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Arizona Geological Survey
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Phoenix, AZ, 85012
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John Kinnison -

J. E. K.

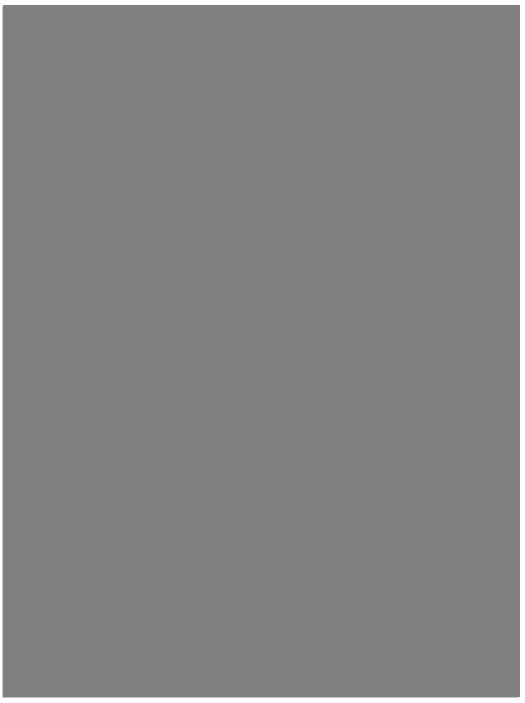
DEC 09 1970

Everything is under control, Sir John.

This same British government recently passed new legislation outlawing illegal strikes.

And tomorrow the British labor unions are going out on strike (illegally) to protect their <u>right</u> to strike illegally!!!!!

J. P. Davies



PHONE: 307-766-4114

THE UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING
WESTERN HISTORY RESEARCH CENTER
BOX 3334
LARAMIE, WYOMING 82071

See also earlier letter Jan 5, 1978, this file

April 3, 1978

Mr. John E. Kinnison
3125 North Geronimo
Tucson, Arizona 85705

Dear Mr. Kinnison:

It was very pleasant visiting with you over the phone but I thought, afterwards, that I held you far too long in view of your impending field trip.

I was all the more grateful to you for taking the time to respond so favorably to our inquiry. I look forward to keeping in touch. In fact, I hope when you are up this way, you will stop by for a visit. You could see first-hand, some of the material I was describing over the phone.

In the meantime, I will try to follow up the various leads you gave me over the phone and get back to you.

Thank you again for taking the time for a visit and for your interest in our project.

With all good wishes, I am,

Cordially,

Gene M. Gressley
Director

GMG:bj

Skillings' Mining Review

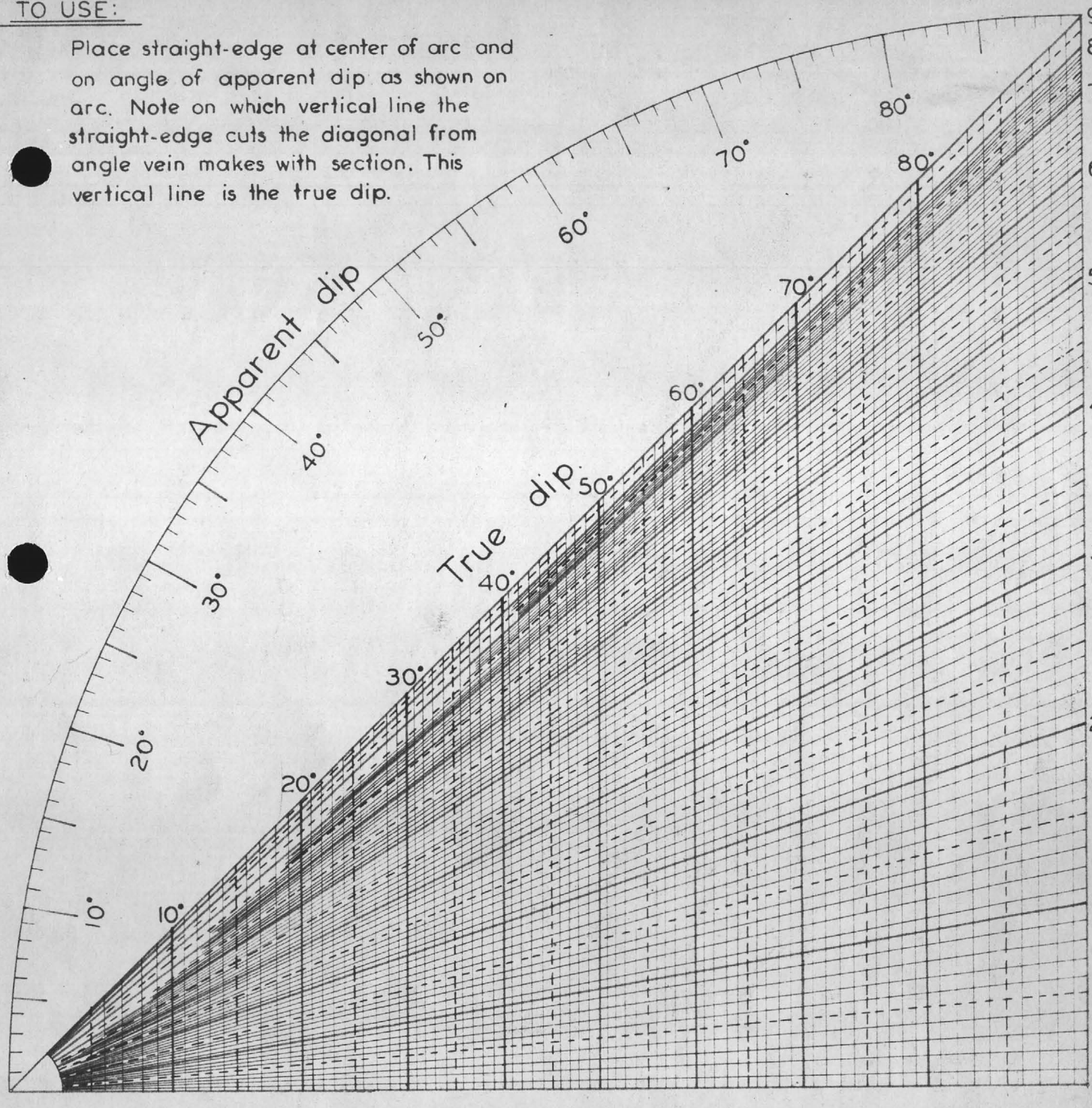
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING

