Information Bulletin
VOL. 5, NO. 2       MAR. 1974

Western Association of Map Libraries

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The Information Bulletin is published by the Western Association of Map Libraries, but opinions expressed herein do not necessarily reflect an official position of the Association.

Membership in WAML is open to any individual, institution, or business interested in furthering the Purpose of the Association (to encourage high standards in every phase of the organization and administration of map libraries).

Membership Dues:

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<tr>
<th>Principal Region</th>
<th>Membership Details</th>
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<tr>
<td>Alberta</td>
<td>Individual Members residing within the Principal Region may participate by serving as an Officer, vote, attend meetings, and receive the Information Bulletin. $5.00 per fiscal year (July thru June); mid-year joiners will receive back-issues of the Information Bulletin for that year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Columbia</td>
<td>Associate Members are those who reside outside the Principal Region, and may participate by attending meetings, serving in an advisory capacity on a committee, and receive the Information Bulletin. $5.00 per fiscal year.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alaska</td>
<td>Lifetime Individual Membership is open to individuals only for a onetime payment of $200. All Lifetime Members may participate with the same rights as Individual Members, but in addition to the Information Bulletin will receive a copy of each Occasional Paper.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>Institutional Members are commercial firms or educational organizations. The Institution may designate one of its staff to be the official representative for attendance at meetings. The official representative has all the rights of Individual Membership, but may not hold office. The Institution will receive one copy of each issue of the Information Bulletin and each Occasional Paper issued during the year of membership. $25.00 per fiscal year.</td>
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Back issues of the Information Bulletin are available for $5.00 per volume, or portion thereof, from the Editor.

Subscriptions to the Information Bulletin are available at $5.00 per volume-year; three issues per volume-year: November, March, June.

Editor: Stanley D. Stevens
University Library
University of California
Santa Cruz, CA 95064 (phone ac408/429-2364)

The Information Bulletin is indexed in Library Literature, and Library and Information Science Abstracts; Surveying and Mapping/American Cartographer.
Bench Marks!

From the CU News, University of California Library, Berkeley, Vol. 29, No. 1, 10 January 1974, comes the following good news:

"SHEILA DOWD ASSISTANT UNIVERSITY LIBRARIAN

We are pleased to announce that Sheila Dowd, currently the Maps Librarian, has accepted the appointment as Assistant University Librarian for Collection Development and Reference Services. Having received her degrees from Holy Names College and U.C. Berkeley, she served as Army Special Services Librarian in Germany and with the USIS in France before returning to Berkeley. In her career at Berkeley she has had experience in the Social Sciences Library, Government Documents, and as Assistant to the Associate University Librarian for Public Services. Among her substantial contributions to the Library is the part she played in the development of the Berkeley section of the Librarians' Association of the University of California. Her commitment to this Library, her keen mind and broad ranging interests in the profession, along with her delightful sense of humor make her an admirable choice for this position.

-- Richard M. Dougherty"
[University Librarian]

Editor's Note: On behalf of the WAML Membership, we offer our congratulations for a promotion well deserved. It was in Sheila Dowd's Map Room in November of 1966 that WAML was conceived. Sheila was the hostess for that meeting, and has over the years given much of herself to promote WAML. We hope that this new position will not remove her from the scene.

RUTHANNE LOWE was appointed Head Librarian, Architecture & Urban Planning Library, University of California at Los Angeles, October 1973. Ruthanne served WAML as Secretary during the 1970/71 term.

We're delighted that Ruthanne's new position will not completely remove her from the world of maps. UCLA is congratulated on a good choice, we understand there was keen competition for this position. The several years that she spent as Carlos Hagen's assistant in the UCLA Map Library gave her good training, we wish her well in this new assignment.

GAIL NEDDERMEYER, WAML President-Elect, has transferred to the Berkeley campus of the University of California from her government publications position at the UC Riverside campus. Her new position will be that of International Documents Librarian. She may be reached at the Documents Department, General Library, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720 (phone area code 415-642-2568).
INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS

Peter M. Briscoe  
(Cal. State Univ., San Bernardino)  
Colton, CA 92324

Maryly A. Burks  
(University of Calif., Berkeley)  
Berkeley, CA 94705

Linda D. Cohea  
(Univ. of Arizona)  
Tucson, AZ 85719

John Davis Hill  
University of California  
Geology-Geophysics Library  
Los Angeles, CA 90024

Renee Marie Hubbard  
(Univ. of the Pacific)  
Laguna Niguel, CA 92677

Joseph K. Irby  
Geographic & Area Study Publications  
Tualatin, OR 97062

Mrs. Irene Kupfer  
Irvine Map Library  
Armacost Library, Univ. of Redlands  
Redland, CA 92373

Michael H. Marleau  
(Collector of early Calif. maps)  
Manteca, CA 95336

Eric McGuire  
(Del Davis Assoc. Environ. Planning)  
Mill Valley, CA 94941

Mrs. Rosanna Miller  
Hayden Library Map Service  
Arizona State University  
Tempe, AZ 85282

Vince Penta  
Longview Public Library  
Longview, WA 98632

Johnnie Ann Ralph  
(Cal. State Univ., San Bernardino)  
San Bernardino, CA 92404

Alan E. Schorr  
(University of Alaska)  
COLLEGE, AK 99708

William E. Stuve  
(Cal. State Univ., Chico)  
Chico, CA 95926

Atef Osman Ziko  
(Kitt Peak National Observatory)  
Tucson, AZ 85720

NEW SUBSCRIBERS

Aberdeen University Library  
Aberdeen, Scotland

Academic Bookstore  
Helsinki, Finland

California State College Library  
Hayward, California

Map Library, Geography Dept.  
Carleton University  
Ottawa, Ontario

Neal Coulter  
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Dalhousie University Library  
Halifax, Nova Scotia

University of Guelph Library  
Guelph, Ontario

Illinois State Library  
Springfield, Illinois

University Map Collection  
McGill University  
Montreal, Quebec
University of New Mexico Library
Albuquerque, New Mexico

University of North Carolina Library
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Northwestern University Library
Evanston, Illinois

Linda K. Press
Northridge, California

Royal Geographical Society
London, England

University Library
University of Tennessee
Knoxville, Tennessee

Faculty of Library Science
University of Toronto
Toronto, Ontario

Library School
University of Wisconsin
Madison, Wisconsin

NEW EXCHANGE MEMBER

American Congress on Surveying and
Mapping
Dr. Harry Steward
Review Editor, Surveying and Mapping
and American Cartographer
Columbus, Ohio

NEW INSTITUTIONAL MEMBERS

Berkeley Documentation Center
Berkeley, California

California State University Library
Fresno, California

California State University Library
Fullerton, California

Earth Physics Branch Library
Department of Energy, Mines & Resources
Ottawa, Ontario

Glenbow-Alberta Institute
Calgary, Alberta

Divisional Map Library
University of Saskatchewan
Regina, Saskatchewan

Map Room
National Library of Scotland
Edinburgh, Scotland

Standard Oil Company of California
San Francisco, California

U.S. Geological Survey
Center of Astrogeology
Flagstaff, Arizona

NEW ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Phillip Lionel Barton
Map Librarian
Alexander Turnbull Library
Wellington, New Zealand

R. G. Boud
Dept. of Earth Sciences
University of Leeds
Leeds, Yorkshire, England

David A. Cobb
Map & Geography Librarian
University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign
Urbana, Illinois

M. Courtman
Map Curator, Geography & Geology Library
University of London
London, England

Richard S. Green
Map Librarian
University of Iowa
Iowa City, Iowa

Dr. Robert M. Keiffer
Lawrence, Kansas

Janet Rudd
Rand McNally & Co.
Chicago, Illinois
Publications Advisory Committee Appointments Announced;
Surveying and Mapping added to Exchange List

In response to the requirement of WAML's Bylaws, President Bea Lukens has announced the appointment of three Members to the Publications Advisory Committee:

John Petros
San Francisco Public Library

Mary Schell
California State Library

Edward Thatcher
University of Oregon

PAC's first recommendation presented to the Executive Committee was that the American Congress on Surveying and Mapping should be added to the Exchange List for WAML's Information Bulletin. The Executive Committee has unanimously accepted this addition, according to the poll taken by Sue Trevitt, Secretary.

ACSM's Cartography Division publishes two journals which are to be joined in 1974: Surveying and Mapping and American Cartographer. Dr. Harry Steward, Review Editor for both journals, writes that there will be six issues per year, published "in tandem". WAML's Information Bulletin will be indexed in the "Articles from Periodicals" section. The December 1973 issue of Surveying and Mapping included Ed Thatcher's review of WAML's Occasional Paper No. 1, and a future issue will present a review of Maps in the Local Historical Society.

Complimentary Comments...

... from the new Editor, Frances Woodward, Association of Canadian Map Libraries Newsletter [Vol. 7, No. 1 (October 1973), p. 3]:

"Our sister organization, the Western Association of Map Libraries, was also born in 1967, and has been attempting to meet the needs of its members through a slightly different approach, with more frequent meetings and an informative Bulletin which, although not begun until the Fall of 1969, is now recognized as a professional journal and is indexed by Library Literature and Library and Information Science Abstracts. Can we do as well?"

... from Miss Merle Abbott, Convenor, Map Curators' Group, London, England:

"... a number of people here in Britain are most impressed by your publication and are eagerly awaiting subsequent issues."
Minutes
Western Association of Map Libraries
Biannual Meeting, October 19, 20, 1973
University of California at Riverside

The meeting was called to order by President Bea Lukens at 1:25 p.m., Friday, October 19. Vice President Gail Neddermeyer introduced Abigail Dahl-Hansen, Acting Director of UC Riverside Library, who welcomed WAML to Riverside and urged members to see Roy Boswell's map display in the main library. She gave the library's hours and provided chuckles with references to the Riverside Chamber of Commerce Welcome Packets. Ms. Lukens then introduced the new Officers: Bea Lukens, Pres.; Gail Neddermeyer, Vice Pres.; Stan Stevens, Treas.; Susan Trevitt, Secy. Ms. Neddermeyer followed up with announcements on change of scheduled papers, adding John Petros on "Promoting Map Collections", and Paul Stout, Irene Kupfer and herself giving short descriptions of Riverside Area Collections. She invited the members to adjourn to her home after the meetings for wine and informal talk before dining at the Dunes, and mentioned that parking on campus would be free on Saturday. Ms Lukens then reminded those who hadn't signed the register to do so. Mr. Stevens distributed packets of maps which were donated by the H.M. Gousha Co. of San Jose, and urged members to bring duplicates for exchange to the next meeting. Ms. Neddermeyer introduced Dr. Leonard Bowden, Earth Science Dept., UCR, who talked on "Remote Sensing of the Environment". The meeting was then adjourned for a coffee break from 2:45 to 3:05.

After the break, Ms. Neddermeyer introduced Irene Kupfer, University of Redlands, and Paul Stout, March Air Force Base, who together with our Hostess gave short descriptions of their collections.

At 4:15, Ms. Lukens called the business meeting to order, and asked for additions or corrections to the minutes of the last meeting as printed in the June 1973 WAML Information Bulletin. The minutes were approved without correction. Ms. Larsgaard spoke on the By-Law changes and called for a vote. There was no discussion, and the motion passed by a vote of hands. Mr. Stevens then gave the Treasurer's report, prefacing it with a job-opening announcement for a head map librarian for USGS in Reston, Va. (Further details will be in the November Information Bulletin [Vol. 5, No. 1]). The balance for this year was $400.14 in the account and an estimated $3,050. worth of back issues and Occasional Paper No. 1 on hand. The balance was lower this year due to the cost of producing the latter. In regards to membership, there has been a steady increase in the last two years in all three categories:

<table>
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<th>Year</th>
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<tr>
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<td>10</td>
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<td>72-73</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>63</td>
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<td>73-74 (to date)</td>
<td>17</td>
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<td>99</td>
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Mr. Stevens also announced that back issues of the Information Bulletin are now available at $5.00 a volume, and promotional brochures have been printed which we can request and send to prospective members.

Ms. Lukens then announced that Mr. Stevens had volunteered to represent WAML at the SLA meeting in Toronto, where he is giving a paper. Ms. Larsgaard, who was WAML's delegate to IFLA (International Federation of Libraries Association) in Grenoble, last summer, gave a short report and announced that the next meeting would be held in Washington, D.C. in November-December of 1974.
Under new business, Ms. Lukens asked people to think about the location, date, duration, and topics for the Spring meeting which would be discussed at further length during tomorrow's session. Ms. Lukens suggested two approaches regarding topics: a) general theme with individual papers; b) seminar approach. Elizabeth Al-Hazzam volunteered to lead a workshop-seminar on computer cataloging. Ms. Lukens also suggested that people might want to consider a festaschift in 1976 to celebrate the national bicentennial [a suggestion of Mr. Krieger]. She also announced that under the new By-laws, a Publications Advisory Committee was being established, and that Mary Schell and Ed Thatcher had accepted appointments, leaving one more person to be heard from. As there was no further business or discussion, the meeting was adjourned at 4:30 p.m.

