Western Association of Map Libraries

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

ASSOCIATION NEWS:
Agenda for WAML 20th Anniversary Meeting, Reno, Nev; Sept. 10-12, 1987 ---- 193
Minutes, WAML Provo Meeting, April 23-24, by Muriel Strickland -------------- 258
New Member & Subscriber Rates for 1987/88 ---- 192
WAML Spring Meeting, Provo, Attendance ---- 257

FEATURE ARTICLES:
A Cartobibliography of Separately Published USGS Special Maps of Alaska, by Peter L. Stark ---------------------- 195
A Sequel to...Disaster Planning: Seismic Dangers at the UCLA Map Library, by Carlos B. Hagen ---------------------- 221

REGULAR FEATURES:
Atlas & Book Reviews, edited by Peter L. Stark ------------ 264
Atlas of Georgia, reviewed by James O. Minton ------------ 270
Atlas of Great Lakes Indian History, reviewed by Jon L. Walstrom ------------- 284
Atlas of Maritime History, reviewed by David Lundquist ------------------ 279
Early Mapping of Hawai'i, reviewed by David Kittelson ------------ 266
Historical Atlas of Arizona, reviewed by Joanne Perry ------------ 286
Map Catalog, reviewed by William Hunt ---------------------- 277
Map Index to Topographical Quadrangles of the United States, 1882-1940, reviewed by Ronald Grim ------------ 274
Map Librarianship, reviewed by Brent Allison ------------ 272
Northern California Atlas and Gazetteer, reviewed by Joe Crotts ------------ 280
Santa Cruz County Place Names, reviewed by Lewis L. McArthur ------------ 264
Catalogs Received ----------------------------------------------- 253
Caveat Emptor ------------------------------------------------- 263
Conferences/Meetings - Some Past, Some Future ------------- 193 & 229
Depository Matters ----------------------------------------------- 227
Duplicate Maps Available/Wanted ---------------------------------- 260
Grantsmanship -------------------------------------------------- 255
Kindred Journals ----------------------------------------------- 228
Letter to the Editor, by Phil Hoehn ---------------------- 239
MicroCartography, by Larry Cruse ---------------------- 261
Milestones [Benchmarks] ----------------------------------------------- 249
New Mapping of Western North America ---------------------- 240
New Publications of Interest ----------------------------------------------- 234
New Serials ----------------------------------------------- 233
On the International Front, by Michael Dulka ------------ 238
Professional Job Announced at BYU ---------------------- 257
Short Reviews, by Trevitt-Clark, Stark, & Stevens - 232-3 & 240
Sounding Board ----------------------------------------------- 248
Stolen Maps -------------------------------------------------- 262
Toponomics [Placenames] ----------------------------------------------- 250
Index to Volume 18, by Stanley D. Stevens ---------------------- 287

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W ASSN MAP LIB INF BULL 18 (3) 192 - 298 JUNE 1987
TO: WAML Members and Subscribers

Membership Dues and Subscription Price Change Announcement

Effective 7/1/87 for 1987/88 Year

The Executive Committee of WAML, at its Sept. 11, 1986 meeting in Eugene, increased WAML rates $5.00 per category as follows:

- WAML Principal Region & Associate Members Dues $20.00 per year
- WAML Institutional Members [includes IB & OP] $40.00 per year
- WAML Information Bulletin Subscribers [see rates below]

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# 2 in March
# 3 in June

The Information Bulletin may be ordered at the rate shown below, orders are accepted on a volume year basis only, which begins July 1 and ends June 30. Mid-year subscribers will be furnished all back issues for the current year.

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c/o Stanley D. Stevens, Sub. Mgr.
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Santa Cruz, CA 95064

Checks must be made payable in U.S.$ to Western Association of Map Libraries [not to the University of California]. Payment for Volume 19 (and each Volume Year thereafter) should reach WAML by August 1, 1987, for timely mailing of the first issue in November. Institutional Members receive issues of the Information Bulletin and each Occasional Paper issued during the year of Membership.
WAML Meetings

20th Anniversary Meeting, Reno, September 10-12, 1987

Spring, 1988: Cal Tech, Pasadena, California, April 21-22, 1988
   Host is Jim O'Donnell, Library, Division of Geol. & Planetary Sciences, Cal. Inst. Tech., Pasadena, CA 91125

Fall, 1988: Stanford University, Stanford, California
   Host is Charlotte Derksen, Branner Earth Sciences Library, Mitchell Bldg; Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305

WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF MAP LIBRARIES (WAML)
20TH ANNIVERSARY MEETING -- SEPTEMBER 10-12, 1987
RENO, NEVADA - UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA-RENO

This 20th Anniversary Meeting will be held in Reno at the University of Nevada-Reno, College Inn. The program includes papers on relevant computer software programs, map collection internship programs, and the results of a survey on map library outreach and user education. The formal program concludes with a banquet to roast/toast the organization.

A field trip to Virginia City and Lake Tahoe is planned for Saturday along with other events and speakers for this special meeting.

Along with the WAML schedule, Reno will be having its annual Balloon Races that same weekend, Friday-Sunday. Over 100 balloons lift off at daybreak just one mile north of the College Inn, site of WAML's meetings. This is a huge event and will effect your ability to make plane and hotel reservations. Although registration materials will be mailed to the membership in June, it is not too soon to make plans to attend. Registrants will receive a 20th Anniversary Souvenir.

AGENDA

Thursday, September 10, 1987

9:00-12:00 Executive Board meeting, Room IA, College Inn
12:45- 1:30 Registration, Lobby, College Inn ($10.00)
1:30- Welcome: H. Morehouse, Director of Libraries,
   Mary Ansari, Mines Librarian
   Membership Meeting, Room IB
   Business meeting and announcements
3:00- 3:15 Break (Room IA)
3:15- 4:15 Sounding Board
4:15- 5:00 Mines Library Tour
6:30-10:00 Cocktails & Cookout at Host Linda Newman's

Friday, September 11, 1987

20 Years of Map Librarianship

Moderator: Mary Ansari, Mines Librarian, UNR

9:00- 9:30 Late Registration and Coffee, Lobby, College Inn
9:30- 9:45 Opening Remarks by Moderator
9:45-10:15 Keynote Speaker: Mary Larsgaard
10:15-10:45 Paper I: Julia Gelfand, U. of Calif. Irvine
    and Larry Carver, U. of Calif. Santa Barbara
    "Computer software for the map librarian"
10:45-11:15 Break (Room IA)
    "Survey of map library outreach & user ed."
11:45- 1:15 Lunch - College Inn (second floor)
1:15- 1:45 Paper III: Steven Hiller, Univ. of Washington
    "Mainstreaming of map libraries"
1:45- 2:15 Paper IV: Muriel Strickland & Jim Minton
    Cal. State U. San Diego & U. of Arizona
    "Map collection internship programs"
2:15- 2:45 Paper V: Stan Stevens, U. of Calif. Santa Cruz
    "Personal reflections and perspectives"
2:45- 3:15 Break (Room IA)
3:15- 4:30 Panel: WAML's Past, Present, and Future
    Past: Stan Stevens, Publications History
    Present/Future: Larry Carver
6:00 Banquet and no-host cocktails
    Holiday Inn-Downtown, 1000 E. 6th St., Reno
    14th Floor, Skyline Room
7:00 20th Anniversary Banquet, a Roast ($15.00)
    Rememberances, Fantastic Stories, by Members

Saturday September 12, 1987

8:00- 1:00 Lake Tahoe Tour/Virginia City Tour (to be arranged)
    Golf option

Members will receive a pre-conference mailing for registration.

HOST: Linda Newman, Map Librarian, University of Nevada-Reno,
    Reno, NV 89557 (702/784-6596 - 8:30-2:00)
A Cartobibliography of Separately Published
U. S. Geological Survey Special Maps of
Alaska

by

Peter L. Stark
Map Librarian
University of Oregon

Introduction

This cartobibliography of special U.S. Geological Survey maps of Alaska is an extracted chapter from a work in progress that hopes to identify and uniformly cite all separately published USGS special maps issued from 1882 to 1961 and all separately published USGS river surveys from about 1900 to 1979. This Alaska chapter is presented here to introduce the project to the readers of the Information Bulletin and to provide a record of USGS mapping activities in Alaska before the advent of standard 1:63,360-scale topographic map production.

Definitions

Flip over any old-style state topographic map index and there, in alphabetical order, are listed special maps available from the U.S. Geological Survey. These include various maps of the United States as a whole, state maps, maps of national parks and monuments, urban area maps and river surveys (for the most part covering western rivers). The one element these special maps have in common is that the geographic grid, essential in determining the extent of standard topographic quadrangles, is relatively unimportant when compared to the area or region covered by the special map, e.g. Yosemite National Park or Atlanta and vicinity. This is perhaps the best definition of a special map, that its extent is not determined by the geographic grid, but by the area, region, or political unit it covers. In fact, a good subtitle for this project might be "Beyond the Geographic Grid."

There are a great many categories of special maps issued between 1882 and 1961 that will be included in the cartobibliography. These include,

1. Maps of the United States as a whole, various scales, in base, contour, relief and shaded relief editions;
2. Maps of the States, various scales, in base, contour and shaded relief editions;
3. National parks and monuments, in contour and shaded relief editions;
4. Urban area maps from the 1890's to the 1960's;
5. Mining district maps;
6. Maps of national battlefields;
7. Military camp maps;
8. County maps;
9. Maps of special regions, such as Lake Winnebago, Wisconsin, Salinas Valley, California, National Bison Range, Montana, etc.;
10. A variety of half-quads, double-quads and odd-shaped sheets;
11. River surveys, and many more.

Several other categories of not so obvious special maps will also be included such as all shaded relief quadrangles (both 15 and 7.5 minute), standard quadrangles with descriptive text on their versos (Delaware Water Gap Quadrangle), special map series with indexes supplied within the body of the cartobibliography (Los Angeles 6 minute series, etc.) and out of context quadrangles. Out of context quadrangles include maps that lie outside of the normal geographic grid for their series. The Columbus, Ohio 30 minute quadrangle is a good example. This map has the following shifted coordinates in order to show Columbus on one sheet (N 39° 45' - 40° 15' / W 82° 45' - 83° 15').

In order to make this cartobibliographic project manageable, a few restrictions must be applied. First, simple extensions of standard quadrangles that pop-out to cover the adjacent coast or up to a political boundary will not be included. These have always been treated as standard quadrangles even though their coordinates describe an area slightly larger than 15 or 30 minutes square. For instance, the La Jolla Quadrangle in California extends beyond the normal 15 minute grid to include the adjacent sea coast (W 117° - 117° 16'), but will not be considered for the purposes of this project as a "special" map.

Another restriction has to do with dates. Only those maps compiled to 1961 will be cited in the cartobibliography. This date has been selected to make the list compatible with Publications of the U.S. Geological Survey, 1879 to 1961 (Washington, D.C. : U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1964). The list of metropolitan area maps, state maps and special maps that appear in this work between pages 247 and 257 is woefully inadequate, because, I suspect, it lists only those maps in stock as of 1961, not the complete publishing record of special maps. After 1961, the record of special map publishing becomes clearer. State topographic map indexes were regularly issued making it easier to identify special maps as they were released. The future cartobibliography will note revisions and printings of maps published after 1961 if they were compiled using pre-1961 maps. For an example of this, see the note under the citation for Mount McKinley National Park, Alaska.

River surveys are a different matter. The vast majority were published before 1961 and only a few after that date. The last river survey sheets were printed in 1979. Sometime in the mid-1980's, the U.S. Geological Survey removed and discarded all river survey sheets from their warehouse in Denver. No purpose
would have been served by applying the 1961 cut-off date to river surveys, since this series has been closed since 1979. Thus, all river surveys including the dozen or so issued after 1961 will be listed.

A third restriction on this cartobibliography is that only separately published maps will be included. This rules out many special topographic maps found in back pockets of U.S. Geological Survey book publications. For example, there is a splendid topographic map of Long Island, New York found in Professional Paper No. 82 (1914) that this listing of special maps must ignore, along with scores of others found in U.S.G.S. Bulletins, Monographs, and Annual Reports. Since U.S.G.S. publications were included in the U.S. Serial Set of U.S. government publications up to 1920, it can be expected that the map index to the U.S. Serial Set, a project edited by Donna Koepp at the University of Kansas, will identify many of these early special maps found in book publications.

Finally, the cartobibliography will not include separately published pre-1961 thematic maps such as land classification maps, geologic maps, and maps in the GQ, MF, HA, etc. series. These folded geologic and geophysical maps are already well indexed by the work Guide to USGS Geologic and Hydrologic Maps (McLean, VA: Documents Index, 1986). This last restriction eliminates the problem of deciding which federal agency was responsible for thematic information appearing on many U.S.G.S. state base maps or determining if a thematic map originated in a USGS or non-USGS book publication.

Thus, the purpose of the cartobibliography will be to focus on the time period in most need of bibliographic control (1882 - 1961) and emphasize those non-thematic maps published separately by the U.S. Geological Survey.

Methodology

Since the cartobibliography seeks to identify all special maps in all editions and printings, the methodology used to find special maps has sought to be as exhaustive as possible. Citations were first drawn from Publications of the U.S. Geological Survey, 1879 - 1961 and 1962 - 1970 to form a base list. More titles were added from the University of Oregon's extensive, but far from complete, holdings of state topographic map indexes, from the University of Oregon's collection of special topographic maps, from U.S. Geological Survey's Annual Reports (1882 - 1932) and from the National Cartographic Information Center's Map and Chart Information System (MCIS), which forms the index to the USGS historic map microfilm. Then, the historic map microfilm was combed for special maps and to flesh-out existing citations. Time will be spent this summer visiting important map libraries in California and NCIC in Menlo Park on the search for additional titles, other editions and reprints.
The methodology followed for river surveys was essentially the same, although the two volumes of Publications of the U.S. Geological Survey and the Survey's Annual Reports did not yield much information. Most citations were gathered from state topographic map indexes and from U.S. Geological Survey Water Supply Paper 995, "Index to River Surveys Made by the U.S. Geological Survey and other Agencies, revised to July 1, 1947" (Washington, D.C. : U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1948) which is a revision of Water Supply Paper 558, "Preliminary Index to River Surveys" (Washington, D.C. : U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1926). This book was invaluable, but it took many hours to sort citations as the river surveys issued by several federal and state agencies other than the U.S. Geological Survey, were listed in the book and because the book's arrangement was by river basins by state and frequently split up a given river survey into its many branches, forks and tributaries. Historic map microfilm rolls 288 - 289 and 312 - 314 were viewed frame by frame, confirming or completing citations as well as providing a few new listings. A few river survey sheets were serendipitously discovered on state rolls of the historic map microfilm.

Arrangement and Format of Citations

The arrangement of the cartobibliography will follow this outline:

Part I

Maps of North America;
Maps of the United States;
Regional Maps of the United States;
State maps followed by that state's special maps arranged alphabetically (This section will include a chapter on each state, the District of Columbia and Territories of the United States).

Part II

River surveys arranged alphabetically by state and within each state.

Part III

Index

The cartobibliography will employ three citation formats:

1. For maps of North America, the United States and individual state maps:

   Title -- Exactly as it appears on the map.
   Scale -- Expressed as a ratio, 1:500,000, etc.
   Compilation date -- If any, from the map itself.
   Publication date -- Taken from the map itself.
   Contour interval -- Provided for topographic maps.
2. For special maps:

Title -- Exactly as it appears on the map.
Survey date -- Taken in its entirety from the map itself.
Publication date -- Usually expressed as "Edition of..." Date is taken from the first issue of the particular map and the date the first map was printed, if different from the publication date.
Scale and size -- Scale expressed as a ratio; size is approximate and expressed in centimeters.
Geographic coordinates -- In lieu of map indexes, these will provide the exact geographic coverage of the map.
Contour interval -- Including notes on supplementary contours.
Notes -- Important features of the maps such as texts on verso, whether map is preliminary, data on revisions if made after 1961 and other descriptive information.
Other editions -- Set off by the dash --, include revisions of the original issue complete with revision dates and reprints if any. Also found here are the shaded relief editions with compilation and printing dates.

Examples of these citations follow in the Alaska chapter of the cartobibliography.

3. River surveys form Part II of the cartobibliography. The Alaska listing in the issue lacks river surveys, and therefore, represents only Part I. This division is not arbitrary, but exists because river surveys have a citation form that differs considerably from that used for other special maps, as the following citation illustrates.

**American River, California**

Surveyed in 1935 - 1936.
Printed 1942.
8 sheets. (4 plans, 2 profiles, 2 sheets showing damsites)
71 x 56 cm. each sheet.
1:24,000. Vertical scale of profile, 40 feet to 1 inch.
Contour intervals on land 10 and 20 feet; on river surface, 5 ft.
Plan and profile of American River from bridge at Folsom, California to confluence of North and South Fork; North Fork to mile 17 Middle Fork to mile 20; South Fork to mile 31 and damsites.
[Note: Description begins at the lowest point downstream and proceeds upstream.]
Dates

An explanation of how various dates associated with the maps are expressed could prove helpful. Sadly, the many sources consulted for citations have not expressed map dates consistently. One source would use the survey date, another the edition date, a third, the reprinting date and NCIC's MCIS too frequently listed the date the map entered the U.S. Geological Survey's library. All dates printed on a map are important, but on occasion, if all are taken together, they can cause confusion. One of the objectives of the cartobibliography is to end any doubt as to a map's printing history.

Early Geological Survey maps (pre-1916) express edition date in terms of month and year, "Edition of July 1912" for instance. Unless needed to distinguish different editions in the same year, the month has been dropped from the citations. If the U.S.G.S. used the word "Edition", the author assumes that the map was indeed a new edition and has cited the map as such. These guidelines should make the cartobibliography more consistent.

Alaska

This Alaska chapter has been compiled using the methodology outlined above and includes 106 special and 123 shaded relief maps. Although a few more checks need to be made, the author is reasonably certain that this chapter is complete. Scope restrictions apply. Topographic quadrangles of Alaska compiled and published after 1948 with a scale of 1:63,360 are not considered special maps and are not included, even though their coordinates enclose areas of 15 x 20 minutes; 15 x 22 minutes, 30 seconds, 15 x 30 minutes, and 15 x 36 minutes.

The Alaska listing is both typical of other chapters and anomalous. It does follow the arrangement and citation form of other state chapters, but it does not supply as complete a citation for each of the 123, 1:250,000-scale shaded relief maps as is found for shaded relief quadrangles in chapters of other states. However, a map index is supplied. The Alaska chapter includes a thematic map, Map of the Bering River Coal Field... (1915) which is a revised version of the Topographic Map of the Controller Bay Region (1907).

In the final list, this separately published thematic map will probably be relegated to a note under the citation for Controller Bay, but it is included separately in this listing because it is identified as Alaska Map 28.

This list notes Alaska map numbers discovered as ranging from 1 through 55 and which move from the south (lowest numbers) to the north (highest numbers). Bering River Coal Field, as Alaska Map 28, completes the list of 55 maps. Earlier map numbers expressed as "Alaska Sheet (or Map) 601 A, etc. are also noted and trend
south to north. These numbers are not always printed on the map. Notes made by the U.S. Geological Survey on maps found on the historic map microfilm supplied the missing number designations.

Turning once again to the subject of dates, the Alaska chapter provides a good cross section of how dates are noted in the cartobibliography. **Admiralty Island** was surveyed in 1934, 1935, 1936 and 1938 and was published as "Edition of 1940" -- one map. **Berners Bay Special Map** was surveyed in 1906 and first published as "Edition of 1908". The 1908 edition was reprinted in 1934, thus a total of two maps are described in this citation. The **Fairbanks Special Map** was surveyed in 1907 and first issued as the "Edition of 1908". It was then revised in 1939 and "reprinted" in 1940 -- two maps in two distinct editions. Finally, to test anyone's understanding of U.S.G.S. date notation, is the troublesome **Valdez and Vicinity**. **Valdez** was surveyed in 1911, 1912 and 1916 and first published as the "Edition of 1930". It was then reprinted three times, in 1937, 1959 and 1962, so four maps of one edition are cited here -- four contour maps. Shaded relief was added to the 1937 reprint of the edition of 1930 in the year 1948, making a new map, cited separately. It was later reprinted in 1962. There are two shaded relief maps, but one edition listed for **Valdez and Vicinity**. Luckily, the majority of special maps are not as difficult as this one.

**Conclusion**

The value of a cartobibliography of special maps lies in its ability to bring forth new information about U.S. Geological Survey mapping. For instance, the Alaska list reveals the Geological Survey's numbering system for early Alaskan maps, and that only one edition of "Alaska Map D" was issued. A national listing of special U.S.G.S. maps will also reveal new insights on the agency's history as a map publisher, enabling a researcher to trace its mission and goals through the types of maps it has issued.

The cartobibliography might prompt map libraries to examine their collections of older U.S.G.S. maps for special sheets that may be in need of salvage and preservation. The University of Oregon Map Library formerly stored all special maps with early quadrangles. Special maps were often folded to match the size of the quadrangles for easier storage. Over time and after much use these maps began to tear at the folds and sheets that were only slightly larger than quad size and not folded, started to chip away at the edges, slowly eating into the printed portion of the map. Now, all special sheets have been pulled from the collection of standard quadrangles, unfolded, cataloged, encapsulated and placed into flat cabinets. The U.S.G.S. special double quadrangle for **Los Angeles, California** of 1897 can now be found along with all other historic maps of that city. With a list, other libraries could more easily search for special maps in their collections.
Special maps, because they cover an identifiable area or region and not merely a portion of the geographic grid, could prove attractive to map dealers. True, U.S.G.S. maps are not old enough to be considered "antiques" and the rarity and value of a given sheet could be difficult to determine, but what map library that collects city plans of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries or individual collector could pass up a 1903, U.S.G.S. 1:24,000-scale map of St. Louis, Missouri showing the Louisiana Purchase Exhibition grounds? Map librarians have a responsibility to build collections, not only for present-day users, but for future users as well, and tomorrow's antique maps are those that were published from 1890 to 1940.

Any suggestions for improving the proposed cartobibliography would be most appreciated by the author.

