

information BULLETIN

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Western Association of Map Libraries

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

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Editor: Stanley D. Stevens c/o University Library (408) 429-2364
Map Librarian University of California
Santa Cruz, CA 95064

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TABLE OF CONTENTSFEATURE ARTICLES

Design for a Semi-Automatic Map Encapsulator, by Larry Cruse -----	1
Evaluation of Methods of Access to Geologic Mapping Based Upon Quantitative Measurement, by Jean S. Stratford -----	26
Map Acquisition; an Annotated Bibliography, by Brent Allison -----	16
Map Librarianship: a Selective and Annotated Bibliography, by Constance M. Piquette -----	67
Map Preservation at Columbia University; This Study Points To a Need for An Adequate Microform Solution, by Susan Klimley -----	73

REGULAR FEATURES

Atlas & Book Reviews, edited by **Peter L. Stark**

<u>The Boundary Hunters: Surveying the 141st Meridian and the Alaska Panhandle.</u> Reviewed by Norman L. Nicholson -----	8
<u>Historical Geography of the United States, A Guide to Information Sources.</u> Reviewed by Everett G. Smith, Jr. -----	9
<u>Map Guide to the U.S. Federal Censuses, 1790-1910.</u> Reviewed by Peter L. Stark -----	13

Bench Marks! -----	109
Duplicates Available/Duplicates Wanted -----	113/115
MicroCartography, by Larry Cruse -----	100
New Mapping of Western North America -----	75
News Notes -----	40
Publications of Relevance -----	85

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Design for a Semi-Automatic Map Encapsulator

by

Larry Cruse

Map Section
University Library
University of California-San Diego

Introduction to the Mark I

Our map encapsulation program has always been a headache. We buy five foot wide rolls of Mylar®, one-hundred feet long, then cut portions off as we need them. Handling these rolls is discouraging because of their size and weight. And when not in use, spare rolls are an eyesore, lying under or on the work tables. A way of dealing with this problem did not occur to me until one day my wife had me construct some towel racks for her out of PVC pipe.

Polyvinyl chloride, or PVC pipe as it is universally known, is a generic label applied to (white or black) plastic irrigation pipe used to make landscape watering systems. In addition to the standard ten-foot lengths of flexible pipe, various rigid plastic components are available to tie the pipes together, including joints, angles, T's and end caps. The connectors are available at most hardware stores, in several sizes and different strengths within sizes. Particular favorites around the home are 1/2" and 3/4" diameters, both available in several strengths, called schedules. Schedules refer to the standard water pressure the pipe is made to withstand; the smaller the schedule number, the larger the wall thickness, and thus the strength. While there are many schedules available, the two most commonly used are schedules 120 and 40: schedule 120 is thin-walled tubing able to withstand water pressure up to 125 pounds per square inch (psi); schedule 40 can handle 600 psi's of water pressure. For map encapsulation purposes, we will be using schedule 40 exclusively, in both 1/2" and 3/4" diameters. While very strong, this pipe still retains some flexibility. Flexibility, along with its high burst strength, are important because our application places a lot of shear forces on the pipe. Shear forces are those which tend to snap rigid components taken beyond their design limits; flex in the components helps absorb and redistribute some of these forces.

PVC is easily cut with a hacksaw; regular saws have their teeth too far apart to be effective. The pipe can be permanently bonded into a complete, water-tight system using a special PVC glue. At some point in construction efforts this glue may come in handy, but remember that, once glued the bond between components is stronger than the pipe itself. So if a mistake is made you must work around it, it cannot be undone. All of the components are made to very close tolerances and most things hold together well enough without glue until the assembly is finished. We have never glued our encapsulator together, and have used it on a number of occasions without too much difficulty. But, in its ultimate, "Mark IV" stage, the encapsulator should probably be bonded. It will be loaded down with two Mylar® rolls and various other components, people will be yanking maps through it, and, at top speed there are some quick decisions to be made if anything comes adrift.

The Mark I Encapsulation Film Roll Holder

My first introduction to PVC was installing a yard watering system. It was then that the merits of PVC really shone: it proved cheap, strong, easy to handle, and had a forgiving nature, was readily available, and could be joined in endless combinations. But it was not until my wife had me construct some PVC towel racks for her that I realized it could also solve some of our encapsulation problems.

I describe them here both for the sake of themselves and because they lead directly to the "Mark I", a simple holder for rolls of Mylar® encapsulation film.

First, take a length of pipe equivalent to your needs. Our rolls of plastic are 60"-wide, so about a 62" length will suffice (= \$2);

Next, jam on two 90° right-angle elbows (39-cents each), add two short pieces of pipe left over from the original pipe, then add two "slip plugs" (19-cents each).

The slip, or end plugs, are hollow pieces, sealed at the cap end. They fit tightly inside the pipe. To mount this apparatus permanently to a wall, it is necessary to engineer it a bit. A hole is drilled through the end cap so a screw (5-cents) can be driven through. Also, because there will be a lot of shear force trying to split the end cap, a washer (3-cents) should be inserted between the screw head and the end cap to distribute the forces. End caps and elbows are rigid and therefore brittle, so if they break, they break all-at-once. A little "over engineering" with a washer as-big-as-will-fit is cheap insurance against disappointment. The screw can then be inserted through the washer

and the end cap from the inside and into the wall. If the wall is hollow, use a "molly bolt" (10-cents) or the equivalent to hold the rack from tearing out the wall.

The finished system will work on walls or can be mounted upright on a table. I have used it on walls for towels, but for heavy encapsulation rolls it was mounted on a table. This held one roll of film conveniently, although on a table the mounting was done using a narrow bolt, an additional washer for the table underside and a "butterfly" nut. The PVC pipe was run through a roll of film, the elbows fitted over the end caps, and that was the "Mark I", a simple roll dispenser, a complete and useful unit in itself. It keeps the roll handy, dispenses it easily on the working surface, and doesn't talk back. Total cost, about \$3.

The roll of encapsulation film can be supported on the pipe; to change rolls, simply lift the rack off the end plugs.

The Mark II Encapsulation Film Roll Holder

We had also used our hacksaw to split entire rolls of film, to make their widths about the same as the map series we were trying to encapsulate. This is a horrible job and the results are less than satisfactory. But it does work, and simplified the job of encapsulating series maps considerably. It was in trying to accommodate rolls of varying width that the "Mark II" was born.

The idea for the "Mark II" was to join two "Mark I's" together so that multiple rolls could be stacked, one above the other. This would act as a simple storage system, a rack to hold multiple rolls of film. It was not completed, so it has not been field tested. The limit of "Mark I" technology may be expressed by determining how much pulling the PVC end plugs can take when the rolls are stacked to any height. The stacking itself is easily accomplished using a substitute for the right angle elbow called a "T" (39-cents).

Using T's, a rack of any height can be built, but there is some point at which it will topple. Let me know if you can find it! A safer application would be to make a wall rack using these components. As a wall rack, it could be modified slightly so that the rolls of plastic could be laid on it, but removed easily. They would not have to be positively attached. Simply add additional T's so that they jut out from the rack and the pipes holding the encapsulation film rested on them. For added safety in this application, there is another component, a 45° angle sleeve (19-cents) which can be mounted to the T, using 2-inches of pipe as a coupler. This angle will prevent the roll of film from rolling off.

The Mark III Encapsulation Film Roll Holder

The Mark III came into being as a result of the stacking problem, aggravated by the fact that our table was too short for the roll of film. This led to the idea of creating a free-standing unit. First we tried to build it square, with a lot of right-angles; this evolved into a triangle, so that it would not topple over. This rack was not only free-standing, it could take considerably more weight. Triangulation was accomplished in this case by pilfering another of my wife's inventions, the joining of a 90° elbow and a 45° angle (this time she was making a tent). A special 90° side out elbow (19-cents) is available so that two triangles can then be joined to form a rack of any length.

I built the Mark III using 1/2", schedule 40 pipe, not knowing it would evolve into something more. The Mark III had a major flaw. Since the Mylar® rolls rested on top of each other, like the rolls on my mother's old wringer washing machine, unless the rolls were positively located, they would not stay straight.

The Mark IV Encapsulation Film Roll Holder

The Mark IV is still in prototype form. It consists of a Mark III, with the addition of the following details. With the triangle resting on its equilateral arms, it should form a vertical post of whatever height you've made it. Take eight 3/4" T's and slide them onto the vertical post. The pipe holding the encapsulation film can then be inserted so the roll is suspended between the second set of T's. A second roll can also be mounted this way so that it rests upon the first. Above this, a third pipe and empty Mylar® tube is mounted so that it rests on the top roll of film.

Since the two rolls of film are resting one on the other, pulling film from one roll will set the second one in motion. If the bottom roll is mounted so the film runs off its top, and the top roll so that the film runs off its bottom, the net effect is like the wringer in an old fashioned washing machine. A map can be passed between these two rolls from one side, and emerge on the other - sandwiched between two pieces of film. That's the easy part.

The hard part is figuring out how to positively locate the rolls to keep them aligned, and how to roll on some two-sided tape simultaneous with the above process. Success for us hinged on a totally chance discovery from microcartography. The rolls of paper used in a Minolta reader/printer are shipped with plastic

spacers in their ends, to keep the rolls from getting flat spots. It just so happens that the inside diameter of the reader/printer roll, the rolls of 3M tape and the encapsulation film roll are exactly the same. As if this were not enough, the spacers have a hole through their centers just slightly larger than the outside diameter of 3/4" PVC pipe. It is, then, these providential little inserts which, when plugged into the film and tape rolls, make it possible to stack-up the two rolls of film, and as many rolls as necessary of two-sided tape, run maps between the film and have the tape pulled on at the same time.

The tape distorted if we rested it directly atop the Mylar®, so we mounted on the upper cross piece of the encapsulator. One way to keep it from wandering is to take a short piece of pipe and slice it lengthwise, then place it around the lateral pipe which holds the tape. One such collar on either side of a tape roll will hold it steady. Also, since the encapsulation tape has a backing on it, we stacked an empty Mylar® tube on top of the Mylar® rolls, then taped the backing paper to it. As the Mylar® rolls, the backing is taken up simultaneously, but must be carefully watched to make sure it does not slide between the Mylar® rolls.

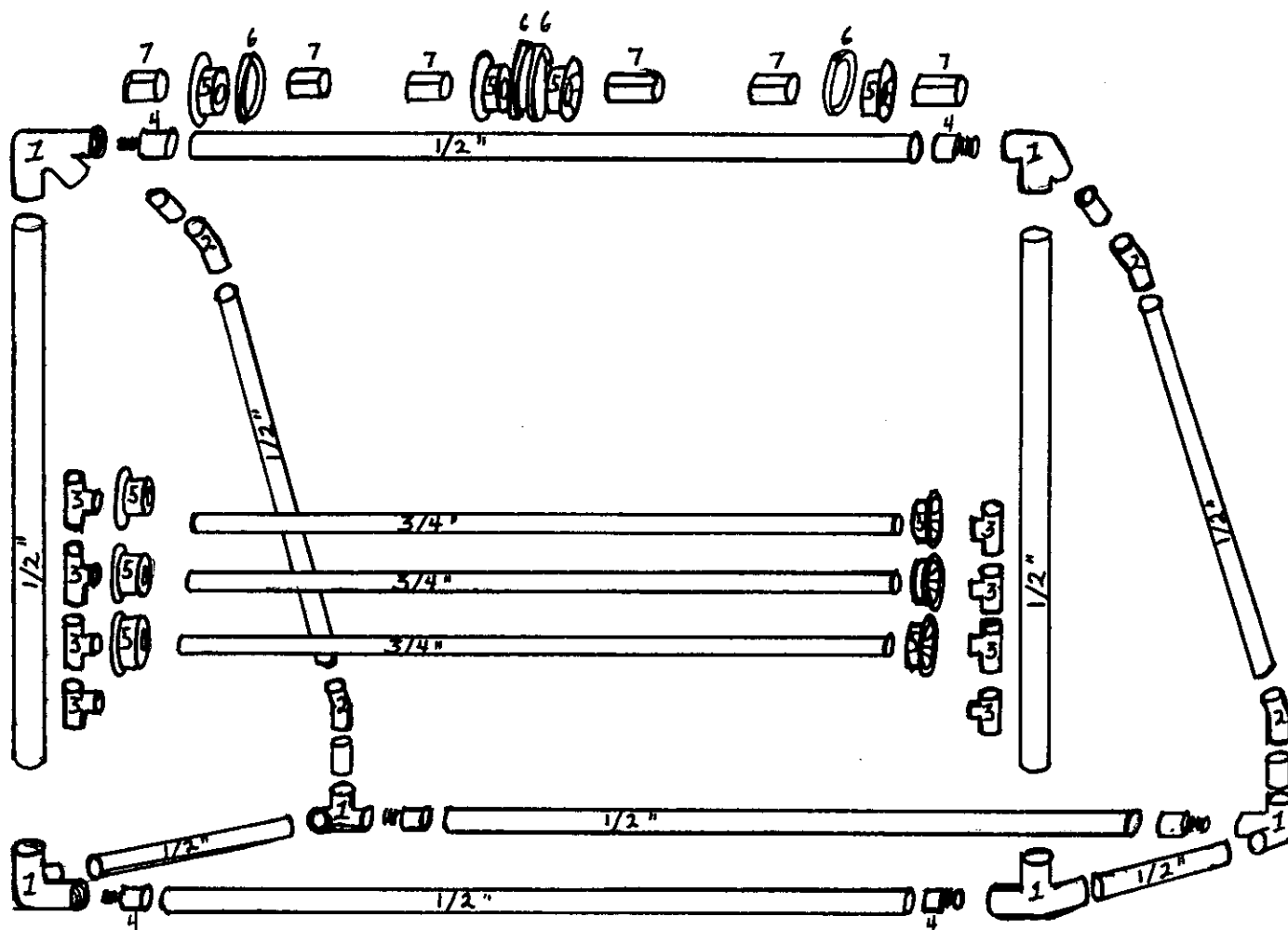
The final component being worked on right now is a hand-held tape dispenser. While we can get the tape to lay between the sheets of film as they unwind, laying two pieces of tape crosswise slows us down considerably. So we bought a tape applicator designed for 2"-wide strapping tape. We plan to mount two rolls of encapsulation tape on this, with a spacer in between. This device has provision for cutting the tape, but does not provide any means for take-up of the backing sheet. We will have to add that ourselves. Then, it should be a simple matter to lay two strips of tape quickly after each map passes between the rollers.

While it seems to work well enough, the Mark IV is still a prototype and can be improved. For instance, at first it took three of us to run it: two inserting maps on the front and one pulling through to the back. It finally occurred to us that by pulling the Mylar® around the bottom of the lower roll, one person could operate the whole process -- we encapsulated 100 linear feet of maps this way in an afternoon. Now the Mark IV seems too bulky, so we plan to mount just the front of it on a wall, with legs touching the floor for support. If you build one -- ours costs all of \$40 -- and can think of any improvements, modify the following sketches and we'll run them in the IB for everyone's benefit. For example, I indicated that we have used 1/2" PVC for the main frame of our Mark III and IV, I would be interested in the results of anyone's use of 3/4" PVC pipe for their encapsulator.

I hope the following illustrations will assist your efforts if you should try to implement this design.

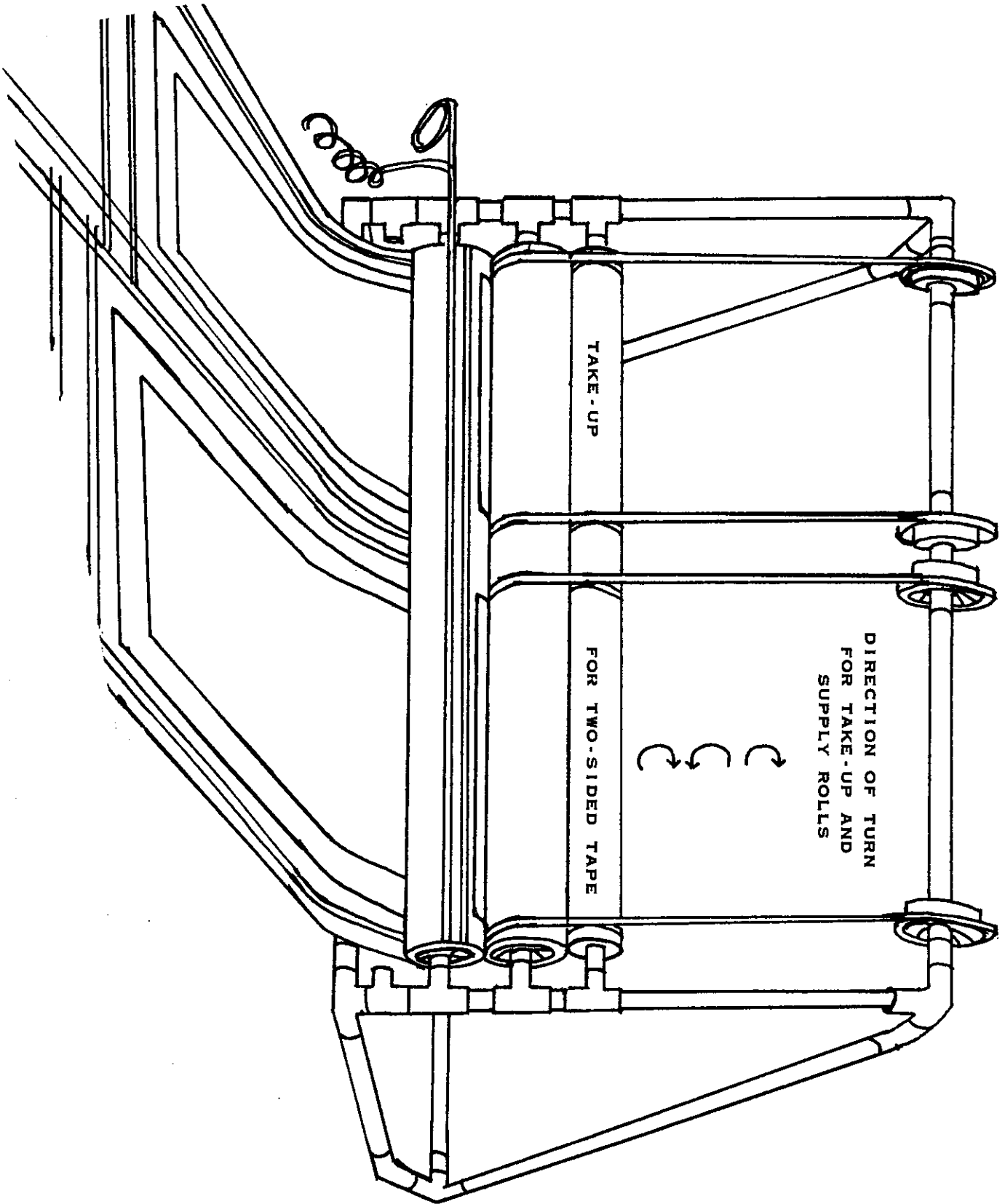
MAP ENCAPSULATOR

PARTS LIST



DESIGN BY LARRY CRUSE

- 1 - can PVC cement (optional)
- 5 - 10' lengths 1/2" schedule-40 pipe
- 3 - 10' lengths 3/4" schedule-40 pipe
- 1. 6 - 90° side-out 1/2" elbows
- 2. 4 - 45° elbows, 1/2"
- 3. 8 - 3/4" tees (slip x slip x slip)
- 4. 6 - 1/2" female adaptors
- 5. 10 - Minolta reader/printer paper spacers
- 6. 4 - rolls 3M 1/4" (6mm) #415 two-sided tape
- 7. 6 - 4" lengths of split 1/2" pipe



ATLAS & BOOK REVIEWS

edited by

Peter L. Stark

Map Librarian
University of Oregon
Eugene, OR 97403

Green, Lewis. The Boundary Hunters : Surveying the 141st Meridian and the Alaska Panhandle. Vancouver: University of British Columbia Press, 1982. 214 p. \$ 18.95. LC: 82-183884 ISBN: 0-7748-0150-6

This book is concerned with "the hunt" for an internationally acceptable boundary between Alaska and Canada the need for which initially sprang from the ambiguous language used in the political instrument which first described the boundary, particularly the phrase in the Anglo-Russian Treaty of 1825 which stated that the panhandle portion should follow "the summit of the mountains situated parallel to the coast". This non-existent geographical arrangement was replaced by a precise and more realistic description of this section of the boundary and published in the report of the Alaska Boundary Tribunal of 1903. But this document left to others the problems of demarcating the boundary on the earth's surface and plotting its position accurately on modern maps and charts.

Lewis Green has provided a chronological record of the ways in which these problems were solved. Presently a consulting geologist in British Columbia, Green was a former member of the Geological Survey of Canada and with this experience in field methods it was fitting that he should concentrate his attention on the activities of the hundreds of men, American and Canadian, who surveyed the boundary between 1869 and 1918. The reports of the International Boundary Commission give the bare facts and data but The Boundary Hunters brings the subject to life. It supplements the official records with information from previously unpublished documents and letters as well as some fifty fascinating

photographs. The glimpses of the human side of the operations from some of the lighter moments to the severe physical conditions which led to the deaths of three men, bring to life the efforts of a largely silent army without which peace, especially along the Alaska panhandle, would never have come to the continental northwest.

But it is the techniques and results of what was essentially a gigantic exercise in map-making that appeal to the cartophile. The maps used by the Boundary Tribunal had been prepared for the Alaska Boundary Commission of 1893 - 95. United States parties worked mainly along the larger river channels and improved the triangulation along the coastline. The Canadian parties using the relatively new photo - topographic methods established camera stations high enough to afford a clear view of the mountains and valleys further inland. Each country produced a set of maps on a scale of 1:160,000 but they were very different. The U.S. maps simply indicated some of the larger peaks and gave their elevations. The Canadian maps were preliminary topographic sheets with contour lines at intervals of 250 feet and it was on these that the Tribunal marked its decision. Green has included a photograph of a portion of one of these sheets as Plate 15. There are ten other maps in the book skillfully executed in black and white. They show the details of the boundary, section by section, using names in present day use.

