Guide to Cartographic Records in the National Archives

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LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

RECORDS OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE. RG 46

Most of the manuscript and annotated maps in this record group were prepared by executive agencies, primarily the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the General Land Office, and the Office of the Chief of Engineers, for use as exhibits or as appendixes to accompany reports to Congress. Some of the manuscript maps were used in the compilation of maps ordered published by Congress. Most of the maps in sets were published by private concerns under contract with the Government. See Martin P. Claussen and Herman R. Friis, *Descriptive Catalog of Maps Published by Congress, 1817-1843* (Washington, 1941) for detailed descriptions of those maps published through 1843.

3. OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY. 1800-1955. 1,469 items.

Manuscript and annotated maps forwarded to the Senate, usually from executive agencies. Many of these maps were submitted to the Senate in connection with progress reports. Others were specifically requested by Congress.

Among the manuscript maps, arranged by number of the Congress, are a map entitled "Ancient possessions of the upper Prairie" north of Vincennes, Ind.; maps from surveys of contested State boundaries; maps relating to Indian land cessions, including a map of the United States annotated by J. Goldsborough Bruff to show Indian cessions to 1839; maps from river and harbor surveys showing proposed improvements; maps from road surveys; maps relating to surveys of international boundaries; maps by David Dale Owen showing the geology of the North Central States, including a detailed map of southeastern Wisconsin Territory, ca. 1838, showing mineral diggings and the names of early settlers; maps relating to private land claims; a series of annotated maps presented to the Senate Military Committee in February 1865 by Gen. Richard Delafield, Chief Engineer, U.S. Army, showing the limits of the loyal States in 1861, the area controlled by Union forces in November 1864, and military divisions and departments, campaigns, and battlefields of the Civil War; railroad right-of-way maps; maps relating to litigation over the Grantsville Townsite, Utah, 1879-81; maps of Washington, D.C., showing proposed roads and approved subdivisions, and plans of the District Building and its proposed site; a map of the United States showing the progress of surveys conducted by the Coast and Geodetic Survey and the limits of published and proposed charts,

1885-87; plats of reservoir sites in Colorado, New Mexico, California, Utah, Nevada, and Montana, 1891-93; maps of Alaska and parts of Alaska showing fish traps and salmon canneries, 1895-97; maps of the Western States and parts of Alaska showing coal deposits, 1905-7; and maps relating to the San Francisco River and Gila River flood-control projects, 1917-19.

Included in the manuscript maps without a Congress number are a series of approximately 150 maps and profiles of projects for the improvement of rivers and the construction of roads, canals, and railroads, about 1825-40; a map of the Cherokee country (Indian Territory) and the Cherokee Outlet showing lands claimed by the Cherokees and the reservation assigned to the Arapahoes and Cheyennes in 1867; and a series of undated maps of the United States annotated to show railroad switching and terminal companies.

An incomplete set of maps published for inclusion in Senate documents is arranged by number of the Congress, thereunder by session number, and thereunder by document number. Included in the set are maps made by Army Engineers and Topographical Engineers consisting of plans for river and harbor improvements; maps from road and railroad surveys; maps from surveys made by exploring expeditions, some showing the routes of those expeditions; maps showing troop movements and battles during the Indian wars; maps of Mexican War battlefields; plans of foreign fortifications and a map of the theater of war in the Crimea prepared to accompany General Delafield's report on the art of war in Europe, 1860; plans, profiles, and maps made in connection with surveys for an interoceanic canal, 1861; a map of the Red River Raft, 1856; progress maps for the surveys of the Great Lakes, 1861; maps of Civil War battlefields; and maps from surveys of State boundaries.

General Land Office maps showing the United States with boundaries according to the treaties of 1783, 1795, 1803, 1819, and 1842; the land districts and land offices in the United States, and the progress of the public land surveys, 1867; the progress of the public land surveys in the States and territories for various dates during the period 1838-65 and for 1867, the latter with railroad land-grant limits; land claims in parts of Alabama and Louisiana; railroad rights-of-way; and patented lands in Yosemite National Park, Calif., 1905.

A map of the St. Lawrence River Basin compiled for I. C. Andrews' report to the Secretary of the Treasury, 1853.

Maps compiled from surveys by Lt. W. L. Herndon, USN, in the Amazon River Basin, 1854.

Maps accompanying Dr. E. K. Kane's report on the discoveries of the First and Second American Arctic Expeditions, 1856.

Maps of the Platte River and Running Water River Wagon Road; the El Paso and Fort Yuma Wagon Road; the Fort Kearney, South Pass, and Honey Lake Wagon Road; and the Fort Ridgely and South Pass Wagon Road. Compiled in the Pacific Wagon Roads Office, Department of the Interior, 1859.

Maps showing improvements to the navigation of the Potomac River at Washington, D.C., prepared by special boards authorized by Congress, 1858-73.

however, are prepared in the field agencies of the Corps of Engineers responsible for local civil and military works and by Engineer topographical units which can be assigned to any project, area, theater, or command to assist in the accomplishment of cartographic and surveying missions.

The military and civil duties of the Office of the Chief of Engineers and of the former Corps of Topographical Engineers (1838-63) at various times in their history have included the surveying and construction of military camps and fortifications, military reconnaissance and exploration, the maintenance of river navigation and the improvement of harbors, surveying for other Government agencies, planning and constructing flood-control projects, operating locks and dams, approving plans for construction and maintenance of roads in Alaska, and maintaining public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia. Mapping has been an important part of all these activities.

The cartographic records of the Office are composed of two major bodies: the records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers (the Engineer headquarters records) and the records of the field offices which function as the Corps of Engineers. Each of these bodies is divided into subgroups based on the administrative origin of the records.

