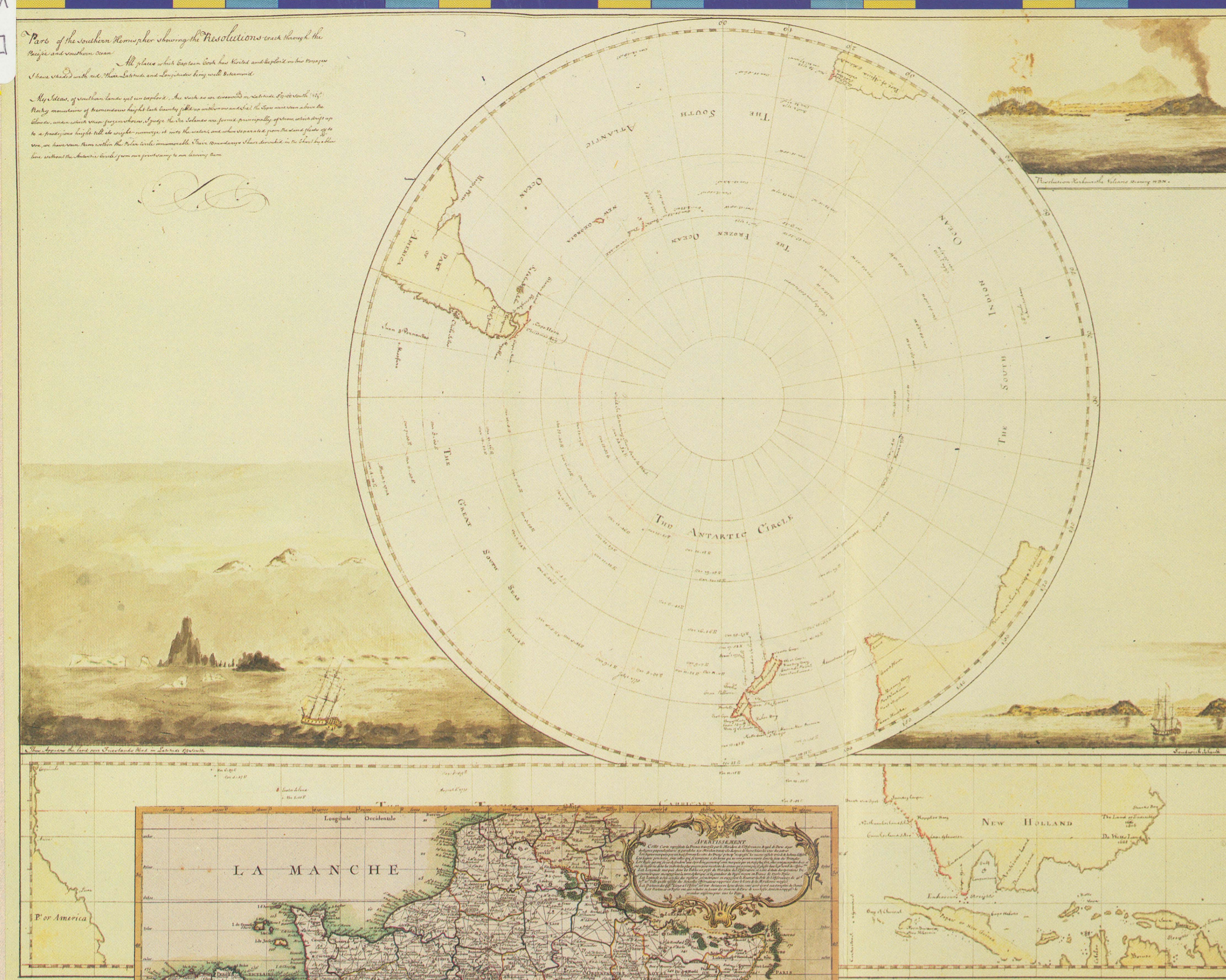
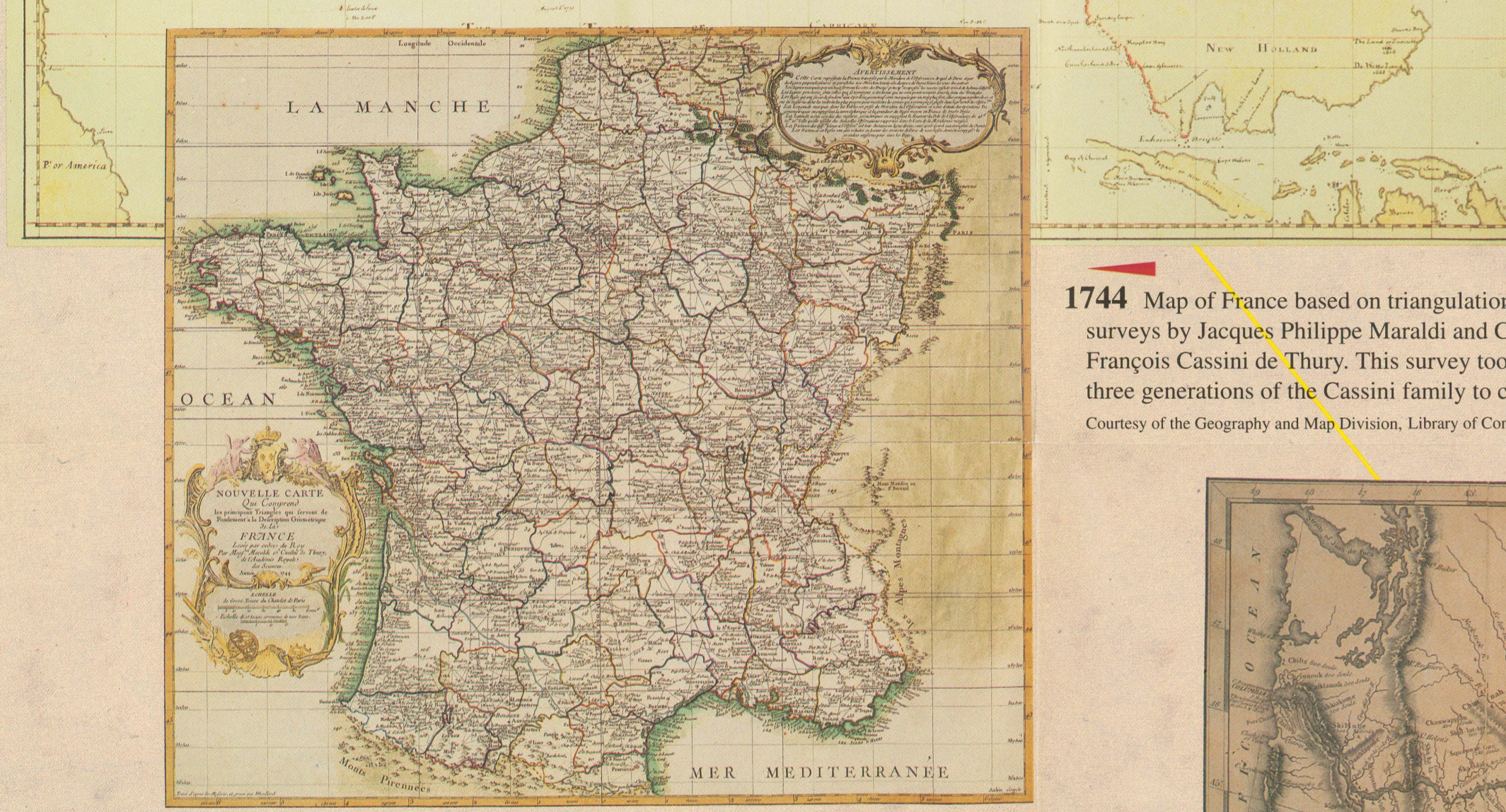


