Western Association of Map Libraries

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

Membership in WAML is open to any individual, institution, or business interested in furthering the purpose of the Association, which is "to encourage high standards in every phase of the organization and administration of map libraries." Send membership checks to the WAML Treasurer at the address shown below. Make checks payable to "WAML", or the "Western Association of Map Libraries." All memberships begin July 1.

WAML and its **Information Bulletin** operate on a Membership Year/Volume Year basis. Subscriptions begin July 1 and on June 30 the following year. Mid-year joiners/subscribers will receive back issues for that year. Back issues of the **Information Bulletin** are available for US$10.00/Volume, or portion thereof, from the Business Manager.

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The Information Bulletin is published by the Western Association of Map Libraries as its primary tool of communicating with its Membership and Subscribers; however, opinions expressed herein do not necessarily reflect an official Association position. If you have contributions for the IB, the Editors will appreciate receiving your material in electronic form. You may send it via E-mail on BITNET or INTERNET to the features Editor. You may also send material on magnetic disk, either 3.5 or 5.2 inch, MSDOS format preferred (Word or WordPerfect).

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Past President: ............................................. Yvonne Wilson

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To ACMLA: .................................................. Tim Ross (1990-91-)
To ALA/MAGERT: ........................................ Chris Thiry (1996-97-)
To CCISA: .................................................. Muriel Strickland (1996-77-)
To GIS: ..................................................... Richard Spohn (1996/97-)
To IFLA: ..................................................... Barbara Haner (1989/90-)
To SLA/G&M: ............................................... Muriel Strickland (1983/86-)

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Publications Advisory Committee (PAC)
Ex-Officio:
Larry Cruse, IB (1994-)
Dale Steele, IB Production Editor (1992-)

PAC Microforms Subcommittee
Larry Cruse (1993/94-...)
David Deckerdaum (1990/97-1997/98)

PAC Geoscience Subcommittee
Jim O’Donnell (1994/95-1996/97) (Chair)
Muriel Strickland (1993/94-1996/97)

Nominating Committee
Yvonne Wilson (1997/98) (Chair)
Other members appointed by President

Membership/Hospitality Committee
Betty Jo Hardison (1996/97-1997/98)
Kathryn Womble (1996/97-1997/98) (Chair)
Minutes
WAML Fall Meeting
California Institute of Technology
September 18-20, 1997
by
Linda Zellmer
WAML Vice President / President Elect

[Secretary Sue Haffner was unable to attend due to car problems, so Linda Zellmer took minutes.]

Executive Board Meeting
18 September 1997

Attending the Executive Board Meeting were
Bob Sathrum, President;
Linda Zellmer, Vice President/President-elect;
Yvonne Wilson, Past President;
Muriel Strickland, Treasurer;
Rich Soares, Business Manager;
Kathy Rankin, IB Book Review Editor;
Stan Stevens;
Dorothy McGarry;
Jim O'Donnell, Host

President Bob Sathrum opened the meeting by announcing that WAML had received an acknowledgment from David Woodward for sending $3000, the remainder of our contribution to the History of Cartography project. This gives us Founder Status.

The Executive Board approved a donation of $1000 to the Dibblee Foundation to fund the publication of the Mt. Wilson-Azuza geologic map in honor of Stan Stevens.

After hearing a report on the conference from Jim O'Donnell, President Bob Sathrum mentioned that the Conference Manual needs to be updated. He volunteered to take on the project. Any recent hosts with comments or suggestions should send them to him.

The list of current officers was read:
   President: Bob Sathrum,
   Vice President/President-elect: Linda Zellmer,
   Past President: Yvonne Wilson,
   Secretary: Sue Haffner and Muriel Strickland.

Vice President Zellmer read the list of future meetings.
   Spring 1998 Palo Alto, CA
   No host yet.
   Fall 1998 Washington, D.C.
   Gary Fitzpatrick & Rich Spohn
   Spring 1999 Long Beach, CA
   Greg Armento
   Fall 1999 Golden, CO
   Chris Thiry
   Spring 2000 Edmontion, Alberta
   (joint with ACMILA) David Jones
   Fall 2000 Provo, UT
   Rich Soares
   Spring 2001 Portland, OR
   Elizabeth Winroth & Peter Stark
   Fall 2000 Honolulu, HI
   Ross Togashi & Mabel Suzuki

The possibility of putting the Hawaii meeting off until the 35th anniversary was discussed. Linda offered to study the idea and report to the Board. Also a host for the Spring Meeting was being sought.

Treasurer Muriel Strickland reported on WAML's financial status.

The Membership Committee representative reported they are following up on members who had not renewed. A revision of the brochure is on hold pending revision of the bylaws.

Business Manager Rich Soares reported on his activities. On the occasion of our 30th Anniversary, we have sold 3000 Occasional Papers. Jim O'Donnell will be assuming the job of Subscriptions Manager.

Publications Advisory Committee.
No report. One OP project is in the works – an index to SCS Soil Surveys by Rich Soares. Several other people are interested in pursuing projects.

Geoscience Subcommittee. Muriel Strickland reported that she is spearheading the quadrangle based geologic map index for California. The "A" and "B" sections of the alphabet are ready and will probably be published sometime soon in the Information Bulletin.
Microforms Subcommittee. No report.

The meeting continued with a discussion of the web site and plans for its future.

Information Bulletin: No report.

Muriel asked why printing costs have risen; Dale Steele replied that it was probably because of the increased number of photos.

Electronic N & N: No report.

Constitution and Bylaws. Additional suggestions were made for the proposed revisions to the Bylaws, which will be discussed at the Business meeting.

Yvonne Wilson reported that she had received minutes of a meeting she had attended related to the possibility of developing a joint journal for map librarianship. The Board will await further action from the organizers of this meeting.

**Business Meeting**

President Bob Satherum opened the meeting.

Linda Leumur read the report of the Executive Board in lieu of Secretary Sue Haffner, who could not attend.

Treasurer Muriel Strickland reported on WAML’s financial status.

Business Manager Rich Soares reported on his activities.

Reports were given on the following meetings of map-related organizations:

- Special Libraries Association Geography and Map Division by Muriel Strickland. The meeting in Seattle was not well attended; one program was canceled. There are some concerns about the organization continuing or being folded into another part of SLA. John Anderson of LSU is the Vice Chair/Chair Elect. Pat Allen of Purdue is the Chair and will be organizing the sessions at the Indianapolis meeting. There will be two more issues of the Bulletin and then it will go on hiatus.

- MAGERT - Chris Thiry gave a report.

- IFLA - Meeting in Copenhagen. No report.

- Geoscience Information Society. The next meeting will be in Salt Lake City.

- The remainder of the meeting was given over to a discussion led by Stan Stevens on the proposed revisions to the Constitution and Bylaws. Some wording changes were suggested. There was a considerable amount of discussion about the procedures for disbanding the organization in the proposed bylaws. Some revisions will be made based on changes suggested in the meeting and then the revised bylaws will be submitted to the membership for a vote.

Those interested in learning more about ArcView GIS can sign up for either a pre-conference or a post-conference workshop, during which Angela Lee from ESRI will be offering hands-on demonstrations. Topics will include the spatial analyst extension; government data sources such as DEMs, DOQ, and DLGs; the Street Map extension; the Internet Map Server, and a demo of the 3-D analyst.

Information on the preliminary program and housing can be found on the following web site: [http://www-sul.stanford.edu/depts/branner/wamlmtg.html](http://www-sul.stanford.edu/depts/branner/wamlmtg.html)

We will continue to update this web site to provide additional information for this spring WAML event. Please feel free to call (650) 725-1103 or e-mail to Charlotte Derksen (cderksen@marine.stanford.edu) or Phil Hoehn (phoehn@sulmail.stanford.edu) or Jean Kan (jkan@sulmail.stanford.edu) (after 1/16/98) for any other information. Registration forms will be mailed to WAML members in mid-January.

We, the staff from Branner Earth Sciences Library, are looking forward to seeing you on this festive occasion.

Wishing you all the best for the holidays and for the year A.D. 1998!

Jean

Jean Kan (650)723-1103 Stanford University Libraries Branner Library, Mitchell Building MC 2210

Spring 1998 Meeting Announcement

Dear WAMLite:

The 1998 Spring Meeting of the Western Association of Map Libraries will be held at Stanford University from March 25 through March 28, 1998. Hosted by the Branner Earth Sciences Library, the diverse program will include nine discussion sessions and presentations featuring thirteen speakers on a variety of topics of current interest. Besides the program and business meetings, there will be a dinner banquet, a Friday lunch, and a field trip.
Methods for Determining the Date of an Undated Map

by
Katherine H. Weimer, Elka Tenner, and Richard Warner

Abstract
The subject of map dating can be a complex one. While most maps furnish some date indicator, some other maps are printed with multiple dates or have no date specified. This paper will briefly explain and describe some of the difficulties of map dating and explore methods for determining the date of a map when none is present. Including a date in the cataloging record, even if inferred, assists both patron and librarian in retrieving maps appropriate to the user’s needs.

Introduction
Maps often present an interesting challenge when it comes to dating the piece for cataloging and attendant reference purposes. The date of a map is somewhat more complex than for books, because maps may either display a multiplicity of dates or no date at all. Moreover, maps generally have two dates to be cognizant of - the date of publication and the date of situation.

The date of publication is, of course, the date the map was printed and is used in the imprint of the bibliographic record. The date of situation, also referred to as the date of information, is the time that the information displayed on the map was gathered.

The date of situation and publication, however, may not be the same. Maps may show many different dates since they may be a compilation of data gathered at different times, by different persons, employing different methodology for different purposes. For example, a map published in 1978 may contain topographical information dating from 1962, vegetative data from 1968, and roads, trails, or other physical features supplied from a 1974 survey. All, some, or none of these dates may be stated on the map.

Researchers and users of maps often rely heavily on the dates given on a map to place the map’s information into a meaningful context. Even relatively stable features, such as land forms, can undergo dramatic changes in very brief time spans, as the eruption of Mount St. Helens has demonstrated.

Geologists, historical researchers, genealogists, archaeologists and anthropologists, due to the nature of their work, rely heavily on accurate dates. Architects and city planners rely on precise dates to ensure they have the most accurate utilities, electrical, and other information before starting a construction project. Maps which provide the date of situation or date of printing give meaning to the information being conveyed by the map. Thus the importance of a map’s date of situation or date of publication can not be underestimated.

The Complexity of Map Dating
Topographic quadrangles from the U.S. Geological Survey provide an example of date complexity. Here, a single map may contain many different dates. Some of the most common are the date of situation, photo revision date, date of source data, date of base map, dates of reprint and original, dates of bibliographic information, dates of aerial photography, and dates of field check.