REPRINTED FROM
MAY 16, 1970
Vol. 59 No. 20
ESTABLISHED 1912

LEK

TO USE:

Place straight-edge at center of arc and on angle of apparent dip as shown on arc. Note on which vertical line the straight-edge cuts the diagonal from angle vein makes with section. This vertical line is the true dip.



GRAPHIC DETERMINATION OF TRUE DIP.

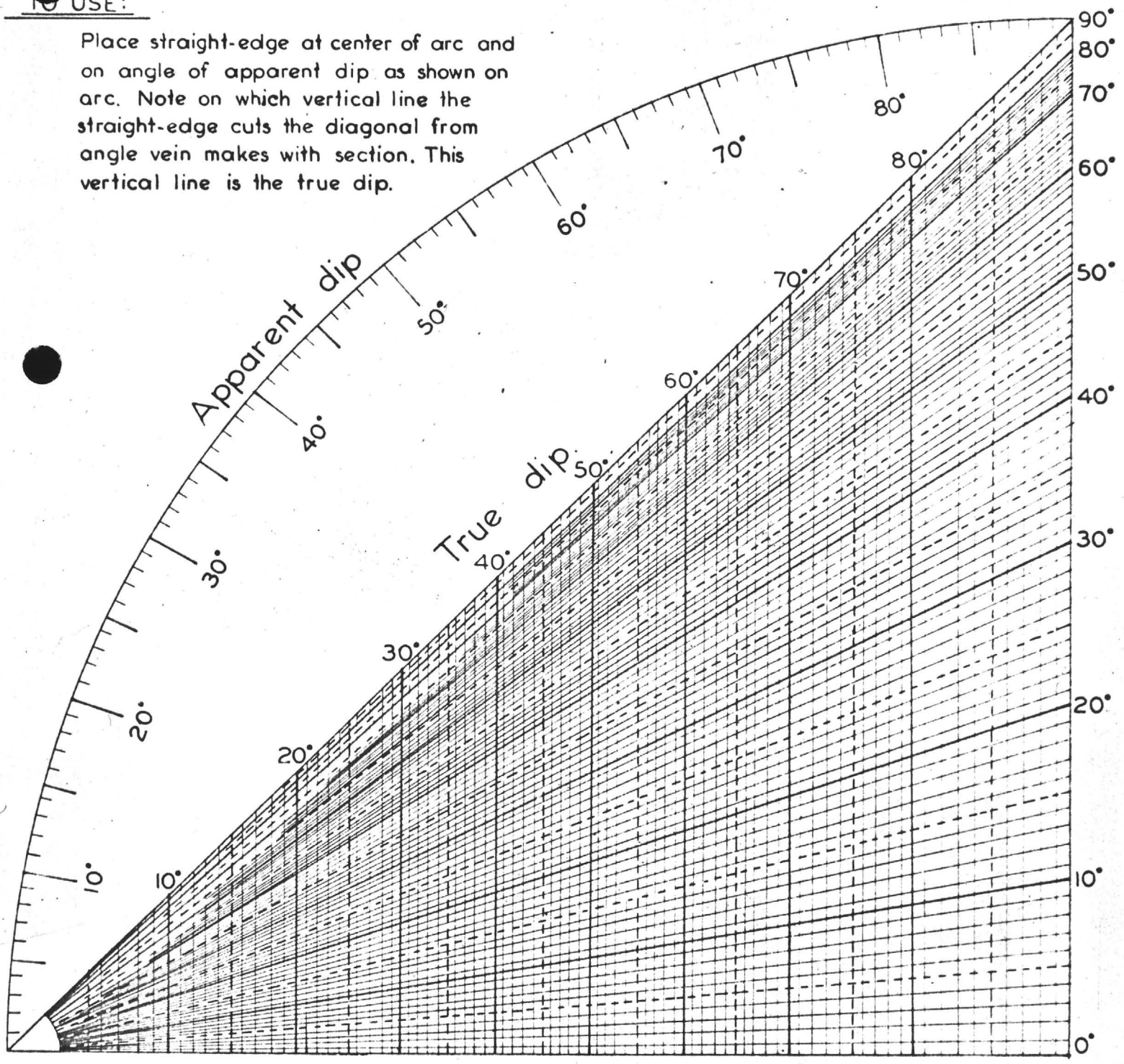
Based on W. S. Tangier Smith's chart.

