Western Association of Map Libraries

"...to encourage high standards in every phase of organization and administration of map libraries..."
The Western Association of Map Libraries is an independent association of persons & educational and business institutions. The Membership has defined, beginning in 1967, its Principal Region as follows: the Provinces of Alberta and British Columbia, and the States of Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

The Information Bulletin is published by the Western Association of Map Libraries, as its primary tool of communicating with its Membership and Subscribers, but opinions expressed herein do not necessarily reflect an official Association position.

Membership in WAML is open to any individual, institution, or business interested in furthering the Purpose of the Association, which is “to encourage high standards in every phase of the organization and administration of map libraries.” Membership checks should be sent to the WAML Treasurer at the address shown below. Make checks payable to “WAML”, or the “Western Association of Map Libraries”.

WAML and its Information Bulletin operate on a Membership Year/Volume Year basis. All memberships and subscriptions begin July 1 and end on June 30 the following year.

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Editorial Staff

Editor
Larry Cruse
University Library
UC-San Diego C-075P
La Jolla, CA 92037
619/534-1248

Production & Subscription Mgr.
Stanley D. Stevens, (WAML)
University Library
UC-Santa Cruz
Santa Cruz, CA 95064
408/429-2364

Atlas & Book Reviews
Peter L. Stark
University Library
University of Oregon
Eugene, OR 97403
503/686-3051
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Editorial

Behind the Scenes  
Cartographic Cosmetology

I was prepared to say that: "this may be the last issue of the Information Bulletin at least in its present, classical format. Stan Stevens has been threatening for some time to exchange his WWII Smith Corona manual typewriter for a desktop publishing ensemble, complete with a steam vent for making Espresso (i.e. a Mac II + bells and whistles). The hardware should be in place for our November issue. So, if the mailman delivers an unfamiliar journal about Thanksgiving, it will probably be us." Those lines were written some time ago and were intended for last issue. In fact, here is the new IB!

By-the-way, Stan has promised a spelling and typo checker, to reduce the psychic load on readers. There cannot be too much redundancy in this regard, all owing to the fact I was distracted in the fifth grade and have not, as yet, had time for remediation.

Our content is also being enhanced, with the addition of three new associate editors, Carlos Hagen of UCLA with his "Maps in the News", Joe Crofts of California State University-Chico and the "New Mapping of Western North America", and Jerry Post (invisible cities).

Carlos will develop our "in the news" column by reprinting the best, most informative map-related newspaper items submitted by readers, especially those not picked up by the national and international wire services. Carlos will review the features, obtain the necessary copyright for reprinting, and accord due acknowledgement to the submitter. My thanks to Harold Otness for this idea, and the first submission. Carlos will maintain a file of these clippings at UCLA, where he has been building map related newspaper clipping files for some time. So, if you come across something in your local paper about maps, mappers or mapping - especially if it is local news, please send a copy to Carlos Hagen, Map Library, A253 Bunche Hall, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA 90024.

Jerry Post has agreed to begin a series on fantasy mapping, a much neglected aspect of cartography in general. He has agreed to try dealing with all of the cartographic-inspired works of the imagination, necessary antidotes in our culture of "realism," and graphic reminders that there is much more to cartography than meets the eye. Jerry welcomes announcements of new imaginary places, maps, views and associated graphics. His address is J.B. Post, Free Library of Philadelphia, Logan Square, Philadelphia, PA 19103.

As you will note in this issue, Michael Noga is chairing a special interest group within the Publications Advisory Committee to handle earth-science mapping. One part of his mission will be to organize the quadrangle-based indexes to earth science mapping. In this issue, the indefatigable Mary Larsgaard publishes her Colorado index. Part of Michael's charge is to organize the past and future quadrangle indexes into a coherent system, with its own specifications and publication schedule. These indexes - begun by Joe Crofts some years ago - have proven extraordinarily useful tools. We would like to do them for all of the U.S. and Canada. If you are itching to submit one for a state or province, please contact Michael for further information. His address is Michael Noga, Geology-Geophysics Library, 4697 Geology Bldg., UCLA, Los Angeles, CA 90024.

Joe Crofts has generously volunteered to serve as editor of the "New Mapping of Western North America." NMWNA flourished under Stan's guidance but has been neglected under mine. Joe will redress this injustice and we can all look forward to seeing the department reemerge as a useful feature. Please send citations to Joe Crofts, Meriam Library-Maps, California State University, Chico, CA 95929.

Larry Cruse  
Editor

[ph. 619 / 534-1248] Map Collection  
University Library, Mail Code C-075P  
University of California-San Diego  
La Jolla, CA 92093
WAML ASSOCIATION NEWS

Publications Advisory Committee

The WAML Publications Advisory Committee invites comments on the proposal that the editors of the Information Bulletin present annually, as Issue #4, Contributions to Map Librarianship for (Year).

The issue would consist of refereed papers which advance the profession of map librarianship. Topics are in no way to be restricted and would include methods of materials control; user, personnel, and organizational subjects; map libraries in the greater library world; bibliographies of maps or other cartographic materials; etc.

Length of the contributions should do justice to the subject but be short enough to allow for several to be included in each issue.

Muriel Strickland, Chair
Herb Fox
Dave Lundquist

Please send your comments to:
Muriel Strickland, Chair, WAML-PAC
Special Resources Div.-Map Collection
University Library
San Diego State University
San Diego, CA 92182-0511

Permanent Stock File:

Cassini & Carte de France, French Revolutionary Era surveys.

214 fiche. $65.


251 fiche. $75.

Pacific Basin Map Exhibit of the Library of Congress.

83 fiche. $25.
[list to be published in March 1988 IB.]

Bernice Bishop Museum air photos of Melanesia.

ca. 64,000 photos on 70 reels of 35mm film. $25/roll
[list to be published in March 1988 IB.]

Maps and charts of North America and the Caribbean 1750-1789
phase 1, titles # 3- thru - #155

335 fiche $100.

WAML Meeting, Fall 1989, Irvine
Tentative Plans

WAML President Jim Minton
Map Librarian
University of Arizona, Tucson

Dear Jim:
I have investigated dates and details for hosting the Fall, 1989, WAML Meeting at the University of California at Irvine. The dates, September 7-8, 1989 are available and the Conference Planning Office is very willing to work with me in making the arrangements. Accommodations in the University Dorms are available and there are meeting rooms adjacent to the complex. Attendees can stay over the weekend if they choose, and we are within 5 minutes of the John Wayne Airport in Orange County. Costs were not cheap, but will
probably come in at just under $50.00/day per person including 3 meals a day, lodging, parking and registration. The local office seems to be very willing to do whatever we want for a "special dinner" on Thursday or Friday. I think we can also arrange a floating party on Newport Harbor, and a field trip on Saturday to Catalina Island with a naturalist guide from our environmental biology department.

Sincerely,

Julia Gelfand
Reference Librarian & Bibliographer
University of California at Irvine

Subject Heading Clearinghouse for Map Catalogers
by
William E. Studwell

The desirability and perhaps the inevitability of a comprehensive theoretical code for LC subject headings has previously been presented in this publication as well as in others. But the call for such a code is only a first step in the process of achieving the end product. Determining that there is a need for a solution is a vital and significant beginning but it does not actually solve the problem. To that end, this author (and potentially some others) has begun to offer his services to various sectors of the library community as a clearinghouse for ideas relating to the development of a subject heading code. An unofficial mechanism like this outside of LC has potential advantages. The heavy workload of LC's Subject Cataloging Division tends to inhibit working on theoretical aspects of subject access. Therefore an external clearinghouse, or even several, might in the long run be a more productive avenue for the achievement of the goal.

This author has already put some of his own ideas into print in a series of "Subject Suggestions" to appear starting in 1988. Even if all these ideas are considered to be valid, and are adopted by LC, they would only comprise a small portion of what would be needed to inaugurate a subject code. Many more ideas, perspectives, and viewpoints would be needed. In recent years, this author has encountered a number of worthwhile ideas on subject cataloging throughout the library community. It is now time to start to seriously gather these ideas and commence filling in the enormous black hole of subject access. Accordingly, map librarians are invited to send to this author any contributions and commentary they feel may be useful towards the formulation of the map cataloging area of a theoretical subject code, or in fact, towards any aspect of the code.

Send your ideas, suggestions, etc. to:

William E. Studwell
Principal Cataloger
Northern Illinois University Libraries
DeKalb, IL 60115-2868
818 / 753-9856

If any other persons would like to collaborate on such a project, such assistance would be most welcome.

Notes


2. For example: in "Metamorphosis Toward a Subject Heading Code," a paper presented to the Annual Meeting of the Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials, Miami, Florida, May 1987; and in "The Form and Structure of a Subject Heading Code," a manuscript in collaboration with Paule Rolland-Thomas of the University of Montreal, expected to be published in 1988.

3. William E. Studwell, "Subject Suggestions 1-3," Cataloging & Classification Quarterly (Spring 1988-). This series now numbers seven. Other suggestions toward a code will be found in "The Form and Structure of a Subject Heading Code," mentioned above.

Editor's Note:

Bill Studwell will answer questions on map subject headings, including geologic maps, in future issues of the IB. Please address suggestions and queries to him at the address given above.
Map Preservation:
The Mackay School of Mines Thesis Project

by

Linda P. Newman
Mines & Map Librarian, University of Nevada-Reno

The demand placed on the Mines Library thesis collection has been a prime concern of mine from the time of my first assignment to the Mines Library some six years ago, and the concern of my colleagues for some time prior. The excessive use of the theses was as obvious as was the resulting deterioration.

The Mines Library at University of Nevada-Reno is the only earth science library in Nevada and is also the major earth science library between Salt Lake City and Berkeley, and Phoenix and Boise, and as such services a large area oriented to mining. The Mines Library possesses one or two copies of all UNR Mackay School of Mines theses/dissertations dating from the earliest known graduate paper/thesis written in 1911. Many of the theses contain one or more original maps of varying sizes. The maps are folded and stored in map pockets at the back of the volume and are available for circulation. Inventory of the entire collection of 384 theses covering the years 1911-1983 produced a collection of 578 maps/charts/diagrams accompanying the theses. Two-hundred-seventy-eight were colored and 300 were black-and-white.

While the University Archives does retain a copy of each thesis, these copies are not available for circulation and, in many cases, are only on microfilm in black-and-white - a format quite unsatisfactory for geologic research.

The Mines Library theses are heavily used for research by UNR faculty and students and by the business community and constitute up to 1/10th of the circulation of the Mines Library. Waiting lists for checked-out theses are an everyday occurrence. Also, the thesis collection is subject to heavy interlibrary loan requests. Interlibrary loan requests for Mines theses constituted 16% of all requests to the Main Library's Interlibrary Loan Department during 1982/83. If circulation were curtailed, we believe that UNR and business users of this collection would object very strongly. Maps are an integral part of their research and are used in the office and in the field. The Mackay School of Mines and the mining community are important to the University and the economic well-being of the state. Restricting use of this material would impose a genuine hardship as often there is no other geologic mapping of the area other than the thesis map.

Once the need to consider some form of preservation was given priority, the form of preservation became a complex issue: photography, microfilm, fiche, lamination, encapsulation, etc. The need to preserve while providing a circulating copy evolved as the prime consideration. And color became the major problem as so many of the theses maps are colored.

The professional literature of the past decade does address the problem of map preservation, but practical solutions are few and usually expensive or totally infeasible for our situation. For preservation of the original, lamination or encapsulation were the common choices. For archival records, microfiche or microfilm were favored — but this only partially addressed our problems of preservation and availability of the maps.

The goal of the project which evolved from our concerns and the possible solutions most available to us was to provide circulating copies of all School of Mines theses maps dated 1911-1983 through reproduction of the original maps followed by preservation of the originals for library-use-only.

Considering our dual needs of preservation and circulation, the method settled on was color copying - 'xeroxing' - of the maps- for reasons of costs and use of the final products. If the maps were preserved on fiche or film, color reproduction from fiche or film would be impractical given the costs and hardware available to us and our patrons. Experimental tests were done to
review the quality of the color ‘xeroxing’ reproduction from our maps as early as January 1983. The most unfortunate circumstance is that there are/were no full-color reproduction facilities available in Reno — Sacramento is the nearest.

After the method was determined, funding was sought. Local sources were our prime consideration and they were eventually found.

In April 1985, the project was presented as a grant request to the University of Nevada-Reno Foundation which solicits and distributes gift funds to UNR. The project received strong support from the Library Administration and the Dean of the Mackay School of Mines and found itself riding the crest of the wave of requests for 1985. Consequently, the project was funded by a $9000 grant from the Foundation. Work was begun when funds were received in December 1985 and completed Dec. 31, 1986.

As we all are aware, folding documents especially beyond a single fold is mortally damaging to any paper item and especially so to maps where material is solidly depicted across a sheet. Current authorities on map preservation recommend encapsulation as the superior form of preservation for archival items (i.e. items not replaceable). Encapsulation in a Mylar® envelope protects not only new items but also arrests most of the processes of destruction already affecting older materials. At the same time, the encapsulating process (as opposed to lamination or cloth backing) does not alter the map or require expensive equipment or highly trained personnel. The map may be removed from the encapsulating envelope with relative ease (though not through normal use). Without encapsulation, these original theses maps were subject to destruction through constant use and loss through carelessness or theft.

The first step of the preservation process following the inventory was to make color or black-and-white copies of the maps. Color reproduction could only be done in Sacramento (134 miles west of Reno). This required that a staff member take the maps to Sacramento by car and copy them. Seven trips were required. Allowing the copying company to do the copying proved totally unsatisfactory in sample tests.

Work began on the only available machine, a Xerox 6500, a ‘grandfather’ in the copying world, and later switched to a Canon NP Color machine, a later generation but not the ultimate machine — simply the best available of only two choices.

