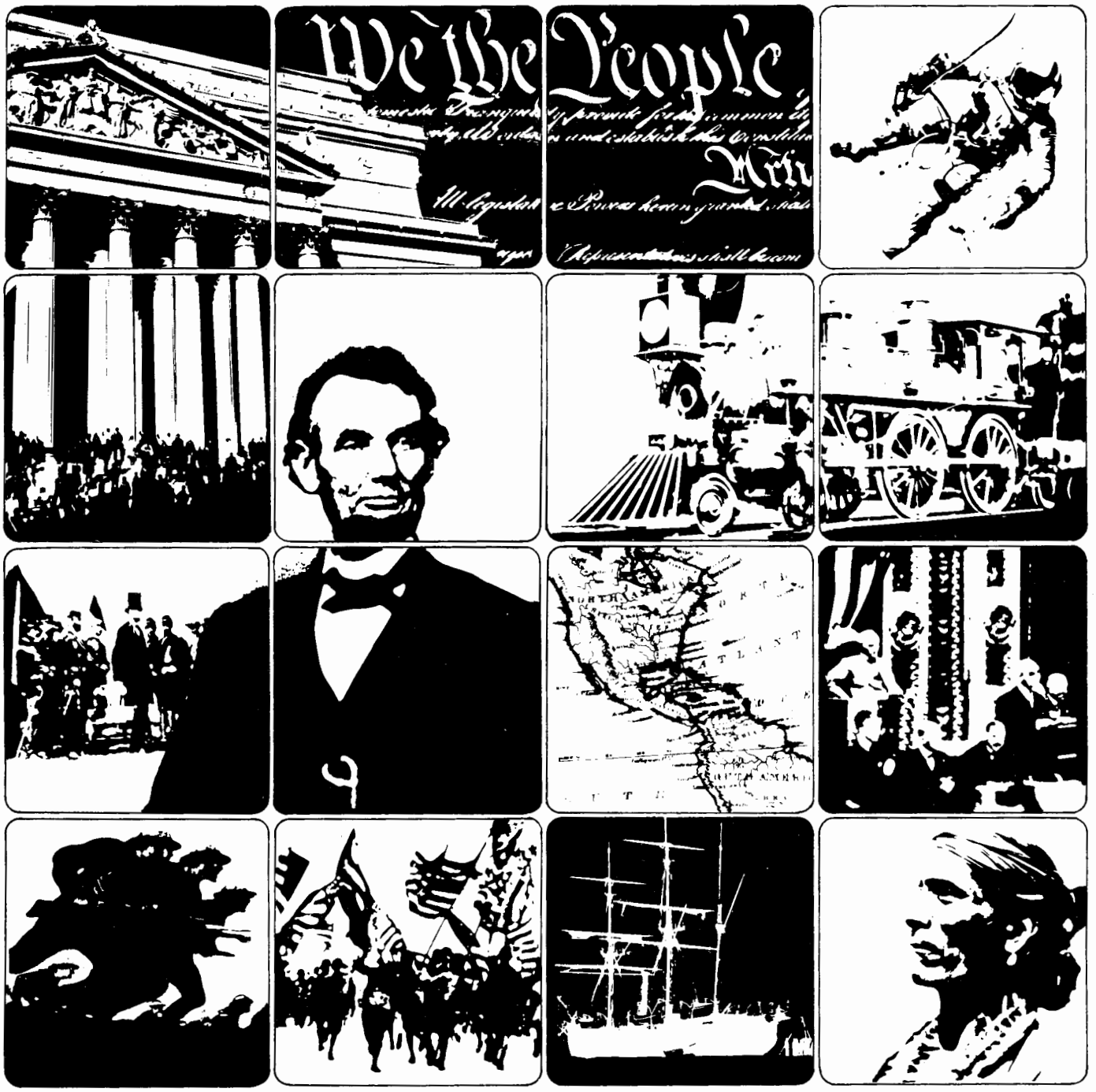
Preliminary Inventory of the Cartographic Records of the Soil Conservation Service



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Preliminary Inventory of the Cartographic Records of the Soil Conservation Service

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Compiled by
William J. Heynen

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Foreword

The General Services Administration, through the National Archives and Records Service, is responsible for administering the permanently valuable noncurrent records of the Federal Government. These archival holdings, now amounting to more than 1 million cubic feet, date from the days of the First Continental Congress and consist of the basic records of the legislative, judicial, and executive branches of our Government. The Presidential libraries of Herbert Hoover, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Harry S. Truman, Dwight D. Eisenhower, John F. Kennedy, Lyndon B. Johnson, and Gerald R. Ford contain the papers of those Presidents and of many of their associates in office. These research resources document significant events in our Nation's history, but most of them are preserved because of their continuing practical use in the ordinary processes of government, for the protection of private rights, and for the research use of scholars and students.

To facilitate the use of these materials our archivists prepare various kinds of finding aids that describe their nature and content. The present work is one such publication. We believe that it will be of value to anyone who wishes to use the records it describes.

Preface

The first step in the records description program of the National Archives and Records Service (NARS) is the compilation of preliminary inventories of material in the more than 400 record groups to which the holdings of the Office of the National Archives are allocated. These inventories are called "preliminary" because they are provisional in character. Compiled primarily for internal use, they are intended both as finding aids to help the staff render more efficient reference service and as a means of establishing administrative control over the records.

Each preliminary inventory contains an introduction that briefly states the history and functions of the agency that created and accumulated the records. The records themselves are described series by series; that is, by groups of file units of the same type or form, or that deal with the same subject or activity, or that are arranged serially. These series, in turn, are generally listed under subgroup headings that indicate their immediate office of origin within an agency or, on occasion, the functions to which they relate. Other significant information about the records may sometimes be given in appendixes.

Another series of finding aids, inventories, have essentially the same content as preliminary inventories but are issued only after the records have been analyzed to ensure their completeness, to eliminate disposable materials, and to perfect the arrangement and description of those retained.

In addition to inventories and other finding aids that relate to particular record groups, NARS issues publications that give an overall picture of materials in its custody, including a comprehensive *Guide to the National Archives of the United States* (1974). A guide devoted to one geographical area—*Guide to Materials on Latin America in the National Archives of the United States* (1974)—has been published. Reference information papers analyze records in the National Archives of the United States on such subjects as transportation, small business, and the Middle East. Records of the Civil War have been described in *Guide to Federal Archives Relating to the Civil War* (1962), *Guide to the Archives of the Government of the Confederate States of America* (1968), and *Civil War Maps in the National Archives* (1964); those of World War I in *Handbook of Federal World War Agencies and Their Records, 1917-1921* (1943); and those of World War II in the two-volume guide *Federal Records of World War II* (1950-51). Records of genealogical interest and value have been listed in *Guide to Genealogical Records in the National Archives* (1964), and a major segment of our motion picture holdings is described in the *Guide to the Ford Film Collection in the National Archives* (1970). The extensive body of maps and charts is described in the *Guide to Cartographic Records in the National Archives* (1971).

Many bodies of records of high research value have been published on microfilm by NARS. These microfilm publications are described in the current *Catalog of National Archives Microfilm Publications* and are available for purchase. For other publications, see the most recent *Select List of Publications of the National Archives and Records Service*, General Information Leaflet No. 3.

ROBERT M. WARNER
Archivist of the United States

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Introduction

In 1928 Congress began appropriating funds to the Department of Agriculture for soil erosion research. The National Industrial Recovery Act of 1933 provided for erosion control work as a means of unemployment relief, and to carry out this program the Soil Erosion Service was established September 19, 1933, as a temporary agency in the Department of the Interior.

The objectives of the Soil Erosion Service were to convince the public and farmers of the need to reduce water and wind erosion and to demonstrate how erosion could be controlled. To accomplish these objectives during its 18 months of operation under the Interior Department, the Service established a series of erosion control demonstration projects in major regions of the country. The largest of these were on federally owned land in the Southwest; the remainder were on private land.

On March 25, 1935, the Soil Erosion Service was transferred from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture. On April 1, 1935, the Service was expanded to include erosion control experiment stations and plant nurseries that provided seeds and planting stock for revegetation. The experiment stations had been under the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils and the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering; the nurseries had been under the Bureau of Plant Industry. A few weeks later the Congress passed the Jones-Dempsey Act of April 27, 1935, that created the Soil Conservation Service (SCS) as a permanent unit in which all soil erosion activities of the Department of Agriculture were to be consolidated.

Between 1935 and 1953, the substantive work of the SCS was divided administratively between its two subunits, the Office of Operations and the Office of Research. The Office of Operations handled daily conservation activities in demonstration projects, soil conservation districts, land utilization projects, and other areas, including surveys, planning, and engineering work on farms and ranches. During the period 1938-41, surveying and mapping work was separated from the Office of Operations to form a third major office known as the Office of Surveys and Project Plans, but after 1941 these functions were resumed by the Office of Operations.

Most erosion control work was handled by a large field organization, consisting of regional, area, State, and project offices. A far greater number of personnel operated out of the field offices than were employed at the central office in Washington; for example, in 1935 the central staff numbered 320 while the field staff numbered 6,300.

To increase knowledge of soil erosion, the Office of Research developed scientific projects. These included investigations of the relationship between climate, rainfall, runoff, infiltration, ground water, and soil, and the extent to which eroded material was transported and deposited as sediment.

Investigations were made of the destructive gullying process and of the microclimates of selected project areas. Special experimental watersheds were analyzed, and terraces, drainage, and vegetation were tested at experiment stations. Conservation economics was studied to determine the benefits and costs of conservation for the farmer.

Additional functions were assigned to the SCS from time to time, including participation in the flood control program after 1936 and the land utilization program after 1938. These changes consolidated in one agency most of the Federal programs involving physical erosion and flood control work on farms.

In 1953 research functions were transferred from the SCS to the Agricultural Research Service; this change left the SCS primarily responsible for field operations. The Service's soil surveying work was greatly increased the same year, following the transfer to the SCS of the Soil Survey Division, formerly of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering. The Service was also given primary responsibility for all of the Department's watershed and river basin activities in 1953. To reflect its new functions after that date, the SCS was reorganized into four major offices in charge of management, field services, soil survey, and watersheds.

The SCS traditionally has recognized the need for an intensive mapping program to record cartographically the extent and severity of erosion. One of the most important accomplishments of the Soil Erosion Service in 1934 had been the completion in 2 months of a nationwide, county by county, reconnaissance survey of erosion conditions and the translation of the results onto an erosion map of the United States. The SCS through its Conservation Surveys Division and later its Soil Survey staff, followed this effort with detailed surveys of erosion, soil, slope, and land use in demonstration projects and other critical areas, and reconnaissance surveys of larger regions. These physical land surveys provided the basis for general erosion control planning and specific conservation plans of individual farms.

From 1934 to 1937 the major mapping work for the agency was conducted by the Conservation Surveys Division through its aerial survey, photogrammetric, and drafting units. In 1938 these units were consolidated to form a Cartographic Section, which was renamed the Cartographic Division the following year. In 1953 the Cartographic Division became part of the new Soil Survey. The primary work of SCS cartographic units in both the central and regional offices was to prepare maps from soil and erosion surveys. In addition, the cartographic units maintained large aerial photography collections and prepared published maps, charts, graphs, engineering drawings, and illustrations for other units within the SCS, as well as for other agencies, including the Army and Navy during World War II. The regional offices maintained separate cartographic units that accomplished most of the routine map reproduction work required in field operations. After the agency's regional structure was decentralized in 1953, the seven former regional cartographic units remained as field units until 1965, when they were consolidated into four cartographic branch offices at Spartanburg, S.C.; Fort Worth, Tex.; Lincoln, Nebr.; and Portland, Oreg. The function of the central cartographic unit of the Washington headquarters, located first at

Beltsville and later at Hyattsville, Md., was to do those jobs for which the field units were not equipped and to complete work that could be done more adequately from a central laboratory; in recent years the central unit has also acted as the branch office for the Northeastern States.

This preliminary inventory describes the approximately 241,000 maps, plans, charts, profiles, aerial photographs, engineering drawings, and other items that constitute the segregated cartographic records of the SCS and its predecessor agencies that were in the custody of the National Archives and Records Service (NARS) as of January 31, 1975. They are part of Records of the Soil Conservation Service, Record Group (RG) 114. These records amount to 1,016 cubic feet and are maintained by the Cartographic Archives Division in the National Archives Building, except for one series of manuscript soil survey sheets that temporarily is housed in the Washington National Records Center.

Not described here are the related textual records, such as correspondence and reports that are in the custody of the Natural Resources Branch of the Archives, nor the photographic records of the agency that are in the custody of the Audiovisual Archives Division.

The records date from 1903 to 1974, although most of them were created between 1934 and 1954—the first two decades of SCS and its predecessor, the Soil Erosion Service. They are described in four major sections, three of which refer to the agency's Washington headquarters office, and one of which refers to regional office records. The first section lists general cartographic records not specifically related to one division or unit within the SCS, including land utilization and resettlement program maps that were partially inherited by the SCS from the Resettlement Administration and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The second section lists the records of the Office of Research and its predecessor units, including drainage investigation maps dating from 1903 that were inherited by the SCS's Farm Drainage Division, and the approximately 162,000 weather maps that constitute two thirds of the total number of cartographic items in the record group. The weather maps were produced by the Climatic and Physiographic Division. The third section lists the records of the Office of Operations before 1953 and the records of other field operations after that date. The fourth section consists of descriptions of regional office cartographic records; these records constitute less than 1 percent of the total number of items described here, and it is apparent that only a few of the regional office cartographic records are held by NARS.

NARS cartographic records that relate indirectly to the SCS are found in several other record groups. County soil survey maps from 1899 to 1953 are among the cartographic files in Records of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, RG 54. Maps relating to land planning, the land utilization program, the flood control program, and the water facilities program are among the cartographic files in Records of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, RG 83 (see NARS Special List No. 28, *Cartographic Records of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics* (1971), compiled by William J. Heynen). Other maps relating to flood control, watersheds, and river basins are in Records of the Federal Interagency River

Basin Committee, RG 315; Records of the Forest Service, RG 95; Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers, RG 77; and Records of the Weather Bureau, RG 27.

This inventory is based, in part, on work done by Herman Friis, Charlotte Ashby, Phyllis Everhart, and Josephine Kelley, all formerly of NARS, and with the assistance of Anthony Naleway. The editors were William Dunstan and Harry L. Hickman.

Records of the Washington Office

GENERAL RECORDS

1. **ORGANIZATIONAL AND FUNCTIONAL CHARTS. 1936-53. 10 items.**

Arranged chronologically.

Miscellaneous charts, some on oversized sheets, showing the organization and functions of the central SCS office in Washington, D.C., at certain dates. (A larger series of organizational and functional charts, relating to both the central and field offices, is filed among the textual records.)

See **appendix A** for SCS organizational outlines.

2. **MAPS SHOWING SCS REGIONAL BOUNDARIES AND HEADQUARTERS IN THE UNITED STATES. 1936-70. 19 items.**

Arranged chronologically.

Mostly small (8 by 10½ in.) printed maps. Several also show locations of State headquarters. Although the traditional regional structure of the SCS was abolished in 1953, maps dated after 1953 show field representative areas, regional technical services centers, areas served by field units involved in cartography, watersheds, engineering, and plant technology.

See **appendix B** for lists and maps detailing the SCS regional organization, 1936-53.

3. **MAPS SHOWING COMBINED FIELD ACTIVITIES OF THE SCS. 1939-41 and 1969. 6 items.**

Arranged chronologically.

Manuscript, photoprocessed, and printed maps showing on each map several different field activities (maps that are limited to one activity are described under appropriate headings elsewhere in this inventory). Included are two U.S. maps, 1939, showing locations of land utilization projects, demonstration projects, soil conservation districts, and existing and proposed flood control areas; a map of the Southwest, ca. 1940, showing various field activities; a map of the Potomac River watershed, 1941, showing locations of land utilization projects, demonstration farms, demonstration projects, Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camps, soil conservation districts, conservation experiment stations, Hydrologic Division research areas, and Hillculture Division research areas; and two U.S. maps, 1969, showing areas in soil conservation districts, resource conservation and development projects, Great Plains conservation program boundaries, watersheds under the 1944 flood control act, pilot watersheds authorized by a 1953 act, watersheds under Public Law 566, and boundaries of field representative regions.

See also field activity maps under each regional office (entries 204-263).

4. **MAPS OF THE UNITED STATES SHOWING PRINCIPAL DRAINAGE BASINS. Ca. 1935-50. 3 items.**

Printed maps--one issued by the Soil Erosion Service, ca. 1935, a second issued by the SCS in 1950, and a third that is undated. Each has a similar format; a Geological Survey base map of the United States is overprinted in red to show outlines of the major river basins.

5. **PHOTOGRAPHS AND MAPS OF THE GREAT PLAINS WIND EROSION REGION (DUST BOWL). 1939 and 1950-55. 10 items.**

A panel of photographs published as an exhibit in 1939 to show the effects of wind erosion. Nine outline maps published from 1950 to 1955, including outline maps of the Great Plains, maps showing areas of wind erosion, maps showing seriously damaged and most severely damaged areas during the 1930's, and maps showing the proposed area for consideration by the Committee on Land Use Problems in the Great Plains.

6. **MAPS RELATING TO SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICTS. 1938-60. 37 items.**

Generally arranged chronologically.

Included are 26 maps, published periodically between 1938 and 1954, showing locations of soil conservation districts in the United States; two, small, printed maps showing by pie chart the numbers of acres planned for treatment in soil conservation districts by States and regions, 1950; six manuscript and printed maps showing work completed in each district or State by 1951; a printed map of the

Colorado River Basin, showing the extent of soil conservation districts in 1950; and published maps of the Piedmont and Upper Ocmulgee River and the Piedmont and Broad River Soil Conservation Districts, Ga., 1960.

7. MAPS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE RESEARCH CENTER AT BELTSVILLE, MD. 1938 and 1939. 22 items.

Arranged chronologically.

A printed, 18-sheet topographic map (1:2,400) of the SCS tract at the Research Center and a separate index, 1938; a small diagram of the SCS tract, showing original coordinates, block numbers, and concrete monuments, 1938; a small-scale printed map of the entire research center, 1939; and several map quadrangles that have been pasted on a single sheet.

Additional maps relating to the Research Center are described in **appendix M.**

8. A SAMPLE CONSERVATION PLAN FOR A FARM. Ca. 1950. 1 item.

An exhibit panel of three maps pertaining to a conservation plan for a 124-acre farm in Clarke County, Ga., including a map relating to land use before planning, one showing both land capability and the results of a conservation survey, and one showing land use and conservation measures after planning.

9. BASE MAPS. Ca. 1935 and undated. 6 items.

Unarranged.

Outline maps on which additional information could be added. Included are three maps of the United States, showing State boundaries; a map of the physiographic provinces of the Southeast; a large drainage map of the Ohio-Tennessee River watershed; and a drainage map of California. One of the U.S. maps was printed for the Soil Erosion Service, ca. 1935.

Land Utilization and Resettlement Programs

Between 1938 and 1954, SCS administered the land utilization program of the Department of Agriculture. The program was meant to be a practical application of land use planning by the Government. It was designed to correct one aspect of unsuitable land occupancy and use by means of identifying farm land that was submarginal in value (and often overcrowded with poor farmers) and retiring it from farm use. Submarginal land was purchased by the Government and the original farmers were relocated to new land or introduced to new sources of income other than farming. The purchased submarginal land, organized into a series of Federal projects, was then put to a use thought more suitable to its character and value, such as national and State forests, recreational areas, wildlife refuges, agricultural demonstration projects, grazing lands, and additions to Indian reservations.

The land utilization program began in 1934 as a joint project of the Land Policy Section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration's Program Planning Division and the Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA). From 1935 to 1937 the program was administered by the Resettlement Administration (later called Farm Security Administration). During 1937 and 1938 it was administered by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics (BAE). Activities begun before 1937 are often referred to as the old program. Activities relating to submarginal farmlands acquired under title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937 are generally referred to as the new program.

On October 6, 1938, administration of the land utilization program was transferred to SCS, although high-level land use planning activities remained with BAE. The acquisition and development of submarginal agricultural lands expanded the scope of the SCS program for soil conservation. Project lands were restored to vegetation cover or otherwise put to nonfarming use under the agency's Land Acquisition, Land Management, and Institutional Adjustment Divisions, and with the aid of the SCS field organization and the CCC. In time the SCS came to look upon the projects as demonstration lands, useful in educating farmers about the values of soil conservation.

The Farm Security Administration (FSA) and the SCS cooperated in working out land use and occupancy adjustments that would minimize the displacement of families. The FSA often purchased those tracts and parts of tracts suitable for continued farming and the SCS purchased those tracts unsuitable for cultivation. The SCS gradually transferred some project lands to other agencies more appropriate to their management, including the Forest Service, the Fish and Wildlife Service, and the War Department, but it retained grazing and other lands closely associated with farming. On January 1, 1954, the land utilization program was transferred from the SCS to the Forest Service.

Most of the cartographic records from the program up to the time it was administered by the SCS have been centralized among the SCS records. Additional land use planning maps are among the cartographic files in RG 83.

10. LAND ACQUISITION DIVISION PROJECT MAPS (BOOKS 1-53). 1934-42. 1,291 items.

Arranged alphabetically by State and thereunder by project number in the order shown in **Appendix C.** The maps are in a series of looseleaf notebooks (books) numbered 1-53.

The maps of each project show the status of lands acquired and disposed of by the Department of Agriculture, and they relate almost entirely to the submarginal land purchase projects of the land utilization program and related resettlement projects. Various departmental units became, in turn, responsible for the land utilization program. Thus, the maps were first prepared by the Land Policy Section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration's Program Planning Division, 1934; then by the Resettlement Administration, 1935-37; next by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, 1937 and 1938; and by the Soil Conservation Service, 1938-42. They were finally maintained by the Land Acquisition Division of the SCS before being transferred to NARS.

The maps are large-scale blueline (ozalid) and blueprint sheets annotated with colors and notes relating to individual farms and tracts of land. The information shown includes land recommended for purchase, names and/or types of previous owners (State, Federal, private), lands under lease or option, lands where options were exercised, land acquired through condemnation, purchases dropped, and—in some cases—to which Federal or State agency the lands were transferred when finally disposed of by the SCS (many were turned over to the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Forest Service). A few maps also show improvements planned or made on the project lands, such as obliteration of obsolete farms and construction of roads, fences, dams, and stock tanks.

When the projects were first proposed, they were numbered A-1 or A-2 within each State. Before 1938 the projects were designated by numbers and letters referring to type. Agricultural projects, for example, were designated LA; Indian reservation projects, LI; Biological Survey wildlife refuges, LB; recreational projects, LP; and others, LO. Certain projects of the Resettlement Administration were designated as rural resettlement (RR) or subsistence homesteads (SH) or "former F.E.R.A." (RF). After 1938, projects that remained in the land utilization program and new projects under title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act were designated "LU." In 1938 and 1939 the year was also sometimes given, so that, for example, a map of land utilization project number 21 in Nevada during 1939 was identified as LU-NV-39-21. Maps identified as LA-QM apparently refer to project lands used by the Army Quartermaster Corps.

A rough mimeographed list of the contents of each looseleaf volume, which was provided by the SCS when the records were transferred to NARS, is available as a finding aid.

For related project maps, see the land utilization project maps (loose maps) listed in entry 11.

11. LAND UTILIZATION PROJECT MAPS (LOOSE). 1934-39. 2,248 items.

Arranged alphabetically by State and thereunder by project number in the order shown in **Appendix D.**

These maps are similar to the Land Acquisition Division project maps (entry 10), but they are not limited to land ownership information and are filed as loose sheets rather than in volumes.

The maps of each project show boundaries and locations, status of acquisition by the Government, land classification, and such project development and improvements as the construction of roads, dams, and other facilities. Also included with the maps are a few architectural plans of cabins and buildings in projects LU-AK-1, LU-ND-1, LU-TX-26, and VT-A-1.

12. MAPS OF THE UNITED STATES SHOWING THE LOCATION OF LAND UTILIZATION PROJECTS. 1936-52. 21 items.

Arranged chronologically.

Manuscript maps of similar format prepared as each agency became responsible for the program, the Resettlement Administration (1936 and 1937), the Bureau of Agricultural Economics (1938), and the SCS 1938-52). Symbols indicate the number and type of project.

13. REGIONAL MAPS SHOWING LOCATIONS OF LAND UTILIZATION AND RELATED FIELD PROJECTS. 1934-38. 25 items.

Arranged chronologically.

Miscellaneous manuscript, photoprocessed, printed, and annotated maps, including the following: (1) three maps by the Land Policy Section of the

Agricultural Adjustment Administration, of region IX (southwestern) and of New Mexico, showing project locations and private offers to sell land to Government projects, 1934; (2) two maps by the Resettlement Administration covering region III (midwestern), showing locations of all field projects, connecting roads, and a mileage chart listing distances between projects, 1936; (3) two sketch maps relating to existing and proposed projects in the Southwest, ca. 1936; (4) five regional road maps constituting the United States, printed by the American Automobile Association and annotated to show Resettlement Administration land utilization projects, regional headquarters, and regional boundaries, ca. 1936; (5) 12 small maps printed by the Resettlement Administration's Procedure Division, showing locations of all field projects in each of 12 regions, 1937; and (6) a map of the Great Plains, prepared by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics to show locations of land utilization projects, 1938.

On the Land Policy Section maps, the projects are classified A-1 through A-4 (agriculture, erosion, and national forest), R-1 (resettlement), and I-1 through I-9 (Indian, in New Mexico only). On the Resettlement Administration's Procedure Division maps the following project categories are shown: (1) suburban resettlement–resettlement (SR) and former subsistence homesteads (SH); (2) rural resettlement–resettlement (RR), former subsistence homesteads (RH), former Federal Emergency Relief Administration (RF), and Indian (RI); and (3) land acquisition–agriculture (LA), migratory waterfowl Biological Survey (LB), Indian (LI), and other (LO).

14. STATE MAPS SHOWING LOCATIONS OF LAND UTILIZATION PROJECTS. 1938 and 1939. 46 items.

Arranged alphabetically by State.

Manuscript maps prepared as illustrations for an SCS publication about land utilization projects. Included are 45 maps of individual States and one cover sheet. States not included are Alaska, Hawaii, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Vermont.

15. STATE MAPS SHOWING LOCATIONS OF LAND UTILIZATION PROJECTS AND RECREATION SITES. 1938. 30 items.

Arranged alphabetically by State as noted below.

Printed Geological Survey base maps (1:500,000) of selected States, annotated with colors to show project boundaries, existing recreation sites, potential recreation sites, and project lands not suited or used for recreation. Because of their relatively large scale, these maps are useful as indexes to the locations of projects. Some of the maps are dated January 1938, an indication that they were prepared during the time the land utilization program was being transferred from the Resettlement Administration (Farm Security Administration) to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The following States are represented: Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut and Rhode Island, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland and Delaware, Michigan, Montana, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

16. MAP SHOWING LAND UTILIZATION PROJECTS AND PROPOSED TAYLOR GRAZING DISTRICTS IN THE WESTERN STATES. 1936. 1 item.

Map annotated by the Cartographic Section of the Land Utilization Division during the time of the Resettlement Administration. The map was designed to show the geographic relationships between land utilization projects of the Department of Agriculture, which were originally on private lands, and proposed Taylor grazing districts, which were the result of the Taylor Grazing Act of June 28, 1934, on public domain lands. A 1936 memorandum of understanding between the Division of Grazing in the Interior Department and the Resettlement Administration provided for cooperation when land utilization projects and public domain lands were intermingled.

17. MAPS RELATING TO EMPLOYMENT, FINANCES, LAND TITLES, AND OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS OF THE LAND UTILIZATION PROGRAM. 1935-38. 11 items.

Arranged chronologically.

Manuscript statistical and diagrammatic maps of the United States, prepared by the Land Utilization Division of the Resettlement Administration. They show regional employment on projects, 1935-37; regional expenditures and costs, 1936; extent of game, forestry, and recreational development in projects, ca. 1936; locations of title examining offices, 1937; and the status of title clearance on projects, 1938.

18. PROBLEM AREA AND LAND USE PLANNING MAPS PREPARED IN CONNECTION WITH THE LAND UTILIZATION PROGRAM. 1934-39. 25 items.

Arranged alphabetically by State, followed by maps of the entire United States, as listed in **Appendix E.**

Manuscript and annotated maps of States and regions within States, in some cases prepared as exhibits to illustrate the relationship between a specific land utilization project and its surrounding region. Most appear to have been prepared by the Resettlement Administration and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and relate to agricultural problem areas in need of adjustment.

For related land use planning maps, see NARS Special List No. 28, *Cartographic Records of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics* (1971), compiled by William J. Heynen.

19. SOIL MAPS OF FARMS AND PROJECT AREAS IN RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION REGION IX (SOUTHWESTERN STATES). 1936. 230 items.

Arranged in folders by area and thereunder unarranged.

Large-scale field sheets from soil surveys of individual farms and ranches in the Casa Grande Resettlement Project, Ariz. (RR-AZ-6); Virgin River area, Ariz. and Nev.; Arizona part-time farms project (partly in the Salt River Valley); California part-time farms project (RR-CF-24); Bosque Farms Resettlement Project near Albuquerque, N. Mex.; and Sevier Valley Resettlement Project, Utah. Also included are 18 regional soil and alkali maps of Utah, showing parts of the Uinta Basin, Duchesne County, and the Price River project. File numbers on regional maps indicate that they were filed in the Berkeley office of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics after the land utilization program was reassigned to that agency from the Resettlement Administration.

The farm and ranch soil surveys were conducted by John Lund, John Guernsey, and John Sparks; the maps often show names of operators, field boundaries, types of crops, and irrigation ditches. One of the Price River project maps classifies soils according to the "Storie Index."

20. MAPS RELATING TO LAND UTILIZATION RESEARCH STUDIES OF THE NORTHERN GREAT PLAINS. Ca. 1936. 8 items.

Unarranged.

Manuscript maps prepared as illustrations for an unidentified report under the direction of C.P. Gardell, Chief of the Cartographic Section of the Resettlement Administration's Land Utilization Division. Subjects shown are physiographic provinces, the location of the 20-inch rainfall line, boundaries between pedalfer soils and nonhumid soils and between tall grasses and short grasses, land use adjustment areas, possible resettlement areas, and the location of adjustment projects. Also included is a separate map of Phillips County, Mont., used as a sample development area in the integration of water and land resources.

21. "SPECIMEN" MAPS, BASE MAPS, AND OTHER MATERIAL USED IN PREPARING LAND UTILIZATION MAPS. 1938 and 1939. 56 items.

Arranged by type of map.

"Specimen," or sample, maps designed to show the proper method of preparing project maps, manuscript and printed county outline maps of various States, and sheets with multiple lists of county names to be attached to maps.

22. MISCELLANEOUS MAPS. 1936 and 1937. 6 items.

Arranged chronologically.

Manuscript and photoprocessed maps prepared by the Land Utilization Division or other units of the Resettlement Administration. Included are a base map of Arizona (1:500,000), prepared in cooperation with the University of Arizona, 1936; a base map of Santa Cruz County, Calif. (scale:1 in. to approx. 1 mi.), 1936; a map of western Nevada, showing irrigable lands and proposed reservoirs prepared from original surveys by the Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station, the Land Utilization Division, and the Works Progress Administration (WPA), 1936; two maps of the Hereford Irrigation Area (Deaf Smith and Castro Counties, Tex.) relating to wind erosion, topography, and soil, 1937; and an unidentified map of lands adjacent to the Columbia River near Wenatchee, Wash., showing numbered areas, n.d.

Civilian Conservation Corps Operations

In the early 1930's the Federal Government began an Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) program that was taken over in 1939 by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC).

On April 1, 1934, 22 ECW camps were assigned to the Soil Erosion Service for technical direction,

and by December 31, 1935, the SCS was operating 498 ECW camps, the most the SCS ever ran. In 1940 the SCS operated 393 CCC camps, 280 of which were assigned to demonstration projects, conservation areas, and public drainage districts; the remainder to newly formed soil conservation districts.

Before 1939, ECW camps assigned to the SCS were supervised by field project directors under the Office of Operations, but in 1939 a special assistant to the Chief of the SCS took over control of CCC work, and in 1941 and 1942 an Office of CCC Operations (later changed to Camp Operations Division) directed CCC and Civilian Public Service conscientious objector camps. The CCC program was phased out during World War II.

The following maps (entry 23) show approximate locations of camps nationwide; other entries in this inventory, as noted in the index, describe local-area maps that show ECW and CCC camps.

23. MAPS SHOWING APPROXIMATE LOCATIONS OF EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK (ECW) CAMPS ASSIGNED TO THE SCS. 1937 and undated. 2 items.

A photoprocessed map of the United States, dated 1937, and a slightly different undated worksheet, each showing locations of camps by small dots. Specific camps are not identified.

RECORDS OF THE OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND PREDECESSOR UNITS, 1903-50

The Office of Research, called Division of Research from 1935 to 1939, was one of two major offices created within the SCS when the agency was established (the second was the Office of Operations). The Office of Research's function was to obtain, through scientific research in the field and in the laboratory, more knowledge about soil erosion and its relationship to climate, waterflow, sediment formation, landscape geomorphology, and agricultural practices; also to develop methods of control. The findings were reported to the SCS Office of Operations for application to the land.

The Office of Research administered erosion experiment stations (later part of the Conservation Experiment Stations Division) and the Climatic and Physiographic, Hydrologic, Sedimentation, Hillculture, and Conservation Economics Divisions. The new Farm Drainage and Farm Irrigation Divisions were added in 1939. After 1941, the Hydrologic, Sedimentation, and Farm Drainage Divisions were consolidated into the Water Conservation and Disposal Practices Division; and the Climatic and Physiographic, Hillculture, Conservation Economics, and Conservation Experiment Stations Divisions were grouped together to form the Erosion Control Practices Division. The Farm Irrigation Division remained as a separate unit with headquarters at Logan, Utah.

A cutback in research funds in 1948 and 1949 forced the termination of many research projects. In 1953 the remaining research functions were transferred from the SCS to the Agricultural Research Service, and the Office of Research was abolished. Afterward, the SCS conducted limited research pertaining to soil survey maps only.

24. MAPS SHOWING LOCATIONS OF RESEARCH ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES. 1936 and 1949. 3 items.

A sketch map prepared by C. E. Ramser in 1936, showing the locations of "Tentative SCS Research Regions"; a map relating to "Principal Activities of the Division of Research," 1936; and a small map relating to kinds of research projects conducted in 1949.

The "Principal Activities" map of 1936 is more nearly complete than the other two. Colored symbols are keyed to a legend that indicates locations of the following: selected and pending experimental watersheds of the Hydrologic Division; boundaries of regions demarcating experimental watersheds; hydrologic projects done in cooperation with the U.S. Geological Survey; hydrologic projects administered by the SCS Division of Operations; supplementary watershed projects to be established in cooperation with the Brazos Reclamation and Conservation District; field-study projects of the Climatic and Physiographic Division; groups of States in which cooperation research would be conducted by principal soil conservationists; State agricultural experiment stations, including those in which cooperative economic surveys were arranged; reservoir surveys of the Sedimentation Division, including a survey of the Boulder Dam watershed; bedload measurement projects of the Sedimentation Division; stream and valley

investigations of the Sedimentation Division; the Sedimentation Division's cooperative laboratory with the California Institute of Technology (Pasadena); new and existing soil erosion experiment stations; and areas served by soil erosion stations.

See also specific research units for additional maps relating to research projects.

25. MAPS AND PHOTOGRAPHS USED IN WALTER C. LOWDERMILK'S "SURVEY OF LAND USE IN THE OLD WORLD." 1941. 120 items.

Arranged by "area number" appearing on each sheet.

Lowdermilk was Assistant Administrator of the SCS Office of Research. He conducted an 18-month tour of Western Europe, North Africa, and the Middle East to study effects of soil erosion on lands that had been in use much longer than lands in the United States.

The records consist of manuscript and photo-processed maps prepared for publication, showing roads, routes of the survey, ancient ruins, and areas of special interest.

26. MAP OF ALASKA SHOWING CERTAIN LANDS SUITABLE FOR FARMING. N.d. 1 item.

A Geological Survey map in colors annotated to show five regions in south-central Alaska and their relative suitability for agriculture.

Erosion Experiment Stations

On April 1, 1935, 10 soil erosion experiment stations, which had been funded by soil erosion research allotments and operated jointly from 1929 to 1935 by the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering and the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, were transferred to the Soil Erosion Service (predecessor of the SCS). These soil erosion experiment stations, representing various soil, physiographic, and climatic regions of the country, were located near Clarinda, Iowa; Hays, Kans.; Bethany, Mo.; Statesville, N.C.; Zanesville, Ohio; Guthrie, Okla.; Temple and Tyler, Tex.; Pullman, Wash.; and La Crosse, Wis. In the next 4 years at least nine new soil erosion experiment stations (or soil and water conservation experiment stations, as they were later called) were added near Athens, Ga.; Dixon Springs, Ill.; McCredie, Mo.; Beemerville-Marlboro, N.J.; Mexican Springs, N. Mex.; Ithaca and Marcellus, N.Y.; State College, Pa.; and Amarillo, Tex. (Dalhart).

In addition, studies were conducted at numerous other projects not constructed as formal research stations; these included hydrologic studies at Auburn, Ala., East Lansing, Mich., and Logan, Utah; small-plot experiments at Iola, Kans., College Park, Md., Bozeman, Mont., and Brookings, S. Dak.; and infiltration studies at Edwardsville, Ill. By 1940, research was being conducted at 123 locations in the United States and two in Puerto Rico.

Investigations were made to determine the effects of cropping practices on runoff and soil erosion, to develop more efficient terraces and gully control methods, to develop wind erosion control methods, to measure rainfall infiltration, and to obtain a variety of other data. The program was carried out in cooperation with State agricultural experiment stations, other Federal agencies, and the SCS Office of Operations.

The work of each erosion experiment station was directed by a local research superintendent working with subject matter specialists and laborers under the general supervision of the Soil and Water Conservation Investigations Section (called the Conservation Experiment Stations Division after 1938).

Only a small number of cartographic items relating to specific experiment stations have been segregated from the textual records and described here; these are chiefly from stations near Hays, Kans., and Dalhart (Amarillo), Tex. Other maps are included in the numbered map file of the Hydrologic Division (entry 90) and the numbered map file of the Farm Drainage Division (entry 118).

27. MAPS SHOWING LOCATIONS OF SOIL EROSION EXPERIMENT STATIONS. 1931-37. 4 items.

Maps of the United States, showing locations of experiment stations administered by the Office of Research and its predecessor agencies.

Included are two small (8- by 10½-inch) printed maps, prepared by the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, showing locations of "soil erosion stations" and the general soil erosion regions in which they were located as of 1931 (10 stations) and 1933 (12 stations); a small manuscript map prepared by the Soil Erosion Service in 1935, showing the locations of 10 soil conservation stations; and an exhibit map prepared by the SCS, ca. 1937, showing locations of 24 conservation experiment stations. The 1937

exhibit map contains photographs of typical landscapes at several of the stations and a plan of the Zanesville, Ohio, station.

28. RECORDS OF THE FORT HAYS, KANS., EROSION EXPERIMENT STATION. Ca. 1930-37. 87 items.

Unarranged.

The Fort Hays erosion experiment station was started in 1930 by the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils and was later transferred to the SCS, which operated it until about 1941. Besides their work concerning soil erosion, the staff conducted experiments in moisture conservation.

Included are manuscript, photoprocessed, and printed maps, graphs, and diagrams, including maps of Kansas that relate to geological features and the extent of erosion. For the Fort Hays Reservation there are maps that relate to topography, building layouts, erosion, soils, vegetation, farm plots, crops, terraces, and crop rotation; frequency diagrams that show soil moisture and crop yields; diagrams of plots; profiles of slopes; cross sections of terraces; drawings of engineer equipment; and rainfall tables.

See also descriptions of other records relating to Fort Hays among records of the Hydrologic Division (entries 90 and 91) and records of the Farm Drainage Division (entry 118).

29. RECORDS OF THE DALHART, TEX., SAND DUNE PROJECT. 1936-39. 60 items.

Unarranged.

The purpose of "Project WR-1" at Dalhart, 1934-44, was to study methods of stabilizing sand dunes for grazing and agriculture. Dalhart was a substation of the Amarillo Experiment Station, and most of the maps were prepared by the region 6 office at Amarillo, Tex.

Included are plane table sheets from topographic surveys; maps showing locations of erosion and sand dunes, degree of slope, soils and vegetation, and types of farm plots; aerial photographs; profiles of the dune area, with information about kinds of crops planted; and graphs showing wind directions and velocities and average precipitation.

30. RECORDS OF THE EROSION EXPERIMENT STATION AT LA CROSSE, WIS. 1935-39. 11 items.

Arranged chronologically.

La Crosse was the site of the Upper Mississippi Valley Erosion Experiment Station. The records include a photoprocessed chart reflecting studies made in 1934 and 1935 and showing the effect of different kinds of land cover and land use on runoff and soil loss, and a series of 10 manuscript tracings, apparently prepared as map illustrations for an unidentified 1939 report, showing locations of fields and erosion under various conditions.

Additional maps and graphs relating to the La Crosse experiment station are filed among the records of the Hydrologic Division (entries 90 and 91) and the Farm Drainage Division (entry 118).

31. MAP OF THE MEXICAN SPRINGS AREA, N. MEX. 1934. 1 item.

A published topographic map (1:24,000) compiled from aerial surveys. The Mexican Springs area was the site of early SCS research work.

Hillculture Division

The Hillculture Division, which was responsible for research in the effective and profitable use of vegetation to control soil erosion, conducted highly technical and scientific studies relating to the selection and management of erosion-resisting vegetation. Hillculture experimental testing areas were established at various locations, and work was coordinated with other agencies and State agricultural experiment stations responsible for plant breeding and for developing new plant uses.

Beginning in the Office of Research in 1936 under the name Investigations of Erosion Resisting Plants of Economic Value Section, it was soon renamed Hillculture Research Section. In 1939 the section was designated a division. The unit was directed by Samuel B. Detwiler. After 1941 the Hillculture Division was consolidated with the Conservation Experiment Stations Division, the Climatic and Physiographic Division, and the Conservation Economics Division to form the new Erosion Control Practices Division.

