Western Association of Map Libraries

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

ASSOCIATION NEWS:
Attendance Spring 1986, San Diego ------- 256
WAML Election Results & 86-87 Officers ---- 212
Future WAML Meetings ---------------------- 213
WAML Fall Meeting, Eugene, Sept. 11-12 ---- 214
President's Page: Call for Papers:
20th Anniversary Meeting, Reno, Sept. 1987--213

FEATURE ARTICLES:
Access to Geological Maps of California, by Edward Jestes ---- 221
Access to Maps and other Cartographic Publications of the
United Nations ..., by Michael Dulka --------------- 215
Cartographic Users Advisory Council: Supplement to "Map Librarian-
ship: Suggestions for Improvement", by Stanley Stevens -- 247
Inconsistency in LC Policy for Some Place Names as Subjects,
a problem for map catalogers, by William Studwell ------- 233
Index to Geologic Mapping of Nevada ... 1984-1985 Supplement,
by Jean Stratford ---------------------------------- 235
Map Displays: ... Promoting Map Use, by Muriel Strickland ---- 257

REGULAR FEATURES:
Atlas & Book Reviews, edited by Peter L. Stark --------------- 287
Atlas of Colorado Ghost Towns, reviewed by Riley Moffat 293
Atlas of the Arab World, reviewed by Janet Rudd ------ 295
Atlas of the Pacific Northwest,
reviewed by Janet Collins -------------------------- 299
Discovery of the World, reviewed by Peter Stark ------ 287
Guide to U.S. Map Resources, reviewed by John Shuler ---- 290
History of Cartography, reviewed by Sandra Lamprecht -- 292
Literary World of San Francisco,
reviewed by LaVonne Jacobsen -------------------- 297
Conferences/Meetings - Some Past, Some Future ------------- 283
Depository Matters ------------------------------------- 240
Duplicate Maps Wanted ---- & ---- Ecuador Relief ------- 281
Exhibits -------------------------------------------- 261 & 285
Facsimiles ------------------------------------------ 246
Grants to Map Librarianship -------------------------- 232
Interesting New Publications ------------------------ 274
Kindred Journals ------------------------------------ 243
Map Librarianship Job Openings ---------------------- 282
Map Reviews ---------------------------------------- 272 & 276
MicroCartography, by Larry Cruse --------------------- 279
Milestones ----------------------------------------- 256
Names --------------------------------------------- 245
Publishers Catalogs ------------------------------- 275 & 286
Self Preservation ---------------------------------- 280
Softworld-Computers in the Map Room ---------------- 275
Index to Volume 17, compiled by Stanley Stevens ------ 302

© COPYRIGHT 1986 BY THE WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF MAP LIBRARIES
Election Results for 1986-1987

Susan Trevitt-Clark, University of Oregon Map Library, former WAML President, and Chair of the Nominating Committee for 1986/1987 Officers, takes pleasure in announcing the results of the election:

Vice-President/President Elect  Jim Minton

Secretary  Muriel Strickland

The Executive Committee for 1986-1987 is composed as follows:

1986-1987 WAML Officers

President  Rosanna Miller
Map Collection - Noble Sci & Engr Library
Arizona State University  (ph. ac602/ 965-3582)
Tempe, AZ  85287

President-Elect  Jim Minton
Map Librarian - University Library
University of Arizona  (ph. ac602/ 626-2596)
Tucson, AZ  85721

Secretary  Muriel Strickland
Map Curator, University Library
San Diego State University
San Diego, CA  92181-0511  (ph. ac619/ 265-5650)

Treasurer  Stanley D. Stevens
University Library  (ph. ac408/ 429-2364)
University of California
Santa Cruz, California  95064

Past-President  Steven Z. Miller
Map Librarian  (ph. ac206/ 543-9392)
Suzzalo Library - Map Section FM 25
University of Washington
Seattle, WA  98195
President's Page

WAML TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

CALL FOR PAPERS

The Western Association of Map Libraries will celebrate its twentieth anniversary at the Fall 1987 Meeting in Reno. The meeting and Saturday field trip is tentatively scheduled for September 10-12.

Both WAML and map librarianship have changed significantly since 1967 and a significant part of the program will be devoted to examining these changes. A number of festive events are also planned to celebrate this milestone in map librarianship.

Anyone interested in making a presentation dealing with any aspect of WAML or map librarianship during this period should contact Linda Newman (MacKay School of Mines Library, University of Nevada, Reno, Nevada 89557) by November 30 with a specific topic. Presentations should be limited to thirty minutes. Papers will be published in either the Information Bulletin or in a special commemorative Occasional Paper.

Steve Hiller
President, WAML
Suzzalo Library
University of Washington

----------------------------------------------------------

FUTURE WAML MEETINGS

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FALL</td>
<td>1986</td>
<td>Eugene, Oregon</td>
<td>September 11-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPRING</td>
<td>1987</td>
<td>Provo, Utah</td>
<td>April 23-24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FALL</td>
<td>1987</td>
<td>20th Anniversary--Reno, Nevada</td>
<td>September 10-11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPRING</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td>Pasadena, California (to be announced)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FALL</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td>Palo Alto, California (to be announced)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---000---

Volunteers for Host of Meeting may contact the President-Elect.
WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF MAP LIBRARIES

FALL MEETING - 1986
Room 167 Erb Memorial Student Union
University of Oregon, Eugene

Thursday September 11
9:00-12:00 Executive Board Meeting. Century Room D - EMU
12:45- 1:15 Registration
1:30- 1:45 Welcome: George Shipman, University Librarian
Rosanna Miller, WAML President

1:45- 2:15 "Lane County, Oregon - A quick glimpse through slides,") Susan Trevitt-Clark, UO Map Library

2:15- 3:00 "The Maps of Shakespeare Studies, or, Adrift off the Seacoast of Bohemia," Harold Otness,
Southern Oregon State College, Ashland

3:30- 4:45 "Aerial Photography: The Contractor's View," Jody Bristow, Western Aerial Contractors, Eugene

5:00- 6:00 Map Library Tour (Optional)
5:00- 6:00 No Host Bar, Mazzi's Restaurant
700-
Dinner, Mazzi's

Friday September 12
9:00-10:00 Business Meeting

10:30-11:30 "Richard Edes Harrison's Fortune Maps of the War Years, 1941-1945," Joanne Perry, OSU Map Library

1:30- 2:30 Sounding Board

2:30- 3:30 "Valsetz, Oregon: The Rise and Fall of a Company Town," Joe Searl, Lane Community College

4:00- 5:00 "Map Guide to the U.S. Federal Censuses, 1790-1920," William Dollarhide, Publisher

7:00-
Reception, Peter Stark's House (1215 Fir Lane) - Optional

For further information contact Peter Stark or Susan Trevitt-Clark, Map Library, 165 Condon Hall, University of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403 (503) 686-3051 Information on Oregon Shakespearean Festival in Ashland, [ Titus Andronicus; Measure for Measure; As You Like It; The Tempest; Broadway; The Three Sisters; The Threepenny Opera; Sea Marks; Cold Storage ], call (503) 488-1011; write Southern Oregon Reservation Center, Box 477, Ashland, OR 97520. Also: Box Office (503) 482-4331 9-5 M-F
ACCESS TO MAPS AND OTHER CARTOGRAPHIC PUBLICATIONS
OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND ITS SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

by

Michael Dulka

Map Librarian
Dag Hammarskjold Library
United Nations, New York

This is a brief description of the standard methods used to acquire cartographic publications of the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies. For a good overview of the cartographic activities themselves, consult Linda E. Williamson's "A survey of cartographic contributions of International Governmental Organizations" (Government Publications Review 10(1983):329-344).

I. United Nations Publications

The majority of official United Nations maps come from the Cartographic Unit of the Publishing Division. They form an integral part of UN documents, some of which are not intended for general distribution. These maps are generally done at a small scale, and cover any area of the world and a variety of subjects. Many are simply general location maps made to fit an 8-1/2" x 11" page. Each map has a unique number which appears in the map's lower left-hand corner. If this number is followed by an "x", the map was prepared externally but is treated as an official UN map.

No complete catalogue of UN maps has ever been published. Access to current maps is through the Dag Hammarskjold Library's published index to UN documentation, UNDOC: Current Index (UN document ST/LIB/SER.M; 10 issues per year). Each issue contains a section entitled "United Nations Maps included in Documents." Prior to April 1985, this list appeared only in UNDOC's annual cumulation. The list is arranged by map number. Access is also possible via the subject index of UNDOC under "Maps" or the name of the map's geographic area. Unofficial maps which appear in documents are included only in the subject index.

To obtain a particular map, it is usually easiest to acquire the entire document in which the map appears. A "User's Guide" in UNDOC gives details on the various possibilities. The fastest method in some cases is to consult the documents at any of the Depository Libraries and Information Centres throughout the world. (The Dag Hammarskjold Library's Documents Reference Desk at
telephone number (212) 754-7412 has the names of Depository Libraries.) Sales publications are available through designated sales agents or from the UN Publications Section. As a last resort, photocopies of documents or any requested portions are provided by the Dag Hammarskjold Library's UN/SA Loan Desk upon prepayment of a fee. Note that this Library is a depository of all UN documents, but only a partial depository of Specialized Agencies' documents. (See Appendix A for addresses.)

Other cartographic publications of the United Nations include the reports of Cartographic and Geographical Names Conferences, and the irregular periodicals World Cartography and International Map of the World on the Millionth Scale: A Report. These materials are published under the auspices of the Infrastructure Branch (formerly the Cartographic Section) of the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development. They are indexed in UNDOC and included in the Catalogue of United Nations Publications (ST/DCS/SS/CAT.1986).

This Catalogue lists all sales publications now in print of UN bodies as well as those of affiliated agencies who have contracted to have their publications sold by the UN Sales Section. These sales items may be purchased from UN Publications in New York or through bookstores worldwide. ISBN's are given for each publication. At the present time, the only UN Map available through the Catalogue as a sales item is the "Descriptive Map of the United Nations" (Sales number E.85.I.10). However, a "Namibia Map" poster will also be available soon (Sales number E.85.I.9) [see Appendix B].

Infrastructure Branch publications are also available through Unipub, the designated national United States distributor of UN and Specialized Agencies publications. A "Map and Atlas" catalogue is published by Unipub, but it is usually best to contact them by telephone to obtain the availability status of a given title.

Regional Commissions of the Economic and Social Council occasionally publish maps and atlases. For example, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) has put out an "Oil and Natural Gas Map of Asia," a three-sheet "Asian Highway with Interregional Links" map, and the ESCAP Atlas of Stratigraphy. Access to these publications can be complicated. If the publication is distributed within the UN System as an official document, it will be indexed in UNDOC. If it is published as a sales item, it will be listed in the Catalogue of United Nations Publications. It may also be sold through Unipub. The only source which handles all regional commission publications is the commission itself. ESCAP publishes a small catalogue, ESCAP Documents and Publications (ST/ESCAP/LIB/SER.F/3) which lists available titles. The other regional commissions have not been as prolific with cartographic publications as ESCAP has been.
II. Specialized Agencies Publications

Specialized Agencies (SA's) are separate, autonomous intergovernmental organizations which work with the United Nations and each other through the Economic and Social Council. Examples of three SA's and their publications include UNESCO (Geological World Atlas and "Vegetation Map of Africa"), FAO ("Soil Map of the World" and Atlas of Living Resources of the Seas), and the World Meteorological Organization (Climatic Atlas of Asia). The primary source of SA publications is their United States distributor, Unipub, though they may also be ordered through academic booksellers.

If there are problems in securing materials from the distributor, the issuing body should be contacted directly. Most SA's publish either catalogues or checklists of their publications. The Catalogue of UNESCO Publications and FAO Books in Print are examples of the most useful titles. Selected SA publications are sold over the counter at the UN Bookshop in New York. By mail, the distributor Geo Center in Stuttgart handles SA maps and atlases.

-------

Appendix A

For locations of UN Depository Libraries, contact:

UN/SA Documents Reference Desk
Room L-201
Dag Hammarskjold Library
United Nations
New York, NY 10017
(212) 754-7412

For assistance with questions regarding UN maps, contact:

Map Collection
Room L-282
Dag Hammarskjold Library
United Nations
New York, NY 10017
(212) 754-7425

For photocopies of UN/SA documents, contact:

UN/SA Loan Desk
Room L-260
Dag Hammarskjold Library
United Nations
New York, NY 10017
To order UN Sales publications, contact:

United Nations Publications Section
Room DC2-0853
United Nations
New York, NY 10017
(212) 754-8302

To order UN and Specialized Agencies publications through Unipub:

1) obtain an order number or catalog from:

Unipub
205 E. 42 Street
New York, NY 10017
(212) 916-1659

2) place the order with:

Unipub
P.O. Box 1222
Ann Arbor, MI 48106
1-800-521-8110

Other useful addresses:

Economic and Social Commission
for Asia and the Pacific
United Nations Building
Rajdamnern Avenue
Bangkok, Thailand

FAO-Distribution and Sales Section
Via delle Terme di Caracalla
00100 Rome
Italy

UNESCO Press
Commercial Services Division
7 place de Fontenoy
75700 Paris
France
Appendix B

The following three citations are for the most recent UN cartographic publications:

**Namibia. 1:1,000,000. 1 map on 2 sheets. New York:**

Includes 3 inset maps: Land use potential – Mineral and fisheries resources – Geology.


The entire volume of this periodical (published irregularly) is devoted to the standardization of geographical names. In particular, it deals with the work of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names.


"This volume presents a concise analysis of the geological evolutions, stratigraphy and mineral content of eleven important sedimentary basins of China."

-----000-----
ACCESS TO GEOLOGICAL MAPS OF CALIFORNIA

by

Edward C. Jestes

Librarian
Physical Sciences Library
University of California, Davis

Geologic mapping is a plodding science. It took sixty-five years, from 1826 when Lieut. Edward Belcher and Dr. Alex Collie of the H.M.S. Blossom mapped the geologic formations on the San Francisco headlands, until 1891 when William Irelan Jr. compiled the first very rudimentary statewide map (Jennings, 1966, pp. 5, 14; Jennings, 1980).

After 160 foot-slogging years of geologic mapping of California, where are all those maps? Who publishes when? How does one get a map if one wants to investigate natural gas or oil or economic minerals; locate faults or landslides that may be hazardous to highways, power plants, dams, schools, and people; develop and protect ground water; locate toxic dump sites; or, just try to understand the awesome geologic forces that relentlessly shape our part of the world?

The Publishers of Geologic Maps of California

Most geologic mapping of California is done by young, ambitious graduate students trudging across mountains, deserts, coastlines, and valleys for the promise of an interesting and rewarding career. One such student who graduated from Stanford in 1936 never stopped his lopacross California's terrain. Thomas W. Dibblee Jr. has mapped about 40,000 square miles of California and has continued mapping in retirement (Curran, J.F., 1985, p. 1 & 3). Truly a "man who has matched our mountains."

Most graduate students' maps never get published but remain sequestered in university geology departments or in libraries or archives of their alma maters.

Before they are considered published, numerous copies of the maps must be made and distributed to most major public and academic libraries where the public can scrutinize them and/or the maps are available for purchase.

A tally of 2,933 geologic maps of California (Fig. 1) reveals that the U.S. Geological Survey and the California Division of
Mines and Geology publish most geologic maps of California and the rest are published by geological societies and other government agencies. The greatest number of maps, however, are those unpublished maps that are created to accompany theses.

Fig. 1 "Publishers" of California geologic maps, 1880's - 1978. Data compiled from Geologic Map Index of California, USGS, 1978; Calif. Div. of Mines & Geology Special Report 74, "Index to graduate theses on Calif. geology to Dec. 1961", plus updates through 1978.

Of 402 geologic maps, north of 37-degrees latitude (northern California), indexed by the U.S.G.S. Geologic Map Index of California, 1978 (this does not index state OFR's), the following publications are listed in order by the number of maps they contain:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Publication</th>
<th>No. of Maps</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Calif. Jour. Mines &amp; Geology</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Univ. Calif. Pubs. Geological Sciences</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S.G.S. GQ map series</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S.G.S. &quot;OF Map&quot;</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calif. Div. Mines &amp; Geology Bull.</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S.G.S. MF map series</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calif. Div. Mines &amp; Geology, Special Report</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S.G.S. Bulletin</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S.G.S. Professional Paper</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geological Society of America Bulletin</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S.G.S. Open-File Report</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Publication [continued] No. of Maps

Calif. Dept. Water Resources Bull. 15
U.S.G.S. Atlas/Folio series 15
Calif. Div. Mines & Geology Map Sheet series 12
U.S.G.S. Water Supply Paper 11
Geological Society of Sacramento 7
Journal of Geology 7
American Journal of Science 6
U.S.G.S. "Preliminary Map" 5

Other societies and agencies published four or fewer maps each. In total there were 23 different society or university publishers of geologic maps and eight different government agencies. The U.S.G.S. has 17 different series and the California Division of Mines & Geology has seven series in which were published geological maps.

Geologic Maps in the Library

Over 75% of the published maps (Fig. 2) should be found in a typical medium- to large-sized academic library with an active geology department on campus. The remaining 23% are what I consider more difficult to obtain. These are maps indexed as "preliminary reports", "personal communications", "unpublished", and technical reports of agencies that have limited distribution, like pre-1980's U.S.G.S. Open-File Reports and others. These maps would have to be requested via interlibrary loan or from the agencies involved or might require a visit to the agency to look at the map.

Fig. 2 Publishing format and housing of geologic maps of California (excludes theses). Data compiled from Geologic Map Index of Calif., USGS, 1978; Calif. Div. of Mines & Geology Special Report 130, "Index to geologic maps of Calif. 1969-1975", 1977 (north of 38 degrees latitude only); Calif. Div. of Mines & Geology Regional Geologic Map Series, "Sacramento sheet", 1981.
About 75% of the published geological maps of California accompany a report that is book size and can be housed in the book stacks. These are mainly parts of series like the U.S.G.S. Bulletins, etc.

The remaining 25% come without an accompanying book-sized report and therefore need special housing in regular file cabinets or larger map cases.

This separate housing creates some confusion for patrons because if a special "Geological Map Collection" exists, that is where one would expect to find all the geological maps.

A further complication arises when libraries economize on cataloging and do not catalog map series, like the U.S.G.S. map series, but file them by their map numbering system (like I-846) and do not analyze individual maps. If individual maps are not analyzed for a card catalog then the indexes to geological literature must be used.

With geologic maps housed in two separate areas and with limited cataloging the access to geological maps in any one library typically consists of 1) the various published indexes to geological literature and maps; 2) the Card Catalog, for maps accompanying book-like publications or analyzed serials; 3) the Map Card Catalog; and, 4) online catalogs.

Rules and Tools to Identify the Map one Wants

The first rule is that the laboratory for geology is the entire earth (California in this case) and that library patrons so interested usually want to investigate a very small geographic area. Describing and indexing a particular area in words is not always straightforward and requires knowledge of numerous geographic names in the area under investigation. Graphic indexes (a map index of mapped areas) are easier to use.

The second rule is that if a person is serious about the geology of an area then he/she might want to examine all the pertinent reports whether they have a map or not. Searching for a geologic map is really searching the geologic literature. A corollary to this rule is that graphic indexes that only index maps may miss other pertinent reports that do not have accompanying maps.

