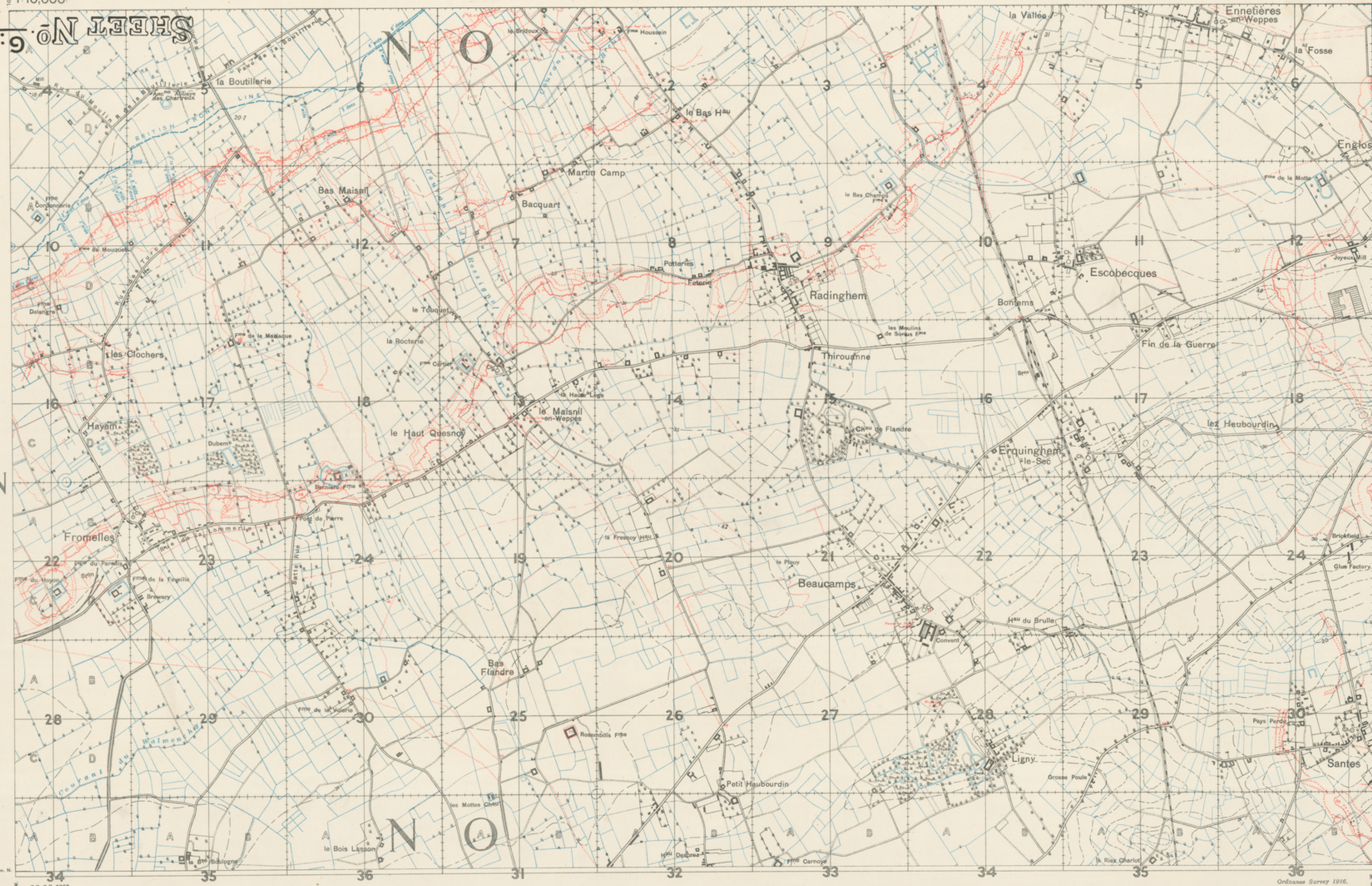


1:10,000

27,240 m. N.

SHEET No. 6:13:2



22,240 m. N.

G.S.G.S. 5062.

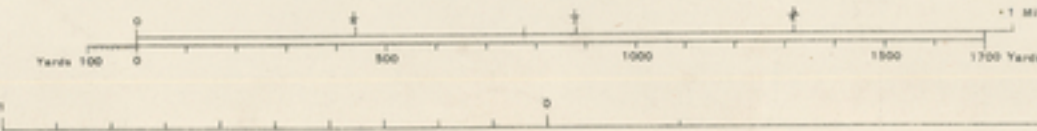
Ordnance Survey 1916.

REFERENCE.

- Any trench apparently organized for fire.
- Enemy trench.
- British front line trench.
- Entanglement or other obstacle.
- Ground cut up by Artillery fire.
- Enemy's tracks.
- Buried pipe line or cable.
- Trench railway.
- Supply dumps.
- Dug-outs.
- Mine craters.
- Mine craters fortified.
- Ridge, fence or ditch. (Unknown which).
- Ditch with permanent water.
- Observation points. (Position of point is centre of circle. Dot shows that point is trigonometrically fixed.)
- Class
- 1st Class
- 2nd Class
- 3rd Class
- 4th Class
- 5th Class
- 6th Class
- 7th Class
- 8th Class
- 9th Class
- 10th Class
- 11th Class
- 12th Class
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- 86th Class
- 87th Class
- 88th Class
- 89th Class
- 90th Class
- 91st Class
- 92nd Class
- 93rd Class
- 94th Class
- 95th Class
- 96th Class
- 97th Class
- 98th Class
- 99th Class
- 100th Class

\*NOTE.—The fact that an obstacle is not represented on the map does not necessarily mean that there is none there. It is often impossible to distinguish obstacles or to identify their character. It may be assumed that there are obstacles in front of all fire trenches (unless the contrary is stated).

Scale 1:10,000



SHEET 36.

1	2	1	2
3	4	3	4
1	2	1	2
3	4	3	4



Square O

To fix the position of a point within a square the divided system is used, as described on the 1:100,000 and 1:250,000 maps, whereby the square side is considered to be divided into ten parts. (It is not to be understood, however, that the square side is divided into ten parts by small ticks.) This system indicates the position of a point approximately. By a simple addition of 500 yards to the easting and 500 yards to the northing, by considering the value as divided into 100 parts, and using four figures.

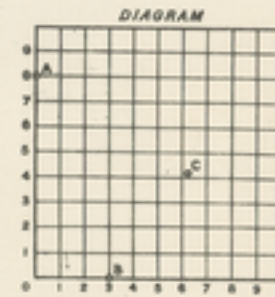
The following rules must be observed:

- (1) Use the figure 0, but never 10 or 200.
- (2) Use either two or four figures, never one or three.
- (3) When using four figures, divide a point by the nearest intermediate.

Examples:—

Five figures—  
Point A is 06.  
" B is 00.  
" C is 41.

Four figures—  
Point D is 0515.



The numbers of squares on the map are the same as the numbers of squares on the system represented on the map. (e.g., 1:100,000 map 1:250,000 and 1:50,000 maps.)

In reference to the numbers the square must always be fully identified as well as the system, e.g., 1:100,000 map 1:250,000 and 1:50,000 maps.

The same system may be applied to points for which reference has not been provided.

SHEET No. 6:13:2