AH. 9/19/57

LEK

TO USE:

Place straight-edge at center of arc and on angle of apparent dip as shown on arc. Note on which vertical line the straight-edge cuts the diagonal from angle vein makes with section. This vertical line is the true dip.



GRAPHIC DETERMINATION OF TRUE DIP.

Based on W. S. Tangier Smith's chart.

AH. 9/19/57

Aa-.0.0.0

AMERICAN SMELTING AND REFINING COMPANY
Tucson Arizona

September 16, 1966

TO: J. H. COURTRIGHT

FROM: J. E. KINNISON

E. ROSS HOUSHOLDER
REGISTERED MINING ENGINEER
PERSONAL FILES

The personal files of Mr. Housholder, who has been a consultant situated in Kingman, Arizona, for many years has been offered for sale by his heirs. Mr. Housholder died last year and his son contacted you regarding disposal of these files.

I examined them in a rapid manner on September 14, spending about five hours on the job. My conclusion is that they are not likely to be very valuable in exploration, but that a modest bid of perhaps $2,000 should be offered.

The files consist largely of maps, and to a lesser extent of reports. There is no indexing system, however it is clear that maps of inactive mines in Mohave County constitute about 80% of the total. There are scattered maps and letters in a few other counties in Arizona, California, and Nevada. In Mohave County, the greatest concentration of work has been done on the numerous veins in the Cerbat Range and in the Oatman-Katherine region. There are maps also from the files of other mining engineers which Mr. Housholder purchased when he began practice. He has systematically gathered many maps made by company engineers in the Chloride, Oatman, and Katherine districts. There is an assortment also, of Government maps of various types--some of which pre-date 1900. There is, no doubt, a great deal of history on these various mines which could be deciphered if we were interested in them. It would be only in a rare instance that this would be necessary to an exploration program.

Most of the maps seem to be very well done claim maps. Field notebooks of the original surveys are still there. Unfortunately, there is very little in the way of geologic information and there are very few assay plans of the mines examined. Housholder's reports are so highly promotional in aspect that they are largely worthless. In each one I perused, he would touch on the geological setting, but this was done in a somewhat amateurish fashion and the conclusions that were then drawn were always favorable. In other words, his reports were "aimed to please" his client.

The quantity of material I roughly estimated to be one-half of what we have in our exploration map files. This could no doubt be reduced by discarding extra copies. There would be a modest cost involved in gathering

the file in its entirety and transporting it to Tucson, and a still greater cost in the time which would be required to index and file it in our own system.

The address at Kingman is: 431 East Spring Street, and the telephone is 753-2097. Correspondence should be addressed to Andrew Housholder.

JOHN E. KINNISON

JEK:pjc

pure

J. E. K.

JAN 26 1966

AMERICAN SMELTING AND REFINING COMPANY
Tucson Arizona

January 25, 1966

FILE MEMORANDUM:

AERIAL & GROUND RECONNAISSANCE

Presumably all members of the staff are familiar with the principal objective of air reconnaissance --- to locate mineralized outcrops which have heretofore escaped detection because of their small size. Of course, the mineralized outcrop must be either surrounded by post-mineral cover, or at the edge of such, otherwise no room would exist for a large and possibly important zone of mineralization.

