Information Bulletin

Volume 12, Number 3 June 1981

Western Association of Map Libraries

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

New Rates Effective July 1, 1981 (as shown)

The Information Bulletin is published three-times-per-year by the Western Association of Map Libraries, but opinions expressed herein do not necessarily reflect an official position of the Association.

Membership in WAML is open to any individual, institution, or business interested in furthering the Purpose of the Association, which is "to encourage high standards in every phase of the organization and administration of map libraries".

Membership Dues:

Individual Members residing in the Principal Region, may attend meetings, serve as an Officer, vote, and receive the Information Bulletin and announcements of meetings. $15.00 per year.

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WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF MAP LIBRARIES INFORMATION BULLETIN

Vol. 12, No. 3 June 1981

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1981 WAML Fall Meeting

The FALL MEETING of the Western Association of Map Libraries will be held at the University of Alberta, Edmonton, Canada, on Thursday and Friday, September 10-11, 1981. The usual schedule of 1 to 5 on Thursday and 9 to 5 Friday will prevail.

The host for this meeting is Ronald Whistance-Smith, Map Librarian, University Map Collection, Department of Geography, University of Alberta, Edmonton.

The program details, housing (perhaps in campus accommodations) and transportation information, and registration forms will be mailed to all Members (Principal Region, Associates, and Institutional) after the Summer.

For further information on local arrangements, contact:

Ronald Whistance-Smith
Department of Geography
University of Alberta
Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2H4
(phone 403/ 432-4760)

or WAML President:

Barbara Cox
Map Collection
Marriott Library 158
University of Utah
Salt Lake City, UT 84102

NOTE: The SPRING 1982 Meeting: Stanford University, March 25-26, 1982

1981 WAML Election Results

The WAML Nominating Committee is pleased to announce the results of the 1981 Election.

President-Elect	Riley Moffat Brigham Young University Provo, Utah
Secretary	Janet Collins Western Washington University Bellingham, Washington
Treasurer	Stanley D. Stevens University of California Santa Cruz

These Officers, along with Barbara Cox, President, and David Lundquist, Past-President, will serve during the 1981-82 Membership Year.

The Nominating Committee

Herbert Fox, Chair
Larry Cruse
Sylvia Warren

HONOR BESTOWED ON EDWARD THATCHER

First Honorary Life Member

Ed Thatcher was the surprised recipient of the first Honorary Life Membership of WAML, conferred at the WAML Dinner held at the New Pisa Restaurant during the Spring Meeting in San Francisco on Thursday evening, March 26, 1981.

Harold Otness (WAML President 1977/78) began the award ceremony with a personal reminiscence of Ed's generosity in sharing his wealth of experience with a beginning map librarian and commended him for his "humane map librarianship". He congratulated the assembled membership on having made a "good choice when we picked Ed as our founding father".

Sheila Dowd, one of the founders of WAML, along with Ed and Carlos Hagen, spoke of the beginnings of the organization which had, in her words, "a gestation period much slower than an elephant". She cited Ed Thatcher as the directing force of the movement to establish a professional organization for western-states map librarians and thanked him for all he has done for map libraries and map users.

Dave Lundquist, WAML President, acting on behalf of the Membership, honored Ed as the first Honorary Life Member of WAML, and presented him with a globe so that "wherever he is, he can look at the globe and think of us". Ed will, indeed, be far from us for a while. He is retiring at the end of the academic year and will be off to New Zealand for one to one-and-a-half years.

In accepting the award, Ed recalled the first meeting of WAML at Berkeley and recounted the names of some of those present on that occasion. He also made mention of some of his former students at the University of Oregon who are now involved in map librarianship and thanked the membership for "helping to make WAML what it is".

Rosanna Miller
WAML Secretary

EDWARD THATCHER

In 1970 when Southern Oregon State College decided that it needed a map collection, I was picked as the one to put it together. Not knowing anything about map librarianship, I made some inquiries around the Oregon State System of Higher Education, and everyone mentioned Ed Thatcher at the University of Oregon as being the one to talk with. I called him to introduce myself and to explain my needs. He was extraordinarily receptive, encouraging, and helpful, and he has continued to be so to this day.

I visited him in Eugene a couple months later. Down in the basement of Condon Hall, I threaded my way over a huge sleeping dog stretched out across the doorway, past a student with his boot-encrusted feet lodged on a tabletop, his yoghurt and taco chips strewn across the table as he ground his way through his lunch, past piles of maps in every conceivable stage of disorder, to find Ed somewhere under one of the larger piles of maps.

Ed was as congenial in person as I had found him to be on the phone. He loaded me down with lots of advise and all kinds of maps that were surplus to his needs, but of potential value to SOSC. I was amazed by his generosity, and to this day SOSC has continued to be the beneficiary of it. I believe that if Ed had two copies of a rare 17th century Dutch atlas, he would give us one. And he would probably insist that we take the better copy.

The best advice that Ed gave me was the name of the Western Association of Map Libraries, an organization that still relatively new and little known in the mainstream of librarianship. My first meeting was in Oakland, which I attended with Ed, and soon after, with Ed's help, I hosted a meeting of WAML in Ashland - its first meeting outside of California.

Ed was a charter member of WAML, although I don't think that term was used at that time, and he has continued to be one of its most loyal supporters. I can't speak of those early days of WAML, but some of you here can, and you know perhaps best of all Ed's influence on it. He wanted us to be not only professional colleagues, but friends as well. He knew that individual friendships among map librarians would bring about more cooperation between map libraries than any formal agreements signed by competing and jealous institutional executives. Ed, and WAML, have made it possible for any of us to call each other for map help on a person to person basis, and we would get wat we need. I think that is one of Ed's greatest contributions to the field. Another has been his patient and conscientious teaching of map librarianship at the University of Oregon. I know that some of you here this evening started your careers with Ed's course. A third major accomplishment, which is at the very heart of our professional commitment, has been getting needed maps into the hands of literally thousands of students, faculty, and community people, and showing those people maps that they didn't know even existed, and helping them learn to use, and especially to appreciate, those maps.

Ed will be retiring at the end of this academic year, and soon he will be off to New Zealand for a year. We will not be seeing him at WAML meetings for awhile, and the loss is ours.

I just want to say that I have never really been bothered by the fact that Ed writes all of his correspondence on the back of used P slips (usually of NCR paper), and in an illegible hand. I can usually figure out what he means. And I have never really cared if Ed's map library has been messy - there is always a helpful person there with the remarkable talent of being able to uncover whatever it is that I need. Nor have the dogs interfered with my business - in fact they have been, withoutexception, friendly, or at least indifferent. And I have never cared if people eat Granola bars and drink slurpys around maps. It is the atmosphere of the library, the spirit, and the helpful attitude of the staff that count most with me. You can get anything you want in Ed's map library, and you can get it in a friendly manner, and that is a remarkable feat in the twentieth century world of librarianship.

I know that I owe much to Ed, and WAML owes much to Ed. I think we made an excellent choice when we picked him as our founding father.

Harold Otness
Southern Oregon State College

TRIBUTE TO EDWARD P. THATCHER

COMMENTS DELIVERED AT WAML DINNER, SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 26, 1981

by

Sheila Dowd*

The previous speaker referred to Ed Thatcher as the Founding Father of WAML, and he spoke truly. A triumvirate of librarians, Ed, Carlos Hagen, and I, signed the letter that convened the first meeting of a group which became the Western Association of Map Libraries; but the energy, the persistence, the unwavering conviction that western map librarians needed to meet, the force and motive behind the letter came from Ed.

When I was offered this opportunity to voice my gratitude to Ed for his contributions, I went down to the WAML archives in the Berkeley Map Room and started rummaging in the early files. That letter calling the first meeting was dated August 1966. But the first letter I found in the files expounding the need for such a group, and exploring possibilities, was dated 1959, and was written by Ed to the then-Executive Secretary of the Special Libraries Association. The SLA chapter structure proved inviolable, and the response less than satisfactory; but Ed bided his time. Some years later the file reveals letters written by him on the same topic to Carlos and me. Our responses, I regret to say, were cordial, encouraging, and passive. We thought it was a fine idea, and we hoped someone would organize such a group. Ed went on exploring, conferring, writing to organizations and individuals. Finally, after attending the SLA conference in Minneapolis in 1966, he reached the conclusion that an ad-hoc group of map librarians should be convened, and left to determine its own future structure; and at that point he began applying the gentle but unremitting pressure that led to the November 1966 organizational meeting at Berkeley.

A few of us here tonight were among the sixteen people present at that meeting. If we remember that gathering, and look at this one, we have a measure of the significance of WAML's accomplishments, and of Ed's. At that time the three of us, putting our heads together for our mailing list, could identify only 45 libraries that might have map collections. We knew few map librarians even by name, and had met, each of us, only three or four of our colleagues in the region. One of the first products of the infant organization was a directory of western map libraries; and one of its most important continuing effects is the creation of a forum where all map librarians in the west can exchange ideas, discuss problems, learn from each other, and compare and improve their services. WAML found map librarians on the West Coast generally loners, isolated in their own institutions by the peculiarities of their collections and their problems, and unacquainted with their peers at other institutions. It has metamorphosed them into a professional group. The benefits of the change are evident to anyone who uses the collections and services of the contemporary western map library.

What hath Ed wrought? Or, to borrow another line, if you would seek his monument, look about you.

Tonight we thank him; we wish him much joy in his retirement; and we are confident that he will remain our colleague in his interest in maps and in WAML.

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* Sheila T. Dowd, Charter Member of WAML, former Map Librarian, UC Berkeley, is now Assistant University Librarian for Collection Development, UC Berkeley.

Letter to Editor

Dear Editor:

I would like to respond to a recent article in the Information Bulletin with some observations of my own regarding other quad numbering systems. I refer to "A Simple Numeric Filing System for 7.5 and 15 Minute Topographic Maps", developed by Alvin McLane, in a paper presented by Mary B. Ansari at the 43rd Annual Meeting of the Association of Pacific Coast Geographers (see Information Bulletin, Vol. 12, #1, November 1980).

The McLane System is very similar to the USGS quadrangle numbering system devised and implemented by them over 40 years, and is still in use by the geodetic unit group.

Originally the system served as a means to identify the quadrangles in a state for which many quad names changed over the years when the map was updated or revised. In this system, numbers are assigned to each quad, starting at the lower right corner of the state (southeast corner). Therefore, the 15' or 7.5' quad name can change a half-dozen or more times without losing identity. The number assigned to each quad will always remain the same.

The "McLane System" - similar to the USGS system, is based on an arbitrary numbering system without a "point of origin". As with all numbering systems of this type, it will eventually errode and be weakened when applied to an area beyond the area of immediate interest.

For an example of this weakness, please refer to the illustrations that accompany this letter which depict the USGS system. The quads that overlap the California/Nevada border take on separate numbers; for an example, California 522 is also Nevada 216, etc.

Joey S. Wong
State Mapping Coordinator
Department of Water Resources
Sacramento, California

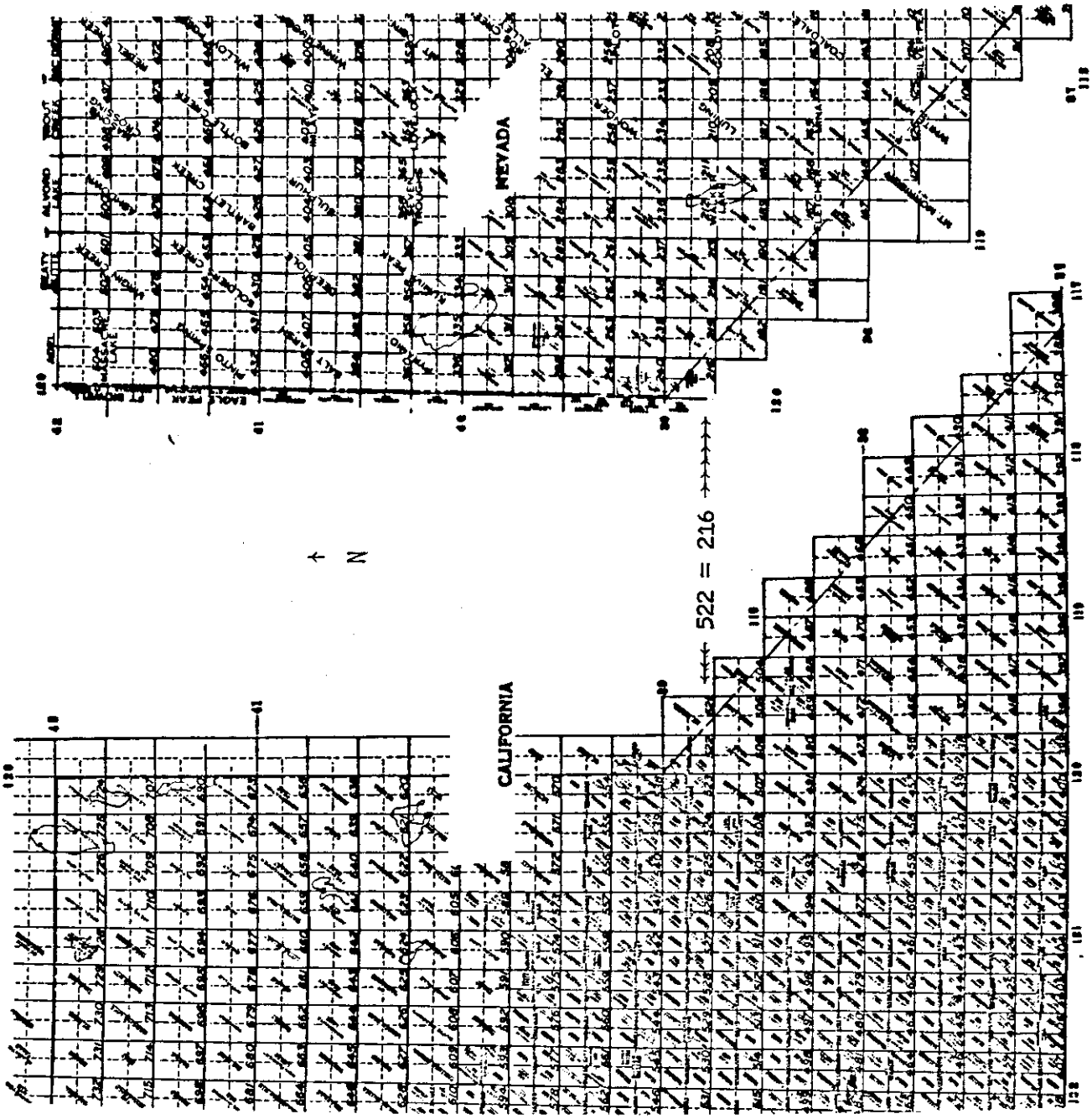
EDITOR'S NOTE:

The USGS has recently adopted a new unified map numbering system that has been described by John I. Roney and Bruce C. Ogilvie in the March 1981 issue of the Information Bulletin (pp. 133-140): "Increasing the Availability of National Mapping Products".

The new system avoids the problems of the old USGS and McLane systems that are without a point of origin. " ...the map reference code adopted by the Geological Survey is an alpha-numeric system based on geographic coordinates. ...."

Also, please read the Comment on this subject by Andrew Tatham, College Map Curator, King's College, London, which appears in this issue.

Illustration to accompany Letter to Editor from Joey S. Wong RE: *A Simple Numeric Filing System ....*



A Simple Numeric Filing System : A Comment

Andrew F. Tatham

College Map Curator
King's College
University of London
London, England

Miss Ansari's article[1] about the problems of filing U.S.G.S. Topo quads highlights a number of the difficulties presented to map curators by the U.S. G.S. Regrettably the 'McLane System', as proposed, causes almost as many problems as it solves.

The 'old favourite' of names alphabetically by state has, as both Ansari and Johnson[2] point out, a number of drawbacks - adjacent sheets are rarely close in the alphabet, quad names change, and (if one is lucky enough to have them) map room assistants' knowledge of the alphabet is not all that it might be.[see Fig. 1a] However, U.S.G.S. also provide on the map sheets a geographical reference which is simply the latitude and longitude of the sheet's south-east corner with the degrees and minutes run together, e.g. N3852.5-W11945/7.5 (the figures after the oblique denote which size quad is being referenced). [see Fig. 1b] This system brings together adjacent sheets in east-west rows across the country, but adjacent sheets north and south would be stored several drawers away. A bigger disadvantage is that a 15- to 20-digit number is hardly likely to increase accuracy in filing.

With the exception of the 'McLane' system[Fig. 1c], the other systems are all based on the geographical coordinates, on which indeed the sheet lines are determined. This means that one of the problems of both the 'alphabetical' and the 'McLane' systems - that of quads straddling the inter-state boundary - is overcome. As such a boundary is currently under review[3], the figures in this comment demonstrate the workings of the different systems in the disputed Lake Tahoe area[Fig. 1d].

The 'A.M.S.' number is printed on some sheets. This system numbers every 30' line eastwards from 130°W and northwards from 8°N. A 30' quad is referred to by the number of the 30' lines west and south of the sheet. Each such quad is divided thus $\frac{IV|I}{III|II}$ for the 15' quads; and each of the 15' quads thus $\frac{NW|NE}{SW|SE}$ for the 7.5' quads. [Fig. 1e] For the states east of the Mississippi, there is a second origin at 105°W, 8°N. This means that many sheet numbers in the west are repeated 25° away, east of the Mississippi. This is unlikely to be much of a problem and use of this system would presumably be second nature for anyone with a military background. U.S.G.S. could presumably print the code on every map (and on the indices) quite easily, which would save the map curator or his assistant much time and trouble.

The Texas Code Index System of the Texas Water Development Board is well explained in Johnson [p. 116]. It is a nested system within 1° cells - each of which is designated by its last two digits north then west [Fig. 1f]. Most coordinate systems are denoted in the order eastings/westings before northings/southings, thus avoiding confusion with the normal latitude/longitude order of geographical coordinates, and it would have been better for the T.C.I.S. to follow suit. It is furthermore, somewhat illogical to number within the cells $\frac{3|4}{2|1}$: far better to number from the origin, which since the United States is in the upper left quadrant (i.e., north of the Equator and west of the Greenwich Meridian), would give $\frac{4|3}{2|1}$.

Johnson's own modification of T.C.I.S. answers the second criticism, if not the first, as she divides each 1° rectangle directly into its 64 7.5' sheets and numbers them from the origin [Fig. 1g). 15' quads receive a suffix 'a', 30' quads suffix 'b', etc. As with T.C.I.S., quads crossing state borders present no problems although, unlike T.C.I.S., within the 1° cells adjacent east-west sheets are kept together. (T.C.I.S. - as a nested system - keeps multiples of four sheets together in a three-tiered hierarchy.)

It would be satisfying to invent a system which was as logical as it was simple, but unfortunately everyone has different ideas of 'logical' and 'simple'. Being reared on the National Grid, I find no difficulty in dealing with sheet numbers like 'TQ 3077-3177', and I know automatically that the next sheet to the north-east is 'TQ 2878-2978'. Frequent use of any system will bring familiarity, but the 'time-spent' improvement noted by Johnson [p. 117-8] represents a real financial saving of considerable importance. In a vacuum, I would have proposed the scheme illustrated in Fig. 1h, that is, numbering the 1° quads by their westings and northings, dividing each into its sixteen, lettered, 15' quads, and subdividing this into the four, numbered, 7.5° quads. The number-letter-number code reduces confusion, and for those who use the system frequently, the pattern is obvious. For those who do not, the code is scarcely more complex then the 'McLane' system, and considerably simpler than some of those noted above. (For 30' quads the notation would be, e.g., 2039 SE, while 1° quads would have simply the number, e.g., 2039.)

This system, like many of the others described above, and many more which could be devised, is at least as helpful as the 'McLane' system, and my Table summarizes the advantages and disadvantages of each, while the subsequent text amplifies some of the points drawn from the table.

The basic premise of any system worth discussing is that it would be usable in any state of the Union. If this were not so, then different map collections could not make easy use of each other's resources, which must surely be a paramount consideration. Similarly, since the various components of the U.S.G.S. medium-scale series are interlinked, it would be sensible to produce a system which demonstrates this relationship. The 'McLane' system does this only for two scales, and while the quad name is unique only within a scale, the other systems all provide sheet-specific codes which still provide links between scale.

It is reasonable to accept that 'quad names' provide the hardest task for the map-filer. Similarly, I believe that 'N3907.5-W11952.5/7.5' is harder than 'Nev.265b' or '2062111NW' or '3919-223' or '3919-16' or '1939D4'; but, which of these five is best would have to be determined by experiment.

Table of Comparison ✓ = easily ?✓ = easily perhaps x = poorly
✓✓ = very easily - = not applicable

System	Quad Name	USGS Number	McLane Number	AMS Number	Texas Code	Texas Modified	Number-Letter-Number
Usable in any state	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Usable in any scale	-	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ease of filing	xx	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Adjacent quads filed together	x	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓	✓
Speed of user adjustment	-	?✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Cross state boundaries	x	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ease of maintenance	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓
Copes with name changes	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
No special index-making required	✓	✓	x	✓	x	x	x
Alphabetical index exists	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x

Ansari's third advantage, and her first disadvantage (pp. 6-7) are obviously complementary. Any ordered numerical system will produce the same effect, which is taken to its logical extreme by T.C.I.S. A major problem in Ansari's paper is, however, her statement that the use of different numbering orders is a recipe for flexibility. It is, rather, a recipe for chaos. For example, quad number 26 in the 'McLane' system for Nevada could, by Ansari's reasoning (p. 5) be numbered 14, 24, 26, 47, 441, 462, 463 or 473, and while two other institutes have agreed that it should be 26, it is unrealistic to expect every institute to comply. Similarly, any system with a numerical logic will soon be understood by map users, although the simpler the system the better. The 'McLane' system depends on users knowing the adjacent states as well as the one of prime interest, and I wonder how many map users at the Mines Library in Nevada really know which states are contiguous with Maryland, or Tennessee.

In the West, a number of state boundaries coincide with the quad sheet-lines. East of the Mississippi this is a rarity (*vide* West Virginia, or

Wisconsin). Given that even U.S.G.S. sometimes change the state order on map sheets, is it wise to use this as a criterion? If on-the-other-hand the map curator makes up regions, which geographer will he follow? Is California one of the Great Basin states? Is Colorado in the South West? Even if this could be amicably agreed, and regional numbering decided upon, such numbers in a combined system for Arizona, California, Nevada and Utah would exceed 7,000 - and not have the internal logic of apparently similar numbers in the A.M.S., T.C.I.S. and other systems.

Given a major input of time on preparation of indices, any of the systems would be reasonably easy to maintain. Since U.S.G.S. and presumably 'A.M.S.', produce indices, their systems will involve less work in maintenance than any 'home-grown' one.

Name changes are obviously a problem only to the quad-name system, while only that system provides a ready-made alphabetical index. Since the quad names may very likely not be the names requested by a user, a gazetteer is often going to be an essential intermediary anyway.

Conclusion

In view of the comments above, it seems to me that an organisation such as W.A.M.L. should investigate this problem fully, and try to ensure that 1) its recommendations are supported by U.S.G.S. who could then print the acceptable code on the sheets, and 2) its recommendations are supported by individual map curators, who would then be saved the time and trouble of devising their own idiosyncratic systems - which can only create problems in the long-term. In the meantime, and in some fear of prejudicing the outcome of such an investigation, I would recommend map curators not to follow the 'McLane' or either of the 'Texas' systems, but to bear with the quad-name method. If their patience with that is already exhausted, then the 'A.M.S.' system would seem to hold the most promise, especially as it is already printed on some sheets, and indices must exist.

References

[1] Ansari, M. : "A simple numeric filing system for 7.5- and 15-minute topographic maps - the McLane system." W Assn Map Lib Inf Bull 12 (2) pp. 4-8 (Nov. 1980).

[2] Johnson, S.G. : "Geographic arrangement of topographic maps." Special Libraries 68 (3) pp. 115-118 (Mar. 1977).

[3] Henry, M.R. : "Joint Conference of the Western Association of Map Libraries Spring Meeting and the Map Society of California." W Assn Map Lib Inf Bull 12 (1) pp. 34-38 (Nov. 1980).

[EDITOR'S NOTE: Mr. Tatham's comments were written prior to the announcement by U.S.G.S. that its Map Reference Code system had been finalized. WAML and other map librarianship organizations had input to U.S.G.S. The new Map Reference Code is described in the March 1981 article by John I. Roney and Bruce C. Ogilvie, "Increasing the Availability of National Mapping Products".]

Figure 1a

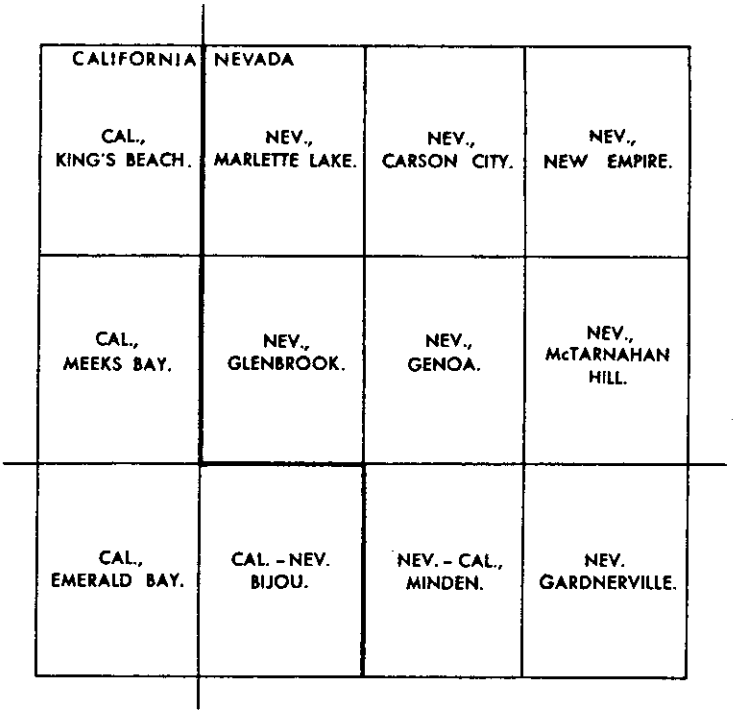


Figure 1b

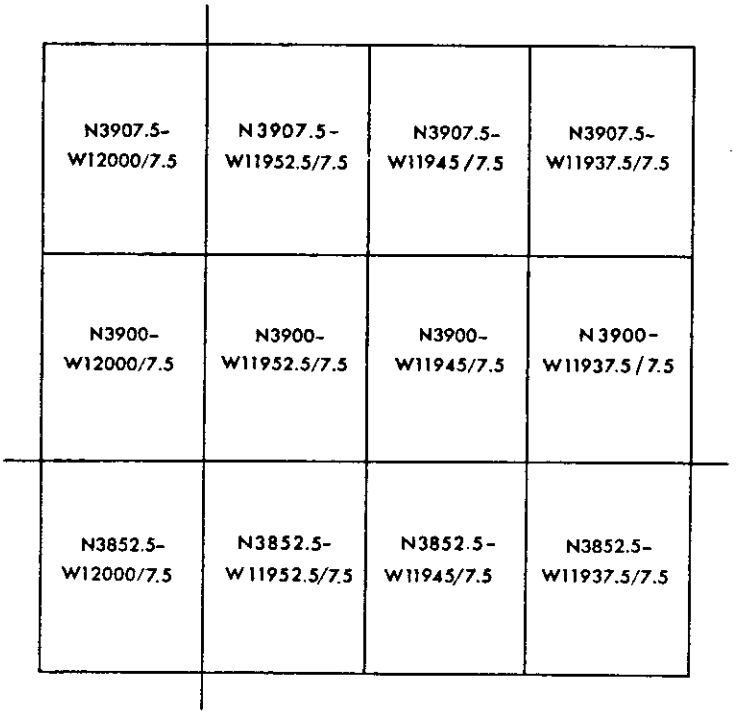


Figure 1c

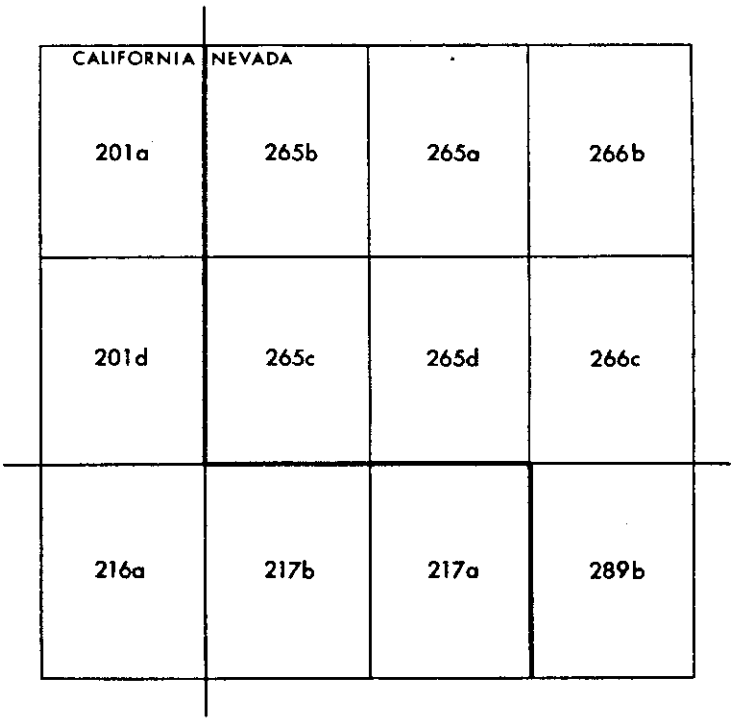


Figure 1d

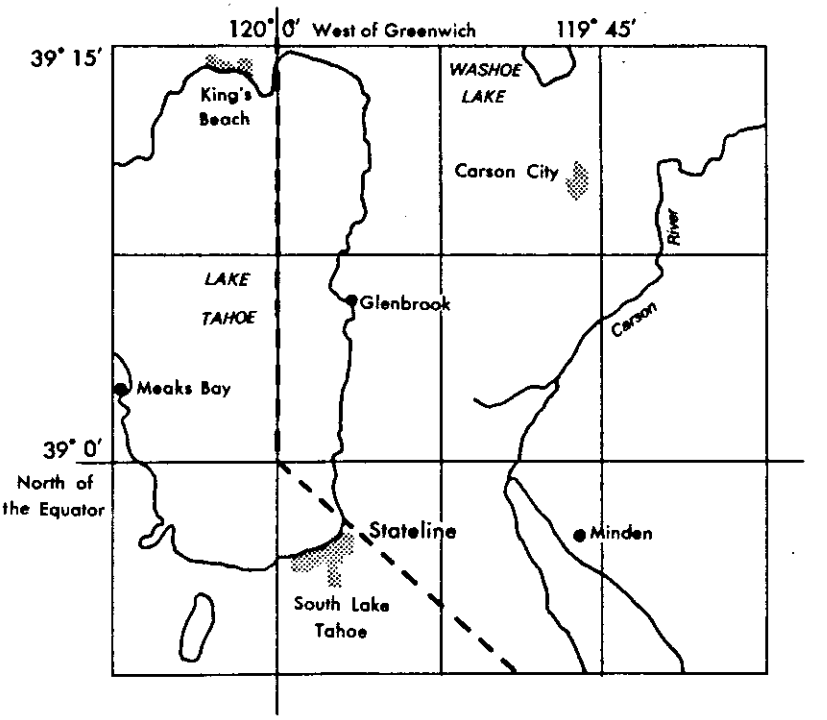


Figure 1e

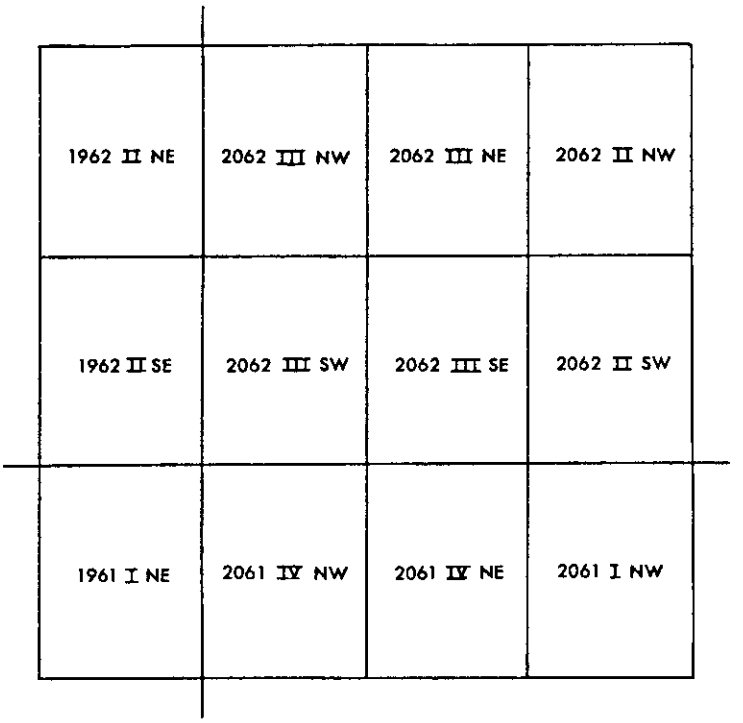


Figure 1f

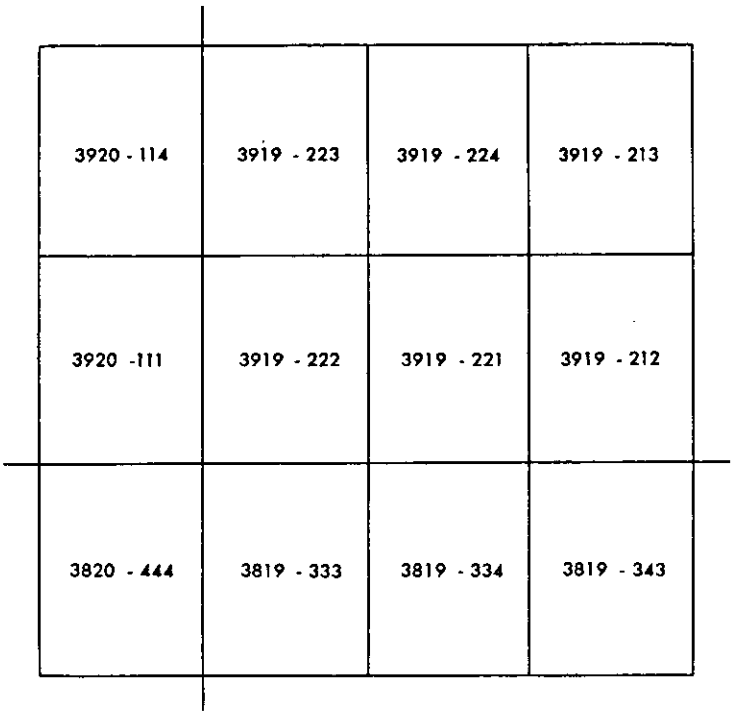


Figure 1g

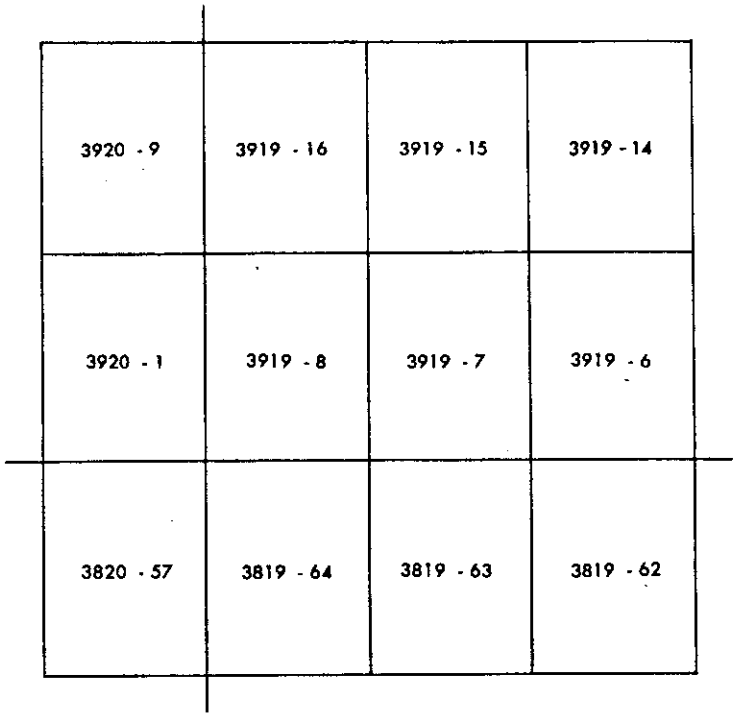
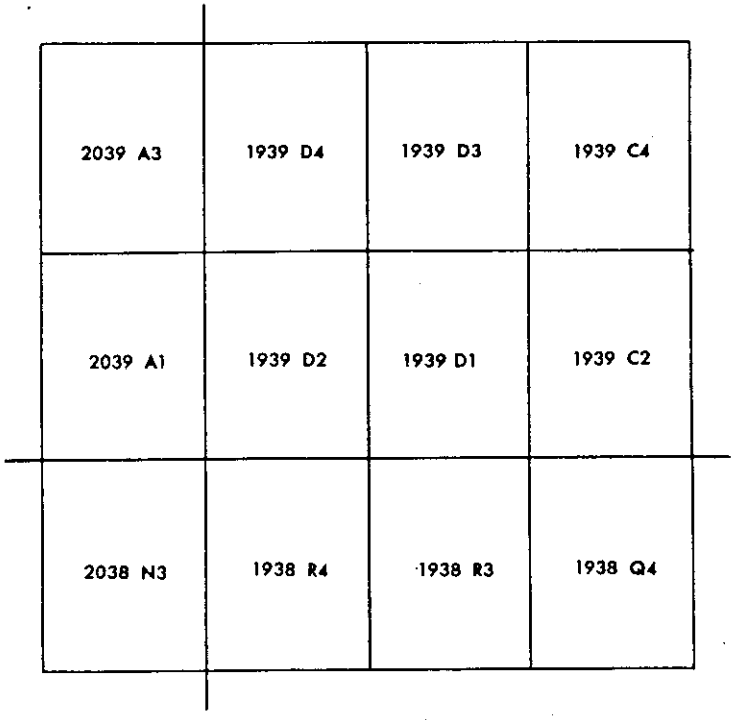


Figure 1h



Geologic Map Index to USGS 7.5' & 15' Quadrangles of California, 1883 - 1980

by
Joe Crotts

Part A - G

Government Publications-Maps
University Library
California State University, Chico

This index covers the detailed geologic maps of California that are distributed among ten irregularly issued map and monograph series published by the United States Geological Survey. Previous indexes to these maps are not organized around a common areal descriptor of sufficiently limited extent, which makes it difficult to determine coverage of specific areas. This index correlates U.S.G.S. geologic maps of California with 7.5' and 15' topographic quadrangles.