Each type of date documents the history of the map as a whole; its origins and evolution. A revised map may show more or less detail than its predecessors, thus conveying different levels of information. Maps in series often have multiple dates as series can be published over a long period of time, sometimes taking many years to complete. Any or all of these dates could be of interest to the map user and useful for retrieval purposes.
Other map dating complications can occur when a date is included on a map. It may be obscured by publisher practices or the type of map. Some publishers will use a date coding system, requiring interpretation by the map user. The printed date may not reflect the true situation as of that date. Road maps, even those with a date prominently emblazoned in the title, are frequently out of date as many a seasoned traveler knows. The publication date on the map will also not reflect important or interesting data supplied by hand by an individual after the map was published.

However, the lack of any date at all can hinder reference retrieval for these materials, as the date is often a significant part of the map researcher’s enquiry. Some bibliographic records in the past only provided the date notation n.d., meaning no date. Current cataloging standards encourage the inclusion of an approximated date.

Lack of date information is not confined to a particular time period within historical map-making. Manuscript or early maps from Western Europe may not include a date of any kind, while others, particularly historical maps, may contain a date statement in the title. Such practices continue up to the present day, for as Tooley notes, “Few maps have a printed date for the obvious reason that few purchasers will buy a map that is out of date, but will accept an undated map.”

Why is it that maps often do not have a date of publication or date of situation printed on them? Two related concepts help to explain this fact. First, we often think of maps as representing a stable locale or environment. The reality is, however, that maps are snapshot-shot of malleable features, such as the earth’s surface, at one point in time. Map-makers capitalized on this general perception, especially prior to the electronic age, when maps were so woefully slow to produce and update. They have, and in some cases continue to deliberately leave off the date to reduce the necessity of revising their maps with frequency.

The second reason factoring into why maps were often left undated, has already been stated. That is, the information they contain is often compiled using information from a variety of sources and gathered at different times. As geographer Philip C. Muehrcke states, “The map may have been compiled, unknowingly, from information collected at significantly different times.” Thus, whether the date of the source information is known or not, there is a tendency among map-makers not to print the date of the map or its source information. In the absence of a date of publication or situation, how does one approximate the date of a map when none is supplied?

**Means for Determining the Date of a Map**

“Tracking down the approximate date of these maps [i.e. maps without dates] may take some detective work...” states Muehrcke. However, the time spent estimating dates for these maps and recording this information in a catalog record provides valuable information to map users and the librarian assisting those users. It may well make a difference to a patron tracking historical or geographical information as to when each map sheet was surveyed, compiled, and printed.

There are various methods for estimating dates of maps, beginning with a close examination of the physical piece. Some clues may be fairly obvious, while others may require extensive research or consultation with persons or works dealing with fairly esoteric knowledge.

**A. Boundaries**

Among the more obvious methods for determining a date or approximate date is to simply review the map for its content and general appearance.

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**Prepared by the Defense Mapping Agency Topographic Center, Washington, D.C.**


**Areas covered by dashed light-blue pattern are subject to controlled inundation**

100,000-foot grids based on Arizona coordinate system, central and east zones

Location of geodetic control established by government agencies is shown on corresponding Geodetic Control Diagram

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**Date information from the Tucson 1°x2° U.S.G.S. topographic map, 1956, revised 1977**
As most maps deal with geography, examining the map for the outlines of countries and their boundaries may immediately place it within a particular time frame. A little knowledge of history, or even current events such as recent political changes in the Former Soviet republics, will assist one in determining the date of situation of the map.

For example, does the map show a country in southeast Asia named East Pakistan or Bangladesh? Knowing that this country declared its independence from Pakistan in 1971 would assist a user in placing the date of the map either before 1971 (if seen as East Pakistan) or after 1971 (if named Bangladesh). A quick check of other nearby Asian countries on this map may help verify, or get closer to determining the date of situation.

One need not remember exact dates, a general knowledge of world history will do, as gazetteers or other sources can be checked for country histories. Among the sources which can quickly give you exact dates are: Handbook of the Nations, Guide to Places of the World, Countries of the World and Their Leaders Yearbook, Columbia-Lippincott Gazetteer of the World, Chambers World Gazetteer. In addition, many electronic sources can be accessed, such as GNIS Gazetteer and GEOname Digital Gazetteer on CD-ROM and many sites on the World Wide Web (WWW).

Older maps of the United States can be analyzed in the same way. Checking the history of a state and when it was admitted to the Union will assist a researcher in determining the date of situation. Sources for this type of information can be found in: Worldmark Encyclopedia of the States, The Information Please Almanac, World Almanac and Book of Facts. Changes in county boundaries can yield important clues as well. See Thorndike and Doolarhie’s Map Guide to the U.S. Federal Censuses, 1790-1920. Long’s Atlas of Historical County Boundaries (and the earlier version of this work, Historical Atlas and Chronology of County Boundaries, 1788-1980), or Rabenhorst, Historical U.S. County Outline Map Collection, 1840-1980. Using the maps alongside standard reference sources will better provide a complete picture for the map researcher when maps are not self dated.

Beyond political boundaries, one may make deductions based on the presence of other boundary delineating information such as, for the United States, a ZIP code, or its predecessor, the postal zone. The city’s postal zone, found just after a major city’s name, was routinely used from 1943 until 1963 when the ZIP Code came into use. In 1983, the ZIP + 4 Code was implemented. These codes are often seen with the publisher/printer’s name and address.

B. Publishers and Cartographers

Researching when a cartographic agency, publisher, or printer was in business may also provide a span of time for dating a map. If still in existence, one may attempt to contact the publisher directly for assistance. Histories of major map publishers such as Bartholomew may provide information about the time span of a particular cartographer or engraver as well as such company information as exact addresses occupied during its existence. Map printers or distributors, such as MapLink, Rand McNally, and Bartholomew are valuable sources for date information.

If purchased through an antiquarian dealer, the dealer’s catalogs could be a good source of information as they may list the date or probable date of the map in their catalog or may specify the map’s source from which a probable date may be inferred. This is a very viable method for dating as evidenced by recent postings on the MAPS-L listerv requesting information about the dates a mapmaker resided in a particular location.

Likewise, when a cartographer, engraver, or surveyor lived and worked, can rule out a range of years should that information be available. Depending on the map, one may consult a variety of sources such as histories, biographies, even newspapers to obtain this information. Several useful bibliographies for historical maps are mentioned here: Shirley, The Mapping of the World: Early Printed World Maps, 1472-1700; Campbell, The Earliest Printed Maps 1472-1500; Fordham, Some Notable Surveyors & Map-Makers of the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, & Eighteenth Centuries and Their Work; Bagrow, History of Cartography; Crane, Maps and Their Makers: An Introduction To the History of Cartography; Tooley, Maps and Map Makers; and Tooley’s Dictionary of Mapmakers.

Robinson, Early Thematic Mapping; Brown, The Story of Maps; and Hodgkiss, Understanding Maps; and Hartley and Woodward’s 6-volume set, The History of Cartography. Works dealing specifically with the early mapping of the Americas...
include: Wheat, Maps and Charts Published in America before 1800; Schwartz and Ehrenberg, The Mapping of America; Ristow, American Maps and Mapmakers: Commercial Cartography in the Nineteenth Century; Tooley, Mapping of America; Knapp, ed. Exploration and Mapping of the American West; Luebke, et. al., Mapping the North American Plains: Essays in the History of Cartography; Phillips, P. Lee, A List of Maps of America in the Library of Congress.

For U.S. government maps, try Moffat, Map Index to Topographic Quadrangles of the United States, 1882-1940. Stark, A Carto-bibliography of Separately Published U.S. Geological Survey Special Maps and River Surveys; and Thompson, Maps for America: Cartographic Products of the U.S. Geological Survey and Others.

Determining the range of years that a government agency responsible for map production existed under a specific name, may provide some information regarding the date a specific map was produced. Andriot's Guide to U.S. Government Publications or Thiele's Official Map Publications may be good initial sources for information on federal government agencies with map production responsibilities. The U.S. Serial Set is a treasure trove of early and important U.S. maps and is now indexed by the CIS US Serial Set Index, Part XIV, Index and Carto-Bibliography of Maps, 1789-1969.

C. Projections

Maps generally use a specific type of projection, which is a way of presenting round shapes, like the earth, on a flat piece of paper so that it minimizes the distortion inherent to the endeavor.

Knowing when specific projections came into widespread use may assist a map user in determining the date of situation. Ancient maps will most often have one of the early projections. Gnomonic, Orthographic, or Stereographic.

The Renaissance gave us cartographers such as Mercator, and Sanson and Flamsteed with their variations. Advances in map projection continue and often modify older projection schemes. For example, the Mercator projection was presented by Gerardus Mercator in 1569 and is still in use for nautical charts today.

Modern cartographers may use a long list of map projections developed throughout history as well as some newer techniques. Some modern projections and their creators are:

1) Mollweide: a pseudocylindrical map projection, developed by Carl B. Mollweide in 1805
2) Eckert IV and VI: pseudocylindrical map projections, developed by Max Eckert in 1906
3) Polyconic: a conic map projection, developed by Ferdinand Rudolph Hassler in 1820
4) Modified Polyconic: a Conic map projection, developed by I. allemann in 1909
5) General Perspective Projections: although they originated with Philippe de la Hire in 1701 and modified many times, especially since 1957 and advent of space exploration, with Albert Nocwicki of the US Army Map Service developing the AMS Lunar Projection and the Tilted Perspective Projection
6) Van der Grinten: a pseudocylindrical map projection, developed by Alphonse J. van der Grinten in 1904, used by National Geographic Society since 1943
7) Interrupted Sinusoidal: a pseudocylindrical map projection, developed in 1925 by J. Paul Goode which led to the Homolosine projection in Rand McNally’s Goode’s World Atlas and Space Map Projections: GPS (Ground Positioning Systems), projections are generally handled by computer, has led to the Space Oblique Mercator Projection and also the Satellite Tracking Projection.
D. Means of Production

Some dating methods may require more specialized knowledge or extensive research in such fields as cartography, printing or artistic styles and conventions. Librarians may rely on such works as Raymond Lister’s How to Identify Old Maps and Globes for assistance.

Lister’s book explains many of the different means of production used in the creation of maps. Though less exacting for estimating the dates, it is often the only way to approximate when a map was produced and is therefore invaluable. Occasionally, such techniques can yield a fairly exact timeframe. For example, lithographic techniques were not available until 1796. Therefore no map produced by this process may be dated earlier than that year, though the technique was most commonly used during the later half of the 19th century.