The odds against finding a well exposed, virgin deposit of large size are quite heavy since essentially all such occurrences known today were discovered prior to 1915 by aggressive efforts of the early day prospector. However, it should be kept in mind that some of the recently discovered copper and/or moly deposits (PD's Safford deposit and Duval's Sierrita, for instance) are not overlain by typical porphyry copper capping and, even from ground reconnaissance, the outcrops appear weakly mineralized, or barren. This is due to (1) the low pyrite content and (2) the fresh or unaltered appearance of the rock. At Safford the dark color of the andesite (Silver Bell Formation) tends to mask the presence of existing, or pre-existing copper mineralization.

Another factor is the increased demand for copper and moly. For instance, the Sierrita deposit (.33% Cu and .06% MoS_2) would not be an orebody at prices appreciably below the present quotations.

The making of new discoveries in the Southwest will depend considerably on the extent to which geologists recognize obscure clues and aggressively pursue them.

Another possibility to be kept in mind during air and ground reconnaissance is the occurrence of altered and/or mineralized boulders in recent or in older alluvium, such as the "Gila" conglomerate. Such an occurrence could provide a lead to the location of a completely concealed deposit. Inspection of gravel in all washes of any substantial size should be a routine procedure. This also should apply to the boulders in conglomerates, even those of Cretaceous age.

J. H. Courtright

J. H. COURTRIGHT

JHC/kw

cc: DBBeck, SIBowditch, JJCollins, BJDevere, LPEntwistle, WHoskins, JEKinnison, RKKirkpatrick, WLKurtz, RHLuning, WESaegart, JDSell, MRStauffer, SVonFay, NPWhaley, JRWojcik

ROUTING SLIP Date 5-4, 1972

To John Kinnison

From Tom O'Neill

R[redacted] and {File / Return to}

Comments

For your information.

Maps & a DEK file

GREAT BASIN
THRUST FAULTS

file under Mine [illegible] drawer

FORM 11

STRUCTURES RELATED TO THRUST FAULTS IN THE STANSBURY MOUNTAINS, UTAH

By E. W. TOOKER and R. J. ROBERTS, Menlo Park, Calif.

Abstract.—Structural studies of folded Paleozoic rocks in the Stansbury Mountains and regional geologic patterns suggest that this range consists of four imbricate thrust slices. Major unexposed thrust faults bound the east and west sides of the range. Similar thrust faults, fold structures, and comparable stratigraphic sequences are reported in the Sheeprock, West Tintic, and Gilson Mountains. Four conclusions can be drawn from these structures: (1) Paleozoic rocks now present in the Stansbury Mountains were deposited an unknown distance west of their present site. (2) The marked uplift and erosion during the Late Devonian (Stansbury uplift) recorded by the Stansbury Formation of Stokes and Arnold (1958) also took place farther west. (3) The Cambrian Tintic Quartzite now exposed high in the core of the range owes its presence to folding and upthrusting along the ramp of the Timpie thrust fault during the Sevier orogeny, not during the Stansbury uplift or to later epeirogenic movements. (4) The spatial distribution of igneous rocks and the metallization in thrust-fault zones here suggest potential target zones for prospecting in similar structures in the Great Basin.

The Stansbury Mountains are a north-trending range of the eastern Great Basin in north-central Utah, approximately 40 miles west of Salt Lake City (fig. 1) in the Deseret Peak and Timpie 15-minute quadrangles. The mountains are bounded on the north by Stansbury Island and the Great Salt Lake; on the east by the Tooele and Rush Valleys, which lie north and south, respectively, of a small transverse ridge, South Mountain; and on the west by Skull Valley. An extension of the range south of Johnson Pass is called the Onaqui Mountains. The Stansbury Mountains are approximately 30 miles long and 10 miles wide and attain a maximum elevation of 11,031 feet at Deseret Peak. The average valley elevation is about 4,500 feet. The rugged west slope of the range is dissected by steep-walled canyons; the eastern side is less rugged, except for the glacial cirques flanking Deseret Peak.

The geology of the Stansbury Mountains was known only in a general way from the reconnaissance of the Fortieth Parallel Survey of King (1878, p. 199) and the State geologic map of Butler (Butler and others, 1920, pl. 4) before publication of the summary edited by Rigby (1958), which included the Timpie and Deseret Peak 15-minute quadrangles (1:62,500 scale). The stratigraphy and structure of rocks of nearly comparable ages in the Stansbury Mountains is distinctly different from that reported for flanking ranges—the

