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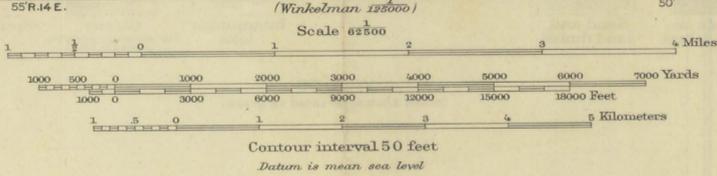
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R. B. Marshall, Chief Geographer.  
T. G. Gardiner, Geographer in charge.  
Topography by Pearson Chapman, C. F. Eberly,  
and reduced from map of Ray and Vicinity.  
Control by T. M. Bannon and Thos. Winsor.  
Surveyed in 1907-1908.

TRUE NORTH  
MAGNETIC NORTH  
APPROXIMATE MEAN  
DECLINATION 1908.



Eberly

Edition of Feb. 1910, reprinted 1948.  
Polyconic projection. To place on North  
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Map of Ray and Vicinity, scale 1:12 000,  
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RAY ARIZ.  
N3300-W1045/15

# THE TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS OF THE UNITED STATES

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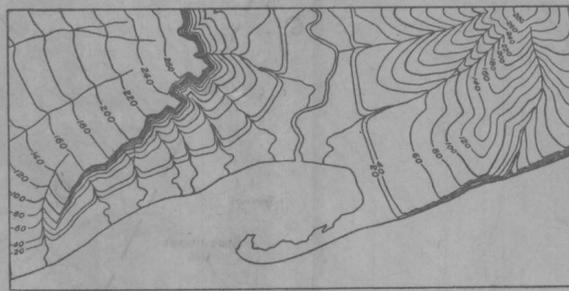
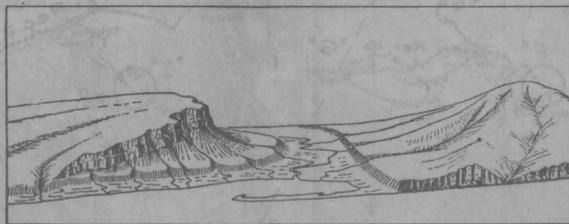
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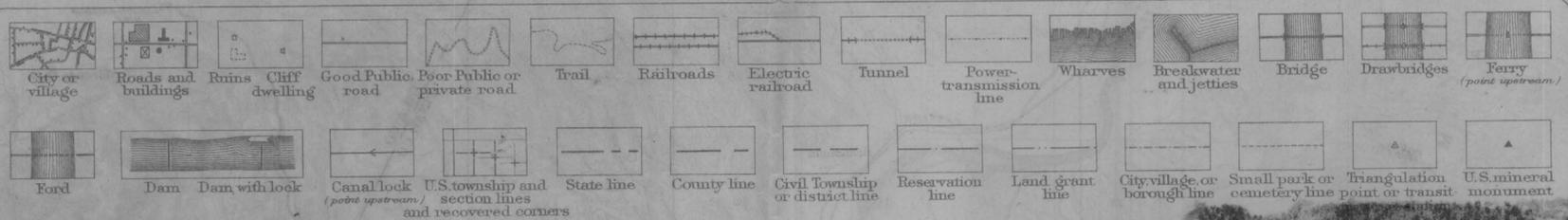
THE DIRECTOR,  
United States Geological Survey,  
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November 1937.

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### CULTURE (printed in black)