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

Alaska State Maps

Alaska "Map A" series.

Map of Alaska
1:5,000,000.
Compiled and published in 1909.
49 x 56 cm.

Map of Alaska
1:5,000,000.
Compiled and published in 1914.
48 x 56 cm.

Map of Alaska  Alaska Map A
1:5,000,000.
48 x 56 cm.

Alaska "Map B" series.

Map of Alaska
1:1,500,000.
Compiled 1935.
Printed 1935.
Two sheets (East Half/West Half) 137 x 99 cm each sheet.

Map of Alaska
1:1,500,000.
Compiled 1941.
Printed 1941.
Two sheets (East Half/West Half) 137 x 99 cm each sheet.

Alaska, Alaska Map B
1:1,584,000.
Compiled in 1950.
Two Sheets (East Half/West Half) 137 x 99 cm each sheet.

Alaska Map B (base)
1:1,584,000.
Compiled in 1955.
Printed 1956.
Two sheets (East Half/West Half) 137 x 99 cm each sheet.

Alaska Map B (topographic)
1:1,584,000.
Compiled in 1955.
Printed 1956.
Contour interval 1000 feet.
Two sheets (East Half/West Half) 137 x 99 cm each sheet.

Alaska "Map C" Series.

Alaska Map C
1:12,000,000.
Compiled 1916.
25 x 33 cm. Planimetric map with highways in red.


Alaska "Map D" Series.

Map of Alaska in Relief, Alaska Map D.
1:2,500,000.
Compiled in 1923.
83 x 119 cm. Color shaded relief map.

Alaska "Map E" Series.

Map of Alaska. Alaska Map E (base)
1:2,500,000.
No compilation date.
86 x 125 cm.


Alaska Map E (base)
1:2,500,000.
1954.
88 x 123 cm.

Alaska Map E (shaded relief)
1:2,500,000.
1954.
88 x 123 cm.

Alaska Special Maps

Admiralty Island, Alaska
Edition of 1940.
1:125,000. 137 x 75 cm.
N 57° - 58° 25' / W 133° 40' - 135°.
Contour interval 200 feet.
Alaska Map 10.

The Alaska Railroad: Seward to Matanuska Coal Field
Surveyed in 1904 - 1916.
1924.
1:250,000 116 x 92 cm.
N 59° 40' - 61° 53' / W 147° - 151°.
Contour interval 200 feet. "Broken lines indicate probable topography of unsurveyed areas."
"Reconnaissance Map".
Alaska Map 25.

The Alaska Railroad: Matanuska Coal Field to Yanert Fork
1924.
1:250,000. 118 x 92 cm.
N 61° 53' - 63° 40' / W 147° - 151°.
Contour interval 200 feet. "Broken lines indicate probable topography of unsurveyed areas."
"Reconnaissance Map".
Alaska Map 26.

-- Another edition. Surveyed between the years 1898 and 1933
with revisions and additions in 1939.
Edition of 1940.

The Alaska Railroad: Yanert fork to Fairbanks
1924.
1:250,000. 105 x 92 cm.
N 63° 40' - 65° 30' / W 147° - 151°.
Contour interval 200 feet. "Broken lines indicate probable topography of unsurveyed areas.
"Reconnaissance Map".
Alaska Map 27.

-- Another edition. Surveyed between the years 1902 and 1916,
with revisions and additions in 1939.
Edition of 1940.

Anchorage and Vicinity, Alaska
1:24,000. 143 x 114 cm. (Metropolitan Area Map)
N 61° 04' - 61° 20' / W 149° 37' 30" - 150° 05'.
Contour interval 20 feet with supplementary contours at 10-foot intervals.
"This map portrays ground conditions prior to the earthquake of
March 27, 1964."

Anvikchack District, Alaska
Surveyed in 1922 and 1923.
1927.
1:250,000. 80 x 77 cm.
N 55° 55' - 57° 15' / W 157° 10' - 159° 45'.
Contour interval 200 feet.
"Reconnaissance Map"
"Advance sheet subject to correction."
Alaska Map 13.

Annette Island Air Base and Vicinity, Alaska
Surveyed in 1940.
1940.
1:20,000. 55 x 46 cm.
N 55° - 55° 04' 30" / W 131° 32' - 131° 38' 30".
Contour interval 5 feet.
Shows Annette Island in its entirety.

**Anthracite Ridge District, Alaska**
Surveyed in 1931.
No publication date.
1:12,000. 79 x 63 cm.
N 61° 46' 50" - 61° 51' / W 148° 04' - 148° 11' 15".
Contour interval 10 feet.
"Preliminary topographic map." "Surveyed by the Alaska Branch
in cooperation with the Alaska Railroad."
Alaska Map 33.

**Map of the Bering River Coal Field showing distribution**
**of the various kinds of coal and location of the coal**
**sections and coal samples described in Bulletin 335**
Surveyed in 1905 and 1906.
1915.
1:62,500. 99 x 90 cm.
N 60° - 60° 30' / W 143° 45' - 144° 40'.
Contour interval 50 feet.
Separately published map. See also, **Controller Bay Region**.
Alaska.
Alaska Map 28.

**Benners Bay Special Map, Alaska**
Surveyed in 1906.
1:62,500. 41 x 27 cm.
N 58° 43' - 58° 55' / W 134° 55' - 135° 10'.
Contour interval 50 feet.
Alaska sheet 581B. Alaska Map 11.

**Casadepaga Quadrangle, Alaska**
Surveyed in 1905.
Edition of 1907.
1:62,500. 53 x 43 cm.
N 64° 45' - 65° / W 164° - 164° 30'.
Contour interval 25 feet.
Alaska Map 44. Adjoins the Solomon Quadrangle (Alaska Map 43)

**Central Kuskokwim Region, Alaska**
No Compilation date.
1:250,000. 92 x 78 cm.
N 60° 30' - 62° 15' / E 156° 45' - 159° 45'.
Contour interval 500 feet.
Alaska Map 55.

**Central Richardson Highway, Alaska**
Surveyed between the years 1900 and 1938, with revisions and
additions in 1941.
Edition of 1941.
1:250,000. 63 x 77 cm.
N 61° 50' - 63° / W 143° 40' - 146° 50'.
Contour interval 200 feet. Areas not surveyed in detail indicated by broken lines.
Alaska Map 54.

Chichagof-Baranof Islands, Alaska
Surveyed 1926 and 1929.
1:250,000. 89 x 48 cm.
N 56° 05' - 58° 24' / W 134° 40' - 136° 40'.
Planimetric. Map centered on Sitka, Alaska.
Alaska Map 8.

Chichagof and Vicinity, Alaska
Surveyed in 1938.
Edition of 1939.
1:62,500. 56 x 42.
N 57° 34' - 57° 47' / W 135° 55' - 136° 15'.
Contour interval 50 feet.
Alaska Map 52.

Reconnaissance Map of Chitina Quadrangle, Copper River Region, Alaska
Surveyed in 1898, 1900, 1902, 1905, 1908, 1911 and 1913. 1914.
1:250,000. 100 x 106 cm.
N 60° - 62° / W 142° - 146° 20'.
Contour interval 200 feet. Dotted lines represent probable topography unsurveyed.
Alaska Map 601.

Chitina Valley and Adjacent Areas, Alaska
Printed in 1942.
1:250,000. 71 x 123 cm.
N 60° 40' - 62° 10' / W 141° - 146° 20'.
Contour interval 200 feet.
Alaska Map 51.

Topographic Map of Controller Bay Region, Alaska
Surveyed in 1905. 1907.
1:62,500. 99 x 90 cm.
N 60° - 60° 30' / W 143° 45' - 144° 40'.
Contour interval 50 feet.
Alaska Map 601A. See also, Bering River Coal Field...

Cooper Mountain and Vicinity (Prince of Wales Island), Alaska
Surveyed in 1908.
1:62,500. 27 x 24 cm.
N 55° 10' 30" - 55° 17' 30" / W 132° 30' 30" - 132° 41'.
Contour interval 100 feet. Dotted lines represent approximate
topography.
Alaska Sheet No. 540B. Alaska Map 4.

**Curry and Vicinity, Alaska**
Surveyed in 1932.
1933.
1:250,000. 42 x 38 cm.
N 62° 30' - 63° 15' / W 149° 35' - 151° 10'.
Contour interval 200 feet.
Area south of Mount McKinley National Park.
Preliminary topographic map. Alaska Map 34.

**Delta River District, Alaska**
[Surveyed] 1935 - 1936 and from earlier surveys.
1:250,000. 71 x 79 cm.
N 63° - 64° 20' / W 143° 40' - 147°.
Contour interval 200 feet.
Alaska Map 49.

**Eastern Tanana District, Alaska**
Topography 1937, 1938, 1939 and from earlier surveys.
1:250,000. 96 x 63 cm.
N 62° - 64° / W 141° - 143° 40'.
Contour interval 200 feet.
Alaska Map 53.

**Reconnaissance Map of the Fairbanks Quadrangle, Alaska**
Surveyed in 1903, 1905, 1906, 1907 and 1908.
1909.
1:250,000. 78 x 66 cm.
N 64° - 66° / W 146° - 150°.
Contour interval 200 feet.
Alaska Sheet No. 642. Alaska Map 39.

**Fairbanks Special Map, Alaska**
Surveyed in 1907.
Edition of 1908.
1:62,500. 49 x 93 cm.
N 64° 45' - 65° 10' / W 147° 03' - 148° 15'.
Contour interval 25 feet. Broken lines represent topography taken
from reconnaissance maps.
Map oriented from the southwest to the northeast from the Tanana
River and Fairbanks in the SW to Chatanika in the NE.
Alaska Sheet No. 642A.

Reprint of 1940. Alaska Map 40.
Fourymile Quadrangle, Alaska
Surveyed in 1898.
1:250,000. 51 x 25 cm.
N 64° - 65° / W 141° - 142° .
Contour interval 200 feet.
Alaska Sheet No. 640. Alaska Map 37.

Girdwood District, Alaska
Surveyed in 1931.
No publication date.
1:62,500. 70 x 56 cm.
N 60° 53' - 61° 10' / W 148° 58' - 149° 23'.
Contour interval 50 feet.
"Advance sheet subject to correction."
"Surveyed by Alaska Branch in cooperation with the Alaska Railroad."
Alaska Map 24.

Goodnews District, Alaska
Surveyed in 1898, 1919 and 1937. 1938.
1:250,000. 67 x 48 cm.
N 58° 35' - 59° 50' / W 160° 20' - 162° .
Contour interval 200 feet.
Alaska Map 18.

Grand Central Special Map, Alaska
Surveyed in 1904.
Edition of 1906.
1:62,500. 54 x 46 cm.
N 64° 40' - 64° 57' / W 165° - 165° 30'.
Contour interval 25 feet.
Adjoins the Nome special map to the north.
Alaska Map 46.

Hyder and Vicinity, Alaska
Surveyed in 1924. 1927.
1:62,500. 50 x 48 cm.
N 54° 54' - 56° 06' / W 130° - 130° 22'.
Contour interval 100 feet.
Alaska Map 1.
Iniskin Bay-Snug Harbor District (Cook Inlet Region), Alaska
Topography 1920 - 1921.
1924. Reprinted 1938.
1:250,000. 44 x 42 cm.
N 59° 30' - 60° 20' / W 152° 20' - 153° 40'.
Contour interval 200 feet.
Alaska Map 19.

Iniskin-Chinitna Peninsula, Alaska
Surveyed in 1921.
1:62,500. 69 x 65 cm.
N 59° 35' - 59° 55' / W 153° - 153° 30'.
Contour interval 50 feet.
Alaska Map 20.

Juneau Special Map, Alaska
Surveyed in 1902.
Edition of 1904.
1:62,500. 50 x 37 cm.
N 58° 08' - 58° 23' / W 134° 13' - 134° 33'.
Contour interval 100 feet.
"Topography within area of dotted contours compiled from maps
of the Canadian International Boundary Commission."

Juneau and Vicinity, Alaska
Surveyed in 1914 - 1916.
1918.
1:24,000. 66 x 73 cm.
N 58° 13' - 58° 21' / W 134° 12' - 134° 28'.
Contour interval 50 feet.
"Broken lines indicate probable topography of unsurveyed area."
Includes a list of mines and prospects identified by
number on map.
Alaska Map 9.

Juneau and Vicinity, Alaska
Topography from aerial photographs taken in 1948.
1:24,000. 76 x 71 cm. (Metropolitan Area Map)
N 58° 13' - 58° 21' / W 134° 12' - 134° 28'.
Contour interval 40 feet.
Reprint of 1965 has date "1948".

Kamishak Bay-Katmai Region, Alaska
Topography 1923 and from other surveys.
1938.
1:250,000. 82 x 87 cm.
N 57° 40' - 59° 40' / W 153° 05' - 157° 30'.
Contour interval 200 feet.
Alaska Map 16.
Kanatak District, Alaska Peninsula
Surveyed in 1921, 1922, 1925.
1:250,000. 88 x 96 cm.
N 56° 35' - 58° 22' / W 154° 50' - 158° 42'.
Contour interval 200 feet.
"Areas not surveyed in detail indicated by broken lines."
Alaska Map 14.

Topography of Kasaan Peninsula, Prince of Wales Island, Alaska
Surveyed in 1907 - 1908.
Edition of 1911.
1:62,500. 50 x 58 cm.
N 55° 25' - 55° 40' / W 132° 05' - 132° 35'.
Contour interval 50 feet.
Alaska Sheet No. 540A. Alaska Map 5.

Kodiak and Vicinity, Alaska
Surveyed in 1932.
1933. Reprinted 1940.
1:250,000. 38 x 33 cm.
57° 20' - 58° 02' / W 152° 10' - 153° 10'.
Contour interval 200 feet.
Alaska Map 15.

Topographic Map of Kotsina-Kuskulana District, Copper River Region, Alaska
Surveyed in 1912 - 1913.
1:62,500. 48 x 53 cm.
N 61° 30' - 61° 47' / W 143° 38' - 144° 13'.
Contour interval 100 feet.
Alaska Sheet No. 601C.
Reprint of 1939 has date "1923"
Reprint of 1954 has date "1913"
Both 1939 and 1954 reprints referred to as Alaska Map 31.

Lake Clark-Mulchatna River Region, Alaska
Surveyed in 1909, 1914, 1928, 1929.
1933.
1:250,000. 105 x 70 cm.
N 59° 38' - 61° 40' / W 153° 20' - 156° .
Contour interval 200 feet.
"Reconnaissance Map"
Alaska Map 21.

Topographic Map of Lower Matanuska Valley, Alaska
Surveyed in 1909 and 1913.
1918.
1:62,500. 51 x 115 cm.
N 61° 40' - 61° 55' / W 147° 55' - 149° 10'.
Contour interval 50 feet.
Alaska Map 602A. Alaska Map 32.

Marshall District, Alaska
Surveyed in 1916.
Edition of 1917.
1:125,000. 48 x 56 cm.
N 61° 32' - 61° 58' / W 161° 18' - 162° 12'.
Contour interval 100 feet.
Alaska Map 22.

Reprint of 1937 has date "1917".

Mount Eielson District, Alaska
Surveyed in 1931.
No publication date.
1:62,500. 43 x 36 cm.
N 63° 16' - 63° 28' / W 150° 10' - 150° 30'.
Contour interval 50 feet.
"Preliminary topographic map"
"Advance sheet subject to correction."
Alaska Map 35.

Mount McKinley National Park, Alaska
1:250,000. 63 x 81 cm.
N 62° 45' - 63° 50' / W 148° 45' - 152° 15'.
Contour intervals 200 and 1,000 feet.


Mount Spurr Region, Alaska
1:250,000. 85 x 69 cm.
N 60° 20' - 62° 05' / W 150° 35' - 153° 28'.
Contour interval 200 feet.
Alaska Map 23.

Nixon Fork District, Alaska
Topography 1915 and 1924.
1926.
1:250,000. 62 x 67 cm.
N 62° 55' - 64° 05' / W 153° 05' - 156° 10'.
Contour interval 200 feet.
Alaska Map 36.

Reprint of 1937.

**Nome Special Map, Alaska**
Surveyed in 1904.
1:62,500. 50 x 42 cm.
N 64° 25' - 64° 40' / W 165° - 165° 30'.
Contour interval 25 feet.
Adjoins the Grand Central special map.
Alaska Map 45.

**Reconnaissance Map of Northeastern Portion of Seward Peninsula, Alaska**
Surveyed in 1903. Additional areas from surveys made in 1900 and 1901 by U.S. Geological Survey.
Edition of 1907.
1:250,000. 84 x 71 cm.
N 65° - 66° 40' / W 160° 40' - 164°.
Contour interval 200 feet.

**Northwest Part of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4, Alaska**
Surveyed in 1923.
1924.
1:500,000. 65 x 85 cm.
N 69° - 71° 30' / W 155° - 164°.
Very little topography.
"Reconnaissance Map"  

**Reconnaissance Map of Northwestern Alaska**
[Surveyed] 1923 - 1926.
1930. Reprinted 1939.
1:500,000. 112 x 142 cm.
N 66° 30' - 71° 15' / W 152° - 166° 15'.
Contour interval 200 feet.
Shows Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4, North Slope, Brooks Range.
Alaska Map 47.

**Nushagak District, Alaska**
Surveyed 1930 - 1931.
No publication date [possibly 1932]. Reprinted 1940.
1:250,000. 95 x 66 cm.
N 58° 38' - 60° 40' / W 156° 36' - 159° 20'.
Contour interval 200 feet.
Alaska Map 17.

**Pavlov District, Alaska Peninsula, Alaska**
Topography 1928.
1929.
1:250,000. 58 x 60 cm.
N 54° 55' - 56° 02' / W 160° 15' - 162° 25'.


Contour interval 200 feet.  
"Surveyed in cooperation with the National Geographic Society."  
Alaska Map 12.


**Platinum and Vicinity, Alaska**  
Surveyed in 1937.  
1:62,500.  48 x 31 cm.  
N 58° 48' - 59° 02' / W 161° 30' - 161° 47'.  
Contour interval 50 feet.  
Alaska Map 50.

**Port Valdez District, Alaska**  
Surveyed in 1911 and 1912.  
1:62,500.  53 x 86 cm.  
N 61° - 61° 15' / W 146° 08' - 146° 58'.  
Contour interval 50 feet. Broken lines indicate less accurate mapping.  
Includes a list of "Mines and Prospects" identified by number on map.  
"Prince William Sound Region - Port Valdez District"  
See also, **Valdez and Vicinity, Prince William Sound Region, Alaska.**  
Alaska Sheet No. 602B.

**Pribilof Islands, Alaska**  
Topography compiled from Hydrographic Office chart of 1898.  
Printed 1949 and 1969.  
1:250,000.  56 x 69 cm.  
N 56° 24' - 57° 24' / W 169° - 171°.  
Contour interval 200 feet.

--- Shaded relief edition. Same dates.

**Prince of Wales Island, Alaska**  
Surveyed 1926 and 1929.  
1936.  
1:250,000.  69 x 69 cm.  
N 54° 40' - 56° / W 131° 55' - 134° 25'.  
Planimetric.  
"Preliminary map. Southern portion"  
"Advance sheet subject to correction."  
Alaska Map 3.

**Reconnaissance Map of Rampart Quadrangle, Yukon-Tanana Region, Alaska**  
Surveyed in 1906.  
1:250,000.  53 x 82 cm.  
N 64° 40' - 65° 40' / W 150° - 154°.
Contour interval 200 feet. 
Map centered on the junction of the Yukon and Tanana Rivers. 
Alaska Sheet No. 643. Alaska Map 41.

**Reviaggio Island, Alaska**
Surveyed in 1928, 1930. 
1931. 
1:250,000. 50 x 42 cm. 
N 55° 05' - 56° / W 130° 50' - 132° 10'. 
Contour interval 200 feet. 
"Preliminary Topographic Map" 
Alaska Map 2.


**St. Lawrence Island, Alaska**
Surveyed in 1948. 
1:250,000. 58 x 76 cm. 
N 62° 52' - 63° 52' / W 168° 30' - 172°. 
Contour interval 100 feet.

-- Shaded relief edition. Same dates.

**Reconnaissance Map of Seward Peninsula, Alaska**
Surveyed in 1900, 1901, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1909. 
1913. Reprinted 1935. 
1:500,000. 67 x 77 cm. 
N 64° - 66° 40' / W 160° 50' - 168° 01'. 
Contour interval 200 feet. 
Alaska Map 42.

**Slana-Tok District, Alaska**
Surveyed in 1902, 1907, 1932, 1934, and 1935. 
1937. 
1:250,000. 42 x 53 cm. 
N 62° 40' - 63° 25' / W 142° 32' - 144° 35'. 
Contour interval 200 feet. 
Alaska Map 48.

**Solomon Quadrangle, Alaska**
Surveyed in 1905. 
1:62,500. 53 x 43 cm. 
N 64° 30' - 64° 45' / W 164° - 164° 30'. 
Contour interval 25 feet. 
Adjoins the Casadepaga Quadrangle. 
Alaska Map 43.

**Sumner Strait and Vicinity, Alaska**
Surveyed in 1931, 1932, 1933. 
1934. Reprinted 1940. 
1:250,000. 61 x 76 cm. 
N 55° 57' - 57° 05' / W 131° 50' - 134° 25'.
Contour interval 200 feet.
1934 edition has "Preliminary Topographic Map".
Reprint of 1940 has "Alaska Map 7".

**Tonsina District, Alaska**
Surveyed in 1912, 1915 and 1931.
1932.
1:250,000. 90 x 68 cm.
N 61° 05' - 62° / W 144° 55' - 146° 25'.
Contour interval 200 feet.
"Preliminary Topographic Map."
"Advance sheet subject to correction."
Alaska Map 30.

