WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF MAP LIBRARIES

"... to encourage high standards in every phase of organization and administration of map libraries ..."
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).

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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.

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Santa Cruz, CA 95064 (phone ac408/429-2364) (ATSS 529-2364)

Geo Abstracts, Part G;

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# Information Bulletin

**Vol. 8, No. 1**  
**Nov. 1976**  
**Western Association of Map Libraries**

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EDITOR'S PAGE

A great deal has happened in the eight months since I last had the opportunity to write you [Editor's Message, Vol. 7, No. 2, p. 3]. The June issue and the present reflect WAML's successful meetings, and the tremendous creativity of our Members and Contributors.

At that time, I reluctantly held forty-six pages of material. Again I am asking you, the readers, and our generous contributors, to be patient. Our March 1977 issue will contain the following, *inter alia*:

the Appendices to Patricia Alonso's *Map Collections in Public Libraries*, the first half of which appears in this issue [p. 74 ff.]


Mary Ansari's *Compilation and Analysis of a State Map and Aerial Photography Directory: A Nevada Experience*

*Some Important Cartographic Agencies, and Available Maps of Mexico*, by Prof. J. Granville Jensen [an acquisitions guide of major importance]

Harold M. Otness' *On the state of American Almanac Maps*

I was deeply disappointed that, as I assembled all of the items for this issue, these additional forty pages wouldn't fit. Terry Garfield, Review Editor, Society of University Cartographers Bulletin, has recently written asking: "I wonder if you have much difficulty in obtaining enough material to keep your issues going?" With delight, and optimism, I can report that that isn't quite my problem. I just hate to keep you in suspense.

Authors take note! Terry Garfield is seeking someone willing to write an article about "the availability of various maps of the United States". If you are interested, please write him: Mr. Terry Garfield, Chief Technician, Department of Geography, University of Leicester, Leicester, England LE1 7RH.

MEMBERS AND SUBSCRIBERS PLEASE NOTE: The Membership assembled at Eugene voted to raise the dues and subscription rate to $10.00, effective July 1, 1977. [See Minutes of that meeting, p. 45] Justification for this decision is quite apparent [see Treasurer's Report, p. 72-73] when one realizes that the Cost Per Member and Subscriber has been averaging about $6.70 per year over the past seven years. Compare that to the recent article "Price Indexes for '76" in the August 1976 issue of Library Journal which indicates that the average cost of an American periodical in 1976 is $22.52, an increase of $2.58 over the previous year. The Membership assembled was very supportive of our publishing program and believes this modest increase in rates will offset inflation, and provide enough investment capital for our Occasional Paper series. If you have comments or questions regarding this situation, you are encouraged to write members of the Publications Advisory Committee [see membership listed in Editor's Message, loc. cit. sup.] and the Executive Committee:

1976/77 WAML Officers

President: R. Philip Hoehn, Bancroft Library, Univ. of Calif., Berkeley, CA
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Past-Pres: Mary Larsgaard, Geog. Dept., University of Oregon, Eugene, OR
TENTATIVE PROGRAM

SPRING MEETING - WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF MAP LIBRARIES

Mary Guedon, University of Santa Clara, and, Paul Martinez-Perry, San
Jose State University, are hosts for this meeting, and WAML Vice-President
Harold Otness, Southern Oregon College, is in charge of arranging the program.

Thursday, March 24th, 1977

San Jose State University, Library

1:00pm Registration
1:30 Welcome and Announcements
2:00 Business Meeting
2:30 Visit SJSU Map Collection
3:00 Coffee
3:30 Mapping from Landsat Data - talk by member of
SJSU Geography Dept. and visit to Laboratory

Friday, March 25th, 1977

University of Santa Clara, Benson Memorial Center - Benson Parlors

9:00am Cataloging Maps at the Library of Congress
   presented by Janet Swan Hill, LC Geog. & Map Div.
10:00 Coffee
10:30 Designing a Map Cataloging System for Computer
   Processing: one man's experience
   by Herb Fox, California State University, Fresno
12:00 Lunch: Bronco Corral, Benson Memorial Center
1:00 View special exhibits of publishers and dealers
   of maps, atlases, equipment manufacturers, etc.
2:00 Proposed International Standard Bibliographic Des-
   cription - Cartographic Materials (ISBD-CM)
   presented by Mary Larsgaard, Central Washington
   State College.
3:00 Coffee
3:30 The Computer-Produced Map Catalog: the UC Santa
   Cruz system converts to MARC
   presented by Stanley Stevens, University of Cal-
   ifornia, Santa Cruz
4:00 Panel Discussion on Map Cataloging (an opportunity
   to ask questions, exchange ideas, etc.)

Late addition: David A. Cohb, Map & Geography Librarian, University of Illinois
at Urbana-Champaign, will present a talk on OCLC (Ohio College
Library Center) automated map cataloging project.

Individual Members, and Institutional Members, within the Principal Re-
gion of WAML will receive a special mailing later which will outline travel
and housing possibilities, and an updated program. Members: please note the
special feature - exhibits by map producers, equipment manufacturers - the
Executive Committee hopes this will make attendance doubly meaningful. Inqui-
ries should be addressed to Harold Otness, Library, Southern Oregon College,
Ashland, Oregon 97520 regarding program.
CATALOGING TOOLS AND PRACTICES:
Update on Developments

In preparation for WAML's meeting in Santa Clara/San Jose, March 24 & March 25, 1977, which will feature an all-day session on Map Cataloging and Classification - with special guest speaker, Janet Swan Hill, Head, Cataloging Unit, Geography and Map Division, Library of Congress, the following information is furnished for your study. (The Editor's thanks to Ms. Hill for some of these notations.)

Schedule of projected publication or implementation dates:

Classification, Class G, Geography, Maps, Anthropology, Recreation.

It incorporates all additions and changes through March 1975. The atlas, and map sections have been extensively revised. Improvements have been made by restating captions in modern terminology and eliminating obsolete expressions, regrouping and aligning topics to create an arrangement conforming more to current categorization, simplifying and clarifying instructions to catalogers in the form of notes, expanding the system of references between related topics, an expanded index, and maps which identify the regions.

The additions and changes in Class G adopted while this work was in-press will be cumulated and printed in List 183 of LC Classification - Additions and Changes.

This is the long-awaited new edition of the map cataloger's "bible", for those using Library of Congress classification. Published in June 1976.

A text containing specifications for fields of data for magnetic tapes containing catalog records for maps.
Published June 1976.

Reversible subject headings.
Not a manual, but a system for allowing a special additional subject heading for certain catalog records so that for maps, atlases, globes, and relief models, there will always be a heading present that takes the form Place-Topic.


International Standard Bibliographic Description (Cartographic Materials) -- ISBD(CM)
An international standard for the description of cartographic materials which is intended to supercede all other rules of cataloging in the areas of its concern. An 80-page Draft was prepared by the Joint Working Group on the ISBD(CM) set up by the International Federation of Library Associations Committee on Cataloguing and the IFLA Geography and Map Sub-section. Draft published in London, 1976. Discussed at the IFLA General Council in Lausanne, 23-28 August 1976. Hugo Stubbe, Public Archives of Canada, National Map Collection, is Chairman of the Joint Working Group. (Draft is a working document only, not for distribution. Publication of final document expected 1977.)
Anglo-American Cataloging Rules. 2nd edition.
A major revision involving reorganization, major shifts in thinking,
and incorporating provisions of some ISBD's.
Publication expected 1977 or later.

An extensive manual, dealing in fine detail. Used in conjunction with
other LC cataloging tools (AACR, G Schedule, Subject Heading List, etc.)
Generally does not repeat information found in other sources.
Publication projected late 1977, early 1978. Draft is completed and in
use at LC Geography and Map Division.

Data Preparation Manual for the Conversion of Map Cataloging Records to

Canadian Map Cataloging Manual.
Designed to be a complete document to be used without reference to other
rules for descriptive cataloging. Incorporates the provisions of ISBD(CM).
Publication plans not announced.
A CALIFORNIA
REGIONAL CLASSIFICATION SCHEME

by

Ann L. Langston and Rick Yapkowitz

Cartography by Jane L. Barror

Since the UCLA Map Library does not catalog its maps, they must be highly sorted to be found. Before the adoption of the present system, a randomly arranged group of subdivisions for the state of California existed. Originally, subdivisions were arranged in alphabetical order and assigned a number, beginning with the number one and progressing as far as needed. As acquisition of maps of California increased, many subdivisions no longer reflected the types of maps being received. The solution was to create new subdivisions to be added to the end of the list. The next available number was assigned to the subdivision. This of course, destroyed the alphabetical relationship, which was the only relationship between the area of the subdivision and the number assigned. With time, the system became too cumbersome to work with. Also, the concept of "region" as implied by the Library of Congress was improperly understood. Subdivisions covered areas as diverse as Northern California and downtown Los Angeles.

A reorganization was needed. In 1975 a new system was implemented. The goal was to create a logical scheme capable of being expanded, with the number of each regional area bearing a relationship to the total scheme. In deciding upon a classification scheme, consideration was given to the optimal arrangement of maps currently produced. The maps in the collection were examined in view of a general scheme. When necessary, adjustments were made in the general scheme, so that the maps in the collection would fit in clearly and easily.

Four basic considerations led to the establishment of the parameters used to define the new system: intent of the cartographers, user orientation, maintenance of the integrity of the Map Library classification scheme, and anticipation of future changes in the system.

The maps in hand were examined to determine if there were any patterns which could be used as a basis for a classification system. One of the authors, as a geologist, perceived the state as a system of natural provinces and regions. Since many maps are geologic in nature, this system provided a functional base. Many maps are of Northern or Southern California, or an amorphous Central California area. These maps do not conform to the geologic provinces, thus the divisions were created. The natural regions and urbanized areas were devised by looking at the maps in hand and further dividing the provinces. (Refer to List of California Regional Areas below.) Boundaries of the California Regional Classification Scheme are not rigid. In some cases they overlap. (Refer to

1 Jane L. Barror is a Student Assistant in the UCLA Map Library, and is finishing her B.A. in Geography. Ann Langston is a Library Assistant at the UCLA Map Library and is working on a master's degree in Library and Information Science. Rick Yapkowitz worked as a Library Assistant in the UCLA Map Library while obtaining a degree in geology. Presently he is teaching math and science for the Los Angeles City School System.
the five maps below.) This leads to two generalizations concerning classification of individual maps. The map does not have to cover the entire province or region to be classified under the appropriate number. For example, a map of Humboldt and Del Norte counties is classified as G4362 (.040). (Refer to Map 2.) The second generalization is the opposite of the one discussed above. Some maps cover areas which extend over the boundaries of the regional area. The boundaries of these regions are not meant to be rigid; however, too much liberty should not be taken concerning interpretation of an area. The classifier considers the intent of the map coverage rather than an actual area covered.

Without the convenience of a catalog and added entries, a map must be classified into a location where it will be found quickly by patrons and staff. In order to maximize ease of retrieval, a map must be classified as the smallest category that will best specify the area of the map. Thus many judgments concerning classification are made with the need of the user in mind. After working with this classification system for over one year, one author feels that this is a good system for the needs of the library. Patrons often ask for a map by our geologic and geographic divisions, and habitual users have learned to find California maps with ease. The system is working particularly well in the Greater Los Angeles Area, and in the California vertical file.

The state of California has been divided into twelve basic divisions and provinces that will remain static at all times. These are Northern, Southern and Central California, and nine physiographic provinces of California. (Refer to Maps 1 and 2.) These divisions and provinces have been assigned a unique three digit decimal number. The last digit ends with zero. Within the provinces there are often enough maps which cover a smaller area than the whole to warrant further division. All of the remaining regions and areas are subunits of the twelve basic provinces. (Refer to Map 3.) These subunits have been assigned unique three digit decimal numbers also. The first two digits are those of the basic province of which the unit is a part, and the last digit is a number from one through nine. Two urbanized areas of California were also further divided due to the nature of the maps in the library's collection. (Refer to Maps 4 and 5, and further explanation below.) The regional decimal numbers are added to the G- number in the call number, and are enclosed in parentheses to aid in filing. A slope map of the San Francisco Bay area, published by the U.S. Geological Survey at the scale of 1:125,000 is classified in this way:

```
G- number and regional designation  G4362(.061)
Subject designation              C225
Scale                             125
Publisher abbreviation            USGS
Date of most current information  1972
```

A map series has a small "s" placed after the G- number and before the number in parentheses.

The decimal orientation of the numbering integrates with the rest of the Library of Congress G- scheme (as modified by the UCLA Map Library). Classification of maps is not usually a problem. The scheme has enough flexibility to allow for maps whose area of coverage is smaller or greater than the regional areas, and the decimal system is simple to file and retrieve. The numbering system is orderly and easy to remember. The system is dynamic and can fa-
cilitate any expansion needed. It was designed with ease of classification and retrieval in mind. The system has the ability to adapt to any future changes within the Map Library, including an automated catalog. The system can also be adapted or expanded for use with maps of regional areas in other states.

The following is the listing used by the UCLA Map Library as a supplement to the Library of Congress G- Schedule to classify California maps. The listing is arranged in this fashion:

1) Definition of terms
2) List of California Regional Areas
3) Definition of California Regional Areas
4) Maps 1, 2, and 3: California Regional Areas
5) San Francisco Bay Area Subdivisions
6) Map 4: San Francisco Bay Area Subdivisions
7) Los Angeles County Subdivisions
8) Map 5: Los Angeles County Subdivisions

**Definition of Terms**

- **Division** - an artificial unit, generally large in extent, bearing no specific relationship to the natural provinces.
- **Province** - a recognized major province.
- **Region** - a subunit of a major province, usually some significant natural feature.
- **Area** - a subunit of a major province, restricted to the highly urbanized parts.
- **Subdivision** - a subunit of the urbanized areas: further defined in individual cases (San Francisco Bay Area and Los Angeles County).

**List of California Regional Areas**

.000 - Irregular Regions
.010 - Northern California Division
.020 - Southern California Division
.030 - Central California Division
.040 - Northwes California Province
.050 - Northeast California Province
.060 - Coast Ranges Province
    .061 - San Francisco Bay Area (See also: San Francisco Bay Area Subdivisions)
.070 - Great Valley Province
    .071 - Sacramento Valley Region
    .072 - San Joaquin Valley Region
    .073 - Sacramento Area
CALIFORNIA REGIONAL CLASSIFICATION SCHEME

STATE DIVISIONS

.010 Northern California
.020 Southern California
.030 Central California

Source: California Statistical Abstract 1970
map 1

J.L. Barrow 1978
CALIFORNIA REGIONAL CLASSIFICATION SCHEME

REGIONS AND URBANIZED AREAS

.061 San Francisco Bay Area
.071 Sacramento Valley
.072 San Joaquin Valley
.073 Sacramento Area
.081 Lake Tahoe Area
.082 Gold Bearing Dist.-Mother Lode
.091 Death Valley
.092 Eastern Sierra, White-Inyo Mts.
.111 Greater Los Angeles Area
.112 Greater San Bernardino-Riverside
.121 Antelope Valley
.122 Salton Trough

Source: California Statistical Abstract - 1970

map 3
080 - Sierra Nevada Province
     081 - Lake Tahoe Area
     082 - Gold Bearing District - Mother Lode Region
090 - Basin and Range Province
     091 - Death Valley Region
     092 - Eastern Sierra, White - Inyo Mountains Region
100 - Channel Islands Province
110 - Southern California Coast Province
     111 - Greater Los Angeles Area (See also: Los Angeles County Subdivisions)
     112 - Greater San Bernardino - Riverside Area
120 - Southeastern Desert Province
     121 - Antelope Valley Region
     122 - Salton Trough Region

Definition of California Regional Areas

000 - Irregular Regions

This division covers those maps whose extent cuts across the established regions. (e.g.: San Andreas Fault Zone, California Aqueduct System, etc.)

010 - Northern California Division

An indistinct geographic area which extends from the Monterey -- Santa Cruz Bay area north to the Oregon border.

020 - Southern California Division

An indistinct geographic area which extends from the northern boundaries of San Luis Obispo, Kern, and San Bernardino counties, south to the Mexican border.

030 - Central California Division

An indistinct geographic area which overlaps the Northern and Southern California Divisions. It roughly extends from Sonoma, Napa, Yolo, Sacramento, and El Dorado counties south to the southern boundaries of San Luis Obispo, Kern, and Inyo counties.

040 - Northwest California Province

Extends from the Cascade Range (sometimes inclusive) in the east to the Pacific Ocean in the west, and from the Oregon border south to the southern boundaries of Tehama, Trinity, and Humboldt counties. Physical features: Klamath Mountains, Cascade Range, Mount Shasta, Lassen Peak.

050 - Northeast California Province

Extends from the Nevada border in the east to the Cascade Range (inclusive) in the west, and from the Oregon border south to the Sierra Nevada. Physical features: Modoc Plateau, (Volcanic Tableland), Diamond Mountains, Warner Range.
Coast Ranges Province

A distinct natural province in western California extending from the Pacific Ocean to the eastern boundaries of Mendocino, Lake, Napa, Contra Costa, Alameda, Santa Clara, San Benito, Monterey and San Luis Obispo counties, and from the Transverse Ranges (southern boundary of San Luis Obispo county), north to the northern boundary of Humboldt county.

Physical features: Coast Ranges and intervening valleys.

San Francisco Bay Area

San Francisco, San Mateo, Marin, Alameda, Contra Costa, and parts of Sonoma, Solano, Santa Clara, and Napa counties.

Physical features: San Francisco Bay, San Pablo Bay, Suisun Bay.

Note: this area has been further subdivided at the UCLA Map Lib.

Great Valley Province

Extends from the Coast Ranges in the west to the Sierra Nevada in the east, and from the Cascade Range south to the Transverse Ranges.

Sacramento Valley Region

Extends from the Cascade Range south to the southern boundary of Sacramento county.

San Joaquin Valley Region

Extends from the southern boundary of Sacramento county south to the Transverse Ranges.

Sacramento Area

The area surrounding the city of Sacramento; parts of Sacramento, Placer, Sutter, and Yolo counties.

Sierra Nevada Province

Extends from the Great Valley in the west to the Nevada border and the eastern boundaries of Alpine, Tuolumne, Mariposa, Madera, Fresno, Tulare, and part of Kern counties, and from Lassen county south to the Transverse Ranges.

Lake Tahoe Area

The area surrounding Lake Tahoe, including part of Nevada.

Gold Bearing District -- Mother Lode Region

The gold bearing district of the western Sierra Nevada Province.

Basin and Range Province

Mono and Inyo counties south to the Garlock Fault Zone, the area to the east of the Sierra Nevada.

.091 - Death Valley Region
The area east of the Panamint Range, sometimes may include part of Nevada.

.092 - Eastern Sierra, White-Inyo Mountains Region
Includes the eastern slopes of the Sierra Nevada on the west to the eastern slopes of the White-Inyo Range on the east.

.100 - Channel Islands Province
Coastal islands in the Santa Barbara, San Pedro, and Outer Santa Barbara Channels.
Note: Each island, separately, is placed under the county of jurisdiction.

.111 - Greater Los Angeles Area
Defined as the five-county area, including parts of Ventura, Riverside, San Bernardino, and all of Los Angeles, and Orange counties. The area surrounding the city of Los Angeles.
Note: Los Angeles county has been further subdivided at the UCLA Map Library.

