PAVEMENT MARKINGS**  
 IT IS ILLEGAL TO CROSS THE FOLLOWING PATTERNS:  
 1. A double YELLOW solid line  
 2. A double WHITE solid line  
 3. A single WHITE solid line to right of a broken line  
 4. A single WHITE solid line to left of a broken line  
 A single WHITE solid line discourages crossing but does not prohibit crossing. A single YELLOW solid line has no official meaning although it is used by some jurisdictions or to indicate one-way streets to discourage crossing.

**FLORIDA SCHOOL BUS LAW**  
 Although most STOP when school buses are loading or unloading except when buses are on the opposite roadway of a divided highway which has a raised concrete or other physical barrier between the roadways.

**NO BICYCLES**  
**NO PASSENGER**  
**NO TRUCKS**  
**NO MOTORCYCLES**  
**NO MOTORCYCLES**  
**NO PASSENGER**



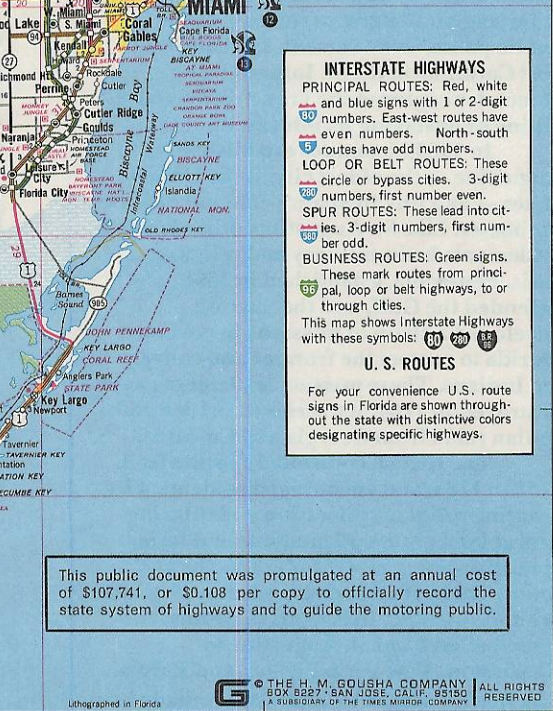
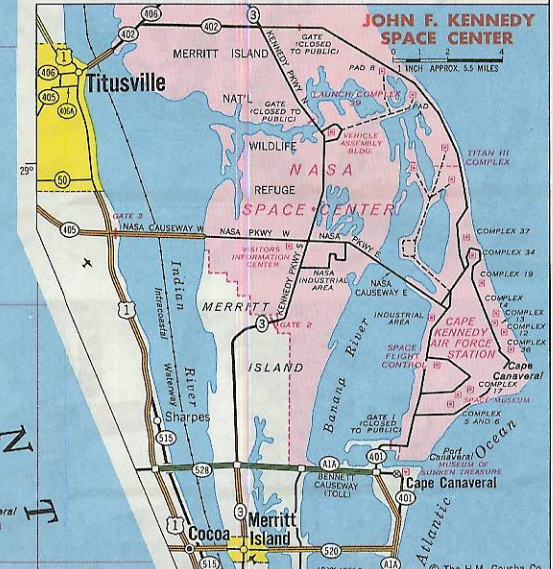
**FLORIDA POP. (1970) 6,795,443**  
**AREA 65,958 SQ. MI.**

**Counties**

Alachua	1,100,000
Baker	100,000
Bay	1,000,000
Brevard	1,000,000
Broward	1,000,000
Calhoun	100,000
Charlotte	100,000
Clay	100,000
Collier	100,000
Columbia	100,000
DeSoto	100,000
Dixie	100,000
Duval	1,000,000
Escambia	100,000
Flagler	100,000
Franklin	100,000
Gadsden	100,000
Hamilton	100,000
Hardee	100,000
Hendry	100,000
Hernando	100,000
Highway	100,000
Holmes	100,000
Indian River	100,000
Jefferson	100,000
Lake	100,000
Lauderdale	100,000
Levy	100,000
Liberty	100,000
Madison	100,000
Manatee	100,000
Marion	100,000
Meade	100,000
Monroe	100,000
Nassau	100,000
Neptune	100,000
Oklawaha	100,000
Okechobee	100,000
Orange	1,000,000
Osceola	100,000
Palmetto	100,000
Pasco	100,000
Pinellas	1,000,000
Polk	100,000
Putnam	100,000
St. Johns	100,000
St. Leon	100,000
St. Lucie	100,000
Talbot	100,000
Taylor	100,000
Union	100,000
Volusia	100,000
Wakulla	100,000
Washington	100,000
Worth	100,000

**CITIES AND TOWNS**  
 COUNTY SEATS

Alachua	Gainesville
Baker	Wilton
Bay	Panama City
Brevard	Titusville
Broward	Ft. Lauderdale
Calhoun	Blountstown
Charlotte	Sefford Springs
Clay	Green Cove Springs
Collier	Opokilla
Columbia	Leesville
DeSoto	Madison
Dixie	Madison
Duval	Jacksonville
Escambia	Monticello
Flagler	Flagler Beach
Franklin	Franklin
Gadsden	Stark
Hamilton	Hamilton
Hardee	Hardee
Hendry	Hendry
Hernando	Hernando
Highway	Highway
Holmes	Holmes
Indian River	Indian River
Jefferson	Jefferson
Lake	Lake
Lauderdale	Lauderdale
Levy	Levy
Liberty	Liberty
Madison	Madison
Manatee	Manatee
Marion	Marion
Meade	Meade
Monroe	Monroe
Nassau	Nassau
Neptune	Neptune
Oklawaha	Oklawaha
Okechobee	Okechobee
Orange	Orange
Osceola	Osceola
Palmetto	Palmetto
Pasco	Pasco
Pinellas	Pinellas
Polk	Polk
Putnam	Putnam
St. Johns	St. Johns
St. Leon	St. Leon
St. Lucie	St. Lucie
Talbot	Talbot
Taylor	Taylor
Union	Union
Volusia	Volusia
Wakulla	Wakulla
Washington	Washington
Worth	Worth



**INTERSTATE HIGHWAYS**  
 PRINCIPAL ROUTES: Red, white and blue signs with 1 or 2-digit numbers. East-west routes have even numbers. North-south routes have odd numbers.  
 LOOP OR BELT ROUTES: These are either of bypass cities. 3-digit numbers, first number even.  
 BUSINESS ROUTES: Green signs. These mark routes from arterial, park, loop or belt highways, to or through cities.  
 This map shows interstate highways with these symbols:

**U.S. ROUTES**  
 For your convenience U.S. route signs in Florida are shown throughout the state with distinctive colors designating specific highways.

**KEY**  
 WEST

This public document was promulgated at an annual cost of \$107,741, or \$0.168 per copy to officially record the state system of highways and to guide the motoring public.

© THE H. M. GOUGH COMPANY  
 1000 N. W. 10th St., Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. 33304  
 ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

# Florida '76 Celebrate the Bicentennial in Florida

Today, with the nation's Bicentennial at hand, Florida offers visitors over 400 years of history encompassing two bicentennial eras.