Color reproduction quality and problems can be noted on the samples [circulated to the audience]. The Xerox machine had more difficulty with faint colors such as the color pencil work often used on geologic maps. Also certain colors or closely aligned similar shades caused reproduction problems. The Canon copier is better at such reproduction — but far from perfect. The Canon machine would also copy at a larger format — up to ledger size: 11" x 17". If you are curious as to the sheet charges, the Xerox legal size cost $1.25 and the Canon ledger $2.25. For additional comparative information, I have also [distributed to the audience] sheets of the new Sharp CX5000 copier. This was not available for the project but I have since seen it demonstrated and the maps were reproduced from materials I brought to the demonstration. The most attractive feature of the Sharp is its price: ca. $10,000 for the basic hardware. And it will soon be available in Reno. But the digital nature does not lend itself too well to map reproduction as the resolution is insufficient. Note the problem with line reproduction. The Canon representatives tell me that a new machine is expected this summer and I am eager to see it.

However, while all color reproduction machines have drawbacks, almost any is preferable to a black-and-white reproduction of a color map. We have had no complaints regarding the substitutes. The black-and-white maps were done locally on 20-pound bond paper at $1.50 per square foot.

Following copying, the sheets were pieced together by a student on a light table. The copy was then made available for circulation by substituting it for the original in the pocket in the back of the volume.

The original map was then encapsulated by the student in 3-mil Mylar® with a security strip to thwart theft and is now available for in-house use. I should add that I was most fortunate in having a conscientious geology grad student with extensive commercial map experience and a real artistic talent.
For a detailed description of the encapsulation process, consult Peter Waters’ article in the WAML Information Bulletin of March 1979.

Materials used were the 3-mil Mylar® at $80 per roll and double-sided tape at $3 per roll (both from the Hollinger Corp.).

The question of deacidification of the original maps arose and was discussed with our Archivist and Special Collections Librarian and the professional literature was reviewed. Apparently the national authorities do not present a uniform response to the need for deacidification. Ideal, perhaps, but the problems inherent in the cost of the process, the technical difficulties especially in dealing with large thesis maps, and the possible instability of the map materials caused us to decide against attempting deacidification. While ideal, it was simply not feasible for us.

The unpredicted weight and size of the original maps which were encapsulated required two map storage drawers instead of the one originally estimated. Many of the maps were quite large, complicating the task of reproduction, encapsulation and storage. The size of many maps proved too great for encapsulation without piecing or folding of the encapsulated maps in order to store them in a normal map drawer (50" x 38"). Consequently, the support of the Geology Department and the Graduate Dean was sought to limit the size of future maps/charts accompanying theses. Their approval was readily given and future maps/charts will be limited to 32" x 48".

Labor costs were greater but reproduction costs were much less — no doubt because of the greater than estimated number of black-and-white maps. Several significant gifts of maps from former students also alleviated reproduction needs.

Final expenses for the 578 map project were as follows:

- map reproduction (color and b&w) $4,609
- student labor 1,896
- supplies (Mylar, tape, misc.) 1,242
- misc. expenses (trips to Sacramento) 60
- map cabinets 1,113
- $8,920

I should add that my time was absorbed into the project without charge.

Simultaneously with the grant request to the Foundation, a detailed, indexed Mackay School of Mines Thesis List was published by the Mines Library. The list has been extensively requested. No doubt this list will increase the already heavy use of the theses, especially through interlibrary loan. Consequently, this thesis preservation project was most timely in preserving the theses maps from further destruction from overuse.

As epilogue, I am pleased to add that an additional $2500 has been given to the Library by a donor to the School of Mines to bring the project to date for the past three years-1984/5/6. The 99 maps of these three years will be reproduced and preserved prior to their destruction.

Bibliography


Alphabetical Index to Geological Maps of Colorado

compiled by

Mary Lynette Larsgaard
Assistant Director for Special Collections

and

Alice Carlberger
Library Assistant, Maps

Arthur Lakes Library, Colorado School of Mines
Golden Colorado

This index, which is in alphabetical order by quadrangle name, area name, or county, is based on:

McIntosh, Willard L.

and is updated by Bibliography and index of geology, 1976-December 1986. It is intended to be used as an adjunct to, not a replacement for, the aforementioned 1977 map index.

Indexing terms have been taken from the titles of the publications. This means that if county is not given in a map title, the map will not be indexed by county. The result is that some counties - especially those in the Denver metropolitan area - are underrepresented. The index terms, "northern" "southern" "eastern", and "western", are used only if there is no other possible index term.

Subjects included are geology, hydrogeology, structural geology, and mineral resources. Specifically excluded are geophysics, soils, land use, irrigation, and land ownership/leasing.

The user of the index will note that in some cases, plates or figures are specified by number, while in other cases they are not. This is due to the USGS index specifying such numbers, while the Bibliography and index to geology does not.

In all cases, a location abbreviation - such as "AR" (annual report) - for a generic type of publication is assumed to be USGS; if it is not USGS, the agency will be specified, e.g., "CGS AR 1st" would be the first annual report of the Colorado Geological Survey.

Bibliographies and indexes unfortunately well illustrate the fact that worthwhile tasks may be dull work. The compiler would appreciate receiving notification of errors and additions.

Abbreviations:

# out of USGS Geologic map index of CO, 1977.
AAPG Assn. of Petroleum Geologists
AM annual meeting
AP abstracts of programs
AR annual report
B bulletin
BLM U.S. Bureau of Land Management
BM RI  U.S. Bureau of Mines. Reports of investigations
C  Circular
C- USGS coal investigations
CGS Colorado Geological Society
CO Colorado
CSM Colorado School of Mines
CSS P Colorado Scientific Society. Proceedings
CUB University of Colorado, Boulder
EGS Environmental geology series
F USGS folio
FM formation
GJBX NTIS report
GJQ NTIS report
GP- USGS Geophysical investigations maps
GQ- USGS Geologic quadrangle maps
GSA Geological Society of America
HA- USGS Hydrologic investigations atlas maps
HORN Horn, George H. Geologic and structure map of the Maudlin Gulch, Temple Canyon and Danforth Hills oil fields and vicinity, Moffat County, Colorado. USGS, 1958. (Open File Report)
I- USGS Miscellaneous investigations maps
IS Information series
JR Journal of research of USGS
KINNEY Kinney, Douglas M. Preliminary geologic map of southwest third of Kings Canyon quadrangle, North Park, Jackson County, Colorado. USGS, 1971
M USGS monographs
MF- USGS Miscellaneous field studies maps
MLA U.S. Bureau of Mines. MLA report
MR-USGS Mineral investigations resources maps
MS map series
MS (when coupled with master's thesis name of university)
NGS-TDC U.S. National Geophysical and Solar-Terrestrial Data Center
NURE National Uranium Resource Evaluation program
OC- USGS Oil and gas investigations charts
OF open file
OM- USGS Oil and gas investigations maps
PhD doctoral dissertation
PM preliminary map
PP USGS professional paper
q quadrangle
RMAG Rocky Mountain Association of Geologists
RS resource series
SMI PMUSGS strategic minerals investigations preliminary map
SP special publication
SPA special paper
TEI USGS trace elements investigations report
TEM USGS trace elements memorandum report
UGMS Utah Geological and Mineralogical Survey
USGS U.S. Geological Survey
ground water CGS MS 16
heat flow CGS MS 18
hydrogeochemical GJBX 77-78
laccolithic mountain groups USGS AT 14(2), pl. 7
landslides I-964
magnetic field, igneous pipes Geophysics 10(2), fig. 1
metals CGS MS 10, 24; MR-58
mineral resources B1114, pl. 1; CGS B 40;
MR-57; OF 78-894; Vanderwilt, pl. 28
molybdenum MR-55
oil & gas CGS MS 22; CGS RS 26; OF 78-955
RMAG SP 1; 1978. Oil and gas fields of
the Four Corners area. Denver?:
Four Corners Geological Society. pp. 25-39
oil shales CGS B 25, pl. 2
pegmatite PP 227
petroleum CSM Q 45(13), pl. 3; I-1539
J 3(3): 295-303
Precambrian Colorado geology, 1980,
pp. 37-46; CSM 61(4), pl. 1
seismicity MF-1694
silver Economic geology 32(7), fig. 8
tectonic features I-1566
uranium B 1009-J, pl. 13
vanadium CGS MS 11
Economic geology 32(7), fig. 8
volcanism I-1091B; I-1566
well-rock alteration CSMQ 45(1B), pl. 1
A

Adams County
SM Q 63(1), pl. 1; GQ-397, 398, 875, 1322, 1453, 1524, 1541, 1567; #618
MF-348, 658, 882, 1067, 1180
Adobe Springs q OF 78-630
Alamosa County
MLA 24-84
USGS B 1716D
Alma district CSS P 13(4), fig. 2
American Nettle mines SMI PM 3-217
Anderson Mesa GQ-77; MF-25
Aneth-1 I-90
Aneth-8 I-97
Anthracite q F 9
Anvil Points q MF-1882
Apishapa q F 186
Arapahoe County
B 1121 L, pl. 1
CGS OF 78-6
GQ-875, GQ-1427, GQ-1524, GO-1413
HA-647; MF-631, 831; OF 80-321; #618
Archuleta County
MF-682, 1630
OM-81, 96, 138; #247M #361, #362
Arkansas River valley HA-461
PP 52, pl. 16, 18, 22; OF 79-901
Arvada q GQ-1453; MF-348
Aspen district B 785, pl. 1
M 31, sh. 6, + atlas
Aspen q GQ-933; I-785; PP 1073
Audubon-Albion stock
GSA B 51(12), pl. 1, fig. 2
Axial q B 757, pl. 19
OF 79-1402, OF 81-0012
Aztec OF 78-466

B

Baca County
MF-708; WSP 1256, pl. 1
Badger Flats PP 608A, pl. 1
Bailey q MF-816
Bar X Wash q GQ-1578; MF-619
Barcus Creek SE q MF-347
Basin Mountain q OF 81-1306
Battlement Mesa PP 617, pl. 1
Baxter Pass q MF-1813
Bear Mountain q #361
Beaver Creek WSA MLA 32-85; B 1716B
USGS OF 85-0701
Beaver Mesa #528, #374
Beaver-Tarryall area B 928A, pl. 1
Beck Mountain q MF-1878
Beckwith Mountain q MF-1786
Bent County HA-461
Bergen Park #575
Berthoud Pass q I-443
Beulah MF-551
Beulah NE MF-352
Big Mesa q GQ-1153
Big Narrows q GQ-1323
Big Thompson project CGS EGS 10
Engineers B 22(4)
Mines magazine 30(5), fig. 2
Bishop conglomerate GSA B 35(2), fig. 11
Bitter Creek Well q OF 82-741
Black Cabin Gulch q GQ-812
Black Canyon WSA MLA 70-85
Black Canyon of the Gunnison OF 79-85
Black Hawk q GQ-1248
Black Mountain q I-1195; OF 79-652
Black Ridge Canyon WSA OF 83-794
Black Ridge q GQ-747
Blue River area B 970, pl. 1
Bonanza district #671; CGS B 9, pl. 1
Bonanza NE q OF 75-73
Bonanza-Dragon area OM-153
Book Cliffs coal field B 852, pl. 11
Bottle Pass q GQ-1224
Boulder County B 9310, pl. 59; B 1030N, fig. 177; B 1221D, pl. 1; CSSp 14(4), pl. 2
CO University Studies 6(2)
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GQ-1392; GQ-1525; I-383; I-792; I-855
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Middle Park RMAG guidebook, 1977, pp. 41-60; WSP 1809 G, pl. 1; #214; #696; #743

Milligan Lakes q GQ-1343

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Mineral County GQ-631; MF-1571

Mineral Point district CSS P 14(7), pl. 1

Minturn q PP 956; #218

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Moffat County B 751, pl. 35; B 812, pl. 19 B 1027 D, pl. 19; C-87; CGS MS 3; CGS MS 7 CGS OF 75-3; GQ-835; GQ-1002; GQ-1131 GQ-1144; GQ-1145; GQ-1166; GQ-1401; GQ-1403; GQ-1408; GQ-1443; GQ-1514; GQ-1516 GQ-1534; GQ-1535; GQ-1536; GQ-1568; I-1346 I-1532; MF-696; MF-836; MF-837; MF-1179 OF 76-408; OF 79-627; OF 78-628; OF 78-630 OF 79-807; OF 79-814; OF 79-816; OF 79-817 OF 79-819; OF 79-823; OF 79-824; OF 79-876 OF 79-877; OF 79-878; OF 79-879; OF 79-880 OF 79-882; OF 79-1037; OF 79-1393; OF 79-1394; OF 79-1398; OF 79-1399; OF 79-1400 OF 79-1402; OF 79-1403; OF 79-1404; OF 79-1406; OF 79-1679; OF 79-1680; OF 80-251 OF 80-274; OF 81-12; OF 83-633; OF 85-525 OM-32; OM-216; PP 761, fig. 3; #13; #238 #345; #372; #400; OF map, Horn, 1958

Molina q MF-1784

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Montrose West q OF 86-0163

Monument Butte q B 757, pl. 19; OF 79-807

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Mount Blig Chief q MF-1065

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Mount Evans Wilderness MLA 83-83

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Mount Harvard q GQ-952; GJBX 6(84)

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Mount Massive Wilderness MLA 20-85 MF-1792

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Mount Peale-16 q I-157

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Oh-be-joyful q GQ-578

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Pear Park study area
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Peoria q
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Perry Park
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Phantom Canyon q
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Piceance Creek basin
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Pine Ridge q
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Pitkin County
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Plug Hat Rock q
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Poncha Springs q
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                        the Mt. Pittsburg q ... MS, CSM.; CGS MS 2
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                        I-1022; MF-706; MF-775
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                        RMAG guidebook, 1956, p. 47, 96, pl. 1
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Royal Gorge q I-869
Royal Range AAPG B 65(5): 893
Rudolph Hill q GQ-1177
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Sable q MF-1180; GQ-1567
Saddle q MF-829
Sagebrush Hill q MF-1398

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St. Kevin district C 321, fig. 2
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Rough Gulch q GQ-1195
Round Bottom q OF 79-814
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Sable q MF-1180; GQ-1567
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Ruedi q GQ-1004; #590
Rules Hill q #352
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Arctic and Alpine Research

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1984. *Geology of the Strawberry Lake q*
PhD, CUB.