Office of the Chief of Engineers

112. GENERAL RECORDS. 1804-1960. 853 items.

The principal series of general records is the Published Record Set, consisting of maps published by the Office of the Chief of Engineers. This series does not include maps compiled or published by specific offices under OCE; those are arranged and described as separate subgroups in Record Group 77, Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers. Also included in the general records of Record Group 77 are a few miscellaneous maps collected by OCE.

The earliest maps in this group, dating from 1804 to about 1850, are primarily surveys for internal improvements in the eastern United States. Among them are maps showing routes surveyed for national and mail roads, surveys of rivers and harbors, surveys for locating canals, and plans of canals as constructed. Other maps show the surveys of the international boundaries with Canada and with Texas, the Ohio-Michigan boundary, the Northwest Territory, the lands assigned to emigrant Indians west of the Mississippi River, the States of Texas and Florida, the Territory of New Mexico, campaigns of the Mexican War, the Fort Smith-Santa Fe route, and the Oregon Trail from the Fremont surveys.

The maps for the period 1850-60 concern primarily the territories west of the Mississippi River. They include general topographic maps of the United States west of the Mississippi River, editions of 1850 and 1857; maps of western territories and military departments; maps from reconnaissances of routes and surveys for military roads; and maps prepared from surveys by expeditions assigned to explore or survey particular areas. Other maps for this period include

a few river and harbor surveys, particularly of Chicago harbor, and a map of the State of Florida.

Most of the maps from the Civil War period, 1861-65, show military departments in the central and southeastern parts of the United States; parts of Virginia and Maryland in the vicinity of the District of Columbia, the Potomac River, and Richmond, Va., showing drainage and topography, roads and railroads, and often the boundaries of farms with the names of inhabitants; battlefields, generally showing topography and drainage, wooded areas, roads and railroads, and troop positions; and defenses, particularly those around Washington, D.C., Richmond and Petersburg, Va., and Mobile, Ala. Other maps show General Grant's campaigns in central Virginia, General Sherman's campaigns in Georgia and North Carolina, and census statistics by county in Louisiana. For detailed lists of these and other Civil War maps, see The National Archives, *Civil War Maps in the National Archives* (Washington, 1964).

The maps published during the period 1866-90 cover many subjects. Immediately after the Civil War the Engineers renewed their internal improvement activities relating to harbors and navigable rivers, and many maps were published in connection with those surveys. They also renewed their exploration and survey activities in the West and in Alaska and published maps of the regions they surveyed and of the States, territories, and military departments. In 1869 they began publishing a standard map of the United States showing military divisions, departments, and posts; new editions of this map were published at frequent intervals.

During this period the Engineers surveyed many of the Civil War battlefields and prepared detailed topographic maps showing the dispositions of Union and Confederate troops. In 1867 Maj. Nathaniel Michler headed surveys and compiled maps of the battlefields between Gettysburg and Appomattox Courthouse. Many of the maps compiled from these surveys were published in 1869 in an atlas illustrating the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac; two different versions of this atlas are included among the records. From 1872 to 1879 maps of the battlefields were published by the Office, among them a set of three maps showing the troop positions on each of the 3 days of the Battle of Gettysburg.

The Office also compiled and published or reprinted maps of foreign areas. Among these are topographical maps of Cuba, topographical maps of Turkey and vicinity identified as maps of "the Seat of War in Asia," maps of Mexico showing the Mexican National Railroad, maps of northern Egypt with part of Palestine, a map of the Egyptian Sudan, a map of Turkestan, a map of Central America, and a map of Manitoba Province in Canada showing railroad and telegraph lines.

Four extensive surveying expeditions operated in the Western States and territories during this period. Records of two of these expeditions, the United States Geological and Geographical Survey of the Territories (the Hayden Survey), 1867-69, and the United States Geographical and Geological Survey of the Rocky Mountain Region (the Powell Survey), 1869-79, are among the

records of the Geological Survey (see entries 238 and 239). The other two expeditions—the United States Geographical Surveys West of the One Hundredth Meridian (the Wheeler Survey), 1869-79, and the Geological Explorations of the Fortieth Parallel (the King Survey), 1867-80—were sponsored by the War Department. The records include published atlases and other maps compiled from both of these surveys.

Included are two atlases from the King Survey—one composed of topographic and geological maps and cross sections of the area surveyed, and the other identified as *Atlas Accompanying Volume III on Mining Industry*. The latter includes a general map of the area along the 40th parallel showing mining districts, geological maps of the Washoe, Toyabe Mountains, and White Pine mining districts, and maps showing the horizontal extent of the mine shafts, longitudinal elevations, cross sections, and horizontal sections of parts of the Comstock Lode.

Among the published records from the surveys under the direction of Lieutenant Wheeler are pages from several editions of the topographical and geological atlases consisting of title sheets, legend sheets, sheets showing conventional signs, maps of the Western United States showing the annual progress of the surveys, index maps, outline maps of the United States, maps of the Western United States showing drainage basins, and topographic sheets overprinted to show land classification and geological formations. Other records include maps appearing in the annual reports and other reports compiled by Wheeler. Among these are a series of maps of North America from the period 1508-1782; a map of the Antilles, 1463; maps of forts, camps, or cities showing the sites of astronomical stations; maps showing triangulation; maps showing camps, distances, and routes, among these a map showing routes followed while surveying the Grand Canyon; a model topographic map; maps of Southern California including a map showing mounds and burial places and a map of the topographic depression in the Colorado Desert; maps of sites where river current observations were made; maps of the United States including one showing the progress of military and public land surveys in 1879, one showing the locations of hot springs, and one showing the United States divided into regions for Government surveying purposes; maps of the Washoe Mining District showing locations of claims and the Sutro Tunnel; topographic maps of Lake Tahoe, Lake Bonneville, and Yosemite Valley; a map showing the Continental Divide in parts of Colorado and New Mexico; and profiles of routes crossing the Continental Divide and of routes in southern California.