The State's celebration begins on its Bicentennial Trail, more than 50 historical and archaeological sites reaching from Pensacola, on the Alabama border, to Key West, the southernmost point in the continental United States.

Always a vacation highlights, the sites assume a special appeal in this Bicentennial year. Visitors will find Florida a fascinating state to incorporate into vacation plans for it is steeped in the heritage of our colonial and national past. Historical sites and attractions abound throughout the state.

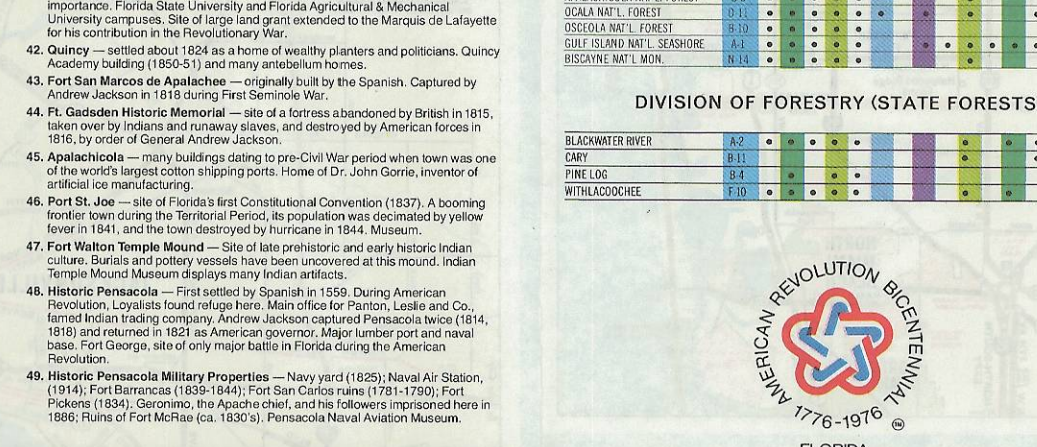
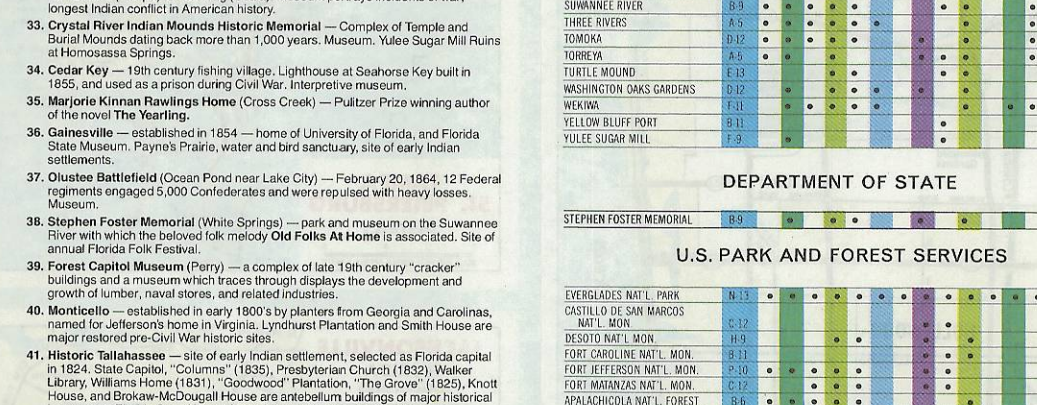
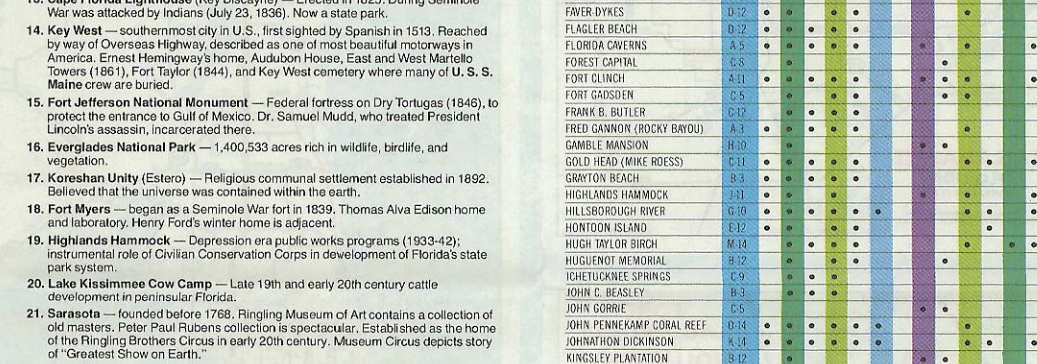
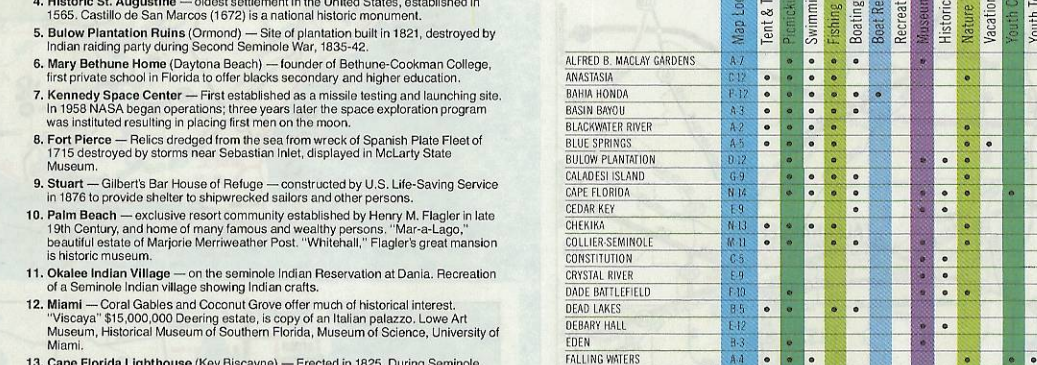
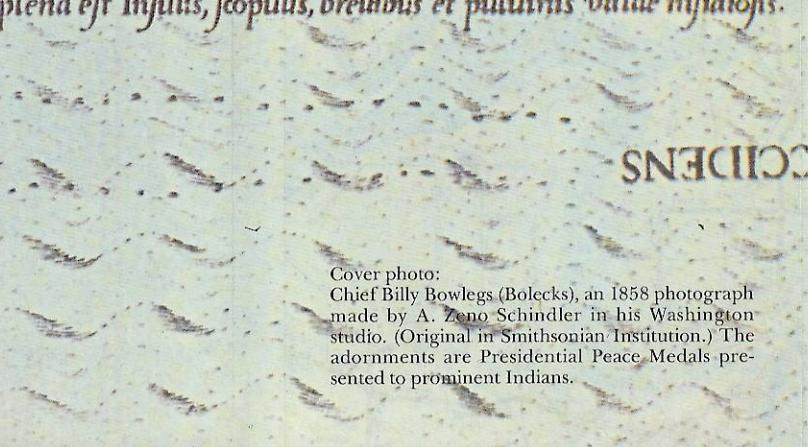