On Saturday, October 20, 8:30 a.m., Ms. Lukens called the meeting to order and introduced the first speaker, Mary Ansari, University of Nevada Mines Library, who spoke on "Planning for a New Map Room". This was followed by a coffee break from 9:50 to 10:30, after which John Petros, S.F. Public Library, presented his paper on "Promoting the Map Collection". Ms. Nedermeyer then asked members if they had encountered any new or interesting items or sources which they would like to share. Mr. Stevens offered information concerning some NASA (Houston) high-altitude infrared aerial photos he had recently acquired. As there were no other volunteers, Ms. Lukens re-opened the business meeting to discuss the Spring session. Ms. Al-Hazzam reaffirmed her offer of yesterday, and Gary Rees, Cal. State Northridge, said he would be willing to present a slide show dealing with his collection. Mr. Herb Fox volunteered to host the meeting at either Fresno or Yosemite. This was generally acceptable, but some debate on cost differences ensued until Mr. Fox said he would look into cost factors and report in either the Spring issue of WAML Information Bulletin or by special letter. No definite date was set, but April 18-20 or 27-29 was tentatively suggested. As there seemed to be no further discussion forth coming, Mr. Stevens asked for copies of the papers presented in the last two days. Mr. Rees started an informal discussion on problems he had encountered with GPO accounts which lead to various experiences and solutions with GPO, Stanford Ltd., and Geo-Center. The meeting was adjourned at 11:30 a.m. with a general exodus to tour Ms. Nedermeyer's domain in the main library.

Susan Trevitt
WAML Secretary

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Spring WAML Meeting Announced

Herb Fox, Map Librarian, California State University at Fresno, and host for WAML's next meeting, has announced the dates for the SPRING MEETING of the Western Association of Map Libraries: Friday, May 10th and Saturday, May 11th. The meetings will begin at 1:00 pm on Friday and run through noon on Saturday. The meetings will be held on the CSU campus at Fresno.

Individual and Institutional Members residing within WAML's principal region will receive additional information in regard to specific location and specifics of the program at a later date. Others interested in attending the meetings may contact Mr. Fox at the Library, California State University, Fresno, CA 93710, or reach him by phone (area code 209, 487-2174).

PLEASE SAVE THE DATES, PLAN TO ATTEND WAML'S SPRING MEETING May 10-11, 1974
A MONTH IN EUROPE:

THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS (IFLA)

CONVENTION

and

VISITS TO EUROPEAN MAP LIBRARIES

by

Mary Larregaard
Map Librarian
Central Washington State College
Ellensburg, Washington

While planning a trip to Europe this last September, I decided that I would feel less guilty about spending all that money if I combined a good deal of business with my pleasure. Consequently, in about March of 1973, I wrote to Special Libraries Association Headquarters, asking if I might be designated an observer at the IFLA convention, and received a reply in the affirmative. I also wrote to the British Museum Map Room, the University libraries in Bergen and Oslo, and the Royal Library in Copenhagen, giving general time periods that I would be in their areas, and asking if I might view their collections: all sent back affirmative replies.

With the theme of "Universal Bibliographic Control (UBC)", IFLA was to meet in Grenoble, France, at the University, in the last week of August. So, on Saturday, August 25, at 6:00 p.m. I left Seattle-Tacoma International Airport. I emphasize the time because I finally arrived at a dormitory, Residence Cordillar, at the University at 1:00 a.m., Monday, August 27. This I offer as the extenuating circumstance that caused me to sleep through the first session on Monday morning, which I later discovered was primarily greetings anyway. But beginning Monday afternoon, I got into the swing of things, a swing which involved a general pattern of breakfast of croissant and tea, then meetings given by different IFLA subsections (i.e., University Libraries, Cataloging, Serial Publications, Rare and Precious Books, Mechanization, and so forth) in mornings and afternoons with a sandwich appropriately sandwiched in between the two, receptions and four-course dinners at night. Generally speaking, there were four to six sessions running concurrently, and attendees had to decide their priorities fairly early on. Since the Maps subsection would not be meeting until 1974 at the Washington, D.C., convention, I attended subsections on Universities, Developing Countries, Serials, and Mechanization. All of the meetings I attended had simultaneous translation in four languages (English, French, German, and Russian); fairly early on, I learned to hate those persons who used their translating earphones for only one language. Speeches given were printed up in at least two languages and left outside of the meeting rooms. Because so many papers were given (two or three per session), I shall attempt to give the flavor of the convention rather than a verbatim account.

Monday afternoon, hot and muggy, found me at the keynote lecture on the need for international bibliographic control; Monday evening was a reception given by the Mayor of Grenoble at the City Hall, fitted out for the occasion with many long tables covered with bottles of wine, glasses, and hor d'oeuvres. Tuesday morning was my morning to view exhibits, which seem to be alike the world over, although these seemed to have a higher proportion of library furnishings than is
typically found at ALA and SLA conventions. Also, the exhibit area was not as
greater as it generally is at ALA and SLA. My chief surprise was a set of card
catalogs (made in Germany) that looked as if they were made out of white formica;
when you opened a catalog drawer, however, you discovered that the interior was
wood—a complete knockout from the card catalogs now being sold in the U.S.
that have wood exteriors and plastic drawers. The afternoon was a University
Libraries subsection, concerning university library input to universal biblio-
graphic control (hereafter referred to as UBC). A tour of the city of Grenoble,
mainly contrasting the old and the new additions, was followed by a reception
at the Préfecture, an impressive official building, done in white with gold trim
and chandeliers, a garden in the back, and the omnipresent long, bottle- and
hor d’oeuvres-laden tables. After the reception and a late dinner, my cohorts
and I discovered that we had missed the convention bus back to the University
(about a mile or two away); fortunately, we were able to hitch a ride in a one-
hundred-thousand dollar bookmobile (German made—Mercedes—and owned), brought
to the convention by a German firm.

Wednesday's meetings on my agenda were, again, the University Libraries
subsection (surprisingly enough, one paper on American foundations and their
grants to libraries), the Mechanization subsection (in which it became clear
that in France as in the United States, much is said and written before anything
is done), and, the most interesting this day, the Developing Countries subsec-
tion. In the latter, a librarian from the Ivory Coast (I thought it had another
name now, but that is how she was introduced) and that developing countries such
as her own had no problems as far as UBC was concerned—there were no publishers
in her country. Thursday morning’s University Libraries subsection had to do
with the role of LC in UBC, UBC in Latin American publications, and in Asian
publications; next, I went to a Theory and Research subsection on comparative
librarianship (which I fear did not interest me very much), and in the after-
noon, I attended a Serials subsection wherein the National Serials Data program
was explained. Thursday evening fell into the category of "Successful Big Blow-
outs I Have Known and Loved"; l'Association des Bibliothecaires Francais put on
a combination dinner-dance at the Musée Daumier, a fortress-like building on
the side of a hill overlooking Grenoble. There was something for everyone—
rock dancing in a room exhibiting Roman stones, dance music and folk dancing in
the garden, tables set up under the trees in said garden, classical music in the
chapel, and, once again, long tables burdened with food and drink. Unfortunate-
ly, there was also rain, but the party went well anyway. Friday was to be a day
for excursions up into the mountains for those librarians who wished to go, but
I decided to spend the day walking around Grenoble, playing tourist. Saturday
morning it was once again, "To the buses!" as librarians streamed out of Gren-
oble.

The ultimate value of the convention, at least for me, was that it demon-
strated something about which I have been dubious, namely, that librarianship
is indeed a profession, with its practitioners from all over the world, although
speaking different languages; yet in a sense speaking the same language.

After the convention, I had three weeks to travel around, and spent most
of my time in urban areas—Oslo, Copenhagen, Vienna, Madrid, and London. My
first visit to a European map library was to the University library in Bergen,
where Mr. R. Johnson, map curator of a collection of 17,000 maps (mainly topo-
graphic maps of Norway at 1:50,000, 1:100,000, and 1:5,000) was kind enough to
give me a brief explanation of his map collection. In reference to classifica-
tion, within a given geographic area, there are subject subdivisions: 1) Cartographic; 2) Topographic; 3) Physical-botanical; 4) Anthropogeographical; and 5) Historical and political. These subject subdivisions are used primarily for Norway, as the library does not collect foreign maps, relying instead on national atlases. The maps themselves are arranged by accession number, with the exception of series which are filed together, and are kept in a closed stack area (as is everything in the library except current periodicals, most of which are American and English, incidentally), and students may ask for maps by obtaining the map number from the main card catalog, which is a part of the main card catalog. There are two approaches in the card catalog to the maps, one alphabetically by title, author or cartographer, and the other by systematic arrangement, for finding maps on a specific subject. The catalog cards have a simple format:

KART 57b

GEOLOGIC MAP OF NORTH AMERICA.

The shelflist is literally that, a book listing each map acquired, and for each map giving accession number, title, publication date, number of sheets, and whether the map is a purchase or a gift.

My next stop was the University Library in Oslo, where Tom Sørbo, a contributor to Bibliographie Cartographique Internationale, is map curator. This library is somewhat analogous to the Library of Congress in that it receives a copy of every map printed in its own country: some maps are acquired by exchange, and some by purchase, particularly national atlases. Presently, a computer printout of maps received during a given time period is being produced. It shames me to admit that I learned nothing about the classification system other than that it is quite old, due to the fact that Dr. and Mrs. Walter Ristow walked in at this point, and the rest of my time was well-spent in looking at the many beautiful old and rare maps the library possesses. Once again, the map collection is in closed stacks, and as in the University Library at Bergen, there are separate alphabetical and subject card catalogs. A sample card looks like this:

KART NA 2500

NORGE. NORWAY. MALESTOKK 1:1,000,000.
UTG.: RUTEBOK FOR NORGE.
OSLO 1956-

BILAG TIL RUTEBOK FOR NORGE.

46/V.-T.
(class no.) (subjects)

The Royal Library in Copenhagen was next. Mr. Ib Kejibo and three ladies working with the maps were very helpful, in spite of my total lack of knowledge of Danish. Like the University Library in Oslo, the Royal Library receives one copy of each map printed in its own country, and also purchases maps, mostly from Europe, and national atlases. The Geodetic Institute in Copenhagen receives many exchange maps, many of them topographic series, and puts out a list of all such maps they receive, a copy of which list is kept at the Royal Library so
that users may determine if the Institute has what they need. The Royal Library map room not only has a looseleaf manual for processing maps, including their own classification system (set up by Mr. Kejlbo), but also a handout for map room visitors, here included in its entirety:

THE ROYAL LIBRARY MAP ROOM.

The catalog rules.

When the maps have been acquired by the library, they all get an accession number.

The further numbering of the maps: Every map has a catalogue number which consists of three groups of numbers, for instance 1111,251-5-1959.

The first group (1111,251) indicates the territory. It is a decimal fraction in which the digits before the comma indicate the national state. The digits after the comma indicate a territory inside the state.

The second group (5) indicates the object. (Supply of electricity maps, geological maps and so on).

The third group (1959) states the origin year of the map. Maps of the same territory and the same object will be arranged chronologically.

A catalog card:

1. The catalogue number.
2. The title of the map.
3. The scale.
4. Measured by .../ prepared by .../ drawn by .../ the year.
5. Published by ...
6. Reproduced by .../ the year.
7. Size, possibly colour, technology.
8. At last the accession number.

The Royal Library's map classification system is numerical:

<table>
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<th>Continent</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Code</th>
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<td>Eurasia</td>
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<td>Australia</td>
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</table>

There are forty-one subjects for maps from which a map cataloger may select:

0 Topographic maps
1 Marine charts
3 Astronomy
4 Geophysics
5 Geology
a. Morphology
b. Elevation
c. Glaciology
6 Hydrography
7 Climate
16 Religion
17 Sport
Last, but assuredly, not least, the British Museum map room was the final map library on my visiting list. Mr. E. Huddy spent what I sadly fear was most of his lunch hour (and being the type who has never willingly missed a meal, this was a sacrifice I appreciated) showing me around the map room. The classification system is geographical and numerical, and no accession numbers are used. A sample class number is 92750.(1); the (1) signifies that it is the first map of a given area that has been received. In the card catalog, each map is entered under the name of the place, area or geographic feature mentioned in its title, with added entries for surveyors, cartographers, engravers, compilers, editors, and publishers named in the title. A sample card follows:

JAPAN. Soil maps. 1958.

General map of soil types in Japan.
Compiled by Yutaka Kamoshita, 1957.
1:800,000. 38 h
25 x 18 cm. Map 56.a.58

Maps were kept in a closed stack area.

In summary, the map libraries I visited in Europe tended to have closed stacks and to have their maps cataloged, usually with two card catalogs, an alphabetical and a classed or subject catalog. Personnel at all the libraries I visited were very kind to a visiting fireman, and most generous with their time.

GEOGRAPHY AND MAP DIVISION, Special Libraries Association, will hold its annual meeting at the Sheraton-Pour Seasons Hotel, Toronto, Canada, Sunday June 9, 1974 through Thursday June 13th. The Association of Canadian Map Libraries will be meeting concurrently at the University of Toronto. Representatives of WAML, SLA GAM DIV., and ACMIL will be meeting to exchange views during these sessions. WAML's Executive Committee has designated Stanley Stevens to represent WAML in these discussions.
Letter to The Editor:

RE: THE BOGGS AND LEWIS MAP CLASSIFICATION

The following request is being made to you by the sub-committee on 'The Boggs and Lewis Classification' of the Australian Map Curators' Circle. This Committee has been set up to examine the need for the revision, expansion and updating of the classification schedules. We are initially concerned with the area classification and are approaching organizations and individuals in the U.S.A. and Canada to find out:

a) How many libraries use the Boggs and Lewis schedules?

b) Whether North American librarians feel that the classification could achieve a wider use if an international committee were set up to expand, revise and update the classification?

c) Whether there are expansions for Canada and the United States that are in use, and are generally accepted, and which could be adopted if published?

The Australian situation is this. The Mitchell Library, Sydney, originally altered the area numbers for Australia and New Zealand, utilizing 800-899 for Australia and near by islands and 980 and subdivisions for New Zealand. This meant a relocation of the Atlantic Ocean numbers to 997-999.

The National Library adopted the Mitchell's adaptation and several university and state libraries followed suit. The situation basically is that the Boggs and Lewis Classification is the predominant classification in use in Australia.