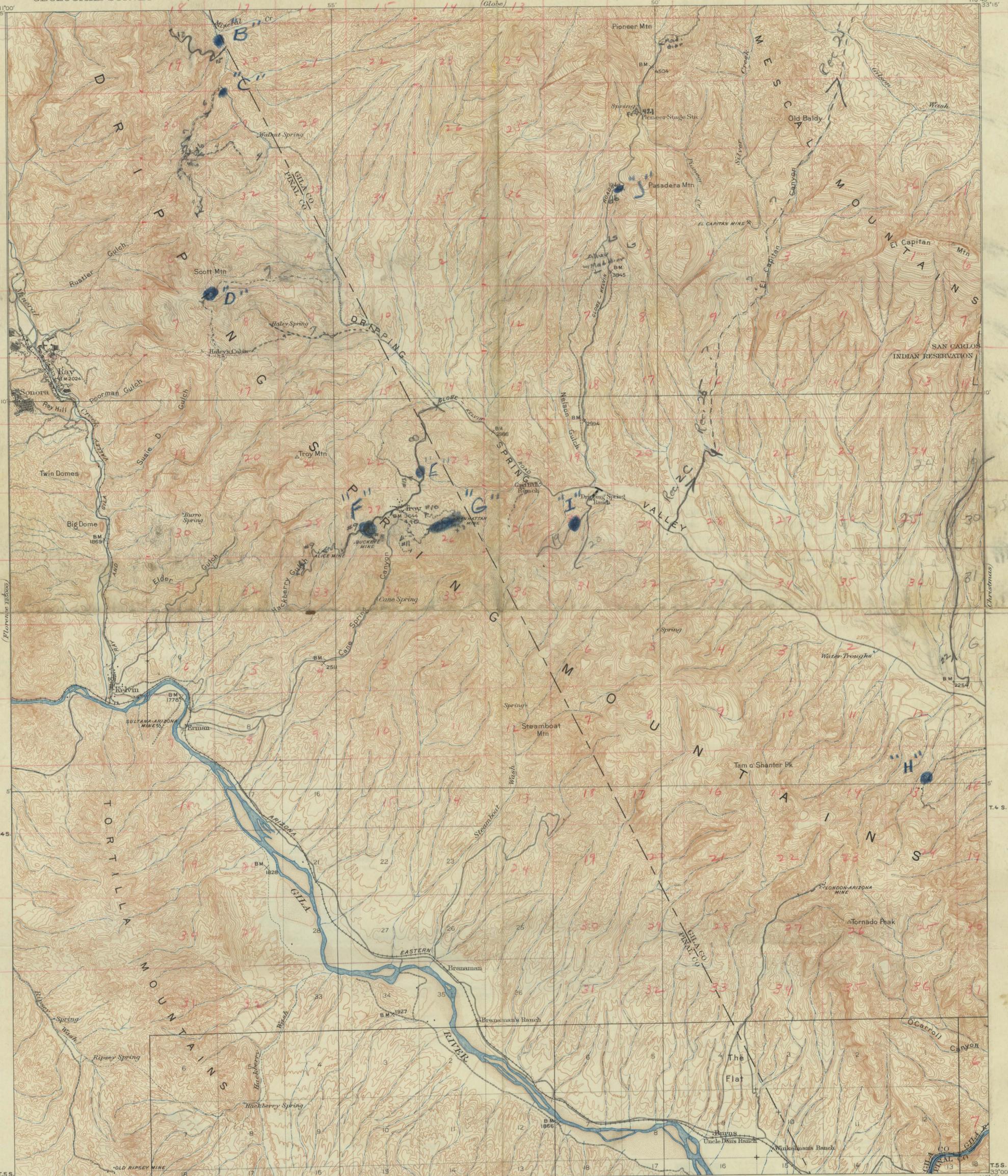
### RELIEF (printed in brown)



