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# Western Association of Map Libraries

## INFORMATION BULLETIN

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March 1996

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WAML News

• Editorship changes at WAML
  WAML President Kathryn Wombie is pleased to announce that WAML member Lucinda Hall of the University of Minnesota has stepped forward to edit the WAML Electronic News & Notes. Lucinda will begin with the April 1996 issue and has agreed to serve for at least one year.
  You may now submit items for the Electronic News & Notes to Lucinda at: hallx030@tc.umn.edu
  Many thanks also go to Connie Manson for her work as News & Notes editor during the past year.
  • Typo alert:
  There’s a typo in WAML Occasional Paper 14, “Topographic mapping of Africa, Antarctica, and Eurasia.” On page 59, the statement, “...the first landing was made in 1921 should be corrected to read: “...the first landing was made in 1821.”
Preliminary Program
WAML Fall 1996 Meeting
September 12-14, 1996
University of Washington
Seattle, Washington

Thursday, September 12
8:30-11:30 a.m. Executive Board Meeting
1:00-5:00 p.m. Speakers
Evening Banquet

Friday, September 13
8:30 a.m.-5:00 p.m. Speakers, WAML Business Meeting, and Sounding Board
Speakers include:
Kirsty Burt, Kirsty Burt GIS, "City of Seattle's Catalog of GIS Products and Services for the Public"
Gary Fitzpatrick, Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division, "Digital Developments in the Geography and Map Division, Library of Congress"
John Kawula, Reference Librarian, Pacific Lutheran University, "Wilderness Area Mapping in Washington State"
Gail Kucera, Mercator Systems, Ltd., "Managing the Temporal Aspects of Spatial Information"
Tim Nyerges, Associate Professor, Geography, University of Washington, "Collaborative Spatial Decision Making, Research using ArcView in small groups for habitat site selection.
Larry Sugarbaker, Information Technology Division, Washington State Department of Natural Resources and Chair, Mapping Science Committee, National Research Council. The Mapping Science Committee's 1994 report is entitled, "Promoting the National Spatial Data Infrastructure through Partnerships." He will speak about current, near term, and future trends in spatial data dissemination.

Saturday, September 14
8:00 a.m.-5:30 p.m. — Field trip - Olympic Peninsula
Bus will take us from the University of Washington south across the Narrows Bridge in Tacoma, then north to Fort Townsend. Visit the 1868 Rothschild House (restored Victorian house, furnishings and gardens.) Walk and shop in historic Fort Townsend. Visit Fort Warden State Park (434 acre park overlooking the beautiful Strait of Juan de Fuca. Explore restored Victorian officers' houses, elaborate artillery batteries and bunkers, or just relax. Return trip on a Washington State Ferry. (Return time may vary slightly due to ferry and traffic conditions. September 14 is a football game day on campus.)

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Oldest Map of America-1414 AD

by

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Abstract
A map purchased at Croatian antique store in 1911 and reprinted as a supplement to Imago Mundi (1964) includes the oldest identifiable representation of America. Venetian cosmographer Albertin DeVirga compiled this world map on parchment in 1414. It is derived from English, Venetian, Roman, and Arabic sources. The map’s most-intriguing feature is a previously-undisclosed continent extending from the northwest side of Norway. This continent is identified as America’s east coast from Labrador to Brazil. An equally intriguing isle is situated southeast of Asia. The configuration of the shoreline and the rubric “Ca-paru” identify this as the coast of Peru.

Editor’s note: Dr. Thompson has presented his theories elsewhere, and they have generated a strong response. This issue of the IB is late in part because of the editors’ discussions about this article. We include it here not because we agree (or disagree, for that matter) with his conclusions, but because his discussion draws attention to a map with which we feel, few IB readers are familiar, and when they may want to know about.

One of the most important documents of early American history was discovered amidst the clutter of a Croatian antique shop in 1911. It was nearly lost over the passing decades because it didn’t fit the orthodox paradigm of Western cartography. Compiled circa 1414 by Venetian cosmographer Albertin DeVirga, it is the earliest map to include identifiable regions of North and South America. This map will add a new chapter to American history because it confirms ancient testimonials of significant trans-Atlantic voyages prior to the 15th century.
DeVirga’s map comes to us through a circuitous route. The original finder was an Austrian speculator in old letters and memorabilia named Albert Figdor. During a field trip on the Adriatic Sea, Figdor stopped to rummage through the antique stores of Sebenico, Yugoslavia. He came across a folded parchment inscribed with a map of the ancient world as it was known in the early 15th century. The artifact was in remarkably good condition considering that it was nearly 500 years old—thus Figdor was convinced he had stumbled upon an item of substantial value. But how valuable was it? That would depend upon the assessment of a reputable scholar, and Figdor had one in mind.
Fig. 1. World map by Albertin DeVirga (1414) shows two large land areas: “Norveca Europa” in the northwest quadrant and “Capara sive Java Magna” in the southeast. A peninsula and isles west of the North Pole represent Florida and the Antilles. The large gulf between the northwest land and Europe represents the Gulf of Mexico. Facsimile by the Author after Marcel Destombes (1964; Library of Congress Catalog No. GA101.16 Sup.4).

A highly-respected specialist in European history and cartography by the name of Franz Von Wieser happened to reside in Figdor’s hometown of Vienna. Figdor believed that a favorable assessment from this historian was certain to bring him fame and fortune. With this in mind, he boarded a train back to Austria.

Upon his arrival in Vienna, Figdor headed straight for the University where he found the workings of the scientific process both tedious and unrewarding. Von Wieser approached the task of evaluating the antique map with all the care and precision demanded by his profession. The condition of the parchment and ink suggested great antiquity, but they were not sufficient to assure authenticity in an era that lacked such modern procedures as radio-carbon dating, infra-red photography, ultraviolet light, electron microscope imaging, and proton scans. The Austrian relied upon more conventional techniques that were perfectly adequate for this assignment. He established authenticity by comparing the style, content, and handwriting on the map to previously identified examples of DeVirga’s papers in archives at Venice and Paris. It turned out that Albertin DeVirga was a well-established citizen of Venice, thus it is not surprising that some of his personal
correspondence and other works have survived to the 20th century. Venetian historians have located his will and some of his personal correspondence; his 1409 map of the Black Sea is preserved at the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris (Document # C 30 D 1. 7900). Von Wieser determined that the style, handwriting, and ornamentation on the Black Sea map were sufficiently similar to the world map to establish its authenticity.

The exquisitely-crafted parchment document measures 696 cm by 440 cm and includes a circular map of the world along with a zodiac and two tables—a lunar table and an Easter table (Destombes, 1964). Surrounding the world are decorative motifs that are distinctively Arabic in character. The cosmographer’s name, city of origin, and date are inscribed on the parchment—although the last figure of the date is illegible. Most scholars assume a date of 1414, but the actual date could be anywhere from 1410 to 1410.

The map shows an elongated Mediterranean Sea which is common in Classical and Medieval maps. Arabia and the Persian Gulf are excessively enlarged; Africa is nearly split into two parts by a gulf on the west coast. The most unusual features of the map include: a huge isle—or continent—southeast of Asia called “Capar sive Java Magna”; a huge wilderness north of Eurasia representing Hyperborea; and an enormous territory—or continent—extending out from the northwest side of Norway. On the map, this territory is designated “Norveca Europa”—a rubric that Von Wieser took to mean “Norway.” A facsimile of the circular map is presented in Figure 1.

Von Wieser examined the map from his perspective as a Western scholar and his ethnic heritage as a product of Western Civilization. From this viewpoint, it seemed to Von Wieser that the map belonged to a defunct Medieval tradition of mappamonds which scholars held in dispute because of their biblical themes and general lack of geographic reliability (Kimble, 1938, 187). This mappamond or “wheel-map” pedigree seemed evident from the map’s circular shape and the lack of longitude or latitude lines suitable for geographic reference. “Fantastic” lands on the map seemed to confirm Von Wieser’s assessment of the map’s Medieval heritage. He regarded the northwestern territory—Norveca—as a grossly-distorted Scandinavia. The huge land north of Europe seemed to represent the mythical Hyperborea of Roman tradition. And the huge isle southeast of Asia seemed like an inaccurate representation of Marco Polo’s Cipangu (i.e., Japan).

The Austrian scholar devalued the map for another reason: its obvious connection to Arabic sources. The map’s portrayal of Africa as a bifurcated continent followed current Arabic practice; the map was centered on Mt. Ararat—symbolizing the importance of the Meslem patriarch, Moses; and the exaggerated size of the Persian Gulf and adjacent Arabian territories accentuated the importance of Moslem domains at the expense of Christian Europe. These distortions along with Arabic symbolism surrounding the map confirmed a strong Moslem heritage.

As far as Von Wieser was concerned, this alien tradition fell by the wayside of history in the early 15th century following the rise of “scientific cartography.” Ironically, Europe’s version of scientific cartography was assured by Arabian scholars who preserved copies of a 2nd-century map by the Roman cartographer Claudius Ptolemy.

Von Wieser summed up his judgement of the antique map in a poorly-circulated book: Die Weltkarte des Albertin deVirga (1912). Although he certified that the map was genuine, he concluded that it was outside the mainstream of Western scientific cartography. In the rapidly-changing context of the Renaissance, DeVirga’s map was an anomaly of little historical importance. Unfortunately, Von Wieser’s assessment totally missed the broader context of world exploration. Nevertheless, his thoroughness as a scientist assured that his book included an excellent photograph of the map—and for this the scholarly community is deeply in his debt.

Considering the high stature of historian Franz Von Wieser and the respect his peers gave to his opinions, there was little subsequent interest in Figdor’s antique map. The Austrian speculator waited twenty years until 1932 before offering the map for sale at a public auction in Lucerne. In spite of the remarkable preservation and bona fide antiquity of the item, it failed to make the opening bid: such was the fate of an antique scorned by academia. Figdor withdrew his albatross and disappeared. That was the last time DeVirga’s creation has
been seen in public; its present whereabouts are unknown.

The only version of the manuscript that modern scholars have to work from is the 1912 photograph that appeared in Von Wieser’s book. This photograph was reprinted as one of several mappamonds in a supplement to Imago Mundi (Destombres, 1964). At that time, scholars still held the opinion that Von Wieser’s assessment was accurate; the map was a Medieval mappaebis of little importance to the history of Western science. That limited perspective did not hamper a more-recent search for documents concerning New World discovery. In 1994, a review of sources in the University of Hawaii map collection once again brought DeVirga’s map under examination. It was at this time that the Multicultural Discovery Project identified American lands on DeVirga’s map.

**Fantastic Lands—An Arabic Tradition**

Von Wieser’s assessment that the DeVirga map followed Arabic traditions is more accurate than he could have imagined. So-called “fantastic lands” on the Venetian map have precursors in Arabic cartography. But they show real lands—not imaginary isles.

A 14th-century map by the Persian cartographer Hamd Allah Mustawfi (Figure 2) has several characteristic lands which are also encountered on DeVirga’s map. These include a bifurcated Africa and an Arabian Peninsula enlarged to the size of Europe. The Mustawfi map also shows the Old World surrounded by mysterious isles across the oceans. In the southeast quadrant across the Indian Ocean is a land called Waq-Waq. This land corresponds in position to the land called “Capar” on DeVirga’s map. It also occupies the approximate position we might expect for South America. There are more “fantastic lands” across the Atlantic north of Europe. These regions correspond in position to Greenland and North America. Are these lands “fantastic?” Or are they “real?”

Several scholars have concluded that overseas lands on Mustawfi’s map represent New World territories (Ibarra Grasso, 1970, 1991, 1994; Khoury, 1992; and Thompson, 1994). This belief is buttressed by the presence of similar overseas lands on other Arabic maps, legends of ancient mariners who sailed across the ocean, Arabic artifacts found in America, and overseas lands mentioned in Arabic geographies. Al-Idrisi’s Tabulata Rotunda for King Roger of Sicily in 1154 identified a “Far Land” on the western extremity of the Atlantic Ocean. The size and location of Far Land corresponds to later Portuguese representations of Antilia in the western Atlantic. A similar Atlantic isle also shows up as Ansharus directly west of Portugal on the Ibn Said world map of 1250. The renowned Arabist Paul Lunde (1992) mentioned tales of several Arabian
Fig. 3 Northwest quadrant from the Medici Atlas (1351) shows finger-like peninsula (Greenland-arrow) called “Alogia.” Seas west of the peninsula correspond to the Scandinavian concept of a strait (Gimmangagap) situated between the North Pole and Atlantic Ocean. Placement of Greenland west as opposed to north of Norway identifies the map as being derived from a geographical as opposed to a magnetic-based survey. Facsimile by the Author after Nansen (1911, 236).

Mariners said to have crossed the Atlantic in the 12th century, and historian Hui-Lin Li noted Chinese annals of the Sung dynasty that describe Arabian mariners who sailed west from Portugal to lands across the Atlantic (Gordon, 1971, 68). Hui-Lin Li believes these mariners returned to the Mediterranean with maize and pumpkins. Al-Idrisi’s 12th-century geography mentions pygmy inhabitants of northern lands — in reference to Inuit natives on Greenland and Baffin Island. Thus, Al-Idrisi’s geography confirms that Arabian scholars were familiar with very real lands across the Atlantic.

Moslem sailors — the Moors of Granada and North Africa — even left clues of their visits. Excavations near Cambridge, Massachusetts, found a hoard of 11th-century Islamic coins in 1787 (Thompson, 1994, 294). Paul Lunde reported New World plants in Moslem territories at an early date: maize, for example, was known in Europe as “grano Turco” or “Türkische korn.”