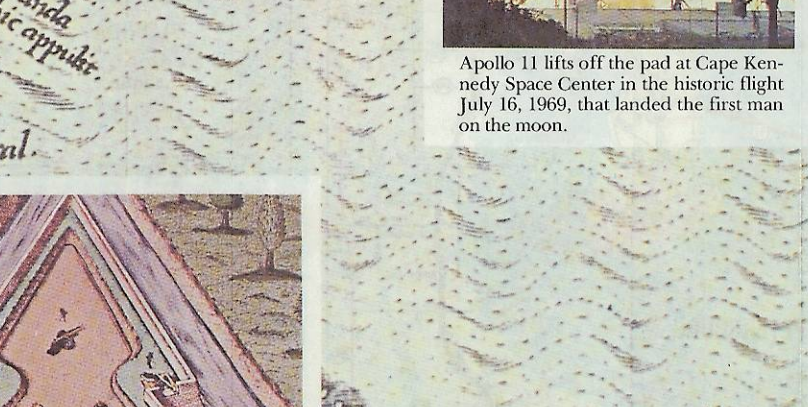
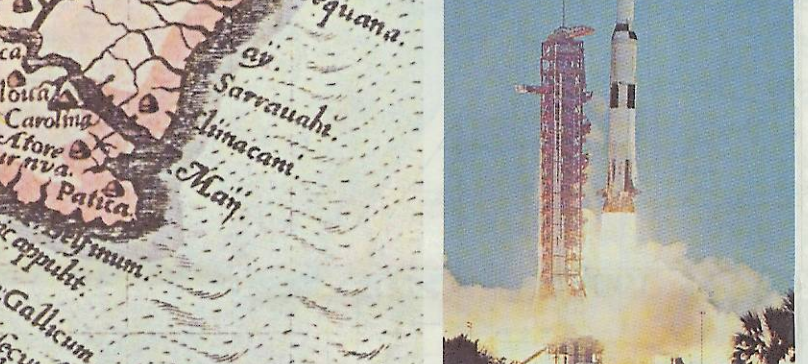
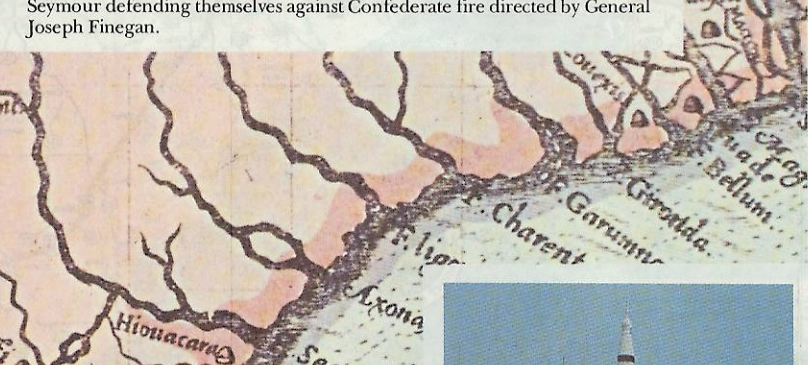
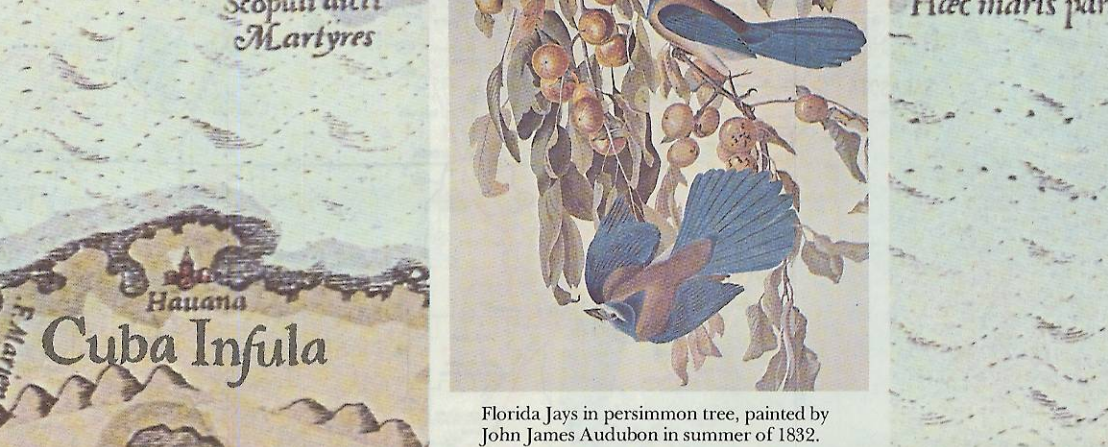
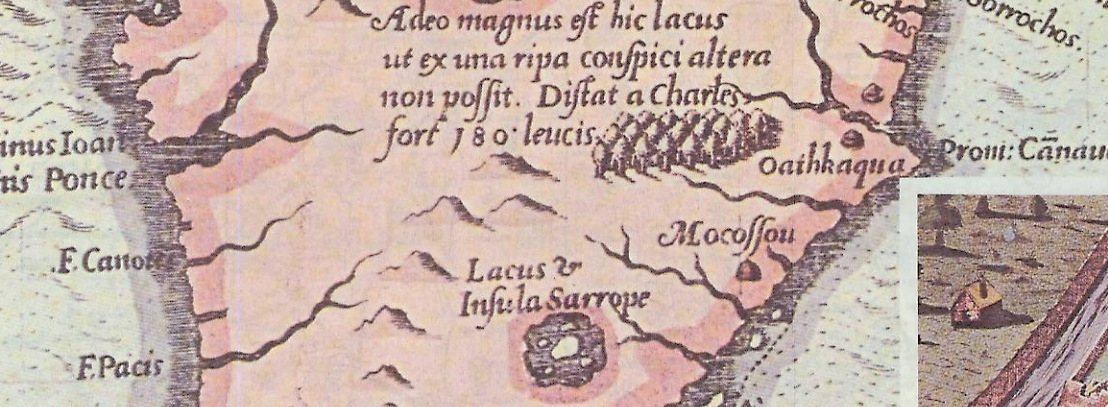
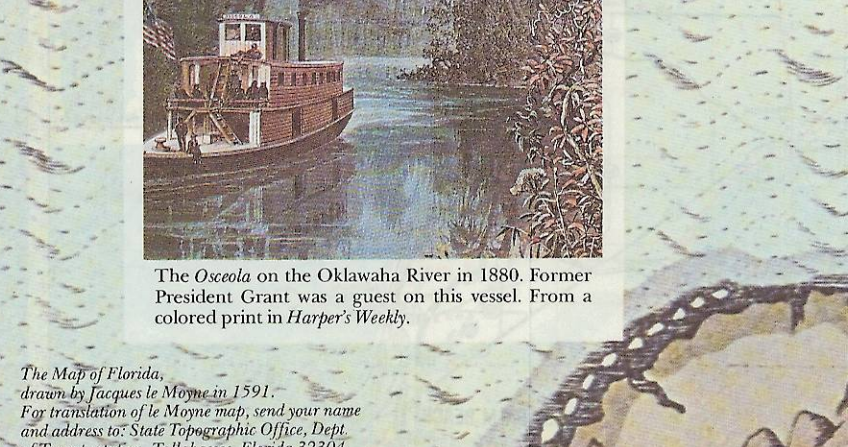
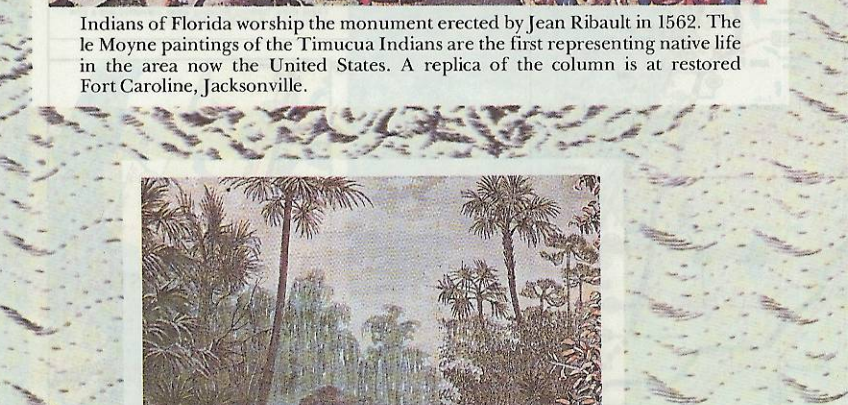
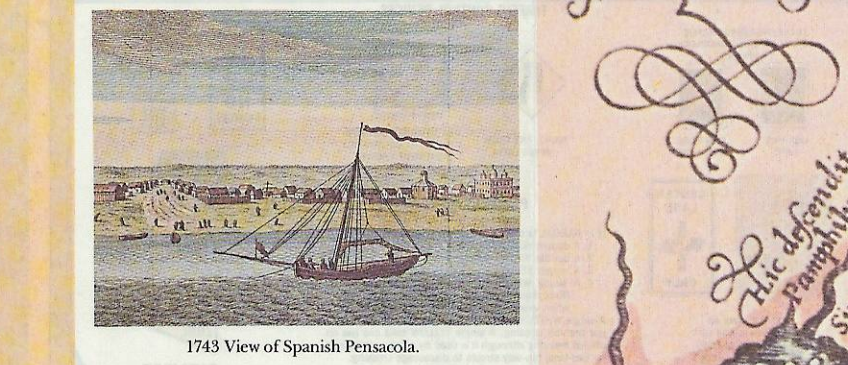
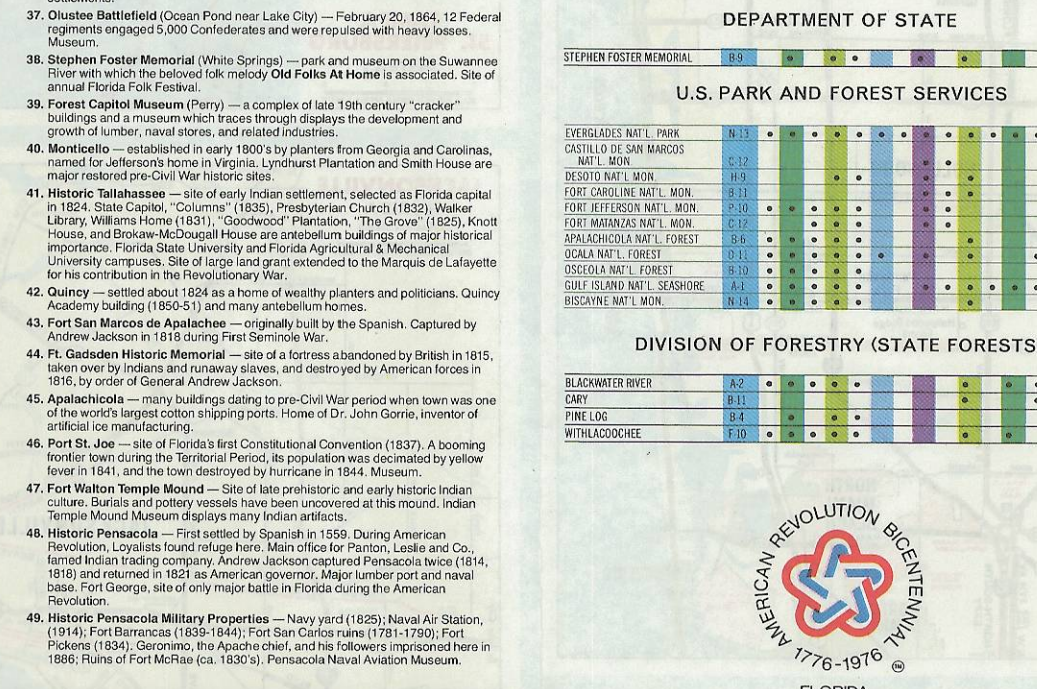