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Thirtynine Mile volcanic field  CSMQ
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servation Service. Soil survey of Washington
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Widdefield aquifer WRI 85-4162
Williams Fork Roadless Area MF-1588 MF-1588-I; MLA 67-83; #345
Willow Creek Butte q  I-322
Wilson Creek dome #13
Wilson Mountains Primitive Area B 1353 A, pl. 1

Winter Flats q  MF-1777
Wolf Mountain q  OF 78-624
Wolf Ridge q  MF-753
Wood mine C 186, fig. 1, pl. 1
Woodland Park q  MF-842
Woods Lake area CSM Q 48(4), pl. 3
Woody Creek q  GQ-967; #590
Wray no. 3, no. 4 q  #307
Wray area B 1001, pl. 1

X Y Z

Yampa basin MF-1212; OF 78-23
Yampa Canyon PP 374 I, pl. 1
Yampa coal field B 748, pl. 1, fig. 5 B 297, pl. 1
Yampa q  OF 79-822
Yankee Gulch q  MF-758
Yellow Creek core hole no. 1 #683
Yellow Jacket q  I-281
Yuma County WSP 1539 J, pl. 1
Zapata Creek WSA MLA 24-84 USGS B 1716 D
Zenobla Peak q  GQ-1408
Analyzing Atlases

by

Nancy Vick

Access is the key to the usefulness of library materials. Access to maps can present some unique problems because they are not always separately issued items. Maps serve as illustrations in books and journals and are the major component of atlases. There is a growing interest in providing access to these maps, as is evidenced by the Serial Set indexing project.

At the University of Illinois Map and Geography Library, we are concerned with access to maps in atlases, particularly those issued prior to 1850. During our retrospective cataloging project, we found that a great number of our maps from that time period were not issued as separates but were taken from atlases. Upon further research, it was discovered that the University Library owned some of these atlases and the maps were duplicates. Discussions with colleagues around the country reveal that we are not alone in this situation. Often there is no indication that a map was prepared for an atlas and extensive research is necessary to determine its origin. In order to provide access to these early maps, we are considering cataloging our pre-1850 atlases and their individual plates and inputting this information into the OCLC database.

The first step in this project will be to catalog the atlases. A majority of them are located in our Rare Book and Special Collections Library [RBSC]. Although we frequently work with this collection, we have found that we are not familiar with everything in it. Approximately 75% of these atlases are not cataloged and, as a result, do not appear in our online catalog. Our only access to them is through a card catalog in the RBSC Library which can be difficult or inconvenient to use because the RBSC Library is on a different floor from the Map and Geography Library. Just having bibliographic access to our pre-1850 atlases would be a great accomplishment.

Once an atlas had been cataloged, each plate would be cataloged using the rules for “in” analytics. One difference between an “in” analytic record and a “regular” record is that the publication information in the analytic record is in a note describing the host item, not in the description of the part analyzed. The MARC format provides for a control number to be included in the host item note. This can be an OCLC record number or the LC card number. It provides a link between the records for the analyzed parts and the host item. Cataloging each individual plate can be a very time-consuming process, but once the atlas and the first plate are cataloged, the others should be fairly simple as much of the information will be the same from plate to plate. In many instances the author, engraver, delineator, etc., will be the same and, with the exception of a plate or page number, the host item note should never change.

Improved access to maps in atlases will prove beneficial in several ways. It can mean more effective reference service. In our online catalog, each analyzed plate will have its own bibliographic record along with that for the atlas. These records will all be linked to the circulation system record for the atlas, providing us with information we had little or no access to previously. The ability to search the titles of plates in atlases can help to avoid duplication in a collection. When a map is offered for sale, it would be very easy to search the title and determine which atlas it appears in. Even if the map for sale was issued as a separate, it may not be necessary to purchase it if another edition is found in an atlas.

We have cataloged three atlases and their plates as examples. Following are their OCLC record numbers as well as examples of an atlas record and an analytic record. The asterisks indicate records that were input prior to our cat-
aloging. We encourage our colleagues to share their opinions of this project with us.

Cary, John. New British atlas, being a complete set of county maps, on which are delineated all the roads, cities, towns, villages, rivers, & canals; together with correct general maps of England, Wales, Scotland & Ireland. London: Printed for John Stockdale, 1805.

Atlas – #12939773

Plates –
#13011867  #13018903  #13018919  #13018929
#13018942  #13018952  #13019063  #13018975
#13018984  #13018993  #13019005  #13019017
#13019030  #13019043  #13019051  #13019061
#13019073  #13019087  #13019097  #13019116
#13019127  #13019136  #13019663  #13019688
#13019694  #13019708  #13019717  #13019728
#13019736  #13019749  #13019763  #13019774
#13019790  #13019807  #13019823  #13019837
#13019852  #13019874  #13019885  #13019897
#13019914  #13019933  #13019952  #13019967
#13019984  #13019996  #13020020  #13020043
#13020053  #6224730*

A new general atlas, comprising a complete set of maps, representing the grand divisions of the globe together with the several empires, kingdoms and states in the world. Philadelphia: Anthony Finley, 1824.

A new general atlas, comprising a complete set of maps, representing the grand divisions of the globe together with the several empires, kingdoms and states in the world. Philadelphia: Anthony Finley, 1827.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1824 edition</th>
<th>1827 edition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atlas #9040869*</td>
<td>#10472510*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plate 1 #13023104</td>
<td>#13027336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Plate 6 #13030844</td>
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<td>Plate 7 #13033111</td>
<td>#13027376</td>
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<tr>
<td>Plate 8 #13033213</td>
<td>#13027380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plate 9 #13033258</td>
<td>#13027385</td>
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<tr>
<td>Plate 10 #13033499</td>
<td>#13027391</td>
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<td>Plate 11 #13033801</td>
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<td>Plate 12 #13033928</td>
<td>#13027398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plate 13 #13034002</td>
<td>#13027408</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples of OCLC records appear on next page.
OCLC record for the John Cary 1805 New British atlas

Screen 1 of 2

OCLC: 12939773 Rec stat: c Entrd: 851220 Used: 851220
Type: a Bib lvl: m Govt pub: Lang: eng Source: d Illus: b
Repr: Enc lvl: l Conf pub: 0 Ctry: erk Dat tp: s M/F/B: 10
Indx: 0 Mod rec: Festsch: 0 Cont:
Desc: a Int lvl: Dates: 1805,
1 010
2 040 UIU | c UIU
3 034 0 a
4 043 e-uk—
5 092 0 912.41 1b C258rec 12 19
6 090 1b
7 049 UIUU
8 100 10 Cary, John, 1d ca. 1754-1835. 1w 1n
9 245 00 New British atlas : 1b being a complete set of county maps, on
which are delineated all the roads, cities, towns, villages, rivers & canals;
together with correct general maps of England, Wales, Scotland & Ireland / l c
[engraved by J. Cary].
10 255 Scales differ.
11 260 0 London : 1b printed for John Stockdale, 1c 1805.
12 300 1 atlas (50) leaves of plates) : 1b maps ; 1 c 66 cm.
13 500 Author statement taken from maps.
14 651 0 Great Britain 1 x Maps. 1w 1n

Screen 2 of 2

15 710 10 Stockdale, John, 1d 17497 - 1814. 1w 1n

OCLC record for a [map] plate in the 1805 John Cary New British atlas

Screen 1 of 2

OCLC: 13019807 Rec stat: c Entrd: 860114 Used: 860114
Type: a Bib lvl: a Lang: eng Source: d Form: Relief: d
RecG: a Enc lvl: l Ctry: erk Dat tp: s Govt pub: Indx: 0
Desc: a Mod rec: Base: ^ ^ Z Dates: 1805,
1 010
2 040 UIU | c UIU
3 034 1 a 1b j | d c e l e a l f n l g z h n
4 034 1 a 1b 71000 1d W0005100 1e W0003200 1f N0524600 1g N0523000
5 052 5753 1b R8
6 090 G5753.R8 1805 1b .C3
7 090 1b
8 049 UIUU
9 100 1 Cary, John, 1d ca. 1754 - 1835. 1w 1n
10 245 02 A map of Rutlandshire 1h [map] : 1b from the best authorities / l c
engraved by J. Cary.
11 255 Scale [ca. 1:71,000] 1c (W 00°51' - W 00°32'/N 52°46' - N 52°30')
12 260 . 1c
13 300 1 map : 1b col ; 1 c 41 x 46 cm.
14 500 "E. Noble delin. et curavit."
15 500 Prime meridian: London.
16 500 Relief shown by hachures.
17 500 Hand colored.

Screen 2 of 2

18 651 0 Rutlandshire 1x Maps.
19 700 10 Stockdale, John, 1d 17497 - 1814. 1w 1n
20 700 10 Noble, E. 1w 4n
21 773 0 17 plan 1a Cary, John, ca. 1754 - 1835. 1t New British atlas. 1d
London : Printed for John Stockdale, 1805. 1w [OCoLC] 12939773
MicroCartography
by Larry Cruse
Map Section
University Library
University of California-San Diego
La Jolla, CA 92093-0175P
(619 / 534-1248)

23rd in a Series

Gazetteers
We presently have two extensive lists of gazetteers/geographical dictionaries, one for Ireland supplied by Patrick Dempsey and another for Austria, courtesy of Ron Whistance-Smith.

I would like to begin producing microfiche of these during 1987, provided interlibrary loans can be arranged, or, alternatively, arrangements can be made to microfilm them at the resident library. Since most of these works are moderate in size, we can probably manage them using 98 frame microfiche format (i.e. 16mm film), and selling them for $2 per title. My estimate is 30 titles for Ireland and 60 for Austria. We will do them on fiche so they can be filmed and interfiled as they become available, in no necessary order. Final arrangements should be firm in time for the next issue of the IB. Meanwhile, if you would like to volunteer a list of gazetteers for a particular country, please do so.

At this point it looks as if each country project will need its own manager/bibliographer. Send me a note if you would like to do one; we will be placing your name on the header of the distributed microfiche so do not expect to escape this project with your anonymity intact.

In the next issue we will feature the technical specifications for these gazetteers, following national standards and practices.

Maps and Charts of North America & The Caribbean 1750-1789

The Consortium has received fiche titles 3 thru 155 of maps corresponding to Maps and charts of North America and the West Indies, 1750 - 1789: a guide to the collections in the Library of Congress / compiled by John R. Sellers and Patricia Molen Van Ee (Washington : Library of Congress, 1981 ; SuDocs LC1.6/4:M32/2/750-89). The 335 fiche in the first installment (corresponding to titles 3 thru 155) are from the cartography's "North America" segment and include some of the most expensive items in the catalogs of rare map dealers.

Sets of this installment are now available from the WAML Microform Consortium for $100 on diazo microfiche. Please address orders to Stan Stevens, WAML Treasurer, University Library, University of California, Santa Cruz, CA 95064.

We will be offering the remainder of this set as fiche masters become available; the entire project will take some years to complete.

British Admiralty Chart Catalog Inventory

[Crown Copyright Reserved.]

Note. Following the publication of this Catalogue, corrected to 1st January, 1981, a list of additional Charts and Books issued by the Hydrographic Department will be published in Notices to Mariners as necessary.

Catalogue of Admiralty Charts and Other Hydrographic Publications Corrected to 1st January 1931

1931

Also Report of Hydrographer of Navy for 1930

Published by order of The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty
Crown Copyright Reserved.

London: Printed under the authority of His Majesty's Stationery Office
Gratis from J.D. POTTER, 145, Minories, E.C.3
Agent for the Sale of Admiralty Charts and Sailing Directions.

21-4-C-31
The WAML Microform Consortium is joining with the Royal Geographical Society and the Public Archives of Canada to inventory the holdings of the British Admiralty Chart Catalogs. These have been published since early in the nineteenth century and the RGS would like to fill in gaps in their holdings, as would other libraries. This seems like an opportune time for the WAML Microform Consortium to aid in the effort by undertaking a project to microfilm the entire run of these catalogs, as a first step in a project to preserve similar map catalogs by like agencies from other countries.

You can help this process by letting me know the year of any Admiralty Catalogs held in U.S. libraries. I would also like to know whether these can be 35mm microfilmed where they currently reside, with WAML underwriting the expense in exchange for a second generation duplicating master of the film. We will also need freedom from any copyright restrictions so that copies can be freely exchanged and sold by the participants. Contributors to the project will be eligible for copies of the resulting microfiche or film set at cost, including those films assembled elsewhere.

COLOR MICROFILM AND CAMERA PRICES

Mal Duffek, President of Color Micro Imaging Corporation (formerly Micro Aero Charts, Inc.) called to announce a new service they were undertaking, the conversion of black-and-white microfilm cameras to color capability. At first, this seemed like about the last thing on my list of priorities, but fate intervened to point out what a handy potential this service might be, or perhaps just knowing of the capability somehow brings it about. In either case, the prospect of having color microfilming in-house has such obvious utility for map librarians that it might be worth having the information in hand. Essentially, converting a b&w 16mm camera to color microfilming is $2564, 35mm is $4616. to $5641.

If converting cameras to color is not on your present horizon, further down the list are color film prices. Raw 35mm film stock goes for $113 per standard roll, is processed for $80 and duplicated for $80. Add to this the cost of filming 500 maps (about the number of standard quads which will fit on a roll — for air photos, use 600 as a planning figure — and color map microfilm preservation suddenly seems viable.