Norveca & The Polar Regions

The region north of Europe was often referred to on Medieval and Renaissance maps as “Hyperborea” (Land Above The North Wind) or “Europa Septentrionalis” (Europe of The North). Classical legends told of habitable lands near the North Pole that were temperate; they had vineyards, wheat fields, and apple orchards. Residents of this arcadian isle were called “Hyperboreans.” Most Renaissance scientists scoffed at such legends — citing the climatic zones of Ptolemaic maps which designated “rigid zones” north of 54°. English philosopher-scientist Roger Bacon was among those who believed that the “Polar Regions” were habitable. In his 1275 dissertation “On The Habitation of The Earth,” Bacon repeated the testimony of ancient writers:

“...How far habitation extends north, Pliny shows through actual experience and by various authors. For habitation continues up to that locality where the poles are located; and where the day lasts six months and the night for the same length of time. Martin, moreover, in his description of the world agrees with this statement: whence they maintain that in those regions dwells a very happy race.”

Polar Regions on DeVirga’s map include lands north of Norway and beyond Greenland. Norway (that is, the western region of Scandinavia) is clearly situated north of Denmark on the map. It is distinguishable by two large bays facing towards the North Atlantic. On a map from the Medici Atlas of 1351 (Nansen, 1911), the same two bays face south towards England. These two bays serve to identify the west coast of Norway. West of Norway, a finger-like peninsula represents Greenland (Figure 3). The Medici Atlas refers to Greenland by the name “Alogia,” Some contemporary maps use a similar term, “Alolanda,” in reference to the freehold estates of Greenland. Most 15th-century maps of the North Atlantic, including those by Claudius Clavus (1424 & 1467), Nicolaus Germanus (Zamoiski map of 1467), and Henricus Martelus (1489 & 1490) show a finger-like Greenland connected to Norway by a continuous shoreline.
Greenland has a similar, finger-like shape on Joachim Von Watt's world map of 1534 (Figure 4). On this map, a huge land (Hyperborea) extends from Norway to the North Pole above Scandinavia. A second peninsula along the west coast of Hyperborea represents Baffin Land. Von Watt's Hyperborea represents Norwegian domains from the mid-13th century to the 15th century. King Haakon began the tradition of a Norwegian Hyperborea in 1261 by proclaiming sovereignty over all the lands between Norway and the North Pole. The same territory is identified on DeVirga's map as "Norveca Europa." Contrary to Franz Von Wissow's interpretation of the map, "Norveca" is not a "distorted Scandinavia," it represents an overseas continent claimed by Norway in the Polar Regions. This land is North America.

Nicholas of Lynn & The Polar Regions

The Medici atlas is unusual in its placement of Greenland northwest of England and west of Norway. Most maps of the age — such as those by Nicholas Donnus Germanus (1482), the Florentine Planisphere of 1447, and the Genoese Map of 1557 — placed Greenland either north or northeast of Norway. The reason Greenland was placed in such a position is that "North" is the direction indicated by compass bearings for ships sailing from England to Iceland and on to Greenland. Consequently, maps made with magnetic bearings arrange land areas not in accordance with true geographic coordinates but in accordance with magnetic poles.

Most 14th- and 15th-century mariners used the compass to guide their voyages. In northern waters, the compass was of particular importance because Polaris was concealed by sun during the common period of spring and summer sailing. "North" on their compasses pointed towards the magnetic pole which was situated over a thousand miles south of the geographic pole near Hudson Bay. Thus, voyagers who reached what they called "Polar Regions" or lands they thought were near the Geographic North Pole had actually sailed to temperate lands near Hudson Bay.

In his Nancy Manuscript of 1427, Claudius Clavus reported that the North Pole of the Western Hemisphere was not the same North Pole that was situated above Europe. This western pole was located at 66°N (Nansen, 1911, 261).

Clavus located the Magnetic Pole of the Western Hemisphere just 4° south of the actual location of the magnetic pole (70°N 96°W) which James Ross calculated in 1831. The magnetic pole has continued its northerly migration to 76°N during the last century. It is possible that the location of the magnetic pole in 1427 was close to the 66° reported in the Nancy Manuscript.

Although Clavus does not give the source of his information, historian Fridjof Nansen credits much of his geographical data to an English friar-astronomer — Nicholas of Lynn.
Some time between 1330 and 1360, King Edward III sent Friar Nicholas on a mission to survey the Polar Regions. As a world traveler and Oxford-trained mathematician, Nicholas was well-qualified for the task. He also carried an astrolabe to aid in his calculations. Nicholas wrote a summary of his travels — the *Inventio Fortunatae* (or *Accounting of The Fortunate Isles*) circa 1360.

Historical records indicate that he traveled to the Northern Regions beyond Iceland at least five times after writing the *Inventio* to continue his evangelical and geographical mission.

Testimonials to the friar’s skills and achievements can be found in numerous references of historians and geographers. Columbus knew about the friar’s manuscript and requested a copy from the English merchant John Day. Flemish explorer-writer Jacob Choyen summarized the friar’s explorations in his own treatise on the Northern Regions which was sent to cartographers Abraham Ortelius and Gerhard Mercator. Lisbon globe-maker Martin Reimann, Ferninand Colon, and Bertholomew Las Casas had access to copies of the original document. Cartographer Johann Rysch cited the Inventio as a source for the Northern Regions on his map of 1507. John Dee, advisor for Queen Elizabeth in the mid-1500’s, referred to the friar’s travels as evidence of an English presence in North America prior to Spanish and Portuguese claims on the region. The friar’s travels were mentioned in Bale’s *Scriptorum Catalogus* (1558) and in historian Richard Hakluyt’s *Principle Voyages* (1599). Hakluyt believed that the friar visited the east-coast colony of European immigrants in North America that was known to his contemporaries as “Norumbega.” This Norumbega was featured on most 16th-century maps before diverse waves of immigrants brought new names to the northeast — such as New Amsterdam, New England, and New York. One of the many alternative spellings for the lost Norumbega colony was “Norvega.”

Ever since the beginning of the 16th century, historians have assumed that the *Inventio Fortunatae* and the friar’s map of Polar Regions were lost. However, examination of the Northern Section of Devirga’s map reveals previously undisclosed territories that correspond to the itinerary of Nicholas of Lynn.
Testimonials to the friar’s travels include the following: 1) he visited Arctic lands that had open shores on the western side even while the eastern coasts were engulfed with ice; 2) he identified the location of the Magnetic North Pole; 3) he visited forested lands beyond Greenland; 4) he explored the region where King Arthur had left colonists; 5) he saw villages with houses having huge timbers that were deserted and ships that had been left to rot; 6) he visited western isles at the latitude of the Azores; 7) he visited lands southwest of the Cape Verde Isles; and 8) he traveled to a land that was the source of valuable red dyewood trees (called brasitwood). At the time of his travels, the Polar Regions belonged to the Kingdom of Norway.

Although the friar’s travels may seem fantastic, lands on DeVirga’s map substantiate their accuracy (Figure 5). The continental land pictured northwest of Norway-called “Norveca” — was known by other names prior to the mid-13th century. Medieval maps often referred to the land as “Gotia Orientalis,” “Albanius,” “Thule,” or “Wineland.” By the 15th century, “Greenland Province” (a Danish territory) or “Baccalaus” (a Portuguese territory) were common names. So the map is consistent in showing a huge land that corresponds to Norse claims of dominion over the Polar Regions. During the mid-14th century, a cooling climate in the northern regions of Europe combined with bubonic plagues that devastated Norse kingdoms. Danish, Portuguese, and English forces exploited the weakness of their Scandinavian adversary by taking North American territories that were formerly occupied by Norwegian subjects. Subsequently, the name “Norveca” for the overseas land was soon forgotten. By the time Claudius Clavus (a Dane) drew his 1424 map of the north, the overseas land was simply known as “Greenland Province.”

Peninsulas on the Norveca continent are shown west of Norway and northwest of England — revealing that they were positioned on the globe in accordance with geographic as opposed to magnetic coordinates. This is precisely what we would expect from a survey by an astronomer who had accurately determined the position of the Magnetic North Pole at 66°N near St. Charles Island in Foxe Basin north of Hudson Bay. It also explains why the friar claimed to have visited temperate lands even though his assignment was to map the “Polar Regions.” Relative to Europe (and the Geographic North Pole) all the lands of the Western Hemisphere that Nicholas surveyed were situated above 54° in the Arctic Circle; this included Florida and Brazil. DeVirga simply followed the tradition of cartographers since the Early Middle Ages by placing these overseas lands north of Europe and Asia — which is where “Gotia Orientalis,” “Albanius,” “Thule,” and “Wineland” typically appear on maps from 900 AD to 1500 AD.

It is clear that the friar realized the true geographic location of the places he visited from the testimony of Ferdinand Colon and Bertholomew Las Casas who stated that the Inventio reported lands southwest of the Cape Verde Isles — which indicates the region of Venezuela and northern Brazil. The friar’s claim to have visited a forested land that was the source of brasitwood also indicates that he traveled as far as Brazil.

Even the title of the friar’s manuscript — Inventio Fortunatae — implies visits to lands which Classical writers said were situated across the Atlantic Ocean. Among Romans, a popular designation for the western paradise was Insula Fortunata, or “The Fortunate Isles.” According to ancient philosophers, these isles were located “in the farthest recesses of the Atlantic Ocean.”

When Portuguese sailors found the Canary Isles west of Africa during the 1420’s, many European geographers assumed these were the Fortunate Isles of antiquity. They are so indicated on most Medieval and early Renaissance charts, although some scholars of Classical history protested that the real Fortunate Isles lay farther west across the Atlantic. Friar Nicholas not only agreed with Classical writers, he identified the real location of the missing isles in his Inventio Fortunatae.

Legacy of the English Friar
Most scholars have assumed that Friar Nicholas contributed nothing to our geographical heritage; some characterize his travels and book as “fantasies.” However, examination of subsequent charts reveals that Nicholas was an instrumental figure during the earliest years of scientific mapping in the North Atlantic.

Headlands on the Norveca continent (the northern section of DeVirga’s map) have the same pattern as headlands on 16th-century Danish maps of the North Atlantic. Greenland and Baffinland are shown...
west of Norway in accordance with geographical mapping; they are connected to Norway via a long wasteland of ice and land; and they are separated from lands farther west (that is, Labrador, Markland, and Wineland) by a large gulf — the Ginnungagap of Norse tradition. The fourth headland beyond Norway on maps by Sigurdur Steffanson (1570 or 1590) and Christian Friesio (a.k.a., Hans Resen) is called “Promontorium Winlandia,” and it represents Newfoundland (Chapman, 1981). Likewise, the fourth headland on DeVirga’s map is an island — indeed the only island on this section of the map.

DeVirga’s map has the first identifiable representation of Florida — even though it is situated near the North Pole. Since the friar indicated in the Inventario that isles were to be found in the western Atlantic across from Europe, it is apparent that the placement of this land near the North Pole was simply an archaic convention which the cartographer followed: it was the best solution he could devise for lands represented by geographical coordinates based on the Magnetic North Pole of the Western Hemisphere.

Regardless of the rationale for placing the Norveca peninsula (Florida) near the North Pole, DeVirga’s map seems to be the origin of placing a “horn” or “horn-shaped” peninsula of land on the east coast of Asia (Figure 6). For the next century, explorers and cartographers wrestled with the problem of where to place this peninsula, the great gulf below it, and the continent farther south. Over the course of passing decades, the location of this peninsula on maps moved steadily southward and eastward until it was shown very near the actual location of Florida — just north of the Tropic of Cancer about 4,000 miles west of Europe. On Martin Behaim’s globe of 1492, a large island (Cipangu or Japan) is situated about 1,500 miles east of the peninsula in accordance with the distance that Marco Polo indicated for Japan. This placed an isle precisely where Columbus expected to find Japan in 1492.

The presence of a large island on European maps close to the expected location was no accident. Cartographers of the maps showing the Horn of Asia (that is, Florida) — Toscanelli, Fra Mauro, Martellus, and Behaim — were all closely associated with Portuguese royalty. They were also privy to the latest navigational charts brought back by Portuguese explorers. And they had access to the Inventario Fortunata of virtue of their association with Prince Henry the Navigator. Indeed, he was the great grandson of King Edward III who sent Friar Nicholas to survey the Polar Regions.

Although few details of trans-Atlantic voyages were ever released to the public (due to a policy of secrecy), many Portuguese expeditions are known to have sailed west during the 15th century. In 1427, Diego de Sevill sailed west to scout the Azores; Goncalo Cabral sailed west in 1431; Joao Fernandes sailed frequently between 1431-1486; Vincent Dias sailed in 1445; and Diego de Tiue sailed in 1454. Some of these expeditions reported lands and gold across the Atlantic (Thompson, 1994). Diego was sent west to look for gold, but his storm-pressured ship wound up in Ireland. In 1471, Sao Vaz Corte-Real sailed with a joint Norse-Danish expedition under command of Dudrik Pinning and Johannes Potborst.

According to a letter written in 1551, the expedition charted continental land across the Atlantic. The king of Portugal awarded Joao with the post of Governor of Terceira in the Azores for his discovery of “Stockfish Land” — i.e., Newfoundland (Herrmann, 1954, 291). Corte-Real sailed west again in 1473; his trip to Newfoundland in 1485 ended in disaster. (Note: Some writers place Corte-Real at Newfoundland by 1464 — Nansen, 1911, 359). A letter to King Christian III of Denmark referred to another 1471 Portuguese expedition under command of Pinning and Potborst who sailed with several ships to “islands and continents in the north.” The expedition was jointly sponsored by the kings of Portugal and Denmark.

Ophir-Land of Gold

The last “fantasy land” on DeVirga’s map is the southeastern continent called Caparu sive Java Magna. There was and has always been only one Java in Indonesia. “Java Magna” (or Greater Java) stood for a land which Indonesian sailors named on their travels across the Pacific. The land they sailed to was Peru. European cartographers sometimes confused Java Magna with New Guinea or Australia (also called “Java La Grand.”)