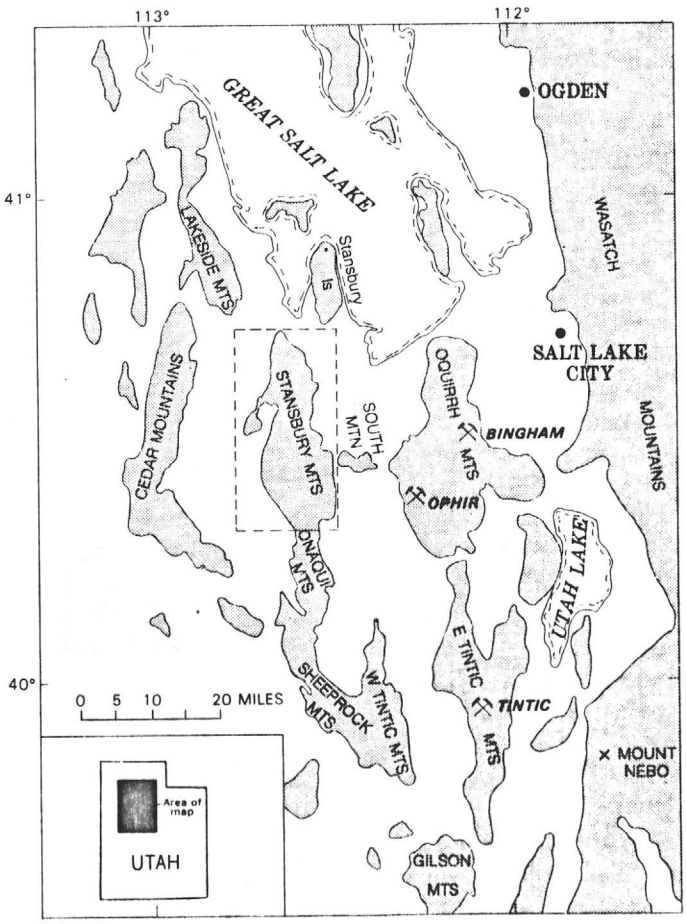


FIGURE 1.—Index map of north-central Utah, showing the Stansbury Mountains (area of figs. 2 and 4 outlined) and adjacent mountain ranges and valleys.

U.S. GEOL. SURVEY PROF. PAPER 750-B, PAGES B1–B12

JEK

Excerpts from METAMORPHISM, by Alfred Harker, 2nd Edition, 1939

The following excerpts describe processes which may in some way bear on the "ribbon rock" problem:

"....In thermal metamorphism at least, the preservation of various residual structures, such as the banding in sediments or the ophitic and other characteristic peculiarities of igneous rocks, shows that the rocks have in fact maintained their identity throughout the process. We are then to conceive a rock which suffers metamorphism as being worked over gradually and piecemeal by the very small quantity of solvent present, which is continually set free to act upon new portions of the rock. If metamorphism is a slow process, this is due, not only to the tardy rate of some of the reactions involved, but to the small total amount of disposable solvent, which must therefore be used over and over again. When we say that mineral substances enter into solution, take part there in chemical reactions, and pass out of solution in new forms, we are not to conceive that the metamorphism of the rock as a whole falls into these distinct stages; but merely that such is the sequence of operations at any one spot in the rock, and is realized successively at different spots.

This is no imaginary picture. Its truth can be verified in that type of spotted slates ('Knotenschiefer' or 'Fruchtschiefer') which often figures as the lowest grade of thermal metamorphism in argillaceous sediments. When a rock has been completely transformedin the manner sketched, all trace of the earlier stages of the process is obliterated; so that in general all that belongs to solution is a closed chapter. In the case cited, however, the process has been left incomplete, local solution having taken place but not the correlative recrystallization. We then have the opportunity of observing the course of metamorphism as arrested at an early stage. The type of spotted slate in question has been studied by Hutchings[1] and others. The essential constituent of the spots is an amorphous, isotropic substance of a pale yellow colour, which can be regarded only as a glass (see page 24, Fig. 1, B). It may enclose minute new crystals, e.g. of rutile, which recrystallizes very readily. The glass, as such, is structureless, but has sometimes given rise to indistinctly cryptocrystalline matter, or is beginning to develop a finely flaky structure, with feeble depolarization. If devitrification has gone farther, there results a minutely crystalline mosaic which can be partly resolved into mica and quartz.

....In the actual circumstances the temperature attained has been high enough to initiate local solution, but the duration of the high-temperature conditions did not suffice for the complementary process of recrystallization. The dissolved spots passed therefore into a glassy or largely glassy state, just as an igneous magma will do with rapid cooling. In this glass, we must suppose, the small quantity of solvent is itself incorporated."

[1]Geol. Mag., 1894, pp. 43-5, 64-8.

"....In general the metamorphism bordering a minor intrusion is very limited, both in extent and in kind. It is seen in such changes as slight induration of argillaceous rocks, decoloration of red sandstones, and incipient marmorization of limestones.