It would behoove the map librarian or cataloger to become familiar with some of the history of technology in regard to the basics of map produc-
tion as an aid to determining map dates. Woodblock techniques are among the earliest printing techniques used for map-making, but may have been used to produce maps even after other techniques evolved. Woodblock printing can be recognized by the square ends of the lines created as a result of the force of the impression.

Copperplate engraving, also known as intaglio-printing, followed woodblock printing. Replacing the wood with copper and forcing the paper into the etched design, caused less distortion thus creating a finer, pointed line. Lithography used stone, water and grease in a surface printing technique, allowing for the printing of large scale surveys that would be too costly to produce in copperplate.

Several dating techniques require some knowledge of artistic styles through time. Tooley gives a brief but informative summary of artistic styles on maps for the sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Lister provides much detailed information on what to look for in the way of stylistic conventions and artistic styles. Among the artistic details to note are cartouches, scales and compass roses, coloring, sketches of figures or monsters and lettering. Each of these design features exhibit the changes in artistic taste through time. The presence of ships on the ocean portions of a map are particularly noteworthy as the history and design of shipbuilding is well documented providing valuable dating information.

Watermarks are another important feature to note as they can identify specific paper makers and therefore possible time frames. Paper quality can guide a map user into determining a possible time frame for printing. A map printed on wood-pulp paper would have been produced after the 1870s.

E. Conventional Signs

Among the conventional signs, that is, the symbols used to represent various types of features, there have been changes over time. Both Lister and Hodgkiess give many examples of these changes of which we will mention only a few here. From the late 16th century, continental cartographers would indicate agricultural lands by plowed fields.

Today’s familiar contour lines were first used in 1729 to indicate points of equal depth on sea charts and have been used on terrestrial maps relatively recently. The use of dots and circles to indicate the size of settled communities on maps becomes standard practice only after 1800.

There are many complicating factors involved in the use of these techniques for map dating and one is advised to check carefully and seek expert help in making such determinations. An example of the complexity of dating a map through the use of conventional signs or production processes can be understood from Heawood’s excellent article on watermarks, reproduced in the work by Lister noted earlier.

For more contemporary maps, a variety of clues may be present which would yield approximate publication dates. Many maps are produced by businesses or organizations for the purpose of advertising and these ads may be analyzed for dating purposes. Note such things as hair and clothing styles; use of advertising jingles or catch phrases; use of telephone exchanges, e.g. MADison 8520 or 623-8520; telephone area codes as new ones are added over time; or the above mentioned postal or zip codes.

Other features to note would be changes in the name of the business, organization, or governmental agency producing the map, e.g. Esso to Exxon; the presence of pictures or names of government officials or officers of the business which were printed on the map and can be traced as to their term of office. Again, conventional signs showing such things as propeller-driven aircraft or steam locomotives and the overall style of the map may identify a probable time frame.

F. Other Methods

Some publishers use alphanumeric codes, a series of numbers and letters, for dating purposes.

Understanding how these codes are constructed can assist the map user in determining the date of a map. Rand McNally and Gousha are two large map publishers who have used date codes.

Examples of codes for dating Automobile Club of Southern California (ACSC) maps. However, there is a caveat to these interpretations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1744</td>
<td>1947</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>218412</td>
<td>1948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20353</td>
<td>1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1354</td>
<td>1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-11558</td>
<td>1955</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13638</td>
<td>1956</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-15857</td>
<td>1958</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-1859</td>
<td>1958</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-29516</td>
<td>1959</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-5361</td>
<td>1963</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

After this date, they seem to use more standard dating, e.g., 9-67 = 1967.
The key to these codes is available from the Roadmap Collectors of America Web site at http://falcon.cc.ukans.edu/~dschul/rmca/rmca.html or from the Western Association of Map Libraries in the March and June 1982 issues of their Information Bulletin. For works of regions well-known to the cataloger or map librarian, one may look on the map for areas of known changes as an easy method for estimating the date. The existence or nonexistence of roads, railroads, canals, and similar features can provide important clues as to a map’s probable date. For example, street maps of Los Angeles showing trolley car lines would have to be produced before 1963 when the last of the red trolley cars was finally pulled from service. Changes of name for streets, city parks, buildings and other features, or even the town itself are all worth exploring for evidence of probable date, especially if such information is fairly well documented in easily accessible resources.

Maps in library collections are typically stamped with a date of acquisition. Although this stamped date only shows when the item was acquired locally, it does allow a map user to rule out any date of situation after that stamped date. This allows a map user to assume that the date of situation was some time prior to the acquisition stamped date.

Maps are often included within a book or as a supplement to a book or magazine, such as occur in the U.S. Serial Set or National Geographic Magazine. If it can be determined which issue or document the map originally accompanied, and the date of publication of the book is known, then the date of publication for the map is known. In addition, maps from same series set can be checked for their dates, and a date inferred from there. Facsimiles or reprints may contain either a date of reprint, original or both.

**Dates on Electronic Maps**

Our discussion has focused on the printed map. But what of the current move toward electronic maps? One example of an electronic map is the large scale Global Positioning System which has impacted “almost all conceivable positioning applications (precise or otherwise, large or small scale, scientific or commercial) on land, in the air, in space and at sea.”

Dates and temporal documentation are no less important in the electronic format. There may be even more importance placed on tracking time/date information in the electronic maps formats due to the ability of the user to manipulate information to produce a map showing user specified information. Some CD-ROM products consistently print their copyright date on all printouts. However, this is only the date that the CD-ROM was produced, not the date of the information.

The problem of recording dates for computer files is currently being addressed by the cataloging community. There is a recognition of the fluidity of the date in such electronic publishing mediums as the Web, where works may be under constant revision.

**Conclusion**

Dates are an especially important element of the map cataloging record. In a sense, dates for maps are more permissible than for books, because maps may become out-of-date more quickly. As such, more time should be spent by map catalogers in determining the date or approximate date of a map. It has been charged in the past that map catalogers were too ready to simply include [n.d.] in the catalog record instead of spending some time to supply an approximate date. Catalogers now are more aware of the need to supply a date even if only to the approximate decade or century.

Dates on catalog records are important for the proper retrieval of maps for users. In addition, they act as a mechanism for preservation, allowing patrons and librarians to let their fingers do the walking instead of shifting through many maps, causing more wear and tear on this rather fragile medium.

Certainly, for maps of historical or archival consequence, their importance to the library alone should be ample excuse to spend the time and energy to explore every means possible to approximate a date for an undated map. Perhaps with maps being such a different medium than books, and relying on the date more “essentially” as Rogge and Lowic have put it, catalogers should resolve to approximate dates for all undated maps in their libraries’ maps collections.

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Elka Tenner is Head of Documents/MicrotexMaps at Sterling C. Evans Library, Texas A&M University.

Richard Warner is the Senior Library Specialist for Maps at Sterling C. Evans Library, Texas A&M University.
References


3. Ibid., p. 170.

4. Perhaps it is best to remember that changes did not take place as frequently in the past. Knowledge remained more constant, population growth and shift was not as explosive, and should features, such as river boundaries change quickly, the knowledge and dissemination of this fact could not be transmitted rapidly.


6. Ibid., p. 170.


11. Countries of the World and Their Leaders Yearbook. Detroit, Gale Research, 1980-.  


15. GEOName Digital Gazetteer.


16. See, for example, the GEOName website at http://gdesystems.com/IIS/SlashSheets/GEONAME.html or the GNIS web site at http://mapping.usgs.gov/www/gnis/.


25. Ibid., p.181.


27. MapLink, Inc. 25 E. Mason St., Santa Barbara, CA 93101


29. John Bartholomew and Sons. Duncan St., Edinburgh, EH9 1TA Scotland.

30. MAPS-L listserv, Nancy Kandoian. 2/27/97 in re: Geographia, Ltd.


56. Ibid., p. 249.

57. Ibid., p. 253.

58. Ibid., p. 124.

59. Ibid., p. 131.

60. Ibid., p. 160.

61. Ibid., p. 239.

62. Ibid., p. 243.

63. Ibid., p. 214-230.


67. Ibid., and Lister, How to Identify Old Maps and Globes, p. 55.

68. Ibid.

69. Tooley, Maps and Map-makers, p. xiv.

70. Lister, How To Identify Old Maps and Globes and Hodgskiss, Understanding Maps.

71. Lister, How To Identify Old Maps and Globes, p. 68-69.
Cartobibliography of Historical Maps of Greater Los Angeles
Part 1
reprinted from
Index to Historical Maps of Greater Los Angeles
compiled by
Bernice Kimball

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<td><strong>Old Zanja Madre, ditches, vinyl, &amp; old town.</strong> Kelleher. 1875. HS 172</td>
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<td><strong>Old Zanja Madre (from photocopy - see HS 172).</strong> Kelleher. 1875. HS 377</td>
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<td><strong>Sketch of old portion of city.</strong> Stahler. 1876. HS 92</td>
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<td><strong>Coast - Monica Bay fr Pt Dume to Sta Monica.</strong> USCS. 1876. HS 393</td>
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<td><strong>View of Los Angeles from the east.</strong> Glover. 1877. HS 459</td>
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<td><strong>Courses &amp; distances of N'bdy of city lands.</strong> Hansen. 1879. HS 168</td>
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Scarceley have the welcoming leis faded when newcomers to Hawai‘i in search of housing confront harsh realities.

“What is all this about leasehold and fee simple property?”

“You mean, I own my condo but not the land under it?”

“You mean to tell me that this little single-wall-construction frame cottage costs half a million dollars?”

At the heart of Hawai‘i’s housing price inflation is the fact that less than ten per cent of the total land area in the islands is held by small, private homeowners. The rest belongs to large estates and corporations and to various state and national agencies. Individual native Hawaiians represent a tiny fraction of landowners. *Surveying the Mahele* deals with the genesis of the present-day system, those crucial years in mid-nineteenth century when the old Hawaiian land management system gave way to the concept of private land ownership. As it happens, surveying and mapping figure largely in the playing out of this revolution.

Ancient Hawaiian land management systems have been described as “feudal” in nature. This is wrong, say the authors, and they point out many dissimilarities. Foreigners to the islands who advised the reigning monarch of this period, Kauikeaouli, son of Kamehameha I The Conqueror, had an incomplete understanding of Hawaiian stewardship of the land, but nevertheless managed to convince Kauikeaouli of the necessity for change. Acting on the advice of his counselors, Kauikeaouli instituted a Land Commission, charged with a massive redistribution of the kingdom’s lands. Lands were distributed to chiefs and overseas in 1848, sold to resident aliens beginning in 1850, and finally, in 1855, to native Hawaiians who could prove that they had farmed their lands for two years. This landmark series of events is known in Hawaiian history as the Great Mahele, “mahele” being the Hawaiian term for division. A corps of foreign and native surveyors undertook the surveying of about 9,000 land parcels identified for sale or transfer by the Land Commission. How these surveys were carried out is the thrust of the Moffat/Fitzpatrick study.