By comparing the coastline of the northwestern bulge of South America as portrayed in a modern atlas to the western coastline of DeVirga’s mysterious continent, the close
Fig. 6 Asian peninsula reveals accuracy of English and Portuguese surveys. This so-called “Horn of Asia” moves over time from the North Pole of DeVirga’s 1414 map to the Tropic of Cancer on maps by Henricus Martellus Germanus (1489, 1490) and Martin Behaim (1492). Cipangu (Japan or Antilia) on these later maps is precisely where Columbus expected to find Japan. A planisphere which some authors attribute to Paolo Toscanelli (D) shows the northern territory as the forest of Magog; Behaim also portrays this region as a wilderness, whereas Martellus identifies it as the location of Cathay (China).
Fig. 7. Southeast quadrant from DeVirga's 1414 map (left) has a huge isle called Caparu sive Java Magna. The western coastline closely approximates the west coast of South America from Colombia to northern Peru as seen on a modern atlas. Close correspondence of coastlines and the name "Ca-paru" identify this as Peru.
similarity reveals that they represent the same territory-South America (Figure 7). It is not surprising that DeVirga's map includes this portion of South America-for it is found on Arabic maps as "Waq-Waq" and on Roman maps as "Cattigara." Hindu maps and some Renaissance maps refer to the region as "India Patalis"—that is, "India on the Far Side of The Indian Ocean." The Indian Ocean in this case included the Pacific: India Patala represented South America. The rubric "India Patalis" can be seen on Behaim's globe in a similar position. A 1571 map by the Benedictine Arias Montanus identified this region (Peru) as the site of King Solomon's gold mines. Chinese, Roman, or Arabic sources may have provided DeVirga with information about this distant and ancient continent.

**Retrospect**

Albert Figdor's hope for financial gain and his desire for recognition were dashed by the prejudices of orthodox scholarship. As we have seen, it was also the rigors of that scholarship that led Von Wieser to acquire a professional photograph of the map—thereby preserving an exact copy for use by future historians. If the original document still exists in some unknown vault in Austria or Switzerland—its owner stands to gain a sizeable fortune. As the earliest map to show recognizable territories of North and South America, DeVirga's masterpiece deserves a hallowed place in the Library of Congress.

Historians have gained a great prize and an enormous challenge. Discovery of this map and its revelations concerning the early years of North Atlantic exploration will have an unprecedented impact on the study of American history. Over the course of the past century, mainstream historians have discounted claims of early voyages to America by Europeans, Africans, and Asians—simply on the basis that such voyages were deemed "impossible." Some scholars insisted that had such voyages actually occurred, there would have been maps left as testimonials. Now we have the map; it remains for historians to implement the standards of scientific practice and bring the history of New World discovery out of the Dark Ages.

**Sources**


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**Acknowledgements**
Numerous people have aided the research of ancient maps. Ross Togashi, map librarian at Hamilton Library, has assisted with e-mail announcements and the location of ancient archeological sites on modern maps. Thor Heyerdahl reviewed the manuscript; Alif Durr of Arabic Language Services and Fadi Khoury at the University of Washington Department of Far Eastern Languages assisted with Arabic and Persian translations. Dick Iberia Grasso provided copies of ancient Roman maps.

**Author’s sketch**
Gunnar Thompson is a pioneer in multicultural policy studies. An assistant professor in counselor education at the University of Hawaii, he is Director of the Multicultural Discovery Project. He has written three books on multicultural discovery: *The Friar’s Map of Ancient America* 1360 A.D. (Seattle: Argonauts, August 1996); *American Discovery — The Real Story* (1994); and *Nu Sun — Asian Voyages to America* (1989). He graduated Magna Cum Laude with High Distinction in Anthropology from the University of Illinois-Urbana in 1968. He earned a Masters Degree in Anthropology (1969) at the University of Wisconsin-Madison and a Doctorate in Counseling Psychology (1979). It is Thompson’s thesis that culturally-inspired myths regarding American discovery have severely impacted racial relations in the United States.

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*English cog in the 15th-century merchant trade with Iceland as portrayed in the Beauchamp Pageant.*

*Scandinavian knorv merchant vessel of the 11th-14th centuries.*
Book and Atlas Reviews

edited by

Greg Armento

California State University,
Long Beach


The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation made possible the establishment of a fellowship program in bibliography to increase the awareness of the research community concerning the contents of the Library of the American Philosophical Society. This is the sixth in a series of bibliographies, each of which focuses on a different part of the collection.

Though the Society’s cartographic holdings are quite limited in number when compared to major public and academic libraries (only ca. 300 maps, 136 atlases, two globes, and one model), they are of significant importance to the research community. Collecting maps was a part of the mandate of the library from its founding by Benjamin Franklin in 1743 and it has received as gifts, or purchased, the papers of, or portions of, the collections of many persons prominent in the affairs of 18th and 19th century Pennsylvania and the United States. Among them are Franz Boas, William Clark and Meriwether Lewis (individual collections and joint journals of exploration), Benjamin Franklin, Richard Henry Lee (statesman), Elisha Kent Kane and Thomas Jefferson (who besides being President of the United States, was a surveyor, map maker and third President of the Society).

The collection also contains both manuscript and printed maps from early Philadelphia map makers Mathew Carey ("Materials from which Guthrie's Geography were [sic] compiled"), and Henry S. Tanner. Among the printed maps are listed three copper plates, two of the Atlantic Neptune used to print charts of the port of Philadelphia, and one for the first published map of the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

Although the collection contains over 1000 MS maps the author cautions that this includes ca. 300 small maps in the notebooks of J. Peter Lesley and 40 in those of Richard Joel Russell. Still, 600 manuscript maps are described here. Although over half of these pertain to North America and three quarters of that number to sites within Pennsylvania, it is not likely one would find reference to them elsewhere.

Chronologically, we are told, the collection is “more or less evenly distributed among four fifty-year periods: 1751-1800 includes 332 maps, 1801-1850 includes 326 maps, 1851-1900 includes 472 maps, and 1901-date [1983] includes 430 maps.” Geographically the printed map collection, as one might expect, shows a bias similar to that stated for the manuscript collection. “Maps of North America, principally of the United States, make up two-thirds of the printed maps.” Analysis of the table of contents shows that 54% of all the printed maps are of the United States in whole or in part, and 20% of the total (37% of the maps of the United States) are of the Middle Atlantic States. The second most represented area is Europe with only 15% of the total.

There are four sections: Manuscript Maps, Printed Maps, Atlases, and Globes and Models, of which, only the Printed Map section is subdivided geographically. However, the index (pp 507-599) is a quite thorough, integrated alphabetical listing of
The author has transcribed statements of the length of one degree in English miles and other national measures as the scale. Also, there has been no attempt (with several poor exceptions) to transcribe statements of scale into a universally understood ratio, nor to calculate the scale of a map from a scale line or length of one degree of latitude. Someone familiar with this part of map cataloguing should have been called on for a half hour of tutoring in how to determine the scale of a map and what scale means. Thus we have scale statements such as "2 cm. = 1 strund", "2 Danish mi. = 18,000 ells", "(2.5 cm = 1.34 mi)", and "1 Zoll = 1200 Klafter". Many entries however (perhaps most) have no statement of scale.

The author states in the "User’s Guide" that "When the issue date of a map is unknown, I have used the earliest known date and have bracketed that date." Numerous examples were found for which an approximate date, at least within a decade, could have been determined, in several cases, the date being closely associated with the title as in magnetic maps. In others, enough reference works are readily available to determine the date of issue.

Eight maps are shown in black and white illustrations printed on the same paper stock as used for the text. They are printed on unnumbered pages scattered through the text. Although there is a list of these illustrations following the contents, their placement is not indicated. Five of the eight maps illustrated are from the manuscript collection but the quality of the reproduction does not permit reading much of the MS writing on the maps even though the size is adequate. One of the printed maps reproduced, the Henry Popple and C. Lempriere Map of the British Empire in America... has been reduced from 232.5 x 229.6 cm. to 16.2 x 15.2 cm. Only the general form of the map can be seen but the significance to the country as well as to the collection of this particular copy, justifies its inclusion.

As a reviewer, retired map curator and hopeful cartobibliographer with training and experience in library and archival science, and having regard for the statement of purpose to make the Society’s collection more widely known to researchers, I was taken aback by the author’s disclaimer that "The only maps in published works which are included in this catalogue are those listed in James Clement Wheat and Christian F. Brun's Maps and Charts Published in America before 1800. A bibliography. What other maps might lie hidden within the covers of books on the library’s shelves, either missed by Wheat and Brun, or say, for the period between 1801 and 1850, or published other than in America. Is this perhaps a topic for another monograph? The obvious answer here is that initially funding was available for only one year and to extend the search would delay publication.

One is also given to question what constitutes a "collection" in the author’s eyes when, under entry no. 32, entitled "individually catalogued manuscript maps (not in collections)", and containing almost one hundred individually catalogued items, four maps presented by Mathew Carey on 18 October, 1805, are each noted as part of "Materials from which Guthrie’s Geography were [sic] compiled." At least 21 printed maps by other cartographers accompanied these "Materials..." and are listed separately under their appropriate
geographical area. Carey's listing in the index does not list him as a donor but each item, printed, manuscript and atlas does appear under his name.

The notes which accompany some of the entries contain some wonderful anecdotes concerning the maps and their individual histories. Consider the following under item:

32(67) [Pennsylvania and neighboring states]. Frederick Pursh. 1807. The endorsement on the back reads: "Found by me in a parcel of Plants collected by Pursh which made part of ye Lambert Herbarium & was bought by me in London at the Lambert sale in 1842. Edward Tuckerman."

In 1807 Pursh kept a Journal of a botanical excursion in the northeastern parts of Pennsylvania & in the state of New York. The manuscript was found among the papers of his patron, Benjamin Smith Barton, in 1817 [in the Society library]. It has been published twice. On 3 April 1868 Thomas P. James spoke of various properties of Pursh. He told how the map was drawn and used in the botanical expedition, and he spoke of the history of the map. Asa Gray, the famous botanist, owned it, and wished to present it to the American Philosophical Society and reunite it with the journal, "The Journal and the map are now, after a separation of sixty years, united."

Personal name entries are, where information could be found, accompanied by brief biographical sketches.

The writing of this review was completed in Toronto, the reviewer's home for the first 30 years of life. It was of interest therefore to read that Zebulon Pike was killed during the War of 1812 while leading his troops during one of two successful assaults on Fort York [Toronto], Canada. This led to the retaliatory raid and burning of Washington which so marred the face of the President's residence that it was repainted entirely in white.

Despite the shortcomings identified in this work, it is the only listing available to the research community of the contents of this collection of early works pertaining to the history of the eastern United States. If you serve a major research center or if there is interest in the history and development of the early United States, you should have a copy of this on your shelves. Possible research topics leap from the pages as one scans the entries. Any public library system in the eastern United States and Canada should obtain a copy to satisfy the interests of clients who lack access to academic libraries. Those with an interest in the history and mapping of the Middle Atlantic States will greatly enjoy and profit from looking through the listings. Despite any shortcomings noted in this review, if this volume is any indication, the aim of the Mellon Foundation grant will be met, namely to make the holdings of the American Philosophical Association Library more widely known and to increase the use of that library.

Ronald Whistance-Smith
(Review Editor's Note: Mr Whistance-Smith, now retired, was Map Curator at the University of Alberta-Edmonton)

Publications Received

This gazetteer updates, revises and expands Room's 1979 book, Place-Name Changes Since 1900. It incorporates the many place-name changes in Europe and the Soviet Union. As in the first edition, not every place-name change is listed. For instance, in China, thousands of places changed names during the political upheavals, revolutions, and civil wars of the twentieth century. Mr. Room says that "only a representative sample can be included here, and these chiefly belong to the pre-1949 era." In the former Soviet Union, the author says, of that country's 700,000 place-names probably as many as half have changed since the Revolution, and many are now going back to their previous names. He does not indicate to what degree these many changes have been incorporated in this edition.

Mr. Room's criteria for inclusion are that the place-name changes have been officially decreed or decided, although there are a few exceptions. Main entries for names include: 1: present name; 2: type of place; 3: location; 4: former name(s); 5: year or years or renaming. This should be a useful updated guide for major place-names changes in the twentieth century. Recommended for reference collections as well as for any map collection.

Publishers, P.O. Box 189, Gabriola Island, BC, Canada V0R 1X0. Phone (800) 333-9093.

Although this book has nothing specifically to do with cartography, it would certainly have an audience among cultural geographers, environmentalists and urban planners. The book’s focus is the concept of the “ecological footprint,” defined as: “the land (and water) area that would be required to support a defined human population and material standard indefinitely.” (Glossary p. 158.)

The authors demonstrate the use of “ecological footprint analysis” as a planning tool “that can translate sustainability concerns into public action” p.3. At times the book can overwhelm with econometric and environmentalist jargon. This serious treatise is lightened however by a tone of counterculture hipness and humor which plays well against the gravity of its content. (The situation is grave, but we can fix it if we really try).

Clever black and white graphics, headings and figure descriptions throughout the book will remind readers of underground newspapers and comic book publications from the 1970s. In terms of analyzing “footprints,” the book does have a Pacific Northwest and Anglo (U.S. and British Commonwealth) emphasis, although other countries are discussed as well. A few chapter sub-headings help describe the content: “Ecological Footprints for Beginners;” “Making the Ecological Footprint Idea Work;” “How Big is the Ecological Footprint of the Average North American?;” “Footprinting in Great Britain;” “A Global Comparison of Footprint Sizes — Could Everybody on Earth ‘Today Enjoy North Americans’ Current Ecological Standard of Living?;”

“Calculate Your Own Footprint;” “Questioning Conventional Strategies;” “Sketching a Vision for a Sustainable Society.” Each chapter is well footnoted. It is a little surprising that a book of this depth and content does not have an index. A glossary is provided though. Recommended for college libraries.