The U.S.G.S. topographic index map for California provides areal access to 7.5' and 15'-square zones by division of the state into quadrangles. Patrons seeking a geologic map of a specific area frequently utilize the index map and define their area in terms of the corresponding quadrangle(s). The standard 7.5' and 15' topographic maps are frequently used as base maps for geologic maps. Requests for topographic maps are frequently followed by requests for geologic maps of those quadrangles.

Geologic maps having scales of 1:125,000 and larger are covered in this index. Chronologically, the index begins with the earliest relevant map in each series and extends through 1980; *excluded from this index are maps issued in the Open-File Report series prior to 1974.*

The arrangement of the index is alphabetical by quadrangle name, with 7.5' quadrangles preceding identically named 15' quadrangles. Data elements provided for each quadrangle are: series name and number of each report containing a geologic map of that quadrangle or portion thereof; and, the extent of coverage of each geologic map of the quadrangle.

The ten series containing geologic maps of California covered in this index, with their title abbreviations, and the beginning date of each series are listed in the Legend. Also listed are abbreviations of areas and geographic directions used in the descriptions.

LEGEND

United States Geological Survey Series

B Bulletin 1883-
GF Geologic Folio 1894-
GP Geophysical Investigations Map 1946-
GQ Geologic Quadrangle Map 1949-
I Miscellaneous Geologic Investigations Map 1955-
MF Mineral Investigations Field Studies Map 1950-
OF Open-File Report 1974-
OM Oil and Gas Map 1943-
P Professional Paper 1902-
W Water-Supply Paper 1896-

Coverage Notations

E east, east of
E. East
L. Lake
N north, north of
N. North
NE northeast
NW northwest
R range (U.S. Land Survey)
R. River
S south, south of
SE southeast
SW southwest
T township (U.S. Land Survey)
V. Valley
W west, west of
W. West

Quadrangle	Publication	Coverage
Academy 7.5	MF 945	complete
Acton 7.5	P 522	T4N R12W 3-5; T5N R12W 22-27,34-36; T5N R13W 21-27,36
Adelaida 7.5	GQ 768	complete
Adelaida 7.5	OM 24	complete
Adelaida 7.5	P 646-B	complete
Adelaida 7.5	P 819	complete
Adelaida 15	P 646-B	complete
Adelaida 15	I 1097, sh.2	T26S R9E 33-34; T27S R9E 3-4,9-10, 13-16,21-28,33-36. T27S R10E 18-20,27-35. T28S R9E 1-4,9-16. T28S R10E 1-18. T28S R11E 7,18-19.
Adelaida 15	MF 599	T26S R9E 33. T27S R9E 4,9-10,13-16, 21-28,33-36. T27S R10E 18-20,27-34. T28S R9E 1-4,9-16. T28S R10E 3-10, 15-18.
Adelaida 15	P 819	NE ½
Adelanto 7.5	MF 229	complete
Adelanto 7.5	P 522	complete
Adobe Mtn. 7.5	P 522	complete
Aetna Springs 7.5	MF 483, sh.3	complete
Aetna Springs 7.5	P 943, pl.2	Pope V.; Snell V.; Spanish V.; Big Basin.
Agua Caliente Springs 7.5	OF 77-742	complete
Alcalde Hills 7.5	B 357	complete
Alcalde Hills 7.5	B 398	complete
Alcalde Hills 7.5	B 581-D	T20S R14E 7-8,16-22,25-36. T21S R14E 1-6; T21S R15E 6.
Alder Peak 7.5	P 646-A	Complete
Alder Peak 7.5	MF 750	N 35°56'50"
Alder Peak 7.5	OM 24	N 35°57' E 121°15'30"
Alleghany 7.5	GF 66	complete
Alleghany 15	GF 66	complete
Allendale 7.5	W 1464	complete
Allendale 7.5	MF 484, sh.3	complete
Allendale 7.5	P 943, pl.2	E 121°57'
Almanor 15	P 731, pl.2	south of E. Branch N. Fork Feather R.

Alpine 7.5	OF 80-82	complete
Alpine Butte 7.5	MF 222	complete
Alpine Butte 7.5	P 522	complete
Altamont 7.5	OF 80-538	complete
Altamont 7.5	MF 343	T3S R3E 27-29,32-34.
Altamont 7.5	MF 429	T2S R2E 22,25-27,34-36 T3S R2E 1-3,10-15,22-27,34-36. T3S R3E 6-8,17-21,29-31. (Livermore Valley and southward)
Altamont 7.5	P 943, pl.1	Livermore V.; Arroyo Mocho V.; Arroyo Seco V.
Alvord Mtn. 15	B 1089-A	complete
Alvord Mtn. 15	W 1460-F	W 116°33'
Amador City 7.5	GF 11	complete
Amador City 7.5	GF 63	T6N R10E 1-3,10-14. T6N R11E 3-10,15-18. T7N R10E 1-2,9-16,21-28,33-36. T7N R11E 18-20,29-33
Amador City 7.5	OF 79-436	complete
Amador City 7.5	P 827	W 120°47'
Amboy Crater 7.5	MF 205	complete
American House 7.5	GF 43	complete
American House 7.5	P 731, pl.3	complete
Angels Camp 7.5	GF 11	complete
Angels Camp 7.5	GF 63	T3N R13E 10-14,23-24.
Ano Nuevo 7.5	GF 163	complete
Ano Nuevo 7.5	MF 328	W 122°17'30" (San Mateo Co.)
Ano Nuevo 7.5	MF 575	W 122°17'30" (San Mateo Co.)
Ano Nuevo 7.5	P 943, pl.1	Punta del Ano Nuevo (W 122°18')
Ano Nuevo 15	MF 575	San Mateo Co.
Antelope Plain 7.5	B 406	complete
Antelope Plain 7.5	I 757	excl. T25S R21E 18-19.
Antioch North 7.5	MF 484, sh.5	complete
Antioch South 7.5	MF 310	complete
Antioch South 7.5	OF 80-536	complete
Apple Valley 15	MF 232	complete
Apple Valley 15	P 522	complete
Apple Valley North 7.5	MF 232	complete
Apple Valley North 7.5	P 522	complete

Apple Valley South 7.5	P 522	complete
Arcata North 7.5	W 1470	excl. T7N R1E 13-14,24-26.
Arcata South 7.5	W 1470	complete
Arched Rock 7.5	W 1548, pl.1	S 38°27'15" (Russian River mouth)
Arena 7.5	MF 945	complete
Arroyo Grande 7.5	GF 101	complete
Arvin 7.5	W 1656, pl.3	complete
Arvin 7.5	B 812-D	S 35°12'
Arvin 7.5	MF 944	T31S R29E 36. T31S R30E 7-10,15-22,27-34. T32S R29E 1,11-14,22-24. T32S R30E 3-10,15-22.
Ash Hill 7.5	I 477	complete
Ash Hill 7.5	MF 205	complete
Ash Meadows 15	B 1181-L	complete
Asti 7.5	P 943, pl.1	Alexander V.
Asti 7.5	W 1548,pl.1	T11N R9W 31; T11N R10W 4-5,8-10, 14-17,20-23,25-29,32-36. T12N R10W 32.
Astley Rancho 7.5	MF 226	complete
Astley Rancho 7.5	P 522	complete
Atascadero 7.5	GF 101	complete
Atascadero 7.5	OF 74-223	complete
Atascadero 7.5	I 757	T28S R12E 13-17,21-27,34-36. T28S R13E 30-31. T29S R12E 1-2,11-13,24. T29S R13E 6-7,18-19,30.
Atascadero 7.5	I 1097, sh.2	T29S R11E 12-13,24-25. T29S R12E 18-20,28-30.
Atascadero 7.5	MF 686	W 120°42'30"
Atascadero 7.5	OM 24	N 35°27'
Atascadero 7.5	P 819	T28S R11E 13; T28S R12E 13-29,32-26.
Atwater 7.5	MF 945	complete
Atwater 15	MF 945	complete
Auburn 7.5	GF 5	complete
Auburn 7.5	OF 79-386	complete
Auburn 15	B 1341	S 38°52'30"
Auburn 15	OF 79-386	complete
Auburn 15	GF 5 Sacramento	complete

Aukum 7.5	GF 3	complete
Avenal 7.5	B 357	excl. T21S R17E 7-9.
Avenal 7.5	B 398	excl. T21S R17E 7-9.
Avenal 7.5	P 195	T21S R16E 13,23-24. T21S R17E 17-21,28-33. T22S R17E 4-6,8-9,16.
Avenal Gap 7.5	I 757	complete
Avenal Gap 7.5	B 357	N 35°47' W 119°53'30"
Avenal Gap 7.5	B 398	N 35°47' W 119°53'30"
Avenal Gap 7.5	B 721	S 35°47'15"
Avenal Gap 7.5	P 195	T24S R18E 1-2,12. T24S R19E 2-11,14-23,26-35. T25S R19E 1-5,8-17.
Azusa 7.5	OM 63	T1N R10W 19-30; T1N R11W 23-26.
Bagdad 15	MF 205	complete
Bagdad SW 7.5	MF 205	complete
Bald Mtn. 7.5	I 757	NE ½
Bald Mtn. 7.5	I 487	excl. T8N R29W 19-20. excl. T8N R30W 13,24.
Baldwin Park 7.5	OM 23	T1S R10W 22-27,34-36. T2S R10W 1-4,9-12,16-17.
Baldy Mesa 7.5	P 522	complete
Ballinger Canyon 7.5	B 621-M	S 34°57'
Ballinger Canyon 7.5	I 757	NW ½
Ballinger Canyon 7.5	P 116	N 34°57'30" E 119°28'
Ballinger Canyon 7.5	W 1656, pl.3	N 34°58'15" E 119°26'
Bangor 7.5	GF 18	complete
Bannock 15	P 486-J	T9N R21E 2,11,14-15,22-23,26,35. T10N R21E 23,26,35.
Barstow 7.5	MF 233	complete
Barstow 7.5	P 522	complete
Barstow 15	MF 233	complete
Barstow 15	P 522	complete
Barstow SE 7.5	MF 233	complete
Barstow SE 7.5	P 522	complete
Bates Canyon 7.5	I 757	complete
Bates Canyon 7.5	B 621-M	north of Sierra Madre Rd. or T10N R28W 4-9,16-21,28-30,32-33. T10N R29W 1-3,11-13,24. T11N R28W 31-33. T11N R29W 32-36.

Bates Canyon 7.5	I 487	S 34°55'30" (east of Horse Canyon)
Bear Canyon 7.5	MF 750	complete
Bear Canyon 7.5	OM 24	complete
Bear Canyon 7.5	P 819	NE ½
Bear Mtn. 7.5	I 611	complete
Bear Mtn . 7.5	B 812-D	S 35°12' W 118°40'
Bear Mtn. 7.5	MF 944	excl. S 35°12'30" (Bear Mtn.) E 118°39'30"
Bear Mtn. 7.5	W 1656, pl.3	T31S R30E 10-15,22-27,34-36. T31S R31E 7-10,15-20. T32S R30E 2-3.
Bear Valley 7.5	GF 41	complete
Beauty Mtn. 7.5	OF 80-960	S 33°24' E 116°40'45"
Bella Vista 7.5	GF 138	complete
Bellota 15	OF 79-664	complete
Belridge 7.5	B 721	W 119°40'
Belridge 7.5	I 757	excl. T28S R22E 17-20,29.
Bena 7.5	MF 944	complete
Bena 7.5	W 1656, pl.3	excl. T29S R31E 26-27,33-35. T30S R31E 2-4.
Benicia 7.5	MF 484, sh.2	complete
Benicia 7.5	OF 80-400	complete
Benton 15	GQ 1013	complete
Benton 15	P 438, pl.1 (sh.1)	complete
Berenda 7.5	MF 927	complete
Berenda 7.5	MF 945	complete
Berry Creek 7.5	GF 43	complete
Berry Creek 7.5	P 731, pl.3	T21N R5E 2-5,10-11,14-15,22-23, 26-27,34-35. T22N R4E 23-26,36. T22N R5E 19-23,26-35.
Bethany 7.5	MF 429	T1S R3E 35-36; T1S R4E 31; T2S R3E 1; T2S R4E 6-7.
Bethany 7.5	P 943, pl.1	lowlands within Alameda and Contra Costa Counties (W 121°32'30")
Beverly Hills 7.5	GP 149	complete
Beverly Hills 7.5	P 165	N 34°05'
Beverly Hills 7.5	W 1461	S 34°06'

Bickmore Canyon 7.5	OF 75-394	complete
Bickmore Canyon 7.5	OF 79-701	complete
Bickmore Canyon 7.5	MF 357	T15S R7E 19-21,27-34. T16S R7E 3-10,15-22,27-30,31-34.
Big Basin 7.5	GF 163	complete
Big Basin 7.5	MF 328	T8S R3W 7-11,14-23. T8S R4W 12-13,24-25,36. (San Mateo Co.)
Big Basin 7.5	MF 575	T8S R3W 7-11,14-23. T8S R4W 12-13,24-25,36. (San Mateo Co.)
Big Bear City 7.5	I 426	complete
Big Bear Lake 7.5	I 431	complete
Big Bend Mountain 15	GF 43	complete
Big Maria Mountains NE 7.5	GQ 350	complete
Big Meadow 15	GF 51	complete
Big Pine 15	P 110	excl. S 37°05' (Fresno Co.) W 118°25'
Big Pine 15	P 438, pl.1 (sh.2)	excl. Fresno Co. west of Palisade Lakes, Mather Pass & Cardinal Lake
Big Pine 15	P 470	complete
Big Pine Mtn. 7.5	I 487	complete
Big Pine Mtn. 7.5	I 757	N 34°42'30"
Big Sur 7.5	MF 750	complete
Biggs 7.5	GF 17	complete
Bighorn Canyon 7.5	I 518	complete
Bird Valley 7.5	OF 79-1606	complete
Birds Landing 7.5	MF 484, sh.5	complete
Birds Landing 7.5	W 1464	T4N R2E 4-6; T5N R1E 25-28,33-36. T5N R2E 28-33.
Bishop 15	P 110	complete
Bishop 15	P 438, pl.1 (sh.2)	complete
Bishop 15	P 438, pl.2	complete
Bishop 15	P 470	complete
Bissell 7.5	P 522	complete
Black Mtn. 7.5	P 522	T6N R18W 2-11; T6N R19W 1-2,11-12; T7N R18W 7,15-23,26-35; T7N R19W 1-3,10-15,22-27,34-36.

Black Star Canyon 7.5	OM 154	complete
Blacktop Mtn. 15	GQ 428	complete
Blackwell's Corner 7.5	B 721	complete
Blackwell's Corner 7.5	I 757	complete
Blackwell's Corner 7.5	B 406	W 119°45'30"
Blairsden 7.5	GF 37	complete
Blairsden 15	GF 37	complete
Blanco Mtn. 15	GQ 529	complete
Blanco Mtn. 15	I 506	complete
Blanco Mtn. 15	MF 256	complete
Blanco Mtn. 15	P 110	complete
Blanco Mtn. 15	P 438, pl.1 (sh.2)	complete
Bliss Ranch 7.5	MF 945	complete
Blue Canyon 7.5	GF 66	complete
Blue Canyon 7.5	MF 1177-A	T16N R11E 11-16. T16N R12E 4-5,7-9,16-18.
Blue Mtn. 15	GF 51	complete
Blue Nose Mtn. 7.5	GF 37	complete
Boca 7.5	GF 39	complete
Bodie 15	P 438, pl.1 (sh.1)	S 38°06' E Lundy Lake
Bolinas 7.5	GF 193	complete
Bolinas 7.5	MF 574	complete
Bollibokka Mtn. 15	GF 138	complete
Bollibokka Mtn. 15	P 338	T34N R2W 6-8,16-22,27-35. T34N R3W 1-4,7-36.
Bonita Ranch 7.5	MF 945	complete
Boron 7.5	MF 204	complete
Boron 7.5	P 522	complete
Boron 15	MF 204	complete
Boron 15	P 522	complete
Boron NE 7.5	MF 204	complete
Boron NE 7.5	P 522	complete
Boron NW 7.5	MF 204	complete
Boron NW 7.5	P 522	complete
Boron SW 7.5	MF 204	complete

Borrego Palm Canyon 7.5	OF 80-960	E 116°24'
Bouldin Island 7.5	MF 484, sh.5	complete
Bouldin Island 7.5	P 943, pl.2	S 38°06'30" W 121°34'30"
Bouquet Reservoir 15	MF 79	complete
Bradley 7.5	B 1255	complete
Bradley 7.5	OM 24	complete
Bradley 7.5	P 646-B	complete
Bradley 7.5	P 819	complete
Bradley 15	P 646-B	complete
Branch Mtn. 7.5	I 757	complete
Bray 15	W 1491	N 41°38' E 122°10'
Brentwood 7.5	P 943, pl.2	excl. uplands, primarily in SE ¼ of quad.
Briceland 7.5	MF 1196-A	S 40°06'30" W 124°58'
Briones Valley 7.5	GF 193	complete
Briones Valley 7.5	OF 80-539	complete
Bristol Lake 15	MF 205	complete
Bristol Lake NW 7.5	MF 205	complete
Bristol Lake SW 7.5	MF 205	complete
Broadwell Lake 15	MF 205	complete
Broadwell Lake 15	I 478	complete
Brooks 7.5	MF 484, sh.4	complete
Brooks 7.5	OF 79-1606	complete
Browns Valley 7.5	GF 18	complete
Bruceville 7.5	OF 80-849	complete
Brush Creek 7.5	GF 43	complete
Brush Creek 7.5	P 731, pl.3	complete
Brush Lake 7.5	OF 78-656	complete
Bryson 7.5	P 646-A	complete
Bryson 7.5	P 819	NE ½
Bryson 7.5	OM 24	T24S R8E 1-5,8-17,20-29,33-36. T24S R9E 4-9,16-21,28-33. T25S R8E 1-2,12; T25S R9E 4-9,16-18.
Bryson 15	P 646-A	complete
Bryson 15	P 819	NE ½
Buckhorn Peak 7.5	GF 41	complete

Bucks Lake 7.5	GF 43	complete
Bucks Lake 7.5	P 731, pl.2,3	complete
Bucks Lake 15	GF 43	complete
Bucks Lake 15	P 731, pl.2,3	complete
Bucksnort Mtn. 7.5	OF 80-960	S 33°24'
Bullfrog 15	MF 177	complete
Bullfrog 15	P 454-J	complete
Bunker Hill 7.5	GF 39	complete
Burbank 7.5	GP 149	T1N R13W 19-21,28-33. T1N R14W 20-29,32-36.
Burbank 7.5	P 165	S 34°09' W 118°17'
Burnett Peak 7.5	P 646-A	complete
Burnt Peak 7.5	P 522	excl. T6N R16W 7.
Burro Mtn. 7.5	P 646-A	complete
Burro Mtn. 7.5	I 1097, sh.1	T24S R6E 3-5,9-10,14-16.
Burro Mtn. 7.5	MF 784	T25S R6E 9,14-16.
Butte City 7.5	GF 17	complete
Butte City 15	GF 17	complete
Byron Hot Springs 7.5	OF 80-534	complete
Cache Peak 7.5	MF 219	complete
Cache Peak 7.5	P 522	complete
Cadiz 15	MF 205	W 115°33'
Cadiz Lake 15	MF 205	T2N R14E 1-3,10-15; T2N R15E 1-18; T2N R16E 1-18; T3N R14E 1-3,10-15, T3N R15E 1-36; 22-27,34-36; T3N R16E 4-10,14-36; T4N R14E 1-3,10-15,22-27,34-36. T4N R15E 6-8,16-36; T4N R16E 31-32; T5N R14E 26-27,34-35.
Cadiz Valley 15	MF 205	complete
Cady Mtns. 15	I 467	complete
Cady Mtns. 15	MF 205	complete
Cahto Peak 7.5	W 1548, pl.5	T21N R15W 2-4,9-11,14-16,21-23, 26-28,34. T22N R15W 20-23,26-29,33-35.
Cajon 7.5	P 522	complete
Calaveras Res. 7.5	MF 335	lowland (urbanized area of San Jose, Milpitas) in SW ¼ of quad. (T6S R1E)

Calaveras Res. 7.5	MF 343	T5S R1E 13-14,24-25,36. T5S R2E 15-22,27-34. T6S R2E 4-9,16-17,20-21,28.
Calaveras Res. 7.5	MF 361	S 37°25'30" W 121°47' E 121°51'15"
Calaveras Res. 7.5	P 943, pl.1	lowlands in SW ¼ incl. cities of San Jose, Milpitas, Berryessa and Calaveras V. south of Calaveras Res.
Calaveritas 7.5	GF 11	complete
Calaveritas 7.5	GF 63	T3N R12E 1-2,11-12; T3N R13E 4-10; T4N R12E 2,11-14,23-26,35-36; T4N R13E 18-19,29-33.
Caldwell Mesa 7.5	I 757	Los Padres Natl. Forest (NE ¼) & T31S R15E 9-16,21-28,35-36; T32S R15E 1; T32S R16E 3-10,15-18,20-22.
Caliente Mtn. 7.5	I 757	complete
Caliente Mtn. 7.5	B 621-M	T11N R27W 15-22,27-34; T11N R28W 3-4,9-11,13-16,21-28, 33-36.
Caliente Mtn. 15	I 757	complete
California City North 7.5	MF 170	complete
California City North 7.5	P 522	complete
California Valley 7.5	I 757	complete
Calistoga 7.5	MF 483, sh.3	complete
Calistoga 7.5	P 943, pl.2	Napa V.
Calistoga 7.5	W 1495	T8N R6W 3-10,15-17,19-22,27-29, T8N R7W 1-2. 33-34. T9N R6W 29-34. T9N R7W 22-27,34-36.
Camarillo Brillo 7.5	W 1619-S	complete
Camatta Canyon 7.5	I 757	complete
Camatta Canyon 7.5	I 788	complete
Camatta Canyon 7.5	P 646-C	complete
Camatta Ranch 7.5	I 757	complete
Cambria 7.5	I 1097, sh.2	complete
Cambria 7.5	MF 599	complete
Cambria 7.5	P 646-A	complete
Camino 7.5	GF 3	complete
Camino 15	GF 3	complete
Camp Far West 7.5	GF 18	complete
Camp Meeker 7.5	W 1548, pl.1	T7N R9W 5-6; T7N R10W 1,3,5-6; T8N R9W 31-32; T8N R10W 31-36.

Camptonville 7.5	GF 18	complete
Cannibal Island 7.5	W 1470	complete
Canoga Park 7.5	P 165	S 34°09'30"
Cantil 7.5	P 522	complete
Capell Valley 7.5	MF 484, sh.3	complete
Cape San Martin 7.5	P 646-A	complete
Cape San Martin 7.5	MF 750	N 35°56'50"
Cape San Martin 15	P 646-A	complete
Cape San Martin 15	I 1097, sh.1	T25S R6E 3-5,9-11,14-16.
Caribou 7.5	P 731, pl.2	south of E. Branch N. Fork Feather R.
Carmel Valley 7.5	MF 750	complete
Carmichael 7.5	GF 5	complete
Carmichael 7.5	OF 79-583	complete
Carneros Rocks 7.5	I 757	complete
Carneros Rocks 7.5	OF 77-610	complete
Carneros Rocks 7.5	B 406	excl. T28S R21E 7,18-19,30-31.
Carneros Rocks 7.5	B 721	excl. T29S R20E 7,17-21,28-30.
Carpinteria 7.5	B 321	S 34°28'
Carpinteria 7.5	W 1108	T4N R25W 16-21,28-30,32-33. T4N R26W 8-16,22-24.
Carquinez Strait 15	MF 484, sh.2	complete
Casa Diablo Mtn. 15	GQ 99	complete
Casa Diablo Mtn. 15	P 438, pl.1 (sh.1)	complete
Casa Diablo Mtn. 15	P 438, pl.2	complete
Casa Diablo Mtn. 15	P 1044-A	W 118°38'30"
Cascade 7.5	GF 43	complete
Cascade 7.5	P 731, pl.3	complete
Casmalia 7.5	B 322	complete
Casmalia 7.5	OM 14	N 34°52'
Casmalia 7.5	P 222	N 34°52'
Casmalia 7.5	W 1664	S 34°50'50"
Castle Butte 15	MF 170	complete
Castle Butte 15	P 522	complete
Castle Butte SE 7.5	MF 170	complete
Castle Butte SE 7.5	P 522	complete

Castle Rock 7.5	P 486-J	Calif. area
Castle Rock Ridge 7.5	GF 163	complete
Castle Rock Ridge 7.5	OF 79-659	complete
Castle Rock Ridge 7.5	MF 335	T8S R1W 7-8,17-18; T8S R2W 12.
Castle Rock Ridge 7.5	MF 643	T8S R1W 7,17-20; T8S R2W 10-14.
Catclaw Flat 7.5	I 517	complete
Cathedral City 7.5	W 1605	S hwy 10 W 116°26'30"
Cave Mtn. 15	MF 205	S 35°02'30"
Cayucos 7.5	GF 101	complete
Cayucos 7.5	I 1097, sh.2	complete
Cayucos 7.5	MF 686	complete
Cayucos 7.5	MF 599	W 120°58' (Villa Creek)
Cayucos 15	GF 101	complete
Cayucos 15	I 1097, sh.2	T28S R11E 14-23,26-30,33-35. T29S R11E 1-2.(primarily NE 1/8)
Cayucos 15	I 1097, sh.3	S ½
Cazadero 7.5	W 1548, pl.1	T8N R10W 18-19,30. T8N R11W 25.
Cedar Mtn. 7.5	OF 80-850	complete
Cedar Mtn. 7.5	MF 343	excl. T3S R4E 34-35; T4S R4E 2-3.
Ceres 7.5	OF 80-607	complete
Cerro Colorado 7.5	B 603	E 120°54'30"
Challenge 7.5	GF 18	complete
Chaney Ranch 7.5	OF 75-394	complete
Chaney Ranch 7.5	B 603	E 120°34'
Charleston School 7.5	OF 75-394	complete
Charleston School 7.5	B 603	W 120°49'
Chemehuevi Peak 7.5	P 486-J	NE ½ of quad.
Cherry Peak 7.5	OF 75-394	complete
Cherry Peak 7.5	OF 79-703	complete
Cherry Peak 7.5	MF 357	T15S R7E 6-8,17-18 (west of San Andreas Rift Zone)
Chews Ridge 7.5	MF 750	complete
Chicago Park 7.5	GF 66 Colfax	complete
Chicago Park 7.5	MF 1177-A	T15N R10E 5-6; T16N R10E 31-32.
Chicago Park 7.5	GF 29	T16N R9E 15-17,20-22.
Chiles Valley 7.5	MF 483, sh.3	complete
Chiles Valley 7.5	P 943, pl.2	Pope V.; Chiles V.; Elder V.; Soda V.

Chimineas Ranch 7.5	I 757	complete
Chimineas Ranch 7.5	B 406	N 35°11' E 119°58'
Chimney Canyon 7.5	I 757	south of Stanley Mtn.; east of Chimney and Buckhorn Canyons (primarily SW 1/8 of quad.)
Chimney Canyon 15	I 757	excl. T11N R31W 19-30; T11N R32W 3-4,9-11,13-16,21-28.
Chinese Camp 7.5	GF 41	complete
Chinese Camp 7.5	MF 840	complete
Chinese Camp 7.5	GF 63	T1S R14E 1-3,10-14,24.
Chinese Mtn. 15	W 1484	T41N R6W 2,11-12; T42N R6W 7-11, 14-23,26-29,33-35.
Chittenden 7.5	OF 78-453	complete
Chittenden 7.5	MF 335	Santa Clara Valley west of Pajaro River (San Benito Co. boundary)
Chittenden 7.5	P 943, pl.1	Santa Clara Valley west of Pajaro River (Santa Clara Co.) Castro Valley
Cholame 7.5	I 757	complete
Cholame 7.5	I 788	complete
Cholame 7.5	P 646-C	complete
Cholame 7.5	P 1082	NE ½
Cholame Hills 7.5	OM 24	W 120°24'30"
Cholame Hills 7.5	P 646-C	complete
Cholame Hills 7.5	P 1082	complete
Cholame Hills 7.5	I 757	T24S R15E 29,31-32; T25S R14E 1, 11-15.
Cholame Hills 7.5	P 819	SW ½
Cholame Valley 7.5	P 646-C	complete
Cholame Valley 7.5	P 1082	complete
Cholame Valley 7.5	I 757	excl. T24S R15E 1-5,8-10,16-17,20.
Chounet Ranch 7.5	B 603	complete
Chounet Ranch 7.5	OF 75-394	complete
Chounet Ranch 7.5	OM 128	T15S R12E 5-10,14-18.
Chowchilla 7.5	MF 945	complete
Chowchilla 7.5	MF 927	T9S R16E 29,32; T10S R15E 25,36. T10S R16E 5,7-8,17-20,29-32. T11S R16E 5-6.
Chowchilla 15	MF 945	complete

Christmas Canyon 7.5	P 457	S 35°32'30" W 117°21'
Chualar 7.5	MF 750	south of Salinas River
Ciervo Mtn. 7.5	B 603	complete
Cinco 7.5	P 522	complete
Cisco Grove 7.5	GF 66	complete
Cisco Grove 7.5	MF 1177-A	T16N R12E 1-4,9-16; T16N R13E 3-10, T17N R12E 35-36. 15-18. T17N R13E 27-28,31-34.
Citrus Heights 7.5	GF 5	complete
Citrus Heights 7.5	OF 79-583	complete
Clark Lake	MF 644	complete
Clarksburg 7.5	W 1464	T6N R3E 3; T7N R3E 1-3,10-15, 21-23,29-30,34-35.
Clarksville 7.5	GF 5	complete
Clayton 7.5	MF 310	complete
Clayton 7.5	OF 80-547	complete
Clayton 7.5	P 943, pl.2	Clayton Valley
Cleghorn Lakes 7.5	MF 205	complete
Clements 7.5	OF 79-664	complete
Clipper Mills 7.5	GF 43	complete
Clipper Mills 7.5	P 731, pl.3	N 39°35'40"
Cloverdale 7.5	P 943, pl.1	Alexander V.; Oat V.
Cloverdale 7.5	W 1548, pl.1	S 38°51'10" E 123°03'10"
Clovis 15	MF 945	N ½
Coal Oil Canyon 7.5	W 1656, pl.3	complete
Coal Oil Canyon 7.5	P 116	S 35°05'30"
Coalinga 7.5	B 357	excl. T19S R16E 32; T20S R16E 5.
Coalinga 7.5	B 398	excl. T19S R16E 32; T20S R16E 5.
Coalinga 7.5	B 581-D	T20S R15E 31-32; T21S R15E 4-5.
Cold Fork 7.5	MF 516	complete
Colfax 7.5	GF 66	complete
Colfax 7.5	GF 66 Colfax	complete
Collins Valley 7.5	OF 80-960	S 33°24' W 116°24'
Coloma 7.5	GF 3 Placerville	complete
Columbia 7.5	GF 51	complete
Columbia 7.5	GF 63	T2N R13E 1,12-13,24-25; T2N R14E 6-8,16-21,27-30; T3N R13E 25,36; T3N R14E 31.