The overall situation appears to be one where a proliferation of adapted Boggs and Lewis classifications are being used by libraries in various countries. Do map librarians feel that the time is appropriate for remedying this situation before it becomes irreversible, or is it already too late?

We should like very much to know your opinions on this problem and ask that you would give this request as wide publicity as possible.

Yours sincerely,

Dorothy F. Prescott
Convenor
Boggs and Lewis Committee
Australian Map Curators' Circle
c/o Baillieu Library
University of Melbourne
Parkville
Victoria 3052 AUSTRALIA
Theodore E. Layng:
On His Retirement

by

Betty May Kidd
President, Association of Canadian Map Libraries

The end of 1973 will witness the passing of an era in the National Map Collection of the Public Archives of Canada. On December 28, Theodore E. Layng, Chief of the Division since 1955, will retire from that position. The Map Division resembles only slightly that of twenty-five years ago when Ted Layng began his career as an archivist.

In 1948, after only several days in the the Manuscript Division, during which he was assigned to unpacking boxes of documents in the basement, Ted Layng transferred to the Map Division. At that time, the collection numbered approximately twenty thousand maps and there was a staff of four persons. With the enthusiasm of youth, Ted Layng, who had just graduated from Queens University, tackled the problems in the map room and laid the foundations of the modern National Map Collection.

Listing the accomplishments of such a man is difficult but amongst the noteworthy contributions to his field are the following:

1. His highly-specialized study of sixteenth-century maps, and the 1958 catalogue Sixteenth-Century Maps Relating to Canada, which is the yet unsuppassed standard reference work.

2. His articles on Canada's early cartography:

Reprinted by the Information Division, Department of External Affairs, as Reprint No. 253.


4. His detailed study of the charts - editions, watermarks - in the Atlantic Neptune by John Frederick Wallet Des Barres and the preparation of the manuscript catalogue of these charts, now used in the National Map Collection. After some updating, this catalogue should be published. It will be a valuable addition to the cartobibliography of Canada.

5. The introduction and development of an area classification for maps in the Collection.Introduced in 1950, the classification has been revised several times but, based on the history, geography and cartography of Canada, is as yet excellent for a combined archival-current collection. It is now in use in several other map collections in Canada.


"Care and Preservation of Maps," Proceedings of the First National Conference of Canadian Map Libraries, Ottawa, 1967. It was at his insistence that shallow drawer map cabinets were custom-made for the National Map Collection; these cabinets are now standard items in equipment sales catalogues and are readily purchased by map collections across the country. The National Map Collection was the first collection in Canada to recognize the value of vertical storage and is still one of the few to use this type extensively. If the present physical state of the Collection is not all it should be, it reflects not lack of interest of Ted Layng and his staff, but simply the lack of sufficient technical time allotted to map conservation and the lack of long-term paper conservation procedures adaptable for maps.

7. He was an initiator of the idea of a national organization of map curators. He helped plan the first organizational meeting of what developed into the Association of Canadian Map Libraries, held at the Archives in 1967. He was the first president and later was active on various committees. Two years ago, the A.C.M.L. recognized his role and his status in the field by naming him the first (and as yet the only) honorary member of the Association. The present active membership of more than one hundred and fifty members is the fulfilment of his dream of a national group to discuss common problems and goals. The local members of the Association recently honoured Ted Layng on his retirement at a well-attended party.

8. His idea of a catalogue of the holdings of map collections throughout the nation resulted in the beginning of a National Union Catalogue of Maps, first as a committee of the A.C.M.L. and later, with the establishment of
the position of Registrar of Canadian Map Resources in the N.M.C., to
develop an automated map cataloguing system.

9. The development of a collection of twenty thousand maps of Canada with a
staff of four or five persons to a collection of approximately half a
million cartographical items with a staff of twenty-eight is one of the
outstanding achievements of his years in the National Map Collection.
Decisions to collect current Canadian maps so as to ascertain complete
archival records for the future, to expand into maps of foreign countries,
to accept the task of compiling the Canadian contribution to the Bibliog-
raphie cartographique internationale, to collect architectural plans,
meant that the Division acquired not only a national reputation as the
leading, largest collection but also an excellent international reputation.

10. His overview of the field of map custodianship and his ideas of the direc-
tions in which map collections and archives should move, inspired younger
colleagues with a belief that ours is indeed a worthy profession. We
trust that, although retired, he will continue to contribute ideas to the
profession.

This listing of contributions and of accomplishments may make Ted Layng
appear to be some kind of paragon. In fact, I can hear him say that it sounds
too much like an obituary. This would certainly not be his wish, and neither
is it mine. In the seven-and-a-half years I have worked with Ted Layng, he has
been a friend as well as my divisional chief. He is a very human type of person
with many commendable qualities but also with his share of human weaknesses. A
temper that flared quickly has often been seen but no grudges have ever been
evidenced. I remember well the day we were arguing over a point of classifica-
tion when he told me to quit if I didn't like his decision and yet, within a
few hours, we were amicably discussing a compromise solution.

An impatient man, he often found it difficult to wait. Deciding that a
map cabinet should be in a different location, he would roll up his sleeves and
tackle the job and, of course, expected his staff to do likewise. He believes
in his staff and is interested in them as individuals and not just as divisional
staff members. The staff who have worked with him for a number of years find it
difficult to analyze their feelings for Ted Layng, but one word that is always
mentioned is respect - respect for his knowledge, respect for his overview of
the field, respect for the ease with which he can write about abstract ideas,
respect for his ability as a lecturer.

In 1974 and the following years, Ted Layng will have the opportunity to
concentrate on his hobbies, especially the completion of his prized sailboat,
and will spend more time with his family: his wife Margaret, whom he married
on 1 January 1942, his four children and his four grandchildren.

We wish him good health, happiness, and a long retirement. However, we
have our suspicions that he will not completely withdraw from the field.
FAREWELL TO "THE CHIEF" *

by

Thomas Nagy

The Association of Canadian Map Libraries, Ottawa and Area Chapter, honoured Theodore E. Layng, one of the founding fathers of the Association, who is retiring as Chief of the National Map Collection. A well-attended party held on 8 December at Motel de Ville saw many friends and acquaintances as well as Association members come to bid farewell to "the Chief". There was a good representation from the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, including Mr. Lou Sebert of the Surveys and Mapping Branch and Mr. T.H. Kihl, Director of Map Production. Those present from the Archives included Mr. Hugh Taylor, Director of the Historical Branch, and Mr. Robert Gordon, Chief of the Manuscript Division, and others too numerous to mention. Representatives of the map libraries of both universities in the city were present. Staff members of the Map Division and their wives had a rare opportunity to meet Mrs. Layng and the Layng family. Special thanks goes to the Western Association of Map Libraries, whose executive sent a beautifully-worded congratulatory telegram. Two long-standing members of the Association, Mrs. Kate Donkin and Miss Joan Winearls, hailed "the Chief" as "father of the mother map" in a message from Toronto. A welcome from Nova Scotia was Mr. Brad Pay of the Maritime Resource Management Service, who just happened to be in Ottawa that day. I would like to take this opportunity to thank all those who came, supported us, and helped in organizing this successful evening. Special thanks to Miss Verna Mole, who spent a lot of her free time helping to plan this affair.

* Reprinted from The Newsletter of the National Archives of Canada (October-November 1973, Number 10-11, pp. 11-12).

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

FOR DELIVERY BY 8 PM EST SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1973 -- --

TO: MR. THEODORE LAYNG
CHIEF, NATIONAL MAP COLLECTION
C/O ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES
ALSACIENNE ROOM
MOTEL DE VILLE
333 MONTREAL ROAD
OTTAWA, CANADA

THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF MAP LIBRARIES EXTENDS AFFECTIONATE GREETINGS TO YOU UPON YOUR RETIREMENT. YOUR 25 YEARS OF LEADERSHIP AND PUBLIC SERVICE WILL BE LONG REMEMBERED. WE BID YOU FOND FAREWELL AND PRAY FOR YOUR GOOD HEALTH AND ACTIVE RETIREMENT.

WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF MAP LIBRARIES
THE FACSIMILE REPRODUCTION OF EARLY ENGRAVED MAPS

by

Harry Margary

At first sight the reproduction of maps appears to be a purely technical matter. There are, however, important human factors involved which have a critical effect on the quality of reproduction which is achieved. For this reason it would perhaps be useful to explain briefly how I became involved in the field of map reproduction.

I was, until recently, in the Royal Naval Scientific Service. Over the years I have been concerned with various target detection equipments, all of which eventually called for a visual display of processed information to an operator. The equipment providing the information is normally complex and expensive, and it is, therefore, imperative that all the available information is presented to the operator in a form in which he can assimilate it.

A principle of visual presentation is that the human eye can just discriminate detail of the size of 0.010" at a normal viewing distance of 10". Information is lost if the scale of the display is further reduced so that detail of size less than 0.010" is presented.

The overall amount of information that an observer can assimilate is reduced if the scale of the display is increased, as the eye can only view a small area of a display at one time.

A map is a form of display of information, and, as such, is subject to the visual design principles outlined above. It is, perhaps, because of this, and my own concern with displays, that an interest in maps developed. It certainly helps me to understand the struggles of the map engravers to present, in an intelligible form, the field data gathered by the land surveyors, and the reasons for selecting particular scales in their maps. It was inevitable, also, that when I came to publish reproductions of maps, I should fight against the loss of any detail present in the original.

My involvement in the publication of map reproduction occurred entirely by chance. Lympne Castle is open to the public, and when a friend, who knew I was fascinated by old maps, showed me Andrews, Dury and Herbert's 1769 map of Kent in twenty-five sheets, it occurred to me that a reproduction of the map pasted on a wall of the castle would be of great interest to our visitors. I discussed this idea with other people, and the concept of a printed reproduction, with support coming from the members of county societies, emerged. A prospectus was circulated, and as the necessary support was forthcoming, successful publication of a reproduction followed.

This article is reprinted here with the kind permission of the author and The Bulletin of the Society of University Cartographers (Vol. 7, No. 2, March 1973), in which it originally appeared. Information on reproductions available from Mr. Margary follows this article.
People who lived in other counties, naturally asked me to reproduce maps of their counties, and I resolved to publish a series of reproductions of large scale eighteenth century county maps, of high quality, to be sold at reasonable prices.

Recently, I have extended the scope of my own work to include reproductions of eighteenth century sectional maps of North America, Van den Keere's (c.1605) Atlas of the British Isles, and Morden's (1676) Pack of Geographical Playing Cards.

Methods of Presenting the Reproduction Maps

The large scale eighteenth century maps were normally at a scale of 1" or 2" to 1 mile. At this scale, it was necessary to break up the area to be mapped into sections, the size of each section being determined by convenience in printing from engraved copper masters. The map sections were designed so that when they were assembled together they formed a single large map. Some engravers were more careful than others in arranging continuity of mapping from section to section.

The maps were originally sold both in loose sheet form and folded, mounted on guards and bound between hard covers.

As the first map to be reproduced was primarily intended to be used for mural decoration, it was natural that purchasers would be given a first option of acquiring sets of loose sheets. In the expectation that other purchasers would find the loose sheet format inconvenient, two forms of binding were offered. The simplest method of binding consisted of stapling the left hand edges of the sheets together between thin cards and taping the spine formed by the stapling. The alternative method, which is similar in function to the original hard case binding, consists of folding the map sheets individually and gluing them to guards, the free edges of which are trapped into the spine of the book. The advantage of this method is that a book of a not too inconvenient size is formed but which can, through the medium of the guards, be opened up so that the map sheets lie flat. Great difficulty was experienced in arranging for this facility to be provided at a reasonable cost. In the original map books, the free edges of the paper guards were folded to make up the thickness of the folded map sheets and sewn into a flexible spine. It has not been possible to find bookbinders with a sewing machine which will deal with the 20" or so, spine length required, and there are now very few hand binders still working, most of them being in specialist binderies. This meant that, if case bound map reproductions were to be made available at a reasonable price, an alternative method of making up the spine of the book would have to be used. The method chosen is to pack-up the free edges of the guards with spacers and to staple the thickness of the assembled guards and spacers together to form a solid block. The pre-formed case is then applied to this, the cover hinges being arranged so as to coincide with the hinge part of the guards between the fold of the maps and the spacers in the spine block. Hand-work is still required to glue the guards to the maps, but the spine sewing problem is avoided.

Promotion

When the idea of reproducing the Andrews, Dury and Herbert map of Kent was first conceived, I had no idea whatsoever as to the amount of support which would be forthcoming for it. It was clear that nearly all the support there
would be, would come from within the country, and that certain groups and societies would include the most likely persons to provide the support. I decided to produce a "Proposal to publish" leaflet for personal circulation to the members of relevant groups and societies seeking reservations for sets of reproduction map sheets, in the event that the overall support would justify publication.

As very few people knew of the existence of the county map, and even fewer had seen it, it seemed necessary to include, in the leaflet, a sample map section, and a description of what the map was. I eventually discovered that my "Proposal to publish" leaflet was similar in format and, in some degree even the wording, of the Prospectus printed by the original map publishers. The promotion methods used in the case of the Kent map reproduction have, to a large extent, been used to launch later county map reproductions.

As orders for reproductions arise in the main out of the leaflets addressed to individuals, it is inevitable that a close personal customer/publisher relationship arises. This results in an enormous, though very interesting correspondence, through which I have come into contact with a most charming collection of people. Some of these proved to be collectors, who have been very kind in allowing me to reproduce their maps. Without this help the publication of the collection of Sussex maps 1575-1825 would have been impossible. The personal link has resulted, also, in a great understanding of my problems, and goodwill over delays in publication or bookbinding. Perhaps the most satisfactory thing arising from the close personal contact is that a large proportion of people have taken the trouble to write to me to say how pleased they are with the reproductions.