ColorCAM
Conversion of B&W cameras to film COLOR documents
(Capture COLOR documents for as low as $8 per image)

16MM CAMERA CONVERSIONS
- Minolta, Filmaster, Kodak RV-2 and others
  $2564.00/camera

35MM TABLE TOP CAMERA CONVERSIONS
- Kodak Model D, Alan Gordon, Intek 1410
  $4616.00/camera

35MM MEDIUM SIZE CAMERA CONVERSIONS
- Kodak MRD, Kodak MRD-2
  $4616.00/ camera

35MM LARGE SIZE CAMERA CONVERSIONS
- Kodak MRC, Kodak MRC-1, Kodak MRC-2, Intek PD-1088,
  FujiFilm Mini-copy, K&E Micromaster
  $5641/camera

CAMERA CONVERSION OPTIONS
- Ability to switch between B&W and color $498.00/camera
- A limited number of cameras require lens upgrades quote
- Can also convert step and repeat & rotary cameras $ quote

COLOR MICROFILMING SUPPORT SERVICES
- Mastering color microfilm:
  16mm mastering film 35mm mastering film
  1-5 rolls $71.00/100 ft roll $113.00/100 ft roll
  6-9 rolls $60.00/100 ft roll $100.00/100 ft roll
  >10 rolls $49.00/100 ft roll $87.00/100 ft roll
  Processing exposed color mastering film $ .80/foot
  16mm and 35mm color roll film duplicate copies $ .80/foot
(Pricing will vary depending on the quantity)
- Preparing 105mm color microfiche masters $13.00/master
(Price will vary depending on the quantity)
- 105mm color fiche duplicate copies:
  (There may be a minimum charge)
  - 01 - 99 $1.55/color fiche
  - 100 - 149 $1.35/color fiche
  - 150 - 299 $1.15/color fiche
  - 300 - 499 $1.05/color fiche
  - 500 - 999 $.95/color fiche

USED B&W MICROGRAPHIC CAMERAS
(Varies due to market conditions)
- 16mm Style
  $2990.00/camera
- 35mm Table Top Style
  $2990.00/camera
- 35mm Medium Size
  $4167.00/camera
- 35mm Large Size
  $13334.00/camera
CIS GAZETTEERS

Speaking of gazetteers, you have probably already received six copies of the flyer announcing the CIS corporation's BGN gazetteers on microfiche. Could it be they bought the mailing list of each map library group in North America? If anyone is lacking a flyer, they need only subscribe to a map library journal to start their flyers coming.

This particular set of fiche is a bit surprising, coming as it does in the face of what appeared to be an understanding that GPO would be supplying these fiche as depository items. Is CIS using the Depository Library Council minutes as a strategic marketing tool, or is it mere coincidence?

Jim Minton, SLA G&M representative to CUAC has promised to broach this issue at the next CUAC meeting. Some librarians are a bit put-out that the gazetteers are available only in full sets, at about $6 per title; what if only one is needed?

A secondary issue Jim has promised to bring before the DMA/BGN representatives is the problem that a handful of gazetteers were sent to regional or selective depositories. This was first brought to my attention by someone who needed the volume for Papua-New Guinea. Apparently it — along with several others — was never made available to GPO and can only be obtained directly from DMA, at a cost of about $80. Since most of us have most of the volumes, we are trying to assemble a list of those we have not received so Jim can present it at the CUAC meeting.* If you have done an inventory of these titles recently, would you send a copy to: Jim Minton, Map Collection, Library, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721.

If we cannot persuade DMA to (belatedly) add the missing titles to the depository inventory, perhaps something can be done about their price. If all else fails, the WAML Microform Consortium will undertake a project to microfilm the items not received and provide them for $2 each.

* Apparently, most of these were originally issued for Official Use Only and fell through a crack when added to the Public Sale Catalog. Included are Malagasy Republic, New Hebrides, Papua New Guinea (1982 - $88).

MAP FICHE

Pacific Basin Exhibit Maps

We are adding another diazo set to the Consortium's inventory of fiche sets, the Pacific Basin Map Exhibit of the Library of Congress. This includes 83 maps, charts and graphic illustrations from the inventories of the great exploration expeditions of the 18th and 19th centuries. Consortium price is $25.

Germany

We have finished duplicating and shipping the 4,100-fiche sets of Germany at 1:100,000 to the nine libraries which ordered them. Seven sets remain to be sold. Given their expense — even though they are cheap, there's just so damned many fiche per set they cost a lot — we are willing to invoice them in two installments of $600 each, one payable upon receipt and the other in the next fiscal year. If this appeals to anyone who could not afford them before, a purchase order to Stan Stevens will get them shipped in time for Christmas! [When all seven sets are sold, we will not be making any more.]

Poland

The $400 sets of 1,200 fiche covering Poland (ca. 1920-1940) are now being duplicated. Like the German fiche, they will only be available once from WAML (we have only temporary access to the reproducibles). We are accepting orders until the end of November 1987, so if you have not already done so, but want one, call Stan Stevens so one can be set aside.

Austro-Hungarian Empire & Russian Maps

The fiche set of the Austro-Hungarian Empire will be duplicated next summer, so if you were saving up for it, relax until next August. Because the German fiche were so expensive, we have decided to wait until then to catch our breaths on Central European maps. We plan to duplicate a Russian topographic map fiche set next summer, too; details on this project will appear in a forthcoming IB. Meanwhile, we can make copies of the following sets on a permanent basis:
Cassini & Carte de France,
French Revolutionary era French surveys
ca. 214 microfiche
$65.00

U.S. Navy nautical charts of Melanesia,
1917-1975
251 fiche
$75.00

Pacific Basin Map Exhibit of the Library of
Congress, containing the major exploratory
expedition maps
83 fiche
$25.00

Bernice Bishop Museum air photos of Melanesia,
a set of ca. 64,000 photos on 70 reels of 35mm film
(each reel)
$25.00
[preliminary list by island available -
to be published in March 1988]

________________________________________

ANNOUNCEMENT

To All WAMI Members and IB Readers:

"I am the chair of a new subcommittee of the
Publications Committee. The Subcommittee on
Geoscience Publications is charged with
considering ideas for Occasional Papers that
would be useful for geoscience map collections.

The other members of the subcommittee are
Charlotte Derksen (Stanford University), Ed
Jestes (University of California-Davis), Jim
O’Donnell (California Institute of Technology),
and Joe Crotts (California State University-
Chico).

I would like to invite you to contact me or the
other subcommittee members if you have any sug-
gestions."

Michael Noga
Geology-Geophysics Library
4697 Geology
University of California
Los Angeles, CA 90024
213 / 825-6485

Conference/Meetings

Some Past - Some Future

1987

October, 25-27, Atlanta

MAPS ONLINE IN LIBRARIES: The State of the
Art was the theme of the first Map Online User's
Group conference. The site was Atlanta's Ral-
dison Inn; the date was October 25-27, 1987, which
immediately preceded the NACIS conference
(North American Cartographic Information
Society). Sessions included advanced map cata-
logging workshops, such as maps on microform,
map series, and rare maps, demonstrations of
local online catalogs, presentations by
commercial vendors of online databases and CD-
ROM products, micro applications in map
libraries, projects underway at the bibliographic
utilities, and other innovative online map
library developments. For more information,
contact Arlyn Sherwood at the Illinois State
Library, 217 / 782-5823.

November, 6, Los Angeles

URBAN AND REGIONAL INFORMATION
SYSTEMS ASSOCIATION. Los Angeles Hilton.
Call 202 / 543-7141 for information.

November, 9-12, San Diego

NATIONAL COMPUTER GRAPHICS ASSN.
"Mapping & Geographic Information Systems 87"
Contact NCGA, P.O. Box 3412, McLean, VA 22103,
or registration hotline 1-800-225-NCGA.

1988

April, 21-22, Pasadena

WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF MAP LIBRARIES
Spring Meeting. Cal Tech. Host: Jim O’Donnell,
Library, Mail Code 170-25, Division of Geologi-
cal & Planetary Sci. California Institute of
Technology, Pasadena, CA 91125 (818 / 356-6699)

One of the nicest features of this publication is its currency. Questionnaires were mailed, results compiled, and the Directory published, all in 1986.

The directory is bilingual for entries where French is the primary language of the institution. It is arranged alphabetically by province, within each province by locale, and further alphabetized by institution and collection name. Two pages define acronyms and symbols.

The appendices include a “Sample Questionnaire,” “List of Deposit Agreements,” “Index of Map Collections,” and an “Index of Map Librarians.” The “List of Deposit Agreements” is particularly useful as a referral tool or for interlibrary loan purposes.

As noted in the Introduction, this fifth edition differs from previous editions by updating map collections to include those which have merged with others or have been disbanded. Additional categories on automation (i.e., Computer System and Database) have been included. However, it is important for the user to read the questionnaire to determine the information sought for those two categories. For example, the category of “Database” refers to access to map records of other institutions, not information on types of databases used within the Map Collections. For networking purposes, at some point, somewhere, it would be useful to hear about what software other Map Collections are using and the kinds of applications. Maybe the Spring 88 WAML meeting is a start? In addition, it would be interesting to hear about those Map Collections which have been disbanded, merged, or newly created.

The directory has thirty-five more entries for Canada than *Map Collections in the United States and Canada* (New York: Special Libraries Association, 1985).

Overall, the material is well organized, easy to read, current, and the categories on automation are a welcome addition. It is highly recommended for purchase.

Janet Collins
Map Library
Western Washington University
Bellingham, Washington

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Welcome to the new age of atlases. The publisher of the *Earth Book* boasts that their new volume “sets a new standard in atlas publishing to render a traditional atlas out of date.” Examining the atlas reveals some foundation to these revolutionary claims, but the announced demise of the “traditional atlas” is just slightly premature. The *Earth Book* does introduce to the general atlas publishing sector some cartographic techniques found heretorefore only in specialized atlases, and it does go against some conventional wisdom that dictates what is and what is not acceptable for general atlases. However, neither of these innovations herald the end of general atlas making as we know it today.
What is unique about this atlas is its style. It is a style that draws its inspiration from Graphic Learning's background as a publisher of instructional materials for elementary education in the areas of geographic and social science studies. It has a global perspective that has never been expressed so unabashed in a general atlas; a sort of Whole Earth Catalog written for school children, but aimed at everyone. (A successful marketing tactic used by the publisher of the World Book Encyclopedia.) As the publisher states in the introduction: "Our survival and the survival of other species on Earth ultimately depend upon understanding our planet and the interrelationships that exist between the human and physical environments. To these ends, and to strengthening of our geographic literacy at home, office, and in our boardrooms and classrooms, we proudly present Earth Book — an atlas of our world."

This is not about some arcane academic subject, or "gee-isn't-that-interesting" geographic trivia. What is at stake here is nothing less than planetary survival. The publisher has declared an energetic campaign and this atlas is its manifesto. It is also an effort supported by a highly professional cartographic product (the maps were produced by the Swedish Esselte Map Service), and backed by an aggressive $100,000 advertising and promotion budget.

The atlas uses the latest in remote sensing technology to create images called "environmental maps," the Earth Book cartographers' term for large scale maps that use relief shading to indicate elevations, as well as new color symbols to represent what is on the earth's surface. These two techniques, quite common with specialized and more expensive atlases, break with some of the traditional methods of representation used on large scale atlas maps. Most traditional atlases are based on elevation and show these elevations through the use of colors. According to the Earth Book cartographers "these maps do not give an indication of the specific characteristics of the landscape with its forests, grasslands, deserts, and cultivated plains. For example, the lowland of the Sahara Desert is shown in lush green, while upland Africa's rich vegetation is represented in parched brown."

The "environmental maps" correct this perception problem by showing elevation through shaded relief, and colors which reflect more closely an area's actual land characteristics. Thus, the "environmental maps" depict the Sahara Desert as a sandy brown and the African uplands as a rich mixture of yellow, brown, and blue-green (for the tropical forests). The overall effect is one of startling realism. There are some disconcerting moments before one gets accustomed to seeing traditional colors used in nontraditional ways. For instance, yellow represents cultivated land on the Earth Book maps, causing some confusion until one realizes it usually depicts urban growth on other atlas maps.

The tradition that says the non-cartographic elements of an atlas should be minimized as much as possible is also thrown overboard in the Earth Book. It contains a 95-page "Encyclopedia of the Earth" made up of summaries, graphics, pictures, inset maps, and photographs outlining all aspects of the Earth's composition, and the complex interrelationships with the life it supports. The colors are excellent, the text very clear and understandable, and the graphics reminiscent of National Geographic or Time-Life publications. This encyclopedia clearly demonstrates the experience Graphic Learning has gained in the education field by explaining as briefly as possible some very complicated ideas.

The encyclopedia's use of graphics and illustrations clearly support its brief essays. With a surprising freshness, the publishers used the ancient philosophical world elements of air, water, fire, and earth as the encyclopedia's basic outline. This works extremely well in weaving together planetary systems that often become artificially separated when outlined with traditional academic subject divisions.

The atlas does not use consistent scales for each part of the world. The United States maps are at 1:3,000,000 while the rest of the maps vary from 1:10,000,000 to 1:25,000,000. It also includes a brief glossary of map and geographic terms and an adequate geographic name index. The publisher has also produced an edited version of Earth Book called the "travel edition." It is nearly half the size and length of the deluxe edition. Despite its compact form, it matches any almanac in giving clear and brief geographic information. The last section of this shorter
edition contains abbreviated factual summaries about the world's countries. Most of the maps are very general and large scale (from 1:10,000,000 to 1:60,000,000), with a few select maps detailing physical and cultural highlights of each region represented.

The price for the deluxe edition is $55.00, which compares favorably with competing atlases on the market. The travel edition costs $12.95, comparable to any of the standard almanacs or fact books.