32. MAPS RELATING TO CLIMATE AND VEGETATION. Ca. 1936-41. 3 items.

Maps (8 by 10½ in.) of the United States, relating to climatic regions based on Thornthwaite's system of classification; plant growth regions as compiled by F.L. Mulford of the Bureau of Plant Industry; and "life zones" copied from an 1898 map by C. Hart Merriam of the Biological Survey.

A larger scale climate and plant-growth region map by Thornthwaite and Mulford is described in entry 39.

33. MAPS RELATING TO ARBORETUMS. Ca. 1941. 3 items.

A manuscript map of the United States, showing locations of 20 arboretums and 28 botanical gardens; a printed plan of Harvard University's Arnold Arboretum at Jamaica Plain, Mass.; and an annotated plan of the Morton Arboretum, Lisle, Ill.

34. REPORT AND MAPS ON CALIFORNIA SOILS. 1936. 5 items.

Unarranged.

A copy of University of California Experiment Station Bulletin 599, "A Rating of California Soils," by Walter W. Weir and Earl Storie; four large maps in color accompany the report.

These items were added to the files of the Hillculture Division in 1939.

Climatic and Physiographic Division

The Climatic and Physiographic Division was established in 1935. At first the unit was known as the Climatic and Physiographic Section of the Division of Research, but in 1939, when the Division of Research became an office, the Climatic and Physiographic Section was designated a division. C. Warren Thornthwaite directed the Division from 1935 to 1946. Scientific research was aimed at discovering the interaction of climate and erosion, the stages of natural and culturally induced erosion, and the characteristics of erosional landforms. Originally, it was proposed that statistical and fieldwork would be studied in four major research sections covering climate, geomorphology, erosion history, and plant ecology. Plant ecology studies, however, were not approved as a separate project and were carried out only peripherally.

Climatic studies, employing existing Weather Bureau records as well as original field observations, were concerned with drought and wind erosion, the long-term aspects of rainfall, and the short-term problems of rainfall intensity and storm patterns. Thornthwaite used a climatic classification system he had developed in the early 1930's, based on "effective precipitation," or the amount of moisture available for plant use after some rainfall had evaporated into the atmosphere and some had run to the sea. From his numerical indexes of "precipitation-effectiveness" (P-E), Thornthwaite plotted climatic regions of the United States, ranging from superhumid in the east to arid in the west and corresponding to natural vegetation regions ranging from rain forest to desert. Descriptions of his work were published in *Climate and Man,* the 1941 Yearbook of the Department of Agriculture, and *Atlas of Climatic Types in the United States, 1900-1939,* Department of Agriculture Miscellaneous Publication No. 421, 1941.

The physiographic or geomorphologic studies that were undertaken in conjunction with climatic studies involved describing, mapping, and interpreting erosional landforms that develop under different types of climate and land use. Information was gathered on soil formation, gullying, mass movement of soil on slopes when lubricated by rainwater, and wind erosion. Field projects were planned in selected areas of the country where land had been seriously damaged by culturally induced erosion and, for comparison, in areas where natural erosion alone was active. In 1934 and 1935, under the Soil Erosion Service, physiographic research had begun in the Polacca Wash Basin in the Navajo-Hopi Demonstration Project of northeast Arizona and in the South Tyger River Demonstration Project and surrounding areas in the South Carolina Piedmont, near the regional office at Spartanburg. Research was also planned or conducted in the sand dune areas of the Southern Great Plains; the loessial area around Natchez, Miss.; the limestone lands of Kentucky; and the Muskingum River watershed of Ohio. At first the Division hoped to map the erosion landforms of the entire United States, but such work was not completed.

To show the relationship between land use history and erosion history, the Division studied erosion history in the tobacco and cotton region of the southern Piedmont and the history of erosion control techniques in Oklahoma and Virginia. Studies of the geography of Oklahoma were begun by Thornthwaite at the University of Oklahoma before he became head of the Division in 1935 and were continued by the SCS after that date. Oklahoma, which previously had been reserved for Indians, was a unique, "young" agricultural region, and in one study an attempt was made to reconstruct on maps the natural vegetation that existed before the advent of modern agriculture. The maps were contrasted and compared with later erosion and landscape changes.

In order to obtain meteorological data from a network of weather stations within a relatively small area, to determine local variability of rainfall, and to interpret the effect of rainfall on erosion and agriculture, a microclimatic study was undertaken in October 1935. Called the Kingfisher microclimatic project, the study took place in west-central Oklahoma in

Kingfisher, Blaine, and Logan Counties. About 200 weather stations were established, with observers whose names were drawn from relief rolls and who performed the work on their own farms. Observations were taken hourly and sometimes, during storms, at 15-minute intervals. These findings were plotted on maps, sometimes more than 80 per day. Local physical, agricultural, and historical patterns of landscape were also mapped for comparison with weather maps. Operations were closed in the middle of 1937.

A new and larger microclimatic project was established in 1937 in the Muskingum River watershed, constituting a large area in eastern Ohio. New Philadelphia was established as a field office, and additional records were kept at the agricultural experiment station at Wooster. This watershed was selected partly because of the hydrologic studies already being conducted jointly by the Muskingum Watershed Conservancy District and members of the SCS Hydrologic Division at the Coshocton Experimental Watershed and the Zanesville Experiment Farm. With the help of the Works Progress Administration (WPA), weather observation data were collected from 500 stations located in the 8,000 square mile watershed. The resulting maps produced at the Muskingum watershed and Kingfisher microclimatic projects were to be used to interpret daily rainfall intensity, frequency, and local distribution–variables not shown by traditional weather measurements.

Researchers at the Climatic Research Center in Ohio also compiled a series of precipitation maps of the Enoree River Basin in South Carolina as part of the Division's studies of the Piedmont.

During World War II the Climatic and Physiographic Division was abolished, although records indicate that its activity was continued by the Climatic and Geographic Section of the newly formed Erosion Control Practices Division. A manuscript history of the Climatic and Physiographic Division and a list of its publications, arranged by author, was compiled by Guy Stewart in 1951 and is available at NARS.

General Records

35. PRELIMINARY MAP RELATING TO OPERATIONS OF THE CLIMATIC AND PHYSIOGRAPHIC DIVISION. 1936. 1 item.

A rough map in pencil, indicating preliminary locations of intensive and reconnaissance studies, including the Great Plains; Dalhart, Tex., dune studies; northeast Arizona and the Southwest; Oklahoma and the Kingfisher microclimatic project; the Natchez loess study area, Mississippi; the Elizabethtown area of Kentucky; Spartanburg, S.C.; and the southern Piedmont. The activities are explained in the 1936 SCS annual report.

36. MAP RECORDS OF DIVISION DIRECTOR C. WARREN THORNTHWAITE. 1932-42. 19 items.

Arranged in folders by subject.

Maps, worksheets, atlases, and a geographical study created or accumulated by Thornthwaite both before and after he became Division director in 1935.

Included are the following: a manuscript map entitled "Decennial Change in Birth-Residence Index," relating to population movement studies in the United States; copies of the *Atlas of Climatic Types in the United States, 1900-1939* (U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1941) and the *Atlas of Climatic Charts of the Oceans* (U.S. Weather Bureau, 1938); four manuscript maps showing aerial navigation routes from California to Brazil, Portugal to New Zealand, and New York to California; a 203-page manuscript paper by Thornthwaite entitled "Louisville, Kentucky: a Geographical Study of an Urban Landscape"; and 11 maps, apparently used in the Louisville study. The related Louisville maps include annotated topographical maps of the city, originally dated 1906; several plans of the city annotated to show density of population in 1900, 1910, 1920, and 1925, one of which also shows names of farm residents outside of the city in 1917; a city engineer map of Louisville, dated 1924, annotated with population figures; an undated industrial map of the city showing locations of factory sites; and a map annotated to show population and density in each of several neighborhoods in Louisville as of 1925.

37. PHYSIOGRAPHIC MAPS OF THE UNITED STATES. 1921, 1932, and 1941. 3 items.

Privately printed maps, including two versions of a "Physiographic Diagram of the United States" by A. K. Lobeck, University of Wisconsin, 1921 and 1932, and a "Map of the Landforms of the United States" by Erwin Raisz, 1941, containing a few unidentified pencil marks.

38. MISCELLANEOUS MAPS. 1940 and n.d. 3 items.

Map annotated to show selected sites of virgin and near-virgin soils in the United States (see similar map of Ohio, entry 77); a map of the Southeast, used

for plotting "described organic matter localities"; and an exhibit chart relating to the water cycle, soil erosion, and the need to study the evaporation and transpiration process.

Climatic Section

39. GENERAL MAPS RELATING TO CLIMATE AND VEGETATION. Ca. 1933-42. 17 items.

Unarranged.

Maps prepared or published by Thornthwaite, including "Climates of the Earth," "Climate of the United States," and "Climatic Provinces and Plant Growth Regions of the United States" (with F.L. Mulford of the Bureau of Plant Industry); two photocopies of world maps by Vernor C. Finch, showing distribution of climatic and natural vegetation regions; untitled manuscript maps showing distribution of vegetation regions; blueprints and worksheets showing distribution of Thornthwaite's precipitation- and temperature-effectiveness regions; and manuscript and photoprocessed maps showing the location of Weather Bureau stations and "climatological sections," each identified by numbers.

40. PLOTTING SHEETS FROM CLIMATIC STUDIES. Ca. 1939-42. Approx. 1,500 items.

Arranged in folders by subject as described below.

Large sheets of tracing paper (many are 3 by 5 ft.) on which numerical weather and climatic data have been plotted by hand. Most sheets appear to be preliminary worksheets for Thornthwaite's *Atlas of Climatic Types in the United States, 1900-1939*, 1941, and (according to notes accompanying the records) for David Blumenstock's "Drought in the United States Analyzed by Means of the Theory of Probability," 1942. Many sheets are identified as WPA projects.

The records are arranged in three categories: (1) precipation worksheets relating to precipitation-effectiveness (P-E), climatic regions based on P-E types for each year from 1900 to 1939, maximum and minimum (or "least recorded") precipitation, driest and wettest areas for July each year from 1905 to 1935, and excesses and deficiencies of precipitation from 1889 to 1936; (2) temperature frequency worksheets drawn for each of several temperature ranges from 0°F and under to 110°F and over; and (3) drought worksheets showing statistics on seasons of maximum and minimum drought lenghts, drought probability by month, and drought frequency at 1-, 2-, 3-, 5-, and 10-year intervals. Also included are miscellaneous and unidentified items.

41. "ATLAS OF CLIMATIC TYPES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1900-1939," AND MANUSCRIPT COLOR PLATES USED IN PUBLICATION. 1941. 93 items.

Arranged by plate number.

Published atlas compiled by Thornthwaite, and 92 ozalid maps reduced from plotting sheets (entry 40), with colors added for use as map plates. The atlas consists of a series of maps of the United States, relating to climates each year from 1900 to 1939 based on Thornthwaite's categories of precipitation-effectiveness (P-E) that define superhumid, humid, subhumid, semiarid, and arid regions. For each year there is an annual map and a map for the crop season, March-August.

42. COLOR PLATES COMPILED FROM PRECIPITATION AND DROUGHT PLOTTING SHEETS. Ca. 1940-42. 112 items.

Arranged by subject.

Ozalid maps of the United States, reduced from certain of the plotting sheets described in entry 40, with colors added to most of the maps by hand. These were probably used as color plates for publication, possibly in Blumenstock's "Drought in the United States Analyzed by Means of the Theory of Probability," 1942. They relate to excesses and deficiencies of precipitation each year from 1905 to 1935; maximum drought lengths each season of the year from 1898 to 1937, according to various drought definitions; and drought frequency at 1-, 3-, 5-, and 10-year intervals.

43. MAP OF THE UNITED STATES, SHOWING LENGTH OF CROP SEASON. Ca. 1940. 1 item.

Large (4 by 5 ft.) manuscript map in color, keyed to a legend that shows the length of crop season in months. The title indicates the map was "prepared for use with drought frequency–crop season maps."

44. PLOTTING SHEETS RELATING TO AIR-MASS DISTRIBUTIONS AND FREQUENCIES. 1935 and 1936. 53 items.

Unarranged.

Roughly annotated worksheet maps of the United States, some incomplete. Some are dated

either May-July 1935 or May-July 1936; others are undated. Airmasses are indicated by symbols.

45. MAPS SHOWING RAINFALL PATTERNS DURING SHORT PERIODS. 1937. 150 items.

Arranged in four groups as indicated below and thereunder chronologically.

Maps annotated with isopleths and colors to show the changing rainfall patterns that occurred during short periods of time as storms moved. The maps consist of daily rainfall maps of the United States for January 1937 (32 items) and for the storm of April 23-28, 1937 (5 items); hourly rainfall maps showing the storm of January 16-20, 1937, in the Eastern States (105 items); and plotting sheets covering the Southeastern and Midwestern States, relating to precipitation during January 1937 for periods varying from 1 to 6 days (8 items). The 105 hourly maps are in a looseleaf notebook.

46. GRAPHS RELATING TO TEMPERATURES IN VARIOUS STATES. N.d. 5 items.

Unarranged.

Manuscript graphs in pencil, several on each sheet, relating to average January and July temperatures at a number of weather stations in several States.

47. MAPS OF OHIO RELATING TO MONTHLY EXCESSES AND DEFICIENCIES OF PRECIPITATION, 1905-10. N.d. 1 item.

A manuscript composite drawing of 72 small maps of Ohio on one large sheet of tracing paper. Colored symbols in the legend apparently represent the wetter and drier parts of the State for each month (see similar maps of the United States, described in entry 42).

48. MAPS AND GRAPHS RELATING TO CLIMATE IN THE SOUTHERN PIEDMONT REGION. Ca. 1936-39. 117 items.

Arranged by subject.

Rough pencil drawings, mostly on tracing paper. Included are (1) a manuscript, 42-sheet "P-E Piedmont Atlas" consisting of precipitation-effectiveness maps (one for each year from 1900 to 1936) showing an area from Maryland to Georgia, plus summary maps showing distribution of moist to dry climates according to P-E averages; (2) a series of 63 maps of the same region, relating to storms on certain days each year, 1924-36; (3) nine rainfall sketch maps of North and South Carolina, showing median, minimum, and maximum annual precipitation over periods of from 10 to 35 years; and (4) three graphs apparently relating to precipitation at various weather stations.

49. MAPS RELATING TO DROUGHT IN THE GREAT PLAINS. Ca. 1937-41. 56 items.

Unarranged.

Mostly undated, manuscript maps, some prepared as illustrations for unidentified reports or articles.

Included are maps relating to climatic provinces, natural vegetation regions, wind erosion regions, and wind velocity-intensity regions; regions of maximum temperatures of at least 100°F, 1934-36; regions in which measurable precipitation occurred each year from 1930 to 1935; precipitation in 1930; statistics from "De Martonne's index of aridity," the "Koppen Ratio," and "Lang's Rain Factor"; county variances in crop harvests from 1929 to 1934; and other topics. Twenty-five of the items constitute a series of "drought expectancy" maps plotted by the WPA from weather station records and based on "drought definition 5."

50. PRECIPITATION MAPS OF EASTERN MISSOURI AND NORTHEASTERN ARKANSAS. Ca. 1941. 7 items.

Unarranged.

Manuscript maps showing the location of weather stations and annual, maximum, and minimum precipitation isopleths. Accompanying the maps is a typed list of "Weather Bureau Stations for east Missouri and northern Arkansas" and a cover sheet marked "Lower Mississippi Valley—C.F.S. Sharpe."

51. MAPS RELATING TO CLIMATE IN CALIFORNIA. N.d. 14 items.

Unarranged.

Outline maps of California on tracing paper, containing numbers and symbols relating both to climatic types and to summer and winter P-E; two small colored manuscript maps entitled "Climates of California by C.W. Thornthwaite," showing elevations and seasonal distribution of P-E; and four maps of the Los Angeles and Santa Ana watershed, containing unexplained numbers that apparently represent the amount of precipitation for the years 1924 and 1925, 1929 and 1930, 1931 and 1932, and 1935 and 1936.

52. MAPS RELATING TO CLIMATE IN MEXICO. Ca. 1942. 2 items.

A large manuscript map entitled "Mapa Climatologico De La Republica Mexicana" and showing climatic regions according to Thornthwait's system, and an annotated photocopy of a Mexican map showing average annual rainfall in Mexico based on the years 1921-41.

53. PLOTTING SHEETS RELATING TO CLIMATE IN ITALY. N.d. 4 items.

Sheets of tracing paper containing outline maps of Italy, marked with climatic symbols based on "Thornthwaite's present classification" and with numbers relating to summer and winter P-E.

Physiographic Section

54. RECORDS OF THE POLACCA WASH GEOMORPHOLOGIC STUDY, ARIZ. Ca. 1934-41. Approx. 220 items.

Arranged in folders by subject.

Geomorphologic studies of the Polacca Wash, a 100-mile stream valley located within the Navajo-Hopi Indian Reservation of northeastern Arizona, were begun by the Soil Erosion Service in 1934 under the guidance of geographer Carl O. Sauer of the University of California. The Polacca Wash was considered typical of arroyo (gully) cutting, a characteristic of erosion problems of the Southwest. During the summers of 1934 and 1935, a reconnaissance survey was made. Beginning the following year, specific studies were conducted by the SCS to date the erosion, relate it to climatic conditions, determine its rate, and distinguish between natural and culturally induced erosion.

The cartographic records include a booklet of reconnaissance maps and profile studies, prepared by the Soil Erosion Service; a folder of maps, charts, and photographs used as illustrations for U.S. Department of Agriculture Technical Bulletin No. 808, 1942, entitled "Climate and Accelerated Erosion in the Southwest With Special Reference to the Polacca Wash Drainage Basin, Arizona," by C.W. Thornthwaite, C. F. Stewart Sharpe, and Earl F. Dosch; geomorphological maps and worksheets; topographic profiles; vegetation, drainage, and climatic maps; maps by Dosch relating to rainfall stations in Keems Canyon; a series of unidentified historical maps by F. A. Johnson; graphs relating to rainfall and runoff; and maps prepared by the WPA, showing precipitation in the Southwest on certain days in 1908, 1915, 1934, and 1939.

55. RECORDS OF GEOMORPHOLOGIC STUDIES IN THE VICINITY OF SPARTANBURG IN THE SOUTH CAROLINA PIEDMONT. 1936-40. Approx. 200 items.

Arranged in folders, chiefly by name of gully.

Maps, planetable sheets, profiles, and worksheets relating to individual gullies on various farms, showing such information as local topography, erosion features, vegetation cover, and land use. Also included are base maps showing locations of studies, organic deposits, and related features in Spartanburg County, the South Tyger River Demonstration Project, and adjacent parts of the Piedmont. Some of the maps were prepared by the SCS region 2 cartographic unit at Spartanburg. A related report entitled "Principles of Gully Erosion in the Piedmont of South Carolina" by C. F. S. Sharpe, D. H. Eargle, and H. A. Ireland was published ca. 1938 as U.S. Department of Agriculture Technical Bulletin No. 633.

56. RECORDS OF GEOMORPHOLOGICAL MASS MOVEMENT STUDIES IN THE MUSKINGUM RIVER WATERSHED, OHIO. N.d. 16 items.

Unarranged.

Manuscript maps and profiles, apparently from Sharpe's studies in the early 1940's. Included are regional maps and profiles relating to specific earth structures and slumps, including the Olive Davis earthflow, the Deibel slump, the Palmer Hogue slump, and the Rausch slump. Sharpe was the author of a book on landslides and mass movement, published in 1938, and coauthored with Earl F. Dosch an address delivered before the Ohio Academy of Science during May 1941 on the relation of soil creep to earthflow in eastern Ohio.

Special Studies

Oklahoma

57. MAPS RELATING TO OKLAHOMA GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY. Ca. 1932-36. 69 items.

Arranged numerically by assigned number from 1 to 69. A list appears in **Appendix F.**

Manuscript and published maps and worksheets relating to physical features, Indian tribes, dates of land openings, vegetation, climate, crops, cultivated land, abandoned land, population, urban trade areas, and political parties. Some of these maps apparently were prepared before 1935 by Thornthwaite in connection with his position at the University of

Oklahoma; others were compiled and published by the SCS after 1935, with a format similar to Thornthwaite's earlier maps. Most of the maps are approximately 20 by 35 inches.

58. MAPS BASED ON DOCUMENTS OF EARLY EXPLORERS AND SURVEYORS. Ca. 1936. 36 items.

Unarranged.

Sheets of tracing paper annotated with information about Oklahoma from original maps and reports of 19th-century surveyors and travelers—an attempt to reconstruct the natural vegetation and landscape before settlement by whites. Some of the information was copied from Army and Bureau of Indian Affairs maps, the originals of which are now filed in NARS. Features shown include Indian villages, rivers, and notes on types of trees and grass; many of the tracings are colored in green and yellow to indicate areas of woodlands and prairie as reported by the explorers.

59. SMALL MAPS AND GRAPHS. N.d. 25 items.

Unarranged.

Letter-size (8½ by 11 in.) county outline maps and graphs annotated with historical and agricultural information about Oklahoma. Some items contain the names of geography students who may have been Thornthwaite's students at the University of Oklahoma.

The graphs give county statistics on cattle in 1907 and 1908; the proportion of legumes and grasses to other crops in 1907; the acreage in Bermuda grass from 1907 to 1909; the acreage of artificial forest in 1907; the acreage of corn in 1908 and wheat and cotton in 1909; the distribution of tenant farmers in 1910; the percentage of farms operated by owners in 1910, 1920, and 1925; the percentage of land used for growing Indian cotton in 1924; the percentage of land used for farming in 1925; school enrollment in 1923 and 1925, expressed as a percentage of the 1919 figures; school attendance in 1927; average teachers' salaries, n.d.; automobile registration in 1929 and 1930 (incomplete); and the percentage of land abandoned because of erosion, n.d.

Small, statistical graphs in color show the number of cattle that crossed Oklahoma from 1866 to 1885; the cattle, crop, lumber, and fur production of the Cheyenne-Arapahoe and the Kiowa-Comanche-Wichita Indians from 1866 to 1900; and the number of Great Southern Herd buffalo killed from 1872 to 1874.

60. COUNTY OUTLINE MAPS ANNOTATED WITH 1930 AGRICULTURAL AND ECONOMIC INFORMATION. N.d. 11 items.

Arranged by assigned number from 2 to 23, with gaps.

Small county outline maps of Oklahoma, annotated in color with information from the 1930 census. Subjects include rainfall; erosion; value per acre of farmlands and buildings; percentage of farmers having passenger cars; percentage of population employed in agriculture; average number of persons per farm; percentage of illiteracy; ratio of males to females; percentage of change in farm tenancy from 1910 to 1930; equity of farmers in farms expressed as a percentage of the land value of all Oklahoma farms in 1910, 1920, 1925, and 1930 (one map); percentage of farm tenants related to landlords; and percentages of farmers having telephones.

61. MAPS PREPARED BY THE REGIONAL DIRECTOR OF THE SES. 1934 and 1935. 2 items.

Highly detailed photoprocessed soil erosion and land use maps of Oklahoma, prepared by N.E. Winters, regional director. One is annotated "For Dr. Thornthwaite by Request."

62. MAPS RELATING TO ANNUAL CLIMATIC REGION CHANGES, 1911-30. N.d. 20 items.

Arranged chronologically.

Manuscript maps of Oklahoma, relating to annual changes in climatic region boundaries within the State, based on Thornthwaite's classification.

63. MAPS RELATING TO ANNUAL POPULATION CHANGES, 1909-34. N.d. 45 items.

Arranged in two sets and thereunder chronologically.

Manuscript maps of Oklahoma. The first set of 22 maps relates to population changes each year from 1909 to 1932; a second and similar set of 23 maps relates to changes from 1910 to 1934. Although slightly different symbols are used, each map shows annual population changes, in units of 500, by dots placed in each county.

64. MAPS RELATING TO VEGETATION. 1933 and N.d. 6 items.

Unarranged.

Two manuscript maps of the Oklahoma Panhandle relating to grass types, and maps of Alfalfa, Cleveland, Grady, and Garfield Counties, annotated to show distribution of native grasses and woodland.

65. SKETCH MAPS RELATING TO PRECIPITATION AND LENGTH OF GROWING SEASON. N.d. 2 items.

Small sketch maps of Oklahoma. One shows locations of areas in which at least 0.01 inches of rain was recorded in 1930; the other is a composite of three maps relating to growing season distributions in 1920 and 1930.

Kingfisher Microclimatic Project, Okla.

66. BASE MAPS. 1936. 8 items.

Unarranged.

Worksheets and manuscript and printed maps of the Kingfisher microclimatic project (Blaine, Kingfisher, and Logan Counties), showing such basic information as county boundaries, rivers, cities, and township and range lines. The final version of the 17- by 22-inch (1:250,000) base map was used for plotting climatic and land use information.

67. MAP FILE OF C. F. DOHM, KINGFISHER MICROCLIMATIC PROJECT, OKLA., 1935-37. 104 items.

Arranged by assigned map number as shown in **Appendix G.**

Manuscript maps and field sheets relating to the Kingfisher microclimatic project. Seventy-two of the items are field reconnaissance sketch maps of local areas showing native vegetation, rock outcroppings, houses, and other features. The remainder are maps and rough plotting sheets covering the entire project and relating to geology, vegetation, land use, house distribution (1892, 1935, and 1937), farm size (1896-1935), and wheat yield. Much of the information is plotted in detail on maps of individual sections within townships.

68. MAPS RELATING TO AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR 1925, 1930, and 1935. Ca. 1936 and 1937. 34 items.

Arranged by assigned map number.

Manuscript maps relating to the Kingfisher microclimatic project and annotated in colors to show statistics about farm population, full owners, part owners, tenants, numbers and acreage of farms, percentage of rented farmland, wheat acreage, percentage of cropland harvested, and percentage of crop failure. In most cases, separate maps are included for each year (1925, 1930, and 1935), and the information is summarized on maps by townships. The base map for the series is the standard 17- by 22-inch map (1:250,000) of the project area.

69. MAPS OF BLAINE AND KINGFISHER COUNTERS. 1936. 4 items.

A 1931 published road map of Blaine County, annotated in 1936 to show elevations; and three published maps of Kingfisher County, n.d., annotated in colors to show (1) woodland, grassland, and swampland; (2) locations of weather stations of the climatic research center; and (3) notes, apparently relating to mapping. All of the Kingfisher County maps show the name of landholders.

70. WEATHER STATION INDEX MAPS. 1936 and 1937. 4 items.

Manuscript maps of the Kingfisher microclimatic project, showing locations of weather stations on two undated maps and on two maps dated April 10, 1936, and April 1, 1937.

71. WEATHER OBSERVATION MAPS OF THE KINGFISHER MICROCLIMATIC PROJECT, OKLA., 1936 and 1937. Approx. 33,000 items.

Fastened in 85 looseleaf notebooks and arranged by subject as shown in **Appendix H.** Within each notebook, the maps are generally in chronological order.

Weather and climate maps of the Kingfisher microclimatic project, plotted by hand and by using data from numerous weather stations recorded at intervals ranging from 15 minutes to 24 hours. Data include cloud cover, dust cover, fog cover, relative humidity, precipitation, temperature, and wind direction and velocity. The base map for the entire series is a standard 17- by 22-inch printed map (1:250,000) of the project area.

72. MAPS PREPARED AS ILLUSTRATIONS FOR "A LIFE HISTORY OF A RAINSTORM" AND OTHER ARTICLES. 1936 and 1937. 32 items.

Unarranged.

A series of large manuscript composite maps of the Kingfisher microclimatic project, showing hourly weather conditions on certain days in 1936; other maps include those relating to storm migrations, the passage of polar fronts, and the location of meteorological observers. Some of these maps were prepared in connection with Thornthwaite's "A Life History of a Rainstorm: Progress Report from the Oklahoma Climatic Research Center" (*Geographical Review,* Vol. 27, No. 1, Jan. 1937), and Leonard B. Corwin's "Sampling the Weather at the Oklahoma Climatic Research Center" *(Soil Conservation,* U.S. Department of Agriculture, Vol. II, No. 10, Apr. 1937).

73. RAINFALL MAPS OF THE GUTHRIE EXPERIMENT FARM. 1937. 340 items.

Fastened in two looseleaf notebooks and thereunder arranged chronologically.

A series of small (9 by 11 in.) manuscript maps showing actual and accumulated precipitation at 30-minute intervals from March to June 1937. The Guthrie Experiment Farm, Okla., was used in connection with the Kingfisher microclimatic project.

74. OKLAHOMA "AIRWAYS" WEATHER MAPS. 1936 and 1937. Approx. 1,300 items.

Arranged in folders chronologically.

Small (8½ by 11 in.) manuscript outline maps of the States surrounding Oklahoma, using symbols to show weather conditions at 6-hour intervals. These maps were compiled to sample the large, general storms extending beyond the limits of the Kingfisher microclimatic project area. The location of the project is indicated on each map.

Similar "Airways" maps for the Ohio project are described in entry 85.

Muskingum Watershed Microclimatic Project, Ohio

75. BASE MAPS. Ca. 1937. 17 items.

Unarranged.

Maps and worksheets covering the entire watershed and showing drainage patterns, minor civil divisions, dams and reservoirs, river gauging stations, and locations of minor watersheds. Several of these were apparently used in the construction of a 19- by 23-inch map (1:375,000) of the watershed, used for plotting climatic and land use data.

76. TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS OF MINOR WATERSHEDS AND OTHER AREAS. 1937. 50 items.

Arranged in folders by name of watershed.

Includes an index map of the Muskingum River watershed and separate manuscript maps in color for minor watersheds and for other areas, which are represented by numbers. Also includes tracings, correction overlays, and blueline prints used in map construction. The maps are drawn at a scale of 1 inch to 1 mile and show topographic contours. The following are represented: areas 1=4; upper Mohican Creek, upper Tuscarawas Creek, upper Wills Creek, lower Muskingum River, Sandy and Conotton Creeks, Stillwater Creek, upper Kokosing Creek, and Killbuck Creek.

77. LAND USE, AGRICULTURAL, AND HISTORICAL MAPS OF THE MUSKINGUM WATERSHED MICROCLIMATIC PROJECT, OHIO. N.d. 80 items.

Fastened in two looseleaf notebooks and arranged by assigned map number as shown in **Appendix I.**

Manuscript statistical maps of the Muskingum River watershed, showing such information as the percentage of land in woodland, the percentage in wheat, the percentage of improved farmland, and changes in the rural population between the 1850-80 period and the 1929-35 period. The base map (1:375,000) used for the entire series is a 19- by 23-inch map of the watershed. One volume contains rough pencil worksheets; the second contains more nearly finished maps in color. Filed separately are 11 unfinished maps.

78. WEATHER STATION INDEX MAPS AND RELATED TOPOGRAPHIC QUADRANGLES. 1937-42. Approx. 700 items.

Arranged by subject and thereunder generally chronologically. Most of these maps of the Muskingum River watershed project are fastened in eight looseleaf notebooks.

The records include approximately 500 base maps of the watershed, annotated to show locations of weather stations weekly or for other time periods. Some of the maps are sectioned into squares and were used in planning an even distribution of stations. One volume, entitled "Station Index of Muskingum River Drainage Basin—Precipitation, Temperature, and Other Climatic Stations Operated by Muskingum Climatic Center," contains 60 annotated topographic guadrangle sheets (1:62,500) plus index sheets. Not fastened in the notebooks are approximately 140 roughly annotated topographic quadrangles with attached notes, apparently used in plotting locations of stations.

79. WEATHER OBSERVATION MAPS OF THE MUSKINGUM WATERSHED MICROCLIMATIC PROJECT, OHIO. 1937-42. Approx. 82,000 items.

Fastened into 229 looseleaf notebooks, plus loose sheets, and arranged by subject as shown in **Appendix J.** Within each volume, the maps are generally in chronological order.

Weather and climate maps of the Muskingum watershed microclimatic project plotted by hand

using data from numerous weather stations recorded at intervals ranging from 30 minutes to 24 hours. Types of data include cloud cover, humidity, precipitation, temperature, and wind direction and velocity. The base map (1:375,000) for most of the data is a standard 19- by 23-inch printed map of the project area. Some of the maps are printed at reduced size.

Other historical precipitation maps of the project area are described in entry 80.

80. HISTORICAL PRECIPITATION MAPS. 1900-36. 1937-42. 10,600 items.

Fastened in 38 looseleaf notebooks and arranged chronologically.

A series of small (8 by 11 in.) maps showing daily precipitation figures for the Muskingum watershed microclimatic project from January 1900 to December 1936, compiled from Weather Bureau records. Some daily maps are missing. Volume 38 contains monthly summary maps for the years 1903 through 1936.

81. WEATHER OBSERVATION MAPS FROM SELECTED STUDIES OF MINOR WATERSHEDS AND PROJECT AREAS. 1937-40. Approx. 24,400 items.

Fastened in 175 looseleaf notebooks and arranged alphabetically by name or by subwatershed or by project, as listed below, and thereunder generally chronologically.

Small (8 by 11 in.) manuscript maps of the Muskingum River watershed, showing recorded precipitation figures at intervals of 30 minutes, 12 hours, or 24 hours. Included are maps of the North Appalachian Experimental Watershed at Coshocton, 1938 (1,900 maps in 11 vols.); the Little Mill Creek drainage area, 1938 and 1939 (1,800 maps in 9 vols.); the Senecaville project, 1937-39 (5,700 maps in 23 vols.); the upper Licking Creek watershed, 1937-40 (5,500 maps in 62 vols.); the upper Wills Creek watershed, 1937-40 (4,300 maps in 47 vols.); and the Zanesville Experiment Farm, 1938-40 (5,200 maps in 23 vols.).

The upper Licking Creek notebooks also contain maps relating to runoff, hourly temperatures, and dry bulb temperatures.

82. MISCELLANEOUS MAPS AND GRAPHS RELATING TO UPPER LICKING CREEK SUBWATERSHED. Ca. 1937-41. 18 items.

Unarranged.

Records relating to a subwatershed of the Muskingum River. Included are undated maps of the subwatershed, showing locations of survey routes, rye, and alfalfa; a composite of 24 small maps on one sheet, summarizing areas of rainfall, field moisture deficiency, ground water accretion, and runoff on September 4 and 5, 1937; a table of information relating to a seepage study "above Staddens Bridge gage, May 16, 1941"; and hydrographs relating to runoff.

See other records relating to this subwatershed in entry 81.

83. PRECIPITATION MAPS OF THE UPPER OHIO AND SUSQUEHANNA DRAINAGE BASIN. 1938 and 1939. Approx. 7,100 items.

Fastened in 18 looseleaf notebooks and arranged by subject as noted below. Within the notebooks the maps are in chronological order.

Maps were compiled to gather information for the study of rainfall morphology, conditions that produce rain, and the amount of precipitation available for runoff and crop production. Precipitation data were partially supplied to the Muskingum Climatic Research Center at New Philadelphia, Ohio, by other organizations and agencies, such as the Pennsylvania Power and Light Co., the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and the U.S. Weather Bureau.

The maps are in two groups: (1) 6 large notebooks of precipitation maps at 24-hour intervals for 1938, precipitation maps at 6-hour intervals for the period January-June 1938, and precipitation maps for selected days in 1938 and 1939; and (2) 12 small (9 by 13 in.) notebooks of hourly precipitation maps for 1938.

84. "STORM PATTERN MAPS AS PRODUCED BY DIFFERENT RAIN GAGE SPACINGS." N.d. 33 items.

Fastened in a looseleaf notebook and arranged by area.

Manuscript maps relating to the Susquehanna and upper Ohio River watershed, the Muskingum River watershed, the Senecaville project, and the Zanesville Experiment Farm.

85. OHIO AIRWAYS WEATHER MAPS. 1937-39. Approx. 1,700 items.

Arranged chronologically.

Small (8½ by 11 in.) manuscript outline maps covering the States adjacent to Ohio, showing

weather conditions for each 6-hour interval by means of symbols. These maps were compiled to sample the large, general storms extending beyond the limits of the Muskingum watershed microclimatic project area. The location of the project area is shown on each map.

Similar maps for the Oklahoma project are described in entry 74.

Enoree River Basin, S.C.

86. RAINFALL MAPS. 1939 and 1940. Approx. 3,000 items.

Fastened in 30 looseleaf notebooks and arranged chronologically.

A series of small (9 by 11 in.) maps of the Enroee River Basin, showing precipitation at several weather stations within the watershed at 1-hour and 24-hour intervals. These maps, from a study of a microclimate within the southern Piedmont region, were prepared at the Muskingum Climatic Research Center at New Philadelphia, Ohio, where the major field studies of the Climatic and Physiographic Division were being conducted at the time.

Hydrologic Division

Shortly after the establishment of the SCS in 1935, the Section of Watershed and Hydrologic Studies under the direction of Charles E. Ramser was formed in the Division of Research. When the Division of Research became an office in 1939, the Section of Watershed and Hydrologic Studies acquired divisional status and was named the Hydrologic Division.

The main function of the Hydrologic Division was to investigate the effects of rainfall, surface runoff, infiltration, evapotranspiration, and underground water on erosion and water loss. To determine the relationship between rainfall and runoff, studies were to be conducted on large fields and natural watersheds having various sizes, shapes, soils, vegetation covers, crops, and erosion control practices. To accomplish this, rain gauges, stream flow gauges, flumes, and silt-samplers were to be established on selected watersheds. The orginal proposal was to study 16 experimental watersheds considered representative of typical national regions. Selection of the watersheds would be based on map studies of drainage basins, physiographic divisions, climatic regions, major soil groups, major erosion types, major land use types, and ground water geology. The records indicate that only three such experimental watersheds were developed during the 1930's at the following locations: Little Mill Creek, near Coshocton in the Muskingum Valley, Ohio (north Appalachian region); Brushy Creek in the Brazos River Valley of Texas, near Waco (Texas blackland region); and Beaver Creek Experimental Watershed near Hastings, Nebr. (Central Great Plains region). A fourth area, sometimes referred to as an experimental watershed, was also established as part of the Mexican Springs Experiment Station, N. Mex. (representing the southwest, or Navajo, region).

To supplement the detailed work on experimental watersheds, other runoff studies were conducted on SCS demonstration projects administered by the Office of Operations. By 1939, studies were established on 80 small watersheds in 22 demonstration projects. In addition, the Hydrologic Division cooperated with the U.S. Geological Survey to collect information about streamflow, silt movement, precipitation, and ground water at a number of other demonstration project areas (Shenandoah, Iowa; Mankato, Kans; Tarkio-Bethany, Mo.; High Point, N.C.; Stillwater, Okla.; Spartanburg, S.C.; Temple, Tex.; Pullman, Wash.; and La Crosse, Wis.).

Hydraulic laboratory studies were conducted also at the National Bureau of Standards; Spartanburg, S.C.; Cornell University at Ithaca, N.Y.; California Institute of Technology at Pasadena; St. Anthony Falls, Minneapolis, Minn.; Stillwater, Okla.; Corvallis, Oreg.; Logan Utah; McCredie and Bethany, Mo.; and other places. These studies involved such topics as the percentage of runoff associated with various crops and land use practices; the mechanics of soil erosion; the relation of rainfall velocity to infiltration; the disposal of excess runoff; the protection of channels by vegetation linings; and the improvement of such hydraulic structures and equipment as terrace outlets, culverts, spillways, irrigation waterways, and farm ponds. The instrumentation involved designing improved flumes and weirs for more precise runoff measurement, designing artificial rainfall devices, designing recording gauges, and designing an apparatus for sampling and measuring water and soil mixtures. All experimental fieldwork of the Division was accomplished in cooperation with the SCS Engineering Division.

After 1941, the Division became the Hydrologic Section of the Water Conservation and Disposal Practices Division, which consolidated hydrologic, sedimentation, and drainage research in one unit. In 1953, hydrologic and experimental watershed

research was transferred to the Soil and Water Conservation Research Division of the Agricultural Research Service, although fieldwork within the SCS was continued by hydrologic specialists in the Engineering Division.

87. ORGANIZATIONAL AND EXPLANATORY CHARTS. Ca. 1936. 7 items.

Unarranged.

Included are organizational or functional charts for the Section of Watershed and Hydrologic Studies (later the Hydrologic Division), charts for the staffs of a typical project, and charts for a typical experimental watershed; a hydrologic flow chart showing water behavior in various environments and the qualities of water; and three large exhibit posters listing such information about experimental watershed studies as their purpose, topics to be studied, and the criteria for selecting watersheds.

88. MAPS SHOWING RESEARCH ACTIVITIES. 1936-47. 5 items.

Arranged chronologically.

These records of the Hydrologic Division include manuscript maps of the United States, 1936 and 1937, showing locations of proposed experimental watersheds, hydrologic studies in cooperation with the U.S. Geological Survey, and other studies; an exhibit map, ca. 1937, containing photographs of the Blackland Experimental Watershed near Waco, Tex., and the North Appalachian Experimental Watershed at Coshocton, Ohio; and two base maps, annotated to show hydrologic and hydraulic study locations, 1946-47.

89. MAPS EXPLAINING SELECTION OF EXPERIMENTAL WATERSHEDS. Ca. 1937. 15 items.

Unarranged.

Four panels of maps showing how the selection process was conducted for the North Appalachian Experimental Watershed and a volume of maps, numbered 1 through 11, showing how the selection process for the Blackland Experimental Watershed was conducted. A written introduction to the Texas maps explains the process the Watershed and Hydrologic Studies Section (later becoming the Hydrologic Division) used in selecting a typical 5,000-acre area representative of the surrounding region. By comparing maps showing erosion, soil, land use, topography, and geologic-ground water of the region and by gradually eliminating nonrepresentative areas, a residual area on the map remained for future detailed study as an experimental watershed.

For similar maps showing the selection process, see the numbered file of maps of the Hydrologic Division in entry 90.

90. NUMBERED MAP FILE OF THE HYDROLOGIC DIVISION. 1925-41. 628 items.

Arranged alphabetically by State, with additional categories for the southern Piedmont and Puerto Rico, and thereunder by assigned map number. A list of these items appears in **Appendix K.**

Detailed maps and graphs of the Hydrologic Division relating to soil erosion experiment stations, experiment farms, demonstration projects, experimental watersheds, and other areas where rainfall, runoff, and erosion studies were conducted by the Division. Also included are maps drawn for selecting experimental watersheds; these include maps of watersheds that were selected for further detailed study as well as maps of watersheds where little further work apparently was done.