Map librarians should find the whole work useful in putting some flesh on the barebones of the sheets of the official boundary atlases.

Norman L. Nicholson
University of Western Ontario
London, Canada

Grim, Ronald E., Historical Geography of the United States, A Guide to Information Sources,
Volume 5 In the Geography and Travel Information Guide Series, part of the Gale Information Guide Library.
Detroit: Gale Research Company, 1982. 291 pp. \$42.00
LC: 82-15674. ISBN: 0-8103-1471-1.

This book deserves high praise as a guide to information sources on the historical geography of the United States. Materials collected in this volume are well-organized, carefully annotated, and fully indexed by author, title, and subject. The author-compiler and editor is Ronald Grim, a Geographer and Bibliographer in the Geography and Map Division of the Library of Congress. He directs his readers to the basic maps, documents,

and literature essential for doing research on, for teaching, and for understanding America's changing geography. In addition, Dr. Grim shows readers who have been involved in historical-geographical scholarship in recent years and through their works how they define the field in the late twentieth-century.

In contrast to its contents, this book rates lower as a publishing event, for it carries a price tag of forty-two dollars for typed pages with uneven right-hand margins that are printed on cheap paper. Proofing of this typed manuscript seems satisfactory, for I noted just one typo: Inaccurate pagination for an article Donald Meinig prepared for the American Historical Review in 1978, entry 11-7 in the guide.

This entry is among nearly 800 information sources that Dr. Grim selected. Most represent references, all but one in English, published between 1965 and 1981, to the historical geography of the United States for the period from about 1500 A.D. to the early 1900's, the time, as the author put it, of the "Europeanization of the American Landscape." Dr. Grim generally has omitted studies of the more recent past and short-term changes, because they often depend on field work, and the full range of archival materials are not yet available. He does include a few classics that appeared before 1965, such as Walter Prescott Webb's The Great Plains (1931), and Ralph Brown's Historical Geography of the United States (1948).

There are two features that distinguish this reference volume, number five in the publisher's Geography and travel information guide series, and set it apart from conventional lists of source materials. First, the author, reflecting his professional experience and access to rich library collections in Washington, D.C., emphasizes the important cartographic materials available on the United States. Second, his detailed and well-written annotations indicate that he not only has examined the references but also has read them and been able to relate them to other materials. This kind of effort benefits a wide audience, from novices in the field of American historical geography to professional scholars, double-checking their bibliographies and refreshing their knowledge of the subject.

In addition to map and archival references, this guide supplies a substantial if not definitive list of topical literature from the field of historical geography, to up-date a 1965 bibliography, not widely available, that historical geographer Douglas McManis compiled. In the first five chapters covering cartographic references, Grim lists articles that discuss the utility of maps as sources for historical research, and presents guides to map repositories, to cartobibliographies for different times, places and topics, and to literature on the history of American cartography. Further, he identifies

references to availability, history, and research potential of urban maps of United States cities in their younger days and cites national and state atlases that have historical maps.

In the second part of his volume, chapters six through ten, Dr. Grim leads interested readers and researchers through references that he loosely terms "archival," that include official written records of governments as well as travel accounts, diaries, and newspapers frequently used by historical geographers. In addition, he catalogs census and land survey and ownership records and offers an innovative and valuable tabulation of forty-two pictorial sources that include landscape paintings, prints and still photographs, and aerial photographs. These annotated cartographic and archival citations along with the third part of ten chapters with an addendum to selected historical geography literature arranged topically complete Grim's guide to current thinking about the past geographies of the United States.

Dr. Grim thus succeeds in his objective, "to show what sources are available to historical geographers and what historical geographers have written during the past sixteen years (1965-1981) about the geographical development of this country." His three indexes provide a roll call of people active in the field as well as directions to teachers for creative classroom activities and to students and scholars toward further research. The most active scholars in the field in recent years, based on the number of entries beside their name in the author index, are Walter Ristow, Donald Meinig, Herman Friis, Michael Conzen, Terry Jordan, Louis De Vorse, Richard Stephenson, Martyn Bowden, Ralph Ehrenberg, a colleague of Grim's and the first proposer of this guide to information, Jack Jakle, Harry Merrens, William Cumming, Edward Muller, and Carville Earle.

Dr. Grim pays tribute to the late Andrew Clark, whom he calls the primary proponent of North American historical geography during the 1950's and 1960's. The author excludes much of Clark's own Canadian research, however, because although it "sets the tone for many of the studies listed in this information guide," he could not include Canadian historical geographical sources and keep his volume manageable.

Evidence of geographical balance for references within the United States may be inferred from the subject index. There is at least one entry for every continental United State except for Idaho. Idaho gains recognition if not separate attention in the sixteen entries under the subject "Western United States," in the index.

The value of this volume for tracing ideas and themes may be sensed from the following detailed annotation by Dr. Grim after his reference to Terry Jordan's article, "Early Northeast Texas and the Evolution of Western Ranching" in the March, 1977, Annals

of the Association of American Geographers:

The development of open-range cattle ranching is examined in northeast Texas during the first half of the nineteenth century. The origins of ranching in this area are traced to Anglo traditions which were derived from the upper South and the Carolinas. As settlers from this area moved westward, they came in contact with Spanish ranching practices, producing a ranching complex that was characteristic of much of western America. The research is based on tax lists, manuscript census schedules, registers of brands and marks, and local histories. Other articles by Jordan pertaining to ranching in Texas include: "Texas Influence in Nineteenth-Century Arizona Cattle Ranching," JOURNAL OF THE WEST 14 (July 1975): 15-17; "The Origin and Distribution of Open-Range Ranching," SOCIAL SCIENCE QUARTERLY 53 (June, 1972): 105-21; and "The Origin of Anglo-American Cattle Ranching in Texas: A Documentation of Diffusion From the Lower South," ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY 45 (January, 1969): 63-87.

In the subject index are another eleven entries to cattle that represent references and invitations to interested readers and students of American ranching to explore an historical atlas of Texas with maps on the development of the cattle industry; to consult periodicals with articles like "Open-Range Ranching in Southern Florida," and monographs like Leslie Hewes' The Sultcase Farming Frontier: A Study in the Historical Geography of the Central Great Plains (Nebraska, 1973), and Terry Jordan's recently published Trails to Texas: Southern Roots of Western Cattle Ranching (Nebraska, 1981).

For everyone curious about this country's changing geography, Ronald Grim's sourcebook Historical Geography of the United States is fun to browse in as well as to read. The care with which it is organized ensures a solid foundation for effective scholarship and stimulating teaching about this country's early settlement and uses on the land. One could have hoped, had this volume been less expensive, that scholars and teachers of United States history and geography would have it handy beside their desks for constant consultation. The best alternative seems to be for map libraries and reference libraries to obtain it and for their librarians to call frequent attention to this volume's considerable contents. They comprise a significant contribution.

Everett G. Smith, Jr.
Professor of Geography
University of Oregon
Eugene, Oregon 97403

Thorndale, William and Dollarhide, William. **Map Guide to the U.S. Federal Censuses, 1790 - 1910.**
Bellingham, Wash. : The Dollarhide Systems (P.O. Box 5282, Bellingham, WA 98227), 1983-

Map packets for the following states are available:
Colorado, 1860-1910. 8 maps; \$3.75/set
Mississippi, 1800-1910. 11 maps; \$4.75/set
New Jersey, 1790-1910. 9 maps, 3 per sheet; \$2.50 set
Ohio, 1790-1910. 8 maps; \$3.75/set.

Federal population census schedules are a highly valued primary source of information supporting the fields of genealogy, demography, sociology, and history, to name only a few. The census schedules, as opposed to the published census reports, carry the names of all individuals counted, along with other data such as occupations and places of birth. Because they contain such personal information, census schedules are kept strictly confidential for decades. The latest census to be made public were those of the 1910 Federal Population Census, released in 1982.

Census schedules, available in microfilm from the National Archives, are arranged first by State or Territory and then by county. Thus it is of the utmost importance to precisely locate county boundaries in order to efficiently use the census schedules.

Users of the federal population schedules will applaud and encourage the project undertaken by William Thorndale and William Dollarhide. The project, simply put, is to provide an accurate set of maps for each state, showing county boundaries contemporary to each decennial census from 1790 to 1910. Considering the hundreds of changes in county boundary lines between these years and the importance of the county in the organization of the census schedules, Map Guide to the U.S. Federal Censuses will become a highly valued reference tool for all who use the federal censuses.

William Thorndale, a professional genealogist based in Salt Lake City, is primarily responsible for the research and plotting of boundaries for the maps. William Dollarhide, a staff architect at Western Washington University in Bellingham, Washington, serves as the cartographer of the project and performs the duties as publisher. Four states, Colorado, Mississippi, New Jersey and Ohio have been completed and are now available. A second release, which will include the states of New York, Maryland- Delaware- & District of Columbia (together) and South Carolina, is promised soon. All sheets in each packet come loose, measure 8.5 x 11 inches with a folded cover/title sheet. "Since this major project will take three to four years to complete," say the authors, "the

individual states are being issued separately as they are completed." The final goal is a "book", read atlas, of all fifty states.

The only other modern published work attempting to satisfy the need for a geographic guide to the federal census schedules is E. Kay Kirkham's A Genealogical and Historical Atlas of the United States of America (Kirkham, 1976). This atlas contains state maps and atlas sheets published in 1823, 1838, 1855, 1861, 1878, 1883, and 1909. George B. Everton's Genealogical Handybook (7th ed. Everton Publishers, 1982) reprints these older maps as well. But county boundaries existing in 1878 for example, will not necessarily reflect actual boundaries in effect either in 1870 or 1880, the census years. This is the advantage of the Map Guide for all the maps in each packet are drawn showing county boundaries as they were at the time the census was taken.

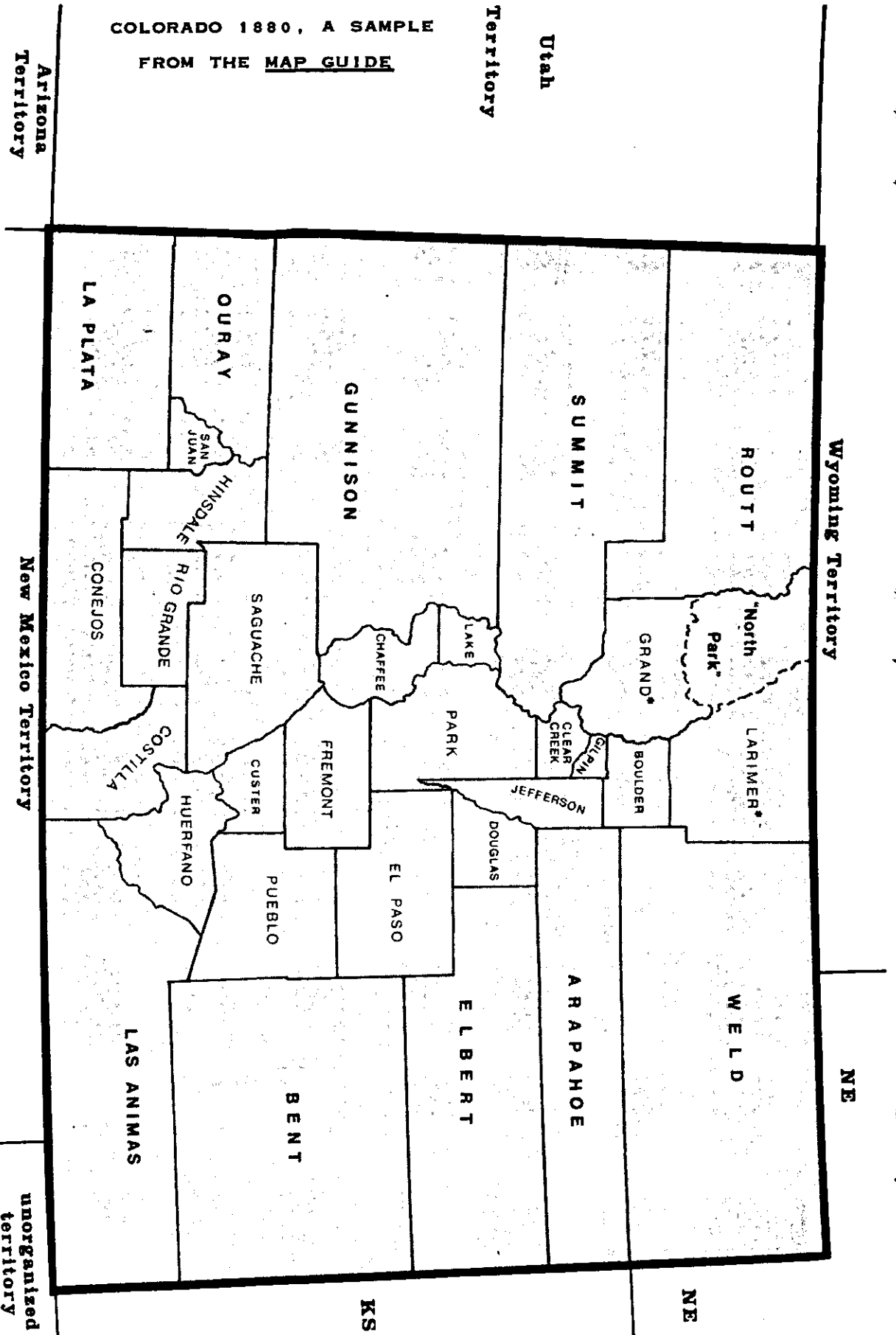
The maps themselves reflect clear, competent drafting. They easily communicate information without ambiguity. Present-day county boundaries and their names are drawn in white lines and letters, while boundaries and names of counties contemporary to a given census are drawn in black. The lines and letters show up clearly on the screened light gray background. The base map employed is the U.S. Geological Survey's Map of the United States 2B, scale 1:2,500,000, reduced or enlarged for various states. This was probably the best choice given the requirement that all states fit the 8.5 x 11 inch page size and still be able to show boundaries accurately. But it is difficult to imagine how the maps of Texas with its 254 counties will be drafted on one sheet.

The maps also include information on census availability for the year depicted and relevant notes. Adjoining States and Territories are also shown. Otherwise, no further geographic information is provided, therefore making it necessary to consult other sources to locate place names within counties before using the Map Guide.

These inexpensive and highly useful map packets belong in any geography or map library. A second set placed in or near a library's microform area, where the census schedules are most likely to be held, is also recommended. The maps do pose problems for the map librarian in terms of cataloging and storage but the valuable information they contain far outweigh any processing obstacles. As this is an ongoing project to culminate in an atlas of all fifty states, it is hoped that there will be sufficient support for this project in its early stages that will allow it to reach its final form.

Peter L. Stark
Map Librarian
University of Oregon

COLORADO 1880, A SAMPLE FROM THE MAP GUIDE



CENSUS AVAILABILITY

Census extant for all counties.

*NOTES:

Colorado became a state in 1876.

North Park (present-day Jackson County) was claimed by Larimer County in 1880 but enumerated in the census for Grand County. (See Colorado 1870 notes.)



BLACK = 1880 BOUNDARIES

Colorado • 1880

MAP GUIDE TO THE U.S. FEDERAL CENSUSES, 1790-1910 by William Thorndale and William Dollarhide. Copyright 1983, all rights reserved.

MAP ACQUISITION

An Annotated Bibliography

by

Brent Allison

Map & Geography Library
University of Illinois
Urbana

Being the prototype of the "holistic librarian" of recent lore, the modern map librarian is called upon to select, acquire, process, store and preserve materials, provide reference service, and perform the often thankless job of administering the library. This person (for there is seldom more than one) is left little time for any one of these duties. With this in mind, the decision was made to develop an annotated bibliography on one of these responsibilities, the acquisition of maps for the library collection, providing a single guide to the relevant literature.

A review of library and geographical literature was conducted and those writings concerned with the selection and procurement of maps for a library collection were studied and annotated.

The processes involved in developing a map library collection should be detailed in a written acquisition policy statement.(1) This statement should address the following topics: the user community,(2) the geographic areas to be covered (including the extent, scale, and thematic emphasis of the coverage), the methods of acquisition(3) (depository arrangements, purchasing, whether from dealers or directly from publishers, gifts and exchange, sources of funding, arrangement, storage, and conservation of the materials, once acquired, and the library's philosophy of service. That group of concepts involved in the acquisition process are considered in the following annotated bibliography.

Once a written acquisition statement is developed, maps available for acquisition and sources of procurement must be identified. The traditional library literature is of little value here.(4) Although this bibliography is not a guide to particular acquisition sources, these sources are identified in a number of the items annotated.

Intended for use as a reference tool, it is hoped this bibliography will prove beneficial to the novice and veteran map librarian alike.

Notes

- (1) For references concerned with written map acquisition policies, see Koerner (1972), Larsgaard (1978), and Schorr (1974).
 - (2) Consideration of the research map library user is given in Treude (1981).
 - (3) Different methods of acquisition are covered by Hagen (1965), Larsgaard (1978), Strickland (1978), and Tiberio (1979).
 - (4) Cobb (1982), p. 1.
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ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Armstrong, HelenJane. Criteria for the selection of maps for a basic college map collection including an annotated cartobibliography. Corvallis, Oregon: Oregon State University, Doctoral dissertation, 1977. 200 p.

An extensive portion of this dissertation is given to the identification of map evaluation and selection criteria, with discussions of area, content, reliability, date, scale and generalization, size, visual impression, symbolization, projection, grid systems and special formats provided as points of consideration in the selection process.

Bahn, Catherine I. "U.S. government mapping agencies," Special Libraries Association, Geography and Map Division, Bulletin 75: 14-20. March 1969.

As it is with other materials, the U.S. government is the largest publisher of maps in the world. The author presents a brief but useful canvass of the military agencies involved in map production.

Cobb, David A. "Government mapping in the western world." Unpublished manuscript, 1983. 22 p.

Scheduled for inclusion in the government mapping special issue of Government Publications Review (Vol. 10, No. 4,

Fall 1983), this paper presents an inventory of the topographic coverage available for the following countries: Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Austria, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Ireland, Iceland, Italy, The Netherlands, Northern Ireland, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland. An appendix is planned to provide addresses of government mapping agencies responsible for publication of these maps.

Cobb, David A. "Selection and acquisition of materials for the map library," Drexel Library Quarterly 9(4): 15-25. October 1973.

"Intended for the librarian with little experience in map libraries," this article provides an insight into basic materials, including world atlases, historical atlases, United States atlases, world maps, United States maps, local materials, historical maps, wall maps, globes, aerial photography, and reference books, and concludes with a brief list of sources for future acquisitions.

Cobb, David A. "Using the map acquisition list as a selection tool." Unpublished manuscript, 1982. 4 p.

The author makes a strong case for the use of the many map collection accession lists as valuable tools in the selection and procurement of maps. Discussion is made of the results of a questionnaire concerning the distribution of these lists, and recommendations are given concerning information the author considers useful for inclusion in a map acquisition list.

Dowd, Sheila. "Acquisitions control when dealing through a central acquisition department: UC Berkeley's experience," Western Association of Map Libraries, Information Bulletin 1(3): 29-30. June 1970.

A brief and helpful comparison of the advantages and disadvantages of a system in which ordering and payment are the responsibility of a centralized acquisition department.

Drazniowski, Roman. "Bibliographies as tools for map acquisition and compilation," Canadian Cartographer 3(2): 138-144. 1966.

Due to the "map explosion" following World War II, the problem of finding "the proper map for a specific purpose (amid) the avalanche of printed material" has arisen. The author proposes the use of bibliographies to aid in the se-

lection of maps and reviews specific bibliographies in the following three divisions: (1) maps, atlases, and globes; (2) general cartography, covering the nature of cartography and its history and methods; and (3) bibliographical aids and gazetteers. Although somewhat dated, the 52-item selected bibliography provides a useful source of acquisition information.

Farrell, Barbara and Aileen Desbarats. Guide for a small map collection. Ottawa, Ont.: Association of Canadian Map Libraries, 1981. 87 p.

Despite its title, this publication is an excellent source of information for all map collections, regardless of size. Information is given, in outline form, on collection development policies, and the selection, ordering and reception processes, and is aimed at the librarian who is a "newcomer to the field of map librarianship and whose duties involving map collection are but a part of the overall position."

Galneder, Mary. "Acquisition tools and sources of maps," Illinois Libraries 56(5): 342-349. May 1974.

Although directed towards the public librarian, this article provides an overview of the predominant sources of map procurement useful to any map librarian, and includes a discussion of factors to be considered in evaluating specific maps. Consideration is given to both government and private sources.

Hagen, Carlos B. The establishment of a university map library: a report to the University Library, University of California at Santa Cruz. Los Angeles, Ca.: University of California, Los Angeles, 1965. 17 p. [Reprinted in Western Association of Map Libraries, Information Bulletin 3(1): 2-15. October 1971.]

Presented in this paper are recommendations concerning the initial acquisition of maps and the formulation of an acquisitions budget for a new academic map collection. Covering the topics of depository systems, wall maps and other cartographic teaching aids, the formation of a map information file and atlases, the author provides an insight into the basics of map acquisition.

High School Geography Project. Sources of information and materials: maps and aerial photographs. (Washington, D.C.): Association of American Geographers, 1970. 159 p.

This publication provides information on map acquisition valuable to the public and academic librarian alike. Helpful sections include coverage of sheet maps and other cartographic materials from government and society sources, maps, globes, relief models, map transparencies, and related materials from commercial sources, and a list of addresses of commercial firms mentioned throughout the publication.

Johnson, Peter T. "Sources and methods to Latin American flat map procurement," Special Libraries Association, Geography and Map Division, Bulletin 95: 40-47. March 1974.

Interest in Latin America is ever increasing, and many map libraries have paralleled this growing interest with an increase in cartographic coverage of this region. The author considers the problems associated with acquiring these materials and gives an insightful account of his buying trips to 15 Latin American countries between 1970 and 1973.

Koerner, Alberta G. "Acquisition philosophy and cataloging priorities for university map libraries," Special Libraries 63: 511-16. November 1972.

This often cited article presents a convincing argument for the use of written acquisition statements in map libraries. Recommended for inclusion in such a document: a detailed acquisition philosophy, reference to depository items and supplementary materials (such as globes, gazetteers, etc.), and a statement of cataloging priorities.

