Western Association of Map Libraries

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

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WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF MAP LIBRARIES (WAML)

Leadership for 1980/81 Membership Year

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Davis, California 95616

Vice-President/President Elect \(\Delta\) \(\varepsilon\)
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Head, Map Service
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Earth Sciences Library (Chairman)
University of California, Berkeley
Berkeley, California 94720

\(\Delta\) Rosanna Miller
(see info. above {Secretary})

NOTE: There are vacancies in the membership of the Membership & Hospitality Committee. WAML Members who would like to serve for either a 1-year or 2-year term appointment please contact the President.

NOTE: Persons interested in being nominated by the Nominating Committee to stand for election to one of the Executive positions are encouraged to make your interest known by contacting the President.

Publications Committee

\$ R. Philip Hoehn 415 582-3781
Map Room (Chairman)
General Library
University of California, Berkeley
Berkeley, California 94720

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University Map Collection
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University of Alberta
Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2H4

Ψ Charles A. Seavey 505 277-5441
Head, Government Documents & Maps
General Library
University of New Mexico
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87131

\(\Delta\) 1-year term - elected
\(\varepsilon\) Member of the Executive Committee
\$ 1-year term - appointed
* 2-year term - appointed
Ψ 3-year term - appointed
WAML Spring 1981 Meeting

The SPRING MEETING of the Western Association of Map Libraries will be held at the San Francisco Public Library on Thursday and Friday, March 26-27, 1981. The usual schedule of 1 to 5 on Thursday & 9 to 5 on Friday will prevail.

The host for this meeting is LaVonne Jacobsen, WAML Member at San Francisco State University.

The meeting will be held in the Laurie Room, San Francisco Public Library, Civic Center, San Francisco, beginning at 1:00 p.m. on Thursday, March 26.

The program details, housing and transportation information, and registration forms will be mailed to each WAML Member (Principal Region & Associates, as well as Institutional) after the end of the year.

For further information on local arrangements, contact:

LaVonne Jacobsen
The Library
California State University
1630 Holloway Ave.
San Francisco, CA 94132
phone 415 469-1556

for program:

David Lundquist
WAML President
Documents & Maps Dept.
University Library
University of Calif.-Davis
phone 916 752-1689

1980 WAML Election Results

The WAML Nominating Committee is pleased to announce the results of the 1980 Election.

President-Elect
Barbara Cox
University of Utah
Salt Lake City

Secretary
Rosanna Miller
Arizona State University
Tempe

Treasurer
Stanley D. Stevens
University of California
Santa Cruz

These Officers, along with David Lundquist, President, and Larry Cruse, Past-President, will serve during the 1980/81 Membership year.

The Nominating Committee
Herbert Fox, Chair
Mary Ansari
Karyl Tonge
President's Page

The Fall Meeting of WAML held in Salt Lake City was definitely worth the trip. The weather was just right and the speakers and discussions were informative, entertaining and stimulating. It was especially nice to meet those members and associate members from the mountain and plains states who have not previously attended or attend infrequently. We look forward to seeing you at future meetings.

Speaking of future meetings, due to circumstances beyond our ken or control, we will not be meeting at Stanford as previously announced. We will, instead, be convening March 26-27, 1981 at the San Francisco Public Library. Particulars are elsewhere in this issue of the Bulletin. Anyone interested in presenting a paper is urged to contact me. Any and all submissions will be considered.

The Sounding Board was such a success at the Fall Meeting that we're including it in the Spring Meeting. Anyone wishing to make an announcement, present caveats or complaints, ask questions about the Association, or maps and map librarianship, discuss problems encountered is encouraged to write to me, note it on your registration form or see me before the meeting. (The way things went in Salt Lake City we could have used the whole afternoon just for the sounding board.) Given the collective breadth and length of map experience available we should be able to come up with solutions of suggestions for almost any problem or question.

This last summer, two associate members of WAML requested that we consider expanding the principal area to include, among other states, South Dakota and Texas. The question was discussed briefly at the Fall Meeting with little support forthcoming for such action. To assure the broadest forum for discussion, I plan to bring the question before the membership at the business meeting this March for your opinions and if necessary a vote. Please be thinking about what such an action would mean to the Association, its goals and functions as a regional organization. I look forward to hearing your opinions.

[For review purposes, refer to Information Bulletin Vol. 5, #1, p. 49-52, for WAML Bylaws (as amended June 1973) which stipulate Provinces and States in the Principal Region, Membership categories and the Rights that accrue to Members in the various categories.]

There are vacancies on the Membership and Hospitality Committee for both 1 and 2-year appointments. Those interested may contact myself or Chair Bea Lukens, Earth Sciences Library, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720. There is also a vacancy coming up on the Publications Committee. This is an interesting committee as you get to read the submissions for items to be published by the Association. We also need a columnist to write a regular feature column for the Information Bulletin on activities in the field of on-line data base services as they relate to maps. If you are interested, please contact me. Membership on these committees is usually quite painless and frequently entertaining. I urge you to volunteer; you won't regret it.

David Lundquist
Map Section (916) 752-1689
Shields Library
University of California
Davis, CA 95616
A Simple Numeric Filing System

for 7.5- and 15-Minute Topographic Maps:

The McLane System

Mary B. Ansari

Introduction

Until August, 1979, Mines Library arranged all of its estimated 60,000 U.S. Geological Survey 7 1/2-minute and 15-minute topographic maps alphabetically by state name and within each state alphabetically by quadrangle name. This is the system most commonly used by map libraries for filing USGS topographic maps. Over the years, Mines staff had been very much aware of the short-falls of this system, mainly that adjacent quadrangles are not filed together and that there tends to be a high rate of misfiling, but until last summer no alternate system had been tried. Now the library files its most heavily used maps, the Nevada and California topographic collections, by a numeric system, while the rest of the states continue to be filed alphabetically.

Since Mines' map room has no regular staffing and depends solely upon student help for filing maps, a "no frills" system of filing and accessing maps is needed. In fact, something simpler than the Texas Code Index System was desirable. For the most part an alphabetical-geographic arrangement is followed for the collection of approximately 85,000 maps. The major exception to the geographic arrangement is the Defense Mapping Agency collection, which is filed by DMA series numbers. Since the library is a depository for all USGS topographic mapping, at least 3,000 - 4,000 new topographic maps are received each year. Over the years one of the chronic problems with the USGS topographic collection has been misfiled maps. Library users are not permitted to refile maps, so the library's student assistants are responsible for the misfiling. Of course, it is predictable that after filing maps for a half-hour or an hour errors begin to creep into the students' alphabetizing and filing.

Against this background, when Alvin McLane, Nevada author and map aficionado, was hired in the map room on a special project, he suggested an improved way of filing the Nevada topographic sheets. The system he recommended, referred to in this paper as the "McLane System", was one that he originally devised for his own map collection and later used for organizing the topo collections at the Desert Research Institute and the Nevada Historical Society in Reno. Mines staff was particularly impressed with the simplicity of his system and decided to experiment with it for the Library's most active map collections, the 7 1/2 and 15-minute Nevada and California topographic maps.

Mary B. Ansari is the Librarian of the Mines Library, a branch of the University Library, University of Nevada, Reno. This paper was presented at the Forty-Third Annual Meeting of the Association of Pacific Coast Geographers, Reno, June 18, 1980.
The McLane System

Using the USGS Index to Topographic Maps, each 15-minute quadrangle is numbered consecutively from west to east starting from the northwest corner of the state with number one. All 15-minute quadrangles are assigned numbers regardless of whether or not they have been mapped. The index map accompanying this paper illustrates how the numbering was done for Nevada. Four-hundred-eighty-seven 15-minute quadrangles were numbered for the entire state. California was an even larger undertaking with 703 15-minute quads to be numbered. The numbering system is flexible in the sense that the numbering does not have to read from west to east for each row of quadrangles. Conceivably the numbers could run from north to south. Another variation would be to start in the northwest corner with number one, numbering the first row of quads from west to east, the next row east to west and the following row from west to east, repeating the alternating west-east, east-west pattern to the southernmost boundary of the state.

Even though the numbering system is flexible, it is unwise to confuse users by using different numbering patterns for different states. The numbering pattern adopted by this library is the same as that already used by two other local agencies, the Desert Research Institute and the Nevada Historical Society. Otherwise, an alternate west-east, east-west numbering pattern would have been preferred because more adjacent quads on the east and west borders of the state would have been numbered consecutively and, consequently, filed together.

The 7 1/2-minute maps receive the designation a, b, c, and d, within the number assigned to the 15-minute quad (as illustrated by the inset on the Nevada index accompanying this paper). Using Nevada as an example, the 15-minute quad number 480 is the Boulder City 15-minute quad. It is divided into the following 7 1/2-minute quads: Boulder City (480a), Boulder City NW (480b), Boulder City SW (480c), and Boulder City SE (480d). Again, there is flexibility in lettering the quads. A possible variation would be to begin lettering with the northwest quad and to letter the 7 1/2-minute quads clockwise.

Procedure

The most efficient way of preparing an index is to number the 15-minute quads on a mylar overlay to the USGS Index to Topographic Maps so that the numbering need not be redone each time that a new topographic index for the state is issued. An inset should be made on the mylar to explain the method of numbering and lettering the 7 1/2-minute quads, as was done on the illustrated Nevada index. If topo map indexes for adjacent states are being numbered, a decision has to be made concerning how to number the quads that saddle state lines. In preparing the Nevada index, quads that fell on the state line were assigned a Nevada quad number if Nevada was listed as the first of the two or more states on the 15-minute quad map in question; i.e., Roach Lake, Nevada - California was assigned number 481 because Nevada was listed before California on the map. Essentially, quads that fall on the state line should be numbered with the state containing more than half the quad.
After the numeric index is completed, each map should be numbered in the lower right corner and filed numerically. If the numbering system is used for more than one state, it is suggested that in the lower right corner of the map, where the name of the state and quadrangle appears, the name of the state be underlined or circled and the quad number be written below the state name. In this way the number for the quads of one state can be differentiated from the number of the quads of other states. The 7 1/2 and 15-minute quads can then either be interfiled or filed separately; Mines Library files them separately.

Advantages of the System

1. The McLane System can be used for any state and possibly for other scales of mapping produced by USGS.

2. It is easier to file sizable map collections by number rather than alphabetically. In alphabetical filing, problems often arise as to how to file abbreviated titles such as St. and Mt., and whether or not to use "the" as a filing word for quads whose names start with "the", such as The Wash and The Arch. Obviously, these types of problems do not arise with a numeric system. In addition, map filers tend to make fewer errors in filing by numbers rather than filing alphabetically.

3. East-west or north-south adjacent quads, depending upon the numbering pattern used, are filed together. Since users often need to refer to adjacent quads, this is a definite advantage. Someone doing research on the Las Vegas area would find the Blue Diamond, Las Vegas, and Henderson quads filed together under the numbers 471, 472, and 473, rather than having to search for Blue Diamond in the b's, Henderson in the h's, and Las Vegas in the l's, under an alphabetical arrangement.

4. The library is easily and quickly comprehended by the user. Initially, the library encountered the predictable resistance to change by users, but the complaints have become almost nonexistent now that users have become familiar with the system. It takes no longer than a minute or two to familiarize a first-time user with the system.

5. Conceivably the system could transcend state lines; i.e., the quads for two or more states or a region covering more than one state, such as the Great Basin, could be numbered in one numerical sequence.

6. The system can be maintained by student assistants or clerical staff. When new map shipments are received a student or a clerk can easily and quickly assign the correct numbers by consulting the index.

7. The system provides a way of filing by number some of the older quads which have undergone name changes.
Disadvantages

1. Many adjacent quads are not filed together. If east-west quads are filed together, then north-south quads are not, and vice versa.

2. Initially, considerable time is involved in making the indexes and numbering the maps. New maps have to be numbered before the maps can be filed.

3. There is no alphabetical index to the system unless one is specially made and maintained.

Observations and Conclusions

The McLane System lends itself particularly well to a company, agency, or departmental library that has topo maps for one or a few states. Since the Mines Library is a depository for topo maps of all states, it is doubtful whether the McLane System will be used for any except the most heavily used portions of the collection, such as the states adjacent to Nevada.

For such a large collection with so little staffing, it would be a major undertaking to prepare the numeric indexes for all the states and to number all 60,000 maps. My main reservation about using the McLane System for a small portion of this collection is that it creates an exception to the alphabetical system used for the rest of the states. In order to clarify the situation, signs are posted explaining that all states except Nevada and California are filed alphabetically, and the numeric indexes to Nevada and California are posted in conspicuous places near the map cases containing the Nevada and California topo collections. For a local or regional collection, however, the investment in time in setting up and using the McLane System would be minimal and the rewards of ease of accessing and filing would be substantial.

Sources Cited


2. Index to Topographic Maps are issued separately for each state and updated at irregular intervals. Reston, Virginia, United States Geological Survey.
The McLane System

Alphanumeric Scheme
for 7½-Minute Quadrangles

Numbering Scheme Used for Nevada 15-Minute Quadrangles
New Mapping of Western North America

Contributions by: MB = Mary Blakeley, University of Arizona, Tucson
JC = Jim Coombs, Southwest Missouri State University, Springfield, Missouri
LC = Larry Cruse, University of California-San Diego
PI = Peter Ives, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque
ML = Mary Larsgaard, Colorado School of Mines, Golden, CO
DL = David Lundquist, University of California-Davis
RM = Riley Moffat, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah
LP = Leslie Pass, Boise State University, Boise, Idaho
PS = Peter Stark, Central Washington State University, Ellensburg, Washington
MS = Muriel Strickland, San Diego State University, San Diego, California
RW = Ronald Whistance-Smith, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta
EP = The Editor, from Publisher's blurs & items in hand

The West

California Department of Transportation.

Pacific Coast Bicentennial Bike Route. Sacramento, The Department, 1976?

10 x 22 cm. Various scales. ca.90p. $1.00?—Perhaps free. Strip maps of route and elevations.

Environment Canada, Forestry Service.


84 x 71 cm. 1:2,700,000. Free. Publication Distribution Centre, 131 Greber Blvd., Pointe-Gatineau, Quebec J8T 3R1

Howard, Eugene L.


121 x 104 cm. 1:250,000. $70.00 TerraScan Group, Ltd., 11219 West 27th Ave., Lakewood, CO 80215 Includes three sheets: North half, South half, and cross sections.

Petroleum Investment Company, Salt Lake City.


212 x 104 cm. 1:130,000 Wells posted to 3/6/80. Blueline print. OCLC No. 6579256
U.S. Geological Survey

Geothermal energy in the Western U.S. 107 x 87 cm. 1:2,500,000.

Geothermal energy in Alaska and Hawaii. 56 x 86 cm. 1:5,000,000.

Geopressed—geothermal energy reservoir fluids of the Northern Gulf of Mexico Basin 73 x 120 cm. 1:1,000,000.


Free from USGS Arlington, or also available from NOAA/National Ocean Survey, Distribution Division, C44, Riverdale, MD 20840

Alaska


16 col. maps on 5 sheets, 44 x 41 cm. 1:500,000
Includes description. SuDoc I1.98:0i5/11/draft

Alberta

Alberta Energy and Natural Resources.


88 x 51 cm. 1:1,500,000. Free. Map Sales Desk, Petroleum Plaza, 9945 108 St., Edmonton T5K 2B6


48 x 56 cm. 1:250,000. Research Council of Alberta, Maps and Publications, 11315 87 Ave., Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2C2

Insets: Bedrock geology 1:1,000,000; Thalwegs and drift thickness 1:11,000,000.

Alberta Transportation.


2 sheets, each 88 x 103 cm. 1:750,000. $2.00 per sheet. Alberta Transportation, Mapping Office, Surveys Br., Highways Bldg. 106 St. & 97 Ave., Edmonton, Alberta T5K 2B8

Alberta Transportation.


2 sheets, each 88 x 103 cm. 1:750,000. $2.00 per sheet. Available as above.
Alberta Transportation.


47 x 59 cm. 1:250,000. $1.50 ea. Alberta Transportation, Mapping Office, Surveys Br., Highways Bldg., 106 St. & 97 Ave., Edmonton, Alberta T5K 2B8
6 sheets available to date. Also available in planimetric editions.

Alberta Transportation.


89 x 53 cm. 1:500,000 scale. $1.50 Can. Available as above.

Archaeological Survey of Alberta.


131 x 76 cm. 1:1,000,000 Free. Archaeological Survey of Alberta, Old St. Stephen's College, 8820 112 Street, Edmonton, Alberta T6E 2P8. Though printed in 6 colours, they claim it will be revised frequently. We'll see.

Arizona

Arizona. Department of Transportation. Aeronautics Division.


67 x 60 cm. 1:1,000,000. Free. Arizona Dept. of Transportation, Aeronautics Division, 206 South 17th Ave., Phoenix, AZ 85007

Farrar, C.D.


90 x 61 cm. 1:125,000. microfiche 50¢/paper $3.50 U.S.G.S., Water Resources Division, Federal Bldg., 301 W. Congress, Tucson, AZ 85701.
Shows depth to water, altitude of water level, specific conductance, and fluoride concentrations. Open-file report No. 79-1488.


California

California Department of Transportation.

Bicycling map, District 11: San Diego, Imperial, and Riverside (portion) Counties. San Diego, The Department, 1980.

56 x 92 (verso 95 x 59) cm. 1:350,000 & 1:63,360 (verso) Free. Caltrans, Non-Motorized Section, 2829 Juan Street, San Diego, CA 92110.

Insets of Blythe, Yuma, and Mexican border approaches at Tijuana, Tecate and Mexicali. Verso: San Diego area.

California Department of Transportation.


102 x 66 cm. 1:1,267,200 Free. Write: Transportation Map, California Department of Transportation, Headquarters, 1120 N St., Sacramento, CA 95814

NEWS RELEASE, SACRAMENTO, June 25, 1980: State Transportation Director Adriana Gianituruco today announced publication of the first transportation map that includes all public transportation services available in California.

"As fuel supplies fluctuate from month to month, and as energy costs continue their upward spiral, more travelers are interested in efficient and practical alternatives to the private automobile," said Gianituruco. "The 1980 California Transportation Map illustrates all the public transportation options available throughout the State, and will be an important aid to energy-efficient trip planning."

Pointing out that the full-color document is the first of its kind produced by a state transportation department in the U.S., Gianituruco explained that the map includes the routes of 160 intercity and local bus carriers, all passenger rail routes, and all major commercial airports in the state.

For the reader's convenience, the map offers a directory which lists the names, addresses, and phone numbers of all the State's bus carriers and identifies all available ferry boat services in the State. In addition, cities and towns served by public transportation are indexed, and city maps of downtown Los Angeles, San Francisco, Sacramento and San Diego are included, showing transportation centers and local public transit networks.

Crowell, John Chambers, 1917-


3 maps : col. ; on sheet 93 x 106 cm. Series MC-28K OCLC 6569970

74 x 56 cm. col. facsimile. San Francisco, Gold Research Institute, 1980.

Limited edition. $5.95, including postage & handling, sales tax. Gold Research Institute, P.O. Box 4000, San Francisco, CA 94103.

University of California, Los Angeles. Department of Geography.

Exploring the Santa Monica Mountains, with maps produced in the Cartographic Laboratory of the UCLA Department of Geography. Los Angeles, Navigator Press, c1979 by the Regents of the University of California.

58 x 89 cm. folded to 10 x 18 cm. 1:24,000 etc. $4.95 + 60 cents postage and handling. Navigator Press, Inc., 6010 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90036

Noel L. Diaz, Staff Cartographer, UCLA Department of Geography, has written a 3-column description of this map in the June 1980 issue of UCLA Map Library Newsletter & Selected Acquisitions (Vol. 3, No. 3), pp. 4-5: "The presentation includes the entire 47-mile stretch of the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area (SMNRA) and includes a recreation map of Griffith Park (located on the eastern extremity), and 1:24,000 topographical insets of Topanga, Malibu Canyon, and Point Mugu State Parks -- the three major parklands within the area. As suggested by the title, the map-user is encouraged to experience the mountains, and it does so by delineation of all scenic roads and leisure hiking and riding trails -- the essential features in each of the maps."

"...mapping assignments involved extensive use of the UCLA Map Library and the Geography Department Spence and Fairchild Collections...."

Petroleum Investment Company, Salt Lake City.


1 map : 75 x 178 cm. ca.1:708,000 Blueline print. CA-1 OCLC 6579181


San Diego. VFR Terminal Area Chart. 1:250,000 Edition 1, May 1980.


OUR 1980 CENSUS TRACT OUTLINE MAPS

COVER ALL TRACTED COUNTIES IN CALIFORNIA
This Is Accomplished By a Series Of 6 Maps As Illustrated Here

- NORTHERN CALIFORNIA
  - Butte
  - El Dorado
  - Humboldt
  - Nevada
  - Placer
  - Shasta
  - Sutter
  - Yuba
  All 8 counties are shown on one map but not at the same scale or in contiguous positions.

- SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA
  - Alameda
  - Contra Costa
  - Marin
  - Napa
  - Placer
  - San Francisco
  - San Joaquin
  - San Mateo
  - Santa Clara
  - Solano
  - Sonoma
  - Yolo
  * Includes only small portion - see Northern California for complete coverage.

- CENTRAL CALIFORNIA
  - Fresno
  - Kings
  - Madera
  - Merced
  - Monterey
  - Stanislaus
  - Santa Cruz
  - Tulare

REST OF SO CALIFORNIA
- Kern
- San Luis Obispo
- Santa Barbara

LOS ANGELES 5-CO AREA
- Los Angeles
- Orange
- Riverside
- San Bernardino
- Ventura

SAN DIEGO-IMPERIAL
- San Diego
- Imperial

These Tract Maps & Overlays can be ordered now for delivery in the Fall of 1980. The paper prints are $15 and the overlays $30 each.
NEW LA ZIP MAP now Available

Our new up-dated 5-Digit Zip Code Map & Overlay for the "Los Angeles 5-County Area" is now available for distribution. This 1980 Edition, shown in mini size at right, includes all Zip changes as reported by the individual Postmasters in all of this region's some 250 separate Post Offices. All known changes are reflected in the new map, including those certain to take place by the late Summer of 1980. This covers the well known 5 counties: Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino and Ventura. It's the same size as our other L.A. 5-Co. Area maps, 30 x 42". Scale: 1 inch equals 2 miles. $10. paper; $20. Mylar.

NEW HIGH-RISE OFFICE BLDG. MAP AND REPORT
Covering Los Angeles and Orange Counties

We now have available for immediate delivery copies of the 1980 Edition of our NEW HIGH RISE OFFICE BLDG MAP AND REPORT. This covers all office Bldgs 8 floors or more above ground built since World War II — a 35 year span from 1945 through 1979. This information is presented in two forms as described below. If you just want a visual picture of where the buildings are located, the MAP is sufficient; but if you want full details such as square footage, permit valuation, year opened, complete address, statistical summaries etc., you also need the Supplement REPORT.

THE MAP — Mini Picture at Right

This gives a visual picture of where the 315 High-Rise Office Bldgs are located. This is patterned after our original Ofc Bldg Map, with Bldg location shown by a red dot, together with the name of the Bldg, the number of floors and the year construction started. The streets and freeways are shown in the background so you can get a good idea of the exact location of each Bldg. An outline map of the entire area is included, which helps orientation and shows the relative location of the various Office Market Areas. Included is a listing of all 315 Bldgs arranged by year construction started.

This was designed as a wall display and as an aid in visual presentations. The statistics and specific details about each Bldg are provided in THE REPORT.

THE REPORT — Mini Picture of Cover at Right

This includes a complete listing of all 315 Bldgs with the following information:

- Name of the Bldg
- Major Use of the Bldg
- The Office Market Area
- Complete Address, including Zip
- Year Construction started
- Year the Bldg opened
- Number Floors above ground
- Gross Square Footage
- Permit Valuation

Statistics, Charts, and summary comments are included, documenting the 35 year record of Office Bldg Construction in the L.A.—Orange Co. Region. The material is organized by years, by 5-year periods, by major use and by the 11 Office Market Areas. A separate listing shows all Bldgs for each Market Area. Also included is a small size version of THE MAP described above — in one color on thin paper, folded.
Hawaii

Jacobi, James D.


53 x 81 cm. 1:48,000 col. map. Free. (PSWFRS) P.O. Box 254, Berkeley, CA 94701

Nine vegetation groups identified.

Colorado

Energy Land Research Company.


8 maps; 104 x 104 cm. Wells posted 3/20/80. OCLC 6375297

Energy Land Research Company.


1 map; 203 x 106 cm. Wells posted 3-20-80. 1:280,000. OCLC 6579309

Petroleum Investment Company, Salt Lake City.


1 map; 88 x 97 cm. Scale ca. 1:846,000. Blueline Print. C0-1 OCLC 6578708

Tewo, Ogden.