Method of Reproduction

The most effective process for reproducing engraved maps is offset lithography. This is an adaptation of the basic lithographic process to allow photographic preparation of a metal printing plate which is applied to a specialised form of rotary press. Initially a photograph, either positive or negative, is required of the map to be reproduced. The photograph is held in close contact with the metal plate which has been given a light sensitive coating. By exposure to light, a latent image of the map photograph is reproduced in this coating which is then developed by a chemical process. The resulting surface of the plate is water repellent in parts and wettable in others. The plate is then wrapped around a roll in the printing press. When the press is switched on, the surface of the processed plate is first wetted then inked. Ink adheres only to the water repellent parts of the surface, i.e. those parts which represent the lines and lettering of the original map. The inked surface of the processed plate is held in contact with an intermediate roll, which has a slightly resilient surface, as they both rotate. The ink pattern of the process plate is transferred to the surface of the intermediate roll which is itself in contact with the paper feed roll of the press. Thus, as sheets of paper are fed between the intermediate roll and the feed roll, ink is transferred from the intermediate roll to the paper. The resilience of the surface of the intermediate roll enables the inked surface to be forced into the depressions of a rough paper surface. The process is continuous, and printing will continue so long as the rolls rotate and sheets of paper are fed in.
Choice of Original

Ideally, one should choose uncoloured maps in loose sheet form for reproduction. However, as maps, especially county maps, were only produced in runs of a few hundreds, and many of those printed have been destroyed, it may not be possible to find an original in the desired form.

I have built a device which will enable maps in a guarded volume to be photographed as effectively as if they had been loose sheets. The only requirement is that the guards should be of adequate length. The test is whether, when the book is opened, the fold in the map is held far enough out of the spine for the map to lie truly flat.

The original map publishers offered their maps either uncoloured or hand coloured. The colours used in the eighteenth century were transparent, as opposed to the muddied colours used on the earlier maps. Two forms of colouring seem to have been used:— firstly, coloured outlines round land areas, with or without tinting within the outlines, and secondly, colouring of features, e.g. towns overlaid in red, woods in green, etc.

The normal emulsions used for photography by lithographic printers are orthochromatic, i.e. they are insensitive to red. The advantage of these emulsions is that the emergence of the negative image in the development bath can be watched by the use of a red light below the developer dish, and the negative can be removed and fixed at exactly the correct moment to achieve the desired compromise between loss of fine detail and recording clear spaces between heavy hachuring lines.

Without much loss of fine detail, the outline colours of yellow, blue and green can usually be "dropped-out" but the red and brown outlines will show either as if they had been solid, or mottled black on the original. Map detail will be overlaid in these areas, so that, if they are "duffed-out", map detail will be lost. There is little problem in "dropping-out" the lightly tinted areas even when they are either red or brown.

The outline colour problem is being met in a set of maps which is currently being reproduced. 'Force majeure', a method of dealing with the problem has been devised. This involves taking a second photograph of the map on panchromatic emulsion through a red filter. On this photograph map detail is "seen through" the places where there is red outline on the original. The parts of this photograph, which represent the areas of the original map obliterated by red colour, are selected and a composite positive print is made by sequential double exposure from the orthochromatic and panchromatic negatives. This calls for careful hand work in preparing the two negatives but is entirely practical.

The second form of colouring mentioned above seems to be impossible to deal with, as quite opaque brick reds were generally used for showing towns and deep emerald green for woods.

Quality of Reproduction

So long as reasonable care is taken in preparing the printing plate, every detail in the photograph of the original map will be faithfully reproduced on the printed sheet. It is absolutely vital, therefore, to ensure that a good
photograph of the original is taken. Detail lost in this photograph is lost for ever. Most good printers are equipped with process cameras which are capable of producing full scale photographs of the maps, but the problem of photographing highly detailed engraved maps may well be unfamiliar to them.

Extremely close contact is required between the publisher of the map reproductions and the personnel in the photographic studio at the printing works, so that, first of all, the photographer may have the critical detail on the maps which are to be reproduced, pointed out to him, and secondly, to prevent inadequate photographs being passed on to the plate makers and printers. The cost of producing the photographs is small compared with the overall costs, so there is no reason why it should not be done properly, even if it means re-photographing.

Problems may arise in a busy works where the photographic studio is under pressure to produce photographs so as to keep the printing shop programme moving. Under these circumstances it may be difficult to maintain the desired quality of the map photography, although this has not, to date, been a serious problem with my printers.

I am lucky, in that I had the opportunity to purchase a very good, though old fashioned, process camera with a 24" x 30" format. With the support of a very fine commercial photographer, I am able now to produce my own master photographs. The emphasis can now be placed on quality of photography, without there being any need for hurry.

The close contact between photographer and publisher is most important in that class of maps which includes very fine detail and heavy hachuring, e.g. the Old Series One Inch to One Mile Ordnance Survey Maps. The problem stems from the fact that, when the original maps were printed from engraved copper plates, the paper was damp. There is thus some ink spread due to capillary action in the paper fibres, and although there appears to be clear white spaces between the heavy hachuring lines, there is, in fact, some degree of ink darkening relative to the unprinted areas of the map. The photographic emulsions designed for offset litho printers have a sharp turnover point between producing opaque and clear areas on the photograph. It is, therefore, difficult to reproduce on the photograph, at the same time, a series of fine dots in an otherwise clear area and the darkened spaces between heavy hachuring lines. If the hachuring is reproduced correctly, some of the fine detail is lost. A compromise must be made, and it should be made under the guidance of the publisher. It is not reasonable to leave this decision to the photographer alone.

Choice of Paper and Ink Colour

Inspection of old maps will show that they were printed on a matt-surfaced paper, and that the paper colour is certainly not white by modern paper standards. It will also show that the ink, though it appears to be black, is not as black as modern inks. Much of the beauty of old maps arises from the slight softness formed by the laying down of the off-black ink lines on soft textured off-white paper. The desired ink colours can readily be obtained by mixing sepia and black inks, but the paper presents a problem. No commercial paper has been found which has the neutral off-white character of the old papers. The best compromise that has been found is to use a matt-surfaced yellowish paper of soft texture.
Touching Up

It may be that a set of maps which is, in the main, suitable for reproduction has a fault at some point - a piece missing, a large blot of ink, or a weak patch where the copper plate was unevenly inked when the original map was printed. What is one entitled to do about this fault when producing a reproduction? Where there is only one known original, e.g. Norden's Sussex - held by the Royal Geographical Society - no-one can tell what detail was originally present in a faulty area, so that no retouching can be permitted whatsoever. Where there are several examples of an original map and one is sure that they are all of the same state, one knows what map detail has been lost as a result of a fault in the original being reproduced. In these circumstances, and only in these circumstances, I believe it would be proper to insert the lost part by borrowing from another map.

Forgery

The value of old maps has risen sharply in recent years, and the stock of original maps is very limited. There is a temptation for unscrupulous people to pass off artificially-aged reproductions as originals. This is especially so in the case of maps forming sets, where one map from the set is missing. If the missing map is supplied by means of a forgery there is a disproportionate increase in value, and, because only one map is forged, the chance of early detection is reduced.

I believe that reproductions, although they should be made as identical to the original as it is practical, should clearly bear a statement or the implication that they are reproductions and include the printer's and publisher's names on each sheet. In the case of small maps, where it would destroy the effect if this information was printed on the face of the map, the word "facsimile" should be printed - in letters however small - either close to, or within the map boundary.

If the publisher's name is not printed on the face of the map sheet, it should be printed on the back - behind the map area, where it cannot be cut away.

Scale of Reproductions

On the grounds of economy there is always a temptation to reduce the scale of the map when reproducing it. If the scale is halved, the area of paper used and printed on is reduced to a quarter. The spine length of a book enclosing the maps is halved, and the possibility presents itself of using unfolded map sheets with a conventional sewn spine. Overall this would permit a large decrease in the cost of production.

However, as mentioned in my introductory paragraph, there are basic principles concerning the size of detail that can be presented, and intuitively the engravers of the old maps conformed to them. The old engravers also had a fine artistic sense, fully exploited in laying out the map sections, and especially in the exuberant title and dedication cartouches. Reducing the scale of a reproduction of a map results in a loss of information as the detail becomes too fine to be taken in, and also results in a loss in the overall artistic effect.
Costing and Prices

The cost of printing reproductions of maps is composed of:

a. Initial photography
b. Plate making
c. Setting-up the press
d. Machine running costs
e. Paper

Items a, b and c, are independent of the length of the print run, and can be considered, in total, as the zero-run printing costs. Items d and e are directly dependent on the length of the print run. The unit cost of sets of maps can thus be considered: A fixed cost \((d + e)\) and a variable cost (the share of \(a + b + c\)). The amount of the variable cost clearly reduces as the length of the print-run increases.

In pricing, one is faced with the publisher's dilemma: does one sell a small number, which have a high prime cost, for the reasons given above, at a high price, or a larger number at a lower prime cost, at a relatively low price.

The larger libraries might well pay a high price for reproductions, either because they do not have the originals in their collection, or because the acquisition of reproductions may reduce the wear and tear on their originals. A high price would certainly put the reproduction beyond the reach of the ordinary person.

It is inevitable that I, as an ordinary person and a customer for the reproduction of the map of Kent, would favour a pricing principle which would make it possible for other ordinary persons to be able to afford to buy the reproductions. The pricing principle adopted has meant that several hundred sets of reproductions of a county map have to be sold before the break-even point is reached, and overall profit will never be great. I do feel, however, that the relatively low prices have made it possible for many persons, who would not otherwise be able to do so, to be able to savour the beauty of these old maps.

Introductory Notes to the Reproductions

Purchasers of sets of reproduction maps, may, at one end of the scale, be academics engaged in serious research or, at the other end, ordinary house-holders who want to decorate their rooms in an original way. It is thought to be important to publish some form of Introduction with map reproductions, and the problem arises of deciding at what academic level such an Introduction should be pitched. It must be, at the same time, useful both to the uninitiated amateur and to the professional. It should not be too long, for it is an Introduction to a set of maps, not a thesis. If at some future time a person should wish to write a thesis on the maps, he will be aware that good reproductions are readily available which can be studied during the preparation of his thesis. An Introduction of a convenient length is obtained by filling the equivalent area of one map sheet with text, i.e. 3,000 to 4,000 words.
The Introduction if it is to be useful to all levels of reader should at the very least:

a. say something about the economic evolution of the area mapped, and how the population, land use, etc., shown as "frozen" in the map, links with what has gone before, and what will follow;

b. describe briefly the evolution of map making, and point out the special characteristics of the particular map in relation to its contemporaries;

c. comment on the accuracy, or lack of it, of the map, including a brief note on the method of survey used in preparing the map;

d. give a brief biographical note of the cartographer;

e. give a brief bibliography. Even the merest amateur may have his interest aroused by the Introduction, and he should be given guidance for further reading. A long erudite list of sources would probably frighten him off.

The difficulty in writing for a heterogeneous readership lies in pitching the tone correctly so as to interest both ends of the academic scale without insulting the intelligence of either. The safest compromise is to assume that the general reader is a person of good intellect, but without specialist knowledge.

It must not be thought that, because an Introduction is short, it has been easy to write. When a single cartographer has produced similar maps of several counties, there may be no great problem, for most of the information relating to one county map will be relevant to another. However, the author of the Introduction may, even in this case, include the results of original research, which will either add to existing knowledge or correct misconceptions. Special difficulties will arise in writing Introductions to maps which represent either a discontinuity in cartographic development, or are the first element in a chain of cartographic development. These difficulties will be increased when little is known about the cartographer. Henry Popple’s map of North America of 1743, which has just been published in facsimile form, is a case in point.

Concluding Remarks

Any person setting out to publish reproductions of early maps should aim at the highest possible standard. The difference in cost between good and bad reproductions is small. All that is called for is a determination to achieve the best of which commercial technology allied to fine materials is capable.

The Bulletin of the Society of University Cartographers (Vol. 7, No. 2, March 1973), Liverpool, England, in which the preceding article appears, also contains several pages of reviews of Mr. Margary’s reproductions. Here are a few excerpts:

"The Margary facsimiles ... synonymous with quality of reproduction, deserve to be important events in the serious study of early cartography." J. B. Harley

"The quality of the reproduction is of the highest order." Paul Laxton

"Great care has clearly been taken with technical processes used to produce this facsimile which has been printed on good quality paper ...." Donald Hodson
"That the whole enterprise should be carried out with such affectionate care and efficiency and yet be placed on sale at an incredibly modest price is something for which we owe a debt of gratitude to the editor [and publisher], Harry Margary...." A. G. Hodgkiss

The following information will indicate some of the maps produced by Mr. Margary. He writes the following footnote:

"The Popple map with Introductory Notes by Helen Wallis, the Superintendent of the Map Room of the British Museum, and Bill Cumming, who is, I am sure, well known to you as the author of "Southeast in Early Maps" is currently available. Although the Part II and Part III map collections are not yet available, I hope to publish these during 1974 under the title of "North America at the time of the Revolution: Parts I and II". The Introduction to Part I has been prepared by Louis De Vorsey of the University of Georgia, and Part II jointly by Bill Cumming and Douglas Marshall of the University of Michigan."

HENRY POPPLE

1733

Space does not permit a full description and price list of the English county maps, the Playing Cards, and the Van Den Keere Atlas. Readers may wish to write directly to Harry Margary, Lymne Castle, Kent, England, for further details.
18th-CENTURY MAPS OF NORTH AMERICA

The mapping of North America was developing at the same time as the mapping of the English Counties. The maps are especially interesting in that they indicate stages in the exploration and opening up of the continent. They emphasize the importance of the rivers in this process. Quite apart from their usefulness as maps, they are also highly decorative and attractive presentations, especially when the sections of the maps are trimmed and assembled as murals.