Larsgaard, Mary. Map librarianship: an introduction. Littleton, Colo.: Libraries Unlimited, Inc., 1978. 330 p.

Ms. Larsgaard has written "the book" on map librarianship. Her informative first chapter on selection and acquisition of maps supplies essential information on acquisition policies basic cartographic materials, and supporting materials. Detailed attention is given to map acquisitions, including an examination of accession lists, national bibliographies, publishers' catalogs, United States government-produced maps, state map sources, and early and foreign maps. This chapter also explores different methods of acquisition, including depository arrangements, duplicate maps, the Library of Congress Summer Map Processing Project, and gifts. In the fifteen

appendices, one can find a sample map acquisition policy, lists of publications which provide information on procuring maps, sources (including addresses) of state highway and geological maps, along with a useful glossary.

Low, Jane Grant-MacKay. "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.

The author discusses selection tools and map evaluation and follows with more detailed information on maps produced by individual agencies of the federal government. The article concludes with an overview of the map depository program.

Nichols, Harold. Map librarianship. 2nd ed. London: Clive Bingley, Ltd., 1982. 272 p.

Now in its second edition, this standard reference source offers a wide ranging investigation of all aspects of map librarianship, including lengthy sections on map acquisition. Although British in bent, it should be considered required reading for the American map librarian. The author offers guidelines for current map purchase, reviews current and retrospective map selection, bibliographical buying guides, basic bibliographies of maps in print, publishers' catalogs, national bibliographies listing atlases and maps, accession lists of map libraries of national importance, and reviewing sources.

Parry, Robert B. "Selection and procurement of European maps for an American map library, with a case study of British maps," Special Libraries Association, Geography and Map Division, Bulletin 131: 16-25. March 1983.

The author compares British and American depository programs through a discussion of a basic European topographic map collection. Special mention is given to a small scale thematic inventory of the United Kingdom, with some valuable advice offered on the procurement of British maps.

Percival, Evelyn. "Acquisition control through a procedure of direct dealing -- the UCLA map library," Western Association of Map Libraries, Information Bulletin 1(3): 30-31. June 1970.

A companion piece to the Dowd article, this paper weighs the advantages and disadvantages of handling the entire acquisition process by the map library.

Ristow, Walter W. "Map production and procurement today," Special Libraries Association, Geography and Map Division, Bulletin 96: 2-9. June 1974.

The status of map publishing and distribution is put into perspective with a discussion of the cartographic output of the federal government, the information this material contains, and its relevance in aiding research of the urban and environmental problems brought to light in the early 1970's.

Rivero, Elizabeth M. "Acquisitions problems and solutions in the new map library," Western Association of Map Libraries, Information Bulletin 4(1): 17-23. November 1972.

This excellent article provides useful insight into developing a map collection from scratch. Many topics neglected in articles on the acquisition of maps for an existing collection are examined here. The appendix includes annotated lists of basic sources for new map libraries, with an emphasis on periodicals, and government and commercial lists.

Rudd, Janet K. and Larry G. Carver. "Topographic map acquisition in U.S. academic libraries," Library Trends 29(3): 375-390. Winter 1981.

The acquisition of topographic maps at large scales is essential for the research map library. Indeed, the authors describe topographic maps as the "encyclopedias of the mapping world." This important article explores the status of, and trends in, collecting topographic maps. It includes an investigation of depository programs, commercial vendors, and funding of map libraries, and concludes with a candid discussion of the politics involved in the acquisition of topographic maps.

Schorr, Alan Edward. "Written map acquisition policies in academic libraries," Special Libraries Association, Geography and Map Division, Bulletin 98: 28-30. December 1974.

This article presents the startling observation that 69% of large academic map libraries surveyed "neither had nor intended to prepare" a written acquisitions policy. In light of these results, the author presents a strong argument for preparing such a document and includes recommendations of provisions for inclusion.

Sivers, Robert. "Control of acquisitions in the Map Room, the University of California, Santa Barbara," Western Association of Map Libraries, Information Bulletin 1(3): 26-28. June 1970.

The mechanics of map ordering are often neglected in the literature of map acquisition. In this article, the author provides a beneficial summary of the ordering process used at the University of California, Santa Barbara. The topics covered include responsibility for ordering, maintenance of the order file, and an evaluation of this library's system of acquiring cartographic materials.

Stephenson, Richard W. "Published sources of information about maps and atlases," Special Libraries 61: 87-98, 110-112. February 1970.

This highly utilitarian article provides an annotated list of selected geographical journals containing lists and/or reviews of current maps and atlases, selected map and atlas accession lists, an annotated list of national bibliographies containing references to maps and atlases, and lists of secondhand dealers, map publishers, and sellers which produce a catalog or list of their publications.

Strickland, Muriel. "Library of Congress Summer Project acquisitions," Western Association of Map Libraries, Information Bulletin 10: 67-71. November 1978.

The Summer Project is an extremely profitable mechanism for acquiring duplicate maps of the Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division. The author discusses her experience with the project and issues a revealing inventory of the maps she acquired. Her acquisitions exemplify the vast range of maps and atlases available for procurement through this project.

Tiberio, Barbara. "Acquisition of free cartographic materials: request and exchange," Special Libraries 70: 233-38. May-June 1979.

Due to the lack of funding with which most map libraries have to contend, the acquisition of free material is essential to the maintenance of a quality map collection. This article introduces the many sources of free cartographic material including depository programs, road maps, promotional materials, materials from embassies, and local materials and concludes with an informative examination of exchange programs.

Treude, Mai. "Map library users in an academic setting,"
Library Trends 29(3): 453-71. Winter 1981.

Knowledge of the users of one's map library is fundamental to the acquisition of useful cartographic materials. The author defines the four main groups of users of an academic map library, students, faculty, other institutions (business and government), and the general public, and includes a valuable review of the map user in library and cartography literature.

Wise, Donald A. "Cartographic solicitation programs for city maps," Western Association of Map Libraries, Information Bulletin 12: 284-87. June 1981.

Up-to-date holdings of city maps are a vital component of any map library's collection. The author details the usefulness of such maps and provides a sample letter requesting city maps and a list of potential sources.

Wise, Donald A. "Cartographic sources and acquisition techniques," Western Association of Map Libraries, Information Bulletin 10(2): 176-82. March 1979.

The usefulness of a written acquisition policy has been well covered in library literature. This article offers detailed goals of map acquisition policies, presents a checklist of criteria for the procurement of new cartographic materials, and concludes with an overview of sources and techniques of map acquisitions.

Wise, Donald A. "Cartographic sources and procurement problems," Special Libraries 68: 198-205. May-June 1977.

One of the most practical articles written on the topic of map acquisitions, this paper discusses map and atlas sources, selected United States federal map sources, selected United States state map sources, other United States map sources, and procurement problems. Of immense value are the numerous appendices published separately in Special Libraries Association, Geography and Map Division, Bulletin 112: 19-26, June 1978, 113: 65-68, September 1978, 114: 40-44, December 1978, and, 115: 35-20, March 1979. Included in these appendices are a selected list of United States dealers in out-of-print maps and atlases, a list of national bibliographies containing references to atlases and maps, United States official mapping agencies, Library of Congress cartographic acquisitions by federal agency, sources of official state maps, United States private and commercial map publishers, and selected sources for maps published by international organizations.

Woods, Bill M. Map librarianship: a selected bibliography.
New York, N.Y.: New Jersey Library Association, 1971. 20 p.

The section presented on map publishing and procurement lists cartobibliographies and miscellaneous aids covering mapping in general, cartobibliographies proper, catalogs of individual collections and serials, governmental, commercial, and societal mapping agencies, old and rare map dealers, and atlases, gazetteers and guide books.

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**An Evaluation of Methods of Access
to Geologic Mapping
Based Upon Quantitative Measurement**

by

Jean S. Stratford

Access to geologic mapping has long been recognized as problematic. According to librarian Nancy J. Pruett, "One of the common and more difficult tasks a map librarian faces is to determine what geologic map exists for a given area."⁽¹⁾ A number of factors account for the complexity of this problem, among them the variety of forms and sources involved. The complexity of the literature itself creates a need for sophisticated means of bibliographic access to geologic maps.

Geologic maps are published through diverse means. Though they are issued as separates, they are also frequently issued as plates accompanying monographs or articles. They are issued by a variety of sources including government agencies, professional associations, research institutions, as well as commercial publishers. Government-produced maps are often issued and distributed only in "open file". Though "open file" status for U.S. Geological Survey (U.S.G.S.) materials was originally to serve as pre-publication access, a major portion of the U.S.G.S. Open File Reports (many of which are maps) were never formally published and distributed through depository programs.⁽²⁾

Bibliographic control and access to geologic maps is also problematic. Mapping is frequently the provenance of government agencies, both state and federal, and as such, like other government publications, maps are often excluded from major enumerative bibliographies. There is no one comprehensive enumerative bibliography exclusively for maps. Instead, there are many sources which include maps selectively or provide access on a limited basis (e.g., state or regional coverage).

In order to be useful, such indexes must provide sophisticated access. They must provide access by geographic area, often as narrowly defined as a 7.5- or 15-minute quadrangle. They must include in their scope materials from the large variety of issuing sources likely to produce geologic maps. They must provide access to maps published as separates as well as those which accompany texts. Unlike that of many other branches of science, the literature of regional geology ages slowly.⁽³⁾ So, indexes must also provide access to older as well as current materials.

Given the variety of forms, issuing sources and bibliographic tools providing access to geologic maps, as well as the unique access requirements in this field, an evaluation of methods of access to geologic mapping is a matter of considerable interest and importance. The present study develops and employs a means of quantitative measurement in order to evaluate several major means of access to geologic mapping.

METHODOLOGY

Nancy Prueitt has suggested three basic approaches for locating large-scale geologic maps. First, determine the place name of the area and search in an index, either a printed index or an online computer database. Second, define the area by its coordinates and search those online in the GeoRef database. Third, search the area by its coordinates on a graphic map index, a printed source.(4)

To evaluate these approaches, a random sample of areas was selected by the following means. The U.S.G.S. 1:250,000 series of topographic maps served as the basis for the selection of areas. Ten percent (or 47) of the 468 sheets in the series were selected. A TI 99/4A microcomputer was programmed to generate 47 unique pseudo-random numbers between 1 and 468. Those 47 numbers were then used in conjunction with the series index to determine which sheets were to be consulted. The sheets represented on the index were counted from top to bottom, left to right and those corresponding to the random numbers were selected.

To determine the specific area of each sheet to be used in the search process, the TI 99/4A was used to generate another series of pseudo-random numbers. This time 47 numbers between 1 and 32 were generated. Counting from left to right, top to bottom, the numbers were used to select one of the 32 15-minute blocks represented on each sheet.

Finally, each 15-minute segment selected was examined and the most centrally located named place was chosen to serve as the area of interest. The name of the 7.5-minute quadrangle containing the chosen place was selected as the term to be used in the place name searches and the 7.5-minute map coordinates were noted as the coordinate ranges for the online coordinate search and graphic map index approaches. In cases where an area had been mapped at 15-minutes but not at 7.5, the 15-minute map name and coordinates were selected. U.S.G.S. 7.5- and 15-minute quadrangle names were selected in order to make use of place names corresponding to limited areas and likely to occur in titles or as print or online index terms. Such terms were also used in an attempt to simulate the type of geographic information likely to be provided by patrons in an actual reference situation.

In those cases where problems of access to the 1:250,000 sheets arose, the random number was increased by one and the next sequential sheet was selected. In cases where the appropriate area of the sheet had either not yet been mapped at 7.5- or 15-minutes, or was offshore, the random number was again increased until a mapped or land area was found.

Once a sample of areas was selected, specific search procedures were defined and employed. The place names selected were searched in both a print and online index. Coordinates were also applied online in the GeoRef database and to the printed U.S.G.S. graphic map index appropriate for that area. Any citation to a geologic map at a scale of greater than or equal to 1:250,000 which was retrieved was noted. In cases where a single citation indicated the inclusion of more than one map appropriate to the search, each appropriate map was counted individually in the tally.

All place names were searched in the printed Bibliography and Index of Geology (BIG). BIG was selected because it is generally recognized as the current indexing service of central importance in the geosciences.(5) It includes in its scope federal and state publications, map separates and notes the presence and type of maps which accompany textual materials. BIG was searched from its first volume, number 33 - published in 1969, through Volume 47 Number 6, June 1983. Both headings and subheadings for areas by state and the separate heading "MAPS-UNITED STATES- _____" (used only from 1972 to 1977) were employed.

The place names were also searched online in the GeoRef database. The GeoRef database is a composite of five printed indexes, of which only BIG is current. However, the Bibliography of North American Geology (1961-1970) and the Bibliography of Theses in Geology (1965-1966) are also included and these indexes provide access to retrospective materials relevant to the present study. The following search strategy was employed. Multiple word place names were linked by the "(W)" (adjacency) operator, to account for their appearance in fields other than the descriptor or identifier (i.e., subject headings) fields. State names were also included in the searches by means of the "AND" operator, to attempt to eliminate false drops due to identically named places. (False drops are retrieved citations which meet the criteria for the search as input but are not relevant to the query. For example, use of the place name "Albany" alone would retrieve records dealing with Albany, California, or Albany, New York.) In order to retrieve only records containing maps, the set "MAP OR MAPS" was included in the searches, as was the document type "DT=MAP". The document type "DT=MAP" was not employed exclusively because it has only been assigned since 1975.

The coordinate ranges were located on the appropriate U.S.G.S. produced graphic map indexes. These indexes generally cover the same sorts of material as BIG, with the important exception of theses and dissertations. Citations to the specific indexes consulted for this project are included in the bibliography which follows. The study was limited to U.S.G.S. indexes in order not to introduce the potential for inconsistencies in scope or quality between indexes from various sources.

Finally, these same coordinates were searched in the GeoRef database. The ranges of latitude and longitude were selected using the ":" (ranging) operator and the "LT=" and "LN=" indexes. Once selected, the two ranges were linked by the "AND" operator. Trial coordinate searches revealed that use of ranges of latitude and longitude alone retrieved a significant number of records which did not contain maps. Criteria for the assignment of coordinates require only that the paper "deal with geography in a way relevant to the geology of the area." (6) It need not contain maps. For example, for the latitude and longitude ranges N293730--N294500 and W0935230--W0940000, GeoRef (via the DIALOG utility) retrieves twelve citations; yet, none contain the terms map or maps or have been assigned the document type map. Therefore, the results of the coordinate search were again combined with the set "(MAP OR MAPS) OR DT=MAP".

False drops were anticipated due to the degree of flexibility exercised in the assignment of coordinates, and the structure of the ranging search which allows for the retrieval of adjacent areas as well as those intended by the search. Due to the complexity of coordinate searching and the anticipated need to verify the relevance of all citations retrieved, one half (or 25) of the sample areas were randomly selected and their coordinates searched online.

Search results were evaluated according to a variety of criteria. The number of citations retrieved by each method of access was considered to be an objective measure of its success. However, given the complexity of the body of literature involved, a number of other factors were also taken into account. Citations retrieved were analyzed in order to evaluate the type of materials accessed by the various methods. The retrieval of plates and separates, and current and retrospective materials was noted as was the variety of issuing sources represented in the results from each search strategy. A final relevant factor was ease-of-access, as subjectively measured in terms of the amount of time and effort required by a particular search approach.

DATA ANALYSIS: THE SEARCHES

Search results were input and tabulated on an Osborne microcomputer using the dBASE II software program. As projected by Nancy Prueett, the most successful approach was the use of the graphic map index which yielded 127 citations for the 40 areas searched, or an average of 3.172 citations per search. The overwhelming difference between the success of this approach and that of the other three was a surprise. Although the online coordinate search yielded the second highest average, with its .440 citations per search (or 11 citations retrieved for 25 areas searched), it was only one seventh as productive as the use of the graphic map index. BIG and the online place name approaches proved equally successful at .382 and .361 citations per search respectively. These search results are presented in Table 1.

TABLE 1: SEARCH RESULTS

	<u>PLACE NAME (BIG)</u>	<u>PLACE NAME (GEOREF)</u>	<u>COORDINATES (GEOREF)</u>	<u>GRAPHIC MAP INDEX</u>
Number of Citations Retrieved	18.000	17.000	11.000	127.000
Number of Searches Performed	47.000	47.000	25.000	40.000
Average Citations per Search	.382	.361	.440	3.175
Average Minutes per Search	26.82	6.72	7.62	15.00
Average Minutes per Citation	70.20	18.60	17.34	4.74

Accuracy was also considered in gauging the effectiveness of each approach. In searching BIG, one error was noted. In the 1977 volume, a subject entry for "Mineral resources, Imperial Valley, The Geysers, Casa Diablo" is incorrectly keyed to entry number 47751 for U.S. Bureau of Mines Information Circular 8638 entitled "Extracting minerals from geothermal brines: A literature study". The U.S.G.S. Geologic Map Index of Colorado also

contained an error. It depicts entry number 758 (a geologic map of the Lamar Quadrangle) at W102°--W104° longitude and N37°--N38° latitude, when that map in fact covers W102°--W104° and N38°--N39°. However, these approaches must be considered relatively error free when compared to the online coordinate search. While the online coordinate search retrieved 11 relevant citations, it also retrieved 23 false drops covering adjacent areas. In other words, only 32-percent of the citations retrieved were relevant to the search. DIALOG, in the file documentation for GeoRef, suggests that this limitation in the system may be overcome by the use of "AND" with a place name to eliminate the false drops. Yet, examination of the relevant records retrieved online showed little similarity in the place names employed to denote the area covered. For example, for the coordinate ranges N373000--N374500 and W1183000--W1184500 (the Casa Diablo Mountain Quadrangle, California), seven relevant citations were retrieved. None of these records contained the quadrangle name employed in the place name search. The only common place name employed in all the relevant records was "Mono County", a term also contained in some of the six irrelevant records retrieved by the coordinate search.

Search Results : Graphic Map Index

Overall, the graphic map indexes provided the easiest access. Coordinates need only be approximated on the appropriate index and the numbers of blocks covering the area of interest determined, in order to access relevant citations. Each of the 40 searches took an average time of 15 minutes to execute, or 4.74 minutes per citation retrieved.

Search Results : GeoRef Online

The two online approaches, place name and coordinate searching, provided moderately easy access to maps. Search strategy for place names was easy to define and execute. Coordinate searching required some care to insure that the ranges were correctly input, but was not overly cumbersome. These approaches took 6.72 minutes and 7.62 minutes per search respectively, or 18.6 minutes and 17.34 minutes per citation retrieved.

Search Results : BIG

Access to geologic mapping through the Bibliography and Index of Geology was truly difficult. The subject index in BIG makes use of a limited number of broad subject categories applied to each state name, e.g., "California-Areal Geology", "Utah-Economic Geology", etc. Within each category entries are listed alphabetically by title. So, in effect, when searching for maps covering a given geographic area within a state, all entries for that state must be examined for the presence of the search term.

The physical layout of the subject index is also awkward. Scanning of entries is difficult because both the subject headings and titles are printed in a similar size and intensity of type and the entries and headings are not set apart from one another by adequate spacing. Retrospective searching is cumbersome because the index has undergone changes in format. From 1972 to 1977, a separate heading was included for maps in addition to their entry by geographic area. This heading is somewhat easier to search because of the reduced number of entries contained there but is not an adequate solution for a comprehensive search of those years because only map separates are entered there. In using BIG to access geologic maps, the search process involves reading virtually page after page of entries (perhaps 10 to 20 per year for a state as large as California) in order to insure comprehensive retrieval. Therefore, the efficiency of this method is minimal. BIG required 26.82 minutes per search or 70 minutes per citation. This represents a 15-to-1 ratio over the length of time required by the graphic map indexes.

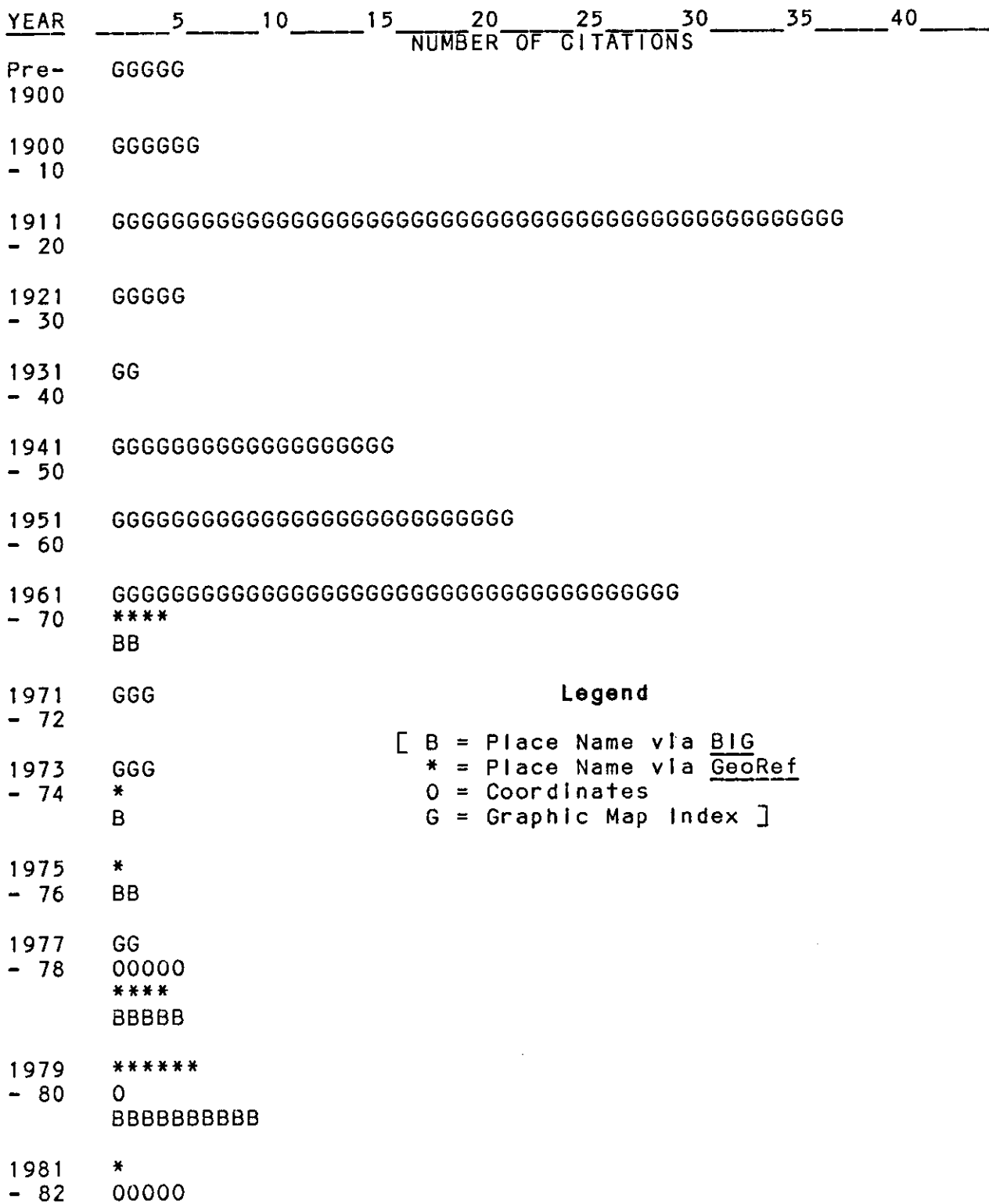
DATA ANALYSIS : CITATIONS RETRIEVED

Adequate access to geologic mapping depends upon access to a variety of materials. In order to assess the inclusion of appropriate materials in each of the indexing sources employed, citations retrieved were analyzed by several factors such as publication date, type of publication (i.e., state or federal documents, association or commercial publications), type of map (either plate or separate) and the source or sources which accessed the citation. These citation profiles were input on the Osborne microcomputer and tabulated using dBASE II.