.112 - Greater San Bernardino - Riverside Area
The Riverside-San Bernardino metropolitan area and vicinity.

.120 - Southeastern Desert Province
Extends from the White-Inyo Range in the west to the Nevada border in the east, and from northern Death Valley south to the Mexican border.
Physical features: Death Valley, Mojave Desert, Colorado Desert.

.121 - Antelope Valley Region
The valley area south of the Tehachapi Mountains and north of the San Gabriel Mountains, extending east to the Ord Mountains.

.122 - Salton Trough Region
The valley consisting of the Coachella Valley and Imperial Valley east of the Peninsular Ranges and west of the Chocolate Mountains, extending south to the Mexican border.

[Refer to Maps 1, 2, and 3]

San Francisco Bay Area Subdivisions

The San Francisco Bay Area is a nine-county region which embraces all of Marin, San Francisco and San Mateo counties, and parts of Santa Clara, Alameda, Contra Costa, Solano, Sonoma, and Napa counties. Maps are usually made of the entire Bay Area, or a part of the area. Auto club and oil company road maps are almost the only type of map made of part of the area. The most common subdivisions are maps of the San Francisco and Peninsula area, the South Bay area, and the East Bay area. Individual maps cover parts of two or more counties, making a possible G4363 classification awkward. These maps cover parts of the
(.061) area, and the classification of the subdivisions in this: the subdivision is designated by a capital letter A, B, C, or D. The letter is placed as the last element of the region number (e.g., G4362(.061 C)). In cases of maps which are parts of the subdivisions (maps which do not cover most of the subdivision, and do not fall into either a city or county classification), key wording is used. The keyword is placed on the second line of the vertical file sticker, or in the lower right corner of a flat map, below the date in the classification number. (See examples below.) Neither of the authors favored the idea of wording, but did not want to further complicate the system merely to sort road maps. Multiple decimals, large and small letters and alphanumeric symbols were seen as confusing to the staff, as well as to the authors. (Refer to Map 4.)

.061 A - Peninsula Subdivision

The counties of San Francisco and San Mateo, and part of Santa Clara county. The area covered includes the cities of San Francisco, San Bruno, Burlingame, San Mateo, Redwood City, Palo Alto, and most of Los Altos. Some maps may include only part of the peninsular area, from San Francisco south through Burlingame, or the central peninsular area, from Burlingame south to Palo Alto or Redwood City. These maps are keyworded, either with North Peninsula or Central Peninsula. If space is limited, North and Central will suffice. Maps covering the entire peninsular area need no keyword, but to avoid confusion in the vertical file they may be keyworded Peninsula.

.061 B - South Bay Subdivision

The emphasis is on the southern section of the San Francisco Bay Area; the Santa Clara Valley in Santa Clara County. Maps of the area include parts of the cities of Palo Alto, Los Altos, and Milpitas, and the cities of Mountain View, Sunnyvale, Cupertino, Saratoga, Santa Clara, and San Jose.

.061 C - East Bay Subdivision

This area includes Alameda and Contra Costa counties west of the hills: from the Bay to the regional parks in the hills. Cities include Richmond, Berkeley, Oakland, San Leandro, Hayward, and Fremont.

.061 D - North Bay Subdivision

At this writing (9/75, rev. 8/76) we are experimenting with this theoretical subdivision, since the Map Library owns no group of maps which fall into the category. In theory, maps of this area are of the region bordering the northern part of San Francisco Bay and San Pablo Bay. The counties contained are parts of Marin, Sonoma, Napa, Solano, and Contra Costa. Representative cities are San Rafael, Tiburon, Vallejo, and the cities bordering the bays in Contra Costa county.

Los Angeles County Subdivisions

After much thought, the authors decided that the Greater Los Angeles area could not be subdivided, since two basic ideas within the L.C. classification system (as adapted by UCLA Map Library) were in opposition: A) G-numbers ending in four or three are used to classify cities and county areas: divisions
smaller than a state or region; and, B) Since UCLA Map Library has expanded and clarified the G4362 regional designations, it is logical to subdivide further.

These two ideas were not in conflict in the San Francisco Bay Area. Most of the suggested subareas covered large areas in two or more counties. Only in the South Bay area did this question arise, since Santa Clara county is the largest administrative subunit present on the maps. The intent of the maps is to show the south part of the San Francisco Bay Area, rather than Santa Clara county. In this case the technicality was reconciled with the overall regional scheme.

In the Los Angeles area, however, the existing or proposed subdivisions were smaller than a county, or in some cases, the area of a city. Before the regional reorganization, Greater Los Angeles had been divided into eleven sub-regions; most were entirely within the county, and some were even contained within the Los Angeles City limits. To solve this problem, we returned to the idea of "intent"; that a map should be classified within the smallest area possible, without giving misinformation concerning the area or content of the map. The maps of the areas of concern (Los Angeles Basin, Santa Monica Mountains, San Gabriel Valley, San Fernando Valley, and Santa Catalina Island) are contained within Los Angeles County. When this was realized, the problem was solved.

If the intent of a map is broad or general, covering all or most of the five-county area, then G4362 (.1) is the correct classification. If the map covers more than two of the following divisions, either a general county designation, G4363, or the regional classification will apply. Smaller, more specific areas should be treated as county subdivisions or city classifications.

The county subdivisions were determined by a combination of identification of the physiographic regions within the county, inspection of vertical file and flat maps of the area, and consultation to determine boundary lines of these areas. Thus, these areas are not exactly physiographic, since the Los Angeles basin area is split with a straight line, and the San Fernando Valley area contains part of the Verdugo Mountains. But the maps usually conform to eight areas. If a map does not lie within one of these area, it is more likely intended to be a map of a particular city, or of the Greater Los Angeles Area.

Corresponding to the California regional scheme, the subdivision are designated by decimal numbers in parentheses in the first element of the G-number. A two digit number is used, since there is not the great amount of subdivision that there is in the state scheme. A three digit decimal could also cause confusion in filing regional and county maps. (Refer to Map 5).

.10 - North County Subdivision
Northern part of the county. Contains part of the Antelope Valley, south from the county line, including the San Gabriel Mountains.

.20 - San Fernando Valley Subdivision
Southwest of the North County area. From the west county line, east to
the crest of the Verdugo Mountains. The southern boundary is the base of the Santa Monica Mountains. This subdivision includes the communities of Van Nuys, Canoga Park, Tarzana, and the cities of San Fernando, Burbank, and part of Glendale.

.30 - Santa Monica Mountains Subdivision

The mountainous area east of the Los Angeles -- Ventura county line, east to Interstate Five or Verdugo Road in Glendale. The southern boundary is Sunset Boulevard, and the northern boundary is the San Fernando Valley.

.40 - San Gabriel -- Pomona Valley Subdivision

South of the San Gabriel Mountains, east of the San Fernando Valley and the Verdugo Mountains to the east county line. It may include the section of San Bernardino county containing Ontario. The southern boundary is the crest of the Puente Hills. Cities include part of Glendale, Pasadena, San Gabriel, Arcadia, Azusa, Claremont, and Ontario.

.50 - Los Angeles Basin Subdivision

The area south and west of the mountain ranges; the southern, flat area of the county.

.51 - Central Los Angeles Basin

South of the two valleys, the southern border is an arbitrary line following the Imperial Highway, through El Segundo on the coast east to the county line. It contains the central area of the city of Los Angeles, and the cities of Beverly Hills, Santa Monica, Inglewood, and parts of El Segundo, Hawthorne, Downey, and cities east.

.52 - Southern Los Angeles Basin

The South Bay area. The area south of the line following Imperial Highway (see above), and southeast to the county limits. Cities and communities include Long Beach, the beach cities, Torrance, San Pedro, Wilmington, Palos Verdes peninsula, Lakewood, Bellflower, etc. Note: Many maps include only the southwestern part of this area.

.60 - Santa Catalina Island Subdivision

The island twenty-four miles SSW of the Los Angeles Harbor.
CALIFORNIA REGIONAL CLASSIFICATION SCHEME

LOS ANGELES COUNTY

0 10 20 miles

0.10 North County 0.50 Los Angeles Basin
0.20 San Fernando Valley 0.51 Central Los Angeles Basin
0.30 Santa Monica Mountains 0.52 Southern Los Angeles Basin
0.40 San Gabriel-Pomona Valleys 0.60 Santa Catalina Island

Source: USGS 1949

map 5

JL Barror 1978
ATLAS REVIEWS

by

Sandra Lamprecht
Geography and Map Librarian
California State University
Long Beach

   Maps, with text, show the location of forests, industries, traffic networks, etc. as well as urban evolution patterns of the Paris megalopolis. In French.

   One of the most comprehensive atlases of China available at the present. Historical and thematic maps are provided along with provincial map coverage. Also includes city plans and an index.

   As stated in the preface, the Bibliography of Geography is concerned with general geographical bibliography tools and is a successor to Wright and Platt's Aids to Geographical Research (published in 1947). 585 entries have been extensively discussed and annotated. The bibliography is divided into 16 chapters (i.e., Bibliographies of Bibliographies, Serials, Government Documents, Dissertations, Photographs, Maps and Atlases, etc.) with two Appendixes (Gazetteers of the U.S. Board on Geographic Names, and A Small Geographical Reference Collection) and an index concluding the work.

   This atlas deals with the geography of employment for the City of Montréal and its surrounding area. The computer maps, produced through the use of the SYMAP program package, are difficult and not pleasant to read.

   Part I provides a well-written history of Scottish maps including individual European cartographer information. An annotated bibliography of important early maps of Scotland to 1850 comprises Part II. Author, title, dates, size, scale, and in some instances, editions as well as a brief annotation are provided for each entry. Includes eleven maps.

This is a general and, at many times, a philosophical discussion of selected world place names excluding the United States. The United States has been treated in one of Stewart's former books, *Names on the Land*. Includes index.


64 computer maps illustrate the distribution of selected population characteristics such as females, primary teachers, etc., for Kenya as a whole as well as for three districts. Also includes a 21 page bibliography on computer mapping.


A revised and expanded edition of a popular landform atlas. Two new chapters, "The Lunar Surface" and "Submarine Topography", have been added. Includes index and references.


In March 1974, this reviewer previewed the plans for compilation and publication of this atlas (IB, V.5, #2, p.45). October 19, 1976 was announced as the target date for its release. THEY MADE IT! Publication date: October 16, 1976. To think that a 3-year project of this magnitude was accomplished on schedule is fantastic, to say the least. Its price, however, was targeted at $15. Publication price: just double. Considering inflation rates would be excuse enough, and comparing the price of other atlases, of inferior quality, there will be no complaints about investing in this magnificent atlas.

One cannot compare the Atlas of Oregon and the Historical Atlas of Early Oregon (Judith A. Farmer and Kenneth L. Holmes), but can only distinguish by noting that the latter work is principally a pre-Statehood (1859) atlas. History is certainly not ignored in the present work: modern Oregon is set into context frequently by the high-quality, accurately presented cartography.

The introduction warns that "the reader may not find his favorite topic in the pages of this atlas". While that may be true, it is topically as expansive as the United States National Atlas (USGS) - and as well done. My personal favorite is the map of "Willamette Valley Pollution". I'm not excited about Oregon being polluted, but I am enthusiastic when scholars put the facts into print: only one indication of the painstaking effort Dr. Loy and his associates have used to present Oregon to the World. So many State Atlases are promotional in intent, the undesirable aspects are suppressed - this one is refreshing.

It is such a beautiful atlas (superior binding too), it is a must for libraries and for those who wish to add more than just a conversation piece to the coffee table, that I could write several pages of additional description. Purchasers will receive an atlas worth three-times its price, and incomparable in content.

Stanley D. Stevens
ATTENDANCE

SPRING MEETING - WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF MAP LIBRARIES
(Joint Meeting - Geography and Map Division, SLA)

Denver, June 11, 1976

Helen Jane Armstrong
Lewis A. Armstrong
Catherine Bahn
Bob Bier
Louis F. Cambell, Jr.
Darlene Chambers
David Cobb
Joseph S. Coffman
Rod Combellick
Roman Draziowsky
Bill Easton
Cindi Everitt
John Fetros
A. L. Finkner
Mary Fortney
Mary Gainered
James R. Getter
J. Bruce Grant
Richard S. Green
Joanne Hansen
Christine R. Hanson
Carl Harvey
Stanley J. Hathorn
Marjory R. Henry
Kathleen Hickey
Janet Swan Hill
S. Warren Hobbs
Phil Hoehn
Robert Karrow
John Kawula
Claren Kidd
Nelle Kifer
Cheryl Kirk
Mary Larsgaard
C. B. Lawrence
E. V. Lawrence
Beatrice Lukens
Robert W. Marx
David C. McQuillan
Dorothy R. Meushaw
Mary Murphy
Brian Phillips
J. B. Post
Jean Ray
J. V. Remsen
Margaret Ross
Janet Rudd
Dave Schacht
Charley Seavey

University of Florida
University of Kansas
Library of Congress
U.S. Geological Survey
Colorado State Cartographer
Central Intelligence Agency
University of Illinois
U.S. Bureau of Mines
Nat. Ocean. & Atmos. Adm.
American Geographical Soc.
Illinois State University
University of Texas
San Francisco Public Lib.
U.S. Bureau of the Census
Northwestern University
University of Wisconsin
Colorado State Forest Serv.
Nat. Ocean. & Atmos. Adm.
University of Iowa
Eastern Michigan University
Wisconsin St. Cartog. Office
University of Calgary
U.S. Bur. Land Management
Seattle Public Library
SLA Geog. & Map Division
Library of Congress
Geological Society America
University of California
Newberry Library
Iowa State University
University of Oklahoma
Nat. Ocean. & Atmos. Adm.
Amoco Oil Co.
Central Washington St. Col.
Nat. Ocean. & Atmos. Adm.
Nat. Ocean. & Atmos. Adm.
University of California
U.S. Bur. of the Census
Univ. of South Carolina
Los Angeles Public Library
Defense Mapping Agency TC
Simon Fraser University
Free Lib. of Philadelphia
Southern Illinois Univ.
Energy Map Services
Wayne State University
University of California
Oregon State University
University of Northern Iowa

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Washington
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Denver
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Boulder
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Normal
El Paso
San Francisco
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Evanston, IL
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Denver
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Bethesda, MD
Washington
Boulder
Berkeley
Chicago
Ames
Norman
Boulder
Denver
Ellensburg
Boulder
Boulder
Berkeley
Washington
Columbia
Los Angeles
Washington
Burnaby, B.C.
Philadelphia
Carbondale
Denver
Detroit
Berkeley
Corvallis
Cedar Falls
Daniel T. Seldin
Marsha Selner
Alice Sharp
Arlyn Sherwood
Stanley Stevens
Paul Stout
Muriel Strickland
Lee Swift
Edward Thatcher
Karyl Tonge
Mai Treude
Brian Turnbull
Fred Walton
John Ward
Travis T. Womack, Jr.
Kathleen Zar
Indiana University
Univ. of Illinois-Chicago Cir.
State Hist. Soc., Colorado
Illinois State Library
University of California
Western Michigan Univ.
San Diego State University
Geological Society America
University of Oregon
Stanford University
University of Minnesota
University of Victoria
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Nat. Ocean. & Atmos. Adm.
Energy Map Services
University of Chicago
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Eugene
Palo Alto, CA
Minneapolis
Victoria, B.C.
Boulder
Boulder
Casper, WY
Chicago

MINUTES
WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF MAP LIBRARIES
Meeting, June 11, 1976
Tabor Room, Brown Palace Hotel, Denver, Colorado

The spring 1976 meeting of the Western Association of Map Libraries was
called to order by Mary Larsgaard, President, who welcomed members and guests.
She then turned the meeting over to Phil Hoehn, Vice-President, who introduced
John Ward of the National Geophysical and Solar-Terrestrial Data Center, Boul-
der, Colorado. Mr. Ward spoke of "The Cartographic Computer Capabilities of the
U.S. National Geophysical and Solar-Terrestrial Data Center", and illustrated
its capabilities by distributing a map of the Earthquake Epicenters of the World
which it had mapped. Ms. Darlene Chambers, CIA, Washington, D.C., disussed "The
Public Availability of the Central Intelligence Agency's Cartographic Products".
She exhibited Volume One of a recent publication, "Maps of the World's Nations",
which will be issued in four volumes. A list of CIA map publications was distri-
portion of the program with his paper, "Mine Map Repository", an archival pro-
ject for documents preservation of early maps and reports. Documents for the
western states are filed in Denver, for the eastern states in Pittsburg. The
meeting was adjourned for a coffee break.

The program resumed at 10:30am with a paper by Robert Marx, U.S. Bureau of
the Census, Washington, D.C., "The Mapping Program of the Census Bureau". Ex-
amples of census mapping were available. Stanley Hathorn, U.S. Bureau of Land
Management, Denver, concluded the morning program with his "Resource Mapping by
the Bureau of Land Management". Mr. Hathorn described the various types of maps
made by the Bureau of Land Management, both for public and government use. The
Bureau of Land Management is now involved in extensive aerial photography which
will eventually be known to the National Cartographic Information Center.

After lunch, S. Warren Hobb and Ms. Lee Swift presented "The Publication
Program of the Geological Society of America", the largest and most prestigious
geological society in the world. Mr. Womack, Energy Map Services, Petroleum
Information Corporation, Casper, Wyoming, described "Geological and Ownership
Maps for Oil Exploration". Wholly owned by Nielsen Company, Petroleum Informa-
tion Corporation has 400 specialists and 10,000 clients and it and related companies manufacture ownership and geological maps. In San Antonio, there is a photo-file of aerial photography with good and inexpensive facilities for reproduction.

A coffee break was followed by a short business meeting, called to order by Mary Larsgaard at 3:30pm. The Secretary’s and Treasurer’s reports were printed in the Information Bulletin and any corrections or additions should be sent to Stanley Stevens for printing. It was reported that Occasional Paper No. 2, Union List of Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps Held by Institutions in the United States and Canada, Volume 1 (Alabama to Missouri), by R. Philip Hoehn, is now available. Occasional Paper No. 3 is due in approximately a year. Future meetings of WAML will be:

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<td>Fall 1976</td>
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<td>Spring 1977</td>
<td>San Jose</td>
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<td>Fall 1977</td>
<td>San Diego</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring 1978</td>
<td>Seattle</td>
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The program for the Fall 1976 meeting centers around the themes, "How geographers and landscape architects make and use maps", Thursday, Eugene; and, "Cartographic use by the earth sciences", Friday, Corvallis. Saturday field trips will be by car through the old homesteading area of the Lower Willamette Valley and by foot through the Mall of Eugene.

Marjorie Henry, Chairperson of the Nominating Committee, presented the following slate of officers:

- President: Philip Hoehn
- Vice-President: Harold Ottesen
- Secretary: LaVonne Jacobsen
- Treasurer: Stanley Stevens

There were no nominations from the floor and it was moved and seconded that nominations be closed. Ballots will be mailed by the end of June.

Mary Larsgaard announced that there will be a long business meeting in September at which time a dues increase will be discussed. The business meeting was adjourned at 3:50 pm.

The WAML program resumed with "Mapping Wildfire Hazards in Colorado" by James R. Getter, Colorado State Forest Service, and was concluded with "The Colorado Cartographic System; Programs, Projects and Priorities" by Dr. Louis F. Campbell, Jr., State Cartographer and Chairman of the Colorado Mapping Advisory Committee.