High quality reproductions are being published in three parts. A scholarly Introduction is included with each part.

Part 1:

A map of the British Empire in America with the French and Spanish Settlements adjacent thereto, by Henry Popple, 1733—in 20 sheets with an additional key sheet.

The map covers an area bounded by Latitude 5°N to 55°N and Longitude 47°W to 107°W at a mean scale of 50 miles to 1 inch. Inset are views of Niagara and Mexico (City) and several maps and harbours at larger scale, e.g. New York and Port Amboy—6" × 7" map at 5 miles to 1 ½ inch—and Boston—6" × 5½" map at 2 miles to 1 inch.

The reproduction comprises 23 sheets, each 30 in. wide × 22½ in. high—20 mapsheets, a key sheet, a title page and an Introduction, by Helen Wallis Superintendent of the Map Room in the British Museum and William P. Cumming, Author of "Southeast in Early Maps"; 1958.

Assembled map coverage: 7 ft. 8 in. wide × 7 ft. 10 in. high

Part 2:

(a) A map of the British Colonies in North America, with the roads, distances, limits, and extent of the Settlements, by John Mitchell, 1755—in 8 sheets.

The map covers an area bounded by Latitudes 38°N to 52°N and Longitudes 52°W to 107°W at a mean scale of 35 miles to 1 inch. Inset at the same scale is a "New Map of Hudson’s Bay and Labrador".

Assembled map coverage: 6 ft. 4 in. wide × 4 ft. 6 in. high.

(b) A map of the most Inhabited part of Virginia containing the whole Province of Maryland with part of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and North Carolina, by John Fry and Peter Jefferson, 1775—in 4 sheets.

The map is drawn to a scale of 10 miles (approximately) to 1 inch.

(c) The Provinces of New York and New Jersey with part of Pennsylvania and the Province of Quebec, by Capt. Holland, 1776—in 2 sheets.

The map is drawn to a scale of 10 miles (approximately) to 1 inch. Inset are plans of the mouth of the Hudson River to a scale of 3 miles to 1 inch, Plan of Amboy to a scale of 3 mile to 1 inch and New York to a scale of ½ mile to 1 inch.

(d) A map of the most Inhabited part of New England, containing the Provinces of Massachusetts Bay and New Hampshire with the Colonies of Connecticut, and Rhode Island, divided into Counties and Townships: containing also an exact Draught of the Harbour, and a Plan of the Town of Boston, by Thos. Jefferys, 1774—in 4 sheets.

The map is drawn to a scale of 8 miles (approximately) to 1 inch.

(e) A Topographical Map of Hudson River with the channels, depth of water, rocks, shoals etc., and the country adjacent from Sandy Hook, New York and Bay, to Fort Edward, also the communication with Canada by Lake George and Lake Champlain as high as Fort Chambly on Sorel River by Claude Joseph Sauthier, 1776—in 1 sheet.

The map is in the form of three vertical strips to a scale of 4 miles to 1 inch and covers the course of the river over a total length of 350 miles.

The reproduction of the above maps comprises 21 sheets, each 30 in. wide × 22½ in. high—19 map sheets, a title page and a scholarly Introduction. (Item (e) will be slightly reduced in scale in order to permit printing on a common sheet size.)
Part 3:

(a) An accurate Map of North America describing and distinguishing the British and Spanish Dominions of this great continent, also all the West India Islands, by Emanuel Bowen and John Gibson, 1775—in 4 sheets.

The map covers an area bounded by Latitude 5°N to 50°N and Longitude 50°W to 115°W at a mean scale of 75 miles to 1 inch. Inset are maps of The Passage by Land to California, discovered by Father Eusebius Francis Kino between 1698 and 1701 and, A Particular Map of Baffin and Hudsons Bay.

(b) A Map of Pennsylvania exhibiting not only The Improved Parts of the Province, but also its Extensive Frontiers, laid down from Actual Surveys and chiefly from The late Map of W. Scull, Published in 1770, 1775—in 3 sheets.

The map is drawn to a scale of 5 miles to 1 inch.

(c) An Accurate map of North and South Carolina with their Indian Frontiers showing in a distinct manner all the Mountains, Rivers, Swamps, Marshes, Bays, Creeks, Harbours, Sandbanks and Soundings on the Coasts with The Roads and Indian Paths by Henry Mouzon, 1775—4 sheets.

The map is drawn to a scale of 8 miles to 1 inch. Inset are maps of the harbours of Port Royal, to a scale of 4 miles to 1 inch and Charleston to a scale of 1.2 miles to 1 inch.

(d) The Coast of West Florida and Louisiana. The Peninsula and Gulf of Florida or Channel of Bahama with Bahama Islands, by Thomas Jefferys, 1775—in 2 sheets.

The map is drawn to a scale of 20 miles to 1 inch.

(e) Course of the River Mississippi from the Baise to Fort Chartres, taken on an Expedition to the Illinois in the latter end of the year 1765, by Lt. Ross of the 34th Regiment, 1775—in 2 sheets.

The map is drawn to a scale of 15 miles to 1 inch.

(f) A New Map of the Province of Quebec according to Royal Proclamation of the 7th October, 1763 from the French Surveys connected with those made after the War, by Captain Carver and other Officers in His Majesty’s Service, 1776—in 1 sheet.

The map is drawn to a scale of 35 miles to 1 inch.

(g) An Exact Chart of the River St. Laurence from Fort Frontenac to the Island of Anticosti showing Soundings, Rocks, Shoals etc., with views of the Land and all necessary navigating instructions for navigating the River to Quebec by Thomas Jefferys, 1775—in 2 sheets.

The map is drawn to a scale of 10 miles to 1 inch.

(h) A Chart of the Gulf of St. Laurence, 1775—in 1 sheet.

The Chart is drawn to a scale of 20 miles to 1 inch.

(i) A new Map of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton Island with the Adjacent parts of New England and Canada by Thomas Jefferys, 1775—in 1 sheet.

The Map is drawn to a scale of 30 miles to 1 inch.

The reproduction will comprise 22 sheets, each 22 inches wide × 22¾ inches high—20 map sheets, a title page and a scholarly Introduction.

Part 4:

Battles of the American Revolution—a collection of some 50 contemporary maps and plans published by William Faden and others.

Published by and available from

HARRY MARGARY, LYMPNE CASTLE, KENT, ENGLAND.
LYMPNE CASTLE,
KENT,
ENGLAND.

18th-century maps of North America
Reproduction of a collection of maps at full scale

Dear Sir,

During the past three years I have edited and have been joint publisher of reproductions of large scale 18th Century maps of three English Counties—Kent, Essex and Sussex. These are the first of a series, in which the most recent are reproductions of two very large scale maps of London, dated 1746. The aim is to provide reproductions of high quality at very moderate prices.

I have family connections with the North America of the 18th Century through my ancestor Benjamin West, the artist, who was born in Springfield, Pennsylvania in 1738, and I also have a personal interest in the large-scale maps of America of this period.

I am preparing, therefore, to reproduce the collection of maps, which is listed opposite, in two parts. Each part includes an introduction, very kindly prepared by Dr. Helen Wallis, Superintendent of the Map Room in the British Museum. The standard of reproduction is indicated by the sections of map reproduced on the reverse side of this leaflet. A heavier weight paper of the same high quality would be used for printing the maps.

The two parts of the collection are offered in loose sheet form as well as in books. This is because the sections are designed to be assembled into a single large map and as an assembly they form a superb mural display. (The Henry Popple map covers an area 7' 10" high by 7' 8" wide and the John Mitchell map covers an area 4' 5½" high by 6' 4½" wide.)

I had originally planned to publish the two parts of the collection in the Fall of 1971. The work of publishing the reproductions of the large scale maps of London upset this plan and consequently the publication of the N. America maps has been delayed. Part 1 will now be ready in loose sheet and card bound form in April/May and Part 2 in July/August with the case bound books some four months later.

People who saw the first version of this leaflet will realize that I have taken the opportunity of increasing the coverage of Part 2, by the inclusion of Item (d)—"The new map of New England".

Yours faithfully,

Harry Margary


Will you please reserve for me, for payment after delivery, at the prices quoted below, with the addition of post and packing at cost:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Loose sheets</th>
<th>Bound flat between thin Card Covers</th>
<th>Bound, folded and guarded between Hard Covers</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Part 1 (Henry Popple map)</td>
<td>$33 £13</td>
<td>$40 £16</td>
<td>$65 £26</td>
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<tr>
<td>Part 2 (John Mitchell map etc.)</td>
<td>$33 £13</td>
<td>$40 £16</td>
<td>$65 £26</td>
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I shall not be interested to receive details of your other map publications. (Please delete as appropriate).

Signature ................................................ Name ................................................ Address ................................................

BLOCK CAPITALS PLEASE)
SURVEY OF FACSIMILES: Maps & Atlases

AVON FINE PRINTS LTD., Christchurch, New Zealand: Old Maps & Charts.
Avon specializes in the reproduction, in strictly limited editions, of historical New Zealand, Australian, and Pacific prints, maps, and books. Avon's catalog cites the limited nature of their product: ""The lithographic plates are destroyed after printing; no more will be published."

Jean Nicolas Bellin's CARTE REDUITE DES TERRES AUSTRALES 1753 $7.50 (1,000)
Willem Blaeu's THE WORLD 1640 $12.00 (1,000 copies)
James Cook's MAP OF THE COAST OF NEW ZEALAND 1773 $5.50 (1,000)
Vincenzo Maria Coronelli's THE PACIFIC OCEAN 1696 $12.00 (1,000)
Abel Janszoon Tasman's TASMAN'S CHART OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND ca. 1642 $7.00 (1,000)
Antonio Zatta's THE WORLD 1774 $10.00 (1,000)
[anon.] SYDNEY 1788 $10.00 (500) [$17.00 if purchased w/SYDNEY 1822]
[anon.] SYDNEY, AUGUST 1822 $10.00 (500) [$17.00 w/SYDNEY 1788]
Frederik de Wit's THE WORLD 1660 $12.00 (1,000)
James Cook's CHART OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS, with sketch of Karakakooa Bay, 1779 $10.00 (500)
Johannes van Keulen's THE EAST INDIES 1680 $12.00 (1,000)
[anon.] CHART OF COOK'S STRAIT IN NEW ZEALAND 1770 $4.50 (300)
J. Rapkin's MAP OF NEW ZEALAND ca 1852 $6.00 (1,000) (From 1852 edition of Tallis's Illustrated Atlas... Inset illustrations by Henry Warren.

Avon House, 202 Hereford Street, -or- P.O. Box 1388, Christchurch, New Zealand.

CARTOGRAPHICA/Hungarian Company for Surveying and Mapping: CARTOGRAPHICA HUNGARICA I.
Ten early map reproductions in various sizes (14.6 x 20.5 in. - 24.4 x 36.2) folded: in a cardboard folio 19.7 x 27.6 in. in size; multilingual descriptive booklet (12 pages). $12.50

The maps enumerated below are reproductions of ten diverse map prints dating from 1528 to 1696, depicting Hungary. The original maps are treasured in the National Szechenyi Library in Budapest.

1. Lazarus: Tabula Hungarie (1528)
2. M. Zinthius: Hungariae Totius (1567)
3. W. Lazius: Hungariae Descriptio (1570)
4. Sambucus: Hungariae Loca Praecipua (1579)
5. G. Mercator: Hungaria (1585)
6. J. Speede: The Map of Hungari (1626)
7. W. et J. Blaeu: Hungaria Regnum (1647)
8. J. Sanderart: Neue Land Tafel von Hungarn (1664)
9. N. Sanson: Le Royaumes de Hongrie (1689)
10. H. Taillet: Le Royaumes de Hongrie (1696)

The publisher also states that "Reproductions of maps dating from the 18th Century will be issued in 1973".

Inquiries and/or orders should be posted to CARTOGRAPHICA, POB 132, Budapest 70.
YALE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY: A Rare Map of New England, ca. 1675, by John Seller. This facsimile edition, believed to be the first ever produced by anyone, is limited to 400 copies. The publication date was scheduled for Oct. 1, 1973. Price is listed at $25.00 per copy.

This rare map of New England depicts all of New England, from the Penobscot River (Maine) to the Hudson River (New York), all of the seacoast including Long Island. Boundaries of the New England colonies, some for the first time on any published map. Only two copies of the Seller map are known to exist and both are in the Yale University Library.

The reproduction is exact size of the original. Offset printed, on tinted French mould paper, the colored features are reproduced in six shades by a process of stenciled hand coloring. Printing was done by the Meriden Gravure Company.

Yale University Library, Publications Office, Box 1603A Yale Station, New Haven, CT. 06520.

DURQUELLE, New London, New Hampshire: DECORATIVE ANTIQUE MAPS.
This set of four maps of America is offered at only $5.00 per set. Lithographed in color and printed on fine paper, the set includes the following:

1. Early North America, 1690. California is drawn as an island, the North West is titled: "New Granada ... of barren soil and little known". The cartouche bears the Coat of Arms of William, Duke of Gloucester. 17 x 19 in.


3. The World, 1742. A French map which depicts most of Australia and North West America as unexplored. 12 x 18 in.

4. Original 13 States, 1783. "The first map of the United States shows the 13 states..."According to the Preliminary Articles of Peace signed at Versailles." Also indicates fishing rights of the U.S. in Newfoundland. Cartouche is very large with the 13-star U.S. flag as decoration."

Durquelle, Box 397, New London, NH 03257.