Range of Imprint Dates

The broadest span of coverage, in terms of publication date, is provided by the U.S.G.S. graphic map indexes. These indexes retrieved citations covering 1891-1977. The online place name approach provided the second greatest range, 1964-1982. BIG covered only 1970-1980 and since coordinate ranges have been assigned in the GeoRef database only since 1977, citations retrieved by that approach covered only 1977-1982. Retrospective coverage in the U.S.G.S. graphic map indexes is excellent. However, 70-percent of the materials retrieved through these indexes were pre-1960 imprints. Current materials found in other sources were not accessed in the graphic map indexes; so, access to current materials was inadequate through this approach. This data is presented graphically in Figure 1.

FIG. 1: CITATIONS RETRIEVED BY PUBLICATION YEAR & INDEXING SOURCE



Types of Publications Cited

Four publication types were represented in the citations retrieved: (1) federal government maps, (2) state government maps, (3) association maps, and (4) maps accompanying periodical articles. No citations were found for maps that accompany theses or dissertations. The greatest number of citations retrieved were to federal government publications, typically from the U.S.G.S.

Ninety-five federal documents were accessed. State government publications represented the second largest group; forty of these were found. Twenty-one association publications were accessed, including those of national associations such as the Geological Society of America and the American Association of Petroleum Geologists, as well as regional groups like the Rocky Mountain Association of Geologists and the Kansas Geological Society. Only three citations to maps accompanying periodical articles were found.

Citations retrieved in the U.S.G.S. graphic map indexes were well distributed among the four publication types. Though the online place name search approach also retrieved all four types of publications, coverage emphasized federal government publications. Using place name in GeoRef, eleven U.S. public documents were retrieved and only three state publications, two association publications and one periodical reference. The BIG and online coordinate approaches were also heavily slanted toward federal documents. In addition, BIG provided no citations to periodicals and the coordinate search excluded both periodical references and association publications. All data regarding coverage by publication type is given in Table 2.

TABLE 2: CITATIONS RETRIEVED BY PUBLICATION TYPE

	<u>FEDERAL</u>	<u>STATE</u>	<u>ASSOCIATION</u>	<u>PERIODICAL</u>
Number retrieved by Place Name (<u>BIG</u>)	13	3	2	0
Number retrieved by Place Name (<u>GeoRef</u>)	11	3	2	1
Number retrieved by Coordinates (<u>GeoRef</u>)	9	2	0	0
Number retrieved by Graphic Map Indexes	73	34	18	2
Total number of unique citations retrieved	95	40	21	3

Citations by Map Type

Table 3 shows the distribution of citations as characterized by type of map. Both map types, plates and separates, were found in all the sources employed. A total of 111 unique citations to plates and 48 unique citations to map separates were found. Access to map separates was evenly distributed among the four approaches. However, the graphic map indexes provided the majority of citations to plates. Approximately 85-percent of all citations to plates were found in that one approach.

TABLE 3: CITATIONS RETRIEVED BY MAP TYPE

	<u>PLATES</u>	<u>SEPARATES</u>
Number retrieved by Place Name <u>(BIG)</u>	7	11
Number retrieved by Place Name <u>(GeoRef)</u>	7	10
Number retrieved by Coordinates <u>(GeoRef)</u>	2	9
Number retrieved by Graphic Map Indexes	101	26
Total number of unique Citations retrieved	111	48

Surprisingly, there was very little duplication of coverage among the four approaches. All provided access to unique records. Only the citations found in BIG were heavily duplicated elsewhere. Of the eighteen unique records retrieved in BIG, only seven were unaccessed in the other sources. Of the remaining eleven, nine were retrieved by place name in GeoRef, two were found online by their coordinates and two were duplicated by the graphic map indexes.

The difference in the citations retrieved online by the two types of access is also of note. Nine records were found by their coordinates but not by place name due to the inconsistency in place names employed to describe a given area. Six records were retrieved by place name but not accessible by the coordinate search method. Of these, three were pre-1977 publications which had not been assigned coordinates. One record was noted as

containing a geologic sketch map but had not been assigned coordinates despite its recent imprint date. One record proved to be a false drop retrieved by the 7.5-minute quadrangle name, yet covering an adjacent area. Most significant of all was the exclusion of U.S.G.S. Open File Report 82-0229 from retrieval by the coordinates for "Kenosha, Wisconsin". The report, "Land use and land cover and associated maps for Racine, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois", was retrieved by place name due to the inclusion of "Kenosha County" as a descriptor. It was not, however, retrieved by coordinates despite the fact that it covers the appropriate area -- the reason being that the coordinates input for the search, N423000--N423730 and W0874500--W0875230, are entirely encompassed by the coordinates assigned to the record: N420000--N430000 and W0860000--W0880000. In GeoRef on DIALOG [I don't know if the same applies to ranging on SDC Orbit], the ranges selected are compared to the coordinates assigned to records. A "hit" is considered to be a record for which one of the specified latitude extremes and one of the specified longitude extremes fall within the ranges selected. So, no record for an area which entirely contains the desired area, even by one-second, is retrievable by this method. This obviously places limitations on the comprehensiveness of this approach.

CONCLUSION

The data compiled in this quantitative measurement suggests an effective search strategy. Given the ease of access and inclusion of retrospective materials, the search for geologic mapping should begin with the U.S.G.S. graphic map index covering the area of interest. The graphic map indexes must, however, be supplemented for access to current materials and maps which accompany theses and dissertations.

Based upon the measurements made in this study, no one approach tested proved a satisfactory means of updating the graphic map indexes. The most comprehensive search strategy would be to employ both place name and coordinate searches online; however, the efficiency of this approach is limited due to the likelihood of false drops. Perhaps a broader coordinate range, for example, the 15-minute quadrangle coordinates, might decrease the number of appropriate records excluded from the coordinate search because they entirely encompass the area of interest, though false drops would increase with this strategy.

Access to maps included in theses and dissertations remains a problem. None of the methods tested provided access to such maps. Bibliographies of geologic mapping or of theses and dissertations covering regional geology would seem the most likely source of adequate access to these important sources. Regionally produced bibliographies would also seem most likely to be comprehensive in

their coverage of an area and the most likely sources to be kept up to date with supplements or new editions. An awareness of such bibliographies for areas of local interest is indispensable in the search for geologic mapping.

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2. The history of the U.S.G.S. Open File Reports and attempts at providing physical and bibliographic access to them are outlined in Joe Morehead's Introduction to United States Public Documents. Third edition. (Littleton: Libraries Unlimited, 1983) p. 238; and, Charles A. Seavey's "Mapnews," columns which appeared in Documents to the People (1978-1982).
3. Nancy Jones Pruett, "Data on the Rocks: A Cross-Section of User Needs," Oklahoma Geological Survey Special Publication 82-4 (October 1982): 113.
4. Pruett, supra note 2 at 110-111.
5. David A. Ginsberg, "State of the Art Survey of Reference Sources In Geology," Reference Services Review 5 (July 1977): 11.
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NEWS NOTES

Contributions from:

DD = David Deckelbaum, UCLA Map Library, Los Angeles
BK = Betty Kidd, National Map Collection, Ottawa
RM = Riley Moffat, Brigham Young University, Provo
LN = Linda Newman, University of Nevada, Reno
EP = The Editor, from publishers' blurbs & items in hand
MS = Michael O. Shannon, Lehman College, City Univ. of NY, Bronx
PS = Peter Stark, University of Oregon, Eugene
SS = Stanley Stevens, University of California, Santa Cruz
KW = Konrad Waibel, Arizona State Archives, Phoenix

MAP ACQUISITIONS AND USE SUBJECT OF NEW YORK MEETING

A conference held in New York City during April 1983 noted the recent direction of map publishing and collecting. More than eighty academic, public and special libraries were represented at the meeting organized by the New York Metropolitan Reference and Research Library Agency, a state supported consortium. In spite of the recession and the high cost of modern production, many maps are still available free and the conference discussed ways of obtaining them.

Lawrence Spellman, map curator at Princeton University, urged that libraries keep their organization of maps simplified. A basic small map collection should be more oriented toward books, although it might also collect maps of the local metropolis, the ten most populous cities in the state, and county and state-wide maps. The World Wide Directory of Chambers of Commerce was frequently used in order to request two copies of free maps. Why two copies? One for displaying each side. He suggested that 1919 was the watershed year of geographic changes in this century and served as a convenient cut-off date between retrospective and historical maps, and those that are more current.

Newark historian, librarian and author **Charles Cummings** looks at maps differently. He has outlined from his experience the seven reasons people most often use maps: (1) for historical research, (2) information about governments, (3) business, (4) and real estate, and for (5) decorative, (6) genealogical, and (7) recreational purposes. Using maps, he has had to advise 18,000 people of water and rest stops during a race in Newark. Others have asked him for the quickest way to get home from the gambling casinos of Atlantic City. At other times he has searched for maps of ski slopes, and for water-main maps in a city hall that burned.

Film producers have acquired early descriptive maps of city streets in order to set an accurate scene for a recent film of the prohibition era. Detailed maps are used to restore historic gardens and properties, and provide illustrations for fabric designers. At his post in the Newark Public Library Mr. Cummings has been asked to map out the buried treasure in sunken ships, a favorite question in recessionary times. In order to provide illustrations for historic celebrations and other purposes the Newark Library has, for more than fifty years, developed a picture index that includes numerous maps. Mr. Cummings also noted that recent changes in technology now enable the entire mapping of the United States in three hours from a distance of twenty miles altitude. Satellite mapping techniques have been used to catch illegal drug dealers. Major city atlases such as those of the Sanborn Company may now appear on microfiche, requiring color reproduction equipment. Even with modern technology mishaps may still occur. Mr. Cummings recalled that in 1970 the U.S. Census Bureau included towns but inadvertently left townships in New Jersey off its maps, and Woodbridge disappeared from geographic view.

A clear acquisition policy is the key to the development of any basic map collection. Nancy Kandorian outlined the most important ingredients of such a policy, based on her experience in the Map Division of the New York Public Library. Before making purchases, libraries need to consider the equipment necessary to house the maps, costs, the location of similar material nearby, the depth of the collection, scale of the maps desired, and the particular focus or themes of certain maps. A written policy should also address the degree to which a library will collect gazetteers, directories of other collections and publishers, geographic dictionaries in multilingual editions, globes, cartobibliographies, relief maps, aerial photographs and space imagery. In some instances only a sample will be necessary.

Certain criteria can be used in the selection of maps, including a publisher's reputation, the currency of the map, presence of scale, legend and date, content, indexes, balance of coverage and quality of paper. Those making selections should be aware that the map maker may differ from the publisher, and that the date of information on the map may differ from the copyright date. Colors must be considered in the overall clarity of maps and globes. They should not obscure factual data.

Several publications are widely used for the acquisition of maps. Oryx Press will produce a map buying guide, and Oceana Publications has published a Map Users Source Book. Map Use, by Phillip Muehrcke, includes a section on how to acquire maps. Base Line, a newsletter published by the American Library Association, provides very up to date lists of new maps. Other extensive listings are published in the Geography and Map Division Bulletin of the Special Libraries Association, the Information Bulletin of

the Western Association of Map Libraries, and the Bulletin of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries.

Further notices of new maps are to be found in such magazines and newsletters as Surveying and Mapping, the American Cartographer, Cartographica, and occasionally in Map Gap, and The Geographical Journal.

The microform edition of the massive National Union Catalog will have a special section on maps, and the future microfiche edition of the Library of Congress List of Copyright Entries can also be used. Bowker has published a useful guide, International Maps and Atlases in Print, and the GeoKatalog published by the Geo Center in Stuttgart provides a major listing of maps worldwide.

A card file on map sources and addresses, compiled from the Yellow Pages, is highly recommended. Many maps are available through gifts, and material available on exchange between libraries is listed in the WAML Information Bulletin. The Library of Congress has, for a number of years each summer, accepted a limited number of volunteer workers from the nation's libraries, who help to process maps at the Library in Washington, D.C. In exchange, for each week of volunteered effort, each participating library gets 1,000 free maps of the volunteer's own selection from a supply of extra copies.

Mr. Jeremiah Post, a popular author and map librarian from the Free Library of Philadelphia, suggested that even major institutional collections cannot collect every map. Most important is to know where they can be located. One should be selective in collecting road, environmental and tourist bureau maps. On an international scale the Europa Yearbook is good for locating foreign addresses. Multinational organizations are often overlooked as publishers of maps. The U.S. Geological Survey has issued as its Circular #834 a most helpful guide to foreign sources: Worldwide Directory of National Earth-Science Agencies and Related International Organizations. Maps published by foreign governments can be difficult to obtain, with some lands showing signs of xenophobia and concern for secrecy. On the other hand, maps from U.S. federal agencies are often easily obtainable. Those of the Geological Survey are widely available in map stores. More overlooked are those maps issued by the U.S. Forest Service, the National Parks Service, The Army Corps of Engineers, T.V.A., and National Ocean Survey. C.I.A. maps are obtainable through the Documents Expediting Project of the Library of Congress, as well as from the Government Printing Office in Washington.

All speakers urged that each library save copies of all editions of maps peculiar to their own region as a permanent, historical record. Several lists of map sources are available, while the supply lasts, from the Map Division of the New York Public Library Research Collections. MS

MICRONESIA MAPPING PROGRAM

Topowest is the newsletter of the Western Mapping Center, USGS, Menlo Park, California. The Spring 1983 issue (Vol. 16, No. 3) includes a news item by Lou Kennedy that sketches the history of the USGS Micronesia Mapping Program.

The program was originated in 1969, interrupted in 1971 by funding cutbacks, reactivated in April 1977, and is now nearly completed for planimetric mapping at 1:10,000-scale monochrome on a film base. "The 1:25,000-scale multicolor maps should be completed during fiscal year 1984. (The island of Ponape, at this scale, is nearly finished.)"

The project areas being mapped are Siapan, Tinian, Rota, Yap, Palau, Truk and Ponape. "The National Cartographic Information Center (NCIC) of the Branch of Program Management and the Photo Control and Assembly Unit of the Branch of Geometronics now have a complete up-to-date inventory with flight line indexes of all the USGS aerial photography of the Pacific Islands." [read Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, which consists of more than 2,000 islands comprising about 448,000 acres dispersed over three million square miles of the Western Pacific Ocean.]

"Once completed, the 1:10,000-scale and the 1:25,000-scale map products will be available for public sale at the Public Inquiries Office" [read Branch of Distribution, Denver]. EP

Preservation of Aerial Photography

The Committee for the Preservation of Aerial Photography (American Society of Photogrammetry) had its first meeting on March 16, 1983, in Washington, D.C. According to an announcement in Photogrammetric Engineering & Remote Sensing (1983: p. 1073-1075), the Chairman is Thomas J. Lauterborn, U.S.G.S., Reston, and Vice Chairman Charles Palmer, Texas Natural Resources Information System, Austin. Other members of the Committee represent state, federal, and private agencies.

Sub-committees will "study a method of appraising the monetary value of photos that might be donated", "investigate problems and solutions when old silver nitrate photography is discovered and establish procedures for mailing and duplicating", "correspond with foreign interest in regards to committee membership", and, "correspond with the different government department solicitor generals, etc., in order to establish some general rules of offering a tax benefit or other incentives to agencies to donate their film archives to another federal agency".

"The committee has established the following ground rules for considering the problems of the Preservation of Aerial Photography projects and other associated imagery:

1. No foreign photography (acquired) will be considered,
2. No classified photography will be considered,
3. No coverage of foreign areas will be considered."

The Committee plans to submit a final report on its work to the ASP board in the Spring of 1984.

The names and addresses and affiliation of the committee members is printed with the article. EP

State Cartographers In The U.S. - April 1983

In the June 1983 Information Bulletin (p. 260) the list of State Cartographers was printed, courtesy of Christine Reinhard and her Wisconsin Mapping Bulletin of January 1983. Now, from her April 1983 Bulletin, we report several changes that have occurred:

ARIZONA* & CALIFORNIA

state resident cartographer
positions requested

COLORADO

position lost due to
funding cutback

HAWAII

state resident cartographer
position filled by
William A. Olson

IDAHO

Mike Sety
State Resident Cartographer
Department of Lands
Statehouse
Boise, ID 83720

OREGON

Glenn Ireland
State Resident Cartographer
847 N.E. 19th Ave., Suite 300
Portland, OR 97232

SOUTH CAROLINA

Mike Holland
State Cartographer
South Carolina Division of Research
and Statistical Services
Office of Geographic Statistics
337 Rembert C. Dennis Bldg.
1000 Assembly Street
Columbia, SC 29201

UTAH

state resident cartographer
position requested

WASHINGTON position lost
due to funding cutbacks

NEVADA

Gene Faust
 State Resident Cartographer
 Bureau of Mines and Geology
 University of Nevada
 Reno, NV 89557

WISCONSIN

Art Ziegler
 State Cartographer
 160 Science Hall
 University of Wisconsin
 Madison, WI 53706

* A cooperative program
 between the state and
 the U.S. Geol. Survey

EP

Map Librarians Need to Beware of ... Pre-Payment : Addendum

In my article by the above title in the June 1983 Information Bulletin, I referred to my experience with pre-payment on an order for Encyclopedic Gazetteer of the United States published by American Historical Publications, Inc., of Wilmington, Delaware. I issued a warning to avoid pre-payment because "there have been more than one publisher accused of failing to publish books after collecting prepayments." In addition to the title mentioned above, I referred to several state gazetteers [see I.B. 14:3:217] that were advertised by the same publisher [American Historical Publications, Inc. is an imprint used by Frank or Michael Gille, who have been accused of mail fraud and other Federal crimes, plead guilty, and have been convicted]. I also noted that "there are recent reports that Frank Gille has published some additional volumes ...".

I received a kind note from Arlyn Sherwood, Illinois State Library, Springfield, with a copy of her book review in the June 1983 issue of the Special Libraries Association/Geography and Map Division Bulletin [pages 80-82].

She reviewed the Illinois Gazetteer, 1981 [a historical and statistical guide to all of the places in the state], by American Historical Publications, Inc., c1981. At least one title in the series has been published.

So here is more evidence that this publisher is trying to provide some value in return for orders. It is questionable, however, whether there is enough value in this publication to acquire it, or any other in this series - without examining the book on an approval basis. Arlyn Sherwood's concluding opinion is that the Illinois Gazetteer, 1981 "...does not represent a worthwhile addition to the existing literature" SS

Maps of Thailand

It is with great appreciation to the Defense Mapping Agency that the following information is published.

The Defense Mapping Agency has sent a memo to members of its Map and Chart Depository Program notifying them that DMA had requested permission to distribute maps of Thailand in Series 1501, Joint Operation Graphics (1:250,000). Although the request was denied, the Royal Thai Survey Department has agreed to sell the following 52 maps to institutions at 22.00 baht per sheet: [23 baht = 1 US \$]

NB 47-2	NC 47-11	ND 47-11	ND 48-9	NE 47-12
NB 47-3	NC 47-14	ND 47-12	ND 48-13	NE 47-14
NB 47-7	NC 47-15	ND 47-15	NE 47-2	NE 47-15
NB 47-8	NC 48-1	ND 47-16	NE 47-3	NE 47-16
NB 47-12	ND 47-2	ND 48-1	NE 47-4	NE 48-5
NB 48-5	ND 47-3	ND 48-2	NE 47-6	NE 48-6
NC 47-3	ND 47-4	ND 48-3	NE 47-7	NE 48-9
NC 47-6	ND 47-6	ND 48-5	NE 47-8	NE 48-10
NC 47-7	ND 47-7	ND 48-6	NE 47-10	NE 48-13
NC 47-10	ND 47-8	ND 48-7	NE 47-11	NE 48-14
				NE 48-15
				NF 47-15

Purchase orders should be sent to:

Director of Survey, Royal Thai Survey Department
Supreme Command Headquarters, Bangkok-2, Thailand EP

MAPS OFFERED TO U.S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY LIBRARIES

As promised in earlier communications from the Cartographic Users Advisory Committee, The U.S. Superintendent of Documents on June 24, 1983 surveyed all Depository Libraries for their selection of maps from the Defense Mapping Agency and the United States Geological Survey [Survey 83-11 and Survey 83-12]. These surveys are the result of a drive spearheaded by the Joint Committee on Printing of the United States Congress, the oversight committee that monitors the Government Printing Office.

