Western Association of Map Libraries

"... to encourage high standards in every phase of organization and administration of map libraries..."
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Western Association of Map Libraries
Spring Meeting - March 27-28, 1986

AGENDA

Location: University Library
          Room 430
          San Diego State University
          Interstate 8 and College Ave.
          San Diego, California

Host: Muriel Strickland
      University Library
      San Diego State Univ.
      San Diego, CA
      92181-0511
      (619) 265-5650

Thursday, March 27th

1:00
Registration and Information
Openers
Business
Sounding Board
In-house map displays: topics and methods (participation
(invited; short presentation, handout, or slides)
San Diego: an introduction to the region (Pryde)

Dinner at a Mexican restaurant

Friday, March 28th

9:00
San Diego County Mapping Section: talk and tour (Sword)
San Diego County Rural Urban Information System (Ritchie)

1:30
Photo-atlas of San Diego (Weser)
The Border Region (Panel)
Printed maps of Hawaiian Government Survey: 1870-1900
(Moffat)

Evening: Semi-guided tour to San Diego's revived Downtown
including the Horton Plaza Mall

Saturday, March 29th

Optional Field trip to Anza-Borrego Desert State Park;
All day: San Diego County back country, mountains, desert
FACSIMILE PRINTING OF HISTORICAL COLORED MAPS*

by

Franciska Safran
Holland Land Company Project Director
Reed Library
State University of New York
College at Fredonia

Evolution of Map Printing

The technology of map printing has evolved over a period of 500 years. Because of the complexity, the process is more easily admired than understood. The early relief printing from raised-surface woodcuts was a simple process, but fine lines, lettering and other graphic embellishments, like subtle tones and shadings, which are essential for creating contrasts, could not be reproduced. The more advanced engraving and etching processes with intaglio printing could convey intricate details of maps. Revision became possible by adding subsequent information to existing plates. However, engraving required highly skilled artisans, the copper plates wore easily, and the level of consistency of the prints deteriorated after the first 400-500 copies. Printing in color was rare; coloring was added to the engraved maps mostly by hand painting and tinting. The dissemination of the small quantity of available maps throughout the centuries was restricted to Government offices, some choice educational institutions and a few cartographiles who could afford the manuscript treasures or the limited reproductions.

The evolution of map printing was greatly advanced with the advent of lithography. This involved a planographic process that transferred the image on the paper from a smooth surface, by chemical means. Further achievements were reached by the middle of the 19th century when the poorly constructed wooden presses were replaced by mechanical metal structures that were capable of higher speed printing. Chromo-lithography had also gained popularity, although engraving and hand application of colors were preferred for finer quality maps in Europe as well as in the United States.

Photography Revolutionizes Printing

Concurrently with the refinement of already existing printing methods, experiments were introduced during the mid-1850s using photolithography, which eventually revolutionized the printing industry. The development of image transfer by way of photography and the discovery of multicolor cylinder presses and offset printing opened new vistas for the printing of maps. The increasing need for maps and the growing interest in preserving and distributing both the historic images of the earth and the voluminous contemporary geographic data has brought about the development of cartographic microphotography or microcartography.

The Archives Includes Maps

The microreproduction of the Archives of the Holland Land Company, which includes an impressive group of cartographic materials, is a minuscule example of an international movement for the preservation and dissemination of historical collections. The Archives contains the documentation of over 5-million acres of land purchase, survey and sales in central and western New York and in northwestern Pennsylvania. This vast acreage was bought in the 1790s by the Holland Land Company, a stock corporation of six Dutch banking houses, for resale at good profit. However, by the time the Company established itself in this country and obtained titles to the land, land speculation had declined, hence the land could not be sold at wholesale. Therefore, the Dutch surveyed the lands, opened several land offices in the two states and offered small parcels, on easy payment terms, to homestead-seeking settlers.

Over the years, a large variety of survey and other records accumulated in the land offices. During the 1830s the Holland Land Company sold the land and outstanding contracts to domestic speculators. Some records were turned over to the new owners, and in 1856 the rest of the documents were shipped to Amsterdam, The Netherlands. In 1964, the collection was deposited at the Municipal Archives of Amsterdam, where it was organized to constitute the Archives of the Holland Land Company. During 1983, after many years of planning, the Archives was microfilmed under the auspices of the Holland Land Company Manuscript Preservation Project at the State University of New York, College at Fredonia. The black and white microfilm set, including all cartographic materials, consists of 202 reels. The colored maps will be reproduced during the winter of 1985 on single-image color microfiche, at low reduction rates. While the Archives of the Holland Land Company spans the years 1789 to 1869, approximately 60-percent of the over 2,000 maps, drafts and sketches had actually been prepared between 1790 and 1810. Many of the maps are survey records, including the layout of towns, villages and several early American cities. About 90-percent of all maps are considered manuscripts. This category includes engraved maps with later added inscriptions, legends and hand colorings. The
remaining 10-percent consists mostly of early engraved maps of America, its states and partial territories.

From this fascinating variety of maps, four colorful examples were selected for facsimile printing to promote the use of these important land records. Each of the four maps was chosen either because it represents a certain region, or it conveys a special historic event, or it has unique cartographic features. The research value of the maps, their aesthetic appearance for the public-at-large, and the prospect of marketing them to libraries, museums, historians and map aficionados was also considered.

Illus. #1: "Lands Reserved by the Indiens According to the Treaty Made with them on 14th of Sept, 1797"
Of the four maps, the manuscript map entitled "Lands Reserved by the Indiens According to the Treaty Made with them on 14th of Sept., 1797" is the most mundane in appearance [see illustration, previous page]. Its value lies in the conveyance of historical information, which includes:

a) The 3.3-million-acre Holland Purchase before it was surveyed,

b) The boundaries of the Massachusetts Pre-emption,

c) The "Morris Reserve",

d) The 200,000 acres set aside for Indian Reservations as agreed at the title negotiations,

and other important facts.

The "Map of Morris' Purchase or West Genesee in the State of New York" represents the same territory after it was surveyed. The final manuscript version was drawn in 1800 by Joseph and Benjamin Ellicott. This facsimile map is based on an 1829 revision of an 1804 copper engraving by James Thackara, of which 1500 copies were "struck off". The Philadelphia engraver had produced 500 copies of a poorer quality map in 1801 from the same plate, but they were not accepted by the Agent General of the Holland Land Company. Some map-related correspondence reveals that the engravings were to promote the sales of the Company lands. The map sold at $1.00 per copy. Copies of the engraving were also used in the Batavia Land Office to convey special information, often by color codes, to indicate the sale of lands and the development of the Holland Purchase. The color codes on this map stand for the land sales strategies as designed by Joseph Ellicott.
"The Plan of the City of Philadelphia as Determined by William Penn in 1683" is a manuscript map on six linen-backed boards [see previous page], the outline of each of which is clearly visible on the reproduction. It was drawn by a Varle in 1794, who identified himself as engraver on the map. However, this meticulous layout of the City is not well known. According to the "Note", houses tinted in red were built by 1794, and the houses on the blocks tinted in yellow were to be built. The "References" explain the location of alleys, churches, burying grounds, theatres and other public buildings. The layout of the streets in the now historic district of the City has not changed much during the 200 years.

Illus. #3: 1791 map of the western part of Lake Erie, by Alexandre Autrechy
The so called "Map of the Western Part of Lake Erie" is another mystery manuscript in the Archives of the Holland Land Company [see illustration, previous page]. It was drafted by Alexandre Autrechy, a French cartographer who was employed by the Dutch for about 20 years. Autrechy adapted some of the cartographic data from the John Adlum and John Wallis map of Pennsylvania. Autrechy prepared the map for his employers because they were interested in purchasing the 3.2-million-acre tract of the Western Reserve before it was sold in 1794.

Reproduction Techniques

Once the maps were selected, the photographer of the Municipal Archives of Amsterdam was commissioned to prepare 4-inch by 5-inch photographic positives from the originals. He used a Dutch Super Cambo-2 camera with a Schneider-Kreuznach 180 mm lens, with an exposure time of about one second. With the transparencies in hand, the next task was to find a willing and financially suitable printer. Some reputable map printers were simply not interested, while interested printers did not have any experience in the art of map printing. Quite unexpectedly, a personal connection led to Monroe Litho in Rochester, New York. The Company's reputation in the field is well established because, despite other well-known competitors in the City, the plant is regularly used by Eastman Kodak. An impressive product is the colorful magazine, International Photography.

The first appointment at Monroe Litho included the discussion of the details of the contract, the preliminary preparations and printing process, and an extensive tour of the plant. The possibility of mixing halftone and line printing processes was taken into consideration in case the fine lines on the maps would not retain the desired sharpness. The importance of keeping the transparencies intact, a basic requirement for facsimile printing, was agreed upon. However, a decision was made to reduce the original sizes of the maps in favor of a more reasonable printing cost. It was also realized that smaller facsimile maps would be more appealing to the public, they would be easier to frame, and their handling would be simpler. As a gesture to provide a close example of the finished product, Monroe Litho supplied in advance a free cromalin proof of the Ellicott map. Some flaws on the preliminary cromalin proof were detected, but experience proved that it would be simple to correct them.

The contract was signed on January 10, 1984. It specified that Monroe Litho was responsible for the composition, mechanicals and layout. This contained the preparation of the cromalin proofs, the result of the color separation, and the van dykes or brown proofs, that are monocolor blueprints of the physical layout of the final product. Two-thousand copies of each map would be printed with 1/4-inch borders on one 28-inch by 40-inch sheet. Mohawk superfine eggshell-color 130-pound paper was selected.
This paper stock is of high quality. Since ink will not soak into it, the fine lines on the maps should remain sharp and clear. The printing would be done from photolithographic negatives in four-color, with halftone, offset lithographic process if the fine lines on the maps hold up sharp. A five cylinder, 28 x 40 Heidelberg speed master press would be used. The printed sheets would be cut to size, craft wrapped and delivered to Fredonia within one month. The total cost would not exceed $4,500.

Problems With Printing Preparation

Despite careful planning, unanticipated problems occurred with the preparation of the cromalin proofs, done by another firm, with an electronic scanner using a 200-line screen for fine details. Although on the transparencies the backgrounds of the maps were relatively light and the colors were pure, on the cromalin proofs the backgrounds were dirty, some colors were hazy, and others changed completely. This problem was credited to the chemical changes of colors on the aging paper of the maps, and to the quality of the films on which the intermediary art works and cromalins were prepared. Repeated color separations lightened the density of the backgrounds, but on the Ellicott map, even after six cromalin proofs, the lakes remained green, whereas on the transparency they were clearly blue. According to the printer, who was consulted, the manipulation of inking levels on the press should result in the desired corrections.

Eikonix, a Boston based Kodak Company offered to separate the colors of the map by computer. They also ran into problems with the color of the lakes. In addition, the computer printed up hues, paper grains and paper discolorations that would damage greatly the esthetic appearance of a facsimile.

Meanwhile, the van dykes were prepared. During the layout and cropping process, the originally drawn uneven and missing borders on three maps were corrected at no extra cost. A serif type "sign off signature" was added flush at the lower right of each map. After the van dykes were approved and signed, press time could be scheduled. One set of van dykes was mailed to Fredonia on February 15th, but it never arrived because it was lost in a major winter storm, most likely in Buffalo. Nevertheless, press time was scheduled for Friday the second of March at 6:00 p.m.

Printing Problems and Solutions

During printing, due to the layout of maps on a single sheet, the planned ink manipulations to improve one map interfered with the ink level of an adjoining map. The result was even poorer color fidelity on the already problematic Ellicott map, and the yellow and red colors on the Philadelphia map looked washed out. Production was halted after four hours of experimentation at the computerized control board of the Heidelberg because the ink manipulation on 700 copies of press runs did not improve color
verility on the problem maps. Eventually, the dot etcher at the
printing plant corrected the color of the lakes on the
lithographic negative by decreasing the yellow dots and holding
the blue dots at the original count. This produced a much
brighter and clearer blue of the lakes.

The second press time was scheduled for March 21 at 8:00 p.m.
With the corrections of the dot etcher and further manipulations
of the ink levels at the control board, at 1:05 a.m. on the 22nd
of March, the Heidelberg rolled off 1,200 "product matched"
sheets. A third printing had to be scheduled because the
reordered paper stock did not arrive on time. The balance of the
2,000 facsimile maps were delivered on the 16th of April.

Monroe Litho, like other printers who were willing to tackle
the intricate art of facsimile map reproduction, did not have the
experience required for this job. In hindsight, it was not
realized that capturing a true image of the delicate water colors
on old maps is almost impossible by any printing standard. Yet,
Monroe Litho had produced an obviously fine set of facsimiles that
should make any map printer proud. The Company was able to
accomplish the difficult task of matching the prints with the art
work as closely as possible because the management insisted on
fulfilling the contract obligations with a high quality product at
the agreed price, and not a penny more. Harley Ess, who directed
the entire printing process, and his team handled the variety of
unforeseeable problems with unsurpassable professional attitude,
sparing no time, effort or cost to achieve the ultimate aim of
pleasing the customer. The many compliments expressed by
cartographers, artists, historians, and map lovers of all sorts,
and the reasonable sales results, clearly prove that the Archives
of the Holland Land Company could not be promoted with a finer set
of facsimile historical maps.

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REFERENCES

The following sources were consulted for historical
background. The listing is in order of appearance of the derived
information.

Cruse, Larry. "Cartography's Photographic Revolution: Micro-

Neville, Ellen P. "A New Golden Age in Map and Atlas Publishing."

Skelton, R. A. "Colour in Mapmaking." Geographical Magazine,
v. 32, 1960, pp. 544-553.

Woodward, David. Five Centuries of Map Printing. Chicago:


Editor's Postscript:

Francisca K. Safran reports that the Project is to microfilm map records of the Holland Land Company 1789-1869. The entire record group is now complete on 202 35mm rolls in black and white, with numerous maps refilmed in color.

During 1986, the color-coded maps will be reproduced on single image colored microfiche with low reduction rates. Also in 1986, the Municipal Archives of Amsterdam will publish a separate Map Catalogue. The computer-produced Catalog will list individual maps, atlases that contain township and deed or plat maps, and specially grouped lot drafts. The coded entries will include original or assigned titles, name of draftsman or engraver, the language of notations, scale, actual or estimated date, physical characteristics such as format, size, color, and special notes and references to other documents.

The Holland Land Company Project, in its eighth year, is presently concentrating on locating Holland Land Company documents and related material in the United States. A cumulative list will be published later as a supplement to the Pieterse Inventory. During the bibliographic assessment arrangement is made for the microfilming of pertinent collections, which include Company maps, and some drafts prepared by the new owners of the Holland Land Company lands.

The Pieterse Inventory can be purchased at $10 per copy from the Municipal Archives of Amsterdam, (Gemeentelijke Archiefdienst, Amsteldijk 67, 1074 NZ, Amsterdam, The Netherlands). A "microfilm reel list", essential for the use of the microfilm collection, is on sale for $2.50 at the Project office in Fredonia.

The Holland Land Company Project also has a supply of the following facsimile maps:

1797 presurvey map of the Genesee lands, (Genesee River and west to Lake Erie), by Joseph Ellicott.
1791 map of the western part of Lake Erie, by Alexandre Autrechy.

1794 street-by-street map of William Penn's 1683 plan for the City of Philadelphia, by P.C. Varle.

Map of the Genesee Purchase, prepared by Joseph and Benjamin Ellicott, 1800, revised 1804 and 1829.

The maps are priced at $5 each or $18 per set, with $2.50 handling and shipping cost. All [map] inquiries and purchase requests should be addressed to: Franciska Safran, Holland Land Company Project Director Reed Library (tel.: 716/673-1803) State University College at Fredonia Fredonia, NY 14063

The Journal of Historical Geography will feature "Land Subdivision on the Holland Purchase in Western New York State, 1797-1820, by William Wyckoff, in the April 1986 issue, v. 12, # 2

Franciska Safran viewing image on film reader, Map of "New York" by Samuel Lewis ca. 1795.
Franciska Safran holding a 4 x 5-inch color proof of the "Western Lake Erie" by Alexandre Autrechy.
The View from Lake Mendota

Mary Larsgaard, as we all know, is a persuasive and charming individual. When she first asked me to write a commentary on seeking the elusive advanced degree I was right in the middle of the dreaded comprehensive exams, and my answer was probably somewhat less than polite. Upon reflection, and passing the exams, however, I started thinking about the experience of the last four years. Questions like "why?", and "did I really need it?" started circulating through my head. I started thinking about it even more when a map librarian colleague who is considering entering a Ph.D. program started asking my advice on the subject. His questions, and Mary's more lighthearted request, triggered this lengthy editorial comment.

Mary's comments were written from the perspective of a part-time student, in a field other than library science, at a private university. Mine come from a full-time student in what I think of as "information studies" at a major public university. With those differences in mind there are two main areas I'd like to cover, then a little miscellaneous advice at the end.

Know Thyself

The first general area comes under the old rubric of "know thyself." Paul Stout once referred to Mary as "the most well organized person in the world." Anybody who has ever seen my desk knows that I am not. This was a critical factor in my decision making when I started thinking about Ph.D. work. It was obvious to me that I was a wretched part-time anything, and hence any advanced work I was going to do would have to be full time. There are some ramifications to this, but we'll get to them below. The main point here is that I had to, and you should if you are thinking about it, take a serious self-inventory before you leap into advanced graduate work. If you can mentally manage a career as a part-time student, and full-time librarian, go ahead and do it. You should carefully read Mary's previous column in this series before you do. It is obvious that there was a strain, even on one of the best organized people you or I are ever apt to know. Further, Mary has had the continuous support of her library's administration ... not necessarily in money, but certainly in attitude and whatever time they could spare.
Something else you should think about is your attitude towards "research." A second master's degree can be done without getting seriously involved in what the university of the 1980's defines as research. I seriously doubt that any Ph.D. can be done without research in the sense of hypothesis testing, as opposed to simply piling up facts. It takes a while to get into that way of thinking, at least it took me a while (I know, I hear the chorus out there thinking "Charley figured he knew it all before he got there"). Researchers talk a lot about "questions," "validity of data," "random samples," and such. If you can think in those terms, or learn to think in them as I did, then go for it. But think long and hard: a Ph.D. is not simply a longer MA or MLS program; it's really a different way of thinking.

This may seem like a lot of not particularly relevant philosophical rumination, but it is important. Think about it! I've been at this full time for three and a half years, and it will be six to eight more months before I finish. In all honesty I could probably have shortened that time, but only by a semester. Mary started a year after I did, and it's not very clear from her comments when she is going to finish. If you are going to invest a significant number of years of your life in pursuing a Ph.D., you'd best have your philosophical ducks lined up beforehand; you'll need them.

There is one more very important thing to think about before you start on Ph.D. coursework: what are you going to do with the degree, once you have it? In neither work situation noted below will I be a map librarian again. If I go into library administration I would probably own a map collection as part of a public services division. If I teach, you can bet there will be healthy components of map librarianship in whatever I'm teaching. But I will never, in all likelihood, have the enormous pleasure of running my own map collection again. And that is something to think about. It's one of those things you have to consider early in your self-inventory. If you plan to keep on running the map collection, and don't have any illusions about applying for the AGS or LC G&M collections when the incumbents retire, the amount of money and time invested in a Ph.D. might not be worth it (there is, of course, a certain amount of ego boost involved, but I wouldn't know about that).