Beginning with the year 1890 and through 1960 when the series currently ends most of the maps are of the United States and show primarily administrative-type information. Among these are maps showing the navigable waterways and the tonnages carried on navigable rivers; maps showing Army activities, the older ones showing divisions, departments, camps, and posts and the more recent ones showing corps areas or service commands and Army installations by type; maps showing lines of communications; maps showing railroad systems, the project for the development of a national highway system,

and military and priority railroads and highways; maps showing Engineer divisions and districts and river and harbor divisions and districts; maps showing Civilian Conservation Corps camps and the Government agencies administering them; and maps showing flood control, navigation, irrigation, and power projects planned by the Engineers. Most of these maps are in several editions.

With the maps published from 1890 to 1955 is an atlas showing troop dispositions at the battle of Antietam, Md., during the Civil War; a 1911 edition of a map showing Civil War forts and roads in Washington, D.C., and vicinity; a 1912 reprint of a set of three maps originally published in 1876 showing troop dispositions at Gettysburg for each of the 3 days of battle; a map of the "Seat of War in the East" (Turkey) in 1897; a plan of Government-owned lands at Fort Wadsworth, N.Y.; a map of Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Massachusetts; terrain, tactical, and special military maps of military reservations and other Army-owned lands in the United States dated from 1923 to 1945; a map of the United States summarizing information from the electric power survey of 1931; tactical maps of Unalaska Island in the Aleutians, 1940-41; a map of the Bermuda Islands, 1941; a map of central North Africa, 1941; city plans of Safi, Morocco, and Dakar, French West Africa, 1942; maps showing the distribution of mineral resources in Yugoslavia and mineral fuels in Bulgaria, 1943; maps of the Belgian Congo, 1943; a map of Wake Island, 1943; and topographic quadrangles of Celebes Island in the Netherlands East Indies compiled from Dutch maps dated 1927.

Also in this group are three maps and a chart from a special study of the moon published in 1960 by the Military Geology Branch of the U.S. Geological Survey for the Office of the Chief of Engineers. The chart is a verbal description of the moon's surface. One map shows lunar rays (grooves in the lunar surface radiating from craters), another is a generalized photogeologic map of the moon, and the third shows the physiographic regions of the moon.

Arranged chronologically by date of publication, when known. Undated maps have been placed in what appear to be their approximate chronological positions.

In addition to the Published Record Set, the general records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers include a few manuscript, annotated, and published maps received from the Office without file number or other identification. Many are similar to items in the two principal divisions of Record Group 77; the Headquarters (Civil Works) Map File and the Fortifications Map File, described in entries 113 and 114. File numbers were not assigned to these maps, although many bear correspondence numbers. Among them is a published map of the Pacific Ocean annotated to show areas involved in acts of King George III of England relating to whaling ships and areas under charter to the East India Company and the South Sea Company; a map of the Arkansas River used in a report of Lt. T. S. Brown, 1833; a map of Grand Traverse Bay, Mich., showing the encampments of Lt. J. N. Macomb and others, 1843-44; a tracing from one of the sheets from the 1857 survey of the southern boundary of Kansas; a map of the area around Vicksburg, Miss., similar to some Civil War maps in the

Headquarters Map File; sketches and plans of harbors on the Great Lakes, 1865-68; an undated, unidentified map of the Western United States showing locations of forts during the Indian Wars; an 11-sheet map of the Mississippi River between the mouths of the Illinois and the Ohio compiled from surveys under the direction of Colonels Raynolds and Simpson, 1870-75, with three sheets of drawings illustrating the construction of dams and dikes; a series of published maps of the Mississippi River from the Illinois River to New Orleans, dated 1870-78, annotated with changes and additions to place names and other corrections; a map of the Western United States annotated to show principal mail routes, railroads, and the route of General Rusling in 1866-67; a proposed plan of the Tortugas Lighthouse, 1856; plans of Fort Assiniboine, Montana Territory, dated 1879 and 1883; maps accompanying a report on a survey of St. Augustine, Fla., 1880, and a plan of Pensacola, Fla., traced in 1881; a plan of the Italian port of Malamocco, 1872; maps of Pointe du Bler, France, and a plan of the city of St. Hyacinthe, traced in 1897; maps showing properties surveyed on the Camp Bullis Military Reservation in 1919; tracings of the Civil War battlefield at Pea Ridge, Ark., accompanying a report of the Pea Ridge Battlefield Commission dated 1926; and a base map of the United States annotated to show numbers of short tons of freight carried in 1934 on streams in the Mississippi River Basin. There is also a bound volume of maps of parts of Canada in the vicinity of the St. Lawrence River, including both published and manuscript maps, dated from 1790 to 1843.

113. HEADQUARTERS MAP FILE. 1800-1935. 32,438 items.

Among its other duties the Office of the Chief of Engineers, until about 1890, served as a central repository for maps prepared or acquired by Army units. The cartographic records of the Corps of Engineers and the Corps of Topographical Engineers (1838-63) were placed in the Headquarters Map File, except that maps relating to fortifications were kept in a separate Fortifications Map File (see entry 114). The Headquarters Map File also includes manuscript maps forwarded by territorial and troop commands; published versions of many of these are in Record Group 393, Records of United States Army Continental Commands, 1821-1920.

This file includes many maps reflecting the explorations in the West and the territorial growth of the United States. An example is the body of manuscript maps prepared from surveys west of the 100th meridian made under the direction of Lt. George M. Wheeler, 1871-79. The original drawings from these surveys and the manuscript compilations used for the published maps are included. These and many other maps from surveys and explorations show topography and drainage, vegetation, roads and trails, Indian tribal locations, settlement patterns, and military camps and forts.

Among the early records are numerous military maps from campaigns conducted during the Seminole Wars in Florida, the wars with the Indian tribes of the West, the Mexican War, and the Civil War. The records pertaining to these campaigns include topographic maps of strategic areas, maps showing routes of military units, maps showing troop dispositions and illustrating the conduct of campaigns, and maps and plans of battlefields.