There are two basic types of indexes to geological literature. Word indexes and graphic indexes (map indexes of maps). Some indexes are to a specific government agency's publications; some index only theses; some index only maps. Some cumulate to cover several years, some have annual cumulations. There is no ideal index. The best index available is the GeoRef database, the online equivalent of The Bibliography & Index of
Geology published by the American Geological Institute. GeoRef covers, in one file, geological literature and maps as far back as 1785. It is basically a word index, and as discussed below, describing geographic areas with words can be troublesome (see also Pruett, 1983). GeoRef has tried to ameliorate this geographic approach by adding searchable latitude and longitude coordinates but this feature has not received raving reviews.

Word Indexes

Describing geographic areas in words is not as simple as it seems and, to complicate the issue, a geologic report on one small area may contain information and references pertinent to an adjacent or nearby area.

If one is interested in the geology of the area east of the Berkeley Hills and south of Suisun Bay, California (an area east of San Francisco), how can this area be described?

Does one look under Mt. Diablo; or Alameda County; or Contra Costa County; or California, northern; or Coast Ranges; or Berkeley Hills; or Diablo Quadrangle; or Las Trampas Quadrangle; or Concord Quadrangle?

Word indexes are helpful in providing added entries but I always feel I may have missed something.

The "Consolidated Index of Publications of the Division of Mines ... 1879 - 1943", (Calif. Division of Mines Bulletin 131, 1945) lists pertinent reports under each county but if one is not familiar with all the geographic features and names in the vicinity then one might miss a report.

For instance, under "Inyo County" there are many entries but no mention of the "Coso" area. However, under "Coso Basin" there are numerous entries which indicate the Coso area is in Inyo County.

The Publications of the Geological Survey, 1879-1961 has both a "Subject-Geographic List" [index] and a "Geographic List" [index]. A report on the Tamalpais area is listed under "California--Tamalpais" and conveniently also under "California--San Francisco Bay area". Another report is listed under "California--Coso quicksilver district" in the Geographic list and under "Mercury--California--Coso district" in the Subject-Geographic list. The particular report is not listed under Inyo County. So a knowledge of geographic features of an area is a significant advantage when using only words to identify geologic literature.

Library of Congress (LC) Subject Headings

Using LC subject headings in a card catalog or online catalog is a useful place to start a search because one may find a "key"
publication which can be an entry point to the literature of an area. The success of this approach depends on a library's ability to analyze significant monographic serials and some significant issues of serials in which most geologic maps are published.

Examples of LC Subject Headings that may be useful are:

Geologic--California--Mt. Diablo
Geology--California--Coast Ranges
Paleontology--California--Ventura County
Paleontology--California--Veliz Canyon
Mines and Mineral Resources--California--Alpine County
Mines and Mineral Resources--California--Corona Region
Faults (Geology)--California--Auburn
Petroleum--Geology--California--Ventura County
Earthquakes--California--Imperial County
Geophysics--California--Geyserville

The first three primary headings listed: Geology -- ; Paleontology -- ; and, Mines and Mineral Resources -- , are probably the most useful to find reports with geological maps. The minor geographic terms are included as examples of the variety of locality names that are used.

Map Card Catalog

The U.C. Davis Library has a separate geologic map card catalog and the subject headings are "inverted" so the specific geographic feature is listed first as:

Mt. Diablo, Calif.--Geology
Tulare, Co., Calif.--Mines and Mineral Resources
Blairsden Quadrangle, Calif.--Geology
San Mateo Co., Calif.--Tectonics
San Andreas Fault, Calif.
Santa Clara Co., Calif.--Slope
California, northern--Geology

The map shelf list (in LC call number order) is also provided so patrons can browse the map records grouped by geographic areas and serendipitously find maps without trying to guess the specific heading.

The Bibliography and Index of Geology

The Bibliography and Index of Geology (BIG) is the most complete and up-to-date source to identify geologic literature. It indexes both reports and maps in one file on a monthly basis and cumulates into annual volumes. In manual mode, the BIG can be used to update citations that have been located in other sources, otherwise it requires searching year-by-year because the "best" report could be older than 15 or 20 years. Searching the online version, GeoRef, one can retrieve citations back to 1785.
In order to find geologic reports on a particular area it is best to start looking under:

California--areal geology

Further levels of indexing then come into play and one may find reports under more specific geographic terms:

California--areal geology--Emerson Lake Quadrangle

Also, there is the heading:

California--areal geology--maps

Under this heading reports are listed by title as

"Generalized geological map of ..."

and numerous "Geologic map of part of ..."

The entire list must be scanned and, because it is a word index, familiarity with the geographic names in and around the area of interest is required.

Other entries should be looked at also:

California, structural geology - maps  
California, structural geology - faults  
California, economic geology - mineral resources  
California, economic geology - maps  
California, engineering geology, geologic hazards  
California, engineering geology, earthquakes

Graphic Indexes

Map indexes of geological maps are the easiest to use. Both the U.S.G.S. and the California Division of Mines and Geology publish graphic map indexes but the latest editions or updates are 8 years old (see list of map indexes). The index sheets that accompany the California Division of Mines and Geology Geologic Atlas of California and the new Regional Geologic Map Series (both 1:250,000) are also useful. However, the latest editions seem to have used a lot of "unpublished" and "preliminary" maps, apparently because the Division did a lot of fill-in mapping that has not been formally published.

Joe Crotts, Librarian at California State University, Chico, has published in the WAML Information Bulletin the most up-to-date "graphic" index to geologic maps of California. His clever approach is to tie all U.S.G.S. geologic maps of California to the topographic quadrangle grid for California. So a patron can use the Index To Topographic Maps of California (USGS) to find the names of either the 7.5' or 15' quadrangles that cover the area of interest and use Joe Crotts's index to indicate which U.S.G.S.
report or map to look for. Look up the "Lovejoy Buttes" quad and find that U.S.G.S. Professional Paper 522 covers that quadrangle.

The limitation is that only U.S.G.S. publications are indexed. Since that agency publishes most geologic maps of California, the Joe Crotts index is an excellent "key" into the literature. It is a graphic approach and it is the most up-to-date.

Online Catalogs and Databases

The ideal online index to geographically oriented geologic literature of California will have a graphic display that one could scroll across a map of the state on which will be outlined the various areas covered by reports and maps (just like the USGS or CDMG graphic indexes). One will be able to command overlays of the township and range and section grids, or grid lines of the 1:250,000 map index, or the topographic map grid. Also, one could command overlays of latitude and longitude, county lines, roads, rivers and any other useful landmarks.

With another command one could vary the scale of the index to zero in on, or back off from, particular areas. The maps and reports will have numbers that when pointed to or clicked on (with a mouse cursor) will display or print the citation.

The technology for this undoubtedly exists. I hope there is a system like this in existence and I just haven't heard of it yet.

In the meantime, the several online catalogs and indexes can be of great help mainly because title words and subject terms can be searched out of context (one does not necessarily need to know the first word in a title or subject phrase); the files cover many years of publications and/or many libraries' holdings.


A quick online search of GeoRef and LISA (library literature) did not turn up any articles on using OCLC for searching for geological maps. I would think there are some out there.

The University of California's online catalog, MELVYL, can search for monographs and analyzed series by searching title words or LC subject words. For instance, in command mode, one may key: "find subject geology california mateo" and retrieve nine entries on some aspects of the geology of San Mateo County, California.
Summary

Over half of the detailed (larger than about 1:100,000) geologic maps of California are the least available -- the theses and dissertations. A few get published and some are used to compile regional maps.

The U.S. Geological Survey publishes almost half of the geologic maps of California in about 17 different series. The California Division of Mines and Geology publishes about another 25% and the remaining 25% are published by societies and other government agencies.

It is difficult to suggest the "best" or "quickest" method to identify detailed geologic maps of California. The search strategy depends on what the patron wants. What scale and for what purpose? If one wants a general map just to give an idea of what kind of rocks are in an area then the 1:250,000 series might suffice.

If one desires a 1:24,000 or 1:62,500 scale map and finds it in the first index then one could stop the search unless he/she wants other maps that may deal with part of the quadrangle or another area. Also, once a map or report is found it should contain references to older literature. There are probably not too many 7.5' quadrangles that have been mapped more than once in the last 20 years but one never knows. There may well be a thesis that covers the same area. There may be maps of parts of the quadrangle. Also, because geologic mapping is very interpretive it is wise to consider all mapping done in the area.

A systematic search for a detailed geologic map of part of California would be to use the indexes listed below. If one is sure to want all pertinent maps of an area then one could start with the older indexes. Another strategy would be to start with the latest indexes and work back until the desired map is found. Once found it should contain references to older literature.

The online approach in GeoRef would be to search "California" and AND it with all the geographic names pertinent to the area being aware that there are many geographic features with the same name, like Bear Creek. It might help to AND it with the county name. For combining the geographic names with coordinate searching, I refer you to the articles by Farrar & Lerud (1982), Preutt (1981 & 1983), and Stratford (1983).

Indexes to Geologic Maps of California

Graphic Indexes


3. Calif. Div. Mines & Geology. Special Report nos. 52A; 52B; 102; and 130. (These index geol. maps to 1975.)


5. California Geology, v.34, no.4, p.80-84, April 1981. "Index to geologic maps of California, 1976".


For Theses and Dissertations


Indexes to the Geology of California in General


2. Indexes to the monthly California Geology and its predecessor, Mineral Information Service, are one quick
way to get into the geological literature of California. Annual indexes are usually published in the December issue with the following exceptions:

a) Mineral Information Service. v. 10, no. 12, Dec. 1957, p.2-7, "Index to Mineral Information Service volumes 1 to 10, 1948 to 1957".


References Cited


[concludes that one should start with the USGS graphic map index then supplement with indexes to current materials, theses, & dissertations. For a comprehensive online]
search combine place name(s) & coordinate searching using 15-minute quadrangle coordinates.

Related Readings


-----000-----

RECENT GRANTS TO THE PROFESSION

$150,000 or $298,936. University of Wisconsin; David Woodward. To continue the preparation of Volumes 2, 3, and 4 of "A History of Cartography." These volumes cover the period from the Renaissance to ca. 1780. The six-volume series will survey the rise and development of cartography from the earliest times to the present. National Endowment for the Humanities.

$22,084. Old Sturbridge Village, MA; Theresa R. Percy. To conduct conservation treatment of 45 maps created in the 18th and early 19th centuries, which illustrate the social and economic patterns of the surveyed communities in New England, and which serve as the basis for educational programs and interpretive exhibits at Old Sturbridge Village. National Endowment for the Humanities.

These are just two current examples of grants made for scholarly projects in cartography by the National Endowment for the Humanities. For a full agenda, calendars of submission dates and to request forms, see HUMANITIES (SuDocs NF 3.11: ).
Inconsistency in LC Policy
for Some Place Names as Subjects:
A Problem for Map Catalogers

by

William E. Studwell
Northern Illinois University

Among the more important elements in map subject cataloging are clearly-understood and consistent headings for geographic areas. Unfortunately, the Library of Congress (LC) still has a policy which runs counter to this need. The justification for this inconsistency is given in Cataloging Service (125: 12-15 Spring 1978). Simply stated, if a political jurisdiction has had significant territorial changes, LC uses more than one form of geographic name. The prime example given in CS 125 is Papua New Guinea. When the work being cataloged is limited "to historical, political and cultural aspects" of that country prior to the union of the Territory of Papua with the Territory of New Guinea in 1945, "Papua" and/or "New Guinea (Territory)" are used. For works dealing with historical, political, or cultural aspects of Papua New Guinea since 1945, or both before and after 1945, "Papua New Guinea" is used. And for works on topics which are not historical, political, or cultural (for example, scientific), "Papua New Guinea" is always used no matter what historical period is involved.

Another area which is afflicted with this strange duality is Malaysia, which becomes "Malaya" under similar circumstances that "Papua New Guinea" becomes "Papua" or "New Guinea (Territory)."

Notwithstanding the various historical and cultural subtleties involved in any political jurisdiction [see Note below], this policy should be changed to make subject cataloging a bit clearer for map catalogers as well as for other catalogers, and, most importantly, to ease subject access for the user who may not know of the dichotomy of this LC policy and who probably is only concerned with finding the material under as few variant forms as possible. There are two basic reasons for changing the policy. One, it is illogical to make something more complicated than it need be. For example, for author access LC uses multiple forms of personal names for an individual who has written under more than one form of name (real name plus pseudonyms, or multiple pseudonyms), yet uses only one form of name for subject access. So although LC uses multiple forms of names for some jurisdictions in author access, LC should restrict its subject access to one form (excluding those forms involved with corporate bodies) to
parallel its policy on personal names.

Two, LC has not been very consistent in the interpretation of the "jurisdiction with territorial changes" rule. For example, maps of the United States as of 1700, 1800, and 1900 vary markedly, yet "United States" is used in all cases. Another example is the Soviet Union whose territories in the medieval period, early modern times, the nineteenth century, and the twentieth century were drastically dissimilar, and yet LC uses only "Soviet Union" as a subject. India and others are further illustrations of this inconsistency (or selective rule interpretation).

The policy on geographic areas should be tightened up to eliminate this leakage. All geographic areas should only have one non-corporate form in subject access, with cross references accommodating all variations in form. If there are special historical reasons to distinguish one form of name from others, it can be accomplished through period subdivisions and other subordinate devices. But the geographic name should remain constant until the time when overwhelming considerations dictate a change to another constant and consistent form.

Note

Some of the arguments pro and con on this issue can be found in the documents cited below:


c) Letter of December 2, 1985, by Mary K.D. Pietris, in reply to the above report.

---000---
INDEX TO GEOLOGIC MAPPING OF NEVADA
7.5- & 15-MINUTE QUADRANGLES
IN SELECTED U.S.G.S. SERIES
1984-1985 SUPPLEMENT

by

Jean Slemmons Stratford

The following index is based on Joe Crotts' "Geologic Map Index to USGS 7.5' and 15'-Quadrangles of California, 1883-1980". (1) It supplements the "Index to Geologic Mapping of Nevada 7.5- & 15-Minute Quadrangles in Selected U.S.G.S. Series, 1879-1982" and "1983 Supplement" previously published in the WAML Information Bulletin. (2) The index provides access to geologic maps at a scale of 1:125,000 or greater which appear in seven current U.S.G.S. series:

Bulletin (1883-)
Geologic Quadrangle Map (1949-)
Geophysical Investigation Map (1946-)
Miscellaneous Field Studies Map,
 previously titled: Mineral Investigation
 Field Studies Map (1950-)
Miscellaneous Investigation Map,
 previously titled: Miscellaneous Geologic
 Investigation Map (1955-)
Professional Paper, (1902-)
Water Supply Paper, (1896-)

This supplement covers maps published in these series in 1984 and 1985. Only geologic maps are included; related types of thematic maps such as aeromagnetic and gravity maps are not indexed. In addition, coverage provided by the Crotts index is not duplicated. For quadrangles covering both states, the two indexes should be used in conjunction with one another.

The index is arranged alphabetically according to quadrangle name - as assigned by U.S.G.S. Following each quadrangle name, the size of the quad (either 7.5' or 15') is noted. The map number given in parentheses is the McLane Filing System number for that quad. The McLane Filing System is used by the Mines Library, University of Nevada-Reno for filing 7.5' and 15' topographic maps of Nevada. (3) Any publications containing geologic maps of the quadrangles are listed in the "Publications" column in chronological order with the date of publication given in parentheses. If the map listed covers only a part of the quadrangle, the "Coverage" column indicates the area of coverage. If no notation has been made in this column, coverage is complete. A key to abbreviations used in this index is given below.
KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS USED

Quadrangle Name & Coverage Columns:

E  East
LN  Longitude (West)
LT  Latitude (East)
MT  Mount
MTN  Mountain
N  North
NE  Northeast
NW  Northwest
PART  a portion of/portions of
R  Range (U.S. Land Survey)
S  South
SE  Southeast
SEC  Section (U.S. Land Survey)
SW  Southwest
T  Township (U.S. Land Survey)
W  West

Publications Column:

B  Bulletin
GQ  Geologic Quadrangle Map
I  Miscellaneous Investigation Map
MF  Miscellaneous Field Studies Map
P  Professional Paper

NOTES


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>QUAD NAME/SIZE (NUMBER)</th>
<th>PUBLICATIONS</th>
<th>COVERAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Badger Mtn NW 7.5' (27B)</td>
<td>B 1538 (1984)</td>
<td>Sheldon Wilderness Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bald Mtn 7.5' (2D)</td>
<td>B 1538 (1984)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benton 15' (374)</td>
<td>MF 1361D (1984)</td>
<td>LT 37°45'-37°55'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>LN 118°15'-118°30'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Big Spring Butte 15' (4)</td>
<td>B 1538 (1984)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blowout Mtn 7.5' (27A)</td>
<td>B 1538 (1984)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcutta Lake 7.5' (2C)</td>
<td>B 1538 (1984)</td>
<td>Sheldon Wilderness Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catnip Canyon 7.5' (3B)</td>
<td>B 1538 (1984)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catnip Mtn SE 7.5' (3D)</td>
<td>B 1538 (1984)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cockalorum Wash 15' (280)</td>
<td>I 1410 (1983)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coleman Canyon 7.5' (2B)</td>
<td>B 1538 (1984)</td>
<td>Sheldon Wilderness Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Davis Mtn 15' (375)</td>
<td>MF 1361D (1984)</td>
<td>LT 37°45'-37°55'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>LN 118°00'-118°15'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desert Creek Peak 15' (313)</td>
<td>MF 1535A (1984)</td>
<td>LT 38°30'-38°40'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>LN 119°05'-119°15'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MF 1535B (1984)</td>
<td>LT 38°30'-38°40'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>LN 119°05'-119°15'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry Lake 15' (465)</td>
<td>I 1406 (1984)</td>
<td>LT 36°15'-36°30'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>LN 114°45'-114°50'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QUAD NAME/SIZE (NUMBER)</td>
<td>PUBLICATIONS</td>
<td>COVERAGE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gabbs Mtn 7.5' (318A)</td>
<td>I 1577 (1985)</td>
<td>LT 38°00'-38°02'30&quot; LT 38°00'-38°02'30&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government Wash 7.5' (473A)</td>
<td>I 1406 (1984)</td>
<td>LT 36°10'-36°15' LT 36°10'-36°15'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoover Dam 15' (474)</td>
<td>I 1406 (1984)</td>
<td>LN 114°45'-114°50' LN 114°45'-114°50'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idaho Canyon 15' (29)</td>
<td>B 1538 (1984)</td>
<td>NW of Little Idaho Canyon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Head Peak 7.5' (317D)</td>
<td>I 1578 (1985)</td>
<td>LT 38°00'00&quot;-38°02'30&quot; LT 38°00'00&quot;-38°02'30&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kincaid 7.5' (317B)</td>
<td>I 1578 (1985)</td>
<td>LN 117°27'30&quot;-117°30'00&quot; LN 117°27'30&quot;-117°30'00&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kincaid SW 7.5' (317C)</td>
<td>I 1578 (1985)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lone Mtn 15' (360)</td>
<td>I 1533 (1985)</td>
<td>LT 38°00'-38°02'30&quot; LT 38°00'-38°02'30&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luning 7.5' (318C)</td>
<td>I 1577 (1985)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mable Mtn 7.5' (337A)</td>
<td>MF 1486 (1985)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mina NW 7.5' (338B)</td>
<td>MF 1487 (1985)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mt Ferguson 7.5' (318B)</td>
<td>I 1577 (1985)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muddy Peak 15' (466)</td>
<td>I 1406 (1984)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nut Mtn 7.5' (27C)</td>
<td>B 1538 (1984)</td>
<td>Sheldon Wilderness Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overton Beach 15' (467)</td>
<td>I 1406 (1984)</td>
<td>LT 36°15'-36°30' LT 36°15'-36°30'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pamlico 7.5' (337B)</td>
<td>MF 1485 (1985)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pine Grove Hills 15' (314)</td>
<td>MF 1535A (1984)</td>
<td>LT 38°30'-38°40' LT 38°30'-38°40'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MF 1535B (1984)</td>
<td>LN 119°15'-119°30' LN 119°15'-119°30'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Railroad Point 15' (5)</td>
<td>B 1538 (1984)</td>
<td>NW of Craine Creek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rock Spring Table 15' (28)</td>
<td>B 1538 (1984)</td>
<td>N of Antelope Range Boundary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QUAD NAME/SIZE (NUMBER)</td>
<td>PUBLICATIONS</td>
<td>COVERAGE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rodeo Creek NE 7.5' (111A)</td>
<td>P 1267 (1985)</td>
<td>PART T35N R50E SEC 13, 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>LT 40°52'30&quot;- 40°57'30&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>LN 116°15'00&quot;-116°22'30&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rye Creek 7.5' (2A)</td>
<td>B 1538 (1984)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sage Hen Hills 7.5' (3A)</td>
<td>B 1538 (1984)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sun Rise Flat 7.5' (318D)</td>
<td>I 1577 (1985)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swan Lake 7.5' (3C)</td>
<td>B 1538 (1985)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virgin Basin 15' (475)</td>
<td>I 1406 (1984)</td>
<td>LT 36°10'- 36°15'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>LN 114°25'-114°30'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Win Wan Flat 7.5' (317A)</td>
<td>I 1578 (1985)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---000---
DEPOSITORY MATTERS

LIST OF CLASSES OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE FOR SELECTION BY DEPOSITORY LIBRARIES (Quarterly and Supplement). Subscription price: Domestic - $24.00 a year; Foreign - $30.00 a year. Single copy price: Domestic - $6.00 a copy; Foreign - $7.50 a copy. Supplement entitled "Inactive or Discontinued Items from the 1950 Revision of the Classified List": Domestic - $2.50 a copy; Foreign $3.13 a copy. Stock No. s/n: 721-007-00000-6. GPO. ADMINISTRATIVE NOTES 7(6):6, April 1986.