Columbia 15	GF 51	complete
Columbia SE 7.5	GF 51	complete
Colyear Springs 15	MF 516	complete
Concord 15	GF 193	complete
Condrey Mtn. 15	GQ 618	complete
Condrey Mtn. 15	P 1086	complete
Cone Peak 7.5	MF 750	complete
Cone Peak 7.5	OM 24	T21S R5E 10-15,23-26,35-36. T22S R5E 1.
Conner 7.5	W 1656, pl.3	complete
Conner 7.5	B 812-D	S 35°06'
Conner SW 7.5	W 1656, pl.3	complete
Conner SW 7.5	P 116	complete
Cooskie Creek 7.5	MF 1196-A	complete
Copco 15	W 1484	S 41°52' W 122°18'
Copper Mtn. 7.5	B 603	E 121°19'
Cordelia 7.5	MF 484, sh.2	complete
Cordelia 7.5	W 1464	T4N R2W 6-7,18-18,30; T4N R3W 1-2, T5N R2W 30-31. 11-14,24-25. T5N R3W 25-27,34-36.
Cosio Knob 7.5	B 1161-H	complete
Cosio Knob 7.5	OM 24	complete
Cosio Knob 7.5	P 819	complete
Cotati 7.5	MF 483, sh.2	complete
Cotati 7.5	W 1427	complete
Cotati 7.5	P 943, pl.1	lowlands
Cougar Butte 7.5	I 426	complete
Coulterville 7.5	GF 41 Sonora	complete
Coulterville 7.5	GF 63	T2S R16E 19-21,28-34. T3S R16E 2-24,26-29,32-33.
Coulterville 15	GF 41 Sonora	complete
Courtland 7.5	P 943, pl.2	Solano Co. west of Sutter Slough
Covelo East 7.5	W 1548, pl.3	T22N R12W 3-10,15-23. T23N R12W 19-20,27-34.
Covelo West 7.5	W 1548,pl.3	T22N R13W 1-3,11-15,23-24. T23N R13W 13-14,23-26,35-36.
Cowtrack Mtn. 15	P 438, pl.1 (sh.1)	complete

Cowtrack Mtn. 15	P 438, pl.4	T2S R27E 13,21-28; T2S R28E 8-30; T2S R29E 7-11,14-23,26-30.
Cowtrack Mtn. 15	P 1044-A	S 37°48'15"
Coxcomb Mtns. 15	MF 205	N 33°53'
Coxcomb Mtns. 15	W 1475-O	N 33°55' W 115°20'30"
Crescent City 7.5	W 1254	complete
Crescent Mills 7.5	B 353	complete
Cressey 7.5	MF 945	complete
Creston 7.5	I 757	complete
Creston 7.5	OM 24	complete
Creston 7.5	P 646-B	complete
Creston 7.5	P 819	complete
Crevison Peak 7.5	B 603	complete
Crevison Peak 7.5	OF 75-394	complete
Crevison Peak 7.5	MF 416	T9S R7E 18-20,29-30 (Santa Clara Co.)
Cross Mtn. 7.5	P 522	T28S R36E 36; T28S R37E 16,20-21, T29S R36E 1,11-14,22-28. 28-33. T29S R37E 3-10,15-21,27-30.
Crows Landing 7.5	B 603	T6S R8E 5-9,16-22,27-30.
Crows Landing 7.5	MF 945	east of San Joaquin R.
Crystal Lake 7.5	P 522	T3N R8W 6-7,18-19,30-31.
Cuddeback Lake 15	P 457	T28E R42E 13-36; T28S R43E 16-21, T29S R42E 1-5,8-17,20-29, 28-33. T29S R43E 3-10,15-21, 32-36. T30S R42E 1-5,8-11. 29-31.
Cuddeback Lake 15	P 522	T29S R42E 28-29,32-34. T30S R42E 1-5,8-17,20-29,32-36. T30S R43S 7,16-22,25-36. T30S R44E 31; T31S R42E 1-5,8-12. T31S R43E 1-12; T31S R44E 3-10.
Cuddy Valley 7.5	P 116	N 34°51'30"
Cummings Mtn. 7.5	I 611	complete
Cummings Mtn. 15	I 611	complete
Cupertino 7.5	GF 163	complete
Cupertino 7.5	MF 335	T6S R1W 31-32; T6S R2W 31-36; T7S R1W 5-8,17-20,29-32; T7S R2W 1-5,9-16,21-28,34-36; T8S R1W 5-8; T8S R2W 1-3,11-12.
Cupertino 7.5	MF 643	T7S R2W 9,15-18,20-23,25-29,33-36. T8S R2W 1-3,10-12.
Cupertino 7.5	P 943, pl.1	urbanized lowlands (Santa Clara V.)

Curry Mtn. 7.5	B 357	T21S R14E 8-17,20-25,36. T21S R15E 7,18-19,30-31; T22S R14E 1,12; T22S R15E 5-8,17-18, 20.
Curry Mtn. 7.5	B 398	T21S R14E 8-17,20-25,36; T21S R15E 7,18-19,30-31; R22S R14E 1,12; T22S R15E 5-8,17-18,20.
Curry Mtn. 7.5	B 581-D	excl. T22S R14E 17-21.
Cuttings Wharf 7.5	W 1495	complete
Cuttings Wharf 7.5	P 943, pl.2	excl. uplands in N ½ of quad. & Oat Hill
Cuyama 7.5	I 757	complete
Cuyama 7.5	I 876	complete
Cuyama 7.5	B 621-M	S 34°57'
Cuyama 7.5	OM 217	N 34°56'45"
Cuyama Peak 7.5	B 621-M	excl. south of Burgess Canyon
Cypress Mtn. 7.5	P 646-B	complete
Cypress Mtn. 7.5	I 1097, sh.2	T26S R9E 33-34; T27S R9E 9-10, 12-16,21-28,33-36; T27S R10E 18-20,27-34; T28S R9E 1-4,9-16; T28S R10E 3-10,15-18.
Cypress Mtn. 7.5	MF 599	T26S R9E 33; T27 R9E 4,9-10, 13-16, 21-28,33-36; T27S R10E 18-20, 27-34; T28S R9E 1-4,9-16; T28S R10E 3-10,15-18.
Daggett 7.5	I 592	complete
Daggett 15	I 592	complete
Dale Lake 15	MF 205	T1S R12E 1-5,8-17,20-24; T1S R13E 1-25; T1S R14E 3-10,15-22,27-34; T2S R14E 3-5,8-10,15-17; T1N R12E 1-5,8-17,20-29,32-36; T1N R13E 1-36; T1N R14E 3-10,15-22,27-34; T2N R12E 20-29,32-36; T2N R13E 19-36. T2N R14E 19-22,27-34.
Dana Point 7.5	OM 193	complete
Darwin 15	P 368	complete
Darwin 15	P 438, pl.1 (sh. 3)	W 117°40'
Daulton 7.5	MF 945	complete
Davenport 7.5	GF 163	complete
Davis 7.5	OF 79-583	complete
Davis 7.5	W 1464	complete
Davis 15	OF 79-583	complete
Deadman Lake 15	I 488	complete

Deadman Lake 15	MF 205	complete
Deadman Lake NE 7.5	I 488	complete
Deadman Lake NE 7.5	MF 205	complete
Deadman Lake NW 7.5	I 488	complete
Deadman Lake NW 7.5	MF 205	complete
Deadman Lake SE 7.5	I 488	complete
Deadman Lake SE 7.5	MF 205	complete
Deadman Lake SW 7.5	I 488	complete
Deadman Lake SW 7.5	MF 205	complete
Deepwell Ranch 7.5	MF 944	complete
Del Sur 7.5	MF 79	complete
Del Sur 7.5	P 522	complete
Del Sur 7.5	MF 766	T6N R13W 3-5,8-10.
Del Sur 7.5	P 1039	T6N R13W 3-5,8-10.
Delano East 7.5	MF 944	E 119°08'
Denair 7.5	OF 80-607	complete
Denverton 7.5	MF 484, sh.5	complete
Denverton 7.5	P 943, pl.2	W 121°54'30"
Denverton 7.5	W 1464	T4N R1W 2-3; T5N R1W 25-29,32-36.
Descanso 7.5	OF 77-406	complete
Desert Butte 7.5	MF 170	complete
Desert Butte 7.5	P 522	complete
Desert Hot Springs 7.5	W 1605	S 33°55'
Detert Reservoir 7.5	MF 483, sh.3	T9N R6W 2-11,14-18; T9N R7W 1-3, 10-15; T10N R6W 3,10,15,20-23, 26-35; T10N R7W 22-23,25-27,34-36.
Devil Peak 7.5	GF 3	complete
Devils Postpile 15	GQ 437	complete
Devils Postpile 15	P 438, pl.1	N 37°33' E 119°33' (sh. 1)
Devils Postpile 15	P 1044-A	N 37°36' W 119°05'40"
Devore 7.5	W 1419, pl.1	lowlands, and isolated uplands south of Glen Helen Regional Park and east of Sycamore Flat
Diablo 7.5	MF 310	complete
Diablo 7.5	OF 80-546	complete
Diablo 7.5	P 943, pl.1	San Ramon V.; Green V.; Sycamore V.; Alamo Creek V.

Dixon 7.5	MF 484, sh.3	complete
Dixon 7.5	P 943, pl.2	complete
Dixon 7.5	W 1464	complete
Domengine Ranch 7.5	B 603	complete
Domengine Ranch 7.5	B 357	S 36°18'30" W 120°16'
Domengine Ranch 7.5	B 398	S 36°18'30" W 120°26'
Donnor Pass 15	GF 39 Truckee	complete
Dorris 15	W 1491	complete
Dos Pueblos Canyon 7.5	W 1108	S 34°31' E 119°55'
Dos Rios 7.5	W 1548, pl.3	T22N R13W 24-25.
Double Point 7.5	MF 574	complete
Dove Spring 7.5	P 522	T28S R36E 36; T28S R37E 16,20-21, 28-33; T29S R36E 1,11-14,22-28; T29S R37E 3-10,15-21,27-30.
Downieville 7.5	GF 37 Downieville	complete
Downieville 15	GF 37 Downieville	complete
Dozier 7.5	MF 484, sh.3	complete
Dozier 7.5	P 943, pl.2	complete
Dozier 7.5	W 1464	complete
Drakes Bay 7.5	MF 574	complete
Dry Mountain 15	I 506	complete
Dublin 7.5	OF 80-537	complete
Dublin 7.5	MF 429	T2S R1E 29-32; T2S R1W 25,35-36; T3S R1W 1-2,12-13; T3S R2W 5-8,17-20, 29-30,32.(Amador Valley area)
Dublin 7.5	P 943, pl.1	San Ramon V.; Amador V.; Stonybrook Canyon.
Duckwall Mtn. 7.5	GF 41 Sonora	complete
Duncan Peak 7.5	GF 66	complete
Duncan Peak 7.5	MF 1177-A	excl. T15N R13E 21-22.
Duncan Peak 15	GF 66	complete
Duncans Mills 7.5	W 1548, pl.1	T7N R10W 6-7,18; T7N R11W 1-3, 10-29; T8N R10W 31; T8N R11W 34-36.(Russian River valley)
Dunnigan 7.5	OF 79-1606	complete
Dunnigan 15	OF 79-1606	complete
Dutch Flat 7.5	GF 66 Colfax	complete

Dutch Flat 7.5	MF 1177-A	excl. T15N R10E 20,29; T16N R10E 13-17,20-22; T16N R11E 18.
Dwinnell Res. 15 (now Lake Shastina 15)	W 1484	complete
Eagle Mtn. 15	I 782	T24N R4E 1,12-13,24; T24N R5E 6-8,17-19.
Eagle Rest 7.5	P 116	complete
Eagle Rest Peak 7.5	B 812-D	N 34°55'
Eagle Rest Peak 7.5	W 1656, pl.3	N 34°53'30"
East Elk Hills 7.5	P 116	complete
East Elk Hills 7.5	B 406	S 35°20'
East Elk Hills 7.5	B 835	T30S R23E 10-15,22-27,34-36; T30S R24E 17-22,27-34; T31S R23E 1-3,10-12; T31S R24E 3-10.
East Elk Hills 7.5	I 757	excl. T29S R23E 25. T29S R24E 27-30,32-34.
East Elk Hills 7.5	P 912,pl.3	T30S R23E 10-15,22-27,34-36. T30S R24E 18-21,27-34;(Elk Hills) T31S R23E 1-3,10-12; T31S R24E 3-10.
Echo Lake 7.5	GF 31	complete
Edison 7.5	OF 76-592	complete
Edison 7.5	W 1656, pl.3	complete
Edison 7.5	MF 944	excl. SW ¼
Edwards 7.5	P 522	complete
Edwards 7.5	B 1089-B	complete
Eldorado Bend 7.5	OF 79-1606	complete
Elk Grove 7.5	OF 80-849	complete
Elkhorn Hills 7.5	B 406	complete
Elkhorn Hills 7.5	I 585	complete
Elkhorn Hills 7.5	I 757	complete
Elkhorn Hills 7.5	OM 217	T11N R25W 5-9,15-23,25-36; T11N R26W 1-2,11-14,23-26,35-36; T12N R25W 31; T12N R26W 35-36; T32S R22E 28,33-34.
Elkhorn Hills 7.5	P 116	T11N R25W 1-4,11-13; T12N R25W 33-36.
Elledge Peak 7.5	W 1548, pl.2	T13N R12W 1-3,10-12; T14N R12W 1-16,22-29,32-36; T14N R13W 1,12; T15N R12W 32-36.
Elmira 7.5	MF 484, sh.3	complete
Elmira 7.5	W 1464	complete
Elmira 7.5	P 943, pl.2	excl. uplands

El Mirage 7.5	P 522	complete
El Nido 7.5	MF 945	complete
El Paso Peaks 7.5	P 522	complete
El Toro 7.5	OM 154	N 33°41'15"
El Toro 7.5	OM 193	S 33°41'
Emerald Bay 7.5	GF 31	complete
Emerson Lake 7.5	I 490	complete
Emerson Lake 15	I 490	complete
Emigrant Gap 15	GF 66 Colfax	complete
Emigrant Hill 7.5	B 721	complete
Emigrant Hill 7.5	I 757	complete
Emigrant Hill 7.5	B 406	S 35°47'
Enterprise 7.5	GF 138	complete
Esparto 7.5	MF 484, sh.4	complete
Esparto 7.5	OF 79-1606	complete
Espinosa Canyon 7.5	B 1161-H	complete
Espinosa Canyon 7.5	OM 24	complete
Espinosa Canyon 7.5	P 819	complete
Estrella 7.5	OM 24	complete
Estrella 7.5	P 646-B	complete
Estrella 7.5	P 819	complete
Estrella 7.5	I 757	SE ½
Etna 15	W 1462	T40N R8W 3-10,14-23; T40N R9W 1-3,10-14,23-24; T41N R9W 5-9, 16-22,28-33; T41N R9W 1-18,20-29, 33-36; T41N R10W 1,12; T42N R8W 7-9,16-21,29-32; T42N R9W 7-36; T42N R10W 11-14,23-26,35-36.
Eureka 7.5	W 1470	complete
Eylar Mtn. 7.5	MF 343	complete
Eylar Mtn. 7.5	MF 764	complete
Fair Oaks 15	GF 5	complete
Fair Oaks 15	OF 79-583	complete
Fairfield North 7.5	MF 484, sh.3	complete
Fairfield North 7.5	P 943, pl.2	S 38°17'
Fairfield North 7.5	W 1464	T5N R1W 6-7,18-19,30; T5N R2W 1-30; T6N R1W 18-19,30-31; T6N R2W 13-15,22-26,35-36.

Fairfield South 7.5	MF 484, sh.2	complete
Fairfield South 7.5	P 943, pl.2	excl. uplands in NW ¼, NE ¼, SW ¼ of quad.
Fairfield South 7.5	W 1464	T4N R2W 3-10; T5N R1W 30-31; T5N R2W 25-29,32-36.
Fairmont Butte 7.5	P 522	complete
Fairview Valley 7.5	MF 232	complete
Fairview Valley 7.5	P 522	complete
Fall River Mills 15	MF 1214-A	N 41°05' W 121°20'
Fallen Leaf Lake 15	GF 31	complete
Famoso 7.5	MF 944	east of Hwy 99
Fawnskin 7.5	I 426	complete
Fellows 7.5	B 406	complete
Fellows 7.5	I 757	complete
Fellows 7.5	P 116	excl. T32S R22E 9,15-16,21-22.
Felton 7.5	GF 163	complete
Ferndale 7.5	W 1470	complete
Fiddletown 7.5	GF 3	complete
Fiddletown 7.5	P 827	T8N R10E 12-15,21-28,33-36. T8N R11E 7,18-19,30-31. (Amador County west of 120°47'40")
Fields Landing 7.5	W 1470	complete
Fifteenmile Valley 7.5	P 522	T3N R2W 5-6; T4N R2W 1-12,14-22, 28-32; T5N R1W 29-31; T5N R2W 25-36.
Figueroa Mtn. 7.5	I 487	T7N R29W 1-2,12-13.
Figueroa Mtn. 7.5	W 1107	T6N R29W 5-6; T6N R30W 1; T7N R29W 16-22,27-33; T7N R30W 12-13,24-25,36.
Fillmore 7.5	B 309	complete
Fillmore 7.5	OF 76-210	complete
Firebaugh NE 7.5	MF 945	complete
Firebaugh 15	MF 945	north of 36°52'30" east of San Joaquin River
Florin 7.5	OF 80-849	complete
Fluhr 7.5	P 522	complete
Flynn 15	MF 205	W 115°35'
Folsom 7.5	GF 5	complete
Folwom SE 7.5	GF 5	complete

Fontana 7.5	OF 78-19	complete
Fontana 7.5	W 1419, pl.1	excl. Riverside Co. W 117°24'30"
Forbestown 7.5	GF 43 Bidwell Bar	complete
Forbestown 7.5	P 731, pl.3	T20N R5E 1-2; T20N R6E 1-5,9-16, 22-25.
Forest Falls 7.5	I 431	complete
Forest Hill 7.5	GF 66	complete
Forest Hill 7.5	MF 1177-A	N 39°03'30" W 120°51'
Fort Jones 15	W 1462	S 41°40'
Fortuna 7.5	W 1470	complete
Fortuna 15	W 1470	complete
Fouts Springs 7.5	MF 279	complete
Fox Mtn. 7.5	I 547	complete
Fox Mtn. 7.5	B 621-M	N 34°47'30"
Fox Mtn. 7.5	I 487	S 34°45'40" E 119°36'40"
Fox Mtn. 7.5	I 757	primarily W of Santa Barbara Canyon
Foxen Canyon 7.5	B 322	complete
Foxen Canyon 7.5	OM 14	S 34°05' W 120°10'
Foxen Canyon 7.5	P 222	S 34°05' W 120°10'
Foxen Canyon 7.5	W 1664	T8N R31W 3-10,15-22; T8N R32W 1-4, 9-16,21-24; T9N R31W 19,29-32; T9N R32W 21-28,33-36 (primarily south of Santa Maria Valley)
Franklin Point 7.5	GF 163	complete
Franklin Point 7.5	MF 328	S 37°11'20" W 122°18'40" (San Mateo Co.)
Franklin Point 7.5	MF 575	San Mateo Co.
Franklin Point 7.5	P 943, pl. 1	Coastal lowlands; Butano Creek V.
Frazier Mtn. 7.5	P 116	N 34°51'30" W 118°54'30"
Frazier Mtn. 7.5	P 522	E 118°56'
Freeman Junction 7.5	W 2007	complete
Freeman Junction 7.5	P 522	T27S R37E 36; T27S R38E 3-4,9-10, 15-17,20-22,27-34; T28S R37E 1-2, 10-16; T28S R38E 3-10,15-18.
Fremont Peak 15	P 522	complete
French Corral 7.5	GF 18 Smartville	complete
French Gulch 15	B 1141-J	complete
French Gulch 15	GQ 336	complete

Friant 7.5	MF 945	complete
Funeral Peak 15	P 413	complete
Funeral Peak 15	I 782	T24N R4E 1-2,11-13,24.
Furnace Creek 15	W 1779-Y	T27N R1E 1-4,9-16,21-26,36; T27N R2E 3-10,15-22,27-34.
Galileo Hill 7.5	MF 170	complete
Galileo Hill 7.5	P 522	complete
Galt 7.5	OF 80-849	complete
Galway Lake 7.5	I 472	complete
Galway Lake 7.5	MF 205	E 116°24'
Garden Valley 7.5	GF 3	complete
Garlock 7.5	P 522	complete
Garza Peak 7.5	P 205-C	complete
Garza Peak 7.5	P 646-C	complete
Garza Peak 7.5	P 1082	complete
Garza Peak 7.5	B 357	excl. T23S R16E 21-22,26-28,33-35.
Garza Peak 7.5	B 398	excl. T23S R16E 21-22,26-28,33-35.
Garza Peak 7.5	I 757	T22S R17E 27-28,32-34; T23S R16E 11-15,21-28,33-36; T23S R17E 3-10,15-22,27-34.
Gasquet 15	B 995-C	complete
Gaviota 7.5	B 322	complete
Genessee Valley 7.5	B 353	W 121°38'15"
Georgetown 7.5	GF 3	complete
Georgetown 15	GF 3	complete
Geyserville 7.5	P 943, pl.1	Alexander V.; Dry Creek V.
Geyserville 7.5	W 1548, pl.1	excl. T9N R10W 4-5,8-10,14-17; T10N R9W 5; T10N R10W 32 (incl. area between N slope of Russian R. V. & S slope of Dry Creek V.)
Gibraltar Dam 15	I 752	N 34°35' E 119°37'30"
Gilmore Peak 7.5	MF 279	complete
Gilroy 7.5	MF 335	Santa Clara V. & uplands S & W Coyote Lake
Gilroy 7.5	MF 416	east of old Hwy 101
Gilroy 7.5	P 943, pl.1	Santa Clara V.
Gilroy Hot Springs 7.5	MF 416	complete
Gilroy Hot Springs 7.5	MF 335	T10S R4E 35; T11S R4E 1-2 (Santa Clara Valley)

Gilroy Hot Springs 7.5	MF 343	T9S R4E 25,36; T9S R5E 25-36; T10S R5E 1-17,21-27,34-36; T11S R5E 1-2.
Gilsizer Slough 7.5	GF 17	complete
Glass Mtn. 15	P 438, pl.1 (sh.1)	complete
Glass Mtn. 15	P 438, pl.4	T2S R29E 11-14,23-24; T2S R30E 7-8,16-22.
Glass Mtn. 15	P 1044-A	S 37°48'15" W 118°38'30"
Glen Ellen 7.5	MF 483, sh.2	complete
Glen Ellen 7.5	W 1427	complete
Glen Ellen 7.5	P 943, pl.2	SW lowlands, S Adobe Rd.
Glen Ellen 7.5	W 1495	T5N R6W 3-4,9-10,15-16; T6N R6W 3-4,9-10,15-16,21-22,27-28,33-34.
Glendora 7.5	OM 63	T1N R8W 19,30; T1N R9W 19-30.
Goat Mtn. 7.5	I 490	complete
Gold Hill 7.5	GF 5	complete
Gold Hill 7.5	OF 79-386	complete
Goldstone Lake 15	W 1460-F	S 35°22' W 116°44'
Goleta 7.5	W 1108	S 34°31'
Gonzales 7.5	MF 357	NE ½ of quad.
Goodyears 7.5	GF 37	complete
Gosford 7.5	W 1656, pl.3	E 119°02'30"
Granite Chief 7.5	GF 39	complete
Granite Chief 7.5	MF 1177-A	T15N R14E 1-2; T15N R15E 6; T16N R14E 13-14,23-26,35-36; T16N R15E 8-10,14-17,20-23,26-34.
Granite Chief 15	GF 39	complete
Grapevine 7.5	B 812-D	N 34°55'
Grapevine 7.5	P 116	W 118°54'30"
Grapevine 7.5	P 522	T9N R19W 2-11,14-18.
Grapevine 7.5	W 1656, pl.3	N 34°54'
Grass Valley 7.5	GF 18	complete
Grass Valley 7.5	GF 29	T15N R8E 1-3; T16N R8E 13-15,22-28, 33-36; T16N R9E 18-19.
Grass Valley 15	GF 18	complete
Grays Bend 7.5	OF 79-583	complete
Greek Store 7.5	GF 66	complete
Green Valley 7.5	MF 79	complete

Green Valley 7.5	P 522	T5N R14W 6; T5N R15W 1; T6N R15W 8-17,20-28,35-36.
Greenfield 7.5	OM 24	complete
Greenfield 7.5	P 819	complete
Greenfield 7.5	MF 357	T18S R7E 7-18,20-28,34-36; T18S R8E 7-8,17-20,29-32; T19S R7E 1-3,11-12; T19S R8E 5-8.
Greenfield 15	P 819	S ½
Greenville 7.5	B 353	S 40°10'50"
Greenville 15	B 353	S 40°10'50"
Greenwood 7.5	GF 3	complete
Gregg 7.5	MF 945	complete
Gridley 7.5	GF 17	complete
Gridley 15	GF 17	complete
Grimes 7.5	GF 17	complete
Grizzly Valley 7.5	GF 37	complete
Groveland 7.5	GF 41	complete
Groveland 7.5	GF 63	T2S R16E 6-8,17-21.
Guadalupe 7.5	B 322	complete
Guadalupe 7.5	OM 14	S 34°56'
Guadalupe 7.5	P 222	S 34°56'
Guerneville 7.5	W 1427	T8N R9W 5-8,17,19-20,29-30. T9N R9W 32.
Guerneville 7.5	W 1548, pl.1	T8N R10W 1-5,8-17,22-24; T9N R10W 13-17,20-29,32-36.
Gustine 7.5	MF 945	E San Joaquin R.
Guijarral Hills 7.5	B 357	T20S R16E 16-17,20-22,27-29,32-35. T21S R16E 2-4.
Guijarral Hills 7.5	B 398	T20S R16E 16-17,20-22,27-29,32-35. T21S R16E 2-4.
Guinda 7.5	OF 79-1606	complete
Guinda 15	OF 79-1606	complete

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To be continued in next issue.

A Geological Perspective

... a column for reports of cartographic products of interest to geoscientists and geoscience developments of interest to map librarians.

by Nancy J. Pruett
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GeoRef, the geosciences database produced by the American Geological Institute, is now available as File 89 on Dialog as well as on SDC. In my next column I'll present details on searching for maps in GeoRef on both systems. (The paper will be presented on June 18, 1981 at the afternoon session of the Map and Geography Round Table of the American Library Association conference in San Francisco.)

The Second International Conference on Geological Information will be held May 24-28, 1982 at the Colorado School of Mines, Golden, Colorado. There will be technical sessions covering all aspects of geoscience information (including maps) and field trips to national and international geoscience information centers located in the Denver area. For more information, or to receive the First Circular (due in early June), contact Dederick C. Ward, Geology Library, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 223 National History Bldg., Urbana, Illinois 61801.

At a recent workshop on federal Energy Information Administration publications, I discovered the EIA Energy Data Index (DOE/EIA-0233(80); GPO stock number 061-003-00160-2; $12). This is the hard copy equivalent to Fedex, a database available online through RECON or BRS. This database includes citations to tables and graphs (including maps) published in EIA documents from 1977- . This is a good place to look for maps on energy-related topics, such as petroleum refineries in the U.S., status of nuclear power plant construction, international natural gas flow, etc.

Maps are not indexed as a separate document type, but are clearly identified in the abstract, and you can use a subject approach effectively. For more information, you may refer to an article entitled "Federal Energy Data Index on BRS" by Shelley Ford and Eulalie Brown in Database, March, 1981, p.28ff.

Interest of non-librarians in information systems is spreading as the information systems themselves expand, multiply and improve. Note the recent article "North American Geological Information Systems" by Stein W. Bie and Goetz Gabert, Episodes, V. 1980, no. 3, p. 23-24.

Bench Marks !

¶ MEDORA JOHNSON, Charter Member of WAML in 1967, Director of the San Joaquin County Historical Museum in Lodi, CA., died of cancer on March 9, 1980.

In 1973 the Conference of California Historical Societies, located at the University of the Pacific, Stockton, CA., published Maps in the Local Historical Society compiled by the Western Association of Map Libraries. Mrs. Johnson was Publications Director for CCHS at the time, and more than any other person she was responsible for bringing that publication into print.

Our symphathy is extended to Mr. Johnson. WAML will miss Medora and the positive influence she had on us.

¶ DONALD A. WISE, Associate Member of WAML, has retired after 29 years of Federal Service, the last ten years at the Library of Congress. He was Head of Acquisitions at the Geography and Map Division. He now resides in Broken Arrow, Oklahoma.

We wish him well in his retirement.

¶ ALBERTA AURINGER WOOD, Associate Member of WAML, former Chairman of SLA Geography and Map Division, Head, Information Services, University Library at the Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's, Newfoundland, has been elected a member of the Board of Directors of the American Congress on Surveying and Mapping for the 1981-1982 term.

¶ JAMES A. COOMBS, Associate Member of WAML, Map Librarian at Southwest Missouri State University Library in Springfield, Missouri, has had the results of his research published in the March 1981 Wilson Library Bulletin: *Globes: A Librarian's Guide to Selection and Purchase.*

His talk on this subject was presented at the June 1980 meeting of Special Libraries Association, Geography and Map Division, Washington, D.C. It is remembered as the most comprehensive talk on this subject presented in recent memory. Unfortunately, the Wilson Library Bulletin article, while the content is in accord with Mr. Coombs presentation, does not include the tables of comparison between globes which he presented at the meeting. Nevertheless, observers can recall no other article on the subject of map librarianship published by Wilson L... B... .

¶ PETER IVES, known to many throughout the WAML region as the backbone/mapkeeper of the University of New Mexico Map Collection, Albuquerque; has been accepted at the Graduate School of Library Science, University of Illinois. Charles A. Seavey, Head of the UNM Government Publications & Map Department, expressed our best wishes: *"We can't imagine why he wants to leave the sunny southwest, but we think it has something to do with the graduate assistantship (tuition waiver, plus stipend) that he got awarded to work in the Illinois Map and Geography department with Dave Cobb. We hope Peter finds his way back to the southwest after a while ... in the meantime we'll miss him in the map room."*

¶ KARYL TONGE, Member of WAML, Map Curator at Stanford University, was host to the March 25, 1981 meeting of the Map Librarians of the University of California + Stanford University. This group meets once each year to discuss mutual concerns regarding access to and acquisition of cartographic materials. Collectively, these institutions participate in purchase of materials to avoid duplication of expensive collections, etc.

[In an unrelated matter, WAML Membership extends sympathy to Karyl upon the death of her father, May 17, 1981, the Academy Awardee, pioneer motion picture orchestrator-composer Hugo Friedhofer. He was awarded the Oscar for "Best Years of Our Lives", and was a nominee six other times for various scores he wrote over a 50-year career.]

¶ JOE CROTTS, Member of WAML, Map Librarian, California State University, Chico, will conduct a two-day workshop on Map Librarianship in the City of Anchorage on Thursday & Friday, August 6 & 7, 1981. Sponsor is the Anchorage History and Fine Arts Museum. All aspects of the subject, acquisitions to preservation, will be introduced to librarians and curators who have little or no opportunity to attend similar training sessions elsewhere.

¶ STANLEY STEVENS, WAML Treasurer & Editor, University of California-Santa Cruz, has received a grant and one-month leave of absence for July 1981 to inventory and catalog the Fairchild Aerial Photo Collection at the UCLA Department of Geography. The grant was awarded by the Librarians Association of the UC system; this is the first year that such monetary Research Grants for UC Librarians have been awarded.

In Praise of Old Guidebook City Plans

by

Harold M. Otness
Southern Oregon State College Library
Ashland, Oregon

Introduction

I graduated from college with a degree in geography in 1960, my mind awash with the flotsam and jetsam of regional geography courses, and cluttered with images of dot maps of hog distributions in Iowa. I then set out to see the world, to compare its reality with that of my textbooks. For the next three years I drifted from placename to placename, quick to recognize landmarks, but slower to really understand their significance.

While wandering in this manner, I began to become aware of the guidebook genre. There was no room in my meagre bread-cheese-wine-youth hostel budget to buy them, but I sought them out in U.S.I.S. libraries. My fellow hostelers sometimes had dog-eared copies of Arthur Frommer's Europe on $5 a Day (still well within the realm of possibility in the early 1960's) and I borrowed them and read them with dilligence.

While very good for advice on cheap food and lodging, Frommer was, and still is, somewhat lacking in what we would call geography. If Paris had a 10,000-ft. mountain in its center, I don't think Frommer would bother to mention it unless it was topped with a cut-rate hotdog stand. As for history, something that I was becoming increasingly aware of my lack of, the Frommer guidebooks hardly acknowledged its existence. History, to Frommer, was last year's price for a double bed with a shared bath.

The guidebooks I found in the libraries I visited were much more intelligently written, but they were old and out-of-date in regard to practical information, at least as it concerned prices. But their extensive background information on the arts, culture, and history attracted me and I began to realize that this background information sharply increased my appreciation of what I was seeing. Appreciation, it seems to me, should be one of the major rewards of foreign travel, and appreciation was not likely to be found in a cheap hamburger "just like home" or in a duty-free shop at some airline transfer point.

I found some of these older guidebooks to be veritable geography textbooks, but with spirit breathed into them, with intelligence, with insight, with charm, and sometimes even written with the gift of poetry. What a far cry from the slick and superficial guidebooks of today, and what a far cry from the coldly statistical and always cautious textbooks that had educated me! I began to theorize that a well-selected guidebook could replace, to considerable advantage, a traditional regional geography textbook in the classroom, because a good one not only conveys the physical reality of a place, but its very spirit

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Mr. Otness is the author of WAML's Occasional Papers No. 4: Index to early twentieth century city plans appearing in guidebooks..., and No. 7: Index to nineteenth century city plans appearing in guidebooks.... This presentation was a slide talk at WAML's Spring Meeting in San Francisco, March 27, 1981.

Milan, 1844, Zucoli

as well. But this is heresy.

These classic guidebooks of the past were certainly not the flippant Temple Fieldings of the jet-set, the Arthur Clarks (All the Best In...) with their careful comparisons of souvenir shops, interchangable international hotels, and restaurants that successfully imitate real American cooking, or the Myra Waldos weighing the virtues of "doing" Rio de Janeiro in one day or two. The old guidebooks were written by experts on their areas, and not by slick journalists escorted on junkets by English-speaking representatives of national tourist offices.