**Tuxekan Special, Alaska**
Topography compiled from aerial photographs taken 1946.
Printed in 1948.
1:62,500. 53 x 43 cm.
N 55° 45' - 56° / W 133° 07' 30" - 133° 30'.
Contour interval 100 feet.
"Alaska First Judicial Division. 15' x 22.5' (topographic)"

**Umiat Special, Alaska**
Topography compiled in 1946 from aerial photographs taken 1945.
Printed in 1948.
1:62,500. 53 x 43 cm.
N 69° 15' - 69° 30' / W 151° 37' 30" - 152° 15'.
Contour interval 50 feet.
"Alaska Second Judicial Division. 15' x 37.5' (topographic)"

**Valdez and Vicinity, Prince of Wales Sound Region, Alaska**
Surveyed in 1911, 1912, 1916.
1:62,500. 71 x 84 cm.
N 60° 55' - 61° 16' / W 146° 08' - 146° 58'.
Contour interval 50 feet.
See also, **Port Valdez District, Alaska**.
Alaska Sheet No. 602F.
Reprints and shaded relief editions state "Alaska Map 29."


**Wrangell District, Alaska**
Surveyed in 1930 - 1931.
1932.
1:250,000. 66 x 53 cm.
N 55° 25' - 56° 30' / W 131° 52' - 133° 10'.
Contour interval 200 feet.
"Preliminary topographic map."
"Advance sheet subject to correction."
Alaska Map 6.
Reconnaissance Map of Yukon-Tanana Region, Alaska, Circle Quadrangle
Surveyed in 1903, 1904, 1905 and 1908.
Edition of 1911.
1:250,000. 95 x 80 cm.
N 64° - 66° / W 142° - 146°.
Contour interval 200 feet.
Alaska Sheet No 641. Alaska Map 38.
### Shaded Relief Maps of Alaska

Scale: 1:250,000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Year(s)</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Year(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adak</td>
<td>1951</td>
<td>Iliamna</td>
<td>1952 &amp; 1957</td>
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<tr>
<td>Afognak</td>
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<td>Juneau</td>
<td>1951</td>
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<td>1956</td>
<td>Kaguyak</td>
<td>1952</td>
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<td>Anchorage</td>
<td>1951</td>
<td>Kantishna River</td>
<td>1952</td>
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<td>Arctic</td>
<td>1956</td>
<td>Karluk</td>
<td>1952</td>
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<td>Attu</td>
<td>1952 &amp; 1953</td>
<td>Kateel River</td>
<td>1955</td>
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<td>Baird Mountains</td>
<td>1951 &amp; 1956</td>
<td>Kenai</td>
<td>1944 &amp; 1950</td>
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<tr>
<td>Barrow</td>
<td>1949 &amp; 1955</td>
<td>Ketchikan</td>
<td>1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barter Island</td>
<td>1959</td>
<td>Killik River</td>
<td>1956</td>
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<tr>
<td>Beaver</td>
<td>1956</td>
<td>Kiska</td>
<td>1951</td>
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<tr>
<td>Beechy Point</td>
<td>1955</td>
<td>Kodiak</td>
<td>1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bendeleben</td>
<td>1950 &amp; 1951</td>
<td>Kotzebue</td>
<td>1951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bettles</td>
<td>1956</td>
<td>Kwiguk</td>
<td>1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Big Delta</td>
<td>1950, 1951, 1958</td>
<td>Lake Clark</td>
<td>1946 &amp; 1951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>1951</td>
<td>Lime Hills</td>
<td>1951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black River</td>
<td>1956</td>
<td>Livengood</td>
<td>1945, 1951, 1956</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blyeing Sound</td>
<td>1946, 1951, 1953</td>
<td>Lookout Ridge</td>
<td>1956</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bradfield Canal</td>
<td>1951</td>
<td>Mc Carthy</td>
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<td>Candle</td>
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<td>1950</td>
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<td>Cape Mendenhall</td>
<td>1952</td>
<td>Melozitna</td>
<td>1951 &amp; 1956</td>
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<td>Chandalar</td>
<td>1956</td>
<td>Misheguk Mtn.</td>
<td>1956</td>
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<td>Chandler Lake</td>
<td>1956</td>
<td>Mt. Hayes</td>
<td>1950 &amp; 1951</td>
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<tr>
<td>Charley River</td>
<td>1951 &amp; 1956</td>
<td>Mt. Katmai</td>
<td>1951</td>
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<td>Chignik</td>
<td>1951</td>
<td>Mt. Mc Kinley</td>
<td>1952</td>
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<tr>
<td>Christian</td>
<td>1956</td>
<td>Mt. Michelson</td>
<td>1951 &amp; 1956</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cold Bay</td>
<td>1943</td>
<td>Naknek</td>
<td>1952</td>
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<td>Coleen</td>
<td>1951 &amp; 1956</td>
<td>Noatak</td>
<td>1952 &amp; 1955</td>
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<td>Demarcation Pt.</td>
<td>1951 &amp; 1955</td>
<td>Nulato</td>
<td>1945, 1951, 1952</td>
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<td>Dixon Entrance</td>
<td>1959</td>
<td>Nunivak Is.</td>
<td>1954</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eagle</td>
<td>1951</td>
<td>Nushagak Bay</td>
<td>1949 &amp; 1951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fairbanks</td>
<td>1950, 1951, 1952</td>
<td>Petersburg</td>
<td>1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flaxman Island</td>
<td>1955</td>
<td>Port Alexander</td>
<td>1951 &amp; 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Randle</td>
<td>1943</td>
<td>Pribilof Islands</td>
<td>1949</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Yukon</td>
<td>1956</td>
<td>Prince Rupert</td>
<td>1959</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garelois Is.</td>
<td>1951 &amp; 1954</td>
<td>Rat Islands</td>
<td>1951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goodnews Bay</td>
<td>1951</td>
<td>Ruby</td>
<td>1951 &amp; 1952</td>
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<td>Gulkana</td>
<td>1951 &amp; 1959</td>
<td>Sagavanirktok</td>
<td>1956 &amp; 1958</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harrison Bay</td>
<td>1955</td>
<td>St. Lawrence</td>
<td>1949</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Healy</td>
<td>1951</td>
<td>St. Matthew</td>
<td>1951</td>
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<td>Holy Cross</td>
<td>1952</td>
<td>St. Michael</td>
<td>1952</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hooper Bay</td>
<td>1953</td>
<td>Selawick</td>
<td>1957</td>
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<tr>
<td>Howard Pass</td>
<td>1956</td>
<td>Seldovia</td>
<td>1951 &amp; 1957</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hughes</td>
<td>1956</td>
<td>Seward</td>
<td>1951 &amp; 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iditarod</td>
<td>1951</td>
<td>Shishmaref</td>
<td>1950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ikpikpuk River</td>
<td>1956</td>
<td>Shungnak</td>
<td>1955</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Dates</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sitka</td>
<td>1951 &amp; 1952</td>
<td>Taylor Mts.</td>
<td>1951</td>
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<tr>
<td>Skagway</td>
<td>1952</td>
<td>Teller</td>
<td>1950 &amp; 1951</td>
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<td>Sleetmute</td>
<td>1950</td>
<td>Teshekpuk</td>
<td>1955</td>
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<td>Solomon</td>
<td>1950 &amp; 1951</td>
<td>Trinity Islands</td>
<td>1954</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sumdum</td>
<td>1952</td>
<td>Ugashik</td>
<td>1943 &amp; 1949</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survey Pass</td>
<td>1956</td>
<td>Umnak</td>
<td>1951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sutwik Is.</td>
<td>1951</td>
<td>Unalakleet</td>
<td>1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table Mtn.</td>
<td>1951 &amp; 1956</td>
<td>Unalaska</td>
<td>1951 &amp; 1956</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taku River</td>
<td>1953</td>
<td>Unimak</td>
<td>1951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talkeetna Mts.</td>
<td>1950 &amp; 1954</td>
<td>Valdez</td>
<td>1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanacross</td>
<td>1949, 1950, 1956</td>
<td>Wainwright</td>
<td>1955</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanana</td>
<td>1951 &amp; 1956</td>
<td>Wiseman</td>
<td>1956</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Listing includes only pre-1962 printing dates.
A Sequel to
Disaster Planning Analysis Study:
Seismic Dangers at the UCLA Map Library

by
Carlos B. Hagen
Head, UCLA Map Library

[Editor's Note: In the March issue of the Information Bulletin Carlos Hagen presented his "grim but realistic facts" about the seismic considerations related to Bunche Hall on the UCLA campus. In addition, he noted that "perhaps even more serious is the likely rupture of water pipes". Although his concern was primarily related to damage as a result of seismic ground failure and a broken dam located above the UCLA campus which would cause down slope flooding, the damage to map library materials from other sources of water was of equal concern. The following sequel is a dramatic example of why Carlos Hagen urges preventative planning for disaster.]

MEMO

4 March 1987

TO: Karin Wittenborg, Assistant University Librarian, URL

FROM: C.B. Hagen, Head, UCLA Map Library

Over the weekend we had another water leak affecting our location. This is the third accident of this nature occurring within the last year. Previous accidents were blamed on irrigation water and rain water outside Bunche Hall.

This last leak began on Friday night or Saturday morning (27-28 February 1987). Fortunately, David Deckelbaum came to the library on Saturday afternoon and found about one inch of water flooding the southwest portion of our facility. He immediately called the Physical Plant.

We are very indebted to Mr. David Passard, Steam Plant Engineer on duty at that time. He is acutely aware of the importance and value of our collection, and the extreme danger this leak had on our holdings. Within an hour, he had plumbers here, and also a crew of custodians to mop up the water and stop the leak.

Yesterday, I talked with Mr. Bob Knippenberg, Campus Facilities Plumbing Supervisor. He assured me that the water leaked was not sewage, but originated from a pipe carrying irrigation water, and that the problem had already been repaired. However, his long-range prognosis is grim. He feels that a similar accident,
or perhaps even worse, could occur at any time. They have to contend with the constant settling of the ground in this area, and the rapidly deteriorating condition of Bunche Hall. This is something that has already been stated publicly in some engineering surveys of campus buildings, and also was stated in my recent report on earthquake safety.

Given these accidents and prognoses, once again I must represent to the Library Administration that our present location is not only inadequate, but much worse, outright dangerous. Moving this location to a more adequate -- anN especially safer location -- thus truly becomes a race against time.

Repair Measures to be Taken Now

1) An entire stack of map cases (five high) located on the Southwest corner of Room A-258A, located directly under the leaking pipe should be removed and discarded. They are so damaged by rust and mold that we cannot keep them within our premises.

2) Request painters to replace ceiling panels damaged by water in this same location.

3) Request painters to scrape, repair and paint areas in the plaster that are swollen and damaged by the leaking water.

Cartographic Users Advisory Council
Report on the 1987 Annual Meeting

by

Riley Moffat
WAML Representative

The 1987 Annual Meeting of the Cartographic Users Advisory Council was held on January 27, 1987, at room 1406 of the U.S. Department of State in Washington, D.C. Nancy Pruett, CUAC Chair, presided.

Preface

Nancy's precise and concise agenda for demonstrations and reports was blown to smithereens when two winter storms in four days paralyzed Washington with 19-inches of snow and below-zero temperatures. CUAC had assembled from all over the country [on Monday the 26th] but representatives of federal map producing agencies could not get into Washington from the suburbs. The government gave up on Monday and CUAC met in Nancy's hotel room to review CUAC business and the progress various agencies were making toward CUAC goals. Tuesday didn't look much better but CUAC assembled at the State Department with determined optimism. Just
as hope was fading, some of our guests began arriving and we
decided to carry on with whoever could make it in. As it turned
out representatives of all but two agencies made it and we
sincerely appreciate their effort.

Vi Morehouse, Government Printing Office

In responding to some CUAC concerns Vi mentioned that GPO was
cataloging the Forest Service quadrangle maps we are seeing in our
shipments as sets by national forest. There was some concern by
CUAC members that GPO tapes are up to two years behind in being
loaded into the RLIN file. The discussion concluded that if this
was so then it was possibly a RLG problem. CUAC would like to
have the maps and text for environmental impact statements brought
together for cataloging etc., or at least have a note on the
separate pieces indicating their relationship to other parts of
the report. It was also suggested that the item numbers for
forest service maps and environmental impact statements be broken
down by series (e.g. forest visitors maps, 1:126,720 etc.) or
geographically (e.g. Idaho, New Mexico etc.) to allow partial
depositories to select only those series or areas they really
want. Gil Baldwin is now head of the Classification and
Cataloging Unit.

Frank Ouseley, U.S. Geological Service

Frank discussed the new advertising program the Survey is using to
promote sales of its products. He distributed photocopies of some
new magazine ads. CUAC suggested these ads be produced as posters
and sent out to depository libraries for their use. The
experiment with 1-800-USA-MAPS seems to be successful and we may
all now use it. The number goes into NCIC National at Reston.

At this point CUAC and its invitees broke for an outstanding
luncheon buffet in the James Buchanan executive dining room after
a short tour of the State Department map library by Bill Hezlep;
not a large collection but they can call in any map from LC, DMA,
or CIA.

Charles Bennett, U.S. Geological Survey

It was agreed that the map depository library program that began
in October 1984 is now working quite well. One thing left to do
is to computerize the shipping lists. Charlie indicated this will
take one to one-and-a-half years. He made a plea on behalf of the
Survey for those USGS depositories that have not transferred over
to the GPO system to try to do so. Charlie also suggested that
map libraries continue to check the lists of new and revised maps
in the monthly New Publications to see that they are getting
everything they should be getting. However, when doing this
libraries need to be aware that the lists in New Publications will
not match the actual map shipments for that month. See
Administrative Notes  Vol. 8 No. 1, January 1987, for information regarding shipping lists. All shipping lists will go out to all depositories as a double check. The New Publications states what is and what isn't a depository item.

We next discussed the indexing program. Charlie distributed a revised schedule for the completion of the remaining state indexes. The other indexes are on schedule, he said, and will be included in depository shipments beginning in April 1987. Charlie passed out flyers they have prepared explaining how to use the new indexes. The big hit of Charlie's presentation was the unveiling of the new single sheet 7.5' index that will be included in each state index booklet. We all agreed that this was a big improvement to making the index more useable and thanked the Survey for responding to our suggestions. Charlie indicated that the new Chief of the National Mapping Division, Lowell Starr, was very supportive of this format. CUAC continued to be concerned that 15' and 30' sheets were not shown on this index and as stocks were depleted they would be dropped from the lists as well. The Survey plans to revise the state lists annually once all are printed to show availability and dates of survey and the graphic indexes will be updated as each printing is exhausted, about every 2 to 5 years, Charlie said.

Contrary to a rumor CUAC had heard, the 100K series will continue to come out on paper and the printed planimetric version the Survey is preparing for the 1990 Census will be completed this summer and a topographic edition for those sheets only in planimetric at this point will be completed by 1992. The latest book index is dated October 1986. A new DMA 50K index is due out in January 1987.

CUAC expressed its sincere appreciation to Charlie Bennett for his significant assistance in improving the map depository program.

David Meier, Bureau of Land Management

Mr. Meier began by thanking CUAC for helping him find out what the BLM state offices were publishing, since there is no national control of this as yet. Since the last CUAC meeting Linda Newman had contacted all 12 of them. When finally reached, all state offices were helpful yet some would not respond to mail inquiries and had to be called. A memo had gone out this past year asking the state offices to cooperate with the GPO depository program and a second memo will be going out this year over the signature of the Director. A meeting will be held on April 12th in Denver with all state offices. An agenda item will be to explain the legal requirements of complying with the depository program. Mr. Meier invited CUAC to send a representative to express our concerns and goals. Nancy responded that Linda or she would be there. It was also suggested that CUAC write directly to the Director about bibliographic control of BLM publications. CUAC had suggested appointing a representative in each state with a BLM office to find out about new maps through personal visits, then list them in
one of CUAC's organizational journals. While BLM publishes a wide variety of cartographic products as Mr. Meier indicated, the 100K surface management and minerals management series are its only uniform and comprehensive series.

Donald Possedal, Superintendent of Documents

Mr. Possedal indicated that he did not expect an increase in costs this year and seemed to react favorably when CUAC asked about recommending a map librarian for membership on the Depository Library Council.

Carol Beaver, National Ocean Service

While supportive of CUAC's aims, she basically only had bad news as far as the possibility of seeing NOS maps available through the GPO depository program anytime soon. NOS is considering disbanding its depository program in favor of the GPO program if, and that is a big if right now, certain legal concerns can be ironed out.

One is getting things out on time. A number of NOS products are revised regularly, some as often as every 56 days, and need to be distributed airmail. Another is how to handle outdated material in our collections. Big money suits are being won by claiming that outdated charts contributed to accidents. Most CUAC members didn't think that charts in their collections were actually being used for flying or sailing but apparently they are. CUAC's suggestion that all outdated material be stamped "obsolete" of "not for navigation" may not satisfy legal requirements, however.

These problems are minor compared with NOS's new enabling Act, PL 99-272. This is an Act to amend Title 44 Section 1307 and in effect abrogates the depository requirements of Title 44 as far as NOS is concerned. PL 99-272 states that sales have to cover all costs; even other federal agencies have to pay for NOS charts. This would obviously cancel NOS's capability to provide free charts for GPO. The intent of these two laws seem to be in conflict. To rectify this dichotomy and restore NOS's capability to comply with Title 44, Bernadine Hoduski recommended putting pressure on the Congressional committee that developed PL 99-272 to amend the law. With nautical chart prices heading toward $15 and aeronautical charts toward $10, the resolution of this crisis became crucial to existing and hopeful depository libraries.

Bonnie Trivazas of GPO and Carol Beaver described the efforts that legal counsel of NOS and GPO were making to try to iron out the concerns that are preventing NOS charts from entering the GPO depository program.

CUAC suggested the possibility of NOS charts on microfiche. CUAC also reminded NOS that we were not talking about 1400 free copies of each chart, one to each depository library, but that only 200-300 libraries would actually select this item. Bonnie
Trivazas said she would reactivate a previous questionnaire to find out exactly how many libraries really want NOS maps.

Bernadine Hoduski, Joint Committee on Printing

Bernadine reported that the agenda for the Joint Committee on Printing was just being developed. Bernadine discussed a pilot or text program to put CDs or optical disks in depository libraries to use with census, patent or USGS files. She thinks the 1990 Census will be cheapest to produce in digital form.

Gary North, U.S. Geological Survey

Gary described a new CD-ROM earthquake information system available from Denver. Gary and Carol Beaver of NOS acknowledged that they are considering a 500K shaded relief map based on the NOS sectional charts without the aeronautical information. Gary stated that the technology is in place for videodisc maps; they are on hold because of legal and business problems. He described a videodisc mapping project from Georgia that stitched all the map borders into one continuous scene. Also look for USGS project files to be available on CD-ROM. The survey has terminated its NHAP program and is commencing a new larger scale program called NAPP (National Aerial Photography Program) with coverage flown at 20,000 feet in color infrared.

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Following the conclusion of the reports, CUAC enjoyed a short tour of the Office of the Geographer's map production facility. Afterwards CUAC and Gary North went to dinner at Deven's and learned more about CD-ROM and videodisc development at the Survey and elsewhere in the government; sounds like there's a lot going on at DMA.

CUAC also received an update on the situation in Denver with the merger of distribution services. The enormity of the problem is overwhelming but Gary reported progress is being made to get orders out and get the eastern map stocks taken care of.

Given the realities of coping with 19-inches of snow in Washington CUAC was sorry but not terribly surprised that the representatives of DMA and ASCS were not able to meet with them. CUAC looks forward to meeting with them next year. To avoid being victimized by a snowstorm, CUAC is planning to meet in March next year and has accepted Gary North's invitation to meet at USGS headquarters in Reston.
DEPOSITORY MATTERS

The promised revival of the series "List of Geological Survey, Geologic and Water-Supply Reports and Maps for [State]" has jelled with arrival of the Washington (1979) and Florida (1986) in SuDocs class I19.41/7: [#].

Several libraries in the west have reported missing USGS depository map shipment #17. If this applies to you, you may contact:

Product Distribution Policy Office ATTN: Mr. Charles Bennett
U.S. Geological Survey telephone: (703) 648-5778
National Mapping Division MS-508
12201 Sunrise Valley Drive
Reston, VA 22092

U.S. Port Series, by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers D103.32
Includes major U.S. ports; includes large scale orthophotos showing dock facilities.

Copyright for Maps, Circular 40f, Copyright Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20559 (SuDocs LC 3.4/2:40f/[edition #])
"Once a map has been published without the required notice, copyright is lost and cannot be regained. Adding the correct notice later will not restore protection or permit the Copyright Office to register a claim."

National Weather Service

New Depository Item Survey - 86-009, item 0275-P, SuDocs C55.122:
Includes miscellaneous maps and charts on various topics pertaining to the work of the Service. The number and size of maps and charts to be issued per year cannot be predicted.
KINDRED JOURNALS


"Abstract - While conducting its rectangular survey, the U.S. General Land Office gathered a massive data base of geographic information about which most American maps issued before 1900 were based. The history and progress of that survey are recounted here, and contemporary manuscript sources are used to show how Wisconsin's most important 19th century mapmaker, Increase A. Lapham, acquired and communicated its data. In addition to describing a frontier map maker at work, this article elucidates the pivotal role that government surveyors and a private entrepreneur played in disseminating cartographic information to a swiftly expanding population."

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Bulletin, Association of Canadian Map Libraries
Numbers 58 and 59, March and June 1986.
ACML, c/o National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada
Ottawa, Canada K1A ON3.

This issue includes some fine articles and reviews that are of importance to all map librarians. Among them:

"The role of the map librarian in cartographic education", by Alberta Auringer Wood.

Alaskan Maps: A Cartobibliography of Alaska to 1900, [by Marvin W. Falk], reviewed by Frances M. Woodward.

Atlas of Manitoba, reviewed by Jack Corse.

The Map Room and Its Services [National Library of Scotland, Map Room], reviewed by Mary E. Javorski.

Microcartography: Applications for Archives and Libraries [WAML OP #6, edited by Larry Cruse], reviewed by Margaret M. Hutchison. [listed incorrectly as OP #8]

A 31-page section provides map catalog records of Canadiana: "Recent Cataloguing Records of Canadian Map Libraries", compiled by Renee Schleussing.