The DMA depository program (a previously established and DMA administered map distribution program) includes 245 participants. Of these, 89% are also Government Printing Office depositories, or belong to an institution already represented by a GPO depository library.

Three types of DMA products are available to depositories:

(1) Aeronautical products; (2) Topographic products; (3) Nautical charts. Altogether 42 different series of maps were offered on the Survey No. 83-11 from GPO. All libraries, except Regional Depositories which must take all items, have the option to be selective, and the selection for some items may be on a geographical basis; e.g., maps in some series may be selected for the following areas: (1) Africa, (2) Antarctica, (3) Arctic, (4) Asia and Eastern Europe, (5) Europe, (6) Central and South America, (7) North America, (8) Pacific, or (9) World (i.e., all).

About 219 categories of items will be established for DMA products. The estimate is that about 600 products will be distributed during fiscal 1984. (A complete set of DMA maps and charts, of which this Survey is only a part, contains 2,600 maps and charts.)

The following series were offered on GPO Survey 83-11:

1. AERONAUTICAL PRODUCTS - DMA estimates 27 publications per year for all of the three following series combined:

ONC - Operational Navigation Charts 1:1,000,000
JNC - Jet Navigation Charts 1:2,000,000
GNC - Global Navigation Charts 1:5,000,000

2. TOPOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS - DMA estimates 57 publications per year for all of the following series combined:

Series 1105 - Area Outline Maps 1:5M 1:10M 1:20M
 Series 1106 - The World 1:5M
 Series 1107 - The World 1:60M 1:135M
 Series 1144 - The World 1:22M
 Series 1145 - The World 1:35M
 Series 1146 - Area Outline Maps 1:7M
 Series 1147 - World Plotting Series 1:9M 1:18M
 Series 1148 - The World 1:35M
 Series 1209 - Europe 1:2M
 Series 1211S - Mid-East Briefing Graphic 1:3.5M
 Series 1301 - The World 1:1M
 Series 1308 - Mid-East Briefing Map 1:1.5M
 Series 2201 - Africa 1:2M
 Series 5103 - USSR-Admin Areas 1:8M
 Series 5104 - USSR and Adjacent Areas 1:8M
 Series 5211 - Arabian Peninsula 1:2M
 Series 5213 - SE Asia Briefing Maps 1:2M
 Series 5305 - Eastern Asia 1:1.5M
 Series 8205 - United States 1:3.5M
 Series 8206 - United States 1:3.5M
 Series 9201 - New Zealand 1:2M
 Series 9203 - U.S. Trust Territory of the Pacific 1:4M
 Series L302 - Japan Road Maps 1:1M
 Series L351 - Korea Road Maps 1:7M

Series M305 - Official Road Maps for Allied Forces-Europe 1:1M
 Series 1150 - World 1:14M

- (3) NAUTICAL CHARTS - DMA estimates 500 publications per year for all the following series combined:

General Nautical Charts (38)
International Chart Series (45)
Great Circle Tracking Charts (58)
Omega Plotting Charts Series 7500 (31)
Omega Plotting Charts Series 7600 (112)
Loran A Plotting Charts Series 7300 (19)
Loran C Plotting Charts Series 7800 (44)
Display Plotting Charts 1-degree-36" (12)
Display Plotting Charts 1-degree-1" (87)
Display Plotting Charts 1-degree-2" (200)
Display Plotting Charts 1-degree-3" (85)
Coastal Charts (4000)

Survey 83-12

United States Geological Survey

An earlier questionnaire, the "JCP Map Questionnaire", gave GPO Depository Libraries the opportunity to indicate whether another library would be the recipient of the maps selected under this program. All "Regional Depository Libraries" must select all items. The following series are offered:

- (1) GM - GEOLOGIC AND HYDROLOGIC MAPS

C - Coal Investigations
 GI - Index to Geologic Mapping of the United States
 GP - Geophysical Investigations
 GQ - Geologic Quadrangle Maps
 HA - Hydrologic Investigations Atlases
 I - Miscellaneous Geologic Investigations
 MF - Miscellaneous Field Studies Maps [This is the first time the MF series has been offered; long a goal of map librarians to get this item on Deposit.]
 MR - Mineral Investigations Resource Maps
 OC - Oil and Gas Investigations Charts
 OM - Oil and Gas Investigations Maps
 WF - Water Resources Investigations Folders

- (2) SP - STATUS AND PROGRESS OF OPERATIONS

SO - Topographic Mapping--Status and Progress of Operations
 IS - Index to Intermediate Scale Mapping
 OT - Index to Orthophotoquad Mapping

DM - Index to USGS/DMA 1:50,000-Scale, 15-Minute
Quadrangle Mapping

LU - Index to Land Use and Land Cover Maps and
Digital Data

(3) TQ - TOPOGRAPHIC QUADRANGLE

(7.5° series) and (15° series) [2,900 - 3,100 maps/yr]

[Not 29,900 maps as printed in the Survey.]

(4) TS - TOPOGRAPHIC SPECIALS

United States Series of Topographic Maps, 1:250,000

Alaska 1:250,000 Series

Antarctica Topographic Series 1:50,000

Antarctica Topographic Series 1:250,000 Reconnaissance

Antarctica Topographic Series 1:500,000 Reconnaissance

Antarctica Topographic Series 1:500,000 Sketch Map

Antarctica Topographic Series 1:1,000,000 IMW

United States Topographic / Bathymetric Maps

[1:24,000 - 1:100,000 - & - 1:250,000]

State Map Series (Planimetric, 1:500,000)

State Map Series (Topographic, 1:500,000)

State Map Series (Shaded Relief, 1:500,000)

State Map Series (Planimetric, 1:1,000,000)

Bureau of Land Management 1:100,000-Scale Maps

National Park Series

United States 1:1,000,000-Scale Maps

County Map Series

Slope Maps

United States 1:100,000-Scale Series

National Atlas of the United States (separate sheets)

(5) LM - LAND USE AND LAND COVER AND ASSOCIATED MAPS

Land Use and Land Cover and Associated Maps

[1:100,000 and 1:250,000]

["Item Cards" were issued by GPO for each of these series that serve as shelf list cards. Cards describe the GPO Item Number, a description that includes map subject content, map scale(s), and the number of titles or sheets to expect each year, and the SuDocs Number.]

EP

Library of Congress Exhibit
Commemorates
Mapping the North American Plains

To commemorate the 150th anniversary of Maximilian, Prince of Wied-Neuweid's expedition to the upper Missouri River, the Library of Congress with the Center for Great Plains Studies at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln recently assembled and exhibited

more than seventy historic maps of the North American Plains from the sixteenth century to the turn of the twentieth century.

Many public and private collections, besides the Library of Congress, are represented in this exhibition including the National Archives of the United States, Public Archives of Canada, Yale University, Hudson's Bay Company Archives, Provincial Archives of Manitoba, Joslyn Art Museum, Nebraska Historical Society, Smithsonian Institution, and the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee.

The themes of the exhibit were as follows: Sixteenth Century Images; French Exploratory Mapping; British Exploratory Mapping; American Exploratory Mapping, 1803-1807; American Exploratory Mapping, 1819-1863; Military Mapping; Battle of Little Big Horn; Jurisdictional Mapping; Mapping New Indian Lands; Geological and Topographic Mapping; and, Commercial Mapping.

A brochure, 41cm x 36cm, folded to 21cm x 9cm, was issued to guide the exhibit viewer. It contains an introductory description of each theme, a description of each map in the exhibit, and the collection from which the map emanates (with call numbers for the LC items).

The exhibit brochure is available from the Geography and Map Division, The Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540.

EP

Corrections to Previous Item

In the March 1983 issue of the Information Bulletin (WAML Inf Bull 14(2) page 165) a News Note entitled "**USGS Topo Maps Limited to One Copy**". The information was provided by Riley Moffat. The News Note included the following:

"... the number of replacement maps (damaged or lost after receipt) is being limited to one-hundred items per year."

Riley has issued a correction to that statement. A clarification from Frank A. Ouseley, Chief, Office of Product Distribution Policy, U.S. Geological Survey, Reston, indicates "that there is no hundred map limit for legitimate replacements". RM

Archival Quality Mending Tape

A news item by Betty Kidd, Chief, National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada, appears in Bulletin 46 of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries (page 80, March 1983). It is important information for all interested in preservation of

maps, it is reprinted here with thanks to the author and to the Editor of the ACML Bulletin, Richard Hugh Pinnell, University of Waterloo.

"Several years ago, the Conservation Committee recommended the use of Filmoplast P tape for minor temporary repairs of maps and other documents. The purpose of this note is to inform readers of an alternative tape, which can be highly recommended.

Ademco's Archival Document Repair Tape is an acid- and sulphur-free bleached wood based tissue, coated on one side with an acid-free adhesive. The tape can be removed using a suitable spirit solvent.

The tape, produced in England, is available from various sources, including Lisle-Kelco Limited, 681 Petrolia Road, Downsview, Ontario M3J 2N6 (telephone 416-663-5210). Telephone numbers are also listed on this company's letterhead for Vancouver, (604) 688-5151, and for Montreal, (514) 739-3984."

BK

[Editor's Note: I welcome information on a U.S. source for this tape and will report with appropriate credit for your contribution.]

Pilot Pen Unveils New Photographic Marker

According to a notice in Photogrammetric Engineering and Remote Sensing (1983:692), "Pilot Pen Corporation of America, a recognized national leader in innovative writing instruments, disclosed that it will introduce the revolutionary Pilot Photographic Marker. The new marker is designed to serve the total needs of both commercial and amateur photographers. The Pilot Photographic Marker is expected to obsolete the old grease pencil in all photographic applications.

The new marker writes and stays permanently in virtually every photographic application: photographs, negatives, slides, photo albums, films, trays, bottles, instant or Polaroid prints, even glass carriers and plastic slide mounts. Its permanent ink will not smear or wash off during the developing process, so it can be used to mark on resin-coated paper.

The Pilot Photographic Marker is available in black ink. It is priced at \$1.49 suggested retail and ..." [has been reported to be available in most photo supply stores].

EP

USGS Issues new Symbols Description for Topographic Maps

The National Mapping Division, U.S. Geological Survey, in June 1983 released its new brochure "Topographic Maps" which describes the map series, explains Provisional edition maps, Index maps, Map Scale, how to order maps (including over-the-counter sales offices), and lists all the series and their characteristics.

The most important feature of this brochure, which is designed to replace the single page (8.5" x 11") symbols sheet, is that it provides the up-to-date use of topographic symbols - for Provisional edition maps-metric or conventional units; Metric unit maps; and Conventional unit maps. Some symbols are shown on the latter two editions but either not shown or hand-lettered on the Provisional editions.

It is handy to have this up-to-date information. Map librarians have been urging the National Mapping Division to produce this, and it is gratifying to have achieved this objective.

The brochure 20cm x 47cm, folded to 20cm x 9.5cm, was distributed by Gary North, Assistant Division Chief of the National Mapping Division, at the June meeting of the Cartographic Users Advisory Council in Los Angeles (during the MAGERT/ALA meetings and at the USGS Exhibit Booth in Convention Hall). Copies should be reaching USGS depositories as part of regular mailings, but if it doesn't - send for a copy or two!

EP

1:250,000 UNIFIED HEMISPHERIC MAPPING SERIES

Robert L. Senter, Program Manager for the Unified Hemispheric Mapping Program, issued Newsletter No. 7 on 6 June 1983. He indicates that the following countries are now participating in producing topographic maps of their countries at 1:250,000: Mexico (122 sheets completed and in progress), Haiti (3), Guatemala (1), Costa Rica (3), Panama (2), Colombia (10), Ecuador (3), Peru (14), Bolivia (5), Uruguay (2), and Argentina (no # established as of 6 June 83). The total number of maps distributed (or to be distributed) is 165 to date.

He provided an interesting explanation for a change in the usual format of sheet size for Ecuador: "In the case of Ecuador, we agreed to change the sheet size from 1 degree x 1 degree 30' to 1 degree X 1 degree for the following reasons: lack of aerial photography due to perennial cloud cover, a larger sheet would have many blank areas; one degree of longitude covers a larger area at the equator than in the mid-latitudes; no 1:250,000 scale

maps exist in Ecuador, therefore, this is new mapping not a revision; and, finally, I don't believe Ecuador would have agreed to participate, if we had not made the change."

Distributed with Newsletter No. 7 was an Index for the Ecuador maps. Also was an order blank for establishing a Standing Order. The maps cost \$2.25 each, plus cost of handling and mailing. As it has been stated before, this source of 1:250,000 maps is the best opportunity to acquire Latin American topographic coverage, at a reasonable price.

Orders may be placed at: PAIGH Commission on Cartography, DMAIAGS, Bldg. 144, Fort Sam Houston, Texas 78234. (phone 512/221-4622/7074).

The regions and countries and their respective number of sheets for complete coverage is as follows:

MEXICO	122	CENTRAL AMERICA	53	SOUTH AMERICA	1085
ANTILLES	8	Costa Rica	7	Argentina	201
		El Salvador	3	Bolivia	56
Dominican	5	Guatemala	11	Brazil	488
Haiti	3	Honduras	11	Chile	73
		Nicaragua	10	Colombia	73
		Panama	11	Ecuador	20
This project is sponsored by the Pan-				Paraguay	25
American Institute of Geography and History,				Peru	73
Commission on Cartography - project is co-				Uruguay	12
ordinated by U.S. Defense Mapping Agency.				Venezuela	64

The latest shipment of maps, shipped by DMA on October 4th, contained six maps: NC 16-8 Chorotega, Costa Rica; NC 17-9 Uren, Costa Rica; NE 18-7 Les Cayes, Haiti; SC 18-9 Pativilca, Peru; SC 18-13 Huacho, Peru; and, SD 18-11 Nazca, Peru. Each map cost \$2.25 and the shipping charges were \$1.70, for a total of \$15.20. EP

Document citation provided by Konrad Waibel, Arizona State Archives:

Progress Report on the Cartographic Activities of the United States Jan. 1, 1977 - Dec. 31, 1981. For presentation to the XIV Pan American Consultation on Cartography in Santiago, Chile, March 22 - April 3, 1982. Submitted by the United States Member of the Commission on Cartography of the Pan American Institute of Geography and History. KW

VTN Consolidated, Inc. Has 1983 Photos of Orange County

VTN Consolidated, Inc., 2301 Campus Drive, Irvine, CA 92715, has covered the Orange County (California) area at various scales and times since 1967. These aerial photos have been flown for aerial surveys, marketing analysis, city planning, flood control, land reclamation, environmental analysis, traffic studies, population surveys, insurance studies, distribution planning, rights of way, economic forecasts, real estate, and engineering purposes. More information is available at the above address, or phone Dave Morales at (714) 851-5237. EP

Brigham Young University Map Collection

The May-August 1983 Selected Acquisitions list issued by Riley Moffat, Brigham Young University map librarian, provides a summary of the collection as follows: "During Spring and Summer Semesters the Map Collection processed 3803 new maps and 85 new atlases into the collection, cataloged 414 new titles, circulated 871 maps, recataloged 3104 maps and withdrew 18,770 maps. This brings the collections holdings to 146,510 maps on paper, 94,552 maps on microfilm and 4887 atlases and gazetteers." EP

Arizona Place Names Project

The U.S. Board on Geographic Names has awarded the Center for Southeast Studies at Arizona State University a grant for a cooperative effort to update and edit the computerized Arizona Place Name File (maintained by the BGN). In this project, the Center coordinates the work and provides the expertise of representatives from the departments of history, geography, and political science. The BGN provides the original file. The Arizona State Land Department of Transportation provides its computerized place name files. The State Archives provides documentary sources. The U.S.G.S. provides the funding for the project. A final report is expected by the end of 1983. EP

The BaseLine: the newsletter for Road Map Collectors EP

This newsletter has a highly specialized audience seeking a wider readership. Issue No. 8 appeared in May 1983. The BaseLine editor is Stan DeOrsey, 78 Colburn Drive, Poughkeepsie, NY 12603.

Map Acquisitions Warnings II

Readers of the Information Bulletin from time-to-time choose to share their experiences in acquiring maps, and from time-to-time these have appeared in Acquisitions Round-Table (a sometimes column).

We have two contributions for this issue and invite additions on this general topic.

Peter Stark, Map Librarian, University of Oregon, reports their experience of ordering a map of Malaysia and Brunei from The Cellar Bookshop, 18090 Wyoming, Detroit, Michigan 48221. A citation to this map was found in a journal or an accessions list, and on that basis an order was placed.

The map received was: Malaysia and Brunei the 1978 map (8.5" x 11") produced by The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (503007 12-78 (544065) at 1:3,600,000 with "The Cellar Book Shop" sticker pasted on. PS

Linda Newman, Map Librarian, Mines Library, University of Nevada, Reno, has provided information to The Editor that leads to the following advisory to be cautious about ordering certain maps from the following: LN & EP

Geothermal World 5762 Firebird Court, Mission Oaks,
Camarillo, California 93010

Maps offered by Geothermal World:

"MAPS: Geothermal Resources of; -Arizona, Alaska&Hawaii, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, N.Dakota, Oregon, Utah, Western U.S., Volcanoes-World map\$ 6.50 each "

In the June 1983 issue of the Information Bulletin, pages 211-212, a description of these geothermal maps was provided:

"Interested parties may also want the publications/price list of Solid Earth Publications available from the National Geophysical Data Center and World Data Center A for Solid Earth Geophysics (March 1983 is the one in hand), which lists all of the Geothermal Resources [maps] of [various States], each at \$3.00 in USA, \$4.00 elsewhere. ..."

"(1) Geothermal Energy Resources in the Western United States 1:2,500,000 1977 \$3.00 (2) Geothermal Energy in Alaska and Hawaii. 1:5,000,000 (for Alaska); 1:500,000 (for Hawaii as inset).

1979. \$3.00 (3) Geopressured Geothermal Energy In Reservoir Fluids of the Northern Gulf of Mexico Basin. 1:1,000,000 1979 \$3."

Those maps are published by the National Geophysical Data Center, NOAA, Code E/GC1, 325 Broadway, Boulder, CO 80303.

It is certainly not implied that Geothermal World is not a legitimate business enterprise, offering to furnish what is advertised at the advertised price. What is suggested is, there are legitimate map and atlas publishers that take U.S. government products [which are in the public domain] and publish them as their own titles; therefore, don't be misled that there may be unique maps offered by these dealers. If the geographic area and scale are the same inquire before ordering! Especially if you already have these same titles by NGDC/NOAA!

ALICE Is a Computer that reads Maps

DD

David Deckelbaum, UCLA Map Library, shares with us an item he saw in The Futurist (June 1983, p. 5): "U.S. government agencies and counties are receiving more accurate information on land elevation, soil conditions, agriculture, vegetation, and air pollution--thanks to ALICE, a computer that can read maps at Argonne National Laboratory. ALICE's ability to rapidly process visual information can help in a variety of tasks. For instance, a new law that allows Illinois counties to tax farmland based on agricultural productivity rather than potential commercial value has not been fully implemented because of the difficulty of assessing each individual farm parcel. Soil maps, the best tool for the task, depict soil type without regard to artificial boundaries. Maps showing farm tracts have no information on soil conditions. ALICE can put these maps together, achieving in seven months what it would take a person three years to do by hand."

ACSM/ASP Fall Convention held Sept. 1983 In Salt Lake City

Pioneering New Frontiers In Surveying and Mapping was the theme for the Fall Convention 1983 of the joint meeting of the American Congress on Surveying and Mapping and the American Society of Photogrammetry, September 19-23.

Among the varied program, many presentations were of interest to map and imagery librarians. Many of these may be published in the society journal Surveying and Mapping. However, your Editor would appreciate having brought to his attention a report on the following talk (or any article on the subject): "Mapping Applications of Video Disc Technology" by Danial J. Costanzo, U.S. Army Engineer Topographic Laboratories, Fort Belvoir, VA. EP

Map Room Acquisitions Lists

Mary Larsgaard, late Editor of base line (ALA/MAGERT), in her last issue, June 1983 [which is her last since she has turned over the editorial reins to Jim Walsh, University of Wyoming-Laramie], writes "In Praise of Acquisitions Lists" [base line 4(3):76] and provides names and addresses of "some" acquisitions lists, including:

Bibliothèque de l'Université Laval, Quebec
 Brigham Young University
 Central Washington University, Ellensburg
 Clark University, Worcester, MA
 Dartmouth College, Hanover, NH [ceased publ.]
 Geological Survey of Canada, Ottawa
 Michigan State University, East Lansing
 Pennsylvania State University
 University of Arizona, Tucson
 University of Calgary
 University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign
 both Geology Library; & Map & Geography Library
 University of New Mexico, Albuquerque
 Wisconsin State Cartographer's Office

She did not include her own! The Colorado School of Mines, of which she is the Map Librarian of the Arthur Lakes Library's Map Section, has previously issued an OCLC generated list of new acquisitions under the title, New Books and Maps. That practice was discontinued, however. In its place: "RECENTLY CATALOGED MAPS & ATLASES", Issue no. 1, June, 1983, (9 pages) has appeared. She qualifies the content, and the frequency: it will be "a twice-a-year listings of items cataloged, EXCLUDING:

U.S. Geological Survey depository items
 U.S. Defense Mapping Agency depository items
 U.S. GPO depository items"

[Map Room, Arthur Lakes Library, Colorado School of Mines, Golden, CO 80401 (telephone 303/ 273-3697)]

She did not include the following (although she did not purport her list to be comprehensive), so you might want to know that the following are also published:

University of California	University of Nevada
The General Library	Mines Library
Map Room	Reno, NV 89557
Berkeley, CA 94720	(Books Received in the Mines
(Maps Newly Cataloged; monthly)	Library; quarterly; includes
	maps, serials, theses, etc.)

California State University, Fresno. Henry Madden Library. The Map Library. **Atlas and Map Acquisitions, 1982.**
[by] Herbert S. Fox, Map Librarian, May 1983. [reflects acquisitions during the year; holdings as of December 31, 1982 total 101,076 maps.]

