

ALASKA 1:50,000

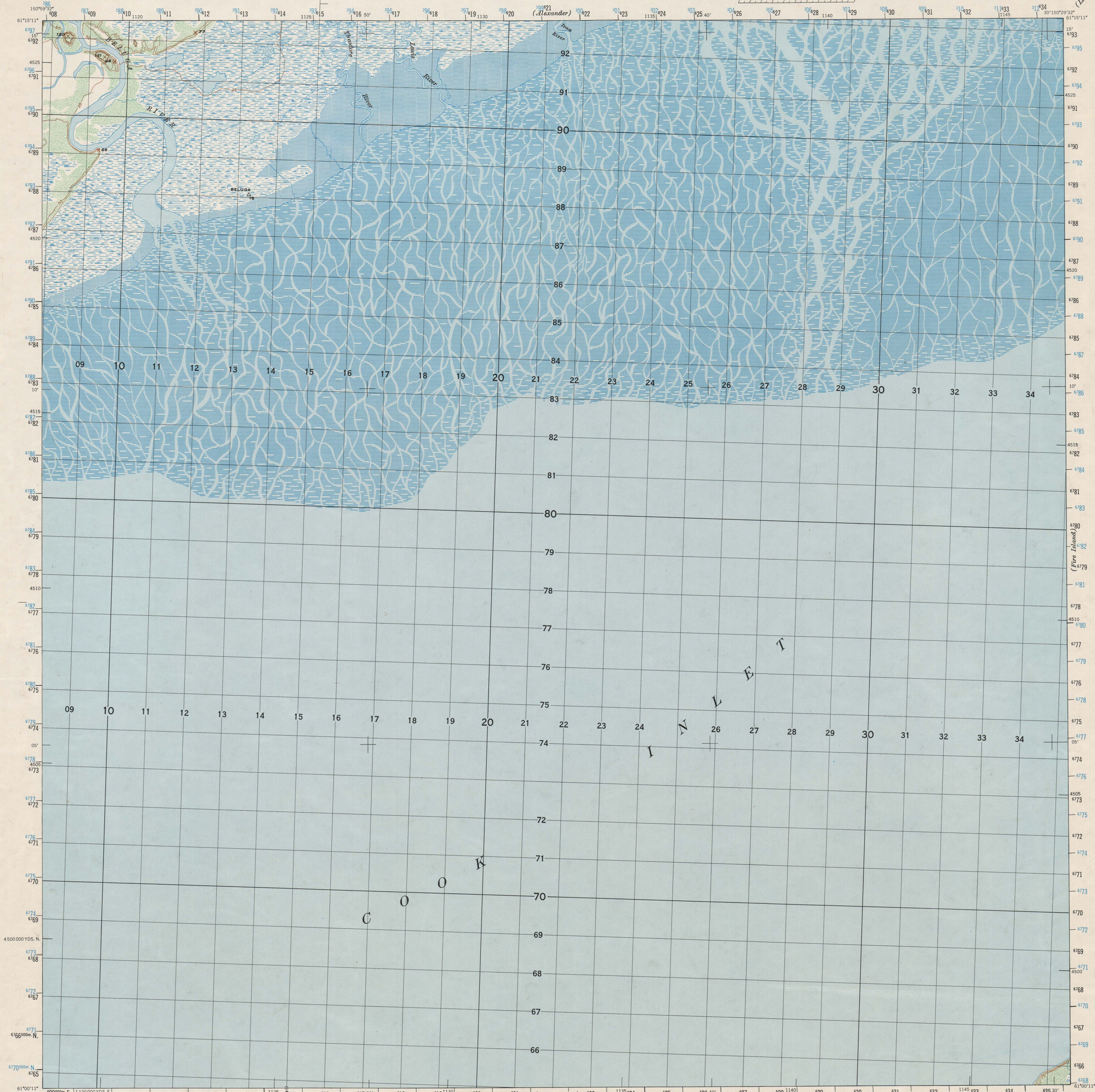
AMS 2
0°

BELUGA

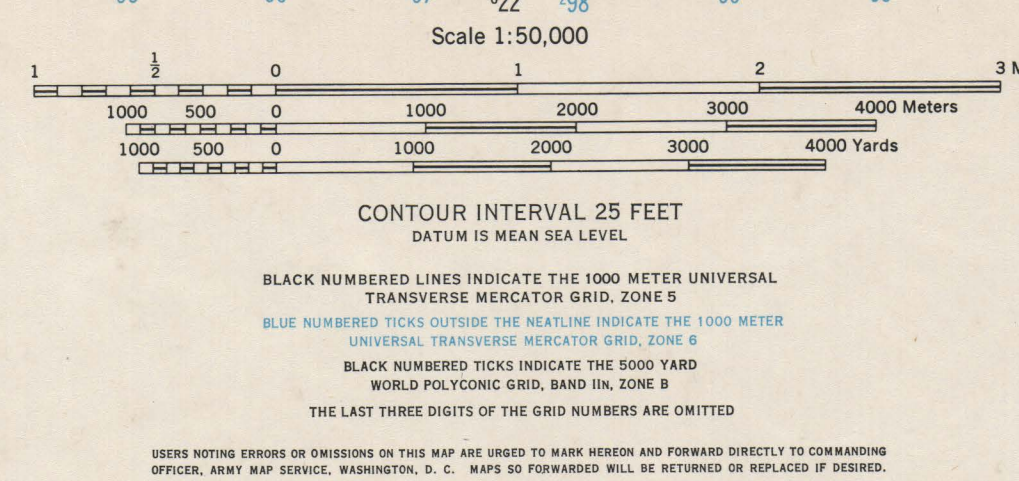
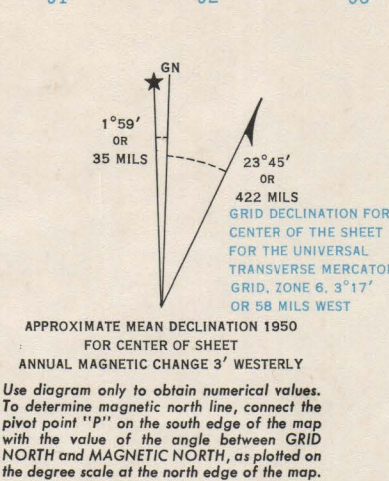
SHEET 3142 IV
AMS SERIES Q712

21° 22° 23° 24° 25° 26°

(Little Sleds)



AMS 2712 AMS 2, 1950
Prepared under the direction of the Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army, 1943.
Horizontal control by U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1909 and 29th
Engineers, U. S. Army, 1942.
Vertical control by U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1909 and 29th Engineers,
U. S. Army, 1942.
Topography by 29th Engineers, U. S. Army, 1943, utilizing multiplex aero-pro-
jectors, from T-3A (5 lens) aerial photographs.
Photography by 2nd Photographic Squadron, Air Corps, U. S. Army, 1941.
Transverse Mercator Projection, approximate 1927 North American Datum.
Scale changed, marginal data revised and Universal Transverse Mercator Grid added, 1950.
ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Dependable hard surface, heavy duty road
Secondary, hard surface, all weather road
Loose surface graded, dry weather road
Dirt road
More than two lanes indicated by note with tick at point of change.
Road Data 1942



GRID ZONE DESIGNATION	TO GIVE A STANDARD REFERENCE ON THIS SHEET TO NEAREST 100 METERS
5V	SAMPLE POINT: BELUGA 18
100,000 M. SQUARE IDENTIFICATION	1. Locate first VERTICAL grid line to LEFT of point and read LARGE figures labeling the line either in the top or bottom margin, or on the line itself. 2. Estimate tenths from grid line to point. 3. Locate first HORIZONTAL grid line BELOW point and read LARGE figures labeling the line either in the left or right margin, or on the line itself. 4. Estimate tenths from grid line to point.
PT	13 3
IGNORE THE SMALLER figures of any grid number; these are for finding the full coordinates. Use ONLY the LARGER figures of the grid number; example: 6766000	138881 PT138881 SVPT138881

BELUGA, ALASKA
N6100-W15030/15X30

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