The early records also contain maps from surveys for internal improvements, including surveys for national roads, canals, and railroads, and surveys of rivers and harbors. Some of the maps show the general routes surveyed and others show details of the surveys. Other early maps include manuscript compilations later incorporated in maps published by the Engineers and many manuscript maps that were never published. There are also many manuscript compilations that were sent to the Headquarters Office by the Lake Survey.

Manuscript and annotated maps forwarded to the Engineers from sources outside the Army appear in the files. There are some maps from early harbor and coastal surveys conducted by members of the U.S. Navy and the Coast Survey, and maps captured by Army personnel during the military campaigns. A number of Confederate Army maps are among the records, as well as other maps acquired by the Union Army in occupied areas during the Civil War.

Maps of foreign areas show military operations and civil engineering activities that were observed by American officers.

Originally the maps in the Headquarters Map File were given alpha-numeric file numbers and were arranged in a system that was based primarily on geographic regions but also included a few subject classifications. Maps placed in the Headquarters Map File after about 1890, however, were given strictly numerical designations unrelated to geographic regions. After a file number was established for a map of a specific area, subsequent maps of that area were filed under the same number and assigned subnumbers. The finding aid to the Headquarters Map File is a card catalog prepared in the Office of the Chief of Engineers. The cards are arranged by State or region, or by subject, and thereunder chronologically. Many of the maps are cross-referenced by author and subject.

Many of the maps, particularly those compiled after about 1870, are stamped with correspondence numbers that relate them to correspondence files in the textual Engineer records in the custody of other branches or divisions of the National Archives.

114. FORTIFICATIONS MAP FILE. 1790-1941. 57,000 items.

Manuscript, annotated, and published and photoprocessed maps and plans of forts and camps in the United States and in U.S. territories and possessions. The records relating to the coastal forts, most of which were elaborate permanent installations, are voluminous. The records of one of these forts may consist of two or three hundred individual items including general maps predating the establishment of the fort and showing proposed fort locations and purchases of land, proposed plans for the initial construction of the fort, plans of the fort as constructed, plans of specific buildings and gun emplacements, plans of proposed and completed changes or repairs, plans for additional

armament, maps showing arrangement of batteries and fields of fire, maps and plans showing progress of construction or condition of the fortification, armament reports, and other records. Most of these records date from the early 19th century to about 1920; for a number of specific forts the records cover a span of more then 100 years.

The plans of the inland forts are not as extensive as those for the coastal forts, nor are there records for all the forts that were constructed during the settlement of the interior of the United States. For the most part the existing records consist of reconnaissances for the purpose of selecting construction sites, topographic maps of individual reservations, and ground plans of the forts; for a few forts there are plans of individual buildings.

Some of the forts for which there are maps and plans were constructed and used during the Civil War. There is an extensive list of fortifications and defenses in and around Washington, D.C. Others were Union fortifications in the Border States and Union-held areas along the Atlantic and gulf coasts. There are a few captured plans of Confederate forts and defenses, some compiled by Confederate units and others by Union forces.

There are maps and plans relating to fortifications, defenses, and military operations in the U.S. territories and possessions. Puerto Rico is well represented with records pertaining to fortifications, defenses, and military operations during the Spanish-American War, including copies of Spanish plans of fortifications. A number of maps show the establishment of defenses in the Hawaiian Islands and in the Philippines.

Among the other records in this file are harbor charts showing various components of existing and proposed defenses; city plans; special maps showing areas of strategic interest; maps relating to the Mexican War including plans of Mexican defenses, maps of battlefields, and campaign maps; maps and plans relating to troop activities in the United States during the Spanish-American War; plans of Government buildings; maps and plans of the Washington Aqueduct, Washington, D.C.; maps and plats of tracts of land ceded to the United States for defensive purposes, 1775-1810; miscellaneous construction plans of standard equipment for forts, guns, floating batteries, scows, fixed bridges, pontoon bridges, barracks, officers' quarters, channel obstructions, construction equipment, experimental firings, hospitals, torpedoes, and torpedo vessels; maps and plans of Cuba showing defenses and military campaigns during the Spanish-American War; maps and plans of China showing defenses and military activities during the China Relief Expedition of 1900-1901; and maps of other foreign areas showing defenses and defense plans and internal improvements.

Arranged numerically by assigned drawer and sheet number. A list describes the records dated to about 1902 by name of fortification or by subject entry. A card catalog lists the records in the same manner and includes records dated since 1902.

115. MISCELLANEOUS FORTS FILE. ca. 1840-1920. 7,000 items.

Manuscript maps of military reservations, ground plans of forts and other military posts, and plans and views of individual buildings. Prepared by officers and men of tactical units stationed at the posts.

116. MILITARY DIVISION. 1917-41. 303 items.

The Military Division was composed of several sections concerned with problems of supply, transportation, military construction, training personnel, and intelligence. The two sections for which there are cartographic records are the Intelligence Section and the Military Construction Section.

The Intelligence Section was responsible for military mapping, map reproduction and supply, and studies of military engineering and history, a function later transferred to the Intelligence and Mapping Division in the Office of the Director of Military Operations. The records of this Section include a published set of the Harriman Geographic Index System maps covering the United States. This system was adopted by the War Department in 1919 and used for keying to the earth's surface a system of coded grids to permit the rapid and accurate location of any part of the world.

Other records of this Section consist of a map of the military reservation at Indiantown Gap, Pa., published by the Telegraph-Press, Harrisburg, Pa., and annotated to show a different version of the boundary of the reservation and uses of the areas within the reservation; maps of Camp Bragg, N.C., one annotated to show the reservation boundary and the triangulation net and the other, published from surveys of 1918, annotated to show survey points of the Coast and Geodetic Survey and the Geological Survey and suggested future work; and an uncontrolled map with superimposed transit and triangulation controls, compiled from aerial photos and drawn by Company A, 17th Engineers, Camp Meade, Md., in 1923.