University of Wyoming Map Acquisitions List

Map Projections is the newsletter/acquisitions list of Coe Library's Map Collection. The purpose of the newsletter is to inform the university and map community of new materials added to the Map Collection, as well as pertinent materials added to other university library collections. The newsletter will also contain notices and items of interest to users of the Map Collection. Map Projections will be published six-times a year. Those interested in receiving Map Projections, please contact: Jim Walsh, Maps/Documents Librarian, Coe Library, University of Wyoming, University Station, Box 3334, Laramie, WY 82071. EP

The Map Box - also known as - "Murray's Maps"

The San Francisco Chronicle (Business World section, p. 33, Fri., September 9, 1983) published an article by Harry Jupiter. The article is center-page, with a 5" x 6.5" photo by Gary Fong of "Bob Robertson with his Japanese map of S.F. [subtitled:] He expects to sell 100 million maps annually in five years". The article is captioned "New Territory for Mapmaker [subtitled] Safety-Kleen Buys Map Box":

"When Bob Robertson started his map business in Belmont [California] eight years ago, his friends suggested he had lost his bearings. "People said, 'Bob, you're out of your mind. Nobody's gonna pay you for a map,'" Robertson recalled yesterday, and he couldn't resist a small chuckle.

Service stations used to give maps away, but that began to change 10 years ago when foreign oil producers shut off the spigots and oil prices started climbing. It's been a long time since gas stations handed free maps to every kid with a geography project. They sell 'em.

Robertson, 66, sells maps, too, using racks in groceries, pharmacies, auto supply stores, hotel cigar counters and vending machines. They're called Murray's Maps. There is no person in the firm named Murray, Robertson said, "I just wanted a name for the little cartoon figure we use on the covers of the maps."

He has just sold 85 percent of his company, The Map Box, to Safety-Kleen Corp., a growing firm based in Elgin, Ill., that

recently began trading on the New York Stock Exchange. Safety-Kleen went into business 20 years ago to market parts cleaners to industrial and automotive markets. The company now is the largest merchandiser of degreasers in the world, with more than 260,000 outlets.

Robertson has been selling maps at 9000 locations in California, Nevada and the Seattle-Tacoma area of Washington. Now, he says, he's aiming for all major metropolitan areas in the United States. He retains 15 percent of his company and the major role in its direction. He currently employs 55 people. He said he plans to hire 500 sales representatives.

R. W. Willmschen Jr., Safety-Kleen vice president for finance, said he first heard of Robertson's map company last November and it sounded like a worthwhile acquisition. Actual negotiations took about three months. "They sold 2.5 million maps last year and had revenues of about \$1.5 million," Willmschen said. "We think we can help Mr. Robertson increase his distribution substantially." Willmschen said Robertson will get 5000 shares of Safety-Kleen stock (35 1/8 yesterday) plus an infusion of capital. The amount is still being worked out.

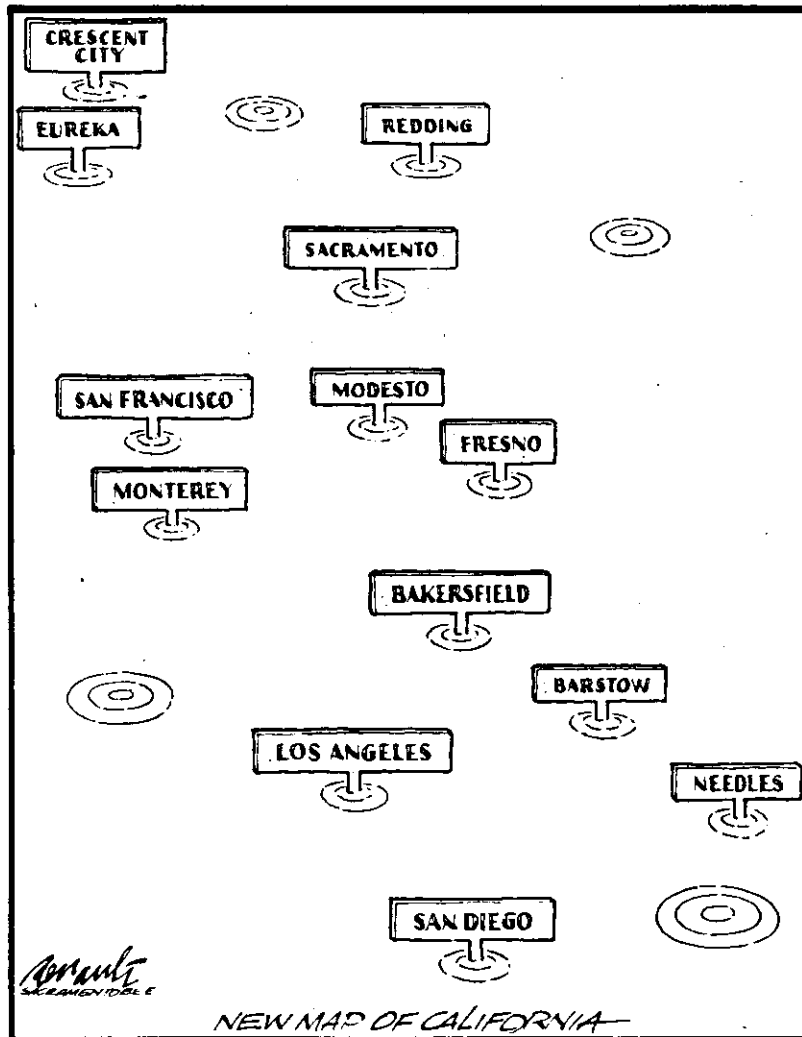
"I would say, conservatively, that we'll be selling 3.5 million to 4 million maps in 1984," Robertson said, "and within five years, I expect to sell more than 100 million maps a year." Robertson said he realized he needed help in turning such ambitious expansion ideas into reality and he found Safety-Kleen the ideal corporation to work with. "It costs a hell of a lot of money - millions of dollars - to build a distribution system," Robertson said, "and these people (Safety-Kleen) have done it. No one has ever merchandised maps the way we have, and now we're going to be able to do it even better. There are more than 300 million maps sold in this country every year. I'm going after 40 percent of that market."

Safety-Kleen has 165 offices across the nation, Robertson said, "and we'll have the use of those facilities." Although he will hire his own sales force, those Safety-Kleen offices will help Robertson get rolling. The map man and Safety-Kleen have some huge common markets. "They sell to gas stations, and so do we," Robertson said. "They sell de-greasing materials and equipment to restaurants. That's another natural market for us. We're going to have a lot going for us."

Among Robertson's assets are his imagination and his ability to seize an opportunity. It's no longer news that thousands of Japanese tourists have come to San Francisco in recent years. Robertson recognized another market. His printers rolled the presses yesterday on yet another San Francisco map--in Japanese." EP

New Map of California - the wet version!

A cartoonist for the Sacramento Bee [California newspaper], "Renault" drew his "New Map of California" to express the general feeling of inundation that Californians felt during the Winter of 1983 -- [interpretation - several big puddles, connected by rain] EP



MAP & GEOGRAPHY ROUND TABLE - DALLAS JUNE 1984

Jim Coombs, Chair, MAGERT, 1983/84, has issued the following **CALL FOR PAPERS**: The American Library Association will be meeting in Dallas, June 23-28, 1984. Papers are welcome on the following

themes: map preservation; map library administration/employee training; exploration and mapping of Texas; new mapping technologies; and maps as geographic tools or information sources.

Spoken presentations should be planned for no more than 20 minutes, although papers may well be lengthy. Please send a title and brief description or outline by November 30, 1983. Paper selection will be made by December 15, 1983. Papers accepted for presentation will be considered for publication at a later date.

Contact: James A. Coombs, Map Collection, Meyer Library, Southwest Missouri State University, Springfield, MO 65804 (telephone 417/ 836-5104).

Map Librarianship Job Vacancy

[Editor's Note: While the Sept. 15 Application Deadline for this vacancy has passed, it is for the historical record that we publish the following notice - from, American Libraries July/August 1983. The vacancy to which this announcement refers is that of Mary Blakeley, whose retirement is noted in this issue's Bench Marks!]

Head map librarian: University of Arizona Library. Works under the direction of assistant university librarian for public services in administering the map collection. Responsibilities include circulation and reference services; collection development; technical processing; cataloging; library budget allocations; requesting, training, supervising, and evaluating staff. Staff includes reference librarian, map cataloger, loan assistant, and student assistants. The collection contains about 180,000 items.

Requirements include an ALA-accredited library degree; undergraduate degree in geography, geology, or a related field. A minimum of 4 yrs.' academic library experience in a map library; demonstrated management and supervisory ability; and a knowledge of library automation are desirable. Position available Jan. 3, 1984. Salary range \$23,000-\$28,000, 12-mo. appointment, 22 days' vacation, fringe benefits. **Application deadline: Sept. 15.** Send resume, including list of 3 references, to: W. David Laird, University Librarian, Main Library, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721. An equal-opportunity, affirmative-action employer."

PRESS RELEASE

University Library
University of California
Santa Cruz, CA 95064

OCTOBER 20, 1983-- (FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)
(CONTACT: Stanley D. Stevens, Map Librarian (PHONE 408/ 429-2364))

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED AT UCSC UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

The Map Collection at UCSC's McHenry Library this month (October 1983) celebrates the 100th Anniversary of the publication of the first Sanborn Map of the City of Santa Cruz.

According to Map Librarian Stanley Stevens, this map of the City of Santa Cruz is distinguished from all other maps in the library's collection because:

1. It is the earliest Sanborn Map of the City of Santa Cruz;
2. It is the only extant copy in the world;
3. It is the earliest Sanborn Map published for any city or town in California; and,
4. It was the first purchase of library material (in any form) for the University Library, UCSC.

This unique map in four sheets was offered to UCSC's founding University Librarian, Donald T. Clark, by a rare-book dealer in 1962 at the time when UCSC's offices were temporarily located at Cabrillo College in Aptos (during the construction of the UCSC campus, which opened in 1965). There was no money yet allocated to purchase library materials, yet Mr. Clark was determined that he would not let this rare opportunity pass. So, with the financial help of founding Chancellor Dean McHenry, the purchase was made. Little did they know at that time how rare this map is! It is now preserved as are other important maps of the Santa Cruz and Monterey Bay area in the University Library's Map Collection.

The map was created by the Sanborn Map Company of New York for use by fire insurance agents. The map's legend tells the condition of the city of Santa Cruz a hundred years ago - from a fireman's point of view:

"Santa Cruz, Cal. Oct. 1883. Population 5,000. No Steam & No Hand Engines. 2 Independent Hose Carts. Supply of Good Rubber Hose. Water Facilities Good. Prevailing Winds N. &

S. Lights GAS. Note: Water works--2 reservoirs 1/2 mile from town filled by stream, 1 reservoir 190' and 100' above town level, united capacity 650,000 gals. Pipes from reservoirs 11" & 6". Service pipes 6", 4" & 8". 45 public hyd's. Pressure at hyd's. 45 lbs. per sq. inch. Sanborn Map & Publishing Co. Limited, 117 & 119 Broadway, New York."

The Sanborn Map Company, as early as 1867, published maps and atlases of more than twelve thousand United States towns and cities. The city of Santa Cruz was the first mapped in California, as evidenced by the catalog of Fire Insurance Maps in the Library of Congress, [a collection which has, with its 700,000 sheets, the most complete collection in existence.]

Copies of Sanborn Maps are exceedingly rare. The Sanborn Company's method of business was to lease the maps, rather than sell them outright. This arrangement provided the Sanborn Company with complete control of their product. Therefore, as new maps were issued the Sanborn Map Company recalled the old copies. Since these maps had no current commercial value, most were destroyed upon return to Sanborn.

Sanborn maps were designed to assist fire insurance agents in determining the size, shape, and construction of homes and commercial or public buildings. With the Sanborn Map at his desk the insurance agent could learn the fire hazards related to any property in the city and be able to write a policy on the basis of this information. The maps indicate widths and names of streets, property boundaries, building use, and house and block numbers - all at a scale of one-inch on the map equals 50-feet on the land. They show the locations of water mains, fire hydrants, and alarm signals. Any potential fire hazards, such as boilers or other industrial machinery, were shown by a special system of color-coded symbols. Sanborn maps are, for these and other reasons, one of the best records for architectural history, land use, urban density, and fire history.

The most recent inquiry about these maps came from a researcher of information about John Steinbeck who is collecting data for use by the Steinbeck Museum in Salinas. The Sanborn maps of Monterey in 1926-1936 present the details of Cannery Row, during the period set in his book of the same name. Other Sanborn maps in the University Library's collections include Salinas in 1900 and 1913, which depict Steinbeck's birthplace during the period of his youth.

Most of the Sanborn Maps in the University Library's collection are photographic reproductions mounted into 35mm slide-format. Further inquiries regarding Sanborn Maps may be obtained from Stanley Stevens, Map Librarian, University Library, University of California, Santa Cruz, CA 95064 (telephone 408/ 429-2364).

D. A Butcher, Rare Maps & Prints

D. A. Butcher, 87 McLean St., Truro, Nova Scotia, Canada B2N 4W2. This dealer in rare maps and prints (formerly of Halifax) has issued a list of maps: "List October 5, 1983. Maps of Canada &c." The prices are listed in Canadian dollars, and notes that "as the Canadian dollar is worth only around 75-cents there are some pretty good values in Canada!" EP

Australian Map Curators Circle changes name

The Australian Map Curators' Circle has changed its name to **Australian Map Circle**. The change was prompted by the extensive cross-disciplinary nature of our membership, and the feeling that the retention of the word Curators in the organization's name was inhibiting membership growth.

Also changed is the organization's mailing address, to:

Australian Map Circle
P.O. Box E133
QUEEN VICTORIA TERRACE, A.C.T. 2600.

EP

NEWS ITEMS FROM THE AUSTRALIAN MAP CIRCLE

There are several interesting items that are gleaned from the publications of the Australian Map Circle: the Newsletter, and The Globe.

Enclosed with Newsletter 28 (June 1983) is a copy of the newly revised Constitution for AMC, revised at the General Meeting held at the University of Melbourne on Feb. 3, 1983.

Membership categories are: Ordinary, Institutional, Student members, and Honorary members. Ordinary membership is open to anyone who pays the subscription rate of \$10.00 (Aust.\$), or

Institutions may subscribe for \$15.00 (Aust.\$) per year. Subscription rates include receipt of the AMC journal, The Globe (irregular), and the Newsletter (irregular).

The AMC annual conference for 1984 will be held at the University of Tasmania in Hobart from 24th - 27th January 1984. The Conference Convenor, Judy Goede, has arranged bed and breakfast accommodations at St. John Fisher College, and urges early registration due to the busy tourist season at that time. Conference brochures containing details of the programme and registration forms are available from the Convenor: Judy Goede, P.O. Box 338, SANDY BAY, TASMANIA 7005. (telephone 002-202486.

Microfiche Project

The Australian Electoral Office has discovered, in the process of preparing a catalogue of Commonwealth electoral maps since federation, that no single institution or library has a complete set of these maps and that some of them are in a poor state of preservation. The Office therefore has undertaken a project to produce a set of microfiche of all proclaimed Commonwealth electoral maps since Federation.

Each set includes approximately 1100 microfiche with one map per fiche. The set is organized chronologically by State and is supplied with an Index. "Latrobe Colourlab of Melbourne which has done the filming advises that the fiche is best viewed on a fiche reader with a low magnification lens such as 14.8 or on an overhead projector." Each complete set of microfiche will cost about \$400. (Aust.) The Australian Electoral Office is seeking expressions of interest in buying sets of the microfiche or in obtaining copies of the Catalogue. If you are interested in doing so, or if you would like further details, please contact: Ms. Susan Cabbage, Australian Electoral Office, P.O. Box 291, Civic Square, ACT 2608, Australia.

Checklist of Australian Map Catalogues and Indexes

This is an AMC publication that is going into a second edition. Mary Larsgaard reviewed this in baseline and found that "this is a must-have directory for any map library that collects Australian maps." It is available at the above AMC address, for \$4.00 Aust.

Map Reference Work in an Academic Library

An article by the above title, by Jeff Leeuwenburg, Canberra College of Advanced Education, appears in The Globe (Number 18, 1982, pp. 9-14).

"A wide range of College courses relate to maps, and this naturally determines the basic subject framework for reference work. Prime users are lecturers and students involved in cartography, geography, geology, urban and regional planning, natural resources, airphoto interpretation, landscape architecture and landscape design. Minor clients come from courses in education and history. There is also a small but steady trade, from within the College and from the public, in local history, bush walking, tourism and politics."

Leeuwenburg introduces his subject by defining his philosophical approach to reference work thus: "There are two curious features about searchers after maps: they are always convinced that there just must be a map of the area they are interested in, which resembles in colour, scale and style some other maps they have once seen; and they are remarkably uncritical about the map once they have it. It may be devoid of contours, forty years old, and show the rivers flowing the wrong way, but simply by existing, it gains a stern geographic credibility. To correct this attitude in map libraries of educational institutions, the librarian probably has some obligation to do more than simply retrieve maps on demand, such as to comment on the quality of the map, or the method of compilation, or on the availability of alternatives. Not much has been written on reference work in academic map libraries. The intention of this article is to get a dialogue started, by setting down reflections on the practice at one such library: Canberra College of Advanced Education."

He found that reference work could be categorized into six categories, and his experience at his College was divided among those six by estimating the percentage of reference time spent:

1. Finding maps (50%)
2. Finding aerial photographs (10%)
3. Interpreting or explaining maps (15%)
4. Liaison with lecturers (10%)
5. Reader education classes (5%)
6. Cartobibliography, or map availability enquiries (10%)

The percentages are based on a full year of activity, and the article includes an annual work cycle as well as a three graph of these activities on a month-to-month basis.

The author makes some concluding remarks, among which is the following: "The level of reference assistance given is quite high, as fifty percent of searches need assistance; but about half of the queries do not really require a trained map librarian. For the remaining portion, the Librarian does need some expertise in maps and/or earth sciences or geography." EP

MAP LIBRARIANSHIP: A Selective and Annotated Bibliography

by

Constance M. Piquette

Library Assistant and Map Librarian
University of Montana, Missoula
Mansfield Library Documents Division

[Prepared for a workshop on map librarianship, Montana Library Association Conference, May 1983, Billings, Montana. It is an updated and revised version of "A very select listing of resources for map librarianship including articles on recent developments", which appeared in the WAML Information Bulletin, Vol. 13, #1, pp. 101-103 (November 1981).]

HANDBOOKS OF MAP LIBRARIANSHIP

Ehrenberg, Ralph E. **Archives and manuscripts: maps and architectural drawings.** Chicago : Society of American Archivists, 1982.

Manual for the handling of architectural and cartographic archives. A general reference for the librarian who lacks specialized training with maps.

Larsgaard, Mary. **Map librarianship: an introduction.** Littleton, Colorado : Libraries Unlimited, 1978.

MAP LIBRARIANSHIP -- SLIDE/TAPE SERIES

Special Libraries Association. Geography and Map Division. **Introduction to map libraries.** 1982.

A slide/tape presentation for librarians and library science students interested in map librarianship. 20 minutes, 80 slides. Available on loan for \$10. or for purchase at \$85. from Anita K. Oser, Hunter Library, Western Carolina University, Cullowhee, North Carolina 28723.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES -- GENERAL GEOGRAPHIC AND CARTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Grim, Ronald E. **Historical geography of the United States, a guide to information sources.** Volume 5 in the Geography and Travel Information Guide Series, part of the Gale Information Guide Library. Detroit : Gale Research Company, 1982.

United States. Library of Congress. Geography and Map Division.
The bibliography of cartography. [and Supplement]
 Boston : G.K. Hall & Co., 1973.

"...comprehensive and unique analytic index to the literature of cartography. Maintained in card form in the Geography and Map Division of the Library of Congress for more than 75 years, and now reproduced in book form."

CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHIES -- MAP SELECTION AIDS -- GENERAL GUIDES
 TO MAJOR NATIONAL MAP COLLECTIONS.

Kelsay, Laura E. **List of cartographic records of the General Land Office. Record group 49.** Washington : National Archives, 1964. (Supt. of Doc. no.: GS 4.7: 19)

Introduction gives a history of the mapping and surveying of the General Land Office. Index includes names, subjects and geographical areas.

United States. Library of Congress. Geography and Map Division.
The Geography and Map Division: a guide to its collections and services. Revised edition. Washington, 1975. (Supt. of Doc. no.: LC 5.2: Se6 975)

United States. National Archives and Records Service. **Cartographic Archives Division.** General Information Leaflet No. 26. (Supt. of Doc. no.: GS 4.22: 26)

_____. **Guide to cartographic records in the National Archives.** Washington, 1971. (Supt. Doc. #: GS 4.6/2: C24)

CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHIES -- SELECTION AIDS -- PRODUCED BY THE
 LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Hebert, John R. **Panoramic maps of Anglo-American cities: a checklist of maps in the collections of the Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division.** Washington, Library of Congress, 1974. (Supt. of Doc. no.: LC 5.2: An4)

Ladd, Richard S. **A Descriptive list of treasure maps and charts.** Washington, Library of Congress, Map Division, 1964. (Supt. of Doc. no.: LC 5.2: T71/964)

_____. **Maps showing explorers routes, trails and early roads in the United States: an annotated list.** Washington, Library of Congress, Map Division, 1962. (Supt. of Doc. no.: LC 5.2: Ex7)

Indexed and thoroughly annotated.

Melville, Annette. Special collections in the Library of Congress : a selective guide. Washington : Library of Congress, 1980. (Supt. of Doc. no.: LC 1.6/4: C68)

Modelski, Andrew M. Railroad maps of the United States: a selective annotated bibliography of original 19th Century maps in the Geography and Map Division of the Library of Congress. Washington, Library of Congress, 1975. (Supt. of Doc. no.: LC 5.2: R13)

Noe, Barbara R. Facsimiles of maps and atlases : a list of reproductions for sale by various publishers and distributors. Fourth edition. Washington: Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division, 1980. (Supt. of Doc. no.: 5.2: M32/5)

Phillips, Philip Lee. Alaska and the Northwest Part of North America, 1588-1898, maps in the Library of Congress. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1898. (Supt. of Doc. no.: LC 5.2: A 1)

Chronological order with contents listing by author and date. Includes a listing of books of reference.

