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TOPOGRAPHIC MAP
 OF
 EQUALITY-SHAWNEETOWN AREA
 (PARTS OF GALLATIN AND SALINE COUNTIES)
 ILLINOIS

SURVEYED IN COOPERATION WITH
 U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
 TOPOGRAPHIC MAPPING IN 1913-1914 PUBLISHED IN 1925

EXPLANATION OF TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

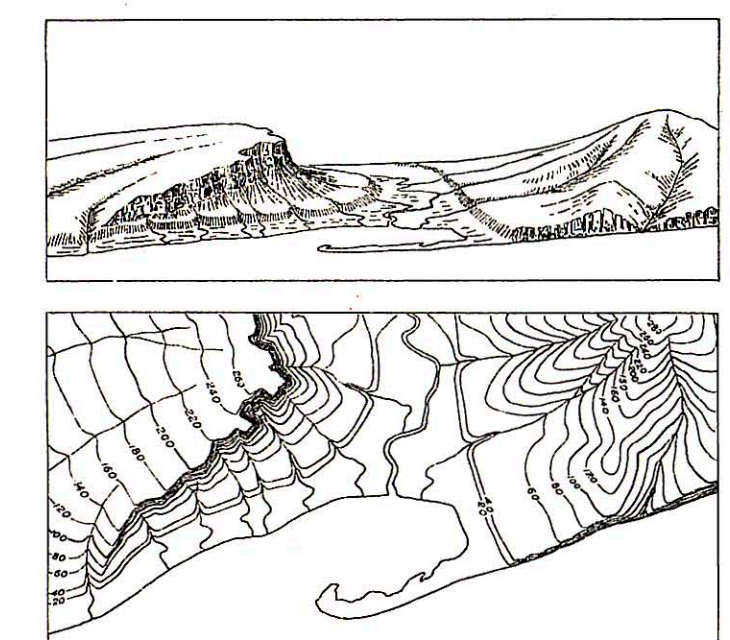
All water features are printed in *blue*, the smaller streams and canals in full blue lines and the larger streams, lakes, and the sea in blue water-lining. Intermittent streams—those whose beds are dry at least three months in the year—are shown by lines of dots and dashes.

Relief is shown by contour lines in *brown*. A contour on the ground passes through points that have the same altitude. One who follows a contour will go neither uphill nor downhill but on a level. The contour lines on the map show not only the shapes of the hills, mountains, and valleys, but also their elevations. The line of the sea coast itself is a contour line, the datum or zero of elevation being mean sea level. The contour at, say, 20 feet above sea level, would be the shore line if the sea were to rise or the land to sink 20 feet. On a gentle slope this contour is far from the present coast; on a steep slope

it is near the coast. Where successive contour lines are far apart on the map they indicate a gentle slope; where they are close together they indicate a steep slope; and where they run together in one line they indicate a cliff.

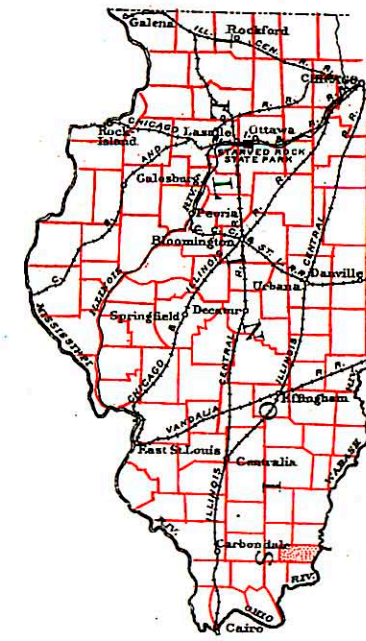
The manner in which contour lines express altitude, form, and grade is shown in the figure below.

The sketch represents a river valley between two hills. In the foreground is the sea, with a bay that is partly inclosed by a hooked sand bar. On each side of the valley is a terrace into which small streams have cut narrow gullies. The hill on the right has a rounded summit and gently sloping spurs, separated by ravines. The spurs are truncated at their lower ends by a sea cliff. The hill on the left terminates abruptly at the valley in a steep scarp. It slopes gradually back away from the scarp and forms an inclined table-land, which is traversed by a few shallow gullies. On the map each of these features is indicated, directly beneath its position in the sketch, by contour lines.



The contour interval, or the vertical distance in feet between one contour and the next, is stated at the bottom of each map. This interval differs according to the character of the area mapped; in a flat country it may be as small as 5 feet; in a mountainous region it may be 250 feet. Certain contour lines, every fourth or fifth one, are made heavier than the others and are accompanied by figures stating elevation above sea level. The heights of many points, such as road corners, summits, surfaces of lakes, and bench marks, are also given on the map in figures, which express the elevations to the nearest foot only.

The works of man are shown in *black*, in which color all lettering, also is printed. Boundaries, such as those of a state, county, city, land grant, township, or reservation, are shown by continuous or broken lines of different kinds and weights. Public and through roads are shown by fine double lines; private and poor roads by dashed double lines; trails by dashed single lines.



CONVENTIONAL SIGNS

<i>Roads and buildings</i>	<i>U.S. township and section lines and located corners</i>	<i>City, village, and borough lines</i>	<i>Church School (distinction on rectilinear maps)</i>	<i>Streams</i>
<i>Private and secondary roads</i>	<i>State line</i>	<i>Triangulation stations</i>	<i>Figures (showing heights above mean sea level to nearest foot)</i>	<i>Intermittent streams and ditches</i>
<i>Bridges</i>	<i>County lines</i>	<i>Bench marks</i>	<i>Contours (showing heights above sea level, and steepness of slope of the surface)</i>	<i>Mines and quarries</i>
<i>Ferries</i>	<i>Civil Township lines</i>	<i>Cemeteries</i>	<i>Depression contours</i>	<i>Shafts</i>