Fascinating portions of the book deal with the difficulties surveyors faced in mapping the Hawaiian terrain, made up of knife-sharp cliffs, dense vegetation, an irregular shoreline, and numerous fishponds along the coasts. The task of the surveyors was further complicated by a necessity to deal with traditional Hawaiian land use patterns: Hawaiians exploited land resources in a mountain to the sea system and not uncommonly, individual land plots of land were non-contiguous. The authors give the surveyors, most of whom were young and inexperienced, low marks for accuracy, a startling example being a map of the island of Ni‘ihau, off in measurement by some 14,000 acres.

A key chapter in the book provides the historical background for sixteen of the surveys, ranging from individual parcels to an entire island.
Included in this chapter are reproductions of the beautiful hand-drawn maps, a number in color.

The authors conclude that the net result of the *mahele* represented a major economic and political loss for native Hawaiians, since it is incontestable that non-Hawaiians ended up with most of Hawaii's land. However, the authors believe that implementors of the *mahele* did not act through sinister motives, rather through inexperience and a failure to build into the change the education and support that should have preceded the land divisions. The surveying itself created massive disorder, say the authors, so much so that in 1870 a new Hawaiian Government Survey had to be created to clear up the mess.

Both authors are respected map librarians, Moffat at Brigham Young University-Hawaii and Fitzpatrick at the Library of Congress. They promise a future volume as a follow-up on the Hawaiian land story (the first volume in their series is a work on the earliest mapping of Hawaii).

The style of the book is clear and readable, the content innovative. The work represents an important contribution to an understanding of the difficulties mapmakers face in translating a culture through drawings on paper. "Surveying the Mahele" is recommended for all libraries with an interest in Hawaiian history and nineteenth-century surveying practices.

*Nancy J. Morris, Ph. D.
Head, Special Collections
University of Hawai'i Library


This index is made up of an index to atlas and map subject subdivisions, a geographical index to atlas and map "G" schedule beginning numbers and a section of maps showing the "G" numbers for countries, regions, states or provinces and the boundaries of those areas. This index is a huge timesaver for classifying maps. The subject subdivision uses words in the subject table section of the "G" schedule and not Library of Congress subject headings. All the major words in long phrase headings are indexed. By searching this index, one can find either the exact subject subdivision that fits a particular map or the general area that fits the subject of the map so a more appropriate subject Cutter can be selected. The names of the major subdivisions in the subject table are highlighted in the index.

I am a beginning map cataloger and am therefore unfamiliar with the subject subdivisions. Therefore before I started using this index, I either flipped through the subject subdivisions trying to find the one that fit the map I was cataloguing, or, if that did not work, I had to read the subject subdivision table from the beginning until I found what I was looking for. Searching in the index is certainly much faster.

The geographical index to atlas and map "G" schedule beginning numbers was taken both from the index in the "G" schedule and from the schedule itself. There are many cross-references from geographic names used by Library of Congress to the names for those places used in the "G" schedule. Both the map and atlas numbers for each place are in the index when they exist in the "G" schedule. Some of the numbers listed are the beginning numbers for the larger area which includes a specific place as a number specific to that place does not exist.

The index includes listings for states, provinces, constituent counties and larger regions for the United States, Canada, Great Britain, and Australia. Names of countries, larger or international regions and major rivers are included for the rest of the world. Using this section of the index is a really fast way to locate a classification number for an area one is not familiar with.

The map index to the maps section of the "G" schedule has been greatly expanded over the number of maps that appear in the "G" schedule. This map index includes maps showing the boundaries of every country and almost every region in the world although some politically-outdated regions were left out. There is a separate map for each continental region which shows place names in detail. Maps are also included which show the state and province boundaries and area numbers in Canada, the United States, Mexico, the United...
Kingdom and Australia. Using the map showing the numbers for the states in the United States is a really quick way to find a number for a state. The sequence of maps follows the sequence of area numbers in the “G” schedule, starting with the world, then continuing through the western hemisphere from north to south, then through Europe, Asia, Africa, Australasia and the Pacific islands. If one knows approximately where the area is that one is looking for, using the map index section is a quick and easy way to find its map classification number. The map index could also be used for public service to find where a map of a particular area is located in the map room.

This index is bound rather flimsily for something which will probably be used quite often. One page of my copy is already falling out. It would also be easier to use if it were bound so that it would lie flat. However, a hard or loose-leaf binding would add to the cost of the index. The margins are deep enough that it could be bound if one could spare it that long, or it would be possible to have it cut apart and holes punched in it so it could be put in a small three-ring binder and therefore would lie flat.

I would recommend that any map collection which has been classified with the “G” schedule buy this index. It would be useful to buy two copies—one as finding aid in the map room and one for the map cataloger.

Katherine Rankin
Special Formats Catalog Librarian
University of Nevada, Las Vegas


This volume is intended as a successor to three earlier atlases:
1973 Regions and Districts of New Zealand, Areas Adopted to Date for Various Administrative and Research Purposes.

the latter of which has the same authors. The object is to “present a comprehensive picture of the boundaries used by government and other territorial bodies” (p. 10). The authors are cognizant of the many changes that go on in government, and of the strategic nature of such information in some companies.

The organization of the atlas is: Physical Features [1]; Territorial [7]; Environment [18]; Land [9]; Agriculture and Fisheries [22]; Forestry, Energy and Mineral Resources [5]; Employer/Employee Organisations [6]; Planning and Design [3]; Trade and Industry [10]; Transport and Communications [12]; Judicial [4]; Finance and Insurance [6]; Welfare and Services [3]; Government and Politics [11]; Religion, Learning and Sport [15]; and Index.

The format is generally that of one page of text to accompany one black and white map, in serviceable but not very interesting cartography.

The maps are most often of the North and South Islands, but occasionally they are of city areas, as is appropriate to the administrative districts being shown. While there is no north arrow, projection and latitude and longitude are given on map 1.1.

Scale is frequently given; since the same base map is very often used, when scale is not supplied it is easy to obtain from another map. The exception to this is the map on page 2.5, which has no scale and seems not to have a counterpart elsewhere in the atlas.

The type and the amount of place names given varies considerably; except for those familiar with New Zealand, users will probably require an accompanying map replete with place names, or be willing to leaf back and forth. There is a circular inset on many of the pages but nowhere is one informed what this is; it turns out that it is the Chatham Islands, done as an inset since they have to be moved to the west to fit on the page. The index is a very brief (two pages) listing of agencies and some cases subjects of the maps; the full text is not itself indexed.

Anyone who has ever tried to find information for relatively minor or uncommon boundaries will greet this atlas happily. Anyone who has ever dealt with spatial data will be pleased to note that date of information plus a mailing address for further information is at the end of every page of text. Appropriate for map collections that collect national-level atlases.

Mary L. Larsgaard
Map and Imagery Laboratory
University of California, Santa Barbara
Hamilton, William B. *Place Names of Atlantic Canada.*
Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1996. x, 502 p. $24.95 0-8020-7570-3 (paper)
This book will hold the most fascination for those who already have an interest in Atlantic Canada. For those whose area of interest is farther away, consider the book as an excellent example of an interdisciplinary approach to toponymic research. Do not expect a comprehensive listing of place names for this region of Canada. Instead, Hamilton has selected according to size, historical significance and human interest value. Never dry nor bland, this book is rich with regional flavor.

The introductory essay "Windows on History and Culture" regards the place names of Atlantic Canada as a series of "illuminating windows" on the cultural evolution of the peoples that have traveled and settled this rocky sea-swept landscape. In spite of passage of time and various attempts at cultural assimilation, many place names given by the original Amerindian and Inuit settlers have survived to this day. Hamilton calls this survival "a testimonial to the innate knowledge of geography of Canada's aboriginal peoples."

Seafarers from the Old World left their mark in the names of many coastal and submarine features such as Baccaro Bank, Cape Fogo, or Spaniard's Bay. British and Acadian colonists in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries added much to the local nomenclature, but generally maintained existing aboriginal names for such important geographic features as the rivers Miramichi and Kejigouche.

Later, during the American Revolutionary period, immigrating United Empire Loyalists left their imprint in such place names as Hampstead and Westchester. Hamilton suggests useful connections and commonalities as he summarizes the insights of his study of toponymy can provide.

The entries themselves are arranged alphabetically by province, with frequent cross-references between entries and provinces. These links are very helpful. For the first time I notice the parallel between the Newfoundland village Blow Me Down and the Nova Scotia feature Cape Blomidon. Both are abrupt and isolated bluffs which rise steeply from navigable waters. Vessels which might try to shelter in their lee would be in danger of being 'blown down' in a sudden squall.

Although Hamilton says that the concluding Bibliographical Essay points out only the major sources used for researching and writing this book: it seems satisfyingly complete. Primary sources include official documents of the four provincial legislatures, original maps from the earlier centuries, and local newspaper backfiles.

Secondary sources include place name studies, local histories and historical geographies, firsthand accounts of travellers and explorers, and journals of surveyors. This chapter itself provides a useful template for any interdisciplinary historical study of the region.

Readers of *Place Names of Atlantic Canada* will find that it adds a welcome dimension to the 62,880 official names found on the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographic Names computer listing for the region.

Susan Greaves, Map Librarian
Cornell University Libraries
Ithaca, NY


The Strahlers are known for their physical geography textbooks, including *Modern Physical Geography* and *Physical Geography: Science and Systems of the Human Environment.* *Introducing Physical Geography* carries on this tradition. This textbook is aimed at non-science majors enrolled in a one-quarter or one-semester course. The style seeks to relate the subject matter to the student with second-person narratives that introduce each chapter.

The authors make liberal use of illustrations and photographs to communicate clearly and simply. Each chapter also includes a section on an environmental topic that relates the chapter's theme.

The book focuses on traditional subjects of physical geography such as the earth's atmosphere, hydrosphere, biosphere, and lithosphere. In general, the treatment of phenomena moves from the global scale to the local scale.

Key terms are highlighted in the text, listed after chapter summaries, and defined in the glossary. Key concepts are repeated in larger type after their introduction in the text.
Each chapter concludes with review questions. The index is satisfactory.

The illustrations are all integrated with the text, and they clarify concepts. In fact, few concepts are introduced without an illustration, which suits the intended audience.

*Introducing Physical Geography* succeeds in its aim of teaching non-science students the broad concepts of the field and their application. The chapters follow each other with a smooth transition. The first two appendices are very basic introductions to maps and remote sensing. The third is very interesting, a description of the Canadian System of Soil Classification. This feature might be useful to map collections that collect soil maps extensively. The appendix is followed by 21 excerpts from the 1994 and 1995 issues of *Science News*. These articles focus on environmental topics, especially climate change.