. A List of maps of America in the Library of Congress preceded by a list of works relating to cartography. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1901. (Supt. of Doc. no.: LC 5.2: Am3)

First comprehensive listing of early maps at L.C.

Ristow, Walter W. A la carte: selected papers on maps and atlases. Washington: Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division, 1972. (Supt. of Doc. no.: LC 5.2: M32/3)

Ristow, Walter W. and R. A. Skelton. Nautical charts on vellum in the Library of Congress. Washington: Library of Congress, 1977. (Supt. of Doc. no.: LC 1.2: N22/3)

Sellers, John R. and Patricia Molen Van Ee. Maps and charts of North America and the West Indies, 1750-1789: a guide to the collections in the Library of Congress. Washington: Library of Congress, 1981. (Supt. of Doc. no.: LC 1.6/4: M32/2 750-789)

Stephenson, Richard W. Civil War maps: an annotated list of maps and atlases in map collections of the Library of Congress. Washington: Library of Congress, Map Division, 1961. (Supt. of Doc. no.: LC 5.2: C49)

An index to battles, areas, subjects, cartographers, surveyors, engravers, lithographers and publishers.

United States. Library of Congress. Copyright Office. **Catalog of Copyright Entries, fourth series: maps.** Washington: 1980. Vol. 1, Part 6, Nos. 1-2. (Supt. of Doc. no.: LC 3.6/6: 1/6/no1-2)

United States. Library of Congress. Geography and Map Division. Reference and Bibliography Section. **Fire Insurance maps in the Library of Congress.** Washington: Library of Congress, 1981. (Supt. of Doc. no.: LC 5.2: F51)

Listing of Sanborn maps which includes bibliographical references and indexes.

CATALOGUING --- BIBLIOGRAPHIES -- SOURCES OF FULL COPY,

Library of Congress Shelflist, Geography, G-GF (microfiche edition).

Order from University Microfilms International, 300 North Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106.

Library of Congress. Cataloging Distribution Service. **National union catalog. Cartographic materials.**

Begins in 1983 with an index/register format with cumulative indexing, on microfiche. Indexes include name index, title index, subject index, series index, and a geographic classification code index. Records all maps cataloged by LC, and includes the entire MARC-Map database.

CATALOGUING REFERENCES -- AACR II

Anglo-American cataloguing rules. Second edition. Edited by Michael Gorman and Paul W. Winkler. Chicago, American Library Association ; Ottawa, Canadian Librarian Association, 1978.

Especially Part 1, Chapter 3, pp. 83-109: "Cartographic materials".

Cartographic materials : a manual of interpretation for AACR 2. Chicago : American Library Association, 1982.

A clarification and interpretation of AACR 2 to aid the cataloguing of cartographic items. A necessary partner to AACR 2, thorough, precise and very usable.

Fleming, Myrna. **"Cataloging of cartographic materials."** Western Association of Map Libraries, Information Bulletin: Vol. 12 No. 1 (Nov. 1980), pp. 51-53; No. 2 (March 1981), pp. 192-195; No. 3 (June 1981), pp. 332-334.

Moore, Barbara N. **A manual of AACR 2 examples for cartographic materials.** Published for the Minnesota AACR 2 Trainers. Lake Crystal, Minn. : Soldier Creek Press, 1981.

Good practical examples with an index by Rule Number.

Library of Congress. Processing Services. **Cataloging service bulletin.**

Available from Subscriber Accounts, Cataloging Distribution Service, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20541. \$10.

CLASSIFICATION REFERENCE

United States. Library of Congress. Subject Cataloging Division. **Library of Congress Classification, Class G : Geography, Maps, Anthropology, Recreation.** Fourth edition. Washington, 1976.

COMPUTERIZED MAP CATALOGUING

Carrington, David K. and Elizabeth U. Mangan. **Data preparation manual for the conversion of map cataloging records to machine-readable form.** Washington : Library of Congress, 1971. (Supt. of Doc. no.: LC 1.6/4: M32)

Library of Congress. Automated Systems Office. **MARC format for bibliographic data.** Washington, 1980.

Looseleaf format, updated quarterly. Represents all fields. Some translating done by other systems.

Library of Congress. Processing Services. **National level bibliographic record -- maps.** Prepared by Phyllis A. Bruns. Washington, 1981. (Supt. of Doc. no.: LC 30.23: B47/2)

Defines fields and sub-fields that are necessary for "full level" or "minimum level" cataloging for a record to be qualified as a national level record. Used to prepare map records for the new National Union Catalog on microfiche.

United States. Library of Congress. MARC Development Office. **Maps: a MARC format.** 2d ed. Washington, 1976. (Supt. of Doc. no.: LC 1.2: M18/6)

Washington Library Network Data Preparation Manual. Olympia, Washington Library Network, 1980.

CMD and MDA areas have all tags necessary to do maps, but are only being used in book format for atlases, because of the lack of a maps format.

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES IN SUBJECT HEADINGS

Chan, Lois Mai. **Library of Congress subject headings : principles and application.** Littleton, CO. : Libraries Unlimited, 1978.

Chapter 4: "Geographic Subdivision", pp. 65-69.

Chapter 6: "Geographic Names", pp. 119-138.

"Geographic subject headings present problems for documents catalogers." Public Documents Highlights. No. 57, p. 3, (March 1983) (GP 3.27: 57)

Step by step approach taken by G.P.O. to establish geographic subject headings with the Library of Congress.

Library of Congress. Subject Cataloging Division. Processing Services. **Library of Congress Subject Headings.** Ninth edition. Washington, D.C., 1980.

CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY - SELECTION AIDS - MONTANA

Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology. **Publications and maps.** Butte, 1982.

Lists Montana maps of geology, mineral resources and ground water resources available from federal, state, and private sources.

Piquette, Constance M. **Indexed, annotated cartobibliography of the University of Montana Mansfield Library Historical Map Collection.** [Missoula]: University of Montana, 1983.

_____. **"Montana and vicinity. A select and indexed listing of U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Reports issued between 1974 and Sept. of 1980."** Western Association of Map Libraries, Information Bulletin Vol. 14, No. 1 (Nov. 1982), pp. 52-67.

MAP COLLECTIONS -- SCHOOL AND SMALL LIBRARIES

Seavey, Charles A. **"An inexpensive map collection."** School Library Journal, August 1980, p. 42.

A short summary of how, what, and how much, to order from the U.S. Geological Survey for a nice compact, but versatile map collection for the small library.

BULLETINS OF THE THREE MAJOR ORGANIZATIONS OF MAP LIBRARIANS

American Library Association. Map and Geography Round Table.
(MAGERT)

base line, 1980- . [Six per year, Irregularly.]

Vol. 1, No. 1, Issued in Dec. 1980. An experimental issue was put out in Fall of 1980 entitled Information Bulletin. The title base line has superceded the experimental title.

Special Libraries Association. Geography and Map Division.

Bulletin, 1947- . [Quarterly.]

Western Association of Map Libraries.

Information Bulletin, 1969- . [Three per year.]

* * *

Map Preservation at Columbia University

This Study Points to a Need for an Adequate Microform Solution

by

Susan Klimley

Geology Librarian
Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory
of Columbia University
Pallsades, New York

As reported in Science News (October 30, 1982) and reprinted in the WAML Information Bulletin (March 1983, p. 159), I have been working on the preservation of maps, in particular, maps in geologic publications. Although the Science News article emphasized the "brittle paper" aspect of my work, there are other aspects of the study that may be of interest to map librarians.

Maps in geologic publications became of interest to us in the Geology Library at Columbia University when it was noted that the Geology Library's per volume binding costs were second only to

those in the Fine Arts Library. The reason?: a high percentage of volumes contain loose maps which require pockets; and fold-out maps and charts require special handling to avoid normal trimming procedures.

Since our collection is heavily used, and is housed in hot, dry conditions, we faced the problem of an increasing number of volumes which could no longer be rebound, requiring an archival solution. It was also clear that a number of volumes were missing loose maps. Others contained maps which had become so brittle that they could no longer be unfolded without breaking into colored rectangles.

We undertook a study to determine how large a proportion of the materials that were beyond repair also represented complex preservation problems because of their oversize, and mostly colored maps. Approximately 3% of our 100,000 volume collection was examined. Of the items in need of preservation treatment, 11% were monographs. Only a very small number of these were beyond repair and an even smaller number contained maps. In this small group there were some formidable challenges, like the monograph, too brittle to rebind, that contained two oversize, color maps, two oversize black-and-white maps and numerous foldouts. When the much larger group of serials was examined, it was found that 18% of the titles studied were both beyond repair and complex with maps. Since serials made up 89% of the items in need of preservation it was clear that an archival solution was needed for the titles beyond repair and with maps.

This is a cause of some concern; however, just as some journals in hardcopy have required special binding treatment, the common archival solution of microforms would have to be adapted to accommodate these large, colored materials. One only has to examine a microfilm reel and find a map photographed in uniform grey to realize how useless an improperly filmed map is.

Not surprisingly, only a limited amount of geology literature is available in microform. I have seen a filmed set of reports that simply did not include the maps. I have also seen map transparencies that could be viewed only a small section at a time on a fiche reader.

I am following the progress of the WAML microfilming consortium with great interest. Only with this type of practical experience are geology librarians going to be able to convince commercial producers of microfilmed journals to film not only text but also maps in a manner that will make them available to patrons.

As a final aside, a map librarian once remarked to me that he was willing to house any maps accompanying books that were received elsewhere in the library. I agree that this would have

avoided some of the problems we now face, but likewise feel it is impractical to consider separating from the text what are basically illustrations and data displays.

NEW MAPPING OF WESTERN NORTH AMERICA

Contributions by:

BB = Bob Batchelder, University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta
 BC = Barbara Cox, University of Utah, Salt Lake City
 LC = Larry Cruse, University of California, San Diego
 PH = Phil Hoehn, University of California, Berkeley
 LN = Linda Newman, University of Nevada, Reno
 EP = The Editor, from Publisher's blurbs, or items in hand
 MS = Muriel Strickland, San Diego State University, San Diego
 PS = Peter Stark, University of Oregon, Eugene
 JW = Jim Walsh, University of Wyoming, Laramie
 RW-S = Ronald Whistance-Smith, University of Alberta, Edmonton

ALBERTA

* Alberta Bureau of Survey. [address: 2nd flr., North Tower, Petroleum Plaza, 9945 108th St., Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T5K 2C9 ; phone 427-6467.]

RW-S Alberta forest fire control zones / air operations map. 1982. 1:500,000. 135 x 92 cm. & smaller. 3 sheets on "Access" base or "Topo" base. \$3.50 ea.

Alberta, forest management unit map. 1983. 1:1,000,000. 129 x 74 cm. Available with or without NTS overprint. \$3.00

Alberta [general base map]. 1982. 1:750,000. 168 x 101 cm. 2 sheets. \$4 paper/\$12 Kimdura (plastic)

Alberta; municipalities. 1982. 1:750,000. 2 sheets. 168 x 101 cm. \$4 paper/\$12 Kimdura

Alberta: Provincial base map [access]. 1982. 1:500,000. 4 sheets. 135 x 92 cm. & smaller. \$3 ea.

Alberta: Provincial electoral divisions. 1982. 1:750,000. 2 sheets. 168 x 101 cm. \$4 paper/\$12 Kim.

Edmonton (Including St. Albert). Provincial electoral divisions. 1982. 1:40,000. 105 x 97 cm. \$1.50

Province of Alberta, Canada, official road map, 1983. 1:1,500,000. 85 x 48 cm. Schematic plans of 12 Alberta cities on verso. Free: Alberta Tourism and Small Business, Travel Alberta, 14th flr., Capital Sq. Bldg., 10065 Jasper Ave., Edmonton, Alberta T5J 0H4.

* Alberta Municipal Affairs.

Alberta, statutory boundaries of regional planning areas. Edmonton, Alberta Bureau of Survey, 1983. RW-S 1:2,500,000. 51 x 30 cm. \$0.20

* Alberta Transportation, Surveys and Mapping Branch.

Provincial electoral divisions, Calgary area, 1981. Edmonton, Alberta Bureau of Survey, 1981. 1:25,000. RW-S 2 sheets, ozalid. 164 x 118 cm. \$1.50. 1982 print is also available.

ARIZONA

* Bureau of Land Management (U.S.)

Surface Management Status, and, Mineral Management Status. EP

U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Arizona State Office, 2400 Valley Bank Center, Phoenix, AZ 85073.

[Derived from the April 1, 1983 Intermediate Scale Map Index, U.S. Geological Survey Branch of Distribution, Central Region, Denver.]

New published sheets: **Cabeza Prieta Mountains 1981; Dateland 1980; Gila Bend 1981; Little Horn Mountains 1981; Prescott 1981; Sedonia 1980; Theodore Roosevelt Lake 1981.**

Intermediate Scale Maps 1:100,000. 76 x 107 cm. Each sheet covers one-degree of longitude x 30-minutes of latitude. Maps in this series show township, range, and section lines; road; streams; towns; and some other cultural and physiographic features. BLM prints intermediate scale maps in two editions, the Surface Management edition and the Surface Minerals Management edition. The distinction is that Surface Management shows land status (Public Lands managed by BLM and other Federal lands, State lands, and private lands), Surface-Minerals Management has the extent of Federally-owned mineral rights overprinted on the Surface Management edition.

Each map is \$3.25, specify the edition. Available from

locations: State and District Offices in each State, or areas west of the Mississippi River from: Branch of Distribution, Central Region, U.S. Geological Survey, Box 25286, Denver Federal Center, Denver, CO 80225. Prepayment required and must accompany orders. Check or money order made payable to the "U.S. Geological Survey".

BRITISH COLUMBIA

- * British Columbia. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources.

Areas underlain by economic reserves of coal, Southeastern British Columbia. 1:250,000. \$2.00

- * **Geothermal potential map of British Columbia. 1:2,000,000. \$7.00**

BB Both of the above maps may be ordered, cheques payable to "Minister of Finance", from the Publications Section, Finance and Administration Branch, Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Victoria, B.C. V8V 1X4.

- * **British Columbia Geological Highway Map**

Under the sponsorship of the C.S.P.G. and the G.A.C., the B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines, and Petroleum Resources has produced a set of Geological highway maps of British Columbia. Each set consists of four colored maps and an information booklet, both in a clear plastic cover.

BB

\$8.50(Can.) to either: C.S.P.G., 505 - 206 7 Avenue S.W., Calgary, Alberta T2P 0W7; or The Queen's Printer, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B.C. V8V 4R6.

- * **Energy Resources of British Columbia**, by L. Skoda and M. Balodis. 1983. Wall map, 77.5 cm x 103 cm, 8 colors. Main map 1:2-million, and six satellite maps at 1:8-mill. The main map deals with conventional energy, the satellite maps depict the alternate energy resources.

BB Published by the Conservation and Renewable Energy Branch, Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, British Columbia, Canada.

Produced and distributed by Canadian Cartographics Ltd., 508 Clarke Road, Coquitlam, British Columbia V3J 3X2. \$10.00 in B.C., \$15.00 outside B.C. (Can \$).

CALIFORNIA

* Brabb, Earl E., Fred A. Taylor, and George P. Miller.

MS Geologic, scenic, and historic points of interest in San Mateo County, California. U.S.G.S. Miscellaneous Investigation Series I-1257-B. 1982. 1:62,500. \$2.50?

U.S. Geological Survey, Branch of Distribution,
Box 25286, Federal Center, Denver, CO 80225.

* Bureau of Land Management (U.S.)
Surface Management Status, and, Mineral Management Status.

EP U.S. Bureau of Land Management, California State Office,
Federal Office Bldg., Room E-2841, 2800 Cottage Way,
Sacramento, CA 95825.

[Derived from the April 1, 1983 Intermediate Scale Map
Index, U.S. Geological Survey Branch of Distribution,
Central Region, Denver.]

New published sheets: **Chico** 1980; **Covelo** 1981; **El Cajon**
1979; **Point Arena** 1981; **San Jose** 1978; **Shaver Lake**
1980; **Taft** 1978; **Visalia** 1978.

[For description of maps, and ordering information, see
the Arizona entry above.]

* California Department of Conservation. Division of Land
Resources Protection. Farmland Mapping and Monitoring
Program.

PH Contra Costa County, Important Farmlands map. 1:100,000

Farmland Information, Department of Conservation, 1416
Ninth Street, 13th floor, Sacramento, CA 95814 (tel:
916/ 324-0859)

* Kiplinger Washington Editors, Inc.

LC California's population.... Washington, D.C., 1983.

41 x 56 cm. ca. 1:2,000,000. \$3.00 [author] 1729 H St.
Washington, D.C. 20006. Projects 3 levels of population
1984, 1990, 1995 by county. Map keyed to data table.

* Rich's wall map to Santa Clara County's Silicon Valley.

Published by Business Directories, Inc., Palo Alto.
43" x 59", 3 colors. Business Directories, Inc.
1000 Elwell Ct., Suite 215, Palo Alto, CA 94303. \$19.95

plus \$3.00 shipping and handling. Calif. residents add 6.5% sales tax.

Locates 680 high-tech companies with 50 or more employees in Campbell, Cupertino, Los Altos, Los Gatos, Milpitas, Mountain View, Palo Alto, San Jose, Santa Clara, and Sunnyvale.

COLORADO

- * Bureau of Land Management (U.S.)
Surface Management Status, and, Mineral Management Status.

EP

U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Colorado State Office,
2000 Arapahoe Street, Denver, CO 80205.

[Derived from the April 1, 1983 Intermediate Scale Map Index, U.S. Geological Survey Branch of Distribution, Central Region, Denver.]

New published sheets: Burlington 1981; Douglas Pass 1981; Glenwood Springs 1981; Las Animas 1981; Steamboat Springs 1980; Vail 1980; Walden 1981.

[For description of maps, and ordering information, see the Arizona entry above.]

- * Kistler Graphics, Inc.

Denver's Playground. 1:250,000. Denver, Kistler, 1983.

Available both as a poster and as a plastic raised relief map. Plastic 21" x 21" \$10.95 + \$1.75 shipping & handling. Paper - 28" x 20.5" \$3.00+\$1.40 shipping & handling. (with four-color photos of the original infra-red satellite image from which this was derived, and Denver in 1883 and Denver in 1983.)

EP

This map was produced from a satellite image combined with cultural data supplied by USGS. The infra-red image was converted to natural color. Kistler Graphics, Inc., Box 5467, Denver, CO 80217-5467 (phone (303/ 399-2581).

IDAHO

- * Bureau of Land Management (U.S.)
Surface Management Status, and, Mineral Management Status.

EP

U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Idaho State Office,
3380 Americana Terrace, Boise, ID 83706.

[Derived from the April 1, 1983 Intermediate Scale Map

Index, U.S. Geological Survey Branch of Distribution,
Central Region, Denver.]

New published sheets: **Elk City** 1981; **Kooskia** 1981;
Saint Maries 1981; **Warren** 1981.

[For description of maps, and ordering information, see
the Arizona entry above.]

MONTANA

* Bureau of Land Management (U.S.)
Surface Management Status, and, Mineral Management Status.

EP

U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Montana State Office,
Granite Tower Building, 222 N. 32nd St., P.O. Box 30157,
Billings, MT 59107

[Derived from the April 1, 1983 Intermediate Scale Map
Index, U.S. Geological Survey Branch of Distribution,
Central Region, Denver.]

New published sheets: **Glendive** 1981; **Plains** 1980; **Polson**
1980; **Sidney** 1981; **Wibaux** 1981.

[For description of maps, and ordering information, see
the Arizona entry above.]

NEVADA

* Bureau of Land Management (U.S.)
Surface Management Status, and, Mineral Management Status.

EP

U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Nevada State Office,
Federal Bldg., Room 3008, 300 Booth St., Reno, NV 89509

[Derived from the April 1, 1983 Intermediate Scale Map
Index, U.S. Geological Survey Branch of Distribution,
Central Region, Denver.]

New published sheets: **Garrison** 1979; [Newark Lake quad
is scheduled for publication in 1984, that will complete
the mapping of Nevada in this series.]

[For description of maps, and ordering information, see
the Arizona entry above.]

* All of the following maps are published by the Nevada
Bureau of Mines and Geology, University of Nevada-Reno,
Reno, NV 89557 (tel: 702/ 784-6691):

LN

- Bell, John W. and Eugene I. Smith.
Geologic map of the Henderson Quadrangle, Nevada.
Map # 67. 1980. 1:24,000. 29" x 42". \$4.00
- Bracken, R. E. & M. F. Kane
Bouguer gravity map of Nevada - Kingman sheet.
Map # 75. 1982. 1:250,000. 22" x 36". \$4.00
Includes generalized geology.
- Davis, Jonathan O.
**Geologic map of the Rye Patch Reservoir South
Quadrangle, Nevada.** Map # 76. 1983. 1:24,000.
29" x 21". \$3.00. Not listed in 1983 edition of
NBM&G Publications List.
- Erwin, John W.
Bouguer gravity map of Nevada, Wells sheet. Map
65. 1980. 1:250,000. \$4.00 Includes genl. geology.
- Erwin, John W., Susan L. Nichols, Richard H. Godson, and
Patricia L. Hill.
Aeromagnetic map index of Nevada. Map # 62. 1980.
1:1,000,000. 33" x 31". \$3.00. Indicates locations of
74 aeromagnetic maps of Nevada & biblio info.
- Garside, Larry J.
Geologic map of the Camp Douglas quadrangle, Nevada.
Map # 63. 1979. 1:24,000. 29" x 41.5" \$4.00. Geo-
logic map with cross sections and text.
- Garside, Larry J.
Geologic map of the Moho Mountain quadrangle, Nevada.
Map # 74. 1982. 1:24,000. 29" x 41.5". \$5.00.
Includes cross sections and text describing geology &
minerals.
- Healey, D. L., D. B. Snyder, and R. R. Wahl
Bouguer gravity map of Nevada, Topopah sheet.
Map # 72. 1981. 1:250,000. 22" x 36". \$4.00.
Includes generalized geology.
- Healey, D. L., R. R. Wahl, and F. E. Currey.
**Bouguer gravity map of Nevada, Goldfield and
Mariposa sheet.** Map # 68. 1980. 1:250,000.
22" x 44". \$4.00. Includes generalized geology.
- Healey, D. L., R. R. Wahl, and H. W. Oliver.
Bouguer gravity map of Nevada, Death Valley sheet.
Map # 69. 1980. 1:250,000. 22" x 36". \$4.00.
Includes generalized geology.

