











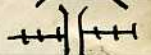
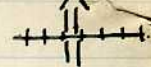





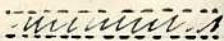
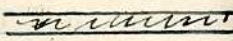
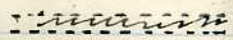

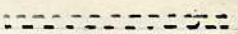

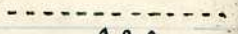
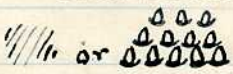
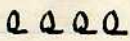
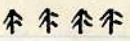


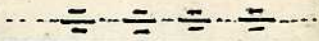
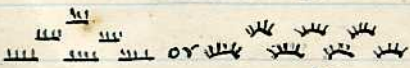




MAP READING.

Conventional Signs.

Church without Tower or Spire	
Church with Tower	
Church with Spire	
Windmills	
Obstacles	
Demolitions	
Trenches	
Artesian Well or Wind Pump.	
Wells	O. W.
A Cutting	
An Embankment	
Bridge over Railway	
Railway over Bridge	
Road over Railway	
Road under Railway	
Single Line Railway	
Double Line Railway	
Tunnel	
Level Crossing	

Map Reading (Contd.)

First Class Metal Road (Fenced)	
-do- -do- (Unfenced)	
Second Class Metal Road (Fenced)	
-do- -do- (Unfenced)	
Third Class Metal Road (Fenced)	
-do- -do- (Unfenced)	
A Road Fenced on one side only.	
A Foot path.	
A Wood	
An Orchard	
Evergreens	
Deciduous Trees.	
Post Office	P.
Sign Post	S.P.
Telegraph office	T
Battery in Action	
Battery en route	
Marshy ground	
Mounted Troops in Line	
-do- -do- en route	

MAP READING Cont'd:

Mounted Troops in other formations

Vedette

Infantry Haltea

-do- in column on route

Infantry in other formations

Sentry.

Transport en route

-do- Parked.

County Boundary

Parish Boundary

Ford over River.

Flying Bridge over River.

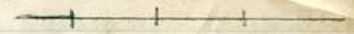
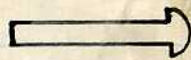
Telegraph Line

TRAMWAY LINES

R.E. for 1" to 1 mile

R.E. for $\frac{1}{2}$ " to 1 mile

R.E. for $\frac{1}{4}$ " to 1 mile



=	$\frac{1}{63360}$
=	$\frac{1}{126720}$
=	$\frac{1}{253440}$

MAP READING. (Contd.)

A. BASIN. is (a) a small area of level ground surrounded or nearly so by Hills.

(b) a district drained by a river and its tributaries.

A. COL. is a depression between two adjacent mountains or hills, or a break in a RIDGE or the neck of land which connects an outlying feature with a range of mountains or hills or spur.

A. CREST. is the edge of a top of a mountain or hill or the position at which a gentle slope changes to an abrupt one or the top of a BLUFF or CLIFF.

A. HILL. is high ground which falls away on every side. If over 3,000 ft high it is called a mountain.

A. KNOLL. is a low detached hill.

A. NULLAH. is the dried up bed of a river or stream

A. DONGA. is the same as a NULLAH

MAP READING. (Contd.)

A PLATEAU. is a flat surface on the top of a hill or mountain. In other words, an elevated PLAIN.

A RAVINE. is a narrow valley with steep sides

RE-ENTRANT. occurs where the hill side is curved inwards towards the main feature. It is always found between two SALIENTS.

A SADDLE. is same as COL.

A SALIENT. is a projection from the side of a mountain or hill running out and down from the main feature.

A SPUR. is same as a SALIENT.

TABLELAND. is a high level district of country.

UNDER-FEATURE. is a minor feature: An offspring of a main feature.

UNDULATING-GROUND. is ground consisting of alternate gentle elevations and depressions.

MAP READING. (Contd.)

A WATER COURSE is a line defining the lowest part of a valley whether occupied by a stream or not.

A WATERSHED is a ridge of high land separating two drainage basins. The summit of land from which water divides and flows in two different directions.

BEARING. A TRUE BEARING is the angle a line makes with the TRUE NORTH LINE.

A MAGNETIC BEARING is the angle a line makes with the MAGNETIC NORTH LINE.

A CONTOUR is an imaginary line running along the surface of the ground at the same height all the way around. Each contour represents a fixed rise or fall of so many feet or metres from those contours next to it. This fixed rise or fall is termed the "V.I." (Vertical Interval) and is always measured in feet.

MAP READING. (Contd.)

FORM LINES are approximate contours sketched by eye work.

HORIZONTAL (H.E.) is the horizontal distance

EQUIVELANT (in yds) that will correspond to any given degree of slope. It is the distance in plan between two contours.

AGRADIENT is a slope expressed in fractions

HACHURES are short disconnected strokes of the pen by which the shading of hill features may be effected. The strokes are drawn directly down the slopes.

RE-SECTION is a method by which a person determines his position on a map by observing the bearings of or drawing lines from at least two fixed points.

Inter-SECTION is the term applied to a military sketch, where the work is only approximately correct.

MAP READING (Cont'd)

AN ESCARPMENT is a range of low lying hills or a line of cliffs.

TO SET A MAP by the aid of a PRISMATIC compass, open lid of compass and lay hair line, which is marked on the lid, in a line with the MAGNETIC NORTH line on margin of map. Then turn map about until Arrow is pointing direct to hair line on lid. The map is then set at TRUE NORTH.

A BEARING is always measured in degrees and in a report the True North Bearing is always given. The degrees are always measured to the right. (Clockwise). If a given Bearing is less than 180° add 180° to obtain backward Bearing. If the Forward Bearing is more than 180° deduct 180° for backward bearing.

Hops.
10' High.

Wheat.
3'-6" High.

Gate

RYE.
2' High

S.P.

Heath.

Pasture.

Orchard.

Rough pasture.

METHOD of describing crops etc.