When I finally returned home to earn an honest living and assume family responsibilities, it was apparent that my carefree days of wandering were over. I remembered these older guidebooks and turned to them for vicarious travel, and I began to study them in a more systematic manner, and I began collecting them. In the beginning they were my leisure or recreational reading, but eventually they became my passion and, in the eyes of some totally wrong-headed observers, my obsession.

I could talk at some length about why the older guidebooks should be more appreciated today - they are excellent social histories, they are geographical reference books, they are art surveys, and so on; but, what I want to convey to you is that they are atlases - compact atlases I will concede, but atlases nonetheless, and as sources of city plans they are without rival.

Guidebooks have been around since Greek times, at least as long as literate people have traveled by choice and out of curiosity. Pilgrims and Crusaders used them, and guidebooks helped to usher in the Renaissance by encouraging travel and by making it more pleasurable and instructive. The age of the Grand Tour followed, and travel was now fashionable. But few of the guidebooks through these times had maps at all, and those that did had very general route maps at best.

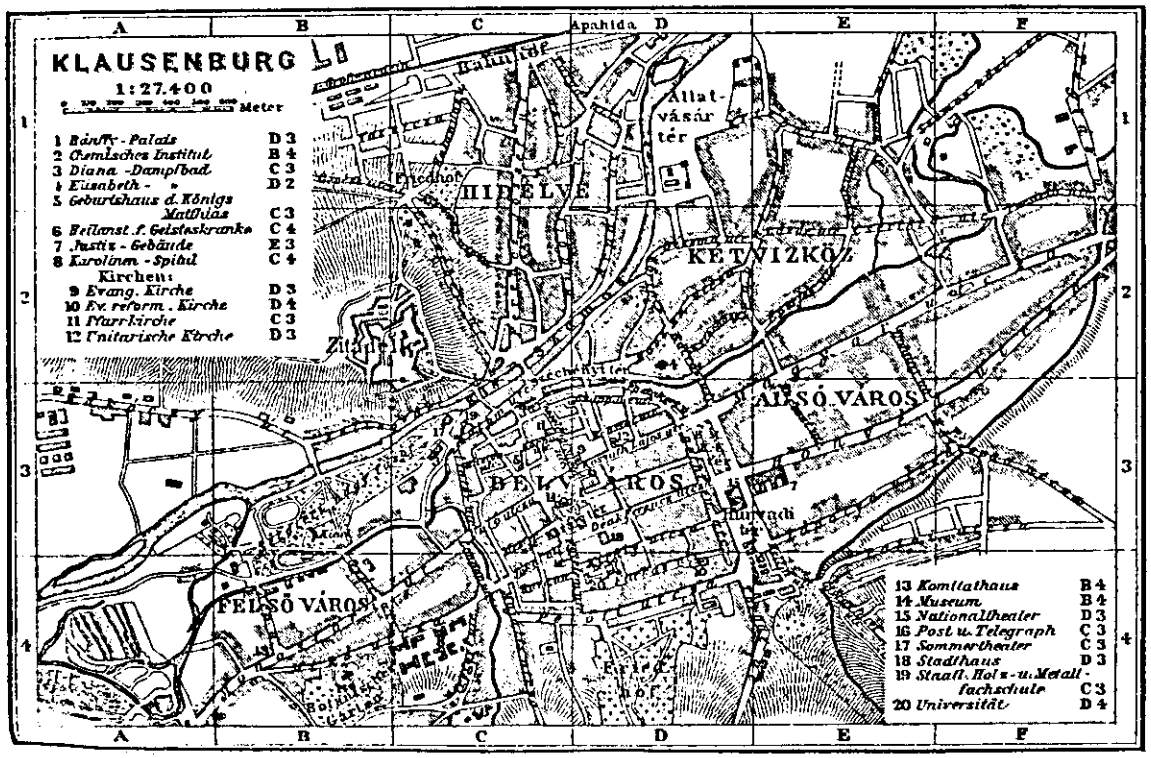
It was the steamship and the railroad, both firmly entrenched by the middle of the last century which gave tourism, and consequently the compilation of guidebooks, its big boost. Around 1840, as near as I can date it, city plans of some detail became standard features of the better guidebooks.

But this presentation shouldn't attempt to be a history - I would rather have it be an appreciation. With that in mind, I will show you some slides of some of the better and more interesting city plans found in guidebooks issued around the turn-of-the-century.

MURRAY

We start with the Murray Handbooks because they were the first of the English language guidebooks to include an abundance of good maps. John Murray has, for almost 200 years, been one of the pre-eminent London publishers. He was the publisher of Lord Byron and a host of other "grandees" of English literature. Beginning in 1836 the firm issued guidebooks and they still issue guidebooks today, although they constitute a very small portion of their total publishing list.

Unlike the other great guidebook publishers, Murray has never done its own maps nor have they specially commissioned maps for their exclusive use.



From Baedeker's Austria-Hungary, 11th ed., 1911. Reproduced with the permission of Karl Baedeker Verlag, Freiburg, West Germany.

Instead, the firm has contracted out for the best maps available, and they have had their pick of the best British and overseas cartographic firms: Bartholomew, Stanfords, Weller & Graham, Walker & Boutell, Johnston - a veritable Who's Who of British mapmakers.

The Indian city plans that [are shown as part of the slide show] are mostly Bartholomew. They are from a 1909 edition of The Handbook to India - the longest-running guidebook in history and still going strong after almost 130 years of continuous publication. The Japanese plans are the work of the Toyoda Engraving Co. of Tokyo. They are from a 1907 edition of The Handbook to Japan.

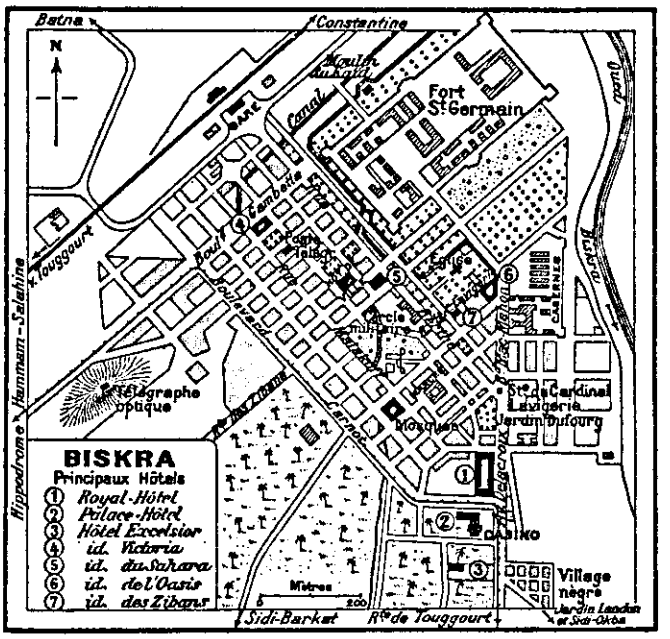
BAEDEKER

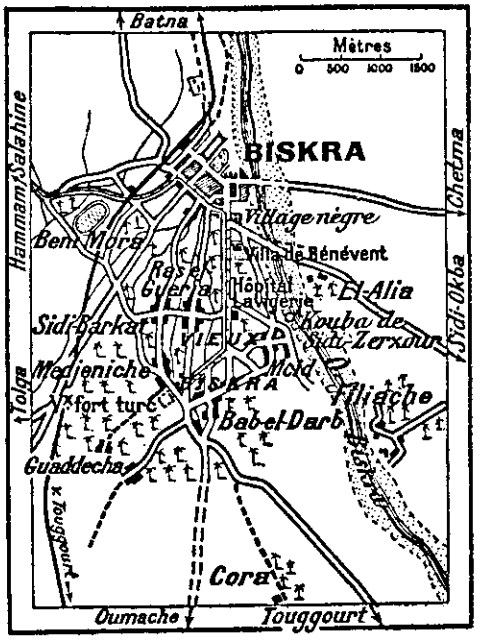
Baedeker is the most famous of all guidebook publishers - indeed the name has come to be synonymous with guidebooks, just as Kleenex has come to mean tissue. The Baedeker series was launched just three years after Murray in 1839. It is curious to note that both publishers began with volumes on The Rhine River. First from Coblenz, later from Leipzig, and today from Freibourg, Baedeker is the king - although an elderly and fading monarch now. Between about 1880 and 1914 there were no better guidebooks issued than Baedekers, nor have there been any so consistently outstanding since. At least this is my opinion.

Baedeker coverage includes Europe, the Middle East, North Africa, Anglo-America, and Asia as far east as Vladivostok and the Indian subcontinent. Had it not been for two devestating world wars, we would no doubt today have Baedekers to Patagonia and Greenland as well.

Baedeker worked in close cooperation with the lithographic firm of Wagner & Debes for their maps. In fact the two concerns were located next door to each other in Leipzig. The maps were printed on stone to Baedeker's uniform specifications. You can always tell a Baedeker city plan by its tan tints, fine hand lettering, and great amount of detail. For base maps a number of organizations were credited, including the Imperial Geographical Institute of Vienna, Siegfriend's Atlas of Switzerland, the Surveyor General of Dominion Lands (Canada), and the U.S. Geological Survey. But all the maps were specially drawn for Baedeker, often after a great amount of field checking. When they did their first guidebook on North Africa, they could find no printed plan of Oran. Their editor spotted a manuscript plan hanging on the wall of the mayor's office, and the editor photographed it when left alone for a few minutes. From that photograph, the first good printed plan of the city was produced. You may also be interested to learn that it was Baedeker who first issued plans of a cemetery marking the graves of the notable for the tourist's curiosity. This was of a famous Parisian cemetery.

Baedeker's maps were not always used for the common good. The invasion of Norway was said to have been planned from Baedekers, and the infamous Baedeker raids made in retaliation for the British bombing of Lubeck, a historic but not particularly strategic Baltic port, led to the bombing of some Baedeker-designated "two-star" attractions in England - Bath, Exeter, Norwich, York, and Canterbury. Ultimately, Leipzig was leveled and all the lithographic stone on which the Baedeker map images were stored was reduced to dust. Baedeker has never been the same since.





From Les Guides Bleus ALGERIE ET TUNISIE, 1916

HACHETTE

The French entry in the international guidebook sweepstakes was the major Paris publisher Hachette. Under its corporate umbrella were a number of guidebook series over the years, including Guides Joanne, Guides Hachette, Guides Madrolle for Asia, and Guides Bleu, to name the best known. Hachette's cartography, which came from a number of sources - but became more or less standardized early in this century - was very crisp and clear. While lacking the detail of Baedeker, their maps were certainly easier to read and they emphasized the tourist attractions such as the cathedrals and museums. The French had particularly good coverage of North Africa, a region of much interest to them in this century.

Unfortunately, the Hachette guidebooks were printed on the worst of book papers, being only a step above that of newsprint. High in acid, their maps have foxed and the paper on which they were printed has become very fragile. Compare the paper in a Baedeker with that in a Hachette product of the same period and you will see what I mean.

TOURING CLUB ITALIANO

This is a famous name in cartography. The Italian Touring Club has been involved in mapmaking and guidebook production since the onslaught of the automobile early in this century. Map librarians know well the famous Atlante Internazionale del T.C.I. or "World Atlas" which is absolutely the best general atlas in the world in terms of coloring and lettering, at least in my opinion. Some of the plans shown [in the slide presentation] appear in the guidebooks at only 2" x 4", so the magnification proves their fine detail. After World War I, some of these plans were used in the Guide Bleu series. T.C.I. maps were particularly good for showing Greek and Roman ruins in Italy.

IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

These are my favorite guidebook city plans. Early in this century, Japan set out to bring all of Asia under its control; and in imitation of Baedeker, it compiled an excellent five volume Official Guidebook to Eastern Asia. There were two volumes on Japan proper, and the other three volumes covered what they were attempting to turn into Japan improper - China, Korea, Manchuria, Taiwan, French Indo-China, and the Dutch East Indies. This guidebook series had some of the first detailed printed city plans for China that appeared anywhere in Western languages. Their maps were at least bilingual - Japanese and English - and where appropriate, Chinese and French were also used.

It interests me how various cultures choose and use colors. The Japanese prefer very subtle pastels - sensitive and almost sensual. The lettering was light and very delicate. Their symbolization was also very pictorial, as is their written language. Notice too, the paper on which they were printed is a very fine almost tissue-like paper - but surprisingly strong. There is nothing second-rate about these I.J.G.R. maps. Notice how the very orderly and new foreign concessions were grafted on to the older native cities. What contrasts in city planning!

TERRYS

So what did Americans publish in the way of guidebook maps that was comparable to the Murrays, the Baedekers, the Italian Touring Club, and the Imperial Japanese Government Railways? Not very much. Perhaps the best were the

maps found in the Terrys guidebooks which were the output of T. Philip Terry, an American who resided for a number of years in Tokyo and then spent a few more years in Mexico City. His plans were from a variety of sources and they were all pretty good. His guidebooks were to the Japanese Empire, Mexico, and Cuba.

Other American guidebook publishers included Appleton, whose maps were inferior, and Fremont Rider, a librarian among other pursuits, who issued excellent guidebooks to New York City, California, Washington D.C., and Bermuda. Most of his maps were from Rand McNally. The otherwise excellent Federal Writers Project guidebooks of the depression were cartographically disappointing.

GRIEBENS

There were a number of excellent German guidebook series, including the Berlin-based Grieben, who issued a great number of single-city guidebooks from the middle of the last century up until World War II. Most of their maps were credited to the firm of Ravenstein. Their cartography was a bit more heavy-handed with its thicker lettering and less sensitive use of color. Grieben probably regretted the day he went into head-to-head competition with Baedeker. But he still turned out respectable city plans, including ones to Chicago and New York.

Summary

We are map librarians. Often we become so entangled with the methods of handling maps in libraries - their classification and cataloging, their storage, their retrieval for use, and so on - that we sometimes overlook the product itself. We also, as a profession, seem to have a prejudice against maps which are folded and included in books. We like sheet maps issued in uniform series with indexes. And we seem to favor the latest map of an area and only the very earliest of maps.

Somewhere in between lies the guidebook maps of almost a century ago. These old guidebooks are still found in major university libraries, although seldom in map collections. They are rich sources of city plans.

My two indexes, kindly published by the Western Association of Map Libraries, will help you to identify guidebook sources for these plans.

[EDITOR's NOTE: The following are available from the Editor, Western Association of Map Libraries, c/o University Library, University of California, Santa Cruz, CA 95064.]

Occasional Paper No. 4: *Index to early twentieth century city plans appearing in guidebooks: Baedeker, Muirhead-Blue Guides, Murray, I.J.G.R., etc., plus selected other works to provide worldwide coverage of over 2,000 plans to over 1,200 communities, found in 74 guidebooks,* by Harold M. Otness. 1978. xxx, 94p. (LC # 78-15094; ISBN 0-939112-05-1) $6.00

Occasional Paper No. 7: *Index to nineteenth century city plans appearing in guidebooks: Baedeker, Murray, Joanne, Black, Appleton, Meyer, plus selected other works to provide coverage of over 1,800 plans to nearly 600 communities, found in 164 guidebooks,* by Harold M. Otness. 1980. xxiv, 84p. (LC # 80-24483; ISBN 0-939112-08-6) $6.00

Meeting of the Executive Committee

Western Association of Map Libraries (WAML)

Spring Meeting - March 26, 1981 at

San Francisco Public Library

A meeting of the Executive Committee was called to order at 9:30 a.m. by WAML President Dave Lundquist at the Coffee Shop of the Americania Best Western Motel.

Members present were President Lundquist; Barbara Cox, Vice-President; Stan Stevens, Treasurer; Rosanna Miller, Secretary; Larry Cruse, Past-President; Sylvia B. Warren.

The minutes of the previous meeting in Salt Lake City, Utah were approved.

Question of Extending Principal Region to Mississippi River

The question of extending the principal region to the Mississippi River was briefly discussed by the Executive Committee. The general consensus was that this suggestion was not in the best interest of the organization. Assistance from WAML members in founding a Midwestern Association of Map Libraries was recommended as an alternate solution. The question will be brought before the membership at this afternoon's General Meeting.

Special Subject Workshops

The prospect of holding annual Special Subject Workshops was introduced and a discussion ensued on membership interest, timing, cost, and planning responsibility. Dave Lundquist will present the Special Subject Workshop idea at the Sounding Board during this afternoon's program.

Nominations

It was noted that Herb Fox has agreed to serve as Nominations Committee Chairperson for the coming year. Offices to be filled are Vice-President/ President-Elect, Secretary, and Treasurer. A "freshman" member of the Publications Committee is also needed. Anyone wishing to serve in any of these capacities should contact Herb Fox or another member of the Nominations Committee.

Treasurer's Report & Publication Costs

The Treasurer's Report was given by Stan Stevens. The Report led to a discussion of publication costs for the WAML Occasional Papers series. Occasional Paper No. 8, Riley Moffat's Printed Maps of Utah to 1900: An Annotated Cartobibliography, will be available shortly at a list price of $10.00 with a 40% discount to book dealers and WAML individual members. A 40% discount to individual members on previously published Occasional Papers was also approved by the Executive Committee.

The WAML end of the year treasury balance is expected to be very low due to publication costs for the Information Bulletin. A cash reserve is needed for the publication of Occasional Papers when accepted for publication. There will also be a need for funds to publish the forthcoming index to the first ten volumes of the Information Bulletin which is being prepared by Frances Woodward. It was decided that this index will be published in lieu of one issue of the Information Bulletin as an alternative to separate publication.

The following motions were approved by the Executive Committee in an effort to counter inflationary publication costs:

1. Individual membership dues shall be raised to $15.00 begining with the 1981-1982 membership year starting July 1, 1981.

2. The Treasurer shall have the authority to set mailing costs on foreign subscriptions at a rate enabling the organization (WAML) to recover postage expenses.

3. Non-member subscription rates to the Information Bulletin shall be raised to $15.00.

Institutional memberships will not be raised this year.

The Executive Committee meeting was adjourned by President Lundquist at 11:20 a.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Rosanna Miller
Secretary

MINUTES

General Meeting

Western Association of Map Libraries (WAML)

Spring Meeting - March 26-27, 1981

San Francisco Public Library

The meeting was convened Thursday, March 26, 1981 at 1:00 p.m. in the Louis R. Lurie Room of the San Francisco Public Library. Dave Lundquist, WAML President welcomed the participants and introduced the host for the Spring 1981 meeting, Lavonne Jacobsen of the Library Reference Department, San Francisco State University, who made some announcements.

WAML Business Meeting

The business meeting was next on the agenda. The Minutes of the Executive Committee meeting were read by Rosanna Miller, Secretary. Stan Stevens then gave the Treasurer's Report. Herb Fox asked for ideas on nominations and the whole nominating process. The question of forthcoming Occasional Papers was raised and it was noted that the only publication under consideration is on the topic of microcartography. Dave Lundquist requested volunteers for organization officers and committee member posts. The issue of extending the principal region to the Mississippi was decided in the negative and the alternative of assisting in the formation of a Midwestern Association of Map Libraries was proposed. The concept of annual Special Subject Workshops, to be held in conjunction with, though separate from, the fall or spring WAML meeting was introduced to the membership. Questions of membership interest, cost, and possible topics were discussed. It was decided that the first Workshop will be planned to coincide with the spring 1982 meeting and will focus on cataloging. Location of the spring meeting is still to be decided. Ron Whistance-Smith volunteered some information on plans for the fall 1981 meeting in Edmonton and tentative dates of September 10-11, 1981, were set.

The business meeting was adjourned by President Lundquist at 2:05 p.m.

Sounding Board

Stan Stevens reported on recent discussions between the Cartographic Users Council (CUAC) and the USGS and Defense Mapping Agency. Availability of a greater variety of map materials and improved methods of distribution were the primary topics covered. It is expected that DMA depository agreements will be rewritten in the near future. Stan also mentioned that state index maps for topos are being redesigned in booklet form and will feature both code numbers and sheet names for identification purposes. In closing, he urged that letters be written to the Secretary of Interior pointing out the need for continued funding for the second edition of the National Atlas of the United States now in progress at the Geological Survey.

Ed Thatcher requested that old twentieth century guidebooks, no cutoff date, be forwarded to him if unwanted. He will offer something in trade.

Steve Hiller, University of Washington Map Librarian, pointed out that arrangements for state/federal map coordination workshops can be made for each state. Gene Napier of the USGS in Menlo Park can be contacted for information. Arrangements can be worked out with the Head of the individual State Mapping Advisory Committee.

Phil Hoehn, Map Librarian, UC - Berkeley, announced the forthcoming MAGERT meetings to be held in conjunction with the ALA Conference in San Francisco from Friday, June 26 to Tuesday, June 30, 1981. He specifically noted the open meeting of CUAC to be held at USGS in Menlo Park on June 30.

California Transportation Map

The first presentation of the afternoon began with a slide show on the need for public transport and quality transportation mapping. Following this, Dr. Donald Dean, Division of Mass Transportation, CALTRANS, Sacramento, discussed the accurate inventorying and mapping of transportation systems in California with particular emphasis on bus routes which resulted in the California Transportation Map. He pointed out the inadequacies of previously existing transportation maps and touched upon some of the difficulties of compiling and producing the map. Present plans call for computer assisted updating of the map and issuance of a new edition every two years in alternation with a standard highway map.

Historical Guidebook Cartography

The next speaker was Harold Otness, Map Librarian, Southern Oregon State College, Ashland, who compared new and old guidebooks and expressed great admiration for the comprehensiveness and quality of the earlier publications. He noted that as sources for city plans they are virtually unrivaled. The history of guidebook publishing was concisely and informatively traced in his presentation and he pointed out that it is still possible to purchase some old guidebooks at relatively reasonable prices although some others are quite expensive.

Following this talk, the Thursday session was adjourned.

How to Approach Planning for Space for Map Collections

The Friday program began with President Lundquist's introduction of Gloria Novak, Head, Space Planning Office, UC - Berkeley Library. She began her presentation with a description of her job and some of the problems encountered in space planning. Defining the problems and setting goals in accordance with environmental and staffing limitations were recommended as first priorities. She advised consideration of new options including microformat materials and warned against being conditioned by tradition.

Fieldbooks for Sanborn Maps Question

Vlad Shkurkin, publisher of Sanborn Company Fire Insurance Maps on microfilm, raised the question of the existence and location of fieldbooks for Sanborn maps. It would be possible to tell from the fieldbooks, he stated, if the maps were from field surveys or derived from previously existing maps.

National Mapping Division Products Status Review

Dr. Gerald Greenberg, Chief of Data Acquisitions NCIC-USGS, Menlo Park, spoke next on the mapping in progress by the National Mapping Division of the USGS and the current status of the various projects. He also discussed the recently adopted concept of booklet-type indexes and catalogs for each state which incorporate many innovations and provide information on both topographic and other map coverage. The new index booklets will include all quadrangle names, whether published or not, and will be valid indefinitely. Dr. Greenberg advised retaining the state indexes currently in use as an auxiliary source of data on completed mapping. The companion publication to the new indexes is the Catalog of Topographic and Other Published Maps which lists the types, dates, and prices of all maps available at a stated date and includes ordering information and forms. These catalogs will be updated and reissued periodically. The Map Reference Code recently adopted by the Geological Survey, an alpha-numeric system based on geographic coordinates by which each map is assigned a 12-digit reference code indicating geographic location, type of map, unit of measurement, and map scale, was also explained by Dr. Greenberg.

The meeting was then recessed for lunch.

County Place Name Project for Nevada

Mary Ansari, Mines Librarian, University of Nevada, Reno, began the afternoon session with a presentation of her sabbatical project of a compilation of county place names for the state of Nevada. She outlined her proposed methodology, discussed the kinds of information to be researched and incorporated in the final product, and requested the input of ideas relevant to furthering the place names project.

1850 Map of San Jose and How to Correct LC Cataloging

Stan Stevens, Map Librarian, UC - Santa Cruz, spoke next on the topic of the 1850 Sherman Day Map of San Jose. He briefly discussed the history of the region, the pueblo, and the city, and the life and accomplishments of Sherman Day. Following this introduction, he pointed out the errors in the LC cataloging of the facsimile map and noted the research methods which he employed to ascertain the accuracy of his corrections. In conclusion, he recommended writing directly to John Wolters, Chief of the G & M Division, Library of Congress, when such errors require righting and providing evidence to support proposed changes.

Announcement from Nominating Committee

Herb Fox, Nominating Committee Chairperson, announced the slate of candidates for WAML offices for the coming year. They are as follows: Riley Moffat & Sue Trevitt-Clark for President Elect; Mary Ansari & Janet Collins for Secretary; and Stan Stevens for Treasurer.

On-Line Map Cataloging; the RLG/RLIN Experience

The final presentation on the agenda was a discussion of the above topic given by John Erlandson, RLG/RLIN Library Services Representative, who was assisted by Lois Kershner, Director of Library Services, Research Library Group, Stanford, during the question/answer period following his talk. Mr. Erlandson gave the history of the Research Library Group and explained in some detail the programs and services offered. He gave information on data base searching and mentioned that the maps data base was originated from MARC tapes.

Adjournment

The meeting was adjourned by President Lundquist at 4:15 p.m. He expressed thanks to Lavonne Jacobsen for her successful handling of arrangements for the spring meeting.

Respectfully submitted,

Rosanna Miller
Secretary

WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF MAP LIBRARIES

Spring Meeting

March 26-27, 1981
San Francisco

Attendance

Sharon Anderson
University of California-San Diego
La Jolla, CA

Mary Ansari
University of Nevada-Reno

Larry Carver
University of California-Santa Barbara

Janet Collins
Western Washington University
Bellingham, WA

Carol E. Coon
Bay Area Reference Center
San Francisco, CA

Deborah Cowman
Stanford University
Stanford, CA

Barbara Cox
University of Utah
Salt Lake City, UT

John A. Creaser
University of California-Berkeley

Brenda Crotts
Butte County Library
Chico, CA

Joe Crotts
California State University-Chico

Larry Cruse
University of California-San Diego
La Jolla, CA

Christine A. Dechoretz
University of California-Davis

Pamela Enrici
San Jose State University
San Jose, CA

Al Fleischman
Merritt College Library
Oakland, CA

Myrna Fleming
University of Southern California
Los Angeles

Herbert S. Fox
California State University-Fresno

Johnnie Hargis
University of California-Los Angeles

Marjorie Henry
Seattle Public Library

Audrey Herman
Sonoma County Library
Santa Rosa, CA

Steven Hiller
University of Washington
Seattle, WA

R. Philip Hoehn
University of California-Berkeley

LaVonne Jacobsen
San Francisco State University

Ed Jestes
University of California-Davis

Chisu Kim
California State Polytechnic University
San Luis Obispo, CA

Donna Koepp
Denver Public Library
Denver, CO

Beatrice Lukens
University of California-Berkeley

David A. Lundquist
University of California-Davis

Dorothy Mewshaw
Los Angeles Public Library

Rosanna Miller
Arizona State University
Tempe, AZ

Riley Moffat
Brigham Young University
Provo, UT

Linda Newman
University of Nevada-Reno

Harold Otness
Southern Oregon State College
Ashland, OR

Anne Roughton
Bay Area Reference Center
San Francisco, CA

Janet Rudd
McClelland Engineers
Ventura, CA

Robert Sathrum
Humboldt State University
Arcata, CA

Olga Shkurkin
Publisher
San Pablo, CA

Vlad Shkurkin
Publisher
San Pablo, CA

Paul Simonds
Western Economic Research Co.
Sherman Oaks, CA

Dale Steele
University of Arizona
Tucson, AZ

Stanley D. Stevens
University of California-Santa Cruz

Muriel Strickland
San Diego State University
San Diego, CA

Edward Thatcher
University of Oregon
Eugene, OR

Karyl Tonge
Stanford University
Stanford, CA

Susan Trevitt-Clark
University of Oregon
Eugene, OR

Lily Wai
University of Idaho
Moscow, ID

Sylvia Warren
University of California-San Diego
La Jolla, CA

Ronald Whistance-Smith
University of Alberta
Edmonton, Alberta

GUESTS

Joan Casserly
San Francisco Public Library

Donald L. Dean
CALTRANS Mass Transportation
Sacramento, CA

Gerald Greenberg
U.S. Geological Survey, NCIC-W
Menlo Park, CA

Audrey Powers
Bay Area Reference Center
San Francisco, CA

Faith Van Liere
San Francisco Public Library

Cartographic Solicitation Programs for City Maps

by

Donald A. Wise

Introduction

Administrators of cartographic collections need to acquire the latest city maps to satisfy user needs and demands for current reference materials. This service is necessary so the reference librarian can answer inquiries about places, locations, boundaries, and perhaps to resolve a specific cartographic problem. The purpose of this paper is to present a basic cartographic acquisition approach to fulfilling this need.

The procurement of cartographic materials involves the acquisition of gift copies, the exchange of equivalent materials, or direct purchase of the item from a source.[1] Procurement by gift or donation is often the cheapest and most productive acquisition method for an academic, public, or government library. Potential donors of cartographic materials should be approached through personal visit, by telephone or telegraph, or by a letter stating the need for acquiring a particular map for the collections. A letter of solicitation must be well-written, concise, and appealing to the potential source if it is to be a successful means of contact. To assure an expeditious response, a self-addressed mailing label should be enclosed. The following letter is an example which an acquisitions librarian may wish to use in a solicitation program for cartographic materials.

Sample Letter

[*your institution's letterhead*]

Dear_____: (date)

Current city plans and maps are needed for the collections of [*name of your institution*]. All materials in the library are utilized for reference and research purposes by the university staff and students, local business firms, and the general public.

Would it be possible for you to present a copy of the latest map of your city to our library?

Please affix the enclosed mailing label, add your name as donor to the package, and send your map to us through the mail.

If the city map is not available, or available only by purchase, we would appreciate a reply to that effect. Please do not send the map if payment is required. We will be most grateful for your cooperation.

Enclosure: Sincerely yours, (Name & Title)

Mr. Wise has been, until his recent retirement, Head of Acquisitions for the Geography and Map Division, The Library of Congress.

All one needs to do is to type the mailing address of the addressee above the contents of the general body of the letter, fold the letter so the address may be seen through a window type of envelope when inserted, and include a self-addressed mailing label.

To determine the success of the solicitation program, a log book may be maintained for each letter sent. Each mailing label may be keyed to the log sheet, with various columns for a chronological numbering system starting with "M" for map, M-1, M-2, M-3, etc., date letter sent, name of city, state, and Zip code, date of response, and number of maps received.

The solicitation of cartographic materials is usually effective with local, regional, state, and federal government agencies. Commercial firms, non-profit organizations such as local and state historical societies, professional service organizations, individual cartographers, and map publishers are less apt to donate copies of their maps to a requestor.

Potential Sources

A number of potential sources can be identified from available professional literature and reference tools such as directories, yearbooks, monographs, periodicals, and annual reports.[2]

A growing number of institutions and map libraries are producing periodic map accession lists which are excellent sources to use for ordering cartographic materials.[3]

Some examples of key references which may be used are as follows:

1. *The Municipal Year Book* published by the International City Management Association, 1140 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20036. annual.

2. *Commercial Atlas and Marketing Guide* published by Rand McNally and Company, P.O. Box 7600, Chicago, IL 60680. annual.

3. *World Wide Chamber of Commerce Directory* published by the Johnson Publishing Company, Inc., Box 455, Loveland, CO 80537. annual.

4. *The National Directory of State Agencies* published by Information Resources Press, 2100 "M" Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20037. biannual.

5. *The American Cartographer* published by the American Congress on Surveying and Mapping, 1210 Little Falls Street, Falls Church, VA 22046. quarterly.

6. *Bulletin* published by the American Congress on Surveying and Mapping, [same address as in entry no. 5]. quarterly.

7. *Information Bulletin* published by the Western Association of Map Libraries, c/o Stanley D. Stevens, University Library, University of California, Santa Cruz, CA 95064. 3 issues per year.

8. *U.S. Government Manual* published by the Office of the Federal Register, National Archives and Records Service, General Services Administra-

tion, and available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. annual.

9. *Bulletin* published by the Geography and Map Division, Special Libraries Association, 235 Park Avenue South, New York, NY 10003. quarterly.

10. *State Blue Books* published annually by each of the 50 States.

Using the above listed references and others, lists of mapping agencies, potential free distributors of maps, or professional service organizations can be prepared which may result in the eventual donation of maps to a cartographic collection.

For example, the *World Wide Chamber of Commerce Directory* may be used to solicit towns in Oklahoma. The 1978/79 edition lists some 119 city addresses for the State of Oklahoma. The 1979 *Municipal Year Book* lists 122 Oklahoma communities with populations of over 2,500. A *Zip Code Directory*[4] should also be used as a supplement and to obtain the Zip codes for mailing purposes. The *Rand McNally Commercial Atlas and Marketing Guide*, 1980 Edition, contains 199 principal cities and towns in Oklahoma with a population greater than 1,010 along with the Zip codes. Its index for the Oklahoma section contains over 1,500 names of cities, towns, counties, transportation lines, banks, and Post Offices.

Method is 90% Successful

Two major cartographic solicitation programs were initiated by the Library of Congress in 1973 and in 1976. During 1973-74, some 3,494 letters of solicitation were sent to Chamber of Commerce offices throughout the United States requesting single copies of the latest or most current city map or town plan. Within a year, a favorable response was received from 90 percent of the various Chamber of Commerce offices. Many of the maps were of small United States towns for which the Library of Congress cartographic collections had no current map coverage.

During 1976, some 2,709 letters of solicitation were sent to City Managers of cities with a population of 10,000 or greater requesting their most current city map. Some 2,300 new city maps (or an 85 percent return) were received.

These two successful solicitation programs markedly enriched the Library's cartographic coverage of United States city maps.

Conclusion

In conclusion, most sources were very cooperative in responding to cartographic solicitation programs; a few acknowledged neither the initial nor a followup letter. Some indicated no current map was available; a few indicated that a new map was being published and a copy would be sent at a later date. Solicitation programs for cartographic materials can provide a library's collections with a greater number of free city maps and enhance the total holdings. With financial or budget restraints, increasing inflation costs, limited time, and fewer personnel, this cartographic acquisition method is still considered one of the best approaches toward building a better and more comprehensive cartographic collection.

Footnotes

[1] Jane Grant-Mackay Low: *The Acquisition of Maps and Charts Published by the United States Government.* University of Illinois Graduate School of Library Science Occasional Papers, No. 125, November 1976, 35p.

Donald A. Wise: *"Cartographic Acquisition Methods".* Special Libraries Association Geography and Map Division Bulletin, No. 103, March 1976, p. 13-19.

Mary Galneder: *"Acquisition Tools and Sources of Maps".* Illinois Libraries, Vol. 56, No. 5, May 1974, p. 342-249.