94 x 127 cm. 1:500,000 $3.50 U.S.G.S., Branch of Distribution, Box 25286, Federal Center, Denver, CO 80225

Explanation, references, and sources of information on separate sh.

Idaho

Idaho Bureau of Mines and Geology.

Geologic Map Series. 1:250,000. Moscow, Idaho, The Bureau, 1980?

The Series includes 16 of the 20 AMS 2° quads covering the state. Two color: brown for topo, black for geology. These compilations are not intended to be finished geologic maps, but useful until the latter are available. The Dillon, Jordan Valley, Spokane, and Wallace sheets are not included because USGS is planning or has published these. $2.00 each, $2.25 post for 1-8 maps, $3.50 for 9-16 maps, for a total of $5.75 for post & handling. Write: (Bureau), Moscow, Idaho 83843.
Idaho Department of Water Resources.


LP  162 x 105 cm.  1:500,000 Free. (Department), 450 State St., Boise, ID 83702 (phone 208 334-4440)

RM Includes list of about 1000 thermal springs and wells with location and temperature.

Idaho Office of Energy.


LP  95 x 61 cm.  1:1,000,000 Free. Idaho Office of Energy, Statehouse, Boise, Idaho 83720

RM 4 maps: geothermal leases, exploration wells and energy transmission corridors, oil and gas leases, phosphate leases.

Montana

Balster, C.A.

Stratigraphic nomenclature chart for Montana and adjacent areas. (Geologic Map No. 8). 3d edition.

Feltis, R.D.

Structure contour map of the top of the Madison Group, Great Falls Quadrangle, North Central, Montana (Geologic Map No. 10)

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Havre 1 x 2 degree quadrangle, North Central Montana. (Geologic Map No. 9)

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Lewistown 1 x 2 degree quadrangle, North Central Montana. (Geologic Map No. 12)

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Shelby 1 x 2 degree quadrangle, North Central Montana. (Geologic Map No. 11)

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McClernon, Henry G.

Metallogenic map of the White Sulphur Springs Quadrangle, Central Montana (Geologic Map No. 7) 2 sheets with 32 page text.


Maps vary in size: 55 x 81 cm.; 58 x 81 cm.; 97 x 84 cm. Each map is 1:250,000. Map No. 8 - 12 are each $2.50; Map No. 7 is $4.00 (2 sheets); the Feltis/Judith Basin map is $4.00 (3 sheets).

Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology, Main Hall, Montana Tech, Butte, Montana 59701.
Nevada

Petroleum Investment Company, Salt Lake City.


ML

1 map; 95 x 72 cm. 1:705,000. Blueline print. NV-1. OCLC 6579227

New Mexico

New Mexico. State Planning Division?


PI

54 x 88 cm. 1:250,000. 20 cper sheet x 462 = $92.40 for the set. Planning Bureau, State Planning Division, Dept. of Finance & Administration, 505 Don Gaspar, Santa Fe, New Mexico 87503.

Quoting from the brochure (available from the same as above) the set is described as follows: "There are 22 base maps covering the State at a scale of 1:250,000 .... Each base map has ... different developmental variables which fit into five basic groups: building variables; agricultural activity; wildlife habitat & recreation; cultural features; & economic activity other than agriculture. The finished maps show, by tonal designation or symbol, areas suitable for development & those with constraints. The darker the tone the more restrictive the developmental constraints."
The set is blueline.

Dane, Carle H., and Bachman, George O.


JC

151 x 118 cm. 1:500,000. $6.00 Explanation and references on separate sheet. Branch of Distribution, USGS, Box 25286, Federal Center, Denver, CO 80225.


Petroleum exploration map no. ... Socorro : The Bureau, 19 -

ML

maps; on sheets 130 x 212 cm. or smaller. 1:126,720 OCLC 6367398

Petroleum Investment Company, Salt Lake City.

Tectonic map showing oil and gas developments of New Mexico. Salt Lake City : The Company, 1979.

ML

1 map; 101 x 87 cm. 1:653,500. Blueline print. NM-1. Map for: 1980. OCLC 6579192
Oregon

Snavely, Parke Detweiler, 1919-
Geologic cross section of the Central Oregon Continental Margin.
By P.D. Snavely, Jr., J.C. Wager, and D.L. Lander. Boulder, Colo.,

ML
1 map : col. ; on sheet 100 x 86 cm. folded to 25 x 17 cm. in
envelope 31 x 23 cm. Map and Chart Series, MC-28J.
OCLC 6570027

Utah

Hamilton, Wayne L.
Geological map of Zion National Park, Utah. Springdale, Utah,
135 x 100 cm. $3.00 Zion National Park, Springdale, UT 84767

Petroleum Investment Company, Salt Lake City.
Oil and gas development map, Utah. Salt Lake City, The Company,
1979.
1 map : 95 x 72 cm. 1:705,000. Blueline print. UT-1. OCLC 6579214

Utah BLM intensive wilderness inventory proposed wilderness study
117 x 96 cm. 1:500,000. not free. BLM, University Club Bldg.,
Salt Lake City, Utah 84111.

Washington
(see also: Mount St. Helens -- next page)

Reston, VA., The Agency, April 1980. (pre-eruption map)
99 x 91 cm. 1:100,000 not free? USGS, Denver 80225, or Reston,
22092 45° 52' 30" x 46° 37' 30" and 121° 52' 30" x 123°

Wyoming

Barlow, James A
Structure contour map of Southeast Wyoming. Casper, Wyo.? : The
OCLC 6371275

Barlow and Haun, Inc.
Structure contour map of Wind River Basin, Wyoming. Geological com-
piilation by Barlow & Haun, Inc., Geologists. New Locations posted
OCLC 6371258
Mount St. Helens

Documents and maps concerning the Mt. St. Helens eruption are now gradually being issued. The State Division of Geology and Earth Resources has issued two publications both with maps.

Washington (State). Division of Geology and Earth Resources.
A pre-1980 eruption description of Mount St. Helens. (Olympia?) : Dept. of Natural Resources, Division of Geology and Earth Resources, 1980.
10 p. : ill., maps, photos ; 28 cm.
"This description is totally from the works of John Verhoogen (Mt. St. Helens - a recent Cascade Volcano: (Univ. of California publications, Bulletin 2, no. 9, 1937) and Dwight R. Crandell and Donal R. Mullenouex (Potential hazards from future eruptions of Mt. St. Helens, volcano, Washington: USGS Bulletin 1383-C, 1978)."

Korosec, Michael A.
27 p. : ill., maps, photos ; 28 cm. (Information Circular - Division of Geology and Earth Resources ; no. 71.
Part I : March 20 - May 19, 1980. The maps: 1-U.S.G.S. Mt. St. Helens topographic quadrangle map; 2-U.S. Forest Service location map; 3-Zone of devastation showing debris and pyroclastic flow; 4-Preliminary ash thickness distribution map of May 18, 1980 eruption. All maps are black and white.

Both of these publications are not free. Inquiries should be addressed to: Department of Natural Resources, Division of Geology and Earth Resources, Olympia, WA.

See also, citation above; USGS: Mt. St. Helens and vicinity, Wash. & Ore.
Genealogy and Maps:
Some Reference Resources
by Riley Moffat

INTRODUCTION

Genealogists are people who are looking for their ancestors. Though genealogists have been around a long time, the recent popularity of Alex Haley's book Roots has sparked a much greater interest. It is said that genealogy rates behind stamp collecting and coin collecting as the third most popular hobby in the country. The volume of business the Genealogical Society of Utah has been getting since the Roots phenomenon and the World Conference on Records they sponsored in August, 1981, leads them to believe this might be an understatement. Tracing one's ancestors through the generations, especially in the United States and Canada, requires a knowledge of geography and maps to follow the average family's mobility. Map librarians must be prepared to deal with this "where" aspect of genealogical research.

Most map libraries are not geared for genealogical research. They are limited in their capability to help serious genealogists because they are primarily interested in collecting current materials at the expense of collecting retrospective materials which are usually more helpful to genealogists. Most libraries, however, can be counted on to collect local materials on a more comprehensive or historic basis, but unfortunately it is usually Western patrons seeking ancestors in the East or overseas.

The serious genealogist will usually get to the point where he requires materials that exist only in manuscript form. These records will usually exist in only one place, such as a county clerk's office, the state archives, or the National Archives. So unless the patron's question can be answered from local manuscript material likely to be on hand, he will probably need to be referred to the appropriate repository. The National Archives, which has the nation's largest collection of manuscript records, has had quite a bit of experience with genealogists. Its cartographic resources of interest to genealogists have been described by Ralph Ehrenberg and Gary Morgan.

This presentation will deal with published resources commonly available to map libraries or available to any library interested in serving this need. In preparing this presentation, I contacted several colleagues who I knew had experience in helping genealogists. I asked them what type of questions genealogists asked and what resources were used to answer them. The answers were surprisingly similar, the major variation being between those libraries with

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access to large collections of manuscript materials and those without. I will present this information in terms of those questions.

**Locating Place Names**

*United States and Canada*

The most common question a librarian will hear from a genealogist is, "Where is this place?". They will have come across a place name on a will, deed, letter, family Bible, etc. that they cannot locate. With a known place name the search strategy should begin with gazetteers. Going from the general to the specific, most atlases include a gazetteer or index of place names up to and including the 345,000 entry Times Index-Gazetteer of the World. For the United States, the most detailed list of place names is in the Rand McNally Commercial Atlas and Marketing Guide, an annual publication which in 1973 listed 118,000 places. The place names in the Commercial Atlas are arranged by state, which will create a problem if the patron is uncertain about the state in which the place is located.

Comprehensive American gazetteers listing cities, towns, villages, post offices, counties, and townships with descriptions appeared regularly from 1795 to 1884 and individual state gazetteers have been produced off and on since 1806. The authoritative index to these gazetteers is Richard B. Sealock and Pauline A. Seely's *Bibliography of Place Name Literature*. Not included in Sealock and Seely are the R. L. Polk directories. The state-level R. L. Polk directories which appeared from about the 1880's to the 1920's are essentially gazetteers in that they list each populated place in the state with descriptions of the places and lists of subscribers. And, finally, the U.S. Geological Survey is back in the gazetteer business with their Geographic Names Information System.

It is usually advantageous to use a source as close to the date of the patron's citation, since places have been known to change names or disappear. Many of the state and county atlases and histories include lists of place names. The existence of a state, county, or city atlas can be determined from Clara Egli LeGear's or Philip Lee Phillip's bibliographies of the

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comprehensive collections of the Library of Congress Geography and Map Division and Betty Kidd's list of county atlases in the National Map Collection of Canada. The existence of a local history can be determined from the published lists of local history materials of the New York Public Library or the Library of Congress.

Many of these old county and state atlases are being reprinted, many by local history organizations. The Bookmark (P.O. Box 74, Knightstown, Indiana 46148) and Unigraphic, Inc. (1401 No. Fares Ave., Evansville, Indiana 47711) are representative publishers who specialize in this type of product. They seem to be a rather unique format that was popular in the United States and Canada from the 1860's to about 1920. They were compiled and sold by canvassers on a subscription basis. This interesting phenomenon was described by Bates Harrington and Norman Thrower. Old state and territorial maps are being reprinted by state historical societies and others. Atlases of reprinted state maps have been compiled and published by E. Kay Kirkham and Richard H. Jackson.

If the place name cannot be located through gazetteers and atlases, then one may scan individual sheet maps going from general to specific—depending on what is already known or suspected. Here again, sources contemporary with the citation will be more valuable. If the place name can be isolated down to large scale topographic quadrangles, it may take the form of a rural post office, cemetery, church, school, farm, or physical feature. Past generations of Americans and Canadians often gave their addresses in terms of these very local names. These local place names often include family names, which would tend to verify the existence at that site of early residents by that name.

Several thousand of the early topographic quadrangles are now out-of-print and very difficult to find. It is even difficult to verify their existence since they do not appear on the state index sheets after they


13 Harrington, Bates. How 'Tis Done... Chicago, 1879, & Syracuse, 1890.


go out-of-print. Examples of this valuable genealogical resource are illustrated by New York which was entirely mapped at 1:62,500 between 1888 and 1924, yet only one, the Harlem Quad, is still shown; by Ohio which was entirely mapped at 1:62,500 between 1898 and 1916, yet the existence of none of these is shown on the current index; and by all of the inhabited parts of Kansas which were mapped at 1:125,000 between 1884 and 1903 with none listed on the current index sheet. This regrettable problem can be overcome by keeping a set of old state index sheets, though some of the maps have been out of print for seventy years, or calling attention to the note below the title in the lower right of subsequent 7½' sheets which old 15' map it partially replaces, or use the NCIC microfiche list to their historic map file to draw in on current index sheets, as I have done, the out-of-print quadrangles.

Another helpful source I have found is the old soil survey maps, found in the A57.38 section of government documents depository libraries. Between 1899 and the 1940's, these soil surveys included county and regional maps usually at the scale of one mile to an inch. These maps show under the colorful soil overprint detailed cultural features and place names on a county basis. Often the base map was the black and blue separations of the old U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles, and often included areas which were not mapped topographically.

There are other types of small-scale mapping to consult, such as county wall maps, township plats, census enumeration district maps, private land claim plats, post route maps, etc. Western libraries, if they have this material, will probably have it for local areas only. Comprehensive collections of these materials are described by Ralph Ehrenberg and Gary Morgan of the National Archives Cartographic Division and Richard Stephenson of the Library of Congress Geography and Map Division.

Foreign

It seems that the government has made locating a place name in a foreign land easier than in the United States. Whereas the U.S. Geological Survey just started remaking gazetteers in 1979 after a seventy-three year hiatus, the U.S. Board on Geographic Names and the Defense Mapping Agency have compiled, since 1950, detailed gazetteers for practically all countries and areas to index place names appearing on their topographic map series. Finding the name from the gazetteer on a map is done by using the geographical coordinates. Our success in finding a foreign place name is very high using these gazetteers and is only hindered when the patron brings in a misspelled name or an unapproved variant. This is usually caused from trying to interpret old handwriting or a patron writing phonetically a name heard from a relative.

Many countries produce their own maps and gazetteers. Few foreign gazetteers list as many names as those of the Board on Geographic Names, though they may give more information per entry. Foreign gazetteers can be found in Sheehy, Walford, GeoCenter's GeoKatalog, and various national bibliographies.

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ies. Another effective and inexpensive source for locating foreign, especially European, place names are auto atlases. They are published for most European countries and several other more developed countries. Their advantage is that they usually have an extensive place-name index in the back. One way to locate them is to look up the country in the GeoKatalog under "Autoatlanlen".

Good comprehensive world gazetteers have been available for over 200 years. The best, in terms of number of entries, are those associated with the great world atlases: Bartholomew's Times Atlas 20, Touring Club Italiano's Atlante Internazionale 21, Russia's Atlas Mira 22, and Aguilar's Gran Atlas Aguilar 23. If more detail on a particular entry is required, there is always the Columbia-Lippincott Gazetteer of the World 24.

Locating a place name in a foreign country is done much the same as for the United States and Canada. The search strategy should recognize the desirability of finding a source contemporary with the patron's problem. Also, it should consider going from the general to the specific, like starting with the Times Index-Gazetteer or an indexed road atlas and going on to the Board on Geographic Names gazetteers—with their handicap of having to transfer the geographical coordinates to an AMS series map. After locating the place-name, the patron will often want to know the political jurisdiction at a specific period in time—in order to search the appropriate records. This can be answered with older maps or historical atlases.

Finding a Township/Minor Civil Division

Related to locating place names of specific places is the question of locating a township or minor civil division. Counties are divided into minor civil divisions. In the Northeast, Midwest, and Eastern Canada these minor civil divisions are called townships and are given proper names. In states where settlement began in Colonial times, they were laid out in an irregular fashion—following the 'metes and bounds' system. In New England, they are called towns and have remained relatively important. In states where land was surveyed and sold by the General Land Office, the townships were six miles square. These rectangular townships north of the Ohio River were given proper names. Years ago people often gave their addresses in terms of these townships in their correspondence and legal documents. The political and legal importance of these townships has diminished and they are now seldom shown on maps.

A genealogist coming across a reference to a named township will have difficulty finding it on a current road map or family atlas.

The Bureau of the Census still uses minor civil divisions for census taking purposes and prints state maps showing them—which may be found dissected in the Census of Population state volumes²⁵ or on separate maps of the whole state²⁶. Andriot Associates²⁷ of McLean, Virginia has compiled the dissected maps into one volume and added maps of the original survey townships—since they sometimes differ with the current minor civil divisions. They also offer a detailed index of townships.

The Rand McNally Commercial Atlas shows survey townships for most states and named townships for some, however, the number of their state maps still showing named townships seems to be diminishing. The U.S. Geological Survey topographic quadrangles show both the civil townships in black and the Survey townships in red. Many areas where named townships are no longer used show up on the old-topographic quadrangles and the old soil survey maps. This is especially true in the Southeast.

If the patron intends trying to locate someone on the microfilm census rolls, then identifying the minor civil division/township becomes very important since the names are listed under the states by counties, then by minor civil divisions or incorporated places. Identifying the township means the patron can eliminate having to look through all the other townships in the county.

Finding a minor civil division in a foreign country is usually more difficult. Some locally produced gazetteers list these types of names and some countries publish maps of smaller jurisdictions. Historically these smaller civil jurisdictions were often synonymous with ecclesiastical jurisdictions. Maps showing these ecclesiastical jurisdictions or parishes are difficult to find. An older large- or medium-scale map might identify parishes because of their greater importance at that time. The English Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies²⁸ has published a county atlas of England and Wales which shows parishes.

### County/Township Boundary Changes

Another common problem related to the early days of the various states and territories are boundary changes. As the states were settled, new counties and minor civil divisions were organized, either out of unorganized territory or from divisions of previously organized units. Keeping track of

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these boundary changes is difficult: a patron comes in with a place name in a certain county or township at a given date in the past which does not match on a modern map; or the patron goes from a modern map to the microfilm census rolls and cannot find the county or the township. Tracing the genealogy of a county can best be done in Kane's *The American Counties*\(^{29}\). Identifying the precise boundaries of a county at a given point in history is more difficult. Looking on a detailed map of the patron's period which shows county and township boundaries is the obvious answer. But how many Western libraries are blessed with comprehensive collections of retrospective maps of places where our patronage is likely to come from or even of local areas? Nevertheless, there are some alternatives to being able to whip out your own copy of David Dale Owen's 1839 map of southwest Wisconsin, John LaTourette's 1838 map of Alabama, Daniel Friedrich Sotzman's 1797 map of New York, or even the 1878 General Land Office map of Arkansas. Whether you have a copy or not, the existence of a published map of the patron's area of interest can be determined from lists of Philip Lee Phillips\(^{30}\) or Janet L. Hargett\(^{31}\).

Besides the atlases of reproduced 19th century maps by Kirkham and Jackson, many local organizations and printers are reprinting important historical maps. Barbara Noe, of the Library of Congress Geography and Map Division, has recently updated a list of facsimile maps and atlases for sale\(^{32}\). The U.S. Geological Survey historic map file can be of help here if the information sought is less than one-hundred years old.

Of paramount interest for those attempting to establish county boundaries at specific dates is the Historic Boundary Data File of the Herman Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography at The Newberry Library, under the direction of John H. Long\(^{33}\). This project can provide computer-generated maps showing county boundaries of individual counties to multi-state groups at any given data—at scales of 1:500,000 to about 1:15,000,000. To date, all county boundary changes for the states of Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin have been put on computer tape.

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Years ago the Department of Agriculture published a series of maps showing county lines in each census year from 1840-1920\(^4\).

While the Historical Boundary Data File is working on mapping county boundary changes, nothing that I know of is being done on the many changes in minor civil division boundaries, except what was originally done in the Census of Population. Since 1870, changes in minor civil divisions for the previous decade have been noted in the tables of "Population of Civil Divisions Less Than Counties" as footnotes.

There are several other sources on state and county boundary changes which Ronald E. Grim of the National Archives is compiling into an annotated bibliography.

**Urban Problems**

Even though eighteenth and nineteenth century Americans and Canadians were usually rural, an ever-increasing number were moving into the cities. Locating people in cities requires some different approaches and resources. When a town was incorporated, it became jurisdictionally equal with a county's other minor civil divisions and by the time it reached about 5,000 inhabitants was itself subdivided into wards for census and other administrative purposes. If a patron is interested in searching the census rolls for a city dweller, it is helpful to determine the ward of residence the same as determining a township of residence for a rural dwelling ancestor to avoid unnecessary searching.

The popular county atlases of the period 1860-1920 usually included detailed maps of the cities and towns of the county showing ward boundaries if they existed. Many general atlases of the second half of the nineteenth century also included ward maps of major cities. E. Kay Kirkham\(^5\) has reproduced many of these city ward maps of the period 1850-1878 and compiled an index to streets by wards, making it easy for patrons with a street address to find the correct ward. Kirkham also provides addresses for writing for records in each city. The Library of Congress has published a selective checklist of early ward maps which may not have appeared in commercial atlases of the nineteenth century\(^6\).


Of secondary importance, because they do show street names and prominent features, are bird’s-eye views and fire insurance maps. Many of these bird’s-eye views have been reprinted by Historic Urban Plans and others. The Library of Congress Geography and Map Division has compiled a checklist of panoramic maps in their collections\(^{37}\). John Reps\(^{38}\), in his book *Cities of the American West*, has reproduced many excellent panoramic views and plans of Western cities which Charles Seavey indexed in the *WAML Information Bulletin*\(^{39}\).

Fire insurance maps by the Sanborn Map Company and others not only name streets and prominent buildings, but also the large scale allows house numbers and construction types to be shown. This particularly pleases patrons who are able to locate ancestral residences and can visualize descriptions and experiences from diaries and reminiscences, especially if the structure no longer exists. To determine the existence of a Sanborn map for a particular community, consult Phil Hoehn and Evelyn Woodruff’s list\(^{40}\) which includes libraries having a copy. The California State University at Northridge has an extensive collection of Sanborn maps for Western cities and towns which Gary Rees and Mary Hoeber have listed\(^{41}\). A check-list of the vast holdings of the Library of Congress is forthcoming in February, 1981.

**Land Ownership**

Genealogists will often come in with a land record expressed in terms of townships and sections, and want to find it on a map; or they know that an ancestor lived in a certain county or township and want to locate their property.

Land ownership records were kept by federal, state, county, and city agencies. These records are almost always in manuscript form and seldom available outside the agency or its repository for historical documents. Some published works do exist based on these legal records. The earliest commonly available maps showing cadastral information were the county maps which were popular in the 1850’s and 1860’s. A good check-list of these county maps was compiled in 1967 by Richard Stephenson\(^{42}\).

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The county maps were replaced by the county atlases which not only names and locates the residences of the subscribers, but for a fee would include a biography, portrait, and sketch of the patron's residence, business, or livestock. The biographies often included names of family members, place of birth, date the family moved into the county or state, and parents' names and place of residence or place of birth. The county atlas format has been continued in the last few decades by the county plat books produced by firms like Rockford Map Company, R. C. Booth Enterprises, Dolph Map Company, Metsker Maps, Midland Atlas Company, etc. These plat books are financed by commercial advertising rather than prepaid subscriptions and so not give any personal information other than names of landowners.

In order to locate land descriptions on maps it is necessary to understand the rectangular survey system used by the General Land Office since 1796, and its successor—the Bureau of Land Management. With a land description in these terms, the parcel can be located on the old county maps and county atlases, the county plat books, and the topographic quadrangles.

Conclusion

A few patrons are interested in going beyond just locating an ancestor. Often they are compiling a family history. They will want to use maps to help recreate their ancestor's experiences, adventures, and travels. With maps, the patron can visualize an environment with transportation networks, cities, towns, political jurisdictions, etc.

Genealogical research is growing in popularity. In assisting genealogical researchers, map librarians should consider themselves as consulting detectives. Maps and other geographical sources can provide answers or clues to many questions a genealogist may have. The challenge of locating places and people from past generations can be very rewarding.


Next Issue

Do to space limitations for this issue, some of the material from the Salt Lake City meeting will be held for the next issue (Vol. 12, No. 2 March 1981):

"Maps, Atlases, and Gazetteers for Genealogical Research", by Riley Moffat.

"Introducing the Genealogical Department Library" [handout by the Library]

"Atlases, Maps, Gazetteers, and other Geographical Finding Aids", [handout by the Genealogical Department Library]
THE RECTANGULAR SURVEY SYSTEM

The U.S. rectangular system of surveys is a marvel of simplicity. Because of the system and the cadastral surveyors who transferred it from a plan on paper to regular lines upon the land, the swift and orderly settlement of a vast public domain became a reality.