The highly professional polish of this atlas, however, is tarnished by one flaw in its planetary outlook: it has a distinctly American view of the world. This emphasis particularly comes across in the atlas' scale distribution and number of detailed maps. The United States enjoys an unusual amount of cartographic information and space in an atlas that promotes itself with such international fervor. This appears to be the result of marketing a cartographic product: the United States is a rich source of customers. One could safely wager that when the publisher brings out other editions (European, Asian, Central and South American, etc.), these regions will enjoy the same prominence as the United States does in this first edition. It might have been a bit more forthcoming of the publisher to have called this atlas the "American Edition" of the Earth Book.

A capitalistic framework clearly supports Earth Book's carefully crafted global/environmental image. Recommended.

John Shuler  
Public Affairs Librarian  
University of Oregon


The exploration and mapping of that portion of the North American Continent that has come to be known as the American West is certainly a subject of immense complexity as well as one of intense continuing interest. The themes of discovery and initial exploration of this vast area by competing European powers would be followed by the efforts of a young American Republic to acquire a knowledge of the western lands it progressively accumulated in fulfillment of "Manifest Destiny" in the years between 1803 and 1854.

It would be unrealistically ambitious to attempt to comprehensively address this expansive subject within the covers of a slim volume of less than 200 pages, such as encompassed in this book. It should be noted however, that this publication represents Occasional Paper No. 1 (an initial effort) issued by the Map and Geography Round Table of the American Library Association, known by the acronym MAGERT. This book represents a sharing of papers important for an initial understanding and appreciation of the early endeavors to map the uncharted regions of the American West.

Editor Donna P. Koepp of the University of Kansas, notes in her brief foreword, that the papers selected for publication in this work were originally presented at the various annual meetings of MAGERT. She further comments that "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." Such a statement by the editor indeed implies a reverence for the progressive cartographic investigation of what was once an unknown West.

As the subtitle clarifies, this book contains eight selected essays each of which illuminates a particular aspect of the exploration and mapping of the West. The contributors are a distinguished lot in terms of their scholarship on the subject. The initial essay by Kenneth Nebenzahl, selects and provides annotations for 29 major maps produced in the period between the 1540's and the 1840's. Covering more than 400 years of the evolution of cartographic knowledge of the West, this paper provides a natural primary context for the papers that follow. Nebenzahl also provides a general geographic description of the American West as including some two million square miles lying between the Mississippi River and the
Pacific Coast — an area larger than Europe.

The other seven papers address more specific aspects of the mapping surveys conducted by the United States. Reproduced as illustrations to this collection of essays are 14 historical maps, 10 map illustrations and 4 photographs or drawings.

An important theme touched upon in several of these papers is the establishment and subsequent accomplishments of the U.S. Army Corps of Topographical Engineers. Staffed by West Point's most brilliant graduates, the Corps was a critical factor in the early mapping of the West from well prior to the Mexican War until the creation of the U.S. Geological Survey in 1879.

It would have been helpful to readers of this volume to have included an overall introductory outline that placed in a historical chronology the general categories of exploration and mapping surveys conducted in the American West. Editor Koepp has noted that “a continuous thread of cartographic history runs throughout these papers.” That factor would have been reinforced with an outline such as:

— The early European explorations of “Terra Incognita”
— The military surveys
— The boundary surveys
— The wagon road surveys
— The Pacific railroad surveys
— The great post-Civil War geological and geographic surveys
— The establishment in 1879 of the U.S. Geological Survey and the subsequent disciplined mapping programs carried out by that federal agency.

Each of the essays are followed by either chapter notes, references or a bibliography. This is a service to those who may wish to pursue further study of these subjects, however, it could not have been too great a task to have prepared an index for the resulting book.

While it is acknowledged that this work is the first effort by MAGERT to publish materials of particular interest to that organization, it is to be hoped that future publication projects will improve upon book design, typography selection and better quality reproduction of map illustrations.

The designation of this volume as “Occasional Paper No. 1” carries the suggestion that there may well be additional publications undertaken by this organization. I certainly hope that this is the case as MAGERT has made an admirable beginning with this book.

Don Bufkin
Formerly, Associate Executive Director Arizona Historical Society

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This volume is a collection of research papers contributed by ten distinguished scholars of historical cartography. Some of their names are familiar to us, such as Ralph E. Ehrenberg, John B. Garver, Jr., and Ronald E. Grim. The others — John L. Allen, Silvio A. Bedini, G. Malcolm Lewis, James M. Richtik, James P. Ronda, Richard I. Ruggles, and W. Raymond Wood — while possibly not as familiar to us, are none the less specialists in various aspects of the history and mapping of the Great Plains.

Eight of these papers were originally presented at a symposium in April 1983, sponsored by the Center for Great Plains Studies at the University of Nebraska - Lincoln, and were previously published as articles in Great Plains Quarterly, volumes 4 (1984) and 5 (1985). The two other essays (those by Ralph Ehrenberg and John Garver) were written especially for this volume. The essays are supplemented by Ralph Ehrenberg's annotated cartobibliography of the exhibition of historical maps he assembled for the symposium.

Various aspects of cartographic endeavors from the early Spanish and French penetrations in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries to the extensive government surveys of the nineteenth century are examined by the contributors to this work. Some discuss maps made during a certain time period; some discuss mapping of a particular
region; while others discuss influences on map content such as scientific instruments and Native American cartography. The contributors who researched well-known explorations and familiar milestones in historical cartography did not just rehash existing studies, but found fresh aspects about them not previously published, such as early cartographic contributions which provided foundations for the more systematic mapping to follow, the use of Native American maps and geographical descriptions which influenced map content, and the process of dispersing geographical information and maps through official or commercial archives.

A fine reproduction job was done on the maps in *Mapping the North American Plains*, and the work is profusely illustrated with them. Counting the map reproductions included in the exhibition cartobibliography, there are 101 maps in this work, several of which are published for the first time. Selections for maps reproduced in the cartobibliography were made on the basis of such considerations as importance, representativeness, and whether or not they had been reproduced elsewhere. Maps of the plains dating from the sixteenth century to the beginning of the twentieth are included.

While there is certainly motivation to obtain *Mapping the North American Plains* in order to have the first-time-ever reproductions, in general this is not a book to buy for the maps. It is a book to buy for the stories of the people and events which influenced the maps' content. Better reproductions of many of the maps can be found elsewhere, such as in W. Raymond Wood's *Atlas of Early Maps of the American Midwest* (Springfield: Illinois State Museum, 1983), Gary Moulton's *Atlas of the Lewis and Clark Expedition* (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1983), Robert and James Martin's *Contours of Discovery* (Austin: Texas State Historical Association, 1981), and of course Carl Wheat's *Mapping the Transmississippi West, 1540-1861* (San Francisco: Institute of Historical Cartography, 1957).

In comparing this work to others on historic mapping of an area, it is most similar in format to *Exploration and Mapping of the American West*, edited by Donna P. Koepp (Chicago: Speculum Orbis Press, 1986) and *The Mapping of the American Southwest*, edited by Dennis Reinhardt (College Station: Texas A&M University Press, 1983). All are collections of research papers illustrated with examples of historical cartography. There is some overlap between them in terms of the specific explorations and maps discussed, but hardly enough to prevent one from buying them all. These books are also similar in that while their essays were independently researched, they collectively provide a comprehensive contribution to the cartographic history of an area. Furthermore, the contributors have researched the people who made the maps and the people behind the events which influenced map content, making history come alive in the process.

This book is recommended for libraries collecting works on the history of cartography. Its essays give insight to the unique aspects of the exploration and mapping of the Great Plains. The essays are well-written, their stories are fascinating, and their extensive bibliographies, carto- and otherwise, provide opportunities for further reading.

*James A. Coombs*

Map Library
Southwest Missouri State University
Springfield, Missouri 65804

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The last decade has seen a keen interest in the topic of the geography of women. What captures my interest in the geography of women is the ability to graphically portray current women's issues and contrast these with historical data. In 1986-87, three major atlases were released dedicated to describing the geography and living conditions of women. Two of those atlases, Anne Gibson and Timothy Fast's *Women's Atlas of the United States* (New York: Facts on File, 1986) and Barbara G. Shortridge's *Atlas of American Women* (New York: Macmillan, 1987) are devoted exclusively to the study of women in the United States by examining such topics as educational achievement, the working world,
politics, the family, crime, sports, standard demographics, to name only a few. Both atlases also contrast the status of women spatially and over time by considering economic changes, changes in social norms, and health issues.

On an international scale these changes were equally great and are depicted graphically and textually in Seager and Olson's *Women in the World*. According to the introduction, "This atlas rests on the assumption that we cannot understand our world without understanding the everyday experience of women." The volume attempts to map the world of women, so that the reader can determine what issues and concerns confront the gender in today's world. Most readers will conclude that women suffer inequities, whether it be in education, economics, or political power, but are primarily responsible for child care and family maintenance.

The data are displayed by many vividly colored world maps. Tables and graphs, some quite creatively done, are also utilized to display information. A large section of "Notes" and a fine bibliography document the sources and the date of the information portrayed on the maps and graphs. The index is topical, synonyms and cross-references provide adequate access to well charted and organized material. The text is concise, yet very informative. The chapters contain important information which is arranged in a logical framework, so that the reader will consider the contemporary impacts of many issues. For example, the chapter on "Authority" shows where women have attained high government office and how the total number of women in government has increased over time. Maps and graphs illustrate how great the strides have been in this area, while at the same time, the reader can see graphs charting additional factors which have contributed to the pace, fast or slow, of women's move into political power since suffrage.

The data are not always current, which is a typical obstacle in dealing with international statistical sources. One of the most interesting data sets is entitled "Body and Mind." The maps and graphs demonstrate that a high percentage of the total number of teachers are women, but the percentage rapidly decreases beyond the junior high level. Unfortunately, the data are over a decade old, but this reviewer predicts that only minor changes have occurred.

Other fascinating topics covered by *Women in the World* include "Beauty Beat" or international beauty contests, world cosmetic sales and the number of cosmetic surgeries performed by type in the United States. Street protests organized by women between 1975 and 1985 are plotted on a world map as are feminist media establishments. Current issues such as wife rape, existence of battered women's shelters and contraceptive use are discussed in text, maps and graphs. Further information on these subjects and the sources of the data are provided in extensive notes and a bibliography found at the conclusion of the work.

Coverage of the Third World, usually left to specific atlases such as Ben Crow and Alan Thomas' *Third World Atlas* (Milton Keynes, UK: Open University Press, 1983) or George Kurian's *Atlas of the Third World* (New York: Facts on File, 1983), does not entirely do justice to many of the issues facing women today. Seager and Olson, in addition to their fine atlas, include eight pages of tabular data on women organized by country. This "Country Table" provides data on 162 countries of the world, giving both male and female statistics, where applicable, in many categories, such as population, marriage, children, contraceptive use, maternal mortality, labor force, educational levels, illiteracy, life expectancy, anaemia during pregnancy and the date the right to vote was won by women. Some of these categories of statistics may be of more interest to feminists, but the general reader should find this tabular data intriguing and an essential supplement to the two Third World atlases listed above.

The only weakness I can identify is that no table or map is included showing breakdowns of population by race and sexual orientation. Information on race is readily available but data on sexual orientation may be more difficult to collect and may be only speculative at best. Youth or young girls are also not studied in much detail, except for age at first marriage and child mortality. Unfortunately, future editions may note the increase in AIDS among women, especially in developing countries.

Pluto Press, the project initiator for this atlas, should be commended for *Women in the World* and for their other fine atlases, such as Michael
Kidron and Ronald Segal's *The New State of the World Atlas* (London: Heinemann, 1984) and Michael Kidron and Dan Smith's *The War Atlas* (London: Heinemann, 1983). In my opinion, the volume under review surpasses all my expectations and allows me to conclude that it is one of the best additions to the atlas literature and international women's scholarship this year. It is also reasonably priced and should be found in all libraries and special collections which have readers curious about the role of women in the world's society. We are quite fortunate to add three major atlas titles complementary to the study of women and geography within a six-month period (November 1986-April 1987). Each volume is a significant contribution to the status of women in contemporary society.

**Julia Gelfand**  
Reference Librarian and Bibliographer  
University of California, Irvine

Williams, Jerry L., ed. *New Mexico in Maps*  
Second edition, Expanded and revised.  

Second editions invariably invite comparisons to their predecessors. In the case of *New Mexico in Maps*, the second edition was being compared even before its publication. The original 1981 work was so enthusiastically received as the first book of its kind for the state, that rumors of a second edition produced eager anticipation for several years among the many devoted readers of the first. The sizable community of contributors, geographers and students working on the new volume kept alive the rumors of an exciting, greatly expanded second edition. Publishing delays, some foreseen and some unexpected, made the wait longer but early this year 10,000 copies of *New Mexico in Maps*, the largest press run in the history of the UNM Press, were published. In the first six months of publication, sales are reported to be brisk.

For the most part, the comparisons are favorable and the second edition of *New Mexico in Maps* lives up to its fanfare. The volume is once again the compilation of articles done by contributors considered to have expertise in various fields and areas. The second is over twice as long as the first edition and contains more than 130 separate subjects with accompanying maps, which means not only were existing sections expanded, but an additional section on Cultural Elements was included. Museums, libraries, movies made in New Mexico, novels about New Mexico, alternative communities in the state, arts and ethnic events are just a few cultural elements in the new section, all lending a human, daily aspect to the strictly factual nature of most such state atlases. The ongoing sections of "Natural Environments," "Historical Landscapes," "Population Characteristics," "Economic Characteristics," and "Government" contain articles that seem more fully developed and somehow more authoritative than many of the articles in the first edition.