1800  
1844  
1994



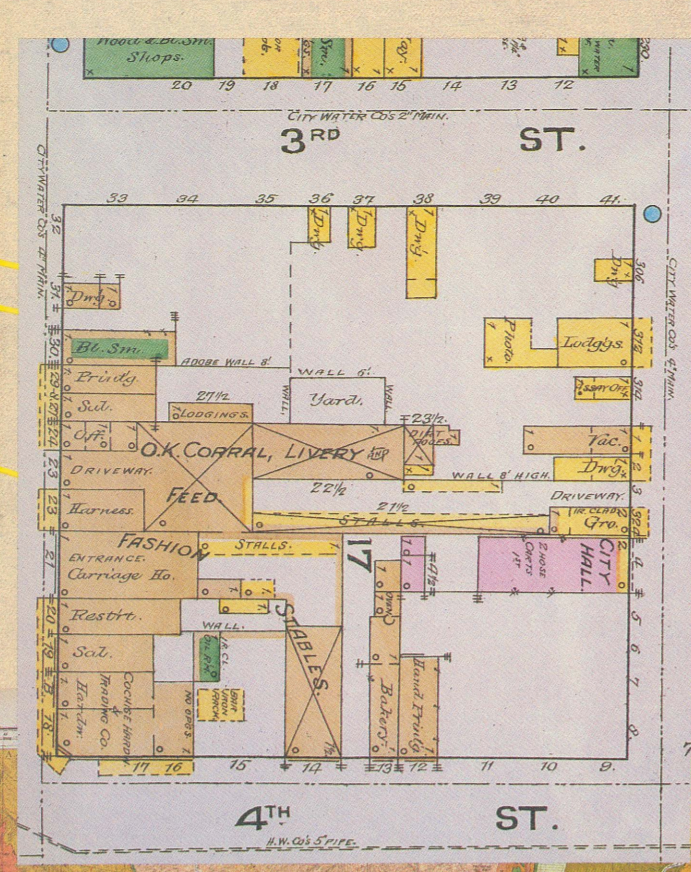
**1775** Track of the H.M.S. Resolution through the Pacific Ocean. Shows voyages of Captain James Cook. Polar projection, south at center. By permission of the British Library



**1744** Map of France based on triangulation surveys by Jacques Philippe Maraldi and Cesar François Cassini de Thury. This survey took three generations of the Cassini family to complete. Courtesy of the Geography and Map Division, Library of Congress