The Military Construction Section was, until 1941, responsible for any activities the Engineers undertook relating to construction on military reservations. The records of this Section include photoprocessed plans of military reservations in the United States and its territories prepared by the Quartermaster General's Office and annotated to show new or proposed railways, railway facilities, warehouses, highways, and waterways in the reservations. Arranged alphabetically by name of State or territory and thereunder by name of reservation.

Other records of this Section consist of various revised editions of published maps of the United States overprinted to show boundaries and headquarters of Engineer divisions and districts for 1940 and 1941 and the jurisdiction of the Mississippi River Commission. The edition of 1940 shows for each district the number of officers, classified and unclassified civilians, and the funds available for various military and civil activities.

125. ENGINEER DIVISIONS AND DISTRICT OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES. 1829-1958. 14,325 items.

The internal improvements and construction activities of the Corps of Engineers in the United States are decentralized regionally to divisions, each of which has jurisdiction over several district offices. The cartographic records of the divisions and district offices consist of maps prepared by or gathered in the individual offices, relating chiefly to activities carried on within their respective jurisdictions.

Among the records are manuscript, published, and photoprocessed maps and plans of harbor defenses and other fortifications, and of military reservations; manuscript, published, and photoprocessed maps from river surveys showing aids and dangers to navigation, channel improvements, and shoreline features; manuscript and published maps of river basins showing existing and proposed flood-control systems, reservoirs, dams, and locks; maps and plans of coastal waterways; plans of proposed military and national parks; an incomplete set of the hydrographic charts published during the period 1850-1958 by the U.S. Lake Survey, a part of the Great Lakes Division; and manuscript maps of proposed canals. In addition, there are plans of levees, dams, and reservoirs, and of snag boats and other military engineering equipment.

Arranged by division and thereunder by district office; some of the maps are further arranged by file numbers assigned in the agency.

126. ENGINEER UNITS. 1904-43. 168 items.

The cartographic records of Engineer units assigned to territorial and troop commands are maintained with the records of those commands, principally in Record Groups 120, 393, 394, and 395. The Army Map Service (AMS) assigned series numbers to many maps compiled by Engineer units before AMS was established; these maps appear as first editions of many of the AMS series.

Among the records of Engineer units not filed under specific troop or territorial commands are published maps of Army maneuver areas in the United States, 1904-18; plans of forts, camps, and military reservations in the United States, 1904-43 (most of which are from the World War I period); maps from surveys of the boundaries and original plots of land at Fort Belvoir, Va., 1922-23, and of the lands adjacent to the Tobyhanna (Pa.) Government Reserve, 1923; a series of topographic quadrangles of parts of California annotated to show benchmarks, with attached data relating to the recovery of the benchmarks by the 29th Engineers, 1939; a series of charts of project areas in California showing triangulation established by the 29th Engineers, 1939; special military maps of areas in California compiled by the 29th and 30th Engineers, 1939; index maps to the topographic map coverage of Oregon and Washington, showing the progress of mapping by the Geological Survey and the 29th Engineers; an index map to wide-angle photographs of Willapa Bay, Wash., made by the 69th Engineers, 1942; and a maneuvers map of the Wichita Mountains at

Sill, Okla., compiled by the Engineer detachment at Wright Field, Ohio. maps are arranged by unit of origin.

THE ENGINEER SCHOOL. 1918-27. 3 items.

Maps compiled from surveys made at The Engineer School, Fort Belvoir, including outline and topographic maps of the Fort Belvoir reservation showing the locations of buildings on the post and a plan of sections D, E, F, V, and W. The School also has published a number of maps from compilations made by other Army commands. Most of these are filed with the records of those commands; a few are in other subgroups of Record Group 77.

The Army Map Service and Its Predecessors

The Army Map Service originated in 1942 through the merger, in the Office of the Chief of Engineers, of the War Department Map Collection and the Engineer Reproduction Plant. The AMS records are described in three separate entries—one for each predecessor unit and one for the Army Map Service itself.

128. WAR DEPARTMENT MAP COLLECTION. 1836-1942. 2,770 items.

The War Department Map Collection, originally the General Staff Map Collection, was initiated about 1895 in the Military Information Division of the Adjutant General's Office. This Division apparently succeeded the Office of the Chief of Engineers as the Army's central map repository. In 1903 it was transferred to the Military Intelligence Division of the General Staff and later it was attached to other organizations in the Army before its transfer to the Office of the Chief of Engineers in 1939.

In addition to its map-collecting functions, the staff concerned with the War Department Map Collection was responsible from 1939 to 1941 for compiling and publishing maps under its own imprint. The collection includes an incomplete set of these, in addition to other maps from a wide range of sources.

When the Army Map Service was organized in 1942 its library reviewed the former General Staff Map Collection, retaining some of the records and transferring the remainder to the National Archives. At the National Archives duplicates of published maps issued by other Federal agencies and general published maps issued by foreign governments or private publishing concerns were removed. The General Staff Map Collection as it now exists in the National Archives consists of manuscript and annotated maps compiled by Army staff units and Army commands that were forwarded to the various headquarters of the Army; manuscript, annotated, and published maps accompanying reports of military attachés and observers; maps received as gifts, usually from heirs of prominent military men; and a number of unidentified manuscript and annotated maps. They are arranged geographically by continent and thereunder by country and are described herein in the same manner.

Maps of the world show daily sources of earthquake relief for Japan during part of September 1923 and submarine cables, 1898 and 1923, and a map of the North Atlantic Ocean, dated 1919, shows routes of organized mercantile convoys, apparently used during World War I. With these are a series of manuscript topographic sheets of parts of Canada and Mexico at varying scales and large-scale maps of counties and plans of cities in Nova Scotia.