91. GRAPHS AND TABLES FROM RAINFALL AND RUNOFF STUDIES AT CERTAIN EXPERIMENT STATIONS (COMPILED DATA). 1927-42. 1,920 items.

Arranged in folders alphabetically by name of experiment station and thereunder chronologically.

Manuscript graphs and accompanying tables of figures relating to rainfall and runoff from single storms at various erosion experiment stations and project areas. The graphs show accumulated rainfall, rain intensity, and amount of runoff on an hourly basis. The tables list figures relating to rainfall, temperature, runoff, and amount of silt loss, and they include statements describing conditions of the watershed plots (terraced or unterraced, degree of slope, the soil types, the crop cover, and when plowed and planted) on which gauges were located.

Information is included for experiment stations and projects at the following locations: Bethany, Mo., 1933-42 (350 items); Clarinda, Iowa, 1934-39 (90 items); Garland, Tex., 1939-40 (250 items); Guthrie, Okla., 1931-38 (60 items); Hays, Kans. 1932-38 (170 items); La Crosse, Wis., 1932-38 (120 items); Pullman, Wash., 1932-39 (120 items); Spur, Tex., 1927-39 (300 items); Temple, Tex., 1934-38 (20 items); Tyler, Tex., 1931-39 (230 items); Waco Tex., 1937-39 (50 items); Zanesville, Ohio, 1934-38 (140 items); and an unidentified folder marked in pencil "perhaps Clarinda" (20 items).

A mimeographed summary that accompanied the records when they were transferred from the SCS to NARS refers to these records as compiled data. Much of it was prepared for publication from 1939 to 1942 in SCS technical publication (SCS-TP) Nos. 26, 29, 31, 32, 35, 37, 39, and 43. Some material, including that for Garland, Temple, and Waco, is described in the summary as being unpublished.

Maps and plans of the experiment stations are filed among the drainage investigation maps described in entry 118.

92. ENGINEERING DRAWINGS OF EQUIPMENT. 1935-38. 173 items.

Arranged in folders under the following designations: bridges and cabling, flumes, instruments and equipment, instrument shelters, lysimeters, silt boxes, weirs, and miscellaneous. Within the folders, the items are arranged by assigned number. A mimeographed list of these items received from the SCS at the time the records were transferred to NARS indicates the project or station for which each item was designed or used.

The records consist of blueline and blueprint drawings of equipment designed or used by the Hydrologic Division on various experiment stations and projects. Under the heading marked "instruments and equipment" are such items as a soil sampling tube, a rain gauge, an evaporimeter, a recording tipping bucket, a magnetic clutch, a synchronizer, receiving tanks, runoff gutters, a snow sampler, and an infiltrometer. Under the heading marked "miscellaneous" are such items as a new headworks for the hydraulic laboratory at Spartanburg, S.C., demonstration project road signs, "Ambursen" dams, and a flexible scale for interpolating contour intervals.

93. GRAPHS AND DRAWINGS FROM "MEASURING FLUME" STUDIES AT THE NATIONAL HYDRAULIC LABORATORY, THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS. 1936-38. 16 items.

Unarranged.

Rough graphs and construction drawings compiled during studies of flumes A through H (G is omitted). During fiscal year 1938, responsibility for flume studies, previously held by the National Bureau of Standards, was transferred to the Hydrologic Division's Section of Hydraulic Laboratory Studies.

94. MAPS MAINTAINED BY H. R. LEACH RELATING TO DRAINAGE DISTRICTS IN THE EVERGLADES, FLA. Ca. 1937. 5 items.

Unarranged.

H. R. Leach, head of the Land Use Section of the Hydrologic Division, studied the physical features of the landscape that influence rainfall and runoff.

Maps of the Everglades-Lake Okeechobee region of southern Florida; most are annotated to show locations of small drainage districts and locations of rain gauges south of the lake. One of the items is a copy of an Army Corps of Engineers hydrograph relating to rainfall, evaporation, and lake levels.

Sedimentation Division

Sedimentation research began under the Soil Erosion Service in 1934. When the SCS was established in 1935, a Section of Sedimentation and River Hydraulic Studies was created under the Division of Research. The unit was commonly referred to as the Sedimentation Section or the Sedimentation Division. For a brief period in 1936 and 1937, its name was changed to Hydrodynamic Studies Section, but in 1937 it was again called the Sedimentation Section. When the Division of Research became an office in 1939, the Sedimentation Section acquired divisional status and was called Sedimentation Studies Division. After 1941 several water-related units, including the Sedimentation Studies Division, were grouped together as sections of the newly formed Water Conservation and Disposal Practices Division. Henry M. Eakin, G. C. Dobson, and Carl B. Brown were in charge of the variously named sedimentation units from 1934 to the 1950's.

The general objective of the unit, generally referred to today as the Sedimentation Division, was to provide information about the transportation and disposition of sediment after it had been washed off the land and to describe and map the accumulation of this sediment in critical areas of the United States.

Measuring sediment as it accumulated at its resting place provided a method of estimating the amounts of soil eroded from the land. The following four major areas of research were conducted:

(1) A Reservoir Section under the direction of Brown, began surveying reservoirs State by State in 1934. The nationwide investigation of reservoirs was established to provide an accurate record of reservoir silting, the resulting depletion rate of water storage, and the relationship between silting and land use and erosion control practices in the reservoir watersheds.

(2) A study was made of sedimentation in stream channels and adjacent valley bottom lands resulting from accelerated erosion of upland tributary areas. The deposit of sediment in lower stream

channels (aggradation) is conducive to flooding because channels clogged by sediment tend to force stream flow over the banks; in addition, infertile sands and other debris deposited in valley bottom lands as a result of floods destroy agricultural land and cause swamps. A Stream and Valley Section began work in 1935 to determine the extent of aggradation, the size and shape of surface deposition forms, the long term rates of sediment accumulation and its economic effect. Under the direction of geologist Stafford C. Happ, surveys were made of representative streams in four regions of the country where deposition had become of serious economic importance, including the Piedmont region of South Carolina, the Yazoo-Tallahatchie region of Mississippi, the "driftless area" of the upper Mississippi River region, and the middle part of the Rio Grande Valley in New Mexico. Samples of borings were taken to measure the past history of deposits, surface profiles were drawn, and survey markers were established to provide for future comparative surveys. Beginning in 1937, however, sedimentation studies were shifted to rivers connected with the flood control program, and at the beginning of World War II, stream and valley fieldwork was phased out. Regular resurveys were not carried out, although some resurvey work was later completed in the 1960's and 1970's. One of the publications resulting from these surveys was *Some Principles of Accelerated Stream and Valley Sedimentation,* U.S. Department of Agriculture Technical Bulletin No. 695, 1940, by Stafford C. Happ, Gordon Rittenhouse, and G. C. Dobson.

(3) A study was made of bedload, the heavy sediment and gravel that roll and slide along the bed of a stream. To measure bedload under varied regional conditions, the Bedload Section established three experimental field stations—one on the Enoree River near Greenville, S.C., another on the Rocky River near.Statesville, S.C., and a third on the South Sandy Creek near Dadeville, Ala. Two of the stations were discontinued in 1939; at the Enoree River station surveys were made, a 50-foot flume was built, and formulas for calculating bedload behavior were developed.

(4) Hydraulic laboratory investigations at the California Institute of Technology were developed to provide technical information on the mechanics of debris-laden water and related topics, such as the size of sediment particles. Studies were discontinued in 1948.

The Sedimentation Division helped establish the sedimentation subcommittee in the Federal Interagency River Basin Committee in 1946. Although funds for extensive research were cut in 1948, studies were continued in connection with the Missouri River Basin development program and at the Saint Anthony Falls Hydraulic Laboratory at Minneapolis. After the closing of the Office of Research in 1953, sedimentation research was transferred to the Soil and Water Conservation Research Division of the Agricultural Research Service, although some work was continued by sedimentation specialist Louis G. Gottschalk in the SCS Engineering Division.

Described below are general records of the Division and records of the Reservoir Section, the Stream and Valley Section, and the Bedload Section.

General Records

95. MAP SHOWING LOCATIONS OF SEDIMENTATION STUDIES. 1947 and 1948. 1 item.

Base map of the United States, annotated in red pencil to show the location of sedimentation studies that were in progress during 1947 and 1948.

For earlier study locations, see entries 24 and 109.

96. TOPOGRAPHIC ATLAS OF LAKE MEAD RESERVOIR, ARIZ. AND NEV. 1937. 1 item.

Between 1934 and 1940, the SCS, in cooperation with the Reclamation Service and the Coast and Geodetic Survey, supervised a detailed survey of the 250 square miles planned for inundation behind Boulder Dam. The survey was undertaken so that later comparative surveys could measure the topographic changes caused by deposits of sediment. The survey was considered the most accurate ever completed of a reservoir basin; detailed topographic mapping of certain more nearly level areas of the basin were directed by an engineer of the Bureau of Reclamation; aerial photography, control surveys, stereo-planimetric contouring, and assemblage of the final map were done under contract with a commercial firm.

97. RECORDS FROM SEDIMENTATION SURVEYS FOLLOWING THE 1937 OHIO RIVER FLOOD. 1937 and 1938. 148 items.

Unarranged.

Records of surveys by the Sedimentation Division in cooperation with the Conservation Surveys Division and other agencies. Included are 125 charts of the Army Corps of Engineers relating to parts of the Ohio River, annotated to show flood limits or

gauge readings; oversize tabulation sheets listing 67 cities in which measurements were taken, elevations of flood crests, number of samples taken, tons of silt, and other data; oversize sheets listing data about dams and locks on the Ohio, Allegheny, and Monongahela Rivers; and plans of cities along the Ohio River (Huntington and Parkersburg, W. Va.; Paducah and Ashland, Ky.; Evansville, Ind.; and Portsmouth, Gallipolis, Marietta, Cincinnati, and Ironton, Ohio), marked to show flood limits and gauge readings.

Field notebooks relating to these maps and charts are filed with the notebooks of the Stream and Valley Section (entry 111).

98. RECORDS FROM SEDIMENTATION SURVEYS FOLLOWING THE 1938 SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA FLOODS. 1938-40. 1,060 items.

Arranged in two groups. The first group is arranged by assigned number, 1-195 and 501-550. A brief list of the numbered items is filed with the records. The second group consists of unnumbered miscellaneous items.

Manuscript, photocopied, printed, and annotated maps; cross sections; and related graphic records created during a series of surveys conducted under Carl B. Brown's direction in the Los Angeles area following the flood of March 2, 1938. Examinations were made of sedimentation and damage in five counties; deposits were mapped by depth, type of deposit, and type of land affected.

Included among the cartographic records are photocopies of old U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey charts of the outlets of the Los Angeles, San Gabriel, and Santa Ana Rivers; "scour and fill" maps and profiles; profiles of rivers; reservoir plans; tabulation sheets; discharge and runoff graphs; annotated sets of numerous topographic quadrangle maps; graphic enclosures from reports of the Army Corps of Engineers; an outline map of Los Angeles Harbor (item 12); a map showing depths of sediment in the lower Santa Ana River (item 78); published maps of Orange County and part of San Bernardino County (items 155 and 156); maps showing dates and locations of forest fires north of Los Angeles, 1905-38 (items 157 and 159); a map of the 1914 flood in Los Angeles County (item 158); a soil classification map of southern California published by Walter Weir and Earl Storie of the University of California Experiment Station (item 524); a rainfall map of Los Angeles County (item 542); and a geological map of southern California published by the California Division of Mines (item 544).

Field notebooks relating to these maps are filed with the notebooks of the Stream and Valley Section (entry 111).

98a. MAPS FROM SEDIMENTATION STUDIES OF THE UPPER ARKANSAS DRAINAGE AREA, COLORADO. 1938-43. 18 items.

Unarranged.

Oversize photoprocessed and manuscript maps separated from other technical records because of their size. They typically show locations of reservoirs or survey range lines and include maps of Teller Reservoir, Brown Reservoir No. 1, Muddy Creek Reservoir, and others. Additional information about the maps can be found among the textual records.

99. RECORDS OF A STUDY OF SILTING IN THE CHESAPEAKE BAY. Ca. 1943 and 1944. 46 items.

Unarranged.

A study of sedimentation from tributary stream runoff in the Chesapeake Bay was concluded in 1944, and a related article by Louis Gottschalk was published in *Economic Geography* in 1945. The cartographic records from the study include a series of photocopies of 19th- and 20th-century U.S. Coast Survey charts of the lower part of various rivers flowing into the bay and a profile chart of the upper part of the bay, showing depths in historical periods; the profile chart was used as an illustration in the published article.

100. BASE MAPS OF WYOMING COUNTIES. 1936. 12 items.

Arranged alphabetically by county.

Blueline photoprocessed (ozalid) base maps of Campbell, Converse, Crook, Goshen, Johnson, Laramie, Natrona (two parts), Niobrara, Platte, Sheridan, and Weston Counties, Wyo. They show streams, lakes, dams, roads, railroads, and major towns. Some are annotated with a few names of people and small damsites, but most of the maps have no annotations.

101. MAP OF THE PAJARO RIVER BASIN, CALIF., RELATING TO SILT-SAMPLING DATA. 1940. 15 items.

Unarranged.

A map of the watershed, annotated to show locations of silt-sampling stations, and 14 attached sheets listing silt data from a storm of

February 26-28, 1940. These items are related to the Department of Agriculture flood control program.

102. MAPS FROM SURVEYS OF THE LOWER COLORADO RIVER, TEX. N.d. 2 items.

Untitled, large-scale maps of a section of the Colorado River in Wharton and Matagorda Counties, Tex., annotated with survey ranges. These maps, marked on the reverse with the name "Glymph," are from sedimentation surveys in connection with the flood control program.

103. MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS. Ca. 1936 and 1937. 7 items.

Unarranged.

Included are a manuscript map showing major drainage basins in the United States, an unidentified administrative map of the United States, a manuscript block diagram illustrating types of depositional landforms in a typical valley, charts relating to mineral size and sphericity and the settling velocity of spheres, and plans for a proposed sedimentation laboratory at Meridian, Miss.

Reservoir Section

104. GENERAL MAPS AND TABLES RELATING TO RESERVOIRS. Ca. 1935-45. 70 items.

Arranged roughly by subject.

Manuscript, photoprocessed, and annotated maps and tables that include two maps of the United States, indicating the total number and average size of reservoirs in each State and their total estimated value; maps showing locations of certain reservoirs, not always identified, in Alabama, Kansas, New York, North Carolina, Texas, and the Mississippi River Basin; 17 topographic sheets from an atlas of New Jersey; a map of the proposed extension of the Deep River Demonstration Project, North Carolina, annotated with locations of small dams; detailed, oversize tables listing dams in California (20 sheets), Colorado (20 sheets), and Texas (1 sheet) and containing such information about dams as names, locations, dates of construction, type of use, building materials, size, capacity of reservoirs, failures, and spillways; and other incomplete maps and tables.

105. MAPS FROM A STUDY OF RESERVOIR SEDIMENTATION IN THE CALIFORNIA CENTRAL VALLEY. 1947. 6 items.

Unarranged.

A published map prepared by Carl B. Brown and Eldon M. Thorp to accompany "Special Report No. 10," concerning reservoir sedimentation in the San Joaquin and Sacramento Valleys, and additional maps used during preparation of the report, which was done at the request of the Army Corps of Engineers.

The final published map shows locations of drainage basins, major and minor watersheds, and damsites proposed by the Corps of Engineers in 1945. The maps used during preparation of the report include two precipitation maps prepared by the Sacramento Engineer Office in 1945; a photocopied index map showing locations of reservoirs; and two maps, originally published in color in 1922, relating to agricultural regions, topography, irrigated regions, irrigation canals, hydroelectric plants, and gauging stations, annotated to show locations of reservoirs.

106. RESERVOIR MAPS AND CROSS SECTIONS FROM SEDIMENTATION SURVEYS. 1934-47. 3,380 items.

Arranged alphabetically by State and thereunder by name of reservoir. The names of the reservoirs are shown in Appendix L.

Photoprocessed, manuscript, and annotated maps; aerial photographs; plane table sheets; and cross sections from sedimentation surveys of individual reservoirs. Many of the aerial photographs and maps of bodies of water were annotated in the field to show locations of ranges, or survey lines, where samples were taken and cross sections were developed. Some items are annotated blueprint copies of maps originally prepared by the U.S. Corps of Engineers or by States, county, or private agencies. Certain reservoirs are represented only by cross sections, which are often on long rolls of paper.

Field notebooks accompanying these items are described in entry 107. Original mimeographed lists and indexes that accompanied the reservoir survey records when they were transferred to NARS in the 1940's and 1950's are also available as finding aids and include indexes to names of reservoirs.

107. FIELD NOTEBOOKS FROM RESERVOIR SEDIMENTATION SURVEYS. Ca. 1934-47. 330 items.

Arranged numerically by assigned numbers from N-1 to N-106-i.

Surveyors' notebooks accompanying maps and cross sections (described in entry 106). The

notebooks contain such technical survey data as observations of water and sediment depths at each survey point or range line. A mimeographed list of these notebooks, provided by the SCS when the records were transferred to NARS, contains both a numerical shelf list showing names of reservoirs and a cross-reference list arranged by State.

108. PLANS OF A SHALLOW-WATER MUD SAMPLER. 1941. 22 items.

Unarranged.

Manuscript worksheet engineering drawings for a reservoir mud sampler developed by George H. Otto at Greenville, S.C.

Stream and Valley Section

109. MAPS OF THE UNITED STATES SHOWING LOCATIONS OF STREAM AND VALLEY SEDIMENTATION SURVEYS. N.d. 3 items.

Base maps, annotated by Stafford Happ, relating to surveys of watersheds or streams, both of which are identified by number. Names of streams are not shown. Probably prepared after 1938.

110. MAPS AND CROSS SECTIONS FROM STREAM AND VALLEY SEDIMENTATION SURVEYS. 1936-42. 890 items.

Arranged alphabetically by name of river as listed below.

Manuscript, photoprocessed, and annotated maps; river cross sections; aerial photographs; blueprints of railroad bridge cross sections; technical illustrations; and other records from surveys relating to historical and recent sedimentation in individual stream channels and overflowed valley lands. Some of the maps are blueprints or photocopies of surveys of the Army Corps of Engineers or of old U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey river charts. Many of the maps and aerial photographs are annotated to show locations of ranges or survey lines across where sediment depths were measured and cross sections were developed. The river cross sections are often on long rolls of paper.

The records relate to stream and valley surveys begun in 1936 in South Carolina, Mississippi, the Driftless Area of the upper Mississippi River region, and the middle part of the Rio Grande, as well as other river surveys made in connection with flood control activities after 1936. Included are records for the Anacostia River, Washington, D.C.; upper part of the Arkansas River, Colo.; Beaver Creek (including Lake Marinuka and Ettrick Pond) and Coon Creek, Wis.; Galena River, Ill. and Wis.; Little Sioux River, Iowa; middle Rio Grande River, N. Mex. (MRG project); Muskingum River watershed (Killbuck Creek only), Ohio; New River watershed, Va. and W. Va.; Potomac River (Virginia Channel at Washington, D.C.); South Tyger River Demonstration Project, S.C. (Piedmont project, including Ferguson Creek and Enoree River); Trinity River, Tex.; upper Iowa River, Iowa; Whitewater River, Minn.; Yazoo-Tallahatchie area, Miss. (Mississippi project, including Hurricane, Tobitubby, and Goose Creeks near Oxford, Lafayette County); and York River, Va.

Field notebooks accompanying the maps and cross sections are described in entry 111. Also available as finding aids are mimeographed lists and indexes that relate primarily to the field notebooks and were provided by the SCS when the records were transferred to NARS.

111. FIELD NOTEBOOKS FROM STREAM AND VALLEY SEDIMENTATION SURVEYS. 1936-42. 325 items.

Arranged alphabetically by a set of symbols listed below and thereunder by notebook number.

Surveyors' notebooks accompanying the maps and cross sections described in entry 110. The notebooks contain technical survey data on such topics as topographic reconnaissance, sedimentation depths, borings, valley range profiles, range markers, bridge sections, and samplings. Included are field notebooks from surveys following the 1937 Ohio River flood and the 1938 southern California flood (see entries 97 and 98).

The notebooks are identified by abbreviations and are arranged in the following order: upper part of the Arkansas River, Colo. (ARK); Beaver Creek, Wis. (Be); Coon Valley, Wis. (COON); Galena River, Ill. and Wis. (Ga); Kickapoo River, Wis. (Kk); Little Sioux River, Iowa (Ls); middle Fabius River, Iowa and vicinity (LMD); middle Rio Grande River, N. Mex. (MRG); Yazoo-Tallahatchie region, Miss. (MISS); Muskingum River watershed, Ohio (Mk); New River, Va. (New); Ohio River flood of 1937 (OH); Pee Dee River, S.C. (PD); Potomac River tributaries (POT); South Tyger River Demonstration Project (Piedmont project, upper reaches of the Santee watershed), (SAN); Sevier River, Utah (Sv); southern California coast floods of 1938 (SCC); Susquehanna River, Pa. and N.Y. (Sus); Trinity River, Tex. (Tr); upper Iowa River, Iowa (UI); Wabash

River, Ind. (Wb); Whitewater River, Minn. (Ww); and York River, Va. (York).

A mimeographed list of these notebooks, provided by the SCS when the records were transferred to NARS, contains both an alphabetical shelf list and a cross-reference by name of river or smaller tributary. Additional descriptive notes and finding aids relating to these notebooks were donated by Stafford Happ, the director of many of the surveys.

Additional notebooks, forwarded from the Albuquerque regional office, relate to surveys of the Gila River, channel sands in the Rio Grande, and sedimentation at the "San Marcial Wagon Bridge."

112. MISCELLANEOUS MAPS FROM SEDIMENTATION WORK IN MISSISSIPPI. 1936, 1950, and undated. 3 items.

A printed soil map of Mississippi of unknown authorship, n.d.; a photoprocessed map of Lafayette County, showing locations of creeks, roads, trails, towns, and rural schools and churches, prepared by members of the Sedimentation Division for use as a base map, 1936; and a manuscript map from a 1950 resurvey of sand sediment in the Tobitubby and Hurricane Creeks area north of Oxford.

Bedload Section

113. MAPS AND OTHER RECORDS OF THE DADEVILLE BEDLOAD EXPERIMENT STATION (SOUTH SANDY CREEK), ALA. 1936 and 1937. 14 items.

Unarranged.

Included are a map of the Sandy Creek watershed behind the installation site near Dadeville; a Soil Erosion Service map of the Buck and Sandy Creeks Demonstration Project, annotated to show drainage basin boundaries, weir locations, and gauge locations; topographic plans of the installation site; maps showing locations of river gauges and high water profiles; and construction drawings of hydraulic structures and equipment.

114. MAPS OF THE STATESVILLE BEDLOAD EXPERIMENT STATION (ROCKY CREEK), N.C. 1936 and 1937. 25 items.

Unarranged.

Manuscript and photoprocessed maps and plans, including a base map of the Rocky Creek watershed behind the installation site at Turnersburg; large-scale topographic maps; maps showing high water profiles and locations of gauges; and construction drawings of equipment and facilities.

115. MAPS AND OTHER RECORDS OF THE GREENVILLE BEDLOAD EXPERIMENT STATION (ENOREE RIVER), S.C. 1936-41. 170 items.

Arranged roughly by subject.

Manuscript, photoprocessed, and annotated maps and plans, including general vicinity maps; base maps of the Enoree River watershed behind the installation site near Pelham, one marked to show recording rain gauge locations; annotated topographic quadrangles showing boundaries of the watershed; topographic maps of the installation site; construction drawings of the laboratory and equipment; 21 large-scale sheets from detailed surveys of the river; a set of 63 oversize tabular sheets listing hourly numerical data concerning gauge elevations, runoff, dissolved load, suspended load, bedload, temperature, and other topics; graphs summarizing data observed, 1939 and 1940; and unidentified map sheets.

116. MISCELLANEOUS CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS. 1936. 18 items.

Unarranged.

Manuscript and photoprocessed preliminary construction drawings for river gate operating cylinders, measuring tanks, and other equipment for unidentified bedload stations.

Farm Drainage Division

On January 2, 1939, the drainage investigation program of the Department of Agriculture was transferred to the SCS, along with the bulk of its cartographic records. Since 1903 the Department had been conducting investigations and encouraging farmers to construct drainage ditches to improve agricultural yield in wet and swampy areas of the United States; in that year drainage work was added to the irrigation investigations of the Office of Experiment Stations. In 1907 a separate Drainage Investigations Division was formed. In 1916 drainage and irrigation work was consolidated with other engineering functions into the Office of Public Roads and Rural Engineering (renamed Bureau of Public Roads in 1918). In 1931 this work was assigned to the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering. The drainage investigations performed by the Bureau and its predecessors were directed by C. G. Elliot, S. H. McCrory, and Lewis A. Jones.

After January 1939, when drainage and irrigation investigations were assigned to the SCS, a Farm Drainage Division and a Farm Irrigation Division were established within the Office of Research. After 1941 the Farm Drainage Division became a section of the Water Conservation and Disposal Practices Division, which combined research in hydrology, sedimentation, and drainage. Jones and Roger D. Marsden headed the drainage unit during the 1940's.

Activities of the unit between 1939 and 1953 included experiments with new concrete drain tile and mechanical equipment, supervision of the CCC Camps functioning in organized drainage districts, studies of the effects of drainage on ground water, and reviewing local drainage investigations in Mississippi, Minnesota, Florida, Louisiana, the Eastern Shore of Maryland, the Muck Land Experiment Station in Indiana, and other places. As with many activities of the SCS, farm drainage work was conducted with the technical aid of its Engineering Division. After 1953, when research activities were transferred from the SCS to the Agricultural Research Service, the SCS continued fieldwork in drainage under the direction of drainage and irrigation specialist John G. Sutton of the Engineering Division.

The bulk of the cartographic records described below were inherited by the SCS from the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering and its predecessor agencies. Related textual records are filed among Records of the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering, RG 8, and are described in *Records of the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering,* NARS Preliminary Inventory No. 53 (Washington, 1953), compiled by Nathan Reingold.

117. CARD INDEX TO DRAINAGE INVESTIGATION NUMBERED MAP FILE. 1903-41. 4 ft.

Arranged in two segments: (1) a geographic index arranged alphabetically by State and thereunder by name of farm, drainage district, county, or other unit; and (2) a subject index arranged alphabetically.

Index, on 3- by 5-inch cards, to the records described in entry 118. A typical card shows the subject of the report to which the map refers, names of drainage engineer or other author, and map number.

Typical entries in the subject index are Concrete pipe; Dams; soil saving; Flow of water in flumes; Irrigation of orchards; Missouri River flood of 1903 (within the State of Missouri); Pumps; Rainfall; Sedimentation basins; Terrace models; Tile capacity; and Water measurements in open channels.

The index is most useful for the pre-1939 period; it is not complete for the post-1939 period, when drainage investigations were assigned to the SCS.

118. DRAINAGE INVESTIGATIONS NUMBERED MAP FILE. 1903-41. Approx. 5,000 items.

Arranged numerically by assigned number from 111-1 to 4183-49, with gaps, in accordance with textual reports containing the same numbers. A card index to the numbers is described in entry 117.

Manuscript and photocopied maps, plans, profiles, charts, graphs, tables, and other oversize or graphic items relating to all States except Alaska, Hawaii, and Rhode Island. Most items were prepared as illustrations for published reports created by the Office of Experiment Stations (1903-15), the Office of Public Roads and Rural Engineering (1915-18), the Bureau of Public Roads (1918-31), the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering (1931-39), and the SCS (1939-41) as each agency, in turn, assumed responsibility for drainage investigations. A few items were inserted into the file after 1941, including maps of the Everglades Drainage District, Fla., dated 1944-47 (file 4172). Some items from the early years are marked "Irrigation Investigations" or "Irrigation and Drainage Investigations."

Most of the items are maps of farms, drainage districts, counties, and other areas, showing facilities planned or constructed by drainage engineers; construction drawings and cross sections; and maps and graphs from studies at erosion experiment stations and projects at Bethany, Mo.; Clarinda, Iowa; Edwardsville, Ill.; Fort Hays, Kans.; Globe, Ariz.; Guthrie, Okla.; La Crosse, Wis.; Pima, Ariz.; and Spur and Temple, Tex. A few general maps of the United States relate to wetlands, drainage districts, and drainage projects. Also included are maps relating to the Netherlands; Garbieh, Lower Egypt; and the Kootenai Valley of British Columbia, Canada.

Most of the records were created before 1939 by the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering and its predecessors. Typical records from that period include a map of southern Florida, showing a proposed drainage area, ca. 1903-7 (file 112-1); a design for constructing a concrete drop at the Saint Lucie tract, Fla., 1911 (file 111-17); a map of the proposed middle Oconee River Drainage District, Jackson County, Ga., 1913 (file 313-40); a plan of a proposed drainage system for Fearn tract in Mobile County, Ala., to accompany a report by Jones, 1914; and maps and graphs from early drainage surveys of the

Red River Valley, N. Dak., and Minn. (files 172, 472, and 4182).

Examples of records dating after investigations were transferred to the SCS in 1939 include plans for a truck-carried excavator, 1939 (file 4153-22); maps of Mississippi counties from a statewide drainage survey, 1939-40 (file 4163); graphs from flood control drainage surveys of the Tallahatchie River area by John Cotton at Oxford, Miss., 1940 (file 4162); details of a planned mole ditcher, 1941 (file 4171-3); and maps and graphs relating to floods along the Colorado River, Tex., ca. 1940 (file 4161).

Survey field notes and other textual records relating to the pre-1939 maps are filed as part of Records of the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering, RG 8.

119. MAPS SHOWING LOCATIONS AND STATUS OF DRAINAGE AND SUPPLEMENTAL IRRIGATION STUDIES. Ca. 1946-48. 2 items.

Manuscript and annotated maps of the United States, showing existing and proposed investigations, headquarters, and areas served. Individual projects are not identified.

120. MAPS BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING SHOWING EXTENT OF POTENTIALLY DRAINABLE LAND IN THE UNITED STATES. N.d. 2 items.

Manuscript statistical maps based on the census of 1930. One shows percent of estimated drainable lands as a percent of croplands; the second shows quantities of land in each State that could be improved by community drainage works.

121. TABLES AND GRAPHS RELATING TO NUMBERS OF FARMS AND ACRES AFFECTED BY TERRACES AND SOIL SAVING DAMS, 1923-35. Ca. 1937. 3 items.

Oversize graphics data sheets compiled from Extension Service reports. The information is arranged by State and region.

122. GRAPHIC ILLUSTRATIONS FROM A REPORT ON TERRACE INVESTIGATIONS AT EROSION EXPERIMENT STATIONS. N.d. 11 items.

Arranged by illustration number.

Blueline photoprocessed tables and graphs from an unidentified report, showing data about runoff and soil losses in connection with terraces of different types at the erosion experiment stations near Statesville, N.C.; Zanesville, Ohio; Clarinda, Iowa; Bethany, Mo.; Guthrie, Okla.; and Tyler and Temple, Tex. Also included is a map showing locations of soil and water conservation experiment stations at which terrace investigations discussed in the report were conducted.

123. MAPS RELATING TO PONDS AND STOCKWATER. 1940. 2 items.

Maps of the United States that show recommended minimum depths for ponds according to climatic regions and numerical ratios of drainage area to impounded water capacity.

124. MAPS ACCOMPANYING A REPORT ON DRAINAGE OF THE RED RIVER OF THE NORTH. 1920. 27 items.

Arranged by illustration number.

Maps and profiles published to accompany U.S. Department of Agriculture Bulletin No. 1017 on the drainage of the Red River Valley of Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota by P. T. Simons, F. V. King, and Guy L. Smith, who were Bureau of Public Roads drainage engineers. Included are a general map of the watershed, a series of sectional maps at larger scale, and several profiles. The sectional maps relate to proposed levees, the high waterline, the edge of swamps, surface elevations, drainage ditches, section boundaries, railroads, towns, and other information.

Additional records relating to drainage in the Red River Valley are included among the drainage investigation maps described in entry 118.

125. RECORDS RELATING TO THE BIG FOUR DRAINAGE DISTRICT, FORD COUNTY, ILL. 1937. 15 items.

Arranged numerically by sheet number.

A map and 13 blueprint profiles of proposed ditches, accompanied by a letter and report sent from Sutton to Drainage Investigation Chief Jones.

126. MISCELLANEOUS PROFILES OF DITCHES AND CREEKS FROM DRAINAGE RESEARCH BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING. Ca. 1937 and 1938. 25 items.

Unarranged.

Rough manuscript cross sectional profiles, several marked with hydraulic calculations. Several of the ditches and creeks are located in Tennessee; otherwise the projects are unidentified.

127. MISCELLANEOUS GRAPHS AND TABLES RELATING TO DRAINAGE FORMULAS. 1937-40. 11 items.

Unarranged.

Graphic solutions to engineering formulas, several based on work by C. L. Hamilton and H. G. Jepson of the Engineering Division, and statistical tables. Topics include Manning's formula, concrete channel dimensions, terrace dimensions and spacing, reservoir size requirements, and maximum flood flows.

128. MISCELLANEOUS ENGINEERING DRAWINGS. Ca. 1938. 5 items.

Unarranged.

A photoprocessed engineering drawing of a typical vegetated channel and outlet check dam, prepared as an illustration for a 1938 bulletin, and four tracings containing unidentified construction drawings of drainage outlets.

Farm Irrigation Division

On January 2, 1939, the irrigation and drainage investigation programs of the Department of Agriculture were assigned to the SCS. Irrigation investigations began in the early 1890's and beginning in 1898 were administered by the Office of Experiment Stations. They were transferred to the Office of Public Roads and Rural Engineering in 1916 (renamed Bureau of Public Roads in 1918), to the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering in 1931, and to the SCS in 1939. Within the SCS Office of Research, separate Farm Irrigation and Farm Drainage Divisions were established.

Among the problems studied by the Farm Irrigation Division during the period 1939-53 were water supply and ground water problems in important arid agricultural regions of the west; clay, asphalt, and concrete channel linings; pumps; recharging ground water by water spreading or the finding of ground with a high infiltration rate; and irrigation for the guayule (rubber) project. An outdoor irrigation research laboratory was built at Logan, Utah, and tests were conducted at the experiment station at Fort Collins, Colo. One of the most important activities of the Division was the extension of the program of water-supply forecasting based on snow surveys in the Mountain States.

In 1953 research functions were transferred from the SCS to the Agricultural Research Service, but irrigation fieldwork was continued under the SCS Engineering Division.

Additional cartographic records relating to irrigation research are filed among the drainage investigation records described in entry 118.

129. MAP SHOWING AMOUNTS OF IRRIGATION ASSISTANCE SUPPLIED TO WESTERN STATES. N.d. 1 item.

Small photoprocessed map prepared during the 1930's by the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering. Block diagrams indicate relative amounts of acres, man-days of labor, canal lining, pumping plants, and small reservoirs in each State.

130. MAP OF THE WESTERN UNITED STATES SHOWING THE SNOW-COURSE NETWORK FOR IRRIGATION WATER-SUPPLY FORECASTING. 1936. 1 item.

Base map annotated in red dots by the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering to show locations of snow courses.

131. MAP OF COLORADO SHOWING ANNUAL STREAM FLOW AND USE OF WATER. 1937. 1 item.

Copy of a map prepared by the Colorado State Planning Commission. The width of stream lines indicates the amount of water consumed or unconsumed as it passes each point.

132. IRRIGATION MAPS OF CENTRAL AND NORTHERN CALIFORNIA. 1922. 2 items.

Maps published by the irrigation investigations unit of the Bureau of Public Roads in cooperation with the California State government. These maps, published in color, relate to agricultural regions, irrigated regions, topography, irrigation canals, hydroelectric plants, and gauging stations.

133. UNIDENTIFIED IRRIGATION MAPS OF CALIFORNIA AND TEXAS. N.d. 2 items.

Two base maps annotated in colors to show irrigated lands, proposed irrigable lands, and related information. The origin of the maps is not shown; the reverse of one map is marked in pencil "Kimball—Irrig—Calif. & Texas."

134. CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS FOR PROPOSED IRRIGATION DITCH SAND TRAPS. 1938-48. 4 items.

Blueline photoprocessed drawings developed at the irrigation experiment station at Fort Collins, Colo. They show details of proposed riffle deflector vortex tube sand trap for the New York Canal, Boise

project, Idaho, 1938; combination headgate sand trap, Colorado Canal, Ordway, Colo., 1941; metal vane deflector sand trap, Fort Collins, Colo., 1945; and vortex tube sand trap for Silver Creek Ditch, Snowflake, Ariz., 1948.

RECORDS OF THE OFFICE OF OPERATIONS AND SUCCESSOR UNITS, 1933-74

The Office of Operations administered those units responsible for agronomy, range, woodland, and wildlife management; engineering; plant nurseries; erosion control planning on individual farms and ranches in conjunction with demonstration projects and soil conservation districts; and other direct applications of soil conservation to the land. These included conservation surveys and cartography except for the period 1938-41, when the conservation surveys and cartographic units were transferred to the Office of Surveys and Project Plans. Whenever possible, the Office cooperated with the Office of Research in its field projects.

From 1936 to 1939, the Office was called the Division of Conservation Operations; from 1939 to 1941, it was named the Office of Technical Operations; and from 1942 to 1953, it was called the Office of Operations. After research functions were transferred out of the SCS in 1953, there was no need to differentiate between research and operations; a reorganization that year abolished the Office of Operations, but the work was continued by succeeding offices in charge of field services, soil surveys, and watersheds.

Demonstration Projects

In 1934 and 1935, the Soil Erosion Service established 40 erosion control projects on representative watersheds in major regions of the country. Three of these projects were on land owned primarily by the Federal Government in the highly erodible Southwest: the Navajo Indian Reservation, the Gila River watershed, and the middle part of the Rio Grande watershed in New Mexico. Administration of most of these lands was returned to the Department of the Interior in 1940. The remaining 37 projects consisted of privately owned land and were demonstrational or educational in character. At first, erosion control aid was given only to private landowners or operators who were participants in demonstration projects; thus demonstration projects formed the nucleus of the programs of the Soil Erosion Service and, after 1935, the SCS.

The demonstration projects were staffed with directors, soil specialists, engineers, and farm management specialists. Erosion control land use plans were developed on the basis of soil, slope, climate, vegetation, adaptable crops, and prevailing agricultural practices in each area. Five-year agreements were made between farmers and the Government, the farmers agreeing to carry out the suggested treatment of each parcel of land and contribute labor and materials and the Government agreeing to provide supplementary labor, material, seed, trees, and shrubs with which to plant areas taken out of cultivation and thereby to avoid erosion.

Numerous other demonstration projects were added to the original 37 by the SCS, and the agency hoped to provide a project within reach of every farmer of the country; by 1940 there were 176 projects. They were operated by the SCS Division (later Office) of Operations and were commonly referred to as Operations projects to differentiate them from research projects of the Office of Research.

Beginning in the late 1930's, demonstration projects, of which direct benefits to most farmers was limited, were gradually replaced by soil conservation districts that involved greater initiative and planning by the individual farmer on his own land. In 1944 the program of demonstration projects was closed down.

Additional maps relating to demonstration projects are described in several other entries in this inventory, as noted in the index. Maps of individual farms within the projects were often attached to cooperative agreements, some of which are filed among the textual records but not described here.

135. MAPS SHOWING LOCATIONS OF DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS AND PLANT NURSERIES IN THE UNITED STATES. 1934-38. 10 items.

Arranged chronologically.

Mostly published maps, only the earliest of which show nurseries as well as demonstration projects. The maps dated 1934 and 1935, prepared by the Soil Erosion Service, relate to erosion control projects and are numbered from 1 to 40; maps prepared after 1937 by SCS show demonstration projects numbered from Alabama-1 to Wyoming-2. Some of the maps indicate by red dots the number of Emergency Conservation Work camps attached to each demonstration project. Four of the maps, dated 1934 and 1935, are annotated to show the number of acres, the amount of money alloted, the amount of money spent, and the percentage of work completed on each project.

136. BASE MAPS OF INDIVIDUAL DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS. 1934-36. 208 items.

Arranged in three chronological series, thereunder alphabetically by State, and thereunder by project number.

Small (8 by 10 1/2 in.) printed maps of each demonstration project, including both those on Federal land and those on private land. Each map shows boundaries of the project area (usually a small watershed) and locations of streams and major towns.

Included are three series of maps: 47 maps, dated 1934 and 1935, identified by old Soil Erosion Service project numbers; 79 maps, dated August-September 1935, identified by new SCS project numbers and fastened in a folder with an accompanying list of names, acreages, and county locations; and 82 maps, dated 1935 and 1936, also identified by new project numbers. Gaps occur in each series.

There are maps of projects located in all States except Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Massachusetts, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, and Wyoming.

137. MISCELLANEOUS MAPS OF DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS ON FEDERALLY OWNED LAND. 1934-35. 6 items.

Unarranged.

Manuscript, photoprocessed, and printed maps relating to the Gila River Demonstration Project, Ariz. and N. Mex.; the Navajo-Hopi Demonstration Project, Ariz., and the Rio Grande Demonstration Project, N. Mex. Some maps show only small parts of the project areas. They contain information on topography, vegetation, land use, proposed acquisitions for Indian land, and areas recommended for land treatment.

138. MISCELLANEOUS MAPS OF DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS ON PRIVATELY OWNED LAND. 1934-36. 24 items.

Arranged alphabetically by State and thereunder by project name, as shown below.

Chiefly large-scale photoprocessed and annotated maps showing locations of roads, rural churches and schools, CCC camps, streams, and, in some cases, names of farmers or cooperating farmers and location of farm plots. Fourteen of the items are erosion and slope maps of the Deep River project, N.C.

