Western Association of Map Libraries

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

Department of Geography
University of California
Berkeley, CA 94720
The Information Bulletin is published at Santa Cruz, California, three times per year by the Western Association of Map Libraries, but opinions expressed herein do not necessarily reflect an official position of WAML.

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

**Membership Dues:** Individual Members residing in the Principal Region may attend meetings, serve as an Officer, vote, and receive the Information Bulletin and announcements of meetings. $10.00 per year.

**PRINCIPAL REGION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alberta</th>
<th>Associate Members reside outside the Principal Region. They may attend meetings, serve on committees in an advisory capacity, and will receive the Information Bulletin. US$10.00 per year.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>British Columbia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alaska</td>
<td>Lifetime Individual Membership is open to individuals only, for a one time payment of $200. In addition to full membership rights, the Information Bulletin and Occasional Papers will be sent as published.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
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<tr>
<td>California</td>
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<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>Institutional Members are commercial firms or educational organizations. It may designate one of its staff as its Representative. The Representative has all rights as Individual Members, but may not hold office. The Institutional Member will receive one copy of each Information Bulletin and each Occasional Paper issued during the year of membership. US$25.00/year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii</td>
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<td>Montana</td>
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<td>Nevada</td>
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<td>Utah</td>
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<td>Washington</td>
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<td>Wyoming</td>
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(ATSS 529-2364)

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WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF MAP LIBRARIES (WAML)

Leadership for 1978/79 Membership Year

President
△ Frances Woodward
Special Collections Division
University Library
University of British Columbia
Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1W5

Vice-President/President Elect
△ Larry Cruse
Map Section C-075p
University Library
University of California-San Diego
La Jolla, California 92093

Secretary
△ David W. Schacht
Map Library
University Library
Oregon State University
Corvallis, Oregon 97331

Treasurer
△ Stanley D. Stevens
Map Collection
University Library
University of California-Santa Cruz
Santa Cruz, California 95064

Past-President
△ Harold M. Otteson
Library
Southern Oregon State College
Ashland, Oregon 97520

Membership & Hospitality Committee
* Beatrice L. Lukens (Chairperson)
Earth Sciences Library
University of California-Berkeley
Berkeley, California 94720

* Rosanna Miller
Map Service
University Library
Arizona State University
Tempe, Arizona 85281

* Patricia M. Simpson
Map Center
University Libraries
University of Washington
Seattle, Washington 98195

Publications Committee
± Edward P. Thatcher (Chairperson)
Map Library
University Library
University of Oregon
Eugene, Oregon 97403

§ R. Philip Hoehn
The Bancroft Library
University of California-Berkeley
Berkeley, California 94720

± Ronald Whistance-Smith
University Map Collection
Department of Geography
University of Alberta
Edmonton 7, Alberta

* 2-year term appointment
§ 1-year term appointment
△ 1-year term elected
± indefinite appointment
WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF MAP LIBRARIES

TENTATIVE PROGRAM - SPRING MEETING,
March 29-30, 1979

Location: U.S. Geological Survey, Western Mapping Center
345 Middlefield Road, Menlo Park, California

Host: National Cartographic Information Center - West

Thursday, March 29
Registration
Business Meeting
Announcements and Reports
Special Guest Speaker: Dr. Helen Wallis, Head
British Library/Map Library

Friday, March 30
Programs are being planned in the following areas:

--Qualitative evaluation of remote sensing imagery by format type, its applications, equipment needed and inventory controls.

--Current work in the USGS topographic research labs, potential products and how to influence them.

--NCIC systems and equipment as a model for map libraries. How well do the new microform browse systems work, how are they controlled, and should you get one?

--Microform equipment. Manufacturers representatives demonstrating equipment applicable to cartographic microforms.

Additional information regarding this meeting will be sent to Members in the Principal Region this winter. Anyone outside the Principal Region who plans to attend and/or would like additional information, contact:

Host: WAML Vice President/Programs

Mr. Lee Aeggers
U.S. Geological Survey
Western Mapping Center
National Cartographic Information Center
345 Middlefield Road, Mail Stop 31
Menlo Park, CA 94025

Mr. Larry Cruse
Map Section C-075p
University Library
University of California
La Jolla, California 92039
(714) 452-3338

INVITATION TO ALL WAML MEMBERS

Comments and suggestions regarding the above program, and especially your ideas for future meetings, are genuinely wanted by the Executive Committee for planning. Please address them to Larry Cruse at the address given above.
WAML Nominating Committee Report

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

Under the WAML Constitution [see Information Bulletin Vol. 5, #1 (Nov. 1973) pp. 49-52] the President-elect, Frances Woodward, automatically succeeds to the Presidency on 1 July 1978. The current President, Harold Otness, will, on the same date, become the immediate past-President and both will serve on the Executive Committee. All other Officers must be elected for the term 1 July 1978 to 30 June 1979.

The following Members have accepted the Nominating Committee's nomination for the offices listed below:

President-elect
   Larry Cruse, University Library - Map Section, University of California, San Diego
Secretary
   David Schacht, Map Library, Oregon State University, Corvallis, Oregon
Treasurer
   Stanley Stevens, University of California, Santa Cruz

Members may vote for persons other than those presented above, however, only one vote shall be cast for each office. Please indicate your choices on the ballot below.

Ballot to be returned by 22 June 1978. Submitted by the Nominating Committee: Herb Fox, Chairman, LaVonne Jacobsen, and, David Lundquist.

RESULTS OF WAML ELECTION

The ballots have been counted.

Congratulations to the Officers for the 1978-79 term:

President
   Frances Woodward
President-elect
   Larry Cruse
Secretary
   David Schacht
Treasurer
   Stanley Stevens

13 July 1978 The Nominating Committee Herbert S. Fox, Chairman
California State Univ. Fresno

LaVonne Jacobsen
San Francisco State University

David A. Lundquist
University of California, Davis
When I was asked by the Nominating Committee to stand for election for vice-president of the Western Association of Map Libraries in 1976, my first reaction was that of panic. I really didn't know how WAML was governed so I was at some loss as to what was expected of its officers. I enquired of several members who had served as officers and one, a previous president said "Don't worry! When there is something to be done, Stan will tell you." This has turned out to be more or less true, and it points out both the strength and the weakness of WAML.

The major burden of keeping WAML organized and generally pointed in the right direction has been on Stan Stevens' shoulders for over ten years. That WAML has flourished is a testimony to a task well-done. Stan has been, and is, our strength, but the fact that we have leaned so heavily upon him and too often taken him for granted, is our weakness. If Stan were to leave us tomorrow, we would have a crisis of monumental proportions. In all likelihood it would take several people keeping involved and working hard to replace him. Who would those people be? Would you want to be one of them?

In the president's seat, I have gradually come to see some of the problems that WAML wrestles with. Sure, it is a relatively small and informal group that doesn't require a great amount of management, but it is a rather fragile group and the goodwill on an individual basis between map librarians which makes it so successful is something that has to be nurtured, or at least protected. WAML is really a very delicate organism.

Depending, as WAML does, on a foundation of informal social contacts, the semi-annual meetings are all-important. These meetings are our cement. Yet the meetings don't result from spontaneous combustion, as those who have carried the burden of planning and hosting them well know. There are at least four people intimately involved in putting on a meeting: the local host, the vice-president (who also serves as program chairperson), the president who presides, and Stan Stevens. Each is in a different place so there is a flurry of correspondence between them in the months preceding the meetings. A message to one should go to all. When it doesn't, mix-ups can occur. Keeping all of this correspondence straight is perhaps the most time-consuming task of the president. We also try to keep two or three meetings ahead in our planning, and that adds to the mail. Most of us lack secretaries and mailing privileges so we sneak our letters through our campus mails and hope that we will not be caught.
On the topic of conferences, it has become clear to me after close involvement with the last four, that we are scheduling too many speakers, and then permitting them to ramble on too long. It is my offhand observation that bureaucrats can speak forever and academics cannot speak for less than 50 minutes. With the first group we should always make it clear how much time they have been allotted and then cut them off when they exceed it. With the second group we should simply give them the 50 minutes — they will stop automatically at the end of their class period. In all cases we should allow plenty of time for questions and discussion. Coffee breaks should be at least 45 minutes — they are going to be anyway and the agenda should acknowledge it. We want to socialize at our meetings and plenty of time should be permitted for it during the daytime as people often have other commitments in the evenings.

As to locations of meetings, the original plan was to hold every other meeting in the San Francisco Bay Area where it draws the largest attendance, with the other meetings rotating between north and south. Somehow we have broken this pattern in an attempt to reach all edges of the region. There has been good reason for meeting in all parts of our principal region, but I feel we should now get back into the original pattern so that we can see more of the same faces more often at our meetings. The Bay Area is central and it is there that WAML can be at its strongest.

One other note about conferences: pre-conference publicity outside of WAML is what brings new people to our meetings. I think we should make a stronger effort to notify library schools, departments of geography, and other groups known to have interests in maps. The general library publications will carry our notices at no charge but they may need several months lead-time, especially those that are quarterly. Publicity should go out six months in advance, whether the agenda has been finalized or not.

The best-attended conferences are those that we held in central locations, that are well-publicized, and that focus on a particular topic such as cataloging, microform, or geologic maps. Well-known speakers are not essential to a successful meeting although, of course, they don't detract from one either. Panel discussions usually disappoint me, perhaps because the participants are tempted not to prepare much and one or two people dominate. The speakers who have interested me most have been those from private industry. They have a refreshingly direct manner of speaking, plenty of pertinent information, and they bring us a much-needed perspective. I hope that we can continue to attract this kind of speaker.

During my year as president, I have tried to bring more members into the governance of WAML. The response has been gratifying. Of the dozen or more people I have asked to serve in various committee capacities, I have met with only one turn-down. This indicates to me that there is a willingness in the membership to take on more duties and responsibilities. The Publications Committee has been revived and is taking on a more active role in determining what should be published and in helping to see that material taken through the process.
With the formation of the Membership-Hospitality Committee, I hope that more people will be welcomed into WAML. While our membership has grown steadily, there are still many people working with maps in our region who don't know about us but who would benefit from WAML membership. In spite of the fact that we are now eleven years old, we are still very much in the growth stage.

WAML has a decided advantage over the larger professional associations in that new members can find themselves on programs and committees right away, and we should make more of an effort to see that this is done. It is not necessary to put in years of membership to overcome the stigma of being a newcomer and an outsider to the power structure. We should let new and prospective members know this and not pass the power, such as it is, around among a clique of old friends. The Membership-Hospitality Committee should not feel that its job is done when a membership check has been received, but really work to make new members equal members.

Publications remain a problem in that we have never really decided as an organization just what we should publish. The Information Bulletin is very popular and useful and the format of being a compilation of significant and interesting news, rather than merely a collection of articles, apparently makes it so. But what kinds of material should we publish in our Occasional Series? My feeling is that the top priority here should be works of reference value — the kinds of tools which will make map information more accessible. The Sanborn indexes certainly do this. They are a credit to WAML. It is my feeling that the Occasional Papers should pay for themselves and if we pick the kinds of material that most libraries will want, we will have no difficulty in recovering our costs. What we need is more publicity for our publications, and particularly review coverage. Here members can be of great help by volunteering to review and submit for publication these Occasional Papers. They can also help by recommending them to their teaching faculties and other map users.

State-of-the-art papers and other monographs directed mainly at map librarians, as opposed to reference librarians in general, are going to have a much more restricted market and consequently I feel they should have a lower priority. What we want to tell each other can be communicated through the Information Bulletin because we are the only ones who read it, but when we want to reach mainstream librarians, scholars, and students working in map-related disciplines, I think our Occasional Papers should be the vehicle.

On this same note, I observe that as WAML grows stronger, we tend to talk with each other more and other librarians less. How many of us play active roles in ALA and our regional general library associations? I feel we have an obligation to tell other librarians about maps and encourage them to make more and better use of their map resources. I feel that we should be map missionaries and not keep maps to ourselves because we think other librarians don't know or understand them. On this note I am pleased that our Reno conference will dovetail with a joint meeting of the Nevada Library Association and the Mountain Plains Library Association. Three of us have volunteered, and as a consequence been invited most enthusiastically, to present a session on maps to that
gathering. We, in turn, have invited their members to attend any of our sessions that interest them. I hope that we can do more of this sort of thing in the future.

My thoughts on realignment of professional map librarian groups have appeared elsewhere, and I will only say here that sometimes in my tenure as an officer of WAML we have seemed to be in competition, rather than cooperation, with similar organizations. If we do not realign, I hope that we can at least work in closer cooperation with the other groups. We are certainly willing and able to because we are small and flexible. But whether larger organizations can do it is another matter.

In all it has been a most interesting and mostly enjoyable two years as vice-president and president. The horrors of correspondence, the worrying about conference speakers who have exceeded their allotted time, the uncertainty over whether something should be done or let ride, have been more than offset by Stan's direction and patience and the full cooperation of the membership in all matters.

The people who really make the organization go, in addition to Stan, are those who host the semi-annual meetings. While thanking everyone involved would reproduce half the membership list, I am particularly indebted to Larry Cruse and Anna Chiong for carrying the lion's share of the two meetings I presided over.

WAML is alive and well. It is old enough to be firmly established, yet young enough for challenge, growth, and change. It works well because we like to be in contact with one another and because we are willing to share in carrying the collective burden. Thanks for giving me the opportunity to appreciate this marvelous organization from the vantage point of president.

EDITOR's NOTE: Mr. Otness remarks have not been edited, although I was tempted. His kind remarks are accepted with thanks, but someday I will find the opportunity to properly indicate how interdependent WAML really is - that is, how much I really count on the Officers and Members to render service - a most worthwhile venture for such worthy people. If it's dedication we're talking about, Harold Otness has been one of the more dedicated Members of WAML, and one of the Most Dedicated Officers, since WAML was founded. Aside from the personal aspects of his remarks, I do hope that what he has written will be studied seriously, and the WAML Membership will communicate with the Officers on your ideas for improvement of WAML.
WAML MEMBERSHIP LIST 1977/78: Additions to November 1, 1978

(The thirteen-page list, compiled as of December 1, 1977, was published as a separate list and distributed with the Information Bulletin Vol. 9, No. 1. Additions and Changes for the period Dec. 1, 1977 to Jun. 1, 1978 were published on pp. 158-160 of Vol. 9 No. 3 (June 1978). Additions and Changes will be published in the next issue.)

NEW SUBSCRIBERS TO THE INFORMATION BULLETIN:

Library, Serials Department
University of Southern California
P.O. Box 77929
Los Angeles, CA 90007

Emporia State University
William Allen White Library
Emporia, Kansas 66801

Economisch Geografisch Instituut
Kamer H12 - 16,
Erasmus Universiteit,
Burgemeester Oudlaan 50,
Rotterdam, The Netherlands

Baillieu Library
University of Melbourne
Parkville, Victoria 3052
Australia

NEW PRINCIPAL REGION MEMBERS

Sandra E. Belanger, Map Librarian
Library
San Jose State University
4th & San Fernando Sts.
San Jose, CA 95192

Mr. J. B. Morton
Transportation Department
County of San Diego
5555 Overland Ave, Bldg. 2
San Diego, CA 92123

Donald C. Tuttle
Natural Resources Analyst
Natural Resources Division
Public Works Department
Humboldt County
1106 2nd St.
Eureka, CA 95501

Monash University
Hargrave Library
Hargrave Librarian
Clayton, Victoria 3168
Australia

The Librarian
Department of Internal Affairs
Private Bag
Wellington, New Zealand

MUN - Periodical Division
Memorial University of Newfoundland
St. Johns, Newfoundland
Canada A1C 5S7

Marine Sciences Institute
Library
University of Texas
700 The Strand
Galveston, Texas 77550

NEW INSTITUTIONAL MEMBER

Charles J. Barkee
Microchart Navigation Systems
819 A St.
San Rafael, CA 94901

NEW ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Elaine Moore, Map Librarian
Science Library, Map Room
Joint University Libraries
Nashville, TN 37203

Charles B. Peterson (LC G&M Div.)
1030 31st St. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20007

Heather Stevens (National Map Coll.)
1405-1380 Prince of Wales
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K2C 3N5
## INCOME-EXPENSE REPORT

For Period: Fiscal Year July 1, 1977 thru June 30, 1978

and Volume 9 year of the Information Bulletin

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>AMOUNT</th>
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<td>Memberships: 112 Principal Region Individual; 56 Associate Individual; 28 Institutional</td>
<td>2,380.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Subscriptions to Information Bulletin: 175</td>
<td>1,735.00</td>
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<td>Sale of Back Issues of Information Bulletin</td>
<td>115.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sale of Occasional Paper No. 1 = 31 (incl. tax)(4.00)</td>
<td>128.08</td>
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<td>Sale of Occasional Paper No. 2 = 53 (incl. tax)(5.70)</td>
<td>270.70</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sale of Occasional Paper No. 3 = 78 (incl. tax)(3.24)</td>
<td>472.74</td>
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<td>Postage Collected on Subs. Back Issues, OP's, etc.</td>
<td>56.93</td>
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<td>Misc. Income: Ads 190.; Scriptomatic serv. 14.29; etc</td>
<td>205.09</td>
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**TOTAL INCOME**

Accrued $5,363.54

Adjusted Previous Balance $1,253.68

**INCOME**

<table>
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<td>Treasurer's Expenses: Invoices, Printing, Postage, etc.</td>
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<td>WAML Meeting Expenses: San Diego/La Jolla; Seattle</td>
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<td>Nominating Committee Expenses</td>
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<td>Sales Tax remitted to Calif. (sales of Occasional Papers)</td>
<td>7.98</td>
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<td>General Postage (incl. Questionnaire $50.05)</td>
<td>133.34</td>
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<td>Printing Expense: Membership List; Brochure; Letterhead.</td>
<td>257.06</td>
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<td>Production Expense: Occasional Paper No. 3</td>
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<td>Occasional Paper No. 4</td>
<td>11.10</td>
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<td>Occasional Paper No. 5</td>
<td>7.50</td>
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**TOTAL EXPENSE**

Accrued $3,857.94

**NET BALANCE (A+B-C)** $2,759.28

Disposition of Net Balance:
- Deduct Income Due 1976/77: $12.21
- Deduct Income Due 1977/78: $238.26
- Add Prepayments 1978/79: $754.00

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

Accounts Payable:
- Sales Tax collected on Occasional Papers during Calendar 1978 (to July 1): $12.42
- Cash on hand 7/1/78: $3,262.81

Accounting is maintained on an Accrual Method. The IRS defines this method as "all items of income are included in gross income when earned, even though payment may be received in another tax year."
WAML Treasurer's Income & Expense Report 1977/78

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Vol./# Year</th>
<th>Members</th>
<th>Inst. Mem.</th>
<th>Subs.</th>
<th>% Increase/Decrease</th>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Expense</th>
<th>I.B. Prod. Exp.</th>
<th>I.B. Exp. % Increase/Decrease</th>
<th>Cost Per Member</th>
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<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>
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<tr>
<td>1976/77 V. 8</td>
<td>115+66</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>10.06%</td>
<td>3478.30</td>
<td>2634.86</td>
<td>2061.27</td>
<td>(-.0077%)</td>
<td>6.88</td>
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<tr>
<td>1977/78 V. 9</td>
<td>112+56</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>(-.0313%)</td>
<td>5363.54</td>
<td>2907.96</td>
<td>2034.28</td>
<td>1.12%</td>
<td>7.84</td>
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1 Does not include $1,027.35 expense of production of Occasional Paper No. 2 during this Fiscal Year (75/76).
2 Does not include $949.98 expenses of Occasional Papers during this Fiscal Year.
3 Based on Total Expense, not including expense of Occasional Paper; includes Subscribers in "Per Member" calculation.


Production of Occasional Papers

<table>
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<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Published</th>
<th>Copies</th>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Expense</th>
<th>Income to date</th>
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<td># 1</td>
<td>1973</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>$1,076.16</td>
<td>Sold to date: 193</td>
<td>Income to date: $783.14 (@ $4 ea.)</td>
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<td># 2</td>
<td>1976</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>$1,159.68</td>
<td>Sold to date: 180</td>
<td>Income to date: $914.48 (@ $5 ea.)</td>
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<tr>
<td># 3</td>
<td>1977</td>
<td>400</td>
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Mailing Cartons for Occasional Papers

- For OP #1 = 400+
- For OP's #2 & #3 = ca. 50

COMMENTS

No reprints of the I.B. are anticipated during Fiscal Year 1978/79.
An additional purchase of mailing cartons will be necessary during Fiscal Year 1978/79 to accommodate sales; no mailing cartons were purchased for OP #3 because those purchased for OP #2 were the right size and have been used.
Program – Fall Meeting
WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF MAP LIBRARIES
October 11-12, 1978
College Inn
University of Nevada, Reno

Wednesday, October 11

Call to Order: Frances Woodward, WAML President
Welcoming Remarks: Harold G. Morehouse, Director of Libraries, UNR

KWOC Index for Maps  Rosanna Miller, Head, Map Service
Arizona State University, Tempe

Cartography of Early Nevada, 1820-1900  Alvin McLane
Camp Nevada (Publisher), Reno

Development of the Atlas of Michigan  John E. Nellor, Dean, Graduate
Sch. & Coordinator of Research
UNR

Landscape Patterns in Nevada  John G. Houghton, and, Terrill J. Kramer
Geography Department, UNR

NCIC West: Programs and Products  Lee Anders, National Cartographic
Information Center/USGS, Menlo Park

Geologic Maps and What They Tell Us  E. R. Larson, Geology Dept., UNR

Thursday, October 12

Business Meeting: Frances Woodward, WAML President, Presiding

Computergraphics for Scene Analysis  Richard F. Masse, Renewable Nat-
ural Resources Dept., UNR

Records and the Cartographer  William Stronschein, U.S. Forest Service
Ogden, Utah

Update Report on Washington State Coastal Zone Atlas  Anna Chiong
Geography Library, Univ. of Washington

Environmental Mapping in Nevada  John W. Bell, Nevada Bureau of Mines
& Geology, UNR

Land Use Suitability Mapping  Jim Hansen, Regional Planning Commission
of Reno, Sparks, and Washoe County

Remote Sensing of the Renewable Natural Resources: Data Sources, Storage,
Retrieval and Interpretation.  Paul T. Tueller, Renewable Natural
Resources Dept., UNR

Use of Maps in Instruction of Remote Sensing Imagery Interpretation
Muriel Strickland, Map Library, San Diego
State University

Urban History in Fire Insurance Maps: Nevada as a Case Study
Eric Moody, Great Basin Press, Reno

The Obsolete Topographic Map as a Research Document  E. W. Kersten
Geography Dept., UNR
MINUTES

Meeting of Executive Committee and Publications Committee
Western Association of Map Libraries (WAML)
Fall Meeting, October 11-12, 1978
University of Nevada, Reno

A meeting of the Executive Committee and Publications Committee was called to order at 11:15 a.m., Wednesday, October 11, by President Frances Woodward in the fifth floor lounge of the College Inn, headquarters for the conference. Members present, in addition to Woodward, were Mary Ansari, Larry Cruse, Harold Otness, Dave Schacht, Stan Stevens, Ed Thatcher, and Ronald Whistance-Smith.

