



Prepared by the U. S. Army Topographic Command (BET), Washington, D.C.
Compiled in 1955 by photogrammetric methods and from USGS quadrangles
1:24,000, 1951-1953. Photographs field annotated 1954. Revised by the
U. S. Geological Survey in 1976 from aerial photographs taken 1973.
100,000-foot grids based on Colorado coordinate system north zone.
Area covered by dashed light-blue pattern is subject to controlled
inundation.
Location of geodetic control established by government agencies is shown
on corresponding 1:250,000-scale Geodetic Control Diagram.

LEGEND
Figures in red denote approximate distances in miles between stars

POPULATED PLACES
Over 500,000
100,000 to 500,000
25,000 to 100,000
5,000 to 25,000
1,000 to 5,000
Less than 1,000

ROADS
Primary, all-weather, hard surface
Secondary, all-weather, hard surface
Light-duty, all-weather, hard or improved surface
Fair or dry weather, unimproved surface
Trail
Interchange

RAILROADS
Normal gauge
Narrow gauge
Bridges

BOUNDARIES
International
State
County
Park or reservation

Other Symbols
Landing area
Seaplane airport
Seaplane anchorage
Woods/brushwood
Landplane airport
Landmark: School, Church, Other
Spot elevation in feet
Marsh or swamp
Intermittent or dry stream
Power line
Windmill; Mine
Lighthouse; School, Church, Other
Spot elevation in feet
Marsh or swamp
Intermittent or dry stream
Power line

Scale 1:250,000
20 Statute Miles
15 Nautical Miles
30 Kilometers

CONTOUR INTERVAL 100 FEET
WITH SUPPLEMENTARY CONTOURS AT 50 FOOT INTERVALS
TRANSVERSE MERCATOR PROJECTION
BLACK NUMBERED LINES INDICATE THE 10,000 METER UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR GRID, ZONE 13
1975 MAGNETIC DECLINATION FROM TRUE NORTH VARIES FROM 12° (200 MILES) EASTERLY FOR THE CENTER OF THE WEST EDGE TO 11° (200 MILES) EASTERLY FOR THE CENTER OF THE EAST EDGE
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092

LOCATION DIAGRAM

43°	44°	45°	46°	47°	48°	49°	50°
NK 13-4	NK 13-5	NK 13-6	NK 13-7	NK 13-8	NK 13-9	NK 13-10	NK 13-11
NK 13-12	NK 13-13	NK 13-14	NK 13-15	NK 13-16	NK 13-17	NK 13-18	NK 13-19
NK 13-20	NK 13-21	NK 13-22	NK 13-23	NK 13-24	NK 13-25	NK 13-26	NK 13-27
NK 13-28	NK 13-29	NK 13-30	NK 13-31	NK 13-32	NK 13-33	NK 13-34	NK 13-35
NK 13-36	NK 13-37	NK 13-38	NK 13-39	NK 13-40	NK 13-41	NK 13-42	NK 13-43
NK 13-44	NK 13-45	NK 13-46	NK 13-47	NK 13-48	NK 13-49	NK 13-50	NK 13-51
NK 13-52	NK 13-53	NK 13-54	NK 13-55	NK 13-56	NK 13-57	NK 13-58	NK 13-59
NK 13-60	NK 13-61	NK 13-62	NK 13-63	NK 13-64	NK 13-65	NK 13-66	NK 13-67
NK 13-68	NK 13-69	NK 13-70	NK 13-71	NK 13-72	NK 13-73	NK 13-74	NK 13-75
NK 13-76	NK 13-77	NK 13-78	NK 13-79	NK 13-80	NK 13-81	NK 13-82	NK 13-83
NK 13-84	NK 13-85	NK 13-86	NK 13-87	NK 13-88	NK 13-89	NK 13-90	NK 13-91
NK 13-92	NK 13-93	NK 13-94	NK 13-95	NK 13-96	NK 13-97	NK 13-98	NK 13-99

SECTIONIZED TOWNSHIP

6	5	4	3	2	1
7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36

GRID ZONE DESIGNATION: 13T
100,000 M. SQUARE IDENTIFICATION

TO GIVE A STANDARD REFERENCE ON THIS SHEET TO NEAREST 100 METERS

SAMPLE POINT: WINDMILL

1. Read letters identifying 100,000 meter square in which the point lies.
2. Locate the 100,000 meter square on the map and read LARGE figure labeling the line either in the top or bottom margin, or on the line itself.
3. Estimate tenths from grid line to point.
4. Locate the HORIZONTAL grid line and read LARGE figure labeling the line either in the left or right margin, or on the line itself.
5. Estimate tenths from grid line to point.
6. Combine the letters and numbers to give the full coordinate. Use ONLY the LARGER figure of the grid number.
7. If reporting beyond 10° in any direction, prefix Grid Zone Designation, e.g., 13T02363

GRID ZONE DESIGNATION: 13T
100,000 M. SQUARE IDENTIFICATION

TO GIVE A STANDARD REFERENCE ON THIS SHEET TO NEAREST 100 METERS

SAMPLE POINT: WINDMILL

1. Read letters identifying 100,000 meter square in which the point lies.
2. Locate the 100,000 meter square on the map and read LARGE figure labeling the line either in the top or bottom margin, or on the line itself.
3. Estimate tenths from grid line to point.
4. Locate the HORIZONTAL grid line and read LARGE figure labeling the line either in the left or right margin, or on the line itself.
5. Estimate tenths from grid line to point.
6. Combine the letters and numbers to give the full coordinate. Use ONLY the LARGER figure of the grid number.
7. If reporting beyond 10° in any direction, prefix Grid Zone Designation, e.g., 13T02363

STERLING, COLORADO; NEBRASKA; KANSAS
1954
REVISED 1976

MAY 15 2002
MAP ROOM
ARTHUR LAKES LIBRARY
COLORADO SCHOOL OF MINES