•A series of maps of selected university campuses and their surrounding communities are now avail-able from Hedberg Maps. These “Professor Pathfinder” maps are available for:
University of California: Berkeley
University of Chicago and Hyde Park
Harvard University campus and community
University of Michigan and central Ann Arbor
Princeton University and surrounding community
Stanford University, Palo Alto and Menlo Park
University of Wisconsin and central Madison
Yale University and New Haven, including SCSU and UNH

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phone: 800-933-6277
fax: 612/927-9163

•The Hammond Atlas of the World on CD-ROM is due out April, 1996. 
•Rand McNally has a travel planner available, for about $60
•DeLorme has a travel planner available, for about $60
•DeLorme has a more exhaustive reference available, their Street Atlas USA, for about $79

•DeLorme has their Global Explorer, for about $59, and an international street atlas for some cities, MapExpert, for $295

•Compton’s Complete Street Guide, CD for IBM, $45 discounted, gives maps of the U.S., and can be zoomed to 9 levels of magnification


This volume contains maps of yearly “in situ” upper ocean temperature anomaly fields at selected standard levels of the world ocean, computed on a one-degree latittude-longitude grid, for the 1960-1990 period.

For more information, contact: NODC 202/606-4549 fax: 202/606-4586 e-mail: services@nodic.noaa.gov

•The L.A. Loop - A Self-Guided Driving Tour of Los Angeles is a funky, colorful map that includes sightseeing locations and recommended restaurants. Cost is $6.45. Write: Fun Publications, P.O. Box 142, Canoga Park, CA 91302.

•The Bike Map of Phoenix from the Phoenix Mapping Service, the Coalition of Arizona Bicyclists and local bike shops is now available. It shows color-coded bikeways - unpaved paths, bike routes, bike lanes and popular undesignated routes. It sells for $3.95 and is available at various map stores, bookstores, and bike shops in the Phoenix, Arizona area.
Canada’s Official Reference Map of North America

This authoritative full-colour map provides a comprehensive view of North America. It is an invaluable reference tool for families, students, teachers and business professionals. Special features of this map include:

- All federal, provincial and state boundaries for the three North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) countries.
- Major road and rail transportation networks.
- Ocean bathymetry and Canada’s 200 mile fishing limit.
- A distance chart for major cities including population and time zone designation.
- An inset map of physiography.
- A gazetteer containing 2,400 places and their locations.

Produced by cartographers, geographers, toponymists and computer specialists at Geomatics Canada, Natural Resources Canada using the latest in digital technology. The map is available both as a flat version on semi-gloss paper ($9.95) or in a folded version on a heavy map paper ($7.95), please specify which when ordering.

 Copies of this map may be obtained from the Canada Map Office, Natural Resources Canada, Ottawa, telephone: (613) 952-7000 or 1-800-465-6277 (Canada and U.S.A.), or through your nearest authorised map dealer. Quote MCR 31.

This map is also available in digital form suitable for Geographic Information System (GIS) applications, electronic publishing and customized digital products. Contact Geomatics Canada at e-mail: atlasinfo@nais.ccm.emr.ca or through the Internet’s World Wide Web, URL “http://www-nais.ccm.emr.ca/”

Cetttt carre est aussi publiée en français. Demander le numéro MCR 31-F.

- Mary Ansari (retired, from Mines/Map Library) has just released her latest compilation, Carson City Place Names: The Names of Old Ormsby County, Nevada, 68p., Camp Nevada Monograph No. 9. The second in a series of place name volumes covering the state of Nevada, Carson City Place Names contains information on over 400 place names of the former Ormsby County, now the consolidated municipality of Carson City, NV.

Though the major emphasis of the book is on the origin of Carson City geographic names, selected cultural names and historic sites are also included. Numerous cross references from alternate names are given. There is an extensive bibliography and a personal names index. Available from: Camp Nevada, PO Box 13798, Reno, NV 89507 $10.95 postage paid in US.

- The Internet and Library and Information Services: A Review, Analysis, and Annotated Bibliography, by Lewis-Guodo Liu, has been published by the Graduate School of Library and Information Science at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. The literature on the Internet and library and information services has expanded since 1990 into a rich corpus — both in quantity and quality. Yet little effort has been made to organize this literature. The Internet and Library and Information Services: A Review, Analysis, and Bibliography examines the literature and provides an annotated bibliography containing 446 items on the Internet library and information services.

The selected items are classified into twenty-seven topical categories such as: Business Resources; Information; Legal, Ethical, and Security Issues; Public and User’s Needs and Human Cognition. Lewis-Guodo Liu observes that in his accompanying essay that the literature is predominantly descriptive and argues that more analytical research needs to be performed in the future. 91 pp. $8.00; $3.00 shipping ($1.00 for each additional copy) in the U.S. International orders add $5.00 shipping ($1.50 for each additional copy).

Orders should be prepaid to the University of Illinois and sent to: The Publications Office, Graduate School of Library and Information Science, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 501 E. Daniel Street, Champaign, IL 61820 Telephone Orders: (217) 333-1359 E-mail: puboff@alexia.lis.uiuc.edu http://edlu.lis.uiuc.edu/puboff

- The Index to the Proceedings of the Geoscience Information Society (1966-1994) is DONE. It’s available for $15 (paper); $5 (3.5” floppy in ASCII); free on the Internet at http://www.indiana.edu/~libsci/geology/gis/gis.html. Checks should be made payable to the Geoscience Information Society. Order from Lois Heiser, Geology Library, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana 47405; Phone: 812-855-7170; Fax: 812-855-6614; e-mail: Heiser@indiana.edu

- O‘ahu Streets and Condos. 1996 ed. Honolulu: Hawaii TMK Service, c1995. 99 p. of maps, 55 p. of indexes for streets, condos, subdivisions, etc. Riley Moffat, who informs us of this atlas, says “it is full color and uses the soft pastels like the better European cartographic houses. The wire binding makes it very easy to use. It is a very beautiful piece of work and should keep anybody, even the newest tourist from getting lost.”
New Mapping of Western North America

compiled by

Ken Rockwell
Catalog Department
University of Utah Library

Alaska


Alaska. Division of Geological and Geophysical Surveys. Total Field Magnetics of the Valdez [Creek]


Kelley, K. D., and Charles O. Mull. Geochemistry of Minus-100-mesh and Minus-80-mesh Sediment Samples from the Kilik River 1-x 3-Degree Quadrangle, Alaska. 4 maps, scale 1:250,000. USGS Miscellaneous field studies map MF-2225-B. Pub. 1995. OC LC #34173825


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Alberta


Arizona


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Colorado


*Colorado Bridge Weight Limit Map*. 2 maps on 1 sheet, scale not given. [Denver, Colo.]: Colorado Geographic Information System, 1995. OCLC #34126206

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Idaho


Montana


Omgang, R. J. Water-surface Profile and Flood Boundaries for the Computed 100-year Flood, Rosebud Creek, Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, Montana. 1 map on 2 sheets. Scale 1:18,000. USGS Water-resources investigations report 95-4093. Pub. 1995. OCLC #34072940

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Nevada


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**Oregon**


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**Utah**


Washington


Western U.S.

Brown, David E. Biotic Communities of the Southwest. Scale 1:1,000,000. Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press, 1994. Accompanies the author’s Biotic Communities: Southwestern United States and Northwestern Mexico. OCLC #33663047

Wyoming


Yukon Territory


Periodicals

• Millea, Nick. 1996. “Mapping the Future,” Library Association Record 98(1):36, Jan. 1, 1996. (Dick Millea looks at the difficulties copyright libraries are facing with their map ser-
Digital News

- Canadian policies and definitions for electronic publications (from: diglib@INFOSERV.NLC-BNC.CA)

"At the National Library of Canada we are working on and planning for the management of electronic publications, and we are doing so in a number of ways. It is important that we establish a realistic and workable definition of electronic publications. We would greatly appreciate feedback and suggestions.

We have a very basic definition which may be useful as a starting point: 'An electronic publication results from an act of publishing in which information is encoded, accessed, and made intelligible through the use of a computer. It is characterized by being released for public access whether it is made available for or distributed for free or for sale. Electronic publications reside on host computers or servers and are accessible over a communications network. Data contained in the electronic publication can be static or dynamic, that is to say subject to potential or actual continuous change.'

We could not use the term 'publicly available' because of legal implications. Though this definition may appear overly wordy, it does address a number of issues relating to electronic publications.

Comments are welcome and suggestions will be considered.

Michael Williamson, Information Technology Services, National Library of Canada

Michael Williamson@nlc-bnc.ca

- Representatives of 29 universities, research institutions, and the Association of American Geographers (AAG), met November 17, 1995, in Nashville, Tennessee, to officially organize the University Consortium for Geographic Information Science (UCGIS) and hold its first annual meeting. Delegates from member institutions will assemble twice a year to review and help set national research priorities in geographic information science (GIS) and related specialties. UCGIS will speak with one voice in assisting to formulate national science policy at the highest levels.

The UCGIS is a non-profit organization of universities and other research institutions dedicated to expanding and strengthening geographic information science education. The consortium provides an organizational infrastructure to foster collaborative interdisciplinary research in geographic information science, and promotes the ethical use of and access to geographic information for the benefit of society.

UCGIS member institutions are selected by their depth and experience of research in GIS and commitment to GIS education. The founding members are:

- Association of American Geographers
- Boston University
- Clark University
- Georgia Institute of Technology
- Hunter College, City University of New York
- Louisiana State University
- Massachusetts Institute of Technology
- Michigan State University
- Oak Ridge National Laboratory
- Ohio State University
- Oregon State University
- Pennsylvania State University
- Rutgers University
- San Diego State University
- State University of New York at Buffalo
- University of California at Santa Barbara
- University of Colorado, Boulder
- University of Georgia
- University of Hawaii
- University of Maine
- University of Maryland
- University of Minnesota
- University of Minnesota
- University of Nebraska
- University of North Carolina
- University of South Carolina
- University of Utah
- University of Washington
- University of Wisconsin
- West Virginia University
- UCGIS elected William Craig, of the Center for Urban & Regional Affairs (CURA) University of Minnesota, President, John Bessler, Center for Mapping, The Ohio State University, is Past President. Jerome
Dobson, Oak Ridge National Laboratory is President elect. Elected to the Board of Directors were Jeff Osleeb, Hunter College CUNY, Harlan Onsrud, University of Maine, George Hepner, University of Utah, Donna Peuquet, Pennsylvania State University, David Mark SUNY Buffalo, and Karen Kemp University of California Santa Barbara.

Harlan Onsrud was appointed to chair the UCGIS standing committee on Policy and Legislation. Richard Wright (San Diego State University) chairs the Education Committee, Jeff Osleeb (Hunter College, CUNY) Membership, and David Mark the Research Committee. Also appointed were Ron Abler (Association of American Geographers) Treasurer, and Greg Elmes (West Virginia University) Secretary.

A new World Wide Web site is being built at SUNY Buffalo. The URL address is “www.ucgis.org” and will be registered with Internet. Details of membership, application procedures, on-going activities and upcoming events will be posted to the site to encourage the widest possible participation. The web site links examples and demonstrations of current UCGIS-related activities at member institutions.

UCGIS scheduled its Research Conference for June 16-18, 1996 at Ohio State University. The conference will focus on leading edge research in geographic information science and will produce an agenda and strategies for pursuing collaborative research in a multi-disciplinary environment. Members are authorized to send two delegates. Each member institution will nominate up to 5 topics for the national agenda, to be determined by the various disciplines at each institution, before the conference.

A four color brochure to explain the purpose and mission of UCGIS will be available in early 1996. The brochure emphasizes the social and environmental relevance of geographic information science and its contribution to the high tech economy. The multiple disciplines highlight different perspectives engaged in research and education in the field.

The consortium is open to all US academic and research organizations that meet the established membership criteria. To foster a widespread participation UCGIS encourages membership by multi-institutional organizations whose research and educational activities spread over a wide number of locations. UCGIS President Will Craig, invites multi-campus universities and colleges to contact him for further details of membership.

For additional information about UCGIS, contact: William J. Craig at CURA (Center for Urban & Regional Affairs), 330 HHH Center, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis MN 55455, tel (612) 625-3321, fax (612) 626-0273, wcriag@atlas.socsci.umn.edu

• An electronic mailing list is now available for discussing and trading road maps. To subscribe, send email to majorlita@teleport.com and type this (and only this) in the body of your message: SUBSCRIBE ROADMAPS-
 1 (fr. MAPS-L posting by Dave Schul)
 1• The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has a new WWW server at http://
www.fws.gov/~r3pao/r3home.html.