Two copies of the "Class List" are distributed automatically to each depository library. In conjunction with the Superintendent of Documents' ADMINISTRATIVE NOTES, the Class List is useful for understanding the structure of the GPO classification scheme and the documents categories of interest to map users. Essential for effective lobbying in having the local documents collection add those categories useful to map patrons. Not all of these need to or necessarily should be maintained in the map collection.

DEPOSITORY LIBRARY COUNCIL

The Depository Library Council held its Spring 1986 meeting March 1-7 in St. Louis, MO. The list of recommendations to the Public Printer included requested guidance in the selection of titles for microfiche conversion. Gazetteers were the tenth priority on a list of fifteen such items; the entire list was recommended for conversion by unanimous vote.

NLBR - MAPS

Eligible depository libraries received a copy of NATIONAL LEVEL BIBLIOGRAPHIC RECORD--MAPS (SuDocs LC 30.23:M32/update 2). This update supersedes the 1981 base text and update no. 1, and constitutes the complete NLBR--MAPS document.

Additional copies are available for $25 from Cataloging Distribution Service, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20541, tel.: (202) 287-6100. They were not aware of this title's availability when WAML telephoned in early May, but promised to be ready for any orders from June on.

VALUE ADDED USGS/DMA maps shipped to depository libraries included 1,380 sheets in the first quarter of the 1986 Federal fiscal year, October 1, 1985 to January 31, 1986. At that rate, 5,520 maps will be available to each library over the full 12 months. At a retail price of $2.50 each, the maps will enrich each collection receiving them by $13,800.

The figures from which these calculations can be derived appeared in the GPO ADMINISTRATIVE NOTES 7(4)9, March 1986.
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY (U.S.)

The U.S. Geological Survey is consolidating its Eastern Distribution Branch with its Western Distribution Branch at the Federal Center in Denver, Colorado. Service from the combined Denver facilities will be phased in according to the following schedule:

For maps: Over-the-counter sales ........ May 1, 1986
Mail orders ....................... July 1, 1986

For books and other text products: Over-the-counter sales & Mail Orders:

Leaflets and other special interest publications .......... April 21, 1986
Books ......................... September 1, 1986

ADDRESSES FOR CONSOLIDATED DENVER FACILITIES

MAPS: TEXT PRODUCTS:
Map Distribution Books & Open-File Reports
Federal Center, Bldg. 41 Federal Center, Bldg. 41
Box 25286 Box 25425
Denver, CO 80225 Denver, CO 80225

? REMOTELY (IN)SENSORED ? REMOTELY SENSITIVE

Spotlight, the quarterly newsletter of the SPOT Image Corporation, saw its premiere in early May. The cover image is of the Atlas Mountains, and is of a quality well worth cataloging separately. With SPOT and Landsat image prices as high as the observation platforms from which the images originate, it behoves the thrifty map librarian to look for alternatives. This first, full color image is a beautiful precedent; perhaps EOSAT can be encouraged to take up the challenge in its own new newsletter. If you did not receive a copy in the initial mailing, simply write to the SPOT Image Corporation, 1897 Preston White Drive, Reston, VA 22091-4326.

LANDSAT DATA USERS NEWS

The last issue of the Landsat DATA USERS NOTES was published in March. With No. 35 came the announcement that the complete run would be reissued on microfiche this coming July for a
to-be-determined price. For further information, contact Landsat Customer Services, Mundt Federal Building, Sioux Falls, SD 57198, tel.: 1-800-367-2801.

The final issue featured an article sketching plans to create an archive of Landsat data. This archive will maintain the integrity of past and future data under government control, with the contents reverting to the public domain in July 1994, or sooner. As a byproduct of this archive, the USGS and NOAA will jointly maintain a "Cooperative Federal Remote Sensing Research Program." Part of its agenda will be to explore the capabilities of alternative media for archival preservation of Landsat data, as well as to encourage further capabilities in use of the data itself.

EOSAT'S NEWSLETTER

EOSAT, Landsat's commercial replacement, will begin its own equivalent to the DATA USERS NOTES in the near future. Further information is available from EOSAT Subscription Services, 4300 Forbes Blvd., Lanham, MD 20706, tel.: 1-800-344-9933.

---000---

Forthcoming

NACIS, the North American Cartographic Information Society, will begin issuing a bulletin semiannually in January 1988. Membership in NACIS for the current year is $15, students $5, and institutions $35. Contact NACIS, 6010 Executive Blvd., Rockville, MD 20852.

AB BOOKMAN'S WEEKLY

The issue of June 9, 1986 is a special issue devoted to Cartography, Voyages, Travels & Exploration.

This is its second annual Special Issue devoted to these subjects.

FIG & ICA & ISPRS = IUSM

The International Union for Surveys and Mapping was formed on September 10, 1985. "The Union will represent the common interests of the component organizations in international bodies such as United Nations (UN), International Council of Scientific Union, and others." Founding members include the Federation International des Geometres (FIG), International Cartographic Association (ICA), and the International Society for Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing (ISPRS).
KINDRED JOURNALS

NCIC NEWSLETTER No. 15, for Winter 1986 was issued, detailing digital line graph computer samplers, Landsat commercialization, FIRESCOPE program orthophotos used to combat a fire at Los Gatos, CA, inventory of new-format USGS index booklets, the Library of Congress's new browse file of USGS-NOAA remote sensing microfiche graphics, a new 1:3,168,000 map: "Surface-Water and Related-Land Resources Development in the United States and Puerto Rico" ($10 from USGS sales offices), news of the Federal Depository Library map program, appointment of John T. Wood to head NCIC, a new index to the National High Altitude Photography II project, announcement of complete coverage of Hawaii by the 7.5-minute map series, making it the first western state so covered, update of the NCIC state affiliate program, USGS efforts to monitor the rise of Great Salt Lake using Aerial Profiling of Terrain System, agenda of the NCIC Chiefs meeting last September 23-27, a qualitative analysis of Large Format Camera images, creation of the NCIC Software and Spatial Data Base clearinghouse, and a celebration of Gary North's recognition by both Kodak and the American Library Association for his many contributions to cartographic information management and distribution. We are now only to page seven of this tightly structured little document, where we find that Pat L. Creech is the new editor of this essential newsletter. To the previous editor, Donna Cedar-Southworth, many thanks for the fine tradition you established with the NCIC NEWSLETTER; the welcome mat is out for it in every map library in the country, thanks to your clear, candid editing.

SLA G&M MAP LIBRARY STANDARDS

SLA G&M Division Bulletin No. 143, March 1986, included "DRAFT STANDARDS FOR UNIVERSITY MAP COLLECTIONS" (pp. 7-14). Developed by SLA G&M's Committee on Standards, chaired by Christopher Baruth, AGS Collection, UWM Library, P.O. Box 399, Milwaukee, Wis. 53211, tel.: (800) 558-8993.

The draft standards cover services, collection contents, personnel, facilities, administration, governance, and finance. Contents of the standard will be discussed at SLA in Boston.

The Boston meeting will also host a discussion of map library computerization, chaired by Mary Galneder, Arthur H. Robinson Map Library, 310 Science Hall, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53706-1404.


COGS Computers in Geology is an interest group which formed recently to specialize in all aspects of this subject area. A newsletter is being published. For further information contact:
Additionally, the Newsletter of the Library Associates provides a report on the fascination of maps, quoting Phil Hoehn, Map Librarian, who discusses the nature of the collection that he took over in 1979. He describes the merging of two collections and the cataloging of non-rare maps from the Bancroft Library.

A grant of $146,733 has been awarded by the NEH to conserve and catalog the 2,298 early Japanese maps in the Mitsui collection held by UC Berkeley's East Asiatic Library. The cataloging will appear in National Union Catalog, Cartographic Materials, and other machine-readable data bases such as RLIN.

The California Map Society issued Directories for Map Organizations and Sources, compiled by Gerald Greenberg, April 1986. It includes "Directory of Local/Regional Map Organizations..."
(California)" ; "Directory of Regional and National Map Organizations" ; "Directory of Map Societies" ; "Federal Map Information Sources in California" ; "Roster [of the] California State Mapping Advisory Committee, Membership and/or Representatives" ; "Selected University and College Map Library Contacts in the State of California" ; and, "Berkeley Campus Map & Remotely Sensed Imagery Collections".

This nine-page list was distributed to Members of the California Map Society.

Address Correspondence to: CMS President, Vincent G. Mazzucchelli California State University-Los Angeles, Department of Geography and Urban Studies, 5151 State University Drive, Los Angeles, CA 90032.

________________________________________________________________________

NAMES

A sensitive description of the timeless process of name displacement which occurs when two cultures collide appears as the "Epilogue" to Conflicts and Contradictions, by Meron Benvenisti (n.p.: Villard Books, 1986).

The Epilogue was printed in full as "Map of Israel, Map of Palestine," in HARPER'S, April 1986, pp. 13-15, and is a powerful rationale for maintaining cultural continuity through maps. Pitiable is the description of the mental maps retained by the dispossessed, amongst the North American Indian as much as the Palestinis.

This renaming of physical features as one element of a political process had one of its more notorious episodes during the Ordnance Survey's original mapping of Ireland, beginning in the 1830s. These maps--the first editions of which are available on microfiche from Canada's National Map Collection (see last issue)--now constitute a memorial to the very Gaelic culture absent from the Irish Townland Survey maps. As an index to the displacement of one group by another, modern maps such as these are an encyclopedic source of information to those who know how to read them.

Such episodes are frequently treated directly in history, and usually in passing by novelists and playwrights. An exception to this rule for playgoers is Brian Friel's Translations (London: Faber and Faber, 1981), a modern effort to relate the story of the Irish Townland Survey in the very personal terms of those who experienced the process. Map librarians especially will find this an effective "class" in the cultural anthropology of map nomenclature. It is especially evocative of the personal compromises which constitute life, the rationalizations which the
dominant culture displays while the dominated one is being coerced to forget its cultural inheritance.

The English and Israels, Irish and Palestinians are certainly just convenient examples of a recurring process in every nation's history. Rarer is that country which reintroduces on its current maps the geographic nomenclature of a cultural minority. It is therefore worth noting that the Ordnance Survey of Wales has announced a policy of including both English and Welsh equivalents on map sheets portraying Wales. This equivalency will also make its way into British gazetteers. [See also the National Atlas of Wales.]

Speaking of British gazetteers, the Ordnance Survey has announced production of their gazetteers on microfiche, thus joining the Canadians, Americans and Australians in evolving this cost-effective method. However, contrary to the others, the OS is not sharing the savings with its customers. Copies of the "Landranger Gazetteer," which indexes the 256,000 names on the 204 sheet 1:50,000-scale map series, will cost 80-pounds-Sterling (U.S.$120); a subscription to the annual updates will be 25-pounds-Sterling, about $38. in the U.S. Orders should be placed with Fixed Price Services, Ordnance Survey, Romsey Road, Maybush, Southampton S09 4DH, England.

-----------------------------------------

FACSIMILES PRODUCED AT
Great Lakes Cartographic Resource Centre

Five reproductions of the early charts of the Great Lakes have been published by the Map Library, University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario.

The charts are printed on high quality Art-II paper and measure 17" x 22". They are priced at $2 each, or $10 for the set of five, plus $2 for postage and handling of each order.

The following charts are available:

Survey of the River Niagara. Made under the direction of Capt'n Wm. Fitz Wm. Owen in the year 1817.
Track Survey of the Lake and River St. Clair...
Lake Huron. Sheet III...
A Survey of St. Joseph's North Channel...
A Survey of St. Mary's River...

Map Library, Department of Geography, University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, Canada N6A 5C2
Cartographic Users Advisory Council
Supplement to "Map Librarianship: Suggestions for Improvement"

by

Stanley D. Stevens

In the last issue of the WAML Information Bulletin I noted that there were 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.

The final compilation date for these citations is February 5, 1985.

Therefore, please be aware that names and addresses of CUAC personnel have not been updated. For the latest information readers may contact the current Chair of CUAC, Nancy Pruett, at the address given.

After my article appeared in Wilson Library Bulletin I received a letter from Bernadine Hoduski that reminded me of a few important facts that I inadvertently left out of my "history of CUAC". I am indebted to her for setting the record straight. The content of her letter provides an important chapter in the "history of CUAC", so it is published here in its entirety.
Mr. Stan Stevens
Chair, CUAC
University Library
University of California
Santa Cruz, CA 95064

Dear Stan:

Thank you for the agenda of the CUAC meeting. I would like to sit in on some of the sessions. Thank you also for the article that you wrote for WLB and the kind words about the JCP. I do wish to make a correction to your article. The JCP conducted the survey of the libraries on the consolidation of the DMA and USGS programs with GPO. The survey letter was signed by the Chair of the JCP. It was decided by JCP, GPO, DMA and USGS that the response would be better if conducted by JCP. There was a lot of work involved in processing that survey and doing follow-up calling and negotiating between libraries and the agencies.

I would also like to sing the praises of Allen E. Anderson of DMA, who worked so well with the JCP to get DMA into the depository library program after JCP staff in 1980 informed DMA of its responsibilities and suggested that Superintendent of Documents facilities be used for distribution of maps. He is indeed an unsung hero. The JCP, in March of 1981, organized a meeting of map people from the following agencies to inform them that maps were to be sent to depositories. Those agencies were Agriculture, Commerce, DMA, FEMA, GPO, Interior, USGS, and LC. I believe that the strong support that the Chairs of the JCP gave to getting maps into the program, after CUAC's pleas that we do so, is responsible for the strength of the program.

I must also praise the members of CUAC for their persistence in educating government officials as to the importance of maps to the public. Charles Seavey organized a memorable dinner, at which he and others introduced a former staff director of the JCP to the need for maps in the program.

Sincerely,

Bernadine Abbott Hoduski
Appendix A: ABBREVIATIONS

DMA = Defense Mapping Agency
GIS = Geoscience Information Society
GODORT = Government Documents Round Table, Amer. Library Assn.
GPO = Government Printing Office
JCP = Joint Committee on Printing, U.S. Congress
MAGERT = Map and Geography Round Table, American Library Assn.
SLA G&MD = Geography and Map Division, Special Libraries Assn.
WAML = Western Association of Map Libraries

Appendix B: BIBLIOGRAPHY


Carns, Minnie A. "Draft of Minutes, June 6, 1977, Business Meeting" [SLA G&MD Annual Meeting, New York] SLA G&MD Bulletin 109, Sept. 1977, pp. 49-50. [Ms. Carns reported (on p. 50) that "David A. Cobb made a motion directing the 1978 Chairman to send a letter to the Superintendent of Documents recommending that the GPO expand its distribution of maps produced by government agencies and printed by GPO. The move was seconded and approved."]

Carrington, David. "Draft Minutes, June 12, 1978, Business Meeting, S.L.A. Conference, Kansas City, Missouri, June 11-15, 1978" SLA G&MD, Bulletin 113, September 1978, p. 72. ["David Cobb suggested the development of a liaison or users group with both the National Cartographic Information Center and the Library of Congress Geography and Map Division which would act as a funnel or conduit for information between the map library community and these two federal agencies. Following a lengthy discussion which touched on a number of related topics, it was recommended that the Chair look into the matter more closely and perhaps appoint an ad hoc committee."]


Cartographic Users Advisory Council [notices about]


"Meeting of the Executive Committee, Western Association of Map Libraries (WAML), Fall Meeting - October 9, 1980 at University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah", WAML Information Bulletin 12: 2: 152 March 1981.