Time and Money

Which brings us to some really hard data to think about: time and money. If you can manage a part-time program and retain your source of income, a major part of your money problems are solved. It should be noted at this point that most Ph.D. programs require a full time "year in residence" which means taking a full time graduate load, usually nine hours, and hanging around the department some. Nine hours may not sound like a lot, but it can be very intense, even under the best of circumstances.
Full-time study, while it certainly does focus the brain, has certain financial disadvantages. When I left Albuquerque for Madison my salary was $25,000. In talking to my old boss not long ago we figured that my current salary, had I stayed there, would be in the $35,000 range (UNM got lucky with the legislature after I left). That means I lost about $120,000 in salary by going to school for four years. My assistantship and a couple of semesters' teaching have lessened that loss somewhat, but nowhere near the full amount. If I go back into practice upon completion of the Ph.D. I can reasonably expect to compete for jobs at the $45,000 range. If I go into teaching, my annual salary would be in the middle low $30's. If you go into practice, or at least the administrative part of practice, with an advanced degree, you can make a considerable jump upscale in salary. Teaching has other rewards, not the least of which is having a captive audience to indoctrinate into the wonderful world of map librarianship.

Money to go to school full-time is hard to come by. The great old days of Title II B fellowships are over. Fellowships occasionally do get awarded, but it is a rare occurrence. Some universities have teaching assistantships available that can at least keep bread on the table, and go a long way towards paying tuition. There is no money that I know of that you can apply for and take wherever you go to school. Wisconsin has been very good to me in terms of financial support, although I've managed to spend most of the proceeds from selling a house in Albuquerque along the way. A lot of these comments may not apply if your mate or "significant other" is willing to work full time and support you through a degree. Mine is working half time, and is also a full time student (in Geography, no less). I'm no fool, however; she's going to wind up making a lot more money than I am and I can retire early!

After thinking about money, you must consider the time factor, and that brings up the matter of what degree? Or rather, what subject area? Mary had an MA in geography already in hand when she started her Ph.D. program. Many other map librarians have similar second masters do they are as close to a Ph.D. in that field as any other. Some of us, me included, have only our MLS, and are rapidly approaching middle age. For me, the decision was an easy one. A Ph.D. in history or geography would have taken me six or seven years full time, and at age 40+ I simply wasn't willing to invest that amount of time and lost income (my oldest daughter is in college, and the other one drinks enough milk that it's a good thing I'm living near lots of cows!). A Ph.D. in library and information studies was not only a logical alternative, but darn near the only one. Most library schools with Ph.D. programs will tell you it takes 3-4 years of full time work for the Ph.D. There are a few where it can be done in significantly less time, but one suspects that the degree is worth significantly less as well. At least one library school requires that you have a second master's just to start the program!
I know what you are thinking: "Gagggh! Not library school again!" I've always had trouble with that attitude, because I had a blast getting my MLS (Kentucky, 1974), and I'm having a blast getting my Ph.D. (Wisconsin, 1986, I hope). I don't know if I've been lucky in my choice of library schools, or maybe I just enjoy being a perpetual student. My sense is that library schools, under the economic pressures of the 80's, are no longer the independent, navel-gazing entities they used to be. It is no longer enough simply to spin out yarns about how it was done in the good old days. That is not going to get anybody tenure at this stage of the game. Most of the schools are trying to act and be more like real academic departments, rather than wandering off on their own, and mumbling "We're different" every time somebody criticizes library education. Also, Ph.D. programs are not simply an MA piled higher and deeper, but a whole different approach to issues. If you happen to be around a library school with a Ph.D. program, it's worth thinking about. Sometimes other areas will take the MLS, or a substantial part of it, in lieu of a subject MA. The American Studies department at New Mexico, for instance, has a very attractive program that is not at all stuffy about the MLS.

**Miscellaneous Observations**

Most of the short bits of advice Mary wrote are very good. In no particular order, I'd like to reinforce a few, and add some of my own.

1. Don't even think about trying a Ph.D. program without a microcomputer and some good word processing software. You will never go back to a typewriter once you've used one of these things. You don't necessarily have to get an IBM or clone, either. I'm writing this on an 8-bit, CP/M machine, that nobody has ever heard of, that crunches words just fine and cost me a whole lot less than an IBM would have.

2. I know it sounds anti-intellectual, but don't think that you have to write a *magnum opus* as a dissertation. A map librarian colleague of ours is working on a dissertation that is basically a biography. It's going to be an important work about a major figure in librarianship, but it's taking him forever to do. My own "d" will be considerably less important, but the data is all right here in Madison, and it will be finished in a year. When Mary started her program I sent her a copy of *How to Complete and Survive a Doctoral Dissertation* by David Sternberg (St. Martin's Press, paperback, $6.95 three years ago), and I recommend it to anybody considering the adventure.

And it is an adventure! If you can put up with lack of money, long hours of reading, longer hours of trying to write the perfect seminar paper, worrying about the dreaded prelims (let alone taking the damn things), and a thousand other items, doing a Ph.D. has a very high entertainment value. Good luck!
Cartographic Users Advisory Council
Report on the 1986 Annual Meeting

by

Stanley D. Stevens
WAML Representative
CUAC Chair 1982-1986

The official Minutes of CUAC's 1986 Annual Meeting are yet to be finalized, in the interim I present an overview of the meeting and report some of the comments of the guest speakers.

[In subsequent issues of the Information Bulletin I shall print the appendices that did not get published with my article about CUAC that appeared in Wilson Library Bulletin, October 1985: "Map Librarianship: Suggestions for Improvement" [a title which I did not select]. The appendices include a CUAC Bibliography of citations to notices that have appeared since 1977, a Chronology, and a list of Personnel associated with CUAC. CUAC Reps have requested that these be published for future reference.]

Again this year the site of the meeting was the Geography and Map Division, The Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.; Chief John Wolter was the host. Representatives met for a half-day on January 6th for CUAC business, all day for speakers on January 7.

Stanley Stevens announced the result of the CUAC election for Chair, stating that Nancy Pruett had been elected unanimously. He also indicated that he will be rotating off CUAC, having served as WAML Representative since 1977 - during the days when CUAC was a Committee of SLA.

Nancy Pruett, incoming Chair of CUAC, led the discussion on where and when the next CUAC meeting would be held. Consensus was reached that Washington, D.C., is the ideal location for the meeting. After various possibilities were discussed, the next meeting was set for Washington, D.C., January 26 & 27, 1987.

The following Representatives of Members were present:

American Library Association, Government Documents Round Table (GODORT)  
  RICHARD FOX & JIM GILLISPIE
American Library Association, Map & Geography Round Table (MAGERT)  
  CAROL COLLIER & PAUL STOUT
Geoscience Information Society (GIS)  
  CHARLOTTE DERKSEN & NANCY PRUETT (Chair Elect)
Special Libraries Association, Geography & Map Division (SLA G&MD)  
  KATHLEEN EISENBEIS & JIM MINTON
Western Association of Map Libraries (WAML)  
  LINDA NEWMAN & STANLEY STEVENS (Chair)
Representatives agreed unanimously to approve the application for Membership in CUAC of the North American Cartographic Information Society, effective after the 1986 Annual Meeting.

Sequence of Guest Speakers appearing on January 7th:

DONALD E. FOSSEDAL, The Superintendent of Documents,
Government Printing Office

GEORGE J. DEMKO, Director, Office of the Geographer,
The Department of State

SANDRA SHAW, Cartographer, Office of the Geographer, Dept. State

TED HODUR, Vice-President, Micro Aero Charts, Inc.
JAMES E. HOPKINSON, Western Zone Manager, Micrographics, Canon
NATE BABCOCK, Russ Bassett Company

GARY NORTH, Assistant Division Chief, National Mapping Division,
United States Geological Survey

FRANK OUSELEY, Chief, Product Distribution Policy Office, USGS
CHARLES BENNETT, Product Distribution Policy Office, USGS
LARRY KING, Deputy Chief, Printing & Distribution Section,
National Mapping Div., USGS

DAVID E. MEIER, Chief Cartographer, Bureau of Land Management

BILL WILEN, Director, National Wetlands Inventory, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Other participants:

BERNADINE ABBOTT HODUSKI, Joint Committee on Printing,
Congress of the United States

GIL BALDWIN, Government Printing Office
VI MOORHOUSE, Government Printing Office

THOMAS E. DAHL, Asst. National Coordinator, National Wetlands Inventory, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

Donald Fossedal, The Superintendent of Documents, was CUAC's first guest speaker.

Public Service Announcements

Among Mr. Fossedal's comments was an invitation and request to make use of the Public Service Announcements (PSAs) that have been sent to all USGS and DMA Depository Libraries.
These PSAs are in the form of five halftone advertisements (on three 8.5 x 11 sheets with cover letter and suggestion sheet) prepared as camera-ready artwork in standard magazine and newspaper sizes. They were designed as a direct result of a request made by CUAC at its 1985 meeting. It is recommended that map librarians send an ads to local newspaper (including campus media) and magazine editors for free insertion. Mr. Possededal asked that the suggestion sheet be observed. He noted that additional copies of the ads may be obtained from Mary Lee O'Brien, Library Marketer, U.S. Government Printing Office, Stop:MK, Washington, D.C. 20401, or from Stanley Stevens, University Library, University of California, Santa Cruz, CA.

Mr. Possededal also requested that tear-sheets (include full page that shows name of newspaper or magazine and date) and observations on the effectiveness of the ads be sent to Charles McKeown, Director of Marketing (at the address given for Mary Lee O'Brien above).

(This subject was also addressed by Gary North on behalf of USGS later in the day.)

Budget Problems

The potential effect of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings deficit reduction law was discussed at some length. Mr. Possededal described what this listener describes as a chess game between the Executive and the Legislative branches of the Federal Government. For an example, if the President eliminated all Executive agency printing plants and ordered agencies to have publications printed through GPO, it would be good public relations. If, on the other hand, GPO was told it couldn't hire people to do the additional work (a hiring cap was put on GPO, down from 6,891 in 1981 to 5,480 employees, and its budget was cut $2.8-million even though no increase was requested), Mr. Possededal said that GPO "could have some real problems."

OMB Guidelines

Circular A-130, from the Office of Management and Budget, has great potential for strengthening the Depository Library Program. It directs all Executive agencies that they are to live up to the provisions of U.S. Code, Title 44, and provide publications to the Depository Library Program.

Mr. Possededal met with the OMB staff. He was asked to write guidelines for implementation of the Circular. Bernadine Hoduski of the Joint Committee on Printing and three persons from GPO Library Programs Service have helped draft the guidelines. Kathleen Eisenbeis, CUAC Representative from SLA Geography & Map Division (and map librarianship's "first" member of the Depository Library Council), has also worked on this draft. The objective of the guidelines, as Mr. Possededal explained, is "to
require agencies in their publishing plans each year to certify that they have, in fact, supplied publications to the Depository Library Program." It has been estimated that there could be a 30% increase in the number of documents distributed by GPO.

Gazetteers

Some map librarians have wanted the BGN gazetteers produced on microfiche. Apparently the survey that DMA conducted showed that their users want hard copy. However, some libraries (and, we are sure, many who are not depository recipients including members of the public) need more than one copy. The hard copy gazetteers, according to the October 1985 Public Sale Catalog of the Defense Mapping Agency, are priced out of reach; e.g., Iran, published in two volumes, is available for $123. and $161.

CUAC asked Mr. Fossedal if he could offer to Depository Libraries these BGN titles as a "dual distribution" item. Mr. Fossedal asked whether CUAC was asking for distribution in both paper and fiche? The CUAC position was enunciated that it advocates a policy that certain reference works, and specifically BGN gazetteers, be offered in paper or fiche. CUAC Representatives indicated to Mr. Fossedal that they believe DMA produces microfiche of these titles. Mr. Fossedal indicated that the CUAC request appears reasonable, but he would check into the matter and report back.

Nautical Charts

A continuing problem exists with the National Ocean Survey's desire to participate in the Library Depository Program. Mr. Fossedal said that CUAC would have to justify its position and satisfy the NOS concern that users of nautical charts must have the most up-to-date chart available.

Ms. Hoduski expressed her view that the issue is the manner of disposal of superseded NOS charts. All participants recognized that libraries don't want to discard the older charts, but NOS has a legal obligation to avoid the conveyance of outdated nautical information to sailors, et al.

CUAC will continue to work with GPO and JCP on this issue.

FUTURE CUAC NEEDS

Mr. Fossedal asked CUAC to provide him a "coordinated, well written, wish list, 'if you could get everything you wanted', a no-holds-barred best case, CUAC's dream for what would be the future in five or ten years if it were possible to get every single thing you wanted."

This request fit perfectly with the planned objective that incoming CUAC Chair, Nancy Pruett, has for her tenure. She will be drafting such a document.
It will be appropriate for map librarians throughout the WAML membership to contact their Representatives to CUAC and express their ideas for this "best case" future, so that everyone's dream has a chance of being realized.

CUAC Complimented

Mr. Possedal remained for the balance of the morning session, went to lunch with CUAC Representatives, and sat in on part of the afternoon presentations. Before he left, Mr. Possedal expressed his sentiments regarding his time with CUAC: "I will work very hard to try and help map librarians, I mean that sincerely. I think you are one of the most effective lobbying groups, whether you mean to be or not, because I think you are so reasonable...."

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Administrative Notes

In my report on last year's CUAC meeting [W ASSN MAP LIB INF BULL 16(2): 150] I strongly urged map librarians who were not receiving Administrative Notes on a regular basis (or have immediate access to it in your Government Depository section) write to be placed on the mailing list. I also provided an address that I had been provided at our 1985 meeting. In response to my recent followup letter with Marian MacGilvray, Editor of this essential document, she indicates that she will add anyone else to the mailing list who will send a request to her at:

U.S. G.P.O.
Library Programs Service
(Stop SLLC)
Washington, D.C. 20401

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OFFICE OF THE GEOGRAPHER

The Director of the State Department's Office of the Geographer, George Demko, and Sandra Shaw, his assistant who heads the cartographic effort of his Office, both made presentations. Mrs. Shaw is the current Chair of the Board on Geographic Names.

Functions and Responsibilities

He described the work of his Office, which is in the Bureau of Intelligence and Research within the Department of State. Its main function is to provide geographic research of both longterm and shortterm for the Secretary of State. In larger terms, the Office provides geographic and cartographic research work for U.S. foreign policy. It prepares the morning summary reports for the Secretary of State, some work for the White House, and is deeply involved in current foreign policy efforts.

The Office of The Geographer is deeply involved with
international boundary disputes. Boundary and sovereignty issues are one of the main areas for research and cartographic production.

The Office is officially involved in refugee issues. There is a bureau for refugees, but the Office has the official portfolio for intelligence and research on refugees. Population and refugees is one of the major research activities.

The Office does general political geography. It is currently involved in research on the Burkino Faso & Mali boundary war.

Publications

One of the older publications is the boundary series: International Boundary Study, this is the land series. Limits in the Seas is another series.

Mr. Demko stated that he is attempting to find within the Department of State an agent that will handle all the publications of The Office of the Geographer. He has talked about GPO handling them, but is not ready to tangle with that means yet.

The Office does some very detailed maritime maps. He showed an example of the Columbia straight base line map, and mentioned that many countries are converting to a straight base line boundary for maritime limits.

Geographic Notes no. 1 was recently issued, and is a revamping of the former series Geographic Note.

Status of the World's Nations is distributed by GPO.

Mr. Demko spoke of the geographical analyses, short, one-page items with a map. These are prepared daily for The Secretary of State; these go into his intelligence and briefing book each day. Most of these are classified, sometimes these are used outside of the Department, but they are generally not distributed. There are other publications created and those are restricted.

Sandra Shaw was introduced by Mr. Demko. She made some general comments about the cartographic capabilities of The Office of the Geographer:

The Department of State's responsibility for cartography and maps is two-fold. Its first area of responsibility is that mandated by the Bureau of the Budget.

On May 6, 1967, the Executive Office of the President, issued a revised Circular, which has become known as 'A-16'. It charges the Department of State with exercising "Government-wide leadership to assure that cartographic representation of international boundaries, other than those of the United States
with Canada or Mexico, by all Federal agencies are consistent and conform to United States foreign policy. The boundaries of U.S. and Mexico are handled by an international commission, which is part of the Department of State but not under The Office of the Geographer.

The Office is involved in standardization of names. It advises on the appropriate country nomenclature that is to be used by federal agencies on United States cartographic products and in other publications and provide guidance on sovereignty issues. We augment the BGN promulgation activities by the Office of The Geographer issuing new and timely information regarding recent BGN names decisions within Geographic Notes, and Change Notices to the Federal Information Processing Standard, Countries, Dependencies, Areas of Special Sovereignty and Their Principal Administrative Divisions.

Its second is for the research and production of maps to meet the in-house requirements of the Department of State.

It is responsible for the construction of conventional and special purpose thematic maps and/or charts which include maps of a geologic, geomorphological, geographic, biological, and economic nature.

It is attempting to create an in-house automated cartographic capability. Since the establishment in 1970 of a cartographic production resource within the Department of State, the major portion of the map production has been rendered by pen and ink. Until that time all of the mapping activities of the Department of State were handled by other agencies.

Dissemination of Products

The dissemination of its products may be broken down into three categories. The first category includes those publications that are distributed by the GPO to depository libraries. Presently there are only two items distributed by GPO: International Boundary Studies and Limits in the Seas.

The second category includes publications handled by the Department of State's Distribution Services. It also disseminated the above two documents, plus Geographic Notes and The Status of the World's Nations.

The third category of distribution is that which is carried out by The Office of the Geographer, upon request. It can include any of these documents, any of the maps, anything that is unclassified. These are made available to other Federal agencies, or private concerns, and libraries.

Currently, The Office has undertaken a study to determine a more effective and efficient means of disseminating its products. For several years the Library Depository Service was not getting
copies of the International Boundary Study and the Limits in the Seas for distribution, but that has been rectified and these are now sent out on a regular basis to the Library Depository Service for distribution. It is hoped that within five months they will rectify any distribution problems. It is hope that they will be able to continue to disseminate this information at no cost to either Federal requestors or to private concerns.

In some instances, the National Technical Information Service does some distribution for other Federal agencies, but we are in the process of evaluating the costs for that service. They will not be putting documents into that system at this time.

At this point there was an exchange of comments between Mr. Demko, members of CUAC, Bernadine Hoduski, and Ms. Shaw regarding the costs of distribution via GPO, and previous discussions between the Department and GPO regarding distribution. Ms. Shaw indicated that she will discuss the Department's responsibility under Title 44 with Ms. Hoduski. Members of CUAC pointed out that there is no cost to the Department for distribution through GPO, and there is no charge to the receiving library in the Depository Library system.

The only other document is one that the Office simply maintains for the National Bureau of Standards. It is the Federal Information Processing Standard, Countries, Dependencies, Areas of Special Sovereignty and Their Principal Administrative Divisions. That is distributed through NTIS or the National Bureau of Standards.

