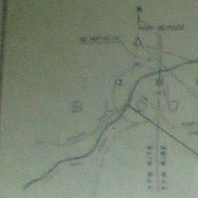
OFFICIAL MAP OF
ALPINE - TUOLUMNE
COUNTY BOUNDARY
State of California

Scale: 2 Inches = 1 Mile

1 1/2 0 1 MILE

November 1962



John P Pedri, LS 3000
Tuolumne County Surveyor

LEGEND

- Surveyed — Control Traverse
- Courses Identical with Boundary
- Established Line Identical with Boundary
- General Course Identical with Sonora Trail
- Government Corner

NOTE

1. Basis of bearing determined by astronomical observations at HIGH BLOODS with back azimuth shown at end of first and last courses.
2. All distances adjusted to 7500' mean elevation above sea level, U.S.C.&G.S. datum.
3. Point in intersection of Emigrant Road & State Highway No 4 agreed to by Howard Currie, [representative of Alpine County] & Paul B Russell, [County Surveyor of Calaveras County].
4. Sonora Trail as located from field notes and map of W S Cooper, County Surveyor of Tuolumne County in 1862. Field inspection made Aug 13, 1962 by the following. Representing Alpine County - Supervisor August Egger, Road Commissioner Howard Currie, Hake Barrett — Representing Tuolumne County - Supervisors Robert Ingalls, Ralph Tkal, Warne Kaegy, Abram Stitt, County Surveyor John Pedri, David Simpson, Timothy Brane. Location of Sonora Trail agreed upon and survey as described authorized.

JUDGEMENT

dated March 14, 1963
Instrument No 8789
Filed in Volume 204 of Official Records of pages 176-182 on December 8, 1965

CS No. 2005

Contact Copy

T7N R17E | T7N R18E | T7N R19E | T7N R20E

T6N R17E | T6N R18E | T6N R19E | T6N R20E | T6N R21E

T5N R18E | T5N R19E | T5N R20E | T5N R21E

T4N R21E

Elephant Rock | Utica Reservoir | Union Reservoir | Spicer Reservoir | The Dardanelles | Dardanelles Cone | Clark Fork | Red Peak | Bald Peak | Donnell's Flat | Eureka Valley | Brightman Flat | Sonora Pass | Herring Reservoir | Bear Lake Reservoir | Upper Relief Valley | Relief Reservoir | Granite Dome

Legend

- Real Property Assessment Roll
- Unsecured Property Ass'mt Roll
- Public Utilities
- Original Patents (Re-deeded to the U.S. of A.)
- Original Homesteal Entries (Reverted to U.S. of A.)

Portions of Calaveras, Tuolumne & Alpine Counties.

Scale 1" = 1 mile — June 23, 1953

Twl. Ey 41

Off Copy

Cadastral

Real Property Assessment Roll

Map No.	Present Owner	Twp (N)	Range (E)	Taxes Paid
1	Unknown N.P. Sec. 29	4	21	1919 to 1950
2	O'Neill,W.I. & Leggett,R.M. Sec 35	5	18	1944 to 1952
3	Martin,J.W. & Garavanta,J.C. 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 17, 5, 6, 20	5	20	1885 to 1952
4	Sanguinetti, Jos. Sec. 36.	5	20	1925 to 1952
5	Weston, W.B. Sec. 1	6	17	1904 to 1952
6	Segale, G.F. & P.W. Sec. 10, 14 + 16	6	17	1890 to 1952
7	Tiscornia, C.J. Sec 13	6	17	1889 to 1952
	Tiscornia, C.J. Sec 18	6	18	1904 to 1952
8	Segale & Raggio Sec 13, 14, 23, 24, 26	6	17	1889 to 1952
9	Pickering Lumber Co. Sec 30, 31, 32 + 33	6	17	1892 to 1952
	Pickering Lumber Co. Sec 31	6	18	1903 to 1952
10	Balestra,J.L. & Burgson,E.V. Sec 36	6	17	1893 to 1952
11	Critchlow, G.A. Sec 6	6	18	1892 to 1952
12	Murphy, Chester R. Sec 11, 14, 15, 16, 20, 17, 22, 27, 28	6	18	1901 to 1952
13	Burgson, E.V. Sec. 25 Twp.	6	20	1891 to 1952