The minutes of the previous meeting in Seattle were approved as published in the June 1978 issue of the WAML Information Bulletin.

Publications

Five copies of the newly published WAML Occasional Paper No. 4, Index to Early 20th Century City Plans Appearing in Guidebooks, by Harold Otness were presented to the author by Stevens, who announced that the publication had been delayed by the prolonged strike of paper workers on the Pacific coast, but the Index would be available for sale and distribution during November.

Stevens also showed the master copy of an advertising brochure designed by Otness for Occasional Paper No. 4 and the earlier numbers.

The hope was expressed by Stevens that the west coast paper-mill strike will be over soon so The Maps of Fiji: A Selective and Annotated Cartobibliography by Mason S. Green, can be published as WAML Occasional Paper No. 5 by the end of 1978.

Stevens reported that 184 subscriptions to the Information Bulletin have been received thus far for the 1978-79 publication year, so interest in the bulletin is increasing. A change in cover design is being planned. The atlas logo will continue to be used. The title, volume, issue, and date will be set in type. Since only 425 issues are printed, it would not pay to have a special binding; use of staples will continue. Stevens believes it would be too expensive to have the Information Bulletin typeset. Otness suggested each person type his own paper being submitted to save preparation time for the Editor. Stevens and Schacht agreed this offers no opportunity for editing. Cruse suggested the possibility of using machine editing; the cost per issue should be investigated.

An advertisement was presented by Stevens from a company which manufactures simulated leather, vinyl covered Princetones with our publication title suitable for holding the Information Bulletin. The manufacturer has volunteered to provide advertising copy to be published in the Information Bulletin, to advertise his product (at no charge to WAML, and WAML would receive 30% commission on any Princetones sold as a result of the promotion. With a circulation of about 390 copies of the bulletin, it was concluded that WAML could expect to earn a maximum of only about $25.00. The Executive agreed we would not accept the offer.
Cruse reported that preparation of material for the forthcoming Occasional Paper on microforms is about 90% complete. It may be ready by Christmas, but transcribing from the spoken to written word is very difficult. The amount of work involved is incredible.

Thatcher previously agreed to compile a publications policy, but has not had time because of Sue Clark's absence resulting from her father's death. He may complete it by Christmas. Otness stated the variety of our publications is so great that setting a firm policy would be difficult. He suggested we may have to discuss each proposed publication individually, as was done with the Fiji Occasional Paper. Otness is wary of a statement that we will accept only specific types of material from certain contributors.

Hospitality

Stevens suggested the new SLA directory be perused and a brochure and letter be sent to each name not now in the WAML Membership.

Otness said seeking new members is only one aspect of the Hospitality Committee function. The Committee should also act as social hosts to new persons at each meeting, introducing new members to others. The meeting host should feel free to call on Hospitality Committee members.

Conferences

In the past, the conference chairman has left most of the work to the local chairman. Woodward suggested each chairman should have a copy of the guidelines for WAML conferences prepared by Ed Thatcher several years ago. Cruse mentioned having seen a citation on how to prepare for scientific workshops which should be helpful.

Stevens recommended sending out a questionnaire to learn the reasons people are not attending the meetings, while Otness expressed the belief that attendance is actually increasing! Stevens agreed. Cruse proposed setting aside a block of time for non-structured activities in response to Otness' comment that too many speakers are scheduled.

Fees

It was felt that the registration fee charged at the Reno conference with the included meals was very reasonable. Stevens voiced the opinion that it is not appropriate at this time to set a policy. Cruse recommended that a fee be charged to cover all unforeseen emergencies. Should it be paid only by those attending the meetings or be a general levy paid by association members as a group? Otness feels all members benefit from the papers generated by the meetings which are later published in the Information Bulletin, but he recommended keeping any fee as low as possible.

Future Meetings

No one present had any information on the Menlo Park conference next March. Cruse and Hoehn will take charge. March 22 and 23, 1979, were proposed as dates. It was suggested that if it were held in April, Helen Wallis, head of the Map Library, British Library, might be willing to speak while attending UCLA. Cruse advised obtaining a representative of the U.S.G.S. Topographic Research Laboratory to explain what they are doing.
The meeting adjourned at 12:45 p.m. October 11, and resumed at 7:45 a.m. October 12 in the cafeteria.

Suggested localities for future meetings: (1) University of Arizona (Tucson) and/or Arizona State University (Tempe), Fall 1979. (2) San Francisco Bay Area, Spring 1980. (3) University of Montana. (4) Salt Lake City.

Meeting adjourned at 8:45 a.m. Respectfully submitted,

Dave Schacht, Secretary

MINUTES

General Meeting
Western Association of Map Libraries (WAML)
Fall Meeting; October 11-12, 1978
University of Nevada, Reno

The meeting was called to order by WAML President Frances Woodward, Special Collections Librarian, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C., at 11:25 p.m., Wednesday, October 11, 1978, in the first floor lounge of the College Inn. Mary Ansari, Conference Co-chairman, announced that the Pyramid Lake field trip, for which interested people were asked to pre-register, would proceed as scheduled on Friday, October 13, unless one or more persons cancelled out.

Woodward then introduced Harold G. Morehouse, Director of University of Nevada, Reno, Libraries, who delivered some welcoming remarks. Each of the WAML members and guests then introduced him/herself.

Rosanna Miller, Head of the Map Service at Arizona State University, opened the scheduled presentations with a talk on the KWOC Index for Maps at that university. In her prepared text, she explained the procedure for assigning call numbers. Much importance is attached to building a thesaurus, since descriptors must be selected carefully. This is a joint decision by the staff involved. The final printout of the index includes one paper copy and several microfiche for distribution. Miller feels the KWOC Index is a good system. It saves time spent on cataloging since not so much information is needed. She recommends adopting it in a new library but not one with a large investment in the Library of Congress system.

Next, Alvin McLane, of Camp Nevada (Publisher), Reno, spoke on "Cartography of Early Nevada, 1820-1900". He opened his lecture with a slide of pictographs and the comment that man has been in Nevada for 11,000 years. The remaining slides were of historic maps of the West.

John E. Nellor, Dean of the Graduate School and Coordinator of Research, UNR, discussed "The Development of the Atlas of Michigan". An all-university (of Michigan) cartographic facility was established to produce the atlas. An ad hoc committee established to review various existing atlases worked closely
with the Geography Department. It was completed in about two years at a cost of about $250,000, and is now in its third printing. A comprehensive atlas of the Great Lakes System is now being planned.

The meeting recessed for a coffee break at 3:15 p.m.

At 3:30, John G. Houghton and Terrill J. Kramer of the Geography Department, UNR, spoke on "Landscape Patterns in Nevada", with a discussion of desert vegetation and topography. The accompanying slides included views of satellite photos, block diagrams, low oblique aerial photos and terrestrial photographs.

Urban development problems in Reno were discussed at length. The city's growth in recent years has been explosive, and land use folios are being prepared for Reno and other Nevada cities to aid in minimizing future problems.

Lee Eigges, of the U.S. Geological Survey's National Cartographic Information Center in Menlo Park, brought the audience up-to-date with his talk, "NCIC West: Programs and Products". Among the various projects discussed were the planned expansion of the NCIC Newsletter, the forthcoming NCIC status report on geographic names, and SLA's proposed poll of map libraries to see inter alia if they are interested in housing travelling NCIC exhibits for short intervals. NCIC will also query depositories as to whether or not they are interested in receiving microfiche of Landsat images.

The 488 depository libraries in the United States are now being reviewed. New depositories can still be signed up, but they do not automatically receive all previously issued maps in a series.

The trend in Reston (at USGS) is toward putting all cartographic information on microforms to get away from computers, which are much more costly. All of it will be available to the public.

In Oregon, the universities are heavily involved in gathering data for NCIC files. The Governor's executive order requires that all data on new maps be reported. NCIC has agreed to compile it according to Oregon's desires.

The questionnaire being sent out by SLA is to be answered promptly.

The final talk of the afternoon session, by E. R. Larson, of the Geology Department, UNR, was entitled "Geologic Maps and What They Tell Us". In his slide presentation he used geologic maps liberally to display geologic time intervals.

The meeting adjourned at 5:00 p.m. and was followed by a social hour.

The conference re-convened Thursday morning with a business meeting at 9:00 a.m. Frances Woodward opened the session with a request for a motion that the minutes of the Seattle meeting in March 1978 be accepted as published in the June issue of the Information Bulletin. A motion was seconded, and approval of the minutes was unanimous.

The Treasurer, Stan Stevens, reported that there is currently ca.$4,000.
in the treasury and that $783 is due as income. Last year the Association had an income of $5,300 and expenses of $3,800, with a net balance of $2,700. All of last year's financial data will be published in the Information Bulletin. Some money has been deposited in one-year savings certificates. The regular checking account will be closed out and the money deposited in an interest bearing checking account. W5 should break even on our investment in the sale of Occasional Papers.

The motion to approve the Treasurer's report was seconded and passed unanimously.

Announcements

Bea Lukens, Chairman of the Hospitality Committee, announced she has written letters to several potentially new members but does not know how many have responded, since she has not seen the new membership list. Any suggested names for new members will be appreciated.

Larry Cruse, Program Chairman, announced the March 1979 WAML meeting is to be held in Menlo Park, California. The thrust of the program will be an update of NCIC's activities. Other federal agencies may be invited to participate.

The Fall 1979 meeting will probably be somewhere in the Great Basin, with the Spring 1980 conference likely in the San Francisco Bay Area.

Contact has been made with Mexico regarding their available cartography. The Tijuana office of the Mexican DETENAL has agreed to furnish maps of the national topographic series (1:50,000) through UPS shipment. Larry Cruse is trying to contact a U.S. agent through whom we can order maps.

Otness announced the Nevada Library Association and Mountain and Plains Library Association will hold a joint meeting at Stateline, Nevada, on Friday afternoon, October 13, at which a panel of WAML members will be addressing the group on behalf of our Association.

Ed Thatcher conducted a user study of the University of Oregon Map Library using questionnaires compiled by practicum students, and invited members to conduct their own surveys for sharing with WAML.

Herb Fox said he would drive a car to Pyramid Lake on Friday since the scheduled trip had been cancelled. Persons wishing to join him would be welcome.

The business meeting was concluded at 9:30 a.m.

Program

The first speaker of the day, Richard F. Masse, Renewable Natural Resources Department, UNR, spoke on "Computer Graphics for Scene Analysis". By computer graphics, it is possible to anticipate what will happen in land use before it actually occurs. The "View It" program developed in Masse's department provides tables and maps for percent slope, verifies the accuracy of topographic data, and develops a profile map. It permits the viewer to
visualize mistakes before they are made, and is useful for highway engineers, foresters, land use planners, recreation developers, wilderness planners, and military engineers.

William Stronschein of the U.S. Forest Service, Ogden, Utah, discussed the applications of photogrammetry and cartography in the nine Forest Service regions. This Service is the largest mapping agency in the federal government. It uses Geological Survey 7½ minute quadrangle maps and updates the land-net and roads every ten years. Control points are also recorded and updated. Name changes are coordinated with the Board of Geographic Names.

The Forest Service and Geological Survey will have to go to computer mapping because so much information is being produced. This is stored in digital form on tapes, which occupy less space than map sheets.

"Environmental Mapping in Nevada" was discussed by John W. Bell of the Nevada Bureau of Mines, UNR. His opening remarks were on the activities and responsibilities of the Bureau. An "environmental folio series" has been developed which is designed to meet the demand for geologic data bases in Nevada urban areas. They contain some very technical data as well as less technical information for geologists as well as non-professionals. Public demand for the series is high, and the program has been financially successful.

Jim Hansen, a member of the Regional Planning Commision of Reno, Sparks, and Washoe County, addressed the group on "Land Use Suitability Mapping". The three districts were combined for a study and data gathering mission. The San Francisco firm, Comarc, digitizes all data, using a 3.7 acre cell, and produces the maps. The purpose of the project is to determine the best urban use for various segments of the area. Earthquake hazards in the region are an important consideration.

The meeting recessed for lunch at 12:30 p.m.

Upon its resumption at 1:15 p.m., Paul T. Tueller, of the Renewable Natural Resources Department, UNR, spoke on "Remote Sensing of the Renewable Natural Resources: Data Services, Storage, Retrieval and Interpretation". He emphasized that there is now more data available from remote sensing than management and technologists can handle. Much of it becomes obsolete before it can be analyzed. Cataloging and storage of data is a real problem.

Maps as we know them may become obsolete. Libraries will need machines to reproduce information which is stored on tape. At some future date, laser technology will become available. Optical storage takes up less space.

Muriel Strickland, Map Library, San Diego State University, told of her "Use of Maps in Instruction of Remote Sensing Imagery Interpretation" in a basic course in remote sensing. The students use a variety of maps and atlases as guides in interpreting photography and produce overlays of significant natural features. They then write a report on their observations. Map coverage was found to be very incomplete in parts of the world.

Fire insurance maps have not been widely used by historians, but use is increasing as they become better known, according to Eric Moody of Great Basin Press, Reno, whose address was entitled "Urban History in Fire Insurance Maps".
Nevada as a Case Study". The Sanborn Company, which published from 1867 to 1961, was the principal source of such maps. They are of special historical significance in mining districts where whole towns have almost completely vanished. Their value is enhanced when used in conjunction with census reports and city directories. The maps possess data and notes on communities' water supplies and fire-fighting equipment. The Sanborn people took special care to report on these two items, even noting the adequacy of fire plugs. Thirty-two Nevada towns were recorded on Sanborn maps between 1887 and 1959.

E. W. Kersten, of the Geography Department, UNR, discussed "The Obsolete Topographic Map as a Research Document". The talk and slide presentation was limited to maps covering older parts of the West. Mapping by the U.S. Geological Survey began just after the Civil War. Most people feel older maps are useless after a few years and either give them away or place them in storage. The older ones are valuable in studying cultural history and should be retained.

The final speaker of the Conference, Anna Chiong, of the Geography Library, University of Washington, Seattle, presented an "Update Report on the Coastal Zone Atlas of Washington". It is hoped that all volumes of the atlas series will be published by the Fall of 1979. This project blends into a nationwide study of the coastline. The schedule of proposed county publications will be given to Stan Stevens for printing in the Information Bulletin.

Chiong concluded her talk by displaying copies of (1) a new handicap access map of the University of Washington campus created by John Sherman of the Geography Department, and (2) the new map of King County, Washington, by the King County Planning Commission (which is to be distributed to WAML Members with the November issue of the Information Bulletin -- as far as 100 copies will go --). This County includes Seattle.

The meeting adjourned for coffee at 3:30 p.m. and was followed by tours of the Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology, UNR, Library, and Special Collections Department, and the new Mines Library Map Room.

Dinner in the College Inn was followed by Mary Ansari's entertaining slide program on "Mines Library Before and After the Move". Mary has served as librarian in both buildings and is expecting to assist with the move into the new Mines Building Library at some future date.

Nevada Library Association--
Mountain Plains Library Association Joint
meeting, Sahara Hotel, Stateline, Nevada,
October 13, 1978

Ed Thatcher, Harold Otness, Mary Ansari, Ron Whistance-Smith and Dave Schacht participated in a panel discussion and question period from 3:00-4:15 p.m. on the subjects of map collecting and cataloging. The NLA and MPLA members were encouraged to feel free to request assistance with their map collections from WAML as an organization, and from individual members in their geographic area. The presentation also included a pitch for new members to join WAML.

Respectfully submitted,

Dave Schacht, WAML Secretary
WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF MAP LIBRARIES

The Attendance, Fall Meeting, Reno, Oct. 11-12, 1978

Mary Ansari  Univ. of Nevada-Reno / Mines Library
Charles J. Barkee  Microchart Navigation Systems, San Rafael, CA
Dennis & Lynn Baird  Univ. of Idaho, Moscow
Anna Chiong  Univ. of Washington, Seattle / Geography Lib.
Barbara Cox  Univ. of Utah, Salt Lake City
Joe Crotts  California State University, Chico
Ruth H. Donovan  Univ. of Nevada-Reno / Asst. Director, Univ. Lib.
Cindi Everitt  Brigham Young Univ. / Library School / Provo, UT
Phil Faneman  Washoe Co. Library / Collec. Developmt. Libr. / Reno
John G. Fetros  San Francisco Public Library / Acquisitions Libr.
Al Fleischman  Univ. of California-Berkeley / Map Room, Gen. Lib.
Herb Fox  California State University, Fresno
Mary Garberson  Univ. of Nevada-Reno / Mines Library
Chisu Kim  California State Polytechnic Univ. / San Luis Obispo
Donna P. Koepp  Denver Public Library / Denver, CO
Arlene Kramer  Nevada Bureau of Mines & Geology / UNR / Reno
Mary Larsgaard  Colorado School of Mines / Golden, CO
Beatrice Lukens  Univ. of California-Berkeley / Earth Sci. Lib.
Rosanna & Tom Miller  Arizona State Univ. / Tempe
Linda P. Newman  Univ. of Nevada-Reno / Reference Dept., Univ. Lib.
Harold M. Otness  Southern Oregon State Univ. / Ashland
Janet Rudd  Univ. of California-Berkeley / Map Room, Gen. Lib.
David W. Schacht  Oregon State University / Corvallis
Ron Whistance-Smith  Univ. of Alberta / Edmonton
Dale Steele  Eugene, Oregon
Stanley Stevens  Univ. of California-Santa Cruz / Univ. Lib.
Muriel Strickland  San Diego State Univ. / Geography Dept. / San Diego
William A. Stronschein  U.S. Forest Service / Ogden, Utah
Edward P. Thatcher  Univ. of Oregon / Eugene / Univ. Lib.
Patricia Tissier  Univ. of Nevada-Reno / Engineering Library
Frances Woodward  Univ. of British Columbia / Vancouver

[additional registrants listed at bottom of page 66]
NORTH AMERICA IN THE CARTOGRAPHY OF GUILLAUME DELISLE

by

Ronald F. Lockmann
Assistant Professor
Department of Geography
University of Southern California

Abstract

Guillaume Delisle (1675-1726), the "first modern scientific cartographer", Leader in the eighteenth century "reformation of cartography", and "premier geographe du roi", gained lasting fame for his elegant and uncluttered maps which were based upon the most current data and highly reliable sources.

This paper examines selected examples of Delisle's maps of the North American continent with reference to both the data sources and impact on contemporary geographical ideas. His depiction of the North American Gulf and Pacific coasts was noteworthy for establishing new standards of accuracy and detail. Yet, the authorship of certain Delisle maps is now questioned, owing to his close relationships with Buache and the Cassinis. Present day toponymy has lead to the contention that Delisle was personally involved in the exploration of North America.

Guillaume Delisle (1675-1726), the "first modern scientific cartographer"10, the leader in the eighteenth century "reformation of cartography"31, was probably the foremost French cartographer of the century. His acknowledged premier contributions in the history of science include: 1) the use of the (island of) Ferro meridian [17° 14' W of Greenwich; exactly 20° W of Paris] which corrected the Ptolemaic longitudinal standard -- and which after his death became a royal order in 1734; his concomitant reduction of the length of the Mediterranean Sea from 62° to 42°; 2) the development of the secant conic projection; 3) the production of several maps of America; and, 4) the rendering of California as a peninsular entity [as distinct from its more common depiction as an island]21,26.

Delisle was a member of a prolific and famous family, most noteworthy of which were: his father Claude, cartographer-astronomer, and his brother Joseph-Nicolas, the well-traveled astronomer11. The eminent geographer-cartographer Philippe Buache married Guillaume Delisle's daughter and later dept up the production and dissemination of Delisle maps and atlases29. During the entire eighteenth century, the name "Delisle", especially Guillaume Delisle, was a strong selling point for cartographic matter. Even today, whether examining manuscript maps or the printed facsimile copies, one can readily recognize the Delisle "look". The cleanly elegant and uncluttered appearance derives from Delisle's removal of fanciful ornamentation and extraneous detail which helped to establish new standards of map production and design. Many singularly fine cartouches adorn the marginal periphery of Delisle's maps -- decoration segregated from map content [note maps and numerous cartouches in source 31]. Doubtful or questionable geographical information was also located near the margins,
a commentary on G. Delisle's reliance upon only the most recent, accurate and trustworthy field surveys.