DOVER PUBLICATIONS: A Book of Old Maps Delineating American History, Compiled and Edited by Emerson D. Fite and Archibald Freeman.

An unabridged republication of the original 1926 edition. Maps and text cover the period 1474 to 1825: Ptolemy, Verrazano, Mercator, Cabot, Champlain, John Smith, Hennepin, and many others.

Dover has reproduced all the maps that appeared in the original edition from new photographs, therefore the reprint edition is claimed to be better.

75 maps, index. xvi+299pp. 11 x 13 3/4in. paperbound $7.00 Code #22084-2

Dover Publications, Inc., 180 Varick St., NY, NY 10014
Bartholomew and RGS have reproduced the following maps from the Blaeu Atlas Novus. Each map is printed on specially selected antique paper:

Kent, Cantium, 1648. Middlesex, Middlesex, 1648. Yorkshire, Ducatus Eboracensis, 1648.
The Americas, Americae, 1635.
Bermuda, Bermudas, 1635. Europae by Hondius, 1606. The West Indies, Insulae Americanae, 1662.

[Partial list only, some 40 others in the series.]

Size 20 x 24". Price, each £1.25, supplied in tube.

John Bartholomew & Son, Ltd. Duncan Street, Edinburgh EH9 1TA, Scotland.

ROYAL SCOTTISH GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY: The Early Maps of Scotland, Volume I.

This is the 3d edition of a history of Scottish maps. It is "greatly enlarged, entirely rewritten, and mainly new material". Part 1 of this 250 page book includes the chapters: Early Maps of Britain, First Maps of Scotland, Nicolas de Nicolay and Alexander Lyndsay, Dutch Cartographers, Timothy Pont and Blaeu's Atlas, French Cartographers, German Cartographers, John Adair, Military Survey of Scotland 1747-55, English Cartographers, Estate Surveyors and County Maps, Scottish Cartographers and Map-makers, Notes and references, Biographical notes of Scottish Cartographers, Index. Part 2 includes details of over 450 maps of Scotland up to 1850, with date, author, engraver, title, size, scale, notes on the maps and location. Index to the maps included.

NOTE: Volume 2, with details of special maps of Scotland, (road, canal, railway, geology, history), charts, county maps, and town plans, will be published in 1975.


Royal Scottish Geographical Society, 10, Randolph Crescent, Edinburgh, EH3 7TU.

OREGON HISTORICAL SOCIETY: Maps and Reproductions.


Publications Department, Oregon Historical Society, 1230 S.W. Park Avenue, Portland, OR 97205.

CONNOISSEUR BOOKS DIVISION: London in Maps, by Philippa Glanville.

Published in 1972, this classic contains nearly 70 full color reproductions of maps. The Publisher was also offering a copy of Braun and Hogenberg's 1572 Map of London at a price of £1.00. The book sold for £15.00.

CONNOISSEUR BOOKS DIVISION, Chestergate House, Vauxhall Bridge Rd; London SW1V 1HF
FOR RELEASE: 1 March 1974

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Seventy-five year old facsimiles of a
Sixteenth Century map of the Valley of Mexico

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Around 1888, Baron A.E. Nordenskiold discovered a previously unknown map at the
University of Uppsala in Sweden, and identified it as a depiction of the Valley of
Mexico in about 1550 A.D. The map, usually designated as the work of Alonso de Santa
Cruz, contains Aztec hieroglyphs, many of them referring to place names, and bears
lively drawings of activities in the everyday life of the post-Conquest Aztecs, along
with a charting of the roads, lakes, and waterways of the Valley.

Probably painted originally by Indians, under influence of the Spanish Friars
at the College of Santa Cruz of Tlatelolco, the map, like many other Mexican documents
was taken to Spain, most likely during the reign of King Charles V, who was also Holy
Roman Emperor after 1519. Presumably it was next taken to Prague, but later, perhaps
during the time of the Thirty Years' War (ca. 1648), was removed to Sweden, and
remained there unnoticed for more than 200 years.

After 1889 a scholar with a long interest in Mexican studies, Zelia Nuttall,
known best for her work with a Mixtec pictorial codex, became aware of the map and
arranged to have it copied under her supervision, with the intention of describing
it in a major monograph. She then had a Swedish printer produce an edition of 400
stone lithographs of the map, in six colored sections, and sent these to the United
States around 1900. Unfortunately Mrs. Nuttall did not complete her manuscript, and
the sections of the map, stored at the University of California, remained unpublished
and unavailable except to several scholars and a few libraries, since the turn of the
century.

This year, 270 numbered sets of these original lithographed sections of the map,
along with a booklet describing certain aspects, outlining their history, and summarizing
pertinent research on the original document, have for the first time been offered for
sale. The complete unit, which includes a handsome folder for those who wish to trim
the original margins for storage, is being introduced to libraries at a reduced price
of $50 for a limited time.

For more information:

R.H. Lowie Museum of Anthropology
University of California
Berkeley, California 94720
(Phone 415-642-3681)
CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY: Historic Maps and Views.

The California Historical Society has recently begun distributing reproductions published by the Historic Urban Plans of Ithaca, New York. The prices are about 50¢ more than the publisher's, but Californians might find it more convenient to deal locally, justifying this slight increase.

Small maps, $3.50 each:
- San Francisco 1879 colored 13 x 18"
- San Francisco 1847 colored 14 1/4 x 15 1/2"
- San Diego 1873 toned 13 x 20"
- Sacramento 1849 colored 14 x 18"
- Santa Barbara 1877 toned 12 3/4 x 19 1/2"
- Columbia 1852 toned 12 1/2 x 19 1/2"
- Monterey 1842 toned 12 x 21"

Large maps, price varies:
- Pasadena 1893 lithograph 20 x 31" $15.50
- Santa Barbara 1877 toned 18 x 27" $15.50
- Columbia 1852 toned 13 x 18" $11.50
- Santa Rosa 1885 lithograph 20 x 26" $13.00
- San Francisco 1847 colored 20 x 26" $13.00
- San Francisco 1878 colored 19 x 29" $15.50
- Sacramento 1849 colored 18 x 23" $13.00
- Monterey 1842 toned 16 x 29" $15.50
- Los Angeles 1857 toned 12 x 18" $11.50
- Seattle 1884 16 x 32" $15.50

California Historical Society, 2090 Jackson St., San Francisco, CA 94109

HISTORIC URBAN PLANS: Historic City Plans and Views.

The 1974 catalog (No. 16) of this paramount reproduction firm is fully illustrated. Eighty-one pages list 293 reproductions, by far the most comprehensive set of reproductions available. Twenty-eight of the items are new to the list, having been published during the 12 months preceding issuance of this catalog.

Map Libraries having a need for early urban maps will find these inexpensive reproductions worth adding; even those who are fortunate to have an original will find a good quality reproduction a durable, public access reference copy.


Editor's Note: No attempt has been made here to include all producers of reproductions. For a more comprehensive list see: Facsimiles of Rare Historical Maps. A list of reproductions for sale by various publishers and distributors. Compiled by Walter W. Ristow, Chief, Geography and Map Division, The Library of Congress; this list contains one-hundred-twenty-two publishers. The third edition, revised and enlarged, was issued in 1968 followed by a January 1971 supplement. Dr. Ristow writes that a new, revised edition is being compiled but will probably not be available before the end of 1974.

Frances Woodward, WAML Member and new Editor of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries Newsletter, has published a list titled "Recent Facsimiles of British Columbia Maps - Recent Historical Maps" on page 40 of the latest issue, Vol. 7, #1.
ATLASES CATALOGED AT UCLA*

by

Anna F. Bluestein
Associate Librarian (Cataloqer)
University Research Library, UCLA

AFRICA

Davies, Harold Richard John
xiv, 81p. col.maps. 25x42cm.

ASIA

Hsieh, Chiao-min, 1921-
xv, 282 p. illus.(part col.), maps (chiefly col.) 31 cm.

AUSTRALASIA

Tasman, Abel Janszoon, 1603?-1659.
xi, 140 p. illus., maps(part fold.) and col. map on sheet 78x104 cm.

EUROPE

Alvar López, Manuel.
v. illus., col.maps, 35x50 cm.
Each v. issued in portfolio (51 cm.) [UCLA has v.1-5]

1 v. (loose-leaf) illus., maps (part col.) 44x56 cm.
1. Languedoc - Maps. 2. Roussillon, France (Province) - Maps.

Geographisch-Kartographische Anstalt, Gotha.
32 p., 40 fold.col.maps,88 p.
Scale of maps 1:750,000.
Previous editions published by firm of Justus Perthes, Gotha.

* This includes atlases cataloged for the UCLA Map Library, and other Branch Libraries at UCLA, but not all. This listing will appear as a regular feature; readers are invited to offer comments regarding the contents, and its value as a regular listing.
Grupul de Cercetari Complex "Portile de Fier."
The "Iron Gate" complex atlas. (București) The Publishing House of the Academy of the Socialist Republic of Romania [1972?]
275 p. illus., col. maps (p. 19-128) 30 x 44 cm.
Original title: Atlasul complex "Portile de Fier."
Text in English; legends on maps in Romanian. Includes bibliography.
1. Iron Gate region (Danube River), Romania and Serbia - Maps. 2. Water resources development - Iron Gates region (Danube River), Romania and Serbia.

Krauss, Paul, 1861-
1 v. (various pagings) col. maps (part fold., 1 in pocket)

Wagenaer, Lucas Janszoon, 1534 or 5- ca.1606.
Threoos der zeevaert. Leyden, 1592.
xv, lx, 204 p. illus., 22 fold. maps. 27 x 31 cm. (Theatrum Orbis Terrarum; series of atlases in facsimile, 2d ser., v. 3) Facsim. of the Amsterdam University Library copy.
1. Nautical charts - Europe - to 1800.

LATIN AMERICA

Instituto Geográfico Argentino, Buenos Aires.
Atlas de la República Argentina, construido y publicado por el Instituto Geográfico Argentino.... [Rev. ed.] Buenos Aires, J. Puland, 1898.
26 p., 29 col. maps (chiefly fold.) 45 cm.
Maps dated 1885-1898.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

x, 134 p. illus. (part col.), col. maps 29 cm.

222 p. illus. (part col.), maps (chiefly col.) 23 x 31 cm.
Editor and project director: R. Warwick Armstrong.

WORLD

Goode, John Paul, 1862-1932.
xii, 314 p. col. illus., col. maps.

Hammond Incorporated.
[iii], 64, [2] p. col. illus., col. maps (p. 2-64)

Oxford University Press.
xii, 197 p. (chiefly col. maps) 38 cm.

[viii], 352 p. illus. (chiefly col.), maps (chiefly col.) 32 cm.
Maps by Hammond Incorporated.

World atlas of agriculture: .... Novara, Istituto Geografico De Agostini [1969- v. illus. 36 cm. and portfolio 49 cm. [UCLA has v. 1 & 3, and maps for v. 1 & 3]
There has long been a need for a concise, comprehensive guide to the Hawaiian Islands from the viewpoint of modern geography. This need now has been met by a group of 34 geographers, geophysicists and biologists associated with the University of Hawaii, under the chairmanship of Roland J. Fuchs, of the University's Department of Geography. Their combined work, edited by R. Warwick Armstrong, Professor of Geography and Public Health, has been published by the University Press of Hawaii, 222 pages, measuring 9 by 12 inches, soft cover, for $15.00.

The maps are good, colorful, with contours, roads, and together locating about 2,900 places, to which an alphabetical gazetteer has been keyed. One map, to a scale of 1 to 4,562,000, shows the entire Hawaiian chain, with depth depicted by layered colors, and with recent names of several seamounts. A series of a dozen pages presents the main islands to a uniform scale of 1:285,000, with insets of cities and special features. A guide to other maps shows the U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles and lists major nautical charts. All this fills one-ninth of the book.

The rest is a concise graphic and pictorial summary of the plants and animals of the state, both native and introduced, with colored pictures and distribution maps, and of their total environment - geodesy, land forms, geology, soils, water, the surrounding ocean, climate, even the air quality over Honolulu. Average annual rainfall maps of all the main islands show by isohyetal lines the great extremes of precipitation, from less than 20 to more than 400 inches a year within a few miles. The summaries of plants, mammals, birds, insects, fish and marine invertebrates are written by experts on each group. The cultural environment and economy of the islands also are described in a similar manner: archaeology, history, present population, their languages, religions, culture, and all aspects of the economy. All this is augmented by statistical tables and a useful bibliography.

There are those who complain that the book is "too brief", "too technical", "incomplete". We do not see how more could have been said or graphically depicted in a more up-to-date manner in 222 pages.

E. H. Bryan, Jr.
Pacific Scientific Information Center, Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Editor's Note: Mr. Bryan writes that he and a colleague are working hard on a detailed list of Hawaiian place names which will be included in the forthcoming Guide to Place Names in Polynesia. He has been appointed chairman for the State of Hawaii of the Place Name Survey of the United States.
This atlas is a very attractive, well-printed collection of twenty-one maps prepared for this publication by a professional academic geographer (Farmer) and a professional historian (Holmes), ably assisted by three advanced student cartographer-geographers.

The historic period treated, extends from the earliest pre-historic migrations of aboriginal peoples, to the pioneer settlement phase of the eighteen forties. The maps are grouped within four sub-periods: "Indians", "Early Exploration" - i.e. the coastal visits of the Spanish, Russians, and English; "Maritime Fur Trade and Exploration" - the water-borne penetration of the continent's northwestern shore; and "Overland Fur Trade and Settlement" - from the Hudson's Bay Company Scots through the peak of the fur trade exploitation, to the establishment of early Anglo-American population centers on Puget Sound and in the Willamette Valley.