Included are maps for the following demonstration projects: Buck and Sandy Creeks, near Dadeville, Ala.; proposed American River project, Calif.; Corralitos Creek, Santa Cruz County, Calif.; Sandy Creek, near Athens, Ga.; Big Creek, near Bethany, Mo.; Deep River, North Carolina; Beaverdam Creek, Anderson County, S.C.; and Big Elm Creek, near Temple, Tex.

139. PLAN OF PASTURE CONTOUR FURROWING MACHINE DEVELOPED AT LIMESTONE CREEK DEMONSTRATION PROJECT, MANKATO, KANS. 1935. 1 item.

Blueline engineering drawing.

Plant Nurseries

Before the SCS was established, plant nurseries were begun by the Bureau of Plant Industry to test plants that could contribute to erosion control and to supply planting stock and seeds for revegetation of eroded lands. On March 27, 1935, nurseries located at the following places were transferred to the Soil Erosion Service: Belle Mina, Ala.; Safford, Ariz.; Placerville, Calif.; Ames, Iowa; Shreveport, La.; Elsberry, Mo.; Shiprock, N. Mex.; Statesville, N.C.; Mandan, N. Dak.; Stillwater, Okla.; San Antonio, Tex.; Pullman, Wash.; and Cheyenne, Wyo.

The appropriation act for the Department of Agriculture for fiscal year 1954 set forth a gradual discontinuance of plant nurseries, then administered by the SCS. Under the plan, the SCS was authorized to continue the most essential work of the nurseries while arrangements were being made to turn them over to States, soil conservation districts, and other local organizations.

140. MAP OF PLANT NURSERY AT ASH CREEK, NEAR SAFFORD, ARIZ. 1935. 1 item.

Large-scale photoprocessed map with annotations showing buildings, roads, cultivated fields,

reservoirs, and topography. The nursery, located approximately 7 miles west of Safford, was part of the Soil Erosion Service's Gila River Demonstration Project.

Project for Technical Cooperation With the Bureau of Indian Affairs (TC-BIA)

An agreement between the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior in December 1935 led to the establishment within the SCS of a "Project for Technical Cooperation—Bureau of Indian Affairs," shortened to TC-BIA. It was designed to make physical and economic surveys of Indian lands of the West, except on the Navajo-Hopi Reservation, and prepare plans for the control of soil erosion and the proper use of Indian land. As originally organized, with its headquarters first at Albuquerque and later at Denver, TC-BIA operated as an independent unit of the SCS. Shortly after its founding it was assigned to the Office of Operations. TC-BIA's functions were gradually integrated with regular SCS field organizations. The SCS Physical Reconnaissance Surveys Unit, Physical Survey Unit, and Human Dependency and Economic Survey Unit cooperated with Indian agencies, regional offices, and headquarters. Much of the physical and economic survey work after 1939 was integrated with the work of the Conservation Economics Division of the Office of Research.

141. TECHNICAL SURVEY MAPS OF INDIAN RESERVATIONS AND GRANTS. 1936-39. 450 items.

Arranged alphabetically by name of Indian reservation or grant and thereunder by map number. A list of the reservations and grants appears below.

Printed maps, prepared to accompany technical survey project reports, filed among the technical records. Usually included for each reservation or grant is a key, or location map, and maps (often on several sheets each) showing, by means of colors and symbols, land classification, soils, erosion, alkali, agronomy, ground water levels, forage types, woodlands, and engineering control facilities.

In addition to technical survey information, the base maps of the reservations and grants generally show the locations of such topographic and cultural information as boundaries, physical features, dwellings, wells, springs, fences, pipelines, roads, railroads, churches, schools, and survey triangulation stations.

The maps of certain reservations differ from the general description given above. For example, the Fort Hall Reservation, Idaho, maps relate to topography, land ownership, land leasing and grazing rights, and agronomy. Included with the maps for the Gila River—Pima Reservation are photographs of Indians, houses, and landscapes pasted on large sheets. Maps for the Lower Brulé Reservations, S. Dak., are from the human dependency survey of 1937 and relate to houses, tents, supply and demand of housing, land ownership, land use, idled land, Indian and white irrigable land, and lands recommended for purchase.

There are maps for the following reservations and grants:

Ak-Chin Reservation, Ariz.
Camp McDowell Reservation, Ariz.
Fort Hall Reservation, Idaho
Fort Mojave Reservation, Ariz., Calif., and Nev.
Gila Bend Reservation, Ariz.
Gila River Reservation, Ariz.
Gila River—Pima Reservation, Ariz.
Hualpai Reservation, Ariz.
Lower Brulé Reservation, S. Dak.
Mescalero Reservation, N. Mex.
Papago Reservation, Ariz.
Pine Ridge Reservation, S. Dak.
Salt River Reservation, Ariz.
San Felipe Indian Lands, N. Mex.
San Juan Pueblo Grant, N. Mex.
San Xavier Reservation, Ariz.
Sandia Pueblo Grant, N. Mex.
Santa Ana Indian Lands, N. Mex.
Santo Domingo Pueblo Grant, N. Mex.
Uintah—Ouray Reservation, Utah

Soil Survey and Predecessor Units

Between 1899 and 1952, the Soil Survey Division of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils (after 1938 named the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering) published soil survey maps of counties in the United States with an emphasis on location and describing soil types and soil associations. In 1935 the SCS began a new and urgent program of soil mapping, with an emphasis on showing the character and distribution of erosion.

The objective was to locate, survey, and show on detailed maps the lands affected by erosion so that plans could be made for each region and for each

farm to control the erosion, reclaim the land, and correct the improper land use that contributed to the problem.

With a 1936 memorandum of understanding between the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils and the SCS, the two agencies agreed upon different functions in the field of soil mapping.

The SCS recognized that the type and severity of erosion would be more meaningful if shown on maps in relation to degree of slope, soil type, and land use. All these factors were combined in a new type of map—the conservation survey map, a form of physical land inventory aimed at soil conservation. The information was shown by numerical and letter symbols.

The first step in mapping land conditions was to discover the general pattern of erosion damage across the country and to present the data on a general erosion map of the entire United States. On August 15, 1934, the Soil Erosion Service began work on a nationwide reconnaissance erosion survey performed in the field by over 100 soil specialists and assisted by the staffs of State agricultural experiment stations and the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils. The survey covered every county in the United States and was coordinated by Glenn L. Fuller, who in 1935 became head of the SCS Conservation Surveys Section. In order to provide maps and data on erosion for a proposed land planning report of the National Resources Board, the survey was completed in 2 months with the aid of 40 draftsmen and statistical clerks from the Board.

When the SCS replaced the Soil Erosion Service in 1935, the newly established Conservation Surveys Section began conducting detailed surveys of demonstration project lands. Conservation surveyors, numbering 79 in 1936, operated at first out of survey field headquarters in Indianapolis and Salt Lake City, but were attached to the SCS regional offices in 1937. Surveys were extended to other selected areas, and in the following years reconnaissance and detailed conservation surveys were made on millions of acres in research projects, land utilization projects, reservoir watersheds, and flood control watersheds; agreements were made for cooperative surveys of entire States. Each survey was designed to be an accurate inventory of the physical land features that were significant in planning soil conservation work. Beginning in 1939 the SCS began to show on its conservation survey maps a number of "land use capability" classes that indicated the use a farmer could safely apply to each parcel of land without causing further erosion.

Map work was at first performed by aerial survey, photogrammetric, and cartographic drafting units within the Conservation Surveys Section, but after 1938 these units separated to become the Cartographic Division. The Conservation Surveys Section, and later the Cartographic Division, prepared maps for all other units within the agency. In 1939 the Conservation Surveys Division was renamed Physical Surveys Division, and in 1942 it was renamed Soil Conservation Surveys Division.

A 1952 study concluded that the basic soil data required by the SCS for assisting farmers in conservation planning were essentially the same as those required for the National Cooperative Soil Survey maps published by the Soil Survey Division of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering. On November 15, 1952, the Soil Survey Division was transferred to the SCS and its staff was consolidated with that of the former Soil Conservation Surveys Division to form a new Soil Survey. The basic function of the Soil Survey has been to continue publishing the series of maps and reports on counties and other local areas that began in 1899, but they are revised substantially to include information about land capability, crop yield, and land management, as well as soil types.

Maps described in this section originated with the Soil Erosion Service (1934 and 1935), the Conservation Surveys Division (1935-52), the Soil Survey staff (1952-74), and the Cartographic Division (1934-61). Not included are the earlier maps prepared by the Soil Survey Division before it was transferred to the SCS; these early soil survey maps (1899-1952) are filed among Records of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, RG 54.

Soil Erosion Service, 1934 and 1935

142. EARLY MAPS BY HUGH H. BENNETT SHOWING GENERAL EXTENT OF EROSION IN THE UNITED STATES. 1933 and 1934. 9 items.

Unarranged.

Manuscript and printed maps, most dated 1933, showing the estimated areas of erosion in the United States thought to exist before the reconnaissance erosion survey of 1934. One version, an undated map prepared when Bennett was chief of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, may be dated earlier than 1933.

For similar maps published by the SCS after 1935, see entry 149.

143. PROCEDURAL OUTLINE FOR MAKING EROSION SURVEY MAPS. 1934. 1 item.

A mimeographed six-page explanation of map-making procedures and symbols to be used, approved May 22, 1934, by Glenn Fuller, Soil Erosion Service specialist in charge of the 1934 reconnaissance erosion survey. The procedures described here were used, perhaps in modified form, on field worksheets described in entry 145. Later versions of this procedural outline were published in revised form from time to time by the SCS after 1935 (see entry 154).

144. INDEX TO COUNTY AND STATE MAPS COMPILED DURING THE RECONNAISSANCE EROSION SURVEY OF 1934. 1934. 4 ft.

Arranged alphabetically by State and thereunder by county.

Index, on 3- by 5-inch cards, to the records described in entry 145. Each card indicates the county name, map number, type of base map used, date of approval, and last name of surveyor (sometimes omitted).

145. MANUSCRIPT COUNTY AND STATE MAPS COMPILED DURING THE RECONNAISSANCE EROSION SURVEY OF 1934. 1934. Approx. 3,000 items.

Arranged alphabetically by State and thereunder by map number assigned by the Soil Erosion Service. Map numbers appear in crayon in one corner of each map and are circled. An index to map numbers is described in entry 144.

The records consist chiefly of annotated maps of counties, compiled in the field from August to November 1934, and preliminary manuscript maps of States, compiled from county maps after they had been forwarded to the Washington office. All States except Alaska and Hawaii are represented, although for Arizona, Delaware, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, and Wyoming there are no county maps, only maps of the entire States. The following year certain State maps and a national erosion map were published (see entries 146 and 147).

Information from the reconnaissance survey was annotated on published county soil maps, if available, or on county road maps, postal delivery maps, topographic quadrangle maps, or, in a few cases, land ownership maps. Numerical and letter symbols were drawn in crayon or ink to indicate soil type, land use or cover, degree of slope, and degree of erosion. The symbols were placed on the maps in the form of fractions; soil type and land use symbols formed the numerator and slope and erosion symbols formed the denominator, as in the following example:

$$\frac{\text{soil type—land use}}{\text{slope—erosion}}$$

or $\frac{12P}{B3}$

in which 12=soil type; P=permanent pasture; B=percentage of slope on which erosion is a problem but which can be controlled; and 3=moderate sheet erosion. More detailed information about the identification of symbols can be found in the procedural outline described in entry 143, in the early annual reports of the Soil Erosion Service and the SCS, and in related textual records. When the State and national maps were published from these worksheets in 1935, only the erosion information was transferred; information on soil type, land use, and slope was not specifically used.

146. STATE MAPS PUBLISHED AS A RESULT OF THE RECONNAISSANCE EROSION SURVEY OF 1934. 1935. 34 items.

Arranged alphabetically by State as noted below.

Published maps of selected States on which colors indicate up to 18 categories of water and wind erosion, ranging from slight to severe. No information about soil type, land use, or slope is included. Most of the maps were printed at scales of 1:500,000 or 1:1,000,000. Included are maps for Alabama; Arkansas; California; Florida; Georgia; Illinois; Indiana; Iowa; Kansas; Kentucky; Louisiana; Maine; Maryland; and Delaware; Massachusetts; Connecticut and Rhode Island; Michigan; Mississippi; Missouri; Nebraska; New Hampshire and Vermont; New Jersey; New York; North Carolina; North Dakota; Ohio; Oklahoma; Pennsylvania; South Carolina; South Dakota; Tennessee; Texas; Virginia; West Virginia; and Wisconsin. Also included is a map of Puerto Rico printed from surveys conducted in 1935.

147. MAPS OF THE UNITED STATES FROM THE RECONNAISSANCE EROSION SURVEY OF 1934. 1935. 6 items.

Unarranged.

A copy of the final map, entitled "Reconnaissance Erosion Survey of the United States,"

published on a scale of 1:5,000,000, and related manuscript and annotated worksheets. Colors are keyed to legends and indicate 30 categories of wind and water erosion ranging from slight to severe. Information on soil type, land use, and slope is not included.

Conservation Surveys Division, 1935-52

148. SOIL MAP OF THE UNITED STATES. 1951. 1 item.

Small (8 by 10½ in.) published map showing the general pattern of great soil groups.

149. MAPS SHOWING GENERALIZED DISTRIBUTION OF SOIL EROSION IN THE UNITED STATES. 1936-54. 7 items.

Arranged chronologically.

Printed maps issued periodically by the SCS. Several are letter size (8 by 10½ in.). The early maps differentiate between gully, sheet, and wind erosion, but after 1948 they show areas of slight, moderate, and severe erosion. The maps do not have the detail shown on the 1934 reconnaissance erosion map of the United States described in entry 147.

For similar maps published in 1933 and 1934, see entry 142.

150. ZONE MAP OF THE UNITED STATES. 1945. 1 item.

Printed map showing locations of SCS regional boundaries, headquarters, and zones. Zones are defined as "areas within regions that have similar or related land characteristics, such as major soil groupings, broad types of agriculture or generally common conservation problems."

151. MAPS OF THE UNITED STATES SHOWING BASIC LAND RESOURCE AREAS. 1943 and 1944. 4 items.

Printed and photoprocessed maps issued in 1943 and 1944. These maps, which relate to basic land resource areas developed primarily on physical factors, were prepared by the SCS for the War Food Administration. Areas on the maps are keyed to lists in the margins. Typical entries are entitled "Texas Blackland Prairies" and "Nebraska Loess Plains."

152. MAPS SHOWING PROBLEM AREAS IN SOIL CONSERVATION. 1937-50 and 1954. 5 items.

Unarranged.

Four maps of the United States, 1937-50, and one map of Pennsylvania, 1954. The earliest map, a 1937 photoprocessed map entitled "Provisional Problem Areas in Soil Conservation Research in the United States," was revised from a map prepared for a joint symposium of the Soil Science Society of America. The map was prepared by regional soil scientists, of whom E. A. Norton was chairman. (Norton was head of the SCS's Conservation Surveys Section and Physical Surveys Division in 1938 and 1939.)

Problem areas are defined on the 1937 map as "differentiated on the basis of an environmental complex in accordance with existing conditions and future potentialities of erosion and moisture retention, including . . . present erosion, susceptibility to erosion, topography, climate, soil, natural vegetative cover, and vegetative history during use of the land by man." Areas on each map are keyed to a list in the margins or on the reverse. Typical entries are entitled "Fort Worth Prairie and Cross Timbers Area" and "Nebraska Sand Hills." The 1937 map legend arranges the areas into categories of serious, moderate, or slight conservation problem; areas on the later maps are arranged geographically.

153. MAPS SHOWING EXTENT OF CONSERVATION SURVEYS. 1947-53. 7 items.

Unarranged.

Published maps of the United States, showing surveyed areas of the country in red for the years 1947, 1950, and 1953. Maps (8 by 10 1/2 in.) showing percentages of completion of soil surveys and soil conservation surveys in each major river basin of the country as defined by the Federal Interagency River Basin Committee, 1950.

154. INSTRUCTION HANDBOOK FOR PREPARING LAND USE CAPABILITY AND CONSERVATION SURVEY MAPS. 1939. 1 item.

A 40-page "Soil Conservation Survey Handbook" written by E. A. Norton of the Physical Surveys Division (later the Soil Conservation Surveys Division) and issued in August 1939 as Department of Agriculture Miscellaneous Publication No. 352. It

contains detailed instructions on mapping and reporting physcial features of the land, erosion classes, land use, and land use capability classes; it shows signs and symbols to be used on maps.

For an earlier erosion survey outline, see entry 143.

155. RECONNAISSANCE CONSERVATION SURVEY MAPS OF SELECTED REGIONS. 1935-37. 35 items.

Arranged in four folders by name of region.

Published conservation survey maps of the Muskingum River watershed, Ohio (4 sheets); the Southern Great Plains Wind Erosion Area (21 sheets); a tier of counties along the eastern boundary of New Mexico (6 sheets); and the Minot area of North Dakota. Symbols relate to soil type, slope, major land use, and degree of erosion. These are reconnaissance maps drawn at scales ranging from 1:125,000 to 1:250,000 and do not contain the detail that is shown on the larger scale "Detailed Conservation Survey Maps" listed in the following two entries, although they do show such features as township and section lines, roads, railroads, towns, and streams.

The Southern Great Plains Wind Erosion Area maps include separate maps for 20 counties and a "Summary Erosion Map" of the entire region, which includes the Oklahoma Panhandle and adjoining counties in Texas, Kansas, and Colorado. These maps were published to accompany Department of Agriculture Technical Bulletin No. 566, "Soil Conservation Reconnaissance Survey of the Southern Great Plains Wind-Erosion Area," by Arthur H. Joel (1937), a copy of which accompanies the maps.

156. DETAILED CONSERVATION SURVEY MAPS OF SELECTED WATERSHEDS AND DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS. 1936 and 1937. 257 items.

Arranged alphabetically by State and thereunder by project name as shown in **Appendix M.**

Large-scale maps published in numerous sections or quadrangles (each with a covering index sheet) based on original surveys by the Conservation Surveys Division. The scale of most of the maps is 1:15,840. The series title usually appearing at the top of each of these maps is "Erosion and Present Land Use" or "Physical Land Conditions." The maps show major types of land use (cultivated, urban, idle, grassland, or woodland), and symbols, usually keyed to legends on the reverse sides, indicate degree of erosion, soil type, and slope. A symbol of 37BB13, for example, refers to moderate sheet erosion (37), slope of 4 to 7 percent (BB), and Ingomar silt loam soil (13). In addition to conservation information, the maps usually show locations of such landscape features as streams, roads, and towns.

Published reports often originally accompanied these maps when they were first issued but are not filed with the maps.

157. CONSERVATION SURVEY MAPS OF EXPERIMENTAL WATERSHEDS ADMINISTERED BY THE HYDROLOGIC DIVISION. 1941 and 1946. 39 items.

Arranged in two folders by name of watershed.

Large-scale (1:4,800) published maps (each with a covering index) of the Blackland Experimental Watershed near Waco, Tex. (22 sheets), and the Central Great Plains Experimental Watershed near Hastings, Nebr. (17 sheets). These experimental watersheds were established by the Hydrologic Division in the Office of Research (see entries 87-90). On base maps showing topography, buildings, and meteorological and runoff measuring stations, symbols indicate degree of erosion, slope, soil type, and major land use.

158. DETAILED LAND USE CAPABILITY–CONSERVATION SURVEY MAPS OF SELECTED DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS, SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICTS, AND COUNTIES. 1940-53. 1,238 items.

Arranged alphabetically by State and thereunder by name of local area as shown in **Appendix N.**

Large-scale maps published in numerous sections or quadrangles (each with a covering index) based on original surveys by the Conservation Surveys Division. The scale of most of the maps is 1:15,840. Although these maps are similar to the earlier detailed conservation survey maps described in entry 156, they contain additional colors that differentiate classes of land according to their capability for agricultural or other use.

Examples of land use capability classes, based on physical factors of the environment, are (I) very good land–nearly level; (IV) land suited for pasture or hay; and (VIII) land suited only for wildlife or recreation.

The base maps usually show such features as streams, towns, roads, schools, dwellings, major types of existing land use, degree of erosion, soil type, and slope (shown by numerical symbols explained on the reverse side of each map).

159. LAND USE CAPABILITY–CONSERVATION SURVEY MAPS OF THE COUNTIES OF KANSAS. 1945-49. 105 items.

Arranged alphabetically by name of county.

One map for each county, surveyed by the reconnaissance method with the aid of the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station and published at scales ranging from 1 inch to 1½ miles to 1 inch to 2 miles. The base maps show locations of such landscape features as major roads, towns, and streams. Symbols, explained on the reverse of each map, indicate degree of erosion, soil type, slope, and major land use. Colors indicate classes of land according to their capability for agricultural or other use, based on the physical environment.

160. LAND USE CAPABILITY MAPS OF SELECTED WESTERN STATES. 1946-51. 8 items.

Unarranged.

Published reconnaissance maps of Nebraska (prepared for the SCS Northern Great Plains regional office, 1946) and Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and California (prepared for the Pacific regional office, 1949-51), showing generalized classification of land according to its capability for use. These maps were reproduced for the SCS by the Army Map Service. Colors and symbols are keyed to legends indicating eight classes of land use capability and the dominant factors in each subregion that causes conservation problems (erosion, wetness, soil, or climate). There are two versions of the California map, colored and uncolored, and each is divided into northern and southern sheets.

161. MAPS FROM THE NORTHEASTERN NEVADA COOPERATIVE LAND USE STUDY. N.d. 23 items.

Arranged alphabetically by name of quadrangle sheet.

A series of published quadrangle or sectional maps developed by the SCS and eight other Federal and State agencies, showing physical condition and forage resources on a scale of 1 inch to 2 miles. Although undated, they probably were prepared during the period 1947-52. Symbols indicate names of forage vegetation types (grasses), carrying capacity for sheep and cattle, and classes of land according to its physical capabilities.

162. LAND USE CAPABILITY MAPS OF GREAT BROOK WATERSHED, N.Y., AND BABOOSIC BROOK WATERSHED, N.H. 1954. 2 items.

Published maps in color. The purpose of these maps is not shown. The watersheds are located in Chenango County, N.Y., and Hillsborough County, N.H.

163. BASE MAPS FOR UNFINISHED DETAILED SURVEYS. Ca. 1936-53. 292 items.

Arranged in four folders by name of surveyed area, as listed below.

Published planimetric maps (1:15,840), each in numerous sectional sheets, labeled "Erosion and Present Land Use" but not completed with the appropriate symbols. Although the intended physical land survey and land use capability information was omitted, these maps show drainage and other features, such as roads, towns, and farm buildings.

Included are sets of maps for Lloyd Shoals Reservoir watershed, south and east of Atlanta, Ga. (167 sheets); Pierce-Pepin area (W-27), in Pierce, Pepin, and Dunn Counties, Wis. (37 sheets); Tri-County Soil Conservation District, Yadkin County, N.C. (38 sheets); and Garvin-Murray Soil Conservation District (OK-SCD-2), Murray County, Okla. (50 sheets).

164. MAP OF BURKE COUNTY, GA. 1947. 57 items.

Arranged by sheet number.

A 57-sheet, published planimetric base map (1:15,840) reproduced by the SCS for the Georgia State Department of Public Health. Shows woodlands, streams, types of roads, houses, black and white schools, and other features.

Soil Survey Staff, 1952-74

165. MANUSCRIPT SOIL SURVEY FIELD SHEETS. 1954-60. Approx. 45,000 items.

Arranged in envelopes alphabetically by county or area.

Manuscript worksheets, primarily aerial photographs with acetate overlays showing soil types, used as a basis for subsequent published maps. There are also manuscript field sheets, dated 1899-1953, prepared by the Soil Survey Division of the Bureau of

Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering (part of RG 54) before soil survey functions were transferred to the SCS.

166. PUBLISHED SOIL SURVEY MAPS (LOOSE). 1953-56. 243 items.

Arranged alphabetically by State and thereunder by county or area, as shown in Appendix O.

Soil survey maps of counties and a few other local areas, published on several sheets, each at scales of 1:24,000, 1:31,680, 1:62,500, or 1:63,360. These maps were removed from the reports with which they were originally published and filed as loose sheets in map folders. These are among the earliest soil survey maps to be published after the functions of the Soil Survey Division were transferred to the SCS in November 1952. (Maps from the 1899-1952 period are filed in Records of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soil, and Agricultural Engineering, RG 54.)

The maps show soil conditions by color and symbol. They also show such landscape features as towns, buildings, roads, railroads, bridges, dams, oil wells, gravel pits, township and county boundaries, landforms, swamps, and streams. Included with the maps of each county or area is a tabular sheet entitled "Summary of Important Soil Characteristics."

Similar maps that remain filed with their related reports are described in entry 167.

167. PUBLISHED SOIL SURVEY REPORTS WITH MAPS. 1954-74. 700 items.

Arranged alphabetically by State and thereunder by county or area.

Published Soil Survey reports in the form of volumes containing bound or loose folded maps and textual information. Each report covers one county or other local area within a State. There are reports on selected counties and areas in 49 States (except Rhode Island), the U.S. Virgin Islands (1970), and the Lajas Valley area of Puerto Rico (1965).

Each of the 700 reports includes a description of the geography and agricultural practices in the county or area, detailed information on soil types and series shown by mapping units, and soil classifications and interpretations according to crop yield and capability for various types of land use (pasture, wildlife, engineering, and urban areas). After about 1958 the maps consist of large-scale aerial photographs overprinted with soil boundaries and related symbols.

NARS accessions new soil survey reports from the SCS each year as they are published. Accession lists are available as finding aids. Other soil survey maps are described in entries 165 and 166. Maps from the 1899-1953 period are filed in Records of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, RG 54.

168. MAP FILES OF DIVISION CHIEF ROY D. HOCKENSMITH. Ca. 1945-55. Approx. 60 items.

Unarranged.

Hockensmith was chief of the Conservation Surveys Division in the late 1940's and early 1950's and director of Soil Survey operations in the late 1950's.

The records consist of miscellaneous manuscript and annotated maps, plastic overlays, charts, and graphs, most of which appear to be work copies or revisions. These include a variety of maps of the United States and of SCS regions 2, 5, 6, and 7, annotated with boundaries of physiographic areas, problem areas in soil conservation, and land resource areas; maps showing rates of land damage (severe, moderate, and slight) and conservation time table estimates; and color graphs and charts relating to rates of land damage, progress of land treatment, problems to be met, definitions of soil conservation, effect of slope on soil, and relative productivity of topsoil.

169. LAND TYPE MAP OF NEW JERSEY. 1954. 1 item.

Map published by the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station in cooperation with the SCS. Keyed to a legend indicating 53 physical land type areas by color and symbol, including soil types, tidal marshes, terraces, and others.

Cartographic Division, 1934-61

170. AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS. 1934-42. 21,000 items.

Arranged by roll numbers. Index sheets are arranged by counties or project areas.

Photography covering widespread areas of the United States, especially the Southwestern region, much of it organized around demonstration projects, land utilization projects, soil conservation districts, and counties. Included are 2,500 negative film rolls (each with numerous images), 16,000 cut-film negatives, and 2,500 index negatives and prints. Scales vary from 1:15,840 to 1:31,680. A more detailed listing is included in *Aerial Photographs*

in the National Archives, NARS Special List No. 25 (1971), compiled by Charles E. Taylor and Richard E. Spurr.

171. PHOTO-MOSAIC MAPS OF PARTS OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA. 1946. 23 items.

Arranged by sheet number.

Aerial photograph mosaics, printed as maps with titles, covering the San Fernando area of Los Angeles County (14 items) and the Santa Ynez area of Santa Barbara County (9 items). The scale is 1:15,480.

172. SAMPLE COLOR SEPARATION SHEETS SHOWING TECHNIQUE OF MAP PRODUCTION. 1945. 15 items.

Color separation sheets used to prepare one of several sheets from a land use capability map of the Coosa River Soil Conservation District, Ga. These sheets were retained as a record of the cartographic technique used by the SCS.

173. MISCELLANEOUS PUBLISHED MAPS. 1940-61. 10 items.

Arranged chronologically.

Included are (1) a three-sheet, topographic map of the Engine Research Laboratory, Cleveland, Ohio, published by the SCS for the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, 1940 and 1941; (2) a map of the United States, showing locations of forest regions (six categories), the percentage of farm woodland in each State, and the location of the Shelterbelt project in the Great Plains, 1946; (3) four land condition and vegetation maps of the Vouraikos watershed, Greece, published for the U.N. Relief and Rehabilitation Administration in cooperation with the Greek Ministry of Agriculture, 1947; (4) a map of the Everglades region of Florida, showing water control activities and the Everglades Drainage District, 1948; (5) a map of the United States, showing percentage of land used for range and pasture, 1953; (6) a land classification map of the U.S. Naval Radio Station at Cheltenham, Md., 1954; (7) a map of the Hawaiian Islands, showing vegetation zones based on Ripperton and Hosaka, 1954; and (8) an exhibit map of the region surrounding Washington, D.C., prepared for a meeting sponsored by the Washington chapter of the Soil Conservation Society of America, 1961.

Watershed and Flood Control Units

The omnibus flood control act of 1936 (Public Law 738, 74th Cong.) delegated responsibility to both the Secretary of War (through the Corps of Engineers) and the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct a national program of flood control. The proposed plan called for eventual control of floods, sedimentation, and erosion. This was the first Federal law to recognize that measures used to conserve soil also decrease flooding. Joint responsibility for the Department of Agriculture's part of the program was delegated to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, which was to appraise flood damage and flood control benefits; the Forest Service, which was assigned watersheds and parts of watersheds consisting of forest and range lands; and the SCS, which was assigned watersheds and parts of watersheds consisting of farms and ranches. The Flood Control Coordinating Committee was established with the representative of the SCS acting as chairman. Preliminary examinations of numerous watersheds provided information on topography, hydrology, soils, vegetation, and land use capabilities and determined whether more detailed surveys were necessary; intensive surveys of certain selected watersheds were then conducted before actual improvements could be initiated.

In the central office of the SCS, a flood control surveys section was established in 1937 and 1938 as part of the Division of Watershed and Conservation Surveys. In 1939 this Section was replaced by the Physical Surveys Division (later called the Soil Conservation Surveys Division). Personnel from other SCS divisions, including the Sedimentation Division, were temporarily transferred to flood control work during this period. Most of the examinations and surveys of flood control watersheds were carried out by the regional offices (flood control maps by regional offices are described elsewhere in this inventory). Surveys were suspended during the latter part of World War II.

Under the flood control act of 1944, the SCS was authorized to apply works of improvement on 11 selected watersheds: the Potomac in Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia; the Coosa in Georgia; the Little Sioux in Iowa; the Trinity and the Colorado in Texas; the Yazoo and the Little Tallahatchie in Mississippi; the Washita in Oklahoma; the Los Angeles and Santa Ynez in California; and Buffalo Creek in New York. It was soon determined that the only feasible approach was to divide these large watersheds into smaller subwatersheds for treatment.

In June 1944, the SCS established the Water Conservation Division to coordinate activities in

irrigation, drainage, hydrology, ground water, sedimentation, and flood control. The Division determined the feasibility of proposed water projects and trained personnel in water planning. In the field of flood control, it analyzed previous surveys and new work plans authorized by the flood control act of 1944.

Following World War II, a number of voluntary watershed community planning associations were organized, and they campaigned for better upstream watershed management. In 1953 the Congress authorized a series of small pilot watershed projects to demonstrate the benefits of complete watershed protection by means of combining soil conservation with flood prevention. On August 4, 1954, the Congress approved the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act (Public Law 566, 83d Cong.). This act authorized a permanent program (referred to as the PL 566 program) in which the SCS provides technical and financial assistance to local watershed groups who carry out upstream conservation and flood control work. The PL 566 program has now become a major activity of the SCS.

General responsibility for all of the Department's flood control and major river basin investigation activities was assigned to the SCS in 1953. By 1970 the Office of the Deputy Administrator for Watersheds had become one of the four major offices in the agency.

The maps described in this section are arranged in three categories: records of the early flood control program, 1936-53 (some of which were prepared for the Flood Control Coordinating Committee); records specifically identified with the Water Conservation Division, 1944-49; and records of later watershed planning units, 1953-68. Only a few cartographic records after 1953 are included.

Flood Control Program, 1936-53

174. MAPS SHOWING STATUS OF FLOOD CONTROL ACTIVITIES. 1936-53. 57 items.

Arranged chronologically.

Flood control maps of the United States, chiefly manuscript and annotated, showing locations of watersheds in which preliminary examinations and detailed surveys were authorized, undertaken, and completed; watersheds authorized for works of improvement by the flood control act of 1944; and watersheds in which surveys were discontinued or resumed in various years.

175. MAPS SHOWING ADMINISTRATIVE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FLOOD CONTROL PROGRAM. 1939-49. 9 items.

Arranged chronologically.

Manuscript, photoprocessed, and printed flood control maps relating to river basins under the responsibility of the SCS and the Forest Service and to tentative assignment of field committees.

176. BASE MAPS OF WATERSHEDS. 1937. 585 items.

Arranged alphabetically by name of major watershed (Allegheny to Youghiogheny), thereunder by name of smaller tributary watersheds.

Blueline photoprocessed maps of watersheds in the United States, compiled for the Flood Control Coordinating Committee in response to the flood control act of 1936 (Public Law 738, 74th Cong.) and designed as base maps for use in flood control preliminary examinations. Some maps are noted as being prepared by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the agency in charge of planning for the flood control program.

The maps measure 18 by 21 inches and are on a scale of 1:500,000. At least two copies of each map are included, the first showing locations of watershed boundaries and natural drainage features, the second showing locations of additional cultural features, such as major towns and county boundaries; in addition, a number of preliminary maps without titles are included. A small slip of paper attached to each set of maps indicates the original distribution of copies of these maps to persons and agencies involved in flood control work.

Reduced published copies of these maps are described in entry 177.

177. BASE MAPS OF WATERSHEDS (REDUCED SIZE). Ca. 1937. 642 items.

Arranged alphabetically by name of major watershed (Allegheny to Youghiogheny) and thereunder by name of smaller tributary watershed.

Letter-size printed maps (8 by 10½ in.) reduced from the larger blueline maps described in entry 176. Two sets are included, one consisting of 306 loose maps, the second consisting of 336 maps fastened in a looseleaf notebook; there are some gaps in each set.

178. MAPS OF MAJOR RIVER BASINS. 1950. 23 items.

Arranged alphabetically by name of river basin.

Small printed maps (most 8 by 10½ in.) showing numbered problem areas and areas within soil conservation districts in each of the following major river basins: Arkansas-Red-White River; Central Valley Basin, Calif.; Colorado River; Columbia River; Connecticut River; Delaware River; Missouri River; Ohio River; Potomac River; Rio Grande River; and Tennessee River. The problem area map for Columbia River Basin is missing. In addition, there are two maps of the Arkansas-Red-White River Basin showing status of flood control activities and land utilization projects.

179. STATISTICAL TABLES RELATING TO GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS OF MAJOR RIVER BASINS. 1937. 23 items.

Arranged in folders by name of river basin.

Type tables on large-size paper relating to the Ohio, upper Mississippi, Missouri, Arkansas-White, and Red-Ouachita River Basins and listing the area in square miles for each tributary and each State encompassed by the river basin. For the Ohio River Basin additional tables are included that show such summaries of agricultural statistics as acreage of farmland according to use, acreage of total farmland, and white and black farm population in each State within the boundaries of the river basin. Some of the information is dated 1927.

180. STATE MAPS AND LISTS SHOWING LOCATIONS OF STREAM GAUGES ALONG RIVERS AND TRIBUTARIES. 1939. 92 items.

Arranged alphabetically by State. Connecticut and Rhode Island are with Massachusetts, Delaware is with Maryland, and New Jersey is with Pennsylvania.

Geological Survey base maps of individual States (except Alaska and Hawaii), marked with the stamp of the Flood Control Coordinating Committee and annotated in red and green dots to differentiate locations of recording and staff gauges. Accompanying the maps are 48 typed lists briefly noting the location of each stream-discharge measuring station in each State.

181. MAPS SHOWING EXTENT OF THE 1943 FLOODS. 1943. 40 items.

Arranged in three groups indicated below and thereunder alphabetically by State.

Maps prepared to show the boundaries of flooded areas, including (1) a looseleaf notebook of 17 annotated maps of States in the Mississippi, Missouri, and Ohio River Basins; Arizona; and New Mexico; (2) maps of Stephens, Grady, and Canadian Counties, Okla.; and (3) township maps (blueprints) of areas along the Arkansas, Grand, and Poteau River watersheds in eastern Oklahoma. Several of the maps are labeled "Floods–Spring 1943–Crop Land Repair Survey." Some are also marked to show State, district, and work unit offices.

182. FLOOD CONTROL MAPS RELATING TO THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER WATERSHED. 1937-47. 4 items.

Photoprocessed and annotated maps of the watershed, including maps showing boundaries of major subbasins and tributaries (including areas of each in square miles); a flood control plan of 1938 relating to reservoirs and recommended reservoirs; and a flood control status map relating to tributary watersheds proposed for preliminary examinations and surveys, surveys in progress, and works of improvement in progress in 1947.

183. FLOOD CONTROL AND LAND USE MAPS OF THE PECOS RIVER WATERSHED. 1940. 29 items.

Unarranged.

Printed maps of the Pecos River watershed, N. Mex. and Tex., prepared from surveys by the SCS, the Forest Service, and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. All the maps are in color and of a uniform size (14 by 10 in.), and they were probably created as part of a published flood control survey report. Included are maps of the entire watershed relating to population distribution; cultivated land; generalized geology; areas experiencing damage from the 1932, 1937, 1939, and 1940 floods; amounts of precipitation and stream flows and their relationships to the floods of 1919, 1932, and 1937; 50-year frequency flood boundaries; and plans of improvement. Also included are separate maps of the watershed's eight major subregions relating to vegetation types, range deterioration, soil groups, and degree of erosion.

184. RECORDS RELATING TO THE UPPER RIO GRANDE RIVER WATERSHED. 1941. 28 items.

Arranged roughly by subject.

Printed, photoprocessed, and annotated flood control maps, graphs, and tables from examinations by the SCS and the Forest Service, covering the part of the Rio Grande watershed that is in New Mexico and Colorado. Subjects include drainage basins, land

use, discharge rates, generalized geology, types of soils, flood and silt sources, precipitation, degree of erosion, and areas damaged from 1941 floods.

185. MAPS OF THE ROANOKE RIVER WATERSHED, VA. AND N.C. 1940. 5 items.

Unarranged.

Blueline photoprocessed flood control maps of the watershed based on information from the SCS and the Forest Service, relating to subwatershed boundaries, drainage, and generalized geology, topography, and soil types.

186. MAP OF THE PEE DEE WATERSHED, S.C. AND N.C. Ca. 1940. 1 item.

Photoprocessed flood control base map annotated to show locations of existing and proposed SCS and Weather Bureau rainfall gauges.

187. SUPPLEMENT TO FLOOD CONTROL SURVEY REPORT ON THE GREEN RIVER WATERSHED, KY., AND TENN. 1951. 1 item.

A manuscript supplement containing a map and five pages of statistical information.

188. DISCHARGE GRAPH FOR THE NUECES RIVER, TEX. Ca. 1940. 1 item.

Manuscript graph labeled "Mass Curve of Discharge of Nueces River Near Three Rivers Texas for Period Oct. 1, 1915, to Sept. 30, 1940."

Water Conservation Division, 1944-49

189. MAPS OF THE WESTERN UNITED STATES RELATING TO DRAINAGE BASINS, GROUND WATER BASINS, AND LIVESTOCK. 1944-49. 3 items.

Published maps in color covering the 17 Western States. One, a 1944 base map of drainage basin boundaries and subdivisions, was prepared to facilitate the provision of technical information on water conservation, use, management, and disposal. The remaining two, similar to the first, are overprinted with information about general ground water basins, within which irrigation has been developed from wells, and the percentage of total farm income from livestock according to a 1945 census.

190. STATUS MAPS RELATING TO THE WHEELER-CASE IRRIGATION PROGRAM. 1945. 3 items.

The Wheeler-Case program, also referred to as the water conservation and utilization program, involved the Government purchase of irrigable land in the Western States, its redevelopment, and resale to private buyers. A number of projects were approved, but progress was slowed by prohibitive land costs and administrative complications.

The cartographic records consist of manuscript and photoprocessed maps of the 17 westernmost States, showing the locations of projects under investigation, reported on, under construction, or completed by January and June 1945.

191. CHARTS RELATING TO REGIONAL FLOOD CONTROL PERSONNEL. 1946-48. 2 items.

Oversize manuscript charts, the first showing staffing patterns and budgets for regional personnel of the Water Conservation Division involved in flood work, 1946-48; the second showing typical regional office organizational structures for flood control work.

192. MAPS AND TABLES ILLUSTRATING A STUDY OF IRRIGATION IN RELATION TO SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICTS. 1947. 13 items.

Arranged by map or table number.

Large published maps and tables, used for an exhibit, chiefly relating to watersheds in the 17 westernmost States. Included are maps showing numbers of irrigation wells and acres of irrigated land in each major watershed, and maps illustrating the relationship of soil conservation districts to irrigated areas, proposed irrigation areas, ground water basins, water planning units, group irrigation enterprises, and group drainage enterprises. Also included are tables relating to group irrigation enterprises.

Watershed Planning Units, 1953-68

193. MAP SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF WATERSHED ASSOCIATIONS. 1953. 1 item.

Manuscript map of the United States; numbers of watershed associations or groups in each State as of January 28, 1953, are indicated by colored dots.

194. MAP SHOWING LOCATIONS OF COMMUNITY WATERSHEDS WHERE WORK WAS CONTEMPLATED IN FISCAL YEAR 1954. Ca. 1953. 1 item.

Manuscript map of the United States. Symbols indicate locations of approximately 140 community watersheds.

195. MAPS OF THE UNITED STATES SHOWING WATERSHED PROTECTION AND FLOOD PREVENTION PROJECTS. 1953-63. 4 items.

Three of the items are maps issued periodically by the SCS; these are dated between 1953 and 1958 and show locations of the 11 watersheds authorized for improvements by the 1944 flood control act, watersheds involved in the 1953 pilot watershed protection program, and the Public Law 566 watersheds authorized by the 1954 Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act. The fourth item, a 1963 map prepared in several plastic overlays, shows these projects in relation to the redevelopment areas designated by the Area Redevelopment Act of May 1, 1961, and administered by the Area Redevelopment Administration of the Department of Commerce.