An obvious maturation process has affected the new work. Seven years in Jerry Williams' research career has indeed led to a deeper understanding of New Mexico and has resulted in a more thorough and scholarly atlas. For example, instead of one map on Paleo-Indian settlements, there are now five. The chronologies of Spanish settlements are similarly more complete. Tables and charts are bigger and a consistent point size has been maintained throughout the second edition, affording greater readability. All maps were done in the Geography Department's cartography lab using the time-consuming manual peeloat process, sometimes with as many as six separates for just one black and white map.

Jerry Williams is an Associate Professor of Geography at the University of New Mexico who describes himself as a "pack rat of New Mexico information." A peripatetic, high-adrenaline man, he produced the first *New Mexico in Maps* within two years of moving to New Mexico and did so by visiting every county seat and planner's office, driving and trekking thousands of miles, making hundreds of contacts and filling dozens of notebooks. He has become a living encyclopedia and the undisputed authority on the geography of New Mexico. He makes an ideal editor because of his own knowledge as well as his scholarship standards and passion for sharing information (come to think of it, he would make an ideal librarian for the same reasons!) Williams has done a first rate editing job making the
multiplicity of writing styles hold together in one cohesive volume.

The second edition could be improved with a larger index and placement of the title page closer to the front. It's a bit disconcerting to turn several pages of maps before the title page appears, almost like trying to find the table of contents in a popular magazine. For my part, I wish the paper was heavier and the cover and spine more glamorous. *New Mexico in Maps* is far from slick. It is, however, beautiful in a straightforward and scholarly way and is a nearly comprehensive presentation of information about this remarkable state, both in textual and cartographic formats. If only one reference work on New Mexico could be bought for a library, it would have to be *New Mexico in Maps*, 2nd edition.

Heather Rex
University of New Mexico
Albuquerque, NM


The *Washington State Atlas* is an inexpensive paperback atlas, in green and white, which combines original maps, reprints of maps by state agencies, and tables of statistical data. My first impression was that I could have made as good or better maps than some in the book, after having taken only one class in beginning cartography. But on closer study, I began to see the usefulness of this compilation of 6.5" x 9.5" maps of Washington. Students do like the "Washington Counties and County Seats" as a base map, as well as the historical maps. Those of state and national parks, "National Forests and Wilderness Areas," "Washington Wineries," "Major Airports," "Highway Distances," "Higher Education," "State Institutions," and "U.S. Government Installations" seem particularly clear and useful. The brief textual material about Washington's geography, population, economy, and history is well written, and there is a useful "Washington Profile" on the inside of the front cover that lists "Elevations of Cascade Mountain Passes" and "Major Mountains (Altitude and County)" on the inside of the back cover. The booklet has both a Contents page and Index section. The tables deal with 1960-1984 population figures, acreage and number of campsites at state parks, and temperature and amount of precipitation in Washington. Most of the maps show county boundaries to provide visual orientation.

In their annual companion volume, 1986 *Washington State Yearbook, A Guide to Government in the Evergreen State* by the same editors (Sisters, OR: The Information Press, 1986, $13.95 prepaid), I found an interesting map left out of the *Atlas*, "Washington Lumber Centers, 1848-1889." The *Yearbook* gives the addresses, a person to contact, and phone numbers for the city and town governments and the many types of agencies shown on maps in the *Atlas*.

There are some minor problems with the *Atlas*. In the reprints of the Congressional District maps, the print is so small that some street names are illegible. The railroad map is now out of date, and should exclude the section of the Burlington Northern Railroad from Ellensburg westward to Auburn near Tacoma. Thick lines for roads make the map of the "Washington Ferry System" visually confusing, and the "Major Airports" map is less effective than it might have been due to its failure to pinpoint all of the nearest cities or towns. Although the editors always give the source of maps or of map information, the dates should be given as well. In addition, a few other items were left off: the key explaining the shading patterns for the map "Population Density by Counties: 1983," two city names, indicated by boxes, from "Washington State Indian Reservations," and page number 24 from the Index for "Court Districts (maps)."

The *Atlas of the Pacific Northwest*, 7th ed. A. Jon Kimerling and Philip L. Jackson, editors, (Corvallis, OR: Oregon State University Press, 1985) provides a greater variety of maps, but, in most of these, Washington is represented in the size of 2" x 3" or smaller. A better uncluttered base map for Washington is in *Easy-to-Make Maps - - - Using Your Office Copier*, 2nd ed., (Westbury, NY: Caddyjak Publishing, 1985.)

Despite its shortcomings, the *Washington State*
Atlas can provide detailed information for a very reasonable price. I recommend purchase by any library wanting such coverage.

Susanne P. Villar
formerly, Map Librarian
Central Washington University
Ellensburg, WA 98926


It is rare that reviewing an atlas occasions much mirth, but The Stamp Atlas does—all unintended. As entertainment it is a modest success. In most other respects, those for which it was intended, it is considerably less successful. To be as fair-minded as possible, I tried to review this volume from four different points of view: those of a geographer, a cartographer, a philatelist, and a general reader. While these viewpoints are not easily separated in practice, for purposes of this review I shall try.

To a geographer, the maps in a world atlas such as this, even an avowedly special-purpose atlas, should allow the reader to answer questions about distant places. But more than that, it should cause the reader to ask other questions about those places. The text does that to some degree but the maps do not. At first glance, there is nothing wrong with the cartography, but the topics and areal coverage generate very few questions, even of a philatelic nature. Nor do they seem to be of any great utility in describing the world. The text has a strong historical bent, quite naturally leaning toward what stamp collectors call postal history. But it is not a postal history of the world so much as of the British Imperial posts. The degree of Anglocentrism in the sections relating to the non-European world is first laughable, then tiresome. This is perhaps expectable owing to the authors being British.

Then, to the philatelist, at whom the book is aimed, the stamps chosen to illustrate the text seem to have been picked without any regard to what they are supposed to be showing. There is no apparent rhyme or reason to the order or placement of stamps in the illustrations, nor to the philatelic qualities of stamps chosen. The latter seem to bear almost no connection to events noted in either text or maps. For example, much is made of cancellations and cancelling devices but very few are illustrated. Many of the other illustrations are also either unnecessary or irrelevant. In fact, there seems to be a near total absence of coordination between photographic and philatelic illustrations, the maps, and the text [see, for example, the section on Hungary, pp. 82-83]. For this I think one should not blame the authors so much as the original (British) publisher's design and editorial staffs. A glaring example of this is a photograph at the bottom of page 196 captioned "Post-box outside Hotel Metropole, Fiji." I do not know if there is indeed a Hotel Metropole in Fiji, but I do know the difference between a post-box and trash receptacle! Another case in point is the purported "postal van and travellers, Papua-New Guinea" which depicts two silhouetted figures setting out a picnic from their parked Land Rover, on a beach under pandanus palms [p. 191]; more unintended humor. And on p. 51 a rather poor black and white photo of a "Road from Madrid to Portugal which would have been used by postal authority" shows a valley with what appears to be a road running along the bottom. But the photo could have been taken in any semi-arid region of the world. In my estimation it is pure bulk filler.

Unfortunately, to a cartographer the maps—the essential ingredient of any self-respecting atlas—are inadequate, despite being of generally pleasing design and appearance. Although technical quality of the maps is good, there are problems with symbolization and spelling. Some of the symbols of philatelic significance are difficult to decipher and require constant referral to the universal legend, which is thoughtfully supplied on a separate card. The biggest problem, however, is with spellings of placenames. Phonetic transliterations of non-Indo-European toponyms can be confusing enough, but when compounded by outright misspelling the result is downright annoying. One example of this is on the map of Mexico [p. 143]. The cities of Guadalajara, Cuernavaca, and Tuxila [Gutierrez] are spelled "Guddalajara," "Guernavaca" and "Tuxila." The city of Cuautla is spelled
"Cuautla" on the main map and "Cuauilla" on an inset.

Another map [p. 83] purports to show "Disruption of railway communications in 1919" but the reader is left to guess where the disruptions actually occurred. In the legend of this same map the entity noted on the very opposite page as the "Austro-Hungarian Empire" is termed the "Austrian-Hungarian Empire." This is not an enormous discrepancy, and perhaps I am being too critical, but there seem to be far too many such minor discrepancies and oversights. Yet another is the total absence of a map of Scandinavia despite six pages of text being devoted to those nations.

Now, The Stamp Atlas does have some good points. The authors have done an excellent job of sorting out the complexities of the development of the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States; and the map. And the map of Chinese Treaty Ports and Foreign Post Offices is an excellent piece. But overall one has to wonder why the U. S. publishers, Facts on File, which has made its impression on the book market by doing a series of useful "quick and dirty" volumes on a variety of topics of current interest chose to pick up the publication rights for this particular volume. If this is their first venture into the more discerning market at which atlases of this type are targeted, they may need to learn that Q & D doesn't cut it. And one must also ask why the American Philatelic Society, which has a reputation for publishing erudite, if somewhat esoteric, tomes on philately chose to endorse a volume with as many flaws as this one has. Perhaps nobody at APS or Facts on File bothered to read it.

John Ressler
Dept. of Geography and Land Studies
Central Washington University
Ellensburg, WA 98926

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED
Compiled by
Peter L. Stark


The compilation of Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, which was published in 128 volumes between 1881 and 1901, was accompanied by an Atlas of over 1,000 maps. This Atlas, in its original printing and in several modern reprints, is widely available in American libraries and has long been recognized as a principal source of maps of the Civil War and of the mid-nineteenth century South generally.

However, the arrangement of the maps in the Atlas is roughly chronological, not geographical, and finding maps of a particular area by using the Atlas' index has always been difficult. The Graphic Index provides a clear and direct geographical approach to the Atlas to Accompany the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies.

The geographic extent or location of each map in the Atlas is portrayed on simple state base maps showing counties and major cities. The number of index maps for a state is dependent on the number of maps in the Atlas, so that Virginia, the scene of continual operations from 1861 to 1865, requires more index sheets than Arkansas. The graphic index refers readers to the plate number (roman numerals in the Atlas) and the numbered map on each plate and indicates whether the map shows land ownership or significant topographical detail. A useful appendix lists the scales for all the maps found in the Atlas. The graphic index works equally well with the original Atlas as well as its modern reprints.

Civil War Maps: A Graphic Index is available for $6.00 (plus $1.50 postage and handling) from the Newberry Library Bookshop, 60 West Walton St., Chicago, IL 60610. (Illinois residents add $0.48 state sales tax).
[From the publication announcement and the introduction to the Graphic Index]


Subtitled “An informal selection of printed and manuscript maps produced during the formative years of the English map trade” this first publication of the Mercator Society, a support group for the Map Division of the New York Public Library, includes 21 quality black and white map reproductions and one black and white fold-out map. Each map has been contributed and annotated by acknowledged authorities in the fields of history, history of cartography and geography. The maps are well described and include references and the location of each map, many of which are in private collections. Copies of the book are available for sale at the Library Shop, adjacent to Astor Hall, in the Central Building, 5th Avenue and 42nd Street, and cost $15.00. By mail, the cost is $20.00, to cover postage and handling. Make checks payable to the Mercator Society, N.Y.P.L., and mail them to the Map Division, N.Y.P.L., 5th Avenue & 42nd Street, New York, New York 10018.

Further information on the Mercator Society, this publication, and the Map Division, is available by writing to the above address to the attention of Alice C. Hudson.


ABSTRACT

On June 7 and 8, 1984, a multi-disciplinary symposium entitled “The Franklin Era in Canadian Arctic History, 1845 - 1859” was held at the National Museum of Man in Ottawa. This volume is the result of that meeting which addressed current research topics and issues surrounding the disappearance of Sir John Franklin and his third expedition to the Canadian Arctic (1845 - 1848) and the subsequent search efforts that spanned the period from 1847 to 1859.

The sixteen papers presented in this volume examine a wide range of topics. These include discussions of the art and literature of the period, climatic conditions that prevailed at the time of Franklin’s last voyage, the contribution of private expeditions and of whalers to the search effort, the effectiveness of the man-hauled sledding tradition of the Royal Navy, the impact of nineteenth century European exploration on native culture, and recent archaeological and osteological investigations of the Franklin and Franklin search sites.


This atlas, the result of a two-year binational effort, is intended as a basic reference document to the Great Lakes drainage basin. It draws together much diverse information from a variety of sources. With maps, text and photographs, the atlas examines the physical environment, historical background, natural processes, human activity, pollution issues, management and the future of the Great Lakes region. The brightly colored thematic maps and diagrams are well-executed and full of information. A 94 x 124 cm. folded map found in the back pocket of the atlas.
entitled "The Great Lakes Basin" reprints the many colored thematic maps found in the atlas.

The atlas is available from either the Great Lakes National Program Office, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 230 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, IL 60604, or from the Conservation and Protection, Ontario Region, Great Lakes Environmental Program, Environment Canada, 25 St. Clair Avenue East, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M4T 1M2.

The Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Centre in Winnipeg mounted an exhibition of antiquarian maps of Ukraine between March 31 and May 31, 1987. This is the catalog to that exhibition. It includes 24 black-and-white map reproductions of significant cartographic representations of the Ukraine beginning with a Blaue map of 1662 to a map of European Russia by G. Robert de Vaugondy circa 1757. Of the 24 maps, only one is a Russian map, a plate from the 1745 Russian Atlas produced under the supervision of the French cartographer, J.N. De L’Isle. All others were drawn in the West.

The reproductions are clear and the descriptions, in both English and Ukrainian, are well-written and to the point. The overall production is of high quality. The catalog is available for $8.00 plus $2.00 postage [Canadian $] to the Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Centre, 184 Alexander Avenue East, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada R3B 0L6. As exhibition catalogs go, this is one of the better ones.

The Review Editor

NOTICE TO AUTHORS & PUBLISHERS

The "Publications Received" section of Atlas and Book Reviews is a new feature. It will not necessarily appear in each issue. Publishers, authors, and readers are invited to send copies of publications to the Review Editor for citation herein and/or possible critical review.