With the connections of an important scientific family and under the tutelage from the great scientist Cassini\textsuperscript{13}, Guillaume Delisle made a meteoric rise to eminence. A precocious child, he began his cartographic work in his pre-teens and shortly thereafter, in 1700, on the basis of some maps and globes, was admitted to the elite *l'Académie Royale des Sciences*. In the course of his career, Delisle's total output was nearly one hundred maps (although a plethora of copies and editions have allowed authorities to differ as to the precise total). His public career was capped by the title, "Premier geographe du roi", awarded in 1718, the first time such a designation was used.

*L'Amérique Septentrionale*

The North American maps of G. Delisle constitute one of his major contributions to knowledge and, as well, a considerable portion of his output. Tooley\textsuperscript{34} lists a grand total of eighty American maps produced by Delisle. The list, it must be remembered, includes hemispheric maps, many maps of South America and the Antilles in all editions, copies and reprints. Thus, the list of crucial, or, as the literature commonly has it, "mother maps", is a great deal smaller. And, about four (perhaps five) maps embody the major innovations and accomplishments and may be more closely examined as landmarks in the evolution of the cartography and geographical knowledge of North America.

*The 1700 Map*

Delisle's first American map was done in 1700. Rendered on the conic projection (with corrected longitudes), this map is noteworthy for its depiction of California as a peninsula and, indeed, according to Tooley\textsuperscript{34}, is the first map to do so. Paulin and Wright\textsuperscript{25} included it as one of the three Guillaume Delisle maps in their atlas. This was deemed a poor choice (relative to other Delisle maps) in view of its representation of the western regions, although the coastline is satisfactory for a map of this period\textsuperscript{37}. It has, similarly, been contended\textsuperscript{38} that the rendition of California as a peninsula may well have been merely a hunch, since Fr. Kino's epochal treks were (presumably) unknown to Delisle. The Great Lakes on this map of 1700 are those of Coronelli.

*The 1701 and 1702 Maps*

While the next crucial Delisle map of North America is the map of 1703, Delisle's two manuscript maps of 1701 and 1702 manifested notable updating which finally became incorporated in the famous 1703 map. The map of 1701 has been termed "remarkable" in that the Mississippi River is portrayed more correctly than on any previous map made. The Missouri River was, for the first time, rendered well, although the Platte River, the so-called "equator of the Missouri" was wrongly depicted. Cumming points out that this map was the first to represent the Carolina trading path from Charlestown to "la Mobile R." (which is actually the upper Tombigbee River in northern Mississippi). Delisle's data source for this information was Sanson's 1696 map\textsuperscript{7}. The map of 1702 was the first to show a certain "R. Colorado"\textsuperscript{37}. 
The 1703 Map

The map of 1703 is widely acknowledged as one of the most important North American maps of the eighteenth century. As much as for the coastal outline or revisions of toponymy, it is possible to discern a measure of Delisle's cartographic competence and creativity since he left a complete list, for this map, of the sources used in its compilation. Sixty-seven separate sources are enumerated and, of those, about seventeen are maps or map series.

This map has been called, a "...towering landmark in the path of western cartographic development," and the most important map of interior North America prior to Lewis and Clark's field surveys. Delanglez calls it "...the first scientific survey of the Mississippi River from its mouth to the Falls of St. Anthony," although he doubts that Guillaume was the sole author [father Claude deserves the credit]. It was preeminently the delineation of the Mississippi Valley which was influential on subsequent continental mapmakers. As Hamilton has put it, "the Delisle type Missouri Valley was copied as late as the end of the eighteenth century." The Missouri River was of considerable interest to Delisle. No less than fourteen of the 120 sketch-maps used to prepare the final published map dealt with the Missouri. Noteworthy also is the equivocal placement of California along the map's western border so that its peninsularity/insularity is indeterminate.

It was Delisle who was "the principal factor in spreading Kino's discoveries and his ideas." It had been Fr. Kino's passion to prove that California was a peninsula (which, of course, he did in 1699 with his arrival at the mouth of the Colorado River). Although Delisle (apparently) guessed that California was a peninsula on the map of 1700, it was not until 1705 that the idea became accepted as cartographers gradually stopped rendering California as an island. The 1703 map of Delisle is clearly indebted to an earlier map of Kino (which he, Kino, sent to Rome in 1697), but it seems to have been Buillaume Delisle's "incomparable prestige" which lent credibility to Kino's contention -- although some refused to be converted until the 1730's. Leighly points out that the map of 1700 (and especially the map of 1722) "fixed the area to which the name of California was subsequently attached."

Among the most significant sources tapped by Delisle were the accounts of the explorer d'Iberville, whose precise astronomical fixings from Louisiana were incorporated into the map of 1703. Maps from the most recent explorations in the memoirs of Fr. Le Sieur, Fr. Bobé, and Fr. Marest (via d'Iberville) were of primary importance for Delisle. The Indian village names were derived from Lederer's outdated (1672) narrative and Daniel's map of 1679. Delisle's map of 1703 was nationalistic in the sense that English territorial claims are markedly circumscribed and only French trading routes are depicted.

Cartographers who subsequently used (copied from) the 1703 Delisle map include: H. Moll, G. Willdey, H. Poppel, C. Bowles (in his map of 1783), A. Arrowsmith (map of 1769), and even J. Mitchell's largely original map of 1755.

The 1718 Map

Perhaps the most influential of the Delisle maps of North America, the 1718 map has been called the "mother map" of all subsequent maps of the Missis-
sippi by the nineteenth century geographer J. G. Kohl. And, "it was copied, in whole or in part, by the most of the leading cartographers of Europe."

The map is noteworthy for its portrayal of details in the upper Mississippi Basin, placenames in New Mexico, and reputedly the first appearance of the name Texas ("Tetjas" at 31° N. and 28° W.) on any map. It was also the first map to depict the route of the De Soto expedition (although Father Claude made a manuscript map of it in 1696). Guillaume Delisle's rendition of De Soto's route has been demonstrated to be surprisingly accurate in view of his limited sources and never having been in North America. Some local historians have erroneously concluded that the small Gulf Coast town of Delisle, Harrison County, Mississippi, represents tacit evidence that the cartographer himself was once in North America. Nothing, however, has been found to lend credence to the contention that G. Delisle ever crossed the Atlantic. The U.S. De Soto Commission of 1939 determined that Delisle's route was very close, in many places, to De Soto's actual line of march; i.e., the northernmost point reached by the expedition is at the same latitude as shown by Delisle, but approximately 2° W. of his interpretation.

Boston has contended that the main sources of Delisle's information in drawing this line were: 1) the Dutch cartographer Jean de Laet's work (Florida, et Regiones Vicinae, 1650); 2) N. Sanson's small 1656 atlas of America; and, 3) A. Jaillot's Amerique Septentrionale of 1674. The multiplicity of possible routes from these sources and the gaps in De Soto's route vexed Delisle, as he mentioned in a letter to a colleague: "These lacunae upset all the calculations of the geographer, who cannot make use of the distances and directions when some are missing."

It has been noted that Delisle was intensely interested in researching the De Soto expedition in the years prior to 1700, and that after 1700 he developed a consuming passion with the location and correct placement of the mouth of the Mississippi River. He complained to Cassini that the river was commonly placed too far west. The continual flow of information from the French administrators and explorers in North America allowed him to constantly revise his maps. Delisle, for example, recorded his gratitude for information from Fr. Le Maire (who was on the Gulf Coast about 1706-1708) in a letter to another source, Fr. Bobé. Le Maire's reports and maps on the geography of Louisiana comprise one of the single major inputs to the 1718 map. Indeed, Delanglez has baldly asserted that, "The map of Guillaume Delisle of 1718 is clearly only a neat copy of these [Le Maire's] maps in all that pertains to the geography of the Gulf Coast."

The Delisle "Type"

It was Henry Raup Wagner who coined the usage, "the Delisle type", in recognition of the cartographer's overwhelming influence on his contemporaries. "Type #1" refers to the map of 1700. Two of Delisle's sources were Laet and Cassini (whose graticule Delisle used). The Gulf of California is closed at about 35° 30' N. and the coastline extends no farther north than Cape Mendocino. "Type 2" was based by Wagner on the 1722 map of North America (not discussed herein) and extends the coastline far to the north of Cape Mendocino, and features the longitudinal shortening of California by some 14°. This "Type 2" was widely copied by such eminent colleagues and competitors as N. de Fer, J. N. Bellin, and the well-known Sanson. It has been noted that virtually all of the maps of the 1740's through the 1760's portrayed Delisle's #2 coastline.
The Delisle "Fantasy"

Duly noted in the literature, Delisle's "fantasy" is the imaginary Mer de l'Ouest, or Sea of the West, which appears on maps of the mid-eighteenth century. In particular, it refers to a "Carte Générale des Découvertes de l'Amiral de Fonte", by M. Del'Isle in September 1752. Since Guillaume was deceased by that time, this is clearly a map of his brother, Joseph-Nicolas, and of Philippe Buache (who had gotten the plates and had been part of the Delisle publishing venture since 1726). Most likely to capitalize on the enormous stature and reputation built by Buillaume, his brother and Buache made the claim that the Mer de l'Ouest (reputedly discovered by 1592 by Juan de Fuca) was originally included by Guillaume as early as 1695. Yet, the refusal of some honored contemporaries (J. N. Bellin was one) to portray this feature on their charts, and the absence of Mer de l'Ouest on globe goes Guillaume Delisle finished in the fall of 1699, would hardly seem to support the contention that Guillaume was the originator of this fiction. It is surely a tribute to the "immense reputation which Guillaume Delisle enjoyed during the eighteenth century" that impelled Joseph-Nicolas Delisle and P. Buache to invoke his influence to support the existence of the Mer de l'Ouest. On the Mappemonde of 1730 is found that notorious feature along with a Type #2 coastline. Since the map was made after Guillaume Delisle's death in 1726, it is conceivable that the sea was added later.

Conclusion

This essay has attempted to briefly summarize the crucial influence certain Guillaume Delisle maps had on eighteenth century geographic knowledge in depicting the configuration of North America. While Delisle is hardly an obscure figure in cartographic history, his work has been slighted by numerous historians of cartography, including the authoritative Bagrow. Many others have discussed his cartographic contributions in less than a paragraph. Yet, the works of such noteworthy investigators as Cumming, Tooley, Wagner, and Wheat, certainly demonstrate that further examination of the Delisle corpus, with particular emphasis on his sources, and influences, would be immensely rewarding, and would serve to vindicate Guillaume Delisle's position as one of scientific cartography's seminal figures.

Lists of Delisle's Cartography


Maps of G. Delisle Discussed Herein


Scale: 1 inch = 70 miles.

1702. Carte du Canada et du Mississippi par Guillaume Del'Isle de l'Académie Royale des Sciences 1702. [Manuscript, 30¾ x 21 inches]
Scale: 1 inch = 110 miles.

Scale: 1 inch = about 150 miles.
Manuscript in Louisiana State Museum (The Presbytere), New Orleans, LA.

1718. Carte de la Louisiane et du course de Mississippi dressée sur un grand nombre de mémoires entrayant sur ceux de M. le Maire par Guillaume Delisle de l'Académie Rie des Sciences À Paris chez l'auteur le St Delisle sur le Quay de l'Horloge avec privilège du Roy Juin 1718.[Engraved, 25½ x 19½ inches, seacoasts and some boundaries colored by hand.]
Scale: 1 inch = about 95 miles. Inset: Carte particulière des emboucheures de la Rivie. S Louis et de la Mobile [6 x 5 inches].
Manuscript in Louisiana State Museum (The Presbytere), New Orleans, LA. Reproductions available at Louisiana State Museum.

One or more of the above maps may be located in the following bibliographical sources:

Brown⁵; Cumming⁷; Paulin and Wright²⁵; Tooley³⁴; Wheat³⁷.
Figure 1: The 1700 Map. This print is of a revised copy which was included in the Delisle Atlas Nouveau of 1730.
Figure 2: The 1703 Map. In the Collections of the Louisiana State Museum.


16. d'Iberville, Pierre Le Moyne. "Memoire de M. d'Iberville," June 28, 1699 (a record of d'Iberville's exploration of Apalaches, Pensacola, Mobile, Mississippi and Bay St. Louis), copy in Mississippi State Archives, Jackson.


24. "M. Crassé...Rôle." May 26, 1700 (the role of 126 men at Biloxi on this date, certified by Sauvole and signed by Crassé), copy in Mississippi Archives, Jackson.


27. Richardson, C. B. "Curious Correspondence of De L'Isle, the geographer, as to the limits of Louisiana, etc. (1715-1717)," The Historical Magazine (New York), III (1859), pp. 231-233.


33. Thomassy, R. Cartographie de la Louisiane. Nouvelle Orléans: Chez l'Auteur, 1859.


37. Wheat, Carl I. Mapping of the Transmississippi West, 1540-1861. San Francisco: The Institute of Historical Cartography, 1957-60. 4 vols. (See vol. 1, "The Spanish Entrada to the Louisiana Purchase, 1540-1804", pp. 48-73 which is Ch. IV "Frenchmen from the East, 1534-1750").


The author wishes to thank and acknowledge the assistance and encouragement of the following:

Joe Albree, Department of Mathematics, Auburn University, Montgomery, AL.
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Cerny, James W.

Robinson, Arthur H.

Robinson's address has also appeared in Cartography (the Journal of the Australian Institute of Cartographers), Vol. 10, No. 2, 1977, and was reprinted with the permission of the author.

Patterson, Brad

Barton, Philip L.

Stevens, Stanley D.

Shumaker, Earl

This is citation number 764 on p. 395-396, under the heading INSURANCE.

ARBA is published by Libraries Unlimited, Inc., P.O. Box 263, Littleton, CO.

Hoehn, R. Philip
Union list of Sanborn fire insurance maps held by institutions in the United States and Canada, Vol. 1 (Alabama to Missouri), WAML Occasional Paper No. 2.

Cited in the Winter 1977 RA in a compilation by Mary Jane Gibson, entitled: "United States of America National Bibliographical and Abstracting Services and Related Activities in 1976", pp. 101+ (Citation on p. 104)

We thank John Fetros, San Francisco Public Library, for submitting material to RA for this citation.

Hadden, Carlos B.

Literature Citations (continued)

"Campus Presents Relief Map For The Blind" MADISON, Wis. (AP) - (9-27-78)
Paul Fetcho has created a 32-feet square relief map, which is located in the McNerney Resource Center for Persons with Disabilities, University of Wisconsin at Madison. The map is made from styrofoam, carved to conform to topo maps of the University campus. The map, on a 150th scale, includes wooden carvings by Fetcho to represent 177 buildings on campus. Felt represents the grassy areas, roads are emory cloth and railroad tracks are tiny strips of metal. Braille explanations are etched in metal plaques scattered across the map, and there is a braille alphabetical listing of hundreds of campus buildings and other landmarks. The map is designed for persons with handicaps other than the blind as well.

The case of the New York subway map - as compared to the London Underground cartography -

Thanks to John Fetros, San Francisco Public Library, for this citation. Unfortunately it is too lengthy to reproduce in full here, so your attention is directed to The Times. The author's parting shot: "... the considerable recreational value of a debate of this kind. It should run for ages."

Forthcoming Information Bulletin Articles

EDITOR'S NOTE: It was hoped that all of the presentations made at the Reno meeting, and other papers submitted to The Editor for publication, would appear in this issue; however, an examination of the Table of Contents for this issue will reveal how unreal that objective was. THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES WILL APPEAR IN THE NEXT ISSUE, Vol. 10, #2, March 1979. The individual authors are thanked for their patience.

John W. Bell: Environmental Mapping in Nevada.
John G. Houghton & Terrill J. Kramer: Landscapes of Nevada.
Earl W. Kersten: The Obsolete Topographic Map as a Research Document.
Richard F. Masse: Computergraphics for Scene Analysis.
Alvin R. McLane: Cartography of Early Nevada, 1820-1900.
Paul T. Tueller: Remote Sensing of the Renewable Natural Resources: ....
Peter Waters: Polyester Film Encapsulation of Maps. [L.C.'s technique]
Donald A. Wise: Cartographic Sources and Acquisition Techniques.
Carlos B. Hagen: Acquisition of Mexico's DETENAL Maps. [Method of overcoming recent difficulties associated with the Mexican Government's practices in fulfilling orders.]
KWOC INDEX FOR MAPS

by

Rosanna Miller
Head, Map Service
Arizona State University Library

The goal of those associated with the Map Service, since the establishment of a centralized Map Collection in the University Library, in 1970, has been to develop a means of accessing maps which would be both easily comprehensible to the public and of sufficient scope to allow for in-depth analysis of the collection. The first Map Catalog provided access through geographic location only. Subject descriptors attached to geographic locations provided a rudimentary subject breakdown, but it was impossible to locate all geology maps, for example, by looking up the term GEOLOGY. Instead, it was necessary to consult AFRICA - GEOLOGY, EUROPE - GEOLOGY, etc. The descriptors did not, as they do today, reverse. A descriptor which reverses provides access to a particular map through both geographic location entry (ARIZONA - GEOLOGY) and subject entry (GEOLOGY - US - ARIZ). It was decided that the effectiveness of the first Catalog was hindered by the restriction of geographic access only and that this limitation was the major deficiency of the system.

In December of 1972, the present Map Collection Index was developed to provide a geographic location and subject analysis of the collection. This Index is a KWOC, or Key Word Out of Context, Index in its essential design. In addition to geographic and subject descriptors, series titles are used as descriptors, when applicable, as are titles of atlases housed in the Map Service. Another significant change, which took place in 1972 with the development of the present version of the Map Index, was the return to standard Library of Congress classification as opposed to the expanded and modified LC classification upon which the earlier Map Catalog relied. All maps are classified by the G schedule although the letter G is not coded and punched to appear on the Index.

The focus of this paper is the process by which a map is added to the Index. The process begins with the map being checked against our holdings of a similar nature to determine if it might be a duplicate copy or, perhaps, part of an existing set or series which has been classified and indexed previously. If a duplicate, the map will simply be made an added copy and the holdings note on our shelf card changed to reflect the addition. If it is determined to be part of an established set or series, the map will be marked with the pre-determined classification number, assigned an individual sheet number, and, as with a
duplicate, the shelf card holdings note will be revised. Frequently, a separate entry in the Index is made for each map in a series. Adding to a series of this type is much more time-consuming as it requires analyzing the map and preparing a code sheet to reflect its individual contents.

By the phrase 'analyzing a map', we mean that the cataloger or, more accurately, indexers studies the map to determine its primary areas of emphasis. If it is decided that the map is very general in concept with no particular subject emphasis - National Geographic maps are usually good examples of general maps - the basic number for the geographic location will be assigned along with the date of publication and the Cutter for the authority responsible for the map. For example, a general map of Arizona published in 1973 by the National Geographic Society will have the classification number 4330 for Arizona, the date 1973, and N3 for the National Geographic Society. If, however, the map being analyzed is a thematic rather than a general map, the indexer will increase the last digit by one number thus indicating an emphasis on subject. An Arizona geology map published in 1975 would, for example, bear the number 4331.C5 1975. The concept of geology is represented by the subject subdivision, C5. Continuing with the example of Arizona, there is a further breakdown by region (4332), by county (4333), and by city (4334). The Cutters added to the last three categories are derived from specific place names, i.e. Phoenix, Arizona is always 4334.P5. This system is, of course, basic Library of Congress classification and there are further refinements for dealing with more sophisticated maps as well as sets and series.

Using a National Forest Map as a case study will help to explain our indexing system as a whole. This example has been chosen because National Forest Maps are very simple indexed according to an almost routine format. Starting with a blank code sheet, the indexer assigns a unique accession number. It is essential that this number not be a duplicate as the computer will reject a repeated accession number. The call number must also be unique and, taking our example, 4252s.B4 1970 (Beaverhead National Forest, Montana), and assuming we could have several maps of the same forest dating from the same year, we must then make a distinction in call number. It is not uncommon, then to differentiate maps by the addition of A, B, C, etc. to form the unique call numbers 4252s.B4 1970 and 4252s.B4 1970A, to cite examples.

Next the location code is entered indicating the physical location of the item. This is a two character abbreviation most commonly CA for Map Cases, FI for File Cabinets, SH for Shelves or AZ for Arizona Collection. There are a few other locations, infrequently used, and all codes are explained on a chart kept near the Index.

The authority for the map is then decided upon and, in every instance, checked against our authority file. This is an especially important step because our authorities are frequently abbre-
BEAVERHEAD NATIONAL FOREST MONTANA 1970

CARD 2

CARD 3
CARD 4
CARD 5
CARD 6
CARD 7

ORIGINAL CODE SHEET BEFORE CHANGE TO ALL INDIRECT DESCRIPTORS
viated due to space considerations as all sections of the code sheet are allocated a definite number of characters. The authority allocation is 42 characters and this often necessitates abbreviation. This file also contains a separate section on recognized authority Cutters.

The next line of the code sheet begins with title, date, and scale. In our Indexing system, the title is not sacred. It may have to be abbreviated to fit the requirements of the code sheet or it may be totally rearranged to reflect the true emphasis of the map by eliminating words which convey no essential information. Date and scale are always entered when available. The absence of either date or scale information on the map is recorded as ND or NS respectively.