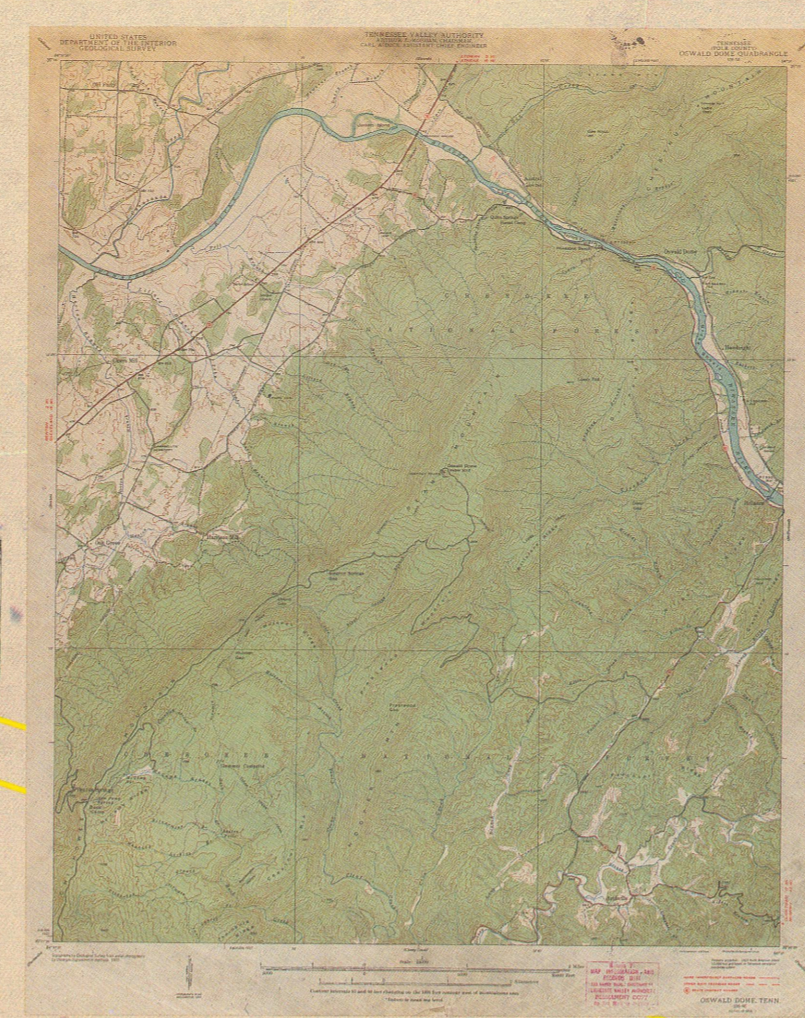
**1877** Northern Central Colorado. Geologic map from F.V. Hayden's U.S. Geological and Geographical Atlas of Colorado... Courtesy of the U.S. Geological Survey



**1886** Fire insurance map of Tombstone, Arizona, (detail) by the Sanborn Map Company. Colored-coded to indicate flammability of buildings. Courtesy of the Geography and Map Division, Library of Congress



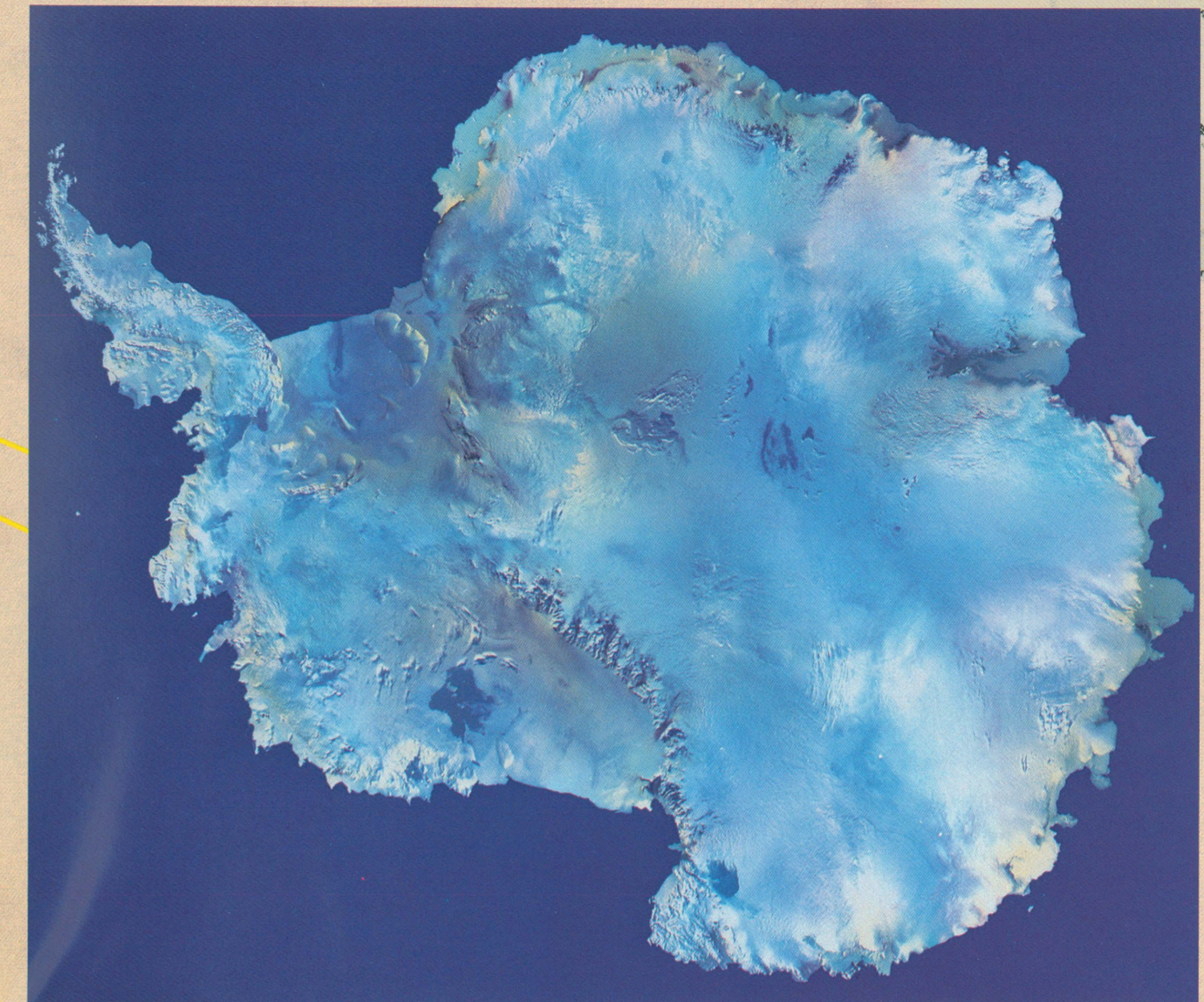
**1936** Mosaic of aerial photographs of Oswald Dome, Tennessee. Courtesy of the Tennessee Valley Authority