Questions and answers were begun by Linda Newman commenting that libraries are frustrated by knowing what publications are available for distribution, especially in "category three" mentioned earlier. Libraries have to know what exists before requests can be made.

Ms. Shaw commented that this is part of the problem. The Office does not have a bibliography of its products, especially the maps. Many of the maps are produced for in-house distribution in classified documents, even though the map itself is not classified. These are distributed only as part of the document. She admitted that this area is a shortcoming of the Department, there was no need to develop a bibliography of these maps since they were in-house documents. The Office is attempting to take the 5,000 maps and get them listed on the computer so that those that are unclassified may be printed out. It then could provide information on which are available, to the extent that copies exist for distribution. She pointed out, however, that these were produced in very limited numbers for in-house distribution and there may be no copies remaining.

Mr. Demko responded that the maps in "category three" were created for the Secretary of State or a special function within the Department of State, they were never designed for public
consumption. "We have decided, just within the past year-and-a-half, to make some of the very good maps that have general applicability or have a broader interest to other people available as we can on the basis of putting them in Geographic Notes where some of them have appeared. But these maps were never intended for public consumption. We have not designed a system yet for getting them out, and we are just deciding which of them are of greater value to the public. We will, eventually, devise a bibliography of which maps will be available to the public. We must get clearances from within the Department, and we're not sure how they will be distributed."

"Ms. Shaw and I have discussed another category of maps, which will be "category four", and that is contingent upon filling a staff vacancy. That will be a series known as "Thematic Maps of The Office of the Geographer", designed for government and public consumption. We may take some of the maps of "category three" and include them in the new series.

Ms. Shaw clarified that "category three" is similar to maps produced by the Central Intelligence Agency and other government agencies where the subject matter is too sensitive to release the material to the public. They are designed for research and briefings within an agency. The Office of the Geographer began as a support unit for intelligence activities, and we have a small staff to service the Department's over 2,000 employees.

The Chair asked for information about the issue number of the last International Boundary Study, and how a library secures back copies to fill gaps in holdings. She suggested that the Department's Distribution Services will be advised of errors in the mailing list, so by providing a correct mailing address and a list of missing issues to her will get some attention. There are, however, some issues that are out of print/out of stock and it will be necessary for a library to borrow from another library and copy those.

Richard Fox commented on the usefulness of Geographic Notes and asked whether libraries could obtain this on depository. Mr. Demko responded that any institution may be added to the mailing list. He also said it will be issued quarterly and he noted that there has been tremendous positive response to it. There may be "special issues" if vital information needs to get out quickly.

Nancy Pruett expressed her view that, having seen the sample maps distributed during this meeting, libraries would definitely like to have them on depository. She urged that The Office of the Geographer should be working with GPO to get them into the Depository Library Program.

Kathleen Eisenbeis urged that proper identification of The Office of the Geographer appear on its maps so that librarians may catalog the map properly. She contrasted this practice to that of the CIA.
Jim Minton asked whether attention could be paid to the colors used by The Geographer on its maps, explaining that a common use in libraries is to copy page size cartographic products for use in student papers, etc. Blue lines do not reproduce well on the average copy machine, and Mr. Minton pleaded for better definition of boundary lines, etc., in colors other than blue. Ms. Shaw agreed that this is a problem that is being addressed. She also noted that the Defense Mapping Agency is now producing maps on videodisc and that the standards of production are critical and reproducible color must be considered.

Mr. Stevens offered that CUAC stands ready and willing to act as a sounding board to advise The Geographer on which of its products might be appropriate for distribution to libraries and the public. He also extended thanks to both speakers for their valuable and informative presentations, and requested that this contact between The Office of the Geographer and CUAC be continued.

Mr. Demko thanked CUAC for the invitation to make a presentation on behalf of The Office of the Geographer. He noted that it is important that librarians see his Office in this state of transition so its past will be understood, their hopes for modernization, and for the general objectives of his Office within the mission of the Department of State. His Office is attempting to serve the public more than has ever been done before by this Office, but it is not easy in an underfunded situation. These services are above and beyond its mandated responsibilities so it must be very careful in developing new services.

MICRO AERO CHARTS

The next speaker on the agenda was Ted Hodur, Vice-President of Micro Aero Charts, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

He supplied each CUAC Representative a binder which included material to support his talk, including a 23-page paper, "Microcartography", (which he read), twenty sample color microfiche set, sample blowbacks in hard copy b&w xerox (plain bond paper and clear acetate) from color microfiche, and equipment catalogs for fiche readers, reader printers, and filing equipment.

MICROFICHE RETRIEVAL

Mr. Hodur expressed his philosophy that map librarians have the opportunity to establish one unified bibliography for all maps that are available in order to provide the appropriate bibliographic information on the fiche header. That would produce "one unified filing principle for maps in the microfiche format. He suggested that if CUAC were to recommend distribution of the color fiche format through GPO, GPO would require fiche headers that contain the SuDocs class number or the LC class number and
Micro Aero Charts would definitely provide that information as part of its products. That would reduce the amount of cataloging work for the map librarian. "That means a unified central reference for maps would be available to the map librarian. Imagine, someone comes into your library asking for a copy of a particular map, and you just open a drawer down below you, run the selector bar of the microfiche retrieval system across the file of microfiche and out pops the desired map.

RECOMMENDED FILMING PROJECT

Reiterating a position about which GIS Reps have spoken frequently, Charlotte Derksen encouraged Aero Micro Charts to film in color the maps accompanying Ph.D. dissertations that University Microfilms has done poorly in black and white.

USGS PRESENTATION

The United States Geological Survey was represented by Gary North, Frank Ouseley, Charles Bennett, and Larry King. Mr. North began by announcing a few organizational changes in USGS:

PERSONNEL CHANGES

Rupe Southard, Chief of the National Mapping Division, will retire on February 7th after 40 years of service. The new Chief has already been selected: Lowell Starr. He has been Mr. North's counterpart as Assistant Chief of the National Mapping Division, in charge of research.

George McDill has been named Associate Chief of NCIC. John Wood remains as Chief of NCIC. Walt Wagner will be responsible for coordinating the field operations of NCIC.

There is a new Director of the USGS Library, Elizabeth Yates, who was selected from NOAA and began about two months ago. There was very keen competition for the position.

OPERATIONAL CHANGES

The Eastern NCIC has been disbanded and merged into the activities of the Headquarters NCIC at National Center. This is in line with the transition of cutting back at the regional mapping centers. All map separates are being transferred from the eastern mapping center to Rolla, and all map separates from the western mapping center are being transferred to Denver. There will be only two locations from the production of map separates, archives, and servicing of the data bases and the larger of the NCIC activities.

The entire Eads Street operation at Arlington, Virginia, is being closed. All operations at the Eastern Distribution Center are being moved to Denver, Colorado; the text products operation,
bulk housing operations, etc., are being moved to Building 41 at the Federal Center because of space and cost efficiencies. USGS has acquired the major portion of a 662,000 square foot building, 17 acres under one roof on the southeast corner of the Center.

**BUDGET IMPACT**

The effects of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings deficit reduction legislation will have a serious $10-million impact on the USGS National Mapping Division during this year's activity. This is about 9% of the USGS $432-million. There are definitely going to be changes in USGS. There is a hiring freeze in place now for the National Mapping Division. There will be a significant reduction in positions as retirements occur.

He said that USGS will be looking at things that it won't be able to do, deciding that it isn't going to make a product anymore, or it won't do that activity anymore. "USGS just can't continue to try to do everything for everybody when all its support - people and money - is being reduced...." It will bring changes in various programs, and in libraries.

**TECHNOLOGY**

Videodisc is still being looked at. USGS is looking at it from a records management standpoint. It is working with Corps of Engineers and Federal Emergency Management Agency, and with Kodak Company.

The Defense Mapping Agency is moving very rapidly into videodisc. It is putting virtually all of the world's maps on videodisc. Most of these discs will be classified, but there may be some with general world maps available to the public.

USGS EROS Data Center has been involved with LANDSAT, but EOSAT Corporation is now the operator of the system as a private enterprise, by Act of Congress. LANDSAT products are no longer government products, they must be handled as private sector products, and that changes the role of USGS. Access to the data, copies, browse copies, etc., must be paid for by all users, including USGS and other federal agencies, because it is now a private sector operation. NCIC will refer all requests for data to EOSAT.

Part of the legislation calls for the establishment of the Federal Space Data Archive (FSDA) at EROS Data Center with all of the space imagery from Appolo, Gemini, the earlier LANDSAT data, and copies of future LANDSAT data, SPOT data from the French, ERSUS data from the Japanese, etc., will be at the FSDA for research purposes only. Products will not be publicly available, they will be available to bonafide researchers. A bonafide researcher will be able to obtain copies for research, but establishment of credentials will have to be sought. USGS will be maintaining the Archive for research uses.
Attached to the PSDA is the establishment of a research program, but its implementation has not been decided. It is possible that fellowships, cooperative programs with universities that would, for example, concentrate on remote sensing, may be available but details have not been announced. There is talk about establishing projects in cooperation with universities around the country, at least within the immediate area of the EROS Data Center, if they are interested in establishing advanced remote sensing programs.

USGS, NOAA, and the Library of Congress, has cooperated to establish a LANDSAT browse file for an up-to-date complete LANDSAT file at the Geography and Map Division for the use of Members of Congress and other users of the library. The facility excellent, and its an ideal situation. He invited CUAC Representatives to look at the facility.

ACCESS TO NURE DATA

Ms. Deksen asked for an explanation of how libraries have access to the NURE [National Uranium Resource Evaluation] data from the Department of Energy, which has been handled by the EROS Data Center. Mr. North stated that the reports are in USGS Open-File, and the 1200-tapes of digital data may be purchased through the EROS Data Center, and all the maps that were produced were distributed by DOE before USGS acquired the data two years ago. DOE had its own distribution program, and Mr. North's understanding is that all libraries received all the maps that were produced. The map material is in the USGS Open-File Section and can be ordered at the prices established.

CENSUS MAPPING

Most of the National Mapping Division's effort continues to be directed toward the biggest cooperative project that USGS has ever undertaken. It is for the Bureau of the Census: the compilation of quadrangles of the U.S. at 1:100,000 in digital form. These are digitized from the 7.5-minute quads, and are designed to make the enumerator maps for the 1990 Census.

NATIONAL ATLAS

The National Atlas program was established two years ago. "We got it into the Budget for the first time. We hired Chuck Agrassi to head the project and we were beginning to hire staff." USGS just received the the following edict from the Office of Management and Budget:

"The proposed National Atlas program, totaling over $14-million over six years, is a costly lower priority program element which under present fiscal restraints is inappropriate, and as a matter of policy should be left to the private parties."
USGS, therefore, is out of the National Atlas business, as a book product. Separate thematic products will continue to produce "atlas type" products.

EXHIBITS

The Maps in Mind touring exhibit will be discontinued under present USGS budgetary restraints.

TAKE PRIDE IN AMERICA

Under the auspices of the Secretary of Interior, the National Advertising Council has been hired to launch a "Take Pride in America" advertising program. Ads on television and in the print media will attempt to get the public to "adopt" a park, pick up trash, etc., and take private responsibility for the care of the 17-million acres of public land.

USGS SHIPPING LISTS

Frank Ouseley made a report on the status of the Shipping Lists that are to be provided to USGS/DMA/GPO Depository Libraries. He indicated that the first shipping lists would arrive sometime in February. The shipping list has been designed and programed by Larry King and his staff, and a prototype copy has been readied for this meeting.

He noted that most libraries are adhering to the request to "wait 60 days before claiming" items not received. USGS would like for libraries to observe this procedure.

Larry King presented the prototype shipping list. He explained that the shipping list will not be shipped with the maps. Linda Newman urged that the List have a I.D. number to tie into the actual shipment. Each page has a mailing label at the foot of each page, and CUAC Reps asked if that was necessary. It was pointed out that some libraries are actually sending claims without the return address being provided. It was noted that Charles Bennett receives an average of 100 letters per month from map librarians for claims and requests of one type or another.

Nancy Pruett made a point of clarification that all Depository Libraries need to observe: the Shipping List will contain all items shipped by USGS; each library will have the burden of matching items against its own Item Selections.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO MAP INDEXES

Nancy Pruett again raised the CUAC objective of encouraging USGS to establish a program where by a library (and any other user perhaps) could subscribe to topographic map indexes. She emphasized that not all libraries are part of the Depository Library System. Some libraries, nevertheless, have collections of
maps that they purchase and have users that inquire about other coverage. Although one can write for indexes, a simpler acquisitions method, an automatic subscription to all new indexes is needed. Some users would be willing to pay for these on subscription. Gary North said he would keep this request "on the list" and consider it when the DMA/USGS/GPO consolidated distribution program has all its problems solved.

It was noted that the December 1985 issue of GPO's Administrative Notes includes an invitation to write for indexes [Admin v.6 no.18 address and procedure for ordering topo map indexes.] However, Ms. Pruett suggested that although that may be appropriate for some, all libraries are not on the Depository Library System and do not receive this information.

TOPOGRAPHIC INDEXES-CATALOGS

Frank Ouseley distributed a list of "Scheduled Availability of Booklet Index/Catalogs" that depict the topographic coverage for each State and Territory:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AL</td>
<td>7/86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AK</td>
<td>12/86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AZ</td>
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It is hoped that the conversion to the new Index/Catalog booklet format will be complete by the end of calendar 1986. The dates provided are the months when printed copies of the indexes are to be available, if the schedule is maintained. For an example, the citation for California indicates that the compilation is complete, the booklet went to the printer on January 3d, and it is expected that it will be available for distribution during January or February.

The National Mapping Division has a schedule for updating all of its indexes. As of January 1986, the Indexing Program is:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title of Index</th>
<th>Update</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Status &amp; Progress of Topographic Mapping</td>
<td>Annual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intermediate-scale Mapping (County Mapping on verso)</td>
<td>6 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orthophotoquad Mapping</td>
<td>6 months</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Small-scale Mapping (1:250,000 & 1:1,000,000 scales)  As needed

1:200,000 Sectional maps (including information on 1:2,000,000-scale digital data) on verso.

Antarctica  As needed

Set of 100 showing physiographic features  As needed

USGS/DMA 15-minute mapping  6 months

Digital Line Graph (DLG) Data; Digital Elevation Model (DEM) Data on verso.  6 months

National Park System index  As needed

Land Use & Land Cover Mapping (LU/LC Digital Data on verso.)  Annual

NHAP I index, Color-infrared Data (Black & White Data on verso.)  6 months

NHAP II index, Color-infrared Data (Black & White Data on verso.)  3 months

Mr. Ouseley stated that the National Mapping Division is rather proud of the fact that so many indexes to its products are now being produced. At the time of the creation of the National Mapping Division, four or five years ago, there were only four or five indexes of this type. Therefore, during a period when resources have not been abundant, the Division has been able to provide these useful reference tools to libraries and other users.

MARKETING

Map librarians are encouraged to use the Public Service Announcements [PSA's] that were sent to them by the Superintendent of Documents. The National Mapping Division needs to know if these have been placed in newspapers, magazines at the local level, and what the response has been.

PRICING OF MAP PRODUCTS

The National Mapping Division is undergoing an evaluation of its pricing of cartographic products - ranging from aerial photography to map separates. This is not intended to increase prices, but to bring all product prices into a more realistic and legal structure. It is conceivable that some prices would be reduced.

STATE GAZETTEERS

Richard Fox asked for a report on the status of the State gazetteers. Gary North said that progress is slow but the program
is still underway. A contract was just let for local people to check North and South Dakota to do the final checking and verification.

**GEONET**

Mr. North noted that all of USGS offices have been brought online with GEONET to permit public access to USGS data bases. This will take a year or so to develop.

**CONCLUSION**

Mr. North concluded his presentation by complimenting CUAC for its work. He said he likes to see other Federal agencies participate in CUAC's programs because he appreciates the opportunity to hear the other presentations, such as the State Department, and the Superintendent of Documents. He noted that the CUAC annual meeting is becoming an important forum to hear this type of exchange.

**BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT PRESENTATION**

David E. Meier, Chief Cartographer of the Bureau of Land Management, was the next speaker. He said he was pleased to be at the meeting because some of the issues raised by CUAC are of great concern to him. He said that when he arrived at the BLM about five years ago there was no BLM library distribution program at all. BLM is now becoming, slowly but surely, part of the GPO Library Depository Program. He expressed a desire that more of BLM's products should be distributed to libraries.

Mr. Meier said that after the conclusion of the CUAC meeting he will return to BLM and write a "white paper" about the meeting, in which he will include the cooperative projects that are included in the Library Depository Program, and the printing and storage arrangements that BLM has with USGS. Whether there will be any decisions made on the basis of that report he could not predict. He did express caution that some BLM officials are concerned that the Depository libraries want everything, but CUAC members assured him that it is only the cartographic products and their related reference items that are needed.

**CARTOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS**

He described some of the products produced by BLM, some of which are printed by USGS. Since some are printed by USGS they are automatically included in the automatic distribution by USGS. This arrangement made it easy for BLM to become part of the library distribution program. He referred specifically to the 1:100,000-scale Surface Management Status maps, and the combined Surface Management & Surface-Mineral Management Status. The consolidated distribution program made it far more convenient for BLM to handle distribution which they had not done before, USGS
reduced the printing costs, and BLM achieved a more consistent product as a result.

Mr. Meier explained that cartography as a functional responsibility within BLM is not formally organized nor is a separate budget provided. His work is part of Engineering, so it's hard to locate in the organizational structure of BLM. Cartographic products are "tin cupped" from the resources of a particular program. There are only two national efforts: the 100K maps (referred to above). These are being redesigned and will become digitized within the upcoming year. The products may, in the future, become unavailable except in digital form. He speculated on the ability of libraries to handle the format that might become available in the future.

In addition to a three-page summary of BLM's cartographic products and programs, he distributed some other products [examples distributed vary, but include the following]:

**State of Arizona: Surface Management Responsibility 1:500,000**
(Surface Management Status by BLM 1979) (Base map by USGS)
Printed by GPO 1980. [Federal Lands Responsibility]

These are published for Western States, except for Washington and Alaska.
Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada,
New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Wyoming (a small tip of Washington appears on the Oregon map).

**State of Arizona: Wilderness Status Map 1:1,000,000 Sept. 1984**

Published for same States as above every second year.

Recreation maps are published by State Offices of BLM.

**LIST OF BLM CARTOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS**

Mr. Stevens asked whether there is a single national list of cartographic products that have been produced or scheduled by BLM. The answer was, No! The question was followed by "Is there a plan to create one? Is there any desire to create such a list? If a request were submitted to BLM, would the agency find it useful?" Mr. Meier said yes! He said that, in addition to such a list, it would be useful to have an administrative map for BLM that would show the BLM offices in each State, etc. He also said that he couldn't guarantee CUAC that a letter as suggested would get the desired results, but what he did guarantee is that he would carry the letter to the highest authority when the letter comes in. Mr. Stevens assured him that CUAC would provide such a letter.

Mr. Meier said that if CUAC would send him a letter it would help him prompt his Director to authorize an internal inventory. A letter would give him the ability to have an instruction memo
prepared to go to the field asking each BLM Office to give him an inventory of BLM cartographic products, including cartographic reference material. He was sure that having the list would permit CUAC to review the list before its next meeting, and perhaps some decisions could be made prior to that.