After the title-date-scale information has been recorded, we turn to the important step of assigning descriptors. A thesaurus of authorized subject descriptors is maintained which includes cross-references from terms not included in the Index to descriptors in use. This thesaurus, a separate document from the KWOC Index, is a very individual listing which reflects the holdings of our collection. All decisions to change, add, or subtract descriptors are made by mutual agreement of the Map Librarian and the Map Service staff.

In the case of the National Forest Map represented on the code sheet, we decided to use only the geographic location (BEAVERHEAD NATL FOREST MONT) and the reversing descriptors (MONTANA - NATL FORESTS) and (NATIONAL FORESTS - US - MONT). Additional descriptors could have been included if desired. The system provides for the use of a great many descriptors, if necessary, through the use of additional code sheets.

The last section of the code sheet, the Notes position, is used for recording information which should be included on our shelf card but does not have to appear on the Index. This information includes: holdings, language (if other than English), and miscellaneous pertinent information.

Completed code sheets are subsequently keypunched and submitted to Computer Services for final processing. The final product is, of course, the Map Index (1 paper print-out and multiple microfiche copies) and 1 set of shelf cards for newly entered or revised materials. The information on the code sheet is transformed by the computer to print as follows in the Map Index:

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NATIONAL FORESTS - US - MONT
ANACONDA PINTL VRDS WILDERNESS MONTANA 1970 1:26,720
BEAVERHEAD COUNTY MONTANA & WYOMING NC 1:26,720
BEAVERHEAD NATIONAL FOREST MONTANA 1970 1:26,720
BROKEN TOOTH NATIONAL FOREST MONTANA & IDAHO 1:625,360
BROKEN TOOTH NATIONAL FOREST MONTANA & IDAHO 1977 1:625,360
DITTSERGOT NATIONAL FOREST MONTANA & IDAHO 1977 1:625,360
DITTSERGOT NATIONAL FOREST MONTANA & IDAHO 1977 1:625,360
UGG MARSHALL WILDERNESS MONTANA 1967 1:126,720
4252.04 1976
4252.04 1976
4252.04 1976
4252.04 1976
4252.04 1976
4252.04 1976
4252.04 1976
4252.04 1976
4252.04 1976
4252.04 1976
4252.04 1976
4252.04 1976
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CA
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The only parts of the code sheet which do not appear on the Index are the authority and note positions. This information is, however, reproduced on our shelf card.

The flexibility of our indexing system makes it quite simple to revise records either to update information or to modify and improve the Index. This past year, two significant improvements were effected by the Map Service. The first change reflected a review and revision of the subject thesaurus to eliminate redundant descriptors. This project entailed a considerable time investment for the decision making process but the actual mechanics of the change were effected by Garry Sanchez, of the Map Service staff, with remarkable speed and efficiency.

The second improvement of the Index was initiated by our continuing concern with evolving an Index of the greatest facility in actual use. It was decided that a combination of direct and indirect descriptors, in relationship to the same geographic entity, was a source of confusion to the user. For this reason, all direct descriptors for the United States, Canada, Australia, and the United Kingdom were converted to indirect. The change was marked on our shelf card as follows and resubmitted to the Library Data Entry Service to be repunched.
An in-progress project for the present academic year is an attempt to compile an up-to-date and, given the state of the world, ever-evolving geographic authority manual providing current official geographic nomenclature with cross-references to prior versions of the name or names. The results of this project are being incorporated into the Index, on a country by country basis, as the listing is compiled.

The advantages of a KWOC Index for Maps are, quite possibly, fully apparent only to those who have had the pleasure of working with a system which utilizes expeditious processing to produce a final product, the Index, which is unparalleled in its range of potential access points and facility of use. Our experience in the ASU Library Map Service has proved that any disadvantages are so insignificant as to be negligible.

Presented at the Fall Meeting of the Western Association of Map Libraries, Reno, Nevada, October 11, 1978.

BENCH MARKS!

John A. Wolter has been promoted to the position of Chief of the Library of Congress’ Geography & Map Division, effective August 28, 1978. John, who has served as assistant chief of the Division for the past 10 years, succeeds Walter W. Ristow, who retired in April.

A native of St. Paul, Mr. Wolter is a graduate of the University of Minnesota, from which he received a B.A. in geography in 1956, an M.A. in library science in 1965, and a doctorate in geography in 1975. He was map librarian at the University of Minnesota in 1961-64 & 1966. In 1964-65 he served as assistant to the director of libraries there. Prior to his appointment at LC in 1968, he was a Geography Dept. faculty member at the River Falls campus of the University of Wisconsin and acting chairman of the department in 1968.

A more extensive announcement from which this information was derived, appears on page one of the Library of Congress Information Bulletin for September 8 (Vol. 37, No. 36).

WAML extends its congratulations to John on this appointment. Best of luck!
BENCH MARKS! (continued)

WALTER W. RISTOW, chief of the Geography and Map Division, Library of Congress, retired on April 28, 1978 after 31 years at L.C. The Library of Congress Information Bulletin Vol. 37, No. 22 (June 2, 1978) has an extensive write-up on Dr. Ristow, which inter alia notes that the Librarian of Congress, Daniel J. Boorstin, has appointed him to a three-year term as the Library's honorary consultant in the history of American cartography.

Over 100 colleagues joined in celebration to honor Dr. and Mrs. Ristow with a reception at the G&M Division headquarters in Alexandria. Reports of that gala event have been carried to the West Coast by friends in attendance who report it as one of the Library of Congress' truly memorable events.

WAML Members wish Dr. Ristow a healthy and productive retirement, and thank him for his contributions and dedication to Map Librarianship.

MARY GALNEDER, Map Librarian, University of Wisconsin at Madison, received the 1978 HONORS AWARD of the Geography and Map Division, Special Libraries Association, at the annual meeting of the Division in Kansas City on June 12! an Associate Member of WAML, among many of her professional interests, Mary is also the Book Review editor of the Bulletin of the SLA G&M Division.

CARLES A. SEAKEY, Map Librarian, University of Northern Iowa, Cedar Falls, also an Associate Member of WAML, received the Bill M. Woods award for excellence of authorship for his article "Maps of the American State Papers", which appeared in the March 1977 issue (No. 107) of the Bulletin of the SLA Geography and Map Division. The award was presented on June 12, 1978 at the Kansas City meeting.

R. PHILIP HOEHN, Map Librarian, The Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley, has been elected President of the University Council of the American Federation of Teachers AFL-CIO. This is a state-wide council in California; Phil Hoehn's election marks the first time a librarian has been so honored.

JAMES A. COOMBS, Associate Member of WAML, has been appointed to the position of Visiting Research Associate in the Geology Library at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. He has primary responsibility for the geology map collection. He is a graduate of Ball State University with a MLS (and specialization in Map Librarianship). This position is listed as a temporary one; with provision for renewal for one year. Part of his time is spent with Dave Cobb in the Map Library.

Nancy Nickerson assumed the position of Associate Map Librarian in the Kerr Library at the Oregon State University, September 1978. She replaces Noel DeHart. Nancy is a graduate of the University of Denver Graduate School of Librarianship, and has been map librarian at Central Washington State University in Ellensburg for two years prior to June 1978.

(continued on p. 42)
A Review


For years to come, this book will be recognized as an important contribution to the literature of American map librarianship. Not only will this text benefit the students who are planning to enter this field, but working librarians will find that the author has provided them with an excellent manual and a helpful reference source.

The approach of this book is on the practical aspects of the day-to-day work with maps in libraries. Beginning with the problems of selecting and acquiring maps, the author discusses the importance of writing an acquisitions policy, the need to obtain a collection of basic maps, and the value of several categories of supporting materials. Noting the fact that "a considerable period of time is needed to comprehend and become involved with the map publishing situation", she provides information on reference sources, publishers catalogs and all levels of government-produced maps including an explanation of the depository system.

After making a very thorough comparison of the best known classification systems for cartographic materials, the author concludes that the "LC Schedule G satisfies all requirements better than any other classification system for maps". She spends much time discussing map cataloging problems, the International Standard Bibliographic Description for Cartographic Materials and the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules as they apply to maps. In addition, she traces the development of computer application to map cataloging, and points out the conditions that should be considered before making a decision to shift to an automated system.

Stressing the fact that preservation measures should "begin the moment the maps are received in the map room", the author suggests that proper processing procedures and the use of mounting materials, lamination and polyester film encapsulation be considered as a means of protecting valuable and heavily used maps. She also mentions the relative merits of horizontal versus vertical map storage, and recommends ways to house relief models, globes, and wall maps.

Of much concern to Mary Larsgaard is the fact that "librarians have done relatively little advertising or much less in the line of public relations work". It is her feeling that map librarians should take some positive action by conducting map room tours, by mounting exhibits in public places and by preparing and distributing departmental publications. In trying to determine "what the patron actually wants", she points out the importance of the reference interview, and emphasizes the need for patience and un-
derstanding on the part of the map room staff members.

One of the most helpful sections of the book deals with the administration of a map library. In discussing the duties of an administrator, she covers the problems of planning and equipping a map room, budgeting, loan policies, hours of service, record-keeping, and the awesome job of moving a map collection.

In closing, Mary Larsgaard states that her "brief final chapter attempts to locate map librarianship both in the general framework of library history and in its present state, and it also projects a bit into the future".

Supplementing the text are fifteen appendixes that list reference sources, selected periodicals, addresses of map publishers and equipment firms, a sample acquisitions list format and a brief glossary of map terms. Her extensive bibliography is, in itself, an introduction to map librarianship.

Highly recommended, this book will make an excellent addition to every map library as well as other libraries with smaller collections of cartographic materials.

Mary Blakeley
Head Map Librarian
University of Arizona

BENCHMARKS (continued from p. 40)

MARY LARSGAARD completed her Master of Arts degree in Geography in June 1978 at the Department of Geography, University of Oregon. The title of her thesis is Topographic Mapping of the Americas, Africa, Australia and New Zealand, 1900-1970. It is limited to maps at scales of 1:250,000 or more detailed. The manuscript is presently being considered for publication, but Mary is willing to loan a copy in the meantime.

She has left her position at Central Washington State University, Ellensburg, to assume, single-handedly, the map collection at the Colorado School of Mines, Golden, Colorado. Her new address is: Map Librarian, Arthur Lakes Library, Colorado School of Mines, Golden, CO 80401

(303) 279-0300

SHARON McCLURE, WAML Member, Documents Dept., Univ. of Calif. San Diego, and William F. Anderson were married July 2, 1978.

GAIL NICHOLS, WAML President 1974-75, International Documents Librarian, Univ. Calif. Berkeley, was elected Vice-Chair/Chair Elect 1978/79, Librarians' Association of the Univ. of California, Berkeley Division.
This book is comprised of reprints of official U.S. government publications available either on GPO depository or by subscription.

It is hard to understand how, and why, Gale Research has managed to publish three previous editions of this, and now the Fourth. After examining a review copy (generously provided by the publisher), I do not understand why Gale has sold enough copies to make it financially successful.

This edition (and the 1977, Third Edition) contains the following material:

U.S. Department of State

BACKGROUND NOTES

STATUS OF THE WORLD'S NATIONS

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS (six individual reports covering CENTO, OAU, NATO, OECD, The European Communities, and the UN)

U.S. Central Intelligence Agency

CHIEFS OF STATE AND CABINET MEMBERS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS

More than 80% of this work is BACKGROUND NOTES. Each of the 168 NOTES purport to be the latest information available at press-time. And indeed they were. However, BACKGROUND NOTES is available on a subscription basis from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, for the annual subscription rate of $24.00 ($6.00 additional for foreign mailing). Our Map Library has a subscription, and we received newly updated issues of the NOTES each month. For an example, COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD reprints the January 1976 issue of MALAWI; on the other hand, our Map Library has recently received the July 1978 issue of MALAWI. The advantage of a separate subscription to BACKGROUND NOTES (for the same price as this volume) is, in my opinion, a better investment for Map Libraries and for general Reference Desks.


INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS is a mixture of out-of-date (but in some cases the only issue available) reports on multi-national treaty organizations. The United Nations report is March 1970, and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) report is about 1973. The NATO report appears to be issued about 1970, and so on. I dare say that one could find more up-to-date information elsewhere.
The CIA information on CHIEFS OF STATE AND CABINET MEMBERS OF FOREIGN
GOVERNMENTS, all 108 pages, is a reproduction of a "list released November
1977"! However, according to my sources, the CIA revises and issues a new
list every month. I would imagine the CIA would provide any information
needed, or, the Photoduplication Service of the Library of Congress will
furnish copies of whole or part as ordered.

In conclusion, I have tried to indicate that all of the material is
available from the sources: U.S. Department of State, or, U.S. C.I.A.
The subscription price for 80% of the Gale work, the BACKGROUND NOTES, is
the same as the cost of Gale's Countries of the world and their leaders,
and is more timely.

I do not recommend the purchase of this reprint, unless you have no
need for current information.

Stanley D. Stevens

DUPLICATE MAPS AVAILABLE

The University of California, Berkeley, has a number of maps for
disposal. The collection is made up of 4413 topographic quadrangles of
Texas, published by the U.S. Geological Survey. The set is not complete
but does include many sheets from the late 1900's. A card file of hold-
ings is also available. Libraries interested in obtaining this set should reply to:

Janet Rudd
Map Librarian
General Library
University of California
Berkeley, CA 94720

We are especially interested in giving the collection to a library which
is open to the public and has demonstrated need for them. All requests will
be considered on that basis. The recipient is expected to pay all shipping
costs.

MAPS OF ASIA WANTED BY NEW MAP LIBRARY

The Ramon Magsaysay Award Foundation inaugurated a Map Section in their
Asian Library on July 5, 1978. The Map Section is a pioneering endeavor in
the extension of library service in the Philippines. The Foundation hopes
to further provide adequate library and research services to help enhance
understanding of their Asian neighbors. In this connection, due to limited
funds, the Executive Trustee, Miss Belen H. Abreu, is appealing for donations
of maps on Asia. Please forward to:

Asian Library
Ramon Magsaysay Award Foundation
1680 Roxas Boulevard
Manila, Philippines
Although not completely oriented toward cartographic material, this issue of DA is a good example of how one can best tell a complex story through the use of maps, text, photographs, and other illustrations—in this case, the past, present, and future of the Mississippi River and its environs.

This issue is more than an exhibition catalog, because it stands on its own merit as a unique contribution to the Mississippi literature.

Depicted on the inside front and rear covers are portions of what is surely a rare cartographic form—a "ribbon map": Coloney and Fairchild's "Ribbon Map of the Father of Waters" [The Mississippi River] of July 1866, published in St. Louis, Missouri. The ribbon map is a strip map, like those for auto or air routes—depicting topographic and other navigational information along a particular route.


A photograph of a Pilot House Map (1931-32) housed inside the special viewing box used by riverboat pilots, another version of the ribbon-map, is of special interest to this reviewer (one native-Californian not raised as a river rat). The Walker Art Center borrowed this one from the Missouri Historical Society. The Louisiana State Museum loaned the "Map of the Missouri and Higher Parts of the Mississippi" (1796-1805, George H.V. Col- lot). Louis Hennepin’s "Carte d’Un Nouveau Monde" (1698) is also here.

Many architectural renderings and urban planners’ models are also illustrated.

This is an issue worth acquiring—for the comprehensive cartographic collection, or for those looking for good examples of how to interrelate a variety of materials for exhibition or publication. A fine buy at $5.00 per copy—hopefully this issue is not O. P. Pre-payment is required.

Stanley D. Stevens
MAP COLLECTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES
AND CANADA

A Directory, 3d ed.

David K. Carrington and Richard W. Stephenson, eds.

Libraries Association. Order Department, 235 Park Avenue South, New York, NY
10003

There are 744 collections surveyed in this Third Edition, indicating a
23% increase in reported data over the second edition of 1970. The data
elements compiled for this edition also represent a significant contribution
that will make this edition of greater utility than previously available.

The unfortunate problem is the exorbitant delay in publishing this edi-
tion. Some of the data was reported to the editors as early as April 1975.
Compilation was completed and final copy was sent to SLA Headquarters. This
reviewer recalls making a long-distance call to SLA in May 1977 (after the
Directory was due one-year already) trying to determine when to expect
its appearance. It was finally released at the June 1978 SLA meeting in Kan-
sas City. As a matter of fact, the compilers had not seen the final publica-
tion until they themselves arrived at Kansas City.

One should only take notice of the foregoing problem for one reason:
nor the compilers nor the Geography and Map Division are responsible for
this snub to the Map Librarianship profession.

Some have speculated that one reason that SLA Headquarters delayed
the publication of this edition was that the previous edition was not yet complete-
ly sold-out. If that is true, one hopes that myopic attitude will be corrected.
It is not known in these quarters how many copies have been printed, but the
price ($19.75 compared to the $8.00 for the 1970 edition) and the age of the
data might very well contribute to a large remainder. I hope not, because
the information presented is basic to our profession. Although some persons
have moved on to other positions, the collections have remained; although the
size figures have changed, the nature of the collections remain.

Now for an analysis of the contents.

Although the Title of this Directory does not indicate that the Territor-
ies of the United States are included, the Panama Canal Zone, Puerto Rico, and
the Virgin Islands each have one collection listed.

The contents are arranged alphabetically: States and Territories are
listed first, then the Canadian Provinces follow.
While there are a greater number of collections represented in this edition, there must be some significant omissions; e.g., Anna Chione's collection at the Geography Department, University of Washington, Seattle. It is hoped that users of the Directory will take the initiative and report omissions and changes to the compilers; a form for this purpose is included on pages 205-206 of this edition.

The WAML Principal Region is represented by the reporting of 188 collections, better than 25% of the total in the Directory.

The State of California ranks first in the number of identified collections of any State, Province, or Territory.

The top ten:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Number of Collections</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ontario &amp;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An analysis of the entries reveals that there are twelve collections of maps that contain more than 250,000; (as distinct from aerial-photos, etc.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entry Number</th>
<th>Name and Location of Collection</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>146</td>
<td>Library of Congress / Washington DC</td>
<td>3,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>147</td>
<td>US National Archives/ Washington DC</td>
<td>1,800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>143</td>
<td>US Defense Map. Ag. / Washington DC</td>
<td>1,608,260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>717</td>
<td>Public Archives of Canada/ Ottawa</td>
<td>600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>438</td>
<td>American Geographical Society / NY?</td>
<td>342,776</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>284</td>
<td>Boston Public Library / Boston</td>
<td>320,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>445</td>
<td>New York Public Library / New York</td>
<td>320,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>259</td>
<td>Louisiana State Univ. / Baton Rouge</td>
<td>300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>128</td>
<td>Yale University / New Haven</td>
<td>300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>732</td>
<td>Ecole Polytechnique / Montreal</td>
<td>285,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>211</td>
<td>Univ. Illinois / Urbana</td>
<td>277,699</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>714</td>
<td>Canada Dept. Energy Mines Res. / Ottawa</td>
<td>255,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nearly ten-million maps are held by these dozen institutions; then, when the collections of aerial photographs are surveyed, the combined totals are staggering. There are twenty collections that hold 100,000 or more photos.

Two collections, when map sheets and aerial photos are combined, rate special mention: U.S. National Archives = 4,050,000; Univ. Illinois = 392,551. This analysis moves each of these up a few pegs on the size tables. The Archives becomes the largest cartographic collection in North America, and Illinois becomes the largest university collection. [I have excluded the U.S.G.S.-NCIC collection of aerial photographs, because a producer of cartographic material is in a different category than the archive or reference collection.]
The largest aerial photo collections are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entry Number</th>
<th>Name and Location of Collection</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>632</td>
<td>U.S. Geological Survey-NCIC / Reston</td>
<td>4,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>147</td>
<td>U.S. National Archives / Washington DC</td>
<td>2,250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>306</td>
<td>Woods Hole Oceanographic Inst. / Woods Hole</td>
<td>1,200,350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>687</td>
<td>Alberta Energy &amp; Nat. Res. / Edmonton</td>
<td>700,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>433</td>
<td>Cornell Univ.-Center for Aerial Photographic Studies, International Aerial Photographic Library / Ithaca</td>
<td>700,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>573</td>
<td>Tennessee Valley Auth. / Chattanooga</td>
<td>656,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>724</td>
<td>Ontario Ministry of Nat. Res. / Toronto</td>
<td>540,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>688</td>
<td>Alberta, Univ. / Edmonton</td>
<td>500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>722</td>
<td>Archives of Ontario / Toronto</td>
<td>500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102</td>
<td>Whittier College-Dept. Geology / Whittier</td>
<td>300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>719</td>
<td>Ottawa, Univ. / Ottawa</td>
<td>214,838</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>516</td>
<td>Oregon, Univ. / Eugene</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>531</td>
<td>Pennsylvania St. Dept. Environ. Res. / Harrisburg</td>
<td>150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>163</td>
<td>Georgia, Univ. / Athens</td>
<td>122,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>251</td>
<td>Kentucky Dept. of Commerce / Frankfurt</td>
<td>120,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>690</td>
<td>British Columbia, Univ.-Dept. Geography, Map &amp; Air Photo Library</td>
<td>116,104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>211</td>
<td>Illinois, Univ. / Urbana</td>
<td>114,852</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>339</td>
<td>Minnesota, Univ. / Minneapolis</td>
<td>112,318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>739</td>
<td>Laval, Univ. / Quebec</td>
<td>109,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>587</td>
<td>Texas, Univ.-Geology Library / Austin</td>
<td>108,895</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are sixty (60) collections that hold 100,000 to 250,000 map sheets:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entry Number</th>
<th>Name and Location of Collection</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>136</td>
<td>National Capital Planning Commission / Washington DC</td>
<td>250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>631</td>
<td>U.S. Geological Survey / Reston</td>
<td>250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>192</td>
<td>Chicago, Univ. of / Chicago</td>
<td>240,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>California, Univ. of-Los Angeles / Los Angeles</td>
<td>220,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>163</td>
<td>Georgia, Univ. of / Athens</td>
<td>212,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>California State Univ.-Geography Dept. / Long Beach</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>439</td>
<td>Colombia University / New York</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>251</td>
<td>Kentucky Dept. Commerce / Frankfurt</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>617</td>
<td>Middlebury College / Middlebury, VT</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>362</td>
<td>U.S. Defense Mapping Agency Aerospace Center /St. Louis</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>554</td>
<td>Pennsylvania State Univ. / University Park</td>
<td>189,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>645</td>
<td>Washington, Univ.-of-Map Center / Seattle</td>
<td>182,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93</td>
<td>California, Univ. of-Santa Barbara / Santa Barbara</td>
<td>180,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>339</td>
<td>Minnesota, Univ. of / Minneapolis</td>
<td>176,245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>145</td>
<td>U.S. Federal Highway Administration / Washington DC</td>
<td>175,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>682</td>
<td>Wyoming, Univ. of / Laramie</td>
<td>175,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>213</td>
<td>Indiana, Univ. of / Bloomington</td>
<td>170,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>242</td>
<td>Kansas, Univ. of / Lawrence</td>
<td>170,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>311</td>
<td>Michigan, Univ. of / Ann Arbor</td>
<td>170,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>399</td>
<td>Princeton University / Princeton, NJ</td>
<td>170,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In spite of the fact, as noted, that this Directory is already out-of-date, it does contain a wealth of information. The addresses and phone numbers are, for the most part, still valid. One index of 24 pages includes all the pertinent data, except subject specializations and regional emphasis. The compilers are to be thanked for their monumental effort that was required, and their patience.