David A. Cobb: *"Selection and Acquisition of Materials for the Map Library".* Drexel Library Quarterly, Vol. 9, No. 4, October 1973, p. 15-25.

Alberta G. Koerner: *"Acquisition Philosophy and Cataloging Priorities for University Map Libraries".* Special Libraries, Vol. 63, No. 11, November 1972, p. 511-516.

Donald A. Wise: *"Sources of Cartographic Acquisition in the Library of Congress".* Special Libraries Association Geography and Map Division Bulletin, No. 86, December 1971, p. 11-20.

[2] Guy B. Lewis: *"Periodicals Specializing in Cartography Which Provide a Valuable Source for Map Libraries".* Special Libraries Association Geography and Map Division Bulletin, No. 95, March 1974, p. 36-39.

Donald A. Wise: *"Cartographic Sources and Procurement Problems".* Paper presented during the Special Libraries Association Annual Meeting in Denver, Colorado, June 1976, and scheduled to be published in a forthcoming issue of Special Libraries.

Mary Murphy: *"DMATC and the Map and Chart Depository Program".* Special Libraries Association Geography and Map Division Bulletin, No. 106, December 1976, p. 13-20.

Robert Sivers: *"Federal Map and Chart Depositories".* Government Publications Review, No. 1, Winter 1975, p. 9-16. and, Robert Sivers: *"U.S. Federal Map and Chart Depositories".* Western Association of Map Libraries Information Bulletin, Vol. 6, No. 1, November 1974, p. 37-43.

Frank T. Nicoletti: *"U.S. Army Topographic Command College Depository Program".* Special Libraries Association Geography and Map Division Bulletin, No. 86, December 1971, p. 2-8.

[3] Lewis A. Armstrong and Margaret T. Pearce: *"Preparing Acquisition Lists".* Special Libraries Association Geography and Map Division Bulletin, No. 104, June 1976, p. 34-37.

"Acquisition Lists". Western Association of Map Libraries Information Bulletin, Vol. 6, No. 3, June 1975, p. 24. *Ibid,* Vol. 6, No. 2, March 1975, p. 55. *Ibid,* Vol. 5, No. 2, March 1974, p. 45.

[4] U.S. Postal Service. *National ZIP Code Directory.* Available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402; annual, $7.50.

Publications of Relevance

Contributions by: *LC = Larry Cruse, University of California-San Diego*
DL = David Lundquist, University of California-Davis
EP = The Editor, from Publisher's blurbs & items in hand
JP = J.B. Post, Free Library of Philadelphia

¶ Nancy McKeon in the magazine New York (March 30, 1981, p. 47) has reviewed a map by Curt Anderson as follows:

JP

"Twenty years ago, about one person in twenty would have understood this kind of map. Now map consciousness has risen to a point where only 5 percent don't understand its appeal," says cartographer Curt Anderson, who has been preparing his axonometric map of Manhattan for just that long — prowling rooftops, scanning aerial photographs, and scavenging architects' blueprints. The result is a map of midtown that is up-to-date as of January 1981. Hence, there are full renditions of the new Grand Hyatt and Harley hotels, but only tiny cranes atop the unfinished skyscrapers along Madison Avenue in the Fifties. Exquisite in detail, the map immortalizes Manhattan's water towers and chimney stacks, telephone booths and rooftop pools—from the East River to Tenth Avenue, from Madison Square to slightly above Lincoln Center."

The map is available from New York Bound Bookshop, 43 West 54th St., fourth floor, New York, NY. $4.00 (folded or unfolded)

[An illustration that accompanies the review depicts a bird's-eye view of midtown New York City at about 42nd St. & the United Nations.]

¶ Atlas of the Burgerwijkkaarten of Amsterdam. Edited by W. Hofman. May 1981.

Rudolf Muller, International Booksellers, P.O. Box 9016, Amsterdam 1066 AA, Amsterdam, Holland, has announced the cited publication at the price of Dfl. 395., price after June 1, 1981: Dfl. 425.00.

EP

148 pp. with separate treatise of 160 pages entitled *Repertorium van de Burgerwijkkaarten* in Dutch. The work itself is in English and Dutch. Size: 35 x 50 cm., size of the *Repertorium* is 17 x 24 cm.

The Amsterdam "Burgerwijkkaarten" i.e. civic district maps, originated in the 18th century when the officers of the civic guard felt obliged to map their districts. Usually the maps are richly decorated. Great pains were taken especially over the family arms of the officers, complete with names and ranks. In the most conspicuous place we come upon the captain's arms, sometimes invented for the occasion, abundantly furnished with war-attributes, flanked by those of lieutenant and cadet-sergeant who had to make do with much less decoration. Elsewhere on the map we find the sergeant arms, smaller and mostly without decoration. On some maps we come across the arms of colonels, which naturally usurped the best places from the arms of the captains. In short, the Burgerwijkkaart was an object of prestige. It is clear that in most maps more artistic attention was given to the decoration than to the cartographic

contents. Nevertheless, the Burgerwijkkaarten yield important topographic data, which are absent on the usual townplans. Often distinction is made between dwelling-houses, warehouses, stables and sheds. We find the numerous passages in the town and the guardrooms have been marked and in some cases dwelling-houses of the officers. Often is mentioned how many rooms they have and in many cases the existence of a cellar is also worth mentioning. Stables and places where fire-engines and buckets were kept are indicated as well.

Unfortunately the known Burgerwijkkaarten do not cover the entire city. Of the 60 districts into which 18th century Amsterdam was divided only the maps of 35 districts are known. Of each of these 35 districts a map is reproduced, where possible in the original size. In most cases a slight reduction had to be made, the atlas volume not allowing a reproduction of the original format. However great care has been bestowed on the legibility of these maps.

¶ BIBLIOGRAFIE VAN IN NEDERLAND VERSCHENEN KAARTEN, 1979. Koninklijke Bibliotheek. 's-Gravenhage, 1980. ISSN 0377 - 8975 ; ISBN 90-6259-023-3 Nederlandse Stichting Informatieen Documentatiecentrum voor de Kartografie.

This bibliography of Dutch mapping is the fifth annual to be published. The maps are described by the Royal Library according to the Dutch Union Map Catalogue system, and ISBD(CM).

Printed maps, charts, plans, and atlases that are deposited by publishers in the Depot van Nederlandse Publikaties & Nederlandse Bibliografie are included. This volume includes 858 items published during 1979. The price of the map and the address of the publisher is included.

Index sheets for topographical map series of the Netherlands at scales of 1:25,000 and 1:50,000 are included and show the date of publication for each sheet.

¶ British Columbia. Ministry of Environment. Assessment and Planning Division. Assessment and Planning Division catalogue 81.

ISBN 0-7719-8333-6 C80-092072-4 Z7164.L3B7 1981 21.5 x 28 cm. 96p.

Karen Gorse, Map Librarian, Map Library, Assessment and Planning Div., 765 Broughton Street, Victoria, B.C., states in the Introduction that:

This catalogue displays the available work of the Assessment and Planning Division, which adds to and replaces the Resource Analysis Branch Catalogue (1978 edition). The Assessment and Planning Division is comprised of the Planning Branch, Terrestrial Studies Branch, Aquatic Studies Branch and Air Studies Branch. The functions of these branches include work done by the former Resource Analysis Branch, the former Environmental Studies Division of the Water Investigations Branch and the former Air Section of the Pollution Control Branch. ... The Map Library stores and distributes maps and reports arising from Division projects. It currently holds approximately 5,000 maps and 3,500 books, reports and other related materials.
The Map Library, Assessment and Planning Division, Ministry of Environment, Victoria, British Columbia V8V 1X4.

¶ California. Governor's Office. Office of Planning and Research. Environmental Data Center.
The EDC Newsletter. January-March, 1981. Claudia Buckner, Editor.

LC

Issued quarterly by the Office of Planning and Research, 1400 Tenth St., Sacramento, CA 95814 (phone 916/322-3784) (ATSS 492-3784)

This particular issue includes a description of the NCIC and its California Affiliate, which is the Environmental Data Center. It can provide detailed reference services for remotely sensed data and a less detailed level of information on maps and other cartographic products. The EDC is located at the address given above, Room 206. Office hours are from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Monday through Friday.

Also described in this issue are the following items of interest:

The California Department of Fish and Game has recently completed mapping projects on Riparian Vegetation, Coastal Marine Resources, and Areas of Special Biological Importance.

1. Riparian Vegetation of the Central Valley and immediate foothills as well as that of Modoc and Lassen Counties has been mapped at a scale of 1:24,000 on a Mylar base. Blueline copies are available as well as areal summaries on a quad sheet or county basis. Contact John Speth, ac916/445-8393.

2. A unique Atlas of California Coastal Marine Resources, featuring 134 quad-sized maps which pinpoint locations of fish, marine mammals, crustaceans, mollusks, and sea vegetation is available from Cartwright Blueprint, Inc., 2124 19th St., Sacramento , CA 95818. Call (916) 443-6838 for information on prices. For questions about information on the maps, call Clark Bunt, (916) 445-8386.

3. Areas of Special Biological Importance (ASBIs) appear on a series of 56 county maps at a scale of 1:250,000. In addition to rare and endangered birds, mammals, reptiles, and amphibians, key wildlife habitats (such as wetlands, deer winter ranges, heron rookeries, and antelope migration routes) are to be plotted. Department of Fish and Game biologists prepared the maps, with information from the U.S. Forest Service and the BLM. Private sales of the maps, at $2. per single-county map or a complete set for $100., are from the Office of Procurement, Documents Section, 4675 Watt Avenue, North Highlands, CA 95660. For information about the maps, contact John Speth, ac916/445-8393.

Much of the EDCs information on state data appears in Catalog of Environmental Resource Data. It contains information on the data files of 12 state agencies, classified and described by some 700 categories and subcategories, ranging from air quality to vegetation, from climatological information to utility and service data. (California State Publications: call no. P582 S72a. Loose-leaf for updating, 1 v. ; 28 cm.

¶ Canals and Railroads of the Mid-Atlantic States, 1800-1860. Wilmington, Del., Regional Economic History Research Center, Eleutherian Mills-Hagley Foundation, March 1, 1981. Booklet with five large maps, folded and placed in pocket, $15.00. A separate set of rolled maps: $10.00 Map Project, REHRC, P.O. Box 3630, Wilmington, DE 19807.

EP

¶ Cataloging Service Bulletin. Number 11, Winter 1981. Washington, D.C., The Library of Congress, Processing Services. ISSN 0160-8029.

As announced previously (see Myrna Fleming Cataloging of Cartographic Materials (Information Bulletin, March 1981, p. 194), this essential tool is not free from this issue forward. $10.00 per year. Sub. address: Subscriber Accounts, Cataloging Distribution Service, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20541.

EP

This issue includes: AACR Library of Congress Rule Interpretations, Revised Headings for 1981, Revised Headings for 1981 (corrections), Countries/Cities that have been divided, etc. (i.e., China, Germany, Korea, Berlin), Qualification of Geographic Subject Headings, Regions of Geographic Features, Indirect Subdivision Practice, Areas Associated with Cities, MARC Geographic Area Code.

¶ Coombs, James A.
"Globes: a librarian's guide to selection and purchase", Wilson Library Bulletin, March 1981 (Vol. 55, No. 7) pp. 503-508.

EP

! See note in Bench Marks ! this issue.

¶ Duty, Michael
"Mapping the Southwest: Exploration, legend, and plagiarism". The American West (May-June 1981, Vol. 18, No. 3), pp. 48-54. (ISSN 0003-1534)

EP

Michael Duty is the Public Relations and Development officer for the Amon Carter Museum, Fort Worth, Texas. The article, illustrated with five maps — four in full and brilliant colors —, describes the exhibition organized by the Carter Museum entitled *Crossroads of Empire: Early Maps of Texas and the Southwest, 1513-1900.* The exhibit seeks to show the influence that maps played on the exploration, development, and eventual settlement of the Southwest from the earliest maps by the Spanish and French explorers to late nineteenth century railroad surveys. Produced in cooperation with the Cartographic History Library at the University of Texas at Arlington and sponsored by Justin Industries of Fort Worth, the show will be at the Carter from June 12 thru July 26, 1981, and will then travel to museums in Dallas, San Antonio, Tulsa, and several other cities.

¶ Fitch, Richard Old Maps and Prints, 2324 Calle Halcon, Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501 (505) 982-2939

EP

Catalogue No. 36: Americana 245 items, 67 illus. April 1981.

¶ Garreau, Joel
The nine nations of North America. Boston, Houghton Mifflin, 1981.

LC No. 80-28556 OCLC No. 7206617 $12.95

JP

The book jacket caption reads: *Forget the traditional map — new realities of power and people are making this continent into The Nine Nations of North America.* North America is carved up into the following: The Empty Quarter (Alaska, most of Canada, etc.); Ecotopia (the west coast); Mexamerica (southern California, the southern Southwest, and Mexico); etc.

¶ Howes, Christopher K.
Value Maps: Aspects of land and property values. Norwich, England, Geo Books, 1981? ISBN 0-86094-060-8 U.S.$ 14.95 145pp, 33 figs.

EP

The prevailing value of land and buildings has a crucial, yet often unacknowledged, effect upon the processes which form our built environment. Even the most elaborately prepared plan can usually be implemented only if it takes account of existing and future patterns of land and property values, but undeniably, plans influence values and existing or perceived values influence plan implementation. It is to be hoped that publication of this book will encourage others to undertake research concerning land and property values.

The author currently holds the post of Deputy Director of Land Economy in the Department of the Environment, U.K.

¶ (Ivory Coast) Société d'État pour le Développement Minier de la Côte d'Ivoire
EP Rapport Annuel 1979, du 1er Octobre 1978 au 30 Septembre 1979.

S.O.D.E.M.I., 01 B.P. 2816 Abidjan 01

¶ Language Atlas of the Pacific Area. Edited by Stephen A. Wurm and Shirô Hattori. Sole Agent: GeoCenter, Internationales Landkartenhaus, Postfach 800 830, D-7000 Stuttgart 80.

This atlas will be composed of two parts. Part 1 is scheduled for 1981, part 1 for 1982. The price including the binder is DM 250. The maps can also be purchased individually or in sets covering regional areas. Price of individual maps: DM 7,50; map sets:

EP

New Guinea; 14 maps, DM 70. Melanesia, Micronesia, Polynesia; 5 maps, DM 32,50. Australia/Tasmania; 4 maps, DM 26. Japan; 4 maps, DM 26; Formosa/Phillippines; 5 maps, DM 32,50. Mainland South-East Asia; 3 maps, DM 19,50. Insular South-East Asia; 8 maps, DM 48.

¶ The Map User's Sourcebook. Compiled by Lance Feild. Dobbs Ferry, NY, Oceana Publications, 1981. $17.50 ISBN 0-379-207176
JP

Included in contents: *Brief review of cartography worldwide; map facts; map sources (private, public, federal, international); tables, bibliography, glossary of selected map terms.*

¶ New Zealand. Department of Lands and Survey.
Maps of New Zealand, published by .... NZMS 197/1 Edition 9, 1980.

EP A three-sheet, loose leaf brochure describing topographical, cadastral, and metric topographical maps of New Zealand. The latter is an index to sheets published as of 1 April 1980.

¶ Oppenheim, C., and S. Perryman
"Georef / Geoarchive" is an article appearing in the December 1980 journal Database, p. 41ff.
JP

This is a comparative evaluation of these two bibliographic databases that cover the international geosciences literature.

¶ Portraits of the World Sheldon Memorial Art Gallery, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, NE 68588 $12.00

EP

An 80-page illustrated and descriptive catalog of the exhibition of World maps from the period of the great discoveries, held at the Sheldon Memorial Art Gallery, February 3, March 1, 1981.

¶ Topo-Aid Stonetree, Inc., P.O. Box 335, Waxhaw, North Carolina 28173

LC The TOPO-AID is a plastic, transparent device on which a dual scale is etched. It can be used on U.S.G.S. 7.5-minute and 15-minute topographic quads from Alaska to Puerto Rico. It is accurate to 1 second on 7.5-minute quads and 5 seconds on 15-minute quads.

$14.95 (post paid on prepaid orders) phone ac717/566-3992 for more information. Direction sheet comes with the Topo-Aid.

Determining the latitude and longitude of a particular point has been made easy with this item. I first saw an ad for this in Surveying & Mapping and ordered one. Recommended as an essential tool for every map library.

Stan Stevens

¶ Travel in the United States ... A Guide to Information Sources. Edited by Joyce Post and Jeremiah Post. Detroit, Gale Research, 1981. ISBN 0-8103-1423-1 $34.00

EP

This guide serves as a reference source for the traveler planning a vacation in any part of the country. Individual state sections comprise most of this book. Everything one ever wanted to know about the subject is included. Indexed.

¶ Ulliman, Joseph J. and Oliver J. Grah
"Marking Pens for Aerial Photographs and Transparency Material".
EP Photogrammetric Engineering and Remote Sensing, April 1981 (Vol. 47, No. 4) pp. 501-504.

The authors are at the College of Forestry, Wildlife and Range Sciences, University of Idaho, Moscow ID. The sub-title of the article sums up the content of the article: "Which pen to use on a given surface depends on the desired ink character, line width, and pen tip durability."

Table 1 shows *Marking Pen Performance: Ink Characteristics by Product Surface, Pen Tip Type, Line Widths when new and used, and Pen Cost.*

This is, perhaps, the only study and exposition on this subject. It will be utilized by anyone performing marking and drafting on these plastic or resin-coated materials.

¶ U.S. Department of Defense
"New Ways to Map the World", by Maj. Gen. William L. Nicholson,III, Director, Defense Mapping Agency. *in* Defense 81 (March 1981) pp.15-21.
LC

An overview of DMA and its mapmaking, from paper maps to optical disks.

¶ U.S. Defense Mapping Agency

LC The following topographic quadrangles, published by DMA, distributed by USGS, are listed in the USGS/NCIC Map and Chart Information System (MCIS) database 2/9/81. All sheets are 1:50,000 15-minute, dated 1979. $1.25 each, from USGS.

ALABAMA

Annison
Ashford
Clio
Dothan
Hurtsboro
Meadland
Ozark
Seale
Smith's Station
Troy

ARIZONA

Saint David

CALIFORNIA

Bradley
Calexico
Calipatria
Corona
Coyote Wells
Glamts
Gray's Well
Holtville
Joshua Tree
Mt. Hamilton
Nipomo
Palomar Mountain
Paso Robles
Ramona
Ridgecrest
San Clemente Island
Santiago Peak

COLORADO

Fountain

GEORGIA

Albany
Columbus
Ellerslie
Talbotton

INDIANA

Corydon

KANSAS

Brookville
Harveyville
Lawrence West
North Kansas City
Olathe
Osage City
Paola
Russville
Salina
Solomon
Tonganoxie

KENTUCKY

Big Clifty
Elezibethtown
Hardinsburg
Kingswood

MARYLAND

Baltimore
Ellicott City
Upper Marlboro

MICHIGAN

Luzerne
Meredith
Ostego Lake
St. Helen

MISSISSIPPI

Ashford
Corinth
Holly Springs
Lucdale
New Albany
Potts Camp
Ripley
Sherman
Vestry
Wiggins

NEW JERSEY

Ashbury Park
New Brunswick

NEW YORK

Alexandria Bay
Antwerp
Hammond
Lake Bonaparte
Theresa

NORTH CAROLINA

Ablemarle
Barco
Ellerbe
Kitty Hawk
Salisbury
South Creek
Southport
Troy

PENNSYLVANIA

Harrisburg

TENNESSEE

Clarksville
Dickson
Herndon
Rumpus Mills

TEXAS

Algerita
Blanket
Chilton
Clifton
Comanche
De Leon
Evant
Fredericksburg
Goldthwaite
Gustine
Hamilton
Hico
Holt
Hunter
Johnson City
Jonesboro
Lometa
Molley
Mullin

(TEXAS continued)

Noodle
Pottsville
Richland Springs
Rising Star
San Marcos
San Saba
Smithson Valley
Star
Tredell
Valley Mills
West
Willow City
Zephyr

UTAH

Bountiful
East Canyon
Fairfield

VERMONT

Middleburg

VIRGINIA

Glenora
Middleburg

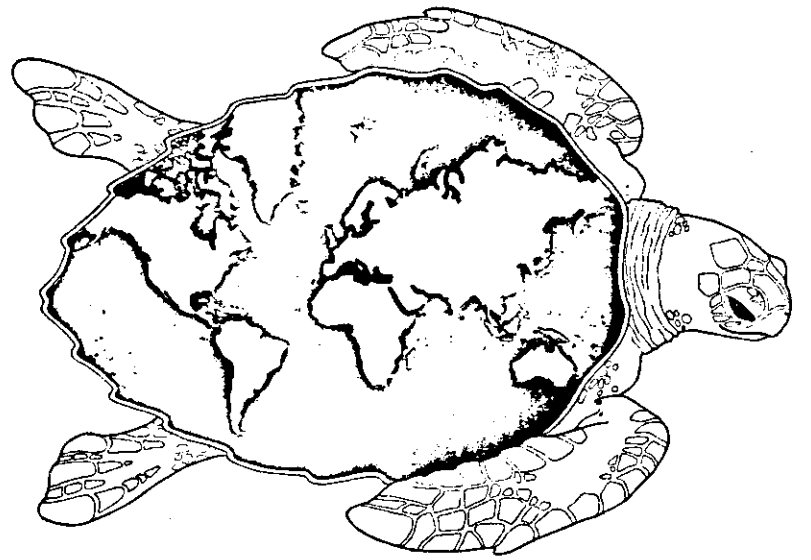
¶ The Worldwide Distribution of Sea Turtle Nesting Beaches, compiled by James Sternberg. Introduction by Peter C.H. Pritchard. Washington, D.C., Center for Environmental Education, 1981. Published by the Sea Turtle Rescue Fund of CEE. $6.95 + $1.00 post. (1925 K Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006 (phone 202/466-4996)

JP & EP

6 col. maps, 28 x 103cm. or smaller, folded to 28 x 23cm. in booklet, which contains a 1-page Foreword, a 2-page Introduction, seven maps on six sheets, followed by a 2-page list of Literature Cited (70 items).

This publication should be acquired by all research libraries, and especially those institutions that have marine sciences curricula and research programs.

The cover of this unique "atlas" is graced with a unique and beautiful map. It will be called the "Turtle Map". It is the creation of Mary Beath. The world is depicted on the back of a turtle, the oceans are blue. It is reproduced here (65-percent reduction), as best as the xerox process will provide:



The six sheets, showing the distribution of seven species, are at the scale ca. 1:55,000,000. The world between 40° North to 40° South is depicted on a cylindrical projection. The Green Sea Turtle (144 sites), the Loggerhead Sea Turtle (64 sites), the Hawksbill Sea Turtle (95 sites), Olive Ridley Sea Turtle (47 sites), the Leatherback Sea Turtle (64 sites), Kemp's Ridley (1 site), Flatback Sea Turtle (4 sites) are shown.

Dr. Pritchard, in his Introduction, states that *to protect sea turtles we need to know where they are, yet no detailed worldwide distribution maps of turtle nesting grounds have ever been produced. Perhaps we turtle conservationists can excuse ourselves by observing that if the maps had been produced earlier, they would not have been nearly as complete. A great many of the breeding records and locations plotted on this set of maps did not come to the attention of science until the World Conference on Sea Turtle Conservation held in Washington, D.C. in November, 1979."*

ATLAS & BOOK REVIEWS

Review Editor:
Sandra Lamprecht
Map & Geography Librarian
The Library
California State University
Long Beach, California 90840

Facsimiles of Maps and Atlases

Noe, Barbara R., (comp). Facsimiles of Maps and Atlases: A List of Reproductions for Sale by Various Publishers and Distributors. Fourth edition. Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress, 1980. iv, 35 p. $2,25. LC: 79-607782 ISBN: 0-8444-0298-2.

Once again the library world, and indeed, the public at large, is indebted to the industry of the Library of Congress, in this case, to be specific, to the Geography and Map Division. In 1960 the Division issued a small duplicated list of Facsimiles of Rare Historical Maps: A List of Reproductions for Sale by Various Publishers and Distributors "as a convenience and service to correspondents and readers." After a number of reprints, editions and supplements (all of which illustrate the popularity of this work), we now have the fourth edition, which is bigger and better than ever.

The first edition, compiled by Walter W. Ristow, then Chief of the Geography and Map Division, was a six-page duplicated list issued in January 1960, and reprinted in May. When the List was revised in 1966, it had doubled in size, describing 132 facsimiles available as of May 1966 from 57 publishers or dealers, and it had to be reprinted in 1967. A "third edition, revised and enlarged" was compiled with the assistance of Mary E. Graziani in 1968. This time twenty pages were required to describe 243 items available as of July from 77 publishers or dealers. The supply of the third edition was exhausted in eighteen months. By January 1971 some 130 additions had been gathered (available from 52 publishers or dealers) and a five-page Supplement was issued with the reprinted 1968 edition. Current availability of items was not checked, but out-of-print items which had been brought to the attention of the Division were noted.

A fourth edition was compiled in 1978 by Barbara R. Noe. It describes 500 items available from 145 publishers or dealers as of November 1978, more than double the number of items in the third edition in 1968. Unfortunately publication was delayed for two years.

Each edition has improved on the previous one in quality as well as quantity, and the new thirty-five-page fourth edition, with the revised title, Facsimiles of Maps and Atlases: A List of Reproductions for Sale by Various

Publishers and Distributors, is far superior to its predecessors. The most obvious change is in the typography, with different styles and density of type setting off the different parts of the entries, making the catalogue much easier to read. The entries themselves have altered from a dealer's style of entry to a more complete standardized description based on the Library of Congress catalogue card, including the LC call number when available. All measurements are now in centimeters. The multiplicity of items available from some prolific publishers are not described individually, as catalogues can be obtained from the publishers in question, such as Art Fair, Inc., the Association of Canadian Map Libraries, and Historic Urban Plans.

The Library of Congress makes no claim for completeness for this List, and assumes no responsibility for the price or quality of facsimiles. The quality ranges from obvious reprints on coloured paper to fine reproductions which, when framed, might be difficult to distinguish from the original publication. The price of nothing is stable today. As for completeness, the compilers are dependent to a large extent on the cooperation of the map community in reporting available and out-of-print publications, especially for publications outside the U.S.A. which are not deposited under the U.S. Copyright Act. As it is, the coverage is amazingly complete, as I discovered when I found an entry for some facsimiles which I have tried to track down for the last five years in my own home town!

This catalogue will be of considerable use to the reference librarian as well as to the cataloguer and acquisitions librarian, as it will answer the requests of student, researcher, collector, or man-off-the-street for an inexpensive reproduction of a specific map, or an interesting and attractive decoration for the living room. Altogether, this catalogue is a bargain which should be in every map collection. Once again, thank you to our friends in the Library of Congress. Keep up the good work.

Frances M. Woodward
Special Collections Division
University of British Columbia
Library
Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1W5 Canada

Atlas of Saudi Arabia

Bindagji, Hussein Hamza. Atlas of Saudi Arabia. Third edition. New York: Oxford University Press, 1978. 61 p. ISBN: 019-919101-8.

Today because of oil, a strategic location in Southwest Asia, and a blend of politics embracing "Western" values, Saudi Arabia is considered a key country for the continued existence of Western civilization. Recently, with the huge increases in oil prices and the nationalization of Aramco, unprecented amounts of dollars have been flowing into one of the least sophisticated nations. Petro-dollars bring change which in turn unravels the thread of custom thereby producing social instability and the possibility in the near future of the extinction of a traditional way of life. Because of these factors and the government policy of not allowing foreign tourism, with the noted exception of the religious pilgrimage (the Haji), Saudi Arabia is ironically both well known by name and unknown in fact. Still off limits to hundreds of millions of people, an atlas of this nation is most welcome and necessary. This atlas

opens up the nation before the eyes of many. It is encouraging to see and enjoy a well conceived, resplendent in color, atlas of one of the world's most important nations. Within this work are maps that rival such brilliantly colored birds as crimson rosellas, a multi-colored parrot. It is an atlas that should be acquired by the majority of map collections despite a few major shortcomings.

In this third edition we have an increased number of maps. In parentheses are the number of maps by category: historical (one), settlement and population (eight), physical geography (eleven), economic geography (ten), transportation (two), general physical relief maps of the nation's administrative divisions (fourteen), city maps (twelve). Later in this review, numbers in parentheses will refer to the specific map/page number, which can be found centered near the top of each map in the atlas.

The atlas opens with a series of six photographs which portray important rulers and royalty. Each picture is superimposed on a separate map of Saudi Arabia. This type of beginning symbolizes Saudi honor, tradition and respect for the royal family. To Americans these photographs suggest an imposition of political propaganda. This subtle form of mind control can be seen in the immense number of pictures and posters bearing the portraits of recent leaders of other nations--Kenyatta, Mao, Nasser.

In bold, black 1/2 mm. high letters, stands the name: Abdu Aziz bin Abdul Rahmah 1319-1373 (1901-1953). Stop and think not how foreign, how strange, how exotic, but how different is this noble name. Who can tell from this royal name if any part means king, emperor, president, prince? Is this a full name? Variations exist on this name, as: Abd ul al Aziz bin Abd ar Rahman Al Saud, or as he was better known to his people and the world: Ibn Saud, king and founder of Saudi Arabia. At least part of the name traces ancestry and linkage; Ibn means "son of". Among the names which God loves best is "Abd al-Rahman--Servant of the Compassionate One". Ibn Saud could cite his bloodline flowing back: Khalid ibn Abd al Aziz ibn Abd ar Rahman ibn Faisal ibn Turki ibn Abd Allah ibn Muhammed ibn Saud — Muhammed ibn Saud being the founder.

The years also show distance and difference. The 1319-1373 date is the Muslim equivalent in the lunar calendar followed in Saudi Arabia. The Islamic hijra divides a year into 354 days in a period of twelve months. Consider a relatively nearby country, Israel: the official Jewish year is currently 5741 while in Saudi Arabia it is 1401. (Israel also follows a lunar system.) The dates within parentheses (1903-1953) are years of his rule not years of birth and death. Also, a slight discrepancy exists for Ibn Saud; many sources claim his rule began in 1902 rather than 1901.

The trasliteration system employed in this atlas comes closer to showing how words are pronounced rather than how they are spelled. The translation of Arabic names it is best difficult for they exist with variant spellings: Muhammed/Mohammed, Quran/Koran, Mecca/Makkah, Medina/Al Madinah. Thus, the article Al often changes its spelling, as seen on the settlement map (#3), according to the first letter of the place name that follows, e.g., Az Zafir, At Tarafiyah.

No map in the entire atlas indicates that the boundaries near South Yemen (Aden) are still undefined. No definite boundaries exist along the periphery

of the Rub al Khali except in the east where it borders Qatar. Saudi Arabia has also had boundary conflicts with many of its Gulf neighbors—Jordan, Kuwait, Iraq.

On the political growth map (#2) appears a small diamond shaped piece of territory titled "neutral zone" but with no explanation. This neutral area was agreed to by treaty (1922) as a region in which neither Iraq nor Saudi Arabia would build permanent dwellings or installations. It was intended that Bedouins from either nation could utilize resources in this area.

Most map legends are attractive and, in general, the use of color is most effective. On the settlement map (#3), however, all symbols are shown as magenta circles with some appearing only a tiny bit larger in radius than others. Thus, discernment of population size can be difficult. This would have been an excellent map on which to use different colors or different symbols to distinguish between varied numbers of inhabitants. We find the most abundant symbol to be the smallest circle which indicates a population of less than fifty-thousand people. These circles appear to form clusters but do not distinguish between towns and cities which have populations of 5,000, 10,000, 25,000, etc. Most of the inhabited areas have smaller populations; thus, we have no real estimate of most town and city populations. It may also have been preferable to place this map (#3) opposite the population distribution map (#5) to allow the user to apprehend quickly the differences in settlement sites versus population distribution, especially in the area south of Mecca.

The first or second map in the atlas should have been the administrative division map (#4) which serves as a better introductory map, having fewer place names for the reader to locate and learn. On this map (#4) an overlay shows Saudi Arabia's position in relation to the other nations on earth. For readers who would like such an overlay in comparison with the continental U.S., see Figure 1 in the Area Handbook for Saudi Arabia, 1977 (Page xiv). The country would lie in or totally occupy some twenty-three states, ranging from Bismarck, North Dakota to Austin, Texas. One province, the oil rich Eastern Province is close to the size of Texas.

The estimated population density map (#6) is quite misleading as the legends limit population density to twenty-five to thirty per square kilometer. There have been estimates of density figures in specific oasis settlements ranging higher than two thousand inhabitants per square mile. The next pair of population maps (#9, #10) show where the estimated seven million Saudis are settled. This population estimate is a disputed figure.

Among the most fascinating maps is the map of tribes (#11) arrayed in eight brilliant colors and resembling a puzzle pattern. It is because of a map of this nature that this reviewer wishes the author had included textual matter, common in many other national atlases. What wonderful tribal names — Thaqif, Anizah, Sibea, Qahtan, Hozayl, Billi. Do these people wear distinguishing dress? Do they speak different dialects? How many people belong to each tribe? What trades do they follow?

Many map legends include quaint use of words such as plateaux (#15) and tonnes (#29). Harrat, a difficult word to locate, is the Arabic word for lava fields and is used often as part of a place name on the landform map (#15).

Other Arabic terms used in legends or titles include wadis — dry or intermittent stream beds connected in a large system, which may carry torrents during rainy periods. (A southwestern arroyo is our closest equivalent.) Oases are not labeled as such, for an oasis is only a pleasant or green area in a desert region. Another water related term in the legends of all regional maps (#36-#49) is sabkhah. Sabkhah has to do with the formation of an oasis. Often sabkhahs become impassable areas of viscous mud. Though we have seen varied water related terms (wadi, sabkhah, oasis), there is no mention of the rich variety of terms relating to types of sand and/or sand dunes. This would have enriched the landform map (#15). (For example, do perilous salt quicksands such as Umm as Samin, the "Mother of Poison" exist elsewhere?) Also interesting to note is that the Red Crescent is the Islamic world's equivalent to our Red Cross (#54). The location of "suqs" was expected but not found, as these marketplaces appear in all important towns. Agricultural production is treated by regional tonnage only (#28). Thus, there is no indication of the names or kinds of crops grown and/or in which regions they grow. Dates are important in Medina, coffee in Asir, and rice comes from the Hufhuf area. Domesticated animals (#30) include donkeys and camels. It was surprising to see that the camel is never shown as the most abundant animal in any region. That honor always belongs to sheep and goats. There is also no map indicating habitats or kinds of wildlife or migration routes of birds. The Arabian (Persian) Gulf shores in the Eastern Province are a wintering area for birds from Asia, Europe and as far away as the Arctic Circle. And how has the large white gazelle fared or the rare Arabian wildcat?