You can access this server directly or through the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Home Page at http://
www.fws.gov/

You can also see a list of all of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service’s servers, at http://www.fws.gov/
servers.html (fr. MAPS-L posting by Dr. Alan Fisher, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service)

• The electronic atlas of JAVA (bilingual, English and French) is at the Laval University Geography Department web site under http://
www.ggr.ulaval.ca/JAVA/Java.html
 1 (fr. MAPS-L posting by Yves Tessier)

• Monotony Maps has posted old maps showing “Mills and Villages of the 1870s” at http://users.aol.com/
 1menotomy1/187mills.htm (fr. MAPS-L posting by Simplify and Deliver)

• Internet resources: Geography/Maps Listing, compiled by Liz W. Tompkins

Antont; Earth Page — http://
www.netppl.fl/ antont/earth/
Geographical Facts & Figures, Dictionaries, Encyclopedias — http://
www.cs.emu.edu/Web/references.html

Perry-Castañeda Library map collection — http://
www.lib.utexas.edu/Info/PCL/Map_collection/Map_collection.html
Department of Geography — http://
www.ssc.msu.edu/~geo

Geography — http://www.csc.fi/
earth_science/Geography.html

hum.anu.edu.au/~zbxzw/globel.htm

Earth Science Data Directory —
gopher://scilinx.usc.edu/

UVIC GEOGRAPHY — http://
geography.geog.uvic.ca/dept/
homepage.html

Xerox PARC World Map Viewer —
http://pubweb.parc.xerox.com/map
Earth Sciences Resources —
gopher://gopher.sl.orst.edu/
Western Geographic Series — http://
geography.geog.uvic.ca/dept/wgs/
wgs.html


*The Virginia County Interactive Mapper is at http://ptolomy.gis.virginia.edu:1080/tigermap.html (fr. AGIC-L posting by Robert MacArthur)*

*University of Chicago Map Collection staff have mounted an experimental site on Chicago census maps on the WWW at http://www.lib.uchicago.edu:80/LibInfo/Libraries/Maps/tmmaps.html (fr. MAPS-L posting by Christopher Winters)*

*The San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG) has a GIS web page. To get there, choose Projects..., Reg Info System, GIS from SANDAG’s home page (http://www.sandag.cog.ca.us/) (fr. MAPS-L posting by Larry Cruse)*

*The Map Room of the Arlin Lakes Library, Colorado School of Mines, has a page on the library’s website: http://www.mines.edu/8080/library/maproom/index.html (fr. MAPS-L posting by Christopher JJ Thiry)*

*The University of Connecticut’s Map and Geographic Information Center’s URL is: http://magic.lib.uconn.edu/ (fr. MAPS-L posting by Patrick McGlamery)*

*The latest version of Landscape/Visual Explorer, a map/terrain 3-D visualization program is available as shareware at http://www.stir.ac.uk/~jkw1rj/home.html (fr. MAPS-L posting by Kevin Wootley)*

*See a bunch of map-based computer-generated fly-bys on the web at: http://users.uai.umd.edu/~vidcomap/vidsp/video.html (MAPS-L posting by Simplify & Deliver)*

*Current Geographical Publications, published by the American Geographical Society Collection, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, has established a WWW site at http://leardo.lib.uwm.edu/cgp/cgp.html which will provide a hypertext version of the current issue of the journal. It is anticipated that the site will be updated monthly (except July and August), approximately at mid month. (fr. MAPS-L posting by Christopher Baruth)*

*The current URL of the Society of Cartographers WWW site is: http://www.shef.ac.uk/~sc/ (fr. MAPS-L posting by Graham Alsopp)*

*The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has 2 new World Wide Web (WWW) servers, and a listserv:
  2. The Federal Duck Stamp at http://www.fws.gov/~9ds0/home/dk.html; and
  3. FWS NEWS, a listserv that will provide the latest news releases, bulletins, and other information (as issued by the Office of Public Affairs in Washington) about U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service activities. To subscribe, send e-mail to: majorjomo@www.fws.gov with “subscribe fws-news” in the **body** of the message. (fr. MAPS-L posting by Dr. Alan R. Fisher)*

*Goldbug Maps has a digital copy of Captain John Smith’s 1614 map of New England which may be downloaded from its homepage: http://www.goldbug.com (fr. MAPS-L posting by Art Lassagne)*

*The 1994-95 ARL statistics are now available at the ARL statistics Web site. A new feature this year provides ratings of any ARL data category in rank order. You can also create ratios of any two categories and display a table of the values for all ARL libraries. This feature allows you to see previously unavailable data such as total circulations per student or interlibrary borrowing per graduate student or faculty member. To try this new feature, go to http://www.lib.virginia.edu/sossci/arl/test-arl/simple-html*

*Also now available are copies of the 1994-95 ARL statistics in spreadsheet format, together with documentation. These files can easily be downloaded through a Web browser to your local computer, and then manipulated with Excel or Quattro or Lotus for local needs. The files are available at http://www.lib.virginia.edu/sossci/arl/1994/1995.html*

*Adventurous users may also want to try out other capabilities of the evolving ARL statistics pages at http://www.lib.virginia.edu/sossci/arl/test-arl*

*Still under construction, the site now provides a number of varieties of graphic and statistical analysis for ARL statistics, such as interactive regression analysis. ARL library staff members particularly are invited to send comments on the ARL statistics pages to martha@cmi.org or sodc@viva.lib.virginia.edu.*

*The annual printed ARL Statistics are expected to be published around March 1. (copy of MAPS-L posting by Larry Cruse)*

*The University of Maine Library*
and the National Center for Geographic Information and Analysis, Orono, Maine announce Spatial Odyssey, WWW access to the text of GIS conference proceedings articles: http://www.odyssey.maine.edu/gisweb/

Leading professional organizations involved in publishing GIS conference proceedings are contributing files for the years 1994 and forward:

American Congress on Surveying and Mapping / American Society for Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing (ACSM/ASPRS)

Automated Mapping and Facilities Management (AM/FM International)

European GIS Foundation (EGIS)

Association of American Geographers (AAG/LIS)

Urban and Regional Information Systems Association (URISA)

Spatial Odyssey also provides WWW access to the NCGIA GIS Annual Bibliography Series which lists the contents of numerous major GIS conferences and published collections of articles annually, from 1991 to present. Hypertext links from the bibliographic citations to the full text of articles are in place for the 1994 proceedings.

This project was funded in part with a NSF Department of Education Research and Demonstration Grant. A descriptive overview of the project is available at the WWW site.

Project Contacts:

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"Cybersites — CyberSavvy," by Chris Hodge, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, hodge@utkux.utk.edu, (from Mercator's World)

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Last spring, while I was putting together a collection of cartographic materials on South Africa for our local map library, a remarkably a geography professor stopped me in my tracks:

"You know, in a few years, none of this will matter. We won't need a map library. We'll have the Internet."

Now I don't think of myself as a Luddite. Every day includes at least one five-hour session trawling the Net. I actually read WIRE magazine. And when I ask someone for their e-mail address and they don't have one, my withering glance has been honed to perfection. But could the Internet actually replace a map library? I didn't think so.

As a lover and collector of maps — as well as a Net-Nut — I appointed myself to test the WWW's cartographic gusto. I began to compare my print items with what was available electronically. What I found on the Internet surprised me: Sure, there were few historical maps on South Africa out there, and I never found a good road map; but most of the information I had found in print I also found on the Internet, for free; and in some cases — climate maps, for instance — the resources on the Internet were far better than anything I could have ever purchased in print. You'd think that after 40 years, being wrong would have gotten easier.

The first place to stop is the Perry Castaneda Library Map Collection at the University of Texas at Austin (http://www.lib.utexas.edu/80L/libs/PCL/Map_collection/Map_collection.html). This is one of the most comprehensive map collections on the Internet. Perry-Castaneda has 1990 census tracts for Austin, a 1985 1:24,000 topographic map for San Antonio from the United States Geologic Survey, and a 1989 tourist map for Guadalupe Peak National Park; a 1908 map of the City of New Orleans from the New Encyclopaedic Atlas and Gazetteer of the World (1917); A Survey of the Sea of Aral by Commander A. Butakoff, Imperial Russian Navy, 1848-1849; and eleven maps of Bosnia, including Ethnic Majorities From Bosnia and Herzegovina (1993), and a 1:500,000 pilotage chart for northwest Bosnia and neighboring Croatia (1992), produced by the United States Defense Mapping Agency. And don't
miss the Bosnian Virtual Fieldtrip (http://geog.gmu.edu/gess/ywc/bosnia/ bosnia.html), which has been rated one of the Top 5% websites by Point Communications; here, maps are joined with pictures and sound to show the history, the people and the tragedy of the Balkans.

The Peters Projection (http://www.webcom.com/~bright/petermap.html) was created in 1974 by Arno Peters, who believes that every square inch is created equal; the neat order of the Mercator map here gives way to nations and continents that bulge and shrink, snake and swallow. Educational, yes; but that doesn’t have to spoil the fun.

Earth Viewer (http://fourmilab.ch/ eartview/#!/planet.html) is one of the latest examples of Internet map making, but (in my experience) very slow. From this site you can generate a topographic map of any location simply by identifying its longitude, latitude and the distance above the earth’s surface. (You can also choose from which satellite you want to receive this data, but here, you’re on your own.) This site provides access to weather imagery and composite cloud cover. And the best feature, as far as I’m concerned, allows you to look at the earth, as it looks now, at this moment in time, as if you were standing on the sun or on the moon. If you watch your screen long enough, you can watch whole continents sink into darkness or break into light.

Interactivity is one of the advantages the Internet has over print. For example, by entering the name of any city in the US Gazetteer (http://wings.buffalo.edu/geogw) you can determine its latitude, longitude, population, elevation, and zip codes. Or better still, give How Far Is It? (http://www.ino.com/distance/) a try: 2,451 miles from Los Angeles to New York, as the crow flies. (How far is it? is a service provided, by the way, by Bali Online, with offices in Denpasar, Bali and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and works only for cities within the United States.)

Another real-time site to check out is the homepage for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) (http://www.noaa.gov/). Why do I need to watch the local TV news for the weather when a click of the mouse will give me a current radar image for the United States? And check out the photographs of Hurricane Erma hitting the Outer Banks! Leaving the earth altogether for a moment, The Web Window to the Invisible Universe (http://www.pkp.atnf.csiro.au/databases/ surveys/atoff/atoff.html) provides us with a map of the sky as it appears to the aided radio eye; these images of ionized hydrogen clouds, galactic spurs and quasars viewed first thing in the morning can put the rest of the day in a healthy perspective.

Rural Tennessee is always a heaven for bird watchers, but the flocks take on migratory urgency this time of year. The Northern Prairie Science Center has produced a wonderful interactive map, The Ranges of North American Breeding Birds (http://www.npsc.ibs.gov/resource/distr/birds/ brcdemg/bredmg.htm). Sightings of the turkey vulture in my home state of Tennessee have been increasing steadily since the 1970’s; should I start to worry?

Did I say I had trouble finding a good road map? Check out these detailed street maps (complete with freeway information) for the museums and art galleries of Southern California (http://artsencom.com/Maps.html). An interactive map of the New York City subway is located at (http://www.mediaridge.com/nyc/transportation/subways/picker.html). But wait a minute! This map only shows Manhattan! What about the other boroughs? Better yet, try out the Subway Navigator (http://metrojussieu.fr:10001/bin/cities/english), another one of Point Communication’s Top 5% websites. Here you can study maps of the subway systems for Caracas, Singapore, Calcutta, Kiev, Athens-Greece, Milan or Paris, to name but seven of the 58 cities listed.

There’s even a homepage, with map, for the 122 year old East Broad Top Railroad, a 33 mile narrow gauge line in eastern Pennsylvania (http://www.he.tdl.com/~colemanc/ebt.html). Historic Maps of Dutch Cartographers (http://grid.let.rug.nl/~welling/maps/maps.html) provides maps of breathtaking beauty (provided, of course, you have a decent monitor and graphics card). From here you can access, say, Dutch city maps from Blauw’s Tooneel der Steden (http://grid.let.rug.nl/~welling/maps/blauw.html), that date from 1652. The Hagrett Library at the University of Georgia Library (http://scarlett.libs.uga.edu/darcrive/hagrett/maps/maps.html) contains over 800 rare maps from the 16th through the 20th centuries; some of these maps, such as Apian’s 1544 Charta Cosmographia and Speed’s...
1676 A New Description Of Carolina, are available at this site. The James Ford Bell Library at the University of Minnesota (http://www.lib.umn.edu/jfb.html) also has a number of antique maps available, including a 1673 map of the Mississippi River, based on the explorations of Marquette and Joliet. New York State Maps: Cartographic Images Created Prior to 1830 (http://www.sunysh.edu/libmap/nymaps.html) contains images selected from a soon-to-be-released two-CD compilation, with 120 images in all; while the quality of the maps at this site vary considerably, don’t miss Nicholas Visscher’s 1656 Novi Belgii Novaque Angliae from the John Carter Brown Library at Brown University.

The purpose of the Ryhiner Project (http://libcats.unibe.ch/STUB/RYHINER/RYHINER.HTML) is to conserve, microtome, and catalog the holdings of the Ryhiner Map Collection (Berne, Switzerland), which includes over 15,000 maps and views from the 17th through the 18th centuries, as well as 20,000 manuscript maps from Berne’s Public Records Office. Some of their holdings have been scanned and can be viewed from their homepage. A useful tool under construction at this site is a dictionary of mapmakers associated with the Ryhiner Project.

The Perseus Atlas Project (http://perseus.holycross.edu/PAAP/Atlas_project.html) is the joint project of the College of the Holy Cross (Worcester, MA), Bates College (Lewiston, ME), and Tufts University (Medford, MA). Among the many resources this project provides is a gazetteer to archeological sites (http://perseus.holycross.edu/cgi-bin/query_gaz.pl).

The Israel Information Service (gopher://israel-info.gov.il:70/11/gifs) provides a series of historical maps ranging from the Kingdom of David and Solomon (c. 1000 b.c.e.) to the Israel-Palestinian Interim Agreement Map (dated September 28, 1995). Older still is the Global Atlas of Paleovegetation since the Last Glacial Maximum (http://www.soton.ac.uk/~tims/adams4.html). This site allows you to look at every region of the world at various points in time and view the plant life. Term paper due? Need to know what was growing in North America circa 16,000 b.c.e.? This site has the answer.

The History of Cartography Project (http://elvis.neep.wisc.edu/~cdean/index.html) is sponsored by the Department of Geography, University of Wisconsin at Madison. The History of Cartography Project produces and sells books — you do still remember what a book looks like, don’t you? — the most recent of which is Cartography in the Traditional East and Southeast Asian Societies (1994).

Looking to collect old maps? Try the Heritage Map Museum, which is physically located in Lititz, Pennsylvania (Amish country!), and has a homepage (http://www.carto.com/intro.html) that both displays and sells original antique maps from the 15th through the 19th centuries.

Want to go shopping for maps and atlases, but, uh, can’t seem to pull yourself away from your computer?

Why not visit the Adventurous Traveler Mapstore (http://www.gorp.com/atb/maps.htm); you can even place your order online, and for those of you who are really adventurous — you can give them a credit card number! From the homepage of the United States Geological Survey (http://macgs4.cr.usgs.gov/) you can order products directly, or locate the name and address of a map dealer near you. Or tour the Canadian Cartographic Exhibit at the 17th International Cartographic Association Meeting (http://www.nois.cec.cmr.esr.ca/barcelona_map_exhibit/estart.htm), and place an order there. The fact that the Association met in Barcelona, Spain, back in September 1995, means nothing on the Internet: click the mouse, and make it so!

While you’re visiting Canada, check out the homepage for the National Atlas Information Service (http://ellesmere.ccm.emr.ca/), which is responsible for the development and maintenance of an authoritative synthesis of the geography of Canada. A new feature here is the interactive National Pollutant Release Inventory, which allows you to generate a map detailing the release of almost 200 pollutants, by land, air or water. Or else just make a note to yourself to avoid this site altogether.