Mr. Stevens summarized CUAC's position: "First, we have to know what BLM publishes before we can ever start advocating that those items be included in the Depository Library Program. I hope we can take it one step at a time and maybe in the long run achieve that objective."

LAND EXCHANGES

Mr. Minton asked whether BLM has a map showing the "land swaps". Mr. Meier indicated that this is one of the toughest problems to depict because of the 7-million acres of land to be exchanged between agencies just within Arizona alone in the next 10-years. This is one of the reasons he has pushed so hard for automated cartography within BLM. The data is impossible to deal with otherwise.

DIGITAL CARTOGRAPHY

Mr. Meier stated that digital data is the way of the future. Charlotte Derksen urged that BLM should offer its data in more than one format and/or medium. Gary North noted that recently at USGS they have found an effective means of downloading data from their mainframe computer to a floppy disc so that the data could be used on a PC. He also reported that the Navy Department has the lead on development of an interfacing of all word processing software. The first version did not work, but it will be just a matter of time before the changing of discs between computers will be standardized.

ITEM SELECTION OF BLM MAPS

Paul Stout asked about the Surface Management Status maps, and Surface Minerals Management Status maps at 1:100,000-scale. In addition he has received other BLM maps in this series that are Township and Range formatted that are more crude without latitude or longitude lines at a scale of 1:126,720. He wondered whether a great quantity of the latter are expected. Mr. Meier reported that the latter map is being phased out as the new editions are created. BLM creates its overprint information on the USGS base of 1:100,000. Eventually all of the BLM maps will be on the new base.

Mr. Stout noted that some libraries in the eastern States are not necessarily interested in receiving both editions of BLM's 1:100,000 surface/subsurface status maps. Is it possible to change the Item offering at the BLM level?

Vi Moorhouse offered the following information: "The
difference is that one is coming through your regular Depository, Item 153.11, which includes all the maps issued by the Bureau of Land Management, that is the cruder version of Item Selection, and the other version is coming through the project [DMA/USGS/GPO consolidated distribution] so you have two different sources of those maps, one, the Item covers every map that BLM is kind enough to send through the regular Depository Library Program, and the others are coming through the Project, one of the very few BLM maps coming through the project. That's why you can't select out of the cruder Item, but you could select between the two others if you asked GPO, at least you could ask. Right now you have one item that covers both, and there's no harm in asking GPO.

EASTERN STATES BLM RESPONSIBILITY

The final question put to Mr. Meier regards the BLM land management in eastern States. That prompted the answer that BLM administers all of the subsurface mineral rights to Forest Lands and other federal lands in the East.

CONCLUSION

Mr. Meier was thanked for the time he spent with CUAC, and the tremendous help he has rendered. He responded that libraries serve the taxpayers and he believed that it is a service well provided. He expressed appreciation for the opportunity to participate.

NATIONAL WETLANDS INVENTORY

Bill Wilen, National Coordinator of the National Wetlands Inventory, a project of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and his Assistant, Thomas E. Dahl, attended the meeting.

Mr. Wilen presented an overview of the program, distributed lists, and discussed the products that emanate from the various National Wetlands Inventory offices. The two lists distributed include the names, addresses, and phone numbers of NCIC offices and the Tennessee Valley Authority. All of these disseminate information about the NWI maps. The second list includes the nineteen State Distribution Centers for Wetland Maps.

A Status [map] of USFWS Wetlands Maps as of September 30, 1985, Large Scale was distributed. In viewing this map of the United States [1:6,336,000] one can see that Wetlands Maps are virtually in every State.

A sample 1:24,000 National Wetlands Inventory map was also distributed to CUAC representatives. The Wetland data is superimposed upon the standard USGS base map (in the example in hand, Holly, Florida). The price for an ozalid print is $2.00 each + $1.75 service charge per order.

The third product distributed was microfiche. The sample in
hand, Stockton (San Jose NW), California, is sectioned in 32 images on six 4 x 6-inch black and white microfiche. This is the Stockton 1:100,000 quadrangle. Headers provide information about what's on the fiche: date of issue: 5/85; I.D. of issuing agency: USFWS National Wetlands Inventory; number of fiche in set/number of fiche in hand: 1 of 6, etc.; distributing agency [?]: NCIC/EDC [?]; and the area depicted on the fiche: Stockton (San Jose NW), CA.; also, the fiche header provides notations for each section of the 1:100,000 quad; fiche 1 is NW, fiche 2 is NC [North Central], fiche 3 is NE, fiche 4 is SW, etc.

MICROFICHE DISTRIBUTION

During the discussion of the NWI products, it was determined that all the Inventory maps are being produced by the agency in microfiche. This being the case, the procedures for depositing one silver-based printing master fiche for each map set with GPO were discussed.

The provisions of the GPO policy SOD 13, which is based on U.S. Code Title 44, sections 1901-1903, provide that copies of government publications (not excepted by 3 categories of permissible exceptions) are to be made available to Depository Libraries.

Mr. Wilen had expressed fears that the cost of providing complete sets of paper maps to all libraries would be prohibitive. CUAC Representatives explained that it was unlikely that all libraries would want all the maps for all areas of the U.S. Rather it was more typical that only the wetlands in one or two States would be of interest to the largest libraries. Nevertheless, with the data available in microfiche, if a library which did not select this GPO Depository item had a need for coverage of a particular wetland, it could order either the microfiche or a paper copy.

It was made clear that if National Wetlands Inventory sends the appropriate microfiche to GPO, reproduction and distribution will be handled by the Depository Library Program. GPO absorbs the costs of reproduction and distribution, surveys the needs of libraries for the NWI maps, and maintains the mailing list for distribution of the maps. The responsibility of National Wetlands Inventory program is reduced considerably.

FORTHCOMING ACTION

With these understandings in mind, Mr. Wilen assured the Council Representatives that he would proceed with arrangements to provide microfiche masters to GPO.

The 1986 Annual Meeting of the Cartographic Users Advisory Council was adjourned shortly after the National Wetlands Inventory discussion.
Letters from our Members & Subscribers

3d October 1985

The British Library
Map Library
Great Russell Street
London WC1B 3DG England


"It may not be clear from the note that most of the maps recorded in the Checklist are preserved in the Map Library of the British Library. The reference "by fire, confusion, neglect and war" arises from losses to the other sets of deposits in Canada. Incidentally, I would not have thought War was relevant. Perhaps you would include a suitable note in a forthcoming number. The next volume on Goads Insurance Plans should clarify for readers of the Checklist that material recorded in it represent holdings in the British Library. Only a very small percentage at present cannot be traced.

"May I take this opportunity to congratulate you on the WAML Information Bulletin with its many interesting articles and notices.

"With all good wishes, Yours sincerely, (Dr.) Helen Wallis Map Librarian

December 13, 1985

Canadian Hydrographic Service
(Atlantic Region)
Bedford Institute of Oceanography
P.O. Box 1006
Dartmouth, Nova Scotia B2Y 4A2

Dear Colleague:

We would like to solicit your comments and advice on a problem that we feel exists now and that will grow in complexity in the future. The problem is how to catalogue and classify oceanic and coastal zone maps.

Most schemes for classifying maps, for example, the Library of Congress G schedule, were designed to describe maps of land areas, and follow national and sub-national boundaries, resulting in a fairly straightforward classification scheme for most maps. Oceanic mapping, on the other hand, often ignores boundaries, even those natural feature boundaries, such as oceanic basins. As a result, we find that classification of oceanic maps tends to be more complicated and artificial, and that the resulting ambiguity often means that users do not find maps and charts that would be useful.
In our case, we find the treatment of large series of nautical charts to be a particularly thorny problem. The issuing body of these series is usually a government agency. While some agencies produce sub-series of coastal charts, or chart exclusively their own adjacent coast, it is more frequently the case that at least a few charts within a series will cover areas extending well beyond the country's territorial seas, into the deep ocean or into waters of adjacent states. A large number of agencies, the U.S. Defense Mapping Agency, the British Admiralty, the French Service Hydrographique et Oceanographique de la Marine are examples of agencies that produce charts that cover the world.

The question then arises as to how to treat in a consistent and systematic way oceanic maps and charts. We have considered various options: [1] classifying all charts with the issuing agency's country of origin, resulting in the anomaly of, for example, a chart of Equadorian coastal waters issued by the British Admiralty, being grouped it the charts and land maps of the British Isles; [2] assigning all hydrographic charts a world ocean classification number, leaving our users with the task of searching through all the chart producing agencies' catalogues for a chart of an area that interests them; or, [3] dividing up series of charts in order to group each chart with the coastal state that is most represented by that chart.

We do not feel happy with any of these options. In our opinion, the evidence is strong that these and similar problems and the need to solve them will become more acute in the future as coastal states seek to establish and extend their sovereignty over adjacent waters, and to determine boundaries over shared coastlines. The growing potential for exploitability of ocean and sub-ocean resources is growing and so too will the types and detail of mapping and charting for all parts of the coastal and deeper ocean areas. We feel map librarians should be prepared to deal with the new mapping and charting in a consistent and uniform manner.

We would like to initiate a dialogue on just what to do with oceanic mapping and charting.

Kirk MacDonald and Lori Collins
The Map and Chart Collection
LETTERS TO THE TREASURER

This is an unusual occasion! The WAML Treasurer gets a great deal of mail during the year: payments for Dues, payments for Subscriptions, payments for Occasional Papers sold, and forms that need to be filled in with information about WAML and its publications. It all amounts to several hundred pieces of mail each year. But, most of the Treasurer's mail isn't of the nature that warrants reporting.

There were two occasions during 1985 that continue to provide comic relief.

$1,877.90 - No Lottery Winnings - Unfortunately!

In November I received a check from Champlin Petroleum Company, dated 10/31/85, for the sum of $1,877.90 made payable to the "Western Assoc of Map Libraries". I thought of all sorts of possible reasons for this gratuity, but alas, concluded that Champlin had made a mistake! After a couple of phone calls and several weeks of waiting for an answer to why this check was sent, the mistake was confirmed and I was asked to return the check.

In hind sight, perhaps I should have deposited the check to WAML's Market Rate account and drawn interest until Champlin discovered its mistake.

What did WAML spend $242,596. on?

Also in November, I got a letter from the Supervisor of Joint Venture Accounting for Sohio Petroleum Company in Houston, dated also 10/31/85.

"Sohio Petroleum Company maintains a policy of aggressively pursuing all outstanding receivable amounts, .... Our records indicate that, as of September 30, 1985, your account has the following outstanding balance: PAST DUE Invoice No. 8409-F, June 1985, Amount: $242,596.00

A followup letter was received on December 18, 1985. Both of these dunning letters asked for a response if my records do not agree with theirs. However, with many other demands on my time - things I must do or else - I chose not to answer this one in the hope that Sohio would discover its mistake. Since I haven't received additional demands one can assume they have.

WAML members can be assured that WAML has not purchased a Joint Venture arrangement with Sohio - how about investing WAML's Treasury in a barrel of oil? We can't afford a whole oil tanker-ship full!
Map Librarianship Job Openings

Public Archives of Canada: National Map Collection

Cataloguer - Cartographic Materials

[Although the closing date of this position was February 28, 1986, it is noticed for its reference and interest value.]

Reference Number S-86-31-1357-36MP
Apply to: M. Perreault (613) 996-9676
Public Service Commission of Canada
171 Slater Street
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0M7 Canada

Salary Range: Can.$ 25,340 to $ 29,643.

"We require an experienced cataloguer to analyze subject matter in French, to catalogue and classify cartographic documents. In addition, you will prepare cataloguing records for input in machine readable form.

"You require university graduation with degrees in geography with specialization in cartography, or history and in library science; or university graduation with a degree in geography with specialization in cartography or history and post-graduate training in library science. You must have experience in cataloguing and in using subject analysis systems. Knowledge of both the English and French language is essential."

__________________________________________________________

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA: UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

The full details are published in the February 1986 issue of baseline (a newsletter of the Map and Geography Round Table, ALA);

The Humanities/Social Sciences Libraries of the University of Minnesota Libraries--Twin Cities seeks qualified applicants for the position of Map Librarian [the position vacated when Mai Treude recently retired].

Excerpts: The Map Librarian is responsible for administering the Map Library, which currently encompasses 220,000 maps, 4,000 atlases, and 158,600 air photos. The map collection is located in Wilson Library. Staff: one Library Assistant and one FTE student.

MLS and significant experience in a research-oriented library.
Geography or related field is desirable. Research experience also desirable. Twelve-month academic position at Asst. Librarian. Minimum salary is $22,000.


UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS -- ASSISTANT MAP AND GEOGRAPHY LIBRARIAN

A permanent position available June 1, 1986. Salary $18,000 - A 12-month appointment at the Assistant Professor level. MLS from an ALA accredited library school, or its equivalent.

Primary responsibilities will include map cataloging, OCLC processing of cartographic materials, and original cataloging of geographic monographs. Initial responsibilities will involve working with a Title II-C map retrospective conversion project. Other duties will include map reference/research and collection development for cartographic materials and geography. Additional assignments may include temporary work within Special Collections in consultation with the Assistant Director for Special Collections, Acquisitions, and Preservation.

QUALIFICATIONS: Required: Experience in modern cataloging practices, including knowledge of AACR2, MARC tagging, Dewey and LC classification. Evidence of the ability to meet university standards of research, publication, and service. Preferred: Working knowledge of one or more Western European languages, OCLC experience, knowledge of cartographic materials, and geography.

Librarians have faculty rank. Engaging in research, publication, and university/community/professional service is an integral part of the job assignment.

Send complete resume with names and addresses of five references to: David Cobb, Chair, Search Committee, c/o Library Personnel Office, 127 Library, University of Illinois Library at Urbana-Champaign, 1408 West Gregory Drive, Urbana, IL 61801. (217) 333-0827.

For maximum consideration, applications and nominations should be received no later than April 15, 1986.
NEW MAPPING OF WESTERN NORTH AMERICA

Edited by

Dale Steele

Map Collection
University Library
University of Arizona
Tucson, Arizona 85721

Michael Noga, Branner Earth Sciences Library, Stanford University, has sent us a list of their state geological survey open-file reports. We give here those for the states of Oregon and Idaho. The rest will be in the next IB.

--------- [see more after OREGON cites, pages ff.]

IDAHO

Idaho Geological Survey (208) 885-7991
Publications Sales
Morrill Hall, Room 332
University of Idaho
Moscow, ID 83843

Technical report 80-2
Rahn, Jerry. Geologic map and cross sections of the Meyers Cove area, Lemhi County, Idaho. 1980. 2 plates. $7.50

Technical report 80-3
Malloy, Robert. The geology and geologic sections west and north of the Yankee Fork - Salmon River confluence, Custer County, Idaho. 1980. 6 plates. $24.10

Technical report 80-4
Shea, Michael J. Geology of the Orofino - Kamiah - Nez Perce area, Idaho. 1980. 1 plate. $5.00

Technical report 80-7
Bennett, Earl H. Preliminary geologic map of parts of the Warm Lake, Chinook Mtn. and Greyhound Ridge 15-minute quadrangles, Valley County, Idaho. 1980. $3.00

Technical report 80-11
Bennett, Earl H. Reconnaissance geology and geochemistry of the Trinity Mountain - Steel Mountain area, Elmore County, Idaho. 1980. 56p., 1 oversize sheet. $5.25
Technical report 81-3
Otto, Bruce R. Geologic map of the Sheepeater Peak area, Idaho Primitive area, Idaho. 1981. 1 plate. $2.60

Technical report 82-5
Peale, Robert. Geologic map of the area southeast of Yellowjacket, Idaho. 1982. 2 plates. $6.00

Technical report 82-7
Stanford, Loudon R. Surficial geology of the Upper South Fork Payette River area, south central Idaho. 1982. 1 plate. $3.00

Technical report 83-1
Bernt, John. Geologic map and cross sections of the southern J-P Desert, Owyhee County, Idaho. 1983. 1 plate. $4.25

OREGON

Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries
1005 State Office Building
Portland, OR 97201 (503) 229-5580

O-79-7
Brooks & Fern. Geologic map of the Rastus Mountain quadrangle. 1979. $5.00

O-80-2

O-80-3
Brown & others. Preliminary geology and geothermal resource potential of the Willamette Pass area, OR. 1980. 65p., 1 map. $5.00

O-80-4
Brown & others. Preliminary geology and geothermal resource potential of the Craig Mountain-Cove area, OR. 1980. 68p., 1 map. $5.00

O-80-5
Brown & others. Preliminary geology and geothermal resource of the Western Snake River plain, OR. 1980. 114p., 4 maps. $10.00

O-80-6
Brown & others. Preliminary geology and geothermal resource of the northern Harney Basin, OR. 1980. 52p., 4 maps. $7.00

O-80-7
Brown & others. Preliminary geology and geothermal resource of the southern Harney Basin, OR. 1980. 90p., 8 maps. $10.00
O-80-8
Brown & others. Preliminary geology and geothermal resource of the Powell Buttes area, OR. 1980. 117p., 1 map. $5.00

O-80-9
Peterson, et al. Preliminary geology and geothermal resource potential of the Lakeview area, OR. 1980. 108p., 2 maps. $7.00

O-80-10
Peterson, et al. Preliminary geology and geothermal resource potential of the Alvord Desert area, OR. 1980. 57p., 2 maps. $7.00

O-81-5

O-81-6
Brownfield & Schlicker. Preliminary geologic map, McMinnville, Dayton quadrangles. 1981. $5.00

O-82-2
Brownfield. Preliminary geologic map, Ballston quadrangle. 1982. $5.00

O-82-3
Brownfield. Geologic map, Langlois quadrangle. 1982. $5.00

O-82-7

O-82-8
OSU Geophysics Group. Gravity and aeromagnetic maps, Powell Buttes area. 1982. 4 maps. $8.00

O-83-2
Gray & others. Geology and mineral resources of 18 BLM Wilderness Study Areas, Harney and Malheur Counties. 1983. 106p., 24 microfiche. $5.00

O-83-3
Priest & others. Survey of potential geothermal exploration sites at Newberry volcano, Deschutes County. 1983. 174p., 8 maps. $20.00

O-83-4
Ferns & Brooks. Geochemical survey of the western part of the Ochoco National Forest, Crook and Wheeler Counties. 1983. 38p., 1 map, 3 microfiche. $6.00
0-83-5
Gray & Berri, S. Mineral potential of the Fall Creek mining district: A geological-geochemical survey. 1983. 32p., 1 map, 2 microfiches. $6.00

0-83-6
Wells & others. Preliminary geologic map of the west half of the Vancouver (Wa.-Ore.) 1 x 2 quadrangle, Oregon. 1983. $6.00

0-84-2
DOGAMI (Department of Geology and Mineral Industries?). Mist Gas Field map. 1984. 1 map. $5.00

0-84-4
DOGAMI (Department of Geology and Mineral Industries?). Heat-flow map of the Cascade Range of Oregon, and index map of mapping in the Cascades. 1984. 2 maps. $5.00

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Peter Stark, University of Oregon, in submitting the following citations notes that the following IDAHO, OREGON, WASHINGTON maps "are high quality city plans" drawn by David Imus, "an exacting cartographer who does extensive field work himself. [The 3-color maps] include all named streets w/Index." They are distributed by either Imus Geographics (1910 Columbia St., or, P.O. Box 161, Eugene, OR 97440) or Maps Unlimited (6637 Ripley Lane, Renton, WA 98056) depending on place of publication.

