



V502, EDITION 3

Prepared by the U. S. Army Topographic Command (HYDV), Washington, D.C. Compiled in 1958 by photogrammetric methods and from United States quadrangles, 1:62,500, 1909-54. Planimetry revised from aerial photographs taken 1950, 1955-57. Photographs field annotated 1958. Revised in 1969 by the U.S. Geological Survey from aerial photographs taken 1968.

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

- Standard gauge
- Narrow gauge
- Interurban
- State
- County
- Park or reservation

LANDMARKS

- Landmark: School, Church, Other
- Spot elevation in feet
- Marsh or swamp
- Intermittent or dry stream
- Power line

BOUNDARIES

- International
- State
- County
- Park or reservation

WATER

- Landplane airport
- Landing area
- Seaplane anchorage
- Woods-brushwood

CONTOUR INTERVAL 100 FEET

TRANSVERSE MERCATOR PROJECTION

BLACK NUMBERED LINES INDICATE THE 10,000 METER UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR GRID. ZONE 15

1965 MAGNETIC DECLINATION FROM TRUE NORTH VARIES FROM 7°-12.0 MILLS EASTERLY FOR THE CENTER OF THE WEST EDGE TO 4°-11.0 MILLS EASTERLY FOR THE CENTER OF THE EAST EDGE

FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR WASHINGTON, D.C. 20544

LOCATION DIAGRAM

Grid showing location of the map sheet within the Western United States.

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: 15S

TO OBTAIN 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 first VERTICAL grid line to LEFT of point and read LARGER figure labeling the line either in the top or bottom margin, or on the line itself.

3. Estimate meters from grid line to point: Look for HORIZONTAL grid line below point and read LARGER figure labeling the line either in the left or right margin, or on the line itself.

4. Estimate meters from grid line to point: If reporting beyond 10° in any direction, prefix Grid Zone Designation, e.g., 15SUKR28N

USGS

HARRISON, ARKANSAS, MISSOURI

1958

REVISED 1969

Topographic Division

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NDA

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