Maps pertaining to the United States and to individual States include maps of military departments, 1870-90; a map showing the stages of American territorial expansion west of the Mississippi, 1803-67; maps showing Indian and military reservations and proposed reservations, forts, and camps; and maps relating to Indian campaigns, including maps showing routes of march and plans of battlefields. Maps of the United States show Army installations and territorial commands, 1904-22. Maps relating to the mobilization plans for World War I show mobilization and concentration points, locations of supplies, and transportation facilities. A series of maps relating to the industrial unrest in 1915 and in the 1920's, prepared by the Military Intelligence Division of the General Staff, show strike areas and threatened areas, tranquil areas, unionized and nonunion areas, areas of unemployment, and areas where communists, socialists, anarchists, and members of the International Workers of the World were active. Other maps of the United States consist of miscellaneous indexes to different series of maps published by units of the Army and by other Federal agencies, and maps showing transportation facilities, airways, telegraph lines, operating zones for electric companies, congressional districts in 1915, and the route taken by Hon. W. Frank James investigating housing conditions in the U.S. Army in 1927.

Maps filed by State include those relating to the Seminole campaigns in Florida, 1836-38, those showing routes taken by the Army in Arizona in the 1860's and '70's, plans of military reservations, 1870-1940, a few maps relating to military operations during the Civil War in Virginia, Maryland, and Georgia, and maps relating to Army training maneuvers, particularly before World War I.

Maps pertaining to Mexico and the individual states in Mexico include maps of the United States-Mexican border area showing communications lines, roads and railroads, and patrol districts, general maps of miscellaneous index maps, maps showing communications, railroads, and air routes including those taken by Colonel Lindbergh, about 1928, maps showing foreign economic interests by nationality of ownership, maps showing natural resources, maps showing military zones, maps showing American consular districts and consulates, maps showing locations of disturbances and the distribution of military forces, 1910-19, and plans of cities.

Maps of the State of Chihuahua pertain, for the most part, to the Pershing expedition in 1916. Included are route and terrain sketches and maps showing military operations and the disposition of forces. Other records include a 49-sheet map of the State, corrected to 1928. Maps of other Mexican States include general maps, route sketches, plans of cities, plans of railroads, a map of Tabasco showing rebel activities during World War I, maps showing the extent and capacity of the Tuxpan and Panuco oilfields, and maps of Vera Cruz showing military activities in 1914.

Among the maps pertaining to Central America and to the individual countries in that region are maps showing disputed boundaries and the routes of the Inter-American Highway, general topographic maps, plans of cities, a map showing the conflicting interest of the United and Cuyamel Fruit Companies in Guatemala (1908), plans of the Panama Canal and of American properties and facilities in the Canal Zone, and maps showing routes taken by military units.

Among the maps pertaining to South America are a map showing Bolivian and Paraguayan forts in the Gran Chaco (1908), general topographic maps, maps showing airline routes and landing fields including one of the entire continent showing airline routes by nationality of ownership, maps showing defenses, maps showing known and probable oilfields in Colombia and Venezuela, and a map of Venezuela showing aerial photo coverage (1940).

Among the maps relating to the West Indies are two showing the cruise of the U.S. fleet during the maneuvers of 1902. The other maps pertain to the individual countries. Most of the maps of Cuba relate to the Spanish-American War and the American occupation and pacification of Cuba. Included are plans of defense works, plans of battlefields, route sketches, maps showing troop positions and movements, maps showing lines operated by the Army Signal Corps, general maps, maps of railroads, and city plans. The other West Indian countries are represented by general maps, route sketches, and maps showing communications and transportation facilities. The records pertaining to Puerto Rico consist largely of maps relating to the military activities during and after the Spanish-American War and a number of city plans prepared in 1908.

The maps pertaining to Europe are primarily pre-World War I maps prepared by military observers showing the training maneuvers of various European armies; maps relating to World War I showing the theaters of operations, the frontlines, troop dispositions, defenses, and communications facilities; maps relating to the "Bolshevist" unrest in various countries, particularly in Eastern Europe; and maps prepared during the postwar period showing conflicting boundary lines and locations of ethnic groups. There are maps showing the disposition of troops in Ireland, 1921-22; foreign claims in Spitsbergen, in the Arctic Ocean; and maps of the Soviet Union showing the distribution of various economic activities and the territorial-political reorganization and military operations during the Russian civil war.

The maps pertaining to Africa consist of base maps of each of the Canary Islands, 1898; a map of the area involved in the Ashanti War, 1900; a map showing the areas controlled by the various colonial powers in 1918; a railroad map of West Africa, 1920; and maps of Egypt showing railroads and distances and a plan of the defenses of the Suez Canal.

Maps of China include those relating to the military situation in 1900 showing troop dispositions, routes of American forces, and plans of Chinese forts; those relating to the Russo-Japanese War showing defenses, battlegrounds, routes of marches, and troop dispositions; and those relating to military

mines. Other maps are compiled to accompany particular investigations to determine dam sites and water-storage potentials, and location and extent of mineral deposits on Federal lands.

In addition to performing the basic tasks of exploring, mapping, and appraising our natural resources, the Geological Survey conducts fundamental research in many of the earth sciences.

Predecessor Agencies

238. UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF THE TERRITORIES. 1869-81. 73 items.

Published maps and a few manuscript and proof copies compiled from the surveys made under the direction of F. V. Hayden in parts of the Idaho, Montana, Utah, Colorado, and Wyoming Territories. Among the records are general maps showing the areas surveyed; topographic and drainage maps; maps showing primary triangulation; maps showing arable land, grasslands, forested areas, geology, and coal deposits; maps showing ancient ruins; panoramic views of selected areas; and diagrams showing geologic sections of certain parts of the areas surveyed. The maps of Colorado cover parts of adjacent territories and are bound in atlas form. There are two editions of the atlas, one dated 1877 and the other, 1881. The maps of the other territories are loose. Among them are maps from surveys of the Yellowstone Park area including geologic and topographic maps of the entire area and special maps of geyser basins.