David Cobb expressed thanks to the Western Association of Map Libraries from the Special Libraries Association, Geography and Map Division for the WAML program. The meeting was adjourned at 4:30 pm.

Respectfully submitted,

Dorothy R. Mevshaw
WAML Secretary
The Public Availability of the Central Intelligence Agency's Cartographic Products

In recent years, CIA has become fairly well known as a publisher of maps and atlases of foreign areas. I will discuss how CIA became a producer of maps and atlases for public consumption, and describe the CIA produced material currently available.

The CIA has had a map-making capability since it was established in 1947. It drew on the resources of its predecessor organization, the wartime Office of Strategic Services. Thousands of maps produced by OSS during World War II were recently deposited in the Cartographic Branch of the U.S. National Archives and Records Service in Washington, D.C. These maps have been declassified and are available for examination by the public. Reproduction copies of any of the maps can be obtained from the National Archives at reasonable cost. Many of the OSS maps are also held in the Geography and Map Division of the Library of Congress, but their collection of these maps is far less complete than that of the National Archives.

During the late 1940's and most of the decade of the fifties, CIA map production was primarily limited to classified items in support of national intelligence, but in 1959 the Agency produced an unclassified provisional atlas of administrative units in China. Most of the maps in the atlas were reproduced from a 1956 atlas published in Peking, but a great deal of later date administrative information was incorporated into the CIA publication. It was immediately realized the atlas would make a significant contribution to the cartographic materials then available on China and the atlas was offered for sale by the Department of Commerce for five dollars. This represented the first CIA product sold to the public. A similar atlas on administrative units of the USSR, consisting largely of color reproductions of Russian produced maps, was published in 1960. Again, it was obvious that this atlas would also make a significant contribution to the cartographic materials then available on the USSR. A limited number of copies were made available to non-government academic institutions.

Also in the late 1950's, CIA began sending copies of its unclassified country base maps to the Geography and Map Division of the Library of Congress for inclusion in their files. This practice is still followed on a regular basis, in compliance with Title 44, U.S. Code, Sections 1718 and 1719. Hundreds of unclassified CIA maps have been placed in the Library of Congress. The maps are filed in the main Library of Congress map collection according to an area/subject cataloging system. They are available for examination by the public and may be reproduced since they are not copyrighted.

By the early 1960's, CIA had become well known within the professional field of geography as an employer of cartographers and geographers. As part of our recruitment of qualified job candidates in these fields, examples of CIA produced maps were occasionally left with the Departments of Geography at major universities, and this practice provided a great deal of academic exposure to the CIA produced maps.

CIA cartographic products received the first widespread distribution outside the Government when the China Map Folio was published in 1968. Although produced for the use of U.S. Government officials interested in China, it was recognized that this atlas would contribute significantly to the cartographic materials available on China in the academic world. Accordingly, a limited gratis dissemination of this atlas was made to university geography departments, libraries and research institutions deemed particularly strong in China studies. The atlas was well received, and for the first time, CIA had become publicly identified as a major publisher of maps on foreign areas. Knowledge of the Agency's cartographic capabilities continued to spread in ensuing years as similar selective distributions were made for other atlases. They included the China Administrative Atlas in 1969, the Indochina Atlas in 1970, and a revision of the earlier administrative atlas of China in 1975.

At the end of 1971, we initiated a new series of atlases that involved more than a grouping of maps. To date, three have been published:

Atlas: Issues in the Middle East, 1973
USSR Agriculture: Atlas, November 1974

These publications combine thematic maps, graphics, photography, and text to provide basic information essential to understanding selected areas, problems, or issues. Within the government, these publications are intended primarily to provide policymakers and generalists a ready means of acquiring background information on subjects of continuing importance. We attempt to achieve high levels of expertise and professionalism in these publications, but they are not designed with substantive expert in mind. As time and resources permit, other atlases in this series may be published.

The large demand for additional copies of these publications, particularly from the academic community, prompted CIA to offer several of them to the U.S. Government Printing Office (GPO) for consideration as public sale items. It must be emphasized that GPO issues only those publications it believes will prove profitable. It is not obliged to print and sell a document simply because the originating agency wants it sold to the public. The selling price is also determined by GPO. To date, four CIA atlases have been printed by GPO and are now on public sale (See attached GPO listing with prices). They are the Peoples Republic of China: Atlas, Atlas: Issues in the Middle East, USSR Agriculture: Atlas, and Peoples Republic of China: Administrative Atlas. Sales of these atlases at GPO are reported to be brisk, and at least one of the atlases has been reprinted to meet the demand. One indication of the popularity of the Peoples Republic of China: Atlas is that Rand McNally and Company is selling this atlas under their company name, having printed it from reproduction materials purchased from GPO. Rand McNally has also prepared its own version of the CIA's Middle East Atlas.

In addition to CIA atlases, GPO has issued a series of CIA-prepared general reference maps of many countries of the world. They were first accepted and placed on sale in 1972. A year later, after maps of some 65 countries had been placed on sale, production of this series of maps at CIA was terminated by budget constraints. A modest revision program for the existing maps in the series is now underway, however, and some of the maps are expected to be revised within a year, including the one on the Peoples Republic of China. This series of maps has sold well at GPO.
CIA does not have a map and atlas depository program. However, all CIA produced maps and atlases sold by the GPO have been sent to over 600 libraries throughout the U.S. as specified in the 1962 Depository Library Act (Title 44, U.S. Code 19). CIA has no responsibility for the administration of this GPO depository program. If anyone present has questions on this matter, contact the Library and Statutory Distribution Service, Library of Congress, which administers this depository program for GPO.

In addition to the CIA maps and atlases sold by GPO, there are a number of CIA publications available to libraries via the Document Expediting Project of the Library of Congress. DOCEX, as it is commonly known, is a system for distributing documents produced by various U.S. Government agencies to libraries subscribing to the DOCEX service. Four CIA publications distributed through DOCEX contain maps and may be of interest to this group. They are the Moscow Street Guide, a pocket-size atlas of the city of Moscow published in 1975; the National Basic Intelligence Factbook, a compilation of basic geographic, political, and economic data on political entities worldwide that is published semi-annually; the 1975 Peoples Republic of China Administrative Atlas; and fourth, a compendium of briefs on selected cities of the Peoples Republic of China produced for the use of U.S. Government officials visiting China. Inquiries regarding the DOCEX program subscription service should be sent to the DOCEX Project, Exchange and Gifts Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

In summation, the Central Intelligence Agency has long recognized that many of its maps and related publications are of potential value to the academic community and the general public. Although not budgeted for this purpose, CIA has tried to make these items accessible to any serious user. They have been placed in academic institutions, libraries, and research organizations; offered for public sale by the Government Printing Office; deposited in the files of the Geography and Map Division of the Library of Congress; and distributed through the DOCEX Project subscription service of the Library of Congress.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

CIA PRODUCED ATLASES

   Catalog No. PrEx 3.10/4: C44/3 Price: $6.50

   Catalog No. PrEx 3.10/4: M58 Price: $2.00

3. USSR Agriculture: Atlas 1974 60 pages
   Catalog No. PrEx 3.10/4: UN3/4 Price: $4.20

   1975 68 pages Stock No. 041-015-00076-4 Price: $3.45

   46 pages Stock No. 041-015-00078-1 Price: $2.00
### Maps (United States and Foreign)

**Central Intelligence Agency Maps of Foreign Countries.** These colorful maps feature major roads, railroads, and other transportation facilities, as well as densely populated areas. Inset maps provide additional information concerning industrial areas, land utilization, and natural resources.

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<td>PrEx 3.10/4:Ic 2</td>
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<td>India with Sikkim and Bhutan</td>
<td>1975</td>
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<td>1972</td>
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<td>Israel</td>
<td>1972</td>
<td>24 x 26 in.</td>
<td>PrEx 3.10/4:Is 7</td>
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<td>Italy</td>
<td>1973</td>
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<td>Ivory Coast</td>
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<td>North Korea</td>
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<td>26 7/8 x 23 1/8 in.</td>
<td>PrEx 3.10/4:K 84</td>
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<td>South Korea</td>
<td>1973</td>
<td>20 x 25 3/4 in.</td>
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<td>Libya</td>
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<td>Malta</td>
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<td>Martinique</td>
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<td>Mexico</td>
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<td>Morocco</td>
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<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>1973</td>
<td>20 1/2 x 24 1/4 in.</td>
<td>PrEx 3.10/4:M 87</td>
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<td>Nigeria</td>
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<td>Pakistan</td>
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<td>PrEx 3.10/4:P 17</td>
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<td>Panama</td>
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<td>PrEx 3.10/4:P 19</td>
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<td>Poland</td>
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<td>25 x 16 in.</td>
<td>PrEx 3.10/4:P 75</td>
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<td>Portugal</td>
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<td>22 x 22 in.</td>
<td>PrEx 3.10/4:P 83</td>
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<td>Russia</td>
<td>1971</td>
<td>19 x 30 in.</td>
<td>Summary map</td>
<td>PrEx 3.10/4:R 92</td>
<td>24 x 31 in.</td>
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<td>Senegal and Gambia</td>
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<td>20 x 24 in.</td>
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<td>Turkey</td>
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<td>PrEx 3.10/4:T 84</td>
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<td>U.S.S.R.</td>
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<td>South Viet Nam</td>
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<td>PrEx 3.10/4:V 67</td>
<td>041-015-00021-7</td>
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<td>Yemen (Aden)</td>
<td>1973</td>
<td>19 x 27 in.</td>
<td>PrEx 3.10/4:Y 3</td>
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<td>Yemen (Sana)</td>
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<td>PrEx 3.10/4:Y 9</td>
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THE COLORADO CARTOGRAPHIC SYSTEM: PROGRAMS, PROJECTS AND PRIORITIES

Dr. Louis F. Campbell, Jr., State Cartographer

ABSTRACT OF REMARKS

In 1974, the State of Colorado initiated a cartographic system designed to provide coverage of the state with a large number and wide variety of cartographic stereophotogrammetric aerial photography at small scale (1:80,000); county format topographic maps at regional scale (1:50,000); quadrangle-centered phenomaps and selected orthophotoquads at medium scale (1:24,000); and a pilot project for community maps at large scale (1:2,400). These cooperatively funded projects are supplemented with all-federally funded standard topographic quadrangle maps having a 7.5-minute format and produced by the U.S. Geological Survey at medium scale (1:24,000). As of January 1976, state coverage with these standard quadrangle maps had reached 75-percent.

In addition to specific products, the Colorado cartographic system includes programs for technical assistance to state, regional, county and municipal agencies; mapping coordination and federal liaison through the Colorado Mapping Advisory Committee; the development of a Colorado Cartographic Information Center as an adjunct to and telemetry terminal for the National Cartographic Information Center; the development of "derivative products" training kits and map resources information kits for the use of state, regional, county and municipal agencies; and the development of a geo-data indexing system for the identification of active mapping projects.

While not directly related to the National Topographic Program, the Colorado cartographic system also includes new programs for land utilization mapping; geo-coding of demographic and physical planning information; the coordination of base mapping for the 1980 census; and the coordination of remote sensing projects.

1Presented to a joint meeting of WAML and the Geography and Map Division, SLA, Denver, June 11, 1976.
RESOURCE MAPPING BY THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

presented by

Stanley J. Hathorn

Chief, Office of Cadastral Survey
and
Acting Chief, Office of Special Mapping
Denver Service Center
Bureau of Land Management

INTRODUCTION

Our maps are designed and produced for the management of all resources for which BLM is responsible.

The Bureau of Land Management, an element of the Department of the Interior, has management responsibilities over some 457 million acres of national resource lands in the Western United States and Alaska—about 20% of the Nation's land base. In addition, BLM has responsibilities for 313 million acres of land where the surface is either under management of another Federal agency or has been conveyed into private ownership with a mineral reservation in the United States. Thus throughout the 50 states, BLM has responsibilities for possible mineral products or approximately 3/4 of a billion acres of upland areas. Add to this the Outer Continental Shelf, and BLM's management responsibilities approach two billion acres. I will not discuss mapping of the OCS.

Now that the Bureau must adhere to the provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act, the environmental values must be considered along with the social and economic values in all of our planning and management decisions to insure that the minerals, as well as all other resources, will make the proper contribution—now and in the future.

REQUIREMENTS

Our broad requirements are satisfied in part by the standard maps produced by other agencies, principally the U.S. Geological Survey. For many years we have reformatted and adapted the planimetric detail from the maps of other agencies to include ownership data and other specialized information needed by BLM managers. With some exceptions, such as a BLM state map in color—usually 1:500,000 scale, and medium-scale color recreational maps, our special maps are monochrome products and probably not of significant interest to users outside of BLM.

As a result of the energy crisis, approximately 2½ years ago, our Nation launched Project Independence, an effort to achieve energy independence. As a part of this effort we were given the requirement to produce special-purpose maps as follows:

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1 Mr. Hathorn accepts the sole responsibility for the contents of this paper, which was presented to the joint meeting of the Western Association of Map Libraries, and the Geography and Map Division of Special Libraries Association, in Denver, June 11, 1976.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority</th>
<th>Description of Priority</th>
<th>Target Completion Date</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Known Coal Leasing Areas</td>
<td>12/74²</td>
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<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>Other Significant Coal Areas</td>
<td>01/75²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>Other Energy Areas</td>
<td>FY 76-77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>Other Minerals</td>
<td>FY 78-79</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

More recently, our priorities have been expanded in scope to include range areas not embraced by the above priority areas.

FORMAT AND CONTENT

Our special purpose color maps, available for purchase, are printed in two versions: a Surface Management Quad depicting surface ownership only, and a Surface-Minerals Management Quad depicting both surface and mineral ownership. Twenty-two categories of surface ownership may be shown, including public domain, state lands, patented lands, National forests, Indian lands or reservations, wildlife refuges, and various withdrawals—such as by the former Atomic Energy Commission, powersites, reclamation and water power projects. Six categories of mineral ownership by the Federal government are overprinted in patterns of black on the Surface Management edition to provide the Surface-Minerals Management edition. These categories of mineral ownership are:

1. All Minerals
2. Coal Only
3. Oil and Gas Only
4. Oil, Gas & Coal Only
5. Other
6. No Federal Minerals

Because of the BLM user preference in the Rocky Mountain states where the higher priorities for production were assigned, our first color products were ½ inch = 1 mile scale, 5 x 6 Township format in size. (Sample maps distributed to attendees.)

A cooperative agreement between the U. S. Geological Survey and the Bureau of Land Management, signed July 3, 1975, provided that we change from the ½ inch =1 mile, 5 x 6 Township small sheet format to a 1:100,000 scale, 1º (longitude) by 30' (latitude) larger sheet format. This decision was prompted by a detailed joint study of user requirements and the need to standardize on a much needed multiple-use product that could also be published as a planimetric and/or topographic version with a minimum of duplication in effort. When significant revisions of the ½ inch = 1 mile scale, 5 x 6 Township format maps are necessary, consideration will be given to reformatting to the 1:100,000 scale, 1º x 30' format per our existing agreement with the USGS.

² Completed on schedule.
PRODUCTION PROGRAM AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Our production program and responsibilities are coordinated through semi-
annual meetings with the USGS Topographic Division, and by frequent formal and
informal exchanges of information in between the meetings. We prepare an In-
termediate Scale Progress Index (handout furnished attendees) monthly for our
internal management and for exchange with the USGS. This is an outline map of
the United States with the two format maps I’ve described outlined thereon and
with symbols added to responsibilities and progress status. USGS programs pro-
duction of the 1:100,000 scale maps for users other than BLM.

AVAILABILITY OF PRODUCTS

For BLM products (the Surface Management and the Surface–Minerals Manage-
ment versions that are available for purchase) it will be necessary to contact
the respective state offices of BLM. (Addresses for sources of purchase is
attached.) The USGS 1:100,000 products will be reported in their periodic
listings of other maps as they become available for purchase. The published
Surface Management versions are $1.50 each and the Surface–Minerals Management
versions are $2.00 each.

SUMMARY

The special purpose resource management maps I have discussed may be of
sufficient interest for you to arrange for purchase from the addresses I have
furnished. In the interest of standardization of base map material and for
elimination of the duplication of effort, we have evolved into a cooperative
production effort with the USGS Topographic Division. The result will be a
new standard map of the "lower 48" that has been readily adapted to the por-
trayal of specialized information needed by BLM. The potential exists for sim-
ilar applications by other users.

FIELD OFFICES ADDRESSES FOR BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Source for Mapping Program Information - Denver Service Center, Office of
Special Mapping, D-150, Building 50,
Denver Federal Center, Denver, CO 80225

SOURCE FOR MAPS

Alaska: 555 Cordova Street, Anchorage, Alaska 99501
1028 Aurora Drive, P.O. Box 1150, Fairbanks, Alaska 99707 (Dist.Mgr.)
Arizona: Federal Building, 2400 Valley Bank Center, Phoenix, AZ 85073
California: 2800 Cottage Way, Room E-2841, Sacramento, CA 95825
Colorado: 1600 Broadway, Room 700, Colorado State Bank Building, Denver, CO 80202
Eastern States Office: Robin Bldg; 7981 Eastern Ave., Silver Spring, MD 20910
Idaho: Federal Building, Room 398, 550 West Fort Street, P.O. Box 042, Boise, ID
Montana (North & South Dakota): Federal Building, 83724
316 North 26th Street, Billings, MT 59101
Nevada: Federal Building, 300 Booth Street, Room 3008, Reno, NV 89502
New Mexico (Oklahoma): Federal Bldg; South Federal Place, P.O. Box 1449,
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501
Oregon (Washington): 729 Northeast Oregon St; P.O. Box 2965, Portland, OR 97208
Utah: University Club Bldg; 136 East South Temple, Salt Lake City, UT 84111
Wyoming (Nebraska, Kansas): Joseph C. O'Mahoney Federal Center, 2120 Capitol Ave;
Cheyenne, Wyoming 82001

[BLM/D-150/SJH:kg/6-8-76]
Mary Larsgaard, immediate past President of WAML, has taken a leave of
absence from her job a maps/government documents librarian at Central
Washington State College Library in Ellensburg, Washington; from Septem-
ber 15, 1976 to September 15, 1977 she will be sweating away, working on
a master's degree in geography and a book on map librarianship, at the
University of Oregon in Eugene.

Harold Otness, Southern Oregon College, Ashland, Oregon, has been elected
Vice-President/President Elect, WAML, for 1976/77. (His summer workshop
on maps, reported in Vol. 7, #2, March '76, p. 38, was attended by forty
persons.)

LaVonne Jacobsen, San Francisco State University, has been elected Sec-
retary of WAML for 1976/77. She is now in General Reference at SFSU.

Stanley Stevens, University of California, Santa Cruz, has been reelect-
ed Treasurer of WAML for 1976/77. (He also served on the SLA G&M Div.
Honors Committee in 75/76, and is its Chairman for 76/77.)

Phil Hoehn, University of California, Berkeley, WAML Vice-President in
1975/76, automatically becomes President for 1976/77 - having been con-
firmed by the ballots cast by Members.

Mimi Sayer, WAML Member (former Treasurer 1967/68), has been promoted
to Head, Acquisitions Department, San Francisco State University Library.

