



Prepared by the U.S. Army Topographic Command (KCS), Washington, D.C. Compiled in 1957 by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1954. Photographic Survey from aerial photographs taken 1971 by the U.S. Geological Survey from aerial photographs taken 1971. Transverse Mercator Projection. 10,000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 11. 100,000-foot grid ticks based on Nevada coordinate system east zone, 1927 North American Datum. To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 10 meters north and 74 meters east. Location of geodetic control established by government agencies is shown on corresponding 1:250,000-scale Geodetic Control Diagram. There may be private encroachments within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map.

**LEGEND**  
Figures in red denote approximate distances in miles between stars

<b>POPULATED PLACES</b>	<b>ROADS</b>	<b>Primary, all-weather, hard surface</b>	<b>Secondary, all-weather, hard surface</b>	<b>Fair or dry weather, unimproved surface</b>	<b>Trail</b>	<b>Interchange</b>	<b>Route markers: Interstate, U.S., State</b>
Over 500,000	Standard gauge	Landplane airport	Landplane airport	Landplane airport	Landplane airport	Landplane airport	Landplane airport
100,000 to 500,000	Narrow gauge	Landing area	Landing area	Landing area	Landing area	Landing area	Landing area
25,000 to 100,000	International	Seaplane airport	Seaplane airport	Seaplane airport	Seaplane airport	Seaplane airport	Seaplane airport
5,000 to 25,000	State	County	County	County	County	County	County
1,000 to 5,000	Less than 1,000	Woods brushwood	Woods brushwood	Woods brushwood	Woods brushwood	Woods brushwood	Woods brushwood
Less than 1,000							

**RAILROADS**  
Standard gauge  
Narrow gauge  
International  
State  
County  
Land reservation

**BOUNDARIES**  
International  
State  
County  
Land reservation

**Other symbols:**  
Landmark: School, Church, Other  
Windmill; Mine  
Spot elevation in feet  
Marsh or swamp  
Intermittent or dry stream  
Power line

Scale 1:250,000  
0 5 10 15 20 Statute Miles  
0 5 10 15 20 Kilometers  
0 5 10 15 20 Nautical Miles

**CONTOUR INTERVAL 200 FEET**  
**WITH SUPPLEMENTARY CONTOURS AT 100 FEET INTERVALS**

1970 MAGNETIC DECLINATION FROM TRUE NORTH VARIES FROM 16°11' (290 MILS) EASTERLY FOR THE CENTER OF THE WEST EDGE TO 16°12' (280 MILS) EASTERLY FOR THE CENTER OF THE EAST EDGE

FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, P.O. BOX 25286, DENVER, COLORADO 80225

**LOCATION DIAGRAM**

120°	119°	118°	117°	116°
NK 11.7	NK 11.8	NK 11.9	NK 12.0	NK 12.1
NK 11.10	NK 11.11	NK 11.12	NK 11.13	NK 11.14
NK 11.15	NK 11.16	NK 11.17	NK 11.18	NK 11.19
120°	119°	118°	117°	116°

TO GIVE A STANDARD REFERENCE ON THIS SHEET TO NEAREST 600 METERS  
LAMP POINT: WARM SPRINGS

1. Read letters identifying 100,000 meter squares in which the point lies.  
2. Locate the VERTICAL grid line to the LEFT of point and read LARGE figure following the line either on the top or bottom margin or on the line itself.  
3. Locate the HORIZONTAL grid line BELOW point and read LARGE figure following the line either on the left or right margin or on the line itself.  
4. Estimate tenths from grid line to point.  
5. Estimate tenths from grid line to point.  
6. Estimate tenths from grid line to point.

IGNORE THE SMALLER figures of any grid number; these are for finding the full coordinates. Use ONLY the LARGE figures of the grid number; example: 4320000  
SAMPLER REFERENCE: 1110P8851

**SECTIONIZED TOWNSHIP**

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

TOWNSHIP OR RANGE LINE  
LAND GRANT BOUNDARY



**GRID ZONE DESIGNATION:** 11S  
10,000 M. SQUARE IDENTIFICATION: NP PP QP  
LAMP POINT: WARM SPRINGS

1. Read letters identifying 100,000 meter squares in which the point lies.  
2. Locate the VERTICAL grid line to the LEFT of point and read LARGE figure following the line either on the top or bottom margin or on the line itself.  
3. Locate the HORIZONTAL grid line BELOW point and read LARGE figure following the line either on the left or right margin or on the line itself.  
4. Estimate tenths from grid line to point.  
5. Estimate tenths from grid line to point.  
6. Estimate tenths from grid line to point.

IGNORE THE SMALLER figures of any grid number; these are for finding the full coordinates. Use ONLY the LARGE figures of the grid number; example: 4320000  
SAMPLER REFERENCE: 1110P8851