### WATER (printed in blue)

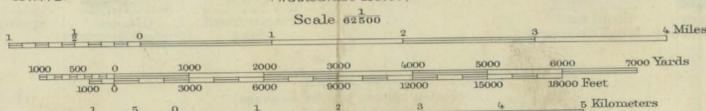


### WOODS (when shown, printed in green)



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Contour interval 50 feet  
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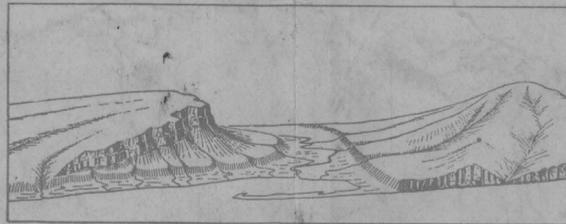
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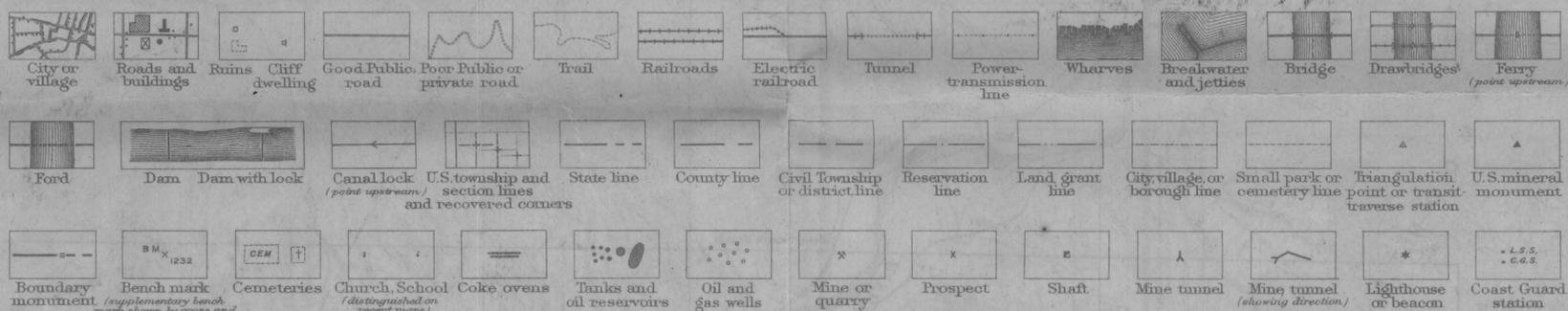
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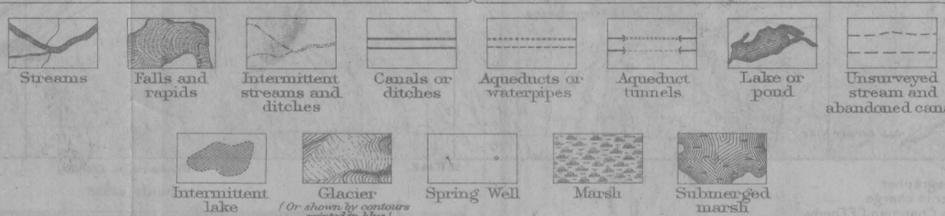
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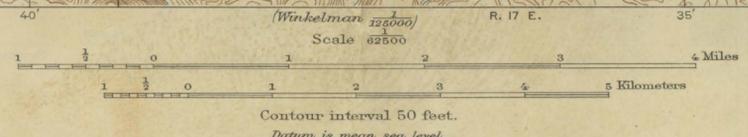


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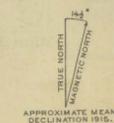


(Winkelmann)  
E52000  
R.B. Marshall, Chief Geographer.  
Geo. R. Davis, Geographer in charge.  
Topography by T.P. Pendleton and C.A. Stonesifer.  
Control by T.M. Bannon, S.H. Birdseye,  
Thos. Windsor, and L.F. Biggs.  
Surveyed in 1915.

Stonesifer  
Pendleton



Contour interval 50 feet.  
Datum is mean sea level.



Edition of 1917, reprinted 1939  
Polyconic projection.  
Note. In joining Ray and Winkelmann use the  
dotted projection corners.

ARIZ  
CHRISTMAS

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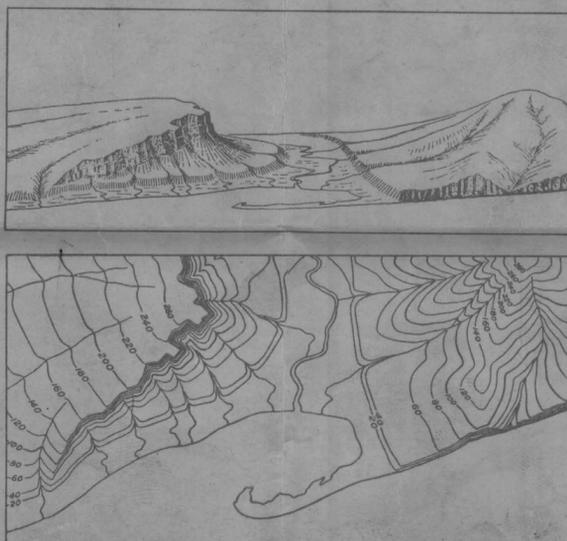
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The sketch represents a river valley that lies between two hills. In the foreground is the sea, with a bay that is partly enclosed by a hooked sand bar. On each side of the valley is a terrace into which small streams have cut narrow gullies. The hill 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 benchmarks—are also given on the map in figures, which show altitudes to the nearest foot only. More precise figures for the heights of benchmarks 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.