**1937** Oswald Dome Quadrangle, Tennessee, by the U.S. Geological Survey and the Tennessee Valley Authority. Topographic map made photogrammetrically from aerial photographs. Courtesy of the U.S. Geological Survey and the Tennessee Valley Authority



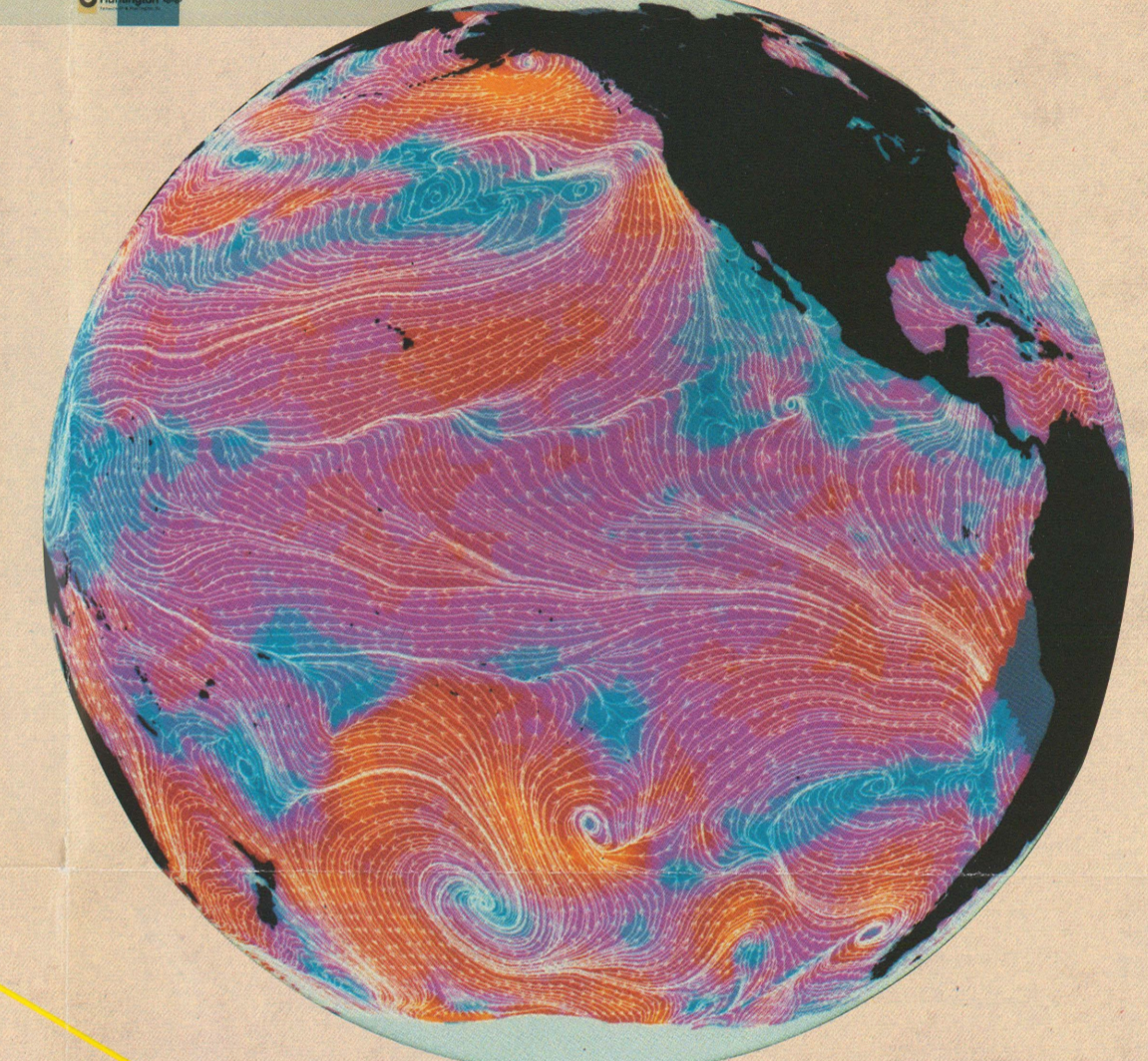
**1957** Physiographic Diagram, Atlantic Ocean by Bruce C. Heezen and Marie Tharp. The topography of the Atlantic Ocean bottom showing for the first time the Mid-Ocean Ridge. By Bruce C. Heezen and Marie Tharp