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Imus Geographics

Albany-Millersburg, Oregon. Eugene, 1984. $2.00

Bend, Redmond, Sunriver, Central Oregon. Eugene, 1983. $2.00

Couer d'Alene, Hayden, Dalton Gardens, Sandpoint, and Lake Pend Oreille - Couer d'Alene Lake Area. Renton, 1983. $2.00

Crater Lake National Park, OR. Eugene, 1985. $2.00

Eugene-Springfield and Lane County, OR. Eugene, 1984. $3.00

Grants Pass, Cave Junction, Rogue River and Josephine County, OR. Eugene, 1983. $2.00

Issaquah, North Bend, Snoqualmie, Fall City and Vicinity map, WA. Renton, 1985. $2.00

Lewiston, Clarkston, Moscow, Pullman, WA-ID. Renton, 1984. $2.00

Pendleton, La Grande, Baker, Ontario, OR. Renton, 1984. $2.00
Roseburg, Winston, Sutherlin, Myrtle Creek, Green District, OR. Eugene, 1983. $2.00

Walla Walla, College Place, Milton-Freewater, Hermiston, WA-OR. Renton, 1984. $2.00

Wenatchee, Moses Lake, Ellensburg, Leavenworth, Cashmere, East Wenatchee, WA. Renton, 1984. $2.00

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Jim Walsh, University of Wyoming, provides the following cites:

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**Wyoming**

Harris, Ray E.; W. Dan Hausel; and John E. Meyer. **Metallic and industrial materials map of Wyoming.** Laramie, WY: Geological Survey of Wyoming, 1985. Map Series / Geological Survey of Wyoming 1:500,000 103x150cm. Geological Survey of Wyoming / Box 3008, University Station / Laramie, WY 82071 $10.00 over the counter $12.00 if mailed first class. Highlights the state's mines, mills, mineral processing plants, mining districts and mineral occurrences (except coal, oil and gas).


Jim Walsh also reports the Geological Survey of Wyoming, in cooperation with the Department of Earth Sciences at Iowa State University of Science and Technology, has published a geological map of the Black Mountain quadrangle by Mark E. Finley, and of the Shell quadrangle by Kenneth A. Manahl. Both were issued in the GSW's Map Series, the former as #16, the latter as #17. Each costs $3.00 over-the-counter or $4.00 mailed folded, first class.
CONFERENCES/MEETINGS - SOME PAST, SOME FUTURE

1986

Feb 11-13
Napier
New Zealand
New Zealand Map Keepers' Circle
11th Annual Seminar
Hawke's Bay Art Gallery & Museum
"Hawke's Bay and East Coast Maps"

March 6-7
Washington
D.C.
Preservation Microfilming: Administrative Issues.
Contact: Ann Menendez, ALA/RTSD, 50 E. Huron St.
Chicago, IL 60611 (312) 944-6780

March 11-13
San Francisco
Optical Storage of Documents and Images
Contact: TOC, P.O. Box 14817, San Francisco, CA
94114-0817 (415) 626-1133

March 12-19
Hanover
Germany
International Book Fair

March 16-21
Washington
D.C.
ACSM-ASPRS Annual Convention
Contact: American Congress on Surveying and Mapping, 210 Little Falls St., Falls Church, VA 22046

March 21-22
Midland
Texas
Third annual west Texas regional meeting
Texas Surveyors Association
Contact: J. Stan Piper
P.O. Box 6432, Midland, TX 79711

March 24-29
Honolulu
Hawaii
Pacific Congress on Marine Technology
Contact: PACON 86, c/o Sea Grant College Program,
University of Hawaii, Honolulu, HI 96822

March 27-29
San Diego
California
Western Association of Map Libraries
Contact: Muriel Strickland, Map Librarian, Love Library, San Diego State University, San Diego, CA
April 7-10
Vienna
Austria

April 9-12
Baltimore
Maryland
Association of College and Research Libraries

April 14-17
Oxford
England

May 5-8
Edmonton
Alberta
Tenth Canadian Symposium on Remote Sensing
Contact: Canadian Aeronautics and Space Institute 601, 222 Somerset Street West, Ottawa K2P 0J1 Can.

May 7-11
Toronto
Ontario
International Reprographics Association, 60 Annual Convention. Contact: IRA, 9931 Franklin Ave., Franklin Park, IL 60131. [Note, May 9th session is on color reprographics.]

May 12-15
San Francisco
California
Association for Information and Image Management (formerly National Microfilm Association) Contact: AIIM, 1100 Wayne Ave., Silver Spring, MD 20910 (301) 587-8202

May 26-30
Baltimore
Maryland
May 26-30
Paris
France
EURO-CARTO V  "Thematic Mapping from Satellite Imagery". Contact: Service des Applications Nouvelles, Euro Carto V, Institut Geographique National, 2, Avenue Pasteur, 94160 Saint-Mande, France (tel.: (33-1) 43-74-12-15, ext. 2463/2115)

June ----
Los Angeles
California
California Map Society. Contact: Dr. Vincent G. Mazzucchelli, Dept. of Geography & Urban Studies California State Univ., Los Angeles, CA 90032 (213) 224-3822

June 1-6
Adelaide
Australia
Third International Conference on Geoscience Information. Contact: 3ICGI Secretariat, Australian Mineral Foundation, Private Bag 97, Glenside, So. Australia 5065, Australia. Proceedings avail. $75

June 1-11
Toronto
Ontario
FIG Congress '86. Contact: International Federation of Surveyors.

June 3-5
New York
New York
First Annual Conference on Optical Storage for Large Systems. Contact: TOC, P.O. Box 14817, San Francisco, CA 94114-0817 (415) 626-1133

June 16-19
Ottawa
Ontario

June 27
New York
New York
ALA preconference: Preservation for Collection Managers. Includes workshops. Attendance limited to 100. Contact: Ann Menendez, ALA/RTSD, 50 E. Huron St., Chicago, IL 60611 (312) 944-6780

Jul. 14-Aug. 8
Urbana
Illinois
Map Processing Project. University of Illinois. [see announcement in this issue]
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
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<td>Contact: TOC, P.O. Box 14817, San Francisco, CA (415) 626-1133</td>
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<td>Contact: Society of Photo-Optical Instrumentation Engineers (SPIE),</td>
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<td>P.O. Box 10, Bellingham, WA (206) 676-3290</td>
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<td>June 16-20</td>
<td>Association of Canadian Map Libraries Annual Conference</td>
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<td>Queen's University, Kingston</td>
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<td>June 28-July 3</td>
<td>Map &amp; Geography Round Table, ALA Annual Conference</td>
<td>New York City</td>
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<td>Papers called for include: literary concepts of geography; antiquarian</td>
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<td>map market, especially for non-antiquarian collections; new mapping</td>
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<td>technologies; and non-traditional maps.</td>
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<td>Aug. 17-Sept. 6</td>
<td>A NATO Advanced Study Institute. Postgraduate summer school on Remote</td>
<td>Dundee, Scotland</td>
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<td>Sensing Applications in Meteorology and Climatology. University of</td>
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<td>For further information: Dr. W.M. Young, Carnegie Laboratory of Physics,</td>
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<td></td>
<td>University of Dundee, Dundee DD1 4HN Scotland</td>
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<td>Sept. 8-12</td>
<td>International Symposium on Mapping from Modern Imagery; Acquisition</td>
<td>Edinburgh, Scotland</td>
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<td>and Revision of Spatial Information. Pollock Halls, Univ. Edinburgh.</td>
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<td>Sponsored by International Society for Photogrammetry and Remote</td>
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<td>Sensing, Commission IV; and the Remote Sensing Society.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
For further information: Dr. A.S. Walker, Dept.
of Land Surveying, North East London Polytech.
Longbridge Road, DAGENHAM, Essex RM8 2AS, Eng.

Sept. 14-19
London
England
Auto Carto London 1986
Contact: Miss Caroline Bransby-Williams,
Conference Services Limited
3-5 Bute Street, London SW7 3EY

Sept. 28 - Oct. 3
Anchorage
Alaska
ASPRS-ACSM Fall Convention
Contact: American Congress on Surveying and
Mapping, 210 Little Falls Road,
Falls Church, VA 22046

SUMMER PROJECTS

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

The University of Illinois May & Geography Library has announced
its sponsorship of a Summer Map Processing Project during a
four-week period, from 14 July - 8 August, 1986.

The major objective of this project is to process current and non-
current materials to assist the Library's Title II-C map
retrospective conversion project.

Qualified librarians, faculty members, or students will be
accepted as cooperative participants. Sponsoring institutions are
responsible for salaries and transportation costs of participants.
Project members will work with full-time staff members of the Map
& Geography Library on various tasks related to technical
processing. In exchange for their services participants will
select duplicate and superseded maps for transmittal to their
respective institutions.

Participants should benefit from working in a large map library in
an academic setting. A weekly lecture series is planned that will
highlight special services and divisions of the cartographic
collections.

Reasonable lodging and food contracts may be arranged in a nearby modern air-conditioned residence hall. Interested persons or institutions are urged to express interest prior to April 1, 1986, for maximum consideration.

Inquiries should be addressed to David A. Cobb, Map & Geography Library, University of Illinois Library, 1408 W. Gregory Drive, Urbana, IL 61801. Phone (217) 333-0827.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

The Library of Congress Geography and Map Division will not have a Summer Map Processing Project in 1986.

REMAINDERED


SELF PRESERVATION


Criteria include acceptable pH levels, folding endurance and tear resistance. Products which satisfy the criteria can carry the compliance monogram of a circle with an infinity symbol inside.

At present there is no organized movement within the mapping community to encourage map publishers to comply with this standard. But part of the process will be educating them, a job individual map librarians can accomplish by obtaining a copy of the Standard, familiarizing themselves with it, then informing map dealers and publishers of the need for use of such papers. The premium added to the cost of map published on acceptable papers will be small, the benefit to map purchasers, curators, and conservators will be enormous. Since these papers lead to less environmental contamination when manufactured, there is a dual incentive to insist on them.

Adoption of such papers for map publishing is likely to be incremental. One obvious pressure point will be the Cartographic Users Advisory Council, which can recommend compliance by large federal agencies. Map interest groups can also lobby with state geological surveys, local governments and private contractors.

For further information on this program, contact Patricia R. Harris, Executive Director, National Information Standards Organization (Z39), U.S. Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards, Administration Bldg., Room E106, Gaithersburg, MD 20899, tel. (301) 921-3241. If you would like to take the lead on this issue, please contact the Editor.

Macleish, A. Bruce. The care of antiques and historical collections. Nashville: American Association for State and Local History, 1985(?). paperback, $14.95, from AASLH, P.O. Box 40983, Nashville, TN 37204.

According to a notice in The American Archivist, this volume contains an entire chapter on preserving photographs. Historical collections should find other material of interest, especially if they maintain a globe collection, or are advisory to preservation of cartographic equipment with historical value, from the lowly slide rule (which is no longer manufactured in the U.S., to delicate optical instruments.
Acid-free microfilm storage boxes are available for as little as 18-cents each (about 40% cheaper than other sources) from Pohlig Brothers, tel.: 1-804-644-7824. [from INTERNATIONAL MICRO NEWS, a Clearwater Microfilm Company corporate newsletter.]

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POLYESTER PYROMANIA

Some time ago, another department of our library ordered several rolls of Mylar [Dupont's trade name for its polyester film]. What they received had all of the expected attributes, but had no label. Unsure of the quality to the point of distrust, they asked if there was a means of verifying the clear plastic as polyester, or some other plastic. A call to the Library of Congress Preservation Office revealed that they had been unable to extract any information from the industry on a test for polyester. We then called Dupont's Product Information Group at 800-441-7515, where Valery Smith told us the only way to be sure a roll of plastic was standard polyester was if it was labeled as such. Furthermore, the only casual test of the product was to burn it. When exposed to flame it would: support combustion, give off grey smoke, droplets of plastic, and burn with a bright yellow-orange flame. It burns slowly, has a sweet, resin smell and leaves no charred edge to the plastic where it has burned.

These words are more absolute than the phenomena of burning polyester. Our sample of the real thing burned identically as the questionable sample, leaving us right where we started. The only way to be sure it meets the ANSI standard for polyester encapsulation film is to see the label. Unlabeled supplies should be returned to dealers unless you are absolutely positive of their honesty; even so, how can you be sure they have not been tricked?

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SOUNDING BOARD

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BLOWUP

Has anyone ever had a map reproduced by one of the sunday newspaper supplement advertisers promising to create a full-size poster from a snapshot, slide or 8 x 10-inch glossy? One such firm, Walter Drake, currently offers to make 24 x 36-inch black and white posters for $6.99, and color ones for $9.99.

If you have ever dealt with any of these firms, would you relay your experiences to the Editor? Regardless of the material you had copied, or the manner of copying, we are interested in compiling a list of the companies, their prices and the quality of their work with the intention of establishing the best place for
color map reproduction.

SDUK

Regarding a query in the last issue on maps of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, I am presently working on a cartobibliography of maps published under their "superintendency" and hope to have it completed early in 1986. The SDUK was founded in London in 1826, was chartered in 1832, and published their final project in 1846. They published one atlas of at least 218 maps, perhaps more, principally of major cities. Many of their continental maps consisted of portions of maps from other cartographic houses of the time, reworked for clarity and English nomenclature. Finally, an index to their maps compiled by a Reverend Nickelberg; copies of this index are presently being sought.

If any reader can provide me with further information on this topic, it will be greatly appreciated.

Ms. M. Rosenzweig, Map Room, Harlan Hatcher Graduate Library, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109.

[s.a.: proposal in "Microcartography" to microfiche SDUK maps.]

SEEKING 250K OF RELIEF

Ever wondered if you were up-to-date on raised relief maps, especially the U.S. 1:250K series? You are not alone. Neither the commercial contractor, Hubbard Inc., nor the USGS, maintains an edition date listing. Can anyone supply even a tentative inventory of publication dates?

Hubbard's spokesperson, Susan Jones, expressed doubts as to whether her company maintained such records, and assuming it did, that it would be practical to compile an edition history of every sheet in the series. According to Ms. Jones, Hubbard simply responded to update notices issued by the Geological Survey in the form of a new culture overlay to replace the one currently in use.

Hubbard's liaison at USGS, Paul Stone, candidly admitted that no printing history of the series was maintained at USGS, but that they would be willing to compile one if requested. As a rough index of sheet dating, Mr. Stone clarified the Survey's policy with regard to Hubbard. For all practical purposes, each time USGS issues a new 1:250,000 edition, Hubbard is obliged to use it for any new pressings from the raised relief molds. However, this does not oblige them to destroy any current inventory. Since the Survey's relationship with Hubbard is a special case, their contract does not oblige them to report their corporate behavior to the Survey.

For the time being, the matter rests. If anyone would like to pursue it further, Ms. Jones may be contacted at
ROAD Logs

According to an article in the current VIDEO DISC AND OPTICAL DISK (5:6, Nov.-Dec. 1985, p. 412), forty-three states currently maintain photographic logs of highways on 35mm film which are used for evaluating road repair priorities. Connecticut is one, the first to switch over to videodisc.

Missouri is another. Anyone know the others? What uses might they have beyond being a graphic road log for bicyclists? Would they show road cuts of interest to geologists? Would they be sufficiently panoramic or time lapse uses? Morphology?

Further information on the videodisc project is available from Martin Duhms, President, New Media Graphics Corporation, 279 Cambridge St., Burlington, MA 01803, tel.: (617) 272-8844. If you have information on the microfilm systems, please contact the Editor.

CALL FOR ASSISTANCE TO PREPARE INDEX TO AREA TABLE IN DDC 19

I am looking for a team of two other people who use Dewey Decimal Classification 19 to help prepare an index to the area table (Table 2). Entries in the INDEX volume to this table (ca. 370 pp.) are integrated with entries from the SCHEDULES, making it cumbersome to use.

If there is enough interest and all goes well otherwise, it will be possible to officially publish this index. For further information, contact Patricia A. Moore, Map Specialist, Detroit Public Library, 5201 Woodward Ave., Detroit, MI 48202.

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NAMES

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Lists international, national, state/provincial, academic and scholarly organizations and officials. Contains appendices citing statutory authority, organizational principles and bylaws of formally constituted authorities.

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Index of geographical names, world map, North America 1:2,500,000.
1986 catalog is not clear as to extent of coverage, whether
limited to North America, or inclusive of all sheets in the
1:2,500,000 Karta Mira series.

HAER CHECKLIST

Service guide to the 1,200 sites of the Historic American
Engineering Record.

The HAER checklist is a state, county, (proximate) city listing
of the 1,200 sites for which documentation exists in the
form of 1,400 site/architectural plans, 17,000 photographs,
and 11,600 data pages.

The HAER checklist is an important supplement to the Historic
American Buildings Survey, both of which complement Sanborn
and other fire insurance maps. Also in the checklist are
numerous bridges, mills, hydrologic works, gold mines and
placers, train depots and the like.
MILESTONES

Patricia A. Moore is now Map Specialist, History & Travel Dept., Detroit Public Library, 5201 Woodward Ave., Detroit, MI 48202, tel.: (313) 833-1000

Donna P. Koepp has left the Denver Public Library and is now installed as Map Librarian, Kenneth Spencer Research Library, Map Library - Room 112 University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS 66045

Gary North Assistant Division Chief for Information and Data Services, National Mapping Division, U.S. Geological Survey, is the first recipient of Eastman Kodak's Information Technology Award, for his outstanding accomplishments, including his association with the nation's first commercial side-looking radar survey (see bulletin board), EROS, and NCIC. In addition to the hats mentioned by Kodak, Gary still serves on the International Federation of Library Association's Microfilm Subcommittee. (From a USGS press release and the IFLA newsletter.)

Jim Walsh formerly map librarian at the University of Wyoming, has transferred to the same school's Geology Department.

EXHIBITS

Gilded Scenes and Shining Prospects: Panoramic Views of British Towns, 1575–1900

Oct. 9 – Dec. 15, 1985

Yale Center for British Art
1080 Chapel Street
Box 2120 Yale Station
New Haven, CT 06520
tele. (203) 436-1162

"Wheresoe'er I turn my ravished eyes, gay gilded scenes and shining prospects rise," wrote Joseph Addison while travelling in Italy in 1701. The fall exhibition at the Yale Center for British Art will explore the shining prospects of British cities that appeared between 1575, the date of Hoefnagel's portrait of Oxford in Braun and Hogenberg's Civitates Orbis Terrarum, and 1900, when the Graphic newspaper published the last of its panoramas. The exhibition will be on view from Oct. 9 — Dec. 15, 1985.

