

American Geographical Society

New Maps

Source: *Bulletin of the American Geographical Society*, Vol. 36, No. 2 (1904), pp. 103-107

Published by: [American Geographical Society](#)

Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/198526>

Accessed: 12/10/2014 11:55

Your use of the JSTOR archive indicates your acceptance of the Terms & Conditions of Use, available at <http://www.jstor.org/page/info/about/policies/terms.jsp>

JSTOR is a not-for-profit service that helps scholars, researchers, and students discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content in a trusted digital archive. We use information technology and tools to increase productivity and facilitate new forms of scholarship. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.



American Geographical Society is collaborating with JSTOR to digitize, preserve and extend access to *Bulletin of the American Geographical Society*.

<http://www.jstor.org>

the survey is made, for if it be neglected then, obviously the work will remain as a unit to be assigned to its proper geographical place at whatever time in the future a final determination of the geographical position may be made.

The paper under review sets forth the best ordinary methods that would be available to the explorer for finding latitude and longitude, and does not fail to point out that under the vicissitudes of travel all watches and chronometers that may be transported for time are liable to such uncertainties of rate that all but relative determinations of longitude are extremely unreliable. Among the so-called absolute methods that are mentioned as available for determining longitude, or Greenwich Mean Time, the photographic method devised by Captain E. H. Hills, R. E. (see "Determination of Terrestrial Longitudes by Photography" in the Monthly Notices, Royal Astronomical Society, London, January, 1893), might have been included, because superior results may be attained by its employment in localities isolated from all agencies usually employed in the determination of time.

NEW MAPS.

AMERICA.

NORTH AMERICA.—Karte von Nord-Amerika. Scale, 1:10,000,000, or 157.8 statute miles to an inch. 33 x 27 in. From the *Sohr-Berghaus Handatlas*. By Dr. A. Bludau and Otto Herkt. Carl Flemming, Glogau. Presented by Lemcke & Buechner, New York City. (Price, 4 marks.)

This may be the first detailed map of North America showing the Republic of Panama. In spite of its small scale the map presents effectively an enormous amount of information. All that is known of the distribution of gold in Alaska and the Yukon Province of Canada is shown on this map. Similar information cannot be found on comparatively large-scale maps of Alaska published in the United States within the past few months; nor do we often see, as in this work, the lighthouse system of our Great Lakes depicted on a map embracing the continent. We know of no other map of North America which presents so much geographical, ethnological, and economic information. The names of the Indian tribes and other aborigines are printed in red, making it easy to find their habitats. The oceanographic information, as relates to the conformation of the sea floor and to cable lines and ship routes, is particularly full. The Arctic islands discovered by Sverdrup are shown, but Peary's latest work is north of the map's limit. There are 11 inset maps.

MINNESOTA.—Atlas of the Vermilion Iron-bearing District. By J. Morgan Clements. United States Geological Survey. Washington, D. C., 1903.

This Atlas accompanies monograph XLV on the Vermilion iron ore district in northeastern Minnesota. It contains 23 map sheets, of which 7 are topographic,

and 7 geologic, all on a scale of 1:62,500, or nearly 1 statute mile to an inch. No attempt is made to show topography outside the areas surveyed by the United States topographers. The entire district is covered with glacial drift and on this account it has been impossible in some places to determine the underlying formations. Such areas are left uncoloured. The last 9 sheets are large-scale detail maps of districts that are of special structural interest or contain iron-bearing formations in their best development.

UNITED STATES.—Eastern Piedmont Plateau. Compiled by Edward B. Mathews. *American Journal of Science*, Plate X, Feb., 1904.

A sketch map showing the correlation of crystalline rocks in the Piedmont Plateau, lying between the Blue Ridge on the west and the Coastal Plain on the east between New York and Washington.

UNITED STATES.—Geologic Atlas of the United States. No. 93. Elkland-Tioga Folio, Pennsylvania. Includes the Elkland and Tioga quadrangles. The Tioga quadrangle extends between longitudes 77° and 77° 15' and the Elkland quadrangle between 77° 15' and 77° 30'. Both are between latitudes 42° and 41° 45'. Area of the two quadrangles, 222.5 square miles. They belong to the region of gently-folded rocks and plateau-like topography that characterize the division of the Appalachian province known as the Allegheny Plateau. Most of the area is divided by the Tioga River and its tributaries. The topography is chiefly that of a plateau which has been cut into by streams until the valley bottoms lie far below the general level of the uplands (dissected plateau). The geological formations are glacial deposits, not thick except in valleys and parts of moraines, and sedimentary rocks (Devonian and Carboniferous), which are exposed by the deep cutting of the streams and the moderate tilting of the beds to a thickness of about 3,500 feet. Flag stone is the chief mineral resource. The best soils are largely composed of the shales and sandstone of the Chemung formation and the flood plain alluvium.

BOLIVIA.—Sketch map of Caupolican and adjoining portions of northern Bolivia. Scale, 1:750,000, or 11.84 statute miles to an inch. Compiled from the surveys of G. N. Watney, J. W. Evans, and others. *The Geographical Journal*, London, Dec., 1903.