196. STATE MAPS SHOWING STATUS OF THE PUBLIC LAW 566 WATERSHED PROTECTION AND FLOOD PREVENTION PROGRAM. 1959-68. 10 items.

Arranged alphabetically by State as indicated below.

Watersheds are shown in various colors to indicate application, approval, planning, construction, and completion. Included are the following States: Arkansas (1965, 1966, and 1968), Georgia (1968), Indiana (1967), Louisiana (1968), Mississippi (1963 and 1967), Oklahoma (1959), and Tennessee (1968).

197. MAP OF THE KANSAS RIVER AREA SHOWING LOCATIONS OF PILOT WATERSHEDS. Ca. 1953. 1 item.

Manuscript map showing locations of Little Delaware-Mission Creek, Indian Creek, Snipe Creek, Lost Creek, and Dry Creek—small watersheds involved in the 1953 pilot watershed program.

198. MAP OF MISSISSIPPI SHOWING STATUS OF SOIL SURVEYS WITHIN WATERSHEDS. 1963. 1 item.

Annotated map. Standard soil surveys are shown in red; conservation surveys are shown in blue. Watersheds are numbered for identification.

199. MISCELLANEOUS MAPS OF WATERSHEDS. Ca. 1953-57. 14 items.

Unarranged.

Maps relating to the Potomac River watershed, including one map that shows locations of areas authorized for operation under the 1944 Flood Control Act and authorized for planning under Public Law 566, and other small maps of subbasins in the upper part of the watershed; a map of the east fork of the Trinity River, Tex., showing locations of flood prevention structures; three maps of the middle part of the Colorado River watershed, Tex., relating to physiographic divisions, flood damage investigations, status of soil conservation districts, and recommended land treatment based on capability classes; a base map of Baboosic Brook watershed, Hillsborough County, N.H.; base maps of the Pequest and Raritan watersheds, N.J.; and a map, with an accompanying list, of the Arkansas-White-Red River Basin relating to major soil associations.

200. SAMPLE MAPS OF A HYPOTHETICAL WATERSHED. 1953. 2 items.

Printed maps, identified only as "Figure 2" and "Figure 3," relating to a typical area designated "Branch Creek Sub-Watershed, Middlestate." One is a work plan showing detention structures and control measures, and the other is a land use capability map.

Engineering Division

The Engineering Division has carried out technical phases of SCS work since the agency was established. During the early period, the Division was part of the Office of Operations; after 1953 it functioned under the Assistant Administrator for Field Services. Within the Division, individual sections or specialists handled problems of construction, equipment, agricultural engineering, hydrology, drainage, irrigation, and infiltration. In the 1950's the Division was in charge of field office Engineering and Watershed Planning Units in Upper Darby, Pa., Spartanburg, S.C., Milwaukee, Wis., Fort Worth, Tex., Lincoln, Nebr., Albuquerque, N. Mex., and Portland, Oreg.

Other records relating to engineering work are described elsewhere in this inventory, especially among the records of the Farm Drainage Division.

201. CORRECTED HYDROLOGIC STATION MAPS OF WATERSHEDS. 1959. 202 items.

Arranged by regions in the order received at the central office and thereunder by map number.

Watershed maps (originally printed in 1949 by the Federal Interagency River Basin Committee's Subcommittee on Hydrology) annotated by field office directors of SCS Engineering and Watershed Planning Units to show revised locations of hydrologic and snow course recording stations that were initiated by the SCS or installed and maintained by other agencies on a reimbursable basis. These maps were forwarded to William G. Shannon of the Engineering Division in the central office in accordance with instructions for cooperation with the Interagency Committee on Water Resources' Subcommittee on Hydrology, and they may have been used as the basis for a new edition of the watershed maps. Accompanying the maps are memorandums from field units.

202. MAP SHOWING PROBLEM AREAS REQUIRING DRAINAGE IN THE NORTHEASTERN STATES. 1955. 1 item.

Small map prepared by the Engineering and Watershed Planning Unit in Upper Darby, Pa., and published at the main cartographic office at Beltsville, Md. Earlier maps relating to this topic are described in entry 207.

203. RECORDS OF A STUDY BY JOHN G. SUTTON RELATING TO SILT DEPOSITS AT THE NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK, WASHINGTON, D.C. 1951. 2 items.

Sketch maps on tracing cloth showing the location and depths of silt deposits along a section of fence at the entrance to the National Zoological Park. Sutton was head of the Drainage and Irrigation Section of the Engineering Division for a number of years. The purpose of the study is not shown.

Records of Regional Offices

In 1933 and 1934 the Soil Erosion Service established temporary regional offices, but these were superceded by the permanent regional structure established in 1935 and 1936 by the SCS. At first there were 11 regions; in 1939 they were reduced to 10; in 1942 they were reduced to 7. The numbers assigned to several regions were also reassigned at various times; therefore, it is not possible to consistently identify a region by a single number. The formal regional structure of the Service was abolished in 1953 and replaced by a more decentralized field organization. Appendix B lists the regional offices and provides regional maps for various time periods.

The regional office cartographic records described here are fragmentary. During the early 1950's some cartographic records were forwarded to Washington directly from the regional offices (especially from the Fort Worth office), but few of the regional, State, and local office records of the agency have been accessioned by NARS in more recent years. During the compilation of this inventory, a few maps produced by regional cartographic units were discovered among the central office files and were segregated from them.

NORTHEASTERN REGIONAL OFFICES, WILLIAMSPORT AND UPPER DARBY, PA. (REGION 1, 1936-53)

The boundaries of the northeastern region (region 1, 1936-53) did not change from its establishment to 1953. Headquarters was at Williamsport, Pa., from 1936 to 1938 and at Upper Darby, Pa., from 1939 to 1953.

204. ADMINISTRATIVE MAPS. 1935-53. 9 items.

Arranged chronologically.

Photoprocessed and published maps of the entire northeastern region. Included are an early map, dated April 30, 1935, entitled "Extent of Appalachian, Piedmont, and Coastal Plain Regions as Represented by New Jersey Soils"; maps showing SCS activities in 1940, 1949, and 1953 (including demonstration projects, land utilization projects, soil conservation districts, regional and area boundaries, plant nurseries, research stations, drainage camps, and flood control work); and maps, dated 1945-51, relating to soil conservation districts, drainage basins, basic land resource units, and problem areas in soil conservation.

205. BASE MAPS OF STATES IN THE REGION. Ca. 1950. 6 items.

Arranged alphabetically by State.

Published northeastern region base maps (1: 1,000,000) of Connecticut and Rhode Island, Maryland and Delaware, New Hampshire and Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, showing the locations of county boundaries, towns, and rivers.

206. MAPS RELATING TO BASIC LAND RESOURCE AREAS. 1949. 9 items.

Arranged alphabetically by State.

Photoprocessed maps of States in the northeastern region showing resource areas keyed to lists in the margins. Included are maps of Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and West Virginia. In addition to land resource areas, the maps are marked to show publicly owned land in each State. Further information about the definition of basic land resources areas is given in entry 151.

207. MAPS OF NORTHEASTERN STATES RELATING TO DRAINAGE PROBLEM AREAS. 1949. 11 items.

Arranged alphabetically by State.

Printed maps annotated in colors to show locations of small watersheds that represent special drainage problems. Included are maps for Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, plus an accompanying map of the entire region.

A later map related to this topic is described in entry 202.

208. FLOOD CONTROL MAPS OF THE BUFFALO CREEK AND POTOMAC RIVER WATERSHEDS. 1946-54. 39 items.

Arranged in two folders by name of watershed.

Maps and plans relating to two of the 11 watersheds designated for improvements by the flood control act of 1944 that were located within the northeastern region. Included are 36 maps and plans relating to construction of stream bank protection in the Buffalo Creek watershed, N.Y., and three planning maps relating to the upper part of the Potomac River, Md. and W. Va.

209. MISCELLANEOUS MAPS OF WATERSHEDS. 1939-51. 8 items.

Unarranged.

Photoprocessed and printed watershed maps of the (1) upper Ohio River, 1939 (reconnaissance erosion survey, demonstration projects, CCC camps, and soil conservation districts); (2) Delaware River, n.d. (base map showing counties and rivers); (3) Stony Brook, N.J., 1951 (critical erosion areas); (4) Susquehanna River, ca. 1940 (reconnaissance erosion survey, demonstration projects, CCC camps, soil conservation districts, plant nurseries, research stations, land utilization projects, and project headquarters); and (5) Triadelphia Reservoir watershed, Md., 1951 (drainage map).

210. SOIL AND DRAINAGE MAP OF THE SOUTH JERSEY SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT, N.J. 1946. 1 item.

Photoprocessed map, with colors added, prepared for the Water Conservation Division by the cartographic unit of region 1, Upper Darby, Pa. The South Jersey Soil Conservation District is composed of Cumberland, Gloucester, and Salem Counties. The map relates to soil groups suitable for varying phases of drainage, including poorly drained soils, tidal marsh, tidal marsh once reclaimed but now reverted, and freshwater swamp.

SOUTHEASTERN REGIONAL OFFICE, SPARTANBURG, S.C. (REGION 2, 1936-53)

The boundaries of the southeastern region (region 2, 1936-53) were enlarged in 1942 by the addition of Tennessee and Kentucky (part of the former Ohio Valley region). The headquarters was located at Spartanburg, S.C.

Additional maps prepared by the Spartanburg office are described in entry 55.

211. ADMINISTRATIVE MAPS. 1936-61. 17 items.

Arranged chronologically.

Annotated blueline (ozalid) and printed maps covering the entire southeastern region and showing drainage patterns, coverage of some county maps from the 1934 reconnaissance erosion survey, generalized soil patterns, topographic relief contours, demonstration projects, CCC camps, SCS area boundaries and headquarters, problem areas in soil conservation research, soil conservation districts, boundaries of the Everglades Drainage District, average temperatures, drainage basins and subwatersheds, boundaries of Army Corps of Engineer districts, SCS zones and work groups, status of flood control activities, and natural vegetation regions. Also included is a map of South Carolina annotated to show demonstration and land utilization projects, 1936.

212. MAPS RELATING TO LAND COVER. 1946. 7 items.

Arranged alphabetically by State.

Blueline (ozalid) maps of States in the southeastern region relating to classification of land by natural or manmade cover, including cropland, forest, open pasture, or swamp. Included are maps for Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, and Tennessee.

213. MAPS SHOWING DRAINAGE PROBLEM AREAS. 1949. 12 items.

Arranged alphabetically by State, except for three maps that cover the entire southeastern region.

Blueline (ozalid) State and regional maps showing locations of drainage problem areas recommended to the Army Corps of Engineers by the SCS. Included are maps for Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia.

214. MAPS OF SOME DRAINAGE PROJECTS. 1942-47. 38 items.

Arranged alphabetically by State and thereunder by name of drainage district or project.

The records consist of photoprocessed and annotated maps of the southeastern region and relate to soil erosion, land use capability, drainage work, and profiles of drainage canals and ditches. The following areas are included: (1) The water control area of the Istokpoga Soil Conservation District, Highlands County, Fla.; (2) Walker (Blue Springs Farm) project, Mountain Creek watershed, Harris County, Ga.; (3) Broad Creek Drainage District, Beaufort County, N.C.; (4) Johnson's Milltail Drainage Area, Pitt County, N.C.; (5) Lyon Swamp drainage project, Bladen and Pender Counties, N.C.; and (6) Atkins Drainage District, Lee County, S.C.

215. MAPS OF KENTUCKY AND MISSISSIPPI SHOWING PROBLEM AREAS IN SOIL CONSERVATION. 1950. 2 items.

Photoprocessed maps showing locations of problem areas, which are keyed to lists in the margins.

Further information about problem areas is given in entry 152.

216. FLOOD CONTROL MAPS OF THE COOSA, POTOMAC, LITTLE TALLAHATCHIE, AND YAZOO WATERSHEDS. 1943-52. 35 items.

Arranged alphabetically by name of watershed.

Maps relating to four of the 11 watersheds that were designated for improvements by the flood control act of 1944 and that were located within the southeastern region. The four watersheds are the Coosa River (above Rome), Ga.; the Shenandoah River part of the Potomac River, Va.; the Little Tallahatchie River, Miss.; and the Yazoo River, Miss. Included are manuscript and photoprocessed maps of each watershed and of certain subwatersheds and minor watersheds within them, relating to such topics as the flood control work schedule for each fiscal year, land cover, land use capability, roads, drainage patterns, and Government owned land.

217. MAPS OF WATERSHEDS INVOLVED IN THE PILOT WATERSHED PROGRAM. 1953 and 1954. 15 items.

Arranged alphabetically by State and thereunder by watershed name.

A series of photoprocessed base maps of pilot watersheds within the southeastern region, prepared between September 1953 and January 1954. The pilot watershed program was started in 1953 on 58 projects to show what could be done to protect small upstream watersheds from floods and to increase economic benefits from conservation measures. These maps, drawn on a scale of 4 inches to 1 mile (some on multiple sheets), show watershed boundaries, drainage patterns, ponds and reservoirs, rural churches and schools, roads, powerlines, county boundaries, and numerical designations for minor watersheds.

Included are maps for the following watersheds: (1) north fork of Broad River, Stephens and Franklin Counties, Ga.; (2) upper Green River, Casey and Lincoln Counties, Ky.; (3) Plum Creek, Shelby and Spencer Counties, Ky.; (4) Red River, Morgan and Wolfe Counties, Ky.; (5) north fork of Rough River, Breckinridge County, Ky.; (6) Third Creek, Alexander, Iredell, and Rowan Counties, N.C.; (7) Twelve Mile Creek, Pickens County, S.C.; (8) Marys Creek, Fayette and Shelby Counties, Tenn.; (9) Sand Creek, Fayette County, Tenn.; and (10) east fork of Falling River, Appomattox and Campbell Counties, Va.

218. MAPS OF THE CHANCELLORSVILLE HOMESTEAD COMMUNITY, JASPER COUNTY, GA. 1934. 72 items.

Arranged by sheet number.

Large-scale manuscript maps, each in multiple sheets, showing soils, slope and erosion, land use and forest types, and land acquisition. The slope and erosion maps were compiled by T. W. Webb of the Soil Erosion Service. The remainder of the maps have not been identified.

219. MAPS FROM DETAILED SOIL CONSERVATION SURVEYS OF SELECTED COUNTIES. 1936-49. 144 items.

Arranged alphabetically by State and thereunder by county.

Photoprocessed and manuscript maps of the southeastern region, usually fastened in a looseleaf notebook for each county, relating to land use, slope, and erosion (shown by numerical and letter symbols). Included are maps of Baldwin County, Ga. (13 items); Tift County, Ga. (25 items); Essex County, Va. (28 items); and certain farms in Newberry County, S.C. (30 items). There are also maps, plastic overlays, and photographs from a classification and analysis of individual farms in Haywood County, N.C. (48 items).

220. SOUTH CAROLINA COUNTY ROAD MAPS RELATING TO EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK (ECW) AREAS. 1935 and 1936. 15 items.

Arranged alphabetically by county.

Blueline photoprocessed (ozalid) maps prepared in the cartographic unit of region 2 at a scale of 1 inch to 1 mile. They relate to boundaries of ECW camps and project work areas; paved, unpaved, and secondary roads; railroads; creeks; towns; rural schools and churches; country stores; and other features. Included are maps of the following counties: Abbeville, Anderson, Cherokee, Chester, Fairfield, Greenville, Greenwood, Lancaster, Laurens, Newberry, Pickens, Saluda, Spartanburg, Union, and York.

221. MAPS OF FARMS WITHIN CAMP AND GILLS CREEKS DEMONSTRATION PROJECT, S.C. 1935-38. 205 items.

Arranged numerically by assigned farm code number.

Letter-size (8 by 10 1/2 in.) land use and engineering maps of individual farms included within the boundaries of the Camp and Gills Creeks Demonstration Project (SC-5), located near Lancaster, S.C. Names of owners or operators are shown on each farm map.

222. MAP OF CATAWBA RIVER SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT, S.C. 1938. 1 item.

Blueline photoprocessed (ozalid) map of district SC-104, consisting of Chester, Fairfield, Lancaster, and York Counties. Shown are types of roads, towns, dwellings, rural churches and schools, SCS demonstration projects, streams, reservoir, and other information.

223. MAPS OF SIX MILE CREEK WATERSHED, GA. 1941. 2 items.

Six Mile Creek is located in Pickens County, Ga. The maps are blueline photoprocessed (ozalid) and show drainage pattern, roads, dwellings, and detailed conservation survey data. Related maps are filed among the Sedimentation Division records concerning Lake Isaqueena Reservoir (see entry 106).

OHIO VALLEY REGIONAL OFFICE, DAYTON, OHIO (REGION 3, 1936-42)

The Ohio Valley region (region 3, 1936-42), consisting of Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, was abolished in 1942 and its former territory was divided between the southeastern and upper Mississippi regions. The headquarters was located at Dayton, Ohio.

224. ADMINISTRATIVE MAPS. 1938 and 1939. 2 items.

Blueline photoprocessed (ozalid) maps of the Ohio Valley region, showing locations of regional, State, and project headquarters; CCC camps; plant nursery; drainage camps; land utilization projects; research projects; flood control projects; farm forestry projects; and soil conservation districts.

UPPER MISSISSIPPI REGIONAL OFFICES, DES MOINES, IOWA, AND MILWAUKEE, WIS. (REGION 5, 1936-42; REGION 3, 1942-53)

The boundaries of the upper Mississippi region were enlarged in 1942 to include Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio (part of the former Ohio Valley region). The headquarters was located at Des Moines, Iowa, from 1936 to 1938, and at Milwaukee, Wis., from 1939 to 1953.

225. ADMINISTRATIVE MAPS. 1942-45. 5 items.

Arranged chronologically.

Included are a 1942 activities map of the upper Mississippi region, relating to zone boundaries and work groups, regional and State offices, conscientious objector camps, soil conservation districts, demonstration projects (active and inactive), land utilization projects, research projects, plant nurseries, and farm forestry projects; a published map of the region showing drainage areas and names of streams, 1945; and three undated land resource area maps of the region annotated in colors to show percentage of farmland suitable for crops and time priority categories for soil conservation work in the years ahead.

226. FLOOD CONTROL MAPS OF THE LITTLE SIOUX WATERSHED, IOWA. 1941. 150 items.

Arranged roughly by subject. Most of the items are fastened in two looseleaf notebooks.

The only watershed located within the upper Mississippi region, the Little Sioux River was one of 11 watersheds authorized for improvement by the flood control act of 1944. The records consist of map binders containing work plans for 1948 and 1949, including approximately 100 pages relating to farm plan agreements with operators and larger maps of subwatersheds showing drainage patterns, roads, dwellings, levees, erosion and slope conservation surveys, and engineering drawings. Also included are a few loose maps showing locations of areas to be worked on during fiscal years 1947-50, locations of stream and rain gauges, physical land conditions, soil conservation districts, and other topics.

227. MISCELLANEOUS MAPS OF WATERSHEDS. 1942-52. 28 items.

Arranged alphabetically by name of watershed.

Photoprocessed and annotated maps and profiles of (1) the Boyer River, Iowa, 1942 (maps and channel profiles); (2) the Cuyahoga River, Ohio, 1952 (base map); (3) the upper Mississippi River, 1948 (soil conservation districts and flood control surveys); (4) the eastern part of the Missouri River, 1948-51 (drainage, flood control surveys, location of Little Sioux flood control operations, and special studies requested by the Army Corps of Engineers); (5) the Root River, Minn., 1940 (base map); and (6) the Whitewater River, Minn., 1946 (base map).

228. RECORDS OF A SURVEY OF THE MONTGOMERY SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT, IOWA. 1942. 20 items.

Fastened in a looseleaf notebook and arranged numerically by map or chart number.

Photoprocessed maps and charts relating to land use capability; physical groups; types of farms; and field arrangements, cropping sequences, acreages, production, and livestock classes in the existing and proposed conservation plans.

229. MISCELLANEOUS FARM DRAINAGE PLANS. 1949 and 1950. 30 items.

Arranged alphabetically by State and thereunder by farm operator. Maps, diagrams, and profiles—most are photostatic copies—of drainage plans for a few selected farms in soil conservation districts and farm drainage districts within the upper Mississippi region. They include preliminary plans and "as built" plans.

WESTERN GULF REGIONAL OFFICE, FORT WORTH, TEX. (REGION 4, 1936-53)

The boundaries of the western Gulf region (region 4, 1936-53), called midsouth region in 1936-38, were enlarged in 1939 to include eastern Oklahoma and further enlarged in 1942 to include the Panhandles of Oklahoma and Texas. The headquarters was located at Fort Worth, Tex.

230. ADMINISTRATIVE MAPS. 1937-51. 8 items.

Arranged chronologically.

Photoprocessed maps of the entire western Gulf region, relating to (1) SCS activities and work units, 1937, 1939, and 1948 (headquarters, districts, zones, CCC camps, plant nurseries, experiment stations, demonstration projects, land utilization projects, water facilities projects, highway demonstration projects, Farm Irrigation Division projects, Mesquite eradication project, soil conservation districts, wind erosion district work units, and flood control surveys and operations); (2) coverage by aerial photography, 1937; (3) physiographic subregions prepared in cooperation with the Land Committee of the Regional Planning Council, National Resources Planning Board, region 5; (4) problem areas in soil conservation, 1942; (5) conservation timetable that estimates the rate of land deterioration in each physiographic region, 1949; and (6) suggested points of interest in water conservation, 1951.

231. MAPS OF STATES WITHIN THE REGION. 1939-42. 6 items.

Arranged as described below.

Annotated and photoprocessed maps of Arkansas, Louisiana, and Oklahoma, showing the following information: (1) Arkansas: original vegetation and critical areas of specialized crops (including tomatoes and peanuts); (2) Louisiana: problem areas in soil conservation, drainage problem areas, alluvial land, hill land, drainage basin boundaries, and soil

conservation districts; (3) Oklahoma: SCS work units, CCC camps, demonstration projects, land utilization projects, water facilities projects, soil conservation districts, and problem areas in soil conservation.

232. FLOOD CONTROL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION MAPS OF WATERSHEDS. 1938-41. 131 items.

Arranged alphabetically by name of watershed in the western Gulf region and thereunder by map number assigned by the cartographic unit of region 4. An accession list of the maps is available.

The flood control act of 1936 and subsequent flood control acts authorized preliminary examinations of a number of watersheds and detailed surveys of a fewer number of them. Most are manuscript maps, the result of preliminary examinations, and were prepared for ozalid reproduction, in some cases as illustrations for preliminary examination reports. Included are maps of the lower Arkansas River watershed, Ark. and Okla. (14 items); the Brazos River watershed, Tex. (20 items); the Colorado River watershed, Tex. (31 items); the Concho River watershed, Tex. (11 items); the Neches River watershed, Tex. (41 items); the Red River watershed, Okla. (2 items); the San Jacinto–Buffalo Bayou watershed, Tex. (10 items); and the White River and tributaries, Ark. and Mo. (2 items).

Although the subjects shown differ for each watershed, maps often include principal streams and tributaries, flood and silt source areas, flood damage areas, precipitation, distribution of runoff, the location of stream and rain gauges, average discharge, soils, erosion, vegetation and forest cover, land use categories, value of farmland, SCS and WPA activities, proposed flood control projects, and dams and reservoirs. The Colorado River maps also relate to areas employing livestock restrictions, physiographic divisions, and areas under organized fire protection.

Included with the maps are some statistical graphs and tables.

233. FLOOD CONTROL MAPS OF THE MIDDLE COLORADO, TRINITY, AND WASHITA WATERSHEDS. 1946-54. 92 items.

Arranged alphabetically by name of watershed.

Maps relating to three of the 11 watersheds that were designated for improvement by the flood control act of 1944 and that were located within the western Gulf region (region 4). The watersheds are the Trinity and the middle Colorado Rivers in Texas and the Washita River in Oklahoma. Included are manuscript and photoprocessed maps of each watershed and of certain subwatersheds within them, relating to such topics as the flood control work schedule for each fiscal year, status of floodwater retarding structures, and specific land treatment. Also included among the Trinity River records is a graphic supplement of a report by W. W. Horner on flood stage reductions in the East Fork. The supplement consists of a series of 32 observed and computed hydrographs for the period 1935-40.

234. MISCELLANEOUS MAPS OF WATERSHEDS. 1938-51. 4 items.

Blueline photoprocessed maps of watersheds in the western Gulf region, including (1) a map of the Arkansas-White-Red River Basin, showing locations of problem areas in soil conservation, and an accompanying descriptive table, 1951; (2) a geologic and physiographic map of the Brazos River watershed, Tex., showing the locations of gauging stations, the hydrologic laboratory, and the conservation experiment station, 1949; and (3) a drainage system map of the Trinity River watershed, Tex., showing the locations of gauging stations, reservoirs, and sewage disposal plants, 1938.

235. DRAINAGE INVESTIGATION MAPS. 1940 and 1949. 4 items.

Annotated and photoprocessed maps, including a map of southeast Texas from a 1940 reconnaissance drainage survey that shows watersheds, hill areas, drainage problem areas, and marsh areas that could not be economically drained; and three maps of region 4, southeast Texas, and Arkansas that relate to the status of drainage investigations conducted in cooperation with the Army Corps of Engineers, 1949.

236. MAPS RELATING TO VEGETATION. 1941 and undated. 2 items.

Small photoprocessed maps, one a map of Oklahoma showing the locations of major biotic regions compiled by B. O. Osborn in 1941; the other an undated letter-size map of Texas outlining the main cedar brake areas.

237. SCHOOL DISTRICT COUNTY MAPS IN ARKANSAS AND OKLAHOMA. 1941 and 1942. 5 items.

Unarranged.

Maps of Benton, Phillips, and Washington Counties, Ark., and Roger Mills (two versions) County Okla., showing locations of school districts. The information was collected by the SCS Division of Institutional Adjustments in region 4; the purpose of the maps is not shown.

238. MAP OF FREESTONE–LEON SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT, TEX. Ca. 1940. 1 item.

Base map on tracing cloth showing the location of roads, towns, and streams.

NORTHERN GREAT PLAINS REGIONAL OFFICES RAPID CITY, S.D., AND LINCOLN, NEBR. (REGION 9, 1936-38; REGION 7, 1939-42; REGION 5, 1942-53)

The boundaries of the Northern Great Plains region (region 9, 1936-38; region 7, 1939-42; region 5, 1942-53), called northwest region in 1936-38, were enlarged in 1939 to include Nebraska and further enlarged in 1942 to include Kansas. The headquarters was located at Rapid City, S. Dak., 1936-38, and Lincoln, Nebr., 1939-53.

Additional maps published for the Lincoln office are described in entry 160.

239. ADMINISTRATIVE MAPS. 1940-52. 10 items.

Arranged chronologically.

Published and photoprocessed maps of the Northern Great Plains region, including a map showing water facilities in the region, 1940; a regional watershed designation map, 1943; and a series of activities maps dated 1950-52, one for the entire region and one each for Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota, Wyoming, and Montana, showing the locations of work unit headquarters, regional and State headquarters, soil conservation districts, cooperactive State grazing districts, land utilization projects, Wheeler-Case irrigation projects, and SCS plant nurseries.

240. MAPS RELATING TO DEVELOPMENT OF THE MISSOURI RIVER BASIN. 1947-51. 66 items.

Unarranged.

Manuscript, photoprocessed, and published maps and unfinished worksheets relating to physical land units, boundaries of subwatersheds, the relationship of physical land units to features of the Pick-Sloan plan for the development of the Missouri River Basin (including levees, reservoirs, and land to be irrigated), the status of flood control investigations and high priority problem areas, proposed work on subwatersheds for various years, small watercourse stabilization plans, irrigation and drainage plans, proposed field offices and jurisdictions, reservoir and dam sites proposed by the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation, subwatershed and stream reach samples, water need and precipitation, land utilization projects, plant nurseries, and cooperative grazing districts. Several exhibit charts show the costs and benefits of the proposed Missouri River program.

Also included are maps of small subwatersheds within the Missouri River Basin relating to analysis of watershed land treatment programs; many of these are sequentially labelled "Case I program" through "Case IV program." The subwatersheds are Scott watershed, Union County, S. Dak.; Brownell Creek, Otoe County, Nebr.; Dry Creek, Frontier and Red Willow Counties, Neb.; Muster Creek, Custer County, Mont.; and Snipe Creek, Marshall County, Kans.

241. MAPS RELATING TO VEGETATION. 1939-44. 5 items.

Arranged as described below.

Small (letter-size) photoprocessed vegetation maps of the Northern Great Plains region (forage types only), Nebraska, Montana (two versions), and Wyoming. The Wyoming map is based on a 1923 vegetation map by H. L. Shantz and Raphael Zon published in the *Atlas of American Agriculture.*

242. MAPS OF SOUTH DAKOTA. 1940 and 1943. 2 items.

Photoprocessed and annotated maps, including a "grazing capacity" map compiled in 1940 by James G. Watson of the South Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station and Leslie Albee of the SCS Northern Great Plains regional office, and a ground

water—geological province map prepared by the regional office in 1943.

243. MISCELLANEOUS FLOOD CONTROL MAPS. 1946 and 1951. 3 items.

Photoprocessed and annotated maps of the Yellowstone River watershed, relating to responsibilities for flood control legislation and SCS activities, 1946; and a map of the Grand or Neosho River watershed showing locations of subwatersheds in Kansas on which improvements were planned for 1951.

244. MAPS OF FARMS IN CASS, COLFAX, AND PLATTE COUNTIES, NEBR. 1936-39. 222 items.

Arranged in three groups and thereunder by assigned sheet number or by location.

Manuscript field sheets from detailed conservation surveys of individual farms, showing field patterns and physical land conditions. Operating out of CCC camp SCS-18, in Columbus, Nebr., W. J. Ralston and R. A. Olson surveyed farms of Colfax and Platte Counties; these are arranged in two groups with indexes that show names of farm operators. Farms in Cass County were surveyed by John A. Clymer operating out of CCC camp SCS-7 and are roughly arranged by township, range, and section number. There is no index.

245. MAPS FROM AN ECONOMIC SURVEY OF DAWSON COUNTY, MONT. 1939 and 1940. 10 items.

Unarranged.

The source of these maps is not shown. Included are maps of the county showing types of land ownership, leased land, size of operating units, farmers with outside income, acreage of farms, age of operators, and size of families.

246. PLANS OF THE GRANT TOWNSHIP DRAINAGE DISTRICT PROJECT, RENO COUNTY, KANS. 1949-51. 36 items.

Arranged by sheet number.

Blueline (ozalid) maps, profiles, and construction drawings.

CENTRAL GREAT PLAINS REGIONAL OFFICE, SALINA, KANS. (REGION 7, 1936-38)

The Central Great Plains region (region 7, 1936-38), consisting of Nebraska, eastern Kansas, and eastern Oklahoma, was abolished in 1939, and its former territory was divided among three surrounding regions. The headquarters was located at Salina, Kans.

247. MAP SHOWING PRINCIPAL DRAINAGE BASINS IN KANSAS, NEBRASKA, AND OKLAHOMA. 1937. 1 item.

Blueline (ozalid) map showing 18 drainage basins.

SOUTHERN GREAT PLAINS REGIONAL OFFICE, AMARILLO, TEX. (REGION 6, 1936-42)

The Southern Great Plains region (region 6, 1936-42), consisting of the wind erosion area of the Oklahoma and Texas Panhandles and parts of surrounding States, was enlarged in 1939 to include all of Kansas. However, in 1942 the region was abolished and its former territory was divided among three surrounding regions. The headquarters was located at Amarillo, Tex.

Additional maps prepared by the Amarillo office for the Dalhart sand dune project are described in entry 29.

248. ADMINISTRATIVE MAPS. 1936-41. 5 items.

Arranged chronologically.

Annotated, photoprocessed, and published maps of the entire Southern Great Plains region, including a map relating to drainage basins, 1936; problem areas in soil conservation and irrigated lands, 1938 and 1939 (attached to a booklet describing land facts on the southern plains); physiographic areas, 1941; and SCS activities, 1941. The 1941 activities map relates to area and State headquarters, SCS plant nurseries, CCC and conscientious objector camps, abandoned camps, water conservation projects, water facilities projects planned and operating, flood control projects in progress and completed, demonstration projects, soil conservation districts planned and operating, wind erosion districts planned and operating, and farm forestry projects.

SOUTHWESTERN REGIONAL OFFICE, ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX. (REGION 8, 1936-42; REGION 6, 1942-53)

The southwestern region (region 8, 1936-42; region 6, 1942-53), consisting of Arizona, Utah, and parts of New Mexico and Colorado, was enlarged in 1942 to include all of New Mexico and Colorado. The headquarters was located at Albuquerque, N. Mex.

249. ADMINISTRATIVE MAPS. 1936-50. 9 items.
Arranged chronologically.

Photoprocessed, manuscript, annotated, and published maps of the entire southwestern region, relating to (1) precipitation, 1936; (2) the status of soil and erosion surveys within the three large erosion control demonstration projects of the Southwest: Navajo, Gila, and the middle part of the Rio Grande, 1936 (2 maps); (3) SCS activities, 1938-40 (area headquarters, demonstration projects, land utilization projects, and soil conservation districts); (4) locations of predominately private, public, and mixed lands, 1947; and (5) rainfall intensity characteristics over a 50-year period, 1950 (3 maps). Also included is a small base map of the region.

250. LAND STATUS MAPS OF STATES WITHIN THE SOUTHWESTERN REGION. 1936-54. 16 items.

Arranged by State and thereunder chronologically.

A series of detailed maps of Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, and Utah, printed in colors; plus a few related base maps, some of which were compiled in the period 1936-42 and reprinted in 1950-54. A separate color is assigned to each type of land or land ownership, such as military reservation, Indian reservation, national park, stock driveway, national forest, State land, private land, public domain, Indian withdrawal, railroad land, land purchased by the U.S. Government, powersite withdrawal, and vacant land. The maps were originally highly detailed, but the reproduction at small scale provides only a generalized picture, and some of the colors are unclear.

251. CLIMATIC MAPS AND GRAPHS OF THE SOUTHWEST. 1940 and 1941. Approx. 214 items.

The maps are unarranged. The graphs are arranged chronologically.

Maps and graphs annotated with the name Edwin Kramer and others, some marked "Project Plans Map file--Region 8." Included are a series of 14 worksheets and finished maps in color showing climatic provinces (based on Thornthwaite's index) in Utah, Arizona, western Colorado, the Colorado River watershed, the Rio Grande-Colorado River watershed in Colorado, and the Great Basin in Utah; and a series of approximately 200 monthly graphs showing the statistical relationship between elevation, temperature, and precipitation in eastern Arizona, western Arizona, southern New Mexico, northern New Mexico, the Colorado River watershed in Utah, and the Rio Grande-Colorado River watershed in Colorado.

252. MAPS OF STATES WITHIN THE REGION THAT ACCOMPANIED A REPORT ON PRECIPITATION, WATER YIELDS, AND SEDIMENT. 1951-53. 12 items.

Arranged by map numbers 1 to 12.

Maps of Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah, published as illustrations to accompany an unidentified report prepared by the southwestern regional office. Separate maps for each State relate to average annual precipitation, average annual water yields, and sources of water-transported sediment.

253. MISCELLANEOUS MAPS OF STATES. 1939 and 1952. 2 items.

An annotated map of New Mexico, showing locations of precipitation stations, 1939; and a letter-size published map of Colorado showing locations of soil conservation districts as of July 1, 1952.

254. MISCELLANEOUS MAPS OF WATERSHEDS. 1936 and undated. 3 items.

Two photoprocessed maps of the upper Rio Grande watershed, N. Mex. and Colo., relating to average precipitation and drainage basins, 1936; and a land use map of the Rio Hondo watershed, N. Mex., n.d. (before 1942).

255. MISCELLANEOUS FLOOD CONTROL MAPS. 1947-51. 25 items.

Arranged by watershed.

Small maps published as part of flood control survey reports on the Pecos River watershed, N. Mex. and Tex., 1947, and on the Rio Grande watershed above Fort Quitman, N. Mex. and Colo., 1951; a map of the Queen Creek watershed near Phoenix, Ariz., relating to proposed flood control measures, 1950; and a work plan for the Alamogordo Creek watershed and dam, De Baca and Guadalupe Counties, N. Mex., 1951.

256. MISCELLANEOUS MAPS OF SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICTS. 1950 and 1954. 7 items.
Arranged as described below.

Published maps, including a map of the Fredonia Soil Conservation District, Ariz., relating to physical land conditions 1950; and maps of the Beaver Soil Conservation District, Utah, relating to irrigated land problem areas, flood sources, rangeland conditions, timber resources, and landownership status, 1954.

PACIFIC NORTHWESTERN REGIONAL OFFICE, SPOKANE, WASH. (REGION 11, 1936-38; REGION 9, 1939-42)

The Pacific Northwestern region (region 11, 1936-38; region 9, 1939-42) was abolished in 1942 and consolidated into the newly formed Pacific region. The headquarters was located at Spokane, Wash.

257. RAINFALL MAP. 1935. 1 item.

Blueline photoprocessed (ozalid) map of the Pacific Northwestern region, relating to rain isolines for Idaho, Oregon, and Washington, and part of Montana.

258. NATURAL VEGETATION MAP OF THE WALLA WALLA RIVER WATERSHED, WASH. AND OREG. 1936. 1 item.

Small photoprocessed map relating to areas of sagebrush, grass, pine, and fir.

259. DETAILED CONSERVATION SURVEY MAP OF FOURMILE CREEK AREA, WASH. AND IDAHO. 1940. 1 item.

Blueline photoprocessed (ozalid) map showing by symbols erosion, slope, soil, and land use capability. The watershed is located in Whitman County, Wash., and Latah County, Idaho.

PACIFIC SOUTHWESTERN REGIONAL OFFICES, SANTA PAULA AND BERKELEY, CALIF. (REGION 10, 1936-42)

The Pacific Southwestern region (region 10, 1936-42), consisting of California and Nevada, was abolished in 1942 and consolidated into the newly formed Pacific region. The headquarters was located at Santa Paula, Calif., 1936-38, and Berkeley, Calif., 1939-42.

260. ADMINISTRATIVE MAPS. 1934-40. 7 items.
Arranged chronologically.

Photoprocessed and annotated maps of the Pacific Southwestern region. Included are (1) a map of California that shows the locations of two demonstration projects and that was prepared in 1934 when Santa Paula was for a brief period the headquarters for Soil Erosion Service region 7; (2) two sheets that relate to generalized data on geography, climate, and other matters concerning soil erosion and that were prepared in 1938 for training of technicians in the regional office; (3) a map relating to the status of conservation surveys in the region as of September 1938; (4) and three maps of the region that relate to activities of the SCS from ca. 1938 to ca. 1940, including demonstration projects, land utilization projects, CCC camps, farm forestry projects, soil conservation districts, area headquarters, the Las Posas Bean Farm, and the Capistrano Hillculture Division project.

PACIFIC REGIONAL OFFICE, PORTLAND, OREG. (REGION 7, 1942-53)

The Pacific region (region 7, 1942-53) was created in 1942 from the former Pacific Northwestern and Pacific Southwestern regions, plus Alaska and Hawaii. The headquarters was located at Portland, Oreg.

Additional maps published for the Portland office are described in entry 160.

261. GENERAL RECORDS. 1946-48. 2 items.

A photoprocessed map of the Pacific region, relating to generalized areas of soil erosion damage, 1948; and a graph for computing the rate of soil decline, 1946.

262. FLOOD CONTROL MAPS OF THE SANTA YNEZ AND LOS ANGELES RIVER WATERSHEDS. 1939-51. 13 items.

Unarranged.

The Santa Ynez and Los Angeles Rivers were two of the 11 watersheds authorized for improvement by the flood control act of 1944. The maps, which are fragmentary, relate to flood sources, to the San Fernando Valley Soil Conservation District, and to schedules of proposed flood control work in certain fiscal years.

263. LAND AND WATER INVENTORIES OF FRESNO AND STANISLAUS COUNTIES, CALIF. 1950-52. 84 items.

Arranged in two volumes and thereunder by page number.

Photoprocessed maps, tables, and graphs compiled by the regional Project Plans Division. The information relates to such topics as landforms, climate, land use, agronomy, range yield, forestry, water use, drainage, flood data, and irrigation enterprises and to such agricultural social organizations as the Grange and agricultural schools.