Physical geography texts are useful reference works for cartographic collections, because they explain the concepts underlying physical mapping of weather, climate, landscapes, and geology. *The Strahler's Modern Physical Geography* would fill this role, but *Introducing Physical Geography* is just too basic. It would only be useful to collections that wanted a circulating text for the general reader or non-science undergraduate.

Michael M. Noga
MIT - Science Library
Cambridge, Massachusetts


Mr. Moffat has compiled several useful reference works on population histories of states, both individually and collectively. Most notably, in 1992 he published the companion title to the one under review: *The Population History of Eastern U.S. Cities and Towns, 1790-1870.*

(Briefly reviewed in WAML IB 24:3, July 1993 p. 194.) *Population History of Western U.S. Cities and Towns* covers the nineteen western states, from Texas to North Dakota west, from the beginning of U.S. occupation in 1850 to the last decennial census in 1990. Having no text other than the introduction, the book alphabetically lists the states' respective cities, towns and communities by decennial or state census or commercial publication if available. In compiling this work, Moffat has filled a research gap which had only been partly filled by John Andriot's *Population Abstract of the United States.* (2 vols. Maclean, VA: Andriot Associates, 1983). But that work only includes cities with populations over 10,000. With the completion of Moffat's companion volume, researchers should have a much easier time tracing back the population history of even the smallest cities, towns, and communities in their respective states.

To compile his laborious tables, Moffat relied on the U.S. Decennial Censuses, state censuses, Rand McNally Commercial Atlas and Marketing Guides and R.I. Poll state directories. By relying on these sources as well as others cited at the end of each state's listing, Mr. Moffat has been able to compile a reference work particularly valuable for research on smaller unincorporated communities; one that is more detailed than otherwise available through government publications.

For instance, it was relatively easy to trace the volcanic population patterns of the top ten California cities from 1850 to 1900. Los Angeles with a population of 1610 in 1850 ranked as the 9th largest community in California, tied with the Sierra mining town of Vallejo. San Francisco was clearly the preeminent city in the state at that time with an impressive 34,870. L.A. was even outranked by several Sierra foothill towns. Even in 1860 Los Angeles ranked 5th in population size, small in comparison to Bay Area and Sacramento Valley cities. By 1890 San Francisco with 300,000 overwhelmed tiny Los Angeles at 50,000.

According to the California tables, it wasn't until around World War I that Los Angeles overcame San Francisco at around the half million mark. Such a quick time line ranking of some now obscure California communities would have been a time-consuming endeavor before the publication of this work.

There are a number of minor flaws in the book. There are a couple of typos in the text, and the state of Washington is mingling from the table of contents. Washington data is
New Publications


System requirements:
• 486 or higher
• Windows 95
• CD-ROM 2x drive or higher
• 16 Mb RAM
• Monitor & video capable of 65536 colors (16 bits) with 640 x 460 pixels

• AniMap County Boundary Historical Atlas - CD-ROM version

The Big Bug Company is pleased to announce the release of the new CD-ROM version of the AniMap County Boundary Historical Atlas combined with the SiteFinder U.S. Place Name Database and the SiteFinder U.S. Cemetery Database. The atlas includes maps for 48 states (no Alaska or Hawaii) showing all boundary changes from 1617 to the present. The databases make it easy to plot any of more than 350,000 locations on the maps. More information is available at “http://www.goldbug.com” including a downloadable demo version.

• The Arizona Geological Survey announces its Digital Information (DI) publications, which comprises digital data files released after October, 1993 and includes maps and digital databases which are provided on DOS Formatted, 3.5" high-densitie disks. (Files are also available in alternate formats if requested, such as 5.25" disk, double-density, or Macintosh compatible.) Each DI product has a version number which allows the products to be updated while keeping the same DI-number. The date on the accompanying text indicates the date of the most recent revision. Publications in the Digital Information Series include: Digital Representation of Geological Map of the Phoenix North 30° x 60° Quadrangle, Central Arizona; Digital Geologic Map of Arizona; and Data Structure for Arizona Geological Survey Digital Geologic Maps.

Additional maps will be available by July 1, 1997.

These publications can be ordered by calling the Arizona Geological Survey at (520) 770-3500.

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compiled by
Ken Rockwell
University of Utah Library Catalog Department

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State and Province News

**Texas Map Society**
The Texas Map Society held its first meeting in November, 1996. The society is devoted to fostering the study, understanding and collecting of maps old and new. The Texas Map society is the only society of its kind in Texas, and one of the few map societies in the United States.

The directing board proposes to have two meetings each year, one in the spring and one in the fall, at each of which a program of roughly six presentations will be offered. The first two meetings were held at the University of Texas at Arlington (in the Dallas-Fort Worth area), but future meetings will not necessarily be held there. Speakers for the first two meetings included Lewis Buttery, author of Old Maps of the Southwest, and Ralph Ehrenberg, chief, Cartography and Maps Division, Library of Congress.

To join, send your name, address, home phone and work phone plus a check for $25 (annual dues) made out to The Texas Map Society to: Texas Map Society, c/o Prof. David Buissere, Department of History, The University of Texas at Arlington, Box 19529, Arlington, Texas 76019-0529.

Contact Professor Buissere at (817) 272-2898 if you have additional questions.

**UC Berkeley Library completes map conversion**
In July, the Library of the University of California, Berkeley, completed the conversion of its map catalog records. This is believed to be the largest map collection to have completed a retrospective conversion project, and only the second one in North America to do so.

Some 33,000 records were converted during the period from 1980-1997. Of these, all but 9,600 now appear not only in UC Berkeley's online catalogs and in the California-wide MELVYL catalog, but also in RLIN and OCLC. The maps are from Berkeley's Earth Sciences and Map, Bancroft, Bioscience and Natural Resources, and East Asian libraries. The major beneficiaries are users of the Berkeley map collections, who can now find references to all maps online, rather than having to go to individual card catalogs.

A variety of strategies were used to complete the project. Grants from the U.S. Department of Education aided in the cataloging or conversion of maps of California (this project also included maps in the Water Resources Center Archive). School of Library and Information Studies student interns completed conversion for small countries such as Nepal, New Zealand and Nicaragua. Staff from the Earth Sciences and Map, Bancroft, and East Asian libraries did much of the work. Some records were converted by OCLC — unfortunately most catalog cards representing the
Librarys maps were sub-standard and highly idiosyncratic and not thus amenable to straightforward conversion.

Copy was found for about 20 percent of the titles. The rest were in most cases given original cataloging using the existing catalog record as a starting point. Most maps had to be reclassified from the UCB map classification system to the Library of Congress's G schedule. The grant-funded records for California were full MARC records; others were a combination of brief and full.

Although records now appear in the UC Berkeley’s online catalogs, the task is not yet completely finished. About 9,000 records need to be upgraded before they can be exported to the utilities. These are records for which no copy was found and which were converted from old, substandard catalog records without the piece in hand. This process will likely take several years.

The individuals who participated in the multi-year project included Randal Brandt, John Creaser, Leigh Donley, Berta Duenas, Claire Engleander, Karen Grief, Fleur Helsingor, Phil Hueltl, Timmly Huyet, Arthur Miyazaki, Mamiko Nakamura, Donald Shively, Susan Rosenblatt, Vivienne Roumani-Denn, Anne Terrell, Fatemah Van Buren, and Michael Yockey.

U.S. Government Agency News

*New Partnership between the Census Bureau and ESRI*

The Commerce Department’s Census Bureau today announced it has entered into a public/private partnership with Environmental Systems Research Institute, Inc. (ESRI) of Redlands, Calif., to investigate new technology that would enable the Census Bureau to update its digital map database and develop new products to enhance the display of its socioeconomic data on maps.

The Cooperative Research and Development Agreement (CRADA) with ESRI, the second for the Census Bureau, continues a new era of collaboration between business and government. It began last fall when the Census Bureau signed its first CRADA with Geographic Data Technology (GDT).

The agreement with ESRI, signed March 5, will allow the Census Bureau to conduct research using state-of-the-art spatial-data-processing software, i.e. computer tools to manipulate features on computerized maps. This software will assist the Census Bureau in updating and enhancing its spatial database, TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing system). The goal is to ensure that Census Bureau staff can utilize the latest software technology to manipulate the information in TIGER and deliver products to the public.

The Census Bureau-ESRI CRADA also covers the research, development and marketing of user-friendly software. The partners will work to combine current data the Census Bureau collects about the nation’s people and its economy, cartographic information from TIGER, and the latest mapping and geographic information system (GIS) tools from ESRI. The resulting software product will enable users to display graphically Census Bureau data in new and innovative ways and help policy decision-makers.

In addition to its role in thematic mapping, emergency-vehicle routing, and market research, TIGER will play an integral role in generating the address list to be used in Census 2000 and in the Census Bureau’s numerous survey activities between censuses.

*Public review of FGDC Utilities Data Content Standard*


It is the intent of this standard to define the set of common utility system information for the community of users that capture and use geospatial information about utility systems. The standard specifies the semantic geospatial information for utility systems, including names, definitions and domains for utility system components that can be geospatially depicted as feature types and their non-graphical attributes.

Comments are encouraged about the content, completeness, and usability of the proposed standard. Comments are requested specifically on the following topics: additional required data content for utility systems (i.e., features, attributes, domains); existing de facto or ad hoc utilities standard(s) (e.g., internal organization schema, published documents, etc); issues on implementation.

Please send comments by E-mail to gdc-uti@usgs.gov.

*USGS Menlo Park office to move*

According to the San Francisco Chronicle, Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbit has ordered the U.S. Geological Survey to move its Menlo
Park, CA, regional headquarters to smaller, cheaper quarters away from the Bay area. Regional director Thomas J. Casadevall was told to prepare a preliminary relocation plan.

The article says that a memorandum from U.S.G.S. Director Gordon Eaton said that the buildings which house the Survey's earthquake monitoring equipment and seismology research laboratory are leased from private owners and must be vacated within a year. The article was posted on MAPS-L 2 Sep 1997 by Peter Stark.

**Cataloging**

- OCLC converted 45,859 atlas records from the Books format to the Maps format in September, according to a notice posted on OCLC's System News. 17,344 Library of Congress records were converted on September 15; 28,515 member-input records on September 29.

  Records were converted if they had an atlas classification number in the 050 or 090 fields, or *1 atlas* in the 300 field. The conversion process did not enter data in all Maps-format fields because the relevant fields either were not valid when the original record was entered or not required by the Books format.