There are also a number of educational sites on the Internet that will make map reading a more meaningful experience for novice and expert alike. Among these are Finding Your Way with Map and Compass (http://info.er.usgs.gov/fact-sheets/finding-your-way/finding-your-
way.html; illustrated), and What Do Maps Show? (http://www.usgs.gov/education/teacher/what-do-maps-show/index.html) both produced by the United States Geological Survey, and Making Maps Easy to Read (http://acom.educ.nottingham.ac.uk/ShellCen/maps/), produced by the University College, London, the Royal College of Art and the University of Nottingham, and Mapmaker, Mapmaker, Make Me a Map (http://iodr.ur.uk. edu/ul2kids/maps/map.html), produced here at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville. Nottingham University’s Department of Psychology, Blind Mobility Research Unit, also has an extensive bibliography relating to tactile mapping and Geographical Information Systems for the Blind http://www.psyc.nott.ac.uk/bmru/archive.html).

I’ve saved my favorite map for last. During the 1993-94 school year, three students from Mrs. Collins’ sixth grade class at Hillside Elementary School in Cottage Grove, Minnesota, prepared a term paper on Antarctica (http://hillside.coled.umn.edu/1993-94/research/Antarctica.html); check out the map that goes with the paper (http://hillside.coled.umn.edu/1993-04/research/map.gif!).

As I finish writing this article, I am sitting at the desk in my bedroom; above my desk hangs a map of New York and New England, very similar to Nicholas Visscher’s, painted in rich reds, blues and greens; across the landscape are the names of Indian tribes — Ottawa, Mohawk, Algonquin — and small pen-and-ink drawings of their cities, wisps of smoke rising in the autumn air (for there is no doubt in my mind that this is an autumn map); across this landscape has been laid the borders of the “old” new world order — Nova Anglia, Nova Belgica, Nova Franciae; and down at the bottom, in a small inset, the Dutch and the Manhattans are conducting their business among the skyscrapers of New York City. Nothing on the Internet gives me the pleasure I take every time I look up and study this map. What the Internet cannot convey — not yet — are the wrinkles and creases and musty smell a map acquires after it has been touched and cared for by generations of lovers.

• The History of Cartography Project Web site, greatly revised and expanded, has a new address: http://www.geography.wisc.edu/hicart/ (fr. MAPS-L posting by Charles W. Dean)
• NYPL Map Division has a new homepage at: http://www.nypl.org/research/chss/map/map.html (fr. MAPS-L posting by Alice Hudson)

Cataloging

The Machine Readable Bibliographic Information Committee (MARBI) of the American Library Association, in coordination with the Library of Congress and the National Library of Canada, are working to align CAN/MARC and USMARC. Discussion paper 93, currently before MARBI for discussion, presents the changes that CAN/MARC users have suggested be made to USMARC bibliographic and authorities formats to facilitate the alignment. The CAN/MARC users have also made a number of suggestions for changes to CAN/MARC.

In the paper, there are several suggested changes of specific interest to the cartographic community, chiefly in the bibliographic format. I will summarize the suggested changes in field number order.

007 - Globe / 01 Specific Material Designation addition of a code “ec” for lunar globe (earth moon).
USMARC currently does not differentiate between Earth’s moon and other planetary moons.

008 - Maps / 18-21 Relief addition of code “u” for unknown
008 - Maps/22-23 Projection addition of 3 codes: az=azimuthal, other type; bc=cylindrical, other type; cc=conic, other type.
USMARC does include codes au=azimuthal, specific type unknown, bu=cylindrical, specific type unknown, cu=conic, specific type unknown, and zz=other.

008 - Maps/24-25 Prime Meridian
CAN/MARC has 39 prime meridian values, using 2 character positions for them. USMARC has only 7 values, in cp 24. Six of the 7 USMARC meridians are also in the CAN/MARC list, with different codes. USMARC uses cp 25 for Type of cartographic material (Single map, Map series. Map serial, Globe, Atlas). Canada suggests that the USMARC values for positions 24 and 25 be abandoned and the 30 prime meridian 2-character values in CAN/MARC be adopted.

Prime Meridian codes:
Current CAN/MARC codes
Current USMARC codes
ab Ferro, Canary f Ferro Islands
ac Paris, France g Paris
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ad Amsterdam, Netherlands</th>
<th>br Peking, China</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ae Athens, Greece</td>
<td>uu Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>af Batavia, (Djakarta), Indonesia</td>
<td>zz Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>z Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ag Berne, Switzerland</td>
<td>009 - Cartographic Material</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ah Bogota, Columbia</td>
<td>Local Canadian field to be added as an appendix to the format. Most positions in this field are or will be covered by USMARC 007 and 008 fields.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>al Brussels, Belgium</td>
<td>These are the fields that I thought were of most interest to the cartographic community.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ak Cadiz, Spain</td>
<td>NEXT STEPS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>al Capetown, South Africa</td>
<td>Based on the impact statements concerning the impact and cost of the changes and the advantages of improved interchange of records, as well as further discussions with Canada, a proposal on changes will be prepared for the July 1996 MARBI meeting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an Copenhagen, Denmark</td>
<td>The full text of the proposal is available through LC Marvel at: marvelous.loc.gov:70/000/lisarch/usmarc/dp93.doc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ao Cordoba, Argentina</td>
<td>Comments are due to Network Development and MARC Standards by April 15th. I am willing to compile comments and would like them by April 1st.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ap Helsinki, Finland</td>
<td>Susan Moore</td>
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Build a high quality, detailed, geographic reference collection that meets the needs of a software development team working on geographic multimedia consumer software. Will construct a variable scale paper map, book reference and digital geographic data collection with a world-wide scope.

This archivist should also create a long-term plan to build the library into a core company asset. Accompanying the plan should be a budget-aware purchasing schedule which reflects product priorities. This person will also work with field geographers, as well as translate a variety of formats into Arc/Info format.

**Qualifications:** Must be familiar with the Arc/Info Geographic Information System (GIS), including most modules. AML, the Arc/Info Network module, dynamic segmentation and address matching. INFO and SQL relational databases. UNIX and Windows environments. Experience with Microsoft Access and at least one programming language would be a real plus: UNIX shell scripts, Perl, C or C++, or Visual Basic.

Resumes may be sent to: S&T OnSite, 4464 Fremont Avenue N., Suite 200, Seattle, WA 98103. Fax: 206-632-6927. Email: onsite@sakson.com

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**Employment**

*Editor's note: Although the deadline for application for these positions has passed, they are included here as a matter of record.*

- Contract Data Acquisition and Archivist
  - Duration: six months+ Hourly rate negotiable.
Maps and State Documents Librarian.

Duke University invites applications from knowledgeable, enthusiastic, service-oriented and creative librarians with background and interest in the field of maps, government information and new technologies. Responsibilities: Serves as a member of the Public Documents and Maps Team, with primary responsibility for the administration of the maps collection, including US and Canadian depository maps; the North Carolina State Depository documents collection and other state documents. Provides high level reference services for all documents collections (including scheduled nights, weekends and holidays). Involved in collection development including serving as the bibliographer for geography. Responsible for the application of new technologies to meet users needs and for the development and servicing of the Geographical Information Systems (GIS) for the library. Provides library user instruction, including classroom sessions, tours, individual consultations and the preparation of guides. Participates in regional, national and international cooperative ventures to coordinate collecting and services. The Library is a selective depository for US, European Union and North Carolina publications with two million items in various formats and over 140,000 maps. Required qualifications: MLS from an ALA accredited program in library/information science, three years experience in government documents and/or maps; strong background and interest in innovative ways of using DOS and Windows hardware and software (e.g., CD-ROM, on-line databases, Internet); strong communication, teamwork, organizational and interpersonal skills; demonstrated commitment to public services. Preferred: Knowledge of GIS (especially ManInfo, ARC/INFO); academic training in geography, cartography or related fields; experience with government electronic information resources and statistics (e.g. census and TIGER files). Desired: Experience in cataloging cartographic resources. For full position description see http://www.duke.lib.edu/jobs. Excellent fringe benefits package. Salary based on education and experience, with a minimum of $30,000. Please submit letter of application, resume, and names, addresses and telephone numbers of three references to Marion Hirsch, Interim Personnel Librarian, Box 90194, Duke University Libraries, Durham, NC 27708-0914. Review of applications will begin February 15, 1996 and will continue until position is filled. Position available July 1. Duke University is an equal opportunity/affirmative action employer.

Title: Unit Head: Government Publications/Maps

Rank: Assistant/Associate Librarian


The University Library, Government Publications/Maps Unit offers a challenging team approach to reference and research services related to a substantial federal (51%) and state depository documents collection as well as a selective world-wide and comprehensive regional cartographic collection. The unit is located in two areas of the McHenry humanities and social sciences library, and is staffed by a group of highly motivated paraprofessionals. The unit head is responsible for the management of the two collections, supervising workflow in both areas, maintaining a high public service orientation, and contributing leadership in an expanding electronic environment. This position calls for an innovative vision of Government Publications/Maps librarianship in an area of the library that serves a diverse population of faculty, staff, students and members of the local community.

Reporting to the Head of Reference Services, the Head of the Government Publications/Maps Unit administers reference services, collection development, and coordinates technical processing functions of the unit. Participates in providing in-depth reference service related to a sizeable federal and state depository documents collection, law, and cartographic materials. Incumbent offers bibliographic instruction to faculty, staff and students; plans and administers electronic support required to utilize government data and cartographic materials in machine readable formats including Geographic Information Systems (GIS), coordinating with other units as necessary. Appointee participates in library-wide activities, including administrative committees and represents UCSC at the local, state and national levels for all duties of the position.

Qualifications:

Required: Graduate degree from an
AL-A-accredited school; a minimum of 3 years of progressively responsible professional experience including supervision of staff; demonstrated commitment to client-centered services in a culturally diverse environment; demonstrated written and oral communication skills; hands-on experience with documents depository collection procedures; library instruction and general reference experience; experience with a networked environment and microcomputer applications relevant to a documents and/or maps collection; demonstrated ability to work effectively with all levels of staff and patrons in a technologically intensive environment.

Preferred: Familiarity with state and federal depository collection procedures; knowledge of maps and cartographic information in digital form; hands-on experience with Geographic Information Systems (GIS); ability to maintain and preserve collections of aerial photos, maps, rare cartographic materials, and books by using acceptable preservation techniques; ability to work with local government agencies and libraries in the acquisition of local documents, maps and cartographic data; familiarity with state and federal depository collection procedures; working knowledge of reference tools in law.

The Campus and the Library: One of the nine campuses of the University of California, UC Santa Cruz is located in a redwood-forest overlooking the ocean, 75 miles from San Francisco, 25 miles from San Jose at the north end of the agriculture and marine rich Monterey Bay area. Approximately 10,000 students, including 900 graduate students are enrolled. The library has a full-time equivalent staff of 140, of whom 30 are librarians.

Librarians at the University of California are academic appointees. They are entitled to two days per month vacation and one day per month sick leave. The University has an excellent social security/university retirement plan, as well as a variety of optional health/dental and life insurance plans. Appointees are subject to periodic peer review for career status, merit increase, and promotion, at which time they are judged on the basis of professional competence and quality of service within the library and to the extent that they are relevant, on professional activity outside the library, University and public service, and other creative activity. This position is represented by the University Federation of Librarians, AFT.

To Apply: Applicants should supply a complete statement of their qualifications, a resume of their education and experience, as well as the names, addresses, telephone numbers, and e-mail addresses of three references.

All letters and documents should be addressed to:
Kate McGirr, AUL- Human Resources Please refer to position #: T93-34
University Library
University of California
Santa Cruz, CA 95064 Phone #: 408.459.2076 fax: 408.459.8206
e-mail: liboff@scilibx.ucsc.edu
Closing Date: The deadline for application is March 29, 1996

UCSC is an EEOC/IRCA/AA employer
Women and minorities encouraged to apply

• Librarian, Government Publications/Maps Division, San Diego State University.

San Diego State University is the largest of the twenty two campuses in the California State University system, with an ethnically diverse student body of 28,000 students and 2,200 faculty members. SDSU is a teaching university with strong research programs. Its mission is to provide well balanced, high quality education for undergraduate and graduate students and to contribute to knowledge and the solution of problems through excellence and distinction in teaching, research, and service. In support of this mission, the Library strives to meet the needs of an ever changing world of information, technology, and users.

The Government Publications/Maps Librarian will be responsible for the following: acquiring and processing maps, including federal depository maps; implementing a GIS; working with Technical Services librarians to develop a maps cataloging project; providing instruction and reference assistance in the use of maps; collection development in geography; serving as liaison to the Department of geography; assisting in the selection of government publications.

Qualifications: MLS from ALA accredited school; other advanced degree desirable. Familiarity with maps and work experience in a map collection. Strong interpersonal and communication skills; ability to work
effectively in a collegial environment. Experience with new technologies (CD Rom's, OPAC's, Internet). Desirable: Ability to work with government publications (U.S., CA., and U.N.). Knowledge of maps cataloging. Minority candidates and recent graduates are specifically invited and encouraged to apply. This is a full time, tenure track faculty position. Rank and salary will be based upon qualifications and experience. Send letter of application, resume and at least three names of references to: Patti Tucker Storrs, Library Budget & Personnel Officer, San Diego State University, 5500 Campanile Dr. San Diego, CA 92182 8050. Review of applications will begin 3/15/96.

SDSU is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity title IX Employer and does not discriminate against persons on the basis of race, religion, national origin, sexual orientation, gender, marital status, age or disability.

**Government Information/Maps Librarian (Search Reopened) Department head responsible for collection development (60% U.S. Depository), technical processing, preservation, and user services. Supervise hourly and student personnel. Participate in general reference and library instruction, collection management, and library planning. Continuing appointment; faculty rank. Salary and rank commensurate with experience; minimum $25,000/12-month contract. Required: ALA accredited master's degree; experience with government information sources and delivery formats; strong public service orientation and collegial outlook; experience with networked environments and microcomputer applications; willingness to work in a university committed to Christian higher education in the Lutheran tradition. Desired: Map library experience; familiarity with MARCIVE and Innovative Interfaces. Send letter of application, curriculum vitae, and three letters of reference to: Judith Miller, Chair, Search Committee, Moeller Library, Valparaiso University, Valparaiso, IN 46383.