Unsecured Property Assessment Roll

Map No.	Tract Name	Taxes Paid
14	Yellow- Baker Station Tract Twp 6N R. 20 Sec.	1939 to 1952
15	Bone Springs Tract 6N R 20 E Sec 30	1924 to 1952
16	Brightman Flat Tract Sec 24 & 25	1924 to 1952
17	Buena Vista Tract Sec. 30	1927 to 1952
18	Cedar Grove Tract	1929 to 1952
19	Deadman Tract Sec 2	1928 to 1952
20	East Douglass Tract Sec 27	1930 to 1952
21	West Douglass Tract Sec 27	1929 to 1952
22	Niagara Creek Tract Sec 32	1924 to 1952
23	Riverside Tract Sec. 28	1927 to 1952
24	Twin Buttes Tract Sec 30	1924 to 1952
25	Wagner Tract Sec 22	1924 to 1952

Original Patents Re-deeded to the U. S. A.

Map No.	Patentee	Date Patented	Twp (N)	Range (E)	Taxes Paid
26	Adler, Herman	2-17-1899	4	21	1899 only
27	Green, J.H.	6-8 -1899	5	19	1920 to 1928
	Green, J.H.	3-7 -1899	5	19	1898 only
28	Lovell, E.H.	3-7 -1899	5	19	
29	Pownall, J.B.	4-24-1900	5	19	1900 to 1910
30	Slack, E.D.		5	19	1898 to 1905
31	Lavenson, J.H.		5	19	1903 only
32	Davis, Ray		5	19	1899 to 1903
	Davis, Ray	2-12-1900	5	20	1899 only
33	Clarke, C.W.	6-20-1899	5	20	1899 only
34	Liebes, Helena	2-12-1900	5	20	1899 only
35	Clarke, C.W.	10-16-1899	5	20	1899 only
	Clarke, C.W.	5-26-1900	5	21	1901 only
36	Mayberry, Mary H.	8-16-1902	5	20	
37	Slack, W.K.	3-25-1896	5	20	1902 only
38	Perrin, G.H.	2-6 -1903	5	21	1902 only
39	Keil, H.D.	2-12-1900	6	18	1899 only
40	Kittredge, E.H.	7-23-1902	6	18	1900 to 1901
41	Davis, E.W.	11-28-1896	6	18	1901 to 1928
42	Ross, William	2-12-1900	6	19	1899 only
43	Barnet, D.J.	6-2 -1899	6	19	1898 only
44	Baker, G.C.	12-20-1890	6	20	1898 only

Public Utilities

Pacific Gas & Electric Co.

Patentee	Date Patented	Twp (N)	Range (E)	Taxes Paid
Lutz, W.E.	6-27-1888	5	20	1892 to 1934
Kennedy, A.T.	8-27-1886	5	20	1886 to 1934
Kennedy, A.T.	8-27-1886	5	21	1886 to 1934

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

CALIFORNIA
DARDANELLES QUADRANGLE

R.U. Goode, Geographer in charge.
Triangulation by H.F.C. Feusier.
Topography by R.H. McKee and R.B. Marshall.
Surveyed in 1891 and 1896.

Scale 1/125000
Contour interval 100 feet.
Datum is mean sea level.

Edition of May 1898, reprinted 1947.
Polyconic projection.
To join Bridgeport and McLyell use dotted projection corners.
DARDANELLES, CALIF.

THE TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS OF THE UNITED STATES

The United States Geological Survey is making a series of standard topographic maps to cover the United States. This work has been in progress since 1882, and the published maps cover more than 47 percent of the country, exclusive of outlying possessions.