The text accompanying each map or map set is written for the general reader rather than the specialist. Each text summarizes the main issues and events of the period, which are reflected in the map. The approach is largely the traditional one to this region's history, both in emphasis and scope, though the treatment of details of Indian life is a welcome elaboration in that approach. The viewpoint is primarily that of the Anglo-American experience.

The maps clearly are the result of careful and expert reproduction processes. The Raisz map (previously published) used as a frontispiece suffers from the requisite reduction, but all of his characteristic and remarkable detail is there, if one has a magnifier handy; nevertheless it was well worth including. The maps are generally, but not always, clear in presentation of material. The use of color is excellent in some, and less than good in others. The overall cartographic technique or style ranges from outstanding to unfortunate. Those maps which honestly employ modern techniques and style are excellent. The Schaeffer-Benson Indian tribes and languages maps are first-rate, and the others in modern cartographic style, if not as aesthetically striking, are clear, fresh, and very
communicative. Two maps which present details of Indian life are done in a recreation of a typical early-day map style in lettering and representation of drainage patterns. These two maps are not dated to indicate the general era they record. The general result is an unfortunate recreation of the lack of clarity characteristic of those choice "museum pieces" from which modern scholars must painfully derive solid information. It seems a step backward to re-submerge the hard-won information gleaned by the authors into an older, inadequate technique. It also reminds us of the souvenir-ism so frequent in local history activity. The charts of the coastal explorations yield their information much more clearly, but these potentially handsome drawings also suffer from an "antiquing" of a brown shading on the yellow, done one supposes to recreate the atmosphere of old parchment. Aside from the fact that old parchment does not look like this, the result is to introduce a flavor of the commercial interior decorator into charts, thereby suggesting a lack of historical credibility, where no such lack exists.

On a more serious note, the record of Spanish exploration seems to us the weakest part of the atlas, and it is a serious weakness. Recent scholarship has suggested that Spain did more exploration and mapping as late as 1795, than the combined efforts of France, Britain, and the United States. Certainly, Hecate's voyage, on the return trip of which he is reputed to have sighted the Columbia's mouth, deserves a better treatment than two landfalls between northern California and the Olympic peninsula. The atlas shows no use of the important set of photostats of early Spanish charts available in the Oregon Historical Society collections - at least one of those suggests the exciting possibility of Hecate's knowledge. And where is the name and effort of Malaspina, the greatest of the Spaniards, whose name must appear in any persons and places index of the Northwest Coast? We see too little indication of the great work of Henry Wagner, Cutter, Brand, and other geographer scholars of the Spanish contribution. The above mentioned Spanish charts would have presented the designer with fine examples of simple, spare and meaningful cartographic expression, better suited to the dedicated effort this atlas represents.

The atlas closes with an index of persons and places appearing in the text or maps, and so differentiated. The Bibliography is nicely tied to the maps with a selection of reading for the modern explorer of this fascinating record. We would like to have seen a record of the published and institutional map resources, however, for there are several of the latter in the "Oregon Country" well worth the reader's own exploration.

This is a worthwhile effort and nothing said above should be taken to mean that the atlas is other than a welcome, fresh, and appealing
contribution to the historical experience our society needs and seeks. We hope the Farmer-Holmes team continues to mine the wealth of material in the Oregon Country dealing with succeeding periods. The documentation and method is readily available for imaginative excursions into the region's history, especially if traditional approaches and frameworks are re-examined and rebuilt; and especially too, if these very promising and talented young cartographers stand on the merits of their own training and do not attempt to imitate earlier and much less satisfactory styles and techniques.

Robert E. Fessenden
Acting Associate University Librarian
University Library
University of California, Santa Cruz

former Chief Librarian,
Oregon Historical Society

G  Hsieh, Chiao-min.
2305 Atlas of China. Edited by Christopher L. Salter. New York,
31 cm. Bibliography: p.263-267. [273 maps and plans] LC #72-8717

This atlas is a useful collection, a helpful addition to a sparsely filled shelf of China maps and atlases. The publishing outburst has come to China studies—but there have been few cartographic entries. The principal works which have preceded the Atlas of China are a revised, supplemented reprint of the 1935 Herrmann Historical and Commercial Atlas of China (reprinted as An Historical Atlas of China, Chicago, Aldine, 1966) and the 1971 CIA publication People's Republic of China: Atlas (Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1971). The latter is also available reprinted by a commercial publisher.

The volume under review is a far more ambitious effort. Diverse physical, economic and historical data is shown by many conventional mapping techniques. A narrative text offers highly condensed description accompanying the maps: the Ch'in Dynasty, for example, is summarized in less than a page, and population size in four paragraphs. The content can be quickly sketched by noting the principal sections and the number of maps in each: Part I (Physical)—Structure (6), Landforms (8), Climate (26), Soils, Flora and Fauna (8), and general (2). Part II ("Cultural")—People (5), Transport (9), Agriculture (16), Mining and Manufacturing (10). Part III ("Regional") contains 87 maps of 14 regions and 28 city plans. Finally, Part IV ("Historical") contains 20 maps on earlier centuries and 7 concerning the Chinese Communist Party and the People's Republic of China. A bibliography identifies maps to which cited works contributed data, but no identification of sources or date of data accompanies the maps. Separate indices for recent and historical maps identify one map on which the cited place or feature may be found.
This is a worthy but not a great atlas. It may prove most important as a stimulus to the compilation and production of a finer volume, for which need remains. In what respects is this volume seriously deficient?

First, it is insensitive to a number of the most important changes since 1949. An effort is made to cite post-1949 sources; road and rail construction between principal cities, for example, is shown. But only three maps concern irrigation (Sinkiang, North China) and water conservancy (Yellow River), and none displays the extension of arable land or land under irrigation over time. Population shift is virtually unmentioned. Development of feeder roads, or elaboration of radio, telephone and wired broadcast networks are not noted. Even more of a debility to students of contemporary affairs, the atlas ignores disputed boundaries; and it does not mention islands off Taiwan and in the South China Sea which China claims as part of her territory.

Second, the hsien—China's counties—are not shown. It is as if an atlas of the United States did not show counties. The omission is the more unfortunate because hsien are not shown in the other atlases cited, nor in the CIA Communist China: Administrative Atlas, which locates the hsien seats but not their boundaries.

Third, this atlas does not contain a conventional map showing simultaneously elevation, political boundaries, lakes and rivers, principal transport lines and cities, the kind of map found in The Times Atlas of the World. The opportunity to create such maps on a scale which permits a detail showing of each province remains.

Fourth, there are some odd choices of emphasis. Some maps are included though their purpose is not evident. Of the 88 pages devoted to regions, 14 are given to Taiwan. The 28 city plans (Taiwan excluded) lack siting in surrounding region, designation of north, or legend identifying more than a handful of features; in my view they are virtually useless. Map II-41 identifying "Economic Regions" and Map III-1 titled "Regions of China" divide China differently, but without explanation. Some maps appear to have been included merely because they existed.

Fifth, though the complexity of the material invites use of new graphic methods of portrayal, the Atlas does not employ these. In fact, no use is made of color: only black is used to show data. Many of the maps are so coarse that they approach vacuity, or are rendered significantly less useful by the decision to omit place names.

Sixth, the Atlas contains no Chinese characters. A grand atlas for English users would at least supply characters in a glossary, and might contain some sheets showing cities in English and Chinese.

In summary, students should expect this atlas to be available to them in a reference collection. It is a useful tool, lending images to data otherwise difficult to picture. But it will, I hope, be followed by a more vivid, dynamic and detailed atlas in the future.

Bruce D. Larkin
Associate Professor of Politics
University of California
In a very appealing format and with careful scholarship, the staffs of Guatemala's national geographical institute have produced a superior atlas; for its merits as a reference book it compares favorably with the other national atlases of Latin America, for example those of Costa Rica and Panama. On many cartographic counts it is the equal of such fine atlas productions as those recently from Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Its first pages on "Guatemala in the World" grab for one's full attention to this developing nation with a long cartographic history. In that section a very prepossessing air photograph over Guatemala City is unfortunately separated by several plates from a 1971 city map at a scale of 1:50,000. Nevertheless, they show that the city residents and their plans are closely bound to and determined by the physical environment. Carefully selected and enormously appealing color photographs introduce each of the atlas sections on the physical, human and economic resources. These three sections are well executed unit impressions. Notably they are successful for distinctive color tones and simple appropriate symbols employed. For simple clarity, relevancy and total eye-catching appeal I have yet to see the match for the plate showing "Internal Migration to Guatemala City, 1970". I question the relevancy in a national atlas of some plates, but for each (because of careful and skilled cartography) the message is clear.

The total format permits scales as grand as one inch = 22km, although most maps are at 1:2,000,000. Very regrettfully a high percentage of the map plates lacks indication of either the RF or the linear scale.

Guatemala claims Belicé (British Honduras), but in this atlas there is no evidence offered that the nation has any data whatever on the cultural environment of Belicé. The reader is left with the accurate impression that the very large area of Petén is so low in productive humans that it is of minimal economic consequence to the nation. The atlas lacks a section on political organization and a search for a table to give the area in square-kilometers for Petén and Belicé was fruitless. The combined area appears to be well above one-third of the nation.

The sum of the atlas's debits is little that can not be easily corrected with the revision already planned. Many of the black and white (really, lifeless gray) photographs should have been omitted; the color photographs on the introductory page of each section are sufficient complements to the maps. I would like to find the department boundaries on every plate. Also, there is great inconsistency in the size of the lettering. In general, graphics are a plus factor for it.

For those who would sample the flavor of Guatemala and who lack facility in Spanish, this is a splendid atlas. The clarity of the symbols, legends, and well-chosen colors help greatly to compensate for any lack of language competence of the reader. The text is limited to a very few paragraphs for some plates only. In this regard it is much more inviting to peruse than are the
atlases of the aforementioned countries of central America. Cartographically and thematically the Atlas Nacional de Guatemala is a well-worth-the-cost-addition for the appropriate special collections of scholarly libraries.

Edward P. Thatcher
Map Librarian
University of Oregon

BOOK REVIEW


4 vol. First published 1920-1934. Prefatory notes to this edition by A.H.M. Kirk-Greene. $65.00

The four volumes of this title are much more than tables or lists. They are administrative handbooks containing records of demographic, ethnologic and economic information compiled by provincial administrators for succeeding administrations. Containing very brief references to the human history before the unifying forces of a Fulani conqueror and British provincial administrations, these gazetteers are records cumulated between the coming of the British in the first decade of the 19th century and the first publication of the separate gazetteers, 1920-1934. They do include some lists, for example, of rest-houses, or native hospitality centres, some tabular statistics on populations of humans and livestock, and seemingly more genealogies of native rulers than tribes within all of Nigeria.

To this reviewer, and perhaps to most readers, the best reading is within volumes I and IV. The material of the first volume, all on the Hausa emirates, is noteworthy since they are strong historical links to Europe and Asian centers of Islamic culture. The gazetteers of volume IV present within a volume much information about the many little known pagan groups of the Plateau Province, that of shortest and most obscure human history.

Other than a prefatory note very helpful to the reader in volume I, and briefer prefatory notes and bibliographies in each volume, there are no distinctive features for this 1972 edition. Readers may find themselves wishing for more maps, and these to be well-distributed throughout, than the few in volume I. Had the title pretended to be a closely edited one, a librarian would be justified in a criticism for this lack. This title is an essential acquisition for scholarly libraries, especially for those with African specialties among the total patronage. Physically it is attractive and durably bound. It is distributed in the United States by International Book Services, P.O. Box 4347, Portland, OR 97208.

Edward P. Thatcher
Map Librarian
University of Oregon
UPDATE ON MAP ROOM ACQUISITIONS LISTS

California State University, Long Beach. Business, Economics and Geography Reference Department, Library.

New Acquisitions to the Map Room Number 9, October 1973, is the latest.

This list is compiled by Sandra J. Lamerecht, Map Librarian (and member of WAML) on a quarterly basis. She writes that "we are very interested in receiving map acquisition lists from other libraries and map rooms". Her address is: California State University; Business, Economics and Geography Reference Dept., Map Room; 6101 E. 7th Street, Long Beach, CA 90840.

The Mitchell Library, Public Library of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia.


"A quarterly list of acquisitions of Maps received in the Mitchell Library ... is published ... and distributed to libraries and other interested bodies in Australia and overseas."

ATLAS PREVIEW

Atlas of Oregon Under the direction of Dr. William G. Loy, Cartographer, Department of Geography, University of Oregon, this atlas has been funded by the Oregon Legislature. A budget of $107,500 is designed to give life to the project for three years, culminating in the publication of the atlas as part of the Bicentennial of the Nation celebration in 1976. The retail price of the 240 page work is hopefully about $15.00, which will be determined by printing costs, etc. The format will be 12 x 15 inches, bound on the short dimension.

The atlas project will bring unpublished manuscript maps out of file drawers throughout state agencies, all of whom will be cooperating to bring together all known facets of Oregon's cultural and physical environment. The atlas will be divided into four approximately equal sections: Human Geography, Economic Systems, Natural Environment, and a statistical section which will include a 5,000 name gazetteer. Agencies like the Forest Service have much of the information for a greatly improved vegetation map already compiled, which will bring into print a revision of the most recent detailed vegetation map, dated 1936. The project will include a complete search of the map files of all mapping agencies for relevant materials. All maps will be checked, double-checked, re-compiled and drafted at a uniform scale.