  OCLC users should enter new atlas records in the Maps format into the WorldCat (OCLC's Online Union Catalog).

  For more information on atlas records see *Bibliographic Formats and Standards*, FF:73-75.

  (From a posting to MAPS-L 3 Oct 1997 by Ellen Casplan)

**Dealer News**

- The Chicago Sun-Times is reporting that the Rand McNally company is being sold to AEA Investors Inc. The McNally family will become minority shareholders in the company and will not be involved in the management of the firm. The new president and CEO is Henry Feinberg. He said no relocations or layoffs were planned. The Sun Times article freely quoted from above can be seen at “http://www.suntimes.com/output/business/1/rand03.htm.”

  *Heritage Map Museum posted on Monday, September 1, 59 colored illustrations and the full text of the catalogue for its September 13 auction on its Web page (http://www.carto.com).*

  (From a posting to MAPS-L 2 Sep 1997 by Heritage Map Museum)

- The Chicago Sun-Times reports that Rand McNally is being sold to AEA Investors Inc. The article can be seen at: www.suntimes.com/output/business/1/rand03.htm

  (From a posting to MAPS-L 5 Sep 1997 by Johnnie D. Sutherland)

**Benchmarks**

- Stanford University has appointed Jean Kan as Map and GIS Librarian.

  Ms Kan after graduating in Music at UC-Berkeley, she went to Stanford to be the Added Copy specialist for the Cataloging Department. She served as Copy and Variant Edition Cataloger in the Music Library, Operations Manager of the Copy Cataloging Section, served as Assistant Operations Manager in the Math/CS I library, and was co-head of the Monograph Receiving Unit, before coming to Branner in the Fall of 1995 as Multiformat Map specialist. In her almost two years at Branner, Jean has become expert on maps of all sorts and formats, particularly those in ArcView.

  *Jenny Stone has been appointed GIS Librarian at the University of Washington Libraries. Jenny received her Master of Science in Information and Library Services in May 1997 from the University of Michigan’s School of Information. During her coursework she utilized GIS in community networking projects and for analysis of library services in the Navajo Nation.*

  *Condolences to the family of Nancy Edstrom on her recent passing.*

  *Effective July 1. Dan Selting was reassigned within the Indiana University Libraries to be a full-time map cataloger.*

  *The British Library Map Library has appointed April Carlucci to the post of Senior Map Cataloguer, in succession to Anne Taylor who is now Map Librarian at Cambridge University Library.*

**Employment**

**SENIOR MAP CATALOGUER, BRITISH LIBRARY.**

The British Library, Map Library is seeking a map specialist to undertake a range of Curatorial work. The duties are split between the automated cataloguing section and the Student’s Room.

The work involves cataloguing antiquarian material, assisting with the selection of modern material for purchase and managing staff who carry out a variety of cataloguing-
related tasks. Undertaking relief supervision of the Student’s Room would also be an important part of the job and you would be expected to undertake Saturday duty approximately once in every four weeks.

Experience in the cartographic field - as a cataloguer, librarian or researcher - is essential, you should have good communication skills, confidence in dealing with the public and experience in staff management. You will be a good team worker with an ability to set and meet targets. A degree or equivalent qualification in geography or history would normally be expected. A working knowledge of one or more Western European foreign languages is desirable, as is computer literacy.

This is a permanent appointment, with a starting salary in the range $317935 - $322419 per annum. Annual increases thereafter will be performance-related up to a maximum of $326903.

For further details and application form, please telephone 0171-412-7331.

The closing date for the receipt of completed applications is: 5 September 1997.

(Posted to MAPS-L 6/28/97 by Anne Taylor)

LIBRARIAN OF THE BERNHARD KUMMEL LIBRARY OF THE GEOLOGICAL SCIENCES

The Harvard College Library seeks a dynamic individual to head the Kummel Library and provide leadership in the field of geosciences information at Harvard. Reporting to the Librarian for the Sciences the individual, administers the Bernhard Kummel Library of the Geological Sciences, which supports research and curriculum in geology, geophysics, and related subjects, primarily within the Department of Earth and Planetary Sciences. The Kummel Library is a unit of the Harvard College Library. Its collections include 63,000 volumes, 41,000 maps, and 850 periodical titles. The annual budget is $350K, including a materials budget of $90K. Direct responsibilities include developing the Kummel collection; initiating collaborative collection development for print and electronic resources for the geoscience community at Harvard; providing reference services and guidance in geoscience research; preparing and monitoring the Kummel budget; and managing a staff of 3 FTE plus students. Areas of supervisory oversight include all library circulation, reserves, acquisitions, technical services, and interlibrary loan operations.

Qualifications: M.L.S. plus subject degree in geology, earth sciences, or related field, and 3-5 years of relevant library experience. Knowledge of geosciences literature and demonstrated ability with electronic resources. Knowledge of geological sciences book and map trade. Experience in managing science collections and budgets. Superior interpersonal and communication skills. Ability to work with resources in a wide range of foreign languages. Demonstrated understanding of the issues and trends in earth sciences research. Experience with cartographic resources in the earth sciences.

Please submit a letter of application addressing qualifications, resume, and the names of three references to: Hazel C. Stamps, Senior Human Resources Program Administrator, Harvard Colleee Library, Widener 192, Cambridge, MA 02138.

DIGITAL LIBRARIAN

Assistant Librarian Level - $2586-3310/month

Temporary through 9/30/98

The position is available immediately and will remain open until filled.

Applications will be reviewed starting September 1, 1997.

Position Description:

Under the direction of the Assistant Head of the Map and Imagery Laboratory, the incumbent analyzes, formats, catalogs, and loads spatial data into the HYPERLINK "http://alexandria.ucsb.edu" Alexandria Digital Library. Writes manuals and procedures; trains others in entering and use of the metadata and data. Works independently and as part of a team developing cataloging procedures for spatial data in both digital and analog forms.

Responsibilities:

The incumbent is responsible for analyzing, formatting, cataloging, and loading spatial data and metadata in the Alexandria Digital Library (ADL), mainly in a UNIX environment but also in Windows NT, using software as appropriate. Data cataloging includes material physically held in the department as well as data available elsewhere (e.g., on the WEB or other archives). Performs original cataloging of spatial data in both digital and analog forms, using the Alexandria metadata schema, USMARC, FGDC, SGML, and other
rules, standards, and guides as appropriate.

Uses databases (e.g., Sybase, Illustrea, Oracite, Access) for storage and retrieval, and converts databases from one format/standard to those used within the ADL.

Works with Asst. Department Head to develop cataloging procedures, constructs manuals and trains staff in database cataloging techniques for easy access of spatial data. Provides demonstrations of ADL as required.

Supervises student assistants. Maintains awareness of current developments and techniques associated with digital spatial data and with the creation of metadata.

Prepares and maintains statistics and reports for department: services on library committees.

Qualifications:
Masters Degree from an ALA-accredited library school. Background and experience in cataloging. Knowledge of spatial data and metadata creation, and the ability to apply new information technologies to the digital library. Computer experience with UNIX, NT, and an assortment of database managers. Demonstrated ability to work effectively with faculty, students, and colleagues in a culturally diverse environment.

Excellent oral and written communication, and interpersonal skills. Must be able to work independently and as part of a team, and be able to handle multiple responsibilities in a challenging environment.

Applications:
Applicants for the position should apply in writing, including a complete resume and the names, addresses, phone numbers and email addresses of three references to:

Detrice Bankhead
Asst. University Librarian, Personnel Davidson Library
University of California Santa Barbara
Santa Barbara, California 93106-9010
Email: bankhead@library.ucsb.edu
(Posted to MAPS-L 8/18/97 by Mary Larsgaard)

MAP CATALOGER (Half-time), Special Collections, The University of Texas at Arlington Libraries.


PREFERRED: experience with USMARC map format, knowledge of Map Cataloging Manual, Cartographic Materials, AACR2, LCR, and LCSH, experience with OCLC or other bibliographic utility and NOTIS or other local automated system and experience working in a map collection.

DESIRED: 2 years successful cataloging experience, a background in cartography, a reading knowledge of Spanish or French or Latin, good interpersonal skills and familiarity with basic word processing and database applications.

Salary: Approximately $12,225 (20 hours/week).

The Cartographic History Library of Special Collections consists of 5000+ maps from the 16th-20th century covering primarily Texas, the American Southwest, the Gulf of Mexico, the Western Hemisphere, and Mexico. Special Collections consists of a staff of 11 including 5 professionals. The book collection of 30,000+ volumes deal with the Mexican American War, Texas, Mexican political history, and the history of cartography. Historical and archival collections (500+ collections) deal with Texas, Mexico, the Mexican American War and the University. The University of Texas at Arlington Libraries will be moving to a new on-line system within the next year.

The University of Texas at Arlington is located in the Dallas/Fort Worth metropolitan area and is a large, urban university with over 20,000 students. The Libraries is comprised of the central library and two branches, with a staff of 40 professionals and 63 paraprofessionals. The Libraries' homepage may be browsed at http://www.uta.edu/library.

Send letter of application, resume and the names of 3 references to:
Sally L. Gross, Chair,
Map Cataloger Search Committee,
The University of Texas at Arlington Libraries,
P.O. Box 19497,
Arlington, TX 76019-0497
or fax 817-272-3360.
Inquiries by e-mail to gross@library.uta.edu.

Review of applications will begin Oct. 1, 199/1, and will continue until position is filled. The University of Texas is an equal-opportunity,
AFFIRMATIVE ACTION EMPLOYER.

(Posted to MAPS-L 4 Sep 1997 by Ann Hodges)

LIBRARY SPECIALIST
UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES
SALARY: $20,118
JOB CLASS: 030460
FLSA TYPE: Exempt
POST DATE: 8/28/97
CLOSE DATE (by 5pm): 9/17/97
LOCATION: ASU M
NO. OF POSITIONS: 1
JOB GRADE: 22
DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES: Provides specialized and skilled reference service in the Map collection. Performs classification and indexing of English and Spanish language maps. Accessions map acquisitions and maintains acquisitions statistics. Implements circulation procedures for maps. Provides for organization and physical maintenance of Map Collection materials, including supervision of student aides. Reports directly to the Map Librarian.

GENERAL INFORMATION: Due to constant daily workflow, satisfactory attendance is required.

QUALIFICATIONS: Four years of college education and one year related library experience; OR, five years related library experience; OR, any equivalent combination of education and/or experience from which comparable knowledge, skills and abilities have been achieved.

Excellent interpersonal and communication skills.

DESIRED: Evidence of supervisory related experience. Knowledge of library procedures, methods, and techniques including reference interviews and tools. Evidence of thorough subject knowledge or geography and cartography. Evidence of working knowledge of the Spanish language. Baccalaureate or Master's degree in Geography. Evidence of directly related experience in a map collection. Evidence of ability to plan and implement complex departmental functions utilizing sound knowledge of map collection policies, procedures, and cataloguing tools.