Gary Rees, WAML Member, formerly Map Curator, Geography Department, Cal-
ifornia State University, Northridge, and co-author of WAML's Occasional
Paper No. 1, is now an Instructor at Moorpark College, Moorpark, CA.

Alberta Auringer Wood, WAML Associate Member, past President, SLA Geo-
graphy and Map Division, is now Cartographic Librarian, Cartography Division
of the World Bank, Washington, D.C.

Barry Gardner-Smith, WAML Member, formerly Map Librarian, Scripps Insti-
tution of Oceanography, has transferred to Central Storehouse, Mathews
Campus, University of California, San Diego.

Lee Hubbard, formerly map librarian, University of Washington, Seattle,
has transferred to a public library in Montana.

Mary Guedon, University of Santa Clara, and, Paul Martinez-Perry, San Jose
State University, are hosts for the March 1977 meeting of WAML to be held
at Santa Clara/San Jose. Program for this meeting is under the direction
of Harold Otness. See additional details elsewhere in this issue.

Tommy Thompson, WAML Member, and his wife Cam Thompson, owners/operators
of the Map Centre, a San Diego retail store with a stock of more than
5,000 maps, were featured in a half-page newspaper article in the Evening-
Tribune (San Diego, Thursday, July 29, 1976, p. B-8).
Ralph Ehrenberg, WAML Associate Member, and head of the Cartographic Archives Division of the National Archives, Washington, D.C., was the recipient of the first annual award, The Bill M. Woods Award, for the outstanding paper in the Bulletin of SLA's Geography and Map Division. The article, "Cartographic archives: a perspective", appeared in Bulletin No. 99, March 1975. The award was presented at the G & M Division's annual business meeting, June 7, 1976, in Denver, by Alberta Wood, representing the Honors Committee.

Mary Murphy, WAML Associate Member, Chief of the Analysis Branch, Information Resources Division, Defense Mapping Agency Topographic Center, Washington, D.C., and, Editor, SLA Geography and Map Division Bulletin, was presented the Division's 1976 Honors Award for outstanding achievement in geography and map librarianship. She has been an active member of the SLA Geography and Map Division, or the Washington Group of the Division, serving in some official capacity each year for 32 years.

Berkeley Documentation Center, WAML Institutional Member, and publisher of the Union Catalog of Maps, issued the following announcement on March 5, 1976:

"The Berkeley Documentation Center regretfully announces that the (Union Catalog of Maps) has ceased with the 1975 no. 2 issue (March-April 1975). The small number of subscribers, currently about 70, does not cover our rising costs of production and postage.

We wish to express our sincere appreciation to all our subscribers, and to those libraries which have sent in their catalog cards, acquisition lists and report forms.

Because we feel the UCM filled an important need, it is our hope that some institution or organization will undertake a similar venture. It seems to us that the Library of Congress could, with very little effort, produce a UCM from its MARC tapes. A foundation grant or government subsidy could cover any deficiencies."

WAML Members Marjorie Henry, Seattle Public Library; Don Haacke, Boise State College, and Larry Cruse, University of California, San Diego, served as members of the 1975/76 Nominating Committee of WAML. Their slate of nominees was submitted to the Membership by mail, and the results appear in this issue of Bench Marks!

Paul R. Martinez Perry, WAML Member, Social Science & Reference and Map Librarian, San Jose State University, attended the 23d International Geographical Congress in Moscow, July-August 1976. He toured Kishinev, Odessa, Simferopol, Yalta, Rostov na Donu, Volgograd, Tbilisi, Sukhumi, Sochi, Yerevan, Leningrad, and Moscow. In addition he participated in the following symposia: National and Regional Atlases, Yerevan, and Processes and Patterns of Urbanization, Leningrad. Additionally he carried out research and field work in the Nordic countries, the Netherlands, West Germany and toured other European countries including the Balkans and Turkey. His report on the IGC appears in this issue.

[continued on p.43]
In 1859, nine years before the founding of the University of California, Hubert Howe Bancroft began his library. Bancroft was born in Granville, Ohio in 1832, and came to California in the 1850’s when he pursued a variety of activities in several locations, including the gold fields. He established a book and stationery store in San Francisco in 1856. In 1859, publisher-book-seller-stationer Bancroft decided that for the convenience of the editor of his projected Pacific Coast guidebook, he would bring together all the books in his stock pertaining to California. Bancroft was pleased to discover that he owned some 50 to 75 such books, which became the nucleus of his Library. Soon afterward, he began visiting other bookshops in San Francisco where he purchased every picture, map, manuscript, newspaper, periodical, pamphlet and book that bore, even slightly, on California’s history. Bancroft's view of that subject was a broad one: California's past could not properly be re-constructed without also taking into consideration the history of Mexico, from which California had only recently been separated. He also thought that other surrounding areas were essential to this understanding, and extended his collecting to materials on Central America, the western parts of the United States and Canada, to Alaska and Hawaii, and to a lesser extent, colonial South America and the South Pacific. Bancroft's collecting adventures took him to the eastern U.S. and to Europe. He purchased many items, and occasionally entire collections, from dealers' catalogs. Not content to acquire materials already published, Bancroft became a pioneer in the oral history technique, by conducting or commissioning hundreds of interviews of persons who played a role in the development of California. He also had copyists transcribe a massive amount of manuscript material, including maps, from various institutions.

In 1882, the Library moved into a newly constructed building on Valencia Street, having outgrown its space in Bancroft's Market Street office building. The new library building was of fire proof construction complete with metal shutters. The move proved to be a wise one, for the Market Street building was gutted by flames in 1886. As a result of the fire, Bancroft suffered a considerable financial loss. For this reason, and also because the Library was becoming an increasingly large and expensive operation, Bancroft became anxious to sell it. He wanted it to go to the University of California just across the Bay in Berkeley. After many offers and counteroffers, the University finally agreed to purchase the Library in 1905 for a modest expenditure of $150,000. In April, 1905, while the Library was still in San Francisco, that city was struck by a devastating fire and earthquake. Fortunately, Bancroft's Library was beyond the fire lines and thus was the only major library in the city to escape severe damage or complete destruction in the conflagration.

This paper is a revision of a presentation to the Fall Meeting of the Western Association of Map Libraries, at California State University, Fullerton, October 25, 1975.
The Library was moved to the third floor of California Hall on the Berkeley campus in May, 1906. In 1911, it was again moved, this time into the newly completed Doe Library building, where it was housed in the first floor location now occupied by the main library Map Room. The Bancroft was moved to the fourth floor in 1923, and in the 1950's to its present location in the Library Annex, which was extensively remodeled in 1973.

The collecting policy established by Bancroft remains the Library's major focus, but has been considerably expanded in recent years with the incorporation of the University Archives, the Mark Twain Papers, Regional Oral History Office and Department of Rare Books and Special Collections. The number of maps in the Bancroft Library in 1859 is not known, but by the 1880's, some 1,240 maps were recorded in the Library's catalog. Unfortunately, it does not list individual maps, but only a total number for various geographical areas. By June, 1976, the number of cataloged maps in the Library had grown to 19,620, plus approximately 500 atlas and 500 cartographic reference volumes. The Appendix lists the growth of the map collection through the years.

The Library embarked on a program to improve its cataloging and to develop a more active acquisitions program in 1969 when it hired its first map librarian. A new collecting policy for cartographic materials was adopted in 1972 which formally recognized the inter-dependence of Bancroft and the main library. Its primary purpose was to eliminate as much duplication as possible between Bancroft and the main library's Map Room by dividing collecting responsibilities by date. In general, Bancroft now collects all maps and atlases published before 1800, and those of Western North America before 1900, with the Map Room collecting materials after these dates. Bancroft no longer collects geologic maps and those in East Asian languages, since other units of the main library have that responsibility.

Following Mr. Bancroft's beginnings, the collection is strongest in maps of California, Mexico and The West. Maps of other areas are only selectively represented. In August, 1975, the collection could be divided as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>51.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remainder of The West</td>
<td>19.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North America</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South America/Latin</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. United States</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central America</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Indies</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All other areas</td>
<td>.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The largest part of the collection in terms of date is the 19th Century, constituting some 50 percent of the total. Pre-19th and 20th Century maps each represent approximately 25 percent.

In addition to its collection of maps of Western North America, the Library has a great many other cartographic items, such as Horwood's plan of London, the "Plan Turbot" of Paris, Mercator's 1595 atlas, the 1663 French edition of Blaeu's Grand Atlas, a 1574 Ortelius, and a 1641 edition of Hondius' Nouveau Theatre du Monde. While the Library holds only facsimiles or photocopies of portolan charts, it does contain a number of significant manu-
script maps, ranging from a ca.1450 map of Jerusalem, to a 1785 map of Nayarit, to many 19th and 20th Century maps of Western North America, including some made by Berkeley faculty and graduate students. The Library's cartographic collection includes some 1,000 township plat maps of California, mostly in photocopy. Also included is an estimated 20,400 sheets of insurance maps in bound and loose form, of which 222 are photocopies. These concentrate on the San Francisco Bay Area, although communities throughout California and also Alaska, Oregon and Washington are represented.

Since the Library was acquired by the University of California, the main source of additional maps has been through gifts from many individuals and institutions and by transfers from various University departments. Among the larger collections is that of George Davidson, an early U.S. Coast Survey geographer, an astronomer and UC professor. His collection of about 10,000 maps contains many 19th Century nautical charts. The Carl M. Weber Collection contains about 200 early California maps collected by Weber, the founder of Stockton, California, and by later members of his family. The Carl I. Wheat Collection includes 1,500 maps, consisting of originals or photocopies of the maps included in his Mapping the Transmississippi West. The 300-sheet collection of the California State Geological Survey contains manuscript maps of California in the 1860's and 1870's. The Library also holds the Erwin G. Gudde Collection, notable for photocopies of 19th Century California maps, and the Alfred H. De Vries Collection, containing many 17th, 18th and 19th Century Dutch maps and atlases.

The Japanese War Relocation maps were compiled in the early 1940's for the California Attorney General to show the location of persons of Japanese ancestry in relation to strategic facilities such as power lines, oil tanks and military installations. Other modern collections are those of the Spring Valley Water Company, the predecessor of the San Francisco Water Department, and the Sierra Club. Housed in the Library is a collection of some 1,400 maps relating to Mexican land grants belonging to the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California. They are manuscript copies of early diseños, or sketch maps, as well as later surveys of ranchos in California, the claims for which were presented to the Court.

The circulation pattern reflects a marked provinciality among the Library's users. In 1974/75, approximately 77% of the maps circulated were of California, with a large portion of that being of San Francisco Bay Area maps. 16% of the circulation was for maps of other areas of the West, 2% for Mexico, and only 5% for all other areas. The 19th Century was most used, accounting for 77% of total circulation. Seven percent of the circulation was for maps of the 18th Century and earlier and 16% for 20th Century maps. More than half of the Library's users are not connected with the University of California, Berkeley. Of those from UCB, by far the largest number of users are undergraduates. Faculty requests constitute only a small part of the total. Circulation figures by year are listed in the Appendix.

Current purchases of maps and atlases are determined primarily by patron demand. Maps are acquired to fill specific patron requests, and circulation figures are studied to determine geographical areas most in demand. Three specific projects are underway. Early Sanborn insurance maps, township plat maps and 19th Century town plans and cadastral maps from county recorder's offices, are being acquired in photocopy or microcopy. San Francisco Bay Area counties are being emphasized in all three projects.
Although original maps and atlases are purchased, most new acquisitions are photocopies or facsimiles. No fixed budget has been established for the collection, but about $3,000 is spent annually for cartographic materials. The purchase of little used single sheet maps in microform is planned for the future, but is waiting on the development of national standards for map filming and storage.

The weeding of duplicate and out-of-field maps has played an important role during the past few years. From 1970/71 through 1975/76, 2,348 sheets were withdrawn from the cataloged map collection. A total of 16,546 maps were distributed to other libraries, including 11,461 to other Berkeley campus locations, and 2,639 to other University of California campuses.

The map catalog is in the reading room on the second floor of the Library, where maps are consulted by readers. The storage area and map librarian's office and work area are in the basement. Atlases and cartographic reference works are in the reading room, map librarian's office and scattered throughout the Bancroft book stacks, as well as in various locations in the main library and branches. As a result, processing and reference service are considerably more difficult and time consuming than they should be.

The maps are stored in a variety of ways, depending on size and format. The smallest flat maps are in acid-free legal size folders, filed vertically in manuscript boxes. Larger maps are in acid-free folders (Hollinger .020") of three sizes, 20 x 25", 25 x 36" and 36 x 48". They are stored horizontally in Hamilton map cases. Folded maps, and map accompaniments are shelved on conventional book shelving, and rolled maps are stored horizontally on specially constructed wooden shelves. Future plans include taking apart these rolled maps, as many of them are multiple-sheet maps mounted as one, or in sectioning them for flat storage. Similarly, many of the folded maps in covers should have their covers removed. The maps should be stored flat, and covers stored separately on book shelving. Folding maps which are removed from books for repair, are not returned to the book from which they came, but are rather stored flat in the map collection. They are given the same call number as the book (preceded by the word "Map") from which they were removed, and appropriate notes are placed inside the book and on its catalog record.

At present, preservation is limited to storage of maps in acid-free folders and mylar encapsulation of a few items. Future needs include deacidification and restoration of many items, and temperature and humidity control. Fortunately this latter need is not so critical in temperate Berkeley as it is in most other areas of the country.

Bancroft uses a modification of the SLA's "Area-Date-Subject" cataloging rules, and has done so since 1970. This replaced the use of ALA rules in which the author or publisher or title was the main entry. The main entry now consists of Area, Subject (if any), Date and Scale (if known). The body of the description after this heading closely follows the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules. In addition to the area main entry, secondary entries for the authority are always made. For maps published in California particularly, added entries are made for publisher, engraver, draftsman, printer, etc. Added geographical and occasional subject entries are also made. Title entries are made infrequently. A typical catalog card appears as follows:
The classification system employed since 1970 is the University of California Map Classification System. Developed in 1917, it follows the general arrangement of the LC G schedule, but uses notation which is quite different. Prior to 1970, Bancroft classed its maps in the D, E and F history schedules of the LC system, having begun doing so long before the G schedule for maps was developed. The UC system, rather than LC's G schedule, was selected because it was deemed highly desirable to have a main entry card for each Bancroft map filed into the Main Library's Map Room catalog. Since this is a classed catalog, arranged by the UC classification system, this was the only practical choice for Bancroft.

The map catalog, through November, 1974, has been published in two volumes by the G.K. Hall Company. The second of these volumes contains entries for a portion of the atlas collection and for approximately 1,000 maps in books. About 300 additional maps in books are cataloged each year, primarily limited to California maps.

Future developments in cataloging will no doubt include a computerized system of some kind, probably OCLC or BALLOTS. Such a system would certainly speed up cataloging and would have a dramatic impact on reference services. The use of such a system might require Bancroft to change the two remaining content aspects of its cataloging which are in potential conflict with LC/MARC practice: classification and subject headings.

A computerized system would also aid in the development of an integrated network of map collections. Although Bancroft has one of the largest collections of pre-20th Century maps of The West, it is very much interested in cooperating with other map libraries, particularly those in California. Since reliance on other institutions will become increasingly more important in the coming years, Bancroft is actively supporting efforts now being made to set up a formal network of University of California map libraries, and to work toward improving the cooperation which now exists between the libraries of Berkeley and Stanford University.
APPENDIX

The Bancroft Library
University of California, Berkeley
Size of Map Collection / Circulation of Maps

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of Cataloged Maps</th>
<th>Circulation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1880's</td>
<td>1,240*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1925/26</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950/51</td>
<td>12,549</td>
<td>721</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951/52</td>
<td>12,571</td>
<td>747</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1952/53</td>
<td>12,604</td>
<td>3,643</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1953/54</td>
<td>12,640</td>
<td>1,327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1954/55</td>
<td>12,660</td>
<td>1,052</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955/56</td>
<td>12,674</td>
<td>941</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1956/57</td>
<td>12,719</td>
<td>789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1957/58</td>
<td>12,740</td>
<td>1,156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1958/59</td>
<td>12,747</td>
<td>1,251</td>
</tr>
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<td>1959/60</td>
<td>12,751</td>
<td>1,081</td>
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<tr>
<td>1960/61</td>
<td>1,473</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961/62</td>
<td>994</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1962/63</td>
<td>Figures not available</td>
<td>3,921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963/64</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,532</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964/65</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,459</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965/66</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,557</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966/67</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,307</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967/68</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,521</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968/69</td>
<td>12,803</td>
<td>834</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969/70</td>
<td>12,678**</td>
<td>1,626</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970/71</td>
<td>11,097</td>
<td>1,676</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971/72</td>
<td>13,397</td>
<td>1,199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972/73</td>
<td>14,329</td>
<td>1,231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973/74</td>
<td>16,262</td>
<td>2,780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974/75</td>
<td>18,747</td>
<td>2,901</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975/76</td>
<td>19,620</td>
<td>2,560</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: California. University, Berkeley. Bancroft Library. Annual reports, 1925/26-

* From "Valencia Street Catalog" of the Library.
** Figures from 1950/51 through 1968/69 included uncataloged maps; other figures include only cataloged maps.

Note on circulation figures. Circulation is supposed to include both maps and atlases, but atlas circulation is frequently not included. Circulation is supposed to count the number of sheets circulated, but frequently the count is only by titles. Practices have no doubt varied throughout the years. Therefore circulation figures cannot be considered entirely reliable.
NOTES

1. More detailed discussions of Bancroft and his Library may be found in:


BENCH MARKS! [continued from p.36 ]

Lorne Leafloor, WAML Associate Member, Head, Departmental Map Library, Canadian Department of Energy, Mines & Resources, retires at the end of December 1976. He writes that he will keep actively involved with library associations. We wish him well in his retirement. His mailing address is 104 Kenora St., Ottawa KLY 3L1.

Paul W. Stout, WAML Associate Member, a recent graduate of School of Librarianship, Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, is now the Map Librarian, Library Science Library, Ball State University, Muncie, Indiana. Paul writes that "the position at ... is new and the collection is starting from scratch. The map library is housed in attractive quarters in a new $15-million-dollar building. The nucleus of the collection is AMS/DMA depository materials (transferred from Vanderbilt University). There are approximately 70,000 maps on campus, including collections in the geography, geology, and architecture departments (which I hope to consolidate/coordinate)."