Appendixes

A. ORGANIZATIONAL OUTLINES OF THE SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE, 1935-70 (ADAPTED FROM SCS ORGANIZATIONAL CHARTS AND LISTS)

June 30, 1935

- Administrative Office
- Field Operations
  - Demonstration Projects
    - Private Land
    - Federal Land
  - Conservation Surveys
    - Reconnaissance Surveys
    - Detailed Erosion Surveys
  - Emergency Conservation Work Camps
  - Nurseries
- Divisions
  - Conservation Surveys
  - Woodland Management
  - Engineering
  - Agronomy
  - Cooperative Relations
  - Information and Education
- Research Projects (divisions not yet final)
  - Soil Erosion Investigations (experiment stations)
  - Climatic and Physiographic Studies
  - Watershed and Hydrologic Studies
  - Sedimentation and Hydraulic Studies

June 30, 1936

- Division of Cooperative Relations and Planning
- Division of Business Management
- Division of Personnel and Training
- Division of Conservation Operations
  - Section of Erosion Control Practices
  - Section of Conservation Surveys
    - Photogrammetric Unit
    - Cartographic Drafting Unit
  - Section of Agronomy
  - Section of Nurseries
  - Section of Engineering
  - Section of Woodland Management
  - Section of Wildlife Management
- Division of Research
  - Section of Soil and Water Conservation Investigations (experiment stations)
  - Section of Watershed and Hydrologic Studies
  - Section of Hydrodynamic Studies
  - Section of Climatic and Physiographic Research
  - Section of Hill Culture Research
  - Section of Erosion and Farm Economics

June 30, 1938

- Division of Administration
- Division of Cooperative Relations and Planning
- Division of Conservation Operations
  - Activities:
    - Private Land Demonstration Projects
    - Public Land Western Watershed Demonstration Projects
    - Technical Cooperation—Bureau of Indian Affairs
    - Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)
    - Soil Conservation Districts
  - Section:
    - Erosion Control Practices
    - Agronomy and Range Management
    - Engineering
    - Woodland Management
    - Wildlife Management
    - Conservation Nurseries
- Division of Research
  - Section of Watershed and Hydrologic Studies
    - Hydraulic Unit
    - Land Use Unit
  - Section of Climatic and Physiographic Studies
    - Climatic Studies Unit
    - Physiographic Research Unit
    - Erosion History Unit
  - Section of Sedimentation Studies
    - Reservoir Silting Investigations Unit
    - Stream and Valley Silting Investigations Unit
    - Bed Load Investigations Unit
    - Hydraulic Laboratory Investigations Unit
  - Section of Economics of Soil Conservation
  - Section of Hill Culture Research
  - Research Work in Puerto Rico
- Division of Watershed and Conservation Surveys
  - Section of Conservation Surveys

Section of Flood Control Surveys
Section of Cartography

December 1, 1939

Chief Assistant to the Chief for CCC Operations

Office of Assistant Chief for Administration
- Personnel Management Division
- Service Operations Division
- Budget and Finance Division
- Land Acquisition Division

Office of Assistant Chief for Cooperative Relations and Information

Office of Assistant Chief for Lands and Program Coordination
- Land Management Division
- Institutional Adjustments Division

Office of Assistant Chief for Research
- Conservation Economics Section
- Hillculture Division
- Farm Drainage Division
- Farm Irrigation Division
- Conservation Experiment Stations Division
- Climatic and Physiographic Division
- Hydrologic Division
- Sedimentation Studies Division

Office of Assistant Chief for Surveys and Project Plans
- Project Plans Division
- Cartographic Division
- Economic Surveys Division
- Phsyical Surveys Division
  - Survey Analysis Section
  - Survey Coordination, Inspection, and Correlation Section
  - Soil Scientists

Office of Assistant Chief for Technical Operations
- Agronomy Division
- Biology Division
- Engineering Division
  - Agricultural Engineering Section
  - Construction Section
  - Drainage and Irrigation Section
  - Equipment Section
  - Hydrology Section
- Farm Planning and Management Division
- Forestry Division
- Nursery Division
- Range Conservation Division

October 1, 1946

Chief
- Administrative Services Division
- Budget and Finance Division
- Information and Education Division
- Land Acquisition and Sales Division
- Personnel Management Division
- Records and Reports Division
- States Relations Division

Office of Chief of Operations
- Special Assistant (Wheeler-Case)
- Agronomy Division
- Biology Division
- Cartographic Division
- Engineering Division
- Forestry Division
- Nursery Division
- Land Management Division
- Project Plans Division
- Range Division
- Soil Conservation Surveys Division
  - Survey Analysis Section
  - Survey Coordination Section
- Water Conservation Division

Office of Chief of Research
- Erosion Control Practices Division
  - Climatic and Geographic Section
  - Conservation Economics Section
  - Conservation Experiment Stations Section
  - Hillculture Section
- Water Conservation and Disposal Practices Division
  - Farm Drainage Section
  - Hydrology Section
  - Sedimentation Section
- Farm Irrigation Division (Logan, Utah)
- Research Specialists

April 30, 1955

Administrator
Assistant Administrator for Management
Assistant Administrator for Field Services
- Research Liaison Representatives
- Planning Division
  - Farm and Ranch Planning Branch
  - Conservation Needs and Records Branch
  - Watershed Planning Branch
- Engineering Division
  - Hydrology Specialist

- Sedimentation Specialist
- Agricultural Engineering Specialist
- Irrigation Specialist
- Infiltration Specialist
- Drainage Specialist
- Conservation Equipment Specialist
- Plant Technology Division
  - Agronomy Specialist
  - Range Conservation Specialist
  - Woodland Conservation Specialist
  - Biology Specialist
  - Plant Materials Specialist
- Assistant Administrator for Soil Survey
  - Soil Survey Operations
  - Soil Survey Interpretation
  - Soil Survey Investigations
  - Soil Classification and Correlation
  - Cartographic Division
    - Field Cartographic Units
      - Spartanburg, S.C.
      - Milwaukee, Wis.
      - Fort Worth, Tex.
      - Lincoln, Nebr.
      - Albuquerque, N. Mex.
      - Portland, Oreg.

July 1, 1970

- Administrator
- Deputy Administrator for Management
- Deputy Administrator for Field Services
  - Resources Development Division
  - Plant Sciences Division
  - Engineering Division
- Deputy Administrator for Soil Survey
  - Soil Survey Operations
  - Soil Survey Interpretations
  - Soil Survey Investigations
  - Soil Classification and Correlation
  - Cartographic Division
- Deputy Administrator for Watersheds
  - Assistant Deputy for Watershed Planning
    - River Basins Division
    - Watershed Planning Division
  - Assistant Deputy for Watershed Operations
- Field Representatives

B. REGIONAL ORGANIZATION OF THE SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE, 1936-53

1936-38

1. Northeastern Region (Williamsport, Pa.)
2. Southeastern Region (Spartanburg, S.C.)
3. Ohio Valley Region (Dayton, Ohio)
4. Mid South Region (Forth Worth, Tex.)
5. Upper Mississippi Region (Des Moines, Iowa)
6. Southern Great Plains Wind Erosion Region (Amarillo, Tex.)
7. Central Great Plains Region (Salina, Kans.)
8. Southwestern Region (Albuquerque, N. Mex.)
9. Northwestern Region (Rapid City, S. Dak.)
10. Pacific Southwest Region (Santa Paula, Calif.)
11. Pacific Northwest Region (Spokane, Wash.)

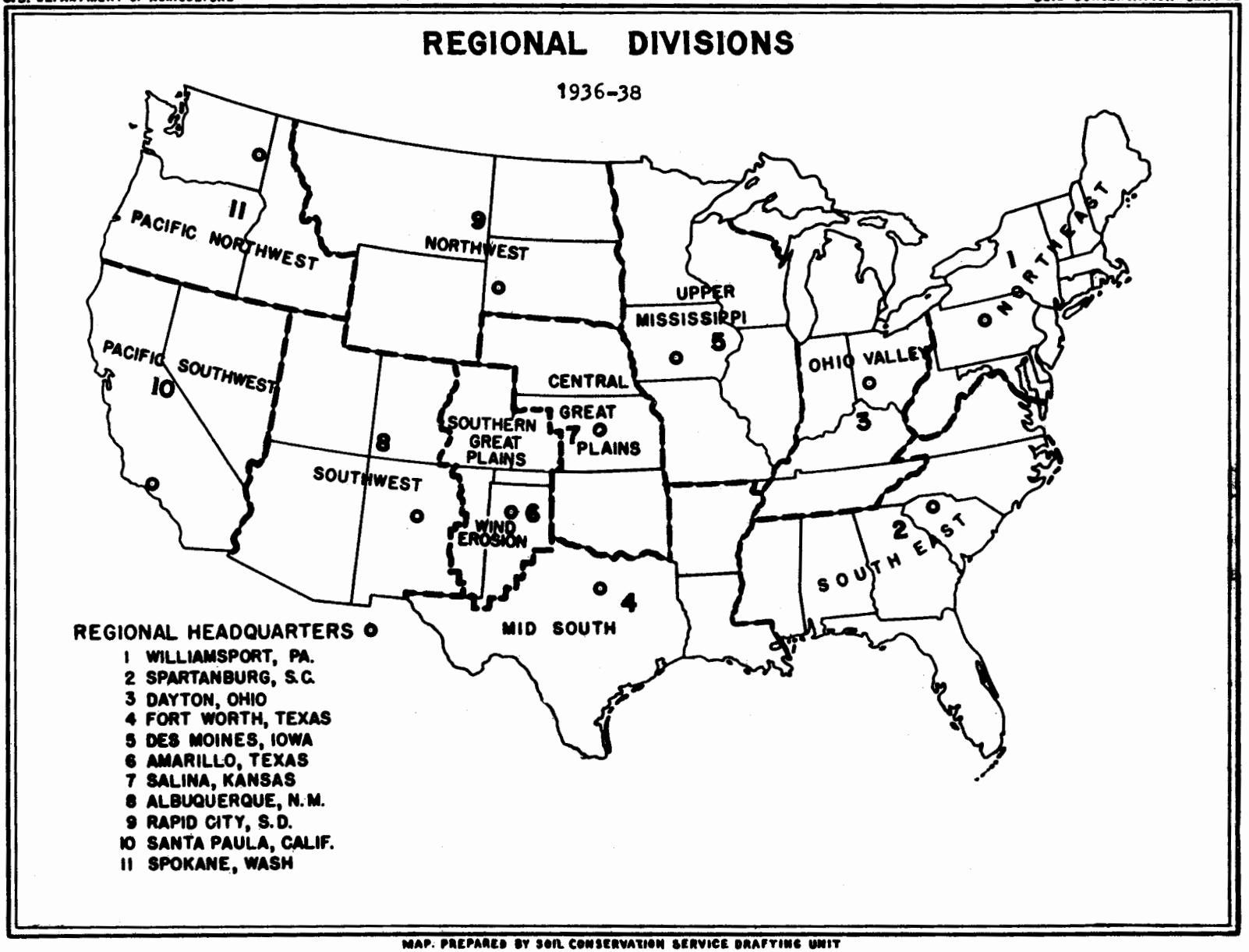
1939-42

1. Northeastern Region (Upper Darby, Pa.)
2. Southeastern Region (Spartanburg, S.C.)
3. Ohio Valley Region (Dayton, Ohio)
4. Mid South Region (Fort Worth, Tex.)
5. Upper Mississippi Region (Milwaukee, Wis.)
6. Southern Great Plains Region (Amarillo, Tex.)
7. Northern Great Plains Region (Lincoln, Nebr.)
8. Southwestern Region (Albuquerque, N. Mex.)
9. Pacific Northwestern Region (Spokane, Wash.)
10. Pacific Southwestern Region (Berkeley, Calif.)

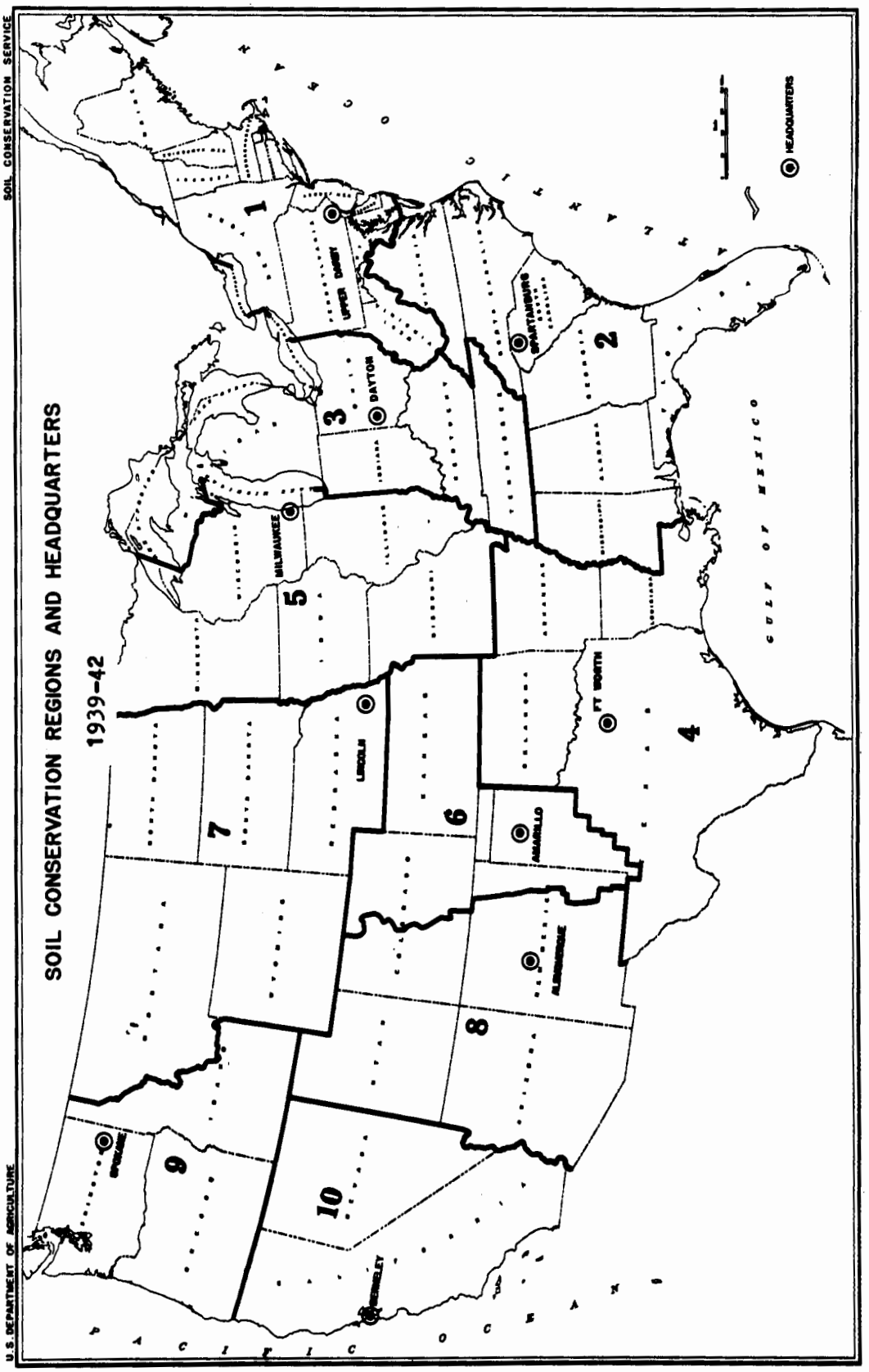
1942-53

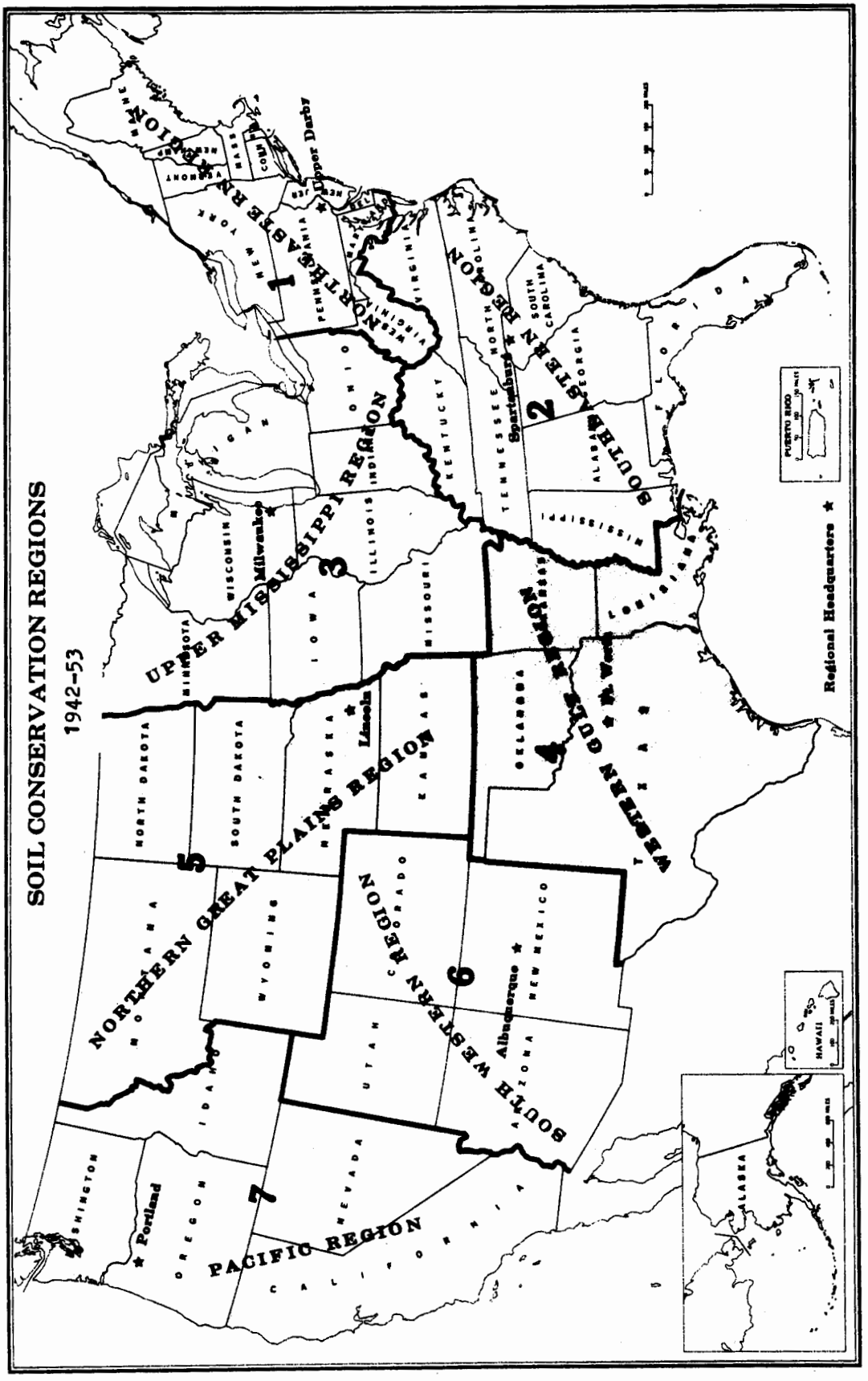
1. Northeastern Region (Upper Darby, Pa.)
2. Southeastern Region (Spartanburg, S.C.)
3. Upper Mississippi Region (Milwaukee, Wis.)
4. Western Gulf Region (Fort Worth, Tex.)
5. Northern Great Plains Region (Lincoln, Nebr.)
6. Southwestern Region (Albuquerque, N. Mex.)
7. Pacific Region (Portland, Oreg.)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE — SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE



MAP. PREPARED BY SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE DRAFTING UNIT


SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
SOIL CONSERVATION REGIONS AND HEADQUARTERS
1939-42
HEADQUARTERS
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
UPPER DARBY
SPARTANBURG
DAYTON
MILWAUKEE
LINCOLN
FT WORTH
AMARILLO
ALBUQUERQUE
SPOKANE
BERKELEY
GULF OF MEXICO
PACIFIC OCEAN


SOIL CONSERVATION REGIONS
1942-53
NORTHEASTERN REGION
1
Dover
Upper Darby
NORTHERN REGION
2
Spartanburg
SOUTHERN REGION
3
Milwaukee
UPPER MISSISSIPPI REGION
4
Stillwater
EASTERN GULF REGION
5
Lincoln
NORTHERN GREAT PLAINS REGION
6
Albuquerque
SOUTH WESTERN REGION
7
Portland
PACIFIC REGION
Regional Headquarters ★

C. LAND ACQUISITION DIVISION PROJECT MAPS, BOOKS 1-53 (ENTRY 10)

Project Number	*Project Name*	*Number of Items*
	Alabama: Book 1	
SH-AL-1	Slagheap Village (Resettlement Administration, Construction Division Project; Trussville, Jefferson County)	1
LU-AL-8	Tuskegee Planned Land Demonstration Project (Macon County)	3
LU-AL-9	West Alabama Planned Land Demonstration Project (Bibb, Hale, Perry, and Tuscaloosa Counties)	7
LU-AL-21	Sougahatchee Land Utilization Project (Lee County)	5
RR-AL-28	Prairie Farms Resettlement Project (Tuskegee, Macon County)	4
	Arizona: Book 2	
RR-AZ-7	Arizona part-time farms project (near Phoeniz, Chandler, and Glendale; Maricopa County)	3
LU-AZ-21	San Simon Agricultural Adjustment Project (San Carlos area)	5
	Arkansas: Book 3	
LU-AK-1	Magazine Mountain Forestry, Grazing, Game, and Recreation Project (Logan County)	14
LU-AK-2	Northwest Arkansas Forestry, Pasture-making, Grazing, and Recreation Project (Benton County)	1
LU-AK-3	Marianna–Helena Land Development Project (Lee and Phillips Counties)	1
LU-AK-4	Forrest City Land Development Project (St. Francis County)	1
LU-AK-5	De Valls Bluff Land Development Project (Prairie County)	2
LU-AK-6	Boston Mountain Forestry, Grazing, and Recreational Project (Crawford and Washington Counties)	3
LB-AK-10	White River Migratory Waterfowl Refuge (Arkansas, Desha, Monroe, and Phillips Counties)	1
RR-AK-15	Central Arkansas Valley Resettlement Project (Pope, Conway, and Johnson Counties)	1
RR-AK-18	Northwest Arkansas Resettlement Project (Washington and Benton Counties)	1
RR-AK-19	Arkansas Farm Tenant Security Project (Clark, Desha, Drew, Hempstead, Jefferson, Lincoln, Lonoke, Nevada, and Pulaski Counties)	1
LU-AK-21	Eureka Springs Water Conservation and Recreational Project (Carroll County)	1

Project Number	*Project Name*	*Number of Items*
LU-AK-22	Southern Arkansas Land Use Adjustment Project (Columbia, Nevada, Ouachita, and Union Counties)	12
	California: Book 4	
RR-CF-16	California Migratory Camps (location map for following units: Coachella, Fresno, Gridley, Imperial, Lodi, Modesto, Sacramento, Santa Clara, Santa Maria, Shafter, Sonoma, Tulare, Turlock, Watsonville, and Winters)	1
RR-CF-18-1002	Santa Ana Gardens (with Tracts)	1
RR-CF-24-1021 and RR-CF-24-1017	Sacramento Valley part-time farms project (Thornton Unit; San Joaquin County)	3
RR-CF-24	California part-time farms project (base map, selected tracts)	1
LA-QM	Fort Ord Reservation Tract Map (Monterey County)	1
LA-QM	Hunter Liggett Military Reservation Tract Map (Camp San Luis Obispo, Monterey County)	1
	Colorado: Book 5	
LU-CO-2	Fountain Creek Land Acquisition Project (Teller County)	5
RR-CO-7	Western Slope Farms Project (Delta, Mesa, and Montrose Counties)	2
RR-CO-13	Bowen-Waverly-Morgan Resettlement Administration Project (Alamosa, Conejos, and Rio Grande Counties)	1
LU-CO-21	Northeastern Colorado Land Utilization Project (Weld County)	5
LU-CO-22	Southeastern Colorado Land Utilization Project (Las Animas County)	8
LU-CO-23	Great Divide Land Utilization Project (Moffat County)	3
	Connecticut: Book 6	
LU-CN-2	New London County Stranded Rural Population Rehabilitation Project (includes some areas marked "Conn-A-1" in Hartford, Middlesex, and Tolland Counties)	32
	Delaware: Book 7	
LU-DL-1	Delaware State Demonstration Forest Project (site 2, Kent County; sites 7 and 8, Sussex County)	5

Project Number	*Project Name*	*Number of Items*
	Florida: Book 8	
LU-FL-2	Wakulla Agricultural Demonstration Project (Jefferson, Leon, and Wakulla Counties; also numbered FLA-A-1)	36
LU-FL-3	Withlacoochee River Agricultural Demonstration Project (Citrus, Hernando, Pasco, and Sumter Counties)	5
LU-FL-4	Pensacola Agricultural Demonstration Project (Okaloosa and Santa Rosa Counties)	10
LB-FL-5	Proposed Addition (Saint Marks Migratory Bird Refuge, Wakulla County)	1
LU-FL-10	Welaka Development Project (Putnam County)	1
RR-FL-20	Escambia Farms Resettlement Project (Okaloosa County)	2
	Georgia: Book 9	
LU-GA-3	Plantation Piedmont Project for Planned Land Use (Jasper, Jones, and Putnam Counties)	1
LU-GA-7	Northeast Georgia Development Resettlement Project—Upland Game Conservation Project (Habersham and Stephens Counties)	13
LU-GA-8	Coastal Flatwoods Development (Brantley and Ware Counties)	1
LU-GA-22	North Central Georgia Land Utilization Project (Greene, Hancock, Morgan, Oconee, Oglethorpe, and Putnam Counties)	7
LU-GA-23	Limestone Valley Project (Whitfield County)	2
	Idaho: Book 10	
LU-ID-1	Southeastern Idaho Agricultural Demonstration Project (Cassia, Oneida, and Power Counties)	8
LI-ID-2	Fort Hall Indian Reservation Project (Bannock, Bingham, and Power Counties)	3
RR-ID-5	Boundary Farms Resettlement Project (Boundary County)	1
	Illinois: Book 11	
LU-IL-3	Dixon Springs Pasture and Erosion Control Demonstration Project (Pope County)	4
LU-IL-11	Crab Orchard Creek Watershed Project (Williamson County)	2

Project Number	*Project Name*	*Number of Items*
	Indiana: Book 12	
LU-IN-3	Southern Indiana Agricultural Demonstration Project (Martin County)	3
LU-IN-4	Southern Indiana Bean Blossom Agricultural Demonstration Project (Monroe County)	3
RR-IN-10	Wabash Farms Resettlement Area (Decker Township, county not shown)	1
RR-IN-11	Valley Farms Rural Resettlement Project (Shelbyville, Shelby County)	1
LU-IN-21	White River Forest and Pasture Land Utilization Project (Greene and Martin Counties)	7
LA-QM	Columbus Triangular Division Camp Site (Bartholomew, Brown, and Johnson Counties)	3
LA-QM	Hoosier Ordinance (Clark County)	1
(No Number)	U.S. Naval Ammunition Depot (Burns City, Martin County)	2
	Kansas: Book 13	
LU-KA-1	Southwestern Kansas Land Use Adjustment Project (Morton and Stevens Counties)	11
RR-KA-4	Northeastern Kansas Farms (Atchison, Brown, Doniphan, Douglas, Jackson, Jefferson, Leavenworth, Marshall, Nemaha, Pottawatomie, and Shawnee Counties	10
LU-KA-21	Land Acquisition Project (Morton County)	7
LA-QM	Fort Riley Military Reservation	1
LA-QM	Montana-Parsons Project (Labette County)	1
	Kentucky: Book 14	
LU-KY-1	Kentucky Ridge Forest Development Project (near Pineville)	8
LU-KY-2	Princeton Game Refuge Land Utilization Project (Caldwell and Christian Counties)	9
LU-KY-3	Coalins Forest and Game Reservation Land Utilization Project (Lyon and Trigg Counties)	13
RR-KY-14	Christian-Trigg Farms (Christian County)	1
LA-QM	National Emergency Ammonia Plant (Henderson County)	2
	Louisiana: Book 15	
LU-LA-1	Northwest Louisiana Land Utilization Project (Claiborne and Webster Parishes)	1
LB-LA-3	La Cassine Migratory Waterfowl Refuge (Cameron, Calcasieu, and Jefferson Davis Parishes)	2

Project Number	*Project Name*	*Number of Items*
LB-LA-4	Sabine Lake Migratory Bird Refuge (Cameron Parish)	1
LB-LA-5	Delta Migratory Waterfowl Refuge (Plaquemines Parish)	1
RR-LA-14	Louisiana Farm Tenant Security Resettlement Project (map showing tracts of whites and blacks in St. Landry, Natchitoches, Caldwell, East Carroll, Madison, Morehouse, Richland, and Tensas Parishes)	1
RR-LA-18	Transylvania Plantation (East Carroll Parish)	1
	Maine: Book 16	
LU-ME-1	Five Rural Problem Areas Projects (Casco, Edmunds, Montville, Old Town, and Weld)	13
RR-ME-4	Purchase Area Map of State of Maine Showing Individual Tracts for Resettlement Projects (also maps showing additions)	4
	Maryland: Book 17	
LU-MD-2	Garrett County Development Project	4
LU-MD-3	Eastern Shore Forestry Project (Worcester County)	10
	Massachusetts: Book 18	
LA-QM	Fort Devens (Middlesex and Worcester Counties)	5
	Michigan: Book 19	
LU-MI-2	Au Sable State Forest Project (Cheboygan, Montmorency, and Presque Isle Counties)	42
LU-MI-3	Allegan Development Project (Allegan County)	12
	Book 20	
LI-MI-8	L'anse Indian Project (Baraga County)	1
LB-MI-14	Seney Migratory Waterfowl Refuge (Schoolcraft County)	1
RF-MI-18	Johannesburg Farms (Cheboygan, Montmorency, Otsego, and Presque Isle Counties; formerly numbered RF-MI-30)	1
RR-MI-29	Saginaw Valley Farms Project (Saginaw County)	1
RR-MI-21	Southern Michigan Farms Project (Allegan, Barry, Branch, Calhoun, Clinton, Eaton, Hillsdale, Ingham, Ionia, Jackson, Kalamazoo, St. Joseph, and Shiawassee Counties)	16
SR-MI-28	Ironwood Homesteads (Gogebic County)	1

Project Number	*Project Name*	*Number of Items*
	Minnesota: Book 21	
LA-MN-3	Beltrami Island Settler Relocation Project (Baudette)	1
LA-MN-4	Northern Minnesota Pine Island Settler Relocation Project (Baudette)	1
LI-MN-6	Twin Lakes Indian Project (Mahnomen County)	1
LB-MN-8	Rice Lake Migratory Waterfowl Refuge (Aitkin County)	1
SH-MN-10	Duluth Homesteads	1
LB-MN-11	Mud Lake Migratory Bird Refuge (Marshall County)	1
LI-MN-15	Flat Lake Indian Project (Becker County)	1
RR-MN-20	Central Minnesota Farms Project (Carver, Chippewa, Kandiyohi, McLeod, Meeker, Pope, Renville, Sibley, Stearns, Swift, and Wright Counties)	20
RR-MN-22	Thief River Falls Farms Project (Marshall, Pennington, Polk, and Red Lake Counties)	10
	Mississippi: Book 22	
LU-MS-8	Northeast Mississippi Forestry, Game Conservation, and Grazing Project (Choctaw, Noxubee, Oktibbeha, and Winston Counties)	4
LU-MS-9	Natchez Trace Forestry, Pasture, Game, and Recreational Project (Chickasaw and Pontatoc Counties)	1
RR-MS-14	Northeast Mississippi Resettlement Project (Attala, Choctaw, Clay, Kemper, Lowndes, Neshoba, Noxubee, Oktibbeha, and Winston Counties)	1
LU-MS-21	Yalobusha Land Utilization Project (Yalobusha County)	1
LU-MS-24	Tupelo Suburban Gardens (Lee County)	1
	Missouri: Book 23	
LU-MO-3	Meramec Forest Project (Crawford, Dent, and Reynolds Counties)	3
LA-MO-4	University of Missouri Game Preserve and Arboretum (Boone County)	1
LB-MO-5	Swan Lake Migratory Waterfowl Refuge (Chariton County)	1
LB-MO-9	Squaw Creek Migratory Waterfowl Refuge (Holt County)	1
RR-MO-16	Southeastern Missouri Project (New Madrid County)	1
RR-MO-17	Osage Farms (Sedalia, Pettis County)	1
LU-MO-21	Cedar Creek Forest and Pasture Land Utilization Project (Boone and Callaway Counties)	3
LA-QM	Camp Crowder (Neosho, Newton County)	7
LA-QM	Newton County Campsite	5

Project Number	*Project Name*	*Number of Items*
	Montana: Book 24	
RH-MT-1	Malta Homesteads Project (Phillips County)	1
LU-MT-2	Milk River Land Project (Blaine, Phillips, and Valley Counties; *see also* RR-MT-21)	3
LU-MT-6	Fort Peck (Valley County)	25
LB-MT-13	Lake Bowdoin Migratory Waterfowl Refuge (Phillips County)	2
LB-MT-14	Medicine Lake Migratory Waterfowl Refuge (Roosevelt and Sheridan Counties)	1
LB-MT-15	Red Rock Lakes Migratory Bird Refuge (Beaverhead County)	1
LU-MT-21	Southeast Montana Land Utilization Project (Custer and Fallon Counties)	7
RR-MT-21	Milk River Project (Blaine, Phillips, and Valley Counties; *see also* LU-MT-2)	4
LU-MT-22	Central Montana Land Utilization Project (Fergus County)	7
LU-MT-23	Buffalo Creek Land Utilization Project (Yellowstone County)	4
RR-MT-25	Fairfield Project (Cascade and Teton Counties)	1
	Nebraska: Book 25	
LU-NB-1	Pine Ridge Land Utilization Project (Dawes and Sioux Counties)	2
LB-NB-2	Crescent Lake Migratory Bird Refuge (Garden County)	1
LB-NB-3	Niobrara Reservation (biological survey; Cherry County)	1
LB-NB-4	Valentine Migratory Waterfowl Refuge (Cherry County)	1
RF-NB-6	Two Rivers Farmsteads (Cass, Dodge, Douglas, Sarpy, Saunders, and Washington Counties)	2
RF-NB-7	Scotts Bluff Farmsteads (Scotts Bluff County)	1
RF-NB-8	Fairbury Farmsteads (Jefferson County)	1
RF-NB-9	Loup City Farmsteads (Sherman County)	1
RF-NB-10	Kearney Farmsteads (Kearney County)	1
RF-NB-11	Grand Island Farmsteads (Hall County)	1
RF-NB-12	Falls City Farmsteads (Richardson County)	1
RF-NB-13	South Sioux City Farmsteads (Dakota County)	1
	Nevada: Book 26	
LU-NV-21	Meadow Valley Scattered Settlers Project (Clark and Lincoln Counties)	2

Project Number	*Project Name*	*Number of Items*
	New Mexico: Book 27	
LU-NM-2	Taos County Submarginal Land Purchase Project (also identified by previous proposal number: N. Mex. A-1)	7
LU-NM-3	Crater Land Use Adjustment Project (Dona Ana and Luna Counties; also identified by previous proposal number: N. Mex. A-2)	10
LU-NM-5	Mills Land Utilization Project (Colfax, Harding, and Mora Counties)	2
LU-NM-18	Galleys Two Wells (McKinley County)	4
RR-NM-19	New Mexico Farms (Fort Sumner)	1
LU-NM-22	Cuba-Rio Puerco Project (McKinley, Sandoval, and Valencia Counties)	6
LU-NM-23	Running Water Draw Land Utilization Project (Curry County)	1
	New York: Book 28	
LA-NY-4	Land Use Reorganization Project (Schuyler, Tioga, and Tompkins Counties)	6
LD-NY-5	New York Wildlife Management Area (site 1, Chautauqua County; site 4, Allegany County; site 5, Allegany and Livingston Counties; site 6, Ontario and Yates Counties; site 7, Oswego County; site 8, Jefferson and Oswego Counties; site 9, Madison County; site 11, Delaware County; site 12, Albany County)	27
LU-NY-6	Plattsburg Rifle Range Project (Clinton County)	3
LU-NY-7	Pine Camp Artillery Range Enlargement Project (Jefferson County)	4
RR-NY-12	Finger Lakes Resettlement Area (Cayuga, Courtland, Schuyler, Seneca, and Tompkins Counties)	1
RR-NY-14	New York Valley Lands Resettlement Project (Allegany, Chenango, Delaware, Madison, Onondaga, and Oswego Counties)	9
LU-NY-21	Hector Land Use Agricultural Project (Schuyler County)	2
	North Carolina: Book 29	
LU-NC-3	Sandhills Land Use Project (Richmond, Moore, and Scotland Counties)	14
LU-NC-4	Jones and Salters Lakes Land Use Project (Bladen County)	11

Project Number	*Project Name*	*Number of Items*
	Book 30	
RF-NC-10	Roanoke Farms (Halifax County)	3
LB-NC-14	Lake Mattamuskeet Migratory Bird Refuge (Hyde County)	1
RH-NC-2	Penderlea Extension (Pender County)	1
RR-NC-17	Wolf Pitt Farms (Richmond County)	1
LU-NC-21	Caswell Project (Caswell County)	1
RI-NC-22	Pembroke Indian Farms (Robeson County)	2
RR-NC-23	North Carolina Tenant Farms (Harnett, Johnston, Sampson, and Wayne Counties)	9
RR-NC-25	Scuppernong Farms (Tyrrell and Washington Counties)	2
LA-QM	Marine Corps Base (New River)	1
	North Dakota: Book 31	
LU-ND-6	Sheyenne River Project (Lisbon)	1
LI-ND-10 and LI-SD-12	Standing Rock Indian Reservation (Sioux County, N. Dak., and Corson County, S. Dak.)	13
LI-ND-11	Fort Totten Indian Reservation (Benson County)	1
LB-ND-14	Arrow Wood Migratory Waterfowl Refuge (Foster and Stutsman Counties)	1
LB-ND-15	Des Lacs Migratory Waterfowl Refuge (Burke and Ward Counties)	1
LB-ND-16	Lostwood Migratory Waterfowl Refuge (Burke and Mountrail Counties)	1
LB-ND-17	Lower Souris Migratory Waterfowl Refuge (Bottineau and McHenry Counties)	2
LB-ND-18	Upper Souris Migratory Waterfowl Refuge (Renville and Ward Counties)	1
LU-ND-21	Missouri Slope Land Adjustment Project (Slope County)	2
LU-ND-23	Cedar Land Utilization Project (Grant and Sioux Counties)	2
RR-ND-25	Red River Valley Farms (Cass, Steele, and Traill Counties)	6
	Ohio: Book 32	
LU-OH-4	Southeastern Ohio Soil Erosion Control Project (Chandlersville and Duncan Falls, Muskingum County)	5
LU-OH-5	Zaleski Forest and Rehabilitation Project (Vinton County)	4
LU-OH-6	Ross Hocking Forest Project (Hocking and Ross Counties)	6

Project Number	*Project Name*	*Number of Items*
RR-OH-17	Tuscarawas Ohio Farms (London)	3
LU-OH-21	Mohican Land Utilization Project (Ashland, Holmes, Knox, and Richland Counties)	4
RR-OH-21	Scioto Project (Fayette, Pickaway, and Scioto Counties)	1
	Oklahoma: Book 33	
LU-OK-1	Central Oklahoma Development Project (Noble and Payne Counties)	1
LD-OK-2	Eastern Oklahoma Cookson Hills Forestry, Fish and Game Project (Muskogee County; also numbered OKLA-A-2)	6
LI-OK-4	Indian Land in Delaware County	1
LI-OK-5	Indian Land in Adair County	1
LI-OK-6	Indian Land in Haskell County	1
RF-OK-17	Project not Identified (maps show tracts in McIntosh, Muskogee, and Wagoner Counties)	3
LU-OK-21	Cimarron County Land Utilization Project	5
RR-OK-22	101-Ranch Optioned Land (Kay County)	2
LU-OK-22	Roger Mills County Land Utilization Project	1
RR-OK-23	Farm Tenant Purchase Project (Carter, Garvin, and Murray Counties)	1
LU-OK-23	Southern Great Plains Range Research Project (Woodward County)	2
LU-OK-24	McCurtain County Land Utilization Project	5
LU-QM	Cookson Hills Project (Cherokee and Muskogee Counties)	4
	Oregon: Book 34	
LA-OR-2	Central Oregon Grazing Area Project (Jefferson County)	1
LA-OR-3	Western Oregon Scattered Settlers Project (Lane, Lincoln, Polk, Tillamook, and Yamhill Counties)	29
LI-OR-5	Burns Colony Project (Harney County)	
LB-OR-7	Proposed Addition to Lake Malheur Bird Refuge (Harney County)	1
RR-OR-10	Project not Identified (resettlement tracts in Willamette Valley)	1
LU-OR-21	Fort Rock Land Utilization Project (Lake County)	3
	Pennsylvania: Book 35	
LU-PA-4	Various Projects: Perry County Land Use Readjustment Project; Bedford County Land Use Readjustment Project; Submarginal Farm Land Readjustment Project (Huntingdon County); Huntingdon County Land Use Readjustment Project; Allegheny Forest Experiment Station	16

Project Number	*Project Name*	*Number of Items*
LU-PA-5	Bradford County Development Project	4
RR-PA-17	Northampton County Resettlement Projects	1
RR-PA-19	Northern Pennsylvania Resettlement Projects (Bradford, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Lycoming, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, and Wyoming Counties)	1
	Rhode Island: Book 36	
LU-RI-1	Rhode Island Forestland Development (Washington County—site 1, Woody Hill Project; site 2, Arcadia Project; site 3, Bowdish Project; site 4, Carolina Project; also identified by previous proposal number: Rhode Island-A-1)	11
	South Carolina: Book 37	
LU-SC-3	Clemson College Community Conservation Project (Anderson, Oconee, and Pickens Counties)	6
LU-SC-4	Sand Hills Agricultural Demonstration Project (Chesterfield County)	19
LU-SC-5	Poinsett Forest Project (Sumter County)	1
LU-SC-11	Savannah River Wildlife Refuge (Jasper County)	1
LB-SC-13	Addition to Cape Romain Migratory Bird Refuge (Charleston County)	1
RR-SC-19	Saluda Farms Resettlement Project (Anderson, Oconee, and Pickens Counties)	1
	South Dakota: Book 38	
LI-SD-7	Ownership maps (Bennett, Shannon, Washabaugh, and Washington Counties)	19
LI-SD-8	Cutmeat Project (Rosebud Reservation, Todd County)	3
LI-SD-9	Antelope Project (Rosebud Reservation, Todd County)	8
LI-SD-10	Lower Brule-Drow Creek Project (Buffalo, Hughes, Hyde, Lyman, and Stanley Counties	9
LI-SD-12	(see North Dakota, LI-ND-10)	
LI-SD-13	Cheyenne River (Dewey County)	1
LB-SD-18	Lacreek Migratory Waterfowl Refuge (Bennett County)	1
LB-SD-19	Lake Andes Migratory Bird Refuge (Charles Mix County)	2
LB-SD-20	Waubay Migratory Waterfowl Refuge (Day County)	1
LB-SD-21	Sand Lake Migratory Waterfowl Refuge (Brown County)	3
LU-SD-21	Perkins-Corson Land Utilization Project (Corson and Perkins Counties)	5