Prospects and panoramas of towns were essentially manifestations of civic pride. They were printed in order to circulate as widely as possible and to fulfill their promotional function. For the first two hundred years of their existence most prospects compiled with an unwritten iconographic canon. The title appeared on a banderole held aloft by putti in the center of the sky. The royal arms, flamboyantly emblazoned, appeared top left, and the arms of the city portrayed were represented proudly, top right. At the bottom was a key to references. There was also a panegyric to the city's fine churches, the range of its industries, the vigor of its trade, and the sobriety of its citizens. And there was a dedication to the lord mayor, the aldermen, the sheriffs, and the common council — often contributors to the engraving of the copperplate. Nowhere are there slums, open sewers or any evidence of crime or poverty.

These early town prospects were, in one sense, substitutes for cartographic plans, and until the mid-eighteenth century map publishers were the principal producers. The earliest views of British towns, such as C.J. Visscher's influential prospect of London of 1616, were engraved and published on the Continent or were made by foreign artists working in Britain. Of these the Bohemian Wenceslaus Hollar is outstanding. Between 1637 and 1676 he etched views of London, Canterbury and other towns.

One of Hollar's worthiest successors, the Dutchman Johannes Kip, was the chief contributor to the eighteenth century's most significant collection of town views, the Nouveau Theatre de la
Grande Bretagne, also called Britannia Illustrata, which appeared from 1707 through the 1720s. Among the views from this monumental work included in the exhibition are prospects of Edinburgh, Plymouth, Oxford, Cambridge, and Harwich. Later in the century, the Society of Antiquaries encouraged Samuel and Nathaniel Buck in their project to record the major cities of England and Wales in 77 long sheet views which were published between 1728 and 1753. Their views of Leeds, Wakefield, Lincoln, Maidstone, and Ripon are among those on view.

Painted panoramas gained enormous popularity at the end of the eighteenth century. These gargantuan spectacles were exhibited in specially designed rotundas where visitors could imagine that they were physically present in the scene depicted in 360-degrees around them. In turn, many of the painted panoramas were translated into published prints, such as Robert Barker's London from the Roof of the Albion Mills.

Finally, the nineteenth century witnessed the proliferation of "novelty" panoramas: souvenirs of holiday resorts, views ostensibly taken from balloons, and "moving" scenes wound from one spool to another. Weekly illustrated newspapers, which began publication in the 1840s, regularly published large wood-engraved panoramas of cities.

North America's rich panorama heritage has long been the subject of critical investigation. Britain's, in sharp contrast, as been woefully neglected despite the abundance of material. Over 500 different large prospects and panoramas of British towns have been traced in recent years; 105 of these will be featured in Gilded Scenes and Shining Prospects.

The exhibition will include the unique "View of the Cityye of London from the North Towards the South," c. 1596; the only complete copy of John Norden's "Civitas Londini," 1600; and three examples from Samuel Buck's previously unidentified series of large two-sheet prospects of Wakefield, Leeds, and Lincoln. Most striking of all will be the celebrated "Rhinebeck" panorama of London; the original drawing for Havell's "Aeronautical View," 1831, which was found inside a barrel when an attic was being cleared in Rhinebeck, New York. This exhibition provides the first occasion for the display of that panorama since its rediscovery.

Gilded Scenes and Shining Prospects has been organized by Ralph Hyde, Keeper of Prints and Maps at the Guildhall Library, City of London. It will be accompanied by a fully illustrated catalogue.

On Tuesday, October 8th, Mr. Hyde spoke on "Town Prospects for Antiquaries" in the Lecture Hall of the Center. In addition, lectures relating to the exhibition were held between October 17th and November 13th:
"The Printed Urban Views of Colonial America"
John W. Reps, Professor of City and Regional Planning, Cornell University.

"'Unlimiting the Bounds of Painting': The Invention of the Panorama." Scott Wilcox, Assistant Curator of Prints and Drawings, Yale Center for British Art.


"Tudor-Stuart London and The Languages of Urban Description." Lawrence Manley, Associate Professor of English, Yale University.

"The Panoramic View on the Printed Page."
Richard D. Altick, Regents' Professor of English, Emeritus, The Ohio State University, and President, International Panorama and Diorama Society.

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**Library of Congress Exhibit**

**Pacific Basin, 1768 to 1842**

The excitement of discovery is detailed in a new exhibit, "Surveyors of the Pacific: Charting the Pacific Basin, 1768-1842," which opened in the Geography and Map Division exhibit area on November 12. It will remain on view until April 12, 1986.

The exhibit assembles charts and maps of the major national surveying expeditions of the late 18th and early 19th centuries, which together compiled the first complete and accurate map of the Pacific Basin. Considering the magnitude of the task -- charting an ocean that occupies one-third of the earth's surface, traveling the distances involved, and coping with the problems common to seamen in the age of sail (lack of reliable sources of food and water, health hazards) -- the successful accomplishment of this goal was no less spectacular and significant in its time than the modern-day exploration of space.

Beginning with the first voyage of James Cook in 1768, and culminating with a brief description of Charles Wilkes' 1838-1842 U.S. Exploring Expedition, the exhibit highlights the surveying work of 22 expeditions which charted the coastlines and island groups of the Pacific Ocean. Within little more than half a
century, these exploratory voyages had swept away nearly 300 years of misinformation and myth regarding Pacific geography. Drawn principally from the vast cartographic holdings of the Geography and Map Division, the exhibit is enhanced with maps and illustrations from the collections of the Rare Book and Special Collections Division, the Prints and Photographs Division, and the general collections of the Library of Congress.

The most important work in perfecting and finalizing the map of the Pacific was performed by a few major expeditions organized by Great Britain, France, Russia, and to a lesser extent, Spain and the United States. They were chiefly concerned with surveying and the acquisition of hydrographic knowledge, but they were also interested in collecting, cataloging, and describing the natural phenomena observed on the voyages.

The surveying expeditions were unusually long, arduous, and dangerous. The 22 explorations featured in the exhibit claimed the lives of several commanders, many more subordinate officers, and nearly 500 crew members. In fact, all the members of the French expedition of Jean Francois de Galaup Comte de La Perouse were lost when both of his ships foundered on the reefs of Vanikoro, northwest of Fiji. Fortunately, many of his journals, charts, and reports had already been sent to France, and a narrative and atlas of his journey were published posthumously by the French government.

Normally conducted by naval officers with scientific inclinations, most expeditions also included a corps of civilian scientists and artists. The narratives of the expeditions were often popular works of the period, and the scientific reports and illustrations provided valuable information on the natural history and anthropology of the Pacific area. In recent years, as the hydrographic results have been superseded by modern surveys, the scientific reports and the illustrations, often the earliest descriptions of the environment and inhabitants, have tended to overshadow the original surveying function of these voyages.

James Cook, the first navigator represented in the exhibit, commanded three British surveying expeditions to the Pacific between 1768 and 1780. His important in Pacific exploration goes far beyond his geographical discoveries: he trained several men who later played key roles in charting the Pacific, opening the vast ocean to new routes of commerce; he proved that close attention to diet and hygiene made long voyages feasible; and he laid a foundation of charting upon which future navigators and explorers would build. In short, he set the standard for all later surveying expeditions.

The French explorer Dumont d'Urville, second only to Cook in the annals of Pacific exploration, led two expeditions, from 1826 to 1829 and from 1837 to 1840. Of the remaining 17 voyages covered by this exhibition, seven were French, five were Russian, three were British, one was Spanish, and one was American.
The exhibit contains 79 items, including 49 maps, charts, and harbor plans. Of particular interest is a large, nine-sheet map of the Pacific Ocean first published by the London cartographer, Aaron Arrowsmith, in 1798. Since it could be used in planning voyages, Arrowsmith's map was as essential to navigators as the detailed charts of individual islands and shorelines produced by the exploratory expeditions. The foremost cartographer of his time, Arrowsmith acquired the latest information brought back by each expedition, evaluated the different maps and reports, resolved conflicting bits of information, and used this material, first for constructing, then later for revising his large map of the Pacific. At least eight revisions of Arrowsmith's map were published. In the process of updating his map, Arrowsmith helped define the geographic problems remaining to be addressed by the exploring expeditions.

Among the other items displayed in the exhibit are portraits of some of the navigators, sketches of the different kinds of sailing vessels, coastal perspectives, and engravings of artifacts, flora, fauna, and the indigenous inhabitants encountered by the various expeditions.

"Surveyors of the Pacific" was designed by the Library's Geography and Map Division to complement a major Smithsonian Institution exhibition opening November 14, "Magnificent Voyagers," which covers the United States Exploring Expedition of 1838-1842 led by Charles Wilkes. The Library of Congress exhibit provides a complementary perspective on the national surveying expeditions and the vast amount of hydrographic and cartographic information about the Pacific Ocean they had already accumulated before the Wilkes expedition set sail. Wilkes is also included in the Library's "Surveyors of the Pacific" to help provide a link between the two exhibitions.

In order to make the images in "Surveyors of the Pacific" more widely available to scholars and others interested in this period of navigation in the Pacific Basin, the Library has filmed all of the items on 105mm microfiche. They may be purchased from the Photoduplication Service at a cost of $2 per fiche for diazo copies; silver copies of the complete exhibit on 94 microfiche may be purchased for $3 a fiche. This is the first time that the Library of Congress has had all of the images in one of its exhibits available for purchase in microfiche form.

A list of all of the items in the exhibit and the numbers by which they may be ordered on microfiche is available from the Library's Geography and Map Division. To order the microfiche themselves (under the heading of Pacific Basin Exhibit), send a check or money order made payable to the Library of Congress to: Photoduplication Service, Projects Unit, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540.
NEWS FROM NEW ZEALAND

Newsletter Number Nineteen, the November 1985 issue from the New Zealand Map Keepers' Circle, includes a report entitled "No Maps!" written by Phil Barton, Map Librarian of the Alexander Turnbull Library in Wellington.

It is not good news! In part, he calls upon the Membership of NZMKC give serious attention to its political base. The situation outlined below, he said, "is most depressing", and concludes that "if the Wellington situation happened in Britain, Switzerland or West Germany there would be a howl of protest from the public - we may not hear even a whimper in Wellington!"

"From early 1986 and beyond, map users in Wellington are going to be deprived of map resources for reference and research purposes. One major collection will move out of the city and another will be closed for use for about fifteen months.

"This will be the situation:

"1. The Map Centre, Department of Lands and Survey will move in early 1986 from Taranaki Street, Wellington to Upper Hutt, some 40 kilometres away. The Map Centre is responsible for the distribution of the Department's maps and also has the world reference map collection of circa 250 000 maps. This map collection is the largest printed collection in New Zealand. It is also understood that the Map Centre may have staff shortages after the move. Researchers will have to be dedicated to make a 40 kilometre journey to consult maps. The move of the Map Centre to Upper Hutt will mean more use of and work for the remaining map collections in Wellington.

"2. The Map Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library (along with other sections of the library) will move from 44 The Terrace, Wellington to Atlas House, 22 Ghuznee Street, Wellington, early in 1986. The map collection will be packed up and closed for use from January 1986 to April 1987. The map collection will be open for use in the new building in Molesworth Street, Wellington. At the time of writing the future of the present Map Librarian is uncertain after 4 December 1985.

"3. There is no map librarian for the map collection at the Department of Geography, Victoria University of Wellington. Access to the collection is thus very limited.

"4. National Archives of New Zealand has one cartographic archivist to cope with circa 500 000 maps and plans."

Mr. Barton suggests that the NZMKC "can achieve little on [its] own but affiliated to a larger organisation such as ARANZ and the NZLA (without losing [its] identity), [it] can probably achieve much more. The former has [NZMKC's] interests much more at heart than the latter."
INTERESTING NEW PUBLICATIONS

HISTORY OF CARTOGRAPHY, 2ND EDITION


Dollarhide Systems, P.O. Box 3110, Blaine, WA 98230 (206)332-6952

Dollarhide-Thorndale compilations have been cited in previous issues, in particular the Map Guide to the U.S. Federal Censuses, 1790-1920, which show the modern boundaries and the boundary lines for the decade of the Census at the time of each Census.

Bill's Bulletin, from the Dollarhide Systems, Special Issue - January 1986, No. 3, notes that "The Map Guides are available for sale through our exclusive distributor (and his agents), for information contact American Genealogical Lending Library, P.O. Box 244, Bountiful, UT 84010.

Four new packets have been published: Mass./CT/RI; Georgia; Alabama; and Kentucky; a "Census Research Kit" is $19.50.

Australian Map Circle

Checklist of Australian Map Catalogues and Indexes

U.S. Geological Survey

International Map of the World / Carte Internationale du Monde

1:1,000,000 68 x 61 cm. $4.00 Complete revision of 1945-1951 edition.

Submitted by Peter Stark, U. of Oregon
Orraca, Jose

Caring for your photographic collection. $10.00
Denver: Rocky Mountain Regional Conservation Center, University of Denver, August 1985.

Submitted by Jerry Greenberg, USGS-Menlo Park, who indicates that booklet includes technical information including chemical preservation formulas. May be ordered by phone: (303)733-2713.

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Wise, Donald A.


Don Wise was the Head of Acquisitions at the Geography and Map Division, Library of Congress, from 1971 until his retirement in 1981.

Many of the articles have been previously published in: Special Libraries, SLA Geography & Map Division Bulletin, Geoscience Information Society's Proceedings, Arlington Historical Society Magazine, and WAML's Information Bulletin. There are some speeches, reports, and checklists that have not appeared before. The article on T.M. Fowler has been revised, and two checklists for the Fowler and Bailey bird's-eye-views have been revised and expanded to reflect more current findings.

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Canadian Geographic: Aug/Sept 1985 Vol. 105, Number 4

Attendees to the WAML meeting in Seattle two years ago will recall a talk on the monumental National Film Board of Canada oblique view of Canada panorama. A smaller version of this masterpiece has been printed in the above cited journal.

This issue was sent to all members of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries with its September 1985 Bulletin, No. 56. It includes an article by Eric Harris entitled "A new view of Canada" which is printed on the verso of a foldout map.

"It is a map. But it is a most unconventional map. It is five metres wide and one metre high. It has no place-names, no provincial boundaries, no roads, no railways, no longitude or latitude, no markings whatsoever. It is, in effect, an oblique colour view of Canada in late summer as if seen from a spacecraft 1,000 km. above Texas."
"... help from geographers and cartographers at Simon Fraser University in Burnaby and from the National Film Board in Vancouver" [was obtained, and] in the fall of 1978, Dr. Thomas K. Polker, a geography and computer science professor at SFU, and Wayne Luscombe, a geography graduate student, joined the project and began applying computer mapping technology."

Because of the angle of view compresses Canada and may perpetuate the idea that the Northern part of Canada always seems to be disregarded, the National Film Board has attempted to resolve that shortcoming by including three complementary views - one from the north, west, and east. In all, the NFB has invested $300,000 on the project.

The NFB Canada Map has been photographed and printed in four pieces, taped together and rolled up, packaged with special pens that will wash off the tough plastic material, mounting magnets, and English or French manual, and the three complementary views of Canada. It sells for $175. (Canadian $)

Copies of the special printing of the Canadian Geographic fold-out (same size as in the magazine, 11" x 31", not folded, and mailed in a tube) may be obtained for $2.00 to:

Canadian Geographic, Dept. M
488 Wilbrod St.
Ottawa, Ont. K1N 6M8

For more information, or to purchase the full size NFB Canada Map, write to:

NFB Canada Map
National Film Board
P.O. Box 6100
Montreal, Que. H3C 3H5

Hart, Earl W.

Fault-rupture hazards zones in California. Alquist-Priolo Special Studies Zones Act of 1972 with Index to Special Studies Zones Maps. By Earl W. Hart, 1985 revision. California Division of Mines and Geology, Special Publication 42. $1.00 from CDMG, P.O. Box 2980, Sacramento, CA 95812.

Fifth cumulation of new and revised maps of California's fault zones mandated by the State Legislature. Updates between revisions are published in CALIFORNIA GEOLOGY.

Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement
OSM has recently begun sending binder-size hole-punched maps in a new series of "Reconnaissance maps to assist in identifying alluvial valley floors."

Draft maps for (1) West-central and northwestern Colorado, (2) Powder River Basin, Montana and Wyoming, and (3) Central Utah, are the first issues released to depository libraries with the SuDocs call number 171.3/2:85/[#] and I 11.3/2:85/#( ), (one of which is wrong). Within the agency, this series is identified as OSM/TM-[#]/85, and is currently being issued as a draft document.

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U.S. Census of Governments, Volume 6, No. 5, Graphic summary.
55 pp. GPO s/n 003-024-06345-0 $2.50

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Facsimile atlas of maps in color portraying Mexico from pre-Hispanic to modern times. Edition limited to 1,200 copies. $105.50 from Books from Mexico, 812 West Figueroa St., Santa Barbara, CA 93101. Specify Item 56750-MX. (From catalog "Recent acquisitions", issue 70, available free.) [Paul Leverenz]

A pallet full of these atlases currently rests in a Mexico City warehouse, lacking only binding before they can be sold. If the above dealer is out of stock by the time you order, register with one of the Mexican map dealers who are trying to get copies of this atlas: Robert Snyder, Steve Mullin, or Bill Hunt.

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Also available are same-size Universe Map (i.e., constellation chart), and Aztec Map (sic., Aztec Calendar/Calendarias Aztecas" in the vernacular.

All items use radiant inks for glow-in-the-dark excitement. Ten-day satisfaction guarantee. $16.95 each, all three for $39.95.

Prepay to Scientific Artwork Company, P.O. Box 65874, Washington, D.C. 20010, tel.: 1-800-392-9700.
The very same three topics are treated at a similar size, but in a non-dayglow fashion by Prestige Publishers. Each poster is in color, measures ca. 36 x 36-inches and is priced at $9.95.

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PHOTO WALL-MURALS

Saturn and three moons (J-6880-1).
Shuttle in orbit (J-6881-1)
Earthrise (J-6884-1)

Three 8'3" x 13'8" on 80 pound varnish coated stock for $49.95 ea.

Catalog features a few other maps, many office items and imprintable novelties. The Business Book, One East Eighth Ave., Oshkosh, WI 54901.

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Mostly text with cartographic support. "North America" is actually Anglo-North America. Even so, a useful addition to most collections, especially the appendix summary of history, tribal locations, and contemporary access to Indian studies.

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The UNESCO Journal of Information Science, Librarianship and Archives Administration has ceased publication. Henceforth, material submitted for review in these fields will appear in the UNESCO Documentation Centre's Division of the General Information Programme. UNESCO, 7 Place de Fontenoy, 75700 Paris.
NEW MAP DEALER

William T. Clinton, a rare map/atlas dealer is expanding his mailing list. For copies of THE CARTOPHILE sales list, write Mr. Clinton, 934 Bridle Lane, West Chester, PA 19382, tel.: (215) 692-7697.

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VIDEOTAPE

:BRITISH BONANZA

A flyer was included in the latest issue of The Map Collector announcing the availability of a videotape on the history of map making in Britain from the Roman occupation to the close of the 17th century. Running time: one hour. Price is 28.50-pounds, from Waywiser Films, 15 George Street, Warminster, Wiltshire, U.K. Specify V.H.S. or Beta format.

:CALIFORNIA CALDERA

"Before the Drilling Begins," shows environmental documentation and preparatory engineering for geothermal drilling. Running time: 13 minutes. Cost: purchase $150; rental $25. Contact: Susan Hodgson, California Division of Oil and Gas, 1416 Ninth Street, Room 1310, Sacramento, CA 95814, tel.: (916) 323-2731.