Separate large pieces of the Public Domain are, in themselves, huge survey areas. There are 31 principal meridians and base lines in the contiguous United States and 5 in Alaska. At the intersection of these two lines is the Initial point of each of the survey areas. Some of the principal meridians are numbered and the rest have proper names. The numbered ones go only to the Sixth Principal Meridian. Most of the other (named) meridians give a clue as to the area they govern: for example, the Boise Meridian, the New Mexico Principal Meridian, and the Humboldt Meridian. Townships are numbered north or south of the base line. A line or column of townships is called a range, and they are numbered east or west of the principal meridian.

At the beginning of the use of the rectangular system, no provision was made for the convergence of meridians or the limitation of accumulated error. At a later time standard parallels and guide meridians were included in the plan. Between the standard parallels the excess or deficiency of measurement caused by convergence and accumulated error in each township is placed in the sections lying against the north and west township boundaries. Each of the other sections theoretically contains 640 acres.

Each 8-mile-square township is divided into 1-mile-square sections numbered from 1 to 36. The section numbers run in opposite directions in alternate lines, beginning with section number 1 in the northeast corner of the township. These numbered sections may be further divided into allotment parts, and thus described and identified. The southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 5, Township 2 North, Range 3 West, of the Boise Meridian, describes just one parcel of land. The description even tells the initiated how many acres are being described. The familiar BLM abbreviation for this particular 10 acres is SE¹⁄₄SE¹⁄₄SE¹⁄₄ sec. 5, T. 2 N., R. 3 W., Boise Mer., Idaho.

Land, and the hope of sharing in its ownership, provided an attraction strong enough to bring millions of people to this country. The straightforward system of cadastral surveying and land identification added to the attraction. By its adoption the United States, for the most part, avoided the disputes, litigation, and bloodshed inherent in a metes and bounds system.

Meeting of the Executive Committee
Western Association of Map Libraries (WAML)
Spring Meeting - April 24, 1980 at
University of California, Davis, California

A meeting of the Executive Committee was called to order at 10 a.m. by WAML President Larry Cruse at the home of Dave Lundquist, host for the Spring 1980 meeting and WAML Vice-President.

Members present, in addition to Messrs. Cruse and Lundquist: Marjorie Henry, Secretary; Stan Stevens, Treasurer; Past President Frances Woodward; Phil Hoehn, Chairman, Publications Committee.

The minutes of the previous meeting in Tucson were approved. The following items were on the agenda and were dealt with as follows:

Honorarium for Information Bulletin Editor and Book Review Editor:

It was proposed by Phil Hoehn that the Honorarium of the editor of IB be raised to $600 from $300 per annum and the Honorarium of book review editor to $150 per annum, subject to periodic review by the Publications Committee. The Executive Committee approved the proposal. It will be submitted, at the general business meeting, to a vote by the membership.

Index to the Information Bulletin:

Frances Woodward presented the problem of publishing her Index to the IB, now nearing completion. The index, encompassing ten years of publication, is an exhaustive one, even including names appearing in "Benchmarks." Huzzas were heard all around the table for the painstaking production of this work. Funds to pay a professional typist to type the final draft were approved. A long give-and-take on the best method of publishing the index ensued. It was agreed, finally, that the index would appear as a fourth issue, unnumbered, in the IB sequence so that it could stand as a separate item on the shelf. The index would be distributed to all on the subscription and membership list. The question arose about the availability of back issues of IB if publication of the index should generate a demand for these. Stan Stevens replied that all but Volume 1, Number 1 were available for purchase.

Publications Committee Restructuring:

Larry Cruse presented a plan to restructure the Publications Committee. Ed Thatcher wishes to retire from the Committee. He feels that members formerly were appointed "for life" and that a fixed period of membership would involve more people, provide respite for committee members. Larry moved that membership on the Committee be limited to three-year appointments, with staggered terms to provide continuity, and with rotating chairmanships. A member would serve as chairman in the last year of his appointment. WAML presidents would appoint
a new member in the Spring; the member would assume his duties on July 1 of that year. Phil Hoehn will be incoming Chairman; Ronald Whistance-Smith is a holdover member; Charles Seavey has been appointed by Larry Cruse to be a new member. The Editor of the Information Bulletin will serve as a permanent or ex-officio member. This plan was approved by the Executive Committee.

**IB Column Editors:**

Larry Cruse opened for discussion the idea of asking WAML members with significant areas of expertise to write columns regularly on such subjects as new developments or issues in cataloging, archives, government documents, computer cartography, geographic names, similar to the column which he has been writing on microcartography. He felt that this would relieve Stan Stevens of some of the burden of editing and production. Frances Woodward suggested that a column on map as well as atlas reviews would be welcome. Stan suggested that atlas and book reviews remain under the supervision of the book review editor and that contributing editors could be responsible for other columns. This was approved.

Larry suggested to Phil Hoehn that copies of the IB might be deposited with University Microfilms. Phil promised to look into this.

**Nominations Committee:**

Larry reported that Herb Fox is chairman of this committee. Karyl Tonge is a member. Larry has appointed Mary Ansari as the third member.

**Cataloging Congresses:**

There was a discussion of the need for a WAML representative to attend and report on various cataloging congresses, national and international. Larry appointed Stan Stevens WAML representative. Reports on such meetings would be made part of a column on cataloging in the IB.

**Kroytype Lettering Machine:**

Stan Stevens presented a request for purchase of the Kroytype lettering machine, a device which would aid in preparing typography of the IB. It would accomplish (by means of a dial mechanism and tape) many steps which have to be produced manually up to this time. Stan felt that efficiency and appearance would be improved by this purchase. It was moved and approved to purchase the machine, subject to approval by the general membership.

**President's Award for Excellence:**

Larry presented a tentative plan to establish an annual award for excellence. This would involve the nomination of a person who had contributed greatly to WAML in the preceding year or in the past. It was agreed that time was running too short to implement the suggestion at this time.
Future Meetings:

Charles Seavey has agreed to host a meeting at the University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, in the Fall of 1982. David Cobb has suggested a joint meeting with MAGERT at the ALA meeting in San Francisco, in June 1981. It was felt that many problems are involved in this: the date is long after that of our traditional Spring meeting, non-memberships in ALA, presentation of a WAML program in addition to that of MAGERT. Nothing was resolved on this issue.

The meeting was adjourned at 11:45.

Respectfully submitted,

Marjorie R. Henry
Secretary

Joint Conference of the
Western Association of Map Libraries (WAML)
Spring Meeting
and the
Map Society of California

April 24-25, 1980
University of California Davis, California

The meeting of the memberships was called to order by WAML President Larry Cruse at 1:00 p.m., Thursday April 24, 1980, in the Club Room of the Faculty Club, UC Davis. Dave Lundquist, Map Librarian, UC Davis, and WAML Vice-President, welcomed us to the campus. Dave then turned the meeting over to Dr. Norman J.W. Thrower, Professor of Geography, UC Los Angeles, moderator of the afternoon's Joint session of WAML and the Map Society of California. Dr. Thrower, President of the Society, reviewed briefly the formation of the Map Society in 1977-78 and told us that the meeting at Davis was the fourth meeting of this group. He then introduced speakers for the afternoon session; they represented a wide spectrum of California State-agencies who shared with us descriptions and analyses of the cartographic holdings of their agencies.

California State Archives

First on the agenda was David Snyder, Assistant Archivist, California State Archives, Sacramento. Major collections held in the Archives include copies of Mexican land grants (diseño) in California dating from the first half of the 19th century, precinct maps, maps of 102 operating railroads in 1912. The latter include profile maps, useful for showing the appearance of the terrain at that time. Also indicated are place names, ownership of property along the
right-of-way. A good index is included. Maps which form a part of litigation recorded in the California Supreme and Appellate courts are in the collection. Microfilm exists only for the deseños. A program of document restoration is going on, principally by encapsulation.

California State Lands Commission

Next was Edward Zimmerman, State Lands Commission Surveyor who described to us that agency's acquisition program, begun in 1971, of acquiring negative film copies of historical topographic and hydrographic charts along the California coast, comprising the years 1851-1931. An index has been compiled, including scale, for each negative. Also in the collection are swamp and overflow maps, copies of township plats from 1855 to the early 1900s, current assessor's maps (on microfiche), from every California county, with index.

U.S. Bureau of Land Management

Then Wilbur Conkling, Cadastral Branch, Bureau of Land Management, Sacramento, told us about holdings of this depository. Copies of the U.S. Surveyor General office records, destroyed in San Francisco's 1906 earthquake and fire, had also been kept here and have been a valuable resource in completing difficult-to-replace records. Township plats, with field notes, are on film. Also included are maps of military and Indian reservations, and grants or "rancho" plats, mineral survey plats, California state maps, from the earliest to the present and USGS quads from the earliest to the present.

California State Lands Commission

After the break, Francois Uzes, Supervising Boundary Determination Officer, California State Lands Commission, described to us the historic California-Nevada border dispute, a classic example of the impact of the past on the present. In 1977, California filed suit in the U.S. Supreme Court to try to reach a final determination of this controversy since all other means, including attempts to arrive at a compact with Nevada had failed. The boundary line, in question, goes through Lake Tahoe and affects the shoreline on which perch gambling casinos. Thus, the boundary question immediately removes itself from routine land ownership matters and moves into the realm of which drama is made. Mr. Uzes led us nimbly through such intricacies as these: California, in 1851, was referenced to the Greenwich Meridian, then to the Washington Meridian, Nevada to the latter only. Thus, discrepancies in the surveys of the two states existed from the first. Successive surveys tried to reconcile differences so that five existed of which the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey of 1893 was considered the official finding - by California. Nevada, which would have lost territory, has resisted the finding to the present day. What an epic for map lovers!

California State Railroad Museum

The final speaker, Walter P. Gray III, Curator of Archives, State Railroad Museum, Sacramento, told us about the maps and records which will be contained in this new facility, financed by the California Recreation Commission. Its mission is to be a resource center for Western U.S. railroads, principally the Central, Western and Southern Pacific; it will contain records of the surveys
of these railroads, Board of Equalization maps, other memorabilia. Much historical geography will be provided by this collection.

The meeting was adjourned at 5:00 p.m. amid expressions of gratitude to Prof. Thrower and his group for assembling this most informative look at some of the State of California's cartographic collections, their scope and availability.

WAML Business Meeting

On Friday, April 25, at 9:00 a.m., President Cruse presided over the Business Meeting as we reassembled at the Faculty Club. Minutes of the Executive Meeting were read. Stan Stevens then gave the Treasurer's report. He informed us that remaining copies of the LC manual used for the WAML Cataloging Workshop at Tucson in October 1979 had been sold, and had earned $400. He reported on the growth of membership in all categories - principal region, associate, institutional. He spoke about the sale of occasional papers and about plans to publish two new ones during 1980-81. Details about this will be found in Stan's Treasurer's Report, published elsewhere in this IB. Stan then described the Krototype machine. Larry Cruse called for a vote on its purchase. The membership voted to approve the purchase. Larry then told about plans to add new columns to the IB and appointed Riley Moffat and Sylvia Warren to take the names of those interested in becoming contributing editors.

Fall Meeting

Barbara Cox announced that she and Riley Moffat would co-host the Fall 1980 WAML meeting at the University of Utah, Salt Lake City, on October 9-10, and that plans were proceeding apace.

Library of Congress Cataloging Workshop

Stan Stevens announced that the Library of Congress Geography and Map Division had moved finally into its new quarters in the just-completed James Madison Memorial Building. In lieu of the usual map processing summer project, a cataloging workshop would be offered during the week of June 16-20, following the annual SLA meeting, held this year in Washington, D.C. June 16 and 17 would consist of lectures on MARC formatting and cataloging, for which 100 persons would be accepted. A "hands-on" cataloging workshop would be held on June 18-20, for which only 60 applicants would be accepted. The practicum would involve editing problems, tagging of LC MARC records, use of authority files. No fee was to be charged; however, participants had to find lodging in Washington, D.C. Theoretically, participants would be selected from those applying earliest, but preference would probably be given to those coming from outside the Washington, D.C. area. The Business Meeting was then adjourned.

California Computer Products

Jim Armantage, Applications Software, California Computer Products (CALCOMP) of Anaheim, California, spoke to us about hardware and software for computer mapping. He reviewed developments in this field, reminding us that no single device would solve every problem effectively. Some programs were able to turn-
out useful thematic maps needing only limited color intensity. However, the state of the art was evolving with amazing rapidity.

Environmental Studies, UC Davis

Peter J. Hunter, Director, Computational Facility, Division of Environmental Studies, UC Davis, told us of his "low budget" program which utilized statistical information, computer facilities on the campus to produce maps. He cited as an example a RARE II map of California, produced for the California Energy Commission, which showed potential geothermal resource areas. A series of base files were merged into a master program, out of which maps were evolved to aid in site-choosing.

Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine, UC Davis

Dr. Marguerite Pappaioanou, Department of Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine, UC Davis, then described her use of Mr. Hunter's computational facility in her discussion of the application of a computer based geographical data handling system in the epidemiological analysis of a disease control program on the island of Cyprus. She investigated the cyclic spread of a tapeworm parasite from sheep or other livestock to dogs to man. She tried to pinpoint the path of the disease in order to help curtail its spread. She used maps, obtained for her with some effort by Dave Lundquist, to show the variables of village locations (Turkish and Cypriot) land use, location of slaughterhouses. Peter Hunter put together information derived from her research to evolve a map showing areas having a prevalence of affected dogs, thus reducing variables to a meaningful whole.

National Cartographic Information Center (NCIC)

Lee Adders, of NCIC-Western, spoke next. He told us of sweeping changes being made in his agency. Details of this will be forthcoming in the IB.

Atlas of California

After we returned from a lunch break, Stuart Allan, editor of the Atlas of California, talked about the creation of this work. He traced the recent growth in the publication of state atlases. He had become a veteran of the process of working with William Loy on the Atlas of Oregon, putting this experience to good use while working on the Atlas of California. He emphasized that the latter had been a commercial publishing venture which had no state involvement of any kind. He discussed decisions made on types and scales of maps used. We listened absorbedly to this candid and wryly amusing account of the trials and some triumphs in producing what map librarians consider a major achievement in atlas-making.

Maps Used in Advertising

Harold Otness, Map Librarian, Southern Oregon State College, Ashland, presented a brief talk and some hilarious slides on putting maps to work in advertising.
One can never again thumb through a periodical or brochure without dissecting some of these gems. Bread, steak, cake—in the shape of the U.S.A.? In three colors? But where are the coordinates?

**Interpretation of Topographical Maps**

E. Dean MacCannell, Professor, Department of Applied Behavioral Science, UC Davis, pointed out that symbols on maps went beyond the referential. One could add interpretive terms such as segregation, by noting division of school districts by boundary lines. One could perceive subtle distinctions in residential areas by observing on maps where highways divided towns.

**Water Atlas of California**

The last, but by no means the least, of the day's speakers was William Kahrl, Editor/Project Director, Water Atlas of California. For the second time in this afternoon, we were privileged to hear a master of atlas editing. Kahrl stated that the subject of water resources is "one of immense complexity and impenetrable dullness." In order to inform effectively, therefore, a decision was made to employ bold use of graphics. He also stated that, although the information policy was intended to be neutral (since the volume is produced by State of California funds), many questions were raised by the material in the atlas. "Is the government financing a revolution against itself?"

Kahrl discussed problems of distribution through state channels, but welcomed the fact that because of State financing the retail price could be kept to a decent minimum. He stressed that the atlas would be useful for ten years.

**Adjournment**

The meeting adjourned at 4:40 p.m. President Larry Cruse expressed the thanks of all of us to the speakers and to Dave Lundquist and his wife, Marion, for all the hours expended in making the conference an exciting and informative experience.

Respectfully submitted,

Marjorie R. Henry
Secretary
WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF MAP LIBRARIES

Fall Meeting
October 9-11, 1980
Salt Lake City

Schedule of Events

Thursday, 9 October

Orientation Room, 1st Floor, Genealogical Society, 50 East North Temple
(west wing of LDS Church Office Bldg. tower)

Welcome and announcements: David Lundquist, WAML President; Barbara Cox, WAML Vice-President & Host of the Fall Meeting

Presentation: "Helping Genealogists Use Maps"; Riley Moffatt, Map Librarian, Brigham Young University

Presentation: Introduction and tour of the largest genealogical library in the world, with its 1.2-million rolls of microfilm and over 100,000 volumes of reference books; film about the LDS film vaults at Granite Mountain; Jayre Roberts, Reference Librarian, Genealogical Society Library

Dinner: Historic Trolley Square, remodeled trolley barns.

Friday, 10 October

Auditorium, Marriott Library, University of Utah

Business Meeting: David Lundquist, WAML President, presiding.

Presentation: "Interpreting AACR 2 for Cartographic Materials"; Mary Larsgaard, Map Librarian, Colorado School of Mines

Sounding Board: Informal discussion among all in attendance; exchange of ideas and concerns.

Panel Discussion: "Integrating an unprocessed Departmental geologic map collection; the experts offer advice"; the William C. Putnam Geological Map Collection at UCLA is being integrated (on a trial basis) with the Geology Geophysics Library - one of the branch libraries of the University Library system - under the direction of Nancy J. Pruett, Librarian.

Other panelists include: Jim Coombs, Southwest Missouri State University (paper read by Claren Kidd, University of Oklahoma); Mary Larsgaard; Stan Stevens, University of California, Santa Cruz.

Saturday, 11 October

Field Trip: Snowbird, near Alta, Utah. (optional)

NOTE: Minutes of the Fall Meeting will appear in March issue.
WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF MAP LIBRARIES

Fall Meeting
October 9-11, 1980
Salt Lake City

ATTENDANCE

Elaine Broadbent
University of Utah
Salt Lake City

Ardell Carter
Weber State College Library
Ogden, Utah

Stella Chang
Weber State College Library
Ogden, Utah

Janet Collins
Western Washington University
Bellingham, Washington

Barbara Cox
University of Utah Library
Salt Lake City

Gary Domitz
Idaho State University Library
Pocatello, Idaho

Cynthia A. Everitt
Salt Lake City

Peter Ives
University of New Mexico Library
Albuquerque, New Mexico

Claren Kidd
University of Oklahoma
Norman, Oklahoma

Donna Koepf
Denver Public Library
Denver, Colorado

Louise Larkin
Weber State College Library
Ogden, Utah

Mary Larsgaard
Colorado School of Mines Library
Golden, Colorado

Beatrice Lukens
UC Berkeley-Earth Sci. Library

David Lundquist
UC Davis-University Library

Rosanna Miller
Arizona State Univ
Tempe, Arizona

Riley Moffat
Brigham Young University
Provo, Utah

Constance M. Piquette
University of Montana-Mansfield Lib.
Missoula, Montana

Nancy J. Pruett
UC Los Angeles-Geophysics/Geology Lib.

Lila Reed
Utah Geological & Mineral Survey
Salt Lake City, Utah

Barbara R. Ritzma
University of Utah
Salt Lake City

Alice L. Sharp
Colorado Historical Society
Denver, Colorado

Stanley D. Stevens
UC Santa Cruz

Muriel Strickland
San Diego State Univ.-Univ. Library

Ruth E. Turner
Weber State College Library
Ogden, Utah

Jannette Sharp Wesley
USGS Oil & Gas Branch-Resource Appraisal Group Library
Denver, Colorado
BOOK AND ATLAS REVIEWS

Would you like to review an atlas or a book for the Western Association of Map Libraries Information Bulletin??

If so, please return the following form to me so that I will know what are your interests and expertise.

YES, I would be interested in reviewing:

__ atlases (specify area of expertise____________________

______________________________)

__ geography reference books (e.g., dictionaries, gazetteers, bibliographies, etc.)

__ books on an aspect of cartography (e.g., historical cartography)

__ other (specify______________________________

______________________________)

NAME:_____________________________________

ADDRESS:___________________________________

CITY, STATE, ZIP:_____________________________

POSITION:___________________________________

Please return to: Mrs. Sandra Lamprecht
WAML Review Editor
The Library
California State University
1250 Bellflower Blvd.

THANK YOU!

Long Beach, CA 90840
ATLAS & BOOK REVIEWS

Atlas of California


This is a noble atlas—one which few California libraries, no matter how strained budgetarily, should be without. I rank it as a 7-point-something on the literary Richter scale, or as a borderline "A" in terms of traditional academic grades. Its format, content, and execution are all eminently sensible. The volume is reasonably sturdy and physically easy to use. The cover is hard. All pages are stitch-bound and they lie flat when opened. The paper is suitably heavy but not glossy. The atlas measures 14.8 inches high, 11.5 inches wide, and about an inch thick when squeezed. There is scarcely a square inch of wasted space; presentations are packed together almost to a fault. I count 165 pages of maps, on which there must be close to 500 graphics in all. The maps are augmented with more than a score of tables, almost three dozen graphics and four sets of cross-sections and profiles.

Readership may range widely, from fourth-graders through university researchers. There will be much of value and interest for students from sixth-grade upward and for the corresponding adult populace. Map finding is made reasonably easy by organization into four sections titled The Human Imprint, Economic Patterns, The Physical Environment, and Reference, aided by a clear, detailed table of contents and a decently complete index. There is an excellent general reference map section covering the state at a millionth scale, accompanied by a gazetteer of some 3,000 boldfaced place names. Nearly all graphics are in color that is full-range, attractive, and well-registered. More than half of the map pages contain brief interpretative essays. There are citations to roughly 170 source publications of many sorts, including maps, agency reports, books, journal articles, other atlases, and almanacs.

No, I am not acquainted with the four co-authors or at all affiliated with their product. No, this atlas is not the last word in quality, though it is apt to be the latest word for a long time to come. Yes, as a matter of fact, there are criticisms to be sounded. Readers need not fear any pervasive shortcomings, but there are hordes of little gaffes. These include a handful of misspellings, obsolete information, unjustified omissions, unclear and misleading presentations, cartographic liberties, and just plain errors. Downright misplacements are rare, but watch out for Palmdale on p. 29, Getty Art
Gallery on p. 52, Orange County Fair on p. 93, and some urban patterns shown on the state reference maps. The authors warn of impending changes in the maps of airline connections, and readers should know also that the maps of cultural resources, retail trade, and railroads are already getting obsolete. On some quantitative maps, symbol sizes appear to be proportioned to actual values, but instead turn out to be based on arbitrary class-intervals or upon logarithmic, not arithmetic, scales—both devices being misleading to the unwary. Some maps that show raw data on a county basis without per-capita adjustments give wrong impressions owing to different county sizes and populations.

Other shortcomings, so far as I can find, involve singular instances. I shall mention five cases in point, some or all of them the fault not of the atlas-makers but of the source materials. The maps of urban land uses on pages 19 and 21 should go back to the drawing board. They show, in the "commercial" category, several campuses, military bases, and even parks. Moreover, Golden Gate Park is shown as "Other Built-up Land" and El Toro Marine Corps airbase is shown as "Residential." I regret also to observe that the excellently conceived map of daily newspapers is so flawed in respect to locale, ownership, and circulation of the Pasadena Star-News that one must suspect there is a legend error affecting other papers as well. Readers should also be alerted to the fact that the Glenmary organization, the source of data for several interesting religious maps, did not obtain membership counts for certain faiths, including Eastern-Orthodox groups; hence the religious picture might be misleading in some lesser counties such as those of the Sierra foothills. The general reference maps, actually a very good choice otherwise, fail to show national parks and monuments and other far-ranging administrative units. Finally, the map of soil orders, in addition to misspelling "Aridisols," contains peculiarities like placing Aridisols west of Ebbetts Pass in Alpine County and Mollisols atop rugged terrain in southern California.

There are things I would have done differently in preparing this atlas, which is of course a highly personal form of critique. These alternatives include putting subject titles at the tops of pages instead of the bottoms, reducing the numbers of map categories in order to permit clearer differentiation of colors, adding, clarifying or deleting some narratives, quantifying more maps, and using boldface explanations on crowded pages to indicate first-priority information. The atlas has already incorporated the bulk of available, pertinent cartographic information. But perhaps many readers will share my disappointment in not finding the following materials: California shown in sideways and upside-down orientations; topographic maps for the turn-of-the-century and the twenties; maps of the elderly populace; land ownership contrasted to land leasing; employment at major institutions and other non-industrial, non-military points; deposits of coal, oil tar, and oil shale; the classic Storie and Weir soil map; cooling and heating degree days, single storm isohyets and Terjung's physiological climates; and above all, general close-ups for individual areas such as Humboldt Bay, Lake Tahoe, Yosemite, and many urban areas.