A twenty-six color geology map is located near the beginning of the phyical geography section. Oil is separated from the mineral maps (#31, #32) and appears almost insignificantly at the end of this section on economic maps (#33). It is striking to note how much land Aramco has in comparison to Tenneco, Getty and Arabian oil companies. Almost all oil land lies in the Eastern Province centering near the modern port city of Dammam. Turning to map (#38) of this province, we see roads under construction and planned which are now penetrating the plains. A graph (map #33) indicates that in the peak production year of 1974 the Saudis produced approximately 3,000 million barrels of oil (8.2 million barrels a day) while in the last year shown (1975) 2,500 million barrels. Oil reserves surpassed 140 billion barrels indicating, at the highest rate of production, Saudi Arabia would be depleted in close to 50 years or 2025.

The last two topical maps treat transportation within the kingdom. A road map (#34) has a kilometre chart noting distances between major towns and cities.

An air passenger traffic breakdown within the country is featured on map (#35).

Future editions, hopefully, will include, if you believe a picture or map is worth a thousand words, maps pertaining to cultural developments, especially when viewed as social indicators. Saudi Arabia has been recently spending at least 50% of total government revenues for military purposes. Soldiers outnumber teachers by a ratio of 2.5 to 1. Where are the elementary schools, secondary schools, colleges and universities in this land which just recently had an illiteracy rate of 80%? What percentage of children from various provinces attend each of the above? Medical facilities and disease patterns could also be valuable. Recently, the average age at death was below fifty

for both men and women. Hospital beds are scarce. Water is vital to this nation and they are rapidly moving into desalinated supplies. Again, amounts and locations would have been useful. A map of archaeological sites would also have been appealing. A glossary explaining the different geographical terms and/or measurements such as the dunum — approximately 0.222 of an acre — is necessary. For some, the lack of a gazetteer or index to locate the place names used through the atlas is the chief fault.

Yet, just as the first road began slowly, progress has been made thanks to the government and the author, Mr. Hussein Hamza Bindagji.

Al Fleischman
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Gold and Silver Prospecting Books in Print

Ansari, Mary B. (comp.) Gold and Silver Prospecting Books in Print. [Sacramento] Special Libraries Association, Sierra Nevada Chapter, 1980. iv, 20 p. $3.75.

Searching for treasure has lured men into the wilderness since time immemorial, and with the current price of gold and silver this ancient attraction has only grown stronger. As a result, many weekend prospectors are taking to the hills, and before they leave they need instruction on where to go and what to do once they arrive.

A good way to get them started is to provide them with Mary Ansari's Gold and Silver Prospecting Books in Print. This is an annotated list of currently available, non-tecnical publications on gold and silver prospecting. The majority of the items are books, with state, provincial, and federal documents, periodicals, catalogs, and out-of-print book dealers rounding out the coverage. The books cover a variety of subjects, such as the location of mining districts, mining equipment and techniques, and mining laws. Most of the government documents are pamphlets, information circulars, or maps. While only the western states and British Columbia have listings under the section entitled "States and Provincial Publications", some of the books and the federal documents cover deposits in other parts of the United States.

There are several nice things to be said about this publication. The most important feature is that all the items are easily accessible and relatively inexpensive. Each entry includes the publisher's address and the cost of the item, making ordering easy for both the patron and the librarian. Although several of the books listed cost more than $40.00, the majority of them are less than $10.00 and many of the government documents are free for the asking. Although the book is only twenty pages in length, it contains 195 entries which should be enough to satisfy the appetite of any beginning prospector. It should be mentioned, however, that a trip to the local bookstore is likely to yield books and maps on prospecting not included within this book, especially items of a local or historical nature. Additionally, while the addresses of thirteen state and provincial geological surveys or departments are included there is no mention of other departments that might also provide mineral deposit information. In Oregon, for example, the Water Resources Department has drainage basin maps overprinted with mineral deposits for selected areas of the state.

Gold and Silver Prospecting Books in Print is a well written and useful book. I recommend its purchase for any library which has patrons interested in prospecting. It is available for $3.75 from SLA's Sierra Nevada Chapter, c/o Wayne Waller, 533 40th Street, Sacramento, CA 95819.

Joanne M. Perry
Map Librarian
Oregon State University
Corvallis, OR 97331

Windows to the Past: A Bibliography of Minnesota County Atlases

Treude, Mai. Windows to the Past: A Bibliography of Minnesota County Atlases. Minneapolis: Center for Urban and Regional Affairs (University of Minnesota, 311 Walter Library, Minneapolis, MN 55455), 1980. ix, 187 p. Free while they last. (Publication No. CURA 80-3)

Unless one has a fairly comprehensive collection which one administers, one always wonders about the value of lists of materials from out of state. Mai Treude gives us a bibliography of Minnesota county atlases, noting which of seventy-six reporting institutions have copies. Absolutely essential for Minnesota libraries of all sorts. If this were all, we could pretty much dismiss this work, but the introductory material makes this a publication for all map collections of any size. Mrs. Treude discusses the influence of the rectangular land survey system and gives us a history of county atlas publishing. The emphasis, it is true, is on Minnesota, but her comments on the purpose and use of county atlases and on the general history of county atlas publishing are of use in any library containing county atlases of any sort and vintage.

Following the introductory text is a section of illustrations — a title page, reproduction of advertising matter and directory information, and reproductions of portions of the maps and some of the accompanying illustrations one finds in county atlases. Seeing this section brings to mind the crying need for a combined study by both art and map historians of the illustrations in county atlases, particularly from the nineteenth century.

The actual bibliography of county atlases is arranged alphabetically by county and then chronologically by the date of the atlas. The format of the entry is a bit non-standard: the publisher in capital letters is the first item followed by a full title page transcription (or so it seems on those I have checked). Place of publication (or in some cases, places of publication) and date are next. Pagination, an illustration statement, and the size (height) in centimeters follow. The last item in an entry is the location codes for holding institutions. Some of the entries contain a scale statement preceding the location codes. In addition to the explanation of the location symbols (which includes not only address of the holding institution but telephone number as well), there is also a short directory of publishers currently issuing Minnesota county atlases and an index of individual publishers and authors indicating the counties and years they were involved with county atlases.

In spite of the special focus of this work, it is, because of the introductory matter, a recommended acquisition for any map collection of even modest

size. The price seems more than fair.

J. B. Post
Free Library of Philadelphia
Philadelphia, PA 19103

Historical Sources in Geography

Morgan, Michael. Historical Sources in Geography. Woburn, Massachusetts: Butterworths, 1979. 153 p. $16.95. LC: 78-40365 ISBN: 0-408-10609-3. (Sources and Methods in Geography)

This handsomely printed and well illustrated little book was written by a British geographer for a British publisher and a British audience. It is hoped, however, that the restricted locale and high price will not frighten away prospective users in North America. Although American geographers cannot reach back to the eleventh century as do the British with their Domesday Book, they can nevertheless use many of the more modern data sources illustrated in this book, such as agricultural statistics, probate inventories, church registers, tax lists, postal directories, and population censuses. The six-page glossary, containing such terms as "frankpledge," "geld acre," and "novel disseisin," has little relevance, however, to the American experience.

The book is definitely recommended to historical geographers and to anyone else who would like to know how historical data can be gathered and interpreted. It is the third in the series, "Sources and Methods in Geography," and, although I have not seen the other volumes, I should think that the series would be a valuable addition to all libraries in institutions that have departments of geography. These institutions should also have map librarians, who could benefit from any such books that illustrate geographical methods. Utilizing publications such as Historical Sources in Geography and, depending upon their budgets and ingenuity, the map librarians might try to supplement their map holdings with other geographical sources, especially city and postal directories and some of the fugitive materials that ordinary libraries might not collect, such as railroad timetables and local real estate tax lists.

G. S. Dunbar
Department of Geography
University of California
Los Angeles, CA 90024

The Mapmakers, a new book by John Noble Wilford (Alfred A. Knopf, $20) has been reviewed by David McCullough in The New York Times Book Review (May 3, 1981, p. 3 & 28).

Encyclopedia of American Cities

The Encyclopedia of American Cities, by the Editorial Staff of Unibook. Ory Mazar Nergal, Editor-in-Chief. New York: E.P. Dutton, 1980. 416 p. $25.00. LC: 80-66112 ISBN: 0-525-93133-3.

The Encyclopedia of American Cities is one of those neat reference tools you wonder how you got along without for all those years. It presents a great deal of data for the 166 U.S. cities of more than 100,000 population in reasonably compact form. Topics include: City location-size-extent; Topography; Climate; Flora and Fauna; Population; Ethnic Groups; Transportation; Communications; History; Government; Economy and Industry; Banking; Hospitals; Education; Entertainment; Accommodations; Facilities, Cultural Activities; and Landmarks and Sightseeing Spots. In addition to the textual material, the entry for each city includes the city seal, a map (of varying quality — some are useless), and usually a picture or two. Organization is alphabetical by city name. The index covers all features named in the entries: if one has a question, for instance, about a vaguely remembered "Aquazoo", you can discover that it is part of the Pittsburgh, PA zoo system.

Aquazoos are all well and good, but isn't a lot of this data already available in things like the County and City Data Book or the State and Metropolitan Area Data Book (both by the U.S. Bureau of the Census and available from the Government Printing Office.)? Well, yes — some of the material is accessible in those two, and in other government publications. But, not all of the data is available, and what is available for individual cities is often widely spread through the publications of many agencies. The editors of the Encyclopedia used the direct survey method, starting with the mayor or city manager, and working down the bureaucratic ladder. All data had to be verified from four different sources before it was accepted for publication.

Your reviewer has lived in four of the cities covered, and is reasonably familiar with three more. I found the material to be accurate, and free of Chamber of Commerce or Tourist Bureau "puffery". I think the editors have succeeded in their "just the facts, ma'am" approach. I do have a problem with some of the statements in the Flora and Fauna section, however. Deer may be native to the Boston area, but if there has been a live one outside the Franklin Park Zoo in the last 100 years, I'd be greatly surprised.

Other, less crucial questions also occur to one. In the blurbs that accompany the review copy, the editor states that the phone bill for the project was $215,000 (the mind boggles). Elsewhere the publisher claims that the production cost is estimated at $1.1 million, and that the initial print run is 15,000 copies. Now, unless I've dropped a decimal someplace, 15,000 copies at $25.00 each will bring in $375,000. Less the $25.00 for my review copy, which I'm sure isn't the only one. $1.1 million cost, less $375,000 (more or less) in sales, leaves a deficit of $725,000. Deficit financing works for governments, or so it's claimed, but I'm not sure E.P. Dutton works on that basis. In order to pay production costs, this book should cost around $75.00! One suspects that the peculiarities of the tax laws have something to do with this. Take advantage of the situation and buy the Encyclopedia of American Cities. Despite skepticism about live deer in the Boston metro area, it is a very useful single volume reference work that puts a lot of data in one place.

Considering the economics of the situation, it is ridiculously inexpensive.

Charles A. Seavey
Head-Government Publications & Maps
General Library
University of New Mexico
Albuquerque, NM 87131

News Notes !

¶ In News Notes! for the March 1981 Information Bulletin (p. 190) it was reported that Robert Leibold had brought to our attention the fact that numerous places in California, in his experience, do not exist although they are depicted on the 1972 map California: the World within a State.

In a challenge to that statement, Robert L. Sathrum, Science and Map Librarian, Humboldt State University, Arcata, California (a Member of WAML), comments:

... places up here in Northern California run small and people in Capetown (pop. 10), Ettersburg (pop. 12), Rockport (pop. 50), Clear Creek (pop. 30), Mugginsville (pop. 260), Oro Fino (pop. 35), and Peanut (pop. 25), might be offended to hear that they don't exist. (Source: California City and Unincorporated Place Names. California. Dept. of Transportation. July 1976.)

This is getting exciting! I can't wait — Leibold! What is your view on this new evidence?

¶ LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, GEOGRAPHY AND MAP DIVISION — 30th SPECIAL PROJECT

The Library of Congress Geography and Map Division will sponsor the 30th Special Project during the summer of 1981. As in recent years, the 1981 Project will be limited to cooperative participants. University and college libraries and geography departments, and public and research libraries are invited to participate in the 1981 Project.

The 1981 Project will begin on Monday, July 6 and terminate Friday, August 14.

One of the objectives of the G&M Special Project is to process quantities of non-current maps, charts, atlases, received by transfer from various Federal agencies. Providing professional and clerical assistance to permanent members of the staff is also an important objective. Although Projects are not designed as workshops or training sessions, participants benefit from experience gained by working in a large map library with highly trained professionals. A series of weekly lectures by senior staff members will deal with specialized aspects of map librarianship and introduce participants to distinctive segments of the cartographic collections.

For further information see: Library of Congress Summer Project Acquisitions, by Muriel Strickland, Information Bulletin p.67, Nov. 1978.

¶ LANDSAT II Imagery Collection Goes to UC Santa Barbara - $6.2-Million

The Map & Imagery Laboratory at the University Library, University of California, Santa Barbara, has been awarded worldwide coverage of Landsat imagery. This gift, donated by the U.S. Department of Agriculture Aerial Photography Field Office, consists of 153,000 scenes, or approximately 765,000 individual frames, and has an estimated value of about $6,200,000. The scenes cover most of the earth's surface between the years 1975 (date of launch of LANDSAT II) to February 1980.

Each scene is comprised of 4 to 7 individual images, each of which covers a portion of the electromagnetic spectrum from .4 to 1.1 micrometers. Each 70mm film chip denotes a specific reflective value retrieved in a digital format from the Landsat satellite and reconstituted into a film format by a computer and laser film writer.

This is the first collection of worldwide satellite coverage to be available in a university library. At UCSB, it will complement the 200,000 frames of aerial photography and satellite imagery and 260,000 maps currently in the library's Map & Imagery Laboratory. This laboratory is the first facility of its kind to provide such a comprehensive collection of imagery and mapping, along with the cartographic and remote sensing equipment needed to use the materials.

This gift places UC Santa Barbara as the largest aerial photo collection in the United States, in rankings of all University Libraries.

The Laboratory and its collections are available as a research and information resource facility to all users. The Landsat collection is being prepared for access and it is hoped that the imagery will be available by late Summer 1981.

The Head of the Map & Imagery Laboratory is Larry Carver. His illustrated description of the laboratory appears in the WAML Information Bulletin for June 1979 (Vol. 10, No. 3, pp. 216-226): "Design for combining a map room with a remote sensing/cartographic laboratory".

¶ JOB OPEN: Chief New York Public Library's Map Division

Librarian 6 level, $21,500. Apply by August 30th to Betty Larkin, Personnel Office, Room 113, New York Public Library, 5th Ave. at 42nd St., New York, NY 10018.

Graduate of ALA accredited library school, eligibility for New York State certificate. A second graduate degree in cartography, geography, or social sciences. Working knowledge of two foreign languages. Substantial professional experience in a large research library, proven administrative and supervisory ability, excellent oral and written communications skills.

The Chief reports to the Assistant Director for General Research and Humanities, formulates policy and supervises the activities of the Division of Maps.

Thorough knowledge of maps, atlases, and related materials.

CHIEF, MAP DIVISION, NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

(This is the position formerly held by Gerard Alexander, recently retired.) The collection includes 350,000 maps, 7,700 atlases, 11,500 ref. books etc. There are four full-time professionals, two part-time non-professionals. On-line searching is utilized on RLIN; NYPL is part of Research Libraries Group.

¶ OPEN FILE REPORT USERS TAKE NOTE !

There has been a dramatic development concerning Item No. 0624-H (I 19.76:-) of the U.S. Government Printing Office depository documents, Open File Reports of the U.S. Geological Survey.

At present, only a limited number of OFR are available for distribution to depository libraries. However, as of October 1, 1980, the USGS began placing almost all current OFR on microfiche, at last making them readily available. These reports include manuscript or map copy, basic data, field notes, and other data. Because of the varying quality of some of the original material (hand drawn maps, pencilled notes, etc.), the USGS disclaims reproduction quality of the contents.

GPO intends to begin distributing these OFR microfiche to the 330 depositories currently selecting Item No. 0624-H by the end of March. The volume to expect over a one-year period is about 1,200 reports (January 1981, for example, saw 127 OFR ranging from 1 to 5 fiche, but averaging 2 fiche per report). The nature of the material does not lend itself to a state by state breakdown, as is done with other GPO items. River-basin studies can involve a dozen states, while earthquake zones may extend from the United States to Mexico and beyond. But all the available material on the microfiche appears monthly in New Publications of the Geological Survey (currently distributed under Item No. 0622 to 0669 depositories).

The initial microfiche distribution will encompass all fiche listed in NPGS for October 1980. With this first comprehensive OFR distribution in fiche, the limited hardcopy distribution will cease. Accompanying each monthly segment will be a gratis copy of NPGS to be used as a Shipping List. There will not be an individual title itemization on the regular LSDS Shipping List, but rather a notation of the shipment and the NPGS issue enclosed. Should libraries desire individual hardcopy titles, or any microfiche issued prior to their selection, they may purchase them from the Open-File Services Section of the USGS in Denver.

Reports in foreign languages, presently running about 14 per year, will be distributed in microfiche. The only items to be excluded from distribution will be those relatively incompatible with microfiche conversion (i.e.: slides, rolls of 35mm film, etc.), which are very few.

While this announcement from GPO is most welcome, there have been some delays in implementing the distribution. The Cartographic Users Advisory Council has been assured that distribution will take place soon.

The accomplishment of this distribution program, long sought by WAML, Geoscience Information Society, and CUAC (see Information Bulletin June 1980 Vol. 11, No. 3, pp. 181-182). In addition to others who have been thanked for this dramatic development, the map librarianship community owes a great deal to Bernadine Hoduski of the Joint Committee on Printing, U.S. Congress. She has been one of the principal supporters of GPO's acceptance of this responsibility.

¶ MAP ON-LINE USERS GROUP

The 1981 Annual Meeting of the Map On-Line Users Group will be held Saturday, June 27, in conjunction with the San Francisco meeting of American Library Association and the Map and Geography Round Table.

The Newsletter of MOUG is edited by Laura M. Macqueen, Library, MS 950, U.S.G.S. National Center, Reston, VA 22092.

¶ NEW MEXICO TO BE ENTERED IN A CRIB

The New Mexico Bureau of Mines and Mineral Resources, a division of New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology, is conducting a major statewide mineral resource study for the U.S. Geological Survey. All data of a mining, mineralogical or geological nature which can be identified will be carefully reviewed and then entered into the Computerized Resource Information Bank (CRIB).

During the last 100 years or more, thousands of New Mexico mines and prospects have been examined by engineers and geologists. Much of their information, largely unpublished, found its way into manuscripts, reports, maps, etc. Discovery of one unknown item will prove valuable.

The Principal Investigator of this project is seeking assistance from every possible source. Please check your manuscript collections for New Mexico mineral data and report holdings to:

Robert W. Eveleth, Mining Engineer
Principal Investigator, CRIB Project-New Mexico
New Mexico Bureau of Mines & Mineral Res.
Socorro, NM 87801

Phone (505) 835-5420

¶ MAPPITOLOGISTS SUBMIT 1,300 ENTRIES TO CONTEST

J.B. Post, Free Library of Philadelphia, undoubtedly a mappitologist, keeps us posted on the variously unique cartographic games and contests that appear from time to time. In the May/June 1981 issue of GAMES (pp. 64-65), it is reported that *although Rand McNally thought the entries to "Cartographer's Dream" (January/February) were a disgrace, our resident mappitologists loved them. In fact, so many of the 1,300 entries displayed such craft and creativity, we were hardpressed to limit the number of winners to 16.*
The winning maps are depicted with the report.

¶ ROLLER SHELVES

Reflector Hardware Corporation-Spacemaster, 1400 North 25th Avenue, Melrose Park, Illinois 60160 (phone 312/345-2500) has designed special roller shelving, based on a design developed by them and the staff of the Geography and Map Division LC. Almost nine miles of such shelves are installed in the G & M Division in the new Madison Memorial Library at LC. Chrome plated rollers, 3/4-inch diameter on 2-inch centers, adjustable on 1-inch vertical centers. Brochures and price lists are available at the above address.

¶ NACIS NEWSLETTER

The Cartographic Information Society has undergone a name change. CIS has become NACIS, North American Cartographic Information Society. Christine Reinhard, President of NACIS, reports that she had been informed that CIS also represents the Canadian Institute of Surveying. There were objections to another CIS in the field of cartography, and since the Canadian Institute of Surveying has been in existence nearly a hundred years she agreed to a change of name.

Karl Proehl, Map Librarian, Penn State University, is editor of the NACIS Newsletter, of which No. 1 appeared in March 1981. He is seeking a distinctive name for the newsletter and favors the name Marginal Information.

One bit of marginal information that was learned from issue No. 1 is the following:

The Royal Geographical Society [has discontinued] *its serial publication -- New Geographical Literature and Maps. The last issue is December 1980. The reason for discontinuing this publication is due to the steadily raising cost in production and an equally declining circulation. A map accession list may be published in its place.*

Information about NACIS may be obtained from its President, Christine Reinhard, State Cartographer, 144 Science Hall, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53706.

WAML Member Phil Hoehn at UC Berkeley is on the Membership and Publicity Committee.

The Newsletter address is Karl Proehl, Pattee Library-Maps Section, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA 16802. Phone 814/863-0094.

¶ PHILADELPHIA MAY COMPUTERIZE MAPS AND LAND RECORDS

Larry Reibstein, staff writer for the Philadelphia Inquirer, reported in a recent issue of that newspaper the hope of the city of Philadelphia to spend an estimated $10-million to computerize thousands, perhaps millions, of records and maps describing Philadelphia land and its owners.

The advantages to the system, although difficult to sell in a tight budget year, were listed as follows:

- Citizens would no longer be shunted around various offices to find out their land assessment, zoning, deed, survey or soil properties.
- Tax collectors would get accurate property boundaries so that assessments could be adjusted to reflect the true holdings of the owner. That could, it is estimated, produce millions of dollars in extra revenues alone.
- City planners would not have to redraw up to 1,500 land maps - consuming about three hours for each map - whenever a change occurred in property lines. A computer could instruct a plotter to draw the

map for it, taking as little as 10 minutes.

- Utilities could determine exact locations of underground utility lines to prevent accidents. The computer could be programmed to locate any utility line precisely, at a push of a button.

The technology exists to do all this, the article points out. Aerial photographs can be read by a machine that assigns coordinates, or intersections, to property lines. Those numbers are then fed into a computer that can be programmed to draw a map based on the numbers.

Several other cities, including Milwaukee, Los Angeles, and Memphis, are starting to convert their land records and maps.

Perhaps by the time the city of Philadelphia finds the money to do this conversion project, J.B. Post at the Free Library (who reported this item to the Information Bulletin) will have retired. He can take his map collection with him. — just another Fantasy!

¶ MAP CONTRACT OFFERED FOR $25,000 — Not the map, just the Contract

The following item was recently offered by Dawson's Book Shop, (535 North Larchmont Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90004):

141. LOS ANGELES. Original contract with E.O.C. Ord for the original Survey of the City of Los Angeles. Written in Spanish on two of four pages. 12 1/8 by 8 3/8 inches. Los Angeles, Signed by Jose del C. Lugo, J. Temple, E.O.C. Ord, Manl. Requena, July 22, 1849. $25,000.00

This is Ord's copy of the contract. The City of Los Angeles' copy is in the County Records, Book A, page 671-72. One of the most important documents in the history of Los Angeles. See Harlow, Maps and Surveys of the Pueblo Lands of Los Angeles, Chapter III.

from Catalogue 462 City of Angels 1781-1981 Los Angeles City, Los Angeles County, California and the West.

¶ MAP SOCIETY OF CALIFORNIA

The Map Society of California met on Saturday, April 25, 1981 at the Riverside campus, University of California. President Gerald Greenberg presided and extended a welcome to members and guests.

Prof. Richard Minnich, UCR Earth Sciences-Geology Dept. spoke on: Contemporary Techniques in Vegetation Mapping.

Prof. Donald J. Stierman, UCR Earth Sciences-Geophysics Dept. spoke on: California's Earthquake Fault Map.

A slide presentation updated the Bureau of Land Management's Desert Master Plan.

Information on forthcoming meetings is obtainable from Gerald Greenberg at U.S.G.S./NCIC-West, 345 Middlefield Road, Menlo Park, CA.

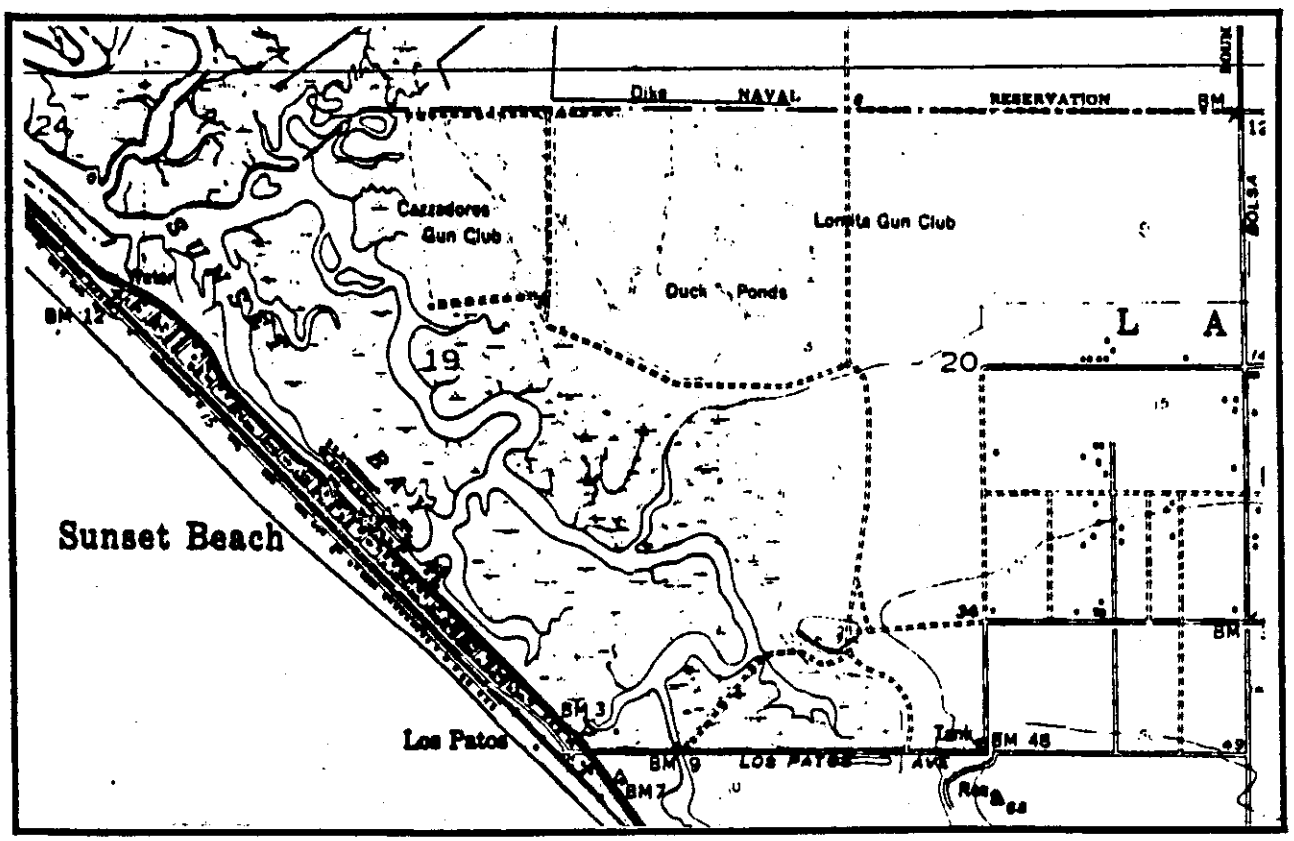
¶ WHATEVER HAPPENED TO THE ELECTRIC RAILROAD AND THE NEMATODES?
by Sharon Anderson, *UC San Diego Documents Department*
in Tracings UCSD Library, February 25, 1981

Larry Cruse of the CUL Documents Department Map Section recently received a letter of thanks from an Associate Professor of Plant Pathology at Clemson University for assistance that aided his research when requests to other libraries had failed. Although kudos for Cruse are fairly commonplace, I thought everyone might enjoy an account of this particular bit of library detective work.

In search of a Southern California estuary known as *Los Patos* in an account from 1910 which described a species of nematode, the researcher wrote to the Director's Office at [Scripps Institution of Oceanography], explaining that he had already ruled out *Los Gatos* as a possibility. With that kind of information, Cruse began checking the series of Thomas Brothers maps and indexes for the Southern California coastal areas. After locating a contemporary Los Patos Avenue in Orange County, he turned next to microfilm of the historical series of U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps of the Las Bolsas/Seal Beach quadrangles. There he found not only Los Patos Avenue, but also a station of the Pacific Electric Railroad which once existed there.

(Velazquez Spanish-English Dictionary, by the way, defines *Los Patos* as *The Ducks*.)

Here, through the marvels of technology, we are able to reproduce for you a segment of one of these earlier topographic maps, born again from microfilm:



¶ GEOSCIENCE INFORMATION SOCIETY - 1981 ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of GIS will be held November 2-5, 1981 in Cincinnati, Ohio. The program consists of technical sessions, poster sessions, 19 field trips, a four-day science film theater, exhibits, employment service, and a wide variety of guest programs and business and social programs. Seven associated societies will hold concurrent meetings with the Geological Society of America; they are: Cushman Foundation, Geochemical Society, GIS, Mineralogical Society of America, National Association of Geology Teachers, Paleontological Society, and Society of Economic Geologists. Preregistration deadline, Oct. 2; requests for all information: GSA, P.O. Box 9140, Boulder, CO 80301/(303) 447-2020.

¶ FIFTH WESTERN GEOGRAPHIC NAMES CONFERENCE

The Oregon Geographic Names Board will host the Fifth Western Geographic Names Conference at Timberline Lodge on Mount Hood, Oregon, on Thursday and Friday, October 22-23, 1981. The U.S. Board on Geographic Names will confer at that time. Plans for Saturday tours include Mount Saint Helens viewing from the north side of Mount Hood, and a trip down the Columbia River gorge. Information from William Wessinger, Chairman, Oregon Geographic Names Board, c/o Oregon Historical Society, 1230 S.W. Park Ave., Portland, OR 97205/(503) 222-1741.

¶ MAP LIBRARY ACQUISITIONS LIST

Stanford University Libraries, Selected Additions to the Central Map Collection March 1981. Issued irregularly. Address inquiries to: Karyl A. Tonge, Cecil H. Green Library, Central Map Collection, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305.

¶ LARGEST PRIVATE COLLECTION OF ANTIQUE CANADIAN MAPS ACQUIRED BY PAC

On Wednesday, May 27, 1981, a brief ceremony was held at the Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa, to mark the largest purchase of early Canadian maps in Canadian history. Acquired by the National Map Collection of the Public Archives, the 700 maps and atlases and 800 related books are the well-known private Canadiana Collection of the late Dr. Alexander E. MacDonald, a distinguished Canadian ophthalmologist who practiced in Toronto until his death in 1977. The collection includes about 400 maps ranging from the early 16th century to 1800. It focuses on maps of Canada and parts of the country, but also includes many general maps of North America, the Western Hemisphere, and the world. Virtually all of the major cartographers of the world whose maps show Canada in any way are represented. Dr. MacDonald began his collection in 1922. His collection will soon be made available for public use.

¶ BASE LINE

Base Line is a newsletter of the Map & Geography Roundtable (MAGERT) of the American Library Association. Volume 2, No. 1 (1981) has been issued in May. Editor is Mary Larsgaard. Subscription Manager is Charley Seavey, Gov. Pubs. & Maps Dept., Zimmerman Library, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM 87131/(505) 277-5441. Members of MAGERT receive the newsletter without extra charge. Nonmembers may subscribe for $12.00 per year; send to Subscription Manager.

County Place-Name Project for Nevada

by

Mary B. Ansari
Mines Librarian
University of Nevada, Reno

Introduction

In December, 1980, I was informed that I had been awarded a sabbatical for the academic year 1981-1982 for my research proposal on Nevada place names. Each year, eleven persons out of an eligible faculty of approximately 400 are awarded sabbatical leaves from the University of Nevada, Reno. In making its recommendations, the University Sabbatical Committee considers the merit of the competing proposals along with the applicants' length and quality of service to the University.

I will briefly outline my proposal for you, but first I wish to read an excerpt from a recent newspaper article in the Reno Evening Gazette, which underscores the ever-growing interest in Nevada place names.

> *On April 14 (1981) Hawthorne will officially be 100 years old, but history buffs are still trying to find how it got its name...Hawthorne was established in 1881 as a depot and division headquarters for the Carson & Colorado Railroad, but exactly whom the town was named after is a mystery. In 1880-81 there were at least four men residing in the area who had the surname of Hawthorne...Historians have searched for years for evidence that would determine which Hawthorne the town was named for, but have found no records.*[1]

As you map librarians know, much of a state's more obscure history can be traced to the origins of its place names. As Nevada gains in population and assumes greater importance both regionally and nationally, an ever increasing number of people are becoming interested in the often unrecorded history that lies behind the origins of our state's place names. Libraries, historical societies, and university geography and history departments are the main sources to which people turn for information on place names. As Mines Librarian and currently acting head of the Reference Department, I am in a position to be keenly aware of the upsurge of interest in Nevada's place names.

Some of Nevada's place-name origins have been described in Helen Carlson's Nevada Place Names: A Geographical Dictionary[2] and in a few other earlier attempts at listing Nevada's place names, such as the Works Project Administration's volume of Nevada place names.[3] Because these listings were done on a statewide basis rather than on a smaller, more manageable research area, Carlson's work and the others are incomplete and inadequate for performing exhaustive place-name reference work and research.

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* Presented at the March 27, 1981 Spring Meeting of the Western Association of Map Libraries, San Francisco.

I believe that because of the growing interest in Nevada's geographic and cultural names demonstrated by both scholars and laymen, the time is ripe for the publication of a series of county place-name compilations to eventually cover the entire state. This proposed county approach to onomastic research will be far more exhaustive than any of the previous studies on Nevada and will greatly facilitate retrieval of needed information.

Because much reference work performed in Mines Library is place-name oriented and the existing place-name publications are inadequate, particularly for mine names, I began in 1976 gathering information on the place names for the four most historic counties of our state, Carson City, Douglas, Lyon, and Storey counties. My compilation contains numerous names that are not included in Dr. Carlson's volume, such as Adams Canyon, Captain Pomin Rock, Combs Canyon, Conway Stage Station, Cooney Spring, Dalzell Canyon, Deadman Point, Elk Point, Emma Peak, Gold Dyke Mine, Kate Peak, Lady Bryan Mine, Lenihan Canyon, McFaul Creek, Missouri Flat, Neilson Mine, O'Banion Spring, Parker Butte, Penrose, Red Wash Creek, Ricky Canyon, Saroni Canal, Shamrock Hill, Tibbie Peak, Vivian Mill, Voltaire Canyon, Wedertz Canyon, and Wild Oat Mountain, to mention just a few. In fact, Dr. Carlson's book lists only about 4,500 place names for the entire state, whereas already I have identified over 2,000 names for the four counties.