It is anticipated that the bound atlas will be available for distribution on October 19, 1976, the Centennial Celebration of the University of Oregon. Until it is completed the Preliminary Atlas of Oregon will be available from the University of Oregon Bookstore, 895 East 13th Avenue, Eugene, OR 97403 at the price of $2.50 postpaid.
PUBLICATIONS OF RELEVANCE,


A most useful inventory tool. Each soil survey is listed by date; between
the years 1899 to 1936 the date used is the year field work was completed, from
1937 on it is the year the publication was issued. This list does not include
surveys published by State agencies, except for two in Illinois. It includes
surveys published thru June 1973. It covers all States, Puerto Rico, and the
Virgin Islands.

U.S. Executive Office of the President. Office of Management and Budget.
Report of the Federal Mapping Task Force on Mapping, Charting, Geodesy and
2401-02426.

Ristow, Walter W., compiled by ...
Guide to the History of Cartography; an annotated list of references on the
from Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington,
DC 20402. Stock No. 3001-00055. LC Card No. 73-9776 [CIP] The first and sec-
ond editions of this work were issued under the title A guide to historical
cartography.

$3.15 from Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Wash-
ington, DC 20422. Stock No. 0800-00195.

Schorr, Alan Edward, compiler.
Alaska Place Names. An update to Orth's Dictionary of Alaska Place Names
[USGS Prof. Paper 567, 1967]. Published by the Rasmuson Library, University
of Alaska, Fairbanks, AK 99701. c32 p., cost c$1.50 [Mr. Schorr is the Map
Librarian, and a new member of WAML.]

Status of the World's Nations. This is a revised edition of an earlier issue
of their Geographic Bulletin. It was issued in September 1973 as Publication
8735. $1.05 from Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office,

Snipe, R. H.
A Guide to Geographic Periodicals. A complete tri-index to all articles of
three journals: Annals of the Association of American Geographers, the Economic
Geography, and the Geographical Review. It is comprehensive of the first issues
through and including 1970.
2d edition. 8½ x 11", hardbound, c.400 p. $15.00

R.H. Snipe Publications, 210 Crystal Park Road, Manitou Springs, CO 80829.

List of Map Series in the Foreign Section. Volume II: Africa. Compiled by Vivien M. Cartmell, Map Research Officer, Foreign Section. Ottawa, 1973. Free from publisher, 395 Wellington Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A ON3. This is a continuation of the List which was announced in the last Information Bulletin, Vol. 5, #1, p. 11: "Canadian Union List of Map Series - a first!"

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Composite Theoretical Division of the Seabed [RGE Special Cart No. 2] is the title of a map portraying approximate areal extents of certain proposals for the allocation of seabed resources. The portrayals include the breadth of a 200-nautical-mile zone, the geomorphological continental shelf and margin, and divisions of these zones between opposite and adjacent states based upon the equidistance principle. Free copies of the map may be obtained from The Geographer, INR/DFR/RGE, Room 8742, U.S. Department of State, Washington, DC 20520.

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World Shipping Lanes [RGE Special Cart No. 3] is a map portraying major and minor shipping lanes and their relationship to a hypothetical 200-nautical-mile maritime zone. Straits that are important in international commerce are also listed along with their width. Additionally, the map shows selected ports and their size based on the classification of the World Port Index. Free copies may be obtained from The Geographer, INR/DFR/RGE, Room 8742, U.S. Department of State, Washington, DC 20520.

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Mapping Our New Sea Frontier is the title of a paper by J.M. McAlinden and H. Orlin, which is distributed by the U.S. National Ocean Survey in a "Science Packet" designed by the NOS for use in classroom work. It contains useful information on all programs conducted by the NOS. The McAlinden-Orlin paper describes the Coast & Geodetic Survey's efforts to produce a series of basic 1:250,000 scale bathymetric maps of the U.S. continental shelf. The set, when completed, will contain about 170 maps. Another series of fifteen bathymetric maps @ 1:125,000 of the Mid-Atlantic continental shelf is being prepared by the C & GS in cooperation with the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.

The "Science Packet" is furnished free to educational institutions. Make request on letterhead stationery to William A. Stanley, Chief, Physical Science Services Branch, National Ocean Survey, Rockville, MD 20852, Attention: C513.

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He made himself a light table is the title of a short, descriptive article which appeared in Sunset magazine of February 1972, page 100. The light table, constructed for about $75.00, was designed for mounting atop a standard drawing board table, or counter.

NEW MAPPING OF WESTERN NORTH AMERICA

ARIZONA


CALIFORNIA


by Paul K. Morton, Russell V. Miller, and Donald L. Fife:

Map 1: Geologic Map of Orange County, 1:48,000
Map 2: Photographic Reconnaissance Map of Major Landslides, Orange County, 1:48,000
Map 3: Fault Activity and Earthquake Epicenter Map of Orange County, 1:48,000
Map 4: Mines and Mineral Deposits of Orange County, 1:48,000

MONTANA


NEVADA


ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION

Oil and Gas Production, Rocky Mountain Region. by Petromotion, P.O. Box 1917, Denver, CO 80201. Scale 1" = 43 miles. Area covered: Montana, North & South Dakota, Wyoming, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Idaho. 1971. $5.00 or less depending on number of other maps ordered at same time. Catalogue & Price List [Oct. 1, 1973] lists 21 different maps of similar subjects. Printed on heavy duty paper, in five colors, the sheets measure 17" x 22". Wall-size maps are larger format @ $15.00 or less. Petromotion also offers a "complete set of all maps in stock, Numbers 1 through 20 and A through F, J, K, for $100. This is valued at over $250. from the price list."

WESTERN CANADA

Western Canada-Eastern Alaska, oil and gas production areas. by Petromotion, see additional information above. Shows major tectonic uplifts and basins. A seven-color map 25" x 38", scale 1:4,500,000, depicting state and provincial boundaries, country, county, township boundaries, oil and gas production , cambrian outcrop, for the following areas: Eastern Alaska, Yukon, Northwest Territories, British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Western Manitoba. Map D. $15.00 purchased separately.
WESTERN CANADA (Cont')

Generalized Land Use, Strait of Georgia-Puget Sound Basin, by L. Skoda, 1973. 34" x 38" 1:500,000 and 1:4M. $2.00 from Canada Map Office, 615 Booth St., Ottawa K1A OE9

Water Use, Strait of Georgia-Puget Sound Basin, by L. Skoda and J.C. Robertson, 1973. 42" x 58", eight maps on one sheet, various scales from 1:2M to 1:500,000. $2.00 from Canada Map Office, 615 Booth St., Ottawa, K1A OE9

WYOMING


POSITION OPEN AT BERKELEY

Upon the promotion of Sheila Dowd to Assistant University Librarian for Collection Development and Reference Services, her former position as Map Librarian became available. *This position was announced on January 17, 1974, but it was expected that a replacement would be selected about March 12. Therefore, I wouldn't expect anyone reading this announcement to have enough time to make application or inquiry about this job. It is announced here as information on the premise that readers are interested in employment trends in map librarianship. We regret that the vacancy was not announced earlier. - The Editor.

Assistant or Associate Librarian

$8,724 to $12,276 - or - $11,412 to $16,020 per annum
Classification and salary depending on qualifications and experience.

DOCUMENTS DEPARTMENT. Map Librarian. Supervises the Map Room, which has the primary responsibility for collecting modern maps, atlases, gazetteers and other cartographic reference works for the General Library, as well as for organizing these collections, cataloging all sheet maps, and providing cartographic reference service. Present staff consists of 1 FTE of student assistance, 1/2 FTE Assistant Librarian on a temporary appointment. The Map Room is a depository for several Federal agencies. The average rate of acquisition has been 8,000 maps per year. The Map Room is under the administrative direction of the Documents Department. The Map Librarian reports to the Head of Documents and Serials, and attends Documents Department staff meetings.

Requirements include a graduate degree in Librarianship; a knowledge of and lively interest in geography and maps; aptitude for public service; and an interest in cataloging and systems of bibliographic control. Experience in reference service and/or the processing of maps or special collections is highly desirable.
A new mailing address for the U.S. Geological Survey's national headquarters is: U.S. Geological Survey National Center, Reston, Virginia 22092. The move from several Washington, D.C. and vicinity locations is expected to be completed by July 1974.

The new facility was constructed for about $45 million and is located on a 100+ acre site along the Dulles Airport access road, 18 miles from Washington. One might imagine the new, sophisticated equipment and facilities that would be built into a complex of this magnitude: a 1,200-foot-long building. Map librarians that have visited the various plants of USGS throughout the D.C. area will find considerable improvement in this new National Center.

Historical Geography Newsletter

This high-quality publication is edited by Dr. Ralph D. Vicero, Department of Geography, California State University, Northridge, California. It is a serial well-worth-the-money for map librarians. It is published twice yearly (in the Spring and Fall; plans call for mailing of the Fall issue sometime in October, and the Spring issue about the time of the AAG annual meetings) [UCSC received Vol. 3, #1, Spring 1973 issue on October 1; Vol. 3, No. 2, Fall 1973 on January 7, 1974]. Price is $4.00 to subscribing libraries, for the two iss.

Full-length articles documenting historical geography research, book and atlas reviews, Dissertation abstracts, and the usual miscellany of "Notes of Interest", are graced with excellent reproductions of maps.

Inquiries concerning subscriptions and back issues should be directed to the Historical Geography Newsletter, c/o Department of Geography, California State University, Northridge, CA 91324.

Map Preparation: Some Guidance on Fundamentals, by J. Render, Senior Cartographer in the Department of Geography, Portsmouth Polytechnic, is the title of this handbook published by the Society of University Cartographers. The contents of this booklet first appeared as a series of articles in the Bulletin of the Society of University Cartographers. Its purpose is to provide basic information of a practical nature on drawing black and white maps for reproduction. It is suitable for an introductory course for students of geography or other disciplines where results of study are required to be represented cartographically. It covers the range of methods and materials available and how they should be used to obtain the best results; it is divided into three sections: linework, symbols, compilation & plotting. Twenty illustrations help the student through the methods described in this sixty-page booklet.

Available by mail from the S.U.C. Treasurer, Geography Department, Portsmouth Polytechnic, Lion Terrace, Portsmouth, PO1 3HE, cash with order. A single copy is 25p, terms of discount for bulk orders available on request.
The Berkeley Documentation Center will publish a Union Catalog of Maps beginning with an issue covering January/February 1974. The Union Catalog will be a bi-monthly listing of recent maps and atlases acquired or cataloged by selected libraries. It will be cumulated annually, showing all locations reported for each map or atlas.

Information will be compiled from various sources including published acquisition lists and cartobibliographies, and cataloging data from map libraries which do not now have acquisition lists. The Union Catalog will give the most complete information obtainable from these various sources for each map and atlas listed. Library of Congress cataloging data (from MARC Map cards) will be included whenever it is available. Approximately 400 titles will be included in each bi-monthly issue.

The publication will also have an easy mechanism for reporting of holdings by additional map libraries. Each map and atlas will be serially numbered. Included in each issue will be a form containing these serial numbers. Libraries wishing to do so can check off numbers for those maps and atlases which they have acquired and return the form to the Berkeley Documentation Center for inclusion in subsequent issues of the Union Catalog. Libraries may also report their holdings in other ways: by sending copies of catalog cards, computer printouts, acquisition lists and the like.

The entries in the Union Catalog of Maps will be arranged in a semi-classified arrangement, similar to that used in the Bibliographie Cartographique Internationale. Data elements for each entry will be arranged in the following order: Area, Subject (if any), Date, Scale; followed by Authority, Title, Imprint, Collation, Notes, LC subject headings, Call number and LC card number.

The first issue will be published in March. The annual subscription price is $25.

Editor's Note: We would like to welcome the Berkeley Documentation Center as a new Institutional Member of WAML.
CALIFORNIA SOIL MAPS AVAILABLE FOR EXCHANGE

The following maps are available on an exchange basis, followed by a list of maps needed to complete our set. Any reader is invited to make offers in exchange. In addition to these, we have many soil surveys of other states and will exchange them if you send a list of your needs.

U.S. Department of Agriculture. Bureau of Soils [or Soil Conservation Service].

Soil Survey of the.... [All these surveys are of areas in California; all items are soil map only, exceptions noted; all are in mint condition.] * = Out of Print.

*Big Valley area, 1920. [parts of Lassen and Modoc Counties]
Brawley area, 1920. [Alkali and Soil Maps]
Coachella Valley area, 1923. [Alkali and Soil Maps]
*Colusa area, 1907.
El Centro area, 1918. [Alkali and Soil Maps]
*Eureka area, 1921.
*Gilroy area, 1923.
Grass Valley area, 1918.
*Hollister area, 1923.
*Lancaster area, 1922. [Alkali and Soil Maps]
*Livermore area, 1910. [Map and Text; second copy of Map only]
*Madera area, 1910.
Palo Verde area, 1922. [Alkali and Soil Maps]
*Paso Robles area, 1928.
*Redding area, 1907.
*San Luis Obispo area, 1928. [Northern and Southern sheets]
*Ventura area, 1917.
*Victorville area, 1921.
*Willits area, 1918.
*Woodland area, 1909. [Alkali and Soil Maps]

Reconnaissance Surveys:

*Upper San Joaquin Valley area, 1917.
*Central Southern area, 1917. [Eastern and Western sheets; covers Los Angeles Basin - east to Palm Springs]

The following soil maps are needed to complete our holdings:

Alameda area, 1966.
Amador area, 1965.
Antelope Valley area, 1969.
Carson Valley area, 1971.
Eastern Fresno area, 1971.
*Fresno area, 1900.
Glenn, 1968.
*Imperial area, 1901.
*Imperial area, 1903.

Madera area, 1962.
Mendota area, 1956.
San Benito, 1969.
*Santa Anna area, 1900.
Santa Barbara area (northern), 1972.
Sonoma, 1972.
Tehama, 1967.
Ventura, 1970.
Western Riverside area, 1971.
Yolo, 1972.