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Includes a "Report of Map Users Meeting held at N[ational] L[ibrary] A[ustralia] June 13th, 1986" Briefly describes the participants visit to the new Map Collection and Services at the National Library of Australia in Canberra. After three-and-a-half years of inadequate housing for the collection, the new Map Collection facility was quite a relief.

This Newsletter clarifies the publishing history of a title some of us have been wondering about: "The National Library of Australia has reluctantly decided to cease publication of Overseas Map Acquisitions. The publication was originally issued free of charge to subscribers to Australian Maps. However, it was decided that the annual publication for 1983 should be issued as a priced publication. Regrettably, very few copies were sold despite considerable effort at promoting.... The 1983 annual will therefore be the last issue to be published. ..."

Requests for information about the NLA Map Collection should be addressed to:

Map Curator
National Library of Australia
Parkes ACT 2600

Conferences/Meetings -- Some Past, Some Future

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1987: June 6
Fullerton, Calif.

California Map Society.
Twenty-First General Meeting
Contact: Karen Sapa (tel.: 714/361-3356)

1987 : June 16-20
Charlottetown, PEI

Association of Canadian Map Libraries
21st Annual Conference
Map Collections and Lobsters

To be held at the University of Prince Edward Island, Charlottetown, PEI, June 16 to June 20, 1987. Contact: Brenton H. MacLeod, Chairman A.C.M.L. Conference '87, Surveys and Mapping Division, 120 Water Street, Summerside, Prince Edward Island C1N 1A9 Telephone: 902/ 436-2107. For information on papers, contact: Robert Batchelder, Maps & Air Photos Library, University of Alberta, Calgary, Alberta T2N 1N4.
Program Highlights:

"The mapping of Prince Edward Island"; "Maps and the art gallery"; "Maps of the Austro-Hungarian Empire available in Vienna: a report on a summer's research project in Vienna", by Ron Whistance-Smith; "Maps of the Gulf of Saint Lawrence and Newfoundland, research in Paris"; "The map librarian/archivist's role on an atlas production team"; "Microfilming program [at the National Map Collection]"; "Archiving digital maps - the use and abuse of magnetic media"; "Progress on a feasibility study for a national union catalogue of maps and the national bibliography of maps"; "Final report on the Glenbow map cataloguing project" by Bob Batchelder; "At last! Planning for map input into U.T.L.A.S. at the University of Toronto"; "All afloat about nautical charts: problems of classifying nautical charts" by Kirk MacDonald; "North American collections inventory (NACIP): is it worthwhile, or, what happened at the University of Alberta Map Collection" by Ron Whistance-Smith.

June 25
Los Angeles

Scanning Technologies Update
Three major areas aspects of the technology: a major system (Optigraphics), a small PC based system (Graphics Technology), and a service bureau (QC Data). Contact: Southern California Computer Aided Mapping Association, Box 3249 Terminal Annex, Los Angeles, CA 90051 Mail Loc. 730C. (Newsletter available $10/year)

June 29-July 2
Brisbane

AUSTRALIAN MAP CIRCLE
June 29th - July 2nd, 1987 - University of Queensland, Brisbane

"Geological Mapping - a Mine of Information" - To focus the attention of map users and map makers on earth resources and their cartographic representation.

Includes a tour of the University Mine and the Julius Kruttschnitt Mineral Research Centre, and Sunmap Centre, the Queensland Dept. of Mapping and Surveying at Woolloongabba.

For further enquiries contact: Miss Julie Bartley, UniQuest Ltd., University of Queensland, St. Lucia, Queensland, Australia 4067.

August 2-6
Fort Lauderdale

URISA
25th Annual Conference of the Urban and Regional Information

August 16-20
Rochester

PRESERVATION

September
Los Angeles

COMPUTER MAPPING
One day seminar on computer mapping (no date given). Contact: Southern California Aided Mapping Association, Box 3249 Terminal Annex, Los Angeles, CA 90051. Mail Loc. 730C.

October 12-15
Vienna, Austria

INFORMATICS '87
Informatics '87: the International Information Management Congress Vienna, Austria. Contact: IMC, PO Box 34404, Bethesda, MD 20817.

October 19-27
Anaheim

RECORDS MANAGEMENT
Annual Conference Association of Records Managers & Administrators Anaheim, California. Contact: IRMC 22243 Miston Drive, Woodland Hills, CA 91364.

October 26-29
Phoenix

GEOSCIENCE INFORMATION SOCIETY
The Geoscience Information Society meeting, in conjunction with Geological Society of America. Contact: GSA (tel.: 303/447-2020)

October 28-31
Atlanta

NACIS VII
October 28-31, 1987 - Atlanta, Georgia - Seventh Annual Meeting of the North American Cartographic Information Society. Radisson Inn and Conference Center, Atlanta. "New Dimensions in Cartography" is the theme and will include such topics as cartographic activities in Latin America, legal aspects (copyright and liabilities), cartographic education, cartographic laboratories, historical cartography, microcomputer mapping programs, children's
mapping, geographic information systems, navigation systems, atlases, and map library technology. There will be a mixture of contributed papers, keynote speakers, invited papers, panel discussions, poster displays, exhibits, workshops, and field trips.

The deadline for early conference registration is July 1, 1987. For program and registration information contact John D. Sutherland, Map Collection, Science Library, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602. Phone: 404/542-0690.

December 2
Washington, D.C.

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE
White House Conference on Library and Information Services. Preliminary Conference Design Group will present its assembled ideas and suggestions for the second WHCLI for agenda setting. For more information, contact: Dorothy Pollet Gray, Suite 3122, GSA ROB No. 3, 7th and D Streets SW, Washington, D.C. 20024.

SHORT REVIEWS

Cartomania: Newsletter of the Association of Map Memorabilia Collections. Pelham: Siegfried Feller, 1986. $8.00 a year for 4 issues, or $2.50 per issue.

The masthead proclaims that this is a newsletter about "Maps Themselves -- and in a variety of other forms: postcards, greeting cards, envelopes and cachets, stamps & souvenir sheets, pictorial postmarks, postal stationary, publicity labels (YOU name it!)."

That is an accurate description of this collection of interesting short articles and illustrations written in a delightfully informal style. It tickles the imagination, has a nice international flavor, and should sooth the needs of cartophile trivia buffs everywhere.

If you use your imagination and picture a ten page expanded and illustrated version of ALA Baseline's "on the lighter side" and the "dealer catalogs" sections a la Mary Larsgaard with a dash of Jeremy Post, you can begin to picture it. I do not think I could recommend it for purchase by libraries, but if the editor can keep up the quality and diversity of the newsletter, it certainly is worth the price for personal consumption.


Susan Trevitt-Clark
Map Library
University of Oregon
Landsat Satellite Image of the Holy Land. Aurora, Illinois: Earthview, 1987. Laminated, color infrared satellite image map, 74 x 51 cm. $24.00 each. (3 or more, $20.00 each)

Earthview, an Illinois company, offers the above composite satellite image map of the Holy Land produced with Landsat data and three color space shuttle photographs of the same region.

The composite Landsat image was produced from 570 miles in space by multispectral scanner. The color infrared image portrays vegetation in various shades of red and rocks, soil, urban areas in colors ranging from blues to greens and browns depending upon composition and moisture content. The scale of the image is 5.6 miles to the inch or 1:354,816, is laminated and printed on quality paper.

Unfortunately, the image is not well centered on the Holy Land. Too much of western Jordan and Syria is shown at the expense of Israel's coastline. Because the coastline is not shown (excepting a strip running from Tel Aviv to Beirut) it is much more difficult to understand the Holy Land's geographical context.

Price lists can be requested (and orders sent) to Earthview, P.O. Box 401, Aurora, Illinois 60506.

Peter Stark
Map Library
University of Oregon

NEW SERIALS

Michigan Geo-Pulse Vol. 1, No. 1, Summer 1986. Quarterly. Free from Michigan Department of Natural Resources, Michigan Geological Survey Division, P.O. Box 30028, Lansing, MI 48909

FLICC Newsletter No. 138, Fall 1986. ISSN 0882-908X. Free from Federal Library and Information Center Committee, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540 (SuDocs LC 1.32: [issue]).

Devonian Institute Newsletter [No. 1, 1986?]. Contact: Skip Roy Natural Resources Department, Alaska Pacific University, 4101 University Drive, Anchorage, AK 99508.

Remote Sensing Newsletter in Anthropology and Archaeology.
Vol. 1, No. 1, Jan. 1987. $15/yr. From Dr. Scott Madry,
Editor, 113 N. Randall, Slidell, LA 70458.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS OF INTEREST

Chasseaud, Peter. Trench Maps -- A Collector's Guide. Vol. 1:
British Regular Series 1:10,000 Trench Maps. (Lewes?: Map-
books?, n.d.) L6.60 from Mapbooks, 23 Lansdown Place, Lewes,
East Sussex, BN7 2JU, UK.

Russborough, T. The handbook of Arctic & Canadian Exploration.
(Toronto: Russborough Rare Maps and Prints, 1986). Can$25.00
From publisher, P.O. Box 422, Station R, Toronto, Canada
M4G 4C3 (Original maps assembled for this handbook are
available separately.)

Grant, Joan, et al. (eds.). Disaster Plan Workbook. (New York:

Watt, Ronald G. Guide to railroad collections in the Intermoun-
tain West. (Salt Lake City: Conference of Intermountain

The 1987 World Calendar. Incorporates an international time zone
map, festivals of all countries, photographs of same. Two
color. 14 x 11 inches. $9.95 from Educational Extension
Systems, P.O. Box 11048, Cleveland N Park Station, Washington,
D.C. 20008.

From GPC, 1001 N. Calvert St., Baltimore, MD 21202.

Newly discovered ---

United States Immigration Commission. Dictionary of Races or
No. 662, 61st Congress, 3rd Session. Reprinted by Gale Re-
Cross-tabulations of 19th C. immigrant groups, mainly Central
European. Bibliography of 19th C. works on the world's races
and population statistics. Remainder of the work is an
alphabetical dictionary of the races of the world.

Geographic Cutters, a 24X microfiche publication containing Cutter
numbers for U.S. cities, counties, regions, and physical features
(both cultural and natural), has just been published by the
Cataloging Distribution Service.

The publication lists 32,000 alphanumeric Cutters. Catalogers,
researchers, and librarians can use Geographic Cutters in these
ways:
* To help locate maps.
* To create consistent bibliographic records with MARC tags.
* To find a Cutter before using the NUC Cartographic Materials index.

**Geographic Cutters** costs only $38 (domestic) and $40 (foreign) and is available in an attractive 3-ring binder. Order from:

Customer Services Section  
Cataloging Distribution Service  
Library of Congress  
Washington, D.C. 20541  
(202) 287-6100

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**Descriptive Terms for Graphic Materials: Genre and Physical Characteristic Headings**

Using the indexing vocabulary in this publication will give you more than 500 new terms for access to original and historic graphic materials. It can help you identify, catalog, and locate the actual pieces of graphic material. Prepared by the Prints and Photographs Division of the Library of Congress, the book costs only $20. Look for these features in it: [order from address given on previous page]

* Genre terms such as "advertisements," "censored works," and "competition drawings"

* Physical characteristic terms such as "etchings," "albumen photoprints," and "computer-aided designs"

* Generous scope notes

* Special field designations for MARC users

* 513 authorized terms and 290 cross references

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**Catalogs and Technical Publications 1987**

This catalog from the Cataloging Distribution Service, Library of Congress, provides current prices and ordering information for all LC publications including National Union Catalog: Cartographic Materials; MARC Conversion Manual - Maps; and the above items.

Cruse, Larry. "MIMI, the Map and Graphic Information Index to Major Microform Sets". Microform Review  
Fall 1986 (Vol. 15 No. 4, pp. 224-227)

Describes the WAML Map Microfilming Consortium project.


Remaineder -

$4.00 each volume, + $1.50 p&p per vol. Order from Scarecrow
Press, Inc., 52 Liberty Street, P.O. Box 4167, Metuchen, NJ
08840 (tel.: 201/548-8600)

DOS Mapping

If you have been scanning the Technical Co-operation monthly
bibliography of official documents for the British Commonwealth
you no doubt noticed this is converting to a subscription basis
and will cost ca. $100 per year. In response to WAML's cry of
alarm over this charge, Mrs. A. Morcumb of the Ordnance Survey's
Information Branch informs us that the map lists can be subscribed
for directly from the OS Overseas Survey Directorate at a cost of
5-UK-pounds surface and 6.50-UK-pounds air mail. Contact:
Technical Information and Support Services, Overseas Surveys
Directorate, Ordnance Survey, Romsey Road, Southampton S09 4DH,
England.

in the news ...

"The panel said that on the federal level, phony degrees were held
by employees of the Pentagon's Defense Logistics Agency, Defense
Personnel Agency and Defense Mapping Agency.... [from an AP wire
story "Phony degrees held by 200 federal employees, FBI reports",
March 13, 1986]

According to the National Assessment of Educational Progress'
Report "Literacy Profiles of America's Young Adults", 43% of 21-25
year olds have trouble following directions on a map. [from an AP
item, Sept. 25, 1986]
ON THE INTERNATIONAL FRONT

Our United Nations correspondent, Michael Dulka, reports the following:

1. Sheet maps in the Dag Hammarskjold Library's Map Collection are now being catalogued for inclusion in the United Nations Bibliographic Information System (UNBIS). UN and Regional Commission maps are added to the UN Documents File (DOCFILE) of the System. They appear in the periodical publication, UNDOC: Current Index (ST/LIB/SER.M/ ) in the section, "United Nations Sheet Maps." The first such list (of four maps) appeared in the October 1986 issue (ST/LIB/SER.M/78).

Maps from non-UN sources and Specialized Agencies (such as Unesco) are added to the External Materials File (CATFILE) of UNBIS. Selected titles appear in the periodical, Current Bibliographic Information (ST/LIB/SER.K/ ) in section number 161, "Geography and cartography." This periodical is primarily intended as a current awareness list for the Organization not an acquisitions list. The first set of maps appeared in the September 1986 issue (ST/LIB/SER.K/279).


The technical papers in this 813-page compilation are focused on the Asia and Pacific regions, but cover other areas as well. Most papers are in English with French summaries. Examples of maps which accompany the text include: "Republic of Korea: Topographic mapping at 1:5,000 scale, 1982"; "Nepal: First-order triangulation network"; "[Map] index of charts produced by Fiji, 1971-1982"; "Indonesia and Malaysia: Positions of boundary pillars/markers between Kilimantan Timur and Sabah"; and, "Finland: Fur farms by municipality."

2.B The Eleventh United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific was scheduled for 5-16 January 1987 in Bangkok. Documents for this conference are distributed under the documents symbol E/CONF.78/ . The provisional agenda appeared as E/CONF.78/1. The Report of the Conference should be published in 1987; the compilation of the Technical Papers may take two to four years.

A Background Paper for this Conference, issued as document E/CONF.78/BP.7, is entitled, "Status of the World Topographic and Cadastral Mapping." This Paper not only updates to mid-1986 the World Topographic Mapping statistics published in "World Cartography," but it includes a 19-page directory of "National or Territorial Cartographic Agencies and Cadastral Surveying and Mapping Administrations." Complete mailing addresses are included. This directory is printed on pages 60-70.
Letter to the Editor:

In the November 1986 issue of the Information Bulletin (Vol. 18, #1, 73-74), I reviewed the following publications:


(Set price for both volumes: $72.50)

Comments in a response by my friend and colleague Gary Fitzpatrick are helpful in providing further clarification on the differences between the Direct-Line Distances volumes and the Air Distances Manual. My review should have stated, "... the International edition has 198 [not 312] more non-U.S. places than the U.S. edition." In addition, it now seems obvious that it should have noted the large difference in the number of distances, as opposed to places.

When the ADM was (haltingly) recommended to those libraries which could afford but a single title, I did not have in mind large research collections such as those at LC (or at Berkeley, whose Map Room has both DDL volumes - ADM is in another campus library). Rather, I was thinking of the small public or branch library serving a wide range of non-specialist clients; despite the shortcomings noted for the ADM, I am still inclined to recommend it (by a hair) for its large number of places.

Philip Hoehn
University of California
Berkeley, CA 94720
NEW MAPPING OF WESTERN NORTH AMERICA

Arizona

Arizona Bureau of Geology and Mineral Technology.


Phanerozoic Age Determinations. 1977. (OFR 77-1). $1.50.

Preliminary detailed geologic map and cross sections of the Clifton Hot Springs and San Francisco River area. 1981. (OFR 81-22) $2.00.

Report on the general geologic history of the Mesa Mountains quadrangle with accompanying 1:250,000 compilation maps of geology and metallic mineral occurrences. 1979. (OFR 79-3) $11.00.

Skylab lineament map of Arizona with tectonic model and exploration guide for geothermal resources. 1978. (OFR 78-4) $20.00. [all AZBGMT: Michael Noga]

Arizona Department of Transportation. Arizona Bicycle Suitability Map. Phoenix, AZ: Arizona Dept. of Transportation, 1985. ca. 1:1,000,000. 36" x 24", folds to 6.25" x 9.25". Small quantities available for free by sending SASE ($.56 postage) to Eric Prossner / Arizona Department of Transportation, 1739 W. Jackson 108P, Phoenix, AZ 85007. [Dale Steele]

California

[New Mapping of Western North America is usually reserved for new sheet maps, but the appearance of a Baedeker for "San Francisco" rates special treatment.]


The cover has the slogan "Revised", but since this is the first Baedeker for San Francisco I suppose the publisher is trying to
use a marketing tool to sell the product - conveying to the unsuspecting that this is the latest information?

This guide contains a Rand McNally map of San Francisco ("Printed in Great Britain by Jarrold and Sons Ltd. Norwich" / "Druck: Mairs Graphische Betriebe") with no date of compilation; 1:34,214 for main map as far south as Half Moon Bay, an inset of "Downtown San Francisco" & 1:21,542, and "Metropolitan San Francisco" & 1:257,400. Printed on coated paper in four-color process.

This edition was written for an English speaking audience, evidently an audience in Great Britain. Examples of provincialism are: addresses given outside the U.S. for making bus transportation contact are Greyhound in London and Trailways in Hayes, Middlesex, U.K.; and under "Language" practical information there is a list of "some of the differences between American and British usage"; e.g., lorry vs. truck, tram vs. streetcar.

Perhaps the most incredible shortcoming in the "Practical Information" section is the list of Consulates: the only two listed are for the U.K. and Canada. San Francisco, being one of the world's truly international cities, has 57 consulates.

Among other curious aspects of the text are: Beaches (p. 131-132) "Although San Francisco is almost totally surrounded by water it seldom gets warm enough to use the beaches for bathing. There is a small sandy beach in Aquatic Park but people tend to use this just for sunbathing and only a few hardy souls venture in for a swim because even in August the temperature of the water hardly ever exceeds 59°F (15°C). For a swim in the ocean San Franciscans have to travel almost 70 miles (113 km) S to Santa Cruz and even there the season for bathing is a very short one."

While the above statements may be true within the general context of a "hardy soul" swimming in "warm" water, there are thousands of souls seen in the water at beaches between San Francisco and Santa Cruz who apparently did not read this propaganda.

On page nine, under the heading "Facts and Figures; General", the area of San Francisco is described as follows: "Greater San Francisco covers a total surface area of 128 sq. miles (332 sq. km), of which nearly two-thirds is water, and takes in the Californian counties of Tuolumne, San Mateo, Kern, Fresno and Monterey. The actual city of San Francisco, which includes the outlying counties of Marin in the N, San Mateo in the S and Alameda and Contra Costa in the E, has a population of 670,000."

Back to the word processor Baedeker! Dr. Peter Baumgarten, the general director of this publication, might want to hire a consultant for the next revision. I suspect that Carin Drechsler-Marx, listed as being responsible for "text and pictures", probably used the San Francisco Almanac by Gladys Hansen (San Francisco City Archivist and chief librarian for San
Francisco Public Library's History Room) as a source of information for Baedeker. While the facts are there in San Francisco Almanac, the interpretation just doesn't work.

If you read carefully and compare the Baedeker to Hansen you will see where Baedeker went wrong! Mrs Hansen describes the land ownership of the City and County of San Francisco (one and the same) in similar terms: "Land Area - 46.38 square miles", "Water Area - 82.38 square miles", for a total of "San Francisco City and County Area - 129 square miles". [So far so good, Baedeker.] Then Mrs. Hansen lists the "Outside Lands" owned by San Francisco: "1,706.61 outside acres consist of 492.09 being Camp Mather in Tuolumne County; 454.72 in Sharp Park Golf Course in San Mateo County; and the other 760 acres in Kern, Fresno and Monterey Counties as assets of a trust fund."

Perhaps Baedeker believes the quotation on page 27 from Eugene Burdick (American writer 1918-65 from his Three Californias) "The city (San Francisco) is the central part of California. Everything belongs to it from the Tehahapis in the South up to the line of Marin County. Above lies the North. The City, San Francisco, is a living miracle, a discovery, something made up and not quite true. Everyone within the orbit of the City 'lives' there. People from Palo Alto, San Jose, Santa Cruz, Berkeley, Orinda, Piedmont, Atherton and Oakland always say to outsiders that they're from the City - I mean, from San Francisco' ... There are three Californias - Northern, Southern and The City. Each one is made up of people come in from other States. But they don't simply come to California, they come to one of these three Californias."

The title of this guide is a misnomer. It should be Baedeker's San Francisco, and: islands in San Francisco Bay, Berkeley, Carmel, the Golden Gate National Recreation Area (San Francisco and Marin Counties), Monterey (133 miles south; guidebook has map of historic section of Monterey), tourist areas of Marin County (Muir Woods, Mt. Tamalpais), Napa and Sonoma Valleys (with map), Oakland, Sausalito, Stanford University, Tiburon, and last but not least, Yosemite National Park (198 miles east, although Baedeker directs: "198 miles (319 k) W ..." I dare warn? Don't drive to the West from San Francisco to get to Yosemite, unless you're driving a canoe and you intend to swim when the going gets rough!