In my research I have found it to be most effective to first extract all place names from all known maps of the subject area and then to conduct a literature search to find information on the history of the names and also to identify names that are not included on existing maps. This way a far more comprehensive compilation for the subject area is achieved.

Originally I planned to do the four-county compilation in one volume, but already it has become too lengthy and unwieldy, so I am planning to publish a place-name dictionary for each one of the counties, with Carson City to be the first. The logical extension of this kind of onomastic research would be the publication of county place-name dictionaries for the entire state. Alvin McLane, Nevada author and publisher, is a long-time place-name aficianado and is interested in publishing a series of place-name compilations for all Nevada counties. The University of Nevada Press is also a potential publisher for this kind of project. I believe that after the dictionaries for Carson City, Douglas, Lyon, and Storey counties are published, their very existence will stimulate the publication by others of similar compilations for other Nevada counties.

The Planned Project

As outlined above, I plan to complete first the place-name dictionary for Carson City and then for Storey, Douglas, and Lyon counties, in that order. These counties were selected to be researched first because they represent the cradle of civilization for our state, because of their relative homogeneity, and because of the extensive amount of source material that is available for the region. Since many of the names for the compilation are found only on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps, it was also necessary to take into consideration the amount of large-scale topographic coverage available in assigning priorities to the counties. Fortunately, the large-scale topographic mapping for Carson City, Douglas, Lyon, and Storey counties is essentially complete.

The proposed place-name listing for each county will be arranged alphabetically by place name, with cross references from alternate or obsolete names. Included will be names of mines, mining districts, way stations, major roads and streets, main irrigation ditches, large ranches, some historic buildings and principal public buildings, as well as cities, towns, ghost towns, springs, lakes, rivers, creeks, canyons, mountains, valleys, etc. Typical entries will include the name followed by locational coordinate (quadrangle number designation) along with a verbal description of location, information on the origin and history of the name, and bibliographic references. The following (none of which is included in Carlson) are some sample entries:

BLISS HOUSE (265A)

> Historic residence located at 710 W. Robinson Street in Carson City. This elegant home, having 15 rooms and 7 marble fireplaces, lies directly east of the Governor's Mansion. It was built in 1879 by D.L. Bliss, being constructed of clear sugar pine and cedar cut from Bliss' own timber at Lake Tahoe, where he built the famous Glenbrook Hotel. Bliss also established the Lake Tahoe Narrow-Gauge Railroad (Calhoun, circa 1960's, p. 2).

BROCKLISS SLOUGH (289A)

> Waterway in SW Carson Valley in the vicinity of Walleys Hot Springs and Centerville. It is named for A.R. Brockliss who owned 840 acres in the valley (Angel, 1881, p. 373).

PRAYER CAVE (243C)

> A small rock shelter in Susan Bluff containing white pictographs overlying red pictographs. This site was named by Margaret Wheat (personal communication, 1960's); see also Heizer and Baumhoff (1962, p. 47).

SOUTH CAMP PEAK (265C)

> So named because in 1876 the south wood camp of the Carson and Tahoe Lumber and Fluming Company was located on the west slope of the peak (Scott, 1957, p. 467). The peak is located in the Carson Range 3.5 miles southeast of Glenbrook.

Methodology and Sources

In order to be as comprehensive as possible for the subject counties, the following methodology is being employed:

1. All place names for the defined area are extracted from area mapping. U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute and 15-minute topographic maps are particularly valuable for identifying geographic and cultural names. All other known mapping of this area is searched for names. The original township survey maps, other historical maps, and the county and quadrangle maps produced by the Nevada State Department of Transportation have proven very fruitful for identifying place names.

2. Next, a comprehensive search of the literature is conducted in order to identify names not found on maps and to provide information concerning the origin and history of geographic names. [A selected bibliography is included at the end of this paper.]

3. Field trips will be made to the counties to interview long-time residents concerning obscure names.

Work on the project entails travel to the subject counties to use their courthouse records, libraries, historical societies, museums, and to conduct interviews. Much of the rest of the research can be accomplished at the Nevada Historical Society; Nevada State Library; University of Nevada, Reno, Special Collections Department, and, the Mines Library; the U.S. Geological Survey in Menlo Park, CA.; and the Nevada state office of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management.

Since no place-name compilation is ever totally complete, my goal will be to be 95-percent complete for the subject area within the defined parameters. In addition, a plea for corrections and additional names will be included in the introduction for each volume.

The Ultimate Goal of the Project

Typically information on the origin of place names is scattered in journals, newspapers, books, diaries, and other manuscripts. Bringing all this obscure information together in county place-name dictionaries will greatly facilitate future reference work and research on particular counties and the state as a whole. Years from now, after all 17 counties of Nevada have place-name dictionaries, the county publications could then be cumulated into one massive place-name dictionary for the entire state, incorporating additions and corrections from the county compilations. This is the somewhat ambitious, long range goal of the project.

Footnotes

[1] Anonymous, 1981, "Hawthorne Seeks Clue to its Name": Reno Evening Gazette, Wednesday, March 4, p. 12.

[2] Carlson, Helen S., 1974, Nevada Place Names; a Geographical Dictionary: Reno, University of Nevada Press, 282 p.

[3] Works Projects Administration, 1941, Origin of Nevada Place Names: Nevada State Department of Highways and State Department of Education, 86 p.

Selected Bibliography

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Availability of Maps & Aerial Photos in Oregon

Compiled by
Susan Trevitt-Clark
Map Room, University of Oregon
Eugene, Oregon

STATE AGENCIES

State Department of Agriculture
Commodity Inspection Division
Noxious Weed Control
Agriculture Building
Salem, OR 97310
348-3774

MAPS: Distribution of noxious weeds and biological control agents in use on noxious weeds.

Available for inspection only.

Department of Fish and Wildlife
506 S.W. Mill St.
Portland, OR 97201
229-5423, 229-5551 or 1-800-452-7813

MAPS: Lake contours (bathymetry)

Price list available on request.

Oregon State Forestry Department
2600 State St.
Salem, OR 97310
378-2504

MAPS: Forest protection units, transportation, land management units, fireman's, township aerial photo maps.
AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY: High altitude of portions of Eastern or Western Oregon, and low altitude of State forest lands.
Price list & index maps available on request.

Department of Environmental Quality
1234 S.W. Morrison St.
Portland, OR 97201
229-6066

MAPS: Nonpoint pollution sources

Available on request.

Geology & Mineral Industries
1069 State Office Bldg.
Portland, OR 97201
229-5580

MAPS: U.S.G.S. Topographic, Geologic, Mineral Resources, Geologic Hazards, Geothermal, Geophysical, Rock Resources, Regional oil and gas.
Price list available on request.

Dept. of Land Conservation and Development
1175 Court Street N.E.
Salem, OR 97310
378-4926

MAPS: Oregon coast (estuary, forest, beaches and dunes) and Pac. NW land resource inventory (land use, land ownership, energy, watersheds, soils).
Central source for most city and county planning maps. Available for reference only.

Department of Revenue
509 State Office Building
Salem, OR 97310
378-2818 or 378-3381

MAPS: County cadastral (assessor's ownership), U.S. public land survey plats (G.L.O.-B.L.M.), timber ownership, tax district boundaries.
Prices available on request.
Note: USGS topographic maps and some aerial photography - available for reference only.

Division of State Lands
1445 State St.
Salem, OR 97310
378-3805

MAPS: State-owned submerged and submersible lands.

Prices available on request.

STATE AGENCIES, cont.

Oregon Department of Transportation
Map Distribution Unit
Rm. 17
Transportation Building
Salem, OR 97310
378-6255 or 378-6256

MAPS: County road and highway series (1:62,500 & 1:125,000), incorporated cities, State Highway, straight line maps of state highways.
AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY: Portions along state roads and highways, and some counties.
Price list and index maps available on request.

Oregon Department of Transportation
Travel Information Section
100 Transportation Building
Salem, OR 97310
378-6309

MAPS: Oregon Parks, boating, fishing, hunting, golf courses, bikeways, Willamette River boating.

Map free upon request.

Water Resources Department
555 13th St., N.E,
Salem, OR 97310
378-3671 or 378-8453

MAPS: Drainage basins, water rights, adjudication, watershed, flood plain, thematic (various subjects on drainage basin base).
Price list available on request.
Note: USGS topographic maps for reference & sale.

FEDERAL AGENCIES

Bonneville Power Administration
P.O. Box 3621
ETLK
Portland, OR 97208
234-3361 ext. 4643

MAPS: Distribution of transmission lines.
AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY: Low altitude along transmission lines.

Available for reference only.

Bureau of Land Management
(729 N.E. Oregon St.)
P.O. Box 2965
Portland, OR 97208
231-6273

MAPS: Oregon 1:500,000 with federal lands, contours, county boundaries and highways; surface mineral and surface management status 1:100,000; master unit maps of Western Oregon; 1:126,720 planimetric maps of Eastern Oregon; recreational guide, area recreational maps.
AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY: Coverage of BLM lands in Western Oregon and Malheur Co., photomaps of Medford Destrict, orthophotos of Eugene District. Index information and orders are taken at 231-6885 or 231-6887,
Price list and index maps available on request.
Note: Color photography is done by BLM Denver Service Center or Wallace Crisco (303) 234-6036; Philip Schryver(303)234-2322.

FEDERAL AGENCIES, cont.

Corps of Engineers
Portland District
P.O. Box 2946
Portland, OR 97208
221-6473

MAPS: Dams & Resevoirs (Topographic), navigable waterways, flood plain study areas.
AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY: Various projects dating from 1936 to present.

Price list available on request.

U.S. Forest Service
P.O. Box 3623
Portland, OR 97208
MAPS: 221-3765
ORTHOPHOTOS: 221-2927
AERIALS: 801-524-5856 or FTS 588-5856

MAPS: National forests (roads, campgrounds, recreation), wilderness areas (topographic), planimetric 15' quadrangles, primary series 7.5' quadrangles (topographic).
AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY: National forest lands at various scales and dates. Orders: as for Soil Conservation Service
Price list available on request.

U.S. Geological Survey
Western Mapping Center
345 Middlefield Rd.
Menlo Park, CA 94025
415-323-8111

MAPS: Topographic and Planimetric maps at scales of 1:24,000 and 1:62,500. Preliminary ozalid prints of quads at 1:24,000. Standard special orthophoto quads. Land use maps-advance prints.
CHARTS: Aeronautical and nautical
CONTROL DATA: Information on national network on first and second order control stations.
AERIAL PHOTOS & SATELLITE IMAGERY: Information on coverage and prices on request.
Price list and idexes available on request.

Soil Conservation Service
Federal Building
1220 S.W. 3rd Ave., 16th Floor
Portland, OR 97204
221-2794 or FTS 423-2794

MAPS: Soil type in soil survey reports. (A limited number are free. For large orders, see USGPO price list.)
AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY: Coverage of agricultural lands.
Orders: Western Aerial Photo Lab
USDA-ASCS
2222 West 2300 So.
P.O. Box 30010
Salt Lake City, UT 84125

Water and Power Resources Service
(Previously known as the Bureau of Reclamation)
Box 043
550 W. Fort St.
Boise, ID 83724
208-334-1071

MAPS: Large scale; resevoir, canals, roads, pumping plants, etc. Topography drawings and also aerial photography of our project areas.

Price list available on request.

UNIVERSITY FACILITIES

Cartographic Center
Portland State University
Cramer Hall
Portland, OR 97207
229-3916

MAPS: Cartographic facilities, map-related services and assistance.

Department of Geography
Portland State University
Cramer Hall
Portland, OR 97207
229-3916

MAPS: Collection of state, federal, private and local agencies maps.
AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY: Limited coverage of Oregon.

Available for reference only.

Library
934 S.W. Harrison
Portland, OR 97297
229-4904

MAPS: Topographic, geologic, historical, nautical, aeronautical

Available for reference only.

ERSAL (Environmental Remote Sensing Applications Laboratory)
Oregon State University
Corvallis, OR 97331
754-3056

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY & other Remote Sensed Data:
LANDSAT MSS & RBY imagery, Skylab imagery, NASA high altitude aerial photography both black & white and color infrared.
Available for reference only. Limited copy facilities available.

Map Room - Kerr Library
Oregon State University
Corvallis, OR 97331
754-2971

MAPS: Large collection of maps from federal, state, private and local agencies
AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY: Soil Conservation Service and ASCS coverage.
Available for reference only. Photocopy machines available.

Cartographic Service
Department of Geography
Oregon State University
Corvallis, OR 97331
754-3141

MAPS: Cartographic facilities, map-related services and assistance.

Map Room
University of Oregon
165 Condon Hall
Eugene, OR 97401
686-3051

MAPS: Large collection of maps from federal, state, private and local agencies.
AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY: 200,000 aerials covering Oregon at different dates, scales and by various agencies.
Available for reference only.

New Mapping of Western North America

Contributions by: *MB = Mary Blakeley, University of Arizona, Tucson*

JC = Jim Coombs, Southwest Missouri State University Springfield, Missouri

EP = The Editor, from Publisher's blurbs & items in hand

RM = Riley Moffat, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah

CS = Charles Seavey, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque

ML = Mary Larsgaard, Colorado School of Mines, Golden, CO

Alaska

¶ Beikman, Helen M.

RM Geologic map of Alaska. Reston, VA., U.S. Geological Survey, 1980.

Scale 1:2,500,000.
2 sheets 116 x 109 cm. or smaller $3.50
U.S. Branch of Distribution, Box 25286, Federal Center, Denver CO 80225
Map of continental Alaska with correlation and description of map units on one sheet and Aleutians and list of sources on the other.

¶ U.S. Bureau of Land Management. Alaska Outer Continental Shelf Office.

RM Lower Cook Inlet - Shelikof Strait sale no. 60 graphics. Washington, D.C., The Bureau, 1980.

Scale 1:500,000.
16 maps 43 x 41 cm. on 4 sheets
GPO Depository no. I1.98:0i5/11/maps
Shows natural resources of the region with descriptions on verso.

Arizona

¶ The Arizona Daily Star and Tucson Citizen

MB Tucson shopping centers and supplemental map 1981. Tucson, AZ., Tucson Newspapers Inc., 1981.

43 x 41 cm. Tucson Newspapers Inc., Marketing Dept., P.O. Box 26887, Tucson, AZ 85726 *free*
Booklet provides profiles of economic districts and household shopping habits, alphabetical listings of shopping centers and a category of tenants by shopping centers.

¶ Arizona Dept. of Water Resources

MB Maps showing ground water conditions in the Harquahala Plains area, Maricopa and Yuma Counties, Arizona. Phoenix, AZ, The Dept., 1980.

81 x 68 cm. 1:125,000 *free* 2810 South 24th St., Phoenix, 85034

¶ Nelson, Richard C. and Sharon Nelson

MB The Superstition Wilderness, Western Half. Series: Arizona Trail Map No. 1 Glenwood, N.M., Tecolote Press, 1980.

45 x 60 cm. 1 in. = 1/2 mi. $3.00 Tecolote Pr., P.O. Box 188, Glenwood, N.M. 88039 Includes descriptive text, etc.

¶ Oppenheimer, J.M. and J.S. Sumner

MB Depth-to-Bedrock Map, Basin and Range Province, Arizona. Tucson, AZ, University of Arizona, Laboratory of Geophysics, 1980.

67 x 57 cm. 1:1,000,000 $10.00 Publisher, Tucson, AZ 85721
Reference for this map is Oppenheimer, J., 1980. Gravity modeling of the alluvial basins, southern Arizona. Unpublished Master's thesis, University of Arizona, Tucson.

¶ Turner, R.M. and L.H. Applegate

MB Map of Arizona showing range reference areas. Fort Collings, CO, Rocky Mountain Forest & Range Experiment Station, 1980.

66 x 57 cm. 1:1,000,000 Publisher, 240 West Prospect St., Fort Collins, CO 80521.
Map issued in pocket of USDA Forest Service General Technical Report RM-79. November 1980.

¶ U.S. Bureau of Land Management

EP Surface Management & Surface-Minerals Management intermediate scale maps, Scale 1:100,000

FORMAT: one ° longitude x 30 " latitude geographic coverage
sheet size: 107 cm. by 76 cm. (42 x 30 inches)

CONTENT: Township, range, section lines; roads, streams, towns, some other cultural and physiographic features.

EDITIONS: Surface Management portrays Public Lands managed by BLM, other federal lands including those of the National Park Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, state lands, private lands.
Surface-Minerals Management depicts the extent of Federal owned mineral rights overprinted on the Surface Management edition.

PRICE: $2.00 per sheet.

ORDERING: Specify edition. Arizona State Office, 2400 Valley Bank Center, Phoenix, AZ 85073. Also available at District Offices in St. George, Utah, Safford, Arizona, and Yuma, AZ. Also available at USGS Branch of Distribution, Box 25286, Denver Federal Center, Denver, CO 80225.

ARIZONA sheets, all published in 1979: Alamo Lake; Bagdad; Casa Grande; Chiricahua Peak; Davis Dam; Fort Huachuca; Globe; Mesa; Peach Springs; Phoenix North; Sells; Tucson; Valentine; Yuma.

MAP INDEX available from Jerome Ives, Chief, Branch of Cartography, BLM, Denver Service Center, Denver Federal Center, Building 50, Denver, CO 80225. Issued quarterly.

California

¶ U.S. Bureau of Land Management

Surface Management & Surface-Minerals Management intermediate scale maps, Scale 1,100,000

EP California State Office, Federal Office Building, Room E-2841, 2800 Cottage Way, Sacramento, CA 95825; also available at District Offices in Bakersfield, Folsom, Redding, Riverside, Susanville, and Ukiah; or, Branch of Distribution, USGS Denver.

For description see ARIZONA, this issue.

CALIFORNIA sheets, all published in 1979 unless otherwise stated: Coalinga; Ivanpah; Mount Shasta; Parker; Placerville; Portola; Red Bluff; Redding; San Andreas, 1980; Yuba City.

¶ U.S. Dept. of Agriculture. Forest Service.

Los Padres National Forest, California: recreation map. Washington, D.C., The Service, 1978.

JC 128 x 88 cm. printed both sides. 1:177,000 *free* Forest Supervisor, Los Padres National Forest, 42 Aero Camino St., Goleta, CA 93017 (805) 968-1578 Also available in GPO Depository Libraries. Includes recreation site directory, text and col. illus.
OCLC: 4142756

¶ U.S. Dept. of Agriculture. Forest Service.

Modoc National Forest, California. Washington, D.C., The Service, 1977.

JC 78 x 92 cm. 1: 168,000. *free* Forest Supervisor, Modoc National Forest, Alturas, CA 96101. Also available in GPO Depository Libraries. Includes recreation site directory, text and illus. on verso.
OCLC: 4217454

¶ U.S. Dept. of Agriculture. Forest Service.

JC Shasta-Trinity National Forest, California. Washington, D.C., The Service, 1977.

157 x 148 cm. printed both sides. 1:168,000 *free* Compiled 1976. Includes text and illus.
OCLC: 6574025

¶ U.S. Geological Survey

EP Dubakella Mtn., California. 1:25,000-scale metric topographic map. 7.5 x 15 minute series (topographic) N4022.5 - W12300/7.5x15 Reston, VA., U.S. Geological Survey, 1981. (advance print)

This is the first (for California) all metric topo map, contours and elevations in meters. Produced by USGS in cooperation with the State of California. Compiled by photogrammetric methods from aerial photos taken 1976. Field checked 1977. Map edited 1981. Contour interval 20 meters.

This advance print was submitted to members of the California State

Mapping Advisory Committee for review prior to final publication. Readers might be interested in the purpose of this review:

These advance prints are to be used to submit your comments, suggestions, and other findings. Of special interest are comments concerning factual errors relating to spelling and application of names, and they should be accompanied by supporting evidence concerning local usage, spelling, name origin, etc. Changes in cultural detail which have occurred since the field check cannot be incorporated in this edition. If you have comments, please sign and return your marked copy within 10 days to: Chief, Western Mapping Center, U.S. Geological Survey, 345 Middlefield Road, Menlo Park, CA 94025.

We thank Joey Wong, Member of WAML, Statewide Map Coordinator, Department of Water Resources, Sacramento, California, for the above information and a peek at the advance print.

Colorado

¶ U.S. Bureau of Land Management

EP Surface Management & Surface-Minerals Management intermediate scale maps, Scale 1:100,000

Colorado State Office, Room 700, Colorado State Bank Bldg., 1600 Broadway, Denver, CO 80202; also available at District Offices: Canon City; Craig; Grand Junction; Montrose. or, USGS, Branch of Distribution, Denver.

For description see ARIZONA, this issue.

COLORADO sheets, all published 1979: Canyon of Lodore; Craig; Meeker; Rangely.

¶ U.S. Dept. of Agriculture. Forest Service.

JC Arapaho National Forest, Colorado: Forest visitors map. Reston, VA.; The Service, 1980.

125 x 103 cm. printed both sides. 1:126,720. *free* Compiled 1972, revised 1979. Forest Supervisor, Arapaho National Forest, Ft. Collins, CO 80521. Also available in GPO Depository Libraries. Includes recreation site directory, points of interest descriptions, text, and col. illus.
OCLC: 7116175

¶ U.S. Dept. of Agriculture. Forest Service.

JC Comanche National Grassland, Colorado. Washington, D.C., The Service, 1980.

109 x 106 cm. printed both sides. 1:126,720. *free* Compiled in 1969, revised 1977. Grassland Supervisor, Comanche National Grassland, Pueblo, CO 81008. Also available in GPO Depository Libraries. Shows recreation sites.
OCLC: 7078708

¶ U.S. Dept. of Agriculture. Forest Service.

Routt National Forest, Colorado. Washington, D.C., The Service, 1981.

JC 124 x 136 cm. printed both sides. 1:126,720. *free* Compiled in 1974, revised 1980. Forest Supervisor, Routt National Forest, 137 Tenth St., Steamboat Springs, CO. Also available in GPO Depository Libraries. Includes recreation site directory, text and col. illus.
OCLC: 7295191

Idaho

¶ U.S. Bureau of Land Management.

EP

Surface Management & Surface-Minerals Management intermediate scale maps, Scale 1:100,000

Idaho State Office, Room 398 Federal Building, 550 West Fort St., P.O. Box 042, Boise, ID 83724; also available in District Offices in Boise; Burley; Coeur d'Alene; Idaho Falls; Salmon; Shoshone. or, USGS, Branch of Distribution, Denver.

For description see ARIZONA, this issue.

IDAHO sheets, all published 1979 unless otherwise stated: Challis, 1980; Deadwood River; Grangeville, 1980; Idaho City; Lake Walcott; Sheep Creek; Twin Falls; White Cloud Peaks.

¶ U.S. Dept. of Agriculture. Forest Service.

JC Clearwater National Forest and Palouse R.D. of the St. Joe National Forest, Idaho. Forest visitors map. Washington, D.C., The Service, 1981.

89 x 226 cm. printed both sides. 1: 126,720. *free* Forest Supervisor, Clearwater National Forest, Orofino, Idaho 83544; also available at GPO Depository Libraries. Includes recreation site directory, points of interest locations, and index to Geological Survey topo sheets.
OCLC: 7270120

¶ U.S. Dept. of Agriculture. Forest Service.

JC

St. Joe National Forest, Idaho and Montana. Washington, D.C., The Service, 1981.

84 x 126 cm. 1:126,720. *free* Forest Supervisor, St. Joe National Forest, St. Maries, Idaho 83814; also available at GPO Depository Libraries. Compiled in 1971, revised in 1977. Shows trails, recreation sites, etc.
OCLC: 7346146

Montana

¶ U.S. Bureau of Land Management

EP

Surface Management & Surface-Minerals Management intermediate scale maps, Scale 1:100,000

Montana State Office, Granite Tower Building, 222 N. 32nd St., (P.O. Box 30157) Billings, MT 59107; also available at District Offices: Butte; Lewiston; Miles City. or, USGS, Branch of Distribution, Denver.

For description see ARIZONA, this issue.

MONTANA sheets, all published in 1979 unless stated: Angela; Big Timber; Forsyth; Hysham; Lame Deer, 1980; Libby; Melstone; Powderville, 1980.

¶ U.S. Dept. of Agriculture. Forest Service.

Lewis and Clark National Forest (Jefferson Division), Montana. Forest Visitors map. Washington, D.C., The Service, 1980.

JC 82 x 280 cm. printed both sides. 1:126,720. *free* Forest Supervisor, Lewis and Clark National Forest, Great Falls, Montana 59403. Also available at GPO Depositories. Includes recreation site directory, points of interest locations, and index to Geological Survey topo sheets.
OCLC: 7270357

Nevada

¶ U.S. Bureau of Land Management

EP Surface Management & Surface-Minerals Management intermediate scale maps, Scale 1:100,000

Nevada State Office, Federal Building, Room 3008, 300 Booth Street, Reno, NV 89509; also available at District Offices: Battle Mountain; Carson City; Elko; Ely; Las Vegas; Winnemucca. or, USGS, Branch of Distribution, Denver.

For description see ARIZONA, this issue.

NEVADA sheets, all published 1979 unless otherwise stated: Crescent Valley; Currie; Jarbridge Mountains; Mesquite Lake; Tuscarora.

New Mexico

¶ Miera y Pacheco

Plana de la Provincia interna de el Nuebo Mexico ... Albuquerque, John L. Kessell, 1981?

CS An annotated version of the 1779 Miera y Pacheco *Plana de la Provincia interna de el Nuebo Mexico...* is available from John Kessell, author of Kiva, Cross, and Crown (GPO, 1979, I 29.2:P33/540-840) and currently editing the journals of Diego de Vargas. The main map, and the smaller *Plano del Rio del Norte* (the Rio Grande) are reproduced with accompanying text on good quality paper measuring 58 x 89 cm. The textual material includes translations of the lengthy commentaries in Spanish, and an account, keyed to the map, of events in New Mexico during the period 1776-1789.

Available for $9.95 from: John L. Kessell, 823 Girard Blvd NE, Albuquerque, NM 87106.

¶ U.S. Bureau of Land Management

RM Southern Rio Grande planning area, visuals. Washington, D.C., The Bureau, 1981. U.S. Government Printing Office.

3 maps 80 x 57 cm. 1:253,440 GPO Depository I53.11:So8/visuals
Shows land ownership, soils, and vegetation.

¶ U.S. Bureau of Land Management

Surface Management & Surface-Minerals Management intermediate scale
EP maps, Scale 1:100,000

New Mexico State Office, U.S. Post Office & Federal Bldg., South Federal Place, (P.O. Box 1449) Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501; also available at District Offices: Albuquerque; Las Cruces; Roswell; Socorro; or, USGS, Branch of Distribution, Denver.

NEW MEXICO sheets, all published in 1979: Alamogordo; Belen; Crow Flats; Elida; Magdalena; Roswell; Salt Creek.

Oregon

¶ U.S. Bureau of Land Management

Ironside environmental impact statement area. Washington, D.C., The
RM Bureau, 1981. U.S. Government Printing Office.

80 x 117 cm. printed both sides. 1:126,720. GPO Depository II.98: In6/map. Shows land ownership.

¶ U.S. Bureau of Land Management

Surface Management & Surface-Minerals Management intermediate scale
EP maps, Scale 1:100,000

Oregon State Office, 729 N.E. Oregon Street, (P.O. Box 2965), Portland, OR 97208; also available at District Offices: Baker; Burns; Coos Bay; Eugene; Lakeview; Medford; Prineville; Roseburg; Salem; Vale; or, USGS, Branch of Distribution, Denver.

For description see ARIZONA, this issue.

OREGON sheets, all published in 1979: Bluejoint Lake; Brothers; Canyonville; Christmas Valley; Cottage Grove; Crescent; LaGrande; Roseburg.

¶ U.S. Dept. of Agriculture. Forest Service.

Fremont National Forest, Oregon. Washington, D.C., The Service, 1979.

JC 176 x 98 cm. printed both sides. 1:126,720. *free* Forest Supervisor, Fremont National Forest, P.O. Box 551, Lakeview, OR 97630. Also available at GPO Depositories. Compiled 1959, revised 1977 and 1978. Includes recreation site information, index to USGS topo maps, text, and col. illus.
OCLC: 6123474

¶ U.S. Dept. of Agriculture. Forest Service.
JC

Mt. Washington Wilderness, Deschutes & Willamette National Forests, Oregon. Washington, D.C., The Service, 1980.

76 x 56 cm. 1:32,000 *free* Forest Supervisor, Willamette National Forest, P.O. Box 10607, Eugene, OR 97440. Also available at GPO Depositories. Compiled in 1973. Shows contours, trails, campgrounds, and points of interest. Includes text and col. illus. on verso.
OCLC: 5441764

¶ U.S. Bureau of Land Management

EP Surface Management & Surface-Minerals Management intermediate scale maps, Scale 1:100,000

Utah State Office, Federal Bldg., 125 S. State (P.O. Box 11505) Salt Lake City, UT 84147; also available at District Offices: Cedar City; Moab; Richfield; Salt Lake City; Vernal; or, USGS, Branch of Distribution, Denver.

For description see ARIZONA, this issue.

UTAH sheets all published in 1979: Grouse Creek; Lynndyl; Newfoundland Mountains; Promontory Peak; Tremonton.

Washington

¶ Hammond, Paul E.

JC Reconnaissance geologic map of southern Washington Cascade Range. Portland, Oregon, Dept. of Earth Sciences, Portland State University, 1980.

2 sheets, 144 x 98 and 97 x 122 cm. 1:125,000 Accompanied by text. Sheet 2 contains legend. $8.00 Dept. of Earth Sciences, PSU, P.O. Box 751, Portland, OR 97207
OCLC: 7239557

¶ U.S. Bureau of Land Management

Surface Management & Surface-Minerals Management intermediate scale maps, Scale 1:100,000

EP Washington State Office, (same as Oregon State Office, see above); or at District Office, West 920 Riverside, Spokane, WA 99201; or, USGS, Branch of Distribution, Denver.

For description see ARIZONA, this issue.

WASHINGTON sheets all published 1979: Nespelam; Republic; Robinson Mtn.

¶ U.S. Dept. of Agriculture. Forest Service.

JC Gifford Pinchot National Forest, Washington. Washington, D.C., The Service, 1976.

122 x 73 cm. printed both sides. 1:126,720. *free* Forest Supervisor, Gifford Pinchot National Forest, 500 W. 12th St., Vancouver, WA 98660 (206) 696-4041, ext. 292. Compiled in 1973, revised 1976. Includes recreation site directory, text, and col. illus.
OCLC: 4175833

¶ U.S. Dept. of Agriculture. Forest Service.

JC Mt. Adams Wilderness, Gifford Pinchot National Forest, Washington. Washington, D.C., The Service, 1977.

89 x 63 cm. 1:31,680 *free* Forest Supervisor, Gifford Pinchot National Forest, 500 West 12th St., Vancouver, WA 98660 (206) 696-4041, ext. 292. Compiled in 1973, revised in 1977. Text and col. illus. on verso.
OCLC: 4849717

Wyoming

¶ Blackstone, D. R. (Donald LeRoy), 1909-

ML Tectonic map of the Overthrust Belt, western Wyoming, southeastern Idaho and northeastern Utah : showing current oil and gas drilling and development / compiled by D. L. Blackstone, Jr. Updated through July 31, 1980. Laramie: Geological Survey of Wyoming, 1980.

Scale 1:316,800 (W 111°40'-- W 110°50'/ N 44°-- N 40°40')
1 map : col. ; 127 x 60 cm.
Map series / Geological Survey of Wyoming ; 8A
Published originally in 1977...Revised 1978, 1979....

free? OCLC # 7117684

¶ DeBruin, Rodney H.

ML Photomosaic of the Overthrust Belt, western Wyoming, southeastern Idaho and northeastern Utah / compiled by Rodney H. DeBruin and Robert L. Oliver. Laramie: Geological Survey of Wyoming, 1980.

Scale 1:316,800 (W 111°40'--W 110°50'/ N 44°-- 40°40')
1 photomap ; 127 x 60 cm.
Map series / Geological Survey of Wyoming ; 8B

free? OCLC # 7123373

¶ U.S. Bureau of Land Management

EP Surface Management & Surface-Minerals Management intermediate scale maps, Scale 1:100,000

Wyoming State Office, Lea Building, 2515 Warren Ave., (P.O. Box 1828) Cheyenne, WY 82001; also available at District Offices: Casper; Rawlins; Rock Springs; Worland; or, USGS, Branch of Distribution, Denver.

WYOMING sheets, all published 1979: Kemmerer.

JOB OPEN: see page 306

CATALOGING of CARTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS

by Myrna Fleming

Myrna Fleming is the Chairman of WAMLs Committee on the Cataloging of Cartographic Materials.

This is the fourth of a planned regular series dealing with the cataloging of cartographic materials. If there are particular topics that may be covered, or specific questions to be answered, you may address them to her at University Library, University of Southern California, University Park, Los Angeles, CA 90007, phone (213) 743-6665; ATTN: Myrna Fleming, Cataloging Dept.

MARC

The MARC format is a system of alpha numeric codes that label the bibliographic elements in a catalogue record. Since a computer cannot interpret data and tell an edition statement from a contents note, the MARC system of content designators was developed to enable a computer to identify types of bibliographic data; that is, to make data "machine-readable," and thus to enable the machine to manipulate the data.

The primary breakdown of MARC is into 3-digit numeric codes called tags; each tag identifying a field of information. The fields of data in the descriptive area of the bibliographic record correspond to the bibliographic areas in ISBD and AACR 2. Each tag is followed by a 2-digit numeric code, called the indicators, which primarily give indexing information. Within each field, there is a final breakdown by means of an alphabetic code into subfields. In the descriptive area these subfields correspond to the elements of the description.

The MARC format tells you when and how to use the content designators, it does not however say anything about what information should be included in the bibliographic fields. MARC applies to the entire bibliographic record. It goes beyond the description, which is covered by AACR 2, and includes codes for call numbers and subject headings as well. In addition, MARC has defined several additional fields which contain coded information not appearing on printed catalogue records, e.g., a geographic area code, etc.