Stanley D. Stevens
A Review

Dutt, Ashok K., S. P. Chatterjee, and M. Margaret Geib.
India in Maps. Dubuque, Iowa: Kendall/Hunt Publishing Company, 1975?
124 p. Illustrated with maps, charts, graphs, photographs. $6.95

The authors have combined their remarkable expertise and skill as geographers and cartographers to produce a comprehensive yet short monograph on India. It is armed with an array of vital statistics, charts, graphs, photos and maps that vividly illustrates the unique economic, cultural and social mosaic that India is. The accompanying text lucidly explains a bewildering variety of data that have been carefully culled from authoritative and official sources. The work begins with a political/administrative, physiographic, geologic and climatic account, then proceeds on to describing the village-based primary and secondary economic activities, energy and mineral resources, the major heavy industries, manufacturing regions. Next, it charts out the rail, road, air, water communication networks, concluding finally with a cultural and sociological profile of the country.

The book fills an outstanding void that has existed for some time in the realm of resource material on South Asia. Classic works of the same genre such as O. H. K. Spate's India and Pakistan (1967), S. P. Chatterjee's National Atlas of India (1957), or Joseph E. Schwartsberg's more recent truly monumental, Historical Atlas of South Asia (1977) are either too large or too expensive or both, and as with the first two, somewhat dated. The merit of the present volume is that it is not only up-to-date and informed, it purports to serve the need of both students and teachers at once.

The major criticism of the book that I wish to make is that it is rather ahistorical. The historical sketch in Chapter 7 is too short to be of much help for pedagogic purposes. It should have been placed in the beginning, in an expanded form, perhaps summarizing the main outlines of C. C. Davies's An Historical Atlas of the Indian Peninsula (1959) which has long been out of print. The book could have also benefited from the inclusion in Chapter 1 of political data based on the results of the last six general elections—certainly a distinctive achievement for a developing polity such as India's, and caste data based on the censuses—again another of India's unique distinctions, in Chapter 7. One also looks in vain for information on education and employment. These are, however, minor lapses which can perhaps be corrected in the next edition.

The maps, graphs and the text are all excellent. The sketches by Rinku and Jhumku Dutt are delightful.

Dilip K. Basu
Associate Professor of History
University of California
Santa Cruz
PLACE NAME GUIDES OF CALIFORNIA:
AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

by

David Lundquist
&
Edward C. Jestes
University of California, Davis

The location of geographical features accounts for a large proportion of the map-related questions in most libraries. The gathering together of a collection of place names guides and gazetteers is, therefore, an important step in rendering effective map reference service. This bibliography includes a list of various guides and gazetteers for the entire State of California as well as its significant regions, e.g., the Sierra Nevada region, the coastal areas, and lakes.

This should not be considered an exhaustive list of what has been published. Some items have been superseded or surpassed by works on the list and so are not included. Others, undoubtedly, have been overlooked. Any such omissions brought to the authors' attention will be passed on in future issues of the Bulletin.

1. California Department of Transportation, California City and Unincorporated Place Names, 1957-date. Frequency varies. $3.50.

This publication lists all unincorporated and incorporated cities and towns in California. Places are located by the county and sheet number of the Division of Highways county road system maps. Information on incorporation, post offices, elevation and population is also included. Earlier editions included areas in square miles for incorporated communities, but this information has been deleted in later issues. The population data in earlier editions do not always correspond to the statistics reported in the U.S. census. Originally printed under the title Tabulation Showing Population of California Cities and Unincorporated Towns (1957-1967) and Population and Other Data of California Cities and Unincorporated Places (1968), it assumed its current title in 1969.


The 169 lakes in California with surface areas of one square mile or more are listed and located by latitude and longitude, county and appropriate US Geological Survey (USGS) topographical map. Surface area, drainage area, altitude and principal inflow are also identified for each lake.

All but the most common, repetitive names found on USGS 15-minute topographical maps for the Sierra Nevada region are listed in this publication. The map on which the feature is found is the only location information given.


This publication lists "2,501 mountains, ranges, peaks, etc., named on maps published by the US Geological Survey." Locations are by county, topographical map, latitude and longitude. Altitudes are indicated as well as length of mountain range where applicable. The list is not exhaustive inasmuch as only 80 percent of the State of California had been mapped at the time of completion. Issued with this is the author's *California Mountain Passes*. Format, coverage and information is essentially the same as the *Gazetteer of the Mountains of the State of California*.


This is a list of place names of the High Sierra with short, historical descriptions of each location. The places identified are located by the appropriate USGS topographical map in which it is found.


Although this is not a place names guide, it is a valuable starting place for locating early communities of California. Locations are by county with dates of post office establishment and, when applicable, date of discontinuance of the postal facility.


An outgrowth of Gudde's *California Place Names* (see below), the format and information included is very similar. One valuable feature is that the scope has been expanded to include communities no longer in existence. Places are located by county with additional location information occasionally given such as placement near a river ford or intersection of major roads.

This work is one of the principal sources of information on the origin and history of California place names. While not exhaustive, it does include most current place names with their history and name origins. Locations are generally limited to county with additional location information only occasionally included. At the end of the book is a "Reference list" of "obsolete, alternate, secondary and variant names mentioned in the text and not otherwise alphabetized."


Townsend's dictionary lists place names of California, locating them generally by county with occasional additional reference to its location in relation to nearby highways or other geographical features.


Place names of the Mohave Desert and High Sierra regions are identified and located in this book. Locations are by quadrant of USGS topographical maps, e.g., N. W. Fallen Leaf Lake.


The place names in this article are limited to those of Indian origin. It provides, therefore, information in name origins and locations for some rather obscure places. Some etymological and historical information is given for the places and their origins.


This guide includes 6,807 "geographic names used on nautical charts, ... topographical survey sheets, and in the Coast Pilot (1934 edition) of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, or on other federal or private maps. It also includes names of features on or near Lake Tahoe ... " Each location is briefly described, including its latitude and longitude. The sources of the entries are also included.


The 142 lakes in California having a surface area of 160 to 640 acres are listed in this report. The lakes are located by latitude and longitude, county, and appropriate USGS topographical maps. Surface area, drainage area, volume, outlet, outflow regulation and altitude are given for each lake.

Hundreds of California lakes, rivers, streams and waterways are listed in these papers. They are located by county, township and range and appropriate USGS topographical map.

DEFESE MAPPING AGENCY CONSOLIDATED - now the DMA H/T Center

On September 18, 1978, the Defense Mapping Agency Hydrographic Center and the Defense Mapping Agency Topographic Center were consolidated as the Defense Mapping Agency Hydrographic/Topographic Center.

The newly consolidated Center is located at the installation of the former DMA Topographic Center in Brookmont, Maryland, a suburb northwest of Washington, D.C. (the old Army Map Service site). The address of the new Center remains:

6500 Brooke's Lane
Washington, D.C. 20315

announced by: Thomas P. Baker, Jr.
Colonel, USAF
Chief of Staff

Notices to Mariners No. 28, 1978, page III-2.1, contains additional information:

"... the distribution functions of all DMA production centers [will] be consolidated into a single new Office of Distribution Services. This office, answerable to the Director DMA, [will] increase the visibility of the distribution function and be more responsive to DMA's customers.

"The mission of the new Hydrographic/Topographic Center will be to provide hydrographic, navigational, topographic, and geodetic data, charts, maps, and related products and services to the Armed Forces, other Federal Agencies, the Merchant Marine and mariners in general. The mission of the Office of Distribution Services will be to provide responsive, effective and economical MC & G product distribution support to these same customers.

"The Pilot Chart Article for October, November, December 1978 will contain additional information concerning this consolidation."

EXHIBITION: 75th Anniversary Military Mapping - Canadian Historical Map Display

The Mapping and Charting Establishment, Department of National Defence celebrated its 75th anniversary in Ottawa with an Historical Map Display.

It was in 1903 that the first permanent Canadian military survey organization was established in Ottawa to undertake a systematic topographical survey of Canada. From this beginning and through many changes in titles and organization, Canadian military mappers have provided needed geographic information. In 1978 the Directorate of Cartography and the Mapping and Charting Establishment mark the 75th anniversary of the formation of the mapping agency.
MAP LIBRARIANSHIP JOB OPENINGS

University of Arizona, Map Reference Librarian. (Search Reopened) Duties include reference assistance, instruction in map use, class lectures, preparation of cartobibliographies, drafting maps for departmental use, and assisting library users with map-making problems. Reports to the Head of the Map Collection. Qualifications include degree from an ALA accredited library school and an undergraduate degree in geography or geology with relevant courses in cartography. Prefer candidate with academic library experience and training and experience in drafting maps. Ability to speak Spanish helpful. Annual salary of approximately $12,000. Faculty status, 12-month appointment, 22 days vacation, fringe benefits. Send resumes and a list of three references by February 28, 1979 to: Mary Dale Palsson, Public Services Librarian, Main Library, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona 85721.

An Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Title IX/Section 504 Employer.


Position Open

Position Title and Grade:
Librarian, GS-9 ($15,090 per annum)

Location:
U.S. Geological Survey
Reston, Virginia 22092

Qualifications:
MLS degree. Thorough knowledge of Anglo-American Cataloging Rules. Prefer applicants with some academic background in earth sciences and foreign languages. OCLC experience desirable.

Duties:
Functions as a specialist in cataloging of cartographic materials. Serves as one of a team of professional catalogers for a large research library in the earth sciences. Is expected to perform classification and cataloging for single maps as well as serial map publications, and analytical cataloging as required. Performs full descriptive and subject cataloging, as well as recataloging as required. Performs full descriptive and subject cataloging as well as recataloging when necessary. The U.S. Geological Survey Library produces all cataloging records through the OCLC system.

Contact:
Submit a completed SF-171 to and/or request further information from Mr. Bob M. Reed, Chief, Catalog Section, U.S. Geological Survey Library, National Center, Mail Stop 950, 12201 Sunrise Valley Drive, Reston, Virginia 22092. Phone: 703/880-6611; FTS 8-928-6611.

The U.S. Geological Survey is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

*Candidates for professional library positions in the Federal Government should see that their names are placed on the appropriate Civil Service register. This may be done by filing an application (Form SF-171) with the Washington, D.C., U.S. Civil Service Commission—WAS, 1900 E Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20415.
ATLASSES CATALOGED AT UCLA

by

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

[EDITOR'S NOTE: Selections for this feature are made from copy submitted by Ms. Blustein. The copy submitted includes all atlases recently cataloged for the various collections at UCLA. Because of space limitations, and a belief that readers prefer to see items that are recently published (for acquisitions purposes), the following additional criteria are used in the selection process: (1) atlases published from 1970- ; (2) cataloged in the Roman alphabet (including transliterations). The principal exception is that if atlases of States or Provinces (or portions thereof) within the WAML Principal Region have recently been cataloged, regardless of publishing date, they will be cited. Another exception is that atlases that have recently been completed (typically a multi-volume or multi-sheet atlas) will be included. THE EDITOR WELCOMES COMMENT ON THIS SELECTION POLICY.]

G

Nagy, Thomas L.

1149
Ottawa in maps : a brief cartographical history of Ottawa =
089N13 Ottawa par les cartes : brève histoire cartographique de la ville
   ii, 87 p. : col. maps ; 32 cm.
   English and French.
   I. National Map Collection. II. Title: Ottawa in maps. III. Ottawa par les cartes.
   [note:] "A listing of National Map Collection holdings for Ottawa and area": p. 66-87. $2.50 LC # 75-308258/MAP

G

Marshall, Douglas W.

1201
Campaigns of the American Revolution : an atlas of manuscript maps / by Douglas W. Marshall and Howard H. Peckham. Ann Arbor :
   v, 138 p. : maps (some col.) ; 34 cm.
   Includes index.
   ISBN 0472233009 911/.73 $25.00 LC # 75-13657/MAP/r77

[Douglas W. Marshall is curator of maps at the William L. Clements Library and coordinator of the Program in the History of Discovery at the University of Michigan.]

Urban atlas, tract data for standard metropolitan statistical areas:

- New York, New York 1975
- Norfolk-Portsmouth, Virginia 1975
- Richmond, Virginia 1975
- Rochester, New York 1975
- Syracuse, New York 1975
- Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, North Carolina 1975
- Memphis, Tennessee-Arkansas 1975
- Birmingham, Alabama 1975
- Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 1975
- Cincinnati, Ohio-Kentucky-Indiana 1975
- Cleveland, Ohio 1975
- Dayton, Ohio 1975
- Toledo, Ohio-Michigan 1975
- St. Louis, Missouri-Illinois 1975
- San Jose, California 1975


"Selected census tract statistics as reported in the 1970 Census of Population and Housing, enumerated as of April 1, 1970."

Atlas of Maryland / by Derek Thompson, project director and editor...

[et al.]. College Park : University of Maryland, c1977.

iv, 116 p. : col. ill., col. maps ; 22 x 28 cm.

"Produced by the Dept. of Geography, College Park Campus, University of Maryland."


Bibliography: p. 114-116. LC # 76-57793


Atlas of Kentucky / P. P. Karan and Cotton Mather, editors ; David Oakes, cartographer ; John Fraser Hart and James E. Queen, consultants ; Gyula Pauer, map design ; contributors Wilford A. Bladen ...


Bibliography: p. 176-182. Includes index.


$19.50 LC # 76-24337/MAP

Collins, Charles W.


310 p. : chiefly col. maps ; 29 cm.

Title on spine: Atlas of Ohio. Includes index. $25.95

Goodman, Lowell Robert.
1440 The atlas of North Dakota / L. R. Goodman, R. J. Eidem.
G622a Fargo : North Dakota Studies, [c1976]
1976 vi, 112 p. : chiefly col. maps ; 22 x 28 cm. $7.95 LC#77-352606
II. Title.

Economic atlas of Nebraska / project director, Merlin P. Lawson ;
edited by Richard E. Lonsdale ; cartographer, John D. Magill.
G1E19 Lincoln : University of Nebraska Press, [1977]
1977 xviii, 165 p. : ill. (some col.), maps (some col.) ; 24 x 32 cm.
CONTENTS.--Economic health.--The agricultural sector of the
economy.--The mining industry.--The construction industry.--
Manufacturing industries.--Transportation and public utilities.--
Trade and services.--Finance, insurance, and real estate.--The
governmental sector of the economy.--The future for Nebraska's
economy.
LC# 76-30887
1. Nebraska.--Economic conditions--Maps. I. Lawson, Merlin P.,
1941- II. Lonsdale, Richard E. III. Magill, John D.

Urbanismo español en América.
1541 Selección de planos y textos: Javier Aguilera Rojas, Luis J.
A1U72 Moreno Rexach...Realización: Dirección General de Ordenación del
23½ p. (chiefly col. maps) 25 x 35 cm. LC#74-650134
1. Cities and towns--Latin America--Maps. I. Aguilera Rojas,
Javier, comp. II. Moreno Rexach, Luis J., 1944--

Colombia, Instituto Geográfico Agustín Codazzi.
1730 Colombia, departamentos, intendencias y comisarías : [Bogotá] :
C717c El Instituto, 1976.
Cover title.
1. Colombia - Maps. I. Title: Colombia, departamentos, intenden-
cias y comisarías.

Centre d'études de géographie tropicale.
1835 Atlas des départements français d'outre-mer / réalisé par le
C333a Centre de géographie tropicale du C.N.R.S. Bordeaux-Talence ;
1975 avec le concours des départements de géographie des universités
d' Aix-Marseille II, de Bordeaux III, des centres universitaires
des Antilles-Guyane et de la Réunion, de l'ORSTOM pour l'atlas de
la Guyane.
Paris : Institut géographique national, c1975-
v. : ill. (some col.), maps (some col.) ; 49 x 59 cm.
At head of title: Centre national de la recherche scientifique.
Institut géographique national. On spine: Atlas des D.O.M.
Includes bibliographies. CONTENTS: 1. La Réunion.
1. Réunion - Maps. 2. Martinique - Maps. 3. Guadeloupe -
Maps. 4. Guyane - Maps. I. Title: Atlas des départements français
d'outre-mer. II. Title: Atlas des D.O.M.
UCLA Map Library has: v.1.
LC No. 76-481177
G Topographischer Atlas Bundesrepublik Deutschland / Herausgeber, Die Landesvermessungsämter der Bundesrepublik
1920 Deutschland und das Institut für Angewandte Geodäsie; Redaktion, Christian Degn und Uwe Mauss; mit Beiträgen von Herbert Büschpenfeld ... [et al.] — München, P. List; Neumünster, K. Wachholtz, 1977.
196 p.; ill., maps (chiefly col.); 34 cm. Includes index.
II. Mauss, Uwe. III. Frankfurt-am-Main. Institut für Angewandte Geodäsie.

G Rheinischer Städteatlas / Herausgeber Edith Ennen; Bearbeiter
1923 Klaus Flink in Verbindung mit Martin Müller (Kartographie).
1972 Bonn: L. Röhrenscheid Verlag, 1972-
1972 portfolios: ill., maps (some col.); 40 cm. (Veröffentlichung —
Institut für Geschichtliche Landeskunde der Rheinlande der
Universität Bonn)
LIBRARY HAS: Portfolios 1-20.
Cover title. Issued in parts. Nos. 13— edited by Georg
Droese. Includes bibliographical references.
1. Cities and towns—North Rhine-Westphalia—Maps. 2. Cities
and towns—North Rhine-Westphalia—History. 3. North Rhine-
I. Droese, Georg. II. Ennen, Edith, 1907— III. Flink, Klaus.
IV. Müller, Martin. V. Series: Bonn. Universität. Institut für
Geschichtliche Landeskunde der Rheinlande. Veröffentlichung —
Bonn, Universität. Institut für Geschichtliche Landeskunde der
Rheinlande.
LC No. 76-488198

G Suomen kansankulttuurin kartasto =
2076 Atlas der finnischen Volkskultur = Atlas of Finnish folk culture /
v. : maps (some col.); 35 cm.
(Suomalaisen Kirjallisuuden Seuran Toimituksia ; 325)
LIBRARY HAS: v. 1.
CONTENTS—v. 1. Aineellinen kulttuuri = Materielle Kultur =
Material culture.
1. Folk art—Finland—Maps. 2. Finland—Popular culture—
Maps. I. Vuorela, Toivo. II. Title: Atlas der finnischen Volks-
kultur. III. Title: Atlas of Finnish folk culture. IV. Series:
Suomalaisen Kirjallisuuden Seura. Toimituksia ; 325.

G United States. Central Intelligence Agency.
2205 Issues in the Middle East; atlas. Washington, Central Intelli-
I. Title.

4 v. : ill., col. maps ; 33 cm.
Added cover title in Arabic.
French and Arabic.
Each vol. in 2 pts.: t.1, Texte ; t.2, Planches.
Errata in text of v.2 and 3 for v.1 and 2.
Bibliography : v.1, p. 35.

Carta, Jerusalem.
Student's atlas of the Bible / [Carta, Jerusalem]. -- [Jerusalem : Carta, c1976]
16 p. (i.e. 20 p.) : chiefly col. maps ; 34 cm.
Cover title.
I. Bible -- Geography -- Maps. I. Title. II. Title: Atlas of the Bible.

Gilbert, Martin, 1936-.
136 p. : ill., maps ; 25 cm.
Bibliography: p. 131-135.
I. Jerusalem--Maps. I. Title. LC No. 77-8251

India (Republic). Directorate of Economics and Statistics.
viii, 76 p. : chiefly col. maps (1 fold. in pocket) ; 31 cm. "Based on Survey of India maps." "PDES. 188/2000." I. Agriculture--India--Maps. 2. Agriculture--India--Statistics. I. Title. LC No. 76-903514

India (Republic). National Atlas Organisation.
[vii] p., 35% of fold. col. maps. 58 cm.
Scale of maps 1:1,000,000.