It is only fitting to close a review of the Atlas of California on an up-note, so let me offer a tiny sampling of the wide-ranging information gleaned while reading this volume. Individually these items may be trivial, but remember that many readers want trivia. One reader's trivia is another's universe, and it is the "tiny" facts that are the stuff of larger, important patterns and relationships. A good atlas may well be judged, then, partly on
its basic factual content. In this respect, I hope that the following examples will suffice to show the virtues of the Atlas of California, so here goes: the correct name for the Spanish mission at San Francisco has 19 words; Nevada County is the state's all-time leading gold producer, Madera County leads in per-capita adult misdemeanor arrests, Merced County is the meat-chicken capital, Placer is one of the top three counties in number of residential telephones per person, Sutter County ranks high in frequency of dentists, and Seventh-Day Adventists are the second-largest religious denomination in Napa County; Redondo is the center for spiny lobster landings; the Cascade Range contains a faulted synclinal rock structure beneath its volcanic outpourings; bobcats are ubiquitous in California save for riparian sites in the Central Valley, but none of the state's four most-common rattlesnakes inhabits the White Mountains; the parking garage of the Holiday Inn at Powell and Anson streets in San Francisco occupies a site once used for a church, then an Elks lodge, then a university extension campus; the Rancho Seco nuclear plant has more electric generating capacity than Oroville Dam; Fresno State draws more basketball fans than Berkeley, USC, or Stanford; Santa Barbara has a "black format" radio station, but there are no equivalent stations in Bakersfield, Fresno, or Sacramento; the southernmost Pleistocene glacier in the Coast Ranges occurred on Snow Mountain north of Clear Lake; Hayward ranks with west-side Los Angeles, and Sunnyvale with Arcadia, in certain atmospheric oxidant and nitrous oxide readings, respectively; branch railroad lines extend to such places as Teekay, Sagu, Rockfield, and of course, Terminus, which shall also mark an end to this list. Anyone who fails to be inspired by at least some of this intelligence is simply oblivious to the virtues of maps, as well as unimaginative and insensitive with respect to location. So, do help to place this indispensable atlas in your favorite library.

Rodney Steiner
Professor of Geography
California State University,
Long Beach
Long Beach, CA 90840

London Mapsellers, 1660-1720: ....


As the subtitle suggests, this book is really two compilations in one. The first part consists of verbatim transcriptions of 410 advertisements placed by map sellers and publishers during the last quarter of the 17th and first quarter of the 18th centuries. The second part of the work consists of biographical sketches and notes about 38 map-makers of the same period.
The chronologically arranged advertisements document the publication of maps, books and globes in much the same way as do the familiar Term Catalogues. An excellent index provides additional access by personal name, title and subject, both to this part of the work as well as to the biographical notes and to the informative introduction. It contains some minor errors in alphabetization in the "Th" section which might cause some user difficulties. The subject headings, consisting primarily of geographical names, would have, in this reviewer's opinion, been better had they been set in capitals so as to distinguish them from author and title entries, but this is largely a matter of personal preference rather than a defect. The individual advertisements often contain a surprisingly detailed account of the publication they announce. Frequently one finds in them such bibliographical information as the price and terms of availability, the number of sheets or volumes, the size, method of compilation, sources of data, names of dedicatees, and the publisher's and printer's address.

The biographical notes section includes such standard features as birth and death dates and the years during which an individual was active. These map-makers, incidentally, were active from about 1622 to about 1762 or nearly eighty years longer than the compiler claims credit for. Other biographical and bibliographical data provided includes an occasional genealogical chart, employment history, and a large number of references to source materials, not all of which are repeated in the list of references cited. The biographies are arranged alphabetically by family name, but then chronologically within each surname. This results, for example, in the entry for Henry Overton coming four pages after John Overton. This feature could cause some entries to be overlooked, while a strictly alphabetical arrangement would have avoided the problem.

The book is attractive with an appropriately British-looking dark green cover with gold stamped lettering. The typeface used for most of the book is small, but clear, legible and appealing. Many of the illustrations are reproductions of works discussed or mentioned in the book, including two of the issues of the Gazette itself. Particularly good are the Seller and Price trade card and the facade of the Mercer's Chapel. Some others do not come out so well, either because of a faint original or because of too much reduction (e.g., pp. 125 and 131). Three original maps, drawn for the work by Ken Wass, effectively and attractively locate the shops of London map sellers. These are in black and white, as are all other illustrations in the work.

Surprisingly few libraries own a complete file of the London Gazette, either in the original or in microform, but even for those which do, this compilation will be far handier to use than would be the original. Most map librarians will find the work useful in dating maps and in doing authority work. The biographies and citations to additional works about the map-makers should be much appreciated by the map reference librarian who is frequently hard pressed to discover any substantial information about certain cartographers. This work provides much more information for each of its biographees than does R.V. Tooley's Tooley's Dictionary of Map-Makers (Map Collector Publications, 1979). Because many of the map-makers listed in the work were also book publishers or booksellers, the work should have a high degree of utility outside the fields of map librarianship and cartography.
Because this work is unique in its purpose, it is certain to earn a place among the standard reference works in the history of cartography. It is highly recommended for all research level map collections and for institutions having an interest in the history of cartography and printing.

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

International Geographic Encyclopedia and Atlas


Librarians, and especially map librarians, eagerly anticipate the publication of a new world-wide gazetteer. As you read the introduction, and witness the cooperation of Columbia University Press, you wish for a revision of the Columbia-Lippincott Gazetteer of the World. Although falling far short of the Columbia-Lippincott, it follows the same "encyclopedia" gazetteer approach with geographic descriptions including standard location, history, economic importance, and educational and cultural institutions. The gazetteer includes a 64 page map section (taken mainly from Goode's World Atlas) and has a 48 page index to the atlas itself. The volume is well-printed and includes numerous small black and white "locator" maps.

Invariable, this gazetteer must be compared with the Columbia-Lippincott and Webster's New Geographical Dictionary - two other well-known general gazetteers. We might all lament the fact that the Columbia-Lippincott is so old, yet it contains over 130,000 names. Even though more up-to-date, this work falls far short with only 25,000 entries. Webster's 47,000 entries also exceeds the International Geographic Encyclopedia and Atlas. The present work is printed on better quality paper and provides more descriptive information for U.S. counties than either of the former two.

It is difficult to recommend this volume, yet it is a good reference work. It does not provide the amount of information that Webster's does, although it includes a "mini Goode's World Atlas" with it. For schools and small colleges, it could serve as a combination atlas and gazetteer. For most collections you already have this information, and more, in well-known sources.

David A. Cobb
Map and Geography Librarian
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
Urbana, IL 61801
Historical Atlas of Arizona


The Historical Atlas of Arizona supplies a previously unavailable resource for studying the elements influencing and characterizing the region in graphic format. The history of the state is traced from prehistoric civilization through Spanish exploration and territorial days to the contemporary significance of Arizona as a burgeoning population center of the Sunbelt.

The sixty-five black and white maps in the atlas, predominantly at an approximate scale of 1:3,125,000 and of full page size, are very simply presented and limited to the delineation of a particular theme with no extraneous detail. The plain base maps with overlay for specific information can be grasped almost instantaneously thus making the atlas a most serviceable tool for the beginning student as well as the experienced researcher. Each map bears its own easily interpreted legend and is keyed by map number to the bibliography thereby providing citations for verification and further study. The atlas is indexed in considerable detail which adds significantly to its usefulness. The Historical Atlas of Arizona is virtually identical in format to the Historical Atlas of California by Warren A. Beck and Ynez D. Haase, published in 1974, also by the University of Oklahoma Press.

The single most valuable aspect of the Historical Atlas of Arizona is its bringing together in one volume a diversity of information extracted from a variety of sources. In this respect, its value may be even more apparent outside state boundaries where access to Arizona historical materials may be expected to be more limited.

There is very little of historical significance lacking in this volume which includes, along with the more obvious expectations, some unexpected gems such as a map of the 1890 heliograph system and another of the proposed state of Deseret, 1849. The maps are enhanced by an accompanying text directly related in proximity and relevance to each map. Though brief, only one page in length, the text contains an extraordinary breadth and depth of explication for each related map. (I.e., a commendable fairmindedness is evident in the setting forth of conflicting claims for the land advanced by American Indian, Spanish, and Anglo claimants.) The text is literate and informed throughout and, on occasion, amusing as evidenced by the retelling of the economically motivated political machinations accounting for the frequent shifts of territorial capitals, county boundaries, and county seats. There is also irony in the textural observation on the tradition of naming Arizona counties for the despised and displaced indigenous people.

In the absence of an official Arizona state atlas, presently in the preparatory stages and not to be available for some time, the Historical Atlas of Arizona can be utilized for some contemporary information. The first ten maps in the volume provide a general overview of the state's geographic location, physiographic features, climate, drainage patterns, life zones, and
economy. The history of Arizona would be partially incomprehensible lacking this data and, considerations having been otherwise, the state's historical development would have been totally different. This fact is recognized by the authors in the following statement: "As most of man's actions and travels and the places he made his settlements are controlled by the natural setting - terrain, climate, geography, and even geology - an understanding of the land is essential to an understanding of history."

Rosanna Miller
Head, Map Service
University Library
Arizona State University
Tempe, AZ 85281

The Emergence of Maps in Libraries


"Walter Ristow may be accounted one of the most influential figures - perhaps the most influential figure - in map librarianship in the United States, and he has won the highest international standing in his field."


The Emergence of Maps in Libraries is a selection of thirty-five of his articles, one of which is so recent (September 1979) that it may not yet appear elsewhere. His published works number about 230 to date, beginning in 1933. (A bibliography of his contributions appears in The Map Librarian in the Modern World.) One realizes, in reviewing this selection, that Walter Ristow has been at the forefront of the history of all the improvements in map librarianship of the past thirty years.

Dr. Ristow's published works span nearly half-a-century, and while the book under review is another milestone of his career, it is definitely not his last. It was only this past June, during the grand reception for the Geography and Map Division of Special Libraries Association at the new James Madison Memorial Building - the new home of the Geography and Map Division of The Library of Congress, which he helped design during his ten years as Chief of that Division - that this reviewer discussed with him his future research and publishing plans. At the age of seventy-two, Walter Ristow's contributions to the literature of map librarianship have not ended with the publication of The Emergence of Maps in Libraries, and while our debt to him is enormous we are quite willing to tabulate this volume and forthcoming donations on his credit ledger.
Those of us who are located in the Western States have come to realize how much we are in debt to those who have participated in building the "national map collection" at the Library of Congress. Those in the Provinces, I am sure, feel similar covetous feelings about the National Map Collection in Ottawa. While writing this review, however, (as I look out the window from my desk at the colorful sails on Monterey Bay) I realize that in spite of the debt and admiration I might harbor for those at the Geography and Map Division of LC, I would not easily adjust to a trade of this view for one overlooking the Potomac River. As most map librarians do, vicariously we travel the world - enjoying our georama view - by studying the maps in our collections. Through Walter Ristow's book we can similarly enjoy the history of map librarianship without having to travel along those same routes.

It is a welcome volume. It is convenient to have some of his work, albeit only 15-percent of his contribution to the literature, brought together in a single volume from scattered original sources. There is some value in each article, if one understands that the selection represents his writing contemporary to the time in which it was originally published; e.g., "World Atlases" is reprinted from a 1962 Library Journal - a three-page essay that certainly does not represent the state-of-the-art of today's availability of world atlases.

The articles are grouped thematically, and Ristow prefaces each section with a brief introductory remark, with one exception which requires no introduction: Part VI (Memorials for Map Librarians and Cartobibliographers).

There are seven sections, in addition to Ristow's two-page introduction: Part I (History and Development of Map Librarianship) contains one article for each decade, 1940s - 1970s; Part II (Acquisition and Procurement) offers some useful information in two articles first published in 1958 and 1974; Part III (Technical Processes) is four articles, 1967-1979 - the 1979 article, "Developments and Trends in Map Preservation", is one not published elsewhere. It was read at the seminar in honor of Nils A.E. Nordenskiold in Helsinki, September 1979. It is an excellent survey of historical and current practice at the Library of Congress. This Part is such an important influence on the life of a map librarian that it is refreshing to read the history of some of the early practices. Today, for instance, we take for granted that automated searching of MARC-Map, RLIN, and OCLC data bases provide several access-points to cartobibliographic records. Ristow's introduction to Part III tells of the early debate among map librarians over the issue of "area main heading", versus "author main heading" in cataloging. Today the debate is almost forgotten; Part IV (Reference and Bibliographic Services) contains twelve articles spanning 1939 to 1974 and sketches the types of inquiries that are typical to map libraries. While five of the articles relate to wartime experience, the examples are valid for the modern map librarian; Part V (Map Library Education) is a selection of three articles, 1967, 1975, and 1976; Part VI (Memorials ...) brings together tributes to some of the luminaries of our profession: Philip Lee Phillips (which includes a bibliography of his contributions), Lloyd A. Brown, Arthur Bolton Carlson, Carl H. Mapes, Carl I. Wheat, R.A. Skelton, Ena L. Yonge, and Ann-Mari Mickwitz; Part VII (International Map Librarianship) presents five articles, 1969-1976, which document Dr. Ristow's activities in this field, for which - as Helen Wallis has said - "he has won the highest international standing in his field."
This collection is presented in a sturdy case, class A library binding, and the headings and type style are easy on the eyes. The acquisition price is affordable.

If there is any deficiency of this book it is that no index is provided. The sections are arranged by subject, so searching for details is narrowed somewhat. However, the utility of this book as a research tool would be enhanced by a comprehensive index to subjects and personal names.

Walter Ristow covers so much of the history of map librarianship that this collection is a standard reference, and his The Emergence of Maps in Libraries will serve well as a textbook in map librarianship education. To have this single volume in my personal collection at home, as well as in my library's reference collection, is no luxury - it is a necessity!

Stanley D. Stevens
University Library
University of California
Santa Cruz, CA 95064

Coolie Verner's Archive

The University of British Columbia Archives has received, by the terms of his Will, the papers of the late Professor Coolie Verner. The papers consist of original correspondence, manuscripts, photographs, and maps, etc., relating to his work in adult education, historical cartography and cartobibliography.

In order to assist scholars who may be interested in Professor Verner's work, we are trying to locate those manuscripts which are not in the collection received by the Archives. Since Professor Verner seldom kept carbon copies of his correspondence, we would also be interested in hearing from people who may have been in correspondence with him. Please contact: Mrs. E.L. Daniells, University Archivist, Library-Special Collections, 1956 Main Hall, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C., Canada V6T 1Y3.

[Attendance at WAML's Fall Meeting, Salt Lake City; cont' from p. 40]

Ronald Whistance-Smith
University of Alberta
Edmonton, Canada

Frances Woodward
University of British Columbia
Vancouver, Canada

Maureen Wilson
University of British Columbia
Vancouver, Canada

Ruth R. Yeaman
University of Utah-Special Collections
Salt Lake City, Utah

GUEST SPEAKER: Jayare Roberts, Genealogical Society Library, Salt Lake City
CATALOGING of CARTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS

by Myrna Fleming

Myrna Fleming is the Chairman of WAML's Committee on the Cataloging of Cartographic Materials.

This is the second in a planned regular series dealing with the cataloging of cartographic materials. If there are particular topics that may be covered, or specific questions to be answered, you may address them to her at University Library, University of Southern California, University Park, Los Angeles, CA 90007, phone (213)743-6665; ATTN: Myrna Fleming, Cataloging Dept.

AACR 2 - Significant New Rules

I want to mention what I consider to be some of the significant new rules in AACR 2 that deal specifically with maps (excluding atlases in this discussion). Many of the general rules for description and the rules for choice and form of entry are covered adequately by other guides to AACR 2 can be discussed with general catalogers in your area. Particularly important for map catalogers is the forthcoming manual of the Anglo-American Cataloguing Committee for Cartographic Materials (made up of representatives from the national libraries and from associations representing map librarians). The manual deals with Chapter 3 of AACR 2, which covers descriptive cataloging but does not go into Part 2 of AACR 2, which deals with choice and form of entry, nor does it discuss subject cataloging or classification. It will be particularly valuable for its discussions of how to apply the rules, as they are generally felt to be inadequate as stated in AACR 2 and for giving the policies of the national libraries. Hopefully the manual will be published in the Spring by the American Library Association.

Source of Information

A general principle underlying the descriptive cataloging of maps is the identification of the chief source of information for maps (3.0B2). The chief source is the map itself (all sheets) and then the container, in that order of preference. If those are insufficient, then any accompanying printed material is used. Another principle is that of prominent statements (0.8) or those that are formal statements in one of the prescribed sources for areas 1 and 2 (3.0B3). Thus for maps they are formal statements found in the chief source and in the accompanying printed material that appear on the map, its container and any accompanying printed material.

Title

In the title area it is now permissible to add, as other title information, in brackets and following the space-colon-space, a word or phrase indicating
the geographic area covered, when the information is not in the title and its inclusion is considered important; e.g., Vegetation map: [Arizona] (3.1E2).

There are also special provisions for cartographic materials without a collective title (3.1G) included. Some sets may fall within this category. They may be treated as a collection or the individual parts described separately. It should be noted that these items do not have to be physically separate.

Mathematical Data Area

A new area of descriptive cataloging has been created for maps. It is called the mathematical data area (3.3). It consists of three elements, scale, projection and coordinates; e.g., Scale 1:2,500,000 \# conformal conic proj. (W 84°--W52°/N 63°--N45°). The use of square brackets in the scale statement, when the representative fraction is not printed on the map but is derived from other information, is different from the practice under AACR 1. Also the phrase "Scale indeterminable" replaces the phrase "Scale not given." Additional phrases that may be used are "Scale varies," "Scales vary," and "Not drawn to scale." It is now possible to give two scale statements in the following cases: 1) giving the range of varying scales; e.g., Scale 1:50,000-1:60,000; or 2) if there are only two scales involved; e.g., Scale 1:50,000 and 1:100,000 (use "Scale varies" if there are three or more scales involved). Include in the projection statement "associated" statements about meridians, parallels, etc. (3.3C2). Record other statements of meridians, etc. in a note (3.7B8). Coordinates are given westernmost to easternmost, then northernmost to southernmost. Describe world maps as W 180°--E 180°/N 90°--S 90°. Disregard the instructions for celestial charts; these will be completely redone in the map cataloging manual.

Physical Description

The physical description area (3.5) is made up of three elements, extent of item, other physical details, and dimensions; e.g., 1 map: col.; 40 x 60 cm. There is a list of terms to be used in the "extent of item" element, a list of "specific material designators." This list may be revised in the manual. Also new is the use of "ms." in this element when the item is a manuscript; e.g., 1 ms. map (note the use of an arabic numeral to indicate the number of physical units even when there is only one). Under AACR 1, this information was given in a note. The "other physical details" element records color, material and mounting. Consider a map printed in two shades of one color (e.g., light blue and dark blue) as colored. Material and mounting details were formerly given in notes. Dimensions are given height x width in whole centimeters measured between the neat lines. AACR 2 fails to define "neat" lines; however, this will be covered in the manual! the principle here is to give the dimensions of the mapping detail, excluding the borders.

Notes

Notes for maps have had their order rearranged and they have been redefined. The "nature and scope" note (3.7B1) includes "shows" notes. Also, include here "date of situation" and "relief" notes. "Mathematical and other cartographic data" notes (3.7B8) give additional data or elaborate on data already given in the mathematical data area (3.3). Included here are orientation and prime meridian notes. The "physical description" notes (3.7B10)
contain physical details not included in the physical description area (3.5).

**Accompanying Material**

Accompanying material can be handled in four ways according to AACR 2 (1.5E): 1) by a separate description, linking the pieces together by "with" notes (3.7B21); 2) using a multilevel description; 3) in a note (3.7B11); 4) at the end of the physical description area (3.5E). Since the MARC format cannot presently handle a multilevel description (3.0J and 13.6), the Library of Congress dropped the use of "dashed-on" entries for accompanying material under the AACR 1 rules.

**Other Changes**

At the Los Angeles AACR 2 Institute, the representatives from the Library of Congress announced that LC has agreed with the national libraries of Great Britain, Australia, and Canada to an exception to 21.1B2 and will enter maps under the corporate body, provided the corporate body is responsible for the map and not just functioning as a publisher.

AACR 2 will affect subject headings in that geographic names capable of authorship (e.g., nations, states, cities, etc.) will be established according to AACR 2. Names of cities in the Library of Congress Subject Headings, 9th ed., will almost all be wrong after Jan. 1. Headings for non-jurisdictional geographic names (e.g., mountains, rivers, lakes, etc.) will not be affected, except that LC plans to qualify these using parentheses, following the pattern of AACR 2. AACR 2 will not change current geographical subdivision practice as described in the introduction to LCSH 9.

**Punctuation**

The following is a summary of most of the ISBD punctuation for map cataloging:


Extent of item : other physical details ; dimensions + accompanying material (extent of acc. material : other physical details of acc. material ; dimensions of acc. material). -- (Series statement : other title information relating to a series / statement of responsibility relating to series, ISSN ; numbering within series. Title of subseries ; numbering within subseries) (Series statement ; numbering within series).

Introductory wording of note: main content of note. Note without introductory wording.
MicroCartography

Third in a Series. by Larry Cruse

Map Section C-075p
University Library
University of California-San Diego
La Jolla, CA 92039 (714) 452-3338

Quote

"The 105 mm microfilm program continued in 1978-1979, concentrating on completing the filming of the small size maps..., and filming the fire insurance plans.... This year 18,263 items have been microfilmed, 36,526 microforms have been produced, as compared to 11,864 in 1977-1978, ...." [Annual Report, National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada, 1978/1979, p. 92 of the Public Archives Annual Report]

Hi, techs!

When this column was begun last year, it was to be devoted to the fundamentals: films, cameras, reader/printers and the like. These articles were to be based on map library needs, and all were to be faithfully plagiarized from unimpeachable sources. But I keep getting seduced by the marvels of high and higher technologies, what with their siren songs and bucolic promises—superseded weekly by the yet more marvelous, astounding and outrageous.

For instance, just about the time I start writing about film, we should all have in hand the proceedings of Auto-Carto IV. The arrival of each volume in this series¹, devoted to computer cartography, is a quantum jump beyond the last. Something in each seems to support the hope (if not the conclusion) that, ultimately, computer cartography will reconcile itself with microcartography, using microfilm both as output medium and as memory store. In this regard, Auto-Carto III announced the emergence of raster scanning as a replacement for vector scanning in data input/output operations.

Vector scanning, as you probably know, is based on line following techniques, a laborious, expensive data entry technique for contour maps. Raster scanning, on the other hand, consists of mechanically reading straight across a graphic, line by line. This is a systematic, simple and eminently automatic method for computer absorption of map and remote sensing data, superimposing order on infinitely variable content.² Raster scanning for both reading (input) and writing (output) can be done more practically on microfilm than on paper for a number of reasons. First, the film format can be of a

¹ Available from the American Congress on Surveying and Mapping, 210 Little Falls St., Falls Church, Virginia 22046.
² It should find its necessary cartobibliographic complement someday in the precise cataloging now being employed, especially the inclusion of geographic coordinates and projection information.
uniform size, yet contain information of varying detail. Format uniformity means one less variable to be dealt with by the hardware. The microfilm can then be magnified to any appropriate scale by secondary processes, utilizing the simple, familiar microform reader, a TV/CRT scanner, or a special computer-interactive reader/processor.

In addition to the advantage of uniformity, another is a microform's relatively small size. Rather than presenting a handicap, this increases the reading and/or writing efficiency of mechanical recorders. Whether electron beam (EBR) or laser beam (LBR), in both cases, read/write times are a function of distance travelled, be it vector or raster. Since, fundamentally, both recorders are capable of precision beyond the threshold of most films -- somewhere in the realm of a thousand line pairs per millimeter (lp/mm) -- they are not at a loss to write small enough on films with practical capacities of 250-500 lp/mm. Theoretically, if the human sight threshold is in the vicinity of 5 lp/mm, EBRs and LBRs should be able to produce a spatially accurate microform reduced by 500 diameters, someday.

Contrast this capability with current photographic practice: the Canadian and U.S. Archives are replicating maps at 8x - 12x, the USGS probably does not exceed 18x, the international standard for text is set at 24x, and COM fiche is 48x. Some exceptional efforts to micropublish at 90x have simply proven that they are threatening the functional limit, and that is the limit for textual matter, the map threshold is even less. The Library of American Civilization set -- probably one of the best on the market in this range -- is at the limit of conventional microform readers, so it is de facto state-of-the-art. It is also at the production limit of photographic optics and film, apparently, since map contours cannot be resolved at any magnification. It is one thing to have an accurate microform and not be able to read it for want of a proper reader, quite another if the microscopy does not have a resolvable image to begin with.

If the limitation is only with the reader, it can be treated in two optically compatible ways: increase the magnifying lens power and/or increase the projection distance. In both cases, the reader has to overcome the light loss of thick, multiple-element lenses and/or the falloff of light intensity as a square of the projection distance. The higher the magnification, the more severe the problem. Raise the projector's candlepower to overcome it and special cooling of the microform is required to prevent it from melting. The net result, usually, is a weak image of the original document, which must be read in a darkened room.