There is, however, one special case worthy of notice, viz. the vitrification of argillaceous or arenaceous sediments for a few inches from their contact with a dyke or sill. We have already seen (p. 15) how a partially metamorphosed rock may be locally vitrified because cooling was too rapid to permit recrystallization. That the effect was there confined to isolated spots was due to the very small quantity of solvent present in the rock. At an igneous contact, however, it is possible that a sufficient supply of solvent, viz. water, may be supplied directly from a magmatic source, and the rock may become bodily vitrified. The effect extends only a few inches from the contact, and it is rare, because it requires a concurrence of favourable conditions. The high initial temperature demanded is realized only in basic or ultra-basic intrusions, and magmas of this kind are those least rich in water. Further, to ensure a relatively rapid cooling, the intrusion must be one of no great dimensions, and must be apart from any regular aureole.

Vitrification is found also in another case, viz. where fragments of some sedimentary rock have been enclosed in a basic lava or dyke or sill.[1] Here, however, complication is often introduced by some intermingling of the magma itself with the fused rock.[2]"

---

[1]The name buchite is applied to such vitrified rocks, or sometimes more specifically to vitrified sandstones.

[2]Thomas has described interesting examples from sills in the Isle of Mull: Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc., lxxviii (1922), pp. 229-59.

"....It is of interest to remark, however, that thermal metamorphism of the ordinary type has sometimes been produced locally by the passage of heated gases, without any intrusion of magma. Good illustrations of this are seen in the Isle of Rum.[1] The Torridon sandstone there exposed is traversed in many places by vertical crush-bands, ranging from mere fissures to fifty feet in width. Some of these have been injected in Tertiary times with basaltic magma, much modified by dissolving sandstone fragments; others contain no igneous material. The latter, as well as the former, give proof of thermal metamorphism which, though so narrowly limited, is of a high grade; and this can be attributed only to the passage of highly heated gases through the shattered rock."

[1]Harker, GEOLOGY OF THE SMALL ISLES (Mem. Geol. Sur. Scot., 1908), pp. 60-7.

"A case more favourable for study is that of a felspathic sandstone. Here the shapes of tridymite, formed in a high grade of metamorphism, are preserved by being embedded either in recrystallized felspar or in glass. The Torridon Sandstone of the North-West Highlands is composed essentially of quartz and abundant fresh felspar, mostly a red microcline. At several places in the Isle of Rum it is highly metamorphosed near intrusions of eucrite and peridotite.....In places where all was quartz the usual mosaic structure is seen; but where quartz was in contact with felspar, it shows a crenulated outline due to corrosion; and there has been an abundant production of little tridymite flakes, either as a fringing growth or more widely dispersed (Fig. 21, A). These are now changed to quartz. Elsewhere recrystallizing quartz has entered into micrographic intergrowth with felspar, showing much variety of detail (Fig. 21, A, B). Indeed, except in the preponderance of quartz over felspar, some of these metamorphosed arkoses reproduce all the features of granophyres and spherulitic quartz-porphyries.

In some occurrences of metamorphosed sandstones, comparable with those near the peridotites of Rum, but where the cooling has been more rapid, more or less glass is produced, having the composition of a mixture of felspar and quartz; and, embedded in this, pseudomorphs after tridymite may be preserved. A good example is the Old Red Sandstone at its contact with the Bartestree dyke, near Hereford.[1] The same thing is seen more frequently in partly fused xenoliths of sandstone enclosed in basic intrusions, such as those described by Thomas[2] from Mull.

It should be remarked that sandstones, no less than slates, may be more or less completely vitrified under favourable conditions, and that this is more likely to befall a felspathic sandstone than a purely quartzose one. In the isle of Soay, near Skye, the Torridon Sandstone is vitrified at its contact with certain basic and ultrabasic sills of no great thickness.[3] It has yielded a clear glass, enclosing very numerous minute crystals of cordierite, magnetite, and sometimes tridymite, with corroded relics of quartz (Fig. 22, A). Inclusions of sandstone in basalt are often partly vitrified, and numerous occurrences have been described under the name 'buchite'. The pale or brown glass contains minute crystals of cordierite, mullite, and other minerals.