The 5th Annual Conference, Australian Map Curators Circle, will be held February 16 to 18th, 1977 at the Department of Geography, University of Newcastle, New South Wales. The compilation of maps, charts and atlases; and, general topics relating to maps and map libraries, are the two themes of the conference. Co-conveners: Mrs. M. L. Graham, Map Librarian, and, Mr. L. J. Henderson, Cartographer, the Department of Geography, University of Newcastle, Shortland, N.S.W. 2308, Australia.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>City</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Verl Anderson</td>
<td>Eastern Oregon State College</td>
<td>LaGrande</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Ansari</td>
<td>University of Nevada</td>
<td>Reno</td>
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<td>H. W. Axford</td>
<td>University of Oregon</td>
<td>Eugene</td>
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<td>Sue T. Clark</td>
<td>University of Oregon</td>
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<td>Michael Donley</td>
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<td>Eugene</td>
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<td>Herbert Fox</td>
<td>California State University</td>
<td>Fresno</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mary S. Guedon</td>
<td>University of Santa Clara</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kenneth Helphand</td>
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<td>Phil Hoehn</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bill Hunt</td>
<td>University of California Geographical Publications</td>
<td>Davis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joe Irby</td>
<td>San Francisco State University</td>
<td>Tualatin, OR.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LaVonne Jacobsen</td>
<td>University of Oregon</td>
<td>San Francisco</td>
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<tr>
<td>J. Granville Jensen</td>
<td>University of Oregon</td>
<td>Eugene</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mary Larsgaard</td>
<td>University of Oregon</td>
<td>Eugene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Lawrence</td>
<td>Oregon State University</td>
<td>Corvallis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beatrice Lukens</td>
<td>University of California</td>
<td>Berkeley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Loy</td>
<td>University of Oregon</td>
<td>Eugene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paul Martinez-Perry</td>
<td>San Jose State University</td>
<td>San Jose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steve Mullin</td>
<td>University of Oregon</td>
<td>Berkeley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Meyers</td>
<td>Oregon State Library</td>
<td>Salem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas R. Olson</td>
<td>Library Association of Portland</td>
<td>Portland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harold Otness</td>
<td>Southern Oregon State College</td>
<td>Ashland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clyde Patton</td>
<td>University of Oregon</td>
<td>Eugene</td>
</tr>
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<td>Kenneth Peale</td>
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<td>Eugene</td>
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<td>Corvallis</td>
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<td>Arcata, CA.</td>
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<td>David Schacht</td>
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<tr>
<td>Barry Schrumpf</td>
<td>Oregon State University</td>
<td>Seattle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patricia Simpson</td>
<td>University of Washington</td>
<td>Santa Cruz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stanley Stevens</td>
<td>University of California</td>
<td>Eugene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Thatcher</td>
<td>University of Oregon</td>
<td>Bellingham</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dan Turbeville</td>
<td>Western Washington State College</td>
<td>Eugene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Al Urquhart</td>
<td>University of Oregon</td>
<td>Corvallis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rodney K. Waldron</td>
<td>Oregon State University</td>
<td>Edmonton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ron Whistance-Smith</td>
<td>University of Alberta</td>
<td>Vancouver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maureen Wilson</td>
<td>University of British Columbia</td>
<td>Vancouver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frances Woodward</td>
<td>University of British Columbia</td>
<td>Eugene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tim Young</td>
<td>University of Oregon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Western Association of Map Libraries will hold its Spring Meeting, March 24-25, 1977, at the University of Santa Clara, and, San Jose State University, Santa Clara & San Jose, California. Hosts are Mary Guedon, USC, and Paul Martinez-Perry, SJSU. Principal region Members, and Institutional Members, will receive a separate mailing with details of the program, housing opportunities, etc.
Minutes

Western Association of Map Libraries
Meeting, September 23-25, 1976
University of Oregon, Eugene, and
Oregon State University, Corvallis.

The meeting was called to order at 1:40 p.m. on September 23rd by President Phil Hoehn. Mr. Hoehn outlined the agenda for the business meeting later and turned the program over to our host, Edward Thatcher, University of Oregon Map Librarian. Mr. Thatcher welcomed WAML to Eugene and introduced Dr. H.W. Axford, University Librarian, who also made welcoming remarks.

The first portion of the program was devoted to a discussion of the Atlas of Oregon project. The Atlas has been in preparation for 3½ years and is now at the printer's. Dr. Clyde Patton of the Geography Department spoke to us about the problems of compiling the text for the atlas such as locating good sources of data, evaluating those sources, and selecting the topics to be included in a state atlas. Dr. William Loy then explained some aspects of the physical production of a high quality atlas. He discussed choosing a reasonable range of colors at an affordable price, other forms of quality control and selecting specifications in size and binding that are suitable to the printing and binding equipment available.

The latter half of the afternoon program emphasized special applications of mapping. Kenneth Helphand of the Landscape Architecture Department described the uses of cartographic materials in his teaching program. Mr. Helphand uses maps as sources and as catalysts in teaching design. He also has students produce environmental autobiographies - projects illustrating the environment of one's childhood and its effects on the individual's development. These projects involve maps extensively as sources and as illustration. The final paper of the day was given by Geography professor Michael Donley on special purpose cartography in the Pacific Northwest. He outlined the needs for special purpose recreational maps that have not been adequately met by standard mapping sources. His discussion was illustrated by a map of the Rogue River Canyon that he has developed that includes supplementary information and scales useful to the white water enthusiast.

The business meeting was called to order at 5:00 p.m. by President Phil Hoehn. The reading of the minutes from the previous meeting was waived as they have not yet appeared in the Information Bulletin. The first agenda item was a recommendation from the Executive Board that the dues should be raised from $5 to $10 for principal and associate members and subscribers. Treasurer Stan Stevens presented a report showing that the cost per individual member since 1969/70 has consistently exceeded the present $5 dues. A motion was made and seconded to adopt the Executive Board recommendation effective July 1, 1977. After discussion, the motion carried by voice vote.

Mr. Hoehn announced that WAML is in need of one or more volunteers to complete volume two of the Sanborn bibliography. Details will be in the Information Bulletin, interested people should contact Phil Hoehn or Stan Stevens.

The schedule of future meetings was announced:

Spring 1977 March 24 & 25, San Jose State University and the University of Santa Clara. Coordinators: Paul Martinez-Perry and Mary Guedon.

Fall 1977 San Diego, California

Spring 1978 Seattle, Washington
Stan Stevens announced an upcoming meeting of the Geological Society of America in Denver, November 8-11, 1976. Frances Woodward announced that a newly formed historical cartography group in British Columbia is sponsoring a series of six lectures to be given in Vancouver and Victoria beginning October 5th. She suggested that WAML or other groups might want to consider similar programs.

The Business meeting was adjourned at 5:25 p.m.

The meeting reconvened on Friday, September 24th, at 9:45 a.m. at Oregon State University in Corvallis. Our host, Dave Schact, introduced Rodney K. Waldron, Director of Libraries, who welcomed the group to Corvallis. Mary Ansari, University of Nevada Mines Librarian, presented a paper discussing methods and results in compiling a directory of Nevada map and aerial photography resources. J. Granville Jensen, a Geography professor, described the development and current progress of a modern cartographic program in Mexico. His discussion was accompanied by a comprehensive source list that he prepared especially for the meeting. The morning session was completed by Barry Schrupf, Director of the Environmental Remote Sensing Applications Laboratory (ERSAL), who gave some background on remote sensing and described the origins and program of the lab.

The Friday afternoon meeting was devoted to applied uses of remote sensing data. Geology professor Robert Lawrence described geologic uses of LANDSAT photography and Geography professor Charles Rosenfeld dealt with the use of LANDSAT and Side-Looking Radar data for geo-thermal exploration and monitoring volcanic activity. The day ended with a tour of the ERSAL facilities.

Two field trip options on Saturday morning, September 25th, concluded the fall meeting. Dr. Al Urquhart of the University of Oregon Geography Department conducted a walking tour of Eugene and Ed Thatcher and Tim Young led a car tour of the Lane County area.

Respectfully submitted,
LaVonne Jacobsen, Secretary

PUBLISHER'S CATALOGS


Richard Fitch, Old Maps and Prints, 2324 Calle Halcon, Santa Fe, NM 87501. Catalogue 26, 1976. (Please see Advertisement on inside back cover, this issue.) Catalogue 27, 1976 [just received at press-time]


W. Graham Arader, III. 104 North Lowrys Lane, Rosemont, PA 19010. Rare maps, books and prints, Catalog 9.

American Map Co., Inc. 1926 Broadway, NY, NY 10023. Travel Map Catalog, #601.
Christine Reinhard, Specialist, Office of the State Cartographer, State of Wisconsin, reports the following information as a result of direct contact with this agent: (1.) Branch offices in other parts of the U.S. and Canada are planned for the future. (2.) In stock are all USGS topo maps for Wisconsin and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan only; NOS graphic charts for the Great Lakes area; Canadian topo and hydro charts for the southern quarter of Ontario. For all other areas they apparently order from the governmental supplier. (3.) The AMS raised relief topo $1:250,000 (as shown in catalog) are the Hubbard Press, and supplied via Hubbard. (4.) Quarterly updates of the Catalogs are planned, and to be distributed without charge to subscribers of the Catalogs. (5.) The $2 quad price will remain the same, as they had anticipated the upcoming USGS price increase.

Walter Reuben & Company (formerly Tejas Galleries), 601 Rio Grande, Austin, TX 78701. Rare Maps, Catalog 22. Fall 1976.

Geoscience Information Society, c/o American Geological Institute, 5705 Leesburg Pike, Falls Church, VA 22041. Publications list. (11/16/75)


Western Economic Research Co., 13437 Ventura Blvd., Sherman Oaks, CA 91423. New 1976 Catalog of maps - census data, economic information, real estate statistics, ZIP codes, overlays, and other area analysis aids, for the major urban centers in California. (i.e., San Francisco Bay Area (incl. San Jose), Los Angeles 5-county area, San Diego area.)

GEOPUB Review of geographical literature. Joseph K. Irby, editor. Bi-monthly, available on subscription from Geopub, Tualatin, OR 97062. Vol. 1 (1974-75); Vol. 2 (1976); U.S. $10, and $12 foreign. This journal is a combination review and dealer's catalog. Also known as Geographic & Area Study Publications (Tualatin, OR.), Irby has reprinted in Vol. 2, No. 3 (May-June 1976) the second chapter from Harold Nichols' Map Librarianship (Hamden, CT; Linnet Books [Shoe String Press], 1976). [Nichols' chapter in his book is titled: "Aids for tracing and buying modern maps."] A regular feature of GEOPUB Review is a classified list of new titles in geography & area studies. Accompanying each issue is a supplement which serves as an ordering form, or a recommending vehicle for those charged with the selection/order process.


"In 1975 the publication of these plans, then under the aegis of the Insurers Advisory Organization, was discontinued owing to escalating costs of production."

Phelps is offering these originals (mostly Goad [Sanborn type] maps) as available, and has the terms of sale outlined in the catalog. All Provinces are represented (i.e., 56 cities in British Columbia) and range in date as indicated in title of catalog, but for the most part were published in the past twenty to twenty-five years. Prices seem very reasonable (e.g., Aytont, Ontario, 1896, 1 sheet, $10.00; or a complete set of 10 volumes of Calgary, 1955-1972, for $210.).

General Media Corporation, 900 Olive Way, Monmouth, OR 97361. 1976 Catalog. A blurb, about a year old, announced a new set of overhead projection transparencies: Africa (36 items), Europe-Mediterranean (11 items), Europe-Asia (12 items). $3.00 each, discounts for complete sets. Subjects depicted range from "Climate of Senegal" to "Major Roads and Airfields of Afghanistan".

GeoCenter, Internationales Landkartenhaus, Postfach 800 830, D 7000, Stuttgart 80. West Germany. In addition to its GeoKartenbrief (No.272, August 1976, which just arrived), GeoBucherbrief is announced as the latest addition to its catalogues. GeoBucherbrief (Books Newsletter) lists books in the field of geoscience. Since no price is announced for this item, it is assumed that subscribers to the GeoKatalog (by which one received Geo- Kartenbrief as a supplement) will receive GeoBucherbrief without charge.

UNIPUB, Box 433, Murray Hill Station, New York, NY 10016. Scientific Maps and Atlases Catalog 1976. This booklet includes indexes and cites the various series: geological, tectonic, metamorphic, mineral, climate, oceanographic, soils, vegetation, all published by the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. UNIPUB is the exclusive UNESCO agency for distribution of these series in the United States. The catalog indicates the status of each series in progress. One new series noted is the Geological world atlas (although titled in previous issues) mapped at 1:10M (with ocean sheets at 1:36M). This series was begun in 1976, will be completed in 15 sheets, the first six sheets to be delivered with a binder. The Catalog doesn't list prices; therefore, a phone call to UNIPUB reveals that the following prices for the first six sheets has been established: (and will be available for immediate delivery) Geological world atlas: 2 & 3, North America; 6, 7, & 8, Africa; 20, Indian Ocean; each sheet $36.30; binder $39.60; +postage.

<><

The Geography and Map Division, Special Libraries Association, will hold its annual meeting in New York City, June 5 - 9, 1977. Host is President-Elect, Jeremiah B. Post, Map Librarian, Free Library of Philadelphia.
ATLASES CATALOGED AT UCLA

by

Anna F. Blustein
Associate Librarian (Cataloger)
University Research Library
University of California, Los Angeles

WORLD


v. col. maps. 29 cm. 29.00M per vol.

G1030.A8815.1973 Reference UCLA
LC Card 74-650102 G1030.A89.1973 MAP

☆ Banks, Arthur, 1927- A world atlas of military history, with an introd. by Lord Chalfont. New York, Hippocrene Books c1973-

v. illus. maps. 26cm. $12.95(v. 1)

LC Card 73-90857 MARC MAP G1030.B27.


Caption title: World history atlas.

"A collection of maps illustrating geographically the most significant periods and events in the history of civilization."

1. Geography, Historical - Maps. I. Title. II. Title: World history atlas.
G1030.H185a.1975 Map Library


299 p. : col. ill., col. maps ; 13cm.

ISBN 0-385-06178-1 $4.95
G1030.K575a.1974 Map Library
LC MAP

NORTH AMERICA


iii, viii, 213 p. : chiefly col. maps ; 28 x 39 cm.
**G1116.C7L64.1976 Map Library
Rand McNally & Company.

141 p.: chiefly col. maps; 28 cm. Introd. by Martin Baier.
I. Title. II. Title: Zip code atlas.
G1201.P81R15.1975 Map Library

xvi, 157 p.: col. maps; 48 cm.
"The basic framework of this atlas is chronological ... a work of history rather than one of historical geography."
Divided into three main sections:
Includes bibliographies.
5. Marine resources -- Washington (State) - Maps.
6. Regional planning -- Washington (State) - Maps.
I. Title.
G1486.C3W27.1974 Map Library

Arkansas. Dept. of Planning.
iv, 992 p., maps (part col.) 28 x 44 cm.
Scale of maps 1:2,500,000. Bibliography: p. 99. LC Card 74-62134 MARC
G1355.A721z.1973 Map Library

Newton, Milton B
viii, 188, [8] p.: chiefly ill., maps; 28 cm. -- (Miscellaneous publication -- Louisiana State University, School of Geoscience ; 72-1)
Bibliography: p. 167-175.

Washington (State). Division of Marine Land Management.
4 v.: col. maps; 28 cm.
Cover title.
1. Coasts -- Washington (State) - Maps.
3. Regional planning -- Washington (State) - Maps.
I. Title.
G1486.C3W27.1974 Map Library

Washington environmental atlas / prepared by Environmental Resources Section, Seattle District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, with assistance of the Institute for Environmental Studies, University of Washington. -- 2d ed.
v. : ill., maps (chiefly col.); 58x90 cm. First ed., by U.S. Engineer Agency for Resources Inventories, published in 1973 under title: Provisional
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers environmental reconnaissance inventory of the State of Washington.

Loose-leaf for updating.

Scale of maps 1:750,000.

Bibliography: p. 112.

1. Washington (State) - Maps. 2.

Natural resources - Washington (State).

**G1486.G3U58.1975 Map Library

LATIN AMERICA

☆Clarke, Colin G


104 p. : maps ; 23 x 29 cm.

Bibliography: p. 98-104.

ISBN 0-8419-0175-9


*G1625.C551j.1974 Map Library

☆Nectario Maria, Brother


157 p. maps. 34 cm.

Facsimile maps on even-numbered pages 12-156 (73 plates) with text on facing odd-numbered pages.

ISBN 400-6245-1

1. Maracaibo region, Venezuela - Maps. I. Title.

LC Card 75-650149


☆Instituto Hidrografico de la Armada.


37 p., 210 leaves of plates : ill. (some col.), maps (chiefly col.) ; 33 x 45 cm.

"Preparado por el Capitán de Navío Sr. Raúl Herrera A., director del Instituto Hidrográfico de la Armada de Chile."

Leaves of plates (maps) numbered irregularly from 1 through 1604.

1. Intracoastal waterways - Chile - Maps. 2. Chile - Maps. I. Herrera Aldana, Raúl. II. Title.

**G1751.P5159.1974 Map Library

EUROPE


144 p. : col. ill., col. maps ; 29 cm.

GB74-29336

English, French, German and Spanish. ISBN 0-7161-0148-3 ;08.85


LC Card 75-504798 MARC

G1801.G1B96.1974 Reference


Census atlas of South Yorkshire; computer and laser graphic mapping of 35 selected population characteristics in over 2700 enumeration districts (prepared by J the Department of Geography, University of Sheffield; project director Bryan E. Coates; computing consultant Neville H. Baines; computing liaison Alan M. Hay. Sheffield, Department of Geography, University of Sheffield, 1974.

[vol], 124 p. (74 fold.) 37 fold. col. maps. 32x46 cm. Includes bibliographical references.


LC Card 75-311142 MARC

**G1818.Y82554.1974 Map Library
Aguilar, S. A. de Ediciones, Madrid.
119 p. in various pagination, 12 leaves of plates : col., maps ; 21 cm.
ISBN 84-03-42098-6

ASIA

Powell, Grace L
viii, 168 p. : ill., maps ; 22 x 28 cm. Bibliography: p. 165. MARC
1. Near East - Maps. I. Geib, M. Margaret, joint author. II. Spengler, Alex, joint author. III. Title.
G2205.P871a.1975 Map Library

Mu'assasah-i Jughrāfiyā'ī va Kartū-ğrāfī-i Sahab.
General atlas of Afghanistan =Atlas général de l'Afghanistan / Sahab Geographic & Drafting Institute. --
Tehran : the Institute, [1973?]
201 p. : ill., ports., maps (some col.) ; 35 cm.
English, French, and Persian.
Bibliography: p. 192.
*G2265.M88g.1973

India (Republic) National Atlas Organisation.
Tourist atlas of India / prepared by National Atlas Organisation, under the direction of S. P. Dasgupta. --
Calcutta : Issued by Dept. of Science & Technology, Govt. of India, 1974.
[liv], 25 leaves of plates : 25 fold.
col. maps ; 56 cm. Scale 1:1,000,000 and 1:2,000,000.
1. India (Republic) - Maps, Tourist.
2. India (Republic) - Maps. I. Das Gupta, S. P. II. Title.
**G2281.E635139.1974 Map Library

AFRICA

South Africa. Dept. of Planning and the Environment.
Ontwikkelingsatlas =Development atlas / Republic of South Africa Dept. of Planning and the Environment. --
Pretoria : The Department, 1966-
1 v. : ill., maps (some col.) ; 51 x 60 cm.
Afrikaans and English. rev.
Loose-leaf for updating.
Includes bibliographies.
Map sheets dated 1966 through 1975.
1. South Africa - Economic conditions - 1961. I. Title. II. Title: Development atlas.
**G2561.G13S72.1966 Map Library

PACIFIC ISLANDS

Kennedy, Thomas Fillans.
79 p. ill. : 24 cm.
NZ***
Includes index.
1. Pacific area - Maps. 2. Pacific area - Description and travel. I.
Petro, Julius. II. Forsdyke, Lionel. III. Title.
LC Card 75-321606 MARC
G2860.K387d.1974 Reference
UCLA also has the following editions:
1966 (64 p.): University Research Library, 1 cop; College Lib; 5 copies.
1966 (65 p.): URL, 1 cop.
1968 Reference, 1 cop; Map Lib., 1 cop.
Geology Lib. (# cop. not known)
1974 Reference, 1 cop.; Coll. Lib., 3 copies.
The XXIII International Geographical Congress  
XIV General Assembly of the IGU  
and the XVIII International Cartographic Conference

A brief report by  
P. R. Martinez-Perry  
Map Librarian  
San Jose State University  
San Jose, California

From July 12-26, 1976 the pre-congress symposia were held in various cities (mostly European area) of the Soviet Union. The Congress itself took place in Moscow from July 27 to August 3. The opening of the Congress took place in the Palace of Congresses of the U.S.S.R. located within the Kremlin. In addition to the official statements there was a ballet performance by the Kiev ballet group which included "Carmen." An intermission buffet was held on the top floor of the Palace.