Project Number	*Project Name*	*Number of Items*
RR-SD-23 and RR-SD-28	Eastern South Dakota Farms (Brookings, Lake, Minnehaha, and Moody Counties)	4
LA-QM	Extension to Fort Meade	3
	Tennessee: Book 39	
LB-TN-3	Isom Lake Migratory Waterfowl Refuge (Lake and Obion Counties)	1
SH-TN-5	Cumberland Homesteads (location not shown)	2
LU-TN-6	Natchez Trace Forest Project (Carroll, Benton, and Henderson Counties)	15
LU-TN-7	Chickasaw Forest Development Project (Chester, Hardeman, and Madison Counties)	15
	Book 40	
LU-TN-8	Wilson County Cedar Forest Project	7
LU-TN-9	Standing Stone Development Project (Clay and Overton Counties)	7
RR-TN-25	Project not Identified (Haywood County)	3
RR-TN-27	Tennessee Tenant Farms (Carroll, Crockett, and Madison Counties)	3
	Texas: Book 41	
LU-TX-7	Northeast Texas Grazing, Game, and Recreational Project (Fannin County; also numbered TEX. A-1; *see also* LU-TX-29)	20
LB-TX-9	Muleshoe Migratory Waterfowl Refuge (Bailey County)	1
RF-TX-18	Wichita Valley Farms (Wichita County)	1
RR-TX-19	Highland Farms and Sam Houston Farms (Harris County)	3
LU-TX-21	Tierra Blanca Land Utilization Project (Randall County)	1
RR-TX-22	Texas Farm Tenant Security Project (map showing separate tracts in several counties in northeast Texas)	1
LU-TX-24	McClellan Creek Recreational Area (Gray County)	1
RR-TX-25	Fannin Farms (Fannin County)	1
LU-TX-25	Cross Timber Land Utilization Project (Wise County)	11
LU-TX-26	Rita Blanca Water Conservation Project (Hartley County)	1
LU-TX-27	Tule Creek Water Conservation Project (Swisher County)	1
LU-TX-28	Wolf Creek Water Conservation Project (Ochiltree County)	1

Project Number	*Project Name*	*Number of Items*
LU-TX-29	Northeast Texas Land Utilization Project, Ladonia (Fannin County; *see also* LU-TX-7)	2
LA-QM	Ammunition Depot and Ordnance Plant Near Texarkana (Bowie County)	2
LA-QM	Shell Loading Plant Site (Bowie County)	1
	Utah: Book 42	
LU-UT-2	Widtsoe Land Use Adjustment Project (Garfield County)	7
LU-UT-3	Central Utah Land Utilization Project (Juab, Tooele, and Utah Counties)	2
	Vermont: Book 43	
LA-QM	Development Addition to Artillery Range (Fort Ethan Allen, Chittenden County)	2
	Virginia: Book 44	
RF-VA-1	Shenandoah Park Homesteads (Greene, Madison, Page, Rappahannock, and Rockingham Counties)	4
LU-VA-2	Surrenderground Forest Development, Appomattox-Buckingham Forest Project (Appomattox and Buckingham Counties)	10
LU-VA-3	Prince Edward County Forest Development Project	5
LU-VA-4	Cumberland County Forest Development Project	9
LA-QM	Blackstone Training Camp (Blackstone)	1
LA-QM	A. P. Hill Military Reservation (Caroline and Essex Counties)	5
	Washington: Book 45	
LU-WA-2	Northeastern Washington Scattered Settlers Project (Stevens and Pend Oreille Counties)	16
RR-WA-5	Snohomish Farms Resettlement Project (Skagit, Snohomish, and Whatcom Counties)	6
	West Virginia: Book 46	
LU-WV-4	Kanawha Head, Holly River State Park (Upshur and Webster Counties)	6
LU-WV-21	Mason Land Use Adjustment Project (Mason County)	4
	Wisconsin: Book 47	
LU-WI-2	Drummond Settler Relocation Project (Bayfield County; also called northern Wisconsin settler relocation project)	28

Project Number	*Project Name*	*Number of Items*
	Book 48	
LU-WI-3	Lakewood Settler Relocation Project (Forest and Langlade Counties; also called northern Wisconsin settler relocation project)	23
	Book 49	
LU-WI-4	Crandon Settler Relocation Project (Forest, Florence, and Vilas Counties)	39
	Book 50	
LU-WI-5	Central Wisconsin Game Project (site 1, Necedah; Jackson, Juneau, Monroe, and Wood Counties)	11
LU-WI-6	Central Wisconsin Game Project (site 2, Black River Falls, Clark, and Jackson Counties)	11
	Book 51	
LI-WI-8	Bad River Indian Project (La Pointe Reservation, Ashland and Iron Counties)	1
LI-WI-9	Lac Court Oreilles Indian Project (Sawyer County)	1
LI-WI-11	Stockbridge Indian Project (Shawano County)	1
LU-WI-12	Mill Bluff Roadside Park Project (Monroe County)	2
LO-WI-16	Camp McCoy Military Project (Monroe County)	7
RR-WI-17	Central Wisconsin Farms Project (Clark, Jackson, Juneau, La Crosse, Marathon, Monroe, Sauk, Trempealeau, and Wood Counties)	9
	Book 52	
LU-WI-21	Wisconsin Isolated Settler Project (24 counties in northern Wisconsin)	25
RR-WI-34	Lakewood-Crandon Farms (Forest, Langlade, Marinette, Oconto, Oneida, and Shawano Counties)	1
	Wyoming: Book 53	
LD-WY-1	Project not Identified (Campbell, Converse, and Weston Counties; also numbered Wyoming-A-1)	3
RR-WY-6	Lingle Project (Goshen County)	1
LU-WY-21	Northeastern Wyoming Land Utilization Project (Campbell, Converse, Crook, and Weston Counties)	3

D. LAND UTILIZATION PROJECT MAPS (LOOSE) (ENTRY 11)

Project Number	*Project Name*	*Number of Items*
	Alabama	
LU-AL-8	Tuskegee Planned Land Use Demonstration Project (Macon County)	8
LU-AL-9	West Alabama Planned Land Demonstration Project (Bibb, Hale, Perry, and Tuscaloosa Counties)	3
LU-AL-10	Pea River Project for Planned Land Use (Ozark; Coffee and Dale Counties)	4
LU-AL-21	Sougahatchee Project (Lee County)	3
(No number)	Rejected Land Utilization Project (Little Mountain Park, Marshall County)	1
	Arizona	
LU-AZ-21	San Simon Land Utilization Project (San Carlos area)	12
	Arkansas	
LU-AK-1	Magazine Mountain Forestry, Grazing, Game, and Recreation Project (Logan County)	14
LU-AK-2	Northwest Arkansas Forestry, Pasture-making, Grazing, and Recreational Project (Benton County)	14
LU-AK-3	Mariana-Helena Land Development Project (Lee and Phillips Counties)	13
LU-AK-4	Forrest City Land Development Project (St. Francis County)	5
LU-AK-5	De Valls Bluff Land Development Project (Prairie County)	9
LU-AK-6	Boston Mountain Forestry, Grazing, and Recreational Project (Crawford and Washington Counties)	4
LU-AK-21	Eureka Springs Water Conservation and Recreational Project (Carroll County)	12
LU-AK-22	Southern Arkansas Project (Nevada and Ouachita Counties)	18
	California	
RF-CF-33-1052	Migratory Workers Camp (tract R-1, near Coachella, Riverside County)	1
LU-CF-21	Upper San Joaquin Land Utilization Project (Tulare County)	1
LU-CF-22	Butte Valley Land Utilization Project (Siskiyou County)	2

Project Number	*Project Name*	*Number of Items*
(No number)	Proposed Project (Lassen-Modoc, Smoke Creek, and Honey Lake bombing area)	2
(No number)	Proposed Project (El Dorado County)	2
	Colorado	
LU-CO-2	Fountain Creek Land Acquisition Project (Teller County)	3
LD-CO-3	Name Not Given (Weld County; transferred to LU-CO-21)	1
LU-CO-4	Southern Otero Land Use Adjustment Project (Otero County)	6
LU-CO-21	Northeast Colorado Land Utilization Project (Weld County)	47
LU-CO-22	Southeastern Colorado Land Utilization Project (Las Animas County)	82
LU-CO-23	Great Divide Land Utilization Project (Moffat County)	19
	Connecticut	
LU-CN-2	New London County Stranded Rural Population Rehabilitation Project	25
	Delaware	
LU-DL-1	Delaware State Demonstration Forest Project (Sussex County)	12
	Florida	
LU-FL-2	Wakulla Agricultural Demonstration Project (Jefferson, Leon, and Wakulla Counties)	10
LU-FL-3	Withlacoochee River Agricultural Demonstration Project (Citrus, Hernando, Pasco, and Sumter Counties)	37
LU-FL-4	Pensacola Agricultural Demonstration Project (Okaloosa and Santa Rosa Counties)	11
LU-FL-10	Welaka Land Utilization Project (Putnam County)	4
	Georgia	
LU-GA-3	Plantation Piedmont Project for Planned Land Use (Jasper, Jones, and Putnam Counties)	44
LU-GA-7	Northeast Georgia Development Project (Habersham and Stephens Counties)	4
LU-GA-8	Coastal Flatwoods Land Utilization Development (Brantley and Ware Counties)	

Project Number	*Project Name*	*Number of Items*
LU-GA-21	Lakeland Flatwoods Land Utilization Project (Echols, Lanier, and Lowndes Counties)	9
LU-GA-22	North Central Georgia Land Utilization Project (Greene, Hancock, Morgan, Oconee, Oglethorpe, and Putnam Counties)	10
LU-GA-23	Limestone Valley Land Utilization Project (Whitfield County)	6
LU-GA-24	Fort Yargo Land Utilization Project (Barrow County)	2
	Idaho	
LU-ID-1	Southeastern Idaho Agricultural Demonstration Project (Cassia, Oneida, and Power Counties)	8
	Illinois	
LU-IL-3	Dixon Springs Pasture and Erosion Control Demonstration Project (Pope County)	17
LU-IL-11	Crab Orchard Creek Land Utilization Project (Williamson County)	40
	Indiana	
LU-IN-3	Martin County Development Project (also called southern Indiana agricultural demonstration project)	1
LU-IN-4	Southern Indiana Bean Blossom Agricultural Demonstration Project (Monroe County)	4
LU-IN-21	White River Forest and Pasture Project (Greene County)	9
	Iowa	
LU-IO-2	Southern Iowa Pasture Demonstration Project (near Ottumwa)	2
	Kansas	
LU-KA-21	Southwest Kansas Land Use Adjustment Project (Morton and Stevens Counties)	52
	Kentucky	
LU-KY-1	Kentucky Ridge Forest Development Project (near Pineville)	3
LU-KY-2	Princeton Game Refuge Land Utilization Project (Caldwell and Christian Counties)	12

Project Number	*Project Name*	*Number of Items*
LU-KY-3	Coalins Forest and Game Reservation Land Utilization Project (Lyon and Trigg Counties)	6
(No number)	Proposed Project: Tradewater Project (Caldwell, Christian, and Hopkins Counties)	1
	Louisiana	
LU-LA-1	Northwest Louisiana Land Utilization Project (Claiborne and Webster Parishes)	10
LU-LA-2	Claiborne Parish Land Utilization Project	11
	Maine	
LU-ME-1	Five Rural Areas Development Projects (Casco, Edmunds, Montville, Old Town, and Weld)	17
LU-ME-21	Piscataquis County Land Retirement Project	4
	Maryland	
LU-MD-2	Garrett County Development Project	16
LU-MD-3	Eastern Shore Forestry Project (Worcester County)	14
(No number)	Rejected Project: Poolesville Agricultural Project (Montgomery County)	1
	Michigan	
LU-MI-2	Au Sable State Forest Project (Cheboygan, Montmorency, and Presque Isle Counties)	9
LU-MI-3	Allegan Development Project (Allegan County)	3
LU-MI-21-22-23	Grand Haven Sand Dunes Project (North Muskegon, South Muskegon, and West Ottowa)	17
(No number)	Michigan Isolated Settler Project (Dickinson and Menominee Counties)	1
	Minnesota	
LA-MN-3	Beltrami Island Settler Relocation Project (Baudette)	3
LA-MN-4	Northern Minnesota Pine Island Settler Relocation Project (Baudette; also identified by previous proposal number: Minn.-A-2)	5
LU-MN-21	Minnesota Isolated Settler Project (Beltrami, Carlton, Koochiching, and Lake of the Woods Counties)	5
	Mississippi	
LU-MS-8	Northeast Mississippi Forestry, Game Conservation, and Grazing Project (Choctaw, Noxubee, Oktibbeha, and Winston Counties)	12

Project Number	*Project Name*	*Number of Items*
LU-MS-9	Natchez Trace Forestry, Pasture, Game, and Recreational Project (Chickasaw and Pontatoc Counties)	9
LU-MS-21	Yalobusha Land Utilization Project (Yalobusha County)	5
	Missouri	
LA-MO-4	University of Missouri Game Preserve and Arboretum (Boone County)	1
LU-MO-21	Cedar Creek Forest and Pasture Project (Boone and Callaway Counties)	9
	Montana	
LU-MT-2	Milk River Land Project (Blaine, Phillips, and Valley Counties)	15
LU-MT-3	Musselshell Land Utilization Project (Musselshell and Petroleum Counties)	35
LU-MT-4	Lower Yellowstone Land Use Adjustment Project (Prairie County)	30
LB-MT-14	Medicine Lake Migratory Waterfowl Refuge (Roosevelt and Sheridan Counties)	1
LB-MT-21	Southeast Montana Land Utilization Project (Custer and Fallon Counties)	1
LU-MT-22	Central Montana Land Utilization Project (Fergus County)	38
LU-MT-23	Buffalo Creek Land Utilization Project (Yellowstone County)	48
LU-MT-24	Kinsey Land Utilization Project (Custer County)	9
	Nebraska	
LU-NB-1	Pine Ridge Land Utilization Project (Dawes and Sioux Counties)	54
	Nevada	
LU-NV-21	Meadow Valley Land Utilization Project (Clark and Lincoln Counties)	9
	New Mexico	
LU-NM-2	Taos County Land Use Adjustment Project	2
LU-NM-3	Crater Land Use Adjustment Project (Dona Ana and Luna Counties)	8
LU-NM-4	Hope irrigation readjustment project (Eddy County)	2
LU-NM-5	Mills Land Utilization Project (Colfax, Harding, and Mora Counties)	1

Project Number	*Project Name*	*Number of Items*
LU-NM-10-12	Upper Rio Grande Grant Lands Project (Caja del Rio, La Majada, Lobato, Polvadera, and Sebastian grants)	5
LU-MN-21	Union County Land Utilization Project	22
LU-NM-22	Cuba–Rio Puerco Project (McKinley, Sandoval, and Valencia Counties)	44
LU-NM-23	Running Water Draw Land Utilization Project (Curry County)	14
LU-NM-24	San Simon Area (New Mexico and Arizona; *see also* Arizona LU-AZ-21)	1
LU-NM-25	North New Mexico Grant Lands Project (Rio Arriba, Sandoval, Santa Fe, and Taos Counties)	1
LU-NM-26	Central Curry Land Utilization Project (Curry County)	1
(Several numbers)	Indian Lands (various land utilization projects)	7
(No number)	Bosque Farms Resettlement Project near Albuquerque	8
	New York	
LU-NY-4	Land Use Reorganization Project (Schuyler, Tioga, and Tompkins Counties)	34
LU-NY-5	New York Wildlife Management Area (Albany, Allegany, Chautauqua, Delaware, Madison, and Oswego Counties)	31
LU-NY-6	Plattsburg Rifle Range Project (Clinton County)	3
LU-NY-7	Pine Camp Artillery Range Enlargement Project (Jefferson County)	4
RR-NY-12	Finger Lakes Project (Cayuga, Cortland, Schuyler, Seneca, and Tompkins Counties)	5
RR-NY-14	New York Valley Lands Resettlement Project (Allegany, Chenango, Delaware, Madison, Onondaga, and Oswego Counties)	1
RR-NY-16	Chautauqua County Resettlement Project	1
LU-NY-21	Hector Land Use Agricultural Project (Schuyler and Seneca Counties)	6
	North Carolina	
LU-NC-3	Sandhills Land Use Project (Moore, Richmond, and Scotland Counties)	5
LU-NC-4	Jones and Salters Lakes Land Use Project (Bladen County)	5
LU-NC-21	Caswell Land Use Project (Caswell County)	4
	North Dakota	
LU-ND-1	Little Missouri Land Adjustment Project (McKenzie County)	42
LU-ND-2	Little Missouri Land Adjustment Project (Billings and Golden Valley Counties)	6

Project Number	*Project Name*	*Number of Items*
LU-ND-6	Sheyenne River Project (Lisbon)	12
LU-ND-21	Missouri Slope Land Adjustment Project (Slope County)	14
LU-ND-23	Cedar Land Utilization Project (Grant and Sioux Counties; *see also* LU-ND-25)	18
LU-ND-24	Western North Dakota Project (Billings, Golden Valley, McKenzie, and Slope Counties)	1
LU-ND-25	Cedar Land Utilization Project (Grant and Sioux Counties; *see also* LU-ND-23)	8
S-ND-55	Buford Trenton Farms (Farm Security Administration project, Williams County)	3
	Ohio	
LU-OH-4	Southeastern Ohio Soil Erosion Control Project (Chandlersville and Duncan Falls, Muskingum County)	3
LU-OH-5	Zaleski Forest and Rehabilitation Project (Vinton County)	3
LU-OH-6	Ross-Hocking Forest Project (Hocking and Ross Counties)	7
LU-OH-21	Mohican Land Utilization Project (Ashland, Holmes, Knox, and Richland Counties)	7
	Oklahoma	
LU-OK-1	Central Oklahoma Development Project (Noble and Payne Counties)	6
LU-OK-2	Eastern Oklahoma Cookson Hills Forestry, Fish, and Game Project (Muskogee County)	26
LU-OK-21	Cimarron County Land Utilization Project	26
LU-OK-22	Roger Mills County Land Utilization Project	8
LU-OK-23	Southern Great Plains Range Research Project (Harper and Woodward Counties)	3
LU-OK-24	McCurtain County Land Utilization Project	18
	Oregon	
LU-OR-2	Central Oregon Grazing Area Project (Jefferson County)	10
LU-OR-3	Western Oregon Scattered Settlers Project (Lane, Lincoln, Polk, Tillamook, and Yamhill Counties)	5
LU-OR-9	Yaquina Bay Development Project (also identified by previous proposal number: Oregon-A-2)	4
LU-OR-21	Fort Rockland Utilization Project (Lake County)	5
(No number)	Project not Identified (Willamette River area, RR-OR-10?)	1

Project Number	*Project Name*	*Number of Items*
	Pennsylvania	
LU-PA-4	Various projects: Perry County Land Use Readjustment Project, Bedford County Land Use Readjustment Project, Submarginal Farm Land Readjustment Project (Huntingdon County), Huntingdon County Land Use Readjustment Project, Allegheny Forest Experiment Station	23
LU-PA-5	Bradford County Development Project	9
RR-PA-17	Northampton County Resettlement Projects	51
	Rhode Island	
LU-RI-1	Rhode Island Forest Development Project	7
	South Carolina	
LU-SC-3	Clemson College Community Conservation Project (Anderson, Oconee, and Pickens Counties)	8
LU-SC-4	Sand Hills Agricultural Demonstration Project (Chesterfield County)	9
LU-SC-5	Poinsett Forest Project (Sumter County)	13
(No number)	Rejected Project: Colleton Coastal Plains Project	1
	South Dakota	
LU-SD-1	Bad Lands–Fall River Land Utilization Project (Custer, Fall River, Jackson, and Pennington Counties)	28
LU-SD-2	South Central South Dakota Land Utilization Project (Jones, Lyman, and Stanley Counties)	5
LU-SD-4	Little Moreau Land Utilization Project (Dewey County)	3
LU-SD-5	Fort Sully Land Utilization Project (Sully County)	3
	Tennessee	
LU-TN-6	Natchez Trace Forest Project (Benton, Carroll, and Henderson Counties)	5
LU-TN-7	Chickasaw Forest Development Project (Chester, Hardeman, and Madison Counties)	4
LU-TN-8	Wilson County Cedar Forest Development Project	3
LU-TN-9	Standing Stone Development Project (Overton County)	5
LU-TN-21	Steele Creek Land Utilization Project (Sullivan County)	4

Project Number	*Project Name*	*Number of Items*
	Texas	
LU-TX-7	Northeast Texas Grazing, Game, and Recreational Project (Fannin County; *see also* LU-TX-29)	28
LU-TX-21	Tierra Blanca Land Utilization Project (Randall County)	8
LU-TX-22	Boggy Creek Water Conservation Project (Hemphill County)	5
LU-TX-23	Dallam County Land Utilization Project	24
LU-TX-24	McClellan Creek Recreational Area (Gray County)	12
LU-TX-25	Cross Timber Land Utilization Project (Wise County)	19
LU-TX-26	Rita Blanca Water Conservation Project (Hartley County)	19
LU-TX-27	Tule Creek Water Conservation Project (Swisher County)	5
LU-TX-28	Wolf Creek Water Conservation Project (Ochiltree County)	9
LU-TX-29	Northeast Texas Land Utilization Project (Ladonia, Fannin County; *see also* LU-TX-7)	5
(No number)	Rejected project: JA Ranch (Armstrong and Briscoe Counties)	1
	Utah	
RR-UT-11	Price River Community Project (Carbon and Emery Counties)	78
LU-UT-2	Widtsoe Land Use Adjustment Project (Garfield County)	3
LU-UT-3	Central Utah Land Utilization Project (Juab, Tooele, and Utah Counties)	5
	Vermont	
VT-A-1	Vermont Submarginal Farm to Forest Project (Bomoseen, Broton, Chester, Plymouth, Roxbury, and Sharon areas; includes road surveys, lake surveys, cabin plans, and miscellaneous items by Land Policy Section of Agricultural Adjustment Administration and Resettlement Administration)	170
	Virginia	
LU-VA-2	Appomattox-Buckingham Forest Project (Appomattox and Buckingham Counties)	5
LU-VA-3	Prince Edward County Forest Development Project	5
LU-VA-4	Cumberland County Forest Development Project	6

Project Number	*Project Name*	*Number of Items*
	Washington	
LU-WA-2	Northeastern Washington Scattered Settlers Project (Pend Oreille and Stevens Counties)	10
LU-WA-3	Big Bend Control Grazing Project (Adams and Grant Counties)	19
RR-WA-5	Snohomish Farms (Skagit, Snohomish, and Whatcom Counties)	1
	West Virginia	
LU-WV-4	Kanawha Head Project (Holly River State Park, Upshur and Webster Counties)	3
LU-WV-21	Mason Land Use Adjustment Project (Mason County)	6
	Wisconsin	
LU-WI-2	Northern Wisconsin Settler Relocation Project (Bayfield County; also called Drummond settler relocation project)	7
LU-WI-3	Northern Wisconsin Settler Relocation Project (Lakewood, Forest, and Langlade Counties; also called Lakewood settler relocation project)	6
LU-WI-4	Crandon Settler Relocation Project (Florence, Forest, and Vilas Counties)	4
LU-WI-5	Central Wisconsin Game Project (site 1, Necedah; Jackson, Juneau, Monroe, and Wood Counties)	8
LU-WI-6	Central Wisconsin Game Project (site 2, Black River Falls, Clark and Jackson Counties)	6
LU-WI-12	Mill Bluff Roadside Park Project (Monroe County)	4
LU-WI-16	Camp McCoy Military Project (Monroe County)	3
LU-WI-21	Wisconsin Isolated Settler Project (24 counties in northern Wisconsin)	44
	Wyoming	
LU-WY-21	Northeastern Wyoming Land Utilization Project (Campbell, Converse, Crook, and Weston Counties)	70

E. PROBLEM AREA AND LAND USE PLANNING MAPS PREPARED IN CONNECTION WITH THE LAND UTILIZATION PROGRAM (ENTRY 18)

1. Problem area map of Farm Security Administration (Resettlement Administration) and Bureau of Agricultural Economics (Land Economics Division), region VI (Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi) showing submarginal land, eroded lands, potential recreation or wildlife lands, potential reservoir lands, and lands with no agricultural problem. Annotated to show the location of Mississippi project LA-MS-9. (1937)

2. Major land use problem area map of Resettlement Administration, region III (Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, and Ohio) showing categories of submarginal land, districts in financial distress, and land tenure problems according to the National Resources Board. Annotated to show the location of Illinois project LU-IL-38-11. (1938)
3. A series of four maps (exhibit 1) of the Pacific Northwest region (Idaho, Oregon, and Washington) showing present and proposed projects in relation to their surrounding problem areas. Separate maps show timber land problem areas, arid land problem area in southern Idaho, and wheat belt problem area in the Columbia Plain, each with proposed and present projects. (N.d.)
4. A series of six problem area outline maps prepared as illustrations for an unidentified publication by the Resettlement Administration, covering Michigan, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Virginia, and Wisconsin. These are simple outline maps showing locations of problem areas numbered 1-7, and "non-problem areas." The numbers are not explained. (Ca. 1936)
5. Land classification map of Georgia annotated as a key map, showing types of land use problems and location of project LU-GA-39-22. The printed base map was prepared about 1937 by Resettlement Administration, region V, Land Use Planning Section, Land Utilization Division. (1939)
6. Problem area map of Georgia revised April 6, 1937. Symbols in each township refer to type of problem, but symbols are not identified. (1937)
7. Soil classification map of New York compiled by F. B. Howe, Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station, in cooperation with the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, 1933, annotated as exhibit C for project LA-NY-4. (N.d.)
8. Map of North Carolina, showing nonagricultural areas prepared by J. H. Hammond, Land Utilization Program, Division of Land Economics, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, region IV, Raleigh. (Ca. 1938)
9. Map of North Carolina showing recommended permanent ownership of forest lands (Federal, State, county, municipal, private) and types of management (intensive, extensive, and protection). (N.d.)
10. Preliminary problem area map of Oklahoma showing four categories of problems, annotated to show locations of existing and proposed land utilization projects. (1938)
11. Map of Pennsylvania showing counties and townships, annotated in red pencil to show submarginal lands. (N.d.)
12. Reconnaissance land utilization map of Pennsylvania published by the Pennsylvania State College School of Agriculture and Experiment Station. Shows forested land and categories of submarginal, average, and superior land. (1935)
13. Preliminary problem area map of Texas showing six categories of problems, annotated to show location of project LA-TX-7 and other areas in red. (1938)
14. Map of the State of Washington showing major land uses published by the State College of Washington in cooperation with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, 1933. Annotated as exhibit 1 for the proposed Pend Oreille Stevens Submarginal Land Project (Washington A-1). (N.d.)
15. Map of Wisconsin by the Wisconsin State Conservation Department showing types of public forest areas, 1934, annotated as exhibit V for project LA-WI-2. (Ca. 1934)
16. Population map of Wisconsin by Guy-Harold Smith annotated as exhibit V-A for project LA-WI-2. Dots show rural population concentrations of 25 people, and circles show towns from 200 to 50,000 people. (1930)
17. Maps of the United States showing areas in which many farms are on land unsuited for crop farming. A manuscript map in color and a second photoprocessed version in black and white. Symbols and colors show areas of grazing, forestry, or combinations of the two that should replace farming. (1938)

F. MAPS RELATING TO OKLAHOMA GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY (ENTRY 57)

1. Base map (counties, towns, streams, and township and range lines)
2. Names of minor civil divisions
3. County index map
4. Elevation in feet
5. Rock types (by the SCS)
6. (Duplicate of No. 5; manuscript)
7. Rock types (by H. O. Ireland, Feb. 1936; large worksheet in color)
8. Rock formations (manuscript)
9. Soils (manuscript, similar to No. 10)
10. Soils (by Thornthwaite, University of Oklahoma)
11. Native vegetation (by Thornthwaite, University of Oklahoma; black and white)
12. (Duplicate of No. 11; printed, colors added)
13. (Duplicate of No. 12)
14. (Similar to No. 11; manuscript, in color)
15. Native vegetation (by the SCS)
16. (Duplicate of No. 15; manuscript)
17. Native vegetation (large worksheet in color)
18. Natural vegetation—cataloged (symbols show data for townships)
19. Native vegetation (marked with four climatic zones)
20. Climatic regions according to Thornthwaite's system (rainfall and growing season isolines added in color)
21. Climatic regions according to Thornthwaite's system
22. (Duplicate of No. 21; printed)
23. Dates of original surveys of townships—cataloged (year of survey drawn in pencil in each township)
24. Indian tribes of Oklahoma after 1887 (manuscript)
25. (Duplicate print of No. 24; by the SCS)
26. (Duplicate of No. 25; colors added to legend)
27. (Duplicate of No. 26)
28. Dates of land openings in Oklahoma, 1889-1907 (by the SCS)
29. (Duplicate of No. 28; printed)
30. (Duplicate of No. 29)
31. Area appropriated, 1902—homestead (dot map)
32. Percent of land appropriated of the total land surface, 1902
33. Land in cultivation, 1884 (dot map)
34. Land in cultivation, 1899 (dot map)
35. Land in cultivation, 1907 (dot map)
36. Land in cultivation, 1910 (dot map)
37. Land under cultivation, 1929 (position of dots approximates actual landscape)
38. (Duplicate of No. 37; printed)
39. (Duplicate of No. 37; reduced to 9 by 14 inches)
40. Land under cultivation per rural farm inhabitant, N.d. (in pencil)
41. Number of cattle, 1884 (dot map)
42. Domestic animals on farm and range, 1900 (dot map)
43. Wheat acreage, 1900 (dot map)
44. Wheat acreage, 1919 (position of dots approximates actual landscape)
45. (Duplicate of No. 44; printed)
46. Wheat acreage, 1929 (position of dots approximates actual landscape)
47. (Duplicate of No. 46)
48. Cotton acreage, 1929 (position of dots approximates actual landscape)

49. (Duplicate of No. 48; printed)
50. Corn acreage, 1899 (dot map)
51. Land under cultivation for wheat, cotton, and corn, 1929 (position of dots approximates actual landscape)
52. (Duplicate of No. 51; manuscript)
53. Number of tenant farmers, 1900 (dot map)
54. Percentage of farms operated by owners, 1900 (information by county)
55. Land abandoned from erosion, 1929 (position of dots approximates actual landscape)
56. (Duplicate of No. 55; printed)
57. (Duplicate of No. 55; manuscript)
58. Population map, 1910 (each dot represents 25 rural inhabitants; symbols relate to urban population size)
59. (Duplicate of No. 58; printed)
60. Population map, 1920 (similar to No. 58)
61. (Duplicate of No. 60; printed)
62. Population map, 1930 (similar to No. 58)
63. (Duplicate of No. 62; printed)
64. Density of population, 1920
65. Density of population, 1930
66. Percentage of change in population, 1920-30
67. Sources of population (location of areas settled by people from Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, and Texas)
68. Urban centers and trade areas, 1930
69. Political status, 1930 (percentage of Democratic Party and Republican Party county officials)

G. MAP FILE OF C. F. DOHM, KINGFISHER MICROCLIMATIC PROJECT, OKLA. (ENTRY 67)

1. Field reconnaissance sketch maps of individual townships (72 items). An accompanying explanatory sheet states they were "drawn by traversing the various section roads in the three counties by automobile." Symbols show houses, churches, schools, approximate value of farm buildings, stream terraces, roads, types of native vegetation (bluestem prairie grass, trees, and park landscape), and types of rock outcroppings. Two maps, one showing surface lithology and the other native vegetation, have been compiled from these field maps
2. Elevation in feet (in color)
3. Contour and drainage map (from Geological Survey and Aneroid Survey of Blaine County under supervision of the WPA, 1936)
4. Surface lithology (rock types; H. A. Ireland, 1935)
5. Surface lithology (rock types; from surveys of Gypsy Division of Gulf Oil Co.)
6. Formational contacts (from surveys by Tidewater Oil Co., Tulsa)
7. Native vegetation (types of woodland, prairie grasses, and parkland)
8. Vegetation (H. A. Ireland, 1935; woodland, prairie, and marsh)
9. Percentage of woodland, pastureland, and cultivated land (estimated from sketch maps submitted by WPA worker-observers, 1935; statistics for each section, incomplete)
10. House distribution map (from Geological Survey sheets of 1892; schools and churches also shown by black dots)
11. House distribution map (weather observer data, 1935; schools or churches also shown by black dots; green dots show abandoned houses)

12. House distribution map (reconnaissance survey of 1937)
13. Average farm size by section, 5-year intervals (1896 and 1900-35; 9 items)
14. Worksheets for 5-year-interval-average-farm-size maps (10 items)
15. Wheat yield and acreage of sections in which rain gauges were in operation until and after June 1, 1937 (worksheet)
16. Wheat production, Blaine, Kingfisher, and Logan Counties, 1936 (bushels per acre in selected sections)
17. Routes of inspectors of weather stations (corrected to Dec. 5, 1936)

H. WEATHER OBSERVATION MAPS OF THE KINGFISHER MICROCLIMATIC PROJECT, OKLA. (ENTRY 71)

1. Cloud maps. Apr. 1936-May 1937. 5,500 items. 13 vols.
2. Dust maps. Nov. 1936-May 1937. 800 items. 1 vol.
3. Fog maps. Dec. 1936-Mar. 1937. 1,300 items. 4 vols.
4. Relative humidity maps. Apr. 1936-May 1937. 4,000 items. 9 vols. One volume marked "incomplete"
5. Actual precipitation maps (15- and 30-min. intervals). Mar.-Aug. and Nov.-Dec. 1936; and Apr.-May 1937. 3,000 items. 8 vols. and 12 loose monthly summary maps
6. Accumulated precipitation maps (daily, accumulated at 15-min. intervals). Mar. 1936-Mar. 1937. 3,100 items. 10 vols.
7. Accumulated precipitation maps (15-min., 30-min., and 1-hour intervals). Apr.-May 1937. 850 items. 2 vols.
8. Accumulated precipitation maps (daily, monthly, and annual). Nov. 1936-Mar. 1937. 700 items. 3 vols.
9. Accumulated, crop series precipitation maps for winter months. Sept. 1936-May 1937. 150 items. 1 vol.
10. Accumulated precipitation maps (¼, ½, 3/4, and 1 in. or more). N.d. 27 items. 1 vol.
11. Special maps on precipitation frequency for winter months, and graphs of maximum and minimum precipitation for 1936. 18 items (loose)
12. Hourly temperature maps. Apr. 1936-May 1937. 5,500 items. 14 vols.
13. Intensified hourly temperature study maps. Apr. 1936. 400 items. 1 vol.
14. Maximum temperature maps. Apr.-Dec. 1936. 250 items. 1 vol.
15. Minimum temperature maps. Oct. 1936-Mar. 1937. 450 items. 2 vols.
16. Maximum and minimum temperature maps. May 1936. 400 items. 1 vol.
17. Temperature change (isallotherm) maps. Apr.-June 1936. 850 items. 1 vol.
18. Wind direction and velocity maps. Apr. 1936-May 1937. 5,600 items. 13 vols.
19. Special maps showing various climatic data for certain days in 1936 and 1937. 100 items. 1 vol.

I. LAND USE, AGRICULTURAL, AND HISTORICAL MAPS OF THE MUSKINGUM WATERSHED MICROCLIMATIC PROJECT, OHIO (ENTRY 77)

Statistics are usually shown by minor civil division and summarized by isolines.

Volume 1: Rough Maps in Pencil

1. Percentage of total farmland in plowable and other pasture, 1934
2. Percentage of increase or decrease in total land in farms, 1880-1935 (by minor civil division)

3. Percentage of increase or decrease in total land in farms, 1880-1935 (isoline boundaries)
4. Percentage of total farmland in woodland, 1870
5. Percentage of total farmland in woodland, 1880
6. Percentage of total farmland in woodland, 1930
7. Percentage of total farmland in woodland, 1935
8. Percentage of total land area in woodland and forest, 1870
9. Percentage of total area in woodland and forest, 1880
9a. Percentage of total land area in woodland, woodland pasture, and woodland not used for pasture, 1930
9b. Percentage of total land area in woodland, woodland pasture, and woodland not used for pasture, 1935
10. Percentage of total farmland in wheat, 1880
11. Percentage of total farmland in wheat, 1935
12. Percentage of increase or decrease in wheat acreage, 1880-1935 (by minor civil division)
13. Percentage of increase or decrease in wheat acreage, 1879-1934 (isoline boundaries)
14. Percentage of increase or decrease in tilled crops, 1880-1935, including corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley, and mixed grains
15. Percentage of total farmland in corn and small grains, 1934
16. Percentage of total farm acreage improved, 1850
17. Percentage of total farm acreage improved, 1860
18. Percentage of total farm acreage improved, 1870
19. Percentage of total farm acreage improved, 1880
20. Percentage of total land area improved, 1870
21. Percentage of total land area improved, 1880
22. Percentage of total land area improved, 1935
23. Percentage of increase or decrease in rural population, 1880-1930
24. (Second version of No. 22 above, but also showing absolute population figures for each minor civil division, 1880 and 1930)
25. Percentage of total land in farms unimproved, 1860
26. Percentage of total land in farms unimproved, 1850
27. Value of farms–average per acre, 1935
28. Value of farms–average per acre, 1880
29. Increase or decrease in farm values, 1880-1935
30. (Same as No. 29 above, unfinished)

Volume 2: Finished or Nearly Finished Maps in Color

31. Percentage of total farmland in wheat, 1934
32. Percentage of total farmland in wheat, 1879
33. Percentage of increase or decrease in wheat acreage, 1879-1934
34. Percentage of farmland in woodland, 1870
35. Percentage of farmland in woodland, 1930
36. Percentage of farmland in woodland, 1880
37. Percentage of farmland in woodland, 1870
38. Percentage of cleared farmland in crops, 1929
39. Percentage of total farmland in plowable pasture, 1934 (?)
40. Percentage of total farmland in corn and small grains, 1934
41. Value of farms (lands and buildings), Jan. 1, 1935; (other versions are Nos. 56 and 57)
42. Percentage of increase and decrease in farmland values, 1880-1935

43. Percentage of increase or decrease in rural population, 1880-1930
44. Percentage of total farm acreage improved, 1850
45. Percentage of total farm acreage improved, 1880
46. Percentage of unimproved woodland, 1935
47. Map of slopes
48. Soil map
49. Percentage of total farm acreage improved, 1860
50. Percentage of total farm acreage improved, 1870
51. Percentage of farms unimproved, 1850
52. Percentage of farms unimproved, 1860
53. Percentage of total farmland in wheat, 1934
54. Percentage of cleared farmland in crops, 1929
55. Percentage of total farmland in wheat, 1879
56. Value of farms (lands and buildings), Jan. 1, 1935, labeled "remake"; (other versions are Nos. 41 and 57)
57. Value of farms (lands and buildings), Jan. 1, 1935; (other versions are Nos. 41 and 56)
58. Acres of improved land, 1880 and 1935, and percentage of increase and decrease (in each minor civil division)
59. Ohio, showing selected sites of virgin and near-virgin soils, n.d.
60. Ohio, roughly annotated to show early travel routes across the Muskingum watershed (Zane's Trail, National Road, and canals) and the first three settlements in Ohio
61. Percentage of total farmland improved, 1870 (by minor civil division)
62. Percentage of total farmland improved, 1850 (by minor civil division)
63. Percentage of total farmland improved, 1870 (isoline boundaries)
64. Percentage of total farmland improved, 1850 (isoline boundaries)
65. Three historical graphs showing changes in pasture acreage, wheat, meadowland, and sheep in Holmes, Muskingum, Richland, and Tuscarawas Counties, 1870-1915

J. WEATHER OBSERVATION MAPS OF THE MUSKINGUM WATERSHED MICROCLIMATIC PROJECT, OHIO (ENTRY 79)

1. Cloud maps. June 1937-July 1938. 5,500 items. 14 vols.
2. Humidity maps. 1937 and 1938. Relative humidity for Sept. 12, 1938; specific humidity for Oct. 1-31, 1937, and May 24, 1938. 800 items. 3 vols.
3. Actual precipitation maps (30-min. intervals). June 1937-June 1939. 14,000 items. 24 vols.
4. Actual precipitation maps (30-min. intervals). Printed at reduced size, 9 by 14 inches. July 1937-May 1939. 11,700 items. 24 vols.
5. Actual precipitation maps (4-hour intervals). June 1937-Oct. 1942. 36,000 items. 9 vols.
6. Actual precipitation maps (12-hour intervals). June 1937-Mar. 1939, and Jan. 1940-Dec. 1942. 1,700 items. 6 vols.
7. Actual precipitation maps (24-hour intervals). June 1937-Mar. 1939; Jan. 1940-Oct. 1942; and Dec. 21-22 and 30-31, 1942. A separate volume for July and Aug. 1942. 1,100 items. 6 vols.
8. Actual precipitation maps (various intervals). July 15-18, Aug. 9-10, and Nov. 12-13, 1937; and Sept. 12, 1938. 70 items. 1 vol. and loose sheets
9. Accumulated precipitation maps (30-min. intervals). June 9-15, July, and Aug. 1937. 950 items. 3 vols.
10. Accumulated precipitation maps (4-hour intervals). June 1937-Oct. 1942. 3,800 items. 6 vols.

11. Accumulated precipitation maps (storms of Aug. 1, 6, and 8, 1937). 320 items. 1 vol.
12. Precipitation storms (maximum 12-hour precipitation). July 1937-June 1939. Maps of 50 storms, paired for comparison by months. 50 items. 1 vol.
13. Accumulated precipitation maps (24-hour intervals). July 1937-Sept. 1941. 1,000 items. 4 vols.
14. Monthly accumulated precipitation maps (special series). July 1937-Sept. 1941. 1,000 items. 4 vols.
15. Annual accumulated precipitation maps (special series). July 1939-Sept. 1941. 500 items. 2 vols.
16. Daily and monthly summaries (special series). 1939-42. 75 items. 1 vol.
17. 30-minute interval precipitation for Dec. 3, 1938 (special maps). 20 items. 1 vol.
18. Precipitation by stations. Maps based on 50, 75, 100, and 250 stations. Sept. 3-5, 1937. 4 items. 1 vol.
19. Accumulated precipitation (24-hour intervals). Printed at reduced size, 8 by 11 inches. Jan. 1937-Oct. 1941. 800 items. 50 small vols., some grouped together into larger volumes
20. Temperature maps. Aug. 1937-Feb. 1940 with gaps. The first few volumes are hourly; subsequent volumes are at 30-minute intervals. Some maximum, minimum, range, and mean daily temperature maps are filed with the hourly and 30-minute maps; others are filed separately in volumes labeled "Temperature-Miscellaneous" or "Temperature-Various." 12,000 items. 30 vols.
21. Wet bulb temperature maps on hourly basis. Oct. 1937. 400 items. 1 vol.
22. Wind direction and velocity maps. Oct. 1937-July 1938. 22,000 items. 35 vols.
23. Special experimental volumes containing several different types of maps for each day, July 14-15, Oct. 9, and Oct. 12-13, 1937. 550 items. 2 vols.

