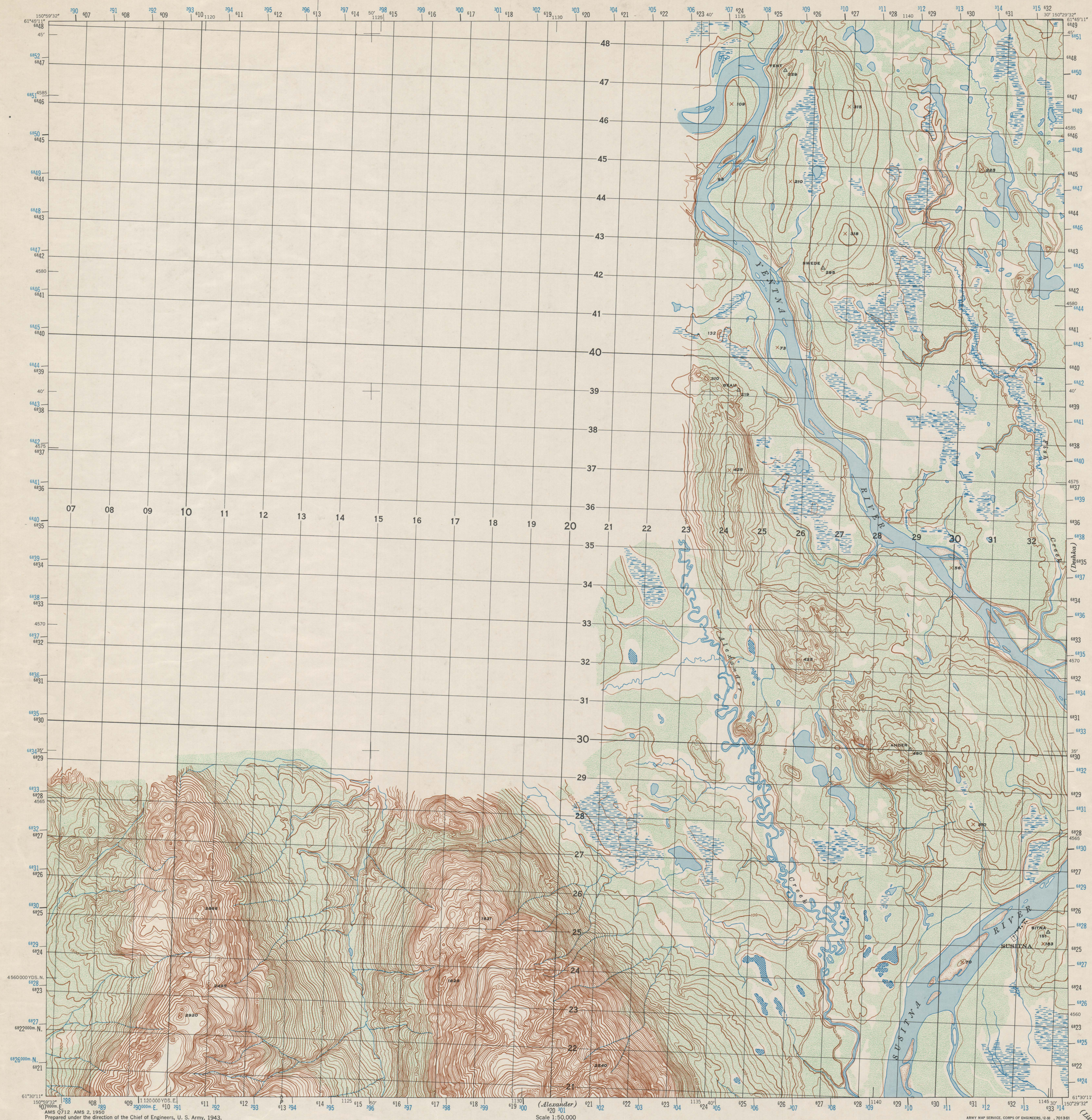




AMS Q712 AMS 2, 1950
Prepared under the direction of the Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army, 1943.
Horizontal control by 29th Engineers, U. S. Army, 1941, 1942.
Vertical control by 29th Engineers, U. S. Army, 1941, 1942.
Topography by 29th Engineers, U. S. Army, 1943, utilizing multiplex aero-
projectors from Tandem 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
More than two lanes indicated by note with tick at point of change.
Loose surface graded, dry weather road
Dirt road
3 LANE 1 & 4 LANE
Road Data 1942

APPROXIMATE MEAN DECLINATION 1950
FOR CENTER OF SHEET
ANNUAL MAGNETIC CHANGE 3' WESTERLY
To determine magnetic north line, connect the
short point "P" on the north edge of the map
with the value of the angle between GRID
NORTH and MAGNETIC NORTH, as plotted on
the degree scale of the north edge of the map.

Scale 1:50,000
1 2 3 Miles
1000 500 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 Meters
1000 500 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 Yards

CONTOUR INTERVAL 25 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

BLACK NUMBERED LINES INDICATE THE 1000 METER UNIVERSAL
TRANSVERSE MERCATOR GRID, ZONE 3
BLUE NUMBERED TICKS OUTSIDE THE MEXLINE INDICATE THE 1000 METER
UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR GRID, ZONE 4
BLACK NUMBERED TICKS INDICATE THE 5000 YARD
WORLD POLYCONIC GRID, BAND 10, ZONE 3
THE LAST THREE DIGITS OF THE GRID NUMBERS ARE OMITTED

USERS NOTING ERRORS OR OMISSIONS ON THIS MAP ARE REQUESTED TO MARK HEREON AND FORWARD DIRECTLY TO COMMANDING
OFFICER, ARMY MAP SERVICE, WASHINGTON, D. C. MAPS SO FORWARDED WILL BE RETURNED OR REPLACED IF DESIRED.

GRID ZONE DESIGNATION	TO GIVE A STANDARD REFERENCE ON THIS SHEET TO NEAREST 100 METERS
SV	SAMPLE POINT SWIDE
100,000 M. SQUARE IDENTIFICATION	1. Locate first VERTICAL grid line to LEFT of point and read LARGEST figure labeling the line either in the top or bottom margin, or on the line itself. Estimate tenths from grid line to point. 2. Locate first HORIZONTAL grid line BELOW point and read LARGEST figure labeling the line either in the left or right margin, or on the line itself from grid line to point. Estimate tenths from grid line to point.
PU	25 4 42
IGNORE THE SMALLER figures of any grid number. There are no ticks on the full coordinates, the ONLY the LARGEST figures of the grid number; example: 6927000 SVPU264624	SAMPLE REFERENCE: If reporting beyond 100,000 meters or if short base or unimproved grid, prefix 100,000 Meter Square Identification, as: If reporting beyond 100,000 meters or if short base or unimproved grid, prefix 100,000 Meter Square Identification, as: SVPU264624

SUSITNA, ALASKA
N6130-W15030/15X30

FILE COPY

(Little Susitna)