I suppose the fact that I am a native of San Francisco makes me a bit more sensitive to what is written by Baedeker. I paid good hard cash at Bookshop Santa Cruz for my copy, so I suppose I expected more for my money. While I got a lot of information, I'm not sure how much faith I want to place in it. The maps are good, the graphics good, and the design of the book is easy to use. I hope those of you who consider for purchase this attractive pocket guide to our fair City will also take a look at other guides with as much scrutiny. [Stanley D. Stevens]
Thirty-two new and revised Official Maps of Special Studies Zones were released by the Division of Mines and Geology on July 1, 1986 (see index map and list). These maps have been prepared according to the Alquist-Priolo Special Studies Zones Act of 1972. The purpose of these zone maps is to assist local lead agencies in regulating development near active faults to avoid surface fault-rupture hazards. Development regulations are carried out by lead agencies (such as city and county planning departments) that issue permits within the zones.

Under the Alquist-Priolo Special Studies Zones Act the State Geologist delineates Special Studies Zones (generally about one-quarter mile wide) along potentially hazardous faults. Special Studies Zones maps delineate areas along active faults found to be potentially hazardous because of possible surface rupture. These maps are prepared at relatively large scale (one inch equals 2,000 feet) to assure that the boundaries of the zones are adequately displayed for land-use regulatory purposes.

Information on previously issued Official Maps of Special Studies Zones and the Alquist-Priolo Special Studies Zones Act is given in the 1985 edition of Special Publication 42. This reference, titled "Fault-Rupture Hazard Zones in California", is available by mail for $1.00 from: Division of Mines and Geology, P.O. Box 2980, Sacramento, CA 95812, or it can be purchased at the Division's Public Information Offices in Los Angeles, Pleasant Hill, or Sacramento...Earl W. Hart, DMG.

CITIES AND COUNTIES

Cities and counties affected by new or revised Special Studies Zones shown on Official Maps of July 1, 1986.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cities</th>
<th>Counties</th>
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<tr>
<td>Carson</td>
<td>Fresno</td>
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<td>Culver City</td>
<td>Merced</td>
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<td>Gardena</td>
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<td>Huntington Beach</td>
<td>Orange</td>
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<td>Inglewood</td>
<td>San Benito</td>
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<td>Stanislaus</td>
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<td>Seal Beach</td>
<td>Ventura</td>
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<tr>
<td>Signal Hill</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

OFFICIAL MAPS ISSUED JULY 1, 1986
(map numbers keyed to index map):
1. Mustang Peak  17. Chalone Mills
2. Crevison Peak 18. Chalone Valley
4. San Luis Dam   20. Zaca Creek
5. Los Banos Valley 21. Matilija
6. Ortigalita Peak NW 22. Opi
7. Ortigalita Peak 23. Santa Paula Peak
8. Three Sisters  24. Fillmore
11. Cherry Peak   27. Inglewood
13. Piedras Blancas 29. Long Beach
15. Stockdale Mountain 31. Seal Beach
16. Parkfield    32. Newport Beach

*Revised zone map

INDEX MAP OF OFFICIAL MAPS
OF SPECIAL STUDIES ZONES
JULY 1, 1986

(See List for Names of Maps)

DeLorme Publishing Company.


Colored 1:150K topos, city index, tourist info: also (not examined): Southern California atlas & gazetteer. $12.95 ea.

N&S both $25.00 P0Box# 298, Freeport, ME 04032 [Phil Hoehn]

[No. Cal. vol. could be improved by addition of an index map]

[See review of these two items in this issue.]
Eureka Cartography

The Map of Berkeley, California. Berkeley: Berkeley Chamber of Commerce, 1987. ca. 1:15,000 $1.50 [1834 University Ave Berkeley, CA 94703] [Phil Hoehn]

Eureka Cartography

Shell Ridge Recreation Area: [Walnut Creek, Calif.]
Walnut Creek: [Open Space Office], City of Walnut Creek, CA., 1986. 1:12,000 50-cents. [1666 North Main, Walnut Creek, CA 94596].

Olmstead Bros. Map Co.

A ramblers guide to the trails of the East Bay hills: central section including Redwood, Chabot, Las Trampas, Sibley and Joaquin Miller Parks and lands of East Bay MUD, Alameda & Contra Costa Counties, California. 1987. 1:24,000 $5.95 ISEN 9-941969-00-2 P.O. Box 5351, Berkeley, CA 94705 Contoured, indexed, col. [Phil Hoehn]

Unique Media Incorporated. San Francisco Pictorial View.

Idaho


Mexico - Sea of Cortez

Bahia de los Angeles mini-guide. A 1:63,500, 11" x 34" strip chart with all anchorages. Includes supplemental charts, photos and text on verso. $5.50. Cruising Charts.

Montana

Nevada  [all contributions by Linda Newman]


Grose, T.L.T. Marlette Lake Quadrangle Geologic Map. Reno, NV: Nevada Bureau of Mines & Geology, 1986. 1:24,000. (Series #20Cg) 29" x 21". Prepared in cooperation with USGS Water Resources Division. $4.00

Katzer, Terry, James R. Harrill, Gregg Berggren and Russell W. Plume. Las Vegas SW Quadrangle Groundwater Map. Reno, NV: Nevada Bureau of Mines & Geology, 1985. 1:24,000 (Series #33Bf) 29" x 21" Prepared in cooperation with USGS Water Resources Division. $3.00


Nevada. Department of Transportation. Henderson, Clark County, Nevada. Carson City: [author], 1987. 1:24,000 32" x 40" $2.00 incl. postage. B&W city map, primarily indicating streets (by name). 1263 S. Stewart St., Carson City, NV 89712.

Plouff, Donald. Aeromagnetic map of Nevada - Walker Lake Sheet. Reno, NV: Nevada Bureau of Mines & Geology, 1986. 1:250,000 (Map #90) 22" x 36" Prepared in cooperation with the USGS. $4.00

Saltus, R.W. and D.B. Snyder. Aeromagnetic map of Nevada - Caliente Sheet. Reno, NV: Nevada Bureau of Mines & Geology, 1986. 1:250,000 (Map #89) 22" x 36" $4.00

Geologic cross sections through Stebbins Hill and Round Mountain. Reno: Nevada Bureau of Mines & Geology, 1985. 1:2,400 11" x 24" $11.00 with Bulletin. Plate 2, Bull. 100

Geologic maps of selected levels, Sunnyside Mine, Round Mtn., Nye County, Nevada. 1:1,200 35.5" x 40" $11.00 with Bulletin. Plate 3, Bulletin 100.

Geologic map of accessible mine workings, Stebbins Hill, Round Mountain, and Fairview Hill, Nye County, Nev. 1:1,200 19" x 33" $11.00 with Bulletin. Plate 4, Bull. 100.

U.S. Bureau of Land Management.
State of Nevada Wilderness Status Map. June 1986. 1:1,000,000 33" x 23.5" U.S. B.L.M., Nevada State Office, P.O. Box 12000, Reno, NV 89520. Free on request. (not cited on current price list; full color).

U.S. Geological Survey

New Mexico

Pacific Northwest

Correction / New Information

The March, 1986 (Vol. 17, #2) issue of the IR, under the column "New Mapping of Western North America" carried a listing of maps of Pacific Northwest cities drafted and distributed by Imus Geographics of Eugene, Oregon.

David Imus has since sold the Copyrights to his maps to Rand McNally & Company. Requests for information and orders for maps formerly distributed by Imus Geographics should be made to Rand McNally in Chicago.

Those maps listed in the same issue and column as being distributed by Maps Unlimited in Renton are still available from that company.

Peter Stark
Washington

Central Washington University. Department of Geography and Land Studies. [Ellensburg, WA 98926]


Cross Country Ski Guide: Blewett-Swank Area. Rev. 1985. ca. 1:45,000. $3.75 postpaid. Text about Sno-Park permits, weather information, and snowmobiles, plus "Selected trail descriptions."


Rau, Weldon W. Geologic map of the Humptulips quadrangle and adjacent areas, Grays Harbor County, Washington. 1:62,500 Geologic Map GM-33 $3.00 from Washington Department of Natural Resources, Division of Geology and Earth Resources, Mail Stop PY-12, Olympia, WA 98504.

Washington State Department of Transportation.
Rediscover the Olympic Connection: Explore NW Washington by Bus. 1986. ca. 1:1,000,000

Lists bus, ferry, and local airline companies.
A very attractive and clear map of northwest Washington State is in a promotional brochure for bus travel. Free, postcard request to: Washington State Department of Transportation, Transportation Bldg., KF-01, Olympia, WA 98504-5201

Wyoming [contributed by Jim Walsh]


Both of above available over the counter for $3 ea; mailed folded for $4.00 each.
All three available from: Geological Survey of Wyoming, P.O. Box 3008, University Station, Laramie, WY 82071 (307)766-2286
SOUNDING BOARD

Patricia Moore is now pursuing an additional Master's degree in American Studies at the University of Wyoming. Her M.A. thesis will deal with Colton's Western emigrant and tourist guidebook series published from ca. 1839. She would enjoy receiving information from anyone having copies of these books. A xerox of the title page, and cover, would be especially welcome. If there is a publications list at the end, please copy that also. Please send the information to:

Patricia A. Moore  
American Studies Program  
Box 3353 University Station  
Laramie, WY 82071

Peter Stark asks: What was the first large-format map issued as a supplement to the National Geographic Magazine?

Peter Stark,  
Head, Map Library  
University of Oregon  
Eugene, OR 97403

Scripps Institution of Oceanography geologists have been invited by the Soviet Government to install seismic monitors for verification of underground nuclear detonations. They are presently looking for modern topographic coverage within the area of map sheet ONC 9, specifically Tactical Pilotage Charts ONC 9 A,B,C & D, and Joint Operations Graphics NM and NN 42, 43, 44.

Don Betts  
A-025, Scripps Institution of Oceanography  
University of California-San Diego  
La Jolla, CA 92039 (tel.: 619/534/2473)

The International Association of Agricultural Librarians and Documentalists (IAALD) will be publishing their library directory in 1988, to replace the 1960 edition. The editors would appreciate hearing from appropriate libraries (i.e., those with over 500 titles on agricultural topics). For more information contact Carol Boast, Agriculture Library, 226 Mumford Hall, 1301 W. Gregory Drive, Urbana, IL 61801 (tel.: 217 333-9593.)

FACSIMILE MAPS OF AUSTRALIA

From time to time our exchange of publications with the Australian Map Circle presents opportunities for further cooperation. Newsletter 41 (January, 1987) features news of an AMC project to
compile a list of facsimile maps of Australia "available for purchase".

"We ... would like contributors to record the titles ... [of] only maps of Australia. However we would include larger regional type maps on which Australia figures relatively prominently. ... Secondly, the map must be currently available for sale and it should be a formally published item and not a reproduction such as a bromide produced from a transparency. The term "facsimile" has been used rather loosely in this context. ..." Please contact Dorothy F. Prescott, Australian Map Circle, P.O. Box E133, Queen Victoria Terrace, A.C.T. 2600, Australia.

Map Library Newsletters: Changes and Additions


The January issue of Latitudes also mentions availability of another map library newsletter, GeoKent, available from Edward J. Hall, Map Librarian, Map Library, Room 406 McGilvrey, Kent State University, Kent, OH 44242.

MILESTONES

Charley Seavey long-time WAML Member formerly a graduate student at the University of Wisconsin-Madison School of Library & Information Studies, has been appointed to the faculty at the Graduate Library School, University of Arizona, Tucson.

J.B. Post long-time WAML Member at the Free Library of Philadelphia, has been promoted to a new position at FLOP: Curator of Prints & Picture Collections.

Jim Walsh formerly at the University of Wyoming-Laramie, has accepted the position as Head of the Documents/Maps Dept., Library, Tufts University. No replacement has yet been announced for his former position, University of Wyoming Map Collection, Geology Library.

Brent Allison has been appointed Head of the Map Library, University of Minnesota--Twin Cities, Minneapolis, MN 55455. Brent formerly worked at the New York Public Library Map Division.
TOPONOMICS

CANADA

Canoma Vol. 12, No. 1, July 1986, contains the proceedings of Canada's "Second Symposium on the Automation of Geographic Names" held in Ottawa on May 31, 1985. Papers include:

- the National Toponymic Data Base -- a progress report, by J.J.S. Thompson and M.R. Munro. Progress includes a reduction of the original seven information layers into four, each of which is subdivided into 14 regional data bases. Future developments will (hopefully) include more database accessibility, new software and a new host computer.

- Ontario's Toponymic Data Base: Summary of User Needs Data Base, by Jeffrey R. Ball. The 120,000 name manual system currently in use will be automated in two stages, based on response to a user's needs survey conducted in 1984 (described in detail). Stage one consists of plotting all names on National Topographic System 1:50,000 base maps for inter-agency and public viewing. Stage two will see the names compiled into a machine readable data base.

- Toward a New System, by the Commission de toponymie du Quebec (Jean Poirier), discusses the decision to improve the twelve year old automated names system STRATO, rather than implement a completely new proposed system called ONOMA, due to costs. The STRATO system will utilize microcomputers, incorporate official as well as locally used names, and afford "autonomy, with almost immediate on-line data management."

- Automated Location of Toponyms in their Respective Municipalities, by Clement Nolette, describes the structure of local data bases in Quebec structured by Census divisions and tied to the automated file of municipal boundaries.

- TERMIUM III, by John Carey, details the bilingual automated translation system of Canada's Translation Bureau, which contains a "Proper Names" file in its automated system. This file contains 6,100 proper names in its geographic field, with full documentation, place description and file in both English and French. This file is maintained cooperatively by various local, national and international agencies.

- Statistics Canada: Activities using Geographical Names, by Henry A. Puderer, describes the need for standardization of toponyms in CanaNa, especially with regard to such details as capitalization, accent marks and extant data bases, for use in the Canadian Census. Mr. Joel Yan discussed the automated street names problems and experiments they have conducted and their use in an experimental map series at 1:20,000.
The symposium finished with a panel discussion on automated names issues of content limits, coordination amongst data bases, including automated mapping, satisfactions of user needs, particular problems of street names and accented characters, pronunciation and recommendations for Canada to contribute to world standardization in this field, coordinate the efforts of its census and topographic mapping branches, standardize treatment of accented letters, coordinate and disseminate cooperatively from the local to the national level, and settle as a standard for recording Canadian street names.

Canadian Geographic 106(3):86-87 June/July 1986 contains an article by Donald B. Smith who takes strong exception to changing the name of Kananaskis Provincial Park, Alberta, to honor Peter Lougheed, Premier when the Park was founded.

The same issue's regular "Place-names, their origin and meaning" column by Alan Rayburn contends with the 662 places whose names honor the moose. This is not as straightforward as it sounds, wandering away from the root "moose", first to Moosomin, then completely off the screen to L'Original, before returning to Mooseshide Hills.


United States

Recent geographical dictionaries for the lower 48 include:

- Robert Rennick's Kentucky Place Names (University of Kentucky Press, 1984, $30);

- Jane Davies Gunther's Riverside County California Place Names: their origins and their stories (Riverside, CA: Rubidoux Printing Co., 1984, $34.08 from the author, 2575 Madison St., Riverside, CA 92504);

- Hamill Kenny's The Placenames of Maryland, their origin and meaning (Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, 1984, no price)

- Stuart Harris's Alabama Place Names (Huntsville, Alabama: Strode Publishers, 1982, $13.95)

- William A. Read's Indian Place Names in Alabama (University of Alabama Press, 1984, $20.00 / $8.95 pbk -- revised edition).

- Roger L. Payne's *Place Names of the Outer Banks* (available from Thomas A. Williams, Pub., 201 W. Main St., Washington, NC 27889, $14.95 / pbk $6.95).

**Literary Gazetteer**


All the above are reviewed, or at least mentioned in *Names* (Journal of the American Name Society) Vol. 33, No. 4, December 1985 — which arrived in our library in mid-May 1986. A "Special Issue", it contained Raven I. McDavid, Jr.'s "Names Not on the Map."


- Clark, Donald T. *Santa Cruz County Place Names* [see review in Atlas and Book Review section, this issue]


Grant, Michael. A guide to the ancient world: a dictionary of classical place names. Maps by Lili Wronker. H.W. Wilson, 1986. (Mediterranean Region-Gazetteers. Classical antiquities.) ISBN 0-8242-0742-4 LC 86-15785 DE 25.872 1986 754p. $60.00 Bibliography, p. 711. Maps in order of appearance in front matter, pp. xi - xxiv: Asia Minor; Greece; Aegean Islands; North Africa; Spain; Egypt; Italy; Central Italy; Syria; The Black Sea; The Balkans; The East; Britain; Gaul; Central Europe.

Teather, Louise. Place Names of Marin: Where did they come from. (San Francisco: Scottwall Associates, 1986. $15 cloth, $10 paper. From publisher, 95 Scott St., San Francisco, 94117.

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CATALOGS RECEIVED

Norddeutsches Antiquariat Rostock, DDR 2500 Rostock 1, Kropeliner Strasse 14 - Postfach 10 30
"Antiquariatsangebot Nr. 583" consists of 1783 atlases and works on geography & geology.


Burgess Browning, 25 Blue Ball Yard, St. James's Street, London SW1A 1ND "A Catalogue of Rare Books, Maps, Manuscripts and Photographs."


The Philadelphia Print Shop, 8405 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia,
PA 19118. Devoted to prints and views of Philadelphia, including original, hand-colored property maps. $45-$55.


Old Maps and Prints. Catalog 6, Fall/Winter 1986/87. $3. P.O. Box 2234, Fort Worth, TX 76113 (tel.: 817/923-4335)


George Ritzlin, P.O. Box 6060, Evanston, IL 60204 (tel.: 312/328-1966) [Books on Cartography] List 26 -- Books.

Antiquariaat Broekema, P.O. Box 5880, 1007 AW Amsterdam, The Netherlands. Catalogue 68: Uncommon books and a selection
of old maps.

Capt. K. S. Kapp, Box 64, Osprey, FL 33559 Catalogue XXIV, The Americas; maps & prints.


Unipub catalogs and associated publications are now available in all subject areas at a new address: UNIPUB, 10033F King Highway, Lanham, MD 20706 (tel.: 800/233-0506; in Canada 800/233-0504; Maryland, Alaska and Hawaii: 301/459-7666. While there is no map/atlas catalog currently on the list, a number of the agencies and topical catalogs include them; for new titles, ask to be put on the mailing list for UNIPUB Bulletin of New Publications.


Geologic Map Service. Catalog pages 542-560. Telberg Book Corp. Sag Harbor, NY 11963


______________________________________________________________________

Invisible Cities Psychotopography!?

Never heard of psychotopography before, you say? Well, then, read on, because Semiotext(e) USA, "the journal denounced in the U.S. Senate for its advocacy of "Animal Sex" presents ... a huge compendium of works in American Psychotopography -- Areas not found on the official map of consensus perception -- maps of energies, secret maps of the USA in the form of words and images .... For the realization of almost-unheard of desires.... Order from Semiotext(e), 522 Philosophy Hall, Columbia University, New York, NY 10027. $8 each. [Excerpts from an ad in the New York Review of Books, Jan. 15, 1987, p. 37]

______________________________________________________________________

GRANTSMANSHIP

Map Preservation Grant

In October 1985 the University of Nevada-Reno Foundation awarded the Mines Library, University of Nevada-Reno, a $9000 grant to preserve the maps included in the Mackay School of Mines theses.
These maps number over 525 and date from 1928. Heavy use has aged these maps rapidly and will soon destroy them.

The preservation process first involves color or black & white reproduction of the maps; this copy will remain with the theses for circulation. In the second step the original map is encapsulated in mylar and will remain in use in the Library. The project should be complete for theses dating up to 1984 by the end of 1986.

Linda Newman, Map Librarian, is Project Director. She presented a talk at WAML's Spring 1987 meeting at Brigham Young University that described her experiences with the project.

In conjunction with the preservation project, the Mines Library published the Mackay School of Mines Thesis List, 1908-1983, edited by Linda Newman. The 58-page list contains 384 citations that include the University Microfilm order number, library call number, degree listing and a detailed subject index.

The ...Thesis List (with 1984 supplement) is available, prepaid, from the Mines Library for $5 by mail or $2.50 in person. Checks must be made payable to "Board of Regents" and mailed to the Mines Library, University of Nevada-Reno, Reno, NV 89557. (Income from sales go to the Mines Book Fund.)

**LC/NGS Washington, D.C. Project**

The Library of Congress has received a grant from the National Geographic Society to (1) catalog, (2) create a cartobibliography, (3) repair, restore and facsimile, (4) deacidify, encapsulate and microfilm, (5) publish an historical atlas of the Federal City, and (6) sponsor a major symposium and exhibition in 1991 on the City of Washington and its cartographic evolution.

[Press Release 87-16 dated 4-11-87, Information Office, Library of Congress. For more information, contact Helen Darymple (LC) 202/287-5108, or Barbara Moffet (NGS) 202/857-7756.]

**RLG/Keck Foundation Geo-Access Study**

The Research Libraries Group has announced its receipt of $180,000 from the W.M. Keck Foundation to develop geoservice to maps, remote sensing and digital data through its RLIN utility. For further information contact, Larry Carver, Map and Imagery Laboratory, University Library, University of California, Santa Barbara, CA.

[from Ed Jestes, UC Davis]
Attendance
Western Association of Map Libraries
Spring Meeting, Provo, Utah
Brigham Young University
April 23 & 24, 1987

Robert D. Bjoring                University of Washington, Seattle
Jim Bolt                        Genealogical Library, Salt Lake City
Janet Collins                  Washington State University, Bellingham
Barbara Cox                     University of Utah, Salt Lake City
Brenda Crotts                  Butte County Public Library, Oroville, CA
Joe Crotts                      California State University, Chico
Larry Cruse                     University of California, San Diego, La Jolla
Gary Domitz                      Idaho State University, Pocatello
Herbert Fox                     California State University, Fresno
Marjorie Henry                   Seattle Public Library, Seattle, WA
Steven Hiller                   University of Washington, Seattle
Bert Litchfield
Hiromi Matsushita
Rosanna Miller                 University of Utah, Salt Lake City
Riley Moffat                    Arizona State University, Tempe
Linda Newman                   Brigham Young University at Laie, HI
Michael Noga                      University of Nevada, Reno
Jim O'Donnell                  University of California, Los Angeles
Cynthia Paine                  California Institute of Technology, Pasadena
Richard Soares                 Brigham Young University, Provo
Stanley Stevens                Stanford University, Stanford, CA
Muriel Strickland              University of California, Santa Cruz
Grant Turnblom                  California State University, San Diego
Susanne Villar                Brigham Young University, Provo
Ron Whistance-Smith          Central Washington State University, Ellensburg

[Editor's Note: This position was announced on p.191 of the March issue where a full description of the duties may be found. The search was extended, therefore this repeat notice.]

