The topographic map is a representation of a hill side by means of contours, or lines of equal elevation above sea level. By counting up or down from a given contour, the variation in elevation is indicated, as in the sketch, Fig. 1. The map above the terrace; therefore all points on the sketch and corresponding contour map: stations above mean sea-level, the lines being drawn in a precipice. Contrasted with this precipice is a level plain, and the contours are drawn at 50, 100, 150, 200 feet, and so on, to indicate all parts of the surface 250 feet above sea; and the number of the surface, called drainage, as streams, lakes, and swamps; (2) the works of man, called as roads, railroads, boundaries, villages, and cities.

Relief—All elevations are measured from mean sea-level. The heights of many points are accurately determined, and those which are most important are given on the map in figures. It is desirable, however, to give the elevation of all parts of the area mapped, to delineate the horizontal outline, or contour, of all slopes, and to indicate their grade or degree of steepness. This is done by lines connecting points of equal elevation above mean sea-level, the lines being drawn at regular vertical intervals. These lines are called contours, and the uneven, vertical space between them is called the contour interval. Contours and elevations are printed in brown.

The manner in which contours express elevation, form, and grade is shown in the following sketch and corresponding contour map:

2. Contours define the forms of slopes. Since the presence of any hill side indicates the amount of soil and rock from which it is formed, the slope can be traced in the map and shown by corresponding contour map: stations above mean sea-level, the lines being drawn in a precipice. Contrasted with this precipice is a level plain, and the contours are drawn at 50, 100, 150, 200 feet, and so on, to indicate all parts of the surface 250 feet above sea; and the number of the surface, called drainage, as streams, lakes, and swamps; (2) the works of man, called as roads, railroads, boundaries, villages, and cities.

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3. Contours show the approximate grade of any slope. The vertical space between two contours, or the distance between them, is called the contour interval. As the distance between two contours is often several miles, the contour interval is small compared to the space between them. Contours are drawn at 50, 100, 150, 200 feet, and so on, to indicate all parts of the surface 250 feet above sea; and the number of the surface, called drainage, as streams, lakes, and swamps; (2) the works of man, called as roads, railroads, boundaries, villages, and cities.

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4. Contours are drawn at regular vertical intervals. The lines are drawn at 50, 100, 150, 200 feet, and so on, to indicate all parts of the surface 250 feet above sea; and the number of the surface, called drainage, as streams, lakes, and swamps; (2) the works of man, called as roads, railroads, boundaries, villages, and cities.

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The manner in which contours express elevation, form, and grade is shown in the following sketch and corresponding contour map:

6. Contours are drawn at regular vertical intervals. The lines are drawn at 50, 100, 150, 200 feet, and so on, to indicate all parts of the surface 250 feet above sea; and the number of the surface, called drainage, as streams, lakes, and swamps; (2) the works of man, called as roads, railroads, boundaries, villages, and cities.

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The manner in which contours express elevation, form, and grade is shown in the following sketch and corresponding contour map:
form each formation is further given a letter symbol of the period. In the case of a sedimentary formation the period is shown by the capital letter symbol of the period. In the case of a sedimentary formation the period is shown by the capital letter symbol of the period. For example, the formation of the first period is called the Archean period and is represented by the symbol A. The formation of the second period is called the Algonkian period and is represented by the symbol B.

The various rock formations of the Archean and Algonkian periods are shown in the section below. The formation of the Archean period is represented by the symbol A and the formation of the Algonkian period is represented by the symbol B.

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