For historical daily precipitation maps, 1900-36, see entry 80.

K. NUMBERED MAP FILE OF THE HYDROLOGIC DIVISION (ENTRY 90)

Southern Appalachian Piedmont Region

1. Table of characteristics of watersheds in the Piedmont (prepared in connection with selection of an experimental watershed typical of the region). Ca. 1936

2a-2h. Maps compiled for selection of an experimental watershed (8 items). Scale 1:2,534,400. Fig. 1, major erosion types. Fig. 2, major soil types. Fig. 3, major land use types. Fig. 4, physiography. Fig. 4a, physiography. Fig. 5, preliminary composite. Fig. 6, geologic formations. Fig. 7, auxiliary map showing counties to be investigated. Apr. 1936

Arizona

1-2. Monk experimental area (Cochise County). Soil and vegetation maps (2 items). Scale 1:4,800. 1935

Colorado and High Plains Region

1a-1p. Maps relating to selection of an experimental watershed (16 items). Scale 1:2,534,400. Fig. 1, major erosion types. Fig. 2, major land use types. Fig. 2a, major land classification types. Fig. 3, physiography. Fig. 3a., rainfall and

drainage. Fig. 4, major soil types. Fig. 5, preliminary composite. Figs. 5a-5d, composites on tracing paper. Fig. 6, geologic formations. Fig. 7, auxiliary map showing counties to be investigated. Fig. 8, areas geologically suitable. Fig. 9, composite. Unnumbered sheet, erosion areas. Jan. 1936

2. Map of proposed research area in Mountain-Fountain Creek drainage area. Annotated mosaic of topographic quadrangles. N.d.

Georgia

1-2. Detailed experiment station erosion survey—east and west units of Southern Piedmont Experiment Station, Oconee County (2 items). Scale 1:2,400. 1937

Illinois

1. Map relating to soil erosion in Illinois, published by Agricultural Experiment Station, College of Agriculture, University of Illinois. Scale 1:400,000. 1932

Iowa

1. Page County soil erosion experimental farm (Clarinda). Scale 1:1,200. 1931
2. Clarinda Farm, soil erosion experimental station, Missouri Valley loess region, Page County. Scale 1:1,200. 1935
3. Clarinda experimental farm. Topographic map. Scale 1:1,200. N.d.
4. Government erosion experimental farm, Clarinda. Map in 5 sheets. Scale 1 inch to 100 feet. 1932

5-11. East and West Tarkio watersheds: graphs giving information for period 1934-36 (7 items). Observation-well levels, cumulative precipitation, silt losses by months, ratio of surface runoff to rainfall by months, ratio of surface runoff to rainfall for storm periods, relative silt losses for storm periods, peak values of stream flow for storm periods, and dry weather stream flows. Prepared in Sept. 1937

12. East and West Tarkio watersheds. Graph relating to dry weather stream flows, 1934-37. N.d.

13a-13i. East and West Tarkio watersheds. Graphs giving information for period 1934-37 (9 items). Fig. 1, monthly precipitation. Fig. 2, ratio of runoff to precipitation by months. Fig. 3, silt losses by months. Fig. 4, precipitation by storms. Fig. 5, ratio of runoff to precipitation by storms. Fig. 6, silt losses by storms. Fig. 7, silt concentrations for storm periods. Fig. 8, peak flows during storms. Fig. 9, composite of 1-8

14. East and West Tarkio watersheds, Iowa and Mo. Scale 1:63,360. 1939
15. East and West Tarkio watersheds, recording and standard rain gauges. Scale 1:300,000. 1939
16. West Tarkio Creek, Iowa and Mo. Sheets 1 and 2. Scale 1:63,360. N.d.

For other records relating to East and West Tarkio watersheds, see Missouri

Kansas

1. Limestone and Buffalo Creeks (demonstration project Kansas-1). Outline map annotated to show dams and subwatersheds. Scale 1:100,000. N.d.

2a-2b. Soil erosion surveys maps, Mankato (Jewell County). (a) location of observation wells, (b) location of rain gauges

3. Limestone Creek and West Buffalo Creek watersheds, Mankato. Scale 1:63,360. May 1937

4. Fort Hays Experiment Farm. Topographic base maps. Two versions, with additions. Scale 1:1,200. 1929
5. Fort Hays Experiment Farm (terraces). Topographic map showing ditches, divides, flumes, etc. Blueprint. Scale 1:1,200. 1931

Maryland

1. National Research center, Beltsville. Erosion and land use survey. Scale 1:4,000. 1934
2. Map of proposed soil conservation area, Beltsville. Scale 1:6,000. 1936

Missouri

1. Experiment station, McCredie (Calloway County). Topographic map of station farm. Scale 1:1,200. Nov. 1937
2. Bethany Experiment Farm, Harrison County. Topographic map relating to terraces, ditches, and division lines. Scale 1:1,200. 1930
3. Bethany Experiment Farm, Harrison County. Blueprint map relating to soils. Scale 1:1,200. 1930

4a-4d. Bethany Experimental Farm. Charts showing rates of rainfall and runoff, inches per hour for (a) bluegrass, land plowed for corn, and strip crop and alfalfa areas; (b-d) planted crop areas, Aug. 9, 1933; Sept. 26, 1933; and Apr. 3, 1934 (4 items)

5a-5c. Tarkio-Bethany project. Charts showing ratio of runoff to monthly rainfall, runoff, and ratio of cumulative runoff to cumulative rainfall (3 items). 1934-36

6. Bethany Erosion Experiment Station. Maps showing roads, fences, buildings, ponds, dams, ditch checks, silt boxes, trees, grass waterways, ditches, terraces, dikes, crop boundaries, and rain gauges. Scale not shown. Jan. 1936
7. Bethany Experiment Station. Initial hydrographs for storm of Sept. 26, 1933 (unterraced conditions). Experiment 58-A
8. Bethany Experiment Station. Chart showing crop growth as related to rainfall, Aug. 1933

For other records relating to East and West Tarkio watersheds, see Iowa.

Nebraska

1. Central Great Plains Experimental Watershed near Hastings. Base map showing rain gauges and weather stations. Scale 1:20,000. 1941
2. Small watersheds, Central Great Plains experimental watershed, Hastings. Scale 1:12,500. 1941
3. Beaver Creek watershed, Webster County. Land use and crop map in color. Scale 4 inches to 1 mile. 1938
4. Beaver Creek watershed, Webster County. Base map. Scale 4 inches to 1 mile. 1938
5. Central Great Plains experimental watershed near Hastings. Topographic contour sheets 1-16
6. Beaver Creek watershed (Central Great Plains Experimental Watershed), near Rosemont. Topographic map. Scale 1 inch to 800 feet. Shows areas of native grass, gauges. N.d.

New Jersey

1. Soil Conservation Experiment Station, Marlboro (Monmouth County). Topographic map showing loams and farm features. Scale 1:2,400. Oct. 1937

2. Soil erosion map of North Jersey Branch, New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, Sussex County. In two sections. Scale 1 inch to 200 feet. 1935
3. Contour and soils map for plot study, field No. 11, Lusscroft Farm, Beemerville Soil Conservation Experiment Station (Sussex County). Scale 1:240. 1936

New Mexico

1. Soil survey blueprint map of Socorro area. Scale 1:63,360. N.d.
2. Published topographic map of Mexican Springs Navajo Experiment Station. Scale 1:24,000. 1934

3a-3n. Mexican Springs, storm of July 23, 1941. Sheets showing rain gauges, runoff measuring station, and watershed boundary (14 items). Scale 1:54,000. 1941

4. Published topographic map of Mexican Springs Navajo Experiment Station, annotated to show drainage areas, types of rain gauges, and water table wells. Scale 1:24,000. Ca. 1941

5a-5e. Mexican Springs, storms of Aug. 30, 1937; Aug. 11 and Sept. 10, 1938; and July 28 and December 1939 (5 items). Scale 1:24,000

6. Outline map of Navajo Experiment Station, Mexican Springs, showing recording rain gauges. Scale approximately 1:260,000. N.d.
7. Outline map of Navajo Experiment Station, Mexican Springs, showing recording rain gauges. Scale approximately 1:225,000. 1941
8. Profile of Chusca, Navajo Experiment Station. Mar. 1941
9. Profile of Yazzie, Navajo Experiment Station. Mar. 1941
10. Reduced topographic map of Mexican Springs Navajo Experiment Station, showing location of recording rain gauge stations. Scale ca. 1:54,000. Dec. 1940
11. Navajo Experiment Station, Mexican Springs, drainage area and instrument location map. Scale 1:24,000. Jan. 1940
12. Watershed runoff studies in the Navajo District area (region 8), Mexican Springs. Portfolio of 24 items containing cross sections and annotated topographic maps of the area. 1937 and 1938
13. (Not used)
14. Mexican Springs area map showing rain gauges. Scale 1:24,000. Sept. 1940
15. Plan of Chusca, Navajo Experiment Station, Mexican Springs. Scale 1 inch to 20 feet. Mar. 1941
16. Plan of Yazzie, Navajo Experiment Station, Mexican Springs. Scale 1 inch to 20 feet. Mar. 1941

New York

1. Arnot tract, Erosion Control Demonstration Station, Town of Cayuta (Schuyler County). Soil Erosion Service project No. 24, Ithaca. Large-scale blueprint map. Ca. 1934
2. Arnot tract, experiment station, Schuyler County. Scale 1 inch to 60 feet. Mar. 1936

3a-3o. Experiment station at Marcellus (Onondaga County). 15 large-scale maps including two topographic maps of the station farm and 13 contour maps of fields No. 3-22. 1936 and 1937

4. Geneva Dunkirk plots, experiment station, Ithaca. Large-scale maps. Feb. 1936
5. Idle land watershed No. 1, Ithaca. Sept. 1939

North Carolina

1. Deep River Demonstration Project, NC-1: Small base map with annotations. N.d.
2. Aerial, photographic index sheet marked "Randolph County." 1937

3a-3c. Three copies of key map of Deep River area (demonstration project NC-1 at High Point) annotated in red and blue to show farms with cooperative agreements and canceled agreements, subbasin boundaries, and square miles in areas above and below certain gauging stations. N.d.

4. Key map of Deep River Demonstration Project, NC-1, near High Point, annotated in color to show locations of farms under agreement, rain gauges, stage recorders, and well gauges. N.d.

5. Map of Deep River Headwater area (same as Nos. 3 and 4 above) showing sections, roads, streams, etc. Aug. 1934. Annotated to show stage recorders. N.d.

6. Soil map of Randolph County annotated in northwest corner (Uharie River area) with locations of numbered wells and rain gauges. Marked "return to High Point." N.d.

7. Mosaic of soil maps annotated to show boundary of Deep River watershed near High Point and grid sections. N.d.

8. Map of Deep River, Uharie River, and Horsepen Creek watersheds annotated to show stream gauging stations. N.d.

9. Photocopy of drainage map of Deep River area at High Point annotated to show numbered gauges. Sheets 1-5. N.d.

10. Horsepen Creek area, reduced photocopy of Greensboro five quadrangle. N.d.

11. Deep River project NC-1, small base map annotated to show numbers of subwatersheds. Ca. 1937

12. Statesville Experiment Farm, Iredell County. Contour map. Scale 1:1,200. 1930

13. Statesville Experiment Farm, Iredell County. Contour map annotated to show gauging stations and additional information about contours and area to be terraced. N.d.

14. Finished blueprint of No. 13. Reverse side marked "Terracing Experiments." N.d.

Ohio: Selection of Experimental Watershed

1a-1i. Maps relating to the selection of experimental watershed, Ohio region. 9 maps in one binding. Scale 1:2,534,400. Fig. 1-II, major erosion types. Fig. 2-II, major soil types. Fig. 3-II, major land use types. Fig. 4-II, physiography. Fig. 5-II, preliminary composite. Fig. 6-II, geologic formations. Fig. 7-II, auxiliary map showing counties to be investigated. Fig. 8-II, geologically suitable or unsuitable areas. Fig. 9-II, composite map. Ca. 1936

2a-2c. Northern Appalachian region. Small-scale maps showing extent of erosion and gullying, extent of general farming, and extent of Muskingum soil (3 items). Ca. 1936

3a-3e. Maps relating to selection of experimental watershed in the Muskingum area (5 items). Sheets of topographic quadrangles annotated to show proposed watersheds, identified by letters and numbers. Also shows information taken from a 1928 map of Ohio mineral resources (coal, gas, oil, railroad shipping points, ceramic plants) and Resettlement Administration purchase areas. Ca. 1936

4. Table of comparative characteristics of unit watersheds in the region, identified by letters and numbers. Columns of figures describe size, shape, agricultural and drainage characteristics, locations of quadrangles, etc. for 71 small watersheds. Sheets 1-4. Ca. 1936

5. Table of comparative characteristics of watershed in the North Appalachian region, table 1 (similar to No. 4). Ca. 1936

6. Table of slope distributions and land use on proposed experimental watersheds, table 2. Shows information for 61 watersheds. Ca. 1936

7. Negative photostat of Army Engineers official plan of reservoirs in the Muskingum

River watershed annotated to show proposed watersheds by letter and number. Ca. 1936

8a-8c. Photostatic enlargements of maps of proposed watersheds Q-Q (Little Mill Creek, Coshocton area) and W-W annotated to show small watersheds, gauging stations, parshall flumes, and areas to be purchased (3 items). Sheet 8-C of Little Mill Creek map also shows property owner

Ohio: Coshocton Experimental Watershed (Little Mill Creek), Project 1

1-2. (Not used)

3. Farm maps from land use cover survey of Coshocton north Appalachian experimental watershed (58 items). 8 by 10½ inches. Marked "C. E. Ramser." 1937

4. Panel of 7 reduced maps of Coshocton experimental watershed, including Government purchased and leased areas. 1938

5. Map of watersheds on Government purchased and leased areas, Coshocton experimental watershed. Scale 1:4,800. N.d.

6a-6j. Drainage areas, Coshocton County. Large-scale contour sheets of areas numbered 14-30 (10 items). 1936

7. Electrical distribution system plan for headquarters buildings. Scale 1:1,200. Feb. 1938

8. Field map, Coshocton, farms I-VI. Scale 1:4,800. Mar. 1938

9. Coordinate location map, Holmes and Coshocton Counties. Scale 1:20,000. Feb. 1937

10. Watershed L, Coshocton. Scale 1:18,500. N.d.

11a-11b. Land use maps of SCS farm, Coshocton (2 items). Scale not shown. 1937 and 1938

12a-12i. Topographic maps, Government-owned and leased land, Coshocton County (9 maps under one cover). Scale 1:1,200. 1936

13a-13j. Topographic maps, Government-owned and leased land, Coshocton County (10 maps under one cover). Scale 1,200. 1936

14. Leased property map, topographic map of area operated by the SCS. Scale 1:1,200. 1936

15. Land use map, vegetation survey, Coshocton. Scale 1:4,800. 1940

16. Profile, Little Mill Creek through experimental area Q. N.d.

17. Aerial photograph composite, north appalachian watershed, Coshocton. N.d.

18. Property ownership, M. L. and E., Holmes and Coshocton Counties. Scale 1:12,000. July 1937

19. Little Mill Creek, watershed M. Scale 1:18,000. 1936

20. Proposed plan for development of research headquarters, Coshocton. Scale 1:1,200. 1937

21. Published soil, slope, and erosion survey sheet, Little Mill Creek watershed. Scale 1:4,800. 1938

22a-22j. Topographic maps of Government-purchased or leased land annotated to show small subwatersheds, slope groups I-VII, and land use (10 items). Scale 1:4,800 1937

23. Plot plan, North Appalachian Experimental Watershed, Coshocton. Sheet 1 of 15. Large scale maps. 1936

24a-24f. Small watersheds FS-1 through FS-12, Coshocton (6 items). Large scale maps. 1936

25. Topographic surveys, Little Mill Creek, 1936, 1938, and 1939. Scale 1:19,000

26a-26l. Ground water graphs, 1936 and 1937 (12 items)

27. Graph showing cumulative precipitation by storms, Little Mill Creek. June 1937

28a-28c. Hydrographs showing elevation of ground water surface at wells located near Coshocton (3 items). Dec. 1936

Ohio: Zanesville Experiment Farm

1. Soil map of Zanesville Erosion Farm. Scale 1:1,400. 1932
2a-2b. Tracing and blueprint of No. 1 (2 items)
3. Zanesville Experiment farm map showing location of recording gauges. Scale 1:1,400. Apr. 1938
4. Erosion map of Zanesville Experiment farm relating to estimated loss of soil and accumulation of soil in inches. Scale 1:1,400. 1932
5. Northwest Appalachian Soil Erosion Experiment Station, Zanesville. Map showing soil movement, survey monuments, rain gauges, terrace and silt box, gullies, dikes, ditches, and field boundaries. 1935
6. Aerial photograph of the station at Zanesville. N.d.
7. Reduced version of No. 4
8. Zanesville Experiment Farm, Muskingum County. Topographic map showing terraces, embankments, ditches, watershed boundaries, and grade. Scale 1:1,400. 1932
9. Map of the Northwest Appalachian Soil and Water Conservation Experiment Station, Zanesville, showing location of the fields and experimental areas. 1938
10. Map of the Northwest Appalachian Soil and Water Conservation Experiment Station, Zanesville, annotated to show locations of recording rain gauges and standard rain gauges. N.d.

Oklahoma

1. Stillwater and Council Creeks, Demonstration Project Oklahoma-1, Payne County. Base map. Scale 1:250,000. N.d.
2. Detailed conservation survey of Council Creek watershed, Payne County. Scale 4 inches to 1 mile. Sheets 1-5. 1937 and 1938
3. Graph showing storm data correlations, Stillwater project, 1934-37
4-5. Council Creek watershed, graphs relating to stream flow time in hours and hourly rainfall, 1935-37 (3 items)
6-9. Brush Creek, Stillwater project, graphs relating to stream flow time, half hourly rainfall, and discharge of surface flow time, 1935-37 (4 items)
10. Wheat Land Conservation Experiment Station, Cherokee (Alfalfa County). Plan of plots, types of cultivation, erosion survey, flumes, terraces, etc. Scale 1:63,360. 1940
11. Guthrie Soil Experiment Station, Logan County. Map showing plots, types of land use, row direction, moisture sampling, and erosion. Scale 1:1,200. N.d.
12. Guthrie experiment Farm, topographic map showing soils and erosion. Scale 1:1,200. 1928
13. East Farm of Red Plains Soil Erosion Station, Guthrie. Soil erosion survey map relating to erosion, fills, forest, grass, and roads. Scale 1:1,200. N.d.
14. Locations of experiments at the Red Plains Soil Erosion Station, Guthrie. Map showing farm plots. Scale 1:1,200. N.d.
15. East Farm of the Red Plains Soil Erosion Station, Guthrie. Topographic map showing gullies, fences, woods, and transit stations. Scale 1:1,200. N.d.
16. Aerial photograph of the station at Guthrie N.d.
17. Soil Erosion and Moisture Conservation Experiment Station, Red Plains Region, near Guthrie. Topographic map. Scale 1:5,000. N.d.

18. Table of runoff in percentage of rainfall at the station in Guthrie. 1932-34
19a-19e. Charts and graphs relating to rainfall and runoff in various plots, 1932-34 (5 items)
20. Guthrie Soil Erosion Experiment Farm. Topographic map. Scale 1:5,500. N.d.
21. Same as No. 15. 1933 and 1935

Pennsylvania

1. The Pennsylvania State College Farms (project Pa. R-1), State College. Plots with acreages. Large scale. 1931
2-13. Maps and diagrams of plots, proposed plots, old fertilizer plots, and Jordan plots, State College (project 23), (14 items). Large scale. 1934 and 1935

Puerto Rico

1. Table of established soil series in Puerto Rico listing position, topography, drainage, occurrence, adaptability, etc. N.d.
2. Soil Erosion survey map of Buena Vista Farm, Cayey. Scale 1:2,400. Mar. 1936

South Carolina

1-2. Enoree purchase unit of Sumter National Forest, Fairfield, Newberry, and Union Counties. Map and reduced photostat showing residual area and boundaries of watersheds investigated in the field. Scale 1:63,360. Apr. 1936
3. Long Cane purchase unit of Sumter National Forest. Map showing residual areas and boundaries of watersheds investigated in the field. Scale 1:63,360. Ca. 1936
4-20. Maps of watersheds numbered A-1 through U-10, located in Abbeville, Greenwood, Laurens, McCormick, and Union Counties (17 items). Prepared in connection with the selection of an experimental watershed. Some have soil and land use information. Scale 1:15,840. N.d.
21. Contour map of the area above the SCS Hydraulic Laboratory on Beaverdam Creek, Greenville County. Large scale. 1936
22. Map of hydraulic laboratory (research project SC-R-1), Spartanburg. Large scale. 1938

Texas: General

1. (Not used)
2a-2c. Southern Great Plains Laboratory, Bushland (region 6). Maps showing topography, land use, soils, and erosion (3 items). Scale 1:3,960. 1937
3a-3h. Maps relating to the selection of an experimental watershed. Some unfinished, no titles. Physiography, soil types, erosion, Black Prairie region, residual areas, geologically suitable areas, and quadrangles covering residual areas (8 items). Scale 1:2,534,400. N.d.
4a-4k. Linen tracing maps relating to the selection of an experimental watershed. Physiography, major land use types, major soil types, major erosion types, rainfall, preliminary composite, geologic formations, composite, auxiliary map No. 1 showing locations of residual areas and geologic suitability, auxiliary map No. 2 showing locations of counties to be investigated, auxiliary map No. 3 showing locations of quadrangles to be investigated (11 items). Scale 1:2,534,400. N.d.
5. Trinity River watershed. Diagram and map relating to runoff and flood flows. Mar. 1938

6. (Not used)
7. Geologic map of the Blackland Prairie. Scale 1:500,000. N.d.
8. Maps of watersheds numbered B-2 through F, located near Waco and Temple (McLennan, Limestone, Falls, Bell, Williamson, and Milam Counties). Apparently prepared to select an experimental watershed within the Texas Blackland residual area. They show drainage basin boundaries and acreages, buildings, roads, and other features. Scale of each 1:12,000 (Sheets 1-26). N.d.

Texas: Blackland Experimental Watershed at Waco

1-3. Graphs and charts relating to soil moisture obtained from sampling, precipitation, rainfall, and runoff rates. 1938-41 (3 items)

Texas: Blackland Experiment Farm Near Temple

1. Soil map, Temple Experiment Farm, Bell County. Scale 1:1,200. 1930
2. Experimental terraces, Temple Experiment Farm, Bell County. Scale 1:1,200. 1930
3. Erosion map, Blackland Erosion Farm, Temple, showing inches and tons of soil lost on seven tracts of land. Scale 1:1,200. 1932
4. Blueprint of No. 3
5. Land use map, Government-owned land, Blackland, showing fields, crops, streams, roads, buildings, and rain gauges. Scale 1:1,200. 1938
6. Same as No. 5. 1939
7. Aerial photograph taken near Temple showing the typical topography of the Blackland Problem Area. N.d.
8. Map showing amounts of soil loss by erosion from a typical Blackland farm (Temple) in inches and tons from seven tracts of land (similar to No. 3. Published). N.d.

Texas: Brushy Creek (Blackland) Experimental Watershed (McLennan and Falls Counties)

1. Brushy Creek, manuscript base map showing the locations of streams, roads, and houses. Scale 1 inch to 1,000 feet. N.d.
2. Brushy Creek, map of landowners, watersheds, and gauging stations. Scale 1:24,000. Oct. 1937
3. Brushy Creek experimental watershed, map showing areas covered by engineering surveys. Scale 1:15,000. June 1937
4. Brushy Creek, road map, annotated with selected stations. Scale 1:12,000. Apr. 1936
5. Brushy Creek, road map relating to landowners and other information. Scale 1:12,000. Apr. 1936
6. Map No. 1 of watersheds and gauging stations on Brushy Creek. Scale 1:24,000. June 1937
7. Brushy Creek, map showing location of meteorological stations. Scale 1:24,000. June 1937
8. Brushy Creek, map showing watersheds, gauging station, and landowners. Scale 1:24,000. Mar. 1938
9. Brushy Creek, map showing location of small watersheds, upper block, and landowners. Scale 1:5,000. Apr. 1936
10. Preliminary watersheds, Brushy Creek project. Scale 1:12,000. N.d.
11. Brushy Creek, watershed B-1, plate I. Scale 1:12,000. N.d.

12a-12b. Brushy Creek, watershed B-1, two maps annotated to show soils. Scale 1:12,000. N.d.
13. Brushy Creek, watershed B-1. Scale 1:12,000. N.d.
14. Same as 9
15a-15b. Topographic quadrangles assembled into two sheets, covering parts of Bosque, Coryell, McLennan, Bell, and Williamson Counties and annotated to show Whitney site, Leon site, Lampasas site, Georgetown site, and Camp Bowie. Scale 1:125,000. N.d.
16. Part of residual area B. Scale 1:72,000. N.d.
17. Topography of Brushy Creek watershed, 32 sheets, plus an index map. Scale 1:24,000. Sheets 1-33. 1937
18. Residual area B, Falls County, including Brushy Creek watershed. Shows topographic features and houses. Scale 1 inch to approximately 1 mile. N.d.
19. Plan of approximate purchase area, Brushy Creek, watersheds Y and W. Large scale. N.d.
20a-20b. Two unidentified maps
21. Brushy Creek, conservation survey for 1937, superimposed on composite map. Scale 1:4,800. 1938
22. Brushy Creek, composite map showing topography, watersheds, Government-owned land, and land use. Scale 1:4,800. 1937
23. Topographic map of Brushy Creek, 22 sheets. Large scale. Sheets 1-33. N.d.
24. Plan and profile of Brushy Creek. Scale 1:4,800. N.d.
25. Soils map of Brushy Creek watershed; map also relates to watersheds, cumulative areas, streams, stock tanks, and table of areas. Scale 1:12,000. N.d.
26. Small watersheds, Brushy Creek. Scale not shown. Sheets 1-5. N.d.
27. Ownership map of residual area C, McLennan and Falls Counties. Large scale. N.d.
28. Map of watershed showing surface water measuring stations. Scale 1 inch to approx. 2,000 feet. Jan. 1938
29. Map of watershed showing meteorological installations. Scale 1 inch to approx. 2,000 feet. Jan. 1937
30. Land use map of the Government-owned part of Brushy Creek watershed for 1938. Scale 1 inch to 200 feet. Nov. 1937
31. Map of Brushy Creek watershed (map C of 1937 progress report). Shows general features and installations. Scale 1 inch to 1,000 feet. Jan. 1938
32. Cover survey for 1937, superimposed on composite topographic map, Brushy Creek watershed. Symbols show types of crops and land use. Scale 1:4,800. Jan. 1938
33. Ground water graphs for water year 1936-37 showing daily elevations of water table at observation wells. Sheets 1-16. 1938

Texas: Brazos River Conservation and Reclamation District

1. Watershed of the Brazos River (total drainage area). Map by State Reclamation Department, Austin, showing locations of reservoirs, river gauge stations, and weather stations. Scale 1:500,000. 1925
2. General map of the Brazos River watershed; map by State Board of Water Engineers, Austin, with additions. Scale 1:9,500. N.d.
3-6. Maps by State Board of Water Engineers, Austin, showing locations of stream gauging stations, evaporation stations, rainfall stations, and silt sampling stations (4 items). Scales vary. N.d.
7. Map relating to residual areas lying within the Brazos River watershed, soils, oilfields, and faultlines. Scale 1:506,880. N.d.

8. Map showing a part of residual area B, county lines, state highways, and wooded areas. Scale 1:72,000. N.d.
9. Map of geology in blacklands in the Brazos River watershed. Scale not shown. N.d.
10. Topographic quadrangles in the Brazos River watershed with additions. Scale 1:62,000. 2 items. N.d.
11. Topographic Quadrangles in the Brazos River watershed with additions. Scale 1:125,000. 1 item. N.d.

Texas: Tyler Soil Erosion Experiment Farm, Smith County

1-2. Two topographic maps of the Tyler Experiment Farm relating to soils, fields, and land use. Scales vary. 1930
3. Table relating to runoff as a percentage of rainfall at the Tyler Experiment Farm, 1932-34

Washington

1. Pacific Northwest Soil Erosion Experiment Station, Pullman. Topographic map showing gauging stations, buildings, and other features. Scale 1:1,200. 1931
2. South Fork Palouse River and Fourmile Creek, Washington-Idaho (SCS demonstration project Washington-1, near Pullman). Map showing location of project and drainage. Small scale. N.d.
3. South Fork Palouse River, Washington-Idaho. Map showing rain gauges, wells, and drainage. Scale 1:63,360. Nov. 1938

Wisconsin

1-4. Base maps of Coon Creek (SCS Demonstration Project Wis.-1) and adjacent Little La Crosse River showing stream gauging stations, rain gauges, drainage, and towns (4 items). Scales vary. 1934
5. La Crosse Upper Mississippi Valley Erosion Experiment Station. Topographic map showing watershed boundary, terraces, and ditches. Scale 1:1,200. 1932
6. La Crosse Experiment Farm. Topographic map showing the locations of buildings, roads, and plots. Scale 1:1,200. 1932

L. RESERVOIR MAPS AND CROSS SECTIONS FROM SEDIMENTATION SURVEYS (ENTRY 106)

Alabama

Bayview
Cherokee Bluffs
Harris Lake
Jordan
Lay
Martin Dam
Mitchell
Purdy Lake
Wilson Dam (Tennessee River)

Arizona

Mead Lake. *See* Nevada
Pleasant Lake
Roosevelt Dam
San Carlos (Coolidge Dam)

Arkansas

Bennett Lake
Booneville Lake
Nashville City

California

Big Canyon Creek
Blodgett
Bullard's Bar
Combie (Van Giesen)
Copperopolis
Crane Valley
Davis
Devil's Gate
Don Pedro
East Park
Exchequer
Faulke (False)
Gerber
Gibralter
Gilmore Lake
Hemet Lake
Hodges Lake
Humboldt-Lovelock
Las Viboras
Little Rock
Live Oak
Lyons
McCarty
Magalia
Melones
Misselbeck
Mockingbird
Morena
Pardee
Parker
Pilarcitos
Salton Sea
San Andres
San Gabriel
Santa Anita
Sherwood Lake
Stony Gorge
Upper Bear River
Upper Crystal Springs
Upper San Leandro

Colorado

Brown Reservoir No. 1
Castlewood
Cucharas Valley
Horse Creek
Kenwood
Muddy Creek
Teller

District of Columbia

Dalecarlia

Georgia

Augusta
Bartlett Ferry Dam
Lloyd Shoals
Newman
Warwick
White Manganese

Idaho

Black Canyon

Illinois

Bloomington Lake
Bracken Lake
Calhoun Lake
Carbondale
Decatur Lake
Herrin No. 2
Money Creek
West Frankfort

Indiana

Williams

Kansas

Doniphan County Desilting Basin
Eldorado Lake
Kalvesta
Kirk Lake
Larabee Lake (Meade County State Lake)
Medicine Lake
Mission Lake
Moran
Neosho County State Lake
Olathe Lake
Ottawa County State Lake (Lake Bennington)
Santa Fe
Tonganoxie Lake (Leavenworth County State Lake)

Louisiana

Corney Lake (LD-La-2)

Maryland

Burnt Mills
Deep Creek (Garrett County)
Greenbelt
Loch Raven
Pretty Boy
Triadelphia Lake (Brighton Dam)

Minnesota

Vermillion Lake

Missouri

Caney Creek Retarding Basin (Cape Girardeau)
Grisham Lake
Mountain Lake
Shepherd Mountain Lake
Taneycomo Lake
Wappappello

Montana

Baker

Nebraska

Wellfleet

Nevada

Elko County Municipal Reservoir
Mead Lake (Boulder Dam), Nev. and Ariz.
Rye Patch
Weber
Willow Creek

New Mexico

Alamagordo
Caballo
Elephant Butte
Engle
McMillan Lake
Santa Cruz
Zuni

New York

Potter's Falls

North Carolina

Badin—the Narrows
Burlington Municipal Reservoir
Catawba
Concord Lake
Flat River (Durham)
Franklinton
Greensboro
High Point
High Rock
Lexington City Lake
Lurie Lake
Martin's Lake
Michie Lake
Monroe Municipal (Lake Lee)
Oxford
Raleigh Lake
Rhodiss
Roxboro (Isaac Walton) Lake
Salem Lake
Tallahassee
Tillery Plant
University Lake

Ohio

O'Shaughnessy
Piedmont
Pleasant Hill
Senecaville
Tappan

Oklahoma

Ardmore Club Lake
Boomer Lake
Claremore Lake
Clinton City
Gelmer and Harris Stockponds (Kay County)
Guthrie City
McAlister Lake
Overholser Lake
Sapulpa Lake
Spavinaw Lake
Washita River

Pennsylvania

Curtis
Elmhurst
Gordon and Koon Lakes
Griffin

Pennsylvania (Cont'd)

Palington No. 1
Palington No. 2
Quemahoming
Williams Bridge
Youghiogheny

South Carolina

Appalachie
Issaqueena Lake
Lancaster
Mountain Creek (Greenville County)
Murray Lake
Spartanburg Municipal Reservoir

South Dakota

Hayes Lake
Hurley Lake
LU–SD–2 Stock Ponds

Texas

Aguja
Amarillo City
Bellwood Lake
Bridgeport
Brownwood Lake
Buchanan Lake
Corpus Christi Lake
Crook Lake
Dallas Lake
Eagle Mountain Lake
Eanes Lake
Elmfork
Fort Phanton Hill Lake
Garza
Gibbons Lake
Grand Saline
Halbert Lake
Hubbard Lake
Levinson

Texas (Cont'd)

Medina
Merritt Lake
Mountain Creek
Nasworthy Lake
Natural Dam
Possum Kingdom
Red Bluff
Rogers Municipal
Santa Anna Lake
Scarborough Lake
Sweetwater
Texas and Pacific (Weatherford)
Waco Lake
White Rock
Wills Point
Worth Lake

Utah

Tropic

Virginia

Barcroft
Buck (New River)
Byllesby (New River)
Emporia. *See* Concord Lake, N.C.
Fields Manufacturing Co. Lake (New River)
Radford (New River)
Washington Mills (New River)

Washington

Ariel (Lewis River)
Bennett Desilting Basin
Condit (White Salmon River)
Wilson Creek Valley

Wyoming

Pathfinder

Additional Unidentified Maps.

M. DETAILED CONSERVATION SURVEY MAPS OF SELECTED WATERSHEDS AND DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS (ENTRY 156)

Connecticut and Massachusetts

Scantic River watershed (Conn.-EA), 1936 and 1937. 19 sheets

Mississippi

Hell and Mud Creek Demonstration Project (Miss.-6), Benton, Tippah, and Union Counties, 1936 and 1937. 9 sheets

Montana

Froid Demonstration Project (Mont.-2), Roosevelt County, 1937.2 sheets

North Carolina

Lake Michie watershed (N.C.-D), Durham, Prange, and Person Counties, 1936 and 1937. 26 sheets

Reedy Fork Demonstration Project (N.C.-3), Forsyth and Guilford Counties, 1936 and 1937. 13 sheets

University Lake watershed (N.C.-A), Chatham and Orange Counties, 1937. 8 sheets

North Dakota

Bottineau Demonstration Project (N. Dak.-2), Bottineau County, 1936 and 1937. 1 item

Pennsylvania

Conestoga and Pequea watersheds (Pa.-R), Lancaster and adjacent Counties, 1936 and 1937. 78 sheets

South Carolina

Spartanburg Municipal Reservoir watershed (S.C.-B), Spartanburg and Greenville Counties, 1936 and 1937. 17 sheets

Texas

Elm Creek Demonstration Project (Tex.-1), Bell, Falls, McLennan, and Milam Counties, 1936 and 1937. 37 sheets

Lake Crook watershed (W-94), Lamar County, 1937. 10 sheets

White Rock Lake watershed (no number), Dallas and Collin Counties, 1936 and 1937. 16 sheets

Vermont

Mad River watershed (Vt.-BP), Washington and adjacent Counties, 1936 and 1937. 21 sheets

N. DETAILED LAND USE CAPABILITY–CONSERVATION SURVEY MAPS OF SELECTED DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS, SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICTS, AND COUNTIES (ENTRY 158)

Alaska

Fairbanks Soil Conservation Subdistrict, 1950. 2 sheets
Matanuska area, 1946. 14 sheets

Arizona

Queen Creek Soil Conservation District, Maricopa and Pinal Counties, 1946. 7 sheets

Arkansas

Illinois Bayou Soil Conservation District, Pope County, n.d. 33 sheets

California

San Mateo County Soil Conservation District (Calif.-SCD-1), n.d. 7 sheets

Colorado

Baca County Soil Conservation Districts (Colo.-SCD-602 & 603), ca. 1944. 59 sheets
Kit Carson County, 1952. 49 sheets

Florida

Everglades Drainage District, Broward, Collier, Dade, Glades, Martin, Palm Beach, and adjacent Counties, 1946. 39 sheets
Highlands County Soil Conservation District, 1953. 21 sheets

Georgia

Coosa River Soil Conservation District, Polk County, 1945. 38 sheets
Oconee River Soil Conservation District, Clarke County, n.d. 18 sheets
Piedmont Soil Conservation District, Greene County, n.d. 50 sheets

Illinois

Edwardsville Demonstration Project (Ill.-2), Madison County, ca. 1943. 8 sheets

Indiana

Leatherwood Creek Demonstration Project (Ind.-1), Lawrence County, n.d. 9 sheets

Iowa

Farmersburg and McGregor Demonstration Project (Iowa-2), Clayton County, n.d. 6 sheets
Tama County (W-35), n.d. 82 sheets

Kansas

West Tauy Creek Demonstration Project (Kans.-3), Douglas and Franklin Counties, n.d. 9 sheets

Maine

Presque Isle Demonstration Project (Me.-1), Aroostook County, n.d. 10 sheets

Maryland

Minor tributary of the Triadelphia Reservoir watershed in western Howard County, 1952. 3 sheets
Kent County Soil Conservation District, 1948. 41 sheets

Minnesota

Washington County Soil Conservation District, 1952. 50 sheets
Winona County (W-71), n.d. 75 sheets

Missouri

Chariton County (W-29), n.d. 92 sheets

Nebraska

Box Elder Creek Demonstration Project (Neb.-2), Douglas County, n.d. 7 sheets

New Jersey

Warren County Soil Conservation District, 1953. 29 sheets
Freehold Soil Conservation District, Monmouth County, 1948. 33 sheets

New York

Schuyler County (W-111), n.d. 44 sheets

Ohio

Muskingum and Guernsey Counties area (W-44), n.d. 129 sheets

Oklahoma

Farm Security Soil Conservation District, Harmon County, 1950. 63 sheets

Oregon

Chehalem Mountain area Demonstration Project (Oreg.-3), Washington and Yamhill Counties, n.d. 12 sheets
Deschutes irrigation project, Deschutes and Jefferson Counties, 1946. 45 sheets

Pennsylvania

Crooked Creek Demonstration Project (Pa.-1), Armstrong and Indiana Counties, ca. 1940. 26 sheets

South Carolina

Upper Savannah Soil Conservation District, Anderson County, 1951. 87 sheets

South Dakota

Brown-Marshall Soil Conservation District (S. Dak.-SCD-1), Brown and Marshall Counties, n.d. 41 sheets

O. PUBLISHED SOIL SURVEY MAPS (LOOSE) (ENTRY 166)

Alabama

Elmore County, 1955. 10 sheets

Arizona

Sulphur Springs Valley area, n.d. 3 sheets

California

Mendota area, 1955. 4 sheets
Sacramento area, 1954. 5 sheets

Hawaiian Islands

Legend sheets–general, 1954. 3 sheets
Hawaii, 1954. 11 sheets
Kauai, 1954. 3 sheets
Lanai, 1954. 3 sheets
Maui, 1954. 4 sheets
Molokai, 1954. 3 sheets
Oahu, 1954. 3 sheets

Indiana

Cass County, 1954. 2 sheets
Newton County, n.d. 2 sheets

Mississippi

Prentiss County, 1956. 4 sheets
Tunica County, 1955. 7 sheets

Missouri

Livingston County, 1956. 5 sheets
St. Charles County, 1955. 4 sheets

Nebraska

Blaine County, n.d. 3 sheets
Cherry County, 1955. 9 sheets

New York

Allegany County, n.d. 10 sheets
Dutchess County, 1953.22 sheets
Livingston County, 1955. 7 sheets

North Carolina

Buncombe County, n.d. 2 sheets

Oklahoma

Noble County, 1955. 8 sheets

Pennsylvania

Montour and Northumberland Counties, 1953. 8 sheets

Tennessee

Cocke County, n.d. 12 sheets
Johnson County, 1954. 10 sheets
Knox County, n.d. 15 sheets
Sevier County, n.d. 18 sheets

Virginia

Fauquier County, 1955. 18 sheets
Mecklenburg County, 1955. 9 sheets

Washington

Pierce County, 1954. 5 sheets
Skamania County, 1955. 2 sheets

Wyoming

Campbell County, 1953. 10 sheets

Indexes

A. GEOGRAPHIC INDEX

This index is arranged alphabetically by State and thereunder alphabetically by keyword followed by entry number(s).

The following records are not included: (1) entry 118, drainage investigation maps, approximately 5,000 items; (2) entry 136, demonstration project base maps, 208 items; (3) entry 145, county maps from the 1934 reconnaissance erosion survey, approximately 3,000 items; (4) entries 165 and 167, county soil survey maps and reports, approximately 45,700 items; (5) entry 170, aerial photographs, approximately 21,000 items; and (6) entries 176 and 177, watershed base maps, 1,227 items. These excluded records are either alphabetically arranged or are accompanied by their own indexes.

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