The maps are published on sheets that measure about 18½ by 20 inches. Under the general plan adopted the country is divided into quadrangles bounded by parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude. These quadrangles are mapped on different scales, the scale selected for each map being that which best adapted to general use in the development of the country, and consequently, though the standard maps are of nearly uniform size, the areas that they represent are of different sizes. On the lower margin of each map are printed graphic scales showing distances in feet, meters, miles, and kilometers. In addition, the scale of the map is shown by a fraction expressing a fixed ratio between linear measurements on the map and corresponding distances on the ground. For example, the scale $\frac{1}{62,500}$ means that 1 unit on the map (1 inch, 1 foot, or 1 meter) represents 62,500 of the same units on the earth's surface.

Although some areas are surveyed and some maps are compiled and published on special scales for special purposes, the standard topographic surveys and the resulting maps have for many years been of three types, differentiated as follows:

1. Surveys of areas in which there are problems of great public importance—relating, for example, to mineral development, irrigation, or reclamation of swamp areas—are made with sufficient detail to be used in the publication of maps on a scale of $\frac{1}{31,680}$ (1 inch = one-half mile) or $\frac{1}{24,000}$ (1 inch = 2,000 feet), with a contour interval of 1 to 100 feet, according to the relief of the particular area mapped.

2. Surveys of areas in which there are problems of average public importance, such as most of the basin of the Mississippi and its tributaries, are made with sufficient detail to be used in the publication of maps on a scale of $\frac{1}{62,500}$ (1 inch = nearly 1 mile), with a contour interval of 10 to 100 feet.

3. Surveys of areas in which the problems are of minor public importance, such as much of the mountain or desert region of Arizona or New Mexico, and the high mountain area of the northwest, are made with sufficient detail to be used in the publication of maps on a scale of $\frac{1}{125,000}$ (1 inch = nearly 2 miles) or $\frac{1}{250,000}$ (1 inch = nearly 4 miles), with a contour interval of 20 to 250 feet.

The aerial camera is now being used in mapping. From the information recorded on the photographs, planimetric maps, which show only drainage and culture, have been made for some areas in the United States. By the use of stereoscopic plotting apparatus, aerial photographs are utilized also in the making of the regular topographic maps, which show relief as well as drainage and culture.

A topographic survey of Alaska has been in progress since 1898, and nearly 44 percent of its area has now been mapped. About 15 percent of the Territory has been covered by maps on a scale of $\frac{1}{250,000}$ (1 inch = nearly 4 miles). For most of the remainder of the area surveyed the maps published are on a scale of $\frac{1}{250,000}$ (1 inch = nearly 4 miles). For some areas of particular economic importance, covering about 4,300 square miles, the maps published are on a scale of $\frac{1}{62,500}$ (1 inch = nearly 1 mile) or larger. In addition to the area covered by topographic maps, about 11,300 square miles of southeastern Alaska has been covered by planimetric maps on scales of $\frac{1}{63,360}$ and $\frac{1}{125,000}$.

The Hawaiian Islands have been surveyed, and the resulting maps are published on a scale of $\frac{1}{62,500}$.