Cobb, David A. "The politics and economics of map librarianship". SLA Geography & Map Division, Bulletin 117: 20-27. Sep. 1979. [see esp. p. 25: "And why has it taken the SLA Geography and Map Division over 30 years to establish a formal relationship with the U.S. Geological Survey - probably the most important map publisher for all U.S. map libraries?" ]


Appendix C: CHRONOLOGY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1977</td>
<td>JUNE</td>
<td>NEW YORK</td>
<td>GPO urged to expand its map distribution. [see note in Biblio. cite: Carns]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1978</td>
<td>MARCH</td>
<td>DENVER</td>
<td>USGS holds special meeting in Denver. [see note in Biblio. cite: Larsgaard]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1978</td>
<td>JUNE</td>
<td>KANSAS CITY</td>
<td>SLA G&amp;M D acts to appoint Professional Concerns Committees as liaison w/USGS &amp; LC [see note in Biblio. cite: Carrington]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1978</td>
<td>JULY</td>
<td>WASHINGTON</td>
<td>Informal meeting of eight map librarians with staff of USGS, agenda hints concerns. [see Biblio. cite: Cobb, June 1979]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1978</td>
<td>FALL</td>
<td></td>
<td>SLA G&amp;M D Chair appoints Professional Concerns Committee as Ad Hoc USGS liaison. [see Biblio. cite: Armstrong]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1979</td>
<td>JAN.</td>
<td></td>
<td>512 map libraries surveyed on behalf of USGS to determine nature of collections. [see Biblio. cite: North]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1979</td>
<td>FEB.</td>
<td>RESTON</td>
<td>Professional Concerns Com. met at USGS. [see Biblio. cite: Cobb, June 1979]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1979</td>
<td>JUNE</td>
<td>HONOLULU</td>
<td>Name changed to Cartographic Users Advisory Committee of SLA G&amp;M Division, status changed to Standing Committee. [see Biblio. cite: Carrington, 1979]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>JUNE</td>
<td>NEW YORK</td>
<td>Com. met with DMA representatives to review history of map distribution program.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>FEB.</td>
<td>WASHINGTON</td>
<td>Name changed: Cartographic Users Advisory Council, after meetings with DMA, USGS, &amp; Congressional Joint Committee on Printing, in which CUAC's role as representative of the entire map library community became obvious. [see report on meetings, Biblio. cite: Stevens, March 1981.]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1981 MAY
DMA changed Depository agreement to expand product selection available to the 251 Depository institutions. Series 1501 selected by 171 members.

1982 JULY PHILADELPHIA
Meeting of SLA G&MD at which concept of expanding CUAC to a wider representation was formulated. The four founding Members emerged as an independent Council.

1982 JULY
Joint Committee on Printing of Congress announced the consolidated distribution of DMA & USGS maps under the auspices of the Congressional depository system administered by Government Printing Office. This expanded the availability of DMA and USGS maps to more than 1,350 libraries.

1983 JAN. SAN ANTONIO
CUAC prepared fourth draft of its Bylaws and Constitution for submission to the four Charter Member organizations for appropriate ratification. Developed a list of 17 agencies that produce maps that are high priority for addition to GPO map distribution. [see Minutes, Biblio cite: Eisenbeis]

1984 JAN. WASHINGTON
CUAC continues its annual meetings with representatives of DMA, GPO, JCP, & USGS. [see Minutes, Biblio cite: Newman]

1985 JAN. WASHINGTON
Annual meeting expanded to include the Geologic Division of USGS, Board on Geographic Names, National Ocean Service, and The Bureau of the Census. Adds U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service to its list of high priority agencies.

1985 JAN.
GODORT with its 1600 members expressed intent to join CUAC. GODORT represents many hundreds of libraries who receive maps from GPO Depository program.

1985 JAN.
National Wetlands Inventory map program expressed interest in adding its products to the GPO map distribution program.

1986 WASHINGTON
CUAC will return to Washington, D.C. as a strategic location for contact with the representatives of government agencies.
APPENDIX D: PERSONNEL

Cartographic Users Advisory Council

American Library Association, Map & Geography Roundtable
CHARLOTTE R. M. DERMSEN
Branner Earth Sciences Library
Stanford University
Stanford, CA 94305 [415/497-1093]

PAUL W. STOUT
Department of Library Service
Ball State University
Muncie, IN 47306 [317/285-4077]

Geoscience Information Society
GEORGE H. COCKBURN
Ministere de l'Energie et des Ressources
1620 Boulevard de l'Entente, local 4,04
Quebec, Canada G1S 4N6 [418/643-8167]

NANCY J. PRUETT
Technical Library 3144
Sandia National Laboratories
Albuquerque, NM 87185 [505/844-6430]

Special Libraries Association, Geography & Map Division
HELENJANE ARMSTRONG
University Map Library
University of Florida
Gainesville, FL 32611 [904/392-0803]

KATHLEEN EISENBEIS
Perry Castaneda Library PCL/2.402E
University of Texas
Austin, TX 78712 [512/471-5944]

Western Association of Map Libraries
LINDA P. NEWMAN
Mines Library
University of Nevada-Reno
Reno, Nevada 89557 [702/784-6596]

STANLEY D. STEVENS
University Library
University of California
Santa Cruz, CA 95064 [408/429-2364]

List of former CUAC Members and Current CUAC Liaisons

Gil Baldwin [principal GPO liaison]
Library Programs Service
U.S. Government Printing Office
5236 Eisenhower Avenue
Alexandria, VA 22304
David A. Cobb  
Map Librarian  
University of Illinois  
1408 West Gregory Drive  
Urbana, Illinois 61801

Bernadine Abbott Hoduski  
Professional Staff Member for Library and Distribution Services  
Joint Committee on Printing  
U.S. Congress  
The Capitol S-151  
Washington, D.C. 20510

James L. Ivey  
Chief, Product Classification/Release Division  
Defense Mapping Agency  
Building 56, U.S. Naval Observatory  
Washington, D.C. 20305

Mary L. Larsgaard  
Map Librarian  
Colorado School of Mines  
Golden, CO 80401

Gary W. North  
Assistant Chief, National Mapping Division  
and, Chief, Information and Data Services  
U.S. Geological Survey  
National Center MS 508  
Reston, VA 22092

Hartley Phinney  
Library Director  
Colorado School of Mines  
Golden, CO 80401

Charles Seavey  
Department of Library and Information Science  
University of Wisconsin  
600 North Park Street  
Madison, WI 53706

Mai Treuede  
Map Librarian  
University of Minnesota  
Minneapolis, MN 55455

Kathleen A. Zar  
Map Librarian  
University of Chicago  
1100 E. 57th Street  
Chicago, IL 60637

[former CUAC Chair, Rep. from American Lib. Assn., Map & Geography Roundtable]  
[principal JCP liaison]  
[principal DMA liaison]  
[former CUAC Representative from Amer. Library Assn., Map & Geography Roundtable]  
[principal USGS liaison]  
[former CUAC Representative Special Libraries Assn., Geography & Map Division.]  
[former CUAC Chair, Rep. from American Lib. Assn., Map & Geography Roundtable]  
[former member Prof. Concerns Committee, Special Lib. Assn., Geography & Map Division.]  
[former member Prof. Concerns Committee, Special Lib. Assn., Geography & Map Division.]
WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF MAP LIBRARIES

Spring Meeting 1986

California State University, San Diego

March 27-28, 1986

ATTENDANCE

Jim Bolt, Genealogical Library, Salt Lake City
Larry Cruse, University of California-San Diego, La Jolla
Charlotte Derksen, Stanford University
Herbert Fox, California State University, Fresno
Julia Gelfand, University of California, Irvine
Jerry Greenberg, U.S. Geological Survey, Menlo Park
Marjorie Henry, Seattle Public Library, Seattle
Steven Z. Hiller, University of Washington, Seattle
Philip Hoehn, University of California, Berkeley
William Hunt, Pacific Travellers Supply, Santa Barbara, Calif.
John Kawula, University Library, University of Idaho, Moscow
David Lundquist, University of California-Davis, Davis
Rosanna Miller, Arizona State University, Tempe
Riley Moffat, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah
Steven Mullin, Mexican Maps, Oakland, California
Michael Noga, Stanford University, Stanford, California
Stanley Stevens, University of California-Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz
Muriel Strickland, San Diego State University, San Diego, Calif.
Bob & Posy Snyder, SnyderScope International, San Diego
Howard O. Welty, San Diego Historical Society, San Diego
Ronald Whistance-Smith, University of Alberta, Edmonton
Eleanor Wilkins, USGS Library, Menlo Park
Maureen Wilson, University of British Columbia, Vancouver

************************************************************

MILESTONES

Michael Noga will be leaving the Stanford University
Branner Earth Sciences Library to become head
of the UCLA Geology-Geophysics Library,
as of July 1, 1986.

Dale Steele formerly at the University of Arizona, Tucson,
is the new Map Librarian at the Arizona State
Library in Phoenix.
MAP DISPLAYS: A MEANS OF PROMOTING MAP USE

Muriel Strickland

Map Curator
University Library
San Diego State University

"Library" is a word that we all know—from, at least, kindergarten age—and it conjures up an image with solid meaning. In contrast, "library" with the modifier "map" added produces, for most people, a less definite picture—though "map" may be as well-known as "library". Consequently, when a map library wants to encourage and widen its use, it really takes more than one level of promotion to be effective. The capabilities of a map library need to be made clear in addition to providing information about holdings and services. Fortunately, comprehensive—non-specialist—map collections are usually associated with conventional libraries and potential users already are at hand. So, much of the awareness-raising can be done internally and one of the most effective ways is to use map displays that focus attention on maps as an information source.

Displays of maps are called for rather than exhibits of maps. The latter are usually presentations of a more formal nature, often in glass cases with items carefully labeled and annotated, and the whole not directly related to the Map Library. Moreover, time and some concentration are needed to benefit from this kind of effort. So, though map exhibits are an excellent thing in some contexts, they tend not to produce much of a "map-library-I-could-use-it" response. What follows deals with displaying maps to catch the attention; to lead people to or further into the Map Room and a realization of what a map library might be able to do for them. Three aspects; where, when, and what are discussed under the headings: physical constraints, time span, and topics.

Physical Constraints

Maps frequently are large, and brightly colored; they are attractive. But these characteristics mean that they require extensive display space, and space that is close-up if they are to be readable, nor can they be in a place where those who find them attractive enough to covet can remove them without detection.

Need for security may limit display areas to lockable glass cases particularly if the map room is buried in a basement or is far from the beaten track and needs additional promotion elsewhere
in the library. Wall cases are the best but when any kind of glass case is looked upon as a series of walls--free standing vertical can have maps facing both in and out--a surprising number of maps or selected sections can be crowded in and the impact of numbers and variety made.

If map displays are to be changeable, so that their effect is not lost through familiarity, the surface to which they are attached is important. Bulletin boards are designed to have thumbtacks pushed into them, concrete walls are not. Painted walls usually accept adhesive tape; sometimes the paint comes off with the tape. Textured walls though accepting tape tend to reject it later with the maps ending up in a heap on the floor. Standard metal map cases, fortunately, have a most cooperative surface for tape.

Promoting maps by attracting people to them has to do more than trigger a "that's colorful" response. Lavish papering of the walls with maps may prove to be merely decorative if they are too high up or the print is too small to be read from the depth of a map case away. Selection can be made so that the map chosen is suitable for its location, remembering that a "wall map" is just that and is less likely to draw attention than is one designed with some other intent in mind but still is readable at a distance.

**Time Span**

How long should a map display be retained? The time frame will vary with the intent of each group of maps. There is probably a need to have certain maps on the walls on a permanent or semi-permanent basis. Then there are the theme displays that are changed regularly on a monthly or bimonthly schedule. Short-term displays can change as rapidly as the news stories that generate them, or come and go with special events.

Semi-permanent maps should be limited to those with universal appeal. They probably will include the world--preferably at a scale large enough to show a reasonable amount of detail at the continental level--the United States, local state, perhaps Europe, and Mexico or Canada for those located in border states. (Non-US make appropriate substitutions.)

Displays with a theme are really the core of map promotion. They provide an opportunity to bring to public attention the scope and diversity of the map collection; to show what exists. Again emphasizing the difference between "display" and "exhibit", the maps should be allowed to speak for themselves and not be annotated. In this way people can browse at will without feeling compelled to search out specified features. A title, and a short note--if there is something special about the maps used--generally are enough to identify the topic.

Short-term displays should be just that. Once the news item
has left the headlines the maps should come down. Here, however, there is a need to point out and identify places or features by using colored arrows or pins and perhaps larger-print names to augment those on the map. Special events displays can anticipate the event but again should come down promptly.

Topics

The possibilities for map display topics are endless but the extent should not be boundless. Size of space available may set a limit on the number of maps that can be used but in any case about fifty square feet, covered with a mosaic of maps, is probably sufficient space to display a selection wide enough to do justice to the topic without overwhelming the audience. If it is convenient, relevant atlases can also be placed close by for browsing. Individual topics will suggest themselves but there are a number of orientations that can be considered.

Map oriented displays are based on some particular kind of map. Nautical charts exist at all scales, ocean-wide to small-harbor. The National Geographic Society's maps are wide ranging in subject as well as area.

Area oriented displays can be done at all levels from local through national to world region.

Feature oriented displays can concentrate on either a physical or a cultural aspect--lakes, glaciers, or islands; railroads, recreation areas, or cities.

Subject oriented displays can be environmental or human--geology, vegetation, demography, tourism.

Very often, however, the topic will lend itself to a combination of maps particularly when it focuses on some region. A selection of maps of Africa can include geology, minerals, climate, population, and some cities as well as a general map of the continent. Local area maps, too, may include geology but also bus routes and school locations.

Whatever topic is chosen, the wider the variety of maps that can be used the better. A diversified display is an indication of the diversity of the collection; it introduces and emphasizes the possibilities maps have as an additional information source available within the library.

[see Appendix on following page]
APPENDIX

Some map display topics used at the San Diego State University Map Collection:

Map Oriented
USGS topographic
National Geographic Society
Bureau of the Census
Cartactual

Area Oriented
Africa
Oceania
World's Ends: Polar Regions
USSR
Japan
Ireland
San Diego Region (a Fall perennial)

Feature - Physical
Islands

Feature - Cultural
Federal Recreation Lands

Subject - Environmental
Snow and Ice

Subject - Human
Vacation in Europe
1980 Census

News Items
The locations and sites of earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, hurricanes, military operations, political hot-spots, etc., etc.

Special Events
Panama Canal Treaty
Olympics - Winter
Olympics - Summer in Los Angeles
Battle of Yorktown Bicentennial

---000---
Collection Promotion at New York Public Library

LIBRARY FORMS MERCATOR SOCIETY

Stargazers outside the Library at Fifth Avenue and 42nd Street would have difficulty seeing Halley's comet but inside the building, members of the New York Public Library's newly formed Mercator Society will easily see related treasures at their first meeting on Thursday, March 20, 1986. The Map Division, in celebration of Mercator's 474th birthday, will display a beautiful hand-colored sea chart of the whole world showing variations of the compass (1700), and Halley's publication describing his voyage on the "Universal Ocean," among others.

The Mercator Society is a newly formed group whose purpose is to maintain and enhance the Map Division's collections and services. Members contribute at least $250 annually to the Society in addition to any other contribution to the Library. During 1985-1986, with Mercator Society support, the Division will acquire antiquarian cartographic materials and expand its conservation program. In the future, the Society hopes to sponsor a lecture series and exhibitions.


NYPL's Map Division is one of the largest and most heavily used public map collections in the world, containing 11,200 atlases, 3,500 monographs and 363,000 maps. Its resources range from seventeenth-century Dutch masterpieces to current city plans from all over the world.

Some 8,300 readers visit the Division each year -- business people, historians, urban designers, regional specialists, and genealogists. Telephone reference queries include place-name locations, distance and direction, latitude and longitude, and verification of bibliographic citations.

The Map Division is one of 20 specialized divisions of The Research Libraries of The New York Public Library. These research collections -- among the most extensive in the world -- are dependent on private, voluntary support even while they are open to the public without fee or educational restriction.

For information about the Mercator Society, write Alice C. Hudson, Chief of the Map Division, The New York Public Library, Fifth Avenue and 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10018.

[...from a NYPL News Release 2/27/86...]
Hand-colored engraved map, 1700, depicting "a new and correct sea chart of the whole world showing variations of the compass." Photo Credit: Map Division of the New York Public Library.
invites you to an exhibition and reception

in celebration of

Edmund Halley

Thursday, March 20, 1986 6:00–7:30 pm
Map Division, Room 117, The New York Public Library
Fifth Avenue and 42nd Street

Alice Hudson, Chief of the Map Division, will speak briefly at
6:30 p.m. on the cartographic work of Edmund Halley

Halley was famous in his own time as the originator
of the first meteorological and magnetic charts.
One of his magnetic charts will be on exhibit, along with
other maps and related material.

The exhibition will be on view for this one evening only

R S V P Barbara H. Stanton, Secretary
(212) 845-9573

Please use the 42nd Street entrance of the Library.
OLD ORDNANCE SURVEY MAPS : THE GODFREY EDITION

by

Alan Godfrey

My series of reprints of old Ordnance Survey plans grew out of the secondhand map business I had been running for some years. Regular contact with historians and librarians made me realise that although most map collectors, dealers and cartobibliographers were more interested in early County or "decorative" maps, or in the One-inch O.S. maps, I was not alone in finding the highly detailed large-scale plans, such as those at the 1:2500, 1:1056 and 1:500 scales, published by the O.S. from the 1840s onwards, of greater interest.

I published my first reprint, "Gateshead East 1894", in 1981. Despite some fine tuning, the basic formula of that first map has been followed by all the 140 odd maps published since, so that they form a definite series. The original maps measure about 29" x 40" and are cumbersome to store and handle. This, of course, is why so many have been destroyed over the years; one northern City Council is reputed to have needed a 5-ton lorry to take its old maps to the incinerator! Moreover, it is difficult for historians to keep more than a handful (if that is the word) of these maps at home, and quite impossible to use them in the field. Few libraries or archives have complete collections of the maps for their own areas, and many of those are in poor condition from their heavy use over the years. The idea of reprints was therefore greeted with enthusiasm by libraries from the start.

To make the maps more manageable they were reprinted at a reduced scale, effectively at A2 size. So 1:2500 maps - and these form the backbone of the series - are reduced to approximately 1:4340 (about 15" to the mile). Virtually all the detail can be retained within this reduction. It was my wish that the maps should be available to everyone, and not just expensively framed for Cotswold cottages, so a low price was essential; and the maps had to be folded. A contemporary photograph for the cover, some historical notes - ideally by the local history librarian or archivist - and extracts from a street directory completed the package. It may be worth saying that I never refer to the maps as facsimiles, but always as reprints or new editions.

With the support of local libraries, primary and secondary schools, and the man in the street, I was able to publish a block of 27 maps for Tyneside, and this series is still growing.
ILLUS. NO. 1

PORTION OF THE TYNESIDE SERIES, SHEET 3 MOUTH OF THE TYNE 1895, AT SCALE OF THE REPRINT. OVERALL SIZE IS 42 X 60 CM. VERSO CONTAINS A DESCRIPTIVE ESSAY. OTHER SHEETS LIST STREETS, HOUSEHOLDERS NAMES AND BUSINESS BY TYPE, OR OTHER PUBLIC FUNCTION.
ILLUS. NO. 2

PORTION OF TYNESIDE, SHEET 3 MOUTH OF THE TYNE, 1895, ENLARGED FROM THE REPRINT TO APPROXIMATE SCALE OF THE ORIGINAL OS SHEET, WHICH WAS 29 X 40 INCHES (74 X 102 CM.) OVERALL.
Outside London, most 1st Edition 25" plans (c1848-90) were handcoloured, making them less suitable for inexpensive reproduction, so I have normally used the 1894-6 edition, a series with extremely clear cartography. Many of Britain's industrial centres are seen at a very interesting stage at the turn of the century, with information that is both "old" and within living memory. One other advantage of the 1890s maps is that they form an edition shared by many of our conurbations: London, Middlesex, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Tyneside, Lancashire, Yorkshire, Hampshire, Kent and Essex all received surveys during the period 1888-97, so that it is possible to find maps for many of our major towns at much the same moment in history.