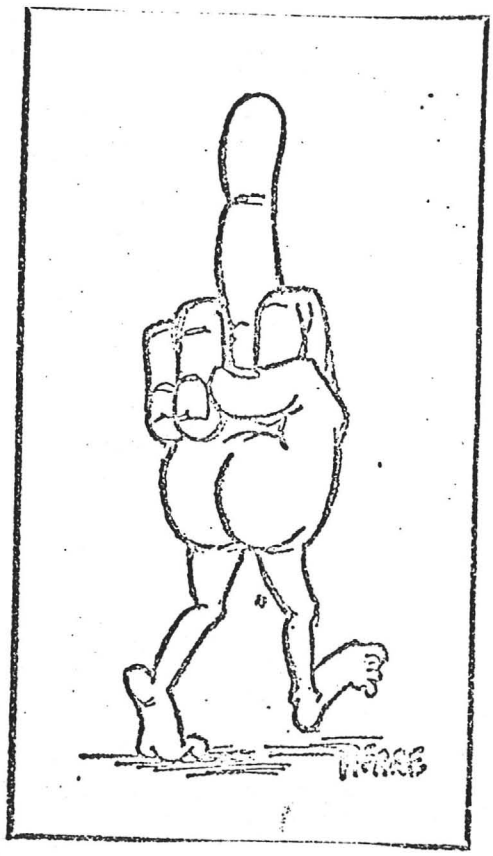
---

[1]Reynolds, Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc., vol. lxiv (1908), plate lii, fig. 6
[2]Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc., vol. lxxviii (1922), pp 239-40, & plate vii, fig. 5.
[3]Tertiary Igneous Rocks of Skye (Mem. Geol. Sur. U.K., 1904), pp 245-6, and plate xxi, fig. 3.

Analyses[1] show from 3 to 5 per cent of water in the inclusion as a whole, while for the glass the figure may be as high as 10 or 12. Clearly an abundant supply of solvent has been present, which has been fixed in the buchite, while it is lost from the enveloping basalt."

Copies to: KERichard
JHCourtright
JEKinnison
LHeindl
JCooper

ASARCO's North Arrow



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THE CARE AND FEEDING OF FLIGHT INSTRUCTORS

In learning to fly, the beginner is faced with two major problems. First is the airplane, which is a piece of machinery that can be mastered with perseverance, practice, cool headedness, curses and an occasional kick. Second is the flight instructor and a problem not so easily surmounted.

The instructor is a special breed of pilot. He is easily recognizable by his great courage, extreme skill, low forehead, and beady little eyes. Because the instructor knows how to fly, he has the student at a complete disadvantage. He is unimpressed with whatever skills the student may have outside of aviation. He is dedicated, therefore, to showing the student how little he knows and, by his own example, how completely unsuited the student is as pilot material.

Those who wish to make a success of flying are advised to follow a few common sense rules in dealing with instructors.

1. LET HIM KNOW WHO IS BOSS
   This is done by keeping your mouthshut, as he already knows he is.

2. EARN HIS RESPECT AND ADMIRATION
   Best done by saying your father (or uncle) is president of a large airline looking for pilots at a fantastic salary. All instructors are dissatisfied with their present job.

3. REWARD HIS EFFORTS
   It is well to reward him with bills of large denomination. In return he may show you a little bit about flying an airlpane.

4/ LET HIM KNOW YOUR PROBLEMS
   Say you are constantly pursued by beautiful women to whom you would introduce him. Instructors are girl-crazy and you will get extra flight time while he thinks this one over. It also serves to keep his mind off your mistakes.

5. SHOW ADMIRATION FOR HIM
   Let him know how impressed you are that he can fly even though he has had no sleep and is suffering from acute hangover. Instructors are egotistical and will mistake this for a compliment.

6. TELL HIM YOUR AMBITIONS
   Appear for lessons with hair uncombed, shoes scuffed and buttons missing from your shirt. Wear a leather jacket with holes in the elbows and look bored with the whole procedure. He will know your are interested in

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becomming an instructor w/ and will give you special attention.

7. DEMONSTRAT YOUR APTITUDE
Fly with one wing low and skid all turns. Get plenty of good bounces into landings and groundloop once in awhile. Instructors prefer to think all students are knuckleheads.

8. SHOW THE RIGHT MENTAL ATTITUDE
Convince him you/ are a lunatic. Instructors solo students when convinced there is nothing to be done, and they are bent on committing suicide. Louse up enough landings and he will leave the airplane to save his own skin. You can then teach yourself.

9. NEVER DISOBEY INSTRUCTIONS
When the instructor tells you to go to hell, file a flight plan and take off.

10. DON"T TAKE UNNECESSARY RISKS
Fly solo whenever you can.

~~JPD~~
JPD

J E. K.

DEC 09 1970

John Kinnison -

Everything is under control, Sir John.

This same British government recently passed new legislation outlawing illegal strikes.

And tomorrow the British labor unions are going out on strike (illegally) to protect their right to strike illegally!!!!!

J. P. Davies

Issue Obfuscated By Clarification

LONDON (AP) — The British government explained its position on land taxation Wednesday night in a statement that left members of Parliament scratching their heads.

Patrick Jenkins, financial secretary of the Treasury, distributed this written reply to one member's question:

"Where this would produce a gain (or loss) larger than the over-all gain (or loss) the chargeable gain (or allowable loss) will be limited to the smaller amount; and if it would produce a gain where there is an actual gain, there will where ther is an actual gain, there will be no chargeable gain or allowable loss."