Letters to The Editor:

[Editor’s Note: In the November 1986 issue, Phil Hoehn reviewed Gary Fitzpatrick’s Direct-Line Distances volumes. Gary sent the following reaction to the reviewer, and I failed to get it to the printer on time. Here then is Gary’s note, and Phil’s response (reprinted from the June 1987 issue, p. 239).]

"In the review of Direct-Line Distances: United States Edition and Direct-Line Distances: International Edition (WAML Information Bulletin November 1986, pages 73-4), the statement regarding entries from the United States in the two editions is in error. The United States Edition includes 312 entries from the United States; the International Edition contains 114 from this country, all of which are also included in the United States Edition. Therefore, the two volumes have in common all but 198 places.

In comparing the Direct-Line Distances volumes to the IATA/IAL Air Distances Manual, Mr. Hoehn states that the Air Distances Manual has "at least twice as many localities as the Direct-Line Distances volumes together." (Actually, it contains three times the number.) What he fails to note, however, is that the Air Distances Manual provides only 50,000 selected distances (give or take a couple thousand), whereas each Direct-Line Distances volume gives 500,000 different distances—a factor of ten."
In his concluding paragraph, Mr. Hoehn recommends that libraries which can afford only one of the three volumes should purchase the more expensive Air Distances Manual because it has more places. Such logic may be appropriate for recommending gazetteers or directories of airports, but it should not be the primary criteria for recommending distance tables when there is such a significant difference in the number of distances given in the works. He also gives preference to the IATA volume because it includes both kilometers and miles. Including both units of measures automatically reduces by half the number of distances which can be given in a table, which is why each edition of Direct-Line Distances gives distances in only one unit of measure. With calculators being so readily available, it is easy to convert distances from miles to kilometers and vice versa if that should be necessary.

The IATA volume obviously must be of value to the airline industry or it would not have reached a 13th edition. Nonetheless, the incomplete nature of the table and its orientation to commercial air traffic limit its utility for reference work. Even when using the Air Distances Manual for questions concerning air travel, librarians need to be aware that it does not provide the figures used in determining the mileage allowed on a specific ticket. In short, the Air Distances Manual is a volume designed for a specific audience, and as such has some limitations in its use for general reference work. Indeed, dissatisfaction with the IATA work as a reference tool was one of the major reasons I undertook the compilation of the two Direct-Line Distances editions.

I should also like to note that distance questions do not always revolve around commercial air travel. My experience as a reference librarian is that many questions pertaining to direct distances are a result of strategic, legislative, communications, and environmental issues. For questions of that type, the IATA table has proven inadequate. Thus, I felt that a distance table independent of commercial airline travel would serve a useful purpose.

If Mr. Hoehn feels the IATA work suits his needs better than either of the Direct-Line Distances volumes, that is fine. But I believe he should have pointed out the truly significant differences in the size of the tables. Some librarians may find the choice between 50,000 and 500,000 distances to be significant.”

Gary Fitzpatrick
Alexandria, Virginia

Letter to the Editor:

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

Fitzpatrick, Gary L. and Marilyn J. Modlin. 


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 volume 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
PROFESSIONAL VACANCY

September 1, 1987

Librarians at the University of California, Santa Barbara (UCSB) are eleven-month, professional academic appointees who accrue vacation at the rate of two days per month and sick leave at the rate of one day per month. All librarians are members of the Librarians Association of the University of California (LAUC). The University has an excellent retirement system and offers a selection of group health, dental and life insurance plans.

POSITION TITLE: Assistant Department Head, Map & Imagery Laboratory

SALARY RANGE: Assistant-Associate Librarian
$24,012 – $42,264
(proposed 5.7% increase 1/88)

AVAILABLE: January 1, 1988

BACKGROUND: UCSB is an academic community of approximately 1,250 faculty and 18,000 students; there are 33 doctoral programs. The University is a member of the Research Libraries Group. The Library employs 62 professionals and 146 support staff.

The Map Collection is world-wide in scope, and exceeds 300,000 sheet maps and charts, including topographical, geological, aeronautical maps and ocean charts.

The Imagery Collection consisting of 3,000,000 images is particularly strong in materials covering the West Coast. Imagery in the collection includes conventional aerial photographs, high altitude NASA transparencies, satellite photographs and scanned images.

These materials, along with 2,100 general and subject atlases, support studies in the earth sciences, biology, meteorology, oceanography, history and the social sciences.

DUTIES: Under the general direction of the Head, manages the day to day operations of the Map and Imagery Laboratory. Supervises 3.5 FTE and is in charge of the Lab in the absence of the Department Head. Has responsibility for overseeing technical and reference services. Participates in the management of the department, including planning, development of policies, and procedures and resource allocation.

Is responsible for public service functions, including assisting users in locating geodata and imagery in the collection, training users in the operation of selected laboratory equipment, providing tours and lectures about the collections and their use, and performing outreach activities to promote MIL services. Is responsible for technical services including ordering and processing of imagery and map collections.

Is responsible for the development of the map and atlas collection including selection, collection evaluation, and weeding using written collection development policies, as well as vendor selection, and faculty liaison.

Assists in the design of bibliographic and administrative databases in support of MIL Operations. Supervises implementation and instructs staff and users in accessing these databases. Assists Department Head in proposal and report preparation.

QUALIFICATIONS: M.L.S. degree from an ALA accredited program. An undergraduate or graduate degree in geography, geology or related field. Experience in a research library and preferably in the fields of cartography and/or remote sensing. Knowledge of computer applications and database techniques. Ability to work independently and as a team member and to function well under pressure. Demonstrated organizational and interpersonal skills. Effective oral and written communication skills. Successful supervisory experience.

APPLICATION: Applicants should supply with their first letter a complete statement of their qualifications, a full resume of education and relevant experience and names of three references who can attest to their qualifications for this position. Applications received by November 16, 1987 will receive first consideration. Letters and documents should be addressed to:

Margaret Deacon
Associate University Librarian, Personnel
UCSB Library
Santa Barbara, CA 93106
An Index to the Defense Mapping Agency—Army Map Service Depository Catalogs

Supplement, 1977-1987

by

Joe Crotts
Maps & Government Publications Librarian
Meriam Library
California State University, Chico


During the intervening ten years, several new series have been issued by the Defense Mapping Agency. Furthermore, after having sifted through numerous boxes of maps donated to the university by retired military personnel and others living in northern California, numerous older series have come to the author's attention. This supplement to the Index is similar to the original in its alphabetical arrangement by series title. Scale has been added where determinable. DMA and AMS series are combined under the heading "Lettered and Unlettered Series," and are followed by G.S.G.S. series.

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**LETTERED AND UNLETTERED SERIES**

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<td>Republic of the Congo Road Map</td>
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**G.S.G.S.**

| Africa            | 2871 (2M) |
| Algeria City Plans | 4275 |
| Atlantic Island   | 4313 |
| Azores, Pico, San Jorge and Graciano | 4316 (100K) |
| Belgium City Plans | 4420 |
| Christmas Island (Indian Ocean) | 4287 (48,730) |
| Danmark           | 4479 (250K) |
THE REFERENCE DESK

OLD RAILROAD MAPS

Map librarians seeking old maps of railroad lines might make a note that such can be found in the back run volumes of Moody's Manuals-Railroads. These go back to the late 19th century and were essentially financial information on this major (at the time) segment of American industrial power. Volumes were annual and quite thick. The important thing for map librarians to know is that many of the specific railroad lines covered included page size or foldout maps of their trackage; for instance, the B&O, the Katy, the Rock Island Line, Seaboard Line, etc. Another important note is that if your library is considering buying the microfiche set to replace the hard copy, by all means let them have you go through the volumes to exeise the maps. These are valuable fugitive map documents and especially so for transportation and history researchers.

Peter B. Ives
University of New Mexico

———

CURRENT RESEARCH IN THE HISTORY OF CARTOGRAPHY

The Spanish Marine Archives is conducting a search for manuscript materials in the U.S. from Jorge Juan and Antonio Ulloa's 1743 Franco-Spanish Expedition. Their published expedition records of an inspection of Spain's Pacific colonies include Relacion Historica del Viaje al America Meridional (Madrid 1748) and Noticias Secretas de America (London 1826). The Marine Archives reports many of their original manuscripts were dispersed and an attempt to locate them for preservation and editing is now underway.


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SOUNDING BOARD

A recent Reuters wire service report describes the "World Association of Major Metropolises."

Can anyone supply the address? The Editor

———

TRADING POST

The University of Michigan Map Library is soliciting USGS 7.5' and 15' series topographic maps of Michigan. Both older and current editions would be appreciated.

We will, of course, be glad to cover mailing costs.

Please contact: John Price-Wilkin
Map Library
825 Hatcher North
The University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1205

———

USGS Geologic Atlas Folios

"During the recent renovation of one of our campus buildings, a number of very old USGS folios were found in a closet. I offered them to [an Oregon Map Library where several were selected] but many are still unclaimed.

"The attached list of folios are available to any library for the cost of postage. ... I will keep the folios until January. Interested librarians can write to me at the [following] address or call me at 503/472-4121 ext. 262."

Lynn K. Chmelir
College Librarian
Linfield College
McMinnville, Oregon 97128
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<th>55. Ellensburg (Washington)</th>
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<td>5. Anthracite-Crested Butte (Colorado)</td>
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<td>6. Harpers Ferry (Virginia-Maryland-)</td>
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<td>8. Knoxville (Tennessee-North Carolina)</td>
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<td>9. Cleveland (Tennessee)</td>
<td>66. Parker (South Dakota)</td>
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<td>78. Colchester-Macomb (Ill.)</td>
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<td>22. Boise (Idaho)</td>
<td>79. Newell (South Dakota)</td>
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<td>23. Richmond (Kentucky)</td>
<td>80. Herman-Morris (Minnesota)</td>
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<td>50. Norfolk (Virginia-North Carolina)</td>
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<td>54. Oelrichs (South Dakota-Nebraska)</td>
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**DUPLICATES LIST, AUGUST 1987**

Duplicate USGS 1:24,000 topographic maps are available for every area except Washington, D.C., Hawaii, New Mexico, Rhode Island, Puerto Rico, Guam and the Virgin Islands. We can't search within duplicate state sets, but will send you all duplicate holdings for that state, if you are interested.

**NOAA Nautical charts. Chart numbers:**

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NOAA Sectional Aeronautical Charts – U.S.
1:500,000 Albuquerque Brownsville El Paso Houston Los Angeles Phoenix San Antonio

NOAA VFR Terminal Area Chart
1:250,000 Los Angeles

DMA Nautical Charts Chart numbers:
14  104   121   126   145   204
522  524   526   604   621   622
702  11004  11005  14008  15160  21003
22012  22032  22481  22532  23145  24100
24220  24290  25600  41000  43203  57060
57320  57420  62195  62270  62360  62420
72107  73018  73020  91010  91011

DMA Aeronautical Charts
JNC 1:2,000,000 Chart numbers:
52  77   78   91   92   93

ONG 1:1,000,000 Chart numbers:
C-10  C-12   D-1   D-15  E-11  J-2
J-5   J-1   K-2   K-4   L-1   L-2
L-4   M-3   M-24  M-26  M-28  M-29
N-3   N-4   N-5   N-7   N-25  N-28
P-3   P-4   P-5   P-26  P-27  P-28
Q-4   Q-26  Q-27  Q-28  R-4   R-22
R-23  R-24   S-1

USGS Topographic and Planimetric Maps
1:100,000
Alva, OK-KS  Bristol, VA-TN-KY
Brookings, SD-MN  Cambria, CA
Carrington, ND  Charles City, IA
Cooperstown, ND  Crawford, NE
Crowley, LA  De Smet, SD
Decorah, IA-WI  Devils Lake, ND
East Liverpool, OH-PA-WV  Elk City, OK
Eureka, SD-ND  Excelsior Mts., NV-CA
Fargo, ND-MN  Findley, Off
Fort Davis, TX  Freeman, SD
Grafton, ND-MN  Guthrie Center, IA
Haleville, AL  Hemingford, NE
Ida Grove, IA  Iowa Great Lakes, IA-MN
Kings Peak, UT-WY  Knox, IN
Leeds, ND  Louisville, KY-IN
Malvern, AR  Mobridge, SD-ND
Monroe North, LA  Mount Ayr, IA-MO
Naples, FL  Onida, SD
Pawhuska, OK-KS  Pine Ridge, SD-NE
Port Mansfield, TX  Rock Lake, ND
Scottsbluff, NE  Sikeston, MO-KY-TN-IL
Sioux Falls, SD-MN-IA  Smith Valley, NV-CA
Steele, ND  Stump Lake, ND
Trigo Mtns., AZ-CA  Vero Beach, FL
Washington West, DC-VA-MD
Whitefish Range, MT-BC  Woodward, OK

New Mapping of Western North America

edited by

Joe Crotts
California State University-Chico
Meriam Library—Maps
Chico, CA 95929

ALASKA


ARIZONA


CALIFORNIA

California Department of Parks and Recreation. Guide to California State Parks. Sacra-
mento: California Department of Parks and Recreation, The Resources Agency, 1985. $1.00. Available from the publisher, P.O. Box 2390, Sacramento, CA 95811. Includes index and information of facilities on verso.


**CANADA**


Hedgerow House Ltd. *The history of Canada*
wall chart. Toronto: Hedgerow House Ltd., 1986. $16.05. Available from the publisher, 36 Tennis Crescent, Toronto, Ont. M4K 1J3. (4 maps on 1 sheet and 6 timelines.)

COLORADO

Christiansen, R.D. Colorado highway map. Canon City, Col.: Western Geographics, 1985. 1:1,000,000. Western Geographics, Box 2204, Canon City, CO 81212.