TO APPLY: Submit resume, and names, addresses, phone numbers of three professional references, and include job title and SR# 03862.

GENERAL INFORMATION:
Will be required to complete and sign Pre-employment Inquiry Form if selected for interview. Work experience must be verifiable to include employment dates (month/year) and Professional References must be current and/or past supervisors. ASU offers a generous benefits package including vacation leave, paid holidays, sick leave, self & dependents-reduced tuition, retirement, group insurance, long-term disability coverage, medical insurance programs, flexible benefits plan and dental insurance plans.

TO APPLY: Submit APPLICANT MATERIALS noted above and SR# 03862 to:
Arizona State University
Employment Services
Box 871403
Tempe, AZ 85287-1403
Fax: (602) 965-6640
Employment & Classification Services
Arizona State University is an equal opportunity/affirmative action employer.

(Posted to AGIC-L 04 Sep 1997 by Linda Zettler)

PERIODICALS


GIS World.


Journal of Geography.


“World View: With the Help of Geography and Map Division Friends, the Library Purchased Two Rare Globes,” v. 56(14): 296, September 1, 1997.

Meridian.


Technology & Learning.


Transmission & Distribution World.

“Automation Developments: Java-Based GIS Gateway Allows Internet Users to View Maps, Spatial Data,” v. 48(12):12, November 1, 1996.
Conferences


•European Map Curator’s Group. A preliminary programme of the 11th conference in September 1998 of the European Map Curators Group (Groupe des Cartothecaires de LIBER) is available under URL: http://www.konbib.nl/kb/skd/liber/11th.htm

Jan Smits, Secretary
Groupe des Cartothecaires de LIBER
e-mail: jan.smits@konbib.nl
(Posted on MAPS-L 13 Oct 1997)

•International Symposium for Spatial Data Handling. Simon Fraser University, Vancouver, Canada, 12 - 15 July 1998

•Special Libraries Association Annual Conference. June 6-11, 1998; Indianapolis, Indiana


•Western Social Science Association 40th Annual Conference

Urban Studies Section
April 15-18, 1998
Denver Tech Center
Denver, Colorado
Call For Papers
Abstracts are invited for papers on all aspects of urban studies, across all disciplines and subjects. Areas include, but are not limited to, architecture, urban design, and planning; civic life and politics; urban culture; urban growth and development; and teaching urban studies.

We particularly invite proposals from individuals who propose and organize complete panels and/or roundtable discussions. Since this year’s conference will be held in Albuquerque, New Mexico, USA, we welcome papers and panels on issues of regional focus and interest.

The Western Social Science Association is a professional educational organization strongly committed to interdisciplinary scholarship, service, and collegiality. Membership in the Association is not required for participation, although it is strongly encouraged.

Proposals for papers, panels, and roundtables, including 150 word abstracts, should be sent as soon as possible. Scholars willing to serve as moderators or discussants should indicate their interest. The deadline for submissions is December 1, 1998.

Please include the Title of the Presentation, Name(s), affiliation(s), mailing address(es), telephone numbers, FAX numbers (if available) and email addresses. Send proposals and abstracts to either of the Urban Studies Section Coordinators:

Scott T. Moore
Political Science Department
Colorado State University
Fort Collins, CO 80523
(970) 491-6145
FAX: (970) 491-2490
Email: smoore@vines.colostate.edu

Ethel Goodstein
209 Vol Walker Hall
School of Architecture
University of Arkansas
Fayetteville, AR 72701
(501) 575-3805
FAX: (501) 575-7429
Email: egoodste@comp.uark.edu
(Posted on MAPS-L 18 Sep 1997 by Alice Hudson)

•Australian Map Circle

26th Annual Conference
Mapping Today - History Tomorrow
University of Wollongong, NSW
8-11 February 1998


This includes a registration form which can be printed out and posted in.

Invitation
You are cordially invited to attend the 26th Annual Conference of the Australian Map Circle, to be held at the University of Wollongong in February 1998.

We believe that the program will be of interest to all who are interested in maps and map making. Plenary sessions will be held during the mornings, followed by interesting technical tours after lunch.
In addition, the pre-conference optional Cockatoo Run tour is a must. Do try to come early to take advantage of this tour.

**Provisional Program**

**Sunday 8 February**

**10 am (optional) The Cockatoo Run**

**5:30 pm Welcome Barbeque (at International House)**

**Monday 9 February**

**Keynote Speaker: Commodore R.J. Willis, Australian Hydrographer**

**Monday 10 February**

**David McEwen: Vehicle navigation systems with UBD**

**P. Tuckerman & M. Nicholson: Industrial mapping, a closer perspective**

**IIC: Current trends at IIC**

**AUSLIG: Sale of assets and their implications**

**Richard Lemon: Mapping & modeling of Sydney Airport**

**Tony Maber: Mapping for crime prevention**

**Technical Tour: Industry World, including coal loaders, grain terminal, BHP steelworks, as well as points of historic and geographic interest.**

**Conference Dinner**

**Wednesday 11 February**

**AMC Annual General Meeting & Issues Session**

**John Hillier: The first military topographic map in Australia:**

**Newcastle 1 inch to 1 mile sheet**

**Max Foakes: Evolution of map related geographic knowledge over time: a case study.**

**John Read: Digitisation of NSW parish maps**

**Jim Sinclair: Maps and the history of World War I**

**Show and Tell Session:**

Like sessions at schools we want you to bring items to display and talk about for 5 minutes. But they must be maps, atlases, guides or similar. Explain why they are significant to you. More details on request.

(Program subject to change without notice)

**Activities**

**Excursions:** These will include a tour of BHP Engineering’s mapping division and the RAN Hydrographic Office. A coach tour will take delegates on a tour of Industry World, inspecting the BHP steelworks, the coal loaders, grain terminal and points of geographic, scenic and historic interest around Wollongong.

**Understanding GPS Workshop:**

Everything you wanted to know about GPS but were afraid to ask. Led by Chris Rizos of UNSW, the workshop is covered in your registration but will also be open to members of the public.

**Dinner:** The conference dinner will be held at the Mt. Keira Mountaintop Restaurant which commands sweeping views over Wollongong, Port Kembla, Lake Illawarra and the coast.

**Optional Technical Tour: The Cockatoo Run**

This scenic train trip is comparable to the famous Cairns-Kuranda route in Queensland. The railway climbs the Illawarra escarpment and fine views of Lake Illawarra and the Pacific arc seen. The train also travels through lush rain forest to Robertson and then Moss Vale on the Southern Tableland. We will detrain at Robertson for a bus trip to Belmore Falls and other points of interest. You will be served a devonshire tea on board the train, and lunch after arriving at Robertson. Commentary and notes will be provided, describing the building of the line and the terrain over which it passes. The train is usually diesel hauled in Summer months due to fire regulations. Book early to avoid disappointment.

**Further Information**

Please contact John McCarthy
Postal: John McCarthy, 36 Morandoo Ave, Mount Keira, NSW, 2500, AUSTRALIA.
Phone: 02 4228-0411 (bus.)
Fax: 02 4228-0893.
Email: mccarthy.john.je@bhp.com.au

(From a posting by John Cain on MAPS-L 13 Oct 1997)

**International Workshop on Groupware For Urban Planning.**

Lyon, February 4-6, 1998

**ITC short course Environmental Modelling with GIS and Remote Sensing.** January 1998

This special short course will be led by an international group of GIS experts at the new ITC building in Enschede, The Netherlands. The latest techniques in the use of GIS and
remote sensing for environmental modelling will be taught. There will also be ample opportunity to develop skills in the use of these techniques through practical classes, as well as discussion forums to exchange practical experiences.

More information on the ITC short course, including an application form, can be found on the internet using http://www.itc.nl/na2acco/shortcourse/cover.html.

- **International Conference and Workshop on Interoperating Geographic Information Systems**, Santa Barbara, CA, 3 - 6 December 1997. For more information check their Web site at www.ncgia.ucsb.edu/conf/interop97/

- **Land Satellite Information in the Next Decade II: Sources and Applications.** Omni Shoreham Hotel, Washington, DC, 2 - 5 December 1997. For a copy of the Preliminary Program and Registration Information, contact ASPRS at 5410 Grosvenor Lane, #210, Bethesda, MD 20814.

- **5th ACM Workshop on Geographic Information Systems.** Las Vegas, Nevada, USA November 13-14, 1997

- **Oxford Seminars in Cartography.**
  Programme for 1997-1998
  Thursday, 6 November 1997 – "Plats and Plots: Cartography and Design at 16th-Century Dover."
Stephen Johnston, Museum of the History of Science, Oxford
  Thursday, 19 February 1998 – "Sight, Memory and Maps in Travelling Since the Middle Ages."
Catherine Delano Smith, Institute of Historical Research, London
  All Seminars commence at 5pm in the Schola Rhetoricae et Astronomiae, Schools Quadrangle, Bodleian Library
  Sponsored by Sanders of Oxford (Prints and Maps). Supported by the Historical Geography Research Group and Lovell Johns Ltd

- **Maps And Society Lectures at the Warburg Institute**
  Seventh Series - Programme For 1997-8
  October 23 Dr John Dunbabin (St. Edmund Hall, Oxford). Red Lines on the Map: The Fixing of the Border between the United States and British North America.
  November 20 Dr Michael Wintle (Department of European Studies, University of Hull). Renaissance Maps and the Construction of the Idea of Europe.
  December 11 Professor Glyn Williams (Department of History, Queen Mary and Westfield College, London). Speculative Maps and Apocryphal Voyages in the Exploration of North America.
  January 22 Laurence Worms (Ash Rare Books Ltd.) Society and Maps: The London Map Trade in the 18th Century.
  February 26 Dr Benet Salway (Department of History, University College, London). Journeying in the Roman World and the Genesis of the Tabula Peutingeriana.

March 26 Dr Christopher Board (Department of Geography, London School of Economics and Political Science). Silences, Secrecy and Falsification on maps after 1858.


Meetings are held at the University of London, Warburg Institute, Woburn Square, London WC1H OAB (i.e. quite close to the British Museum) at 5.00 pm on a Thursday.

Admission is free and each meeting is followed by refreshments. All are most welcome.

This lecture series in the history of cartography is convened by Tony Campbell (Map Library, British Library) and Catherine Delano Smith (Institute of Historical Research, University of London). The programme has been made possible through the generous sponsorship of The International Map Collectors' Society, Jonathan Potter of Jonathan Potter Ltd, and Laurence Worms of Ash Rare Books. It is supported by Imago Mundi: the International Journal for the History of Cartography.