Further problems are encountered when printing is needed. Our standard reader/printers have a 45x blow-back limit. To convert them to their absolute design limit of 75x magnification would require a $2,000 condensor element retrofit. While the screen image of a 90x microform blown back 45x is hopeless, it is possible to make an acceptable print. This is because the paper used captures the full intensity of the image while the rear-projection screen for viewing only transmits a portion of the incident image. The image

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3 The condensor has its own set of lenses associated with the light source, channeling and balancing the light before it travels through the transpar-ency, then the projection lens -- the "lens" we usually refer to -- and finally to the screen.
on paper can then be placed on an opaque microform projector and magnified a further 24 times, or it can just barely be read by the naked eye, or with the help of a hand-held magnifying glass.

The point of this digression is that it can be far more expedient to read the microform electronically, amplifying that signal and "broadcasting" it on a CRT or some other, future apparatus, such as a liquid crystal display. Ultimately, laser beams seem to be the best candidate for both writing microforms and reading them. In the write mode, they use a minuscule, intense spot to fully saturate the image-forming salts in the film, and in the reading mode they use a similar but extremely low wattage spot to create a signal; in addition to being energy efficient, image damage is impossible.

I SPIE

If you are interested in a mini-course on this technology, I can recommend nothing more highly than the Proceedings of the Society of Photo-Optical Instrumentation Engineers (SPIE). Currently worth jumping up-and-down about is Volume 222, "Laser scanning and recording for advanced image and data handling", edited by Albert J. Jamberdino, the result of a conference held April 8-9, 1980 in Washington, D.C.

The Proceedings consist of four sessions: (1) COMPONENT TECHNOLOGY; (2) RECORDING MEDIA; (3) HIGH RESOLUTION IMAGE RECORDING; and (4) LASER DATA HANDLING TECHNIQUES, for a total of twenty papers. In many ways, since they are presented formally, these contributions flesh out much of the material covered in AUTO-CARTO III, and will probably serve as a bridge to AUTO-CARTO IV.

COMPONENT TECHNOLOGY concentrates on laser recorders. If you are unfamiliar with them, this is probably not the place to start, although wading through it will be useful in the long run. There are plenty of diagrams and each paper is preceded by a lucid abstract.

The RECORDING MEDIA session discusses at length the emerging technologies of electrostatically and thermally processed films, these dispense with wet processing and are developed near-instantaneously. Some are capable of very high resolutions and continuous tone imaging, while others can be written on, erased and amended on the order of 14,000,000 times!

The highlight of the third session -- HIGH RESOLUTION IMAGE RECORDING -- was the "Human-Readable/Machine Readable Imagery" paper by R. Tuft, J. MacGillivray, J. Frattarola, and F. Corbett (pp. 110-116). It describes a dividing of the microform into pixels, each of which can contain up to four dots. Since each dot is of variable intensity; this can yield as many as 4,096 machine readable values per pixel. These can be laser encoded 10,000 dots per line at 600 lines per second, with a data density of $7 \times 10^7$ bits per square inch -- about the same data content as a compressed, digitally encoded topographic quadrangle. This is certainly plenty of capacity when encoded on a ca.4 x 6-inch microfiche, either individually or as a succession of multiple map/remote sensing separations. The resultant microform is also a 16 grey-level eye-legible micro-image of the object. Voilà! the best of both worlds.

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*I will discuss opaque microforms in a subsequent column.

* Available from SPIE, P.O. Box 10, Bellingham, Washington 98227 (no price given)
The implications of this line of research emphatically demonstrate that the current revolutions in cartography and microforms cannot be entropied into a universally acceptable cartographic microform, it will not be for any lack of inventive genius on the part of the engineering community.

The fourth session, LASER DATA HANDLING TECHNIQUES, contains papers on the raster to vector and vector to raster conversion process, optical discs, high-speed mass memories digitally encoded on 148 mm² microforms (being developed for military mapping), and use of film as main memory in computer systems, all of which were previewed in AUTO CARTO III.

In the technological rush, it often seems that approaches like these in SPIE 222 spring full-grown from the inventor's bench in April, only to be superseded in November by something else. Actually, the adjustment process is time consuming, but the technology under discussion has been more than ten years in the making. While this is not time enough to verify its archival qualities or staying power, laser scanners are being used extensively already: they are very common in COM microfiche printers, Xerox has been integrating them in their top-of-the-line copiers for a couple of years, and they are fundamental to optical disc recorders and players which are currently being test marketed in the U.S., all of which augers that one will be on your desk in the not too distant future, under the guise of one application or another. Absolutely the only drawback, technically, seems to be inherent in their precision: they hate dirt! Either we turn our library environments into "clean rooms", -- the ultimate in closed stacks -- or such technologies will have to be packaged to compensate (see "PATENTS").

SPIE 237

Another recent SPIE Proceedings carried a paper of interest to the micro-cartographic community, Volume 237, the 1980 International Lens Design Conference of the International Commission for Optics, it is "Optical Systems For Use In Combined Map and Cathod-Ray-Tube Displays", by David G. Norrie.

It concerns itself with the design problems of navigational maps in aircraft, and the current development of integrating microcartography into the electronic readout systems now prevalent. The problems involved in this process are easy to visualize: how would you project a microform map image onto the screen of a CRT monitor which also has real-time navigational information on it, integrate the two, and present them in such a way that intense ambient light does not occlude the presentation?

Actually, a number of solutions have been achieved, all of which are discussed. Basically, they all have in common the idea of merging two projected light beams together so they are coincident at the CRT screen. This may involve merging the two beams in the focusing or imaging lens, passing both beams through a beam-splitter (a rotating or half-silvered mirror) or both. These are simple illustrations of what can become a bewildering maze of lenses, mirrors, and projectors, much of it necessary to achieve the objective in such a small space. For instance, given the relative roominess of a map library (after you've chucked out all of those huge Hamilton storage cases, of course!) beam splitters and half-silvered mirrors can themselves be moved to compensate for many factors, yielding the same net result, two images on the same screen.
SPIE 232

This quality of light -- to seemingly occupy the same space at the same time is extrapolated in a novel way in SPIE Proceedings Volume 232, 1980 International Optical Computing Conference (Book II), which was held April 10-11, 1980 in Washington, D.C. In it, Alan Huang presents a paper entitled, "Design for an Optical General Purpose Computer", which proceeds from the fact that there is a finite data-entry limitation on electronic computers ("the Von Neumann bottleneck", its existence is confirmed by all traffic jams of whatever nature). One way around this impediment is to create an "optical computer", that is, a computer that uses pulses of light to input information, taking advantage of the fact that light does impinge upon nor impede itself.

While a computer of this design is barely beyond the conceptual stage -- about where laser recorders were 15 years ago -- the fact that it theoretically solves a fundamental computer problem seems auspicious; the fact that such a computer demands an optical (read "visual") memory is yet another indicator that digital cartography may not be the final resolution of the cartographic revolution.

Optical Discs

Because the electronic computer is such an immediate, bewildering, adaptive issue beyond most of us, it is easy to miss the great strides being made in the purely optical field. According to the National Science Foundation, the objective of much current optical research is to discover the optical equivalent of the integrated circuit. While that objective is not even tantalizingly close to realization, the belief that light can accomplish the same and more than electronics -- as it has with fiber optics -- should be noted. It certainly is reason to pause and think over the way in which "maps" are to be stored in the future. Certainly it will have to be by some means other than digital tape -- although tape may serve for a long time as a temporary, too delicate and too nonvisual to serve as the bulk storage medium in map libraries.

The leading candidate right now, of course, is the optical disc. Such discs are almost too good to be true. Asking only that we sacrifice the immediate visual capabilities of paper and microfilm, they offer storage capacity of 54,000 map images on the equivalent of a long-playing record. They are archival, computer compatible and cheap to produce; hardware will be relatively cheap, even if it is only for visual playback. Their only real drawbacks are that they are absolutely mechanical, and require a certain amount of organization to get them encoded.

Gerard O. Walter provides an excellent introduction to the issues in his article, "Will Optical Disc Memory Supplant Microfilm?" (Journal of Micrographics 13 (6), July/August 1980: 29-34). Unfortunately, his treatment does not expand sufficiently on the purely optical capabilities of disc use, but even so, the article is well worth your time, especially if you read it in conjunction with the optical disc paper in SPIE 222 (pp. 129-135): "Archival Optical Disc Data Storage", by G.J. Ammon, especially the development of "archival mass memory systems".

Microcartographic Patent

Moseying through the Patent Gazette, the follling emerged amongst the mud flap roller upper for dump trucks (4,221,432), the novelty chair in the shape of a toilet (4,221,431), a toothbrush which dispenses its own toothpaste (4,221,492), and the counterweighted brassiere for athletic use (4,220,157).

(I have long envisioned an almost completely automatic map collection, one which is so obvious in its nature as to be self-evident in its functions; to wit, it consists of a display screen which, at rest, displays a map of the world with an overlaying grid which subdivides it into four equal areas. Pressing any of the squares immediately expands that portion of the world to the full screen. This process is repeated in steps until the appropriate map area appears at the appropriate scale. The weak link in this system has always been the interactive display, but this patent should solve that.)

Envision it, if you will, [Patent 4,224,615 as described in the accompanying illustration] connected to a video disc cartographic memory in a juke box configuration. If each video disc contains ca.54,000 map/remote sensing images, and the sealed juke box contains 100 discs, there are 5,400,000 maps per juke box. Three such units could probably hold a comprehensive map collection, with access times on the order of five seconds for any image selected.

While there is a ton of work remaining between here and there, having the hardware available sure helps.

If this is difficult to envision, see "Archival optical disc data storage", by G.J. Ammon, SPIE Proceedings 222: p. 133-134.

New Micro Publications

Table of Distances for the U.S. and Outlying Areas


Set of 19 microfiche (negative, diazo, 48x reduction COV), computing "best, most direct highway" distances between major places. Includes map (no reduction factor given), and distances of military installations from major city with which they are associated.

Issued to depository libraries as D 101.9:55-60.
60

National Technical Information Service (NTIS) Indexes

NTIS Title Index, Retrospective (1964-1978.) Order No. NTIS/TI-78 ($600)

NTIS Title Index, Current (1979-.). Order No. NTIS/TI-79 ($400). (Jointly $900)

Index to the 700,000 federally sponsored research reports and the 70,000 new ones added annually. Includes:

- key word out of context (KWOC) title index, 1964-1978
- accession/report number index, 1964-1978
- personal author index, 1964-1978

and adds quarterly, cumulative indexes from January 1979 on. 1964-1978 has ca.780 entries under "map", and ca.480 under "atlas". Includes access to Federal Software Exchange Catalog computer programs, the CIA's computer cartography, as well as the military's citations to virtually every other field of human endeavor. While too expensive for the map library, it is within the means of most documents departments and engineering libraries.

For more information, contact National Technical Information Service, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161.

[Illustrations to accompanying "Microcartographic Patent"]

1. A method of inputting information to a liquid crystal display device, said device having a plurality of segments suitable for outputting information and a flexible front substrate, said method comprising:

- activating selected segments of the liquid crystal display device to define selected areas where a human operator may input information to the liquid crystal display device by depressing the flexible front substrate thereof;
- inputting information to the liquid crystal display device by selectively depressing a portion of the flexible front substrate associated with a particular activated selected area to change the impedance between at least one segment pair in the particular activated selected area corresponding to the depressed portion of the flexible front substrate;
- sensing the impedance between at least one segment pair in each of the activated selected areas; and
- determining the particular activated selected area corresponding to the portion of the flexible front substrate as selectively depressed by sensing an impedance change between at least one segment pair in the particular activated selected area corresponding to the depressed portion of the flexible front substrate.
Publishers' Catalogs Received

AUSTRALIA. DIVISION OF NATIONAL MAPPING.


iv, 91 p. 30 cm. $A3.00 paper. $A1.00 microfiche. P.O. Box 548, Queanbeyan, NSW 2620, Australia. NATMAP Sales Office. Checks must be made payable to Division of National Mapping.

The Thematic Mapping Bulletin provides details of current thematic mapping activity by government organizations in Australia. Bulletin 10, which covers the calendar year 1979, shows maps published during 1979 or early 1980, some earlier maps not recorded in previous Bulletins and maps expected to be completed during 1980.

Bulletin 10 contains entries for 1300 completed maps and 550 maps being prepared by over 100 authorities.

The following broad guidelines have been used for the selection:

- The content is thematic and deals with Australia or some part of it.
- The map scale is generally in the range of 1:15,000 to 1:15-million.
- The map size is 300 by 210 mm (about A4 paper size) or larger.
- Some base map detail is shown.
- The content is not confined to the historical past or to the future.
- The map is not confidential.
- Topographic, bathymetric and other general reference maps, marine and air navigation charts, cadastral maps are excluded.

The Bulletin also lists Map Indexes, Brochures and Catalogues that are available, names and addresses of the contributing authorities.


R. R. BOWKER

R.R. Bowker Co., 1180 Avenue of The Americas, New York, NY 10036

The Catalog also includes publications of UNIPUB, a Division of Bowker.

ELSEVIER NORTH-HOLLAND INC.

Elsevier North-Holland, Inc., 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, NY 10017
• HARVARD UNIVERSITY. LABORATORY FOR COMPUTER GRAPHICS.  
Cambridge, Mass. 16 p. 28 cm. 
Harvard University, Laboratory for Computer Graphics, 48 Quincy St.,  
Cambridge, Mass. 02138 
An 11-volume set which covers all applications of computer mapping. 

• HISTORIC URBAN PLANS.  
   Historic City Plans and Views. Spring Supplement, 1980.*  
P.O. Box 276, Ithaca, New York 14850 
EDITOR'S NOTE: My recent and the first after many years of intent,  
order for some of these facsimiles brought to mind  
the comments of colleagues to whom I have spoken  
regarding the quality of the Historic Urban Plans.  
From my experience, the high quality paper and true  
colors of these reproductions makes them an excellent  
buy. They are of such high quality that I will handle  
them as carefully as they were originals, the difference  
being that these are for the public to use. 

• JENKINS PUBLISHING COMPANY/THE PEMBERTON PRESS  
   Books in Print. 48 p. 22 cm.  
P.O. Box 2085, Austin, Texas 78768 
Includes: MAPS OF TEXAS, 1527-1900: THE MAP COLLECTION OF THE 
   TEXAS STATE ARCHIVES  Compiled by James M. Day  
A guide to the largest collection of maps on the Southwest  
in the world today. Each map is described physically and  
discussed historically. Winner of the national Hammond  
Award. 

• LIBRARY MICROFILMS  
   Library Microfilms Annual, 1980-81; materials on microfilm.  
   165 p. 28 cm. includes a section on equipment  
Library Microfilms, 737 Loma Verde, Palo Alto, CA 94303 

• MAP COLLECTOR PUBLICATIONS LIMITED  
   Atlantum Bibliotheca Contractorum.  
   12 p. 23 cm. illus. [continued on next page]
Atlantum Bibliotheca Contractorum is a new venture for MCP. It is a relatively low cost, high quality, comprehensive, small format reference series of early atlas reproductions, with introductions in English, French, German and Japanese.

It is available by annual subscription commencing January 1981. The volumes may not be purchased individually, except for the first volume: Ortelius – Theatro D El Orbe De La Tierra De Abraham Ortelius, Antwerp, J.B. Vrients, 1570-1602. (Price, £27.50 (ca. $65.00))

The first volume is, in a sense, a prospectus – for which a great number of libraries and collectors desired a sample volume. The purchase of the first volume will be credited to those who place a subscription for the entire set.

The subscription is for probably 50 volumes per year, although the exact number is not determined in advance. The publisher intends to reproduce every atlas of significance published prior to 1750 as well as geographies containing maps, and particularly important works of later dates up to 1900. The publisher has referred to it as the A.B.C.

The cost of the subscription is £750. per annum inclusive of all postage and packing costs.

- VLAD SHKURKIN, PUBLISHER
  Announcement of the Availability of Sanborn Company Fire Insurance Maps of ....

Contra Costa County, California, Towns (1884-1906)
Solano/Napa County, California, Towns (1884-1906)
Urban Areas and Towns in Utah (1884-1904)
Wyoming Cities and Towns (1883-1903)
Colorado Cities and Towns (1883-1906)

These are microform: 35mm microfilm, reduction 18:1, prices vary. Individual sheets may be ordered on 17 x 22 inch sheets for $2.00 ea.

Vlad Shkurkin, 6025 Rose Arbor, San Pablo, CA 94806

- UNIPUB
  Map & Atlas Catalog. 20 p. 28 cm.


UNIPUB, 345 Park Avenue South, New York, NY 10010
## DUPLICATE MAPS AVAILABLE

U. S. Geological Survey California Topographical Maps

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# U.S.G.S. Topographical Maps for Other States

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**DUPLICATE MAPS AVAILABLE**

The foregoing list of U.S.G.S. Topographical Maps is offered free by the University of California, Davis. Preference will be given to those enclosing a self-addressed mailing label.

Send requests to:

David Lundquist  
Map Collection  
Shields Library  
University of California  
Davis, California 95616

**DUPLICATE and DISCARDED MAPS WANTED**

If any map collection is making plans to dispose of 15-minute, 30-minute, or 60-minute USGS topographic quadrangles as you acquire the NCIIC historic map file on microfilm, please consider making an offer to the following—who is interested in acquiring the printed editions.

Riley M. Moffat, Map Librarian  
Brigham Young University Library  
Provo, Utah 84602  
(Phone) 801 374-1211
DUPLICATE MAPS AVAILABLE

The following duplicates are available from the Map Room, Library, University of California, Berkeley CA 94720. Please enclose a self-addressed mailing label with your request.

BORNEO. 1:25,000. Topografische Dienst, Batavia. 1932.
  Blad 66-67/XXII q en r
  67/XXII i (4 copies)
  67/XXII σ (2 copies)

EAST INDIES. 1:200,000. Topografische Dienst, Batavia. Algemeene van Nederlandsch-Indië. 1940.
  Blad 92-93/VII-VIII P. Sangihe (3 copies)
  92-93/XI-XII P. Tahoeilandang (3 copies)
  96-97/V-VI Talaud-Eilanden (3 copies)
  96-97/VII-VIII Liroeng (3 copies)

FRANCE. 1:20,000. IGN.
  XIX-41-4 St. Nicolas de la Grave no. 4 (1946)
  XIX-41-7 St. Nicolas de la Grave no. 7 (1943)

MOLUCCAS. 1:100,000. Topografische Dienst, Batavia.
  Blad 39 en 55 (Alg. No. XXIX-100 en XXX-100). 1926, repr. 1941
  (2 copies)
  40 (Alg. No. XXIX-101). 1926, repr. 1941 (2 copies)
  41 en 57 (Alg. No. XXIX en XXX-102). 1927 (3 copies)
  101/XXX (Oud No. 56). 1940. (6 copies)


The Map and Imagery Laboratory, University Library, University of California, Santa Barbara, CA 93106, has withdrawn the following items from its collection and is offering them for free distribution. Please enclose a self-addressed mailing label with your request.


UNITED STATES. Floodprone Area Maps. U.S. Geological Survey. 5,585 sheets, mostly overprinted on 1:24,000 quadrangles with some 1:63,360 quads. Available as a group or by individual states. See list for states available and number of sheets for each state.

Alabama - 154             Florida - 137             Iowa - 185             Maryland - 88
Arkansas - 209            Georgia - 171            Kansas - 124            Michigan - 44
Colorado - 19             Illinois - 215           Louisiana - 34           Minnesota - 110
Connecticut - 53          Indiana - 326            Maine - 91              Mississippi - 23
PUBLICATIONS WANTED IN EXCHANGE FOR DUPLICATE ATLASES

The Map Room of the University of Oregon Library has been unable to purchase the carto-publications listed here. Will any reader who has a copy of any of these to trade please inform the undersigned. We will respond with a list of our duplicates of recently published atlases. To those who offer we will give any two of our atlas duplicates for one.

Edward P. Thatcher
Map Librarian
Library, Univ. of Oregon
Eugene, OR 97403


10. Irish Family Names Map by Johnston & Bacon. Cassell, Collier Macmillan. 1979?


A Geological Perspective

... a column for reports of cartographic products of interest to geoscientists, and geoscience developments of interest to map librarians.

By Nancy J. Pruett
UCLA Geology-Geophysics Library
405 Hilgard
Los Angeles, CA 90024  (phone) 213-825-1055

THE FUTURE IS ALREADY HERE: PRODUCTS OF THE NGSDC

For about thirty dollars you can receive a computer-produced list of the earthquakes which have occurred within any geographic area. You may define the geographic area as a radius-about-a-point or as an area defined by latitude and longitude (the shape may be defined by up to twenty points.) In addition to location, you may limit by magnitude, maximum intensity, depth of focus, or time. You may also receive a computer-plotted map of the data which can include different symbols for depth of focus or magnitude. A sample of a plot for earthquakes in the southeast U.S. is included in Figure 2.

The agency offering this service is the National Geophysical and Solar-Terrestrial Data Center (NGSDC), located in Boulder, Colorado. It is part of the Environmental Data and Information Service of NOAA. The earthquake information is in their Earthquake Data File, one of many data files they maintain. Figure 1 is a "List of NGSDC Data Sets" which can be used to order fliers about the various data files and about some of the irresistible maps they've had a hand in (e.g., a volcano map (1979 U-U), various geothermal maps (they were working on one of California when I visited there in July), and "Earthquake Epicenters of the World ... a do-it-yourself icosahedron globe" (1980 N)).

The programs used to produce the computer-plotted maps are also applicable to all the other NGSDC files, most of which have a geographic component. For instance, a "Core Curator's File" contains information on all marine geologic samples collected and archived by major U.S. oceanographic institutions and government agencies. So if you ask what samples exist and who has them for a particular area of the ocean, they can print both a list and a plot of the locations for you. There is also a data set of Digital Bathymetric Data for the U.S. (1980 SE-F), one with gravity data and one with elevation data.

These products are exciting in themselves, but the implications of the existence of these databases and the programs for on-demand production of computer-plotted maps are even more so.

For one thing, their existence means that map librarians have to worry now about handling these ephemeral products. Do we keep these maps and catalog them? If so, why? And if not, how do we organize our libraries so we can
refer people to the appropriate database rather than give them a map which is probably out-of-date as soon as it was produced.

As F.W. Lancaster says about the future of libraries, "Large collections of physical artifacts will give way to on-line access to text on demand. ... While the library as an institution may decline, there is no reason to suppose that there will be an accompanying decline among information specialists. ... The information professional of the future will be primarily a consultant, furnishing information on demand, acting as a guide to available resources, providing training in the use of these resources, assisting users in the development of SDL profiles, advising on the organization of personal electronic files, organizing and controlling electronic mail files in company environments, and providing a host of information support services much richer and more varied than those offered by the librarian of today."

Another exciting aspect of NGSDC's products is that programs for sophisticated searching by geographic coordinates are already available. Searching for materials on geographic areas via subject headings or other verbal terminology has always been a problem. Do you look for an article about the Santa Monica Mountains under "Santa Monica Mountains," "Los Angeles County," "Southern California," or "California"? And if you're looking for a geologic article, there's another level of complexity: geologists would ask for papers on the "Transverse Ranges". Geo-Ref, the computerized bibliographic database corresponding to the Bibliography and Index of Geology, has coordinates attached to the bibliographic citations, but searching is primarily by verbal terminology so far. Being able to search effectively on the location, as NGSDC does, takes care of the terminology problem.

For more information about the products of NGSDC, write for the fliers. I have only scratched the surface here. The Earthquake Data File is described in detail in Earthquake Data File Summary (Key to Geophysical Records Documentation No. 5), May, 1976, 32p. This series also includes the Catalog of Earthquake Photographs (Key to Geophysical Records Documentation No. 7), December, 1976, 63p.

Readers are invited to participate in a GEOLOGIC PERSPECTIVE by sending a note to Nancy Pruett (at the address given above) indicating the topic or topics you are interested in reading about in this column. Comments and contributions welcome.
Listed below are "fliers" that describe many data sets available from the National Geophysical and Solar-Terrestrial Data Center, NOAA/CBIS (SDI), 325 Broadway, Boulder, CO 80303. Place a check beside each flier you would like to receive and mail to NSDC, or give to NSDC representative. Please allow 4 weeks for receipt of the fliers.