In the opening speeches emphasis was placed on the role of geography in environmental studies.

Post-Congress excursions from 4 to 13 August were available in many different regions and covering varied geographic themes. A visit to the local academy of sciences or institute is usually part of the excursion.

Many Congress participants expressed disappointment at finding that the local symposia tours were not directed to specific geographic themes and that guides were not geographers able to expound on the particular area.

The XXIII International Congress closed at the State Central Concert Hall in the Russia Hotel and in the same place on the same day the VIII International Cartographic Conference opened; it lasted until August 10.

Headquarters and sessions of the Congress were at Moscow State University (M.V. Lomonosov Univ.) on the Lenin Hills towards the South side of the Moscow CBD.

Exhibits were in various parts of the city, but the principal ones were in the University including the national and international cartographic exhibits as well as the commercial exhibit of cartographic equipment. Of interest is the Earth Sciences Museum on the 24-28th floors of the central tower of the University.

A few words should be said about the Geographical Society of the U.S.S.R. The main facilities are located in Leningrad at 10 Grivtsov Lane, not far from St. Isaac's Square.
and the Astoria Hotel. The Society was founded in 1845 as the Russian Geographical Society. It now has more than 25,000 individual members and 780 institutional members with branches in 190 cities of the country.

The Society's library in Leningrad is the largest Geographical library in the Soviet Union and contains more than 500,000 books and periodical titles, both foreign and domestic. The cartographic department of the library consists of more than one thousand atlases and 38,000 separate maps. There are also more than 100,000 manuscripts in the archives collection, and additional maps.

The best known of the Society's publications, begun in 1865, is "Izvestiya Vsesoyuznogo Geograficheskogo Obshchestva" ("Transactions of the Soviet Union Geographic Society"). Once yearly, this publication lists all new titles added to the Society's library.

It may be possible for scholars to borrow books from the library or to request information.

Readers interested in expanding their knowledge of the U.S.S.R. are referred to the series of articles on the Soviet Union which are appearing throughout 1976 in the Geographical Magazine.

For one view of travel in the Soviet Union read the two-part article in the February and March 1976 issues of the Geographical Magazine by Allan Sillitoe.

For information on the Union-wide Institutes of Geography and the Geographical Society see the August issue of Geographical Magazine and for blurbs on the Congress and Cartographic Conference see the September issue and also October.

Individuals (30 roubles) and institutions (60 roubles) may perhaps still be able to acquire the publications of the XXIIrd International Congress by writing to:

Dr. Yuri V. Medvedkov, Secretary-General
23rd International Geographical Congress
Staromonetnii per. 29
Moskva 109017, USSR.

The publications of the VIIth International Cartographic Conference are probably no longer available since most were exhausted by opening day.
MAPS

Tourist maps of various cities of the Soviet Union and some areas such as Lake Baikal, are available from: Moskovskii Dom Knigi, Prospekt Kalinina 26, Moscow.

Chizhikov, P. N. KARTA POCHOBOBRAZUISHCHIKH POROD EVROPEESKOE CHASTI S.S.S.R. POIASNITELNYI TEKST. (Map of Soil Forming Strata European Part of USSR and Explanatory Text) 1:4,000,000. Moscow: Moscow State University (M. V. Lomonosov), Earth Sciences Museum, 1969. 1 ruble .02 kopeks (Chief Administration of Geodesy and Cartography).

BOOKS AND BIBLIOGRAPHIES


For some additional recent books on the USSR see "USSR--from within and from afar" by Dr. David J. M. Hooson, Geographical Magazine Vol. XLVIII, No. 11 August, 1976, pp. 700-701.

Copies of "Geo Katalog 1975" Band 1 are available free, plus postage from Geo Center until exhausted; new edition is now available. Geo Center, Internationales Landkartenhaus, Postfach/POB 80 08 30, D-70000 Stuttgart 80, West Germany.

In 1980 the 24th International Geographical Congress will take place in Tokyo.

NEW MAPPING OF WESTERN NORTH AMERICA

CONTRIBUTIONS BY:  
BC = Barbara Cox, Map Collection, Marriott Library,  
The University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah  
MB = Mary Blakeley, Head Map Librarian, University  
Library, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona  
EP = The Editor (from material in hand & pub. blurbs)

ARIZONA MB

Arizona. Game and Fish Department.  
Arizona game management units. [Phoenix, Arizona] 1976. 1:1,450,000

Atlas of Maricopa County. Prepared by the Arizona Department of Transportation, Highways Division, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration. [Phoenix, Dept. of Transportation, 1974- ] Scale of maps 1:126,720 and 1:24,000. [$28.50]

Atlas of Pima County. Prepared by the Arizona Department of Transportation, Highways Division in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration. [Phoenix, Dept. of Transportation, 1975- ] Scale of maps 1:126,720 and 1:24,000. [$25.00]

Available from the Arizona Department of Transportation, General Services Group, Administrative Section, 206 South 17th Avenue, Phoenix, AZ 85007

Arrow Publishing Company, inc.  
Flagstaff, Prescott and northern Arizona, including Holbrook, Page,  
Williams, Winslow, the Grand Canyon and Northern Arizona University.  

Bahre, Stephen Alan.  

Available from Arizona Information Press, P.O. Box 589, Yuma, AZ 85364
Davis, George Herbert

Structure map of folds in Phanerozoic rocks, Colorado Plateau tectonic province of Arizona, by George Davis and Charles W. Kiven. Tucson, Ariz., Office of Arid Lands Studies and the Department of Geosciences, University of Arizona in cooperation with the Arizona Oil and Gas Conservation Commission, 1975. Scale 1:500,000


Street map of Sierra Vista, Fort Huachuca. [Phoenix, Ariz.] 1974. Scale varies.

Grand Canyon Natural History Association.


(see also: Geology of the Grand Canyon in "Publications of Relevance", this issue, for text to accompany the above map.)

Available from the Museum of Northern Arizona, Route 4, Box 720, Flagstaff, Arizona 86001. [[$3.95 plus 50¢ postage per copy]

Hearne Brothers, Detroit.


Rand McNally and Company.

Street map of Tucson. [Chicago] 1976. Scale 1:45,000.

United States. Forest Service. Southwestern Region.


Available from U. S. Forest Service, Southwestern Region, Map Sales Room 6417, 517 Gold Avenue Southwest, Albuquerque, N.M. 87101

United States. Soil Conservation Service.

Arizona general soil map. [Portland, Ore.] U. S. Soil Conservation Service in cooperation with the Arizona Agricultural Experiment Station, 1975. Scale 1:1,000,000. Accompanied by text: Selected soil features and interpretations for major soils of Arizona.

Available from United States Soil Conservation Service, 3008 Federal Building, Phoenix, AZ 85025.

CALIFORNIA

United States. Forest Service.

The Forest Service began a new map sales program in California in March 1976. Recreation maps of the 17 National Forests in California are now 50¢ each, for each map sheet.

Previously, maps were distributed at no charge; however, with rising costs of printing the FS had to seek new authority to alter that practice. With this new sales program the FS will be able to use income to offset costs and be in a better position to update and print new maps. This is out of
the map library's budget, and the taxpayer's pocket, but if this provides us with up to date maps, it will be worth it. Many of the editions are very old, and the base maps are decades old.

There are a total of 20 map-sheets, one for each forest, except for the Klamath, and the Trinity-Shasta which have two sheets each, and there is a Lake Tahoe recreation-unit map.

Send prepayment to: U.S. Forest Service, Regional Office, 630 Sansome St., Room 529, San Francisco, CA 94111.

California. Division of Mines and Geology.
Map Sheet 26: Offshore surficial geology of California. Compilation and interpretation by Edward E. Welday and John W. Williams. 1:500,000
Data represents compilation of 120 years collective research.

$9.00 mailed in tube, tax included; $7.50 (plus tax for Calif. orders) for a folded copy in envelope. Checks and money orders which should be made payable to the "California Division of Mines & Geology", and mailed to P.O. Box 2980, Sacramento, CA 95812


$7.00 (plus tax for Calif. orders), rolled in tube. Same address as above.

A memo dated August 17, 1976 from Robert D. Brown, Project Director, SFBRS, indicates that on June 30, the San Francisco Bay Region Environment and Resources Planning Study ended as a separate formal project of the USGS. Some new products of the Study will continue to be published for at least another year, and related research projects will continue.

The Study, begun in 1970 as a 3-year experimental program by USGS and the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), and cooperative funding by the two continued through 1975. To date, more than 100 maps and reports have been published.

Andrew M. Speiker, USGS, 345 Middlefield Road, Menlo Park, CA 94025 (phone 415ac 323-8111, ext. 2145), formerly Deputy Project Director for SFBRS, is now the Western Region Representative for the Land Information and Analysis Office. In his new capacity, Mr. Speiker will continue to notify users of the data as new reports are released. He will also assist with inquiries.

As a constant user of the maps and reports that came out of the invaluable project, I will again express my fond hope that one of the final products that should be produced is a comprehensive index, with appropriate area, subject, and author indexes.

IDAHO
A series of maps delineating areas inundated by the flood resulting from the June 5, 1976 failure of the Teton Dam, has been compiled and is available for purchase. The series of 17 maps, 1:24,000, covers about 900 sq. mi. in S.E. Idaho, and depict the boundaries of the flood along the Teton
River, Henry's Fork, and the Snake River. The flooded areas extend down-
stream about 100 miles from Teton Dam to American Falls Reservoir. Inform-
ation presented on the maps, including elevations of high-water marks at
many points along the flood path, was obtained from field investigations
and aerial photos taken during and immediately after the flood. The maps
were issued as standard USGS Hydrologic Investigations Atlases (HA's).
The title of each atlas is Teton Dam Flood of June 1976 [quadrangle name],
Idaho. Each atlas is priced at $1.75. The entire set, HA-565 through
HA-581, may be ordered from USGS, Branch of Distribution, Federal Center
Bldg. 41, P.O. Box 25286, Denver, CO 80225, prepaid, checks payable to
"U.S. Geological Survey", or from other USGS sources.

UTAH BC

Cook, Kenneth L.
Simple gravity anomaly map of Utah. -- Salt Lake City: Utah Geological
and Mineral Survey, 1975. [Its Map 37] 50¢ Scale 1:1,000,000

Hintze, Lehi H.
Geological highway map of Utah. -- Provo: Brigham Young University,
Department of Geology, 1975. [BYU Geology studies - Special publication
3]
A colored 1:1,000,000 map of the state; on verso, a satellite imagery
mosaic.

Katzenberger, W M
Great Salt Lake navigational chart. -- Salt Lake City: Utah Geological
and Mineral Survey, 1975. [Its Map 38] $1.50

Blue line chart at 1:80,000

Thompson, S
free. Colored pictorial map.

Energy resources map of Utah. -- Salt Lake City: UGMS, 1975. [Its Map 36]
$4.50

Fossil fuels, uranium, and geothermal resources; transmission and pipe
lines.

Utah. Travel Council.
Utah multipurpose map. -- Salt Lake City : UTC, 1975. $2.00
Eight colored maps on USGS 1:250,000 base; shows recreational sites and
federal agency land ownership; on verso, list of campgrounds and touring
information.

ADDRESSES: 
UGMS - 606 Black Hawk Way, Salt Lake City, UT 84108
BYU - Dept. of Geology, BYU, Provo, Utah 84602
FPS - First Federal Savings, 78 South Main, SLC 84101
UTC - Council Hall, Salt Lake City, UT 84114
DUPLICATE ITEMS AVAILABLE

The University of California at Irvine has the following AMS plastic relief maps (pub. 1950-52; 1:250,000) available for free (you pay postage).
Write: Sally Scott, Reference Dept., General Library, University of California, P.O. Box 19557, Irvine, CA 92713. (phone ac714 833-6076)

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<td>Himeji &amp; Osaka</td>
<td>Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Uji-yamada &amp; Toyohashi</td>
<td>Japan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The University of California, Santa Cruz, has the following gazetteers, atlases, geographical serials, and reports available as exchange or gifts (will consider your offers - very flexible). Write or phone: Stanley Stevens, Map Collection, University Library, University of California, Santa Cruz, CA 95064; phone ac408 429-2364.

125: Manganese in California. 1943.
146: Geology and mineral deposits of the Lake Elsinore quadrangle. 1959.
165: Geology and mineral deposits of Barstow quadrangle, San Bernardino County, California. 1954.
172: Geology and mineral deposits of San Fernando quadrangle, Los Angeles County, California. 1958.
174: Pumice, pumicite, and volcanic cinders in California. 1956.

U.S. Soil Conservation Service. Soil Survey of...

Nebraska: Webster County. May 1974.
        Coke County. October 1974.
        Dallam County. March 1975.
        Gillespie County. May 1975.
        Lipscomb County. December 1975.
        Moore County. March 1975.
        Panola County. August 1975.
        Uvalde County. 1976.


Strong, Ann Louise.

San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission.


Kokusai Kyoiku Joho Senta.
(Quarterly with annual cumulations. (... compiled from currently produc-
ed sheet maps received in the National Library of Australia.)

have the following for disposal: 1973: January to March, April to June,
July to September, October to December. (bound together)
1974: cumulation for entire year

Skelton, R. A.
County Atlases of the British Isles, 1579-1850. A bibliography compiled by
R. A. Skelton. 1579-1703. London, Carta Press, 1970. (this is V. 1 only)

EASTROPAC Atlas. NMFS Circular 330. 1972- (To be completed in 11 volumes.)

have the following for disposal: Vol. 9 /Feb. 1975: Physical oceanographic
and meteorological data from principal participating ships, Third Survey Cruise, Feb-
uary-March 1968. (2 copies)
Vol. 10/Dec. 1975: Biological and nutrient chemistry data from principal participating
ships, Third Survey Cruise, February-March 1968.

GAZETTEERS OF OFFICIAL STANDARD NAMES (U.S. Board on Geographic Names; U.S.
Army Map Service; U.S. Central Intelligence Agency; U.S. Geological Survey;
or, American Geographical Society.)

Dictionary of Alaska Place Names. USGS Prof. Pap. #567, by Donald J. Orth.
Washington, DC; USGPO, 1967.
Map of the Americas, 1:5,000,000, Index to the three sheets: Mexico, Central
America, and the West Indies; South America, Sheet North; South America,
British Solomon Islands and Gilbert and Ellice Islands. USCGN. May 1974.
British West Indies and Bermuda. USGIA. October 1955.
Cameroon. (Gazetteer #60). USGNN. 1962.
Gazetteer to maps of Chishima-Retto (Kuril Islands). Map Series AMS L763
(1:50,000), and part of Map Series AMS L561 (1:250,000). AMS. May 1944.
Gazetteer to maps of France, Belgium & Holland. Map Series GSGS 2738, and
GSGS 4042, scale 1:250,000. AMS. March 1944.
Gazetteer to maps of Hokkaido and Karafuto. Map Series AMS L764, L761, and
L762. (First Edition), scale 1:50,000. AMS. January 1945.
Gazetteer to maps of Japan. Map Series AMS L561, L571, L591, W511. 1:250,000
Gazetteer to maps of Korea. Map Series AMS L551, 1:250,000 (First Edition),
and two sheets from AMS L401, 1:500,000. AMS. September 1944.
Portuguese Guinea. USGNN. 1968.
Gazetteer to maps of Ryukyu-Retto and Ogasawara-Gunto. Map Series AMS L891,
Gazetteer to AMS 1:50,000 & 1:250,000 maps of Taiwan (Formosa). (Series
Contributions by:  
AB = Anna Blustein  
BGS = Barry Gardner-Smith  
EP = The Editor  
HO = Harold Otness  
JF = John Petros  
MB = Mary Blakeley  
LC = Larry Cruse

AB: University Research Library, University of California, Los Angeles

Australian Survey Congress. 17th, Melbourne, 1974.

Calhoun, Bruce

Canada. Permanent Committee on Geographical Names.

Cross, Cliff

Cross, Cliff

Cross, Cliff

Harley, John Brian.

Hoffman, Julian F.
Surface Sediments of the East and Southeast Asian Seas (Dominant Constituents Only), compiled from the Scripps Institution of Oceanography Sediment Data Bank, by Donna L. Hawkins and Jane Z. Frazer, March 1976. A set of three maps, and an Index to Sediment Samples from East and Southeast Asia Seas, by the same authors, also March 1976 (SIO Reference No. 76-3). Available from: Ms. Jane Frazer, Geological Research Division, Mail Code A020, Scripps Institution of Oceanography, P.O. Box 1529, La Jolla, CA 92037. Send a self-addressed mailing envelope (10 x 13"), bearing U.S. postage an amount to cover the weight (2 lbs.) for the mailing rate you desire.

EP: The Editor, from item in hand or publisher's announcements.

The Technology Application Center, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM 87131, is publishing the QUARTERLY LITERATURE REVIEW OF THE REMOTE SENSING OF NATURAL RESOURCES, for $60.00 per year ($78.00 foreign). An author/keyword index, and a grouping of citations by the following: Geology and Hydrology; Agriculture and Forestry; Marine Sciences; Urban and Land-Use; Instrumentation; and General.

The Maps and Surveys of the Pueblo Lands of Los Angeles, by Neal Harlow, is the most ambitious single publication of Dawson's Book Shop. It covers a century of cartographic history from the foundation of the Spanish pueblo in 1781 (which gave rise to the first map of the town) to the final delivery of the patent to the city's lands in 1881. This book is a companion volume to Neal Harlow's Maps of San Francisco Bay, published 26 years ago, and to W. W. Robinson's Maps of Los Angeles. The book measures 12¹⁄₄ by 8 3/4", with 14 maps and 2 views, xvii, 169 pp., +index. Dawson's Book Shop, 535 North Larchmont Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90004. $75.00 +$4.50 for tax on California orders; after Dec. 31, 1976 $100.


International Directory of Current Research in the History of Cartography and in Carto-Bibliography. Compiled and edited by P. K. Clark and Eila M. J. Campbell. 2nd edition. 1976. Available for $5.00 per copy from the Historical Cartography Interest Group of the Canadian Cartographic Association, c/o National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada, 595 Wellington Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A ON3. (Checks payable to Historical Cartography Interest Group, C.C.A.) Contributors to this directory should note that free copies of this issue will not be provided. 255 individuals from 27 nations included (19 Canadians, 54 Americans). Alphabetical directory of contributors, indexes to places and subjects, personal names, countries. The third edition is planned for 1979.