ANNOUNCEMENT OF PROFESSIONAL VACANCY

BRIGHAM YOUNG UNIVERSITY

Position: Subject Specialist for Cartography, Geography and Geology

Available: September 1, 1987   Application Deadline: July 1, 1987

To Apply: Send resume and names of three references to
Patti Jo Findley, Personnel Officer, 3080 HBLL
Brigham Young University, Provo, UT 84602
MINUTES

WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF MAP LIBRARIES

SPRING MEETING, APRIL 23-24, 1987

PROVO, UTAH

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING, Thursday, April 3, 1987

The major decisions made were:

1. **WAML Committees**
   Following discussion of the status of WAML committees in general the Executive authorized the formation of a Geosciences Subcommittee of the Publications Advisory Committee.

2. **Cartographic Users Advisory Committee representative**
   CUAC members each work with a different Government Agency in an attempt to increase map availability. Linda Newman has been successful in making contacts with BLM. So that this valuable connection not be broken she was appointed to a second three-year term, 1988-1990.

3. **Future Meetings**
   Spring 1988 will be held at California Institute of Technology in Pasadena, in April, with Jim O'Donnell as host.
   Fall 1988 will be held at Stanford University, possibly back-to-back with the North American Cartographic Information Society meeting at Menlo Park, Charlotte Derksen will be host.

4. **Information Bulletin**
   The appearance of the **Information Bulletin** is to be upgraded by use of desk-top publishing equipment. Authorization was given for Stan Stevens to get cost estimates of an optical scanner to be purchased by WAML for use with such equipment. An increase in honoraria for certain IB editors was authorized: the Editor for New Mapping of Western North America will receive $150/year; the Atlas & Book Review Editor will now receive $300/year, increased from the present $150.

5. **Occasional Papers**
   Authorization was given to the Publications Editor to work with author Peter Stark on *A Cartobibliography of Separately Published US Geological Survey Special Maps and River Surveys*.

MEMBERSHIP BUSINESS MEETING, Thursday, April 23, 1987

The meeting was called to order by President Rosanna Miller.
1. **Secretary's Report**  
Muriel Strickland outlined the actions taken at the Executive Committee Meeting (see separate report above).

2. **Treasurer's Report**  
Stan Stevens announced that 116 copies of Occasional Paper 10 had been sold for an income of $3,500.  
The end of 1986-87 FY should see a surplus.  
The 1987-88 increase in rates should allow for an adequate working budget.

3. **Old Business**  
There was none.

4. **New Business**  
Twentieth Anniversary Meeting:  
Host Linda Newman gave details of the program and planned activities.

Cartographic Users Advisory Council report:  
Linda Newman and Riley Moffat both attended the Annual Meeting in Washington, DC, held unfortunately during the blizzards of January so that the weather prevented many agency representatives from being present. (See report elsewhere in this issue.)

Microfilm Projects:  
Larry Cruse gave updates and details of projects in hand, proposed, or possible.

WAML Committees:  
Several committees, notably Microfilm, Nominating, and Membership/Hospitality are in need of members.

5. **Announcements**  
Riley Moffat announced that a considerable number of duplicate maps were available for taking the the BYU Map Collection.

A motion to adjourn was made and seconded.  
The meeting adjourned.

Muriel Strickland, WAML Secretary
DUPLICATES AVAILABLE -- MAPS WANTED -- TRADING POST

Duplicates List Available


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Want List

We are in need of the following DMA Hydrographic Office charts:


Paul Leverenz
Library C-075C
Scripps Institution of Oceanography
La Jolla, CA 92039

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Another Want List

The University of Texas Geology Library has an extensive, itemized want list for USGS folded map series. If you are disposing of any maps in these sets, please contact:

Virginia Phillips
Geology Library
GEO 302
The University of Texas at Austin
Austin, TX 78713

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Duplicates Available for the cost of shipping.

Duplicate AMS map series and older nautical charts (various areas worldwide) are available from the University of Hawaii Map Collection for the cost of shipping.

Please send inquiries to: Mabel Suzuki, Map Collection
University of Hawaii Library
2550 The Mall
Honolulu, HI 96822
MicroCartography

Twenty-second in a Series by Larry Cruse
Map Section C-075p
University Library
Univ. of California
La Jolla, CA 92039
(phone 819/534-3338)

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, City-By-City

Chadwyck-Healey recently announced availability of the maps city-by-city, from the comprehensive set they made of the Library of Congress holdings. The base price for each city listed in Fire Insurance Maps in the Library of Congress (Washington: LC, 1981) is $100, up to 200 sheets. Each sheet beyond that is 50-cents, for instance Tucson 1886-1949 is on 360 sheets = $100 (first 200 sheets) + $80 (remainder at 50-cents per sheet) = $180.

Map Library Indexes on Microfiche

1.) Glenbow Museum


2.) Montana Historical Society Map Collection

A similar microfiche catalog is available for/or/from the Montana Historical Society, in this case, based on approximately 12,500 maps on 16,700 sheets, covering the state from ca. 1801 to 1982. Copies of the eight microfiche comprising the index are available for $3.00 from the MHS Library, 225 N. Roberts Street, Helena, MT 59620, tel.: 406/444-2681.

Microfiche Readers and Files

The Education Resources Information Center's Education Document Reproduction Service (EDRS), a unit of the U.S. Dept. of Education, has Micro Design Model #425 standard microfiche readers for $150, a 30% discount. The readers are available with two lenses (24X and 42X are standard) and a color choice of screens.
(all are 11" x 10 3/4").

Also available from the EDRS are microfiche cabinets by Fenco: the 8 drawer model # 1830, with 648 filing inches [the standard formula for capacity is 200 fiche per inch. Each envelope used counts as 1 fiche.], for $889 -- standard retail is $1,256 -- and the model 1838, 10 drawers, 810 filing inches, $1,029 (list price is $1,400). These prices are set through 1987 and are available to libraries subscribing to the ERIC report system. For further information contact your government documents unit, and/or Josh Retterer, National Marketing Coordinator, EDRS, 3900 Wheeler Ave., Alexandria, VA 22304-5110, tel.: 703/823-0500.

**Final Call -- Germany/Poland/Austria Fiche**

This is your last chance to join the WAML Consortium for microfiche of comprehensive, continuous topographic 1:100,000 coverage of Central Europe, ca. 1850-1940, approximately 8,000 fiche at 30-cents each, a savings of about $12,000 for the same set from the Library of Congress' Photoduplication Service.

We will start with the 5,000 German fiche in July, the 1500 Polish fiche in August, and (we hope) the 750 Austrian fiche in September. Phone me with your order as soon as possible so I can set the "press run," 619/534-3338.

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**FIRST STAGE ALERT**

The following 19th century Pacific Northwest maps have been removed from mounted, sealed folders and stolen from the Southern Oregon State College Library:

1849 Oregon, Upper California, and New Mexico. Mitchell 44 x 35 cm. Colored.

1853 Washington and Oregon. Colton. 33 x 42 Colored.

1857 Territories of Washington and Oregon. Murray (London) and Johnston (Edinburgh) 36 x 45 Colored.


1861 A Diagram of Oregon. Surveyor General's Office, Eugene. 46 x 60

1879 Railroad and Township Map of Oregon. ? 45 x 55 County lines in red.
1879  Colton's Oregon, Washington and Idaho.  Colton.  45 x 65
       Colored.

1883  Cram's Railroad and Township Map of Oregon.  Cram.  42 x 53
       Partially colored.

C18-- Amer. Sep. Parie des Etats Unis, No. 38 (showing Indian
       tribes of the Oregon Territory)  54 x 58

We are also missing a number of colored plates measuring 17 1/2 x
       25 1/2 cm. from F.O. Morris' A HISTORY OF BRITISH BIRDS, 3rd ed.
       1891.

Should any of these items come to your attention, please call
       Southern Oregon State College Library, (503) 482-6445.

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University of Georgia -- "... loss ... at over $1 million."

Library Journal (April 1, 1987, p. 15) reported that "40-year-old
       Robert "Skeet" Willingham Jr. has been linked to the theft of
       hundreds of rare books, prints and maps from the University of
       Georgia library."

"According to Camden [Thomas E. Camden, head of the Hargrett Rare
       Books and Manuscripts Collections] most of what is missing are
       duplicates, especially of the maps."

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Caveat Emptor

The following list of maps is available from Historical Documents
       as "antiqued parchment replicas that look old and feel old", our caveat, based on a
       sample of the U.S. Constitution photo reduced beyond legibility, is their powerful smell; it isn't
       bad, just powerful. Maps are $1.25 each:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Map Catalog No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>532</td>
<td>Civil War map of battlefields. Shows 78 locations w/history.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>559</td>
<td>Map of Florida 1539 showing Spanish Continent [of the U.S.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>570</td>
<td>Battlefield of Gettysburg July 1, 2, 3, 1863. Army positions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>663</td>
<td>Battlefield map of Revolutionary War. 61 battlefields/chron.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>694</td>
<td>Treasure Map - 67 sunken &amp; buried treasures and locations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>702</td>
<td>Map of Valley Forge w/camp Cont. Army, 12/19/1777-6/19/1778.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>710</td>
<td>Early Voyages of Discovery to the New Continent -15-16th C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>726</td>
<td>Map of the World 1651</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>747</td>
<td>Olde Philadelphia-CraNle of Religious Liberty. 20 Churches.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>828</td>
<td>Captain John Smith's Map of Virginia 1612.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[If you have been "emptored" recently, or are suspicious of a map
product, send your "caveats" to the Editor.]
ATLAS & BOOK REVIEWS

edited by

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

Clark, Donald T. Santa Cruz County Place Names: A Geographical Dictionary. Santa Cruz, California: Santa Cruz Historical Society, 1986. 624 pp. LC: 86-24840 ISBN: 0-940283-00-X (cloth) $33.95 0-940283-01-8 (paper) $23.95 [P.O. Box 246, Santa Cruz, CA 95061]

Santa Cruz County Place Names is a new genre, an encyclopedic gazetteer. So far as your reviewer knows, it is the first place name book that undertakes to include all the names found in a major political subdivision. This statement must be qualified by saying all names of features and places, it does not include streets, schools and the like. Don Clark has taken as his base all names in Santa Cruz County, California, that appear on the most current USGS quadrangles. Here he is duplicating Geographic Names Information System I. In addition, he has added obsolete and variable names duplicating much of what must be done for GNIS II. The format differs but the result will indicate to those states not yet started on GNIS II, just how much time and effort will be involved in this national project.

The book has 1798 separate headings and 516 additional names or variants found through a cross index. This part of the text lists the names, then gives a short description, history and origin of the name, if known. Where there are two or more features of the same name, they are distinguished by section, township and range. In the text there are many quoted oral interviews and references to books, old and new. Entries are terminated with a reference list of the various maps showing the heading name or a variant thereof. This part in itself is a monumental reference work and makes it a must for any student of the county history or geography.
The text is followed by 111 pages of end matter including a long glossary of generics and terms used in the text, a system of classification by type with accompanying statistics and tables, lists of Indian and Spanish names, a pronunciation guide, an index of personal names and a long book and map bibliography. This second part is also an important book by itself for again, it is the first attempt to completely analyze all the place names in a given political unit.

At the same time, the first work in a field is always open to criticism. The author has been bold enough to strike out on new lines, but he established his own generics. Unfortunately, GNIS I has already set these for the United States so some adjustment eventually will be required. He has set fifteen classes by origin, starting with Stewart's ten and adding five more. As with Stewart, types of names include linguistic divisions, a separate subject and classification area entirely. However, it must be emphasized again that the information is there, the arrangement is a matter of opinion. The classification work by Roger Payne, with GNIS, has brought the format problem to the attention of place name researchers and the American Name Society which is sponsoring studies of the better schemes.

This writer has just completed another review, Place Names of Washington by Robert Hitchman, prepared posthumously from his notes. It is interesting to compare Santa Cruz County Place Names, Place Names of Washington and Oregon Geographic Names representing our three western states. Place Names of Washington is a dictionary type covering some 7000 headings in 340 pages. The book gives location and origin along with basic references in this abbreviated text. It is best with Indian words and meanings but makes no attempt at classification or analysis of names or the naming process. Oregon Geographic Names, with 5000 entries in 820 pages, has a narrative style dwelling strongly on the origin and local history. Basic references, as with Hitchman, are incorporated in the text. It has a good chronological interpretation of the naming process and simple systems of classification by type and linguistics which are, admittedly, inadequate. Santa Cruz County Place Names, 1800 names in 410 pages, utilizes a similar narrative text for many of the names with known origins. It is more complete with references as well as the aforementioned map sources and the detailed end material. The Washington book will serve the reader interested in the name origin of a specific feature. The Oregon book through its narrative style makes easy browsing through local history. Clark's book is best suited for the serious student of toponomy for it combines much interesting reading with a wealth of fact and analysis.

Lewis L. McArthur
Portland, Oregon
References


Fitzpatrick's expertise as Senior Reference Librarian in the Geography and Map Division of the Library of Congress and the publisher's high standards of book design and publication are well joined in this handsome near-folio sized overview of the first maps and mapmakers of the Hawaiian Islands.

Eighty elegant color and black-and-white reproductions of maps and views illustrate the cartographic skills of the first Western explorers to visit the Islands. This is the first of a projected series entitled "Palapala'aina" (the Hawaiian word for map).

The first half of the book treats the early mapping of Hawaii -- from Captain James Cook in 1778 to the visit of the U.S. Exploring Expedition, led by Lt. Charles Wilkes, during 1840-41. The second half is a collection of themes in early Hawaiian cartography: the debate over the Spanish preceding Cook to the Islands; the practice of identifying Hawaii as the site of Cook's death on 19th century world maps; the mapping of Hawaiian volcanoes; and the efforts of American missionaries in fostering map drawing and engraving by native Hawaiian students (a rare colored reproduction of Ka'ahumanu's 1838 map of the archipelago is spread across pages 110 and 111).

Fitzpatrick writes for two distinct audiences. First, for those who live in Hawaii and/or who are interested in its history. For this group the book is intended as an introduction to cartography, a subject probably unfamiliar to most of them. Secondly, for people who are interested in the history of cartography. For these readers -- who are already familiar with many of the mapmakers and themes addressed in the book -- the author offers Hawaiian historical, geographic, societal, and linguistic backgrounds that explain historic Hawaiian maps.

Since he is writing for two disparate audiences, Fitzpatrick warns that many of his discussions of both Hawaiian and cartographic history are necessarily simplified. Be that as it may, I feel that Fitzpatrick has achieved his goals admirably. And his clear writing style contributes in no small part to his double barreled
success.

Fitzpatrick patiently introduces his first audience to the requisites for accurate site determination and mapping. After this theoretical introduction he begins offering fresh insights into Hawaiian history through his accounts of these earliest explorer/mapmakers. The books depiction of the cultural mapping skills of Urey Lisiansky and Otto von Kotzebue will undoubtedly lead Hawaiian historians to more intensive use of these two Russian cartographers' maps. Needless to say, Fitzpatrick's first audience will be highly appreciative of his opening new avenues of research and reading.

On the other hand, as a Hawaiian librarian, I strongly recommend Fitzpatrick's commentary on Hawaiian history to the second group of readers. In fact, I feel that his sensitive portrayal of late 18th century Hawaii rates as a necessary adjunct to the standard Hawaiian historical works -- Ralph Kuykendall's three volume The Hawaiian Kingdom published by the University of Hawaii Press in 1938-67 and Gavan Daws' Shoal of Time, University of Hawaii Press, 1974. Probably one of the most forbidding aspects of Hawaiian maps is the place names. To his credit, Fitzpatrick does not confound his readers by merely including an ubiquitous Hawaiian language pronunciation guide. He reveals a nice understanding of the variant early spelling of place names ("The spelling of the island name reflects what the English understood the Hawaiian name to be"). The Hawaiian language had not been adapted to a standardized written form until after the arrival of the American missionaries in 1820.

The Early Mapping of Hawai'i is not only an impressive piece of scholarship, but also, as an example of fine printing, it serves well on a coffee table. For example, even the end papers blend bibliographic assistance with typographic excellence. They consist of a white on green map (1:300,000) of the Hawaiian chain with the sites marked off and annotated as a "Graphic Index of Maps and Views".

Fitzpatrick says, "The Early Mapping of Hawai'i is not intended to be the definitive work on this subject." But the book has indeed become the definitive work on early Hawaiian mapping. It easily outdistances its nearest competitors: John Healy's 1959 University of Hawaii MA thesis, "the Mapping of the Hawaiian Islands from 1778 to 1848", and Peter Morse's "The Lahainaluna Maps: an Introduction" in Bulletin, Geography and Map Division, Special Libraries Association, No. 118, (Dec. 1979), pp. 10-18. The only contender may be Riley Moffat's promised sequel in "Palapala'aina" on Hawaiian mapping in the second half of the 19th century.

David Kittelson
Special Collections, Hamilton Library
University of Hawaii at Manoa
Honolulu, HI 96822


Any atlas which ends with a blank map neatly labeled "Birthplaces of Women Presidents and Vice Presidents of the United States" has both a sense of humor and a definite point of view. Gibson and Fast exhibit both in *The Women's Atlas of the United States.* Brightly colored maps, easy to read text and a plethora of information make this book a must for the shelf of the map library. The authors acknowledge that the purpose of their atlas is to challenge the reader, to make him/her question the why's and how's of women's status in the fifty states we call home.

The maps are of a wide variety of types—choropleths, dot maps, symbol maps, prism maps, cartograms, and more. The authors provide simple explanations, for all the map types making them accessible to the average reader with no professional map skills. Clear explanations of the map contents are provided in the accompanying text as well as information explaining why the variables the maps document are important to women. A historical context is also provided in the introductory discussion in each section. Sections are devoted to Demographics, Education, Employment, Family, Health, Crime and Politics. A complete set of data sources (which range beyond the traditional use of the U.S. Census, although it is heavily used) and additional bibliographic sources are provided for each chapter.

The authors' clear point of view is present at several places in the atlas but is most evident in the sections on family, health, and politics. They offer maps on alternative household forms, births to teenage mothers, cuts in publicly funded child care, abortion, contraception, family life, and sex education policy, among others. The maps about the political climate for women and the Equal Rights amendments are populated with "happy" and "sad" faces to indicate the states' positions on the issues. The section ends with the blank map mentioned at the beginning of this review.

The atlas's shortcoming is in the quality of the color reproduction. It is often very difficult to distinguish between the two darkest colors on the choropleth maps. This is especially true of the maps done in shades of medium to dark green, although it is a problem with many of the maps (unless you are looking at the atlas in excellent light). The dot maps are often hard to read as the dots are small and hard to distinguish. However, these problems are minor compared to the value of the maps and text overall. For the general reader this atlas will provide interesting (and often
surprising) facts about the geography of women.

For the reader who prefers a more scholarly approach to the geography of women, Shortridge's Atlas of American Women is an excellent resource. Because all the maps are reproduced in the same shades of brown and are considerably smaller in size, the book is less likely to catch the eye of the average reader. But for the serious scholar, it is a gold mine of information. The quality of map reproduction is very high and the text skillfully weaves explanatory material and data. Unlike the Gibson and Fast text, no introductory "how-to" section is included. It is assumed the reader can use the text and understands what the different types of maps and data mean. However, the text and maps should be accessible to all readers at the college level. The maps are almost exclusively choropleths. The author includes many interesting and highly useful tables which complement the maps. For example, to accompany the map on women's median income by state, there is a table which gives the median income for women in Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. The tables all present data broken down into components (such as SMSA's) which are often more useful to researchers than statewide data. One of the outstanding features of the maps in this atlas is the map notes that accompany each map. The notes always include the U.S. average for the data which is mapped making instant comparative analysis an easier task.

While both atlases document and map the same broad categories of information, they do vary in the meticulousness with which they approach different subjects. Gibson and Fast provide a much broader range of information on child care, family planning and politics while Shortridge provides more information on migration, religion, specific occupational categories, and sports.

Both atlases are unique new source books which provide a wealth of current data about women in the United States. It would be difficult to choose between them. However, if forced to select, I would choose Gibson and Fast for its popular appeal, the colorful presentation, the inclusion of politically provocative and very contemporary issues, and the introductory section explaining how to read and interpret the maps and data which makes it accessible to any reader who is interested in exploring the geography of women.

Marsha Ritzdorf
Assistant Professor
Planning, Public Policy and Management
University of Oregon
Eugene, Oregon

It is obvious at first glance that a lot of planning went into the design and production of The Atlas of Georgia. The gilded title (on spine), choice of clay paper, signatures sewn through the fold, and acid-free end sheets are all reflective of a quality production.

The list of "Atlas Staff" (including eight cartographers) reflects the professional effort that was made to compile the data and draw the maps. This effort is rewarded by a statement in the preface by the Governor of Georgia, Joe Frank Harris, who states, [The Atlas of Georgia] "... has earned ... its designation as Georgia's Official State Atlas." This may indeed be the first officially designated state atlas.

The Atlas is divided into five major sections plus appendix and index: GEORGIA'S SETTING, NATURAL ENVIRONMENT, SETTLEMENT AND CONFLICT, ECONOMIC PATTERNS, and PEOPLE AND SOCIETY. The bold typeface of the table of contents allows the user to quickly find most of the maps and data without consulting the index. The five page index is thorough but does not index all maps. "Housing Units" is one such omission. The sixteen page appendix includes selected statistics (by county), population figures, county name origins, and more. The completeness of the bibliographic citations for maps, photographs, imagery, books, and journal articles is most impressive. The NOAA satellite image used primarily for decorative reasons is given full credit. Few state atlases provide such valuable information. The credits are arranged by page number which allows for easy consultation.