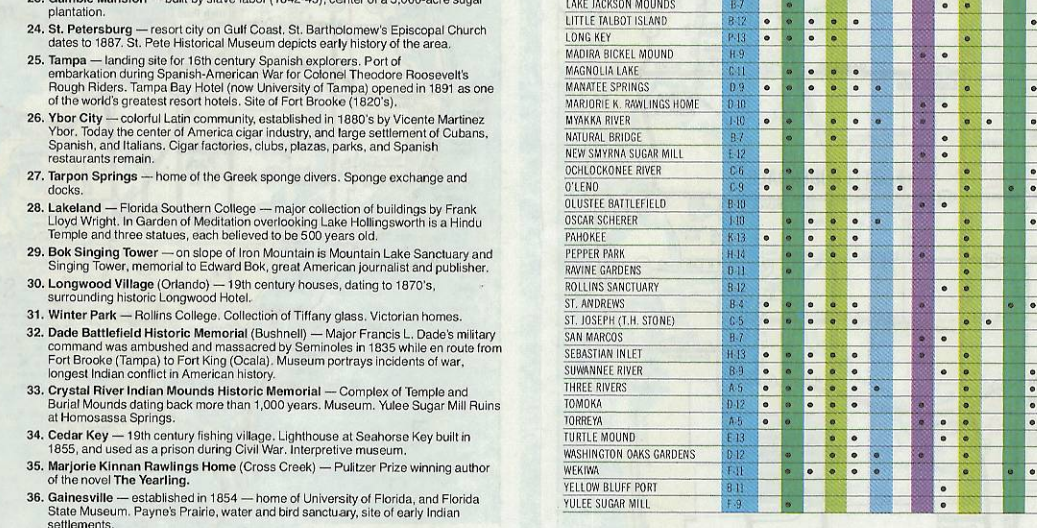
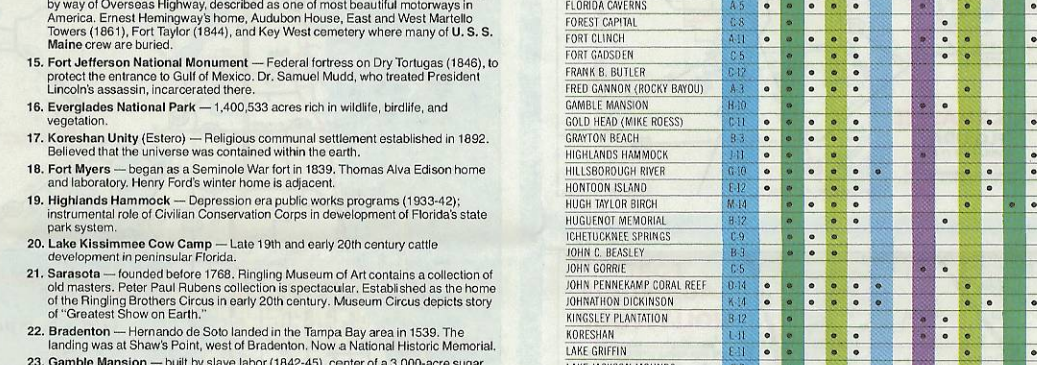
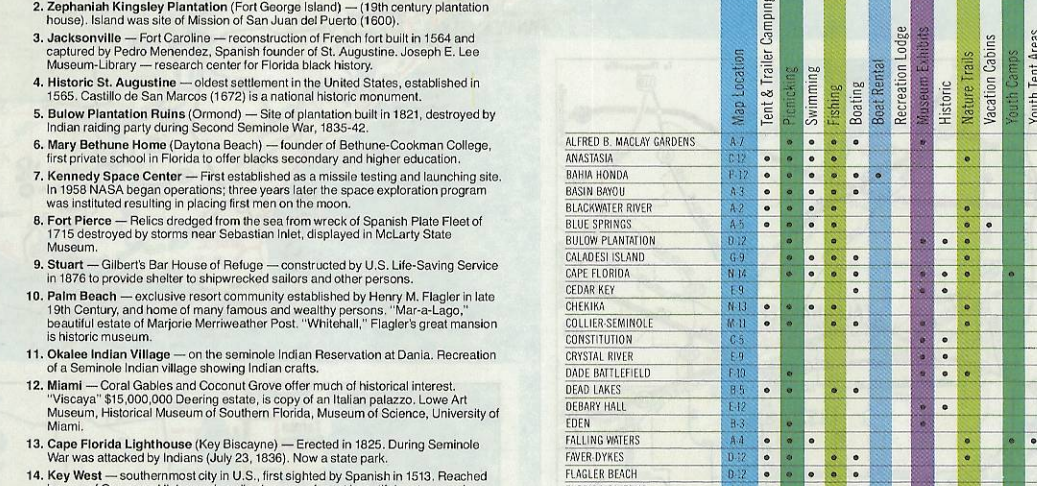
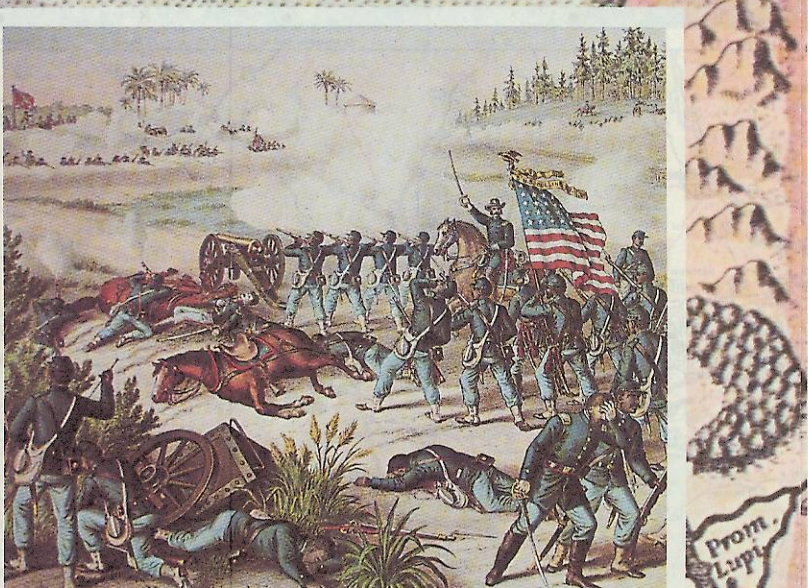
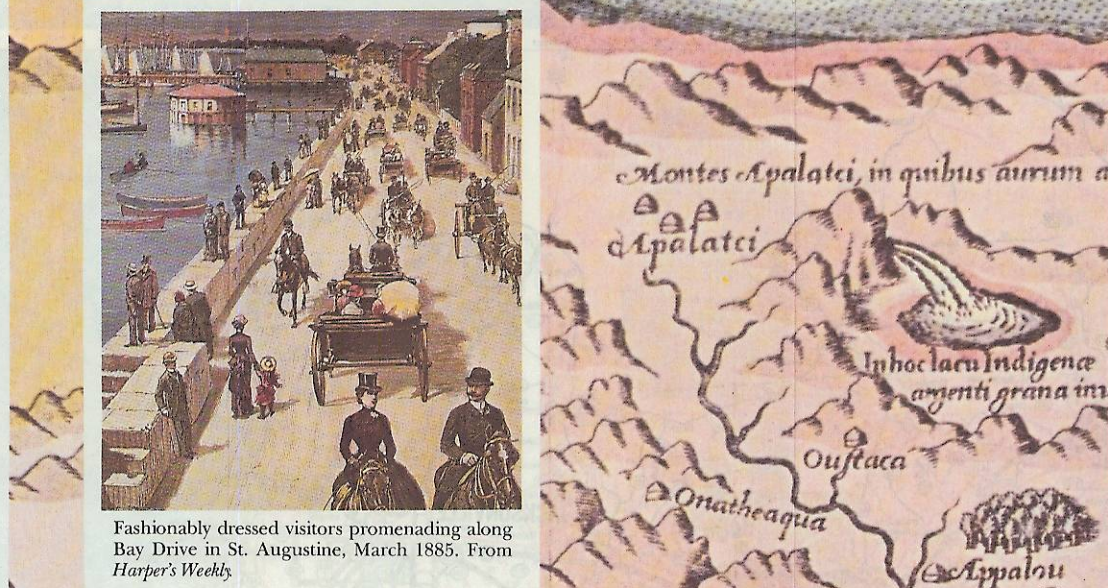
Long recognized as the most popular vacation spot in the nation, Florida earns its reputation from warm weather and subtropical scenery, and maintains it with a