239. UNITED STATES GEOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION. 1875-79. 20 items.

Maps compiled from surveys made under the direction of John Wesley Powell. Among these are published maps of Utah Territory showing topography, irrigable areas, and timberlands. A few manuscript maps of Utah showing topography and drainage features. A portfolio of published maps of the Black Hills area including a geologic map, a topographic map, and a perspective view of the area. A portfolio of published maps and related records of the geological survey of the Uinta Mountains, Utah, including a topographic map, a geologic map, diagrams showing geological structure and displacement, and stereograms of the displacement.

Geological Survey

240. GENERAL RECORDS. 1914-55. 11 items.

Published maps of the United States showing physiographic regions and the distribution of representative quadrangles appearing in sets of selected maps,

editions of 1919, 1941, and 1946. An administrative planning map of the United States showing the areas covered by the 15-minute quadrangles.

Maps of Virginia and Colorado showing the status of aerial photography flown by the Geological Survey to 1952. A photoprocessed map of part of southwestern Louisiana indexing the area covered by aerial photography and showing the relationship of the film to topographic quadrangles based on the film, 1934.

An undated map of the United States showing coalfields.

Publications relating to mapping activities of the Geological Survey, including circulars with information about mapping in Alaska; instructions on topographic mapping with a description of the Twinplex stereoplotting instrument; notes on State plane coordinate systems and their relation to polyconic quadrangle maps; a manual for the preparation of illustrations for reports; a reprint of a Texas reclamation bulletin on the factors for interconversion of latitudes and departures in feet, and differences in latitude and longitude in seconds for latitudes 25° to 50°; and a description of a set of 50 atlas sheets showing physiographic features of interest to engineers.

Maps of the United States showing the progress of topographic surveying and triangulation by the Geological Survey and the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and the astronomical stations of each, 1888; and the progress of topographic and geologic surveys by quadrangles, 1917.

241. OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR. 1881-1941. 1,443 items.

Maps from the USGS library consisting of published post-route maps of Mississippi, Louisiana, Missouri, and Arkansas, dated 1839, annotated to show population in each county or parish by race and status (free Negro or slave), and information about crop yields and numbers of livestock. The dates and authority for these annotations are not given. They are believed to have been compiled from statistics of the Bureau of the Census during the Civil War. Another record is a manuscript map of part of Florida south of Mosquito Inlet showing positions and communication lines established by the Army in its operations against the Seminole Indians, 1856.

Records of the Illustrations Section consist of incomplete sets of published maps and related cross sections, graphs, and diagrams, appearing in annual reports, professional papers, bulletins, monographs, and water supply papers. Among these are maps pertaining to local areas in the United States and Alaska showing details of geology and topography. A number of these maps relate to coal lands and other mineral areas. Others are land-classification maps and maps of forest areas showing burned-out areas, types of trees, density of woods, and related information. There are maps of the United States showing the status of known geology, coalfields, national parks and forests, and other general information. Some published maps prepared as illustrations for these publications may also be found in the cartographic records of the House of Representatives (Record Group 233).

Office of Public Roads

394. GENERAL RECORDS. 1906. 1 item.

A photoprocessed map of Morehouse Parish, La., annotated to show settled and unsettled areas, high and low alluvial areas, and public roads.

Office of Public Roads and Rural Engineering

395. GENERAL RECORDS. 1918. 1 item.

A photoprocessed map prepared for use in showing the progress of the economic highway survey for Florida.

Bureau of Public Roads

396. GENERAL RECORDS. 1920-65. 3,187 items.

Published maps of the United States showing the Federally aided highway system, the U.S. numbered highways system, interstate highways, and defense highways, 1922-58, including a copy of a map showing the project for the development of national highways, approved by Gen. John J. Pershing, Chief of Staff, 1922. This map represents the basic highway study that led eventually to the adoption of the national system of interstate and defense highways covered in the 1956 Federal-Aid Highway Act. Published and annotated maps of the United States showing the Federal-aid highways initially proposed by the States, 1922; roads, by type of construction, in each State, 1920; the progress of construction of principal interstate highways, 1930; the prevailing subgrades by soil types; existing and proposed toll roads, 1955; modern express highways as proposed by President Roosevelt, 1938; locations of public-works highway projects, 1934; traffic flow; the number of carlot equivalents, by State, of oranges shipped by motor truck from California and from Florida, 1950; and the status of the production of tracings for county base maps, 1939-40.

Published and annotated maps of the Western States showing proposed, approved, and existing Federal-aid highways and highways administered by the Forest Service, 1921-45. Maps of the United States and of the Northeastern States showing roads considered in snow-removal programs, 1920-30. Maps of States, parts of States, and counties annotated to show progress in improvements made with Federal aid for the construction of highways. Published maps of States showing highway systems, the status of highway construction, and highways improved with Federal aid.

Published maps from local planning surveys in Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and the District of Columbia. Maps showing the details of the Baltimore-Washington Parkway, 1951; the Mount Vernon Highway, 1927-32; and the road network leading to the War Department buildings in Arlington, Va., 1943. Maps of Central and South America showing the status of construction of the

American Highway, 1940-50, and copies of aerial photomosaics of the surveyed for an inter-American highway in Mexico and Central America,

Arranged in series by map coverage or kind of map.

RECORDS FROM STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENTS IN COOPERATION WITH THE BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS. 1920-65. 44,236 items.