Three plastic overlays containing maps at four scales accompanies the atlas and are issued in a back pocket. These overlays provide indexes by county name, reducing the possibility of cluttered maps. The plastic overlays also contain a graduated pie chart for estimating percentages.

Few maps appear to have been computer generated. It is assumed that most were hand drawn by traditional methods. There are several maps that provide a unique cartographic depiction of data. "E lecting the President, 1984", illustrates percentages of vote by using state outline maps at different scales. The atlas reflects major input from geographers. Few if any subjects are omitted and run the gamut: acid rain, mobile homes, smog, unwed mothers, wood products and yes the Civil War, boll weevil, and kudzu! Many of the maps give comparative analyses to the contiguous United States while others compare Georgia with its five neighboring states.

Opposite the title is a brief statement honoring Dr. Merle C.
Prunty who for more than thirty years taught geography at The University of Georgia. Those who knew Dr. Prunty are aware of the influence he had in the development of a strong department which along with the technical support of the Institute of Community and Area Development have created one of the best state atlases ever produced.

The atlas should be purchased by all college and university libraries who have collection development policies of a national scope. The atlas presents a physical, social, and economic overview of an important state that few other reference tools can provide.

James O. Minton
Map Librarian
University of Arizona

After a wait of too many years, during much of which time her first edition was out of print, Mary Larsgaard re-introduces us to map librarianship. Once again we are ably led through the discipline by Larsgaard's breezy style of writing, thorough expertise and practical advice.

The cover of the 2nd edition is definitely an improvement over the 1st (too bad there's no citation to the map shown) and, along with the title page, is the only place where the term 'map librarianship' is used. As stated in the introduction, "the major change to the book is the inclusion of all forms of cartographic materials: maps, atlases, diagrams, globes, models, profiles, sections, views, and remote sensing imagery," and our profession is forevermore to be known as cartographic materials librarianship, a welcome recognition of our reality.

Widely revamped and enlarged is the first chapter on selection and acquisitions. Guided by well-chosen illustrations, Larsgaard takes us on a whirlwind trip through the Library of Congress G classification schedule to demonstrate the wide range of cartographic materials available and appropriate for selection and acquisition.

The chapter on classification has changed little, with the LC Schedule G again strongly recommended.

Chapter 3, 'Cataloging and Computer Applications,' benefits from a discussion of AACR 2, including a comparison of AACR 1 and AACR 2. Those catalogers among us will enjoy her "worst-possible-case physical description under AACR 2." Also in this chapter, Larsgaard continues her discussion of the history of automated map cataloging, bringing us "into the 1980's."

Few changes have been made in the chapter on storage, care and repair, Larsgaard here repeating her sound advice on this troublesome aspect of our operations.

Both 'Reference Service and Public Relations' are now addressed in separate chapters. 'Reference Service' is enhanced by a discussion of a few basic concepts: scale, projection, "grids, graticules, and such," geodesy, "which way is north," and subject matter, giving an indication of the concepts necessarily mastered before entering the realm of the reference desk. A discussion of the types of users is this time around augmented by a brief section on those ever-present patience-testers, the genealogists. 'Public Relations' contains a slightly expanded discussion of
publications and map societies.

The chapter on administration has been removed and the brief overview of map librarianship which concluded the 1st edition has been replaced by a final chapter on education, including sections on "History and Training, Continuing Education, and Employment Outlook."

Thus the text has been brought up-to-date and moderately expanded. If the prospect of a 3rd edition is another ten years away, it is curious that such little mention is made of computer cartography or interactive mapping, areas certain to need attention in the coming years. Perhaps the field of cartographic materials librarianship has grown beyond a one-volume work.

The bibliography and appendices, that section of the 1st edition to which this librarian has most often turned, have been greatly revised and updated. Gone are the list of map publishers' addresses (in deference to Janet Allin's Map sources directory Downsview, Ontario: York University Libraries, 1982) and the glossary (one is referred to the AACCM manual and the ICA's Multilingual dictionary of technical terms in cartography (Wiesbaden, W. Germany: Franz Steiner Verlag, 1973), among other titles. New to this edition are a "Cartographic Materials Workform, Suggested Syllabus for Cartographic Materials Librarianship Course" and a more comprehensive appendix on "Policies for Collection Development", including a sample conspectus.

Current as of March 1986, the bibliography is concerned with works mentioned in the text, while a wider range of topics is addressed in the extensive specialized bibliographies concerning "General and Twentieth-Century Cartographic Materials Monographs and Periodical Articles, Monographs Concerning pre-1900 Cartographic Materials, Remote Sensing Monographs and Serials, Monographs and One Lonely Periodical Article Concerning Projections and Monographs and Serials Relating to Cataloging."

On the whole there is very little to fault and much praise to be given this new edition of Map Librarianship. Certainly, no cartographic materials library can do without it.

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This cartobibliographic publication, which is the tenth in the Western Association of Map Libraries series of occasional papers, provides graphic indexes to U.S. Geological Survey's topographic quadrangles in the 15-(1:62,500), 30-(1:125,000), and 60-(1:250,000) minute series that were published before 1940. As a visual finding aid, it represents a significant departure from the other cartobibliographies in this series, which range from checklists to full annotated bibliographies. I find this variety of approach (where the bibliographic style is adapted to the type of records described and the needs of the potential user) perfectly acceptable and I whole heartedly endorse the use of graphic indexes for the bibliographic control of similar map series that have been created by a single agency or authority and that have consistent sizes, scales, and formats.

Following a short foreword by Mary Larsgaard describing the history of topographic mapping in the United States and an explanatory introduction by the author, there is an alphabetical listing by state of over 5,300 separate map titles (not counting separate editions or subtracting quadrangles overlapping state boundaries). Although full bibliographic details are not provided for each map, the geographic coverage of each title is outlined on individual state index maps. These graphic indexes are keyed by number to the accompanying alphabetical listing of titles, which indicates scale, co-ordinates of the southeast corner, and number of editions by date of survey (not date of publication). Moffat did not list each reprinting, even though minor revisions may have been introduced on some reprintings, because it would have taken extensive comparative checks to determine which reprintings actually showed new information. He also indicated in this listing which quadrangles were also included in the 227 folios of the *Geological Atlas of the United States*, produced between 1894 and 1945.

The temporal limits of this listing document the publication of topographic quadrangles from their inception in 1882 to 1940. Riley chose the later date, not because it represents a major event in the publication history of the topographical quadrangles, but because he believes this date encompasses the great majority of topographic maps that are no longer in print. By that date, the 60- and 30-minute series were closed and most 15-minute series maps issued by that time have now been replaced by 7.5-minute quadrangles. Consequently, this index should list all 60- and 30-minute quadrangles, but only those 15-minute quadrangles issued before 1940. According to the map files that I examined, there
are numerous new 15-minute quadrangles that were published after 1940. In many cases they are still in print because they have not been replaced by 7.5-minute maps. Riley does not include the small number of 7.5-minute quadrangles that were published before 1940, primarily because subsequent editions of these map titles are still in print and can be identified by current index sheets. Within these temporal and series limitations, there is geographic coverage (although rarely complete) for every state except Alaska.

In order to check the completeness of Moffat's listing I compared it with the holdings of the Library of Congress Geography and Map Division. I anticipated a very high degree of correlation, because Riley utilized a variety of sources including the 1978 National Cartographic Information Map Catalog, the Map and Chart Information System (a computerized data base developed by the U.S. Geological Survey, indexing "all the topographic quadrangle maps ever produced by the Topographic Division"), and the U.S. Geological Survey's historical map file on microfilm (supposedly "the entire archival set of topographic maps...which included a copy of each printing of each map"). My unscientific sample consisted of all non-7.5-minute quadrangles lettered A-C for the states of Maryland, Mississippi, and Utah. To my surprise, there were a fair number of discrepancies. For Maryland quadrangles lettered A-C, which account for 24 entries in Riley's list, the Library of Congress was missing six editions, while the Library had two editions not included in Riley's listing. My first inclination was to dismiss these discrepancies because I could have misinterpreted the date of survey, which is not always easy to determine. However, to verify my doubts, I checked the U.S. Geological Survey microfilm and the National Archives collection of topographic quadrangles. Both collections included the two maps in question while the microfilm included three early editions (1887, 1890, 1898) of the Baltimore quadrangle, which were not in either the Library's collection or Riley's listing. The National Archives had one of these three editions. Mississippi, where Riley had 29 editions listed for quadrangles lettered A-C, the number of discrepancies was even greater. The Library had eight editions that Riley did not list, while the Library was missing ten editions. Meanwhile neither the U.S. Geological Survey's microfilm set or the National Archives collection had as complete a set as the Library. In part, these discrepancies may be explained by the fact that many of the Mississippi quadrangles from the 1930s were surveyed in cooperation with the Mississippi River Commission and may have been considered War Department rather than Geological Survey publications. Since Riley includes some quadrangles that were prepared jointly, probably all should have been listed. For Utah where Riley listed seven quadrangles lettered A-C, there was complete correspondence between Riley's listing and the Library's holdings.

Despite these possible discrepancies, this graphic bibliography is well conceived and will be welcomed by most map librarians in this country. It will be particularly useful for map libraries that have retained the older editions of the topographic quadrangles or
have acquired the U.S. Geological Survey microfilm set. This publication will be especially useful in those collections where the older indexes have not been retained. However, I dare say that this index is not the final word on the complete file of pre-1940 map publications of the U.S. Geological Survey. It is my considered opinion that there is no "complete" set of topographic quadrangles and that any future revisions of this list should be based on an item-by-item examination of maps in several large collections, such as the U.S. Geological Survey, the Library of Congress, or the National Archives, none of which appear to be "complete."

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The general public has long needed an accessible map catalog to introduce the types of published map products and their availability. The Map Catalog, well illustrated with samples representing many kinds of maps, presents the broad variety of cartographic products well. As a reference work, however, it fails to comprehensively list map sources or adequately organize the range of cartographic products into a unified, sensible structure.

The first two-thirds of the book impresses the reader with the amazing range of maps published today, from thematic products to tourist maps, treasure maps to topos. Numerous reproductions of representative maps makes The Map Catalog enjoyable for the map enthusiast to browse. The authors' excitement and interest in maps is apparent from their lively, clear writing. Their enthusiasm for the subject of maps makes the book informative for the uninitiated layman, but its emphasis on novelty maps of fleeting interest to most map users limits the usefulness of the book. There are a total of four pages dedicated to the discussion of 60,000 USGS topographic maps but five pages on a chapter about maps of Indian lands in the U.S. Likewise, the book gives equal space (5 pages) to a discussion of foreign mapping (commercial and national mapping sources) as it devotes to a description of bicycle trail maps and treasure maps. Clearly, The Map Catalog does not intend to be a serious reference work or aim for a professional market.

The Map Catalog suffers from several limitations. It is not a comprehensive catalog of maps, nor even a complete list of map sources. It presents a variety of map types, but nearly all are domestic publications. Foreign mapping is given only a fleeting glance. Within the U.S., data are more complete for the eastern part of the country than for the western part. A more accurate title for this work might be An Introduction to the Types of American Cartographic Products (with a Special Emphasis on the Eastern U.S.).

The opening sentence, "A book containing a list... of every map presently available... would be of little use to most people," expresses the authors' attitude toward the hard work of research. Lists of map publishers, retailers and distributors are liberally sprinkled throughout the book, implying comprehensive research, but in fact most are woefully inadequate. Important sources are overlooked and references to defunct businesses proliferate. The Map Catalog is fairly comprehensive in its treatment of Federal mapping agencies, but extremely poor in checking commercial map publishers, distributors and retailers. The authors could have benefitted enormously by a half-day spent on the telephone
correcting references for their book.

The book's general audience could use a well-verified list of map retailers in the U.S. to help them obtain products, but the list provided by The Map Catalog is worse than useless. The heading "Selected Map Stores" suggests the authors checked the list for accuracy and appropriateness, but nothing could be further from the truth. For example, one of the largest retail map operations in the U.S. --Wide World of Maps in Phoenix, Arizona-- is overlooked. In its place they list a blueprint company, the auto club, and a topo dealer. Of the five full-service retail map stores in Arizona, none are listed. In California, the reviewer notes one map store reference to a business he bought and closed four years ago.

The Map Catalog also suffers from a lack of strong organization. Needless confusion results from a multitude of small chapters devoted to esoteric map types without a unifying theme. Numerous incongruities result. The chapter on Foreign Country Maps consists of a few DMA products, Bartholomew and Kummerly-Frey series maps. Michelin maps appear in a brief discussion of tourist maps: why the distinction? The chapter on topographic mapping consists solely of USGS; a reproduction of a Swiss topo and a paragraph about foreign mapping programs appears elsewhere. The authors could have provided a very useful service to the public by synthesizing the wide variety of map products into recognizable categories. A healthy discussion on the distinction between governmental and commercial publications could go a long way towards making a useful separation of map types.

The Map Catalog serves to introduce the variety of mapping published to a general, non-technical audience. As a serious reference work, its incompleteness and inaccuracy make it useless or worse. Western map librarians will appreciate the inclusions and omissions: Oregon State is present but the University of Oregon is not; Cal State Fullerton is included but UC Davis, UC Santa Cruz, UC Santa Barbara, UC San Diego and UCLA are not. In short, The Map Catalog tries to be a complete introduction to available mapping but fails to provide thorough research or useful information. Clearly not map professionals, the authors could have gained greatly if a librarian's skill with research and completeness and a map distributor's knowledge of current availability were included in the preparation of this book.

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Co-owner, Pacific Travellers Supply
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This book owes just a little more than mere inspiration to a similarly entitled *Atlas of Maritime History* by Christopher Lloyd published by Country Life in 1975. The content is very similar starting with the Phoenicians and concluding with the current world situation at time of publication. One would expect a certain similarity given that the books are covering the same subject. It is interesting, however, to note that with little exception, the topics follow each other in the same order and with the same titles. For all intents and purposes this is an updated and somewhat expanded version of the 1975 Atlas. This is not to say it is not a useful book; it is. In the accompanying information provided by the publisher, the stated aim of the Atlas is to provide "for military buffs, researchers, and armchair sailors a vivid new dimension in historic information...." Basically, they have accomplished what they set out to do, although after examining Lloyd's 1975 version, I might hesitate to call it a "vivid new dimension." Neither is it a scholarly work. What it offers in 265 pages is an overview of maritime history from first recorded time. Virtually all aspects of maritime history are covered including shipping, commerce, migration, and exploration. It is probably the sections covering naval warfare that will prove most useful. For the most part the sections are one to two pages with some illustrations, text and maps. The maps, while not as colorful or attractive as those in Lloyd's 1975 Atlas, are nevertheless quite adequate and above the standard of those in *Maps on File.* The text is brief and to the point distilling down to a relatively few words the salient points and events covered. The illustrations are well chosen and complement the maps and text. Basically this is a quick reference tool and is valuable as such. It provides a brief overview with text and maps of virtually every significant maritime event or development. It is recommended for most library collections. Those who have Lloyd's 1975 Atlas will want this one as an update and also for some of the sections not previously covered.


David Lundquist
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Cut out the map pages of the Northern California Atlas and Gazetteer and splice them together and you will have a 12 by 13 foot topographic map of the northern half of California. Not bad, when you consider that California, north of the 37th parallel, includes some 1400 7.5' quadrangles, which, if adjoined would cover the proverbial football field.

The value of this atlas, however, lies far greater than its disassembled panoramic potential. The publisher's claim of "...a comprehensive guide to outdoor recreation" is true. That the maps show major and minor roads and cities, trails, lakes, boat maps, "...and much more" is certainly valid. Nevertheless, the genuine utility of this atlas is best realized in its cartographic format and legibility: 104 easy to read topographic maps, scale 1:150,000, covering the north half (north of the 37th parallel of California).

The layout of the quadrangles, including arrangement, dimension and orientation, are well explained in a general descriptive text located inside the front cover. A comprehensive legend and list of abbreviations are included. By consulting this single page, the first time user is provided with the essential data necessary to realize the organization of the maps, their areal extent and the features portrayed on the maps.

To determine which quad covers a specific area, the user must consult an areal index to the quads located on the outside of the back cover. At first glance, this appeared somewhat awkward. I, initially at least, felt that this areal index would have been more appropriately located at the beginning of the atlas, adjacent to the legend and general user description. As I became immersed with the maps, however, the advantages of this back cover location became increasingly apparent as it became more and more convenient to simply flip to the back of the book to quickly consult the areal index rather than fumble with pages near the beginning of the text.

The index contains some 2000 cities, towns, and, according to the publisher, other place-names. This is a bit misleading. In actuality, the index is limited to populated places only. This most unfortunate exclusion of other classes of surface features is a serious omission and greatly inhibits the usefulness of the Atlas. In fact, it virtually precludes the Atlas as a quick reference source for other than populated places. One can locate neither Lassen Peak nor Mt. Shasta, or, Gray Lodge Waterfowl Management Area, through the index.

For populated places, however, the index is excellent. Cities and towns from the smallest to the largest are included. I was unable
to determine any omissions. Index entries are keyed to the maps through a typical number-letter X-Y grid pattern which accurately defines the map area precise enough to allow for easy location of the place-name.

Twenty-two thematic, descriptive lists supplement the index. These lists are organized around categories "...of places to see and things to do." Included are hiking trails, campgrounds, parks, fishing areas and piers, museums, unique natural features, and one category labeled -- "Excursions" which includes aerial tramways, ferries and scenic/historic rail routes. Some 1000 entries are described, and the list does provide interesting and useful detail. However, notable exceptions occur in several lists. Neither Lassen Peak, Brockoff Mtn., nor Feather Falls, the highest waterfall east of the Mississippi, are included in the "hiking" list. These are extremely popular hiking trails, with the Lassen Peak trail being undoubtedly one of the most heavily used trails in the entire state. Furthermore, the trail leading to Feather Falls incorrectly appears on the map as going only halfway to the falls. Feather Falls does appear on the "Unique Natural Features" list. However, excluded on this list is Oroville Dam, the mile wide, second largest earthfilled dam in the world. Bidwell Park, the city of Chico's second largest municipal park in the nation (surpassed only by Los Angeles' Griffith Park), does not appear in the list entitled "Parks, Forests, Recreation Areas."

These twenty-two thematic lists are found in the text preceding the map section. However, perhaps as an afterthought, the "Golf Courses" list occupies the last two pages of the Atlas, after the maps. Notably excluded from this list is the Bidwell Park Golf Course.

Maps make an atlas what it is, despite publishers' continuing sundry and valiant attempts at mesmerizing the user with an array of accompanying charts, tables and encyclopedic texts. The maps in the Northern California Atlas and Gazetteer are excellent. Modeled after 7.5' U.S.G.S. topographic sheets, they are, for a scale of 1:150,000, quite detailed, with good lettering and color combinations creating a pleasing visual quality.

Coloring was utilized to good advantage, and shows an improvement over U.S.G.S. practice in that all roads are in one color: red. Trails (with the exception of the Pacific Crest Trail, which is black for an unexplained reason) are also in red. Consequently, and fortunately, land routes designed for foot and tire, from the most primitive trail to the Interstate Highway System, are not subject to confusion with each other, boundaries, and rail routes.

Boundaries are black. However, yellow overlays county boundaries, preventing them from blending in with national forest, recreation area and park boundaries.

Lettering is precise and well positioned. Print quality is excel-
ent. Point and weight are very well used, giving the maps an un-
cluttered appearance, despite the preponderance of place-names. 
Names of water features are lettered in blue, and consequently are 
easily discernible from names, appearing in black letters, of 
adjacent land features.

Exaggeration of features is held to a minimum. Selection of fea-
tures is not as severe as the scale 1:150,000 might indicate. In 
fact, a gratifying number of features are portrayed; in some 
areas, the number of features included approach that of the USGS 
7.5' topographic series.

The contour interval of 100 meters allows most pertinent physical 
features to be depicted in form and shape to be a reasonably 
accurate extent. Contour lines and enumeration are colored a dull 
gray, and obtrusively blend into the background. They are there 
and readily apparent if you need them, but they don't jump at you 
and tend to clutter the symbolization. All in all, the maps are 
of excellent quality, do the job intended, and are pleasing to the 
eye.

The maps are arranged in 104 quadrangles, each having dimensions 
of 30° latitude by 26° 15" longitude (ca. 34.5 mi., N-S by 23.4 
mi., E-W). A quadrangle covers 28 of the familiar 7.5' U.S.G.S. 
quadrangles, with a few noted exceptions. A bar scale and 
pagination for adjacent maps appear in the margins.

Geographical coordinate tick marks along the margins and corres-
ponding intersections within the maps appear at 7.5' intervals. 
However, numerical notations of latitude and longitude appear only 
at outside corners of each page. Consequently, latitude is noted 
every 30 minutes. However, since the two quadrangles on facing 
pages join along the inside of each page, longitude is noted only 
every 52° 30" at the outside page corners. This can make it a bit 
difficult to locate features by geographical coordinates. 
Numerically notating the coordinate ticks every 7.5', or at least 
at 15' intervals, would greatly facilitate locating features and 
determining coordinates of featured on the maps.

Township and Range are not shown. Undoubtedly their lines and 
numbers would tend to add clutter to the maps. However, due to 
the lack of frequent notation of latitude and longitude, the 
inclusion of some (every 2nd or 5th) township and range 
designation along the margins would aid in locating and describing 
the location of features and areas.

The Northern California Atlas and Gazetteer, together with its 
upcoming companion, the Southern California Atlas and Gazetteer,
contains a compilation of the largest scale maps of the state yet 
available under one (or two) cover. The excellent maps far 
surpass in detail the 1:1,000,000 scale maps appearing in the 
Unfortunately the Northern California Atlas and Gazetteer is not 
well indexed. The omission of physical features, parks and
wildlife refuges places a very limiting restriction upon its usefulness as a location tool. But, as a quick reference tool for cities and towns, and as a convenient and accurate source of maps for areas of known interest to the user, the Atlas is excellent and unsurpassed.