G
Ti T'u ch' u pan she. (Chung-hua jen min kung ho kuo fen sheng ti t'u chi) T43c 25p. : 50 col. maps : 27 cm. LC No. 75-840228 1. China--Maps. I. Title. (LC copy in Chinese characters.)

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FORTHCOMING MEETINGS

Third Workshop on Map Libraries in the Southeast U.S. November 19, 1978

A pre-convention workshop held in conjunction with the 33rd Annual meeting of the Southeastern Division of the Association of American Geographers. Held at Athens, Georgia, at the University of Georgia Libraries, is the site for this workshop—designed to promote communication among geographers and librarians. John Sutherland, Map Collection, South Branch Library, University of Georgia Libraries, Athens, Georgia 30602, is the convenor and host.

Map Keepers Seminar 1979, University of Canterbury, Christchurch, New Zealand

February 8-9, 1979 Bill Cutts, Map Librarian, Department of Geography, University of Canterbury, Christchurch 1, New Zealand


Maps in libraries, by Evelyn Stokes; Map making by computer, by Lex Chalmers; Maori geographical knowledge and maps of New Zealand, by Phil Barton; European survey and settlement of the Waikato and western Bay of Plenty, by Evelyn Stokes; Mapping in Crown Colony New Zealand: some Wellington examples, by Brad Patterson; Collecting policies for New Zealand map libraries, by Brian Marshall; Towards a union catalogue of New Zealand maps, by Ray Hargreaves; Bibliography of maps and plans of Hamilton City, by Deane Lowther; Cartographic archives, by Evelyn Stokes; The training of map librarians, by Ray Hargreaves.

National Council for Geographic Education 1979 Annual Meeting to be held at the new Hotel El Presidente Chapultepec in Mexico City. Conference theme is "Geography in the Americas".

Plans include the publishing of papers as well as media such as slides and overhead transparencies. The purpose of publication is to provide the participants with material that can be taken home and used directly in the classroom.

Persons interested in having their paper or other materials published should contact the co-chairpersons for this meeting as soon as possible. The deadline for receipt of intent to present a paper for publication is January 29, 1979. Final deadline is May 14, 1979 for the final manuscript. The NCGE Annual Meeting is held in October, this year in Milwaukee.

Prof. Phillip Bacon & Prof. John E. Coffman, Dept. Geography, University of Houston, Houston, TX 77004.
Australian Map Curators' Circle Seventh Annual Conference Melbourne
February 14th to 16th, 1979
Surveying Dept., Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology Ltd.

Conveners are: Miss Judy Wells
Map Librarian
State Library of Victoria
Graham Cooper
Lecturer in Cartography
R.M.I.T. Ltd.

Write: AMCC 79
Dept. of Surveying
Royal Melbourne
Inst. of Tech.
124 Latrobe St.
Melbourne 3000

As President of the AMCC, Mrs. Dorothy Prescott, Curator of Maps, University of Melbourne Library, will open the conference.

The theme of the conference is "The Map Curator .....past, present and future ......."

International Map Seminar and Exhibition 11-15 June 1979 Pretoria, South Afr.

This is the first such seminar, with initiative and planning by the State Library. A workshop for librarians will be held on Monday and Tuesday, and the seminar from Wednesday to Friday. The Exhibition will be open from Wednesday to Friday. The workshop sessions are designed for various experts to offer practical training to librarians in the fields of map cataloguing, classification and indexing, handling and storage, and conservation and restoration of maps. The seminar sessions will be lectures on the following topics:

- map collections of the world; Africana maps; map storage; map archival systems; cataloguing and indexing; computerisation; historical cartography; modern cartographic techniques; microfilming of maps; national and international cooperation; preservation and restoration; old and rare maps; fake maps.

On Friday, 15 June, visits to various map libraries in Pretoria and Johannesburg will be offered. The seminar will be conducted in English.

A 3-4 day tour of the Kruger National Park will be offered as a side trip.

The registration fee for delegates is expected to be approximately R10 per day. The fee covers refreshments, lunches, social events for delegates, and a full set of seminar documentation.

Please address all inquiries and requests for further information to:

The Map Librarian, The State Library, P.O. Box 397, Pretoria, 0001 Republic of South Africa.

VIIIth International Conference on History of Cartography. West Berlin.
17th to 20th September 1979 Deutsche Gesellschaft für Kartographie (German Society for Cartography) in collaboration with the International Society for the History of Cartography and Imagine Mundi.

For the first circular: VIII. IKSGK; Prof. Dr. W. Schafel
Weimarische Str. 4; D-1000 Berlin 31
PRELIMINARY PROGRAM (as of Oct. 8, 1978)  
(with changes indicated as of Oct. 18th)

Sunday, June 10

1. G&M Executive Board Meeting  Noon-2pm
2. G&M Open House  10pm-midnight

Monday, June 11

1. G&M Business Meeting  9:15-noon
2. "Politics & Economics of Map Librarianship"  2pm-5pm  
Moderator: Jeremiah B. Post, Free Library of Philadelphia

Speakers:
David Cobb (U. Illinois, Champaign-Urbana): "The Politics and Economics of Map Library Administration"
Larry Cruse (U. of California, San Diego): "Collecting Microcartography: Sources and Prospects"
Jim Minton (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor): "Standard Map Records: OCLC/MARC and the Map Librarian"

Tuesday, June 12

Moderator: tba

Speakers:
Patricia Moore (Newberry Library, Chicago): "The Procedures and Effects of the Midwest Map Catalog"
Jean Ray (U. Southern Illinois, Carbondale): "Cartobibliography of the Mississippi Valley, especially as represented by maps in the Sang Collection at Morris Library, Southern Illinois University-Carbondale"
M. Kay Moury (California Office of Planning & Research): "California Water: Politics and Economics of a new atlas"

2. G&M Division Luncheon  Noon-2pm
Speaker: Gary North (Chief, National Cartographic Information Center, Reston): "Map and chart information storage and retrieval at NCIC"  
(to be introduced by David A. Cobb, U. Illinois)
Tuesday, June 12 (continued)

3. Panel: "Recent Practices in Map Conservation/Preservation"
   Speakers: to be announced
   2-4pm Moderator: June Harris, U. Michigan, Ann Arbor

4. Hawaiiana: Maps of Hawaii
   Speakers: Peter Morse
   "The Lahainaluna Maps"
   Gary Fitzpatrick (G&M Div.-Library of Congress):
   "The History and Geography of Hawaii in Maps"
   Stanley Stevens (U. California, Santa Cruz)
   "Mapping of Hawaii and the Pacific by Laperouse"

Wednesday, June 13

1. "Distant Parts: Cartography & Map Librarianship"
   2-5pm Moderator: Janet Rudd, U. California, Berkeley
   Speakers:
   D.R.F. Taylor (Carleton U., Ottawa): "Manuscript maps and the political economy of 19th century East Africa"
   Donald A. Wise (G&M Div.-Library of Congress):
   "An assessment of Philippine Map Collections"
   Patricia Alonso (Royal Melbourne Institute of Tech.)
   "Maps and map keeping in Australia"
   Sen-dou Chang (U. Hawaii, Dept. of Geography):
   "Some humanistic traditions of historical cartography in East Asia"
   added: Lilian Griffin (Massey U., New Zealand) "Map Collections in New Zealand"

2. "An evening of National Survey maps of the Pacific Basin"
   7-9pm
   Australia Division of National Mapping
   Tasmania Lands Department
   Japanese Geographical Survey Institute
   Singapore Mapping Unit
   (others to be announced) added: New Zealand Dept. of Lands and Survey
   added: Papua New Guinea National Mapping Service
Thursday, June 14

1. Tour of Oahu 8-5pm (G&M Members only)
   at Bernice P. Bishop Museum: Lee Motteler: "The map collection of the Pacific Scientific Information Center, Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu"
   (other tour details to be announced) (cost paid by registrants)

Friday, June 15

1. Tour of Hawaii 8-5pm
   land at Kona in morning, take bus through volcanoes area to Hilo, fly out of Hilo that evening
   (tour details to be announced) (cost paid by registrants)

For information on general questions regarding the entire conference:

Special Libraries Association
235 Park Avenue South
New York, NY 10003

For information regarding the Geography and Map Division in general:

Helen J. Armstrong (G&M Division Chairman)
Map Librarian
University of Florida
Gainesville, FL 32611

For information regarding the Program details of this conference:

Mary Larsgaard (G&M Division Chairman-Elect/Map Librarian / Program Chairperson)
Colorado School of Mines
Golden, CO 80401

[more registrants at WAML Fall Meeting / Reno / see others on page 19]

Verl Anderson Eastern Oregon State College / La Grande
Larry Cruse Univ. of California-San Diego / Univ. Lib.
Nancy Martineau Univ. of Nevada-Reno / Mines Library
Alvin McLane Camp Nevada (Publisher) / Reno
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
SUMMER PROJECT ACQUISITIONS

by

Muriel Strickland
Head, Map Section
Social Science Research Laboratory
San Diego State University

Participation in the Library of Congress Geography and Map Division's Summer Project is a tried and true way to acquire maps. Others have described the Project and their experiences at G and M. Personally, I spent five very enjoyable and profitable weeks in Washington during July and August 1977. I returned with 3000 flat map sheets, and more than 70 atlases. It is these acquisitions that I should like to describe, and analyze, in order to give those considering the Summer Project an overview of what one participant was able to ship home.

The San Diego State University Map Collection is a depository for USGS and DMA. It holds about 110,000 maps but relatively few atlases as these have been the responsibility of the reference section of the main library. We serve all of the university and the community, but most of our usage is by the Geography Department (Geology Dept. has its own collection). I spent a lot of time in 1975 putting in order, and reorganizing the non-depository part of the collection, much of which had come from LC as the result of two previous Summer Projects in the 60's. So, I was recently familiar with what we had, and had not. I was also aware of the practical limitations on acquisitions; like everyone, we are understaffed and underfunded, and room for more map cases is limited.

In Washington, during the five four-hour periods (one a week) when I was free to pick out and box whatever I wanted from the available thousands of maps, I chose almost exactly 3000. I was selective, very selective, at this time rather than having to cull when I got back. As a rule, I avoided large-scale series for areas where even hundreds of sheets give only partial coverage; the exceptions were European countries, and Mexico. I found that I could recognize on sight most of the series I wanted, and so I could concentrate on avoiding duplicates. Anything thematic I pounced on, including those in Russian which looked useful. Initially, the maps for disposal were shelved by geographic area. As these were cleared, they were replaced by huge, mixed mounds, and the only way to choose was by an individual instant decision--yes or no.

I assume that somewhere out there are people wanting every map in the collection. With this premise I can truthfully say that I did not bring back anything useless. There are maps that I know I would have liked more, but I am pleased with what I got.

In assessing the acquisitions, I have broken them into three groups, each with slightly differing categories. The groups are: 1. Atlases; 2. Global and Continental maps; 3. National maps by continent.
There were an additional 120 road and tourist maps—the kind which come folded with a cover. These were counted only, not listed, and they went directly into the vertical files. Most of them were for Europe, and quite recent.

References


### ATLAS

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### GLOBAL AND CONTINENTAL MAPS

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### SUMMARY OF NATIONAL MAPS BY CONTINENT

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NEW MAPPING OF WESTERN NORTH AMERICA

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EP = The Editor, from publishers' blurbs or material in hand.
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BC = Barbara Cox, University of Utah, Salt Lake City
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Granite Tower Building
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Federal Building
Room 3008
300 Booth Street
Reno, NV 89502
District Offices: Battle Mountain,
Carson City, Elko, Ely, Las Vegas,
Winnemucca.
Quads for their areas only.

OREGON  all 1:100,000  Klamath Falls, Madras.
District Offices: Baker, Burns, Coos Bay, Eugene.
Quads for their areas only.

Oregon State Office
729 N.E. Oregon St.
P.O. Box 2965
Portland, OR 97208

WASHINGTON  all 1:100,000 /Hood River, Snoqualmie Pass, Tacoma, Wenatchee,
Yakima.
(State Office is same as for Oregon.)
District Office is at Spokane, West 920 Riverside, Spokane, WA 99201.

NOTE: Please see ORDERING information on preceding page.
ALASKA


(733 W. Fourth Avenue, Suite 400; Anchorage, Alaska 99501)

Report and three maps, plus illustration and chart, are enclosed in a double-pocket folder 30 x 23 cm. The 82-page text describes the method used to compile this study, outlines the criteria used in categorizing landscapes, and lists the types of landscapes identified in Alaska. A chart, "Factors Distinguishing Alaska Landscape Character Types", shows the physical aspects of the land which enabled the authors to discriminate between the landscapes. Three maps of Alaska showing: (1) areas of uniform landscape character type; (2) the location of certain natural features important in defining visual units and scenic complexes; and, (3) outstanding visual units and scenic complexes representing significant aspects of the diverse Alaska landscape. A final chart is of illustrations showing many of the types of landscapes that have been identified.

The maps and chart of illustrations are on sheets that measure 90 x 120 cm and are colored. The maps are all 1:2,500,000. (heavy litho paper)

Map titles are: Visual Character Types (map No. 1; May 1978)
River Environments, Viewpoints and Special Places (map No. 2; May 1978)
Visual Units and Scenic Complexes (map No. 3; May 1978)
(No. 4) Illustrations of Representative Landscape Types

ARIZONA

Arizona Office of Tourism


No. 1 Southeastern No. 2 Southwestern
No. 3 West Central No. 4 Mid-Central No. 5 East Central
No. 6 Northeastern No. 7 Northwestern

50 cents each; order from: Arizona Office of Tourism
1700 West Washington
Phoenix, AZ 85007

Glendening, Eber (?) Trails map of the Grand Canyon. (was to have been published in summer of 1978; ca. 3 or 4 sheets)
Rainbow Expeditions
915 Sherwood Village
Tucson, AZ 85710

$2.00 per sheet
ARIZONA (continued)

Brown, David Earl


Order from: Arizona Game and Fish Department
2222 West Greenway Road
P.O. Box 9099
Phoenix, AZ 85068

Free

Jones, Stanley

Scale 3/8 inch equals ca. 1 mile.

Order from: Stan Jones
Sun Country Publications
P.O. Box 955
Page, AZ 86040

$2.50 postpaid

CALIFORNIA (see also: Bureau of Land Management maps on preceding pages)

(University of California-San Diego, Friends of the UCSD Library Newsletter, August 1978, p. 4)

"FRIENDS KEEPSAKE SERIES TO BE RENEWED"

The Friends Board of Directors has approved the resumption of one of the oldest of our Friends traditions; that is, issuing important and interesting publications for the Friends members to enjoy and to keep. In a recent joint meeting of the Publications Committee with the Executive Committee, plans were finalized for the publishing of copies of a rare Spanish map of the San Diego region. The original was drawn by Don Juan Pantoja Y Arriaza in 1782. Pantoja was the pilot on board the Spanish ship La Princesa, and his map was the most accurate of this region until recent times.

This historic and lovely map will be a Keepsake of merit and will probably, in coming generations, be a collectors' item."

Probably less than $5.00. Available about November 1978 from:
Special Collections C-075-S, University Library, University of California-San Diego; La Jolla, CA 92093.
CALIFORNIA (continued)
San Jose State University, Department of Geography, CARTREMS Laboratory.
Land use map of Santa Clara Valley, California, July 4, 1976 -
a Bicentennial contribution by the CARTREMS Laboratory, Department
of Geography, San Jose State University. San Jose, CA., 95192.

13 sheets 1:24,000

Notes from the introduction: "The area covered on these maps is
that of the floor of the Santa Clara Valley and the slopes of the sur-
rounding Santa Cruz and Diablo Ranges to an elevation of 600 feet.
... Each individual sheet may be overlain on the U.S. Geological Sur-
vey quadrangle map of the same name and scale."

Legend:
I. Livelihood
   a. Industrial
   b. Extractive
   c. Commercial
   d. Services
   e. Mixed

II. Residential
   a. Detached
   b. Clustered

III. Agriculture
   a. Annual
   b. Perennial
   c. Grazing

IV. Open
   a. Improved
   b. Unimproved
   c. Disturbed

V. Transportation
   a. Dynamic
   b. Static

VI. Vegetation
   a. Broadleaf
   b. Needleleaf
   c. Brush

VII. Water

VIII. Wetlands

IDAHO (see also citation under U.S. Bureau of Land Management)

Geologic Map of Idaho

1:500,000 153 x 102 cm. 124 colored geologic units

The map may be purchased over-the-counter for $5.00 or by mail,
rolled in a tube, for $6.00 from the Bureau.
It should be noted that certain parts of the planimetric base
are not clearly readable.

NEVADA (see also citation under U.S. Bureau of Land Management)

Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology. (Publications Office, University of
Nevada, Reno, NV 89557)

Each folio consists of several maps and a text contained in a bound
volume. Maps are 1:24,000 on a base modified from USGS 7 1/2 minute
topo quads.
NEVADA (Continued)

Folio 1. Carson City Area
2. Lake Tahoe Area
3. Las Vegas Area
4. Reno Area
5. Washoe Lake Area
6. Elko Area

Each folio, when completed, will contain:

a. Tinted Relief map
b. Slope map
c. Land Use map
d. Soils map
e. Vegetation map
f. Hydrologic map
g. Geologic map
h. Energy & Mineral Resources map
i. Earthquake Hazards map
j. Physical Properties map

Some Folios contain more than one quad: e.g. Reno:
Reno quad, Mt. Rose NE,
Reno NE quad, Reno NW quad,
Spanish Springs Valley NW,
Steamboat quad, Verdi quad,
Vista quad.

The Reno Area Folio is complete. $25.00

Individual maps are sold separately. Send for a complete Publications list, which contains prices of these and other NBMG publications and maps.

UTAH

Utah Geological and Mineral Survey.

Energy resources map of Utah. 1977. 1:500,000 $4.00
Its map 44, a revision of map 36 (1975).

Oil and gas fields and pipelines of Utah. 1978. 1:1,000,000 $1.00
Its map 45, a revision of map 41 (1974). Virtually all information on this map is also on map 44 above.

Order from UGMS, 606 Black Hawk Way, Salt Lake City, UT 84108.

WASHINGTON (see also citation under U.S. Bureau of Land Management)

(An UPDATE to the citation in NEW MAPPING OF WESTERN NORTH AMERICA, Information Bulletin Vol. 9, No. 3 (June 1978) pp. 228-229)

COASTAL ZONE ATLAS OF WASHINGTON (see publishing details in earlier iss.)

Volume Four: Island - to be publ. mid-March 1979
Five: Snohomish - to be publ. mid-April 1979
Six: King - to be publ. end of June 1979
Ten: Kitsap - to be publ. end of May 1979
Eleven: Jefferson - November 1978

Regional Volume V (listed as possible): will not be published.

(Prices listed in earlier issue are still valid.)
AACR 2 ABANDONMENT OF CORPORATE BODY MAIN ENTRY: 
LC G&M DIVISION POSITION PAPER
by
John R. Schroeder
Head, Cataloging Unit
Geography & Map Division
Library of Congress

Sections 21.1B2 and 21.1B3 of the Second Edition of the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules (AACR), Chapter 21, Choice of Entry, have the effect of prohibiting the assignment of corporate body main entries for almost all cartographic materials, thereby forcing an increase in the number of main entries under title.

For both theoretical and practical reasons, the Library of Congress Geography and Map Division strongly objects to this policy. The G & M Division has requested an exemption or interpretation of the cited rules to allow assignment of main entry for cartographic materials under corporate body as well as personal authors and/or title.

The Library of Congress Processing Department has supported this position and is asking for additional support from the international map library community.

It is the very firm position of the G & M Division that the AACR rules for choice of entry must be amended to permit corporate main entry if map cataloging is to live up to its potential for serving the informational needs of the map library community.

AACR, Second Edition, is scheduled for publication in November 1978; the following analysis of its provisions follows:

1. The prohibition of corporate main entry deviates (for cartographic materials) from the basic philosophy of entry explicitly stated in AACR 1 and in a modified form in AACR 2; i.e., that the "author" of any work is the person or corporate body chiefly responsible for the creation of the intellectual or artistic content of the work.

2. The basic philosophy of suppressing corporate body main entry is inherently inconsistent and unequal in both theory and application. If the main entry concept is valid for personal authors of cartographic materials, it should be equally valid for corporate authors of cartographic materials. It is more justifiable to abandon the concept of main entry altogether than to apply it incorrectly or unevenly.

3. The validity of corporate authorship for maps has been established in the literature of librarianship and cartography. Apparently, however, such sources were not consulted when AACR 2 Section 21.B was written. The nature and complexity of map authorship was obviously not understood by those drafting the rules. The following sources are submitted as additional justification for the validity of corporate authorship for cartographic materials:

An International Cartographic Association survey sent to official and private mapping agencies, cartographers, and geography departments in all ICA member countries resulted in the following proposed definition of map author: "Map Author: Individual, group of individuals or agency who conceives the idea of a map, participates in its design and in the decision about its definitive presentation and who is primarily responsible for its informational content."


"Map Author: Individual, group, or agency who conceives the idea for a map, participates in its design and in the choice or means of presentation and is responsible for its informational content."

C. British Standards Institution. Recommendations for bibliographical references to maps and charts, 1975, p. 4, Sect. 8.3.

"If maps are authorized or issued by a society, institute, government or other organization, the name of that organization may be given, in addition to or instead of any reference to an individual author."


"...for example, the Ordnance Survey or the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, are merged the identities of all surveyors, draughtsmen, printers, and publishers responsible for its production. In dealing with maps other than those issued by such bodies the cataloguer must use his discretion, where no definite author is stated on the map ...".