Review of applications will begin January 8, 1996 and continue until position is filled. AA/EOE.

Donna Reseta, Assistant University Librarian for Access Services, Moeller Library Valparaiso University, Valparaiso, IN 46383 219-464-6183 email: dreseta@orion.valpo.edu

**Contract Geographic Reference and Map Librarian**

Department: Microsoft Interactive Media Division, Geography Product
Unit Reports to: Tim McGrath

Purpose: The contract map librarian leads the Resources team in the Geography product Unit. The map librarian is responsible for building and maintaining a geographic reference collection that meets the needs of the GeoModeling team. In addition the map librarian serves as a resource to the Geography Product unit and the Interactive Media Division in general.

Responsibilities: The map librarian is the lead for the Resources team. Resources are any digital or paper geographic information or data that is used by the Geography Product Unit in the creation of their products. The Resources team is responsible for identifying and acquiring new re-

sources, organizing and tracking existing resources, and presenting the information about those resources in an accessible on-line system. The map librarian has the mandate to build a high quality, detailed, geographic reference collection. The collection will be made up of large and small scale paper maps, a variety of atlases, reference books, and digital geographic data including links to Internet Web and ftp sites. The collection is global in scope and the content should be designed to respond to the needs of the products being developed in the unit. The map librarian will be responsible for creating a circulation system that tracks resources for both long and short term check-out periods. An online cataloging and organizational system using the latest digital database and Web technologies is needed to facilitate resource searching and browsing. Supervisory duties for the day-to-day tasks of the resources team will be another responsibility. The size and duties of the Resources team will be determined by the map librarian in consultation with the other GeoModeling team leads.

Qualifications: ALA-accredited MLS degree or (3-5) years experience working with cartographic resources in a library environment required. Must be service oriented, team oriented, and have the ability to lead the development of the Resources team. The successful candidate will have excellent interpersonal communication skills. Familiarity with OCLC and MARC-MAP cataloging systems required. Demonstrated knowledge of the special needs of

This description has been designed to indicate the general nature and level of work performed by employees within this position. The actual duties, responsibilities, and qualifications may vary based on assignment or group. This is a temporary contract assignment for one of the world's largest software development companies. Contract period is expected to be one year with possibility for extensions. Salary is negotiable and is dependent on level of education and experience.

**GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS & MAPS REFERENCE-BIBLIOGRAPHER**

The Dartmouth College Library seeks a dynamic reference-bibliographer with a specialization in government documents and maps for the Baker Humanities & Social Sciences Library.

**RESPONSIBILITIES:** Reporting to the Humanities & Social Sciences Librarian, works as a member of an information services team providing general and specialized reference services in an innovative and technically sophisticated environment utilizing the Dartmouth Online Catalog, the campus wide information system (DCIS), RLIN and OCLC. Responsibilities include administrative leadership, collection management, and promotion of both U.S. documents and the map collection; general reference, assisting users with an extensive collection of CD-ROMs; online searching; instruction in GIS; bibliographic instruction; and supervision of the Documents Center and the Map Room.

**QUALIFICATIONS:** ALA/MLS; a minimum of two years post-MLS experience in reference, U.S. documents and maps in an academic or special library; and educational background in the social sciences are required. The successful candidate will have knowledge, experience, and enthusiasm for the use of electronic information resources; familiarity with census and other statistical data; experience with geographic information systems; strong interpersonal skills; ability to work collegially in small group and team environments; and proven supervisory skills.

**RANK AND SALARY:** Rank and salary commensurate with experience and qualifications with a minimum salary of $27,500 for Librarian I or $39,500 for Librarian II. Full benefits package including 22 vacation days; comprehensive health care; TIAA/CREF; and relocation assistance.

**DARTMOUTH COLLEGE INFORMATION:** World Wide Web: http://www.dartmouth.edu/

**APPLICATION:** Applications received by April 3, 1996, will be given first consideration; applications will be considered until the position is filled. Please send resume to:

Phyllis E. Jaynes
Director of User Services
115 Baker Library
Hanover, NH 03755.
Dartmouth College is an AA, EEO, M/F employer.

**MAP AND GEOGRAPHY LIBRARIAN**

**Responsibilities:** Reporting through the Special Collections Division Coordinator to the Deputy University Librarian, the Map and Geography Librarian is responsible for the staff, services, and collections of the Map & Geography Library. With primary responsibility for the Map & Geography Library's public service, collection development, and cataloging activities, the Librarian hires and supervises staff, manages the budget, interprets general Library policies, and along with other staff members, provides reference and instructional services to the Library's clientele. The Map and Geography Library collection is one of the largest and richest in the Midwest and the librarian is responsible for maintaining this collection, which includes maps, images and digital geographic information, to support the research needs of scholars and the geographic information needs of Illinois citizens. In addition, the librarian maintains a strong working relationship with the Department of Geography faculty, the Library Administration and faculty, the faculty of other related units, and the Illinois Department of Natural Resources. Encourages access, resource sharing, and preservation of geographic information resources, and fosters the incorporation of print and electronic
cartographic materials into the ongoing scholarly activities of library users. Represents the Map and Geography Library in local, national, and international activities, and may participate in the preparation of proposals for external funding for special projects.

Qualifications:
Required: ALA accredited MLS or equivalent. Minimum of three years relevant experience, including collection development, in an academic, research, or special library. Working knowledge of information technology as it applies to geographic research. Evidence of research orientation and ability to meet university standards for promotion and tenure.
Preferred: Experience in cataloging geographic materials. Desired: Advanced degree or coursework in geography, cartography, or related fields.

Salary/Appointment:
Position available 08-21-96. Salary commensurate with credentials and experience, with a minimum of $35,000 for appointment as Assistant Professor. Associate Professor rank may also be considered. Librarians have faculty rank and must demonstrate excellence in librarianship, research, publication, and university/professional/community service in order to meet university standards for promotion and tenure.

Send letter of application and complete resume with the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of five references to: Allen G. Dries, U of IL Library (U-C), 1408 W. Gregory Dr., Urbana, IL, 61801.

Tel (217) 333-5494 by April 10, 1996. AA/EEO Employer.

This announcement has been posted to several lists. Please feel free to redistribute. There is a chance to work with a fairly interesting map collection, if the right person applies. Ellen

INDIANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY POSITIONS OPEN FOR 1996
SUMMER LIBRARY ASSISTANTS
Full-time, temporary for 12 weeks from 3 June 1996 through 23 August 1996
Hourly rate: $6.70
Nature of work
Library assistants work under the supervision of the library’s professional staff performing a variety of duties. The positions are designed to introduce students to the management of historical library collections and to basic conservation techniques, but are not intended to be internships.

Duties
Opportunities are available in several library departments. In conservation, students will stabilize originals from the photograph collection. In printed collections, assistance is needed in creating databases, matching unidentified copy negs with original collection items, and inventorying art prints. More assistance is needed in updating the serials list and the book inventory in cataloging. Duties in the reference area include an inventory of IHS artifacts, identification of artifact treatment needs, database creation, editing, and research. The library director needs assistance with the Historic Business Register project in researching businesses and writing capsule histories (word processing skills necessary). Applicants with special skills or interest in any of these areas are urged to mention them in their applications.

Qualifications
Interest in history and history-related careers, including library and museum studies. Good word processing and database management skills (working knowledge of Microsoft Word and Access a plus). Ability to carry out routine and detailed work in a timely and accurate manner. Ability to learn quickly and work without close supervision. Good communications skills, both verbal and written. Good observation skills. Basic knowledge of research techniques. Manual dexterity and ability to handle fragile materials is necessary for some positions.

Application procedure
Send a letter explaining interest in and qualifications for the position, resume, and the names, current addresses and telephone numbers of two references to: Susan P. Brown, Human Resources Director, Indiana Historical Society, 315 W. Ohio Street, Indianapolis, IN 46202-3299. Applications must be postmarked by 19 April 1996.

Conferences
The next meeting of the Rocky Mountain Map Society will be held Tuesday, December 17, 1995. This will be a two part meeting. The first Society dinner will be held at 6:00 PM at the Wyncoop Brewing Company Restaurant at 1634 18th Street. Attendees must bring along a map of personal interest to gain entrance. At some point during the dinner (possibly after a glass of wine or beer) each
attendeec will be expected to discuss the importance of their map (exaggeration permitted).

After dinner, members will walk 1 block to the Metro Center Gallery for a private tour of “Surveying the West: Suspense and Remarkable Manifestations.” The tour is underwritten by the Old Map Gallery. Linda Zellner

• Applied Geologic Remote Sensing, Las Vegas, Nevada. 27-29 February 1996. Pre-registration deadline is 31 January 1996. The conference will feature sessions on remote sensing as applied to mineral exploration; regional geology and tectonics; petroleum exploration; environment and hydrology; geologic hazards. Final registration is received by 31 January is S335; after that, S385.

   For more information, contact: ERIM/Thematic Conferences P.O. Box 134001 Ann Arbor, MI 48113-4001 phone: 313/994-1200, ext. 3234 fax: 313/994-5123 e-mail: wallmar@erim.org www URL: http://www.erim.org/CONF/conf.html

• 10th Annual Conference on Geographic Information Systems, Vancouver, B.C., 18-21 March 1996

   The conference focuses on GIS applications for the environment, forestry, and natural resources. The 1996 program will focus on: accuracy, error and ramifications in spatial modeling; advanced applications in resource management; analyzing needs and developing applications; coping with and manipulating large databases; data management; dealing with government regulation; leveraging client/server architectures; modeling for environmental applications; new and emerging data collection techniques; open systems in practice; remote sensing and image processing.

   For more information, contact: GIS World, Inc. 155 E. Boardwalk Drive, Suite 250 Fort Collins, CO 80525 phone: 970/223-4848 or 800/447-9753 fax: 970/223-5700 e-mail: event-info@gisworld.com www: http://www.gisworld.com

   • Scientific Instrument Commission of the IUIPS, National Museum of Science and Technology, Ottawa, Canada, 9-13 September, 1996

   The scientific instrument commission of the International Union for the History & Philosophy of Science will meet Sept. 9-13, 1996. The host institution will be the National Museum of Science and Technology, Ottawa, Canada. It is anticipated that some sessions will also be held in Montreal. Participation of persons who are not members of the Commission is welcome and encouraged.

   The conference will provide an opportunity to discuss any aspect of the history of scientific apparatus from antiquity to the present. However, contributions which explore apparatus as evidence of the material history of science, that utilize surviving instruments and which investigate problems related to preservation of scientific apparatus are particularly welcome.

   Planned sessions and poster papers include those that investigate and present:
   —the role of instruments in exploration with, but not restricted to, topics of a Canadian interest and perspective;
   —the results of technical analysis of surviving instruments;
   —topics related to the conservation and preservation of scientific apparatus including special requirements and techniques;
   —little science/big science — the 20th century transition from essentially single user apparatus to multiple user facilities; and,

   —collecting 20th century scientific apparatus — problems of and strategies for preserving of “black box” technologies.

   The deadline for submission of abstracts is 30 April 1996. Acceptance of papers for either oral or poster presentation will be based on the submitted abstracts. The language of the conference is English though papers in French will be welcome.

   Additional information may be obtained from and abstracts may be submitted to:

   Dr. Randall Brooks
   Curator, Physical Sciences and Space
   National Museum of Science and Technology
   PO Box 9724, Term. T
   Ottawa K1G 5A3, CANADA

   Fax 613-990-3636
   Phone 613-990-2804
   Internet: brooks@f0x. Ns1.n. ca.

   • ALA map meeting: ALCTS Pre-Order/Pre-Catalog Search Discussion Group, January 22 2:00-4:00, Hyatt Rio Grande West. “Mapping the Road to the Shelf, Cartographic Materials Past, Present, and Future”

   — A brief discussion of cartographic materials: a look at early map acquisi-

Digital libraries meld the storage and retrieval power of computing, the communication capabilities of electronic networking, and the structures and practices of physical libraries and archives. Much of the excitement related to digital libraries comes as a result of the interactions among disparate communities of scholars coming together to address common problems of information organization, access, and use.

This meeting builds on two conferences held in Texas in 1994 and 1995 and a series of ACM-sponsored research conferences devoted to digital library research and development. Digital Libraries '96 is sponsored by ACM through SIGIR and SIGLINK. Other ACM SIGs have joined in cooperation, including SIGAda, SIGART, SIGBIO, SIGCAPH, SIGCOMM, SIGCUE, SIGDA, SIGMIS (formerly SIBGIT), and SIGOIS.

Many major libraries and information science societies are "Incooperation sponsors", including the American Society for Information Science, Library of Congress, and the Special Libraries Association. Advance registration ends February 5, 1996. Featured speakers are Dr. Barry M. Leiner, Assistant Director, Information Technology Office, Advanced Research Projects Agency, speaking on "Interoperability Issues in Digital Libraries" and Ann S. Okerson, Associate University Librarian, Yale University, speaking on "How Will We Know When It Is a Library?"

March 20, 1996, tutorials will be held on: Information Retrieval and Hypertext; Foundations of the Organization of Information; 239.50; Documents and Digital Libraries March 21-22, 1996: The Technical Program will include papers on various digital libraries, on metadata standards, user needs, indexing, and other issues.

March 23, 1996: Workshops will be held on: Text Encoding Initiative; User Needs Assessment and Evaluation.

Further information is available at: http://fox.cs.indiana.edu/DL96/ or contact Linda Hill, Registration Chair, email: lhill@cs.indiana.edu


Applications are invited from college and university faculty. Based on the Newberry's renowned collections of cartographic materials, the Institute is an intensive 5-week course designed to explore the ways in which maps can enrich teaching in humanities fields. Twenty participants will be selected on the basis of their records as teachers and the likely impact the Institute will have on their courses. The deadline for application is March 1, 1996. Successful applicants for the Institute will receive a $1,250 stipend plus $2,500 to cover travel and lodging expenses.