This survey supplies considerable material for the improvement of the atlases, as it covers a part of the region watered by the upper Beni and its western tributaries, of which little was known.

PATAGONIA.—Sketch Map of Patagonia. Scale, 1:5,000,000, or 78.9 statute miles to an inch. *The Geographical Journal*, February, 1894.

Showing the fixed boundary between Argentina and Chile and the route taken by the Boundary Commission on their visit to Patagonia.

EUROPE.

GERMANY.—Isochronenkarten der Provinz Brandenburg. Scale, 1:750,000, or 11.84 statute miles to an inch. By Dr. W. Schjerning. *Zeitschrift der Gesellschaft für Erdkunde zu Berlin*. No. 9, 1903.

Four isochronic maps colored to show the average time to travel by rail, postroad, or on foot from Berlin to all parts of the province. The maps are for the years 1819, 1851, 1875, and 1899. The isochronic lines connect all points that are reached from Berlin, in the same time, by the various modes of conveyance. Such maps are of comparatively recent origin, and not many have been produced. The first was

that made by Francis Galton in 1881, when, with London as a central point, he showed on a small map the time required to reach various parts of the world, the isochronic lines marking ten-day intervals.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The Industrial Development of the Forth Valley. Scale, 1:63,360, or one statute mile to an inch. By H. M. Cadell. *Scottish Geographical Magazine*, Edinburgh, February, 1904.

Showing in colors reclaimed lands, lands that may be reclaimed, lines of wall and embankment required for this work, and the mud flats along the Firth of Forth.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Upper Estuary of the Forth. Scale, 1:126,720, or 2 statute miles to an inch. *Scottish Geographical Magazine*. February, 1904.

Illustrating a paper by H. M. Cadell on the industrial development of the Forth Valley.

RUSSIA.—Neva Bucht (Cronstadt to St. Petersburg). Scale, 1:50,000, or 0.7 statute miles to an inch. Corrected to April, 1903. Hydrographic Office, Berlin.

One of the superior charts issued by the German Government.

ASIA.

ASIA.—Orographical Map of Asia. Scale, 1:30,000,000, or 474 statute miles to an inch. By Prince Kropotkin. *The Geographical Journal*, February, 1904.

EASTERN ASIA.—Orographical Map of Eastern Siberia and parts of Mongolia and Manchuria. By Prince Kropotkin. *The Geographical Journal*, February, 1904.

These maps illustrate an article by Prince Kropotkin on the orography of Asia, a subject to which he has given much attention for years. They are practically the same maps published in Russia in 1875 by the author, and representing his conclusions, especially as to the orographic features of Siberia. His representation of the topography of Asia was accepted by Dr. Petermann, of Gotha, and has appeared since 1875 in all the editions of the Stieler's Atlas. He shows the plateau of Tibet, Central Asia, and Siberia as belonging to the same system of massive upheavals. Prince Kropotkin says:

There are two distinct terraces in these plateaux: One upper in the west, and one lower in the east, while several still higher terraces rise in the south, in Tibet. The mountain ranges are entirely subordinated to the plateaux, and run chiefly from the southwest to the northeast; but they are crossed also by a number of ranges running nearly perpendicular to the former, that is toward the northwest, or rather west-northwest.

SIBERIA.—Geological Map of the Shores of Lake Baikal. Scale, 1:3,500,000, or 55.23 statute miles to an inch. *The Geographical Journal*, February, 1904.

A sketch map to illustrate the paper on The Orography of Asia by Prince Kropotkin. The map indicates the eight geological formations shown by Chersky as forming the shores of the lake. The soundings are after Drizhenko.

CHINA.—Plan of Hankow. Scale, 1 centimetre = 250 yards. *Reports and Returns of Trade for 1902*. Shanghai, 1903.

Colored to show the five foreign concessions along the Yangtse. Besides the plan of the city the information includes the position of the hulks and pontoons along the water front used in the freight movement, the famous iron works and arsenal across the Han, the cotton mills on the south side of the Yangtse, and diagrams showing climatic conditions, and the rise and fall of water in the Yangtse for 1902.

AFRICA.

EAST AFRICA.—Der Oberlauf des Schire. Scale, 3.5 statute miles to an inch. Surveyed by Captain M. Prager. *Deutsche Rundschau für Geographie und Statistik*. 1904, A. Hartleben, Vienna.

This is a detailed survey of the Shire River from the German and English stations near Myimbi to the entrance of the river into Lake Nyasa, about fifty-eight miles further north. It is a welcome addition to the maps of the Shire. It shows a complete line of soundings along the whole upper course of the river taken midway between the banks, together with the villages and other cultural features and characteristics of the vegetation for a considerable distance back from either shore.

WESTERN AFRICA.—Sketch map of Northern Nigeria. Scale, 1:3,000,000, or 47.3 statute miles to an inch. *The Geographical Journal*, London, Jan., 1904.