4. Because of inherent characteristics of cartographic materials, the title element is not a stable bibliographic entity, suitable for use as main entry. This is especially true under current and projected AACR guidelines for selection of title.

A. Many map and atlas titles are non-distinctive in that they begin with generic phrases or generic terms, e.g., Map of ..., Plan of ..., Atlas of ..., etc. Because of this format characteristic, large numbers of cartographic title entries, under AACR 2, would be entered under a limited number of generic terms. This fact would seriously affect identification and retrieval of map records in bibliographies and/or data bases.

B. The sheer size of the increase in the number of title entry records would make map titles less distinctive and would create significant difficulties in access to map and atlas records. As of May 10, 1977, 78.7 percent of all records in the MARC Map data base were entered under corporate body. Most records previously entered under corporate authorship would, in the future, be entered under title. At present, only 4.7 percent of MARC Map data base records are entered under title.
C. The variability and complexity of titles for cartographic materials creates difficulties in attaining consistency in the selection and transcription of such titles.

1) Many maps have multiple titles, from which a title main entry would have to be selected. Titles may occur simultaneously in two or more of the following locations: Inside the border, in the legend, in the margin above or below the border, on the verso of the map, on a panel appearing on the outside when folded, on covers of folded maps, etc.

All of the preceding locations are part of the map "title page" under the ISBD(CM) and AACR 2 expansion of the title page. Guidelines for consistent selection of primary titles are inadequate under AACR 2. There is no principle for selecting the most important or "distinguishing" title, or even a table of preference for the selection of primary title when there are multiple equally distinguished titles.

2) Individual map and atlas titles vary in their arrangement on such works. Such titles are frequently fragmented or scattered over the title page. Separated portions of such titles vary in size and color of type, location, etc. All this makes consistent transcription of cartographic materials titles extremely difficult without adequate guidelines.

3) As base map titles are often combined with subject overprint information, the area portion of a map title may not be entirely unique to a map in hand. Such composite titles are frequently formed when a map publisher adds new thematic information on a previously published general base map, retaining the area portion of the original title, while adding a new thematic portion of the title to reflect the new thematic information.

4) If two or more maps are printed on one sheet, the choice of title for the work is dependent on whether the maps are to be treated collectively or an individual map is to be selected for primary emphasis in cataloging. Similarly, selection of title for multi-sheet works is variable as the choice of title is dependent on a cataloger's decision as well as the library's coverage requirements, holdings, or acquisition policy.

5. An increase in the number of title entries would affect the author cutter for LC-type call numbers. As the author cutters for title entries are based on the first word of the title, excluding articles, the construction of such cutters based on generic oriented map titles would result in extremely complex, long, and cumbersome call numbers.

**SUMMARY**

We frankly admit that we do not understand the reason for general abandonment of corporate main entry; however, we are ready to state unequivocally that such action is not desirable for cartographic materials.
Although automated, machine search capabilities under added entries and alternate titles would ameliorate inconsistencies in access to map and atlas records caused by inconsistent selection and transcription of title; the fact remains that for reference purposes, e.g., listings in bibliographies, the title element is inadequate as the standard primary bibliographic entry for cartographic materials.

Map cataloging is, in many respects, already more complicated than monographic cataloging because of:

a) inconsistencies in the arrangement of bibliographic information on the map sheet.

b) frequency with which important bibliographic information (such as date of situation, author, publisher, etc.) is omitted from the map.

Map catalogers and users of map catalogs simply do not need the additional problems which limited use of corporate entry would cause.
A POSSIBLE FINAL EXAMINATION FOR A SEMINAR IN MAP LIBRARIANSHIP

Edward P. Thatcher
Map Librarian
University of Oregon

However the practice of map librarianship is defned, it seems to me best-described as a series of problems solvable by a librarian using her own experience and feelings added to her knowledge of the authorities on its constituent subjects. As a sometime teacher of cartobibliography and map librarianship, I ask students during the term to acquaint themselves with the literature of the field and to discuss the problems for map librarians as they see them. If they lack experience, I ask for discussion of my problems as I define them.

A possible final examination, to be used as a summary at the conclusion of such a seminar, is here presented as a device to arouse thinking and critical writing by other librarians. The questions posed are derived from map collection problems that are solvable with authoritative advice, coupled with liberal applications of personal experience, and the educated feelings of the librarian. These questions are based on laboratory exercises, some of which I have used with students but have not compiled as a publishable unit.

If I were to again offer a course or seminar in map librarianship, based on map library problems, near its conclusion I would issue this series of questions. By the use of these problem questions during the final week of the term, students could review the entire term and therefore would have an opportunity to integrate and assimilate all exercises into a single subject unit. At the actual examination time they would be asked to answer questions selected from these.

EXAMINATION

Question I  Name at least four publishers of world atlases, add the nation of their imprint location, and give your estimate of any one edition for two of those publishers in such terms that the reader would have a good comparison of their products. (References: Gomez-Ibanez, 1969; S. P. Walsh, 1973; Y. O'Donoghue, 1977)

Question II  With consideration of the criteria for atlas evaluation, use the criteria in your order of descending priority to compare the National Atlas of the United States with any other national atlas of your knowledge. (References: Gardiner, 1971; Jenks, 1971; Keates, 1972; Thatcher, 1972)

Question III  Compare the Atlas of Oregon, 1976, with any other specific state atlas in such a way that your readers will know your criteria for atlas evaluation. (References: Stephenson & Gainer, 1969; Lineback, 1977; Crawford, 1978)

Question IV  Name at least five map-issuing agencies of the U.S. government. With mention of the usual scales employed and a description of map appearance, particularly relief-indication devices, distinguish the maps or map series of
those agencies. Describe the unique advantages to users of these maps, stating
the environment where they are most effectively used. If you know of specific
problems these map series pose for map librarians, discuss these with your sub-

Question V Which U.S. bibliographic services will most likely control all,
or the majority, of the U.S. map series you mentioned in question IV? Men-
tion by name several more carto-bibliographic services, including at least
two from European nations. State your personal impressions of these, including
their frequency, ease of use, eye-appeal of design, currency of information and
indexing. (Reference: Low, 1976)

Question VI Discuss some aspects of map symbolization schemes commonly found
on thematic maps, or discuss in great detail a scheme of great interest to you
as a map interpreter. (References: Flannery, 1971; Dent, 1972; Crawford,
1973; Dobson, 1975; Robinson & Petchenik, Chapt. III, 1976)

Question VII For your hypothetical map collection select or nominate a class-
ification system for your head librarian’s approval. Discuss the merits and
disadvantages of this system for your collection. Be subjective and as far-
gout-in-left-field as you wish, but be consistent in your collection. (Refer-

Question VIII Discuss any one of the following thorny administrative problems
of a map librarian. Be free with your opinions.

A. the space relationships within a map collection, including that of work
surfaces to storage cabinets, office and processing tables to storage
equipment. (Reference: Association de Cartothèques Canadiennes, 1975)

B. the storage and availability of superseded topographic quadrangles of the

C. methods and practices you would prefer for bedecking map-atlas donations,
include the benefits and frustrations you might encounter. (Reference:
Larsgaard, Chapt. I, 1978)

D. Distinguish between conservation and preservation of cartographic materi-
als, with a thorough discussion of either one in regard to new materials,
features, and space that you would need to bring your collection to the
best your administration could afford. (References: Banks, 1976; Lars-
gaard, Chapt. IV, 1978)

E. Assuming a cataloging system for your carto-materials collection with its
cards for author (or, main) entry, subject, title, what other card files
would you like to have for use of librarians and/or patrons?

Question IX Suppose your map library office has shelving for the most-recent
ten years of no more than fifteen journal-serial titles, which ten would be
your highest priority selections? After that ten, admitted without question,
select five more with your priority number and for each the best single reason
for requesting a subscription. (Reference: Larsgaard, Appendix V, 1978)

Question X What kinds of reference books would you prefer to use as auxiliary
materials for your map collection in a large research library? Cite examples
of each type. (Reference: Larsgaard, Appendix IV, 1978)
Question XI. As a map librarian in an academic community, explore with your library director the addition of any one of the following new materials, processes, and/or equipment. Using outline form, anticipate the chief objections your head librarian will throw in your path.

A. Joining and maintaining for a five-year trial period an on-line storage and retrieval system. (Reference: Cobb, 1977)

B. Equipment for storage of all possible types of remote sensing imagery which you could acquire in one year, as a starter for a new research-oriented teacher of the university's Agronomy Department who will be advising Ph.D. candidates. (References: Colwell, 1967; Shay, 1967)

C. The addition of low (1:12,000) and medium (1:20,000) altitude aerial photography for all of your state as demanded by your school's departments of landscape architecture, geography, and geology departments. (Reference: Kingsbury, 1969)

Question XII. You are a map librarian in a large academic collection in the western U.S., with $5,000 budgeted for each of the next five years. Your goal: to bring your collection to the point where geography and history departments will be pleased with your efforts in building a core collection of books, serials, and cartographic materials covering the history of cartography from the 15th to 20th centuries. Outline your needs for materials and your procedures for acquiring them. State specific names and titles. (References: Ristow, 1973; Nordenskiöld, 1973)

Acknowledgement: I am grateful to Mary Larsgaard for her careful reading of an early draft with the resulting additions and corrections to my text. As suggested by this series of problems, my comprehension of map librarianship includes brief treatment of remote sensing imagery and the history of cartography; these are topics which Ms. Larsgaard omitted from her textbook but now acknowledges must be added to a revised edition. Her book has been a great joy to use in leading a seminar and a delightful point of departure for my thinking on the topic of education for map librarianship.

REFERENCES


NEW COMMITTEE TO ESTABLISH LIAISON WITH USGS/NCIC

Dr. Helen Armstrong, Chairman, Geography and Map Division of Special Libraries Association, has appointed an Ad Hoc Committee known as the Professional Concerns Committee: National Cartographic Information Center/United States Geological Survey. The need for such a committee was expressed at the annual meeting in Kansas City, and the Membership of SLA G&M Division directed the Executive Committee to establish liaison with both NCIC/USGS and the Library of Congress.

The first of these two committees, NCIC/USGS, is composed of five map librarians:

David Cobb, (Chairman)  
Map Librarian  
University of Illinois Urbana, Illinois

Charles Seavey  
Map Librarian  
University of Northern Iowa Cedar Falls, Iowa

Kathleen A. Zar  
Map Librarian  
University of Chicago Chicago, Illinois

Mai Treude  
Map Librarian  
University of Minnesota Minneapolis, Minnesota

Stanley Stevens  
Map Librarian  
University of California Santa Cruz, California

Each of the five are Members of both SLA and WAML.

The central purpose of the liaison committee, of course, is to develop better communications between the agency and the map librarianship community. It is hoped that the committee will be able to express its understanding of how map libraries use USGS products, and function as a conduit of information between USGS/NCIC and the map librarianship community.

In making the appointments, Helen Armstrong expressed her hope that "such a committee has the potential for influencing federal map programs", that "... could have an important impact upon the map librarian profession."

The first task of the committee will be to distribute a questionnaire to all USGS Depository libraries. The questionnaire is scheduled for distribution in November 1976, and will query each map depository on the use of USGS maps and attempt to obtain responses that will help USGS/NCIC meet our needs.
DEALERS' CATALOGS RECEIVED

W. Graham Arader, III / Rare maps, books and prints. 1000 Boxwood Court, King of Prussia, Pennsylvania 19406

[List of] "Nineteenth Century Maps of Western States", "Early Maps of Western America", and "Two Prints of California".

Catalogue 16, June 1978. [Maps, books, and atlases]

Bourcy & Paulusch, Antiquariat. Wipplingerstrasse 5, 1010 Wien I, Austria.

Liste 127, April 1978: Geographie, Geschichte, Kulturgeschichte.

C. Broekema, Antiquarian Book and Mapseller. 28 Titiaanstraat, 1077 RH Amsterdam, Holland.

Catalogue 60. Rare books and old maps. [483 books, 206 maps]

The Cartographer, 114 E. 61 St., New York, New York 10021.

Catalogue XI: Fine and rare books, 1493-1841.

Dawson Rare Books, 16 & 17 Pall Mall, London SW1Y 5NB, England.

Catalogue No. 270: Travel and Exploration.


Capt. K. S. Kapp, Box 121, North Bend, Ohio 45052.

Catalogue XV: The Americas &c. Maps-Prints (also includes the World and other parts)

Lane's Repository / Early Prints, Maps & Books. 301-D Indiana St., S.E., Albuquerque, New Mexico 87108

List No. 835: California [August 1978] [six maps]


Catalogue No. Thirty: Scare and Interesting Canadiana [including atlases and voyages & discoveries.

Perry Supply Company, 3267 So. Veteran Ave., Los Angeles, CA 90034.

Perry Scope, Spring 1978 [dealer for Thomas Bros. maps and atlases, maps and data of the Western Economic Research Co., Creative Research flood hazard boundary maps for Orange County, etc.]


Philip A. Roussel / The Windsor Collection. 111 Canterbury Drive, Wilmington, Delaware 19803

Supplement to Catalog 8: The Windsor Collection / Early maps and atlases.

L. S. Straight, 445 Pacific St., Brooklyn, New York 11217
[please note new mailing address]

Catalogue 325: Australia and the Pacific
Catalogue 326: Maps & Prints

Telberg Book Corp. / Geologic Map Service. P.O. Box 920, Sag Harbor, N.Y. 11963

[Various new pages of Telberg's "Detailed Catalog":
214: Geological map of the Pacific mobile belt and the Pacific
292-A: Geological and Tectonic maps of China
298-A: Geology of Australia
305-B: Atlas of China from China
306: Mineral map of the Republic of South Africa, etc.

Graeme Vanderstoel / Books on Asia, Africa, Australia & the Pacific.
P.O. Box 599, El Cerrito, California 94530

Catalogue 38: Pacificana & Australiana [June 1978]

Weinreb & Douwma Ltd. 93 Great Russell St., London WC1, England


PUBLISHERS' CATALOGS RECEIVED

Bartholomew, John & Son Ltd., Duncan St., Edinburgh EH9 1TA, Scotland [Agents for Bartholomew in Canada: Cartofacs, 282 Mandeville St., Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada R3J 2G7]

World Catalogue 1978

Elsevier North Holland, Inc., 52 Vanderbilt Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017

Earth Sciences Catalog 1978 [includes atmospheric sciences, oceanography and limnology, hydrology-geomorphology, and soil sciences, geophysics and geotectonics, etc.]

French Publishers Association, Inc. 14 East 60th St., New York, NY 10022


GeoCenter / Internationales Landkartenhaus, Postfach 8008 30, D 7000 Stuttgart 80, West Germany.

[Publishers' Catalogs Received - continued from p. 88]

@ Greenwood Press, 51 Riverside Avenue, Westport, CT 06880.

Subject Catalog No. 64: Geography, Anthropology & Folklore,
[original Greenwood Press titles & reprints of classic works]

@ Hermann Haack, Geographisch-Kartographische Anstalt, Gotha/Leipzig;
58 Gotha, Justus-Perthes Strasse 3-9, German Democratic Republic

Cartographic Teaching Aids from the GDR
Katalog (4/78)

@ Meridian Publishing Company, P.O. Box 4061, 1077 RH Amsterdam, The Netherlands

General Catalogue (agent in U.S. & Canada: Humanities Press, Inc.,
Atlantic Highlands, New Jersey 07716)
(includes reprints of many titles on history of cartography, voyages
and travels, etc.)

Dealers' Catalogs Received (continued from p. 88)

@ Richard Fitch, Old Maps and Prints, 2324 Calle Halcon,
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501

Catalogue No. 31: Americana, 1978. [October]
Thirty-six pages which list 247 maps and prints, of which
46 are illustrated.
Can you name any women that have made notable contributions to the field of cartography? [see p. 15, *I.B.* Vol. 9, #1 (Nov. 1977), and, p. 141, *I.B.* Vol. 9, #2 (Mar. 1978), and, pp. 236-239, *I.B.* Vol. 9, #3 (June 1978)]

Richard W. Stephenson, Head, Reference and Bibliography Section, Geography and Map Division, The Library of Congress, has kindly submitted his findings in response to the inquiry about the cartography of Cecilia Rogers:

"The comment on page 239 of the June issue of *WAML's Information Bulletin* peaked my curiosity so I checked the LC G&M collections to see if we had the Jan. 1920 map by Cecilia Rogers. We not only have that map, but to my amazement we have 18 others by her. The dates and scales of the maps of San Pedro, each identified as being by "Miss C. Rogers", are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Scale (approx.)</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1913</td>
<td>1:6250</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1913</td>
<td>1:2430</td>
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<tr>
<td>1914</td>
<td>1:2430</td>
<td>Copyright no. 24376, 3-19-1914</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1915</td>
<td>1:6250</td>
<td>Copyright no. 27206, 1-4-1915</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>1:2430</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1919 (Sept.)</td>
<td>1:2430</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1919</td>
<td>n.s.</td>
<td>Street plan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920 (Jan.)</td>
<td>1:2430</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920 (Nov.)</td>
<td>1:2430</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921 (April)</td>
<td>1:2400</td>
<td>Pacific Coast Steamship Co's. lands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921 (July)</td>
<td>1:2430</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1922 (July)</td>
<td>1:2430</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922 (Dec.)</td>
<td>1:2430</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>n.s.</td>
<td>Street plan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923 (Dec.)</td>
<td>1:2430</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924 (Mar.)</td>
<td>1:2430</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924 (June)</td>
<td>1:2430</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1925 (Jan.)</td>
<td>1:2430</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ronald V. Tooley, Editor of *The Map Collector*, in Issue No. 4 (September 1978) pp. 16-17, offers a list of sixty-four "Women in the Map World".

He states that, as far as he knows, his is the first such list.

Bernice Kimball, Bureau of Engineering, City of Los Angeles, and previous contributor to this column, has additional citations to add:

"In the course of attending the 12th Annual Conference of the Associa-
tion of Canadian Map Libraries in Victoria, B.C., I encountered evidence of two women who are active in cartography."

Wendy Simpson-Lewis, a research officer with the Lands Directorate, Ottawa, Canada. An article describing her work appeared in Contact, a bimonthly publication of the Minister, Fisheries and Environment Canada. (The Editor, Contact, Information Services Directorate, Fisheries and Environment Canada, Ottawa K1A 0H3, Canada). The article appeared in the March/April 1978 issue (Vol. 2, No. 3).

Doris Stastny of Victoria, B.C. is a publisher of mapguides. The fifth edition of her Guide to Northern Vancouver Island (Campbell River to Port Hardy) was published in 1975-76. (Doris Stastny Maps, Box 5277, Postal Stn. B, Victoria, B.C. V8R 6N4)

Bernice Kimball reported that "Mrs. Stastny guided us on a tour of Canadian National and Provincial mapping centers. She is a very capable and likeable woman who saw a need for road maps of her island for the use of both natives and tourists to the island."

# 8 Nancy M. Kline, Map Librarian, Map Room, Wilbur Cross Library, University of Connecticut, Storrs, Connecticut 06268, asks the following:

The question

"We are trying to locate, for our new library building, a dry photocopier (like Xerox or IBM) which will make enlargements. The enlargements can be of sections 3" x 5" or larger; the copies should be clear, undistorted, and inexpensive. Can anyone furnish me with manufacturers' names?"

# 9 Larry Cruse, University of California, San Diego, submitted a news item to The Editor, which raises a good reference question:

What has been, if any, the final decision on this "Mounting Controversy" and what is your source of information?


"MOUNTING CONTROVERSY: The U.S. Board of Geographic Names considers changing the name of Alaska's Mount McKinley to the Indian name of Denali, meaning "the great one." Native Alaskans and nature groups back the change, but opposed are map makers and all 25 congressional members from President McKinley's native state of Ohio."

The purpose of Reference Round-Table is to promote a sharing of information. You pose the questions, or, you provide the answers. Please send questions and answers direct to the Editor, they will be reported in the following issue. The Editor thanks all contributors to date, and hopes your interest in this column will continue.
PUBLICATIONS OF RELEVANCE Contributors: see key to initials at end of all contributions.

△ Kenyon, Lee

**The travel planners elevation guide**.

31l. 28 cm. no price given. P.O. Box 616, Soquel, CA 95073

Elevations are given for places along more than 100 routes along United States and Canadian highways. The routes are listed numerically by Highway number; e.g., U.S. Interstate 15 - San Diego to Canadian Border; U.S. Interstate 20 - Junction with I-10 (in Texas) to Florence, South Carolina; etc.

Ms. Kenyon is a travel planner for the AAA/California State Auto. Assn. in Santa Cruz, California, and has found certain travelers with certain medical problems prefer to avoid routes with higher elevations. Therefore, this guide.

△ Allin, Janet

**Map Sources Directory**.

variously paged; ca. 82 loose-leaf pages, plus a 31-page index. Designed so that future updates can be easily incorporated; punched for three-hole ring binder.

"This directory was compiled from a file of sources we found useful for supplying material to the Map Library at York University. Since we have only used addresses from our own files, the directory reflects the biases in our collection, especially on a regional basis. It should be noted that some of the sources listed are not regular map publishers, but may only occasionally produce cartographic material or items to supplement a map collection."