For more information and application forms, write or call: The Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography, The Newberry Library, 60 West Walton St., Chicago, IL 60610 312/255-3656, 312/255-3523

Call for Papers: Special Libraries Association, Geography and Map Division Annual Conference, Boston, Massachusetts, June 8th - 13th, 1996

The theme for the Boston Conference is "Information Revolution: Pathway to the 21st Century." It will focus on Boston's long relationship with information, from town criers and broadsides to today's high technology setting in the academic and corporate worlds.

Geography & Map Division members are encouraged to submit papers for consideration on themes which reflect the changing information profession as we approach the 21st century. An abstract of proposed papers should be submitted to the Program Planner (address below) no later than November 22, 1995. Authors of accepted papers will be notified shortly thereafter.

Oral presentations should be prepared not to exceed twenty minutes, although the papers themselves may be longer. Authors will have an opportunity to submit their papers to the Bulletin after they have been presented.

Suggestions about papers and activities at this conference are welcomed. Send all proposals, information requests and suggestions to:

Elaine Clement, Reference Librarian
Kresge Physical Sciences Library
Dartmouth College
6115 Fairchild Hall
Hanover, NH 03755-3571
eclaire.clement@dartmouth.edu
Tel. 603/646-3564
Fax 603/646-3681
Ariel 129.170.26.51

*The Beinecke Rare Book & Manuscript Library, Yale University & Yale Center For British Art present the 1996 North American Print Conference: The Illustrating Traveler: Adventure and Illustration in North America and the Caribbean, 1760-1895; New Haven, Connecticut, March 29-30, 1996

The Beinecke Rare Book & Manuscript Library and Yale Center for British Art are pleased to sponsor the 1996 North American Print Conference in New Haven, Connecticut on Friday and Saturday, March 29th and 30th, 1996. The North American Print Conference is a series of locally organized conferences held in the United States and Canada on subjects relating to the history of prints in North America.

This year’s theme explores the interaction of text and illustration in 18th and 19th century accounts of travel in North America. Nine speakers will explore the history of individual illustrators such as George Harvey, Henry Warre, and Louis Choris, as well as issues in the creation and marketing of illustrated travel accounts including William Beckford’s failed effort to illustrate his “Descriptive Account of the Island of Jamaica” and George Catlin’s travails with his “North American Indian Portfolio.”

Among the speakers will be noted photographer David Plowden who will discuss his own experience with the issues and choices which confront the author/illustrator of a travel narrative. In addition to the program of lectures, the Beinecke Library will present a major exhibition of illustrated travel books organized by William S. Reese including works drawn from the Beinecke, from the library at the Yale Center for British Art, and from a distinguished private collection.

Conference Schedule
Friday, March 29
12:00 - 1:20 p.m. Registration, Entrance Court, Yale Center for British Art, 1080 Chapel Street, New Haven, Connecticut
1:30 p.m. Introduction to the Conference, George Miles, William Robertson Coe Curator of Western Americana, Yale University
1:45 p.m. The Colonial Production of Picturesque View Painting & Prints: Beckford & Robertson in Jamaica, Rosalie Smith McCrea, London University
2:30 p.m. An Artist's Discovery of America: George Harvey and his Atmospheric Landscapes, Sinclair Hitchings, Curator of Prints, Boston Public Library
3:15 p.m. Louis Choris, Ron Tyler, Director, The Texas State Historical Association
5:30 - 7:00 p.m. Reception and Exhibition Viewing, the Beinecke Rare Book & Manuscript Library
7:15 p.m. Dinner, The President's Room, Woolsey Hall, Yale University Saturday, March 30
8:45 a.m. Coffee, Yale Center for British Art
9:15 a.m. From Survival to Catastrophe: Published Images of the Search for Franklin, James Burant, National Archives of Canada 10:00 a.m. Henry Warre, Georgia Barnhill, Andrew W. Mellon Curator of Graphic Arts, American Antiquarian Society
10:45 a.m. Morning Break
11:15 a.m. The Production of George Catlin's North American Indian Portfolio, William S. Reese, The William S. Reese Company
12:00 noon Lunch on your own
2:15 p.m. The Peril and the Promise: The Curious Resistance to Photographic Illustrations in Late Nineteenth-Century Government Reports, Martha A. Sandweiss, Director, Med Art Museum, and Associate Professor of American Studies, Amherst College
3:00 p.m. A Quest to Document and Preserve: On the Road with Benson J. Lossing, Cathy Cherubosque, Curator of Prints, The Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery
3:45 p.m. Afternoon Break
4:15 p.m. An Author/Illustrator's View of Travel Narratives, David Plowden, Wintemka, Illinois
6:30 - 7:45 p.m. Reception, Yale Center for British Art
8:00 p.m. Dinner, The Union League Cafe, 1032 Chapel Street Conference site and accommodations

The conference will be held in the lecture hall at the Yale Center for British Art, 1080 Chapel Street, New Haven, Connecticut. A Friday evening reception at the Beinecke Library, 121 Wall Street, will afford participants the opportunity to view
the exhibit arranged by guest curator, William S. Reese. The Beinecke Library, Yale Center for British Art, and Yale University Art Gallery will be open for research and viewing of exhibits the week preceding the conference. The galleries are closed Monday.

Registration

Registration will be limited to 100 people. The fee of $125 includes the Friday and Saturday evening receptions and dinners as well as all lectures. To register for the conference, send your name, address, and phone number, as well as a check payable to the Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library, to:

George Miles, Curator
Yale Collection of Western Americana
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Questions may be referred to George Miles at the address above or through the following forms:

E-MAIL
Gomiles@YaleVM.CIS.Yale.edu
PHONE 203-432-2958
FAX 203-432-4047

• The California Map Society’s 38th General Meeting was held January 20, 1996 in Pasadena. For information about the Society, its programs, or publications, contact: Glen McLaughlin, P.O. Box 3590, Saratoga, CA 95070-1590; phone: 408/867-9161; fax: 408/867-5817.

• Clinic on Library Applications of Data Processing, Urbana, Ill., March 24-26, 1996

“Digital Image Access and Retrieval” is the theme of the 33rd Annual Clinic on Library Applications of Data Processing sponsored by the Graduate School of Library and Information Science and the Beckman Institute for Advanced Science and Technology at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. The three-day conference will be held March 24-26, 1996, at the Beckman Institute for Advanced Science and Technology. Costs is $340 ($380 after March 4).

For further information or to receive a conference brochure, contact: DPC ’96 Graduate School of Library and Information Science University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign 501 E. Daniel St. Champaign, IL 61820-6211 e-mail: dpc@alexia.lis.uiuc.edu Phone: (800)982-0914 or (217)244-3274; FAX: (217)244-3302 URL: http://alexia.lis.uiuc.edu/~heidorn/dpc96.html


The 28th International Symposium on Remote Sensing of Environment, will be held in Vancouver, B.C., March 25-29, 1996. It will include sessions on Data policy; Disaster monitoring; Distributed computing; Expert systems; Forestry; Environmental monitoring; Coasts and wetlands; Image processing. Full registration is $400 by Jan. 30, $450 after Jan. 30.

For more information, contact: The GLOBE Foundation
Suite 504, World Trade Centre, 999 Canada Place
Vancouver, BC CANADA V6C 3E1
fax: 604/666-8123, Attention: Patricia Maisonville
e-mail: trish@globe.apfnet.org

• WAML Spring 1996 meeting, Arcata, CA April 18-20, 1996
Host: Robert Sathrum
Natural Resources Librarian
Humboldt State University
Phone: 707-826-4930
Fax: 707-826-3440
e-mail: sathrmrr@axe.humboldt.edu

• WAML Fall 1996 meeting,
Seattle, WA September 12-14, 1996
Host: Kathryn Womble
Map Collection
University of Washington Libraries
Box 352900
Seattle, WA 98195-2900
Phone: 206-543-9392
Fax: 206-685-8049
e-mail: kwomble@u.washington.edu

• Noted in Washington City Paper,
March 1, 1996 p.60:

• North American Cartographic Information Society

The sixteenth annual meeting of the North American Cartographic Information Society (NACIS) will be held in San Antonio, Texas, October 2-5, 1996. Special sessions and workshops are being planned on the distribution of maps through the Internet. In addition, panel discussions and poster and paper sessions are being organized on a variety of topics, including interactive forms of cartography, cartographic animation,
and multimedia presentation.

Persons interested in contributing to the meetings are asked to develop a proposal or abstract (in printed form and digital copy [3.5" floppy or e-mail]) that includes the author's name, professional affiliation and address, telephone number, title of paper, and a description not to exceed 250 words. Student participation is encouraged. Presentation time for all papers will be 20 minutes.

Please mail proposals and abstracts before April 30, 1996, to:

Michael P. Peterson
Department of Geography / Geology
University of Nebraska at Omaha
Omaha, NE 68182-0199
FAX: (402) 554-3518
E-mail: geolib@cwis.unomaha.edu

The call for papers document is available through the web at: http://maps.unomaha.edu/NACIS/Conference.html

Effective January 15, 1996, the Library Audiovisual Resource Centre (LARC) will join the Map Library in a new unit, the Maps, Data and Media Division under the Headship of Alberta Auringer Wood. The Map Library name will remain the same, for the time being, while LARC will become the Media and Data Centre.

The new unit will have responsibility for acquiring, mounting and providing access to information in electronic formats for users of the Queen Elizabeth II Library. It will be responsible for all electronic formats (e.g. CD-ROM, tape, remote access) but will not be responsible for periodical indexes which remain the remit of the Information Services Division.

"This division is being established to deal with the growing demand by the clientele of the Queen Elizabeth II Library for access to, and assistance with, electronic resources," said Richard H. Ellis, University Librarian. "We are attempting to provide more adequate service to our users in line with commitments made in our strategic plan "New Bearings: Strategic Directions for the University Library System."

Former map librarian Charlene Baldwin, has been appointed Assistant University Librarian for the Sciences at the University of California, Riverside. She was previously head of the Sciences Division. She will be responsible for the building of a new science library on campus. Charlene is a member of the Geography & Map Division, Special Libraries Association.

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- Four One Company has added a new department to its homepage (http://www.icis.net/fourone) regarding "curious, amusing, and unfortunate cases which take place during our routine work with maps". They will also publish critiques and complaints.

For more information on posting articles, e-mail: fourone@icis.on.ca.

- Globe Christmas ornament

Ross Togashi suggests: "Not in the Christmas spirit yet? Well, head on down (up) to your local U.S. Government Document Collection and check out Surface of the Earth Icosahedron Globe, by the National Geophysical Data Center. (Suptdoc #: C 55.2:Ea 7/24). It's a cutout of that wonderful computer-generated image showing color shaded relief by Peter W. Sloss. "After you make a color-copy (no defacing of GovDocs material) of the cutout, fold it up and make a neat little globe (about 3") and hang it up as holiday (or ANYday) decoration. "Aloha and Mele Kalikimaka."
Western Association of Map Libraries

Microform Publications

Occasional Papers


Information Bulletin


Microform Sets

Spezialkarte der Österreichisch-Ungarischen Monarchie [Austro-Hungarian Empire], 1873-1889. 1:75,000.
   Complete set of all editions. ISBN 0 939112 25 6. 3665 fiche. $1,200.00
   First editions only. 1037 fiche. $300.00
Maps and Charts of North America and the Caribbean, 1750-1789. Phase I, Titles 3-1551. 335 fiche $110.00
Maps and Charts of North America and the Caribbean 1750-1789. Phase II, Titles 156-271. 380 fiche $125.00
[Poland] Wojskowy Instytut Geograficzny. 1:100,000. 193-. 53 fiche $500.00
Reichsamt für Landesaufnahme Karte des Deutschen Reiches [Germany] 1:100,000 Berlin 1869-1949
   4,100 fiche. $1,500.00
Cassini & Carte de France, French Revolutionary Era Surveys. 214 fiche $85.00
U.S. Navy Nautical Charts of Melanesia. 1917-1975. 251 fiche $100.00
Pacific Basin Map Exhibit of the Library of Congress. 83 fiche $30.00
Bernice Bishop Museum Air Photos of Melanesia. ca. 64,000 photos on 70 reels of 35mm film $35/roll

USGS Gnis Gazetteers:
California (17 fiche) ISBN 0-939112-21-3 $10.00
Nevada (5 fiche). ISBN 0-939112-22-1 $5.00


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   c/o Richard F. Soares
   WAML Business Manager
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Paper publications
Occasional Papers

1973 Catalogue of Sanborn Atlases at California State University, Northridge by Gary W. Rees and Mary Hoeber. OP1. LC #73-3773 ISBN 0-939112-01-9 $4.00


1978 Index to Early Twentieth-Century City Plans Appearing in Guidebooks: Rand McNally, Baedeker, Baedeker's, Blue Guides, Murray, I.G.R., etc., Plus Selected Other Works to Provide Worldwide Coverage of over 2,000 Plans to over 1,200 Communities, Found in 74 Guidebooks by Harold M. Otness. OP4. LC #78-15094 ISBN 0-939112-05-1 $6.00


1980 Index to Nineteenth-Century City Plans Appearing in Guidebooks: Baedeker, Murray, Jeanne, Black, Appleton, Meyer, Plus Selected Other Works to Provide Coverage of over 1,800 Plans to Nearly 600 Communities, Found in 164 Guidebooks by Harold M. Otness. OP7. LC #80-24483 ISBN 0-939112-08-6 $6.00


1981 Printed Maps of Utah to 1900: An Annotated Cartobibliography by Riley Moore Moffatt. OP8 LC #81459 ISBN 0-939112-09-4 $10.00


1986 Map Index to Topographic Quadrangles of the United States, 1882-1940 by Riley Moore Moffatt. OP10. LC #84-21984 ISBN 0-939112-12-4 $32.50


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