In 1982 I was encouraged to extend the series to other parts of the country. A London series was, perhaps, the most challenging and with the help of Kensington Library I was able to bring out maps for Kensington and Holland Park in the spring of 1983.

While there had been little difficulty in finding maps for County Durham and Tyneside, it soon became apparent that the 1894-6 Edition of London 25" maps is unusually rare. It seems likely that the architects and engineers of the day used the 5' plans rather than the 25", so that the latter were printed in very small runs. Similar difficulties in finding the originals have been encountered in other areas. In Yorkshire I have been helped by the excellent collection in Rotherham Central Library. One unexpected discovery is that the best collections of these maps are often to be found in the libraries of medium sized industrial towns or suburban boroughs, rather than in those of our great cities and universities.

With several years hard searching behind me, enough good sources of original maps have now been found for me to view the future of the series with optimism, but not before the difficulties encountered bore unexpected fruit. For in London, where I was almost at a standstill until I found a good collection of maps at the Grange Museum in Neasden, I started to issue reprints of maps from another edition, that of 1914-16. This was intended as a stopgap, to maintain the momentum of the series. The maps, however, proved just as popular and it is now intended that I shall reprint all three principal editions of the London 25" plans (effectively for c1868-72, 1894-96 and 1913-16) so that it will eventually be possible to see how the areas developed. This policy is also being followed in Newcastle. So from an initial stalemate the series has developed into a larger one than I had envisaged.

How large will the series eventually become? Back-of-an-envelope calculations suggest that about 3000 maps are worth reprinting, reflecting the various editions for the major towns and conurbations in England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland.
However, I have already issued some maps for small towns which would not fit into this category; Central Region in Scotland have commissioned maps for Stirling- and Clackmannan- shires. Inevitably, there are some larger areas where the project has been greeted with less enthusiasm and these will be left until later. The aim is to build up to a rate of 100 maps per year, leaving me free to retire in about 30 years time! (It is unlikely that I could ever justify having anything like 3000 maps in print at one time. Print runs are necessarily small and, though I do reprint where possible, some titles do inevitably go out of print. But historians and librarians are given the opportunity to build up the complete series as I go along.)

The size of the London series gives an idea of the scale of the project. There were 160 maps in the original 1894-6 Edition of the 25" series, and all of these will be reprinted. In addition, I will reprint the principal sheets in the 1870 and 1914 editions, about 90 maps each; and a smaller number of 5" (1:1056) plans for the central area. So something like 400 maps are involved in this series alone. I am currently receiving very active help from several local libraries and archives in London, and this area is currently receiving high priority. The aim is to publish up to 30 London maps a year. During 1986 the Lancashire series will also be extended, and the first maps for Leicester and the East Midlands are being prepared.

These reprints do form part of a national series, so that a map for the east end of London will be in the same format as one for central Glasgow. It is hoped, therefore, that the series will take some of the pressure off the over-used originals and enable libraries and historians to build up a homogeneous collection of reprints of these invaluable maps for use at home or in the field.

From the start, a large proportion of my maps have been sold through local libraries, essential in towns like Gateshead where bookshops are few if not non-existent. The most successful maps have not necessarily been those for the more affluent districts; my best-selling maps over the last three years have been for West Hartlepool (a depressed former steel and shipbuilding town in the north east with appalling unemployment); Rotherham (another old steel town, largely overshadowed by Sheffield); and Stratford East (a railway town in the east end of London). By contrast, a map for Stratford-upon-Avon has been an unmitigated flop!

An encouraging number of readers are also buying the maps for distant climes - transport historians, for instance, or genealogists tracing the family roots. In the USA the largest market so far has been to Sherlock Holmes enthusiasts in San Francisco, wanting maps of Victorian and Edwardian London.

Because the Ordnance Survey plans show virtually every house in the country, they have enormous grass-roots appeal. Everybody likes to know what his own street used to look like! But they are also of immense value to everyone studying the development of
Britain's towns over the last 140 or so years, and I hope this series will make it possible for libraries across the globe to acquire map-coverage which would not normally be feasible. My map reprints are not expensive facsimiles on hand-made paper for collectors alone, nor are they weighty tomes of limited academic appeal. They are, I hope, the equivalent of the paperback book, ready to be used and enjoyed, without damaging the pocket too much.
To: ALAN GODFREY, 57-58 SPOOR ST, DUNSTON, GATESHEAD, NE11 9BD

Old Ordnance Survey Map Reprints - Order Form for Overseas Customers

Please send the following maps:

| New Barnet 1894 | Willesden Gn 1893 | Kensington 1894 |
| N Finchley 1894 | Highbury 1914 | Waterloo 1872 |
| E Finchley 1894 | Dalston 1814 | Bermondsey 1894 |
| Muswell Hill 1894 | Hackney 1870 | Rotherhithe 1894 |
| Tottenham 1894 | Hackney 1913 | N. Woolwich 1869 |
| Golders Green 1894 | Stratford 1893 | Chelsea 1894 |
| Stamford Hill 1894 | Willesden Jct 1913 | Old Kent Rd 1894 |
| Walthamstow M.1894 | Kensal Green 1894 | Peckham 1912 |
| Neasden 1894 | Clerkenwell 1914 | Deptford N 1914 |
| Cricklewood 1894 | Shoreditch 1894 | Dulwich 1914 |
| Stoke New'tn 1866 | Bethnal Gn 1894 | Charing X. 1871 |
| Lower Clapton 1894 | Paddington 1814 | Holloway 1894 |
| Leyton 1894 | Leytonstone 1894 | Finsbury 1894 |
| Wanstead Flat 1893 | Walthamstow 1894 | West Ham 1894 |
| Willesden 1894 | Holland Park 1894 | London Br. 1872 |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dollar</th>
<th>Alva</th>
<th>Tillicoultry</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alloa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clackmannan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stirling(N)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stirling</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St Ninians</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mouth of Tyne</th>
<th>Jesmond</th>
<th>High Heaton</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Percy Main</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>South Shields</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fenham</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Central Newcastle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Byker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Walker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>East Jarrow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Elswick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Newcastl/Gdh 1894</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Newcastl/Gdh 1894</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Gateshead(E)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>St Anthonys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dunston</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Gateshead(S)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Felling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Gosforth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tyneside 1&quot; 1868</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Scottish & Northern maps are for the period 1893-1915)

Total ............Maps @ £1.00 each  =  
plus £1 p&p per order + £1.00

NB. Please add £3 conversion fee if paid in dollars

Please send details of your subscription scheme for forthcoming titles [___]

Name & Address..........................I enclose..............

..............................................
Map Reviews

----------------------------------------
Old Maps of the Southwest

Breaking a five-year hiatus, Lewis M. Buttery has announced publication of issue number 6, part 1, in his facsimile map portfolio series. The first installment is W.H. Emory's Map of the United States and their territories between the Mississippi and the Pacific Ocean and part of Mexico ... 1857-8. (Washington: Selmar Siebert's Engineering and Printing Establishment).

The full map is printed in black-and-white on two sheets, each with a map area of 52 x 43 cm. Accompanying it in the portfolio are 17 sheets of 8.5" x 11" enlargements with the name of a key feature or city. There is also a 27-page text discussing Emory and his maps, written by Mr. Buttery.

This first portion of folio 6 will be followed shortly by a facsimile of Emory's Military reconnaissance of the Arkansas, Rio del Norte and Rio Gila ....," of 1847.

Much has transpired since Mr. Buttery delivered issue number 5 in this series in 1980, most of it confirming the wisdom of his project. What a relief to fall back on this series of maps for the increasing volume of requests for maps portraying the southwestern U.S. and northern Mexico on the same projection.

The retail cost is more than offset by the convenience of the folios. This is not to say the facsimiles are well done, but they are certainly done well enough for the parched researcher to slack his/her curiosity. And information is certainly preserved. Nor would I second-guess Mr. Buttery's difficulties in turning out a clear and useful series of reproductions. At the same time, it is true the maps themselves are only moderately successful, the printing too light and the paper subject to short life expectancy. But, with these cauves in hand, there is a certain appeal to the format and execution which makes the maps a favorite with researchers. They are all important, the originals are often difficult to locate in Special Collections departments, impossible to borrow or dangerous to loan. Until something better comes along -- and let's hope it does before these succumb to over use -- a welcome pattern has been set.

This folio, priced at $25. (+ $2 p&p), will be joined by the second part later this year. Admittedly the price seems high for the material, but it is a bargain for the content and convenience. Additional copies of the map facsimiles are available separately, rolled in a tube, as are earlier portfolios in the series. For more information, contact: Lewis M. Buttery, Old Maps of the Southwest, 407 West First St., Lampasas, TX 76550.
GTE?  No, GE-!

Our editorial policy on depository matters is to usually ignore those materials sent to most depository library map collections, but, what the heck, "all things in moderation, even moderation.  Reviewing maps of the U.S. Bureau of the Census is not going to cripple us, right?

The latest issue in the Bureau's excellent GE-70 series, No. 5, is their traditional 1:7,500,000 map of the U.S. delineating county boundaries. Entitled "Employment in manufacturing: 1982", it portrays the choroplethic data in shades of yellow, orange and brown. At first glance, the effect is of a leaf-covered Autumnal landscape, except that the shapes of the leaves bear no similarity to nature's; nor do any of them look as if they came from the same tree. The effect is only slightly disconcerting and simply points out that map makers could probably use some color-based subject standard for topical portrayals. There is nothing wrong with the palette, other than it has no symbolic value for users. Since color and shape are the only variables at hand, the map must be scrutinized for information.

The map seems characteristic of those designed by and intended for economists and demographers, neither group being sensitized as yet to the importance of terrain, either as a variable effecting the data or as a visual cue to understanding it. The map might be more successful if such cues were subtly introduced.

Of more concern, however, is the rendering of Canada and Mexico in flat gray, giving every indication to a viewer that they are geographically and economically irrelevant. What a shame to leave users with such a mistaken impression when it would be so easy to exploit the situation, in the interest of both truth and clarity. Begrudging inclusion of conterminous nations on such maps gives the impression that politically arrogant isolationists designed them. This is not at all in keeping with the Census Bureau's real nature, which is cosmopolitan and internationalist. Graven images being what they are, however, any argument that the map is already too complex will have a self-serving ring to it. European Community maps, for instance, always use an international county-level base to portray information as complex as this; irrelevant counties in non-member countries are simply not color coded. Domestically, the Geological Survey has been filling-in its maps with adjacent-nation information to the normal edges of the sheets without incident since the 1970s, demonstrating a willingness to adapt that the Census Bureau might profitably imitate, even flatter by borrowing an appropriate base.

There is a second reason justifying the inclusion of Canada and Mexico on an economic map such as this and that stems from their intimate economic association with U.S. manufacturing.
from 1677 to the present. The register of cartobibliographic entries represents full original cataloging of the collection, and is presented in a geographically hierarchical arrangement. The detailed subject index includes personal and corporate names as well as subject headings, and is subdivided geographically. Other indexes include: main entry, geographic name, date of situation, and series. This is the most detailed and complete listing of New Jersey maps currently available.

Order from: Special Collections and Archives, Rutgers University Libraries, College Avenue, New Brunswick, NJ 08903. Prepay to: Rutgers University Libraries. Allow 6-8 weeks for delivery.

---000---

SOFTWORLD Computers in the Map Room

MacAtlas, clip-art series, enables you to produce presentation quality maps on your Macintosh using MacPoint and Image Writer (or the new LaserWriter). The entire MacAtlas set includes four volumes, which include 28 base maps of the USA, showing states, census regions and census divisions; 25 maps of the world and continents at several scales; county maps east of the Mississippi; and county maps west of the Mississippi.

The suggested retail price for the four volumes purchased as a set is $199.00. For more information or to order MacAtlas write: Micro Maps, Box 1353, Morristown, NJ 07960, or call 201/658-4333. [Citation from Wisconsin Mapping Bulletin April 1986 p. 6]

---000---

PUBLISHERS CATALOGS

"Travels on microfiche." 1986. Inter Documentation Company AG, Poststrasse 14, 6300 Zug, Switzerland. Consolidated catalog of IDC titles of interest to map librarians. To be followed by supplements of other travel titles. Includes such works as the 15 volume Wilkes Expedition report for Sfr 145; the 12 vols. of the U.S. western explorations from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean in 1853-1855 for Sfr 1,190. Indexed by place.

A few words of caution: many of these titles are contained in other large micro sets by IDC and other publishers.

PACIFIC TRAVELLERS SUPPLY

"Catalog of mapping." 1986. 246 pages. Itemized by publisher in section 1, by place in section 2. World-wide coverage, especially
Further background on the Project was included in the most recent issue of TOPOWEST (19(1):7, March 1986), newsletter of the USGS Western Mapping Center. According to this source, 46 maps are planned for the basic project, 20 of which have been published.

There are several plausible explanations for the discrepancy between these two reports in maps planned (49 versus 46) and maps published (29 versus 20). Add to such explanations two more suggested by map librarians specializing in the study of map disappearances, and reported here for the sake of the public record (a longer version has been submitted to THE JOURNAL OF IRREPRODUCIBLE RESULTS for possible publication).

Given the evidence, our researchers maintain that the Circum Pacific Map Project is, in fact, evaporating at a calculable rate, roughly 3 planned and 9 published maps per year. This suggests that the Project was founded on a catastrophic cusp and will completely disappear in less than ten years, unless new maps are planned at an exponential rate. If true—only time will tell—this hypothesis may explain the uncommon amount of planning which cartographers do that never finds its way to a map. For further background on this possibility, see A.G. Wilson's Catastrophe theory and bifurcation ("Applications to Urban and Regional Systems,"), London: Croom Helm Ltd. and Berkeley: UC Press, 1981). While the author does not address the map evaporation problem directly, he does allude to it through suggestive parallels. Using these, our intrepid investigators conclude the situation is somewhat analogous to the phenomena where everyone disappears when it is time to wash the dishes.

An alternative, nonconflicting interpretation holds that this is the first substantial evidence of a long held suspicion of western map librarians. Undocumented so far, it theorizes that maps shipped east grow in number at a predictable rate. This has been noticed in acquisition reports at several map libraries, where the number of items acquired is significantly smaller than the total reported as held. The only explanation offered before has always centered on the counting of duplicate copies of maps. But this begs the question: where do these duplicates come from?

At the same time, it should be noted that the new "Eastern Drift" hypothesis is consistent with a corollary hunch long favored on the Pacific Coast: depository map shipments diminish in size as they travel west. If the inflation in number of maps moving east is exactly the same as the deflation in number of maps moving west, there is no escaping the powerful suggestion that a conservation law of cartographic momentum is at work. And that this law works in parallel (or more probably in unison) with the Coriolis Effect! If the map discrepancy between the Menlo Park headquarters of the Circum Pacific Project and its Tulsa distribution point is on the order of 6%, it is time to find out
what the differential is along several other axis, especially the long diagonals running southeast to northwest, and southwest to northeast.

This test might be profitably combined with my previous suggestion that all copies of each depository map quadrangle should be stashed at the geographic point farthest from the place they portray, as the only practical way to eliminate theft of the quads in map libraries.

The one problem commonly addressed by both hypothesis and which conducting the experiment would isolate is the fact that map counts only shrink and swell as a result of mailing, borrowing, or some other form of movement. At the same time, map counts are in fact conserved, a loss in collection size in the west being compensated by a commensurate gain in the east (either personal or institutional). The law of cartographic conservation would thus be both respected and verified at the same time simply by exchanging map collections between terminal point of long axis.

Staff at the U.S. Bureau of Standards have volunteered their help in this enterprise, hoping to complete the experiment as part of the national levelling program (as in "you level with me and I'll level with you"). During the first phase, NBS is calibrating the map tubes to be used in the first-ever exchange of entire map collections, all four of which are identical, --we know because their counts have been verified by a select committee of backpackers and genealogists, and all four of whom will be reporting their counts of maps received in a future issue of the IB. However, it may take some time to discover where in the vast number of maps the anomalies take place, how they occur and why.

Finally, since the shift will be between identical map collections, if nothing happens, it will not be apparent. However, if the theory of cartographic conservation is true, the number of maps received by the western map libraries should be about 6% less than those sent from the eastern participants. Likewise, the eastern libraries should find about 6% more maps --in the form of duplicates-- in the mail.

If the theory should prove ant-, it means, of course, that depository shipments to libraries in the western U.S. should be shipped via Suez & Hong Kong, thus travelling only eastward; maps to eastern libraries can continue to be shipped in the conventional manner.
MICROFICHE DUPLICATION

The WAML Microfilm Consortium is still climbing its learning curve. The latest testimonial to experience was based on an attempt to use diazo duplicating masters. These were contact duplicates made from the camera negatives; the camera negatives, as always, were on silver film, and represent the first generation image. The second generation diazo duplicates were intended to be "duplicating masters" for making third generation, working copies, the conventional way of doing things. However, it seems that diazo-to-diazo copies are poor quality. Consequently, with the advice of a vendor, we are making diazo copies from the first generation fiche. This proves to be the cheapest, most expeditious procedure, at least for the time being.

THE GREAT DEBATE

A recent issue of LIBRARY RESOURCES & TECHNICAL SERVICES added fuel to the debate over the use of diazo and silver films in working collections (See vol. 30, no. 1, January/March 1986: 79-83 and 85-91.)

In the first paper, Jerry Dupont's "Microform Film Stock: A Hobson's Choice. Are Librarians Getting the Worst of Both Worlds?", there is a survey of the arguments in favor of using diazo film for distribution copies at the Law Library Microform Consortium in Honolulu. The more telling, qualified arguments include diazo's 100 year longevity, its working toughness, low cost, resistance to organic attack by mold, and gains in preservation through widespread dispersal as a function of low cost.

Suzanne Cates Dodson follows these arguments with "Microfilm Types: There really Is a Choice," which points out the long-term attributes of silver halide films in working collections. Her paper incorporates a useful chart showing the fading index of 15 diazo films. There is also a general dismissal of vesicular films because of their sensitivity to heat.
CUMBERLAND MAP COLLECTION

The Cumberland Map Collection from the Royal Library, Windsor Castle is a set of approximately 3,000 military items associated with manoeuvres from the Battle of Agincourt to the Battle of Waterloo, collected by the Duke of Cumberland. This very large manuscript collection, the major portion of which is maps, is available on more than 800 fiche for 4,700-pounds-Sterling (7,285 approx.) until September 30, 1986; the price is then scheduled to increase to 5,400-pounds-Sterling ($8,370 approx.), roughly $10 per fiche. Each map fiche will contain at least one, but usually six images, and most of these will be in color. The maps were filed and are filmed in chronological order. The set is supported by chronological and geographical indexes. A microfiche reader is also included. Copyright holder is Queen Elizabeth II. Microfilming is done by Ormonde Publishing Ltd., and distributed in the U.S. by Clearwater Publishing.

This is the first large set of color fiche devoted to maps, and is on a relatively specialized topic, making it difficult to justify in a general map collection. The price is sufficient to grab anyone's attention. In fairness to the publisher, these important maps could perhaps have been more profitably undertaken at a lower price on paper.