Lettings 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 overpaint.

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.

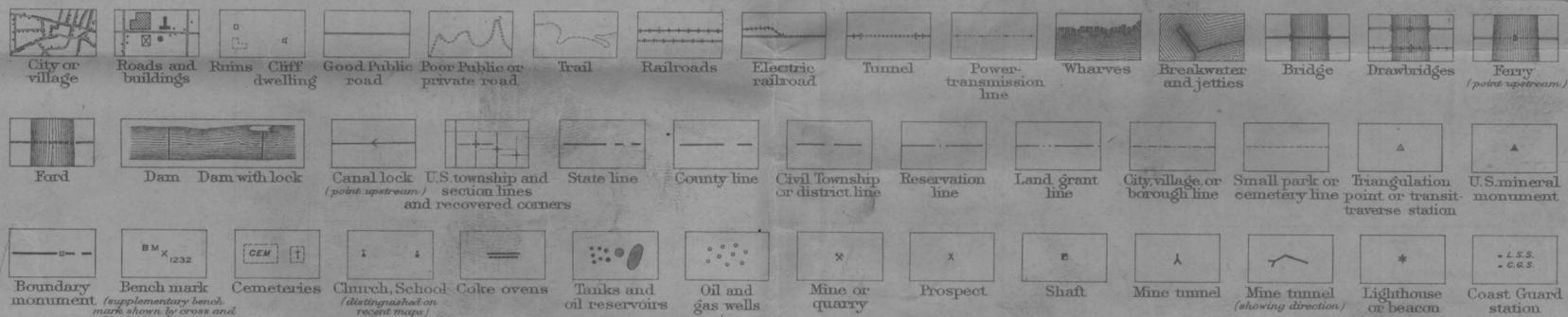
Applications for maps or folios should be accompanied by cash, draft, or money order (not postage stamps) and should be addressed to

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

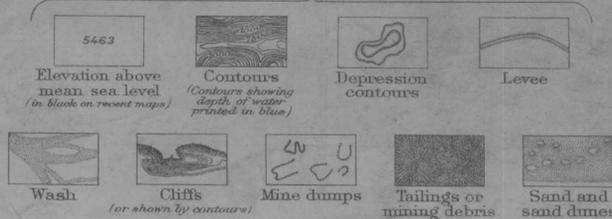
November 1937.

## STANDARD SYMBOLS

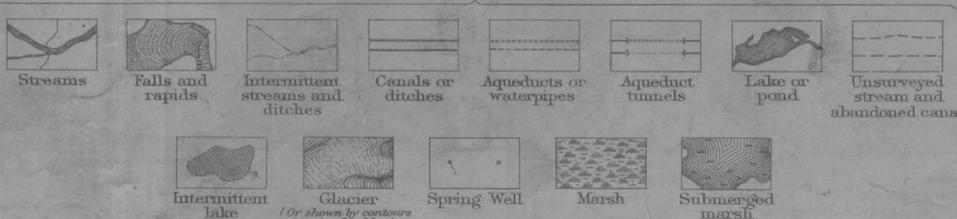
### CULTURE (printed in black)



### RELIEF (printed in brown)



### WATER (printed in blue)



### WOODS (when shown, printed in green)

**MOBILE MAGNETOMETER RECONNAISSANCE**

**DRIPPING SPRING VALLEY AREA**

**Pinal and Gila Counties, Arizona**

**for**  
**INSPIRATION CONSOLIDATED COPPER COMPANY**  
**Inspiration, Arizona**

**May 1963**

**by**  
**HEINRICHS GEOEXPLORATION COMPANY**  
**P. O. Box 5671 Tucson, Arizona**

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On the rest of this record no additional anomalies are selected though there are regional magnetic changes as well as character changes. These represent mainly changes in rock types and/or deepening alluvium in places. These things, as on all the records, are important for geologic correlation, but do not generally isolate important areas that may have magnetite - economic mineralization potential.