- 1976 (W) Two Special Seismogram Services for Large Earthquakes
- 1976 (N) Magnetic Publications and Services for Surveyors
- 1976 (R) Multichannel Common Depth Point (CDP) Seismic Reflection Data—Third Data Set: Seismic Data for Three Additional Atlantic Survey Lines
- 1976 (S) World Heat Flow Map
- 1976 (T) Multichannel Common Depth Point (CDP) Seismic Reflection Data—Seismic Data for Cook Inlet, Alaska
- 1976 (M) Values of the Earth's Magnetic Field from Mathematical Models
- 1976 (X) Multichannel Common Depth Point (CDP) Seismic Reflection Data—Seismic Data for Blake Plateau
- 1976 (Y) Climate: Long-Range Investigation, Mapping, and Prediction (CLIMAP) UPDATE2: August 1977 (Ocean Floor Sediment Core Analyses) (Revised)
- 1976 (Z) Grain-Size Analysis Data—Bering, Chukchi, East Siberian, and Laptev Seas (Marine Geological Data)
- 1977 (N) Marine Resources Data Base: Maganese Nodules
- 1977 (P) Geophysical Data for Outer Continental Shelf Lease Sale No. 42 (Georges Bank)
- 1977 (Q) Descriptions of Ocean Sediment Cores
- 1977 (R) IDA (International Deployment of Accelerometers) Data Availability
- 1977 (S) Icosahedron Globe - Earthquake Epicenters of the World
- 1977 (U) Multichannel Common Depth Point (CDP) Seismic Reflection Data—Seismic Data for Southeast Bering Sea, Alaska
- 1977 (V) Multichannel Common Depth Point (CDP) Seismic Reflection Data—Seismic Data for the S.E. Georgia Embayment
- 1977 (W) Multichannel Common Depth point (CDP) Seismic Reflection Data for the Gulf of Alaska
- 1977 (X) New Map of Geothermal Energy Resources of the Western United States
- 1977 (Y) Multichannel Common Depth Point (CDP) Seismic Reflection Data—Additional Atlantic Survey Lines
- 1977 (N-N) Seismological Data From the People's Republic of China
- 1978 (N) Geophysical Data for Outer Continental Shelf Lease Sale No. 43 (Georgia Embayment)
- 1978 (Q) Digital Navigation for Common Depth Point (CDP) Data
- 1978 (Q) Multichannel Common Depth (CDP) Seismic Reflection Data Lines I P O D, A & B - Cape Hatteras to the Mid-Atlantic Ridge
- 1978 (T) Engineering Data Services
- 1978 (U) Solid Earth Data Services
- 1978 (W) Strong-Motion Earthquake Data
- 1978 (W) PETROS - Chemical Analyses of Igneous Rocks
- 1978 (X) Announcement of Availability of Marine Geological Data
- 1978 (Y) Icosahedron Globe - Marine Geologic Data Worldwide
- 1978 (Z) World Seismicity and Volcanic Activity, 1976-77 (map)
- 1978 (N-N) Icosahedron Globe - International Geomagnetic Reference Field
- 1978 (O-O) Well Logs - Cost Well GE-1
- 1978 (P-P) Geophysical Data for Outer Continental Shelf Lease Sale No. 49 (Baltimore Canyon Trough)
- 1978 (Q-Q) National Petroleum Reserve Alaska (NPRA) Multichannel CDP Seismic Reflection Data
- 1979 (N) Tsunami Data Now Available
- 1979 (O) Seismic Research Observatory and High-Gain Long-Period Network-Day Digital Data
- 1979 (P) Geophysical Data for Outer Continental Shelf Lease Sale No. 48 (Offshore Southern Calif.)
- 1979 (Q) Digital Bathymetric Data for Coastal Regions of the United States
- 1979 (R) Availability of Geothermal Energy Maps
- 1979 (S) Icosahedron Globe - International Geomagnetic Reference Field
- 1979 (T) National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska (NPRA)--Summary Report - Interpretation of Seismic Survey Data
- 1979 (V) Lease Sale No. 40 (Baltimore Canyon Trough) Geophysical Data for Outer Continental Shelf USGS Data Set AT-15384
- 1979 (W) Digital Bathymetric Data for Alaska
1979 (X) New Publication for Sale: Inventory of Natural Hazards Data Resources in the Federal Government


1979 (Z) Land Gravity Data for Conterminous United States-1979

1979 (N-N) Multichannel Common Depth Point (CDP) Seismic Reflection Data; Additional Atlantic Survey Lines

1979 (O-O) New Publication: Earthquake History of the United States (1971-76 Supplement)

1979 (P-P) Well Logs; Cost Wells Nos. B-2 and B-3 (Baltimore Canyon area, Outer Continental Shelf

1979 (Q-Q) Lease Sale No. 46 - Kodiak Shelf; Geophysical Data for Outer Continental Shelf

1979 (R-R) Beaufort Sea Corehole Data Geotechnical, Geologic, and Geochemical Data; USGS Geotechnical Investigation, Beaufort Sea, Alaska-1979; USGS Data Set AK17718

1979 (S-S) Geochemical and Grain-Size Data, Lease Sale No. 49, U.S. Mid-Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf and Slope; USGS Data Sets AT16293, AT16298

1979 (T-T) An Index to Marine Geological Samples "The Core Curators' File"

1979 (U-U) Volcano Map

1979 (V-V) Earthquake Data File

1979 (W-W) Lease Sale No. 44 - Gulf of Mexico Geophysical Data for Outer Continental Shelf; USGS Data Set GM-15944

1979 (O-O) Eastern Gulf of Mexico Marine Habitat Study; BLM Data Set No. AAS51-CT-6-22

1979 (Q-Q) Geophysical Data for Outer Continental Shelf, Lease Sales No. 51 and No. 65 - Gulf of Mexico, USGS Data Set GM-16534

1980 (SE-B) Price List for Copies of Seismograms CDP Data in the Northern Mississippi Embayment; A 'Look' at the New Madrid Fault Zone

1980 (SE-D) (Bathymetry and Elevations) for One-Degree Size Areas

1980 (SE-F) Digital Bathymetric Data for the United States

1980 (SE-G) Well Log Data for Outer Continental Shelf Lease Sale No. 48 (Offshore Southern California) USGS Data Set PA Cost OCS-CAL 78-174, Well No. 1

1980 (H) Geophysical Data from the Deep Sea Drilling Project

1980 (SE-I) National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska (NPRA) Palynology and Micropalentology Reports Generated Through FY’79


1980 (SE-L) National Petroleum Reserve Alaska - Barrow, Area


1980 (N) Earthquake Epicenters of the World (A do-it-yourself polyhedron globe)

1980 (SE-O) Lease Sale No. 70 - St. George Basin Bering Sea, Alaska

1980 (SE-P) Lease Sale No. 58B and No. 58A - Gulf of Mexico Geophysical Data for Outer Continental Shelf

1980 (SE-Q) Lease Sale No. 47 - Gulf of Mexico Geophysical Data for Outer Continental Shelf


1980 (SE-S) CDP Data in the Appalachian Overthrust - Set No. 1

1980 (SE-T) Southern Bering Sea Shelf; Multichannel Common Depth Point (CDP) Seismic Reflection Data in the area of OCS Lease Sales 70, 75

1980 (SE-U) Elevation Data for North America

1980 (SE-V) Historical Seismograms Available - First Notice

1980 (SE-X) Multichannel Common Depth Point (CDP) Seismic Reflection Data

1980 (SE-Y) Bathymetric and Geodetic Summaries

1980 (SE-Z) Lease Sale No. 45 - Gulf of Mexico Geophysical Data for Outer Continental Shelf - USGS Data Set GM-16497

1980 (SE-AA) Well Log Data from the Atlantic Continental Shelf Off Nantucket Island, Massachusetts - USGS Data Sets COST G-1 and COST G-2

Figure 1 (page 2)
Cartographic Users Advisory Council

Charles A. Seavey, Chairman of the Cartographic Users Advisory Council, has announced the results of one of the CUAC accomplishments. The Open-File Reports of the U.S. Geological Survey will be distributed by the Government Printing Office as a selective option of Depository Libraries. It will be in microfiche format, as 1976: Item No. 624-H. Currently this Item is an "all or nothing" selection, but CUAC is attempting to determine what happened to its attempt to have the Item broken up on a state-by-state basis.

The Council is composed of representatives of SLA G&M Division (H. Phinne & Kathleen Zar); ALA Map & Geography Roundtable (Seavey & David Cobb); Geoscience Information Society (Nancy Pruett); and Western Association of Map Libraries (Stevens).
Dealers' Catalogs Received

AMERICANA MAIL AUCTION, George M. Rinsland, 4015 Kilmer Ave.,
Allentown, PA 18104

Auction No. 89: (sale closing July 20, 1980)

fan occasional map appears, among the collectibles, such as Item 672:
THEATRUM TERRAE SANCTAE ET BIBLICARUM HISTORIARUM by Christiano Adrichomio.
Cologne 1590. Folio, dark leather w/tool designs on covers. Beautiful
title page in color & 286 numbered ps. + Index (clean cond.) LARGE FOLD-
OUT HOLY LAND MAP IN COLOR 40 x 14 in. Numerous ships at sea & 4 large
sea serpents + details of the area. Map has some light staining & sep-
arated at one fold. Cover & map detached .... (Guide price: $400.00)

ANTIQUE MAP MAIL AUCTION, Tim Cass, 5614 Northfield Road, Bethesda, 20034
Maryland (phone: 301 657-9074, eves. 6-9)

Catalog: Auction No. 41 closing date: August 1, 1980.

W. GRAHAM ARADER III, 1000 Boxwood Court, King of Prussia, PA 19406
(phone: 215 825-6570)

Catalogue 21, April 1980. 137 items, illus.
Catalogue 24, August 1980. A selection of reference books ... historical
cartography, natural history, and American
ethnology. (more than 350 items, a fine bibliog-
raphy, includes the WAML Occasional Paper No. 4
by Harold M. Ottesen: Index to Early Twentieth
Century City Plans appearing in Guidebooks.

RICHARD B. ARKWAY, INC. (new address on Nov. 1, 1980:) 131 Fifth Ave.,
Suite 401, New York, NY 10003 (phone: 212-752-1864)

Catalogue XVI: Summer 1980 - Rare Maps, Atlases & Books; 70 items illus.
Catalogue XVI: 9th International Book Fair Selections (October 2,3,4, 1980
in New York City). 14 items, illus.

A. ASHER & CO., Keizersgracht 526, 1017 EK Amsterdam, The Netherlands
(phone: 020 222255)

Catalogue: Publications and Reprints - Natural History (includes plant ge-
egraphy, and travel & expeditions). Index.

BOURCY & PAULUSCH, Antiquariat, 1010 Wien I, Wipplingerstrasse 5
(phone: 022 2 63 71 49)

1497 items, 13 illus. on covers.

BOW WINDOWS BOOK SHOP, 128 High St., Lewes, East Sussex, England BN7 1XL
(phone: 079 16 2839)

Catalogue 84: Natural history; Travel & Topography; Literature; General
Subjects. 620 items.
C. BROEKEMA, Antiquarian Book- and Mapseller Leidsekade 68, 1016 DA Amsterdam, Holland (phone: 020 725933)

{this is a new address, effective July 1, 1980}

Catalogue 64: Rare Books & Old Maps. 635 items, 6 illus., index.

CHEASAPEAKE GALLERIES, 205 East Joppa Road, Suite 103, Towson, Maryland 21204 (phone: 301 321-0850)

Catalogue Six: Americana, with a special supplement of books about Abraham Lincoln. (119 items + 62 in supplement)

{includes a lot of WAML region items}

DAWSON RARE BOOKS, 16 & 17 Pall Mall, London, SW1Y 5NB (phone: 01-930-2515)

Map Catalogue III: 305 items, 4 color illus. on covers. 47 b&w illus.

Catalogue No. 277: Travel and Exploration: 450 items, 4 color illus. on covers, 5 color illus. between pp. 64-65. Index.

ROBERT DOUWMA (Prints & Maps) Ltd., 93 Great Russell Street, London WC 1 (phone: 01-636 4895)

branch in Australia: 283 Toorak Road, South Yarra, Melbourne

Catalogue 23: The British Isles Part 3, London. 780 items, 71 illus., index.

FRANCIS EDWARDS LIMITED, 83 Marylebone High St., London W1M 4AL (phone: 01-935 9221)


FRONTIER AMERICA CORP., Box 3698, Bryan, Texas 77801 (Phone 713 846-4462)

Catalogue 31: A varied collection of rare and unusual Americana with a section on J. Frank Dobie. 528 items.

MICHAEL GINSBERG BOOKS, INC., Box 402, Sharon, Massachusetts 02067 (phone: 617 784-8181 or 784-6929)

Catalogue 26: Rare Americana, a selection of books, pamphlets, maps, manuscripts, etc. from our stock. 419 items, 6 illus. of book title pages.

Catalogue 28: Western Americana - Part One A-M. 1043 items.

RICHARD HANSEN, 11245 Dry Creek Road, Auburn, CA 95603 (phone: 916 885-4878)

Catalog 10, 2nd Section: The History of California, a catalog of books, Sect 2, M to Z, plus maps. pp. 41-80. 668 items.

THE JENKINS COMPANY, Box 2085, Austin, Texas 78768 (phone: 512 444-6616)

Catalogue 126: Western Americana. 850 items.

LOUIS LOEB-LAROCQUE, 36, Rue Le Peletier, 75009 PARIS France (phone 878.11.18)

1980: Old Maps. 840 items, 51 b&w illus., index.
NICO ISRAEL - RARE BOOKS, (a division of A. Asher & Co. B.V.),
526 Keizersgracht, 1017 EK Amsterdam, Holland
(phone: 020 222255

Catalogue 22: Interesting books and manuscripts on various subjects.
Fall 1980. 210 items, 100 illus., incl. 15 color illus. Index.

This catalogue warrants special mention. The hard-bound cover title bears
the dates 1950 - 1980, and considering the quality of this catalogue -
including the offering of the earliest Portolan Chart not in a public
institution - w/ a full-color, double page reproduction of the Ms.
Portolan Chart of the Mediterranean Sea, by Vesconte ca.1325 - and a
price tag of ca.$100,000. - it seems logical that this catalogue is a
30th Anniversary production, although no reference makes that explicit.
The full value of all 210 items is more than 1.8 million U.S. dollars
(3,653,070 Dfl.) The most expensive item is No. 6, offered at 275,000 Dfl.
($140,525), which is the Claudius Ptolemaeus Cosmographia, Rome, 1478.

Color reproductions are: No. 1 - Vesconte, Portolan Chart Mediterranean.
No. 71 - World Portolan Chart, Martinex, 1575.
No. 107 - Laplandt, Blaeu, 1606.

J. PATRICK McGAHERN - BOOKS INC., 763 Bank St., Ottawa, Ontario K1S 3V3
(phone: 233-2215

Catalogue 38, part 2: The Arctic - Alaska, Yukon, Sub-Arctic, Labrador,

Catalogue 38, part 3: The Arctic .... Items 802-1251.

Catalogue 39: Scarce and interesting Canadiana. 253 items.

NEIL McKINNON LIMITED: P.O. Box 847, Timaru, New Zealand (phone: 81-931)
Antique maps, books and old sea charts. Regular postal auctions.
June 1980. Items B100 - B139.

GEORGE S. MacMANUS CO., 1317 Irving St., Philadelphia, PA 19107 (phone:
215 735-4456

Catalogue 251: General Americana. 2019 items (the West includes items
1916 - 1929).

RUDOLF MULLER INTERNATIONAL BOOKSELLERS, Overtoom 487, 1054 LG Amsterdam,
Holland (phone: 020 16.59.55

Catalogue Nr. 11: Geography & Cartography and related sciences, new and
antiquarian books, selected stock-list, maps and
atlases. 355 items.

KENNETH NEBENZAHL, INC., 333 North Michigan Ave., Chicago, Illinois 60601
(phone: 312 641-2711)
The Compass, Number 42, Fall 1980. 48 items, 28 b&w illus.

P.J. RADFORD, Sheffield Park, Nr. Uckfield, Sussex, England (phone:
082 573 531)

Catalogue 26: Americana. 100 items, 14 b&w illus.
Print List 1: Old Prints. 40 items, 40 b&w illus.
Catalogue 2: Americana - A varied selection of rare and unusual Americana including early American imprints; narratives of Western exploration, travel books from throughout the country and uncommon items from all over.

WALTER REUBEN, INC., Suite 910, American Bank Tower, Austin, Texas 78701 (phone 512 478-3338)

New York Office: 667 Madison Ave., Suite 1006, New York, NY 10021 (phone 212 752-8508)

Catalogue 38: Rare Books and Maps. 268 items, 40 b&w illus., index.

{R. Philip Hoehn, UC Berkeley, WAML Member, is quoted as a source of information in the description regarding item 136a: Chart of the Coast of California from San Blas to San Francisco...James Imray, 1849.}

CEDRIC L. ROBINSON, BOOKSELLER, 597 Palisado Ave., Windsor, Connecticut 06095 (phone: 203 688-2582)

Catalogue 136, Summer 1980: Low priced American History, including books on the Sea, Indians, and the West. 899 items.

NORDDEUTSCHES ANTIQUARIAT ROSTOCK, DDR 2500 Rostock 1, Postschliessfach 30 (phone: 34 052)

Antiquariatsangebot Nr. 537: Alte Landkarten und Stadtansichten. 2123 items {landkarten nos. 1 - 188.}

Antiquariatsangebot Nr. 538: Geographie-, Geologie-, Volks- und Landeskunde. 1480 items.

CHARLES SESSLER, INC., 1308 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, PA 19107

Catalogue (unnumbered): Prints, items 1-20; Maps, items 21-29; Books, items 30-72. 9 illus., b&w.

Catalogue No. 4: Books, items 1-75; Prints 76-86. 5 illus., b&w.

ANTIQUARIAT STENDERHOFF, Bucker - Graphik, Alter Fischmarkt 21, 4400 Munster (phone: 0251 44749)

Katalog 344: Alte Bücher, Eine Auswahl. 529 items, 34 b&w illus.

{some Karl Baedeker guidebooks are offered, ranging in price between $252 and $33.}

HARRY L. STERN LTD., ANTIQUARIAN BOOKS, 620 North Michigan Ave., Chicago, Illinois 60611 (phone: 312 787-4433)

Rare Books III. 178 items, 14 illus., b&w.

{The final page bears an illus. of a map of THE WESTERN GREAT LAKES by Capt. Jonathan Carver, London: 1778. $850. ---and a note: We also specialize in antique maps from the 15th to the 19th centuries. The map above is available from our forthcoming catalogue of antique maps.}
L.S. STRAIGHT, 101 Maple St., Weehawken, New Jersey 07087 (phone: 201 863-9115)

Catalogue No. 336: Maps and Prints. 112 items, 6 b&w illus.


Catalogue No. 339: Australia and the Pacific. 74 items, 2 illus.


Catalog 28: The American West, outlaws, & lawmen, cowboys, cattle ranching, indians, explorers, fur traders, Custer, Alaska, and some others. 582 items.

RECENT ARRIVAL

RICHARD FITCH, Old Maps and Prints, 2324 Calle Halcon, Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501 (phone: 505 982-2939)

Catalogue No. 35: Americana. 243 items, 78 illus.

Cartographic Information Society

The Cartographic Information Society had its Organizational Meeting at Milwaukee on October 2-4, 1980. Christine Reinhard, Wisconsin State Cartographer’s Office, was organizer and host for the meeting.


Friday’s luncheon speaker was Barbara Petchenik of R.R. Donnelly and Sons, and the dinner speaker was Allen Schmidt, Executive Director of the Harvard Lab for Computer Graphics. Saturday’s luncheon speaker was Don Lowe of the Environmental Research Institute of Michigan.

Activities included tours of the Miller Brewery and the American Geographical Society Collection at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee; self-guided tours of Kettle Moraine State Forest, Historical Milwaukee, or Lake Michigan coastal history were available on an optional basis.

Membership in the CIS is $25.00 per year; information is available from:

CIS c/o Christine Reinhard, Chairperson
143 Science Hall - State Cartographer’s Office
Madison, WI 53706
UCLA Atlases

data contributed by

David Deckelbaum
UCLA Map Library
University of California
Los Angeles

The Times atlas of world history / edited by Geoffrey Barracough.
LC No. 78-5403

40 p. : col. maps ; 30 cm. Scale of maps: 1:23,000,000.
"Subject matter copyright Swiss Reinsurance Company, October 1977."
LC No. 78-320926

Knowles, R.
95 p. : ill., maps (some col.) ; 21 x 33 cm. Includes bibliographies.
LC No. 76-1977

Zaborski, Bogdan, 1901--
Montreal, Sir George Williams University Bookstore, 1972.
200 p. maps. 28 x 43 cm. (Sir George Williams University. Dept. of Geography. Publication no. 1) Explanatory text in English, with French summaries of each chapter. Includes bibliographies.
1. Canada--Maps, Topographic. 2. Land settlement--Canada--Maps. I. Title II. Title: Atlas des paysages et de l'habitat du Canada de l'est. III. Series
LC No. 74-654259
1170  G
[Quigg, Lemuel Elv]. 1863-1919.
New empires in the Northwest... New York, The Tribune Association, [1889].
84 p. 26 cm. (Library of Tribune extras. vol.1. August 1889, no.8) (History of the Pacific Northwest, PNW no. 226, Research Publications, Inc. Microfilm, Reel 22.)
Cover title.
A collection of 37 letters on the Dakotas, Montana and Washington State, signed: L. E. Q.
1. Northwestern states--Description and travel. 2. Natural resources--British Columbia--Maps. I. Title.

1201  G
x, 292 p. : maps ; 22 x 30 cm. Maps in pocket.
I. Title

1365  G
88 p. : ill. ; 28 cm.
3. Oklahoma--Social conditions--Maps. I. Oklahoma. State University. Arts and Sciences Extension. II. Title

1371  G
Pool, William C.
xii, 190 p. : col. maps ; 21 x 25 cm. Includes bibliographies and indexes.
1. Texas--Historical geography--Maps. 2. Texas--History--Maps.
I. Triggs, Edward. II. Wren, Lance. III Title
LC No. 76-375887

1405  G
Collins, Charles W.
Illinois, an atlas / Charles W. Collins. -- Madison, Wis. :
276 p. : maps (some col.) ; 24 x 31 cm. Title on spine: Atlas of Illinois. Includes index.
I. Title. II. Title: Atlas of Illinois.
G
1430
C64
1974

Collins, Charles W.
189 p. : maps (some col.) ; 29 cm.
l. Iowa--Maps. 2. Iowa--Economic conditions--Maps. I. Title

G
1430
F7
1978

Frankland, Philip.
145 p. : 63 maps (1 transparent overlay in pocket) ; 22 x 28 cm. Includes bibliographies.
l. Iowa--Maps. 2. Iowa--Social conditions--Maps. 3. Iowa--Economic conditions--Maps. I. Airola, Stephen, 1953-- Joint author. II. Title LC No. 78-16807

G
1486
C28W27
1977

Washington (State). Dept. of Ecology.
v. : chiefly col. maps ; 63 x 49 cm.
LIBRARY HAS: v. 5-6. Includes bibliographies.
CONTENTS.--v. 5. Snohomish County.--v. 6. King County.
Maps by the University of Washington Cartographic Laboratory.
l. Coast--Washington (State)--Maps. 2. Washington (State)--Maps, Physical. I. Youngmann, Carl II. Washington (State). University. Cartographic Laboratory. III. Title

G
1510
W3
1979

Walker, Henry Pickering.
3. Arizona--History. I. Bufkin, Don, joint author. II. Title
LC No. 78-58086
NOTE: See review of this atlas in this issue.

G
1525
D718a
1979

Donley, Michael W
v, 191 p. : col. ill., col. maps. ; 38 cm. Includes index.
l. California--Maps. I. Title
LC No. 79-84439
NOTE: See review of this atlas in this issue.
Colombia. Instituto Geográfico Agustín Codazzi.

Argentine Republic. Instituto Geográfico Militar.

Guanabara, Brazil. Secretaria de Planejamento e Coordenação Geral.
[304] p. : tables, graphs, col. maps ; 45 x 57 cm. Cover title. Scale of most maps ca. 1:75,000. l. Guanabara, Brazil--Maps. I. Title LC No. 76-487229

Compton, Paul Alwyn.

Centre d'études de géographie tropicale.
Atlas des départements français d'outre-mer / réalisé par le Centre d'études de géographie tropicale du C.N.R.S. Bordeaux-Talence ; 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-- [continued on next page]
84

Centre d'études de géographie tropicale.
Atlas des départements français ... c1975

v. : ill. (some col.), maps (some col.); 49 x 59 cm.
LIBRARY HAS: v. 1, 4. At head of title: Centre national de la
recherche scientifique. Institut géographique national.
CONTENTS.—1. La Réunion.—4. La Guyane.
4. Guyane—Maps. I. Title II. Title: Atlas des D.O.M.
LC No. 76-481177

Polska Akademia Nauk. Instytut Geografii.