Enquiries to the following please, not to the Warburg Institute. If you have a convenient noticeboard request display a copy of the programme.

Tony Campbell, Map Librarian British Library Map Library
Great Russell Street
London WC1B 3DG, UK
tony.campbell@bl.uk
Phone: 0171 412 7525 International: +44 171 412 7525
Fax: 0171 412 7780 International: +44 171 412 7780

Posted on MAPS-L. 2 Oct 1997 by Tony Campbell

• Metadata Satellite Videoconference

Many state and local governments are moving from the purchase of GIS hardware and software and the associated development of spatial databases, to the application of GIS to decision-making. As GIS applications and spatial data sharing become more prevalent, the importance of documenting the content, quality, and lineage of spatial data becomes more apparent. Interest in metadata ("data about data") is moving beyond the federal government to the broader GIS user community.

To address concerns about metadata implementation, a two-hour satellite videoconference titled "A Practical Guide to Metadata Implementation for GIS/LIS Professionals" will be held October 15 from 1:00 to 3:00 pm Central Daylight Time. The program is sponsored by the National States Geographic Information Council (NSGIC) with funding from the Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC). The program is being designed by the Land Information and Computer Graphics Facility (LICGF) at the University of Wisconsin-Madison and produced by the UW-Extension Cooperative Extension Distance Learning Unit.

Topics that will be covered as part of the satellite videoconference include a description of metadata and why it is important, an overview of the Content Standards for Digital Geospatial Metadata, how to get started with metadata creation, general characteristics of metadata creation tools and examples of specific tools, an illustration of the State of Minnesota's experience with metadata implementation, and a presentation on the utility of metadata using the example of the Montana State Library NSDI Node. Participants will have an opportunity to ask questions of presenters during two, 15-minute question-and-answer sessions.

If you would like additional information about registering for and coordinating a downlink site for the satellite videoconference, contact CALS Outreach Services at the University of Wisconsin-Madison at (608) 263-1672. For more information on the content of the program, check the web site at http://localis2.lic.wisc.edu/~dhart/metastat.htm, or contact David Hart at University of Wisconsin-Madison LICGF at (608) 263-5534.

David A. Hart, AICP
Land Information and Computer Graphics Facility
Room B10L, Steenbock Library
550 Babcock Drive
Madison, WI 53706
phone: (608) 263-5534
fax: (608) 262-2500
e-mail: dhart@macr.wisc.edu
WWW:http://www.lic.wisc.edu/~dhart/dhart.htm

(Posted to NSDI-L 12 Aug 1997 by David Hart)

• The Southeast in Early Maps

The North Carolina Collection of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Library and the North Caroliniana Society will co-sponsor "The Southeast in Early Maps," a conference on historical cartography in Chapel Hill on October 3-4, 1997. The Conference seeks to promote greater knowledge and appreciation of the mapmaking efforts of the early European explorers and colonists of the American Southeast. It will focus on maps produced prior to 1776 and will be dedicated to the memory of the late William P. Cumming, longtime professor of English at Davidson College and author of the pioneering The Southeast in Early Maps.

While all speakers are noted scholars, the Conference is designed for a general audience and is open to all who have an interest in the history of cartography. All sessions, except for a Friday night banquet, are scheduled for Wilson Library on the UNC-Chapel Hill campus. The banquet will be held in the nearby Carolina Inn.

Registration fee for the full conference (Friday afternoon papers, Friday night banquet, and Saturday papers) is $50. Individuals wishing to attend only the Friday papers or Saturday papers (but not the banquet) may register for $15. Registration for Friday and Saturday papers only (but not banquet) is for $20.

Speakers and their topics are:
- Friday, October 3, 1997
  - David Woodward, Editor, The History Of Cartography and Professor of Geography, University of Wiscon-
sin, on “Maps and the Humanities”
Ralph E. Ehrenberg, Chief,
Geography and Map Division, Library
of Congress, on “The Mapping of
North America”
Kenneth Nebenzahl, President of
Kenneth Nebenzahl, Inc., on “Map
Collecting and Collections” [will
speak during Friday night banquet]
Saturday, October 4, 1997
Louis DeVorsey, Jr., Reviser of The
Southeast In Early Maps (forthcoming
from University of North Carolina
Press) and Professor Emeritus of
Geography, University of Georgia, on
“The Southeast in Early Maps”
H. G. Jones, Curator Emeritus,
North Carolina Collection, and
Secretary, North Caroliniana Society,
on “The Many Shapes of North
Carolina, 1524-1775”
Carleton B. Wood, Head Horticulturist,
Tryon Palace Historic Site and Gardens,
on “The Sauthier Plans of
Ten Colonial North Carolina Towns”
Stephen J. Walsh, Director, GIS/
Remote Sensing Laboratory, University
of North Carolina at Chapel Hill,
on “The Future of Mapping”
At the conclusion of the Saturday
papers, an exhibition of thirty-five
historically significant maps of North
Carolina and the Southeast will be
opened in the North Carolina
Collection Gallery in Wilson Library.
This exhibition will feature maps
selected from the North Carolina
Collection, plus several on loan from
Davidson College, Duke University,
and East Carolina University. The
exhibition will remain on display
For a Conference brochure contain-
ing registration and hotel/motel
information, please write
Robert Anthony, Curator
North Carolina Collection
Wilson Library, CB 3930
University of North Carolina at
Chapel Hill
Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514-
8890
Telephone (919) 962-1172
Fax 919 962 4452
Email Robert_Anthony@unc.edu
(Posted on MAPS-L 27 Aug 1997 by
Miriam Sheaves)

**The Map Society of Wisconsin.**
“A Guide to Collecting Antique Maps,“
Christopher W. Lane. Wednesday,
October 1, 1997. For more information
contact Sharon Hill at:
shl@gml.lib.uwm.edu or 1-800-558-
8992

**Mapping The Past: A Workshop on Computer-Assisted Mapping for Historians**
University of Essex, 22-26 September
1997
The Association for History and
Computing, in conjunction with the
Arts and Humanities Data Service, the
History Data Service and UKBorders
will be running a workshop introducing
Geographic Information Systems to
historians.
The workshop will be run at the
University of Essex between 22-26
September 1997. Places will be limited
to 16 people and will be filled on a
first-come, first-served basis.
Thanks to the sponsorship of the
above bodies there will be no charge
for this workshop. However, there will
be an administrative fee of £20 for all
registered UK students (increasing to
£100 for non-students).
Accommodation will be charged at
cost. (£17.70 per night for standard
rooms and £21.05 for en-suite
rooms).
This intensive course will run for 6
hours a day, with at least 3 hours in
front of a computer. All participants
must have a working knowledge of
Windows and at least a basic
understanding of relational database
management systems.
The aim of the course is to teach
historians how to create computer
-generated maps with machine-
readable historical spatial data. In
essence this course is an introduction
to Geographical Information Systems
for historians.
This will be achieved by looking at
the following areas:

- Methodology and terminology of
cartography, computer-assisted
mapping and GIS in general
- Digital resources for historians, i.e.,
what 'raw' boundary data, raw data
and software exists
- Digitization of maps
- Review of available software
- Using data with the base maps
- For further information, booking
forms and costs of accommodation,
contact: History Data Service, The
Data Archive, University of Essex,
Colchester, CO4 3SQ, United
Kingdom. Fax: (01)206 872003. E-
mail: hds@essex.ac.uk
(Posted on MAPS-L 21 Jul 1997 by
Nancy Kandtian)

**Digital Resources in the Hu-
manities (DRH), St. Anne's College,
Oxford, England, 14 - 17 September
The Western Association of Map Libraries will celebrate its thirtieth anniversary this September, when it convenes for its Fall 1997 meeting in Pasadena. Hosted by the California Institute of Technology, the program will include presentations on a range of topics, historical to technological. During the program and business meetings, there will be a celebratory banquet, a picnic lunch, and a field trip. All meetings will be held on the Caltech campus, and the field trip will be in downtown Los Angeles.

Information on the preliminary program and field trip is below.

Information packets were sent to principle region members late last week.

For further information or a complete packet, please contact Jim O'Donnell at jmodoo@caltech.edu.

IFLA Geography and Map Section (http://www.nlc-bnc.ca/fila/ VII/s6/sgml.htm) will hold a day-long workshop in Copenhagen on September 4, 1997. The session will be a general overview of providing digital spatial services in libraries. The workshop is free.

Again, this is all very preliminary, but please E-mail or fax comments to David C. McQuillan, Chair, Thomas Cooper Library, Division of Libraries and Information Systems, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina 29208. Phone: (803) 777-4723; Fax: (803) 777-4661; E-mail: David@tcl.sc.edu.


Society for the History of Discoveries. 37th Annual Meeting, Memorial University, St. John’s, Newfoundland, Canada, 14-16 August, 1997.
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

Phase II, Titles 156–271. 380 fiche $125.00

*Poland* Wojskowy Instytut Geograficzny. 1:100,000. 193- 53 fiche $500.00

Reichsamt fur Landesaufnahme. *Karte des Deutschen Reiches.* [Germany]. 1:100,000. Berlin, 186?-194?. 4,100 fiche. $1,500.00

*Cassini & Carte de France, French Revolutionary Era Surveys.* 214 fiche $85.00

*US. 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 CNIS 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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<th>Authors</th>
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<tr>
<td>1973</td>
<td><em>Catalogue of Sanborn Atlases at California State University, Northridge</em></td>
<td>Gary W. Rees and Mary Hoeber.</td>
<td>OP1. LC #73-5773</td>
<td>ISBN 0-939112-01-9</td>
<td>$4.00</td>
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<td>1978</td>
<td><em>Index to Early Twentieth-Century City Plans Appearing in Guidebooks: Baedeker, Muirhead-Blue Guides, Murray, I.J.G.R., etc., Plus Selected Other Works to Provide Worldwide Coverage of over 2,000 Plans to over 1,200 Communities, Found in 74 Guidebooks</em></td>
<td>Harold M. Ottesen.</td>
<td>OP4. LC #78-15094</td>
<td>ISBN 0-939112-05-1</td>
<td>$6.00</td>
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<td>1981</td>
<td><em>Printed Maps of Utah to 1900; An Annotated Cartobibliography</em></td>
<td>Riley Moore Moffat.</td>
<td>OP8. LC #81-1459</td>
<td>ISBN 0-939112-09-4</td>
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<td>1986</td>
<td><em>Map Index to Topographic Quadranglies of the United States, 1882-1940</em></td>
<td>Riley Moore Moffat.</td>
<td>OP10. LC #84-21984</td>
<td>ISBN 0-939112-12-4</td>
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