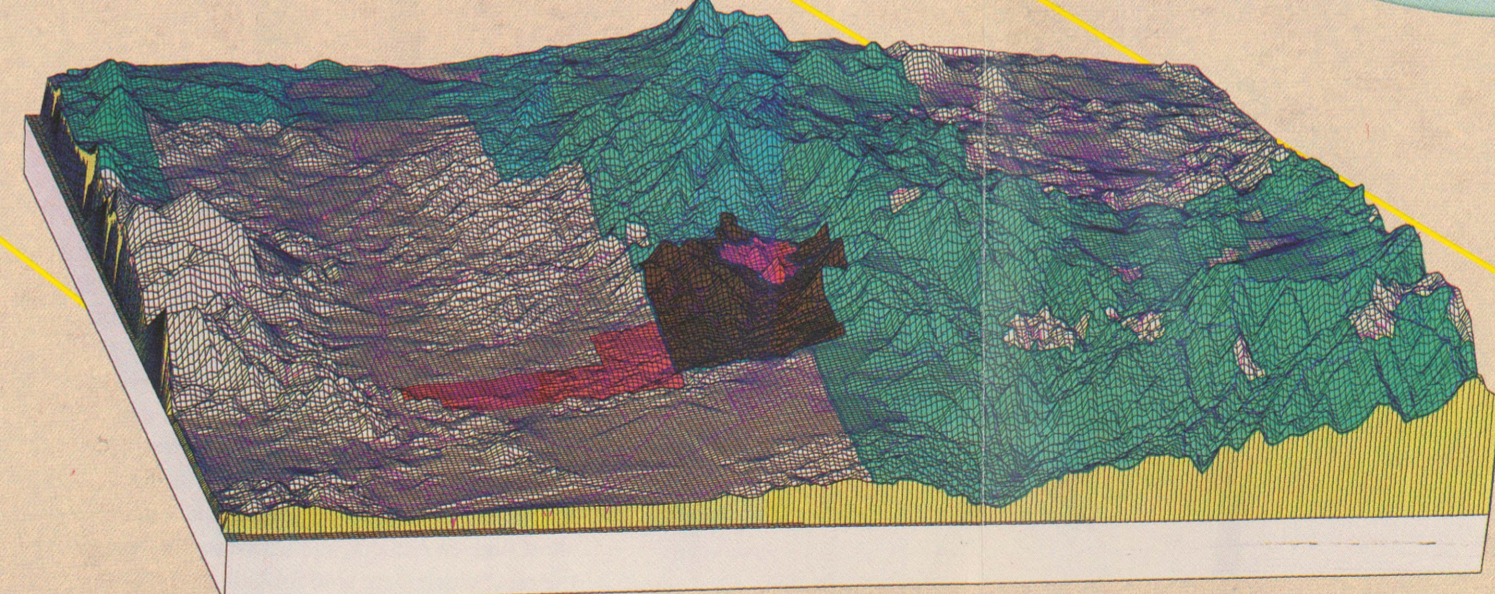
**1980-1987** Mosaic map of Antarctica. Created from 23 Landsat images. Courtesy of the British National Remote Sensing Centre



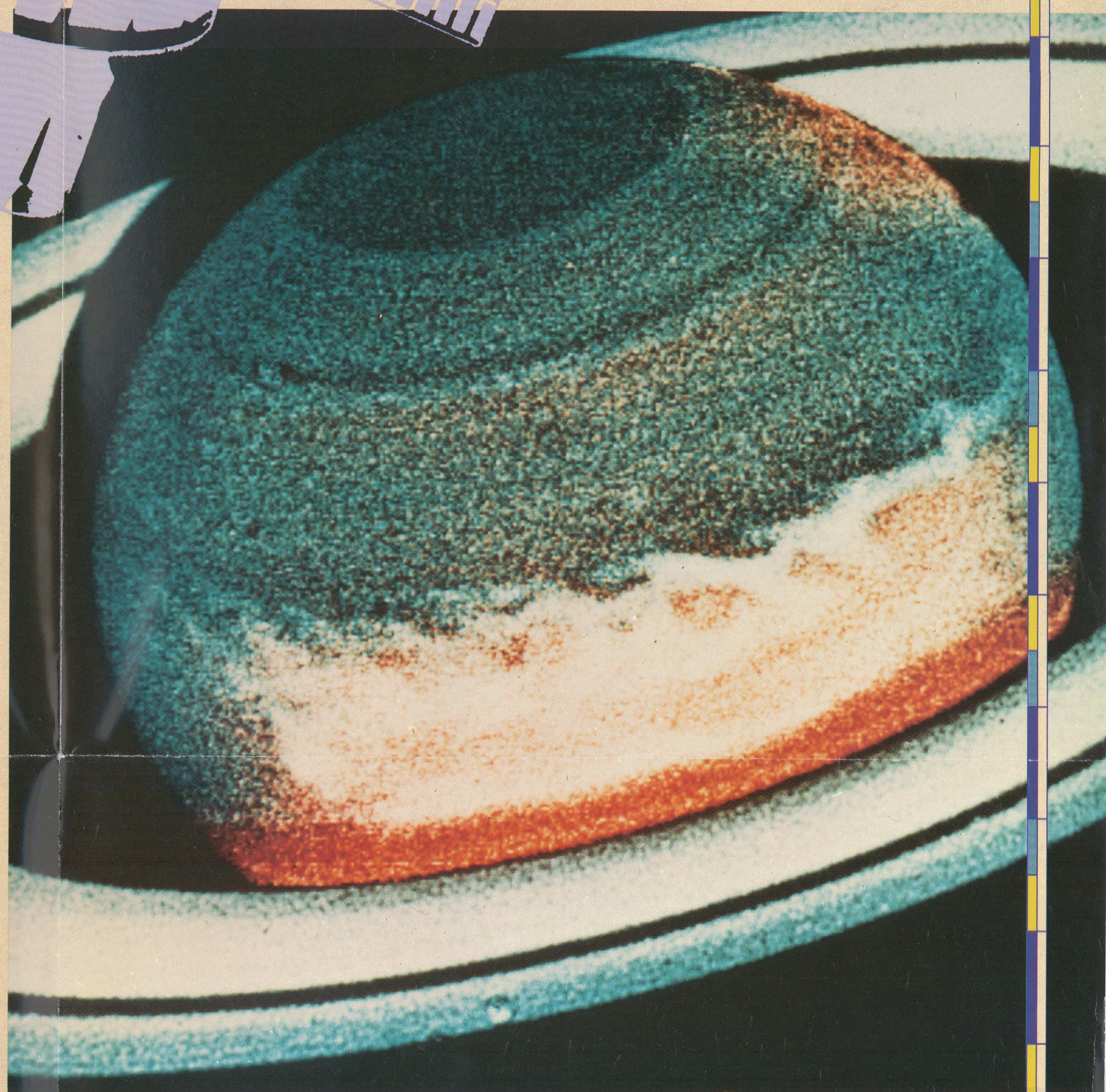
**1990** Metro System Map by Wyman and Cannan. Stylized map of the subway system of Washington, D.C. Provided by the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority/Marketing Department