HAWAII


IDAHO


NEW MEXICO


NEVADA


U.S. Bureau of Land Management. Denver Service Center. Intermediate Scale Progress Index (map) 1:100,000 scale series. Denver: The Bureau, June 30, 1987. 1:100,000 32" x 40" Available from: Attn: Troy Bunch, Branch of Cartography, BLM, MS D 434, Federal Center, Bldg. 40, Denver, CO 80225. Free! This is much more up-to-date than the information on the USGS index. Linda Newman

OREGON


WASHINGTON (STATE)


WYOMING

NEW PUBLICATIONS OF INTEREST

Standards for University Map Collections

The Geography and Map Division of the Special Libraries Association has announced the publication of *Standards for University Map Collections*. The *Standards* were prepared by the Division's Committee on Standards "to assist map librarians and library administrators in developing and maintaining map collections responsive to the needs of the university communities they serve". The *Standards* were endorsed by members of the Geography and Map Division and the Standards Committee of the Special Libraries Association. A selective bibliography accompanies the *Standards*. The *Standards* were also published in the Division's *Bulletin* number 148, June 1987, on pages 2-12.

As a service to the library profession, the *Standards* are available free on request from Mary Galnder, SLA G&M Division, Publications Advisory Committee, 310 Science Hall, University of Wisconsin, 550 N. Park St., Madison, Wisconsin 53706-1404.

The *Standards* are the third number in the series, Special Libraries Association, Geography and Map Division Special Publications. The first number is a slide/tape presentation, *Introduction to Map Libraries*. Purchase or rental details are available from Anita K. Oser, 380 University Heights, Cullowhee, North Carolina 28723. The *Directory of Map Catalogers in the United States, 1983* is Special Publication No. 2; it sells for $5.00 and may be ordered from Mary Galnder at the above address. Payment to the Special Libraries Association, Geography and Map Division must accompany each order. The Division will not accept standing orders since the series is irregular.


"Despite the large number and proportion of topographic series issued worldwide on a successive basis and treated as "serials", there is a regret-


An important resource for the history of planetary cartography.

*California Geology—Index*

California Division of Mines and Geology. *Index to California Geology Magazine, 1948-1986*. Compiled by Sheryl Eng. (Sacramento: The Division, 1987) Special Publication 92. $3.00 from CDGM, P.O. Box 2980, Sacramento, CA 95812. *Ed Jestes*

*California Agricultural Ownership Atlases*

County-based property ownership maps for 28 agricultural counties are available from ECHOE Map. Each shows all rural and agricultural property in book form. Fully indexed. Issued irregularly. Priced from $75 - $270. For a current list, contact publisher at P.O. Box 5941, San Mateo, CA 94402, tel. 415 / 344-1123. *Phil Hochman*

*California Faults*

California Division of Mines and Geology. An explanatory text to accompany the 1:750,000 scale fault and geologic maps of California, by Charles W. Jennings. (Sacramento: CDGM, 1985) Bulletin 201. *Paul Leverenz*

Mosier, Page, and Dan Mosier. Alameda County place names. (Fremont, CA: Mines Road Books, 1986.) $12 + $1.50 p&. Available from publisher at P.O. Box 3185, Fremont, CA 94539.

General News from the British Library


Catalog of Manuscript Maps, Charts, and Plans and of the Topographical Drawings.

All the above available in North America from: British Library, c/o Longwood Publishing Group, 27 S. Main St., Wolfeboro, NH 03894-2069.


"In the Depository Boxes"

New, unusual, interesting items from the GPO cornucopia.

U.S./World

"AISC Updates" report on miscellaneous climatological topics and publications of NOAA. To be placed on the mailing list, contact Editor, AISC Updates, Assessment and Information Services Center, CIAD Models Branch, Room 200 Federal Bldg., 608 E. Cherry, Columbia, MO 65201. No. 2 was issued in August 1986.


"This handbook gives direction on new procedures for the compilation and printing of Forest Service maps. Covers 1:24,000 scale "primary base series" quadrangles."

Videos

Ten trails of Yosemite, a video guide, 1987. VHS, 45 minutes. $29.95. First in a series from Where To Publications, P.O. Box 215, Orange, CA 92666.

International Video has a bimonthly catalog of 90 travel and travel-related full-length videos, with 10 – 15 new items in each issue, containing a detailed description of each cassette. Videos are $20 to $40 ea. Contact IAV, 680 Waverly St., Palo Alto, CA 94301.

Fodor Video Guides attempt to follow traditional guidebook format, with narrative overlay on video visits to all the sights, country-by-country. Each video ($30) is accompanied by a condensed guidebook.

CATALOGS RECEIVED

WAML Institutional Member Richard Fitch and his wife Dorothy Fitch, rare map and print dealers of Santa Fe, New Mexico, have just released their forty-sixth opus. Always a tantalizing selection, this list includes 341 items, 158 illustrations, and the prices range from a low of $30 to a high of $1250, with an average of $111. There are 110 items priced at under $100.

Item #25 is the $1250 map of (CALIFORNIA). "Granata Nova et California" from Cornelis Wyfflet's Descriptionis Ptolemaicae Augmentum, sive Occidentis Notitia Brevi Commentario....

AMERICANA

Catalogue No. 46 RICHARD FITCH Old Maps & Prints & Books, 2324 Calle Halcon, Santa Fe, New Mexico 87505 (505) 982-2939. Sample copy for $2.00 in the U.S. and North America, $4 elsewhere.

MILESTONES

Bequest for Map Room

The John Carter Brown Library has announced use of a $250,000 bequest to build the O.W. and Freda R. Caspersen Map Room in the Library's new wing. Phil Hoehn
SLA G&M DIVISION HONORS AWARD

Alberta G. Auringer-Wood, Map Librarian at the Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John’s, Newfoundland, was presented the 1987 SLA G&M Division’s Honors Award for “outstanding geography and map librarianship”.

Alberta, an Associate Member of WAML, is current national President of the American Congress on Surveying and Mapping, and was the 1974-75 Chair of the Geography & Map Division.

A more extensive biography appears in the September 1987 edition of the SLA G&M Bulletin (No. 149).

She attended WAML’s 20th Anniversary Meeting in Reno, as a dedicated WAML Member but also representing ACSM and the outreach program that she has undertaken as President this year. Her address to the Membership on that occasion will appear in WAML’s Special Issue of the Information Bulletin that will be issued in celebration of the 20th.

WAML / CUAC

Linda Newman, Mines & Map Librarian, University of Nevada-Reno, has been appointed WAML’s Voting Representative to the Cartographic Users Advisory Council for a three-year term.

Riley Moffat, Brigham Young University, Laie, Hawaii, will be serving as WAML’s Alternate Representative.

BRITISH LIBRARY/MAP LIBRARY

Karen S. Cook appointed Research Assistant.

After an undergraduate degree in art history from Barnard College, Columbia University (B.A. 1965), Karen Severud Cook studied cartography and the history of cartography at the University of Wisconsin, Madison (M.S. 1971, Ph.D. 1978).

She has lectured in cartography as assistant professor at the University of Nebraska, but most of her professional experience has been as a practicing cartographer. She has worked in cartographic laboratories at the Universities of Wisconsin, Georgia and Maryland and, before moving to England two years ago, spent five years as a geological cartographer with the Alaska Division of Geological and Geophysical Surveys in Fairbanks. Her major research interest has been in the history of cartography, especially the related development of map design and printing methods. She has written about German Renaissance maps, aided by fellowships at the Newberry Library and the Herzog August Bibliothek. Research on nineteenth-century American bird’s-eye views contributed to a 1981 exhibition of town views at the University of Nebraska, where she also helped to organize an exhibition of world maps. She has also published about map illustrations in nineteenth-century European geographical journals. During the past two years as an Honorary Research Fellow in the Department of Geography, Birkbeck College, she has been comparing the development of the geological map in nineteenth-century England, France and Germany. This research has been supported by a Fulbright Fellowship and a National Science Foundation grant. She is a member of cartographic societies in different countries (American Congress on Surveying and Mapping [Fellow], British Cartographic Society, Canadian Cartographic Association, and Deutsche Gesellschaft für Kartographie) and of various historical societies, including the British Society for the History of Science, History of Earth Sciences Society, Society for the History of Natural History, and Printing Historical Society. She has recently taken over as Membership Secretary of the Charles Close Society for the Study of Ordnance Survey Maps. Karen Cook assumed the post at the end of September 1987.

Peter Stark

Larsgaard Book Displayed to the World


The map, book, and atlas display at the 26th International Geographical Congress, to be held in Sydney, Australia, 21-26 August 1988, will include Mary Larsgaard’s book. It was nominated by the U.S. National Committee for the International Geographical Union.
The Library, California State University, Fullerton announces the renaming of
The Collection for the History of Cartography
as
THE ROY V. BOSWELL COLLECTION
FOR THE HISTORY OF CARTOGRAPHY

The Collection was founded in 1971 by Roy V. Boswell and Ernest W. Toy, the University Librarian. Its 1,500 antique maps illustrate the major themes in the history of cartography before 1900, with special strengths in the English, French, and Spanish origins of the Americas and in the Pacific rim; while its 2,000 books and periodicals on cartography, geography, and exploration serve as a further resource for research. Under Roy Boswell’s innovative and dedicated curatorship from 1971 to 1985, the Collection attained national stature among map libraries. It will now bear his name to honor him in his 94th year and to recognize his distinguished contribution to the Library, the University, and the world of learning.

A renaming ceremony was held at the Library on Sunday, October 25, 1987 at 2:00 PM. The event was sponsored by the Patrons of the Library, California State University, Fullerton.

Special guests included numerous members of Roy’s family, including grandchildren and great grandchildren, rare book dealer Muir Dawson, rare autograph dealer Doris Harris, former Special Collections Librarian Linda Herman, Professor Vincent G. Mazzucchelli (President of the California Map Society), and many Patrons of the University Library.

Guest speakers included Dr. Jewel Plummer Cobb, President of the University; Professor Albert Vogeler, Vice-President of the Patrons of the Library; Professor Norman J.W. Thrower, former Director of the William Andrews Clark Library and Professor of Geography, UCLA; and Stanley D. Stevens, Map Librarian at the University of California, Santa Cruz, who spoke on behalf of the Western Association of Map Libraries.

Roy V. Boswell is one of only two persons honored by WAML as an Honorary Life Member for his establishment of this Collection, a lifetime achievement which is a model collection, unique among map collections throughout the Western United States. Here at Fullerton, researchers have available not only premier examples of early maps but books, journals, dealers’ catalogs, and related reference material – all together in one collection. The collection is also a model for preservation minded librarians. All materials are properly cared for, and the maps, books, and other materials are rare and in very fine condition. Some cartographic items are unique.

The following beautiful fine-press, illustrated, descriptive catalogs have been published and are available to libraries desiring them. Write to The Roy V. Boswell Collection for The History of Cartography, University Library, California State University, Fullerton; P.O. Box 4150, Fullerton, CA 92634.


All but one of these catalogs were written by Roy V. Boswell and include essays on the subjects.
Western Association of Map Libraries

Occasional Papers

1973 Catalogue of Sanborn atlases at California State University, Northridge / by Gary W. Rees and Mary Hoeber. O P No. 1. LC # 73-5773 ISBN -01-9 $4.00
1976 Union list of Sanborn fire insurance maps held by institutions in the United States and Canada, vol. 1, Alabama to Missouri / by R. Philip Hoehn. O P No. 2 LC # 76-6129 ISBN -02-7 $5.00
1977 Union list of Sanborn fire insurance maps held by institutions in the United States and Canada, vol. 2, Montana to Wyoming; Canada and Mexico / by William S. Peterson-Hunt and Evelyn L. Woodruff; with a supplement and corrigenda to volume 1, by R. Philip Hoehn. O P # 3 LC # 76-2129 Rev.; ISBN 03-5 $6.00
1978 Occasional Papers 2 and 3 when ordered together: ISBN 04-3 $10.00
1978 Index to early twentieth-century city plans appearing in guidebooks: Baedeker, Muirhead-Blue Guides, Murray, I.J.G.R., etc., plus selected other works to provide worldwide coverage of over 2,000 plans to over 1,200 communities, found in 74 guidebooks / by Harold M. Ottesen. O P # 4 LC # 78-15094 ISBN 05-1 $6.00
1978 The maps of Fiji: a selective and annotated cartobibliography / by Mason S. Green. O P # 5 LC # 78-24066 ISBN 06-X $4.00
1980 Index to nineteenth-century city plans appearing in guidebooks: Baedeker, Murray, Joanne, Black, Appleton, Meyer, plus selected other works to provide coverage of over 1,800 plans to nearly 600 communities, found in 164 guidebooks / by Harold M. Ottesen. O P # 7 LC # 80-24483 ISBN 08-6 $6.00
1981 Microcartography: applications for archives and libraries / edited by Larry Cruse, with the assistance of Sylvia B. Warren. O P # 6 LC # 81-19718 ISBN 07-8 $20.00
1981 Printed maps of Utah to 1900; an annotated cartobibliography / by Riley Moore Moffatt. O P # 8 LC # 81-659 ISBN 09-4 $10.00
1986 Map index to topographic quadrangles of the United States, 1882-1940 / by Riley Moore Moffatt. O P # 10 LC # 84-21984 ISBN 12-4 $32.50

Microform Sets

Limited Time Availability:

Wojskowy Instytut Geograficzny. [Poland] 1:100,000 193- 1,253 fiche $400.

Reichsamt fur Landesaufnahme, Karte des Deutschen Reiches. 1:100,000 Berlin, 186 -194 4,100 fiche $1,200.

Permanent Stock File:

Cassini & Carte de France, French Revolutionary Era surveys. 214 fiche $65.


Bernice Bishop Museum air photos of Melanesia. ca. 64,000 photos on 70 reels of 35mm film. $25/roll

Maps and charts of North America and the Caribbean 1750-1789 [phase 1, titles # 3- thru - #155] 335 fiche $100.