friendly welcome and brand of hospitality that never goes out of style.

Florida's more than 1,000 miles of sun-drenched and breeze-swept beaches become even more appealing after a visit to a fort or lighthouse that once protected or illuminated them.

The State's Latin culture flourishes brilliantly and vitally in areas such as Tampa's Ybor City section or the Calle Ocho (Eightth Street) district in the heart of Miami. No matter where you go in the Sunshine State this year, there will be a reminder of the past to make your vacation a historically meaningful one and leave you thrilled with the variety and richness of our unique heritage.

Come and celebrate the nation's 200th birthday in Florida. It may be the biggest thing under the sun.



## FLORIDA

The Spanish conquistadors sought treasure, slaves, and converts to Christianity when they arrived in Florida in 1513. Instead they found a stable Indian population, an economy based upon hunting, fishing, and some agriculture, fierce resistance to slavery, and a reluctance to flock to the religion of the conquerors. Florida also lacked easily secured treasure, but its geographical position had strategic importance to the Spaniards. The Bahama Channel, route of the treasure ships from Spain's colonies to the south, ran along the Florida coast. To defend its shipping lane, Spain dispatched Pedro De Menendez to chastise French invaders, "thieving pirates and perturbers of the public peace," who came in 1564 and built Fort Caroline on the St. Johns River. Menendez captured the French stronghold, killing or enslaving its inhabitants.

In 1565 Menendez established St. Augustine — the oldest city in the United States — as a link in Spain's colonial defense perimeter. Like St. Augustine, other Spanish settlements had a military and religious basis. Pensacola, established in 1698, defended the Gulf, and the Spanish developed a chain of missions in northern Florida to protect the frontier and convert the Indians. These mission settlements were destroyed in 1704 in a series of British and Indian raids from Georgia and Carolina.

The British controlled Florida from 1763 to 1783, and encouraged settlement by granting religious toleration and offering liberal land grants. Plantations and farms sprang up along river routes like the St. Johns. Trade grew and ships laden with farm produce, lumber, indigo, naval stores, and citrus sailed from St. Augustine to Charleston, New York, Boston, and Europe. The British sought to pacify the Indians by

making treaties and plying them with gifts. Peace and stability prevailed during the early years of British control of Florida. The eventual happenings in the colonies north on the War for Independence, however, hardly distracted the new colonists of Florida. They had recently acquired their land and, on the whole, had little time for political agitation. Moreover, prosperity and economic growth in Florida depended upon England's investments and protection. The possibility of a Spanish attack from the West Indies or an Indian uprising made British troops welcome even if local taxes supported them.

Thus, there was no celebration in Florida when the Declaration of Independence was read and the Liberty Bell sounded. Indeed, there were toasts to the good health and long life of King George III while St. Augustine's public square witnessed Samuel Adams and John Hancock burned in effigy. During the Revolution, Florida became a refuge for Loyalists forced to evacuate Charleston and Savannah. Although many passed through St. Augustine, en route to other lands, some remained in Florida.

The Treaty of Paris, at the close of the American Revolution, returned Florida to Spain. But Spain, a weakening shield of a once great empire, could not hold its territory in the face of expansion-minded nationalists who found numerous reasons for American occupation. Florida's swamps provided safe refuge for runaway slaves, hostile Indians and renegade whites. Pirates and foreign adventurers gathered in Florida's ports. And, most important, American settlers wanted the territory to be annexed to the United States.

## 500 YEARS OF Florida History

Florida became a part of the United States in 1821. The territorial period was one of growth and development. The Capital, located at Tallahassee in 1824, became the center for a large network of north Florida cotton and tobacco plantations. New towns were settled, the Bellamy Road — an east-west highway — was constructed, steamboats plied the rivers, and population increased. It was also a time of trouble for Florida. The federal decision to force most eastern Indians onto reservations in the West led to the Second Seminole War, the longest and bloodiest Indian conflict in American history. In six and one half years of fighting, 1,466 were killed, countless injured, and property destroyed on a massive level.

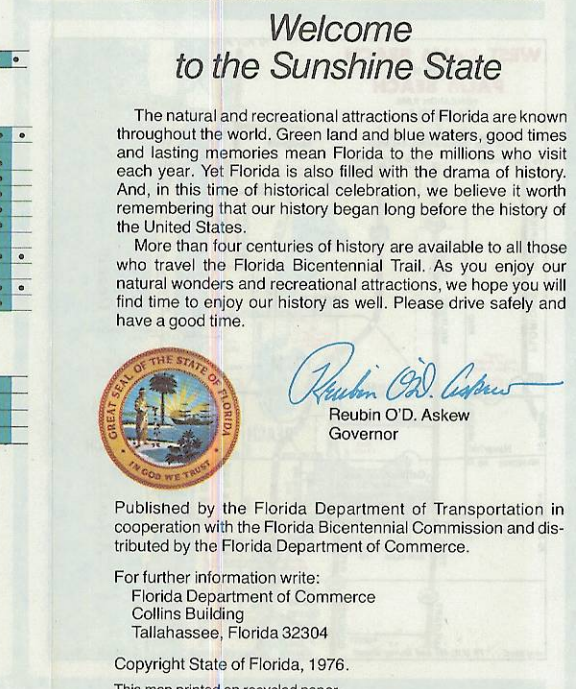
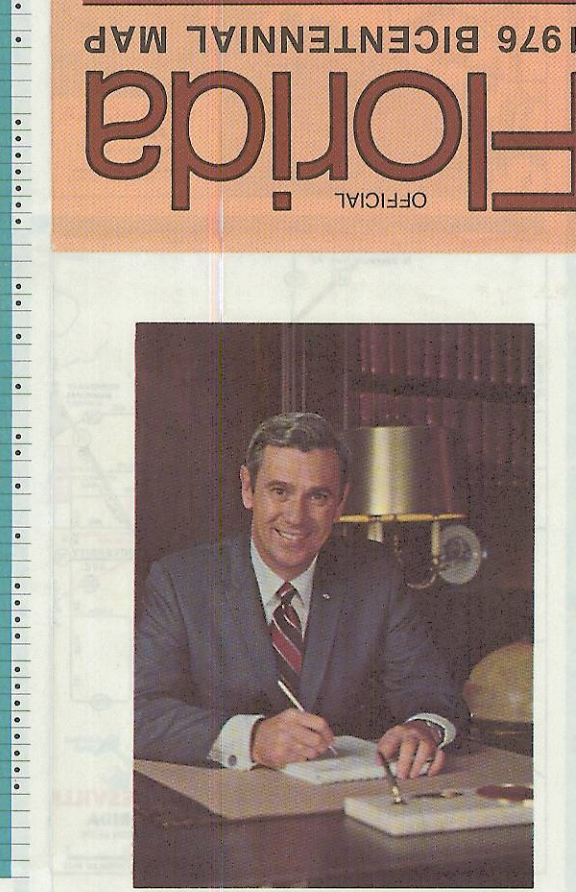
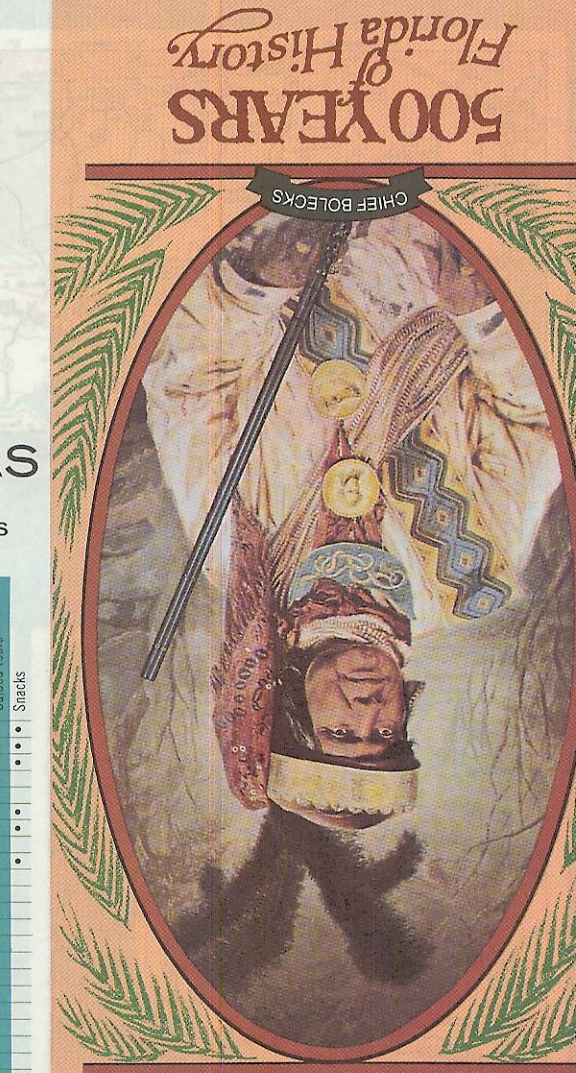
The ending of Indian hostilities opened up Florida Territory to further development and economic expansion. Florida became a state in 1845, and by the 1850's settlers were pushing into central Florida while roads and railroads were constructed to transport the state's agricultural produce.