Somewhat surprisingly, the Northern California Atlas and Gazetteer is not a California product. The publisher, DeLorme, is located in Maine. Perhaps this explains some of the omissions noted in the supplemental thematic lists of activities and points of interest. However, credit and appreciation should be extended to DeLorme for undertaking this venture in the apparent absence of a willing west coast based publisher.

A copyright notice appears on the title page, to the effect that "No portion of this work may be photocopied ... reproduced in any manner without written permission from the publisher." As library users generally (but perhaps erroneously?) feel that works of this sort are made to be copied from, this could create problems for institutions attempting to stringently adhere to copyright regulations.

The Northern California Atlas and Gazetteer is highly recommended for all public and academic libraries. For those libraries not holding 7.5' and/or 100K topographic maps, the Atlas will serve as an excellent, and hitherto unavailable, substitute source of detailed mapping for California.

Joe Crotts
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Editor's Note:

DeLorme Publishing Company has issued two other atlases on the same scheme and with the same format as the Northern California Atlas and Gazetteer reviewed here. These are:


Southern California Atlas and Gazetteer, 1986, (contour interval 100 meters) $12.95. Complements the Northern California Atlas ..., $25.00 for both California atlases.

Available from DeLorme Publishing Company, P.O. Box 298, Freeport, Maine 04032.

In the first two sentences in the introduction to this work, the editor states, "Within the area of the Great Lakes and upper Ohio River valley, the disruption of Indian life has been so extensive and so frequent that the history can be clarified only with the visual aid of maps. For this reason, an atlas appears to be the best method of conveying information about places where Indian people have lived in the vicinity of the Great Lakes during the historic era." What a refreshing statement. As one who deals with these questions on an all too regular basis I can only say that such an atlas is long overdue and its arrival is extremely welcome. Indeed this atlas fills a major void in the history of Great Lakes Indians and hopefully will encourage others to more intensely study the historical geography of the area. This atlas will also serve as a model for similar studies in other areas.

The atlas focuses on the Great Lakes region defining an area greater than its watershed. That area extends from Montreal in the East to the Lake of the Woods on the Minnesota-Ontario-Manitoba border, then south to the confluences of the Missouri and Ohio Rivers with the Mississippi and then eastward up the Ohio Valley to the Hudson River-Lake Champlain corridor to the St. Lawrence.

In brief the atlas conveys information about where native people lived in the Great Lakes region and shows how that pattern changed over time in response to the contact between the Indian people and with the coming tide of white exploration and eventual settlement of the region. The time span covered starts in the period of the Iroquois Warfare from 1641 to 1701 and ends in the 1870s, a time when white dominance was completed in the region.

Because of the complexity of the causes and effects of the settlement patterns themselves and the changes that occurred in them during the period this atlas covers, a great deal of text is necessary to aid the user in interpreting the maps. Indeed, the number of maps is only 33 while the total atlas comprises 224 pages. One could argue that it is less an atlas than a book though the intent and focus of the work is the maps and without them the work would pale. Along with the text and maps are 74 illustrations and a 22 page bibliography, a welcome and useful addition. The maps themselves have information on locations of settlements, theaters of war, Indian migrations, territorial cessions and even epidemics among Indians while a number of tables give population estimates and other information to summarize major phases in the history of the region.
The atlas achieves its goal with first-class scholarship and a style that is free of judgement and commentary. Although a bit expensive for the general public, the Atlas of Great Lakes Indian History will be of interest to both professional and amateur alike and should prove of great use to students of that time and place.

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The *Historical Atlas of Arizona* was first published in 1979, so one might be rather surprised to see a second edition available so soon. However, politics and the census, such as they are, provided the reasons for a new edition of this work.

On January 1, 1983, Yuma County was divided into the two counties of Yuma and La Paz and, of course, 1980 was a census year. The changes in the second edition consist of the updating of minor tables and text rather than a major content revision. Some maps have been changed slightly and there is now a map showing the new county of La Paz. Beyond that however, the atlas is the same.

The atlas consists of 65 black and white plates that are accompanied by text. The text is lucid and interesting. The maps are generally clear but somewhat old-fashioned and even boring on occasion. The major drawback of the maps is that they are often too sparse when used in conjunction with the text, which names cities and regions that do not appear as orientation devices on the maps themselves. Many of the maps could be made more understandable if modern county lines or cities were shown. Other maps would benefit from the use of different styles or size of print or different line weights to make them more comfortable on the eyes.

The six page bibliography has been updated by the inclusion of a list of books published since 1979. There is a six page index following the bibliography. Both add to the utility of the atlas.

While there is nothing particularly exciting about this atlas, it does provide a great deal of information on the development of Arizona. My recommendation is that if a collection did not purchase the first edition of the *Historical Atlas of Arizona* it should certainly purchase the second edition now. If, however, the first edition is already on the shelves the second edition is not a crucial purchase.

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INDEX TO VOLUME 18

18 : 1 : pp. 1 - 98 November 1986
18 : 3 : pp. 192 - 286+ June 1987

abbreviations: Contr. = Contributor to the following:
INM = Interesting New Maps
INP = Interesting New Publications
NMWNA = New Mapping of Western North America
NP = New Publications of Interest
Rev. = Reviewer of; Review of; Reviewed by:

ADVANCING by degrees, Edited by Mary Larsgaard 18:1:25

ALASKA, A Cartobibliography 18:3:195

Occasional Paper No. 1 18:3:Rear cover advertisement

ALBRECHT, Sterling
WAML Provo Meeting Agenda 18:1:2

ALLISON, Brent
reviewer of "Map Librarianship" 18:3:272
cited in "Milestones" 18:3:249

ANSARI, Mary
WAML Reno Meeting Agenda 18:3:193

ARIZONA State University Libraries, Map Collection
by Rosanna Miller 18:2:149

ASSOCIATION of Canadian Map Libraries
see, Kindred Journals 18:3:228-229

ATLAS & book reviews, edited by Peter Stark
18:1:73; 18:2:165; 18:3:264
see also "Short Reviews" 18:3:232-233, 240

ATLAS of American Women
Rev. 18:3:268

ATLAS of Georgia
Rev. 18:3:270
ATLAS of Great Lakes Indian History
Rev. 18:3:284

ATLAS of Maritime History
Rev. 18:3:279

ATLAS of the North American Indian
Rev. 18:1:81

AUSTRALIAN Map Circle
see, Kindred Journals 18:3:229-230
see also, Conferences 18:3:248

BAEDEKER'S San Francisco
Rev. 18:3:240

Baldwin, Gil
 cited 18:3:223

Beaver, Carol
 cited 18:3:225

Bench Marks
see "Milestones" 18:1:26; 18:2:190; 18:3:249

Bennett, Charles
 cited 18:3:223

Bible, Atlas of the
Rev. 18:1:79

Boundaries
see "Reconstructing historical U.S. county ..." 18:2:159

Bristow, Jody
see WAML Agenda Eugene 18:1:83

California, Geologic maps index
Crotts 18:2:121

California Map Society
see Kindred Journals 18:3:229

Cartographic Users Advisory Council

Carver, Larry
 cited in Stark's "Report ..." 18:1:11
WAML Agenda Reno 18:3:194
cited in "RLG/Keck Foundation ..." 18:3:256
CATALOGING of maps
see "Defining map areas in ..." 18:1:29
see "Online Cataloging" 18:1:34
see also "Map libraries and a subject heading code" 18:2:157
see also "Geographic Cutters" 18:3:234-235

CATALOGS Received
 18:1:23  18:3:253

CAVEAT Emptor
 18:1:34  18:3:263

COBB, David A.
cited in Stark's "Report ..." 18:1:11
MAGE&T Honors Award, see Milestones 18:1:27

COMSTOCK Place Names
Rev. 18:2:165

CONFERENCES/Meetings - Some Past, Some Future

COOMBS, Jim
Rev. "Settlement Patterns in Missouri" 18:1:75

CROTT, Brenda
WAML Provo Agenda 18:1:2

CROTT, Joe
"Geologic map index...California...1985-1986" 18:2:121
Rev. "Northern California Atlas and Gazetteer" 18:3:280

CRUSE, Larry
"Important Farmlands Maps - Update" 18:1:35
cited 18:3:235

DEPOSITORY Agreements
see Depository Matters 18:1:70+; 18:3:227+
see CUAC Report 18:3:222+

DIRECT Line Distances
Rev. 18:1:73
ref. in Letter to Editor 16:3:239

DIRECTORY of Geoscience Libraries United States and Canada
Rev. 18:2:166

DISASTER Planning Analysis Study: ... at UCLA..." by Carlos Hagen 18:1:102
Sequel, by Carlos Hagen 18:3:221
DOLLARHIDE, William
see WAML Agenda Eugene 18:1:83
see "Reconstructing historical U.S. county..." 18:2:159

DONOVAN, Joanne
Contr. "Map notes from ... Depository Council..." 18:1:71

DULKA, Michael
Contr. NP 18:1:45
"On the international front" 18:3:238

DUPLICATE MAPS
18:1:24; also 18:3:260

EARLY Mapping of Hawaii
Rev. 18:3:266

EMPLOYMENT
Map Librarianship jobs 18:2:191; 18:3:257

FACSIMILE Maps
see "Australian Map Circle" 18:3:248

FARMLAND mapping
see "Important Farmlands Maps - Update" 18:1:35

FOSSEDAL, Donald
 cited in CUAC Report 18:3:225

FOX, Herbert S.

GEITGEY, Judy A.
Rev. "Comstock Place Names" 18:2:165

GELFAND, Julia
see WAML Reno Agenda 18:3:194

GEOGRAPHICAL Names
see "Names" 18:1:50 18:3:250

GEOLOGIC Map Index to USGS ... California 1985-1986
by Joe Crotts 18:2:121

GILLISPIE, Jim
 cited by Mary Larsgaard 18:1:25

GRANTS to Map Librarianship
see Grantsmanship 18:3:255

GRIM, Ronald
Rev. of "Map index to topographical quads..." 18:3:274
HAGEN, Carlos B.
cited 18:1:28
contr. to "Cartography in the newspaper" 18:1:70
"Disaster Planning Analysis Study: ... at UCLA ..." 18:2:102
"A sequel to [above]..." 18:3:221

HEZLEP, Bill
cited in CUAC Report 18:3:223

HILLER, Steven Z.
see 1986-1987 WAML Officers 18:1:3
see WAML Reno Agenda 18:3:194

HINCKLEY, Tom
WAML Provo Speaker 18:1:2

HISTORICAL atlas of Arizona
Rev. 18:3:286

HODUSKI, Bernadine Abbott
cited see CUAC Report 18:3:225

HOEHN, R. Philip
Rev. "Direct-line distances ..." 18:1:73
"Letter to the Editor" RE: above Rev. 18:3:239
Contr. NMWNA 18:3:244

HUNT, William
see WAML agenda Eugene 18:1:83
Rev. of "The Map Catalog" 18:3:277

INDIAN, Atlas of the North American
Rev. 18:1:81

JESTES, Edward C.
Rev. 18:2:166

JOBS SEE EMPLOYMENT

KEYGUIDE to information sources in cartography
Rev. 18:2:167

KINDRED Journals
18:1:26; 18:3:228

KITTELSON, David
Rev. "Early mapping of Hawaii" 18:3:266

LAMPRECHT, Sandra
Rev. "Keyguide to information sources..." 18:2:167
LARSGAARD, Mary
  cited by Stark in his "Report..." 18:1:6
  see WAML Agenda Reno 18:3:194
  Editor of regular I.B. feature: "Advancing by Degrees",
  see "Round Three" 18:1:25

LETTERS to the Editor
  18:3:239

LEVERENZ, Paul
  see "Caveat Emptor" 18:1:34
  see "Want List" 18:3:260

LUNDQUIST, David A.
  Rev. of: "Atlas of Maritime History" 18:3:279

MAGERT see American Library Association 18:1:57

MAP Catalog
  Rev. 18:3:277

MAP Index to Topographic Quadrangles..., by Riley Moffat
  Rev. 18:3:274

MAP Librarianship, [Second Edition] by Mary Larsgaard
  Rev. 18:3:272

MAP Librarianship
  Job Openings 18:2:191; 18:3:257

MAP Librarianship Education
  see "Advancing by Degrees" 18:1:25

MAP reviews
  see Atlas and Book Reviews 18:1:78 18:2:174

McARTHUR, Lewis L.
  Rev. "Santa Cruz County Place Names" 18:3:264

McHAFFIE, Patrick
  cited in Stark's "Report..." 18:1:11

MEAGHER, Gary
  Rev. "United States Coastal Charts 1783-1861" 18:1:76

MEIER, David
  cited in CUAC Report 18:3:224

MICROCARTOGRAPHY
  "MicroCartography" by Larry Cruse 18:1:59; 18:2:186; 18:3:261

MILESTONES
  18:1:26; 18:2:190; 18:3:249
MILLER, Rosanna
1986-1987 WAML President 18:1:3
WAML Eugene Agenda 18:1:83
WAML Provo Agenda 18:1:2 Minutes 18:3:258
"The Map Collection, Arizona State University..." 18:2:149

MINTON, Jim
1986-1987 Officers 18:1:3
WAML Reno Agenda 18:3:194

MOFFAT, Riley
Host of WAML Provo meeting 18:1:2
see "Milestones" 18:2:190
see Rear Cover 18:1 for ad of his "Map Index ...", WAML OP#10
"Cartographic Users Advisory Council Report ..." 18:3:222

MOORE, Patricia A.
see Sounding Board 18:3:248

MOREHOUSE, Vi
cited in CUAC Report 18:3:223

MULLIN, Stephen
appointed I.B. Ad Mgr.; see verso Table Contents 18:1

NAMES, Geographical
18:1:50; see also, "Toponomics" 18:3:250

NAMIBIA, 1:1,000,000
Rev. 18:1:79

NEW Mapping of Western North America
18:1:39 18:3:240

NEW Publications
18:1:45 & 62; 18:3:234

NEW Serials
18:3:233

NEWMAN, Linda
Host WAML Reno meeting 18:1:3 18:2:183 18:3:193-194
Speaker WAML Provo meeting 18:1:2
cited CUAC Report 18:3:224
contr. NMWNA 18:3:245
cited "Grantsmanship" 18:3:255

NOGA, Michael
Contr. to NMWNA 18:3:240

NORTH, Gary
see CUAC Report 18:3:226
NORTH American Cartographic Information Society
see 18:3:231

NORTHERN California Atlas & Gazetteer
rev. 18:3:280

ON the international front, by Michael Dulka
18:3:238

OTNESS, Harold M.
see WAML Eugene agenda 18:1:83

OUSELEY, Frank
cited in CUAC Report 18:3:223

PACIFIC Island Names: a map and name guide....
Rev. 18:2:171

PERRY, Joanne
Rev. "Historical atlas of Arizona" 18:3:286
see WAML Eugene agenda 18:1:83

PHILLIPS, Virginia
"Another Want List" 18:3:260

POST, Jeremiah
Contr. to NP 18:1:53
see "Milestones" 18:3:249

PRESERVATION
see "Grantsmanship" 18:3:255; also: 18:1:66

PRUETT, Nancy
see CUAC Report 18:3:222

PUBLICATIONS of Relevance/ of Interest
18:1:48+

PUBLISHERS catalogs
see CATALOGS Received

REPROGRAPHICS
see MICROCARTOGRAPHY

REX, Heather
Rev. of "Atlas ... Indian" 18:1:81

RITZDORF, Marsha
Rev. "Women's atlas of the United States", and

SANBORN, Maps
see Microcartography 18:3:261
SAN Francisco  
see Rev. "The World centered ... San Francisco..." 18:2:174  
see Rev. "Baekeker's ..." 18:3:240

SANTA Cruz County Place Names  
Rev. 18:3:254

SCHREIBER, Robert E.  
"Defining map areas in cartographic cataloging" 18:1:29

SEARL, Joe  
see WAML Agenda Eugene 18:1:83

SEAVEY, Charles A.  
ref. by Mary Larsgaard 18:1:25  
see "Milestones" 18:3:249

SELF Preservation  
18:1:66

SETTLEMENT Patterns in Missouri  
Rev. 18:1:75

SHARP, Linda Carlson  
see Online Cataloging [of maps] 18:1:34

SHIPMAN, George  
see WAML Eugene agenda 18:1:83

SHKURKIN, Vlad  
see "Milestones" 18:2:190

SHORT Reviews  
18:3:232-233, 240

SILVERMAN, Randy  
WAML Provo speaker 18:1:2

SOUNDING Board  
18:3:248

see Conferences, etc. 18:2:178

STARK, Peter L.  
"Report of the ... meeting of NCIC State Affiliates" 18:1:4  
Contr. NP 18:1:49  
see WAML Eugene agenda 18:1:83  
"A cartobibliography of ... Alaska" 18:3:195  
see "Short Reviews" 18:3:233  
see "Correction" 18:3:246  
see "Sounding Board" 18:3:248
STARR, Lowell E.
   see "Milestones"  18:1:26

STEELE, Dale
   Contr. to NMWNA  18:3:240

STEVENS, Dale
   WAML Provo speaker  18:1:2

STEVENS, Stanley D.
   WAML Officers 1986-1987  18:1:3
   Compiler of "Index to Volume 18"  18:3:287+
   "Hammond-MAGERT Award"  18:1:3
   Rev. "Pacific Island Names..."  18:2:171
   Rev. "The World centered ... San Francisco ..."  18:2:174
   Rev. "Baedeker's San Francisco"  18:3:240
   see WAML Reno agenda  18:3:194

STOLEN Maps
   18:3:262

STRICKLAND, Muriel
   WAML Officers 1986-1987  18:1:3
   "Minutes Eugene WAML meeting"  18:2:189
   "Minutes Provo WAML meeting"  18:3:258
   see WAML Agenda Reno  18:3:194

STUDWELL, William E.
   "Map libraries and a subject heading code"  18:2:157

SUZUKI, Mabel
   see Duplicate Maps ...  18:3:260

THEMATIC Maps -- A Continuing Portfolio
   18:1:72

TOPONOMICS  18:3:250

TREVITT-CLARK, Susan
   see WAML Eugene agenda  18:1:83
   see "Short Reviews"  18:3:232

THORNDALE, William
   "Reconstructing historical U.S. county boundaries"  18:2:159

TRIVAZAS, Bonnie
   cited "CUAC Report..."  18:3:225

UKRAINE, A historical atlas
   Rev.  18:2:169
UCLA Map Library
see 18:2:102  18:3:221 & 249

U.S. Bureau of Land Management
see CUAC Report  18:3:224+

U.S. Coastal Charts 1783-1861
Rev.  18:1:76

see CUAC Report  18:3:222+

U.S. Geological Survey
see CUAC 1987 Annual Meeting  18:3:222+
see "Depository Matters"  18:1:70+;  18:3:227
see Stark's "Report ..."  18:1:4
USGS Maps of Alaska see:  18:3:195

U.S. Government Printing Office. Depository Library Program
see "Depository Matters"  18:1:70+;  18:3:227
see CUAC 1987 Annual Meeting  18:3:223 & 225

URQUHART, Alvin
Rev. "Namibia 1:1,000,000"  18:1:78

VILLAR, Susanne
see WAML Reno agenda  18:3:194

WALSH, Jim
Contr. NMWNA  18:3:247
see Milestones  18:2:190  18:3:249

WALSTROM, Jon L.

WAML Information Bulletin
Advertising Manager appointed  18:1:verso Table Contents
Index to Vol. 18  18:3:287+

WAML Meetings
Agenda: Eugene meeting  18:1:83
Attendance: Eugene meeting  18:1:84
Minutes: Eugene meeting  18:2:189

Agenda: Provo meeting  18:1:2
Attendance: Provo meeting  18:3:257
Minutes: Provo meeting  18:3:258

Agenda, Preliminary: Reno meeting  18:2:183
Agenda/Meeting Schedule: Reno meeting  18:3:193
Call for Papers: Reno meeting  18:1:3
WAQL  Membership
    Membership List  18:1:85

WAQL  Publications
    List  18:1:outside rear cover  18:2:inside rear cover

WHISTANCE-SMITH, Ronald
    Rev.  "Ukraine, a historical atlas"  18:2:169

WILDERNESS Press 1986 - a review
    Rev.  18:1:42

WOMEN'S atlas of the United States
    Rev.  18:3:268

WORLD centered on the San Francisco Bay Area
    Rev.  18:2:174

[Index to Volume 18 compiled by Stanley D. Stevens]
FOREWORD

On the pages that follow, a story unfolds that provides us with a glimpse into the past when the American West was little known and almost totally unmapped. A continuous thread of cartographic history runs throughout these papers, resulting in an examination of the primary product of map librarianship, the map. The eight authors who have contributed to this work share with the reader the story of how the land was explored, measured and mapped, and how early maps and cartographers influenced one another, in the intriguing political climate that existed throughout this period of exploration.

This work marks the beginning of an occasional paper series by the Map and Geography Round Table of the American Library Association. It combines the talents and perspectives of a wide range of individuals all of whom contributed the papers contained herein at programs devoted to the mapping of the trans-Mississippi West at annual meetings of MAGERT. The interest and excitement generated by these programs encouraged MAGERT to share these papers with others beyond the map library community.

This volume is presented for the enlightenment and pleasure of all who appreciate the beauty and history of the map; for the historian, the geographer, the map collector, and the map librarian.

It is due to the generosity of two donors that this volume has become a reality. Wesley A. Brown of Denver, was the first to express a desire to assist with the publication. Through his efforts, typesetting and layout was supplied by Bowne of Denver. John T. Monckton, of the John T. Monckton Gallery Ltd., in Chicago, pledged the necessary amount to complete the publication of the work by his Speculum Orbis Press. The membership of the Map and Geography Round Table joins me in expressing my sincere gratitude.

I would also like to thank members of the Publications Committee who helped through the years of editing and compiling this publication and continued to have faith that it would someday actually be published. A special thank you to David Cobb who is always there to answer questions, make and facilitate contacts and to lend encouragement whenever it is needed.

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