The Story Key to Geographic Names, a 1924 classic by Oscar Dedrich Von Engeln and Jane Mckelway Urquhart, has been reprinted by Gale Research Co., Book Tower, Detroit, Michigan 48226. $15.00
Valley Publishers, 8 E. Olive Ave., Fresno, CA 93728, has issued a reprint of the Thompson & West 1878 edition of the Official and Historical Atlas Map of Alameda County, California. The publishers have added new material not found in the original: complete index of the text, biographical info about the original atlas and its publishers, and notes on early Alameda County maps. $22.50 until Dec. 31, 1976, $25. after.

Old Maps of Finland. The development of Finland as shown in maps from Scandinavia, Sweden and Finland, 16th to 18th Century. Short introduction, texts and indexes in Finnish and English. Frontispiece, 47 maps of which 12 are in color. Offset printing on 'antique laid'paper. Size 33 x 38 cm. Cloth bound. Limited Edition. $50.00 S. R. Shapiro, Books for Libraries, 29 East 10th Street, New York, NY 10003 (claims "sole foreign sales rights").

Mapmaking in the Netherlands is the title of the lead article in BookMill, a quarterly publication of the Netherlands Graphic Export Centre, Prinsengracht 668, Amsterdam, The Netherlands. This issue, Vol. 2, No. 3, (April 1976), features an article by Dr. A. H. Sijmons, Curator of maps and plans, University Library, Amsterdam; an article about Wolters-Noordhoff B.V.'s Institute for Geography and Cartography in Groningen; an article about Theatrur Orbis Terrarum Ltd.; and a directory of the graphic industries in Holland. BookMill is distributed free.

Maps and Atlases: Their Use, Care, and Organization in Libraries; a select bibliography. Prepared for the 17th ACRL Rare Books and Manuscripts Preconference entitled Maps and Atlases: A new world in rare book and manuscript collections", held July 14-17, 1976 at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. For a copy of this 16-page item contact: P. A. Kusnerz, Librarian, Library Extension Service, 2360 Bonisteel Blvd., Ann Arbor, MI 48109.

U.S. Bureau of Mines has published a 76-page illustrated booklet entitled: Mining and mineral operations in the Pacific States: a visitor guide, by Bureau of Mines, State Liaison Officers. Washington, GPO, 1976. $3.45 Stock No. 024-004-01872-1. For the price, it isn't worth it. Most government publications are underpriced, this one, in EP's opinion, is overpriced. The cartography is poor. The text emphasizes how to locate the site and what can be seen from the highway. If no other guide was available, this might be adequate as a locating device; but my advise is to consult a copy in your nearest GPO depository and look before buying.

Flying Camera is the title of a calendar distributed by North Star Media, 110 Langton Road, London, Ontario, Canada N5V 2M1. North Star is a publisher of books, touring maps, atlases, large scale maps, and are importers of European travel material. "Flying Camera" is twelve large 19½x19½", color and black and white aerial photographs taken from both aircraft and satellite. Each print has a complete description and is mounted on a spiral binding for use as a flip-chart, or wall hanging use. $12.95 Pictures for 1977 include: Chettri Hamlets/Kathmandu Valley, Nepal; Drifting ice on Lake Erie; Part of Bruhl Castle; contour-plowing in Nebraska; Chalon sur Marne; Ore Sound between Copenhagen and Malmo. The calendar is published by UMWELT-DATA, Offenbach, West Germany, and is edited by Gisela and Klaus Volger.
Hull, Felix

Hull, Felix

Organization of American States. Dept. of Regional Development.

Rauchle, Nancy Myrtle

Royston, Hanamoto, Beck & Abey.
Willsamette River greenway : a plan for the conservation and management of the Willamette River greenway / prepared for the State of Oregon, Department of Transportation, by Royston, Hanamoto, Beck & Abey. -- [s.¿. : s.n., 1974?]
   [iii], 48 p. : chiefly col. maps ; 28 x 41 cm.

Stein, Lou, 1908-

United States. Engineer School.
   309 p. in various pagings : ill. ; 26 cm. Cover title. At head of title: 45C20-C-010-010. On cover: "This edition includes changes No. 1 and 2, dated 2 January 74 and 25 March 75."

Bibliographia Cartographica/International documentation of cartographical literature. Edited by the Staatsbibliothek Preussischer Kulturbesitz, Berlin, in co-operation with the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Kartographie. Compiled by Dr. Lothar Zogner.

This international bibliography of cartographical literature evaluates 500 periodicals and indicates monographs from all over the world. Scientists from more than 40 countries are contributors to the bibliography. Entries are arranged systematically by subject, following the rules of Universal Decimal Classification. The table of contents and the chapter headings are in several languages. The bibliography serves the international need for information and co-operation in the field of cartographical research and practice. Each volume contains about 2,000 entries and allows the user to keep pace with worldwide developments in science and application of cartography.


Kartensammlung und Kartendokumentation. Edited by Emil Meynen and Lothar Zogner. Verlag Kiepert KG, 1 Berlin 12, Hardenbergstrasse 4-5


During the last decades geologic maps have taken on increased significance both for research and practice. With this is exhibited a list of foreign geologic maps present in the greatest map collections of the Federal Republic of Germany. The list comprehends the maps in the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek München, the Niedersächsische Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Göttingen, the Bibliothek der Bundesanstalt für Geowissenschaften Hanover (formerly Bundesanstalt für Bodenforschung) and the Staatsbibliothek Preussischer Kulturbesitz Berlin. Schamp's compilation of German geologic maps (1961) herewith obtains a complement with this work on foreign maps.

**HO:** Library, Southern Oregon State College, Ashland, Oregon

Survey on recent literature about maps and atlases:

*Smithsonian* of August 1976 (v. 7:5, p. 54-63) includes an illustrated article by Athelstan Spilhaus: "New look in maps brings out patterns of plate tectonics." Article on global projections; nice examples.


*Publisher's Weekly*, in its June 21, 1976 issue, includes Richard Dunlop's article on "Rand McNally: a great deal more than maps".

*Motorland; Travel and News Magazine of the Western Motorist* (AAA), Vol. 97, No. 4 (July/August 1976), pp. 15-17: "CSAA maps: pointing members in the right direction".
AB Bookman's Weekly, Vol. 58, No. 7 (August 23-30, 1976), is a special issue which is primarily a report of the ALA Preconference of the Rare Books and Manuscript Section, held at Ann Arbor, Michigan in June. The title of the issue is "Exploring the World of Maps & Atlases".


AB Bookman's Weekly, in its July 12, 1976 issue (pp. 194+), includes Coolie Verner "The Study of Early Printed Maps";

and, Douglas C. McMurtrie's "Printing geographic maps with moveable types" (pp. 178+). (same issue)

The Penrose Annual; the international review of the graphic arts; 1976, has the following article:
"Old maps made new - Harry Margary's methods", (pp. 188-201) by Dennis Edwards.
Margary has been reproducing old English maps in a restored castle in Kent which are of such high fidelity that there is concern that dealers may sell them as originals. This article describes his techniques and provides some examples of his work. Margary is currently reproducing the original Old Series Ordnance Survey maps.

The Book Collector for Summer, 1976, has a lengthy article on the discovery of some early Chinese maps made by, or under the influence of, some of the Jesuit priests who were in China in the 16th and 17th century. One of the maps is the famous Ricci map:
This article includes some nice reproductions of these maps.

JF: San Francisco Public Library, San Francisco, California

Abington Books, Little Abington, Cambridge, England, has advertised the immediate availability of the following unique map:

Map of the Heartlands of the Carpet Weaving World. 125 x 90 cm. Scale: 1:2,500,000. Text in English, German, and French. Glossary, index of place names, and schedule of carpet-weaving tribes of Afghanistan and southern Soviet Central Asia. Area depicted: the whole of Iran, carpet weaving areas of the Caucasus, the Southern Soviet Central Asia, and of Afghanistan. Packed in tube, post by surface mail. 50 DM or 50 Swiss Francs. (ca. $2.00) Cash with order basis only.

James Welu's article in The Art Bulletin (Dec. 1975/p. 529-547) on "Vermeer; His Cartographic Sources" is of interest to students of the history of map making and use. Vermeer's use of maps and globes in his paintings is discussed, and the author notes that many maps used were outdated at the time of the painting, indicating that even in the Netherlands in the 17th Century wall maps were in vogue as wall decorations - and not for the accuracy of the data represented.
The National Cartographic Information Center (NCIC) of the U.S. Geological Survey in Reston, VA., Thomas C. Burger, Chief, Data Acquisition, has indicated in a September 1976 letter that NCIC expects to complete (during 1977) the microfilming of the historical reference file of all topographic series of maps produced by USGS. Microfilm rolls, with each roll containing about 500 quadrangles, with current cost at $20. per roll, will be available for purchase. It is estimated that the full historical California file will require ten rolls. Catalogs will also be available. Readers are advised to monitor progress of this project in subsequent issued of the Information Bulletin, or in NCIC Newsletter.


(see also, "Geologic Map of the Grand Canyon National Park" in New Mapping of Western North America, this issue.)

ACQUISITIONS LISTS

Carlos Hagen, Head Map Librarian, UCLA Map Library, has announced the publication of the UCLA Map Library's new quarterly entitled Selected Acquisitions Vol. 1, No. 1 (Nov. 1976). An extensive mailing should have reached your library, but requests for inclusion on the mailing list and other information should be address to its Editor, Portia Chambliss, UCLA Map Library, University of California, Los Angeles, CA 90024.

Linda Siler-Regan, Head, Documents, Microforms and Maps Department, and Cindi Everitt, Head, Maps Section, University of Texas at El Paso, have issued Vol. 1, Numbers 1 & 2 of U.T.E.P. CARTO-POINTS, a new quarterly acquisitions list of recently acquired maps and other library materials relating to cartography, geography and geodesy. The format is composed of 1) Maps, 2) Books and Atlases, and 3) Notes and News. Maps Section, University of Texas, El Paso, TX 79968. No. 1 is May 1976, No. 2 is August 1976.

Christine M. Reinhard, Specialist, is Editor of Wisconsin Mapping Bulletin of the Office of the Wisconsin State Cartographer. August 1976 marked the 2nd anniversary of that office. The Bulletin is distributed free to over 700 on the mailing list. Vol. 2, No. 4 is the October 1976 issue and includes information on cartographic activities in the State of Wisconsin. Mailing address: Cartographer's Office, 144 Science Hall, Madison, WI 53706.

The UA MAP NEWS MONTHLY (reported in previous issues of this IB), published by the Map Collection, University of Arizona Library, features for its October 1976 issue (Vol. 8, No. 2) "Population Maps of the Western Hemisphere". This is an annotated cartobibliography covering sheet maps and maps in atlases, journal articles, and statistical sources for the United States, Canada, and Latin America.

Map Collection, University of Arizona Library, Tucson, AZ 85721.
NEW INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS (Principal Region)

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Barbara Cox, Map Collection, Marriott Library, Univ. Utah, Salt Lake City
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Pamela Lee Enrici, Los Angeles, California
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G. Don Miller, Map Library, University of Oregon, Eugene
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Iowa State University Library, Ames, Iowa
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State Library of South Africa, Pretoria, South Africa
Director General, Surveys, Cape Province, South Africa
Curator of History, Star of the Republic Museum, Washington, Texas
Syracuse University, Library, Syracuse, New York
B. V. Terry, Varna Enterprises, Van Nuys, California
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Library Science Department, Lab., Villanova University, Villanova, Penn.
Townsville Teachers College, Librarian, Aitkenvale, Queensland, Australia

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Elizabeth A. Watson, Los Angeles, CA

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Gertrude Cordts, Oakland, California
John Davis Hill, Los Angeles, California
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Karen Scannell, San Francisco, California
Mary Lou Derwing, Edmonton, Alberta

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Susan (Trevitt) to Clark, Eugene, Oregon

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Frank Stern, Potsdam, New York
Nancy J. Pruett, Dallas, Texas
# INCOME-EXPENSE REPORT

For Period: Fiscal Year July 1, 1975 thru June 30, 1976  
and Volume 7 year of Information Bulletin

**INCOME**

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<th>Source</th>
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<tr>
<td>Memberships: 104 Principal Region Individual; 62 Associate Individual; 31 Institutional</td>
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<td>Subscriptions to Information Bulletin: 151</td>
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<td>Sale of Back Issues of Information Bulletin:</td>
<td>440.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sale of Occasional Paper No. 1 = 14 (incl. Tax)</td>
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<td>Sale of Occasional Paper No. 2 = 24 (incl. Tax)</td>
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<td>Other Income: Postage collected on Back Issues, OP's, etc.</td>
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<td>Interest earned &amp; misc. income</td>
<td>95.31</td>
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<td><strong>TOTAL INCOME</strong></td>
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**EXPENSE**

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<td>Treasurer's Expenses: Invoices, Postage, Printing, etc.</td>
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<td>WAML Meeting Expenses: Fullerton &amp; Denver</td>
<td>263.76</td>
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<td>Reprinting of Information Bulletin (Back Issues Sales)</td>
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<td>Information Bulletin Production Exp. (incl. postage)</td>
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<td>Calif. Sales Tax (collected on sales of OP's 1 &amp; 2)</td>
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<td>Sanborn Union List (OP #2) Production Expense</td>
<td>1,027.35</td>
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<td><strong>TOTAL EXPENSE</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,323.30</strong></td>
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**NET BALANCE (A+B-C)** | **625.33**

Disposition of Net Balance:
- Deduct Income Due 1975/76: -344.44
- Add Pre-Payments for 76/77: +205.00

Cash on hand 7/1/76: $435.89

Accounts Payable:
- Sales Tax collected on Occasional Papers during Calendar 1976

Submitted by **Stanley D. Stevens**  
Stanley D. Stevens, Treasurer & Editor of Publications

Comments or Recommendations:  
[see page 2]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vol./#Year</th>
<th>Members</th>
<th>Inst. Mem.</th>
<th>Subs.</th>
<th>% Increase</th>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Expense</th>
<th>I.B. Prod. Exp.</th>
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<td>429.19</td>
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<td>613.42</td>
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<td>63</td>
<td>44.83%</td>
<td>1478.51</td>
<td>1403.53</td>
<td>878.15</td>
<td>43.84%</td>
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<td>1973/74 V.5</td>
<td>90+28³</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>33.33%</td>
<td>2577.32</td>
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<td>1316.84</td>
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<td>1503.65</td>
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<tr>
<td>1975/76 V.7</td>
<td>104+62</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>20.83%</td>
<td>3089.17</td>
<td>3295.95</td>
<td>2077.30</td>
<td>38.15%</td>
<td>9.47</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTES:**

1. Based on Total Expense
2. Does not include $1,076.16 cost of production of Occasional Paper No. 1
3. 1973/74 was the first year Principal Members and Associate Members were established as separate categories.
4. Does not include $132.33 preliminary cost of production of Occasional Paper No. 2
5. Does not include $1,027.35 cost of production of Occasional Paper No. 2

**COMMENTS:**

a. 1975/76 is the first year when Expenses have exceeded Income [by $206.79].
b. Printing costs have increased. I had 425, 450, 425 copies printed of Vol. 7, #1, 2, 3, respectively. One method of holding down costs might be to cut the number of copies printed to 400 [we have 348+ circulation at this time].
c. Treasurer's Expense appears higher than usual [compare w/$36.79 in 74/75] due to purchase of Scriptomatic addressor machine @ $575. Other purchases include $26.49 for an electronic pocket calculator [I don't know how I've managed all these years without one].
d. Meeting Expense was abnormally high because of expenses associated with our Denver meeting. The Brown Palace Hotel meeting room cost us $80.63 and the Room Service for coffee, tea, etc. cost $114.73 for a "grand" total of $195.36. The cost of the "goof" on the part of SLA headquarters [i.e., not deleting the $45. reg fee for WAML Members on their meeting announcements] was $29.12, in postage and phone calls to let our Members know that they didn't have to pay the fee - as agreed upon by SLA.
MAP COLLECTIONS IN PUBLIC LIBRARIES:*
(in Victoria, Australia)
STARTING, BUILDING, MAINTAINING THEM
by
Patricia A. G. Alonso

Maps for hiking, boating, prospecting; maps to decorate walls and trays; maps for school, office and factory - the general public today wants and uses more maps than ever before. Yet, many a local library lacks a map collection; many a general librarian is faced with the task of establishing and developing a map collection without prior experience or training in maps.

Here are basic hints on starting, building and maintaining such small map collections in general libraries: the what, how and why of adding maps to your library stock.

First I'll treat the what of the topic: which maps, from where, what is the particular relevance of each? Then I'll go on to the how: discounts if you buy from certain distributors, how to manage ordering most efficiently, how to document, control and store the maps once acquired. We'll consider the various choices for map storage in detail. The why of public library map collections will be answered as we go along - I'll point out aspects of map utility, describe the types of readers and their inquiries.

What Maps?

What you buy depends on what your readers need and want, so let's consider who your readers are: students in primary and secondary schools, holiday makers, amateur archaeologists, hopeful gold-diggers, adult self-educators, teachers, housewives, hobbyists, tourists, migrants. I think it's fair to say that these types of users want mostly large scale state and national maps and small scale foreign maps.

Special thematic maps and large scale maps of overseas areas would usually be found with other specialised material in libraries and study centres other than local libraries. The State Library [of Victoria] is probably the major source for such specialised map service. The small scale foreign maps needed in local libraries are most easily provided in atlas form; since our main interest is sheet maps, I'll touch on atlases only briefly.

Atlases

The world atlases I find most useful are the National Geographic Atlas of the World, especially good for political subdivisions; The Times Atlas of the World with its large Index-Gazetteer for finding latitude and longitude; and The International Atlas for relief, major urban areas and local forms of place names. The Times Atlas of the Moon (edited by H.A.G. Lewis, London, 1969) and The Atlas of the Universe by Patrick Moore (Mitchell Beazley, London, 1970) will give your library a bit of 'unearthly' map coverage also. The Reader's Digest Complete Atlas of Australia including Papua-New Guinea (Sydney, 1968) serves well for locating places with its large index. Atlases are useful for quick reference information and major features, but for in-depth study of

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of roads or urban settlement patterns or holiday routes, large scale sheet maps are a must. Maps can be used flat on a desk with other materials, fitted edge-to-edge for continuity, measured more accurately, and studied for extra detail missing on small scale atlas pages.

If you subscribe to The National Geographic, by all means, unfold the loose maps and pop them into the map collection to increase your flat sheet foreign coverage, without special purchasing. After your basic national coverage is built up, then you can selectively acquire foreign coverage. Perhaps you will get maps of migrants' homelands, or maps of areas in the news, good items for display on your library bulletin board.

Map Acquisition

Let's assume an initial expenditure on maps of about $1,000 a year for the first year and $200 a year thereafter, scaled up or down according to your [budget] and the needs of your readers. For example, public libraries near schools with limited resources may want to build up large scale coverage of other states for school social studies, while public libraries near schools with ample resources may prefer to collect road and holiday maps. Note that much the same data - roads, cities, towns, rivers, relief - will appear on both types of maps, but are emphasized differently.

Large scale coverage permits study of street patterns and transport facilities better than road maps, but road maps facilitate study of long routes and tourist attractions better than large scale general maps. After the initial order to establish the collection (and by the way it's cheaper in time and effort, and sometimes also in money, to order in bulk) you'll need to update your map holdings only about once a year, in February or July after the new stocklists become available from various government map agencies.