In 1861 Florida became the third state to join the Confederate cause. While the state never became a major theater of military operations, its production of salt, beef, pork, and other produce contributed to the Confederacy.

Tumultuous years followed the Civil War. The peaceful restoration envisioned by President Lincoln was not to take place in Florida. Newly freed blacks found legal barriers erected against them, and Congress reacted by occupying Florida with federal troops and forcing changes in the state's constitution.

## FLORIDA'S BICENTENNIAL ATTRACTIONS and points of interest

- Historic Fernandina and Amelia Island — early Spanish mission site; Fort Clinch State Park and Fort Clinch (1847); many 18th century buildings.
- Zepheriah Kingley Plantation (Fort George Island) — 1699 plantation house, listed as one of Mission of San Juan del Fuerte (1929).
- Jacksonville — Fort Caroline — reconstruction of French fort built in 1564 and captured by Pedro Menendez, Spanish leader of St. Augustine. Joseph E. Lewis Museum-Library — research center for Florida beach history.
- Historic St. Augustine — oldest settlement in the United States, established in 1565. Castillo de San Marcos (1672) is a national historic monument.
- States Plantation Historic Cemetery — site of plantation built in 1851, destroyed by Indian raiding party during Second Seminole War, 1835-42.
- Mary Bethune Home (Daytona Beach) — founder of Bethune-Cookman College; Bethune school in Florida to offer blacks opportunity and higher education. In 1955 has been designated as a state historic site and the space education program was published resulting in placing first man on the moon.
- Fort Pierce — ruins of the first of the great masonry Spanish Plate Plant of 1715 destroyed by storms near Sebastian Inn, displayed in Malabar State Museum.
- Shant — Gilbert Bar House of Refuge — constructed by U.S. Life-Saving Service in 1871 to provide shelter to shipwrecked sailors and other persons.
- Clear Beach — exclusive resort community established by Henry M. Flagler in late 18th Century, and home of many famous and wealthy persons. "Mrs. A. Lugo," beautiful estate of Marjorie Meriweather Post, "Whitehall," a former great mansion in historic museum.
- Osprey Indian Village — on the Seminole Indian Reservation at Dania, Recreation of a Seminole Indian village showing Indian crafts.
- Miami — Historic Biltmore Hotel — one of the finest of all hotels in the world. "Viscaya," \$15,000,000 Daring estate, is copy of an Italian palazzo. Lowe Art Museum, the oldest museum in the South. Florida, Museum of Science, University of Miami.
- Cape Florida Lighthouse (Key Biscayne) — erected in 1826. During Seminole War was abandoned by Indians (Jan. 23, 1836). Now a state park.
- Key West — southernmost city in U.S., first signed by Spanish in 1513. Reached Florida by Overseas Highway, and center of most beautiful scenery in the Americas. Ernest Hemingway's home, Audubon House, East and West Morals (1861). Fort Taylor (1845), and West End where many of U.S. S. Maine crew are buried.
- 1926 Bahamas National Monument — Federal fortress on Dry Tortugas (1845), to protect the entrance to Gulf of Mexico. Dr. Samuel Mudd, who treated President Lincoln's assassin, incarcerated here.
- Everglades National Park — 1,406,533 acres rich in wildlife, birds, and birds.
- Kanawhanah National Park — Religious communal settlement established in 1892. Believed that the universe was contained within the earth.
- Fort Myers — began as Seminole War fort for Colonel Thomas Alva Edison home and laboratory. Henry Ford's winter home is adjacent.
- Highlands Hammock — Diverse rare and public works programs (1933-42); instrumental role of Civilian Conservation Corps in development of Florida's state parks.
- Lake Kissimmee Camp — Late 19th and early 20th century cottages.
- Sarasota — founded before 1768. Ringling Museum of Art contains a collection of old masters. Ponce de Leon Catholic Church is oldest in the state.
- Bredonville — Sarasota de Soto landed in the Tampa Bay area in 1539. The landing was at Shaw's Point, west of Bradenton. Now a National Historic Memorial.
- Gamble Mansion — built by slave labor (1845); center of 19th century sugar plantation.
- St. Petersburg — first city on Gulf Coast. St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church dates to 1867. St. Pete Historical Museum depicts early history of the area.
- Tampa — landing site for 18th century Spanish explorers. Fort of independence during Spanish-American War for Colonel Theodore Roosevelt's Rough Riders. Tampa Bay Hotel (now University of Tampa) opened in 1941 — one of the world's greatest resort hotels. State of Florida Museum, Crocker Art Museum.
- Ybor City — colorful Latin community, established in 1885 by Vicente Martinez Ybor. Today the center of American cigar industry and home of Cuban, Spanish, and Italian. Cigar factories, clubs, plazas, parks, and Spanish restaurants remain.
- Tarpon Springs — home of the Greek sponge divers; sponge exchanges and banks.
- Lakeland — Florida Southern College — major collection of buildings by Frank Lloyd Wright in Gothic Revival over the Lake Wales Lighthouse. Hindu Temple and three statues, each believed to be 500 years old.
- Boat Singing Tower — on slope of Iron Mountain in Mountain Lake Sanctuary and laboratory. Henry Ford's winter home is adjacent.
- Longwood Village (Orlando) — 16th century houses, dating to 1670's.
- 1926 Florida National Monument — Federal fortress on Dry Tortugas (1845), to protect the entrance to Gulf of Mexico. Dr. Samuel Mudd, who treated President Lincoln's assassin, incarcerated here.
- Crystal River Indian Mounds Historic Monument — Complex of Temples and other mounds dating back more than 1,000 years. Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology.
- Cedar Key — 18th century fishing village. Lighthouse at Seahawk Key built in 1855, and used as a prison during Civil War. Intrepid museum.
- Galveston — established in 1824 — home of University of Florida, and Florida State Museum. "Pappas Palace," writer and artist's sanctuary, site of early Indian Fort Brooke (Tampa) to Fort King (Ocala). Museum portrays incidents of war, original Indian conflict in American history.
- Stephen Foster Memorial (White Springs) — park and museum on the Sawannee River with which the composer had much business and associated. Site of annual Florida Folk Festival.
- Fort Cassel Memorial (Panama City) — complex of late 18th century "creek" buildings and a museum which traces through displays the development and history of the area.
- Monticello — established in early 1800's by planters from Georgia and Carolina, named for Jefferson's home in Virginia. Lighthouse Plantation and Smith House are major restored pre-Civil War historic sites.
- Historic Tallahassee — site of early Indian settlement; selected as Florida capital in 1824. State Capitol, "College" (1830), Presbyterian Church (1828), Walker Art Library, Williams Home (1831), "Godwood" Plantation. "The Grove" (1825), Knight House, and Boswell-McCullough House are examples of buildings of major historical importance. Florida State University and Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University campuses. Site of a major battle in the American Civil War. Tallahassee is the birthplace of the Revolutionary War.
- Quincy — scenic island fishing village. Lighthouse at Seahawk Key built in 1855, and used as a prison during Civil War. Intrepid museum.
- Florida Historic State Capitol — originally built by the Spanish. Captured by Andrew Jackson in 1818 during First Seminole War.
- Florida Historic State Capitol — site of a fortress abandoned by British in 1815, later used by Indians and American slaves, and destroyed by American forces in 1816, by order of General Andrew Jackson.
- Apalachicola — many buildings dating to pre-Civil War period when town was one of the world's largest cotton shipping ports. Home of Dr. John Gorrie, inventor of air-conditioning machinery.
- Port St. Joe — site of Florida's first Constitutional Convention (1837). A booming frontier town during the Seminole War and a major port for the yellow fever fever in 1841, and the town destroyed by hurricanes in 1844. Museum.
- Fort St. Tampa — Site of late 18th century Spanish in 1769. During American Revolution, Loyalists found refuge here. Main office for Patton, Lewis and Co., 1816 and returned in 1827 as American garrison. Major lumber port and naval base for Georgia, site of early major battle in Florida during the American Revolution.
- Historic Pensacola Military Properties — Navy yard (1825), Naval Air Station (1841), Fort Barrancas (1836-1841), Fort San Carlos name (1781-1790), Fort Pickens (1841), Georgia, the Ansonie cut, and the Adams' impounding in 1866; Ruins of Fort Mearns (ca. 1830-31). Pensacola Naval Aviation Museum.