WESTERN HISTORY AND
ARCHIVES DEPARTMENT

J. E. K.

JAN 5 1970

THE UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING
THE LIBRARY
BOX 3334
LARAMIE, WYOMING 82071

December 23, 1969

Mr. John E. Kinnison
Chief Geologist
Geo-Comp Exploration, Inc.
1019 West Prince Road
Tucson, Arizona 85705

Dear Mr. Kinnison:

I appreciate very much your good letter of December 5th and am sorry to be so long in replying. Due to a two-week absence from the office plus the accumulated correspondence my response has been delayed.

I can well understand that at the present time you may not be able to respond to our invitation, but I do hope you will keep it in mind for the future. If you are ever up this way, do stop by for a visit. I think you might be surprised at some of the material we have accumulated. In any case, it would be pleasant to show you around the campus and through the archives in general.

Thank you so much again for your wonderful letter, and if you hear of other individuals who might be interested in our program, we would appreciate being put in touch with them.

With warmest good wishes for the Holidays, I am,

Cordially,

Gene M. Gressley
Director

GMG/rm

file "Things"

GEO-COMP EXPLORATION, INC.

SUBSIDIARY OF G.F.I. COMPUTER INDUSTRIES, INC.

1019 WEST PRINCE ROAD • TUCSON, ARIZONA 85705 • AREA CODE 602 887-6212

EXPLORATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES THRU COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY

December 5, 1969

Mr. Gene M. Gressley
The University of Wyoming
Western History Research Center
The Library
Box 3334
Laramie, Wyoming 82070

Dear Mr. Gressley:

In reply to your letter to me of the 10th, in reference to the collections which you are making pertaining to the history and development of the mining industries, I have the following comments. By collecting the files of various people who have extensive backgrounds in the mining history, while these files are still available, I believe you are accomplishing a commendable and practical task. This may well be one of the best ways to record the history of men and people and their relationship to events in mining industries. Your list of donators already received, is quite impressive.

While I complement you on the general program, I'm afraid that I will be unable to offer my own files at this time, because they are all very much in an active state, and probably will be so for many years. Eventually, however, a library such as yours might well be the best place for my files and data to be placed and I will conseder this in the future.

Thank you very much for your invitation, and concern towards the history of mining.

Very truly yours,

John E. Kinnison

John E. Kinnison
Chief Geologist

JEK:kp

THE UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING
WESTERN HISTORY RESEARCH CENTER
THE LIBRARY
BOX 3334
LARAMIE, WYOMING 82070

J. E. K.

NOV 14 1969

November 10, 1969

Mr. John Emmett Kinnison
1263 West La Osa
Tucson, Arizona 85705

Dear Mr. Kinnison:

We have been making a concentrated drive to collect as much as we can pertaining to the history and development of the mining and petroleum industries. In this connection you may be interested to know that we have had the good fortune to receive the papers of the following: Thomas Harrison, J. V. Howell, F. Julius Fohs, R. J. Dilger, Robert L. Kidd, H. H. Hill, Warwick Downing, A. Beeby-Thompson, W. L. Connelly, Charles Rath, A B. Cobb, Charles P. Lupton, The Standard Oil Corporation of New Jersey records, Joseph E. Poque, The National Petroleum Association records, Fayette Dows, the records of the Argo Oil Corporation, T E. Ward, R. B. Farris, H. R. Johnson, James Veasey, Thomas M. Galey, Robert Livermore, E. D. Gardner, Henry C. Morris, Sewall Thomas, John Baraqwanath, Harold Titcomb, N. H. Darton, Eben Olcott, Robert Sayre,Daniel Barringer, A. B. Parsons, Robert P. Koenig, K. D. Irwin, Ross Hoffman, R. A. McGinnis, Ira Joralemon, Mark Requa, George O. Smith, Henry Carlisle, W. A. Spurr, Thayer Lindsley, Richard M. Atwater, and James J. Hagerman.

We know, of course, of your long time interest and participation in various phases of economic geology and engineering. Therefore, we would like to take this opportunity to invite you to consider placing your files and papers (correspondence, maps, photographs, diaries, manuscript reports, books, and other literary memorabilia) in our Western History Research Center.

We are always glad to place any restrictions on the use of a collection that a donor desires. As you may know, this material can be appraised and used as a gift deduction on your income tax. The University of Wyoming will, of course, assume all packing and shipping costs.

A few years ago we moved into a new library where we have excellent facilities for housing our collections. I hope you do not think us presumptuous, but so much material of this nature has vanished, we feel it our obligation to inform people of our facilities.

Thanking you in advance and looking forward to your reply, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Gene M. Gressley
Director

GMG:mp

Three-Dimensional Map Construction

Use of the crossed-slit anamorphoser simplifies the technique and shortens construction time.

George F. Jenks and Dwight A. Brown