No. 2. Anomalies "B" and "C" are shown on this record. They are south of the Hagen Ranch and both are opposite dacite outcrops which tend to lessen their otherwise possible significance. However, the shape and character of both is different from where dacite was crossed on other records, and in each case in passing we saw the outcrop on only one side of the wash. Thus perhaps we were at or near a contact and the anomalism represents something more significant than barren dacite. These areas need ground examination.

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No. 5. The vicinity of the Monitor Mine is magnetically high. Possibly a fault zone with some magnetite. If diabase occurs here, it could be a reflection of such.

No. 6. This record is anomalous, but no anomaly has been selected on it. Some of it is definitely diabase and there may be small seams of magnetite. About midway on the record there is a small, narrow high, and at the junction with Walnut Canyon there is a small low that stands out a little.

No. 7. Anomaly "D" is an unusual magnetic low. Because of its steep sides it may be a fault representation and/or polarization, and depending on its strike and the orientation of this record in crossing it, it may be fairly wide. An old small mine working is not too far away and this anomaly should be checked by a hand magnetometer survey. A small fault (?) anomaly also shows up nearby where the Last Chance Mine is marked on the record. About a mile and a half before the end of this record there is a marked change in level, to about 400 gammas lower. Several explanations are possible. The first to come to mind is that to the east the section is down faulted. Some magnetite occurs at this break. Any interest here must come from regional geologic inferences.

No. 8. Just beyond the sign for the Troy Ranch entrance there is a magnetic high that may only be a more basic phase of diorite but quite possibly is rather an expression of magnetite along a contact between diorite and limestone or other sediments.

This is noted as Anomaly "E".