Map librarians owe it to themselves to see the publisher's flyer for the set, which gives a better sense of the maps' content than can a long description.

------------------------------------

SELF PRESERVATION
("if you want it done right, do it yourself")

------------------------------------

Pic a "PAC" of Pickled Peppers


Describes the need for coordination and practical steps to achieving a permanent "Preservation and Conservation (PAC)" program under IFLA, in cooperation with the International Council on Archives (ICA). Current projects include (1) a multilingual dictionary of conservation terms, (2) a directory to relevant facilities, (3) a PAC newsletter, and (4) a series of international seminars. The first of these seminars was held in Vienna April 7 - 10, 1986, under the auspices of IFLA and the Conference of Directors of National Libraries. [Information on the newsletter was not available at press time.]
"When you're hot, you're hot; when you're not, you're not"

Self preservationists might be interested in this one:

The mass deacidification program being conducted by NASA for the Library of Congress suffered two setbacks in succession last year. First, the book chamber caught fire when someone forgot to purge it ("when you're hot"), then it was crippled ("when you're not), on start up by residual chemicals in its piping. The chemicals were supposed to have been purged at the time of the first disaster but went unnoticed until the unit was put back in operation. (from the LC Information Bulletin)

MAP LIBRARIANS ECUADORIAN RELIEF PROJECT

For some time Bill Stewart has been taking clothing and shoes to the children and poor of the Andean Region. If you would like to contribute to this project, you can be assured that anything you contribute will be greatly appreciated by the recipients. Cash donations will be used to purchase appropriate clothing, or you can donate any of the following yourself:

For children: bright colored sweaters, warm pants, socks and any style shoes.

For adults: sweaters, shoes (size 8 or less), wind breakers and baseball caps with logos. The logos can be for any company or association. If they are blank, Bill will arrange for an appropriate sew-on patch or silk screen of the WAML logo emphasizing hemispheric unity supported by Atlas.

Send all donations to Map Librarians Ecuadorian Relief Project, c/o Bill Stewart, P.O. Box 1824, Deland, Florida 32721-1824.

MAPS WANTED

[We are reversing our usual order of things this issue: rather than publish a list of available maps, consider the following libraries' offering to accept duplicates.]

DETROIT PUBLIC

The Detroit Public Library is attempting to make its
auto-related collections as comprehensive as possible. This naturally includes all of the North American road and street maps associated with a culture of the car. The maps will be cataloged; they will not be circulated. Please send all such maps to Patricia A. Moore, Map Specialist, Detroit Public Library, 5201 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, MI 48202.

UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS at AUSTIN

The University of Texas at Austin is seeking copies of the following USGS maps. If you have any available, please contact:

---------------------------------------------

Map Librarianship Job Openings

Memorial University of Newfoundland
Queen Elizabeth II Library

Map Librarian

Memorial University of Newfoundland seeks a Sabbatical Replacement Map Librarian.

The successful candidate will be responsible for a staff of three library assistants and a collection of 58,000 maps, 1,200 atlases, and 840 reference works as well as some maps on microfiche, 46 plastic relief maps, and a small number of Landsat satellite images. The Map Library provides reference service to members of the University Community and the general public. Map acquisition, technical processing, preservation and physical care are carried out in the Map Library. The Library is committed to full cataloguing through UTLAS using LC classification and AACR II. The Map Librarian is also responsible for collection development in geography and cartography for the Library's main collection.

QUALIFICATIONS:

The successful candidate will have an accredited degree in library science, an undergraduate or preferably a graduate degree in geography or cartography, and preferably some related experience.

The period of appointment will be from August 1, 1986 through August 31, 1987, funds permitting.

Applications should be submitted to: Richard H. Ellis, University Librarian, Queen Elizabeth II Library, Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's, Newfoundland A1B 3Y1
CONFERENCES/MEETINGS - SOME PAST, SOME FUTURE

1986

June 8-12
Special Libraries Association, Geography & Map Div.
Boston
[see Program in March 1986 SLA G&M Bulletin,
No. 143, pp. 47-48]

June 16-20
Association of Canadian Map Libraries
Kingston
Ontario
Annual Conference
Queen's University, Kingston
[Program dated April 1986 distributed]

June 28-July 3
Map & Geography Round Table, ALA
New York City
Annual Conference
For information read MAGERT's Baseline
vol. 7, number 3, June 1986, pp. 69-70.

Jul. 14-Aug. 8
Map Processing Project. University of Illinois.
Urbana
Illinois
[see announcement in March 1986 I.B. issue]

July 22-24
Fourth International Conference on the Future of
San Francisco
Optical Memories. Contact: TOC, P.O. Box 14817,
California
San Francisco, CA 94114-0817 (415) 626-1133

Aug. 17-22
Conference on Optical Mass Storage Systems.
San Diego
Contact: Society of Photo-Optical Instrumentation
California
Engineers (SPIE), P.O. Box 10, Bellingham, WA 98227
-0010 (206) 675-3290

Aug. 17-Sept. 6
A NATO Advanced Study Institute.
Dundee
Postgraduate summer school on Remote
Scotland
Sensing Applications in Meteorology and
Climatology. University of Dundee.

For further information: Dr. W.M. Young,
Carnegie Laboratory of Physics, University of Dundee, Dundee DD1 4HN Scotland
Sept. 8-12
Edinburgh
Scotland


For further information: Dr. A.S. Walker, Dept. of Land Surveying, North East London Polytech. Longbridge Road, Dagenham, Essex RM8 2AS, Eng.

WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF MAP LIBRARIES

FALL MEETING - 1986
Room 167 Erb Memorial Student Union
University of Oregon, Eugene

Thursday September 11, Friday September 12, 1986

For details of this Meeting see Program in this issue.

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

Oct. 15-18
Philadelphia

North American Cartographic Information Society
NACIS VI. Contact Denis L. White, NACIS Program Chair, Mid-Continent Mapping Center, NCG, USGS,
1400 Independence Road, Rolla, MO 65401
tel.: (314) 341-0851

Nov. 10-13
San Antonio

Geological Society of America. Contact GSA,
P.O. Box 9140, Boulder, CO 80301
'THE CITY IN MAPS: URBAN MAPPING TO 1900'

an exhibit at the British Map Library

Say 'city map' and most people will think of the ubiquitous 'A-Z' essential to today's urban dwellers. But, as the new British Library exhibition shows, cities have been interpreted and represented in many different ways by individual mapmakers over the years. 'The City in Maps: urban mapping to 1900' illustrates the development of urban cartography over 22 centuries with examples chosen from cities all around the world. Most of the 75 items are on display to the public for the first time so The City in Maps offers the visitor a unique opportunity to see the changing and varied face of urban mapping. This exhibit opened to the public free of charge on 4 June 1986 in the British Library Map Gallery.

From a clay tablet of the city of Tuba in the 4th century BC to the first mass-produced commercial maps of the 19th century, items on display reflect the growth of the city. Notable exhibits include the map of Chichester, used as the basis for the exhibition poster. This 1766 pocket-size map by Andrew Dury is an excellent example of the 'quintessential' city - self-contained within city walls, with North, South, East and West streets, churches, a town hall and a river. Bird's-eye views of Winnipeg (1900) and Amsterdam (1544) show the graphic differences of 300 years. Ratzer's plan of New York (1776) and the Ordnance town plan of Huddersfield (1890) are other examples of widely differing portrayals.

Thematic mapping is also featured in the exhibition. As well as military and siege operations, cholera outbreaks and fire insurance, a sophisticated thematic work on show is Charles Booth's London map of 1891. This shows London poverty with areas colour-coded to show social character, ranging from the 'vicious semi-criminal' element of Bethnal Green to the 'upper middle and upper classes, wealthy' of Belgravia and, perhaps surprisingly, Brixton. The exhibition will run until 31 December 1987. Colour and black and white prints together with a complete list of exhibits are available on request from Jane Bishop at the Press and Public Relations Office, 2 Sheraton Street, London W1V 4BH. Tel.: 01-636-1544 X 383.

Further details are available from Jim Elliot, The British Library Humanities and Social Sciences, Map Library, Great Russell Street, London WC1B 3DG. Tel.: 01-636-1544 X 609.

The British Library Map Gallery is one of the British Library's exhibition halls in the British Museum, Great Russell Street. It is open to the public 10-5 Mon-Sat, and 2:30 to 6 Sunday.
GEO INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

A compendium of articles on computer-based Geographic Management Systems will be published later this year by the ASPRS GIMS Committee, 210 Little Falls St., Falls Church, VA 22046-4398.

LONGMAN DICTIONARY OF GEOGRAPHY / Human and Physical

Audrey N. Clark
1985 724 pages ISBN 582-35261-4 cloth $35.00 + $2.50 ship/hand
Longman Inc., 95 Church Street, White Plains, NY 10601.

NEW GEOSCIENCE LIBRARY SERVICE COMPANY

GRI has announced that its map inventory will appear in its free Fall 1986 catalog, which will be mailed in September (and available throughout the year on request). Small update brochures will be issued periodically and will announce new maps and special sales. GRI offers rapid shipping of orders, the lowest available prices and trained personnel to assist you in the handling of your order.

For more information contact GRI at 1-800-742-2677.
ATLAS & BOOK REVIEWS

edited by

Peter L. Stark

Map Librarian
University of Oregon
Eugene, OR 97403


The exhibition catalog as a distinct category of cartographic material has rarely been discussed in the literature of map librarianship. This lack of attention must be seen in contrast to the tremendous amount of individual and institutional time, effort and funds that are invested to produce a successful exhibit and record of that exhibit, the catalog. These catalogs, if we exclude those that carry no significant illustrations or text but are chiefly produced as guides for exhibition visitors, can be an inexpensive way to bring rare or historic map reproductions and valuable reference works into our map libraries. For these reasons, the exhibition catalog deserves more attention and thought. In this review, I want to examine the exhibition catalog as a genre of cartographic literature and will eventually find my way back to the catalog cited above.

In discussing the exhibition catalog, we cannot separate the catalog from the exhibition itself. Cartographic exhibits are mounted by museums, libraries and like institutions, extend over a defined period of time, and consist of related cartographic materials selected to illustrate a central theme. Themes reflected in several recent cartographic exhibitions can be categorized as follows:

-- The increase in geographic knowledge of a particular region of the world over time;

-- The work of a specific school of cartography;
The maps of an individual country;

The examination of a specific cartographic format such as the atlas or nautical chart;

The collecting interests of an individual.

The theme of an exhibition is its essence, and must therefore be chosen and defined with the utmost care so to insure the exhibition's integrity.

The catalog of an exhibition is a restatement in word and illustration of the exhibition's theme. It allows others, who could not visit the exhibition in person, the opportunity to view the cartographic material on display and to share the insights and learning resulting from the exhibition through the accompanying text. Ultimately, the catalog forms the lasting record of the exhibition, the materials selected and the theme they represented preserved in its pages. To a certain extent, the proceeds of the sale of the catalog will help the sponsoring institution recoup some of the expenses incurred in producing the exhibition, though it is doubtful that catalog sales ever come close to meeting the costs.

How does one evaluate an exhibition catalog? Obviously, a good exhibition will make for a memorable exhibition catalog. And what makes a good exhibition? In my opinion, it is a well-defined theme. Certainly, the cartographic materials selected to illustrate the theme must be thoughtfully chosen, and captions and other written work must be relevant and attractive in order to produce a successful exhibition; however, if the theme is well defined and enunciated in the exhibition, and expressed in the text and illustrations of the catalog, the result will be both a memorable and desirable exhibition catalog. A good example of this co-ordination is the 1983 work, *The Canadian West Discovered: an exhibition of printed maps from the 16th to early 20th centuries* by Mary Javorski (Calgary: Glenbow Museum, 1983). The theme is so well defined in this exhibition and the text and illustrations so relevant, that the catalog cannot help but be successful. Production work and layout are as important for the catalog as they are for the exhibition itself, but without a strong unifying theme, no amount of quality production work can compensate. Fortunately, the Glenbow Museum should be congratulated for producing an attractive catalog with such high quality reproductions.

Based upon the criteria mentioned above, the exhibition catalog under review falls short. The catalog, as stated in its preface, depicts "the most important maps in the collection" of the David M. Stewart Museum. "This exhibition focusses on four main aspects of the history of maps -- the early representations of the world...; maps of the new World with emphasis on the Nouvelle France of Jacques Cartier until the end of the French Regime; sea charts...; and cartographic curiosities..." Is there
a well defined theme here? Could not maps of North America as a whole just as easily have been included in this exhibition as the cartographical curiosities? Indeed, a 1482 map of France appears on page 72! The catalog includes a number of celestial charts. Where do these fit in, under cartographical curiosities? Why include maps of the cosmos at all, especially given the principal title The Discovery of the World? Clearly, this is an exhibition of David M. Stewart Museum's map collection, which expresses the collecting interests of the museum's founder and nothing more. It cannot rise above itself. It is the sum of its parts only.

Contrast this exhibition and catalog with another with a similar starting point. America Emergent: an exhibition of maps and atlases in honor of Alexander O. Victor (New Haven, CT: Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library, Yale University, 1985) also begins with the collecting interests of an individual but then presents a refined and unified theme: to trace, over time, the emerging cartographic record of North America focusing on the United States. Alexander Orr Victor, late curator of maps at Yale, built one of the country's outstanding cartographic collections of early maps of North America and the United States, and so this exhibition is a fitting memorial to him. Barbara B. McCorkle's essay on the emerging cartographic record of the United States, W. Graham Arader III's testimonial to Victor and the 90 maps and atlas plates selected for the exhibition and the 50 presented in the catalog are all consistent with the chosen theme. The theme enables the exhibition to be more than a mere collection of maps. Surely, the Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library has cartographic curiosities and maps of the Canadian West, perhaps even collected by Victor himself, but these have no place, no role to play in support of the theme of the exhibition, and so are not found in the catalog. In short, all the elements, including fine production work, make America Emergent a successful and recommendable exhibition catalog.

Without a well-defined theme, nothing really seems to come together in The Discovery of the World. Essays by Dr. Helen Wallis on map-making and geography and by Mme. Monique Pelletier on the French cartographers of the 17th and 18th centuries are excellent in themselves and do explain the most important chapters in the history of cartography represented in the collection. But the 19 reproductions of celestial charts and map curiosities out of the 66 maps presented here are given five sentences in Wallis's six-page essay and not mentioned by Pelletier. Thus, a good percentage of the exhibition is all but neglected in the catalog's text. The essay "In Praise of Cartography" by Yves Berger, included in the catalog, takes the reader on a subjective flight through clouds of awe and wonder, and, overloaded with exclamation points, it adds nothing important to this amorphous catalog. Had a solid theme been chosen for this exhibition, such as 'Early World Maps' or 'Maps Illustrating the French Colonial Period of Canada', perhaps borrowing maps not held by the collection, the exhibition and the catalog would have come together more successfully. As it is, the theme of this exhibition (if it indeed has one) seems to
be only 'The Maps of the David M. Stewart Museum' subtitled 'a celebration'; a collection which appears from the exhibition catalog to be much too diverse to be handled in its entirety, in a unified manner, and by one exhibition alone.

The Discovery of the World presents very little that is new. Wallis's and Pelletier's essays are the bright spots in this catalog, as are the high quality reproductions (66 in all, 24 in color), but they alone cannot compensate for the lack of a coherent theme. This catalog cannot be recommended.

Fine art libraries and museums rely a great deal on exhibition catalogs because of their need to collect reproductions and to know who or what institution possesses a particular work of art. There are even agents who supply art libraries and museums with exhibition catalogs on approval plans. Certainly, the numbers of cartographic exhibitions will never approach those in the fine arts, but even though only a few cartographic exhibition catalogs are published each year, they can serve as important reference works and are a cost effective way of bringing reproductions of antique maps into the collection. They should not be overlooked. But map librarians should be on guard when reviewing for purchase a catalog with an indistinct title that may conceal an ill-defined theme.

Peter L. Stark
Map Librarian
University of Oregon
Eugene, OR 97403


David Cobb and a loyal band of contributors has made an important contribution to the national inventory of map libraries and collections in the United States. Guide to U.S. Map Resources is also, quite fittingly, the first publication of the American Library Association's Map and Geography Round Table (MAGERT).

In several ways Guide to U.S. Map Resources duplicates as well as supplements Map Collections in the United States and Canada: A Directory (Carrington and Stephenson, eds. New York: Special Libraries Association, 1985. $35.00. Paper). Both directories provide the same basic information about the collections: address, phone number, person responsible for the collection, interlibrary loan, copying, depository status, collection size, etc. All of the information was gathered by two
separate surveys. Cobb's work is based on a survey distributed during 1983-84. Carrington's and Stephenson's directory roughly covers the same period. In examining the sample questionnaires provided in both directories, the questions were nearly the same. However, Cobb and associates devoted more attention to the collection's physical space and equipment.

In other ways the two directories differ. The layout of the Special Libraries Association's work is much more pleasing to the eye. Though both directories list the collections by state and then alphabetically by city, only Map Collections in the United States and Canada provides the cities' names in boldface for easy identification. Guide to U.S. Map Resources uses the same typeface throughout and does not indicate the city or location in any special fashion. Another obvious difference is that Cobb's work covers only the United States, while Carrington and Stephenson's covers the United States and Canada. Cobb includes 919 entries in his survey. Carrington and Stephenson include only 804. The index for Map Collections in the United States and Canada is much more complete than Guide to U.S. Map Resources, but does not include the statistical analysis or directories of map depositories, National Cartographic Information Centers, state mapping advisory committees, or map societies that Cobb has gathered.

The one criticism that can be directed to both works is their use of dates to identify the historical nature of the collections. For most of the entries there are only two categories: before 1900 and after 1900. If there was a sudden explosion in number of map collections after the Second World War, then it would be more useful to break down the age of the collection in finer categories. How many of the maps, aerial photos, etc. were produced before and after WW II and held by surveyed collections? Maybe breaking the post-1900 maps into decades would be more useful.

Other than this one mild criticism, I would recommend the Cobb directory for purchase. It complements Map Collections in the United States and Canada in many ways. But the Guide to U.S. Map Resources also makes an important contribution in examining, on an in-depth national basis, the square footage and equipment devoted to map collections.

John Shuler
Public Affairs Library
University of Oregon
Eugene, OR 97403
(Distributed by Kenneth Nebenzahl, Inc., 333 North Michigan Ave., Chicago, IL 60601)

Leo Bagrow's History of Cartography is a classic work in the field. Walter W. Ristow, in his Guide to the History of Cartography (Washington: Library of Congress, 1973) cites it as being "an excellent introduction to the history of cartography with numerous illustrations" (p.5) and C.B. Muriel Lock, in Geography and Cartography: A Reference Handbook (Hamden, Conn.: Linnet Books, 1976) states that "Leo Bagrow was one of the great scholars whose work so stimulated the present interest in historical cartography..." (p. 93). Bagrow's original German edition (Die Geschichte der Kartographie) was published in 1951 and translated into English in 1960 by D.L. Paisley. R.A. Skelton revised and enlarged the English translation in 1964 with very favorable reviews recorded in the professional literature. The present volume under review is essentially the same as Skelton's 1964 edition with sixteen additional monochrome plates and five additional color plates.