Published, photoprocessed, and annotated maps of States and of individual counties, showing highway systems. These maps show all roads, by type of construction, within a given State or county. They contain a variety of information about railroads, bridges, bus routes, and commercial carrier routes, and they also show political boundaries, Federal and State reservations, Indian reservations, national parks and forests, private land grants, city limits, reservoirs and dams, airfields, and township lines. Many of the more detailed county maps show buildings, residences, farm units, schools, churches, cemeteries, and land-utilization projects. Many of the county maps include insets of metropolitan areas or are accompanied by supplemental sheets on which the metropolitan areas are shown in detail.

A series of diagrammatic traffic maps of States showing a 24-hour average volume of commercial traffic on the primary and secondary roads. Figures give the numbers of vehicles traveling the roads.

Arranged in series by type of map and thereunder alphabetically by State and, where applicable, by county.

RECORDS OF THE WEATHER BUREAU. RG 27

The primary purpose of the Weather Bureau, established originally in the Office of the Chief Signal Officer in 1870, is the systematic forecasting of weather conditions. In conducting its forecasting and related activities it prepares and uses maps as basic tools.

The systematic presentation of weather patterns on daily maps was pioneered by Cleveland Abbe, Sr., and was aided by the development of the telegraph, which made possible the rapid collection of observations from distant points. The Western Union Telegraph Co. issued daily weather maps under the direction of Abbe during the few months in 1870 before the U.S. Army Signal Corps undertook weather observation activities. The Signal Corps used those maps in launching its own weather-mapping program.

The weather forecast service originally was intended for the use of coastal and Great Lakes navigators. Before long, however, the demands of agriculture, commerce, and transportation, and those of navigation, became so heavy that the Weather Service activities were greatly expanded in scope, and the Service eventually was transferred to the Department of Agriculture, where in 1891 it was established as the Weather Bureau. In 1940 it was transferred to the Department of Commerce.

J. W. Powell for the Seventh Annual Report of the Bureau, showing the distribution of the American Indian linguistic stocks in North America, excluding Mexico, and in Greenland. A published map of South America showing the distribution of Indian tribal and linguistic groups. This appeared as map 18 in volume 6 of Bulletin No. 143, published in 1950.

RECORDS OF THE TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY. RG 142

The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), a corporation created by Congress in 1933, was directed to take over and operate the already existing Wilson Dam and associated powerplants at Muscle Shoals, Ala., in the interest of national defense and for the development of new types of fertilizers for agricultural use; to develop the Tennessee River and its tributaries in order to improve navigation, control floods, and generate and dispense hydroelectric power; and to conduct investigations upon which additional legislation could be based in order to aid further the proper conservation, development, and use of the resources of the region. The corporation is authorized to cooperate with other Federal, State, and local agencies and institutions in fulfilling these responsibilities.

Base topographic map information required by the TVA falls into two categories: regional coverage for overall planning, and large-scale, detailed mapping used in planning, design, and construction of engineering works. In addition to providing these requirements the Maps and Surveys Branch of the TVA cooperates with the U.S. Geological Survey, the Army Map Service, and other Government agencies in the development of new mapping techniques; it also maintains records of survey control data which are widely used by private and public engineering agencies.

461. GENERAL RECORDS. ca. 1935-43. 34 items.

Published maps of the Southeastern United States and of Johnson County, Tenn., showing cities, towns, roads, highways, railroads, and drainage features. A published map of the Tennessee Valley region showing dams and reservoirs, and a map of the lower Tennessee and Ohio River regions showing locations for possible projects. A series of published maps and diagrams of the Tennessee Valley region, including maps showing the effects of the Norris Dam and other projects under construction on the channel depths of the Tennessee River, previous projects located on the river, the navigation program for the river, existing and proposed river depths after passage of the TVA act, the Tennessee Valley as a potential national defense center, and the watershed protection program through electric power production; and diagrams showing the operation of high dams for flood control and control of storage by high dams on the main river. A series of map-plans of dam sites along the river showing locations of construction camps. A series of panels of maps with profiles of the Tennessee River and its tributaries showing existing, proposed, and possible developments.

A series of mimeographed memoranda on the subject classification system for the central map and drawing services and on grouping and numbering drawings.

462. COMMUNITY PLANNING DIVISION. 1938. 1 item.

A publication entitled *A Brief Graphic Appraisal of the Tennessee Valley ... 1938* containing maps showing, by county, information about income, employment, land use, land values, education and illiteracy, expenditures for education, and use of electricity, telephones, and automobiles on farms.

463. OFFICE OF POWER. 1955. 1 item.

A published map of the Tennessee Valley region showing transmission lines in service, under construction, or to be retired, electrical stations, hydroelectric plants, facilities belonging to the TVA, facilities belonging to private owners, Rural Electrification Administration projects, and service areas of municipalities and of cooperatives.

464. DEPARTMENT OF REGIONAL PLANNING STUDIES. 1939. 1 item.

A published map of the Tennessee Valley area showing retail trade boundaries, tentative retail trade boundaries, public land areas, distribution of population, and the Tennessee River Basin drainage divide.

465. ENGINEERING SERVICE DIVISION. 1934-35. 7 items.

A published map of the Tennessee Valley region showing roads by type, railroads, dams, mountain peaks, the Tennessee River Basin, national parks, Indian reservations, and TVA reservations, 1934. A copy of the same map annotated to show completed dams. A series of photoprocessed maps of the Chickamauga Reservoir showing ownership of lands to be purchased. Maps of the Norris and Pickwick Reservoirs and their surrounding areas showing the boundaries of TVA lands.

466. DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY RELATIONS. 1941. 2 items.

A published map of the Tennessee Valley region showing areas characterized by principal forest types. A photoprocessed map covering the territory of the Appalachian Forest Experiment Station, Asheville, N.C., colored to show forest tree types.

467. FOREST RESOURCES PLANNING DIVISION. 1939-41. 30 items.

A published map of the Tennessee Valley region showing primary wood-using industries; and a series of published maps of the Tennessee Valley