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May 14, 1963  
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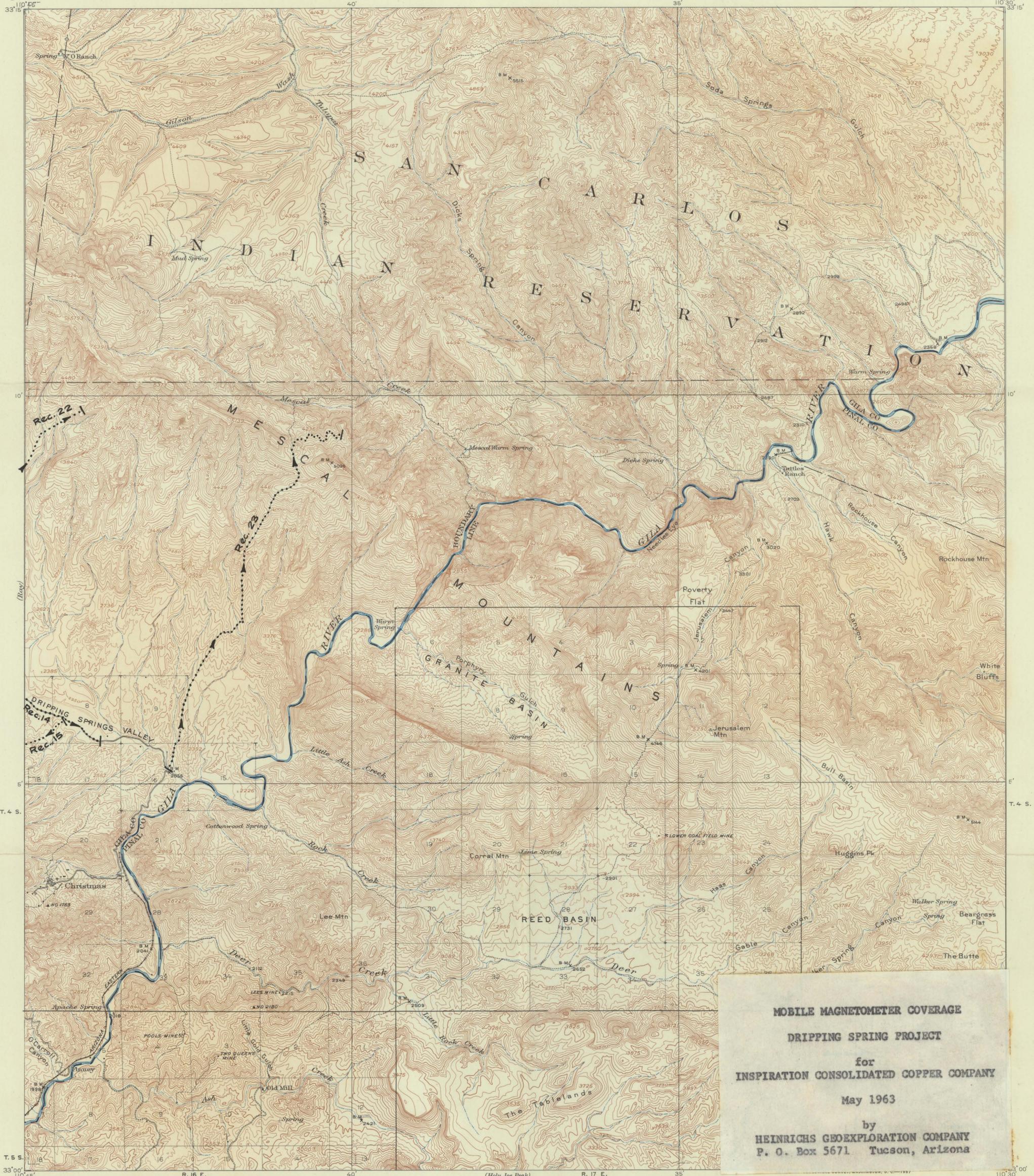
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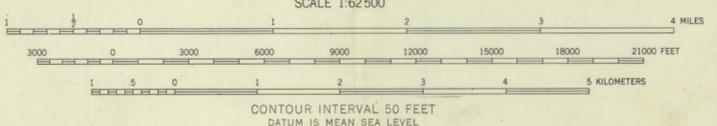
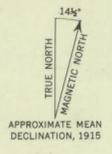
J. W. Marlatt  
Geologist