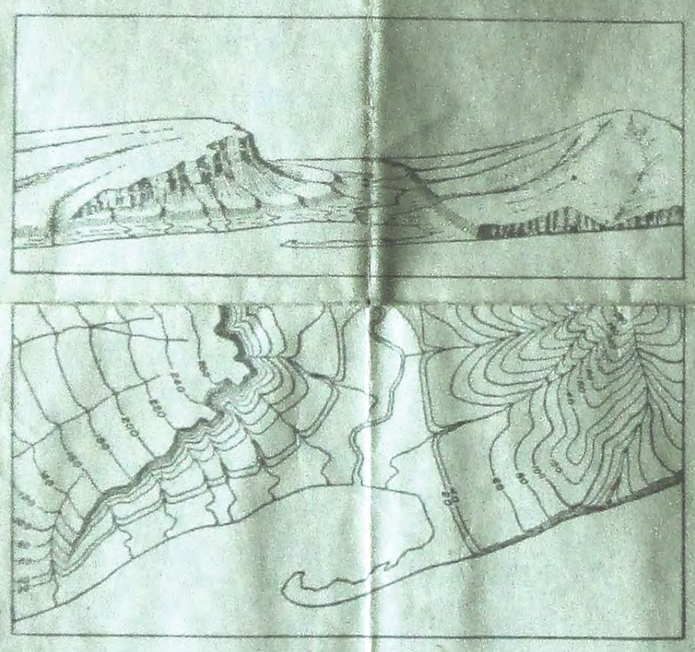
A survey of Puerto Rico is [illegible] progress. The scale of the published maps is [illegible].

The features shown on topographic maps may be arranged in three groups—(1) water, including lakes, rivers, canals, swamps, and other bodies of water; (2) relief, including mountains, hills, valleys, and other features of the land surface; (3) culture (works of man), including cities, roads, railroads, and boundaries. The symbols used to represent these features are shown and explained below. Variations appear on some earlier maps, and additional features are represented on some special maps.

All the water features are printed in blue, the smaller streams and canals by single lines and the larger streams by double lines. The larger streams, lakes, and the sea are accentuated by blue water lining or blue tint. Intermittent streams—those whose beds are dry for a large part of the year—are shown by lines of blue dots and dashes.

Relief is shown by contour lines in brown, which on a few maps are supplemented by shading showing the effect of light thrown from the northwest across the area represented, for the purpose of giving the appearance of relief and thus aiding in the interpretation of the contour lines. A contour line represents an imaginary line on the ground in contour every part of which is at the same altitude above sea level. Such a line could be drawn at any altitude, but in practice only the contours at certain regular intervals of altitude are shown. The datum or zero of altitude of the Geological Survey maps is mean sea level. The 20-foot contour would be the shore line if the sea should rise 20 feet above mean sea level. Contour lines show the shape of the hills, mountains, and valleys, as well as their altitude. Successive contour lines that are far apart on the map indicate a gentle slope, lines that are close together indicate a steep slope, and lines that run together 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 that lies between two hills. In the foreground is the sea, with a bay that is partly enclosed 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 at the left terminates abruptly at the valley in a steep scarp, from which it slopes gradually away and forms an inclined tableland that is traversed by a few shallow gullies. On the map each of these features is represented, 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 topography of the area mapped: in a flat country it may be as small as 1 foot; in a mountainous region it may be as great as 250 feet. In order that the contours may be read more easily certain contour lines, every fourth or fifth, are made heavier than the others and are accompanied by figures showing altitude. The heights of many points—such as road intersections, summits, surfaces of lakes, and bench marks—are also given on the map in figures, which show altitudes to the nearest foot only. More precise figures for the altitudes of bench marks are given in the Geological Survey's bulletins on spirit leveling. The geodetic coordinates of triangulation and transit-traverse stations are also published in bulletins.

Lettering and the works of man are shown in black. 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 roads suitable for motor travel the greater part of the year are shown by solid double lines; poor public roads and private roads by dashed double lines; trails by dashed single lines. Additional public road classification if available is shown by red overprint.

Each quadrangle is designated by the name of a city, town, or prominent natural feature within it, and on the margins of the map are printed the names of adjoining quadrangles of which maps have been published. More than 4,100 quadrangles in the United States have been surveyed, and maps of them similar to the one on the other side of this sheet have been published.

Geologic maps of some of the areas shown on the topographic maps have been published in the form of folios. Each folio includes maps showing the topography, geology, underground structure, and mineral deposits of the area mapped, and several pages of descriptive text. The text explains the maps and describes the topographic and geologic features of the country and its mineral products. Two hundred twenty-five folios have been published.