On the book jacket of this edition "a rearrangement of the text, expansion in many places and the addition of 21 monochrome and color plates" is promised. The new plates are present. However, there is no rearrangement and expansion of the text. (I examined a 1964 edition side-by-side with the 1985 edition.) Essentially what we are dealing with is a reprint of the 1964 Skelton edition with twenty-one additional plates. The illustrations have been reduced somewhat in size in the 1985 work.

My recommendation to librarians would be the following: If you require another copy of Leo Bagrow's History of Cartography as revised and enlarged by R.A. Skelton in 1964, I would recommend purchase of this 1985 book. However, if you have sufficient copies of the 1964 work, I would not recommend purchase of the 1985 edition insofar as $64.95 is too high a price to pay for twenty-one plates and no new intellectual information.

Sandra J. Lamprechht
Geography Librarian
University of California
Davis, CA 95616

----------------------------------

Allow me to introduce an atlas that approaches our map collections and reference shelves from a different direction. The *Atlas of Colorado Ghost Towns* was published by H. Glenn Carson, an author and publisher of material on treasure hunting, coinshooting, and cache hunting. Leanne Carson Boyd is listed as the artist, mapper and co-author of the first volume and credited with virtually the entire compilation of volume two. Both bring to bear on this work their interests and experience. The intent, I gather from the introduction to the *Atlas* and another book by Carson - *Hunting the Ghost Towns* (Carson, 1977), is to compile a list of sites for coinshooters, bottle hunters, and treasure hunters to visit.

The published result, I assume, is useful to the aforementioned groups. It also turns out to be, in my opinion, extremely valuable to geographers and historians, and a useful ancillary tool in map collections, similar to the postal guides I reported on in June, 1983 (*WAML Inf Bull* 14(3) pp.225-227). The *Atlas'* value in my collection lies in its use as a gazetteer, listing, according to Carson, something like 4000 sites in Colorado.

The *Atlas* is arranged alphabetically by county, then alphabetically by place within the county. There are two lists under each county: places that are "still alive" and "ghost sites". Volume I includes counties Adams through Kiowa. Volume II includes counties Kit Carson through Yuma and a review of the counties in volume I containing places that came to Ms. Boyd's attention between the time of the publication of volume I and volume II, and there are quite a few. The descriptions are a sentence or two long and sometimes include dates, population or postal information. There is a fine index.

According to the list of "references" in each volume, the compilers have consulted the standard ghost town guides and gazetteers, a limited number of maps, but hardly any local histories or directories, such as George A. Crofutt's 1885 *Crofutt's Gripsack Guide of Colorado* (Overland Publishing, 1885, reprint Cubar, 1966). The black and white county maps are fairly good compared with other works of this genre. Ms. Boyd demonstrates talent as a free hand map drawer. It never ceases to amaze me, though, that none of the compilers of these ghost town guides, with the possible exception of the endpapers in Stanley W. Facer's *Nevada Ghost Towns and Mining Camps* (Howell-North, 1970), have recognized the possibility of using U.S. Geological Survey
maps as base material to produce legible and accurate location maps. In the case of the Atlas of Colorado Ghost Towns, no mention is made of the use or value of the U.S. Geological Survey topographic quadrangles which tend to cover in great detail precisely the areas ghost towners, etc., are interested in and go as far back as 1884. Nor would Vlad Shkurkin let us forget the value of Sanborn fire insurance maps to coinshooting bottle hunters, which are likewise not mentioned in this Atlas. I also have a question about the value or appropriateness of much of the illustrations in Volume II derived from What People Wore, The Complete Encyclopedia of Illustration, Treasury of Frontier Relics, and Ornamentation & Illustration from the Kelmscott Chaucer. Photographs of sites and remains would have been much better if illustrations or padding are needed. Besides using guides and maps, even if some of the mentioned maps are only general highway maps, to locate existing places or defunct sites, the compilers have apparently located a source for plat maps, some of which are for places that apparently never existed beyond the paper stage. Also mentioned are railroad stops and sidings, stage stops and rural post offices that represent places that maybe never amounted to more than one or two buildings.

This level of detail gives an idea of the comprehensiveness that Boyd and Carson are attempting to achieve. Comparison to U.S. Geological Survey topographic quadrangles, U.S. General Land Office state maps and a historic file of commercial maps of Colorado indicate they have succeeded quite well, and I am impressed. With an effort of this sort, there will always be another place name popping up out of the high prairie sod or uncovered in a timberline gulch. Boyd and Carson recognize this, and I hope they try to keep on top of it. This publication, I believe, has value in a number of fields and to a number of audiences beyond what the compilers intended. Allow me to recommend this Atlas to all collections interested in the geography and history of Colorado or Western Americana in general.

Riley Moffat
Geography and Map Librarian
Brigham Young University
Provo, Utah 84602

In his introduction to the *Atlas of the Arab World*, John Bulloch points out that "the future of the world may be decided by what happens in the Middle East." Following severe struggles to escape domination by outside powers, this region has emerged as an area of intense nationalism and bitter strife. Strongly held political and religious views combined with disparities in wealth and the willingness to engage in armed conflict have served to unite as well as to divide the nations in the area. These same factors have given several Arab countries unprecedented power and influence in international economic and political affairs.

Most of us would agree that our immediate future has been and is now being determined by economic and military events which originate in the Middle East. In order to increase our understanding of the important issues which affect this critical area, Michael Dempsey has compiled *Atlas of the Arab World* to provide businessmen, students, and informed laymen with an introduction to the economic, social, political, and military status of the Arab nations.

His work combines some of the attributes of an atlas with those of an almanac. It contains basic facts and statistics for 21 countries in the region. Information is presented by means of maps, photographs, and text. The volume is divided into three sections beginning with 38 double-page map plates, followed by a gazetteer and 9 pages of map notes. Geographic coverage is strictly limited to Palestine and the 21 member countries of the Arab League. As a result, Israel, Iran, and Turkey are excluded. This is unfortunate because these countries play major roles in regional and world affairs and information concerning them would provide valuable assistance in understanding the complex issues which affect the region. Subject coverage of the atlas is directed toward political, social, and economic factors of importance to the region. Physical geography and history are emphasized to a lesser degree.

The maps are intended to be the primary focus of the atlas. The cartography is simple with a double page schematic base map of the entire area utilized to display thematic information. The maps are designed to be used as a vehicle for visualizing basic statistical data and for comparing countries in order to gain a general impression of relationships. Most of the information is displayed by means of representative symbols, graphs, pie-charts, arrows, and color coding. Occasionally it is difficult to distinguish shades, to gauge relative sizes of symbols denoting...
amounts, and to differentiate crowded data. Dates of information are included on some plates. Depending on the topic they range from the mid-1970's to 1982. According to the accompanying notes most of the sources of information are international agencies specializing in statistics.

A gazetteer follows the map plates. The author has used the term gazetteer here to refer to a descriptive geography. A one or two page narrative is provided for each country. In it, important facts and statistics concerning the geography, economy, people, history, and government are summarized. No attempt is made to explain relationships or interpret events. This section is very informative and is useful for obtaining a brief introduction to each country.

The last section of the atlas consists of nine pages of numbered notes which are keyed to the map plates. The notes are relatively short, but they are essential reading for anyone wishing to grasp interrelationships and trends in the region. Given their importance, they would be more useful if they directly followed the maps. Some, but not all, refer briefly to source material. No other references, bibliographies, indexes, or locating gazetteers are included in the volume.

This atlas does achieve its goal of providing an introduction to the Arab world. It is also reasonably priced and is small enough to carry easily. However, it does not exhibit the quality of many of the authoritative, scholarly, and exhaustive national and regional atlases which have been published for other areas and it should not be obtained to fulfill that purpose. However, to obtain a quick look at this region, it is a handy reference work.

In evaluating this atlas I reviewed other general atlases of the region published since 1960. All of them were published prior to 1976 and now appear to be out of print. Therefore, Atlas of the Arab World is not only the most up-to-date work, but it is also the only game in town. It would not ordinarily be my first choice for a general atlas of the area. I would actually prefer an updated version of Issues in the Middle East published by the Central Intelligence Agency in 1973 or the related Illustrated Atlas of the Middle East published by Rand McNally in 1975. Both have more balanced topical coverage, better cartography, and more informative maps. However, I do recommend Atlas of the Arab World as being the most current atlas covering this area now available. It should be acquired by anyone desiring a brief introduction to this important area of the world.

Janet K. Rudd
Santa Barbara, CA

A walk through the neighborhoods of San Francisco is always stimulating and frequently enchanting. The City seems to mesmerize residents as much as it does visitors and has inspired hundreds of histories and guidebooks. Among the numerous guidebooks, Herron's is the first to focus exclusively on sites with literary associations, although San Francisco has long been recognized as a mecca for writers. It has been published as a companion volume to Literary San Francisco: a Pictorial History from the Beginnings to the Present Day (San Francisco: City Lights Books and Harper & Row, 1980) by Lawrence Ferlinghetti and Nancy J. Peters.

As Don Herron notes in the introduction, it is not practical to include every writer who set foot or novel in the area (nor even every place where Allen Ginsberg crashed), but Herron has succeeded in being quite comprehensive and has provided an entertaining and informative text. He has selected a great combination of possibilities among literary genres, time periods, and cultures. His references include such disparate authors as Father Francisco Palou, Mark Twain, Emma Goldman, Jade Snow Wong, and Larry Gonick (The Cartoon History of the Universe, 1982).

Herron is an authority on the works of Dashiell Hammett and of fantasy and science fiction literature. He conducts popular Dashiell Hammett tours of the city in which he acts portions of the books on street corners -- applauded by tour members, street performers, and street people alike. In his guided tours and in this text, he regales us with historical contexts and biographical anecdotes; but he also answers such compelling questions as, "Where did the police find the body of Sam Spade's partner in The Maltese Falcon?" The mixture of scholarship and theatricality transfers well to a self-guided tourbook. Unlike some guidebooks, he tries to avoid sites that no longer exist and he respects personal privacy by excluding precise addresses for living authors.

One of the best characteristics of this work is that it attempts to cover most of the city, not just the popular tourist areas. It also includes often overlooked cities such as Oakland and Sacramento. Although I live in a pre-1906 neighborhood that is lively and historically rich, most guidebooks limit their observations to Mission Dolores and a few general comments. Herron's Mission District tour begins with Father Palou and the Mission (established in 1776) but goes on to identify numerous locations which reflect its metamorphosis from missionary settlement to the current Spanish/Asian/Blue Collar/Gay/Left mixture. Naturally, I enjoyed the opportunity to explore nearby areas for a change; I also felt that a literary focus may be a better way to get the feeling of most of the neighborhoods than a more conventional approach. In any case, he captured important
images of this District. The drawback to including outlying areas is that not all of the tours are easily walked. Many would be best followed by car or explored in short segments on foot because of the distances involved.

Unfortunately, the limitations of The Literary World of San Francisco are most visible in the less familiar areas, as well. Unless one studies a tour carefully in advance, with road map in hand, the "walkability" of a tour is not always clearly evident. In the Mission District tour, only the first half is shown on a map and is easily walked; distances between sites suddenly lengthen and directions become sketchy. The sketchiness is most noticeable in miscellaneous sections such as "Other City Sites" in which addresses and useful street directions may be omitted. Most of the tours would be difficult to follow without supplementing the book's maps with a detailed road map.

The simplified maps provided within the book have a fairly primitive graphic quality compared to the simple grids in a Fodor's or AAA guidebook. They are basic rectangular grids that are not to scale and are presented in isolation from landmarks or other neighborhoods. They have limited indications of real world variations such as curves or jogs in streets and they lack cultural features such as parts that would assist in keeping one's orientation. Adding to the confusion, the direction of north varies from tour to tour in order to fit each map into the 4.5" by 8.5" page size. The difficulty in following the maps -- or even getting to a location initially -- could be eased by providing city-wide and regional index maps. Certainly the introduction should recommend the use of additional maps besides the intimidating and complex Municipal Railway transit map.

A more serious concern than the limited information on the tour maps is that some of the maps have major errors. Most have few or no errors. Ironically, the map of my neighborhood had 8 of 12 points of interest in the wrong place and Market Street was misplaced by a block. I would have found it hard to find my own flat under these circumstances. On the whole, however, this book is well-produced and well-edited. I trust that there will be a revised edition and time to proof the maps for accuracy as well as typos. It would also be helpful to add an indication of incline steepness to the tour comments. Given enough time, most of us could climb even the steepest of San Francisco's famous hills, but an indication of topography would be a good addition.

There is an index of authors' names only; specific locations may be found by scanning the section in which it may be cited. Indexes for time periods or literary movements would be helpful but their absence is not a drawback as the work was not intended for that type of reference use. Libraries in Northern California will certainly want to add it to their collections. Libraries or individuals using it as a guidebook will soon discover the need for carrying a supplemental map without undue inconvenience, I believe. Because of the literary and historical content, as well
as its modest price, I also recommend The Literary World of San Francisco and Environs to larger libraries outside the area it covers. Although there is some overlap with the Ferlinghetti and Peters book, it is not sufficient to make the Herron book redundant should a library already have the previous volume.

LaVonne Jacobsen
Government Publications and Maps
San Francisco State University Library
1630 Holloway Avenue
San Francisco, CA 94132

--------------------------------------------------------

Kimerling, A. Jon, and Jackson, Philip L., editors.
$25.00 hardcover. $13.95 paper. LC: Map 62-50
ISBN: 0-87071-414-7 (hardcover) 0-87071-413-9 (paper).

The Atlas of the Pacific Northwest is intended to provide "comprehensive information about the natural environment and human activities within the region." In this case, the region is defined as Idaho, Oregon, and Washington. The atlas contains 167 maps, text, and over 50 photographs -- with 26 maps and graphs, additional color printing and some revised text all new with this edition. There are two new chapters, namely 'Land Use and Ownership' and 'Energy Resources and Distribution.' In addition, the chapters on climate and agriculture have different authors from the previous edition. The chapter titled 'Natural Areas' in the sixth edition is now included under the vegetation chapter.

The volume is certainly useful to the map library community for a number of reasons. A comprehensive atlas of Washington State has yet to be published, although there is one in progress. The Atlas of Oregon (Eugene : University of Oregon Books, 1976) is now ten years old and the Compact Atlas of Idaho (Moscow : Cart-O-Graphics, University of Idaho, 1983) is just that, compact.

Overall, the material is well organized, easy to read, and quite informative. The increased use of color is a welcome addition and is a definite enhancement of the earlier editions. The price of the atlas is certainly reasonable.

However, there are a number of areas which might be improved. Currency is one. It is understood that there is a substantial lag between census data collection and publication. This might explain the use of 1978 figures in the chapter on agriculture instead of 1982 figures. But it does not explain the use of 1972
figures from the Census of Retail Trade in Table 30 (page 120). Censuses of Retail Trade were conducted in 1977 and 1982 and should have been used for the table. The maps and text in that chapter give no indication as to the base year of information.

Accuracy is another area that needs some attention. The chapter on manufacturing includes a map showing employment for paper and allied products industries (p. 117). Whatcom County, Washington, is shown as having zero employment in that category, when in fact, Georgia Pacific is a major employer in that county. A Bureau of Census publication, County Business Patterns--Washington for 1981 and 1983 (Washington, D.C. : US Government Printing Office, 1982 and 1984) on page 80 shows for Whatcom County that there was one employer with 100-249 employees, and another employer with 500-999 employees in the manufacture of paper and allied products. Similarly, the chapter on recreation includes a reference to the Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Monument as being located in Oregon instead of in Washington (p. 126). Between the table and the map, there are discrepancies in distances expressed for Portland, Oregon, and selected U.S. cities, and, although the differences are small, the numbers should be consistent.

To map users in the state of Washington, the small scale of some of the maps affect clarity and usefulness. This is especially noticeable in the Puget Sound region where the majority of Washington's population resides. An inset of Puget Sound would greatly enhance the clarity and usefulness of the maps covering vegetation, trade and services.

The climographs of individual stations shown on page 57 are difficult to interpret because of their scale. A number of geography faculty have indicated to me a preference for the table format as shown in the 1962 edition, "Table 2. Climate Data for Selected Stations", page 34.

I also found the map of exploration on page 12 difficult to interpret and confusing. Trail symbols are not easily distinguished and not all are included in the legend. A color plate might have made this map quicker and easier to interpret. The Indian Land Cessions map on page 18 was especially interesting, but I found myself wishing that I could see it shown with current county boundaries as a reference point.

In some instances it was difficult to determine classifications and categories shown on the maps. For example, categories within pie charts representing commercial seafood landings shown on page 106 for the smaller harbors are particularly difficult to read. The graph on page 114 covering manufacturing employment was also seemed difficult to interpret. Percentage tick marks on both sides of the graph instead of just one might help. In addition, cities with smaller but significant percentages of manufacturing employment are graphically expressed in very narrow columns of colors representing different
manufacturing sectors. These are so narrow as to make the distinguishing of colors almost impossible, as compared to the wider columns for Seattle and Portland.

Cartographic oversights are evidenced by the omission of a category for Umatilla County, Oregon, on the choropleth map "Value of Agricultural Products Sold" on page 90 and a blur instead of a well-defined circle for Bellingham, Washington, on the map of professional services on page 123.

Kimerling has done well in dating the maps in the atlas. However, in a few instances, dates have not been provided. For example, the map "Frequency of Dry Years" on page 54 is based on how many years? The map "Softwood Plywood Mills" on page 104 lacks a date. One assumes that it is the same date as the map on pulpwood mills (1982) above it, but given the importance of the industry to the region, the date is critical. Population figures expressed in the general reference map on page 2 come from what year?

In other instances, further explanation in the text might provide additional meaning to the maps. For instance, the text does not mention that the high unemployment rate in Washington state in the early 1970's is related to the Boeing Company cutbacks (page 28). An explanation of the relatively high Spanish ethnicity in Idaho compared to Washington and Oregon is wanting.

An index and gazetteer would be useful additions, as well as a large scale general reference map of the region. Subjects such as education and government might be considered for future inclusion.

Despite its shortcomings, the atlas has, largely, met its purpose. Although further refinement and attention to detail would greatly enhance its value, the atlas goes far toward filling a need which exists for a book of maps for the region. It should be purchased by any library which wishes to provide information about the Pacific Northwest.