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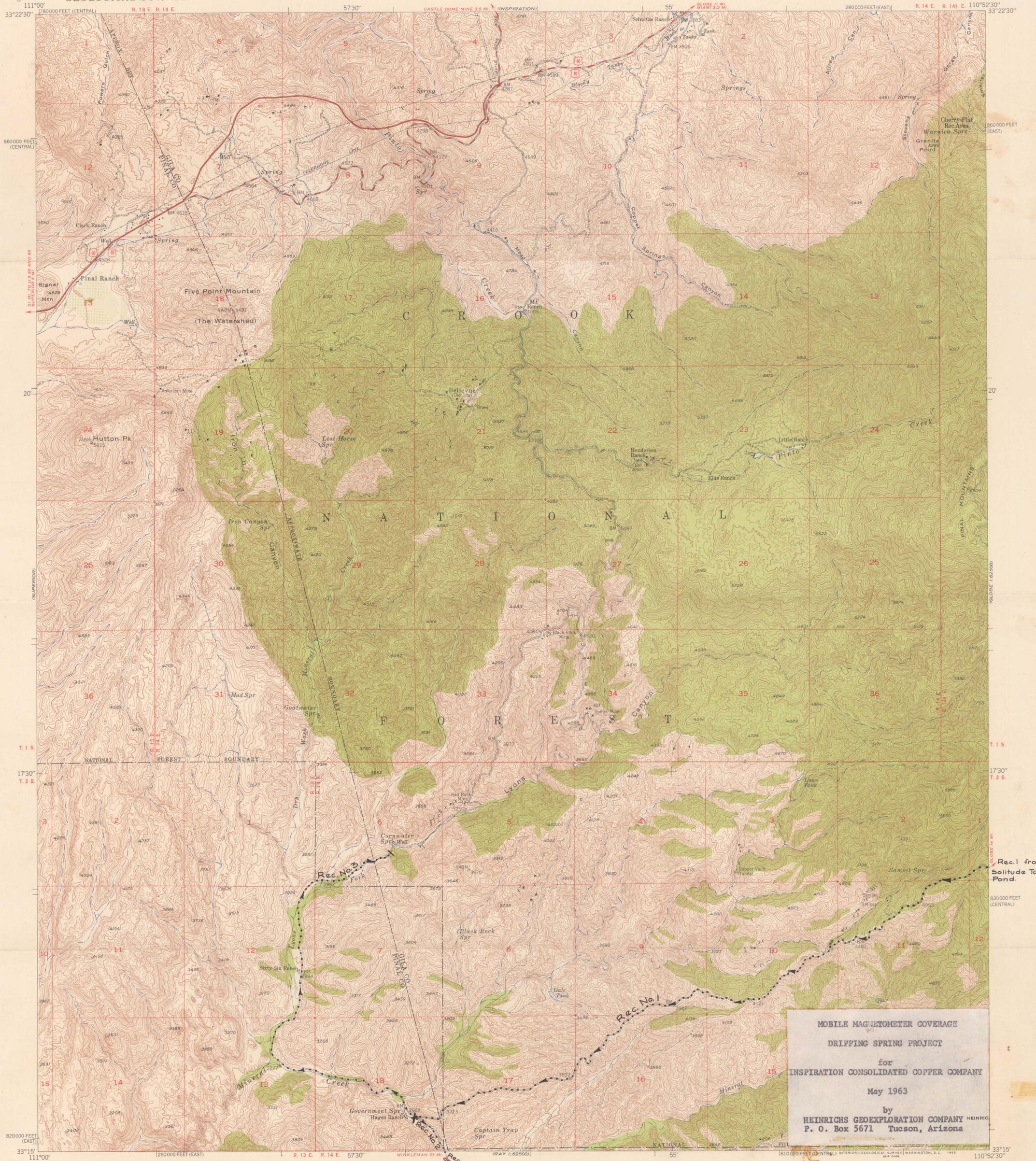
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for  
**INSPIRATION CONSOLIDATED COPPER COMPANY**  
May 1963  
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P. O. Box 5671 Tucson, Arizona

R.B. Marshall, Chief Geographer.  
Geo. R. Davis, Geographer in charge.  
Topography by T.P. Pendleton and C.A. Stonesifer.  
Control by T.M. Bannon, S.H. Birdseye,  
Thos. Windsor, and L.F. Biggs.  
Surveyed in 1915.



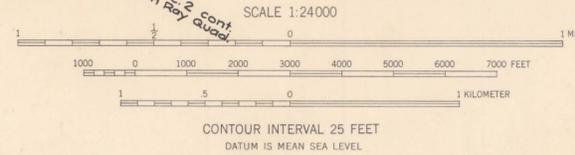
Polycyclic projection. To place on 1927 North American datum  
move projection lines 100 feet west.  
Note. In joining Ray and Winkelman use the  
dotted projection corners.

ARIZ.  
CHRISTMAS  
N 3300-W 11030/15  
1915



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Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey  
Control by USGS and USC&GS  
Topography from aerial photographs by multiplex methods  
Aerial photographs taken 1943. Field check 1948  
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum  
10,000-foot grid based on Arizona coordinate system,  
east and central zones.  
Unchecked elevations are shown in brown



SCALE 1:24000  
CONTOUR INTERVAL 25 FEET  
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

HARD-SURFACE ALL WEATHER ROADS	DRY WEATHER ROADS
Heavy-duty <b>LANE IS LANE</b>	Improved dirt
Medium-duty <b>LANE IS LANE</b>	Unimproved dirt
Loose-surface, graded, or narrow hard-surface	
U. S. Route	State Route

WOODLAND  
Woods-Brushwood  
Scrub  
Orchard

PINAL RANCH, ARIZ.  
N3315-W11052.5/7.5  
1948

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, FEDERAL CENTER, DENVER, COLORADO OR WASHINGTON 25, D. C.  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

GEOEX