### OFFICIAL HIGHWAY MILEAGES

APALACHICOLA	312	449	34	24	27	37	42	518	203	144	142	162	46	100	405	183	166	241	236	317	652	239	473	254	363	530	512	518	106	116	111	119	122	126	132	138	144	150	156	162	168	174	179	185	191	197	203	209	215	221	227	233	239	245	251	257	263	269	275	281	287	293	299	305	311	317	323	329	335	341	347	353	359	365	371	377	383	389	395	401	407	413	419	425	431	437	443	449	455	461	467	473	479	485	491	497	503	509	515	521	527	533	539	545	551	557	563	569	575	581	587	593	599	605	611	617	623	629	635	641	647	653	659	665	671	677	683	689	695	701	707	713	719	725	731	737	743	749	755	761	767	773	779	785	791	797	803	809	815	821	827	833	839	845	851	857	863	869	875	881	887	893	899	905	911	917	923	929	935	941	947	953	959	965	971	977	983	989	995	1001	1007	1013	1019	1025	1031	1037	1043	1049	1055	1061	1067	1073	1079	1085	1091	1097	1103	1109	1115	1121	1127	1133	1139	1145	1151	1157	1163	1169	1175	1181	1187	1193	1199	1205	1211	1217	1223	1229	1235	1241	1247	1253	1259	1265	1271	1277	1283	1289	1295	1301	1307	1313	1319	1325	1331	1337	1343	1349	1355	1361	1367	1373	1379	1385	1391	1397	1403	1409	1415	1421	1427	1433	1439	1445	1451	1457	1463	1469	1475	1481	1487	1493	1499	1505	1511	1517	1523	1529	1535	1541	1547	1553	1559	1565	1571	1577	1583	1589	1595	1601	1607	1613	1619	1625	1631	1637	1643	1649	1655	1661	1667	1673	1679	1685	1691	1697	1703	1709	1715	1721	1727	1733	1739	1745	1751	1757	1763	1769	1775	1781	1787	1793	1799	1805	1811	1817	1823	1829	1835	1841	1847	1853	1859	1865	1871	1877	1883	1889	1895	1901	1907	1913	1919	1925	1931	1937	1943	1949	1955	1961	1967	1973	1979	1985	1991	1997	2003	2009	2015	2021	2027	2033	2039	2045	2051	2057	2063	2069	2075	2081	2087	2093	2099	2105	2111	2117	2123	2129	2135	2141	2147	2153	2159	2165	2171	2177	2183	2189	2195	2201	2207	2213	2219	2225	2231	2237	2243	2249	2255	2261	2267	2273	2279	2285	2291	2297	2303	2309	2315	2321	2327	2333	2339	2345	2351	2357	2363	2369	2375	2381	2387	2393	2399	2405	2411	2417	2423	2429	2435	2441	2447	2453	2459	2465	2471	2477	2483	2489	2495	2501	2507	2513	2519	2525	2531	2537	2543	2549	2555	2561	2567	2573	2579	2585	2591	2597	2603	2609	2615	2621	2627	2633	2639	2645	2651	2657	2663	2669	2675	2681	2687	2693	2699	2705	2711	2717	2723	2729	2735	2741	2747	2753	2759	2765	2771	2777	2783	2789	2795	2801	2807	2813	2819	2825	2831	2837	2843	2849	2855	2861	2867	2873	2879	2885	2891	2897	2903	2909	2915	2921	2927	2933	2939	2945	2951	2957	2963	2969	2975	2981	2987	2993	2999	3005	3011	3017	3023	3029	3035	3041	3047	3053	3059	3065	3071	3077	3083	3089	3095	3101	3107	3113	3119	3125	3131	3137	3143	3149	3155	3161	3167	3173	3179	3185	3191	3197	3203	3209	3215	3221	3227	3233	3239	3245	3251	3257	3263	3269	3275	3281	3287	3293	3299	3305	3311	3317	3323	3329	3335	3341	3347	3353	3359	3365	3371	3377	3383	3389	3395	3401	3407	3413	3419	3425	3431	3437	3443	3449	3455	3461	3467	3473	3479	3485	3491	3497	3503	3509	3515	3521	3527	3533	3539	3545	3551	3557	3563	3569	3575	3581	3587	3593	3599	3605	3611	3617	3623	3629	3635	3641	3647	3653	3659	3665	3671	3677	3683	3689	3695	3701	3707	3713	3719	3725	3731	3737	3743	3749	3755	3761	3767	3773	3779
--------------	-----	-----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------