"The Geysers -- One of Nature's Miracles," is a promotional description of geothermal developments at the Geysers Geothermal field. Run time is 15 minutes. Available for free loan with $25 deposit, or purchase at $25 for V.H.S., $50 Beta; contact: Judy Evans, ThermaSource Inc., P.O. Box 1236, Santa Rosa, CA 95402, tel.: (707) 523-2960.

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COLUMBIAN QUINCENTENNARY

The December 1985 issue of HUMANITIES (SuDocs NF 3.11:6/6), the bimonthly review of the National Endowment for the Humanities, is devoted to the quincentenary of Columbus' discovery of America. Illustrative material includes Martin Behaim's 1492 map of the world issued shortly before Columbus' departure, Hans Holbein the Younger's 1555 map of the world, part of Ptolemy's 1513 world map and Juan de la Cosa's 1493 portolan chart of the Caribbean.

Content includes a description of the Newberry Library
program to enlighten teacher's of American history, including an expanded appreciation of maps as evidentiary sources; announcement of a newsletter devoted to Columbian Quincentennial observances within a world context, including conferences, research, exhibitions, and funding opportunities. It also has a description of a forthcoming television series, COLOMBUS AND THE AGE OF DISCOVERY, using the Admiral of the Ocean Seas as the pivot for an interdisciplinary appreciation of the Age of Discovery. In the same issue is the useful "How to Publish Your Book at a University Press", list of books published with NEH support, a realistic guide to NEH grantsmanship, as well as a letter on same by a former NEH grants panelist, and finally, the NEH calendar of grants. One word of caution, reading HUMANITIES can escalate from incident, to habit, to compulsion without warning.

Simultaneously, a working group under the aegis of the Pan American Institute of Geography and History is formulating plans to compile either a facsimile atlas of the history of cartography in the Americas, or, alternately, a cartobibliographic history of same under the title: Monumenta Cartografica Americana.

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FRENCH REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL ATLAS

The Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, Laboratoire de Geographique, in Paris has begun work on a 17 part (fasicule) "Atlas historique de la Revolution Francaise", in cooperation with 17 Institut d'Histoire de la Revolution. To be published by the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (C.N.R.S.), the atlas parts include: 1. communications, 2. counterrevolution, 3. culture and leisure, 4. demography, 5. economy, 6. teaching and education, 7. medicine and sanitation, 8. military history, 9. revolutionary Paris, 10. popular movements, 11. politics (political sociology, elections, notebooks of DOLEANCES), the political revolution and revolutionary government, 12. religious history and dechristianization, 13. territorial limits, 14. sociability, 15. popular society, 16. rural society, 17. urban society. Publication is to begin in 1987 by C.N.R.S. For current information on the project, see 1789-1989, bicentenaire de la revolution francaise, NO. 2 (Paris: C.N.R.S., 1985), or contact Serge Bonnin, Directeur du Laboratoire de graphique, E.H.E.S.S., 131, bld St. Michel, 75005 Paris.

In 1780, for the centennial of the Revolution, the French published an atlas of facsimile maps portraying the history of Paris. This valuable but now rare item is a potential item in the WAML microfiche preservation program [see "MicroCartography" this issue].

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IFLA


Order IFLA publications, including the Section of Geography and Map Libraries NEWSLETTER, from IFLA, c/o British Library Lending Division, Boston Spa, Wetherby, West Yorkshire LS23 7BQ, England.

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ASCENDENT MEDITERRANEAN FACSIMILE

A 77 x 99 cm. color facsimile of the unusual "south-at-the-top" map of Renaissance Europe, the Waldseemuller-Karte, (Carta Itineraria Europae), is available for DM 60 (approx. $30) from Kirschbaum Verlag, 5300 Bonn 2, Postfach 21 02 09, West Germany. Order Best Nr. 649.

The map anticipates the Western Hemisphere "A New World of Understanding", map by 400 years, proof once again that, indeed, there is nothing new under the sun. An illustration of the map appears in an ad in the 1984 Yearbook of Cartography and is well worth a (disconcerting) look. According to historians of the period, this is much the mental perspective of the times and will probably appeal to most instructors of humanities courses of the Renaissance.

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COLOMBIA ATLAS


Includes 85 plates portraying Colombia from the 16th to the 19th centuries in seven sections: I. The world and the American continent; II. The Colombian Territory; III. Political-administrative; IV. Urban plans; V. Hydrography; VI. Sketches and diagrams; VII. Diverse documents. [Dale Steele]
BOLIVIA ATLAS

Boliva has just issued a new national atlas. Details are sketchy at present, but copies are available for $200. [Bill Hunt]

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OCEAN CABLE LINES

World's submarine telephone cable systems.

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AIR DISTANCE TABLES

(Montreal: International Air Transport Association)
$50 from Publications Sales, IATA, 2000 Peel St.,
Montreal, Quebec, Canada H3A 2R4.
12th ed. is Stock # 9111; 13th ed. is Stock # 9074.
Catalog free. [Richard Boardman, Free L. Phil.]

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U.S. TRAVEL DIRECTORY

U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration. City/county/intra-state regional tourism officials (1985); and, State and territorial tourism offices (1985).

Both free from USTTA, Hoover Bldg., 14th St. & Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20230. [Richard Boardman, Free L. Phil.]

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REMOTE SENSING

Proceedings, Ninth Canadian Symposium on Remote Sensing.

From Canadian Aeronautics and Space Institute, Suite 601, 222 Somerset Street West, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K2P 0J1. $54(Can) or ($56 outside the U.S. and Canada).
REMOTE SENSING


Falls Church, VA.: American Society of Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing, 1985. (Member price $20.; nonmembers $30.; plus shipping and handling) ASPRS, 210 Little Falls St., Falls Church, VA 22046.

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IRELAND FROM THE AIR


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SPOT

Spot Simulation Applications Handbook. (Falls Church, VA: American Society for Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing, 1985). No price given. ASPRS, 210 Little Falls St., Falls Church, VA 22046.

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CLOSE RANGE

Close-Range Photogrammetry & Surveying: State-of-the-Art. (Falls Church, VA: American Society for Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing). $30/$40/$60 students/members/ or nonmembers, from ASPRS, 210 Little Falls St., Falls Church, VA 22046.

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RACING INTO TOMORROW


This, the first Remote Sensing Yearbook, is set to become the definitive work for the remote sensing community. It contains reviews of topics of current interest, new developments and recently launched satellite missions. The international directory is a major reference section containing approximately 150 pages of organizations involved with remote sensing, including government bodies, research and educational establishments and industrial concerns. [from publisher's blurb]

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF CANADA

The Public Archives of Canada annual report for 1984-1985 is now available. In addition to the National Map Collection report, some of the other divisions are making interesting progress, and many libraries should avail themselves of the various reports available from the PAC Publications Division. Copies are available gratis, from Public Archives of Canada, Publications Division, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 9Z9.

If you would like to have copies of the current and/or back issues of the National Map Collection's annual report only, offprints of that section of the PAC annual report may be obtained by writing to Ed Dahl, National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada, 395 Wellington Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 9Z9.
(44 maps, 36 illustrations, appendices, references, index).

Subject of hundreds of anthropological, historical and archeological studies, the Zuni Indians remain fascinating to the outside world as well as to the researchers and historians of the Southwest. They are perhaps best known as the people whose ancestors inhabited the fabled "Seven Cities" in the land of Cibola, sought by Coronado and an avaricious Spain. Although the streets are not, of course, paved in gold, the Zuni's geographical and geological setting is no less richly dramatic to one coming upon it for the first time.

Situated in the high desert at the southeastern border of the Colorado Plateau and including parts of New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, and Colorado, Zuni country is an erosional wonderland carved through many millennia by the Colorado River system. Its mesas and valleys are frequently edged with massive sandstone cliffs, brilliantly colored and spectacularly beautiful. The land rises from 5,000 feet to a breathtaking 11,000 feet, with the pueblo itself at 6,300 feet. The reservation today encompasses 636 square miles, but the Zunis use many lands outside those boundaries in the pursuit of their religious traditions and practices. A land claim suit filed by the Pueblo of Zuni against the United States is an indirect cause that led to *A Zuni Atlas.*

Much of the material in the book was presented in a different format and context to the United States Court of Claims on behalf of the Zuni Tribe, with both authors offering testimony at the trial in 1982. Hart had been employed since 1972 by the Zuni Indians to study land use patterns and Ferguson had lived on the
reservation for five years while researching and excavating with the Zuni Archeology Program. A number of the maps in the atlas were originally drafted for an exhibit on Zuni land use. Zuni political and religious leaders have given their imprimatur to the book's historical, archeological, and ethnohistorical material and have approved the release of information about the location of more than 200 shrines and areas of religious use; information heretofore held sacred (and secret) by the Zuni people.

The forty-four maps with accompanying texts supply a great deal of descriptive, useful information, but few analytical or quantitative maps are present. The human geographer and/or the sociologist looking for cause, meaning or explanation will not find it here, but the stated, intended audience is the general reader and that reader is well served. Maps of Zuni Reservation changes over the years as well as maps of archeological sites, plant collection areas, grazing areas, expedition routes, sites of violent incidents, trails, trade and immigration routes and some geophysical maps are newly presented in this atlas. But the atlas contains several old familiar maps such as Miera y Pacheco's 1778 map of New Mexico, Erwin Raisz' landforms map, the U. S. Geological Survey's geology maps and the Forest Service's Biotic Communities of the Southwest map. Despite the cartographic and stylistic differences between the original maps and the borrowed maps, the format works well and looks surprisingly good. The paper feels good; the typeface is clean and readable. A thorough sources list, a number of fine photographs and a respectably-sized index make A Zuni Atlas more scholarly than many regional atlases with their map-text-map-text format.

Those who try to collect cartographic information dealing with American Indians for their libraries know how difficult it is to obtain and are grateful for material of even mediocre quality. The high quality of A Zuni Atlas will make it a superior addition to public and academic libraries alike.

Heather Rex
Map Specialist
University of New Mexico
Albuquerque
A Geographical Bibliography for American Libraries.  


Church initially set out to "provide a standard list of moderate length of the literature on all aspects of a highly diverse subject" (p. iii) and the primary purpose is "to offer guidance to librarians in achieving reasonably adequate coverage of the geographical literature in undergraduate colleges in the United States..." (p. iii).  More than 400 geographers' opinions were solicited (names were not revealed in this or Lewthwaite's sequel "to insure frankness") and 1343 annotated entries of mainly English language books and serials were grouped under four principal categories:  (General Works; Geographical Methods; Thematic Geography; and Regional Geography).  Four years later, Lewthwaite edited the second general bibliography to appear on the geography scene stating that "we have added new books from the gratifying large volume of relevant publications during the last four years, removed some older material and moderately expanded the number of items." (p. iii).  This second bibliography grew to a modest 1760 annotated entries arranged according to the four same categories and was well received by the geography and library communities as was Church's work.

A Geographical Bibliography's purpose is also to assist libraries in the U.S., Canada and other countries with geography collection development.  It departs from the tradition of building upon earlier bibliographical entries and focuses upon books, serials, and atlases for the period 1970 to 1984 referring users to Lewthwaite for most earlier works.  The bibliography is attractive in format with very good subject access to entries.  It also expands the principal categories from four to seven.  New or expanded categories include:  Systematic Fields of Physical
Geography; Systematic Fields of Human Geography; Applied Geography; and Publications Suitable for School Libraries. The 2903 entries have longer and more informative annotations and the index has happily been increased from an author index (present in the previous two bibliographies) to an author-major subject-short title index.

Many important recent geographical works are included in A Geographical Bibliography. The entries included are judiciously chosen and atlases are well represented in the general and regional sections. The bibliography was compiled by many prominent geographers and for those of us who enjoy bibliographical works, it provides "interesting reading".

In any selective bibliography, choice of entries does vary according to the individual. One title I would like to have seen included in the General Aids and Sources section would have been C.B. Muriel Lock's Geography and Cartography: A Reference Handbook, (London: C. Bingley; Hamden, Conn.: Linnet Books, 1976. 762p.) a personal favorite useful reference source. Another suggestion, should a new bibliography by considered in the future, would be to expand the scope of contributors to include more women and more librarians. Out of 71 people consulted for this work only three were women and only three were librarians.

In conclusion, A Geographical Bibliography is recommended for purchase by any library which has a geography collection. It will prove useful indeed in assessing existing collection strengths and weaknesses and it is gratifying to see members of a smaller, highly diversified discipline unite in such a way as to produce an important bibliography.

Sandra J. Lamplecht
Geography Librarian
University of California
Davis, CA 95616
Litynski, Joseph K. *The Climates of the World*. Pierrefonds, Quebec: Editions Gamma, 1983. (World Meteorological Organization, World Climate Program Publication; no. 63) 168 x 119 cm. paper wall map. Scale: 1:27,000,000. Includes descriptive text: *The Numerical Classification of the World's Climate* by the same author. 46 p. $76.00 both.

A new, clear and practical map of the world's climates would be highly welcome in any wall map collection and would become an invaluable instructional tool for introductory geography and ecology courses. *The Climates of the World* is therefore received with great expectations and high hopes. The most commonly available world climate wall map is generally Klima der Erde, the Koepep-Geiger classification system, first published in 1953 (Darmstadt: Justus Perthes). The Thornthwaite soil-water balance system, mapped by A. N. Strahler in 1978, is sometimes available in first-year college and university physical geography textbooks and instructional 35mm slide sets, but is less versatile for classroom lectures.

This new wall map based on *The Numerical Classification of the World's Climates* by the same author, offers some advantages over earlier wall maps, but also contains some serious cartographic and theoretical flaws that may lessen its instructional value.

The method of classification of climates utilized is not significantly different from previous methods. Temperature, precipitation and the degree of continentality are its major components. The advantage of the reviewed system is that it is based on a larger, more recent and more extensive data base of "observed Phenomena, not planetary-scaled processes." Theoretically, then, Litynski's classification should be more refined and detailed, better correlated with local climate, and less generalized and abstract.

Cursory, as well as detailed inspection of the map reveals flaws both in its cartographic design and in the classification system. Some of the most important features of any map, for instance the selection of colors, shading, screening and line-patterns, are not well-designed for are of questionable value on this map. Many mapped units are too small to be seen from a distance of more than several feet. Differences between regions with widely-spaced as opposed to closely-spaced horizontal line patterns are equally undiscernible from a distance. These facts by themselves inhibit the use of the map's full potential, and indeed, make the map inadequate for use in even a small classroom.

The use of lighter shades of colors for arid climates and darker shades for more humid climate classes is a logical cartographic presentation. This is one of the map's better
features, at least potentially. But the use of colors is not always consistent with intuitive design. For instance, most people associate orange with aridity. But, the southern United States and south China, regions that are classified as humid, are shaded orange. The use of red for warm, humid, tropical climates, and pink for arid tropical and subtropical climates seems appropriate. But the comparison of these arid regions with others is difficult unless one specifically remembers that the lighter shades of these same colors represent aridity. Because of the color design, Mediterranean climates of the world are not universally recognizable. Southern and central California, Chile, South Africa, parts of Australia and the region around the Mediterranean Sea, all with very similar climates, are represented with different colors. Due to the complexity of the classification system, there are many related climates with different colors and many diverse climates with similar colors. Different shades of the same color are used to indicate heavier precipitation, but not of the climate types have a smooth gradation from light to dark shades for precipitation, contrary to what the text states. In short, the color design is poor and confusing.

Although the cartographic design is very weak, there are only minor technical reproduction flaws on this map. Color separation mistakes and registration deviances will not be noticed in classroom use and are identifiable only by close inspection. The publishers should be commended on the map's printing quality. The paper is high quality and durable, but not cloth-backed. At a fairly high price, it may not be as enduring as some of the 1953 editions of Köppen-Geiger still in circulation.

Aside from the map's cartographic design, the theoretical design of the classification system deserves attention to determine if it is a viable alternative to prior systems. On a positive note, the differentiation of highland climates of Asia (especially Tibet) is much better than that of earlier systems. Since these areas comprise a fairly large portion of the Asian continent, this is an outstanding feature of the map. On the other hand, the intermountain western United States is not as well classed and/or mapped. The number of climatic classes on the map (60 according to the text, 57 on the map) should be a refinement over previous systems. The Thornthwaite system (mapped by Strahler) has 22 classes, and the Köppen-Geiger system 23. The expected higher resolution does not necessarily imply greater accuracy. One would expect disparate climates to be classified differentially. The system, either by theoretical design or by application, has some inconsistencies that are of great concern. An area from Juneau, Alaska to south of San Francisco is classed 23M and 24M, nearly identical to an area from the Midwest, southern Great Lakes through New England (classes 23I and 24I). The only difference between these classes is the Marine influence in the West as opposed to a greater degree on continentally in the eastern United States. Continentally is not clearly visible on the map where color and shade strongly predominate. The viewer
would perceive these two climates as being identical. They clearly are not. Other knowledgeable viewers will undoubtedly find similar discrepancies in other regions of the globe.

One must question if more classes of climates make a better map. For instructional purposes, the 60 classes are harder to explain than the 23 classes of Köppen-Geiger. Perhaps the theory of the Litynski system is simpler and easier to learn than Köppen-Geiger, but the end product, the map, is clearly more complex, and not necessarily more accurate. The map would be difficult to use as a teaching aid for there are just too many climate classes to facilitate recognition of regional and global patterns. If a more logical and intuitive color scheme had been used then the map may have had more potential as an effective teaching tool, in spite of its complexities.

Litynski states that this map is better because it is based on empirical data rather than global processes, but in reality, these precise processes, supplemented by those at regional and local levels, determine the climate of a given area. The processes and their product are necessarily related.

In conclusion, this wall map is not recommended. With budgets as they are, map libraries and academic departments should instead invest in other climate maps, such as global precipitation, temperature, pressure systems, winds and ocean currents. For academic departments, instructional slide sets with other climate classification systems will be much better suited to teaching needs. Though many of us are eager to obtain new global climate wall maps, we must continue to remain patient.

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Managed Watersheds Research Work Unit
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On one of the walls of my Map Room is an 8.5 x 12.25-foot Mercator projection world map. It is very impressive and I like to look at it and dream of distant places, even though I know that the representations of Alaska, Greenland, and Scandinavia are much enlarged when compared to a globe. It has shipping routes marked in red, with the names of ports of call and distances written above them and, as I said, I can dream for hours.
Arno Peters does not like the Mercator projection. He sees it as a relict tool of colonialism that is meant to keep the Third World in its formerly subordinated place. He thinks that cartographers deliberately use mathematics as a tool to keep the average person from understanding map projections and chose to use the Mercator projection to reinforce Europe's superior position in the world. He thinks that it is possible to design a single world map that is ideal for every purpose and he thinks that his projection is it.

The New Cartography is Arno Peters' view of the development of cartographic representation. His book begins with an overview of the history of cartography in which cartographically famous names are mentioned and a lot of high points hit. Not much detail, but it does get one in the mood, so to speak. The remainder of the text is a manifesto. Beginning with a list of ten cartographic myths, moving to ten attainable map qualities, which, in turn, become the ten attributes of the New Cartography.