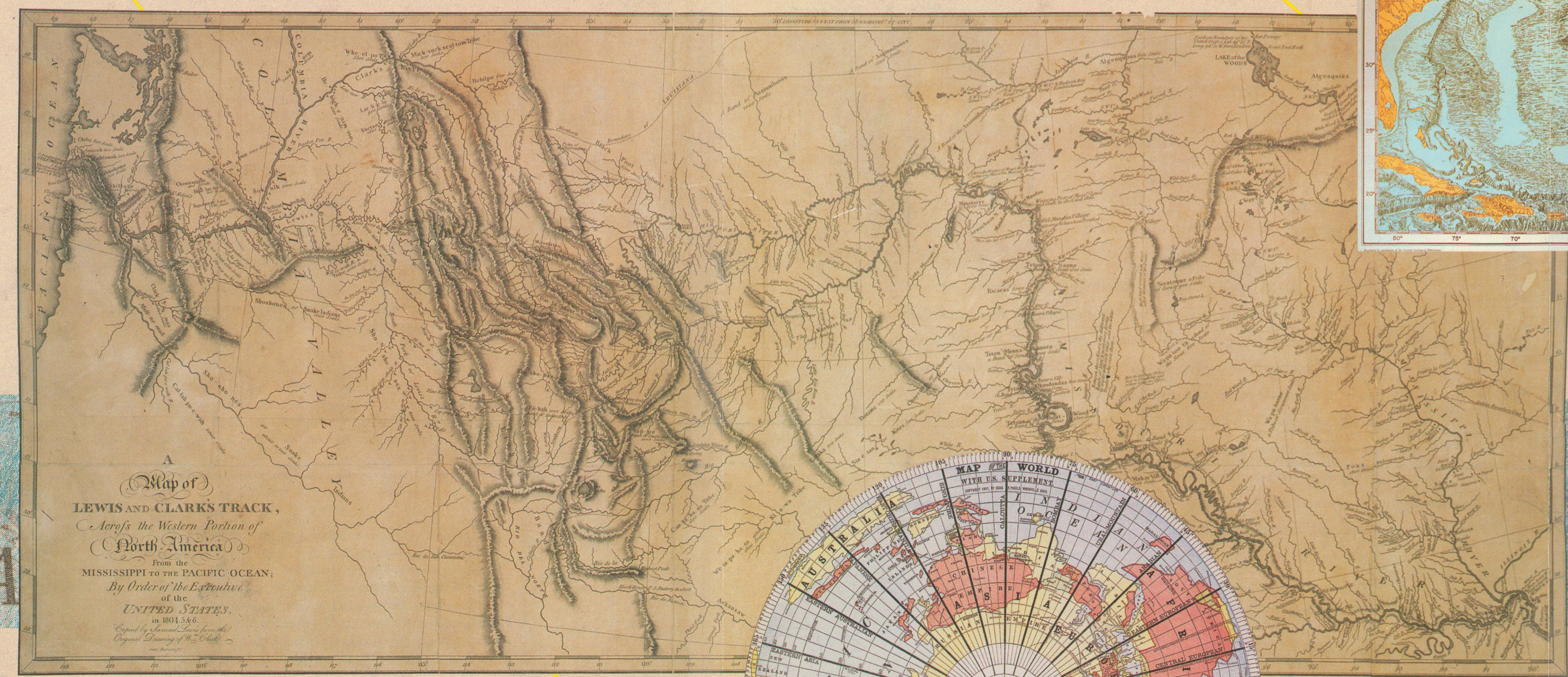
**1989** Global wind speed and direction. From data acquired in 1978 by the Seasat satellite. Arrows show wind direction, colors show speed—blue for the lightest winds and yellow for the heaviest. Courtesy of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration



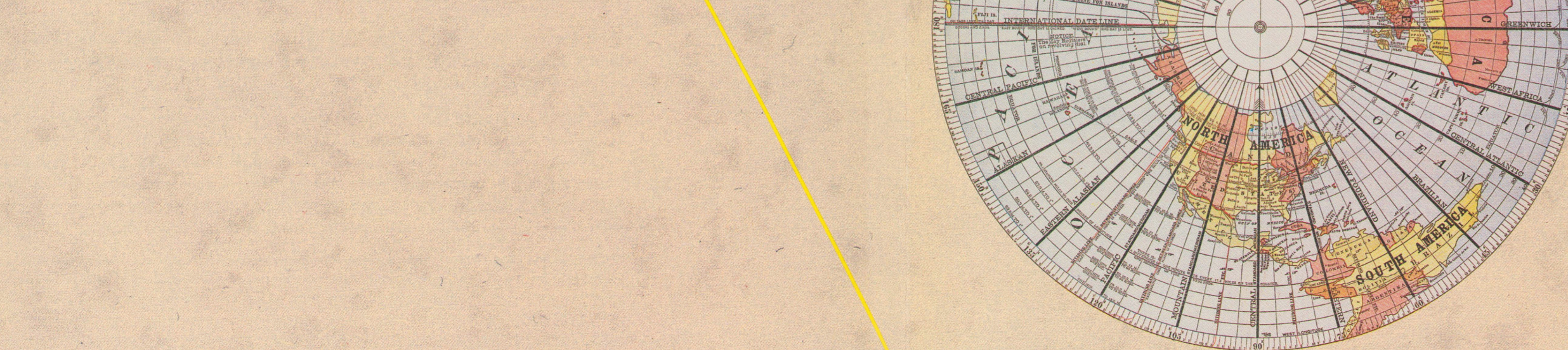
**1988** Copper Basin, Arizona. Modeled surface of proposed strip mine created in a geographic information system. Courtesy of the U.S. Geological Survey and the U.S. Forest Service