Order map series sheets from government map agencies such as the Lands Department or the Department of Minerals and Energy (addresses for map sources listed in Appendix 1) with a listing by scale and sheet name only. Don't worry about the full title of the series or the sheet number. Both are redundant because these map sales offices are organised so that the numbers have to be translated into sheet names anyway and scale is the most important part of the title, so you've covered the necessary data with just scale and sheet name. Most libraries order series sheets on group orders rather than treating each sheet like a monograph or periodical issue. You make out one order form for the series, e.g., "Australia 1:250,000 series by the Division of National Mapping", and add "(number of) sheets as listed on attached page", then append a list of sheet names.

Single sheet maps and set maps are ordered differently, more like monographs: give title, scale, number of sheets, on separate order forms. (A word of explanation: a set differs from a series in that it is usually composed of just a few sheets, comes out all at once, is designed to be butted sheet-to-sheet to form one map, and, therefore, gives only one legend for all the sheets and has borders only at the outer edges of the whole assemblage. Series usually cover larger areas, have neat-lines, borders, and legends on each sheet, and come out over a long period, with different sheets being revised as needed rather than at one time).
The most important national map source is the Department of Minerals and Energy, the largest map producer on the continent. Its Division of National Mapping has produced the one single completed topographic map series for Australia, the 1:250,000 series (roughly four miles to one inch). The Melbourne sheet of this series is much used; for example, by teachers organising field trips from metropolitan schools and by weekend holiday makers. This series is exceedingly valuable for relating roads and natural features, tracing the course of rivers, acquiring a general idea of relief. For larger detail, we have the old one-inch to one-mile series (1:63,360), a co-operative production of the Lands Department, Military Survey, and National Mapping Division, which is being replaced by the new 1:50,000 and 1:100,000 metric series. Since the metric series will not be completed for some years, purchase of both the 1:63,360 series and the 1:100,000 series is advised. Some maps of sparsely settled areas are not printed but may be available in verified compilation manuscript which can be copied for individual users. Therefore, if the map required does not appear in the stocklist of printed maps, write to the Director of National Mapping in Canberra and ask if compilation copy can be sent to you.

Keep in mind that the Department of Minerals and Energy maps are available from both Canberra and local Sales Offices, but since Canberra has the central store, stocks there are surer; I'd order from the local office only if I were sending a messenger to fetch it immediately. On the other hand, advise members of the public to buy individual sheets at the local office where they can telephone to verify availability and buy the map the same day.

Indexes showing production status of the various maps, air photographs and photomaps of Australia are free for the asking, along with stocklists of available Department of Minerals and Energy maps by the Division of National Mapping and by the Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology and Geophysics. (More about Mineral Resources maps later.) The stocklists make useful shelf list forms and order forms for the series; mark them up to show present holdings and needed sheets, then Xerox the pages with needed sheets and send them off as part of your order documents. Purchase index maps showing the sheet boundaries of the standard topographic series from the Lands Department of the various states.

You can easily correlate the sheet lines of the new metric and old mile series by using these Lands Department index maps. Several sides of the inch to a mile maps coincide with edges of the 1:100,000 maps, making it easy to select contiguous sheets from the several series. The larger scale 1:31,680 and 1:50,000 maps fit four to a single 1:63,360 and 1:100,000 map respectively, and take their names or numbers from the smaller series, e.g. Dunolly - 1:63,360 equals Dunolly A, Dunolly B, Dunolly C, Dunolly D of the 1:31,680 series. For the simplest storage and retrieval system, inter-file these related series instead of treating them as two filing units. File the 1:31,680 sheets with the 1:63,360 sheets in alphabetical sheet name order and file the 1:50,000 sheets with the 1:100,000 sheets in numerical sheet order. Be careful to buy the series sheets and any other material you can from Minerals and Energy in preference to the state agencies because Minerals and Energy gives public libraries a 33-1/3% discount. The Lands Department usually does not give discounts. Some state agencies give discounts for quantity orders, some give out free material, first come, first served. If you ask nicely on official stationery before you offer to buy, you may be able to save considerably.
Order these sheets by parish and township name and approximate date. Different editions are available, showing land released or resumed by the Crown over the years. You might get 1860, 1890, and 1930 plans of your town. If you don't know the names of parishes in the regions you want maps for, use the map of Victoria in four sheets (1:500,000) showing parishes and counties, also available at the Central Plan Office.

2. County plans, two miles to one inch, showing subdivision boundaries, township and road reserves, some topographic detail.

3. Base Map Series, 400 feet to one inch, later 1:5,000. Excellent detailed relief and street information. Indexes for Melbourne, Geelong, Ballarat, Mornington Peninsula, and Phillip Island available. Ask about possibilities for other areas.

4. Dyeline sheets, (publication on demand) of topographic series sheets not yet available in printed form, such as some of the 1:100,000 sheets which Minerals and Energy cannot stock for sometime.

5. Two inches to one-mile or 1:31,680 topographic series. Spotty coverage, but may be the only topo-sheets available for the area you're interested in.

6. One inch to one-mile or 1:63,360 topographic series. Also available at National Mapping.

7. 1:100,000 topographic series. Also available at National Mapping.

8. 1:50,000 topographic series. Also available at National Mapping.

The 10¢ Census Collectors' District Maps listed in Appendix 4 show not only the obvious C.C.D.'s but also local government areas, streets and landmarks. Get them while they last! The mimeographed small maps are much sketchier, showing less detail, but are useful for desk study in conjunction with census data.

Amateur aviators and holidaymakers heading for outlying areas serviced by local airlines may query you about where to buy aeronautical charts. Note the address of the Department of Transport, Air Transport Group city office in the sources list. Local libraries probably will not acquire these charts unless they have members of flying clubs as patrons. Perhaps part of the library's community service could be to provide a site for occasional flying club meetings.

Amateur archaeologists, local historians and goldseekers enjoy using maps by the Victorian Mines Department. Many of these maps show early nineteenth century factories, churches, hotels, tracks and golddiggings now lost in bush. However, each series is incomplete, so you'll have to inquire carefully whether the area you want is covered by the geological parish plans, quarter sheets, inch to a mile sheets, or 1:250,000 sheets. Eventually the 1:250,000 series, a joint effort by the Department of Minerals and Energy's
Probably only the larger regional libraries and libraries specialising in specific areas will want the topographic series of Papua-New Guinea and Antarctica, published by National Mapping. All libraries, however, will want to receive the brochures and stock lists showing sheets for all areas covered by National Mapping, to advise readers what is available and where to order.

In addition to the basic series, the Department of Mines and Energy also puts out small scale maps of Australia on one (1:5,000,000) or four (1:2,500,000) sheets, which are particularly suitable for displays, lecture use, and broad overview studies such as plotting explorers' routes or a caravan holiday. The one-to-one-million sheets of the obsolete Australian Geographic Series and the new International Map of the World relate to each other as the 1:63,360 and 1:100,000 sheets do, the latter replacing the former. The International Map of the World sheets by National Mapping are Australia's contribution to an international cartographic effort, begun in 1891, to provide worldwide coverage on one scale and with one set of cartographic conventions for easy comparison and global planning. Gradually completing this series for foreign countries would be an excellent use for part of your $200 map allocation each year. Check with the State Library Map Section or the local university map collection on where to order I.M.W. sheets for each particular overseas area.

Other items published by National Mapping are the well-known Atlas of Australian Resources and the Gazetteer of Australia based on the 1:2,500,000 map. The Gazetteer is a slim blue paperback and is limited to a small scale general map, so it won't have names of small towns and minor features, but it is the best gazetteer readily available. The most comprehensive gazetteer for Australia, by the United States Board on Geographic Names, has been out of print for a long while and is very hard to locate secondhand. You can try the index to the Reader's Digest Atlas of Australia for locations; it gives just map co-ordinates, not latitude and longitude, so it's nowhere near so useful as a proper gazetteer. Look for a new gazetteer of Australia based on the 1:250,000 series to be published by National Mapping soon. Its Thematic Mapping Bulletin 1975 offers valuable information about thematic (not topographic, bathymetric, or cadastral) maps published or in process by state and national agencies.

The cost of all the Minerals and Energy maps on the recommendation list (see Appendix 2) approaches $1,000, which, minus the 1/3 discount to libraries, is really about $660, leaving you $340 to dedicate to special maps of the areas your library serves and to thematic maps of interest to your particular readers. Choose from the lists in the Appendix for a start.

Local and Thematic Map Sources

The Central Plan Office of the Victorian Department of Crown Lands and Survey (recommended maps listed in Appendix 3) sells the following series, from which you can order the sheets for your locale:

1. Parish and township plans, showing the first subdivisions when Crown Land was sold. Each subdivision has the acreage and record number; some also have the original purchaser's name, a feature of great interest to local historians and students of family history.
Bureau of Mineral Resources and the state geological surveys, will cover all Australia. Add the sheets available each year as part of your $200. annual map purchase.

School children can get free handouts for projects from the Forests Commission. You will be interested in their special maps of forested areas, many prime holiday spots, listed in Appendix 5. If the Lands Department and Department of Minerals and Energy lack the 1:63,360 local coverage you want, try the Forests Commission. They will produce dye-lines of selected sheets upon demand.

Electoral maps are available for consultation at the State and Commonwealth Electoral Offices, but for purchase try the Central Plan Office.

The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works offers for consultation or sale several series of large scale plans showing streets, building outlines, bench marks, drains, sometimes utilities reticulation, on older sheets such interesting tidbits as tennis courts, garden embankments, cellars and pig yards. Their ninety-six sheet Planning Scheme atlas is a must for local libraries; it shows proposed land use zoning, freeways, reserves. Request it on official stationery and see how you go - before you offer to buy it. Amendments come out periodically, but it's most difficult for a library to insert each one in the main atlas. I'd paste a warning about amendments into the original atlas instead; readers interested in exact current data can see the official maps at the Survey Division Plan Room.

Finally a few words on special interest maps and their sources. Transport and touring information is available from the Transport Information Centre, part of the Victorian Government Tourist Bureau, and from the Royal Automobile Club of Victoria. The various official state tourist bureaux will often help with reference inquiries about their state, as well as provide tourist brochures. The bigger bushgear and skiing shops carry bushwalking maps and guides as well as some official topographic sheets. Inquire about Bushwalking map suppliers from the Federation of Victorian Walking Clubs, G.P.O. Box 815F, Melbourne. Another holiday need for small craft enthusiasts is navigation charting, available from boating shops or city map stores. Victorian city plans are usually available at local stationers and bookshops. For any map reference assistance, try the State Library Map Section.

Map Storage

Now that you've started a map collection, how are you going to keep it? The biggest practical problem is the choice of map storage medium, because once you've bought a behemoth of a map case, you'll have it for a long, happy or unhappy time. Therefore you'd better be clear about the relative advantages and disadvantages of each type. The accompanying table, "Map Storage Methods and Media", offers eight categories of map storage - and one mapkeeper's opinion of their relative convenience. [please see table #1]

Let me add two more aspects of using vertical storage which do not fit the classes on the table. First a negative aspect: hanging sheets in cases vertically often requires punching holes in the maps or adding a punched hanger strip with adhesive along one side of the map. Either procedure permanently damages the map and renders it more susceptible to tearing. The procedures also require more labour and care than drawer storage. The second aspect is that vertical cases have different floorspace needs from drawer
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Preservation</th>
<th>Browsability</th>
<th>Handling Ease</th>
<th>Compactness - in 1 unit</th>
<th>Compactness - in 1+ unit</th>
<th>Table Space</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>#1 Piles, shelved.</td>
<td>D Open to rumpling, tears, yellowing, dust.</td>
<td>D You have to move the pile too much to see even one corner of each.</td>
<td>D Maps flop off the shelf.</td>
<td>C Empty space needed for fingers above as well as to sides.</td>
<td>D Low shelves get more dust, high shelves are hazardous for users + maps.</td>
<td>D No place to put maps when you take them out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#2 Piles in 2 inch drawers.</td>
<td>B Good dust protection, but tears removing bottom inch of maps.</td>
<td>C Good for top inch, impossible for bottom inch.</td>
<td>B Much better than shelves alone.</td>
<td>A With fixed hood at rear + hinged flap at front, maps can be pressed flat + packed tight.</td>
<td>A You lose no more floor space adding 1 more atop the 1 you've got.</td>
<td>A You have the top free for use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#3 Piles in 1 inch drawers.</td>
<td>A Good dust protection, easy to slide maps in and out flat and evenly, no tears + ripples.</td>
<td>A Easy to check lower quarter of whole pile without removing maps from drawer.</td>
<td>A Pile is reasonable height for one person to shift about easily.</td>
<td>(As above)</td>
<td>(As above)</td>
<td>(As above)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#4 Hung vertically.</td>
<td>B Not as dustproof as drawers; easy to rip edges.</td>
<td>B Excellent if half full, good to fair if fuller.</td>
<td>B Most versions of vertical cases require lifting the maps out to clear the front door, or shifting out to the side, matador cape style.</td>
<td>B You can crowd a good many in, but removal will be harder than with drawers packed full; odd size maps will curl at the edges and fold, and hence reduce available hanging space.</td>
<td>D (As above)</td>
<td>D You must keep the top free to open it, so you lose the use of the lid space completely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#5 Stood vertically.</td>
<td>B Needs folders or pressure panel to keep them from sagging; the folder or panel may leave curls or pressure marks on the maps.</td>
<td>B Folder or panel obstructs view in case over half full.</td>
<td>B Lifting up or sideways offers opportunity for snagging edges.</td>
<td>(As above)</td>
<td>(As above)</td>
<td>(As above)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#6 Boxed or bound, shelved.</td>
<td>C This method implies folding or dissecting first -- which makes for fussier use. Bad deterioration along edges.</td>
<td>D Remove, unfold each one.</td>
<td>A A small number are as easy to handle as flat maps, but a large number are not.</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
<td>A (As for #5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#7 Rolled, tied, laid flat.</td>
<td>C Dusty, map retains curls from being stored rolled.</td>
<td>D Untie, unroll each one.</td>
<td>C Depends on depth of unit; shallow shelves are best.</td>
<td>C Each map needs lots of handling room.</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C (As for #5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#8 Rolled</td>
<td>C (As above)</td>
<td>C (As above)</td>
<td>C Depends on layout of unit; shallow units are best.</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C (As for #5)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
cases. A vertical case often requires room on one side to release the door latch, room on the other side to draw the maps out, and room in front for the open door and the user. A drawer case requires only room at the front for the pulled-out drawer and the user. Vertical cases may be the only recourse when the available floor area for the closed case is very narrow; then the small base of the case is an advantage out-weighing other relative disadvantages.

If you decide on drawer cases, you will have to choose between two standard sizes: Antiquarian (58 x 34 inch base) or Double Elephant (45 x 32 inch base). Most maps fit unfolded into both sizes; maybe two or three percent more fit Antiquarian than Double Elephant. In my quite large collection, maps that need folding twice in Double Elephant often still need folding once in Antiquarian, so that advantage is slight. The increased cost and space required by Antiquarian does not seem to me worth this slight advantage. Some few topographic series sheets on small paper will fit in two piles side-by-side in Antiquarian cases, but standardisation of case size throughout the collection is a great advantage and space saved by having one or two Antiquarian cases for special series would be slight.

In choosing map cases, look for: close-fitting drawer fronts to keep out dust; hinged front flaps that open 180° and fixed rear hoods, visible when the drawer is pulled out to safety position, to hold the maps flat; safety catches that prevent the drawers from falling out; no ridges or rough edges on the bottom or sides of the drawers; separate six inch bases to serve as kick plate and water dam; and comfortable handles and label holders.

Conservation and Repair

Clarify in your mind which maps are for permanent reference and which maps are for current use before you consider conservation of your collection. Archival maps require "kid glove" treatment; maps for circulation should be regarded as expendable. How do you keep maps clean? We've tried fancy cleaners and special techniques as well as common garden variety methods, and the latter are quite adequate for all but the most fragile maps. Use erasers such as Artgum, Pelikan U620, Pink Pearl or Plastitac to remove soil. Plastitac also serves well as an adhesive to hang maps on walls. It may leave a little grease stain on the map if left for a long time, but a bit of drycleaning fluid or other solvent will probably take the stain out.

What if the map is torn or looks very fragile? Use Magic Mending Tape on ordinary material which is readily replaced. The State Library of Victoria Map Section mounts a few frequently-used items, but our commonest treatment for torn maps or maps on poor paper is to pop them into plastic bags, 30 x 40 or 20 x 30 inches, welded on one narrow side and made from a flat tube of .004 clear polyethylene. We leave one end open to avoid mold growth. The bags can be made in-house or purchased from library suppliers and plastics products firms. Professionals or clericals put these plastic covers on any map that needs them; there is no tedious paperwork, no outside labour involved as is usual with mounting or laminating. Lamination without de-acidification cannot be applied to a collection intended to serve for decades, perhaps centuries, but lamination is a good idea for high-use maps in a local library or for current display maps.
Cataloguing, classification and processing

Acquisitioning maps bring the question: Where do you stamp them, front or back? If you stamp the back and then try to use the map on a light table, you may find that your stamp covers some map detail. So stamp them on the front, on a clear spot on the map, only once. Security is also better served by a face stamp.

Ample literature exists on map documentation schemes. For details consult the Bibliography, Appendix 6; here are a few brief clues. Use the same classification system for maps as for books, if your collection numbers less than 1,000. You could use Dewey simplified by dropping the "912" and adding "MAP" as a suffix to country expansion numbers, or LC by dropping the "G" and adding "MAP" to the number. For larger collections use the Boggs and Lewis classification and cataloguing scheme to intermesh with the National Library, Mitchell Library, University of Melbourne Baillie Library, and State Library of Victoria. Then you can copy cataloguing for most of your material from Australian Maps published by the National Library.

Lending and Reference Collections

Build a good reference collection; acquire duplicates of local sheets for loan. Laminate or put clear plastic contact paper on decorative maps such as National Geographic for the circulating poster/map collection. For circulating non-plasticised maps, provide protective cardboard or plastic tubes and vigorous care instructions for each borrower. Let me quote from the Loan Regulations sheet of a large North American map collection:

"DO NOT fold, mark, staple, stamp, or put thumb tacks in the maps or other library materials. Do not use any type of adhesive tape on the maps or any other library materials. If the materials are severely damaged, there will be a replacement charge. The minimum fine for each infraction will be $3.00.

IMPORTANT: A major source of trouble is improper folding and rolling of maps, practices that can ruin them. Therefore:
(a) When maps are folded, roll only from the crease side.
(b) Never roll a map across the crease.

Maps or other library materials on loan are NOT to be used on hikes or field trips. We can give you information on how to obtain copies of maps or mapping materials when needed for such purposes. A minimum fine of $3.00 or replacement costs will be charged for each map that is returned showing evidence of having been used in the field.

Lost or damaged materials must be replaced, and all costs are charged to the borrower who is responsible. Minimum replacement charge is $10.00, unless the borrower can replace the lost materials with exact duplicates. In the case of lost materials the Map Library can inform borrowers of the possibilities of such replacements."

These words indicate the vigor with which map care must be enforced. Incidentally the library using these regulations reports very good results and little map deterioration due to lending.

(Appendices to this article will appear in Information Bulletin, Vol. 8, No. 2)
AMERICANA
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2324 CALLE HALCON (505) 982-2939
REQUEST CATALOGUE
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