Contents: International Sources (seven sections) Canadian Sources (six sections) U.S.A. Sources (four sections) Miscellaneous (three sections) INDEX

The **Map Sources Directory** is available for $10.00 per copy and can be ordered (prepaid or we will invoice) from:

Office of Library Coordination
Council of Ontario Universities
130 St. George St., Suite 8039
Toronto, Ontario M5S 2T4
The compiler of Map Sources Directory, Janet Allin (Map Librarian at York University), is commended for this fine effort. This is an essential reference tool for every map library, and if the compiler’s request for any suggestions, corrections, or additions to the list is taken seriously, the next (planned) edition will make it even more complete. No tool of this nature is ever completed, it is, after all, a dynamic field. It is a wonder someone has not compiled something like this long before, but I suspect that most larger map libraries have vendor addresses and other tidbits written on their cuffs.


Compiled by Nora T. Corley. $5.00 91p.
Having indexed the Information Bulletin, this Editor appreciates the hard work that is necessary for its completion. Indexing is tedious and sometimes boring, but, so, so, rewarding! Nora had done an outstanding job in this Index to 32 issues of the Bulletin. Many thanks.

Δ Schwartzberg, Joseph E., editor.
A Historical Atlas of South Asia. Chicago, University of Chicago Press: 1978. 41 x 32 cm. LC No. 77-81713 G2261.S1H5 914.54 382 pages consisting of xxxix pages of prefatory matter, 150 pages of maps, 154 pages of text, and 45 pages for the index. The map section includes 144 color plates and 14 black-and-white plates.

EP This atlas contains over 650 original maps as well as 32 facsimiles of important historical maps from classical, medieval, and early modern periods. It includes a place-name index of more than 15,000 entries and a bibliography of more than 4,000 citations.

India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Afghanistan, and contiguous territories - Coverage extends to Southeast, Central, and Southwest Asia, Eurasia, and the entire World as appropriate.

Having had the opportunity of previewing the manuscript galley-proof of this atlas at the University of Chicago Press booth, at SLA’s Kansas City convention, I can say that map librarians will not find anything like this atlas elsewhere. It is comprehensive in every aspect, and the cartography (albeit not detailed in scale) is precisely executed - with registration precise - that is a credit to the fourteen years which was required for the planning and editing of this masterpiece.

A work that portrays as much history (from the Old Stone Age to the present day) of such a complex cultural/physical region as South Asia cannot be reviewed (with justice) in a few lines. It is my hope to provide a more knowledgeable reviewer for a forthcoming issue; however, with no comparable work available, it’s a must for acquisition.
Δ U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.
China City Brief: Hsi-an. 1978. (pronounced She ahn)
China City Brief: Pao-t'ou. 1978. (pronounced bao toe)

These two briefs were received as part of the GPO Depository.
They are brief, six and four pages, respectively; however,
the sketch gives general and historical information, as well as maps
giving vicinity and localized depiction of the cities.

Δ Verner, Coolie and Basil Stuart-Stuabbs

304 p. 41 x 34 cm. 46 maps, 5 colored. ISBN 0-7747-0132-3 $250.00

EP Edition limited to 1500 copies, signed and numbered, boxed in gold-stamped case.

II: The Period of Initial Exploration and Settlement 1556-1693.
IV: Exploring and Settling Central Canada 1597-1819.
V: The Arctic 1595-1875.
VI: Opening the Pacific North-West 1566-1871.
VII: The Culmination 1858.
APPENDIX: Carto-bibliographical Description
BIBLIOGRAPHY

Δ IMAGO MUNDI. Annual publication of The International Society for the History of Cartography, c/o Mr. Harry Margary, The Hon. Treasurier, Lympne Castle, Kent, England

EP Imago Mundi is the international English-language journal for the publication of studies of early maps and on the history of cartography, and for the exchange of information on those subjects. It was founded in 1935 by Leo Bagrow.

Subscription rates for 1978 (Volume 30): North America / private members $18.50 U.S.; institutional members $25.00 U.S.

Δ Canada Map Office. Authorized Canadian Topographical Map Dealers located in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, free

Ottawa. 1978.

... located in the Province of British Columbia.
... located in the Province of Ontario.
... located in the Province of Quebec.
Hill, Gillian
Cartographical curiosities. London, British Museum Publications Ltd.,
1978.
ISBN 0-7141-0392-6
64 p. illus. 19 x 25 cm. £1.50 (6 Bedford Square, London, WC1B 3RA)

WAML members J. B. Post of the Free Library of Philadelphia, and Phil
Hoehn of The Bancroft Library, UC Berkeley, and the Publisher, have all
brought this item to our attention.

Gillian Hill of the British Library Map Library, and Sarah Tyacke of the
same (who wrote the section on Maps and Myths), have combined their know-
ledge of the oddities of their collection to produce a small exhibition
catalog that rivals J. B. Post's An Atlas of Fantasy.

Regretably, none of the reproductions for this booklet are in color, and
therefore, much of the beauty of these curiosities is lost.

The selection of maps described, with a most-complete history of the
map and its artist/cartographer, herein is based on those exhibited at
the British Library Map Library in April 1978.

There are five sections: (1) Playing with Geography: this describes maps
designed as table games and puzzles, playing-cards and globes; (2) The
Realms of Fiction: maps used in literature, such as J. R. R. Tolkien's
The Hobbit; (3) Maps and Myths: visions of the world that existed only
in the minds of the artist/cartographer, such as California as an Island
or Sir Walter Raleigh's El Dorado. The fourth section is titled "Man
and Beast" and depicts many famous maps using animals in the shape of
parts of the earth, or people and monsters hovering over the landscape.
The last section is "Curiouser and Curiouser".

United States. National Archives and Records Service.
Cartographic records of the National Resources Planning Board.
[Compiled by Laura E. Kelsay] [1977]
(Special list - National Archives and Records Service ; no. 41)
Includes index.
Supt. of Docs. no.: GS 4.7:41
6A193.U5U54 016.912'1553'0973 LC No. 77-608228

This list describes statistical and special purpose maps of the
United States prepared by the NRPB during the economic depression of
the 1930's to depict the natural and economic resources of the country.
It describes more than 2000 maps compiled to formulate and correlate
plans for the effective use of natural resources. Subjects covered
include climate, land use, population, power, transportation, water re-
sources, industry, mineral resources, public works, and urban planning.

The list includes cartographic records from the Regional Offices of
NRPB: Region 7 (Intermountain-Great Plains) Denver Office, includes
Colorado, New Mexico, Wyoming, and parts of adjacent States.
Region 9 (Pacific Northwest) Portland Office, comprises the states of
Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington, and some of Alaska. Region 10
These Special Lists emanating from the National Archives always hold some important information for historical studies, and they should be studied for possibilities that would be suitable for acquisitions. Photostatic copies of most items, or other suitable reproductions as required, are available. Cost information varies according to the item and type of reproduction required, so inquiries should be directed to the National Archives.

For those institutions and individuals not receiving this or other Special Lists on depository from the Government Printing Office, it is available without charge from Ralph E. Ehrenberg, Director, Center for Cartographic and Architectural Archives (NNTS), National Archives and Records Service, Washington, D.C. 20408.

Δ Tyacke, Sarah

London Map-sellers 1660-1720. A new and valuable guide to the charts, globes and maps of all parts of the world published and sold by the London map-sellers during the important period 1660-1720 and a fascinating insight into their lives and trading practices.


Articles on Archival Microfilming by: Ralph E. Ehrenberg - "Conserving a cartographic heritage: Microfilming at the National Archives of the United States"; "Recommended practice for the titling of Microfilm (microfiche and roll microfilm) of archives and manuscripts"; and, "Microfilming in the National Archives of Malaysia", by John Davies.

Technical articles and reports cover the following:

ANSI Activities on stability of processed diazo and vesicular films.

ANSI Activities on stability of processed diazo and vesicular films. (two reports by P. Z. Adelstein, and Alan Horder)

An investigation of the effects of exposure to light on diazo microfilm, by R. N. Broadhurst.

Abstract of a report by the Swedish National Institute for testing and metrology (SP) concerning the gas permeability of wrapping materials, by Sven-G. Haverline.


Storage and exhibition of archival documents.

A 17-page list in alphabetical order by author.

Youd, T. L. and S. N. Hoose

Earthquake movement, cracks, and ground failure in Northern California. United States Geological Survey, Professional Paper 993. 1978. $5.25

This 177-page report contains 67 illustrations, most of them historic photographs of ground failure during northern California earthquakes. The report also includes over 100 pages of tabulated quotes describing every known ground movement. Five maps showing the locations and types of ground failures in northern California are folded in a pocket.

Although the report deals particularly with the 1906 San Francisco earthquake, the largest earthquake to strike northern California in historic time and one of the first great earthquakes to be thoroughly studied by scientists, the report also includes 46 northern California earthquakes in this area from 1800 to 1970.

The area is approximately from 36° N. latitude to the Oregon border, from the Pacific Ocean to the crest of the Sierra Nevada.


A guide well-worth the money. It eliminates all other indexing a map library might choose for these map series.

United States, National Archives and Records Service.

United States Hydrographic Office manuscript charts in the National Archives, 1838-1908.

[Compiled by William J. Heynen.]

(Special list - National Archives and Records Service) Supt. of Docs. no.: GS4,7143

CD3034.H9U54 1978 016.353008'775 LC No. 78-606193

(see availability information on previous citation in this issue; Cartographic records of the National Resources Planning Board.)


A list of currently available material, with prices and addresses.
Pan American Institute of Geography and History (PAIGH)  
User Survey for the [proposed] 1:250,000 Scale Unified Hemispheric  

J. Alberto Villasana L., President of the Commission on Cartography  
of PAIGH, has forwarded the above user survey to selected libraries  
and other users to determine the potential use of such a series.

Some questions in studying the preparation of the proposed series  
are: a) Is such a series desired by the international and national  
development agencies?  
b) How many copies of each map would be needed?  
c) How many institutions would utilize the maps as a base on  
which to add additional information?  
d) What are the future cartographic information needs of the  
national and international development agencies?

The proposed series would be published in four languages with a common  
edometric datum, plane reference system, and standardized information  
content and contour intervals.

The user survey was accompanied by an 8-page paper that was presented  
by Jack E. Staples (?) at the XI General Assembly of the Pan American  
Institute of Geography and History at Quito, Ecuador, 1977, entitled:  
A 1:250,000 Scale Unified Hemispheric Topographic Mapping Program--  
A Concept. Mr. Staples is evidently with the Defense Mapping Agency  
in Washington, D.C., since the paper was approved for publication by  
DMA.

The Concept paper indicates the following format for the series:  
1:250,000 50-100 meter contour interval sheet size 1º x 1.5º (for  
latitudes between 40ºN and 40ºS) data would be digitized in a standard  
format for semi-automated cartography maps of two types:  
topographic maps, and interim maps (using whatever source data now  
available) plane coordinate system: UTM metric system for distances  
and elevations marginal information: English/Spanish/Portuguese each map would include a source data reference block.

2,762 sheets would be required to cover entire Western Hemisphere

The Concept paper also gives some interesting statistics that indicate  
that at the present rate of production (by Western Hemisphere carto-  
graphic agencies) it could be expected that by 1985 there would be  
material available to complete the publication of the entire series.

- Existing 1:250,000 topo map coverage 
  Sheets  % Total Area
  1826  66%
- Existing larger scale topo suitable 
  for conversion to 1:250,000
  242  9%
- 1:250,000 interim sheets that could be 
  prepared from radar and other imagery
  251  9%
- Total sheets which 1:250,000 topo and 
  interim maps could be prepared utilizing 
  source data
  2319  84%
Page eight of the Concept paper raises a subject of which we are primarily interested: Distribution of Maps:

"Another major issue would be the distribution of such maps. There would appear to be two options: (1) the Secretary General would store and distribute such maps, or (2) the Cartographic Commission, through the Secretary General, would prepare a map catalog reflecting what maps are available and where they could be purchased (at the cartographic agencies or through the National Sections of each country)."

The President of the Commission on Cartography (PAIGH), J. Alberto Villasana L., may be reached at:

Presidente
Comisión de Cartografía
Instituto Panamericano de Geografía e Historia
San Antonio Abad 124
México 8, D.F.

As a follow-up on the above survey, the correspondence for which offered to send the results, Jack E. Staples (PAIGH Coordinator) [one of his recommendations in his Concept paper was to appoint a coordinator to carry-out the work of the Commission, and he volunteered - at the grace of DMA, no doubt] forwarded his analysis entitled: Analysis of User Survey for the 1:250,000 Scale Unified Hemispheric Map. PAIGH, Commission on Cartography, June, 1978.

The 33-page report offers the following Conclusions and Recommendations:

1) The series is needed by member nations of PAIGH.
2) Maps should be designed without any enhancement that might make readability difficult when the users add thematic data; e.g., the user's survey expressed lack of desire for shaded relief depiction.
3) Horizontal and vertical accuracy not of prime importance to users, at this scale; international cartographic standards would insure sufficient accuracy.
4) That a PAIGH Commission on Cartography would make available on-demand amplifications and reductions needed by member nations.
5) Update cycle should be five-years, especially for cultural and vegetation (crop) information.
6) Dissemination of information to potential users, world-wide, the status of program, current map availability, future publication schedule.
7) Commission should foster the distribution of satellite images.
8) Digitize data and make tapes available, with computer software.
9) Recommends that a charge of US$2.00 per copy of each map be charged.
10) 31% indicated they would pay in local currency; 150 users would subscribe to the automatic map distribution system (out of 262).
Δ Berryhill, James J.

Δ Survey of National Geocoding Systems (U.S. Department of Transportation)

An exhaustive survey of national geocoding systems. The report is organized by type of system delineating them into the following categories: those which are primarily geopolitical in nature and provide general reference coding structures for administrative or other purposes; those which reference either special significance locations or a combination of geopolitical, geostatistical and special significance locations; those which reference areas delineated according to special criteria, such as economic or postal distribution patterns; and finally, those based on grid networks. The document, report number DOT-TSC-OST-74-26, is available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 at a price of $4.10 per copy. GPO Stock No. 050-000-0087.

Other Dept. of Transportation Geocoding programs, computer based data banks, are described in the December 1977 U.S. Bureau of the Census DataUser News (Vol. 12, No. 12).

Δ Burkham, D. E.

Δ Haines, Donald A.

Δ Israel, Pictorial Archive, Near Eastern History, Est.
Scheduled for completion in October 1979, the Wide-Screen Project consists of 2500 35mm slides (Mini Archive) and 2500 23mm x 53mm slides (Wide-Screen Project, and, Aerial Series). The odd-size slides are intended to be placed in special 6cm x 6cm mounts and used in the Rollei P66 (autofocus) projector, the only projector available for this size transparency.

All slides are in color, come in uncut strips and, where maps are involved, are oriented with East at the top. Of interest to map libraries, besides the 1500 aerial photographs, are 960 slides in "Historical Geography of the Bible Lands", 250 slides in "Pictorial Archive Mapping" and a series of 12 maps in "The Archaeology Series" ($75.00).

Slides are available in various sets, (maps are $75.00) subsets, audio visual and package purchase plans, at about $1.00 per slide.

For further information, contact Pictorial Archive, The Old School, P.O. Box 190823, Jerusalem, Israel.
Merz, Robert W.  

Contains descriptions, data, and maps about the forest land resources of the north-central States. North Central Forest Experiment Station, Folwell Avenue, St. Paul, MN 55108.

World Bank Atlas.

Copies are available, free, for all years from 1971-1977, with the exception of 1974, from Information and Public Affairs Department, World Bank, 1818 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20433.

Manual of Topographic Instructions.

Individual chapters to the manual are available from Technical Information Office, 520 USGS National Center, Reston, VA 22092. free

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Natural Factors for Computation of Geodetic Positions 5C1-1954
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Δ U.S. National Bureau of Standards.

Volume 1: Alabama to Montana; Volume 2: Nebraska to Wyoming.

This is an implementation of American National Standard X3.47-1977. Included are standard codes for named populated cities, towns, villages, whether incorporated or unincorporated, important military and naval installations, townships, Indian reservations, named places that form parts of other places, places important for transportation, industrial, or commercial purposes, i.e., unpopulated railroad points, airports, and shopping centers.

The standard code is seven characters in length, the first two of which identify the State. The last five numeric characters identify the place within the State and provide an alphabetic ordering of the place names. In addition to the place name and its code, the list also provides the name and code for the county (or counties) in which the place is located, the ZIP code of the servicing post office (or offices), cross-references to former or alternate names, an inclusion code, a class designator code, and a cross-reference to the Worldwide Geographic Location Codes issued by the General Services Administration.

(This is a fine supplement to the Lundquist/Jestes bibliography entitled Place Name Guides of California: ... which appears in this issue.)

Figure two: coverage of Indiana towns and cities mapped by Sanborn, 1883-1950.

Kingsbury cites and used WAML Occasional Paper No. 2 in this study.

Civco, Daniel L., William C. Kennard, and Michael Wm. Lefor. Handbook of remote sensing imagery of Connecticut. Storrs, CT, Storrs Agricultural Experiment Station, July 1978. (Bulletin, no. 448) 98pp. maps. ($2.00 Storrs Agricultural Experiment Station, College of Agriculture and Natural Resources, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT 06268).


Includes a 276-item list of MAPAS Y PLANOS DE VENEZUELA DEL ARCHIVO GENERAL DE INDIAS (Sevilla). (v. Julio Gonzalez, Catalogo ... Dirección General de Archivos y Bibliotecas, Madrid, 1968).

each fiche sells for 25 Spanish pesetas.


In back-cover pocket: Forest and range ecosystems of the United States, 1977. Col. map, 1:7,500,000. (Same format and size, 43 x 67 cm., as new national atlas sheets being issued by the USGS, although not identified as such.

Also available from the Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station.
Teledyne, Inc. 1901 Avenue of the Stars, Los Angeles, CA 90067
Teledyne Report / first quarter 1978: Aerial Mapping/Faster and better
with computer techniques.

This Teledyne Report outlines the activities of Teledyne Geotronics in
the field of precision aerial surveying and mapping. TG provides survey
services and maps and related data to public and private clients through-
out the world, and has been a leader in applying measurement precision
and new digital techniques in the map making process.

TG is a major Defense Department contractor for services and manufactured
products, from development of electronic locating systems (used to locate
18th century ships at the bottom of the York River at Yorktown, Virginia)
to mapping surveys in Iran, Cambodia, Zaire, Tasmania, Middle East, Afri-
can, and Central and South America.

TG is a multi-Million dollar per-year operation, with assets of about 1½
Billion dollars. This 16-page Report details not only TG and all the
vast projects and products in which it is involved, but explains the
techniques of aerial stereo mapping and the art and science of photogram-
metry.

Robinson, G. D. & Andrew M. Spieker, eds.
"Nature to be commanded . . ."/earth-science maps applied to land and water
logical Survey Professional Paper 950).
100p. 51 x 31 cm. several-hundred illustrations, full color. $6.25

Directory of Hawaii Map Sources. Honolulu, Department of Planning and

36p. 22 x 28 cm. free: Office of Information and Public Services
DPED, 250 South King St., Honolulu, HI 96813.

The above is an excellent guide to sources of maps of Hawaii. It could
serve as a model for directories of map sources from other states.

Part I is Directory of Hawaii Map Sources, pages 6 through 27; Part II
is a List of Public Library Map Holdings, 5 pages; and, Part III is a
three-page Index of Hawaii Map Sources.

Names, addresses of producers of maps, with prices and ordering info.

Kim, Victoria.
Directories of Hawaii. Honolulu, Department of Planning and Economic
8p. 28 cm. free: see address above.

Detailed information about 53 directories, indicating whether the item
is available free, at a charge, or available only for reference.
Van Balen, John
Historical maps in the Richardson Archives, I.D. Weeks Library, University of South Dakota; an annotated list, compiled by John Van Balen. Vermillion, South Dakota, I.D. Weeks Library, University of South Dakota, 1978.
vi, 105p. 28 cm. illus. Limited copies are available for a small fee, from the author.

John Van Balen is the Map Librarian at the Weeks Library, and his partial inventory of the maps housed in the Richardson Archives describes 143 items consisting principally of 18th & 19th century maps purchased in 1968 in the Laucomer Collection.

Photocopies of some of the maps enhance the appearance of this list, and although all are black and white copies, they are well done. The cover and binding are of the Velobind type (plastic).

Potash, Lawrence M. and Thomas E. Jeffrey.
(Approved for public release; distribution unlimited; free from publ.)

Abstract: A literature survey on factors in map design, including visual coding techniques and assessment techniques, is summarized in this report, as the first step in improving legibility and usefulness of hardcopy (printed) topographic maps.

Map design determinants are scale, interrelatedness of symbols, and a body of standardized symbols and modes of coding. Map scale influences fidelity, as small scale requires selection, simplification, and magnification of features. Clutter can be reduced by coding to differentiate information: color coding aids in identification and reduces location time; iconic and alphanumeric shape coding can be learned easily and are flexible; size coding requires considerable space and increases location time.

Among map assessment techniques, opinion sampling is relatively inexpensive but does not measure actual performance, and theoretical analysis is a limited first step only. Empirical analysis measures performance with the map product, either by assessing performance directly or by measuring the map-reading skills which underlie performance.

In comparisons of different types of hardcopy topographic maps, the best photo-based maps produce performance comparable to that with conventional line maps. Some Army users preferred to augment contour lines on conventional maps with layer tints for interpreting topographic relief. Future airborne map displays should consider the information requirements of pilots, effects of vehicle movement, and map legibility in poor light.

EP = The Editor, from publisher's blurb or material in hand.
LC = Larry Cruse, University of California, San Diego
PS = Paul Stout, Ball State University, Muncie, Indiana
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JP = John Petros, San Francisco Public Library, San Francisco, California
ML = Mary Larsgaard, Colorado School of Mines, Golden, Colorado
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