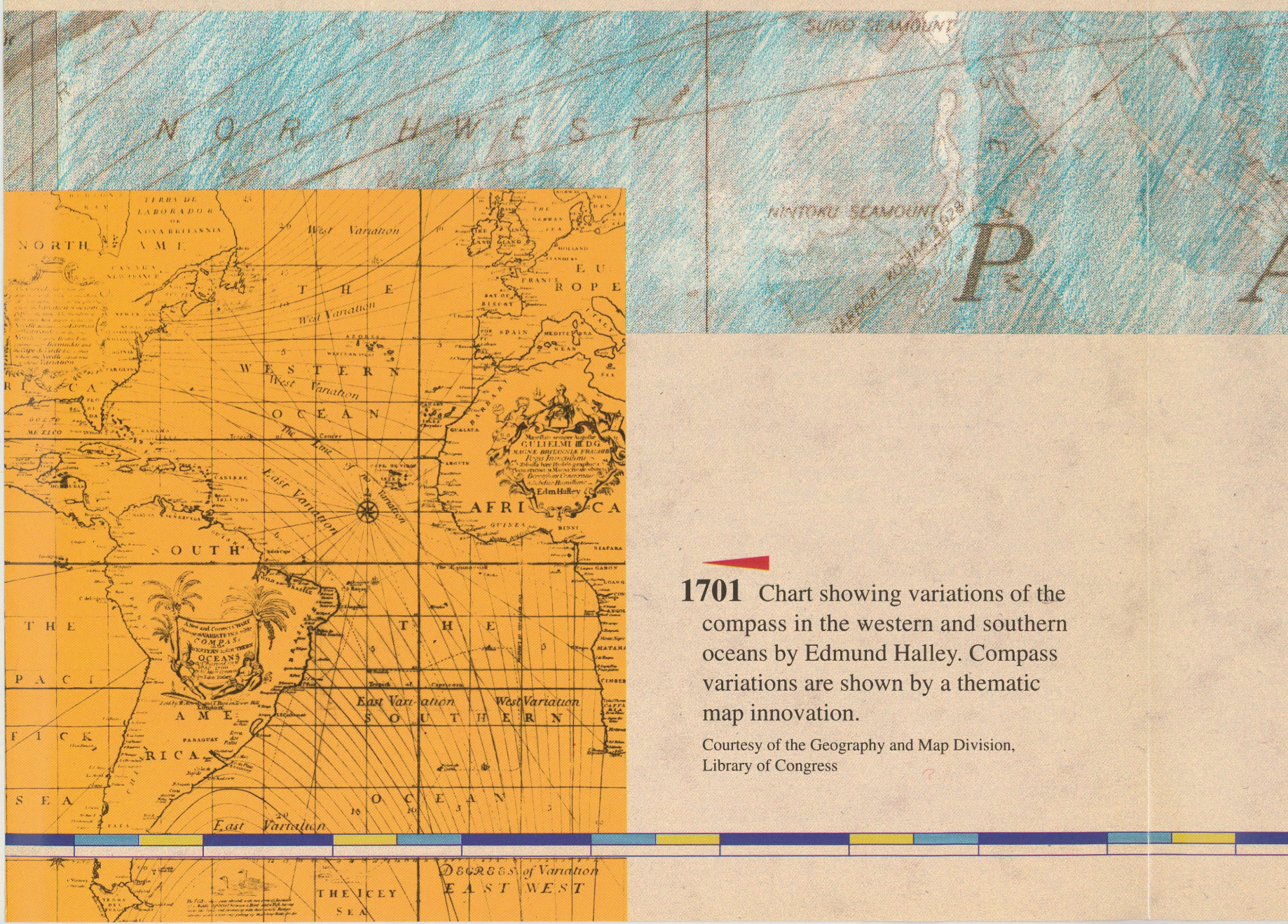
**1990** Image of Saturn from the Hubble space telescope orbiting the Earth. Courtesy of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration



**1814** A Map of Lewis and Clark's Track by Samuel Lewis. Made from notes by William Clark. Courtesy Geography and Map Division, Library of Congress



**1901** Pheil's Universal Time Indicator. A dial, rotating around the center point, shows time around the world. Polar projection, north at center. Courtesy of the Geography and Map Division, Library of Congress