Janet Collins
Map Curator
Western Washington University
Bellingham, Washington 98225
INDEX TO VOLUME 17

17 : 1 : pp. 1 - 109 November 1985
17 : 2 : pp. 110 - 211 March 1986
17 : 3 : pp. 212 - 314 June 1986

abbreviations: Contr. = Contributor to the following:
INM = Interesting New Maps
INP = Interesting New Publications
NMWNA = New Mapping of Western North America
NN = News Notes
PR = Publications of Relevance
Rev. = Reviewer of; Review of; Reviewed by:

ACCESS to geological maps of California
17:3:221

ACCESS to maps and other cartographic publications of the
United Nations and its specialized agencies.
17:3:215

AIR distance tables
17:2:184

ALBERTA, Canada

AMERICAN Maps and Mapmakers: Commercial Cartography in the
Nineteenth Century.
reviewed 17:2:195-197

ASCENDENT Mediterranean Facsimile
17:2:183

ASSOCIATION of Canadian Map Libraries
see, Kindred Journals 17:1:31; 17:3:244

ATLAS & book reviews
17:1:61-75; 17:2:187-198; 17:3:287

ATLAS of Colorado Ghost Towns.
Rev. 17:3:293

ATLAS of the Arab world.
Rev. 17:3:295

ATLAS of the Pacific Northwest
Rev. 17:3:299
AUSTRALIAN Map Curators' Circle
    see Kindred Journals 17:1:30-31

BENCH MARKS
    see "Milestones" 17:2:169; 17:3:256

BIBLIOGRAPHIC control of cartographic materials
    see Letter 17:2:148+
    see "Cartographic Controls" 17:1:43
    see also "Call for Assistance ..." 17:2:167

BLAKELEY, Mary
    Obituary 17:1:17

BOARDMAN, Richard
    Contr. to INF 17:2:184

BOLIVIA Atlas
    17:2:184

BRISTOW, Jody
    see Letter to Editor 17:1:83

BRITISH Columbia
    see WAML Catalog of Urban Mapping... Vancouver 17:2:201+

BROWN, Susan W.
    "Letter to the WAML Membership" 17:1:82

BUTTERY, Lewis M.
    see Map Reviews 17:3:272

BRYAN, Edwin H. (Jr.)
    Obituary 17:1:15+

CALIFORNIA
    see NMWNA 17:1:55+

CALIFORNIA, Geologic maps of
    see Jestes 17:3:221

CALIFORNIA Map Society
    see Kindred Journals 17:3:244

    17:2:151 & 186

CARTOGRAPHIC Users Advisory Council
    Announcement of 1986 Meeting 17:1:60
    "...Supplement to 'Map Librarianship: ...'" 17:3:247
CATALOGING of maps & aerial photos
see Letter 17:2:148+
see "Cartographic Controls" 17:1:43
see also "Call for Assistance ..." 17:2:167

CIRCUM Pacific Map Project
see "Prair E. Schooner's Second Column" 17:3:276

CLIMATES of the World
[reviewed] 17:2:191+

COBB, David A.
[reviewer of:] American maps and mapmakers: commercial cartography in the nineteenth century. 17:2:196+

COLLINS, Janet

COLLINS, Lori
see "Letters from our Members & Subscribers" 17:2:148

COLORADO
see "Denver Public Library's Colorado Computer Map Electronic Atlas" 17:1:8+
see also NMWNA 17:1:56-57
review of: Atlas of Colorado 17:1:64

COLOMBIA Atlas
17:2:183

COLUMBIAN Quincentennary
17:2:181+

COMPUTER maps
"Softworld. Computers in the Map Room." 17:1:26-29
see: "Denver Public Library's Colorado Computer Map Electronic Atlas" 17:1:8+
see also: "Geo Information Management Systems" 17:3:286

CONFERENCES/Meetings - Some Past, Some Future
17:1:58+; 17:2:158+; 17:3:283

COX, Barbara
Contr. to NMWNA 17:1:57+
"Conference Manual: Western Association of Map Libraries" 17:1:76+

CROWE, June
see "Benchmarks!!" 17:1:15
CRUSE, Larry
Contr. NMWNA 17:1:55+
see Editor's Page: "Verso" - The Editor's Chair 17:1:2+
"Microcartography" 17:1:39+; 17:2:204+; 17:3:279
"In appreciation & rememberance: Mary Lloyd Blakeley"
17:1:17
see "Prair E. Schooner's Second Column" 17:3:276

DEALERS
see "New Map Dealer" 17:2:181; also, 17:1:44+
see also: Publishers Catalogs 17:3:275

DEPOSITORY Agreements
see Depository Matters 17:1:34+; 17:3:240+
see CUAC Report 17:2:127+

DISCOVERY of the world: maps of the earth and the cosmos from
the David M. Stewart Collection.
Rev. 17:3:287

DRAKE, [Sir Francis] and the famous voyage, 1577-1580
review of: 17:1:73+

DULK, Michael
"Access to maps and other cartographic publications of
the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies" 17:3:215

DUPLICATE MAPS
17:2:209+; also "Wanted" 17:3:281

ECUADORIAN Relief Project, Map Librarians
17:3:281

EMPLOYMENT
Map Librarianship jobs 17:1:33+ ; 17:2:151

EXHIBITS
17:2:170+; 17:3:285
s.a. "Map Displays: a means of promoting map use" 17:3:257

FACSIMILE Maps
see "Ascendent Mediterranean Facsimile" 17:2:183
see "Facsimile printing of historical colored maps" 17:2:112+
see 17:3:246
see also "Old Ordnance Survey Maps: ...." 17:3:264

FOX, Herbert S.

FRENCH Revolution Bicentennial Atlas
17:2:182
GELFAND, Julia
contr. to NMWNA  17:1:56

GEOGRAPHICAL Bibliography for American Libraries
reviewed  17:2:189+

GEOGRAPHICAL Names
see "Names"  17:2:167+

GEOSCIENCE Information Society
see "Kindred Journals"  17:1:32;  17:3:243

GOAD Fire Insurance Plans
see Letter  17:2:148

GODFREY, Alan

GRANTS to Map Librarianship
  17:3:232

GREAT Britain. British Map Library.
see  17:3:285

GREAT Britain. Ordnance Survey.
see  17:3:264

GREENSBERG, Gerald L.
contr. to INF  17:2:177
see California Map Society  17:3:244

GUIDE to U.S. Map Resources
Rev.  17:3:290

HILLER, Steven Z.
see 1985-1986 WAML Officers  17:2:110;  17:3:212
see President's Page  17:3:213

HISTORY of Cartography
Rev.  17:3:292

HODUR, Ted
see CUAC Report  17:2:127+

HODUSKI, Bernadine Abbott
see letter  17:3:248

HOEHN, R. Philip
see Newsletter of the Library Associates  17:3:244

HOLLAND Land Company
see "Facsimile printing of historical colored maps"  17:2:112+
see also "... Project Update"  17:1:21+
HUNT, BILL [William S. Peterson-Hunt]  
contrib. to INP 17:2:184

IDAHO  
see NMWNA 17:2:153+

ILLINOIS, University of  
see 17:2:152 & 162

INCONSISTENCY in LC policy for some place names as subjects:  
a problem for map catalogers. 17:3:233

INDEX to geologic mapping of Nevada 7.5- & 15-Minute  
quadrangles in selected U.S.G.S. series; 1984-1985  
supplement. 17:3:235

reviewed 17:2:199+

INTERESTING New Maps  
17:1:18+ & 54-55  
17:2:176+

INTERESTING New Publications  
17:2:176+

INTERNATIONAL Federation of Library Association and  
Institutions, Division of Special Libraries,  
Section of Geography and Map Libraries 17:2:183

JACOBSEN, LaVonne  
Rev. "The literary world of San Francisco ..." 17:3:297

JESTES, Edward C.  
"Access to geological maps of California" 17:3:221

JOBS SEE EMPLOYMENT

KIDD, Betty  
see Letter to Editor 17:1:83

KINDRED Journals  
17:1:30+; 17:3:243

KOEPP, Donna  
see Milestones 17:2:169  
"Denver Public Library's Colorado Computer Map Electronic  
Atlas" 17:1:8+

LAMPRECHT, Sandra  
Rev. "Geographical Bibliography for American Libraries"  
17:2:189+  
Rev. "History of Cartography" 17:3:292
LARSGAARD, Mary  
Contr to NMWNA 17:1:56+  
Contr to Sounding Board: 17:1:84  
Editor of regular I.B. feature: "Advancing by Degrees", see  
17:1:4+ & 17:2:123+  
"The Golden Story" 17:1:4  

LETTERS to the Editor  
17:1:62+ & 17:2:148+  

LETTERS to the Treasurer  
17:2:150  

LEVERENZ, Paul  
Contr to INP 17:2:179  

LITERARY world of San Francisco and its environs. 17:3:297  

LOY, William G.  
reviewer of: "Atlas on Colorado" 17:1:64  

LUNDQUIST, David A.  
reviewer of: "Map Collections in the United States and Canada" 17:1:63  
host of WAML Davis Meeting 17:1:85  

MAP Collections in the United States and Canada  
reviewed 17:1:63  

MAP displays: a means of promoting map use. 17:3:257  

MAP Librarianship  
Job Openings & Jobs Wanted 17:1:33 & 17:2:151+; 17:3:282  

MAP Librarianship Education  
see: "Advancing by Degrees" 17:1:4+ & 17:2:123+  

MAP reviews  
17:3:272+  

MacDONALD, Kirk  
see "Letters from our Members & Subscribers" 17:2:148  

MEXICO [atlas]  
see [aerial photography] 17:1:47+  
see INP 12:2:179  
see NMWNA 17:1:55  

MICRO Aero Charts  
see CUAC Report 17:2:127+  

MICROCARTOGRAPHY  
"MicroCartography" by Larry Cruse 17:1:39; 17:2:104; 17:3:279
MILESTONES
17:2:169; 17:3:256

MILLER, Rosanna
1986-1987 WAML President 17:3:212

MINNESOTA, Univ. of
see 17:2:151+

MINTON, Jim
Elected WAML Vice-President; 1986-1987 Officers 17:3:212

MOFFAT, Riley
Rev. "State Maps on File" 17:2:197+

MOORE, Patricia A.
see "Call for Assistance...." 17:2:167
see Milestones 17:2:169

MUCKLESTON, Keith W.
reviewer of "Atlas of Oregon Lakes" 17:1:67:70

NAMES
17:2:167+; 17:3:245

NEVADA, geologic maps of
17:3:235

The NEW Cartography
reviewed 17:2:193+

NEW Mapping of Western North America
17:1:55+ 17:2:153+

NEW Mexico
see NMWNA 17:1:57

NEW York Public Library
17:3:261

NEW Zealand
see "News from New Zealand" 17:2:175
see also "Kindred Journals" 17:1:30

NOGA, Michael
Contr. to NMWNA 17:2:153
see Milestones 17:3:256
NORTH, Gary
    see CUAC Report 17:2:127+
    see Milestones 17:2:169

NORTH American Cartographic Information Society
    see CUAC Report 17:2:128

OCEAN Cable Lines
    reviewed 17:2:184

OREGON
    see NMWNA 17:1:57 & 17:2:154+

OTNESS, Harold M.
    reviewer of "Remembering America: a sampler of the WPA
    American Guide Series" 17:1:65+
    see "Great Greek Gift" 17:1:23

PACIFIC Basin Maps
    17:2:172+ & 17:2:205+
    see also MicroCartography 17:1:40
    see also "Prair E. Schooner's Second Column" 17:3:276

PANORAMAS of Promise: Pacific Northwest Cities and Towns on
    Nineteenth Century Lithographs
    reviewed 17:1:71+

PERRY, Joanne
    reviewer of "The New Cartography" 17:2:193+

POST, Jeremiah
    see "Noteworthy" 17:1:24

PRESERVATION
    see "Self Preservation" 17:1:52+; 17:2:163+; 17:3:280

PROMOTING map use
    see Map Displays 17:3:257
    see "Collection promotion at New York Public" 17:3:261

PRUETT, Nancy
    see CUAC Report 17:2:127+

PUBLICATIONS of Relevance
    17:1:21+
    see also "Interesting New Publications" 17:2:176+; 17:3:274

PUBLISHERS catalogs
    17:3:275, 286
RANDALL, Richard R.
"The distribution of gazetteers of the U.S. Board on Geographic Names" 16:2:147-148

REMEMBERING America: a sampler of the WPA American Guide Series reviewed 17:1:65+

REMOTE sensing
17:1:51; 17:2:184+; 17:3:241

REPROGRAPHICS
17:2:112

REX, Heather
Contri. NMWNA 17:1:57
Reviewer of "A Zuni Atlas" 17:2:187+

RUDD, Janet K.

SAFRAN, Franciska
"Facsimile printing of historical colored maps" 17:2:112+
[her picture, 17:2:122]

SAN Francisco
see Rev. "The literary world of ...." 17:3:297

SEAVEY, Charles A.
"The view from Lake Mendota" 17:2:123+
see also letter by Hoduski 17:3:248

SELF Preservation
17:1:52; 17:2:163+; 17:3:280

SHULER, John
Rev. "Guide to U.S. Map Resources" 17:3:290

SOFTWORLD. Computers in the Map Room.
17:1:26+; 17:3:275

SOUNDING Board
17:1:84 & 17:2:165+

see Kindred Journals 17:3:243

STARK, Peter L.
Contr. NMWNA 17:2:156+
Contr. INF 17:2:176
Rev. "The Discovery of the world: ...." 17:3:287

STATE Maps on File Rev. 17:2:197+
STEELE, Dale
Editor, NMWNA 17:2:153+
Contr. to INF 17:2:183
see Milestones 17:3:256

STEVENS, Stanley D.
"Supplement to 'Map Librarianship ...." 17:3:247
Compiler of "Index to Volume 16" 17:1:101+
Compiler of "Index to Volume 17" 17:3:302+
"In Memoriam: Edwin H. Bryan Jr." 17:1:15+
Reviewer of "Sir Francis Drake and the famous voyage, 1577-1580" 17:1:73+

STEWERT, Bill
see "Map librarians Ecuadorian relief project" 17:3:281

STRATFORD, Jean Slemmons
"Index to geologic mapping of Nevada...1984-1985 Supplement" 17:3:235

STRICKLAND, Muriel
Host of WAML San Diego Meeting see, 17:2:111
Elected WAML Secretary; 1986-1987 WAML Officers 17:3:212
"Map displays: a means of promoting map use" 17:3:257

STUDWELL, William E.
"Inconsistency in LC policy for some place names as subjects: a problem for map catalogers" 17:3:233

SUMMER Map Processing Projects
see Summer Projects 17:2:162+

TEENSMA, Peter D.A.
reviewer of "Climates of the World" 17:2:191+

TRAVEL Maps
see ... for the disabled: 17:1:21
RE: World Status Map 17:1:18+
RE: U.S. Travel Directory 17:2:184

TREVITT-CLARK, Susan
Announces 1986-1987 WAML Election Results 17:3:212

UNITED Nations
see "Access to maps and other cartographic publications ...." 17:3:215

URBAN Mapping Catalog
see "WAML Catalog ... Vancouver, British Columbia" 17:2:201+
U.S. Bureau of Land Management
see CUAC Report 17:2:127+

U.S. Bureau of the Census
see Map Reviews 17:3:273

see CUAC Report 17:2:127+

see "Depository Matters" 17:1:34+
see CUAC Report 17:2:127+

U.S. Geological Survey
see CUAC 1986 Annual Meeting 17:2:127+
see "Depository Matters" 17:1:34+; 17:3:241
see Kindred Journals 17:3:243

U.S. Government Printing Office. Depository Library Program
see "Depository Matters" 17:1:34+; 17:3:240
see CUAC 1986 Annual Meeting 17:2:127+

U.S. Library of Congress
see "Exhibits -- Pacific Basin, 1768 to 1842." 17:2:170+
see note RE: Summer Map Processing Project 17:2:163
see also Studwell 17:3:233

U.S. Travel Directory
17:2:184

UTAH
see NMWNA 17:1:57+

VANCOUVER, British Columbia
see WAML Catalog of Urban Mapping 17:2:201+

WALLIS, Helen
see "Letters ..." 17:2:148

WALSH, Jim
Contr. NMWNA 17:2:157
see Milestones 17:2:169

WASHINGTON (State)
see "MicroCartography" RE: Mount St. Helens Color Fiche 17:1:42
see NMWNA 17:2:156+

WAML Conference Manual
Compiled by Barbara Cox 17:1:76+
WAML Election Results
1986-1987 Election Results & List of Officers 17:3:212

WAML Information Bulletin
Index to Volume 16 17:1:101+
Index to Volume 17 17:3:302
"Verso" -- The Editor's Chair 17:1:2

WAML Meeting Announcement
Spring Meeting San Diego 17:2:111
Fall Meeting, 1986, Eugene 17:3:214
Future WAML Meetings 17:3:213

WAML Meetings, Program, Attendance
Fall Meeting 1985, Davis 17:1:85+
Spring Meeting 1986, San Diego 17:2:256

WAML Membership & Subscription List
17:1:88+

WAML Microfilming Consortium
see Microcartography features by Larry Cruse
17:1:39+; 17:2:205+; 17:3:279

WAML Officers, 1985-1986
17:1:1; 17:2:110

WAML Officers, 1986-1987
17:3:212

WAML Principal Region boundaries
see "Verso" -- The Editor's Chair 17:1:2+
see also, "Letter .... " by Susan Brown 17:1:82

WILSON, Maureen
"WAML Catalog of Urban Mapping -- Vancouver ...."
17:2:201+

WINROTH, Elizabeth
reviewer of "Panoramas of Promise ...." 17:1:71+

WOODWARD, Frances
see Milestones 17:2:169

WYOMING
see NMWNA 17:2:157

ZUNI Atlas
reviewed 17:2:187+

[Index to Volume 17 compiled by Stanley D. Stevens]
PUBLICATIONS of the
WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF MAP LIBRARIES


1976  Union list of Sanborn fire insurance maps held by institutions in the United States and Canada, vol. 1, Alabama to Missouri / by R. Philip Hoeber. WAML Occasional Paper no. 2. LC #76-6129; ISBN 0-939112-02-7  $5.00

1977  Union list of Sanborn fire insurance maps held by institutions in the United States and Canada, vol. 2, Montana to Wyoming; Canada and Mexico / by William S. Peterson-Hunt and Evelyn L. Woodruff; with a supplement and corrigenda to volume 1, by R. Philip Hoeber. WAML Occasional Paper no. 3. LC #76-2129 Rev.; ISBN 0-939112-03-5  $6.00


1978  Index to early twentieth-century city plans appearing in guidebooks: Baedeker, Muirhead-Blue Guides, Murray, J.F.G.R., etc., plus selected other works to provide worldwide coverage of over 2,000 plans to over 1,200 communities, found in 74 guidebooks / by Harold M. Otness. WAML Occasional Paper no. 4. LC #78-15094; ISBN 0-939112-05-1  $6.00


1980  Index to nineteenth-century city plans appearing in guidebooks: Baedeker, Murray, Jaume, Black, Appleton, Meyer, plus selected other works to provide coverage of over 1,800 plans to nearly 600 communities, found in 164 guidebooks / by Harold M. Otness. WAML Occasional Paper no. 7. LC #80-24483; ISBN 0-939112-08-6  $6.00


1981  Printed maps of Utah to 1900; an annotated cartobibliography / by Riley Moore Moffatt. WAML Occasional Paper no. 8. LC #81-659; ISBN 0-939112-09-4  $10.00


1985  Map Index to Topographic Quadrangles of the United States, 1882-1940 / by Riley Moore Moffatt. WAML Occasional Paper no. 10. LC #84-21984; ISBN 0-939112-12-4  $3.00

AVAILABILITY

Order any item or Standing Order for series from:

Western Association of Map Libraries
c/o Stanley D. Stevens, WAML Treasurer
University Library, University of California
Santa Cruz, CA 95064  Phone: (408) 429-2364

California residents add tax @ 6.5%. Prepaid orders mailed free.
Bill Stewart
South American Map Import Specialist
119 Grandview
Ann Arbor, Mi. 48103 (313) 665-5073