Index maps of each State and of Alaska and Hawaii showing the areas covered by topographic maps and geologic folios published by the United States Geological Survey may be obtained free. Copies of the standard topographic maps may be obtained for 10 cents each; some special maps are sold at different prices. A discount of 40 percent is allowed on an order amounting to $5 or more at the retail price. The discount is allowed on an order for maps alone, either of one kind or in any assortment, or for maps together with geologic folios. The geologic folios are sold for 25 cents or more each, the price depending on the size of the folio. A circular describing the folios will be sent on request.

Applications for maps or folios should be accompanied by cash, draft, or money order (not postage stamps) and should be addressed to

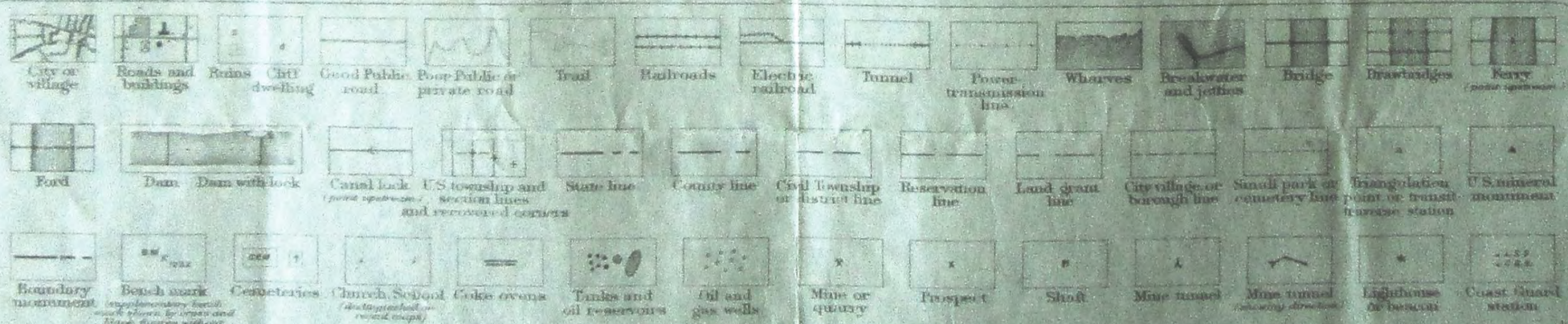
THE DIRECTOR,
United States Geological Survey,
Washington, D. C.

November 1937.

STANDARD SYMBOLS

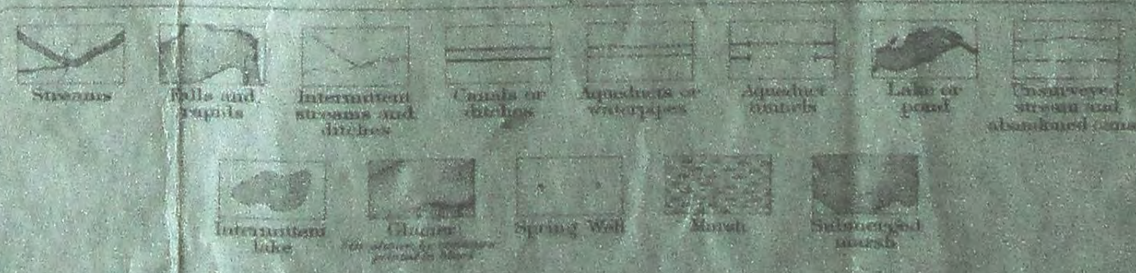
NOTE:—Effective on and after October 1, 1946, the price of standard topographic quadrangle maps will be 20 cents each, with a discount of 20 percent on orders amounting to $10 or more at the retail rate.

CULTURE
(printed in black)



RELIEF
(printed in brown)

WATER
(printed in blue)



WOODS
(when shown, printed in green)