The following is a sample of a printed catalogue card record with the MARC content designators added in brackets for illustration:

[110 2ϕ $a] Compass Maps.
[245 00 $a] Map of Stockton. -- [253 ϕϕ $a] Scale 1:30,000. -- [260 0ϕ $a] Modesto, Calif. : [$b] Compass Maps, [$c] c1973.
[300 ϕϕ $a] 1 map ; [$c] 73 x 55 cm.
[500 ϕϕ $a] Alternate title: Stockton and vicinity.
[651 ϕ0 $a] 1. Stockton (Calif.) -- [$x] Maps.
[650 ϕ0 $a] 2. Railroads -- [$z] California -- [$z] Stockton -- [$x] Maps.
[050 0ϕ $a] G4364.S9 1973 [$b] .C61

ISBD

ISBD, or International Standard Bibliographic Description, is similar to MARC in that it provides identification of types of bibliographic data in the description; however, ISBD does this through punctuation symbols rather than an alpha numeric code. It should be noted, however, that the primary function of ISBD is not to standardize punctuation (although this is done in order to facilitate international exchange of bibliographic information), but to provide a standardized set of required elements for the description of bibliographic materials and assign an order to the elements of the description. Additionally, specific punctuation is assigned to the description to aid in the conversion of bibliographic records to machine-readable form, hence some confusion with MARC and its content designators. Unlike MARC, ISBN deals only with the descriptive elements dealt with in AACR 2, Part I. It does not deal with the entry elements, covered in AACR 2, Part II, or subject headings, or call numbers, etc.

The ISBD(CM), [CM = Cartographic Material], is based on the general ISBD, ISBD(G), but includes some additional bibliographic elements that are unique to cartographic materials, e.g., scale. Similarly, the MARC dormat for cartographic materials defines content designators, in addition to those already defined in MARC for books and serials, for these unique elements.

The following is the same sample record with the ISBD punctuation bracketed for illustration:

Map of Stockton[. --]Scale 1:30,000[. --]Modesto,
Calif.[:]Compass Maps[,]c1973[.]
1 map[;]73 x 55 cm[.]
Alternate title: Stockton and vicinity[.]

While ISBD specifies elements of the description to be included, and arranges those elements into areas, it does not give directions on how to record that information. For instance, ISBD states that when several persons perform the same function in a statement of authorship, it is to be considered as a single statement, but that the number of authors to be recorded after the first is at the discretion of the cataloguing agency. These specific directions are beyond the scope of ISBD. In North America, we use the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules to provide a uniform code of instructions on how to record information in each element of the description, such as what to do when you have a shared statement of authorship.

In summary, ISBD sets down the required elements of a bibliographic description, prescribes the order in which those elements are to be recorded, and assigns specific punctuation to the description. AACR gives the specific rules for the construction of the elements of the bibliographic description as prescribed by ISBD and, in addition, gives rules on the choice and form of descriptive entries. MARC overlays the bibliographic description, etc. with a machine-readable code of content designators dor the various elements of the bibliographic record that allow for machine manipulation of the bibliographic data.

Other Items of Interest

The Anglo-American Cataloguing Committee for Cartographic Materials met at the Library of Congress, April 27-May 1, where the Committee members finalized the draft of the cataloguing manual for cartographic materials. The manual will include appendices on determining scale, situation date, identification of map series, provisional treatment of map series, geographical atlases, choice of access points, examples from the national cataloguing agencies, and a glossary.

The manual also has extensively illustrated sections on coordinates and the physical description area. We all anxiously await ALA's publication of the manual. One small caution, which should be noted for American libraries, is that LC has some rule interpretations of a general nature which were not included in the manual but may have a minor effect on applying the rules. These will be found in the Cataloging Service Bulletin.

I would like to thank the membership of WAML for its enthusiastic support of the Cataloguing Committee and in particular all of the members who have volunteered to serve on the committee. I will try to have a finalized list of members ready for the next WAML IB.

The Committee will be sponsoring a workshop prior to the next WAML Spring Meeting. If anyone has any particular topics which you would like to see covered (cataloguing, classification, or MARC), please write me a short note.

Finally, Richard Fox of LC G&M is working on the GODORT (ALA) cataloguing manual, which will include a chapter on map cataloguing. Richard will also be helping out at the LC suite during ALA in San Francisco at the end of June, answering cataloging questions.

MicroCartography

Fifth in a Series.

by Larry Cruse

Map Section C-075p
University Library
University of California-San Diego
La Jolla, CA 92093 (714) 452-3338

NMA Annual Meeting and Exposition

The National Micrographics Association exposition in Los Angeles came and went last month (April 27 - May 1). Those of you who did not attend missed out on the free day-glo pink, non-metric yardsticks, a minute chance of winning a free trip to someplace, and predictably long lunch lines; in short, you missed a contemporary equivalent to the traditional county fair.

Most of the equipment on display was pretty ho hum, and you can see it advertised heavily in microform journals any time you like. Probably the root generalization for it is redundancy: of concept (king COM); of execution (some readers have grey screens, the others have blue); and the price (too high to dwell on). But there were at least three new products sufficiently in violation of these first principles to warrant the trip, risk winning one to someplace else while there and make the day-glo yardstick seem like a civic campaign ribbon.

NMI 2020

Northwest Microfilm (1600 67th Avenue North, Minneapolis, MN 55420) displayed their manual drive model 2020 16/35mm roll film reader with aperture card option. This reader shares many characteristics with the more heavily advertized Bell and Howell Mark II designed-for-newspapers motorized unit. Both have the transport and projector above the user, large (18" x 24") screens, slanted reading surfaces, and 360° image rotation, and especially important, the finest lenses in the business. The Mark II derives from an earlier unit, the Micro Photo* 16-35. Since we have one of these earlier units in our microform section, I can state categorically that they are terrific...when they work. Various genetic weaknesses seem to surface when they are plugged in, and Bell and Howell went so far as to provide a liberal trade-in for them if applied to their newer unit, which itself was just reduced in price by 17%, to $1,295.

What Northwest Microfilm does with the Bell and Howell concept is eliminate the complexities of automatic drive and centering, utilizing positive, manual centering and (what appears to be flexible cable) film transport. Since the demonstrator was not tear-downable and I forgot to ask, there is no way to vouch for the 2020's internals either, especially if they utilize nylon and plastic parts significantly, which is almost universal practice these days. While quieter than metal, such parts are usually more prone to malfunction and breakage.

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* Micro Photo is the microform equipment arm of Bell and Howell Inc.

But the pièce de résistance of both units--and where they differ most--is in their optics. When the original Bell and Howell unit was introduced, its image quality put all other off-the-shelves to shame, and still does. The model 2020, however, takes this idea to its ultimate, logical conclusion in two different ways. First, it does not just modify a standard, multi-element camera lens as Bell and Howell does, it uses a standard 35mm SLR camera lens and mount, thus it can accept any of a wide range of others. Now that's modular construction! These lenses can then be interchanged, or dismounted for use on other equipment (about which, more later).

As I mentioned in the last issue, lenses must be manufactured in large runs. Since this is already done for 35mm cameras*, it seems simplicity itself to use these same lenses in microform readers. In fact, given enough standardization, the filming and reading lenses could be matched, if it were important, as it is with maps and air photos to minimize distortion. While more expensive than standard microform lenses, these high quality optics are more than worth the additional expense (to the user condemned to them for an appreciable sentence). Beside map types, people who must read microfilms of hand written manuscripts, or just plain bad films, show a marked preference for such equipment, and the average newspaper researcher would benefit, too, if he/she only knew. The only reservation with these lenses is — since they will work fine on cameras, that thieving .1% of your clientele will be tempted to "liberate" them. Northwest anticipates the problem with an essential anti-theft option.

For their second coup, Northwest has introduced the same reader with a continuous-focus zoom lens...just the thing for USGS historic quads and the hoped for orthophoto quad microfilms. This lens flies in the face of an old industry convention of multiple, fixed magnification lenses where more than one power is needed. But there is no way, short of an arsenal of such lenses, to match the infinite choice between two limits available through a zoom lens. Nor is there a prohibition against using other than the zoom lens provided, provided you consult with the factory first on lens speed and condensor compliance.

Several years ago, when asked why this seemingly obvious zoom concept was not generally available in microform readers (especially reader/printers, where the need is critical), a local technician maintained it was because camera lenses were multi-element, while standard microform lenses were single element, thus significantly cheaper. Also, he maintained further, a single element lens is much "faster" (i.e., more transparent) than a multi-element lens, and faster still than a zoom lens, which is a multi multi-element lens and very "slow". When taking a picture, lens speed is no problem because film exposure is cumulative and the aperture can be left open longer or wider to compensate. But microfilm reading takes place in instantaneous, "real time" -- what you see at any given instant is all you will ever get (this will remain the case until solid state equipment supersedes the current range). Therefore, the intensity of thelight source must be increased in proportion to the lens "slowness" to compensate; this leads to film burning at some point, or, if it does not, the elevated temperature will at least shorten film life.

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* Minolta recently manufactured something-like its five-millionth lens.

The issue is not a moot one: product reviews often note that conventional equipment already exceeds the safe ambient temperature threshold for film.

The salesman at NMA claimed that a number of 2020s were already installed in research libraries, but none of the zoom model. Either the overheating problem has been circumvented (special heat absorbing glasses between the bulb and film are one way), or some of the new zoom lenses are as fast as regular old microfilm ones. The color film they used to demonstrate the zoom lens--color film will fade quickly under too much heat--seemed to be holding up fine; of course I did not stand around to see if they changed it hourly, either; or, perhaps, the organic color dyes are tougher these days.

While the NMI 2020 with zoom option may not be the perfect reader for your application, the features it incorporates--large screen, 360° image rotation--and those it pioneers--camera lens mount, zoom lens--most likely are. Price in zoom trim was quoted at $1,100.

Film Longevity

Speaking of burned film, sometimes it seems that the favorite aspect of debate amongst librarians is the "archival permanence" issue. From the foregoing lens discussion, it is apparent that heat is one very real threat to usable film lifespan. But the academic debate usually centers on the inherent longevity of the film substrate and emulsion chemistry. Thirty years ago, nitrate was the film base material. Nitrate base films were inherently unstable and could explode into flame spontaneously, a problem exacerbated by time. Archives that hold these old films live with a constant threat: there have been at least three disasterous fires of this type in recent memory--at George Eastman House, at the U.S. National Archives, and at the Paris motion picture archive.

Contemporary microfilms are all manufactured on safety based plastics, either polyester or acetate. Standard metal storage cabinets are more than adequate to remove the danger of fire from the threat list. In average circumstances, water actually poses the greater danger, especially outright submersion.

But the library controversy still rages over the relative permanence of silver, diazo, and vesicular films under "archival" conditions. Up to now, only silver film had an established "permanence" and that was 100 years. In use for over fifty years, Diazo emulsion has been known to react and degrade, usually by leaving it in open sunlight for several days, an unlikely prospect in most cases. The case against vesicular film had to do with its residual hydrogen gas dispersion, which could rust metal cabinets and react, too, with other film types. Standard practice now eliminates the problem by purging the unexposed vesicules - gas used to make an image. Thús, most of the debate really centers on the lack of an established permanence standard for the diazo and vesicular films.*

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* Some of the newer, electrostatically and laser imaged films, such as Kodak's Dacomatic DL, are claimed to have 100 year permanence, too.

Just when things were finally settling down, the controversy is now renewing itself. According to Library Journal, School Library Journal Hotline (vol. X:15, April 13, 1981), the U.S. National Archives is reviewing its use of microfilm for preservation, for the very reasons long used as microfilm's selling points — cheapness and longevity. But note that the bone of contention with them is "preservation." In most applications, utility is of far greater concern, as in substituting use of microfilm for the original in preservation. Anything which will last thirty years is sufficiently permanent (film can always be recopied every thirty years, and freezing the master will make it last indefinitely, EVEN IF IT IS COLOR FILM). Thirty years from now, libraries should be well beyond optical microfilm for storage. For those seeking an immediate alternative, DuPont offers an archival glass medium for the permanent registration of images in two or three dimensions: it should last virtually forever.

For the rest of us, the practical criteria and film selection look something like this, based on industry practice:

- silver and diazo are the most commonly available film types.
- silver film is (at least) twice as expensive as diazo.
- diazo film will resolve about ten times the detail silver film will, on the order of 10,000 line pairs per millimeter (1/mm). Unfortunately, diazo copies are regularly generated from silver masters and are limited by the silver crystal threshold, not their own, with an additional loss of ten percent per generation removed from the original image. If diazo were used for the original, -- for instance in the USGS historic film file, -- the diazo image would be more than twice as good as the silver at half the price. For this reason, go after diazo originals where possible.*
- diazo emulsion is significantly harder than silver emulsion. This is especially important for roll films because they inevitably scrape across glass flats as they pass before the projector lamp of most readers. And every image prior to the one you want must pass across this plane each time the roll is used. This is partly why microfiche and aperture cards are superior for most map applications; if you want, those formats can be protectively sleeved. For rolls, all protective work is done by chemical application (either by 3M or Permafilm Corp.).

These arguments hold for black and white films only; color is a special case.

I Didn't Know That

Another innovative company at NMA was Datacopy (1070 E. Meadow Circle, Palo Alto, CA 94303). They had two novelties on display. One was an electronic scanning camera which imaged through a processor onto a CRT and would produce black and white paper copy from the screen image. The camera is a solid

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* Phil Hoehn of UC Berkeley raised a critical issue. Can you differentiate the original colors with diazo as with continuous tone silver? The solution of course, is to design the map with microfilming in mind, a practice long advocated by aeronautical map microfilming experts.

state sensor and will capture about 3.5 million pixels (1728 x 2592) on an image plane 25.9 x 38.8 mm at a fairly low resolution of 33 1/mm, using a standard 35mm camera lens (which could be interchanged with the Northwest Microfilm's 2020 reader!). So expensive did all this look that I neglected to ask the price, but the monochrome scanning camera principle might be just the thing for input into a video system, image manipulator, or a host of other devices, but its relatively low resolution would be disadvantageous for whole maps and air photos. But this is definitely a trend to follow.

Datacopy's second innovation explored micro technology of which I was totally ignorant. Up till now I always though video discs were only duplicated by pressing, like phonograph records. Not so! The diazo microfilm process of video disc replication is thoroughly explained in the recently released: Photographic Video Disc Technology Assessment Report, by Poe Engineering Service (NTIS AD-B037 431). Running to over 500 pages, this is an enlightening must, even though it was written in 1976. To summarize its discussion of diazo microfilm video discs —

— images are recorded photographically, dotted and dashed by modulated laser onto a film emulsion 12" disc and replicated by standard microfilm techniques, quickly and cheaply, with no loss from generation to generation, at the rate of about 10,000 images per disc. Cost per duplicate is about 10¢.

While such recording is naturally thought to be most worthwhile for preserving the large but finite number of decaying paper materials, probably its real strength will prove to be in the coming age of directly recorded digital information in large doses, including maps, remote sensing and associated documents. Assume, for instance, that the USGS standardizes the 1° square as a mapping base, as the new Ohio topographic index purports to do. Dedicating one disc per degree would allow for the distribution of a cumulative video disc each time something new is to be added -- via telephone if need be-- more cheaply than a single paper map. The updating disc could be recorded via conference call to every interested party, all at once. And to answer your unasked question: yes, you will probably have a laser recorder in your library (if not in your department), and, yes, you will have a microprocessor to merge 1° squares into a continuous product of the appropriate dimensions. The latter development will progress in a way analogous to the spread of electric motors: rather than get bigger, they continued to get smaller, and more plentiful, with each piece of hardware dedicated to its own. So, too, with microprocessors, as in the Datacopy camera, watches, calculators, etc. What I did not guess was just how simbiotic microfilm was going to prove to be in these developments.

This little bit of enlightenment followed right on the heels of another interesting piece of documentation: The Video Disc: A Pilot Project of the Public Archives of Canada (Ottawa, 1980). It related the disappointing fact that maps must be segmented to go on standard, embossed discs, which derive from 35mm motion picture stock, low resolution color film (looks like we will have to fight the 35mm vs. 105mm battle on a new front! Output was via a 625-line CRT. If recorded, the 110 maps selected for the pilot study "would have amounted to something like sixteen thousand individual frames...." (p. 6). The report concludes that:

— — At its worst, a search from one end to the other of the material took the player about four seconds.

— — Color and audio quality are excellent and...keeping qualities...can be superior to paper or photographic film ....

— — The storage and convenient access of images of large and detailed objects, such as maps, has been demonstrated with the use of the special customized keyboard. Through this approach a large map could be resolved down to the smallest notation of detail.

— — For the first time a technology is available that appears to integrate economically the storage of moving and still-images along with the associated catalogue and control data in one consolidated machine readable medium.

— — The ultimate goal of standardizing on a digital format recording should be maintained [as opposed to an analog format].

[With regard to the inherent resolution limit of CRTs, ranging from 625 to 1,500 lines per raster] ... could one, perhaps, scan a large ...[map] with a reflective laser and cover the entire object in one pass and, using zoom electronics, pick out a particular portion of an image and have it enlarged on the viewing screen? The most salient points seem to be: yes, it can be done, in color, and should be done digitally. Also, spatial information implies a special finding program (which might as well be geo-coordinate based).

OCE' Can You Say?

Two heavy hitters in the micro reader/printer derby were also in attendance at the NMA show: Oce' and Cannon. This is the sort of equipment a library might consider purchasing for multi-purpose printing from microforms. Both tip the scales at better than $25,000 and would not be worth a mention were it not for the possibility you will be shown one during the MAGERT visit to Menlo Park this June during ALA:

[The USGS] *Western Mapping Center has received a new microfilm printer. The official name is OCE' (o see) 3750 Automatic Enlarger Printer. This machine will enlarge microfilm between 8 and 30 times; show the image at the enlarged scale on a screen; then make as many paper prints as desired. The OCE' Printer will accept aperture cards, fiche or roll film. The printer will process the standard negative form microfilm or by switching a couple of leads, the operator can make copies from positive forms of microfilm.*

This machine will allow WMC [USGS Western Mapping Center, Menlo Park, CA] *to make prints at almost any scale from their microfilm files. NCIC will now be able to provide prints from their historical map file. FSIS will be able to enlarge to a specific scale their boundary and land plat microfilm files....*
Glenn Ireland, "New Microfilm Printer", Topo West 14(1):8 (Dec-Jan-Feb, 1979-80)

According to a WMC user, this copier leaves something to be desired with regard to its definition. Judging from the copy given to me at NMA, contrast

is weak because the toner which brings out the image also tends to grey the remainder of the copy, too.

As for the Cannon copier, its copies came out puckered (as opposed to the Oce's "tuckered"). The engineer-in-residence at the Cannon booth explained that this was standard and resulted from the blow drying of the paper as it emerges from its toner bath. I wonder what this implies for the original accuracy of maps and air photos that is an objective in the copy process.

Copy Machines

As intriguing, perhaps, as these large-format microfilm-to-paper copiers are, an alternative approach is currently being advertised by Durst North America Inc. (641 South Rockford Dr., Tempe, AZ 85281 - 602/968-7225). Durst has an extensive line of solid-state photographic enlargers, some with integral color blending heads, and on and on. The "Spec Micro II Enlarger" looks like nothing so much as a baby Map-O-Graph, probably costs tons, and looks as if it might weigh half that much, too. A crucial question with equipment such as this is not its original expense but how much individual copies will cost (and how reasonable is it to make them). A 50¢ copier would be useless if its copies were $5 each; a $50,000 copier that produced 1¢ copies would be very attractive -- assuming you will be charging 5 or 10-cents for those 1-cent copies.

Another aspect of the copying question to consider is the potential impact of something like the cataloging project proposed by the Association of Research Libraries. The object of it is to produce shared, retrospective cataloging of books in the large micro set programs begun in the 1960s. At a guess, this might involve as many as 1,000,000 titles; if your library holds many of these -- a significant number of which are atlases -- the cataloging will mushroom user access to them, and a need to make copies from them. In that case, hardware money is bound to be more forthcoming. And such an eventuality will tend to promote itself, encourging the purchase of more titles on micro to utilize the hardware in hand --which would mark just one more step in the library transition we are only mid-way through, where libraries continue to shift orientation from paper books to information handling hardware. Consequently, most significant decisions are primarily hardware oriented; book decisions are being made secondarily, partly as a consequence of those hardware choices. This follows from the alternatives the hardware itself creates: information has now been dislodged from its paper prison and, in a sense, allowed to "float" independent of any fixed medium (shades of monetary policy)! A neat commentary along these lines of thought also observes that paper has locked us into a two dimensional information prison, from which we are also now being set loose. The vision it produces is one of cartographers and map librarians running amuck in three-dimensional information space. Now that WOULD be something! If you would like to take a look for yourself, "Implications of Holography for Information Systems", by Henry Voos, appears in the Journal of the American Society for Information Science 31(6): 449-451, Nov. 1980), and is as good as any place to start reading about lasers and holography.

Slightly Higher West of the Rockies

Finally, I stopped by the Pepco booth at NMA to play with their 105mm microfiche reader. It's as good as I had hoped, but the price was recently

increased $1,100., to $4,700., and thus keeps us with at least one unfortunate popular trend.

Finally

Finally, a new quarterly journal you might find useful has just been launched: Videodisc/Teletext (ISSN 0198-9456)--brought to you by the same people who produce Microform Review. Appropriately, the inaugural issue (Winter 1981) contains an extensive videodisc bibliography. For more information, write to them at 520 Riverside Ave., P.O. Box 405 Saugatuck Station, Westport, CT 06880. Subscriptions are $52. per year.

Duplicates

The Map Collection at Ball State University has available for distribution duplicate copies of U.S. Army Map Service topographic maps of the states of the U.S. These are AMS series V7xx (1:50,000) and V8xx (1:25,000). Any state or combination of states can be supplied, including appropriate indexes.

Also available for distribution is a large quantity of USGS topographic maps of the U.S. at scales of 1:24,000 and 1:62,500. Most are superseded editions. Specify area of coverage desired. Reimbursement for postage is requested.

Send requests to: Paul Stout
Map Collection
Dept. of Library Service
Ball State University
Muncie, IN 47304

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UCLA Atlases

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G
1101
C8W67
1979

World Meteorological Organization.
Climatic atlas of North and Central America = Atlas climático de América del Norte y América Central = Atlas climatique de l'Amérique Centrale / technical supervisor, F. Steinhauser. -- Geneva : WMO, 1979-

v. : col. maps (some fold.) ; 60 cm. LIBRARY HAS: v. 1.
Scale of maps 1:10,000,000 and 1:5,000,000. Text in English, French, and Spanish.
1. North America--Climate--Maps. 2. Central America--Climate--Maps. 3. Meteorology--North America--Charts, diagrams, etc. 4. Meteorology--Central America--Charts, diagrams, etc. I. Steinhauser, Ferdinand. II. Title III. Title: Atlas climatico de América del Norte y América Central. IV. Title: Atlas climatique de l'Amérique du Nord et de l'Amérique Centrale.

G
1116
C3C37
1978

Canadian National Committee for the International Hydrological Decade.
Hydrological atlas of Canada = Atlas dydrologique du Canada / [compiled by the Canadian National Committee for the International Hydrological Decade]. -- [Ottawa] : Fisheries and Environment Canada ; Ottawa : available from Print. and Pub., Supply and Services Canada, [c1978].

[70] leaves : col. maps ; 57 cm. Loose-leaf. Includes bibliographical references.
1. Hydrology--Canada--Maps. 2. International Hydrological Decade, 1965-1974--Canada. I. Title II. Title: Atlas hydrologique du Canada.
LC No. 79-689761

G
1116
E2C36
1980

Canada gazetteer atlas. -- [s.l.] : Macmillan of Canada, in co-operation with Energy, Mines and Resources Canada and the Canadian Government Publishing Centre, Supply and Services Canada, 1980.

164 p. : maps ; 46 cm. Published also in French under the title: Canada atlas toponymique.
1. Canada--Population--Maps. 2. Canada--Maps. 3. Cities and towns--Canada--Maps.

G
1201
S1J32
1976

Jackson, Richard H
Historical and genealogical atlas of the eastern United States : chronological maps from the revolutionary period to the present for 26 states east of the Mississippi River / -- [Bountiful, Utah] : Horizon Publishers, [1976].

x, 198 p. : maps ; 28 cm. Includes bibliography.

G 1202 A6G3A8 1977
Atlas of environmental and natural resources in Appalachia / prepared by HRB Singer, Inc. ... [et al.]. -- [Washington] : Appalachian Regional Commission, 1977.

59 leaves : maps (some col.) ; 28 x 37 cm. Cover title.
"Originally produced as part of 'Environmental and natural resources program design', a report completed for ARC in late 1974 by HRB- Singer, Inc."
CONTENTS.--Energy development.--Forest resources.--Mineral resources.--Mine resources.--Mine reclamation.--Natural disasters.--Second homes.--Sewer and water, solid waste.--Water resources.
1. Natural resources--Appalachian region--Maps. I. HRB-Singer, inc., State College, Pa. II. Appalachian Regional Commission.

G 1250 C64 1978
Collins, Charles W.
New York, an atlas / Charles W. Collins. -- Madison, Wis. : American Printing & Pub., c1978.

273 p. : col. maps ; 29 cm. Includes index.
1. New York (State)--Maps. I. Title.

G 1264 B6D8 1952
Duy, Albert William, 1892-
Atlas and directory of the town of Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pennsylvania, 1769-1951. Maps with indexes. Bloomsburg, Town-Fax Publishers [1952]

97 p. illus., maps, facsims. 46 cm. In portfolio.
"The first of a series of reference books... [for] students in the town schools." "Biographical index, with key to page of published books of history of Bloomsburg families": p. 8.
1. Bloomsburg, Pa.--History. 2. Real property--Bloomsburg, Pa.--Maps. I. Title

G 1327 T4T4 1936
Tennessee Valley Authority. Land Planning and Housing Division.
Atlas of the Tennessee valley region. Submitted by G. Donald Hudson, chief, Land Classification Section, Division of Land Planning and Housing, Tennessee Valley Authority. [Knoxville, Tenn.] 1936-

v. maps (part col.) diagrs. 29 x 44 cm. (Its Land planning and housing bulletin, no. 9A-9B) LIBRARY HAS: part 1-2
1. Tennessee Valley--Maps. I. Title

G 1505 N48 1979
New Mexico in maps / edited by Jerry L. Williams and Paul E. McAllister. -- Albuquerque, N. M. : Technology Application Center, 1979.

xii, 177 p. : ill. ; 29 cm. "Selected references": p. 169-174. Includes index.
1. New Mexico--Maps. 2. New Mexico--Historical geography--Maps. I. Williams, Jerry L. II. McAllister, Paul E.

G 1605 I5 1978
Instituto Cubano de Geodésia y Cartografía.
Atlas de Cuba : XX aniversario del triunfo de la revolución cubana. -- La Habana : Instituto Cubano de Geodesia y Cartografía, 1978.

143, [25] p. : col. ill., col. maps ; 26 x 36 cm. Includes index.
LC No. 79-689730

G 1621 P5D65 1976 **Dominican Republic. Marina de Guerra. Departamento Hidrográfico.**
Derrotero de la isla de Santo Domingo y lista de faros / Departamento Hidrográfico, Marina de Guerra. -- 1. ed. -- Santo Domingo : El Departamento, 1976.

120 p. : ill., maps (some col) ; 22 x 28 cm. Errata sheet inserted. 1. Nautical charts--Dominican Republic--Santo Domingo. 2. Lighthouses--Dominican Republic--Santo Domingo. I. Title

G 1755 A7 1979 **Argentine Republic. Instituto Geográfico Militar.**
Atlas de la República Argentina / Instituto Geográfico Militar. -- Primera edicion. -- Buenos Aires : Instituto Geográfico Militar, c1979.

vi, 32 p. : col. ill., col. maps ; 23 x 32 cm. At head of title: Ejército Argentino, Instituto Geográfico Militar, 1879 centenario 1979. I. Title

G 1806 S1F73 1979 **Freeman-Grenville, Greville Stewart Parker.**
Atlas of British history / G. S. P. Freeman-Grenville ; cartography Lorraine Kessel. -- London : Rex Collings, 1979.

[46] p. : ill., maps ; 25 cm. Includes index. "This atlas aims to provide ... maps of the principal themes and events in the history of the British Isles from prehistoric times until 1978". 1. Great Britain--Historical geography--Maps. I. Title II. Title: British history.

G 1830 R69 1979 **Royal Irish Academy**
Atlas of Ireland / Royal Irish Academy; prepared under the direction of the Irish National Committee for Geography. -- Dublin : Royal Irish Academy, 1979.

104 p. : col. maps ; 42 cm. Includes index.
1. Ireland--maps. I. Title

G 1935 A313a 1961 **Akademie der Wissenschaften, Vienna. Kommission für Raumforschung.**
Atlas der Republik Österreich. Hrsg. unter der Gesamtleitung [von] Hans Bobek und unter redaktioneller Mitarbeit [von] Erik Arnberger [et al.] Kartographische Betreuung: Erik Arnberger. Wien, Freytag-Berndt und Artaria, 1961-1980.

1 v. col. maps (in portfolio) 47 x 73 cm. Cover title.
1. Austria--Maps. I. Bobek, Hans, 1903- II. Title

G 2050 N67 1976 **Norden i text och kartor** / huvudredaktör: Hans W:son Ahlmann ...
-- Stockholm : Generalstabens Litografiska Anstalts, 1976.

116 p. : col. maps ; 29 cm.
1. Scandinavia--Maps. I. Ahlmann, Hans Wilhelmsson, 1889-

G 2205 T813 1977 **Tübinger Atlas des Vorderen Orients** / hrsg. vom Sonderforschungsbereich 19 "Tübinger Atlas des Vorderen Orients" d. Univ. Tübingen. -- Wiesbaden : Reichert, 1977-

v. : col. maps ; 51 x 72 cm. Text in English and German. Issued in parts. 1. Near East--Maps. 2. Near East--Maps, Physical. 3. Near East--Historical geography--Maps. 4. Near East--Economic conditions--Maps. 5. Near East--Social conditions--Maps. .....

G 2280 N37 1980 **National Atlas and Thematic Mapping Organisation (India)**
National atlas of India / National Atlas & Thematic Mapping Organisation, Dept. of Science and Technology, Government of India. -- [English ed.]. -- Calcutta : The Organisation, 1980.

2 v. : 124 maps (some col.) ; 57 cm. Scales vary.
1. India--Maps. 2. India--Economic conditions--Maps. I. Title

G 2391 G1P53 1973 **Philippines (Republic). Bureau of Coast and Geodetic Survey.**
1972 national economic atlas, Republic of the Philippines. -- Manila : Dept. of National Defense, Philippine Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1973.

[91] p. : 37 col. maps ; 55 cm. Scale of maps 1:4,000,000.
"Published to update the 1966 Philippine economic atlas."
Includes col. index maps showing coverage of topographical maps, nautical and aeronautical charts, and aerial photography.
1. Philippines (Republic)--Economic conditions--Maps.
2. Philippines (Republic)--Maps. I. Title
LC No. 76-350522

G 2685 A7 1977 **Atlas de la république islamique de Mauritanie** / sous la direction de Charles Toupet et de Georges Laclavère. -- Paris : Éditions J. A., [1977].

64 p. : col. ill., col. maps ; 29 cm. -- (Les Atlas Jeune Afrique)
Bibliography: p. 64. Includes index.
1. Mauritania--Maps. I. Toupet, Charles. II. Laclavère, Georges.
LC No. 79-368295

Reference Round-Table

13 David A. Cobb, Map and Geography Librarian, University Library, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Urbana, IL 61801, has submitted the following question for our members and readers. Please respond to the Editor, and the answer will be shared by all.

CARTACTUAL

One of the recurring problems I have is what to do with the maps in Cartactual, the cartographic newsletter published by Cartographia in Budapest. We currently have it cataloged as a book serial, which makes the set totally useless - and the lack of indexing by Cartographia doesn't help either! Does anyone catalog these as maps or have an index system filed with the maps? I am very interested in others' reactions to this problem and look forward to any response.

The purpose of Reference Round-Table is to promote a sharing of information. You pose the questions, or, you provide the answers. Please send questions and answers direct to the Editor, they will be reported in the following issue. You may, if needed for clarification, contact the person who has posed the question, but please share the results with all of us. You may send questions or answers anonymously, if you wish. The last R R-T item appears in the March 1981 issue, p. 196, and the one prior to that in the March 1980 issue, p. 127. Answers for those items remain unanswered.

INDEX TO VOLUME 12

[Cumulative Index to Vol. 1-6 appears in Vol. 6, #3; an Index to each of Vols. 7-11 appears in issue number 3 of those volumes. A cumulative index to Vols. 1-10 is in preparation.]

Volume number is omitted, reference is to consecutive pagination for Vol. 12:

Issue No. 1 (Nov. 1980) = pp. 1 - 110;
Issue No. 2 (Mar. 1981) = pp. 111 - 223;
Issue No. 3 (Jun. 1981) = pp. 224 - 346 + index pp. 347ff.

Abbreviations:
NMWNA = New Mapping of Western North America
PR = Publications of Relevance
A R-T = Acquisitions Round-Table
R R-T = Reference Round-Table
A&BR = Atlas & Book Reviews
CCM = Cataloging of Cartographic Materials
GP = A Geological Perspective
MC = MicroCartography
WAML = Western Association of Map Libraries

WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF MAP LIBRARIES

Occasional Paper Series

No. 1: *Catalog of Sanborn Atlases at California State University, Northridge*, by Gary W. Rees and Mary Hoeber. 1973. xxi, 122p. (LC # 73-5773 ; ISBN 0-939112-01-9) $ 4.00

No. 2: *Union List of Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps Held by Institutions in the United States and Canada, Vol. 1, Alabama to Missouri*, by R. Philip Hoehn. 1976. xvii, 178p. (LC # 76-6129 ; ISBN 0-939112-02-7) $ 5.00

No. 3: *Union List of Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps Held by Institutions in the United States and Canada, Vol. 2, Montana to Wyoming; Canada and Mexico*, by William S. Peterson-Hunt and Evelyn L. Woodruff; *with a Supplement and Corrigenda to Volume 1*, by R. Philip Hoehn. 1977. xv, 201p. (LC # 76-2129 Rev. ; ISBN 0-939112-03-5) $ 6.00

Occasional Papers No. 2 and No. 3 (when ordered together) ISBN 0-939112-04-3) $10.00

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No. 5: *The Maps of Fiji: a selective and annotated cartobibliography*, by Mason S. Green. 1978. xx, 70p. (LC # 78-24066 ; ISBN 0-939112-06-X) $ 4.00

No. 6: *Microcartography: applications for archives and libraries*, edited by Larry Cruse, with the assistance of Sylvia B. Warren. (in preparation) (ISBN 0-939112-07-8)

No. 7: *Index to nineteenth century city plans appearing in guidebooks: Baedeker, Murray, Joanne, Black, Appleton, Meyer, plus selected other works to provide coverage of over 1,800 plans to nearly 600 communities, found in 164 guidebooks*, by Harold M. Otness. 1980. xxiv, 84p. (LC # 80-24483 ; ISBN 0-939112-08-6) $ 6.00

No. 8: *Printed Maps of Utah to 1900; an annotated cartobibliography*, by Riley Moore Moffat. 1981. xvi, 177p. (LC # 81-659 ; ISBN 0-939112-09-4) $10.00

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