2 v. fold. col. maps. 32-41 cm.
v. 2 has title also in English: National atlas of Poland.
Scale of most maps 1:2,000,000. CONTENTS.—v. 1. Atlas.—v. 2.
Texts and map keys in English.
1. Atlases, Polish. 2. Poland—Maps. I. Title II. Title:
National atlas of Poland.
LC No. 75-572481

Tübiner Atlas des Vorderen Orients / hrsg. vom Sonderforschungs-
bereich 19 der Universität Tübingen. —Wiesbaden : Reichert,
1977-

v. : all maps ; 51 x 72 cm.
in German and English. Issued in parts (Lietungen)
Universität. Sonderforschungsbereich 19. II. Röllig, Wolfgang,
1932-

India (Republic). Office of the Registrar General.
Indian census centenary atlas / technical direction, B. K. Roy,
map officer ; general direction, A. Chandra Sekhar registrar
general & census commissioner, India. — Delhi : Controller of
Publications, [1974].
vii, 198 p. : ill., maps (some col.) 34 cm.
At head of title: Census of India. "Based upon the Survey of
India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India."
"World population year, 1974". "PRG. 4.7l (N)/1500."
Bibliography: p. 194-197.
1. India—Census—Maps. 2. India—Maps. I. Roy, B. K. II. Title
LC 78-900469

Planning atlas of Andhra Pradesh / sponsors, Department of Finance &
Planning, Government of Andhra Pradesh, Pilot Map Production
Plant (C.S.T. & M.P.) Survey of India, Hyderabad, Department of
Geography, Osmania University, Hyderabad; prepared under the
guidance of S. Manzoor Alam, B. P. R. Vithal, N. K. Sen;
principal associates, Afzal Mohammad, P. B. K. Murthy. — [s.l. :
s.n.], [introd. 1976] c1974 (Hyderabad : Pilot Map Production
Plant, Survey of India).

[continued on next page]
Planning atlas of Andhra Pradesh (continued)

31 p. in various pagings, 96 leaves of plates: col. maps; 38 x 45 cm. CONTENTS.--Location and administrative divisions.--Physical characteristics.--National resources and their development.--Agriculture and irrigation.--Power and industry.--Transport.--Banks and co-operatives.--Social and demographic characteristics.--Regional development.

1. Andhra Pradesh, India--Economic conditions--Maps. 2. Natural resources--India--Andhra Pradesh--Maps. 3. Andra Pradesh, India--Social conditions--Maps. I. Alam, Shah Manzoor. II. Andhra Pradesh, India. Finance and Planning (Planning Wing) Dept. LC No. 77-902325

G


2 v.: maps (some col.); 42 x 44 cm. Scale of maps ca. 1:2,000,000 and 1:1,000,000. Includes bibliographies. CONTENTS.--v. 1. The maps.--v. 2. Commentaries.


G

Sayles, Myron A., 1948-


1. Oceanography--Bering Sea--Charts, diagrams, etc. I. Aagaard, Knut, joint author. II. Coachman, L. K., joint author. III. Title LC No. 79-89165

G

Fades, Jean.


Historical Map Society of British Columbia

The Society has been quite active this year, with meetings every second month, and with a series of lectures given for the University of British Columbia's Centre for Continuing Education. This is the second series the Society has sponsored - this time on Map Collecting. In 1976 a series on "The Mapping of British Columbia" was given simultaneously at UBC and the University of Victoria.

The Map Collecting course has about a dozen registrants, most of whom are quite enthusiastic. Dr. A.L. Farley, a Society member and Professor of Geography at UBC, began the series with an illustrated Introduction to Historical Cartography. The second session was an idea borrowed from the Canadian Cartographic Association's Toronto Conference, having a panel of map collectors and dealers talking about their collections or business and how they got started, etc. The panel was chaired by Maureen Wilson, with panelists Colin Minchington and J.E. (Gene) Horvath, collectors, Eric Butler and Stephen Lunsford, dealers, and Frances Woodward, UBC Library. This was a very successful session, with many interesting and valuable points being raised, including the fact that maps often form an important part of a book, and if one has a map which has come from a book, one ought to try to acquire the book as well. Sherrill Kautz, conservator with the Vancouver City Archives, talked about various preservation techniques, and the collectors were given a number of useful "do's and don'ts". Frances Woodward gave a session each on Map Collecting - Sources and Resources, and Recording Your Collection. The final evening featured a display of maps from UBC's Historical Map Collection, and members of the class were invited to bring some maps of their own along to "show and tell". Most of the class seemed to enjoy the series, and some enquired about future series, and about joining the Society.

The Society started this season with a talk in September by Tomas Bartroli about some of the myths and mistakes in the mapping of the Pacific Northwest. In November, Richard Malinski talked about John Purdy's Map of Cabotia, and in January, Frances Woodward talked about Mapping the Kootenay District. The annual meeting will be held in March, and Frances Woodward will talk about Fire Insurance Plans. In May the Society will have a joint meeting with the Canadian Society for Asian Arts, when Basil Stuart Stubbs will talk about Japanese maps.

13 March 1980

(Miss) Frances Woodward, President
Historical Map Society of B.C.
HONORS AWARD TO MAUD COLE

Maud Cole, the 1980 recipient of the Honors Award for outstanding achievement from the Geography and Map Division of the Special Libraries Association, has been active in libraries since 1934 and has been working with maps since 1945, a record which few librarians can equal.

A native of Ohio, Mrs. Cole entered the library field after earning a Bachelor of Arts degree with a history major from the University of Toledo and a Bachelor of Arts in Library Science from the University of Michigan. Following library positions in Michigan, New York State, and Kansas, she joined the staff of the Exchange and Gift Division of the Library of Congress. In 1945 she transferred to the Map Division as a reference librarian and atlas cataloger. While employed in this position she studied art and geography at the Graduate School of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Her interests in history, art, geography, and library science combined during her work at the Library of Congress, and after she moved to the American History Division of the New York Public Library in 1952 and later in its Rare Book Division. She retired as Keeper of Rare Books in 1977.

Mrs. Cole's work in the Rare Book Division involved such diverse projects as preparing an exhibit of Bibles, compiling a list of additions to Evans' American Bibliography, supervising the processing of a collection of political campaign materials, and developing instructions for children to make their own horn books. We are sure she brought to each of these the same enthusiasm she shared with Division members who were fortunate enough to tour her collection during the 1967 SLA conference in New York.

This year's award recipient has been a member of the Special Libraries Association since 1945 and an active participant in the Geography and Map Division and its Washington and New York Groups. In past years she has served as Hospitality Chair and Chair of the New York Group; Vice-Chair of the Geography and Map Division from 1957 to 1959, and then in 1960 to 1962 as Chair. In that office, she prepared a history of this Honors Award. She was also a member of the Executive Committee of the Map Resources Committee which supervised compilation of the first edition of Map Collections in the United States and Canada, A Directory. The latest edition is a familiar tool for every librarian who deals with maps. In addition, she is a long-time member of the American Library Association and has been particularly active in the Rare Books and Manuscripts Section of the Association of College and Research Libraries. Recent offices she held in this Section include Nominating Committee Chair for the 1976 election and Secretary of the Section from 1977 to 1979. Furthermore, she has participated in activities of the New York Library Club, the New York Map Society, the Bibliographical Society of America, and the American Printing History Association. Just last November she moderated a general session of the Society for the History of Discoveries at its conference in Worcester, Massachusetts. This past year, she has also been Hospitality Chair for the Special Libraries Association New York Chapter. Although she is officially retired, her list of activities is astounding in length and breadth.

Among her professional publications are "The American Alpine Club and the Montagnier Memorial Library", "Some Early Map Treasures in the New York Public Library", and "Children's Rare Book Treasures". In collaboration with others she prepared a report, "Formation of a Dictionary Catalog of Atlases in the Library of Congress Map Division", and compiled a list of "Bibles in Many Lan-
In 1980, the Geography and Map Division of the Special Libraries Association bestows its Honors Award on Maud Cole, for long years of devoted service to librarianship and to maps. She is one of the last of the librarian-generalists, perhaps uniquely produced in the 1930s.

Special Libraries Association
Geography and Map Division
Honors Award Committee

Mary Gaineder, Chairman
University of Wisconsin, Madison

Jeremiah B. Post
Free Library of Philadelphia

Jean M. Ray
Southern Illinois University, Carbondale

Mineral Atlas of the Pacific Northwest

A Mineral Atlas of the Pacific Northwest has been published by the University Press of Idaho. This two color, 30-page atlas was compiled, designed, and produced by a team of cartography students under the direction of Dr. Alan A. De Lucia, Associate Professor of Cartography and Geography at the University of Idaho.

The atlas is a compilation of recent information on such topics as mineral resource locations, processing facilities, generalized geology, land availability and ownership, transportation and economic impacts in the states of Idaho, Oregon, and Washington. It should be of value to the students and layman as well as the minerals specialist. The atlas includes an original relief rendering of the Pacific Northwest by Gibb C. Johnson using the Swiss illuminated hachure technique.

The atlas is available for $8.95 in paperback from the University Press of Idaho, P.O. Box 3368, University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho 83843. Format is 28 x 44 cm.

Dr. De Lucia is Director of The Cart-O-Graphics Laboratory of the Geography Department. Programs under the auspices of the Department include: Cartography; Spatial and Environmental Issues; Regional and Town Planning; and The Landman Program. The Department is part of the College of Mines and Earth Resources.
Publications of Relevance

Contributions by: MB = Mary Blakeley, University of Arizona, Tucson
JC = Jim Coombs, Southwest Missouri State University, Springfield, Missouri
LC = Larry Cruse, University of California-San Diego
DD = David Deckelbaum, UCLA Map Library, Los Angeles
ML = Mary Larsgaard, Colorado School of Mines, Golden, CO
SL = Sandra Lamprecht, California State University, Long Beach
RM = Riley Moffat, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah
PI = Peter Ives, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque
PS = Paul Stout, Ball State University, Muncie, IN
RW = Ronald Whistance-Smith, University of Alberta, Edmonton
EP = The Editor, from Publisher's blurbs & items in hand

Atlashjandbog over Grønland / [redaktion og korttegning, Arne Gaarn Bak].
LC 79-689714 OCLC 5917085 kr118.50 ISBN 8717022827

Australia. Division of National Mapping.
34 p. illus. map, graphs. Free Distribution: Division of National Mapping, P.O. Box 548, Queanbeyan 2620, Australia.
"Prior to the Aerostat survey, the DNM used third order astronomical observations to supplement triangulation and traverse stations of the geodetic survey as control for mapping. From 1957 the geodetic survey was rapidly extended with the Tellurometer electromagnetic distance measuring equipment. Aerostat, the airborne version of the Tellurometer, became a rapid and economical method of providing additional control points for mapping, particularly in the flat areas of inland Australia, where lines of sight between stations were short. The DNM Aerostat surveys between 1963 and 1974 are described in this report."

Barney, Terry W.
A user's guide to Missouri maps / by Terry W. Barney, Michael J. Breedlove, Gail S. Ludwig ; prepared for the Missouri Office of Administration, Division of Budget and Planning. [Jefferson City : The Division], 1978.
vi, 173 p. : ill. ; 28 cm. Prepared in cooperation with Geography Extension Program, University of Missouri--Columbia.

[continued]
A user's guide to Missouri maps - continued:

Bibliography: p. 173. Includes Index. The preparation of this report was financed in part through a comprehensive planning grant from the Department of Housing and Urban Development; Kansas City Regional Office, Federal Building, 911 Walnut St., Kansas City, MO 64106. Missouri Office of Administration, Division of Budget and Planning, Capitol Building Room B-9, Jefferson City, Missouri 65102. University of Missouri Extension Division, Geography Extension Program, No. 6 Stewart Hall, Columbia, Missouri 65211.

A User's Guide to Missouri Maps is a reference document designed as a guide to the major sources and types of cartographic materials available for various areas of Missouri. Materials are annotated by source and type with information concerning scale, availability, cost and content. Selected examples of various map types are also included.

"The document serves not only as a comprehensive guide to cartographic materials covering Missouri, but also provides useful information to U.S. map librarians concerning sources of cartographic materials from federal agencies. In addition, the document provides a model of what map librarians can be doing in their own states. An example is the inventory of county land ownership map products on page 119."

Includes sources: Federal Agencies, State Agencies, Regional and Local Agencies, Other Sources, and Remote Sensing Products.

OCLC 4849771

Bernalillo County. Zoning and Building Inspection Dept.


29 x 25 cm. ca.19,000 $30. for both vols. (The Dept.) 1429 Central Ave. NW, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87104 looseleaf, latest leaves June 1980; excludes area within the city limits of Albuquerque.


28 cm. ca.500 p. 1 vol. ISBN 0-8161-6874-1 $75.00


Brown, Pia Tollo


Ms. Brown is Assistant Professor and Social Science-Humanities Reference Librarian at William Jasper Kerr Library at Oregon State University in Corvallis.
Canada. Surveys and Mapping Branch.


46 cm. 164 p. Cloth bound. $39.95 Canada; $47.95 other countries.

Supply and Services Canada, Hull, Quebec K1A 0S9, or from Macmillan of Canada.

The Canada Gazetteer Atlas is a completely new reference work, consisting of 48 maps and an index giving the name, status, population, and position of the populated places recorded in the 1976 Census of Canada. Selections of physical features, roads, railways, and important national and provincial parks are also included in the atlas to aid in understanding the geographical setting of the populated places. The new Canada Gazetteer Atlas complements the fourth edition of the National Atlas of Canada as well as maps of the fifth edition now being published. It reflects geographical names in the language actually approved by the respective names authorities of the provinces and territories.

Published by Macmillan of Canada - a Division of Maclean-Hunter Ltd. in co-operation with Energy, Mines and Resources Canada and the Canadian Government Publishing Center, Supply and Services Canada. Also available from Macmillan of Canada.

Cartographic Resources and Services of the New York State Library, Albany, New York, New York State Library, 1980.


This leaflet describes the collection in general terms. The cartographic collection is located on the 11th floor of the Cultural Education Center. James Corsaro, Senior Librarian, is Manuscripts and Special Collections Librarian. (Phone 518 474-4461).


ISSN 0163-7347 LC: 79-640904

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 $4.00 domestic, $5.00 foreign (price for both issues).


xlv, 1044 p. Covers 922 museums, galleries, and similar institutions in the U.S. and Canada. Many of the publications and media listed in the Catalog cannot be found in standard bibliographic tools, including Books in Print. This volume, which is a completely revised and updated edition of Museum Media (1974), covers a broad range of interests including: Maps ....

1980 Census of Population and Housing, Advance Reports, PHC80-V.

U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233

[continued]
To be issued: November 1980 - February 1981. $30.35 for a set of 56 reports, or prices vary from $1 to 35 cents, depending on Report. These reports present final official population and housing unit counts from the 1980 census and for 1970. The Advance Reports provide these counts in advance of their publication in the final 1980 census reports. The set consists of 56 reports in leaflet form and includes a U.S. Summary and one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, Virgin Islands, and American Samoa.

The reports show population and housing unit counts for the following areas or their equivalents: State, counties, county subdivisions, incorporated places, census designated places, standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSAs), and congressional districts of the 96th Congress. The U.S. Summary report presents data for the United States, its regions, divisions, States, SMSAs, and congressional districts.


11 volumes. ISBN 0-8161-0344-5 $850. for the set. Individual volumes are available; prices vary: Regional: Illinois; Indiana; Iowa; Kansas and Nebraska; Michigan; Minnesota; Missouri; North and South Dakota; Ohio; Wisconsin.

For 13 of the 15 major geographical areas covered, the Checklist provides the first cartobibliography ever published. For a more detailed description of the project and methods of compilation and editing, see Mapline, Special Number 2 (December 1978).


Published for the National Society of Colonial Dames of America in the State of Colorado, by Libraries Unlimited, Littleton, Co.

The section on Geography, beginning on page 110, lists General Works in an entry no. order, beginning w/ 1850; Local Studies - 1870-1878; Atlases - 1879-1899; Gazetteers and Place Names - 1890-1906; Physical Features - 1907-1957, etc. Entries indicate whether map/maps are contained in the item.


62 p. $17 (U.S., Canada & Mexico) $20 (elsewhere) Includes mapping software, and mapping systems, mapping services (market analyses). The Newsletter is published under the auspices of the Harvard University Laboratory for Computer Graphics.
Fusion, Robert Henderson, 1927-


xiii, 135 p., 5 leaves of plates : maps ; 24 cm. LC: 78-100492

Hondius, Jodocus, 1563-1611 or 12.

Hondius-Kaerius wall-map of Europe. Amsterdam, 1595. Amsterdam, N. Israel, 1967?

map 131 x 161 cm. on 8 sheets 71 x 45 cm. (in portfolio) 72 cm. (Imago mundi; suppl. 5) LC: 67-792

Facsimile of original map engd. by J. Hondius and P. van den Keere, with title: Nova totius Europae descriptio. Auctore I. Hondio. Scale of map ca. 1:4,400,000. Accompanied by 2 sheets of text and illus. reproduced from margins of original map, with title: Brevis totius orbis geographica explicatio. Includes map with instructions how to mount the map, mounted on p. 2 of cover.


$90.00 K.P. Bagchi & Company, 286 B.B. Ganguli St., Calcutta 12, India.

"All the important European maps of India, reprinted most of them in their original size. From the reproductions of Ptolemy in the early 16th century, this series of 90 maps shows the growing European knowledge of the geography of India and the development of cartographic art. Study of Indian social and political history as it is revealed through maps of the period has so far been a neglected field in this country, largely due to non-availability of the original maps. Now for the first time they are available in reproduction.

Ninety maps in black and white are printed on fine quality paper in 42 folded sheets 20 x 30 inches and 14 single sheets 15" x 20". Packed in cloth bound box. Limited edition of 500 copies."

International Book, Moscow.


1 map on 12 sheets, 57 x 71 cm. 1:10,000,000. not free. Legend in Russian, English, and Spanish.


xvi, 890, 115 p. : maps (some col.) ; 29 cm. LC: 79-2721
Ishiwari, Heizeo.


Islands Kortlægning (Mapping Iceland) Geodætisk Instituts Pub. Vol. VII.

Munksgaards Export Department has been fortunate in finding single copies of the above item, which they claim is exceedingly scarce.

"This is a real find - a finely bound reproduction (some for the first time) of maps of Iceland. The work spans the primitive maps of the early explorers through to the brilliantly accurate series of 87 maps produced by the Danish Geodetic Institute in modern times.

"What gives this work particular interest is the way these maps illustrate the growing understanding of Iceland's difficult terrain. The volume offered represents a milestone in the history of map publishing."

D.Kr. 3450.00 ($650.00)

Isodemographic map of North America. by Ron Eastman, Bill Nelson and Gordon Shields. Kingston, Ontario, Queen's University, 1977?

A limited, printed edition of an isodemographic map of North America is available from Queen's University. The map, 57.5 x 41.3 cm. in brown and rust colors on white, was developed from 1975-76 census data. The area of each province or state is represented in proportion to its population as compared with the population of North America as a whole. Metropolitan areas of 250,000 and larger population are shown as distinct sub-areas in their approximate true shape.

The map was commissioned for and first appeared in Yeates, Maurice and Barry Garner, The North American City, 3rd edition, New York, Harper and Row, 1980. The map has received a Certificate of Merit from the American Congress on Surveying and Mapping in their 1978 Map Design Competition. It has also been selected to accompany the Canadian map display at the 1980 International Cartographic Association meetings in Tokyo.

The cost is $3.00 for Canadian orders, $3.25 for U.S. orders and $4.00 for overseas air mail orders. All orders must be prepaid in Canadian funds and include mailing and handling. Cheques or money orders should be made payable to Queen's University, and sent to:

Isodemographic Map
Department of Geography
Queen's University
Kingston, Ontario, Canada
K7L 3N6
Kron, Andrea and Grant Heiken.


60 x 97 cm. 1:5,000,000. 6P0 Depository Item SUDOCs E1.28:LA-8476-Map.


Lowman, Paul D

Tectonic and volcanic activity of the Arctic regions (last one million years); tectonic and volcanic activity of the Antarctic regions (last one million years). Greenbelt, Md.: Goddard Space Flight Center, 1980.

2 maps; on sheet 43 x 56 cm. Scale ca. 1:46,750,000; Polar Scale. Orthographic projection. OCLC 6578687


31 cm. 248 p. $27.50 plus shipping & handling. ISBN 0-8352-1290-4 bound. ISSN 0000-0442 paperback.

"Providing resources for library patrons is part of the stock in trade of the professional librarian. With the publication on October 3, 1980 of a new directory from R.R. Bowker Company, LIBRARY RESOURCES MARKET PLACE 1980, the librarian can now rely on a personal storehouse of resources essential to his or her own daily professional life. Bound in paper and designed in Bowker's successful market place format, LRMP 1980 identifies within a single source some 4,500 organizations and people that provide products and services directly pertaining to the library world.

LRMP 1980 is arranged in 25 sections grouped within 8 broad categories as follows: Publishers; Audiovisual Producers & Distributors; Periodicals & Agents; Book Dealers; Library Equipment & Materials Suppliers; Organizations & Schools; Library Services; and Library Awards.

The directory opens with a listing of over 200 U.S. and Canadian Library & Information Science Publishers that offer books in these fields, followed by 70 Braille & Large-Type Publishers and some 170 Micropublishers. The subsequent section on Audiovisual Producers & Distributors includes about 95 firms offering media that deal with library use and librarianship. Over 450 U.S. and Canadian Library & Information Science Periodicals are included in the next section of listings. Added to this is a roster of 80 Subscription Agents; these are then classified geographically. Another listing gives Back-Issue Dealers.

Over 700 U.S. and Canadian Wholesalers & Jobbers are identified in the book dealers grouping; 200 Importers; 400 Antiquarians; etc. Entries include names, addresses, telephone numbers, key contacts.
Marinacci, Barbara.

California's Spanish place-names: what they are and how they got there. San Rafael, California, Presidio Press, 1980.


viii, 260 p., text, graphs, photos. Accompanied by Photo Mosaic Map Appendix, 28p.


The catalogue lists all the pre-nineteenth-century maps in the Nordenskiöld Collection, contained in atlases, books, or as loose sheets. Facsimiles are also cataloged.

"... it contained about 4,000 maps printed before 1600. All in all, the collection comprises more than 24,000 pre-nineteenth-century maps, most of which are contained in the library's 500 atlases; the remainder are either loose sheets (234) or in geographical works."

Micrographics Laboratory.

National Lands Index, prepared by Robert Markham. Greeley, CO.

Micrographics Laboratory, 1980?

three editions: cloth bound, 464 p. $50. ; microfiche (15 fiche, 24x, 98 pp. per fiche) $30. ; combined edition, bound & micro $75.

The National Lands Index includes all of the non-military lands as indicated on the USGS topo series at 1:250,000 — using the latest available edition through December 1979. It is designed to accompany the microfiche set of USGS maps produced on fiche by the Micrographics Laboratory.

Order direct: Micrographics Laboratory, University of Northern Colorado, James A. Michener Library, Greeley, Colorado 80639, or from: Microchart Systems, Inc., 819 A St., San Rafael, CA 94901.

Also available: COLORADO TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS - microfiche edition, 234 fiche, $240.


GEOGRAPHICAL AREA MAPS - microfiche edition, 16 fiche, $16.

NATIONAL TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS 1:250,000, microfiche edition, 150 fiche, $441.

Send for the full list and description of these sets.

Includes indexes to maps and to advertisers.


x, 292 p.: maps; 22 x 30 cm. & 2 transparencies (col.; 18 x 25 cm.) in pocket. OCLC: 6531262 LC: 79-91883

Nelson, Dick


22 cm. $3.95 Tecolote Press, Inc., P.O. Box 217, Glenwood, NM 88039
An excellent guide to a popular Arizona hiking area.

New Zealand. Department of Lands and Survey.


43 x 31 cm. $15.63 Map Centre, Dept. of Lands and Survey, P.O. Box 6452, Te Aro, Wellington, New Zealand ISBN M-0-477-01500-X

Twenty color general reference maps, each with an accompanying page of description, under the headlines of land area, geology, soil types, vegetation, climate, population, ethnic groups, languages, land use, and economy, with an extensive index of place names. Similar but superior to T.F. Kennedy's A Descriptive Atlas of the Pacific Islands. The type of thing the CIA would do. It was published for the External Intelligence Bureau of the Prime Minister's Dept.

Noe, Barbara R.


The Third edition, by Walter W. Ristow, was published in 1968 under the title: Facsimiles of rare historical maps.

The foreword of this new edition is by John A. Wolter, Chief, Geography and Map Division, The Library of Congress.


Otness, Harold M.

Index to nineteenth century city plans appearing in guidebooks: Baedeker, Murray, Joanne, Black, Appleton, Meyer, plus selected other works to provide coverage of over 1,800 plans to nearly 600 communities, found in 164 guidebooks. Santa Cruz, CA.: Western Association of Map Libraries, 1980. Occasional Paper No. 7. $6.00 OCLC: 6861959 LC: 80-24483
Ristow, Walter William, 1908-


358 p. $27.50 LC: 80-12924 ISBN: 0-208-01841-7 OCLC: 6200226

See a review of this item in this issue.

Room, Adrian.


Rooney, John F.