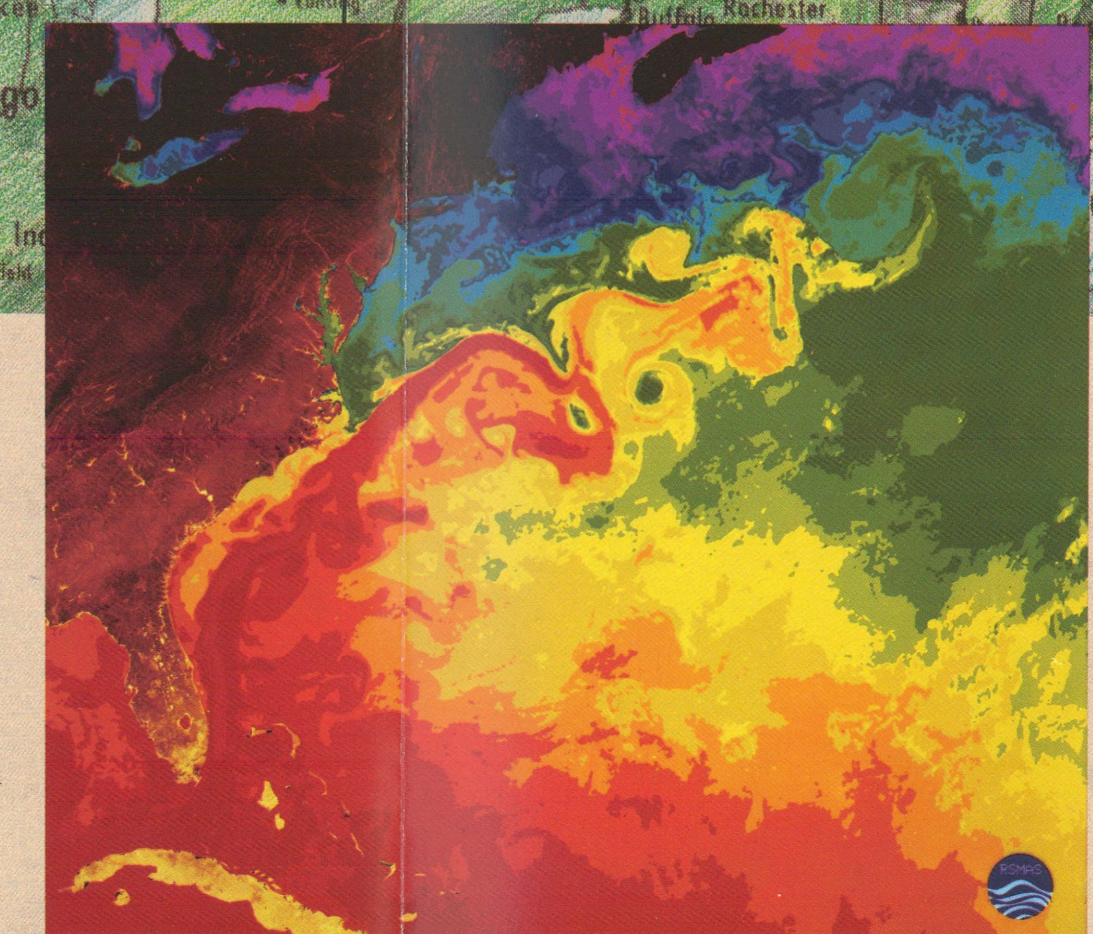
**1701** Chart showing variations of the compass in the western and southern oceans by Edmund Halley. Compass variations are shown by a thematic map innovation. Courtesy of the Geography and Map Division, Library of Congress



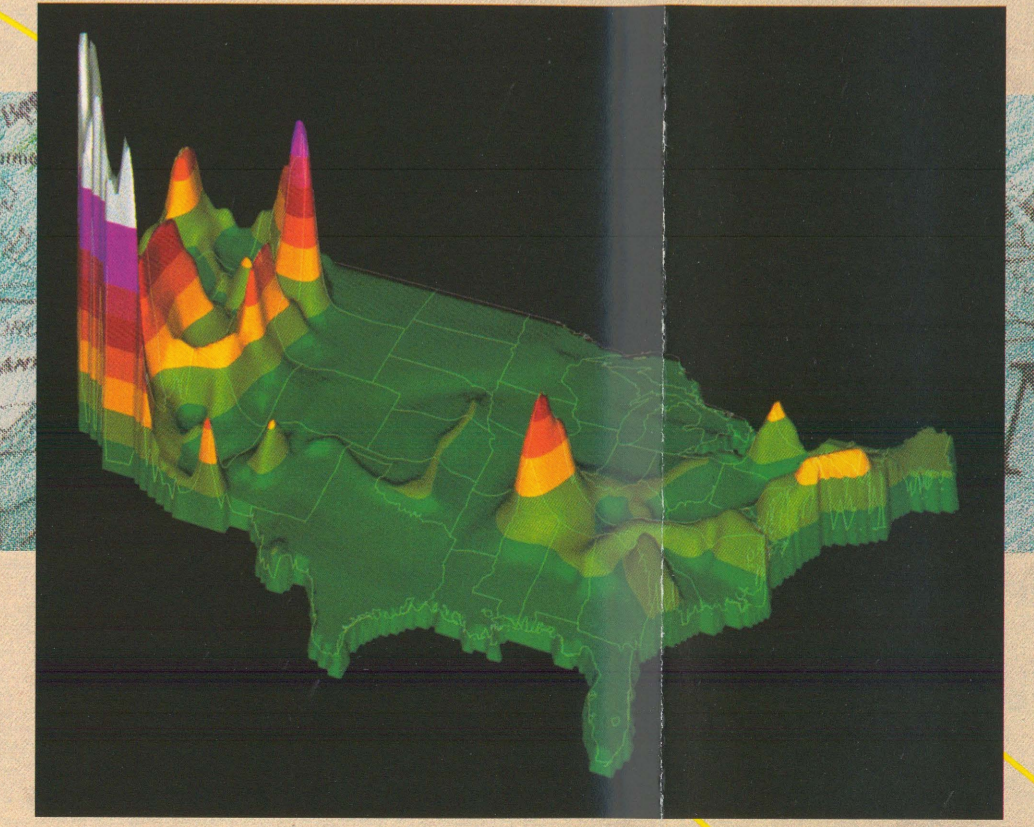
**1969** Map of Tranquility Base. The astronauts of Apollo 11 landed on the Moon in 1969 with maps of their landing sites made on Earth from images from earlier lunar orbiters. Courtesy of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration



**1984** Sea-surface temperature image of the western North Atlantic Ocean. Satellite image; red tones denote warmer temperatures. Courtesy of O. Brown, R. Evans, and M. Carlé, University of Miami, Rosenstiel School of Marine and Atmospheric Science



**1989** Computer-generated map showing earthquake-prone areas. High-risk areas appear as white peaks. Courtesy of Melvin L. Pritch, Los Alamos National Laboratory. Data from the U.S. Geological Survey



APR 22 1994  
LIBRARY