



Prepared by the Defense Mapping Agency Topographic Center, Washington, D. C. Compiled in 1965 by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1951-1952. Photographs field annotated 1954. Revised by the U. S. Geological Survey from aerial photographs taken 1973 and 1975. Map edited in 1977.

100,000-foot grid based on Montana coordinate system, north zone

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, hard or improved surface
- Fair or dry weather, unimproved surface
- Trail
- Interchange
- Route markers: Interstate, U.S., State

RAILROADS

- Standard gauge
- Narrow gauge
- Landplane airport
- Landing area
- Seaplane airport
- Dry lake
- Intermittent or dry stream
- Power line

BOUNDARIES

- International
- State/Province
- County
- Park or reservation
- Landmark: School, Church, Other
- Spot elevation in feet
- Marsh or swamp
- Woods brushwood

Scale 1:250,000

0 5 10 15 20 25 30 Statute Miles

0 5 10 15 20 25 30 Kilometers

0 5 10 15 Nautical Miles

CONTOUR INTERVAL 100 FEET

TRANSVERSE MERCATOR PROJECTION

BLACK NUMBERED LINES INDICATE THE 10,000 METER UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR GRID, ZONE 13

1977 MAGNETIC DECLINATION FROM TRUE NORTH VARIES FROM 161° (20 MILES) EASTERLY FOR THE CENTER OF THE WEST EDGE TO 10° (20 MILES) WESTERLY FOR THE CENTER OF THE EAST EDGE

FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092

LOCATION DIAGRAM

ALBERTA SASKATCHEWAN CANADA

112° 102°

46° 132°

13-10 13-11 13-12

12-11 12-12 12-13 12-14 12-15

11-11 11-12 11-13 11-14 11-15

10-11 10-12 10-13 10-14 10-15

9-11 9-12 9-13 9-14 9-15

8-11 8-12 8-13 8-14 8-15

7-11 7-12 7-13 7-14 7-15

6-11 6-12 6-13 6-14 6-15

5-11 5-12 5-13 5-14 5-15

4-11 4-12 4-13 4-14 4-15

3-11 3-12 3-13 3-14 3-15

2-11 2-12 2-13 2-14 2-15

1-11 1-12 1-13 1-14 1-15

0-11 0-12 0-13 0-14 0-15

13-10 13-11 13-12

12-11 12-12 12-13 12-14 12-15

11-11 11-12 11-13 11-14 11-15

10-11 10-12 10-13 10-14 10-15

9-11 9-12 9-13 9-14 9-15

8-11 8-12 8-13 8-14 8-15

7-11 7-12 7-13 7-14 7-15

6-11 6-12 6-13 6-14 6-15

5-11 5-12 5-13 5-14 5-15

4-11 4-12 4-13 4-14 4-15

3-11 3-12 3-13 3-14 3-15

2-11 2-12 2-13 2-14 2-15

1-11 1-12 1-13 1-14 1-15

0-11 0-12 0-13 0-14 0-15

GRID ZONE DESIGNATION: 13U

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

100,000 M. SQUARE IDENTIFICATION

BE	CE	DE
BD	CD	DD

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

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

1. Read letters identifying 100,000 meter square in which the point lies.

2. Locate the VERTICAL grid line to LEFT of point and read LARGE figure labeling the line within the top or bottom margin, or on the line itself.

3. Estimate tenths from grid line to point.

4. Locate the HORIZONTAL grid line BELOW point and read LARGE figure labeling the line within the left or right margin, or on the line itself.

5. Estimate tenths from grid line to point.

6. If required, measure 10' in any direction, profile Grid Zone Designation, etc.

USGS Historical File GLASGOW, MONTANA 1954

Topographic Division REVISED 1977

9-11-1978
7200
SEP
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