This New Cartography suggests that if we scrap the old theories of cartography, rooted in eurocentric ideology, and apply the new theories, the world can have a global map that is without distortion and suitable for all purposes. Nice, but hardly likely. The cartographers of the world are not joined in any sort of a conspiracy, mathematical or otherwise, in order to manipulate man's view of the world. Propaganda and advertising aside, there are reasons that maps have distortions and it has to do with reality not ideology. Pearson (p. 2-3) states:

"Consider the properties of an ideal map:
(1) Areas on the map maintain correct proportion to areas on the earth.
(2) Distances on the map would remain in true scale.
(3) Directions and angles on the map would remain true.
(4) Shapes on the map could be the same as on the earth.
The impossibility of distortion free transformations from the nondevelopible surface to the plane prevents the realization of the ideal. The best a cartographer can hope for is a realization of one or two of these features over the entire map. The other ideal properties are subject to distortion, but hopefully to a controlled extent." (Pearson, II, Frederick. Map Projection Methods. Sigma Scientifica Inc. 1984.)

And Meuhrcke (p. 419) states:

"It is impossible to transform a spherical surface that curves from every point into a plane surface that does not exhibit curvature in any direction from any point. This is the map projection problem. There is no true solution, only approximate or near solutions." (Meuhrcke, Phillip C. Map Use: Reading Analysis and Interpretation. JP Publications. 1978.)
I suggest that anyone wanting a cartographer's opinion of the New Cartography of Arno Peters take the time to read the article by Dr. Arthur H. Robinson, Lawrence Martin Professor Emeritus of Cartography, University of Wisconsin-Madison. (Robinson, Arthur H. "Arno Peters and his New Cartography", The American Cartographer (Oct. 1985, p. 103-111). Dr. Robinson details the shortcomings of this new theory far more succinctly than I shall ever be able to do and with an authority that I shall never possess.

Rather than belabor the point that the New Cartography is bad cartography, let me say that Arno Peters has some interesting points to make. However, they are not about cartography, they are about man and his world view. Times have changed, colonialism does not exist as it once did, the nations of the Third World are important, and the world is a smaller place due to modern methods of communications and transportation. Even if the Mercator projection is not used as much as Arno Peters suggests (Bain, Iain. "Will Arno Peters take over the World?" The Geographical Magazine (July 1984, p. 342-343), it is seen all too often. It is time to choose a better representation of the world, preferably an equal area projection, for all those general world maps that are used. However, let us make sure that the replacement of the Mercator projection is based on sound cartographic theory, not some inventive notions and wistful thinking.

Friendship Press, which published The New Cartography, has produced an attractive, well designed product. The binding is tight, the pages are stitched in, and the paper is of superior quality. The many black and white reproductions of early maps are printed clearly, if quite reduced in size. Some of the diagrams in the latter portion of the text are not very good but it is safe to say that this is due to the draftmanship (or nondraftmanship) of the preparer rather than due to the printing. The text is bilingual, the translation into English in a column next to the original German text.

My recommendation is that all academic libraries providing support to programs in cartography should purchase a copy of The New Cartography. One must always know one's enemy and it should provide ample opportunity for many beginning cartography students to get their blood circulating faster. Public libraries with a large cartography section will want to consider it also.

Joanne M. Perry
Map Librarian
Kerr Library
Oregon State University

Many of us have patiently waited for this work by the former Chief of the Library of Congress' Geography and Map Division. Walter Ristow's credentials as a historian of cartography are impeccable and his experience at the Library of Congress advanced his growing interest in the history of American private and commercial map publishing.

Previously published research is brought together in this work, but it is more than just a collection of Ristow's earlier material. Of the twenty-eight chapters comprising this volume, thirteen were specifically prepared for this publication. To his previous works, six from the *Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress*, Ristow has prepared new chapters on the early maps of New England, the careers of Henry S. Tanner, S. Augustus Mitchell and the Colton family, urban mapping, county maps and atlases and mapping the Transmississippi West. Most appropriately, the final chapter chronicles the rapid rise and eventual dominance of commercial map publishing by Rand McNally & Co.

Any work on the cartographic history of a country or an historical period requires abundant illustrative material within the body of the text. Fortunately, some twenty-one distinguished patrons contributed maps and photographs to the publisher, assuring Ristow's text would be lavishly, but tastefully, illustrated. The 212 black-and-white reproductions are listed on pages 9 through 16 under chapter numbers.

The text reflects not only Ristow's expertise, but also the breadth of the cartographic collections of the Library of Congress. Not surprisingly, he begins with the pre-Revolutionary mapping of Popple, Evans and Mitchell and progresses through the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries with his usual thoroughness. Each chapter includes numerous bibliographic citations for anyone wishing to pursue a topic or an individual in more depth.

To say that our anticipation was worthwhile would be an understatement. *American Maps and Mapmakers* will become an immediate classic and a standard reference work for librarians, scholars, collectors and dealers. Although more will be written on many of the topics chosen by Ristow (i.e., Conzen's forthcoming book on county atlases and ALA MAGERT's forthcoming series of papers on the mapping of the Transmississippi West) it is the most thorough review of the mapping of America covering the 18th-19th
centuries and should be a REQUIRED purchase for every map collection. Any library having Ristow's work together with Schwartz and Ehrenberg's The Mapping of America (New York: Abrams, 1980) will have an excellent review of American cartography and a better understanding of the development of American mapmaking.

David A. Cobb
Map Librarian
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

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ca. 1200 maps in 7 ring binders. $250.00.

Once the publishing world found out there was a need for photo-reproducible maps, a number of compilations of varying quality began appearing. So far, most of them have been of mediocre quality leading reviewers and users to be rather critical of them. One of the leaders in this field, Facts on File, has apparently taken some of this feedback to heart and when their third set of reproducible maps appeared the quality of cartography, and therefore its usefulness, had improved.

State Maps on File is by far the most ambitious compilation of reproducible maps yet to appear. Facts on File has identified about twenty topics to be mapped for each state, some of them common to each state but most maps are unique, tailored to the individual state's development, such as history, economics, government, and the natural environment. These state map sets are arranged into seven regional ring binders (Mid-Atlantic, Midwest, Mountain and Prairie, New England, Southeast, Southwest, and West) which may be purchased separately for $55.00.

As I mentioned, there is a noticeable improvement in the quality of cartography displayed in State Maps on File over the earlier collection Maps on File (New York: Facts on File, 1981). However, the printing is still not as crisp as it should be, and some lines are still too thick and dense. Other lines are uneven as if drawn by crayon (California 2.03, 2.04). There are lines around some words to show where they were pasted up and between letters where they were pasted up in a curve (Alaska 1.15, Idaho 4.13) small things that could be cleaned up and indicate a sloppy, unfinished job.

The model for reproducible maps continues to be the small CIA maps which World Eagle and other publishers of this genre have recognized. Unfortunately the CIA isn't into domestic mapping. Clear, but copyrighted, state maps are found in Sales & Marketing Atlas, Rand McNally, 1984, and Sales Planning Atlas, Hammond, 1983. State Maps on File seems to go beyond the usual concept of
a reproducible outline or base map upon which the user can affix additional information to include thematic maps that may need no annotation in the manner of a state atlas.

Because the cartography was so poor, Maps on File had little value to a research collection. State Maps on File will have some value to a research collection though it will be much more useful in a public library or secondary school setting. These audiences will, no doubt, be put off by the high price. For this kind of money we could probably expect a cleaner, crisper map like Rand McNally, Hammond, or the CIA. Even though State Maps on File is printed on card stock it does crease, get dog-eared and it is not difficult through normal use to tear out at the rings. Perhaps a better solution would be to print the maps on a laminated or water impervious synthetic base paper such as Dupont's Tyvek or opaque film to keep it cleaner and extend its life expectancy. Also, while the ring binder system makes it convenient to take out a page for photocopying it is also expensive and lends itself to losing or misplacing plates. A flexible page in a library quality binding with a wide gutter margin could undoubtedly save money and keep the collection intact while retaining its compatibility with most copiers.

Maps on File would have failed any introductory cartography class I'm aware of. State Maps on File in most cases might get a "C". The usefulness of State Maps on File has also increased significantly over Maps on File if you don't choke on the price.

Riley Moffat
Map and Geography Librarian
Brigham Young University
Provo, Utah

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Maps form an integral part of the literature of the earth sciences. Many illustrations in geological journal articles are maps and cross sections. Unfortunately, these maps are indexed in few places. The American Geographical Society's serial, *Current Geographical Publications* includes geological and geophysical maps that illustrate journal articles. However, *Current Geographical Publications* can only list a few such maps in each issue, because it covers such a wide range of subjects. The same can be said of the American Geographical Society's *Index to Maps in Books and Periodicals.* This work and its supplements does list geological and geophysical maps found in books and periodicals up to 1975, but is too broad in scope to cover the field of geological maps to any great depth.

Sometimes a regional, national, or state index of geological maps will include maps that appear in serials. A good example is the *Index to Geologic Maps of California,* produced by the California Division of Mines and Geology. It is very useful for locating California maps, but there are few comparable indexes for many states and countries.


Van Balen reviewed the following earth science journals for map holdings:

- Chemical Geology
- Clay Minerals
- Contributions to Geology
- Contributions to Mineralogy and Petrology
- Earth & Planetary Science Letters
- Economic Geology
- Engineering Geology
- Geological Magazine
- Geologische Rundschau
- Geologists Association
- Geology
- Geoscience Canada, Proceedings
- Journal of Geological Education
- Journal of the Geological Society of London
- Journal of Glaciology
- Journal of Petrology
- Marine Geology
- Mineralogical Magazine
- Oil and Gas Journal
- Precambrian Research
- Quaternary Research
- Remote Sensing

Some sixty monographs and a few issues of other journals were also scanned for maps.
The bibliography is divided into three indexes. The main part is a geographic index. Each entry lists the title of a map which is found in one of the source publications. The source index includes the full citation for each source. An author index is also included.

Van Balen's work and Current Geographical Publications have little overlap. I found only eleven maps from the source journals in both indexes. Van Balen included almost all maps that were larger than three inches by four inches, whereas Current Geographical Publications was more selective.

I have two criticisms of Van Balen's index. First, the title is misleading. The index does include maps that were published during the period 1963-1983, but most entries cover only the last three years. Moreover, the sixty monographs and thirty journals that were covered constitute only a small fraction of the earth sciences literature during that period.

My second problem with this work concerns the choice of source journals. I would expect that a work such as Van Balen's index would include journals that every earth sciences library would hold. The selected journals should include several maps and they should not be restricted to narrow geographical areas. Several of Van Balen's source journals should fit these criteria. However, the Geological Society of America's Bulletin, the American Association of Petroleum Geologists' Bulletin, and the U.S. Geological Survey's Bulletin and Journal of Geophysical Research are conspicuously missing from the list of source journals. The absence of these journals reduces the usefulness of the index considerably.

I am disappointed that the Index to Maps in Earth Science Publications, 1963-1983 did not cover some of the essential journals that would form the core of earth science libraries. The work would have been more useful if Van Balen concentrated on the recent journal literature and left monographs out completely. I would only recommend this book to libraries that carried the source journals.

Michael M. Noga
Branner Earth Sciences Library
Stanford University
Stanford, California
The following list includes maps that are sold by the City of Vancouver Planning Department. Maps that have no date indicated are continually being revised and are relatively current.

Although the list is comprehensive in regard to City Base maps, it should be noted that the section on special area maps is only a sample of the maps that are available to the public. It is suggested that persons wishing to obtain more information on special area maps should contact the Graphic Services section.

All maps may be ordered from the Planning Department (address and ordering instructions given below).

Aerial view of downtown Vancouver with main EXPO 86 site along the north shore of False Creek. The Canadian Pavilion is located 1.2 kilometres away at Canada Place on a pier in Vancouver harbour. The new Rapid Transit system connects the two sites and serves as a showcase for Canadian transportation technology.
## BASE MAPS

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## SECTIONAL MAPS

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<td>South of Granville Island Bldg. Outline 1982</td>
<td>1&quot; = 200'</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>36&quot; x 48&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>West End Bldg. Outline 1976</td>
<td>1&quot; = 200'</td>
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<tr>
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**LOCAL AREA MAPS**

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<th>Size</th>
<th>Price Per Sheet</th>
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Orders placed by mail must be accompanied by a cheque or money order payable to the "City of Vancouver". To cover mailing and handling charges, please add $2.00. [Prices are quoted in Canadian Dollars.] All orders should be sent to: City of Vancouver Planning Department, 453 West 12th Avenue, Vancouver, B.C. V5Y 1V4.
MicroCartography

Eighteenth in a Series  by  Larry Cruse
Map Section C-075p
University Library
Univ. of California
La Jolla, CA 92039
(phone 619/452-3338)

THE FRENCH CONNECTION

The Library of Congress Photoduplication Service delivered the Cassini and Carte de France microfiche maps to members of the WAML Consortium in February. The cost per participant turned out to be $198 each, one-half the price LC will be charging for future duplicates from the fiche masters.

The quality of the fiche is very encouraging, especially under high reduction. This allows us to customize the maps quite a bit with regard to scale, and to "pick off" portions from any given sheet for a variety of purposes. At UCSD, for instance, there is a great deal of academic interest in the history of Paris. There is no better way to convey this history than through maps—at least in a synoptic sense. Therefore, as part of the academic program, we are first obtaining the microfiche, then taking from them the relevant portions to make slides for class presentations, and prints for student reports.
IRISH TOWN SURVEY

As mentioned in the last issue, The National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada, has now microfilmed on 105mm fiche its 1,907 sheets of the first edition of the Irish Townland Survey, (scale 1:10,560), printed during the years 1835-1846 by the Ordnance Survey. These sheets have been filmed one per fiche and are now available in diazo form.

The cost of the set is $963.50 (Canadian). Checks must be made payable to the Receiver General for Canada and be received by 3 March 1986. The reason for a deadline is that it is very time-consuming for the NMC to handle the 1,907 individual fiche, although making extra sets requires very little additional staff time. After the first orders have been filled, orders will accumulate for one year or more before a second printing.

After April 1, 1986, NMC microfiche will probably be reproduced by a private firm. Prices and ordering procedures will be determined.

For further information, phone 613/995-1077, or place orders with:

Betty Kidd, Director
National Map Collection
Public Archives of Canada
Ottawa, Canada K1A 0N3

CHARTING THE PACIFIC BASIN

The Library of Congress

As fully described in this issue's section on Exhibits (see: Library of Congress Exhibit; Pacific Basin, 1768 to 1842), the exhibit material is available on 94 separate 105mm microfiche for $2 each on diazo, $3 each on silver. A full listing of items is available from the G&M Division. The microfiche can be ordered as "Pacific Basin Exhibit" from Photoduplication Service, Projects Unit, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540.

WAML

The WAML Microfilm Consortium's nautical chart project of Melanesia is complete for all of the holdings at UC Berkeley. The set consists of 251 U.S. Navy Hydrographic Office charts ca. 1900-1977.

Each fiche is labelled with the date, chart number, and sheet name on an eye legible header strip. Fiche have been reproduced as diazo fiche negatives. Quality is excellent.
While this set is not comprehensive, the area of coverage and spectrum of dates is comprehensive. It remains for us to locate a comprehensive checklist of these and other nautical charts for the region; we will then be in a position to find and film charts we missed on this first round.

Copies of the fiche sets are available for $100. from Stan Stevens, WAML Treasurer, c/o Map Collection, University Library, University of California, Santa Cruz, CA 95064.

[Treasurer's Note: At 40-cents per fiche, the above price illustrates the impact the WAML Microfilm Consortium can have in providing material to libraries.]

AIR PHOTOS OF MELANESIA

The first 14 rolls of 35mm browse film have arrived from the Bishop Museum, each containing about 600 photos. The remainder are still in production, with an expected completion date of June 1986.

Meanwhile, 4" x 5" negatives of the photos are currently being examined at C.A.P. air photo in Portland to test the feasibility of making them into microfiche. This element of the project should also be completed by June. While we have used the Bishop Museum photos as a test for this technology, there is as great a need for preserving old air photos in continental North America as anywhere. Therefore, if the technology is sufficient and projects are not too expensive, the Consortium can begin to look for domestic projects. If you have photo sets in need of such preservation, or know someone who does, would you let me know?

NEW PROJECTS

Geologic Folios

With the foregoing projects at respective degrees of completion, more time can be devoted to some of the ideas suggested by various map librarians around the country.

There has been an especially strong reaction to Phil Hoehn's suggestion that we color microfiche the USGS Geologic atlas of the United States folio series. We have even been offered a good set of the folios for this purpose. These will be disbound and the maps filmed in color. The text pages will be filmed in black-and-white and placed on an accompanying fiche.

Since this is the first color microfiche project, I am approaching it with what I hope is an understandable degree of "fear and loathing." One particularly sticky problem is prepayment, which the contractor will need to begin work. Sets of the folios now project out to roughly $700 each, assuming we can get 20 libraries to subscribe. At present, orders have been received from six
institutions, with another two or three definitely interested. Therefore, current efforts are being devoted to promotion of the idea. With some luck, we will be able to start the project this summer.

SDUK

The Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge published some of the finest city and continental maps of the 19th century. In conjunction with the checklist being compiled for these maps (see Sounding Board, this issue), it should be possible to assemble a microfiche set of the maps, too. It appears that this will consist of approximately 250 sheets and cost on the order of $125 per set. We will try to have more of the details on this worked out in time for the June issue. Meanwhile, if you have been secretly collecting SDUK maps, and are willing to let them out for microfiching, please let me know. This is another project to be undertaken this summer.

PARIS

A third, smaller project is to microfiche maps in the historical atlas of Paris published in celebration of the French Revolution's Centennial. It contains thirty-three maps of the city from pre-Roman times to the Revolutionary period (see Phillips entry 3011). There is a good copy of the atlas at UC Berkeley which will serve as the master. Microfiche sets of the entire 115-page work will cost approximately $50.00.

NAUTICAL CHARTS

Finally, our nautical chart project is taking a short detour. The Map Librarian at the Royal Geographical Society has put out a request for Admiralty nautical chart catalogs. This seems an opportune time to microfilm them, assembling a standard fiche nautical chart catalog set based on the holdings of major libraries.

If you are in possession of an historic file containing back editions, would you please let me know. The project is meant to be comprehensive of all such catalogs from all chart producing agencies.
Finally, a little news on the price of fiche:

Color Fiche Now $2.10 each or less:

Micro Aero Charts, Inc., 5078 List Drive, Colorado Springs, Colorado 80919-3316, tel.: (303) 594-9202, issued a new price list, effective August 1st.

A single map on one sheet is $24 for mastering, then $2.10 each for 1 through 99 copies. Proof sets, including two positive copies, are $32. each.

Micro Aero has available copies of their single map fiche sample, "Geologic map of Colorado", and a 55-image "National High Altitude Air Photo" fiche, available for the asking. They also have a cost comparison sheet prepared for the last MAGERT/ALA meeting showing the cost differentials between a depository (free) map collection and a color fiche collection priced at $1.70 per fiche.

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<td>250</td>
<td>1980</td>
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