The map illustrates a paper read by Sir F. D. Lugard, High Commissioner of Northern Nigeria. It shows the boundaries of the sixteen provinces into which the country has been divided and incorporates a considerable part of the new map material collected by civil and military officers of the Protectorate. What is most needed, says the High Commissioner, is that the exact position of a certain number of important towns be fixed so that with the aid of these determinations other detail may be satisfactorily filled in. Telegraph routes are shown.

OCEANIA.

NEW GUINEA.—Map of British New Guinea. Scale, 1:260,000, or 4 statute miles to an inch. From the latest astronomical observations, surveys, and explorations. By Sir William McGregor and officers of the British New Guinea Government. Brisbane, Queensland, 1899.

This map, in 13 sheets, including a key map, was brought out under the superintendence of the Surveyor General of Queensland. It embodies all the extensive surveys and astronomical determinations of Sir William McGregor, adds considerably to our previous knowledge of this part of New Guinea, and emphasizes by large white spaces the surveys still required. The map includes excellent insets of Port Moresby (1 mile to an inch), and Samarai.

POLAR.

ANTARCTIC.—The Track of the Scotia, 1903. Scale of latitude, 1:14,000,000, or about 230 statute miles to an inch. *Scottish Geographical Magazine*, Edinburgh, February, 1904.

This is the authoritative map of the voyage, in 1903, of the Scottish expedition on the *Scotia*, from Falkland Islands to the South Orkneys and thence along the pack ice to 70° 25' S., 17° 00' W., in Weddell Sea, and between the furthest southern tracks of Weddell and Ross. Of this cruise of over 6,000 miles in Antarctic waters, 4,400 miles were in entirely unexplored seas.

ATLASES.

STIELER'S HAND-ATLAS.—Neue neunte Lieferungs-Ausgabe. 100 Karten in Kupferstich. Lieferungen 19-28. Gotha, Justus Perthes. Price, 60 pf. for each part, containing 2 map sheets.

The five sheets (26-30) comprising the late cartographer Vogel's four-sheet map of France and his summary map of the Republic, have been revised by H. Kehnert for the present edition. They show in a striking manner the increased legibility resulting from the mechanical processes now used by this house over the former printings of this famous map. The purple, instead of the red outlining of the country, is

more pleasing to the eye. The place-names on the *übersicht* map have been considerably augmented, without overcrowding. Sheets 21-25, Vogel's map of Italy, have been revised by O. Koffmahn, who also had charge of 31 (Spanien und Portugal) and 34 and 35 (Pyrenäische Halbinsel). These parts thus complete, for the new edition, the maps of France, Italy, and the Spanish Peninsula. In the map of Austria-Hungary (No. 16) the plains of Hungary and Wallachia are sharply contrasted with the rough areas around them. Four sheets (44-47) of the new map of Russia, by H. Kehnert and H. Habenicht, are on a scale of 1:3,700,000, or 58.3 statute miles to an inch, the same scale used in this atlas for the map of the United States. The northwestern sheet (44), extending to the Atlantic coast, shows finely the Norwegian fiords between North Cape and Trondhjem and on the largest scale ever given to them in this atlas. This map of Russia is a work of much importance, as it is the best that has yet been accessible to the public. Another new map is Ireland (39), with English nomenclature for the surrounding waters, as "Irish Sea" for "Irische See." Three inset maps show London and Dublin and its environs, and the manufacturing districts of Lancashire and York.

THE HANDY WORLD ATLAS AND GAZETTEER.—Frederick Warne & Co., New York City. No date. Price, 40c. net.

This is one of the best pocket atlases. It contains 120 pages of small maps, made by Bartholomew, of Edinburgh. Twenty-six pages are given to the United Kingdom and only six to the United States; but the position of most places is shown, also the distribution of the leading commercial products, and the small volume is well packed with information. The Gazetteer gives the situation and chief characteristic of several thousands of geographical names.

THE HIGHEST MOUNTAIN ASCENT.

In the *Scottish Geographical Magazine* for January is an article, mentioned in the BULLETIN of the *American Geographical Society* for January, stating that in 1903 Dr. Workman reached the altitude of 23,399 feet on a peak of 24,486 feet in the Himálayas, "which gives him the world mountaineering record for men, the greatest before attained being the summit of Aconcagua, 23,083 feet, the highest of the Andes."

It seems well to remind geographers that Mr. W. W. Graham claims to have reached in 1883 the lower summit of Kabru, 23,700 feet,* in the Sikhim Himálayas. His companions were Herr Emil

* A letter written by Mr. Graham from Tumlong, Sikhim, Nov. 11th, 1883, to the Editor of the *Alpine Journal* and quoted in the *Proceedings* of the Royal Geographical Society, Vol. VI, 1884, pp. 68-70, tells of four ascents accomplished by himself and his two companions, in these words:

"We then had fair success, climbing four peaks, all pretty high. The first two are unnamed; one, the most western of the range, is 19,300 or 19,400. The next, south of Kinchin, is about 20,000 feet, but the measurement is not quite certain. The third, Gubour, is in the Pundim range, and is 21,300 feet, whilst last, but not least, came Kabru itself, 24,015."—(EDITOR BULLETIN.)