64 p. : maps ; 22 x 28 cm. $6.55 ISBN: 0-87453-012-1 OCLC: 6062041


Stommel, Henry M., 1920-


Tyacke, Sarah and John Huddy.


Vincenty, T.


NOAA Technical Memorandum NOS NGS-6 (National Ocean Survey--National Geodetic Survey Subseries)


Census of motor traffic on main international traffic arteries (1975). New York, The Commission, 1979. Available via UNIPUB, 345 Park Ave. South, New York, NY 10010 $12.00 99 x 83 cm. or smaller. 111,000,000 - 1,250,000,000. Includes index sh. and separate data tables for each country, keyed to map. Coverage is of Europe.
U.S. Department of the Army. Headquarters.

Cartographer Soldier's Manual: Skill Level 1/2, MOS 81C. 
FM 5-81C 1/2. June 1980.

GPO Depository Item: D101.20:5-81C 1/2


National waterways study. Waterways system and commodity movement 
maps. Fort Belvoir, VA, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1980?

20 maps. Available from U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Institute 
for Water Resources, National Waterways Study, Kinem Building, 
Fort Belvoir, VA 22060.

U.S. Bureau of the Census.

1977 Economic Censuses: Geographic Reference Manual. Reference Ser-
ies, EC77-R-1. Issued August 1978.

GPO Depository Item No. C 3.253:EC77-R-1
The tables included in this manual include: 1. States, by geographic 
divisions and outlying areas; 2. Standard consolidated statistical 
areas; 3. Standard metropolitan statistical areas; 4. Counties; 
5. Places by States; 6. Places by Counties; 7. Special economic urban 
areas; 8. Cities with central business districts; 9. City economic 
areas; 10. Places in more than one county; 11. 1977 Census of 
Minerals, federal and state offshore areas; 12. Places in 1972 but 
economic censuses.

U.S. Bureau of Land Management.

From foothill to mountain: a self-guided nature trail; South Yuba 

39 p. $1.25 Depository item 633. Stock No. 024-011-00098-4 
Call No. 1537/1773

"This trail guide and its illustrations are designed to be used 
specifically by people walking along the South Yuba Hiking and 
Riding Trail in South Yuba River, California."

Don't be mislead by this quote from the GPO Publications Reference 
File - this is actually a guide to identifying trees native to the 
district. Guide has only one map, all other identifications are of 
leaves and characteristic tree growth patterns.


National uranium resource evaluation: areas with favorable geology. 

1 map : 75 x 99 cm. Preliminary map no. 30. OCLC: 6371314


SUDOCs No. I70.11:3M82 Includes numerous fold-out maps of 4 historic 
sites and recreation areas.

LC: 78-51400 ISSN: 0160-8029

The contents of this issue include Revised Headings for 1981, among which are the following:

Current Heading                      Post-1980 Heading
 Argentine Republic                  Argentina
 China (People's Republic of China; 1949-                            China
 China (Republic of China)           China (Republic; 1949-                
 Colombia. Instituto Geográfico       Instituto Geográfico Agustín
 Agustín Codazzi                      Codazzi (Colombia)
 Comisión de Estudios del Territorio Nacional Mexico. Comisión de Estudios del
 Territorio Nacional

The list of changes goes on-and-on for 17 pages, but this will give sufficient warning of all the heading changes taking place. Those who are concerned, and you should be, about the decisions being made are urged to get this Bulletin and get on the mailing list. All changes in the G schedule are announced here, and as AACR II is interpreted this Bulletin will carry the news.


28 x 21 cm. $2.75 Superintendent of Documents, U.S.G.P.O., Washington, D.C. 20402
Bench Marks!

NANCY J. PRUETT, member of WAML, and Librarian, UCLA Geology-Geophysics Library, is Vice-President and President-Elect of the Geoscience Information Society.

The GIS Annual Meeting was held November 16-20, 1980 in Atlanta, Georgia, in conjunction with the Annual Meeting of the Geological Society of America. NANCY PRUETT not only prepared the program for the GIS meeting, she will preside over a symposium: Keeping Current with Geoscience Information.

On May 16 NANCY spoke at the Mid-Year Meeting in Pittsburgh of the American Society of Information Science on "The Role of Information Professional Societies in the Development of Government Information Policy".

NANCY also represents GIS on the Cartographic Users Advisory Council (CUAC).

MARY B. ANSARI, member of WAML, and Librarian, Mines Library, University of Nevada, Reno, is the compiler of Gold and silver prospecting books in print, 1980. Approximately 20 pages, it is published by the Sierra Nevada Chapter of Special Libraries Association ($3.75 prepaid from the Chapter, c/o Wayne Waller, 533 40th St., Sacramento, CA 95819) The annotated bibliography contains ca.200 items including books, pamphlets, maps, and both U.S. and state documents.

LARRY G. CARVER, member of WAML, and Head of the Map & Imagery Collections, University Library, University of California, Santa Barbara, will host the Map Society of California for a tour of his laboratory during the MSC meeting at the Library on Nov. 1, 1980.

HAROLD M. OTNESS, member of WAML, Head of Reader Services, Southern Oregon State College Library, Ashland, Oregon, has had his most recent compilation published as WAML Occasional Paper No. 7: Index to nineteenth century city plans appearing in guidebooks: Baedeker, Murray, Joanne, Black, Appleton, Meyer, plus selected other works to provide coverage of over 1,800 plans to nearly 600 communities, found in 164 guidebooks. (LC No. 80-24483 OCLC 6861959)

His first compilation in this field, WAML Occasional Paper No. 4, covered ---early twentieth century city plans.
MARGARET SOWERS, member of WAML and the California Map Society, was elected President of the Friends of the Library, University of California, Santa Cruz, for 1980-1981.

MAI TREUDE, member of WAML, has been elected as Chairperson-Elect of the Geography and Map Division of Special Libraries Association for 1980-1981.

MAI is Map Librarian, University of Minnesota, has just had her latest compilation published by the University of Minnesota, Center for Urban and Regional Affairs. Windows to the Past: a bibliography of Minnesota county atlases. CURA Publication 60-3. It is free from CURA, 311 Walter Library, 117 Pleasant Street S.E., University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455.

Windows to the Past has been fully described by Mai Treude in CURA Reporter (Vol. X, No. 2, June 1980, pp. 4-10). The book is a result of her sabbatical leave in 1978 during which she surveyed Minnesota libraries to develop what is not only a union list of Minnesota atlases but a history of that specialized form of cartographic publishing for her state.

RILEY MOFFAT, member of WAML, Map Librarian, Harold B. Lee Library, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah, received a second Masters degree during Summer 1980 in Geography/Cartography. The title of his thesis was Printed Maps of Utah to 1900: An Annotated Cartobibliography.

The Executive Committee of WAML, based on the recommendation of the Publications Committee, decided at its meeting in Salt Lake City to publish Printed Maps of Utah to 1900 in its Occasional Paper series during 1981.

RILEY MOFFAT has also been appointed Department Chairman for Social Science Reference of the Lee Library.

FRANCES WOODWARD, member of WAML, former President of WAML, Map Librarian, Department of Special Collections, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, is President of the Historical Map Society of British Columbia.

JAMES A. COOMBS, member of WAML, has been appointed Map Librarian, University Library, Southwest Missouri State University, Springfield Missouri.

DALE J. STEELE, member of WAML, Reference Librarian, Nevada State Library, has been appointed Map Reference Librarian, University of Arizona Library, Tucson. His appointment was announced by MARY BLAKELEY, Head, Map Collection.
NEWS MAP LIBRARY IS BORN

Southwest Missouri State University in Springfield, MO is the location of a new regional resource for cartographic materials in the Ozarks region. The SMSU Library moved into a new building in July-August, 1980, and the Map Collection began operation on August 23. It is located in the southeast corner of the Library’s third floor, conveniently located adjacent to the government documents collection.

The 150,000 maps in the collection were "donated" by the SMSU Department of Geography and Geology and by Drury College, a local liberal arts school and former U.S. Government documents depository. Besides the U.S. Government maps, the new collection contains aerial photography, thematic atlases, globes, roll maps, tourist information, and a set of folded topographic maps that patrons can take into the field.

The new map librarian is Jim Coombs, who received a B.S. degree in Geography, specializing in cartography, and an M.L.S. specializing in map librarianship, from Ball State University in Muncie, Indiana. Mr. Coombs spent the last two years as Assistant and then Acting Geology Librarian at the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, before moving to Ozark country.

The address of the library is: Map Collection, 349 Library, Southwest Missouri State University, Springfield, Missouri 65802. (Phone 417-836-5105)

MAP COLLECTIONS AT UC BERKELEY MERGE

Within the next few months, patrons should find it easier to locate and use the Library’s maps and atlases. Plans have been approved to centralize the Main Library’s two map collections. The Bancroft Library’s collection of historic cartographic materials will be merged with those of the Map Room. Bancroft will retain ownership of its maps and atlases, but they will be housed and serviced in the Map Room. Bancroft’s non-rare maps will be interfiled with the Map Room’s holdings, while its rare materials will eventually be housed in a security storage and reading area to be constructed within the Map Room. The bibliographic records for materials in the two collections will be merged. In addition to improving access, the Bancroft’s rare maps will be better protected in their future quarters. A few multi-sheet titles will be transferred to the Map Room during the Summer, but the bulk of the Bancroft move will not take place until after the remodeling of the Map Room—several months away. In the meantime, patrons should continue to be referred to the two separate units. Effective September 1st, Phil Hoehn will become head of the Map Room. He will continue to be responsible for the Bancroft map collection as well.

Both the Map Room and Earth Sciences map collections will begin using AACR cataloging and Library of Congress classification and subject headings for maps on September 1st. These changes will permit Berkeley to utilize RLIN for both cataloging and reference. The MARC map records generated through RLIN can eventually be displayed in the Library’s various bibliographic products and may be searched online in any location having access to an RLIN terminal. RLIN cataloging should make map cataloging faster and reduce its
costs since it will allow copy cataloging from LC and other libraries' records. Eventually RLIN should prove helpful in collection development as well, since it will allow selection decisions to take into account the holdings of other map collections, such as Stanford.

---Liz Myers  
*CU NEWS* Vol. 35, No. 32, 14 August 1980

SURVEYORS HISTORICAL SOCIETY

A new organization, the Surveyors Historical Society, has been formed in California to preserve and display information and equipment used by land surveyors and other related fields. The organization is not limiting its sights on California or any fixed geographical area at this time.

For additional information, contact Chairperson F. D. Uzes, c/o Surveyors Historical Society, 10324 Newton Way, Rancho Cordova, California 94670

---Christine Reinhard, Editor, *Wisconsin Mapping Bulletin*  
Vol. 6, No. 3, July 1980

EXPERIMENTAL ISSUE - A NEW Information Bulletin

The Map & Geography Roundtable (MAGERT), American Library Association, issued its first *Information Bulletin*, Fall 1980. It is the official publication of the Roundtable and will be published quarterly, in the winter, spring, summer, and fall.

The Editor is Mary Larsgaard, Map Librarian, Arthur Lakes Library, Colorado School of Mines, Golden, CO 80401 (phone 303 279-0300 x2697).

Subscriptions are to be formalized in mid-1981. A policy for Advertising therein has not yet been formulated.

The Chairperson of MAGERT is David Cobb, Map and Geography Librarian, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Champaign, IL 61801 (phone 217 333-0827). Secretary-Treasurer: Richard Fox, Geography and Map Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540 (phone 202 287-8511).

MAGERT membership: Membership in the American Library Association is a prerequisite for joining MAGERT. Personal and institutional members of ALA are invited to elect membership in MAGERT for an additional fee of $7 per year. American Library Association, 50 East Huron St., Chicago, IL 60611.

The first issue includes the Minutes of the Organizational Meeting held on June 30, 1980 in New York, as well as the program meetings, the preliminary draft of the Constitution of MAGERT. Mary Larsgaard presented a talk at the June meeting entitled: Cartographic Materials for Energy Research; the first part of that address appears in this issue.

From one IB to the other: Welcome, and good luck!
The Globe (ISSN 0311-3930) and the Newsletter (ISSN 0314-4147) are both published by the AMCC and serve its members as a means of communication.

The Ninth Annual AMCC Conference will be held at the University of New South Wales in Sydney during the February 4-6, 1981 period. The Convenor is Duncan Rutherford, Physical Sciences Library, University of New South Wales, P.O. Box 1, Kensington, N.S.W. 2033 (phone 02 662 3661).

A one-day seminar on basic map-keeping was held on October 16, 1980 at the Division of National Mapping, Dandenong, Victoria. The program included:

"Understanding maps and their types - WHAT MAP IS THAT?" : Joe Lines
"Acquiring maps - CAN I GET THEM FREE?" : Judith Wells
"Map care and storage - PROTECTING YOUR MAPS" : Jan Shultz
"Maps for reference - WHERE IS CHINKAPOOK?" : Dorothy Prescott
"Organizing maps - WHERE DID I PUT THAT MAP?" : Patricia Alonso

Sponsored by AMCC, this seminar was titled: "All you ever wanted to know about the basics of mapkeeping but were afraid to ask."

In a Letter to the Editor of The Globe (Number 13, pp. 46-47) by Margaret Wilkes, Superintendent of the Map Room, National Library of Scotland, Edinburgh, she points out (among other things) that a new organization has been formed:

"... I should point out the existence of an European Map Curators' Circle which has been set up under the auspices of LIBER. The first meeting is to be held in Paris in October 1980 at the Bibliothèque Nationale."

Also appearing in Number 13 of The Globe is an article by Jim Fitzpatrick, Department of Geography, University of Western Australia: "The Early Development of Australian Road Maps". The following is an abstract:

"Australian road maps - designed specifically to inform travellers of road surface conditions, distances, directions and facilities en route - were developed by and for cycle tourists during the 1890s, before the motor vehicle was part of the transport scene.

Part I of this article presents a brief historical background to the development of the road maps. Part II is an annotated carto-bibliography of the earliest known examples of road maps from each colony. Part III discusses the development and limitations of this study."

AMCC has a Victorian Branch, Judith M. Wells, Chairman; and, created by vote at the 8th Annual Conference in Perth, 14-16 May 1980, a new branch in Western Australia with Bill Lamble as Chairman. AMCC has fourteen individual members in Western Australia.
MAP SOCIETY OF CALIFORNIA

The following have been elected to serve as officers for the Map Society for 1980/81:

President GERALD L. GREENBERG, National Cartographic Information Center, USGS, 345 Middlefield Road, Building 3, Mail Stop 31, Menlo Park, CA 94025

Vice-Pres., Northern California ROBERT E. WINTER, Geography Dept., California State University, Hayward. Mailing address: P.O. Box 42160, San Francisco, CA 94101

Vice-Pres., Southern California JUDITH A. TYNER, Geography Dept., California State University, Long Beach, Long Beach, CA 90840.

Secretary STUART AUCHINCLOSS, 702 Marshall St., Suite 500, Redwood City, CA 94063

Treasurer RICHARD HANSEN, 11245 Dry Creek Road, Auburn, CA 95603

The fall 1980 meeting of the Society is to be held at the University of California, Santa Barbara, Library, on November 1, 1980.

The first general meeting was held at California State University, Fullerton, on Saturday, November 3, 1979. The meeting included talks by Dr. Norman Thrower on the cartography of Sir Francis Drake's famous voyage (1577-1580), by Sandra Lamprecht on "Atlases and adventures: the rare and restricted geography books in the California State University, Long Beach Library," by Dr. Judith A. Tyner on "William Dampier: The Buccaneer Geographer," and by Roy Boswell on "The Collection for the History of Cartography at Cal. State, Fullerton."

The second general meeting was held at the U.S.G.S. Western Mapping Center at Menlo Park. The program included the usual tour of the facility, talks on map conventions, technique of marine cartography, services of NCIC, thematic mapping by USGS; orthophoto maps.

The third general meeting of the Society was held at UCLA University Research Library on March 15, 1980. Neal Harlow spoke on "Early maps of Los Angeles," Robert H. Block spoke on "19th Century reconnaissance mapping in California," and Hilda Bohem of the Department of Special Collections spoke on the map resources of her department. The program included visits to the Department of Special Collections, the UCLA Map Library, and the Cartographic Laboratory of the UCLA Geography Department.

The fourth general meeting was a joint meeting with the Western Association of Map Libraries, held at UC Davis on April 24. For the details of that occasion, please see the Minutes in this issue of the Information Bulletin.
OCLC MAP USERS GROUP, Newsletter No. 4, Laura Macqueen, Editor. June 1980.

The chairman of the OCLC Map Users Group, James O. Minton, University of Michigan, has appointed a new committee to coordinate the attempt at establishing "Centers of Responsibility for Map Cataloging".

This committee is charged with overseeing cooperative cataloging efforts and developing guidelines for this program as well as acting as arbitrator in cases of overlap in geographic responsibility.

The chairman of the new committee is Robert Karrow, Newberry Library, Chicago. He is open to any new ideas about cooperative cataloging. The name of the committee is the Cooperative Cataloging Coordinating Committee, or C4.

Officers for 1980-1981 were being voted on in June; candidates are: Chairperson, Elizabeth U. Mangen (Library of Congress); Vice-Chairperson, Jim Coombs (Southwest Missouri State University); Secretary, John Sutherland (University of Georgia); Treasurer, June Harris (Detroit Public Library); Continuing Education Coordinator, Laura M. Macqueen (U.S. Geological Survey).

MAP ONLINE USERS GROUP

The members of the OCLC Map Users Group (see item above) and the members of the RLIN-RLG MAP SIG (Special Interest Group) {Research Libraries Group} have chosen to merge the memberships into a new MAP ONLINE USERS GROUP.

This new group will address the commonality of concerns that affect map librarians regardless of their institutional network affiliation. There will be separate and distinct section within MOUG and each will elect its officers and deal with its own primary concerns.

The next edition (No. 5) of the Newsletter will elaborate on this merger.

MAP ONLINE USERS GROUP - MEETING, Ann Arbor, Michigan, October 5-8, 1980

The program includes: RLIN-RLG Section of MOUG Business Meeting; RLIN and the Map Format (RLIN Staff); RLIN Map Tagging Workbook: Status & Report (RLIN Staff); "Remote Sensing Mapping Applications at ERIM", by Robert DiGiovanni, Environmental Research Institute of Michigan; Databases for Cartographic Materials, Lockheed (DIALOG); Searching Techniques at the Library of Congress (E. Mangen); "Modern Cartography," speaker: R. Taketa, Dept. of Geography, University of Michigan.

"Implications of AACR II for Cartographic Materials," C. Frost, School of Library Science, University of Michigan; Map Cataloging/Tagging Practicum (J. Minton, University of Michigan); RLIN demonstrations (University of Michigan Library Staff); LC MARC Tagging (E. Mangen, Geography & Map Division, Library of Congress).

Registration Fee $15.00; limited to 50 persons (RLIN-RLG Members preference)
HOLLINGER UPDATE

The above caption is a new newsletter from The Hollinger Corporation (P.O. Box 6185, Arlington, VA 22206 (phone 703 671-6600)). Vol. 1, No. 1 was published in August 1980 and it will be published periodically by Hollinger to keep us current on their new products and prices.

Hollinger, one of the world's leading specialists in the field of preservation products, has added a new size in polyester storage sleeves. The new size is designed for 8 x 10-inch negatives, adding to those available for 4 x 5-inch and 5 x 7-inch, etc.

Hollinger has announced the upgrading of its Map Folder Stock to meet standards established by the Library of Congress (which are enumerated in this issue of HOLLINGER UPDATE). The Supplement to this issue is a new-products price list and a revised price list for items listed in the 1980 Catalog.

Tom Mahoney, director of marketing for Hollinger, has indicated that special price quotations should be sought from him for quantities of map folders that exceed the 50, 100, or 200, 300, 500 prices listed in the Revised Price List (August 1980).

NATIONAL MAP COLLECTION ANNUAL REPORT 1978/1979 (Public Archives of Canada)

The National Map Collection of Canada issued its fiscal year report as pages 75-95 of the Public Archives Annual Report (pp. 82-104 in the Rapport annuel des Archives Publiques).

Some of the highlights: acquisitions - 17,281 items in 1978-1979; and, a fascinating story of the detection of a forger of an early map:

"For the first time, the Public Archives was offered, as an original item, a forgery of an early map. The National Map Collection had been alerted that forgeries of the 1587 Ortelius map of North and South America were available. Thus, the map offered for sale was immediately carefully analyzed. The map was photographed by Picture Conservation using ultraviolet light. The map appears to have been printed from a photographically prepared plate and the paper then pressed onto a metal plate to give it a plate mark and thus appear to be an engraved map. This plate mark provides the evidence of the map's forgery since the plate used in the forgery is 1.25 cm wider than that used for the original. The paper used was from early church documents out of which the ink had been bleached. This ink is apparent in the photographs taken under ultraviolet light. The publicity given to this forgery includes an article in the Toronto Star, which demonstrates the role an archives can play in helping detect forgeries."

2,603 maps were treated by the Records Conservation section, and 18,263 items were microfilmed, and 36,526 microfiche have been produced. Photographic enlargements from the microfiche are now being provided for researchers, instead of photostats. The planning and writing of a guide to the Collection's holdings commenced; the planned publication date is 1980-1981.
The purpose of this journal is to publish information about the Historical Atlas of Canada (HAC) project and related research in history, geography and cartography. The journal also serves as a forum for articles, notes and reviews about historical atlases.

It appears at least once a year and may be obtained free of charge by writing to the Historical Atlas of Canada, Department of Geography, University of Toronto, Toronto M5S 1A1, Canada.

This first issue is 20-pages, with articles in both English and French, (28 cm., illus) and contains a description of The Project, by Wmm. G. Dean and James Walker, an essay about historical atlases is presented by Wmm. G. Dean: entitled Sic enim est traditum (such is the tradition). He reviews five centuries of the tradition of historical atlases, refers to the Atlas der Schweiz/Atlas de la Suisse/Atlante della Svizzera as "... a trilingual masterpiece of artistic design inviting admiration and emulation." He concludes by indicating the direction of this Project: "The Historical Atlas of Canada will build on this secure foundation, and through its deliberately innovative and interpretive approaches contribute, one hopes generously, to the spasmodic but augmentative growth of ideas in the art of mapping history."

T.F. McIlwraith reviews a 1979 book by David Alexander and Rosemary Ommer (eds.): Volumes not Values: Canadian Sailing Ships and World Trades (St. John's, Newfoundland: Maritime History Group, Memorial University of Newfoundland, 1979; 381 p.)

Cole Harris, a cartographer engaged in the creation of a map of roads and trails in British Columbia in 1870, discusses Reality, bias, and the making of an atlas.

Wmm. G. Dean is the Project Director. After ten years of seeking funding, feasibility studies and conferences, the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada awarded a grant of $3.5 million ($2.5 million for research and $1 million for publication subsidy, in April 1979.

The Project will produce, over the next six years, a three volume atlas of Canada from prehistoric times to 1951. Each volume will contain 70 plates, with an accompanying text of up to 500 words for each plate, as well as other full pages of text.

Two of the principal editors of the Project, the Director, and G. Matthewes, Cartographic Editor, have already quite a reputation in atlas design. Both worked on The Economic Atlas of Ontario (1969) which was awarded two successive gold medals at the Leipzig International Book Fair.
SURVEY RE: Possible Publication of the Library of Congress G-Schedule Alphanumeric Codes ("Cutters") for Cities and Towns in the U.S.

The Library of Congress and The University of Michigan are considering a cooperative publication venture of the "cutters" of cities and towns of the United States. This list would be published on COM (Computer Output Microform). Alphanumeric codes; cutters; for cities and towns in the U.S. as developed by resource persons around the U.S. would be authenticated by the Library of Congress and sent to the University of Michigan for publication. Current lists exist for about nine states. The complete lists should be finished within a few years. The complete list could be made available on fewer than ten fiche.

Tentative plans call for complete updates of the entire lists at intervals of about six months until complete, with possible additions and updates beyond completion. NOTE: further additions may include foreign as well as domestic lists.

The issuance of such lists will, in effect, constitute an addendum to the LC G-Schedule for maps. However, the MARC format for other materials (including books, manuscripts, serials, and music) has new provisions for including the 052 MARC field—which is derived from these cutter lists. Without these standardized lists, the usefulness of OCLC, RLIN, WLN, and other networks for searching the 052 field is diminished. It is imperative to use standardized lists if we are ever to expect full network utilization.

If such a publication becomes a reality, would your library subscribe to this service? How many copies would your library system want? The annual cost has not yet been established, but the subscription rate should not exceed $50.

Please respond with comments and indication of your interest to: James O. Minton, Map Librarian
The University of Michigan Library
825 Hatcher Graduate Library
Ann Arbor, MI 48109

WAML's Occasional Papers: No. 7 just released - two more on the way!

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Harold M. Otness

Western Association of Map Libraries
Occasional Paper No. 7 1980

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