Hudson, Donald M., and William M. Oriel
Geologic map of the Buckskin Range, Nevada.
Map # 64. 1979. 1:18,000. 39" x 28". \$4.00.
Geologic map with cross sections and text.

Jones, Richard B.
Lead deposits and occurrences in Nevada. Map # 78.
1983. 1:1,000,000. 32.5" x 28.5". \$5.00. Not listed
in 1983 NBM&G Publications List.

Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology
Shaded relief map of Nevada. Map # 71. 1981.
1:1,000,000. \$2.00. 32" x 22". Brown and yellow
shading; on base of Map # 43.

Papke, Keith G. and John Schilling.
Active mines and oil fields in Nevada - 1980.
Map # 73. 1981. 1:1,000,000. 32.5" x 30". \$3.50.
Includes a list showing the commodities produced, the
names of the properties, and the operators.

Schilling, John H.
Molybdenum deposits and occurrences in Nevada.
Map # 66. 1980. 1:1,000,000. \$3.50. 32.5" x 25.5".
Indicates size, production and geological classifica-
tion of deposits.

NEW MEXICO

* Bureau of Land Management (U.S.)
Surface Management Status, and, Mineral Management Status.

EP

U.S. Bureau of Land Management, New Mexico State Office,
U.S. Post Office & Federal Bldg., South Federal Place,
P.O. Box 1449, Santa Fe, NM 87501

[Derived from the April 1, 1983 Intermediate Scale Map
Index, U.S. Geological Survey Branch of Distribution,
Central Region, Denver.]

New published sheets: Animas 1980; Chama 1981; Clovis
1978; Corona 1980; Fort Sumner 1979; Navajo Reservoir
1980; Toadlena 1980; Tucumcari 1981.

[For description of maps, and ordering information, see
the Arizona entry above.]

OREGON

- * Bureau of Land Management (U.S.)
Surface Management Status, and, Mineral Management Status.

EP

U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Oregon State Office,
729 N. E. Oregon St.; P.O. Box 2965, Portland, OR 97208

[Derived from the April 1, 1983 Intermediate Scale Map
Index, U.S. Geological Survey Branch of Distribution,
Central Region, Denver.]

New published sheets: **Johnday** 1978; **Princeville** 1980.

[For description of maps, and ordering information, see
the Arizona entry above.]

UTAH

- * Bureau of Land Management (U.S.)
Surface Management Status, and, Mineral Management Status.

EP

U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Utah State Office,
Federal Bldg., 125 S. State; P.O. Box 11505,
Salt Lake City, UT 84147.

[Derived from the April 1, 1983 Intermediate Scale Map
Index, U.S. Geological Survey Branch of Distribution,
Central Region, Denver.]

New published sheets: **Dutch John** 1981; **Hanksville** 1980
Huntington 1980; **Loa** 1980; **Manti** 1981; **Navajo Mountains**
1981; **Nephi** 1981; **Richfield** 1980; **Salina** 1980; **Seepridge**
1981; **Tooele** 1979; **Tule Valley** 1980; **Vernal** 1980; **Wildcat**
Mountains 1979.

[For description of maps, and ordering information, see
the Arizona entry above.]

- * Davis, Fitzhugh, D. Price, L. J. Jensen
**Geologic map of the Central Wasatch Front; surface
water resources of the Central Wasatch Front.**
Salt Lake City, Utah Geological and Mineral Survey, 1983.
Its Map 54-A,B. 1:100,000. 24" x 32" (2 sheets). \$6 ea.

BC

Utah Geological and Mineral Survey, 606 Black Hawk Way,
Salt Lake City, UT 84108-1280. (tel. 801/ 581-6831).

- * Davis, Fitzhugh, D. Price, L. J. Jensen
**Geologic map of the Southern Wasatch Front; surface water
resources of the Southern Wasatch Front.** Salt Lake City,

BC

Utah Geological and Mineral Survey, 1983. Its Map 55-A,B. 1:100,000. 24" x 32" (2 sheets) \$6. ea. [address as above]

- *
BC **Energy resources map of Utah.** Salt Lake City, Utah Geological and Mineral Survey, 1983. Its Map 68. 1:500,000. 100cm x 150cm. \$9.00 [address as above]
- *
BC **Patterson, Thomas H. Wasatch hiking map, Salt Lake City area.** Salt Lake City, University of Utah Press, 1983. 1:50,000. 70cm x 60cm. \$6.00. [Salt Lake City, UT 84112]

WASHINGTON

- *
EP **Bureau of Land Management (U.S.) Surface Management Status, and, Mineral Management Status.**
U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Washington State Office, [same office as Oregon].
[Derived from the April 1, 1983 Intermediate Scale Map Index, U.S. Geological Survey Branch of Distribution, Central Region, Denver.]
New published sheets: **Chehalis River 1979; Goldendale 1980; Mount Olympus 1979; Priest Rapids 1979; Sauk River 1978.**
[For description of maps, and ordering information, see the Arizona entry above.]
- *
PS **Complete Bouguer gravity anomaly map, Cascade Mountains, Washington,** by Z. F. Danes and W. M. Phillips. Geophysical Map GM-27, Washington Division of Geology and Earth Resources, 1983. 1:250,000. 2 sheets. \$3.25. [The Division ..., Olympia, WA 98504]
- *
PS **Geologic map of the Ellensburg quadrangle, Washington,** by R. D. Bentley & Newell P. Campbell. Geologic Map GM-28. Washington Division of Geology and Earth Resources, 1983. 1:62,500. Free. [The Division..., Olympia, WA 98504]
- *
PS **Geologic map of the Yakima quadrangle, Washington,** by R. D. Bentley and Newell P. Campbell. Geologic Map GM-29, Washington Division of Geology and Earth Resources, 1983. 1:62,500. Free. [The Division..., Olympia, WA 98504]

WYOMING

- * Bureau of Land Management (U.S.)
Surface Management Status, and, Mineral Management Status.

EP

U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Wyoming State Office,
Lea Bldg., 2515 Warren Ave.; P.O. Box 1828, Cheyenne, WY
82001.

[Derived from the April 1, 1983 Intermediate Scale Map
Index, U.S. Geological Survey Branch of Distribution,
Central Region, Denver.]

New published sheets: **Buffalo** 1982; **Chugwater** 1979;
Firehole Canyon 1980; **Jackson** 1981; **Kaycee** 1982;
Rock Springs 1981.

[For description of maps, and ordering information, see
the Arizona entry above.]

- * Igram Press, Map Division.
**Albany County, Wyoming: county, state, federal highway
map, with rural dwelling locations.** Cedar Rapids,
Iowa, Igram Press, 1983? ca. 1:210,000. 59 x 59 cm.
Free from local merchants in Albany County or Laramie
Chamber of Commerce. Igram Press, Map Division, 2020
16th Ave. S.W., Cedar Rapids, Iowa 52404.
(319/ 366-5335).

JW

PUBLICATIONS OF RELEVANCE

Contributions by

BB = Bob Batchelder, University of Calgary, Calgary
LC = Larry Cruse, University of California, San Diego
DD = David Deckelbaum, UCLA Map Library, Los Angeles
DL = David Lundquist, University of California, Davis
FL = Fred Lohrman, University of Texas, El Paso
EP = The Editor, from publishers' blurbs & items in hand
JP = J. B. Post, Free Library of Philadelphia
CR = Christine Reinhard, Wisconsin Mapping Bulletin
PS = Peter Stark, University of Oregon, Eugene

.....The following contributions by DD have been added to
.....the UCLA Map Library collection.

- * Blaeu, Willem Janszoon, 1571-1638.
DD **The world map of 1624** / by Willem Jansz. Blaeu & Jodocus Hondius ; Gunter Schilder. Amsterdam : N. Israel, 1977. (Wall-maps of the 16th and 17th centuries ; 1)
- * Deutscher Skiverband.
DD **Ski Atlas 1982** : der Herausgebererlos wird der "Stiftung Sicherheit im Skisport" zur Verfügung gestellt / Herausgeber, Deutscher 7. Aufl. Ostfildern : Maire Graphischer Verlag, ©1982.
- * Federacion Nacional de Cafeteros de Colombia. Division de Investigaciones Economicas.
DD **Atlas cafetero de Colombia** / Federacion Nacional de Cafeteros, [Division de Investigaciones Economicas]. [Bogota] : La Division, [1976]
- * France. Office de la Recherche Scientifique et Technique Outre-Mer.
DD **Atlas de la nouvelle Calédonie et dependances**. Paris : Office de La Recherche Scientifique et Technique Outre-Mer, 1981.
- * Geografski Institut (Bulgarska akademija na naukite).
DD **Atlas: Narodna republika Bulgaria**. [Glav. redaktov Y. Vulkov.] Sofia, [Glav. upr. po geodezija i kaptografija] 1973.
- * Haenel, R.
DD **Atlas of subsurface temperatures in the European Community** / compiled by R. Haenel ; co-authors: R. Legrand ... [et al.] ; [Luxembourg] : The Commission, [1979] ; Hannover : Th. Schafer Druckerei, 1980.
- * Hale, John S.
DD **A historical atlas of Colonial Virginia** / John S. Hale. [Staunton, Va.] : Old Dominion Publications, 1978.
- * Hill, David, 1937-
DD **An atlas of Anglo-Saxon England** / David Hill. Toronto : Buffalo : University of Toronto Press, 1981.
- * Hondius, Jodocus, 1560-1611 or 2
DD **The world map of 1669** / by Jodocus Hondius the Elder & Nicolaas Visscher ; Gunter Schilder. Amsterdam : N. Israel, 1978. (Wall-maps of the 16th and 17th centuries ; 2)
- * Kidron, Michael.
DD **The state of the world atlas** / Michael Kidron & Ronald Segal. New York : Simon & Schuster, ©1981.

- * Kinder, Hermann, fl. 1964-
The Anchor atlas of world history / Hermann Kinder
 DD and Werner Hilgeman. Garden City, N.J. : Anchor Books,
 1974-78.
- * Martin, Robert N.
Rail atlas of Indiana / prepared by Robert N. Martin.
 DD Bloomington : Center for Urban and Regional Analysis,
 Indiana University, 1976.
 (Rail planning and policy series. Research paper ;
 no. 3.)
- * **Mortality atlas of Canada** = Repartition géographique de
 la mortalité du Canada. [Ottawa] : Health and Welfare
 DD Canada : Statistics Canada ; Hull, Quebec.
- * **National atlas of Wales** / editor : H. Carter ; assistant
 editor : H.M. Griffiths. -- [Cardiff] University of Wales
 DD Press for the Social Science Committee, Board of Celtic
 Studies, University of Wales, 1980. B80-18094
 1 portfolio : col. maps ; 55 cm. Added t.p. in Welsh.
 Title on added t.p. : Atlas cenedlaethol Cymru.
- * National Trust (Great Britain)
The National Trust atlas / the National Trust and the
 DD National Trust for Scotland ; foreword by Nigel Nicolson ;
 editor, Lydia Greaves. London : The National Trust,
 G. Philip & Sons, 1981.
- * Randle, Patricio H.
Atlas del desarrollo territorial de la Argentina
 / P. H. Randle. Buenos Aires : OIKOS, Asociacion para
 DD la Promocion de los Estudios Territoriales y, 1981.

-
- * Alaska. Division of Community Planning.
Anchorage coastal resource atlas. Compiled, edited,
 and coordinated by Tony Burns. [Anchorage] 1981[-82]
 2 v. ill. LC 81-622408

Issued in cooperation with the Physical Planning Division,
 Planning Dept., municipality of Anchorage. Contents.--
 v. 2. Eagle River, Chugiak, Brichwood, Peters Creek and
 Eklutna, by Northwest Cartography. --v. 3. Turnagain Arm,
 by Allan Cartography. DL

- * **Atlas of California**. Donley, Michael W., et al. Culver
 City, CA., Pacific Book Center, 1979. vi, 191 p.
 LC: 79-84439 ISBN: 0-9602544-0-4 EP

The original price of \$40.00 for this "noble atlas--one which few California libraries, no matter how strained budgetarily, should be without" [Rodney Steiner, his review of this Atlas in WAML Inf Bull Vol. 12, No. 1, Nov. 1980, pp. 42-44] is now being offered at \$15.00 postpaid.

Available from: Atlas of California Authors, c/o Allan Cartography, 34 North Central, Medford, OR 97501.

Now, here's an opportunity to buy an extra copy or two, an extra for the stacks, one for the home coffee table.

- * **Bibliografie van in Nederland verschenen kaarten, 1980.**
/ [samengest. door de] Koninklijke Bibliotheek ; [in samenw. met de] Nederlandse Stichting Informatie- en Documentatiecentrum voor de Kartografie. -'s-Gravenhage : Koninklijke Bibliotheek, 1982. ISSN 0377-8975 ISBN 90-6259-029-2 EP
- * **Bibliography and Index of Wisconsin geology 1698-1977.**
Compiled by Christine Reinhard. Bulletin 89, Wisconsin Geological & Natural History Survey. 84 p. 1983.
Available from M.A.P.S. Wisconsin Geological Survey, 1815 University Ave., Madison, WI 53706-4096 for \$10.00, and \$1.70 mailing charge. CR
- * **Black's Guide 83 : Orange County [California] Office Space Market.** Summer '83. \$37.50 142 p. Information from David Black, Regional Publisher, Black's Guide, 1000 Quail #190, Newport Beach, CA 92660 (tel. 714/ 553-9373). To place orders: call toll free (800) 631-2223; or by mail: Black's Guide, p.o. box 2090, Red Bank, NJ 07701.

For a review of Black's Guides, see Publications of Ref. in the WAML Inf. Bull. for June 1983, p. 202-204. EP
- * C. Broekema, Antiquarian Bookseller, 68 Leidsekade, 1016 DA Amsterdam, Netherlands.
Catalogue 67: Uncommon books and a selection of old maps. Part 2, items 446 - 530, "A selection of old maps & sea charts". Indexed and illustrated w/6 b&w maps. DL
- *B Buczek, Karol.
History of Polish Cartography from the 15th to the 18th Century. Second edition, 1983?, with a new introduction and a bibliography of Karol Buczerk's works. Amsterdam, Meridian Publishing Co., 1983?

Published with the consent of the Polish Academy of

Sciences. 150 pages text and 58 plates, many double-page, 29 x 21 cm. Bound in buckram. Price, 150 Guilders. Meridian Publishing Co., P.O. Box 4061, Amsterdam, The Netherlands. EP

- * California. Department of Water Resources. Mapping Advisory Committee.
A review and report of California State Mapping Advisory Committee. Sacramento, The Committee, June 1983.
 Arthur C. Gooch, Acting Deputy Director of the Department of Water Resources, is Chairman of the Committee, Joey S. Wong, [Member of WAML] Map Information Office, Dept. Water Resources, is Secretary. This report provides details of state policy for topographic mapping.

"The California State Mapping Advisory Committee (CSMAC) was formed in 1976 at the request of USGS because it could provide a strong expression of the State's needs and thus assist the USGS in their budget requests. Another benefit provided by the Committee is to report to the USGS State priorities and preference on matters concerning scale, contour interval and map content considered most desirable from the standpoint of the many map users."

Very interesting information may be gleaned from this report [and it is presumed from similar reports of other State Mapping Advisory Committees]:

"The California state sales Index is being updated and a new state sales Index should be published in late 1983."

"In cooperation with the Defense Mapping Agency (DMA), the U.S. Geological Survey, National Mapping Division, has produced a number of 1:50,000-scale metric maps. However, due to budget limitations, DMA is no longer able to fund their program. There are no plans to start any new 1:50,000-scale maps once those in work are completed. + Fifty maps have been completed in California. There are none in work."

"The cooperative agreement with the Soil Conservation Service (SCS) to produce county format 1:100,000-scale maps has been discontinued, with SCS beginning to use the 1:100,000-scale quadrangles."

California State Mapping Advisory Committee, Department of Water Resources, P.O. Box 388, Sacramento, CA 95802 (tel. 916/ 445-8938). EP

- * Canada. Public Archives of Canada. **National Map Collection Annual Report 1981/1982.** (pp. 72-82 of Public Archives Annual Report).

Describes the activities of the NMC and its staff in the 75th Anniversary of the National Map Collection. EP

- * Collectors Circle Ltd. P.O. Box 225, Lemont, IL 60439
Map List 9-83.

121 maps, ranging in price from \$25. to \$3,950. The latter is #90: "DE BRY. (Florida, the Gulf of Mexico and the West Indies), 1595, Uncolored. ..."

This firm begins an appraisal service, in cooperation with "our affiliate FINE ARTS APPRAISAL SERVICE". EP

- * Compagnie Francaise des Petroles. 5, rue Michel-Ange, 75781 Paris Cedex 16, France.
TOTAL Information 1982 No. 92 Michele Carton-Haine, Editor-in-Chief. Andre Combaz, Directeur de la publication. Published quarterly in French and English. MS

A "not for sale" item, but distributed to subscribers which include a number of libraries, schools and colleges as well as other business concerns.

When Muriel Strickland showed me this issue of **TOTAL Information**, I knew that it had to be shared beyond the two of us - obviously that's why she showed it to me. This 40-page illustrated issue emphasizes maps as an art form as well as technical literature. It is a most beautiful publication. The articles focus on "Map making; the whys and wherefores" by Sylvie Rimbert, Director of Research, CNRS Thematic Cartography Laboratory, Strasbourg; [it tells who is doing what in map making in France]; "History of map-making techniques" by Jean Denegre, and Bernard Frolich, Engineer-Geographers at the Institut Geographique National; "Maps geological" by Olivier Dotin, Department of Geological Mapping and General Geology National Geological Service (BRGM); "A living map for oil and gas exploration" by Pascal Deldique, Civil Engineer at CFP; "Maps and applied geology" by Pierre-Felix Burollet, CFP; "Hydrographic reconnaissance in New Caledonia" by Jean Laporte, Hydrographic Officer French Navy - SHOM; "Mapping the heavens" by Bruno Morando, Astronomer at the Central Astronomical Office [this one is illustrated with sketches of some of the constellations, and a full-color reproduction of Valk and Schenk Atlas Coelestis - 1708: "Hemispherium prius" (the Christian heavens), a spectacular chart; and, "Mapping: a subjective vision of the world" by Remi Caron, Engineer Geographer.

Clearly directed to the petroleum geologist, **TOTAL Information** No. 92 has a wide appeal that is a tribute

to the obvious hard work that the Editor and Staff spent on this issue. An expensive production, worthy of continued support.

* CURRENT RESEARCH In library and information science.

Library Association Publishing Ltd., 7 Ridgmount Street, London WC1E 7AE, England. Quarterly.

CURRENT RESEARCH is the new title of a well-established journal formerly known as RADIALS Bulletin. The title change marks two important new developments; expanded international coverage, and more frequent publication, from six-monthly to quarterly issues.

The journal offers a unique current awareness service for those who need to keep abreast of research and development work in progress in librarianship, information science, archives, documentation and the information aspects of other fields. It provides regularly updated information on current developments in the full range of professional thinking and practice - from academic models in information retrieval to local surveys by individual libraries.

Previously limited to British research work, CURRENT RESEARCH now includes projects undertaken overseas, and contributions are invited from all over the world. Work should be at doctoral or post-doctoral level, and in-house or action research from practising librarians/information workers is always welcome. Student pre-doc theses and dissertations are listed separately, and from January 1984 those registered with overseas institutions will be accepted. Contributions should be provided in English, on the standard CURRENT RESEARCH forms, which are available from the Editor at the address above. EP

* Curtis, Peter H. **Fire Insurance maps of Iowa cities and towns : a list of holdings.** Iowa City : Iowa State Historical Department, 1983. 50 p.

Inspired by the 1981 publication of the Library of Congress, Fire Insurance Maps in the Library of Congress, a group of Iowa librarians and archivists decided to compile a list of Sanborns held by the Office of the State Historical Society, the University of Iowa and the Iowa State Archives. The list is combined with the holdings for Iowa of the Library of Congress, probably making this the most complete listing of Iowa Sanborns ever compiled. Available for \$2.50 plus .75-cents handling from the Iowa State Historical Dept., Iowa City, Iowa 52240. PS

- * Robert Douwma Prints & Maps, 4 Henrietta Street, London WC2E 8QU. **New in stock list: 9 June 1983.**

Included in this List is a "virtually complete collection" of Geological Ordnance Survey, one inch to the mile, Old Series and New Series, full sheets and quarter sheets, the earliest dating from 1805 (sheet 47). Prices range from 10 to 85 pounds.

Also are Maps and Views of Africa, from Olfert Dapper's Description de l'Afrique, 1686; and, Greenwood's county maps of England (1817 to 1833). EP

- * France. Centre national de la recherche scientifique. 15 quai Anatole France, 75700 Paris.
Carte de la Vegetation au 200 000e

The Centre d'ecologie des ressources renouvelables (29, rue Jeanne Marvig - 31055 Toulouse cedex) formerly: Service de la carte de la vegetation, founded in 1947, is mainly involved in establishing a 1:200 000 scale map of the vegetation of France and in promoting its uses in science and economics.

The entire vegetation cover of mainland France will be represented in its 63 sheets (52 have been published to date). DL

- * **Geoscience Information Society. Proceedings for 1981.**
Volume 12. 1983.
Proceedings of the Sixteenth Meeting of the Geoscience Information Society, November 2-5, 1981 [Cincinnati], "The future of the journal", edited by Mary Woods Scott.

"The rising costs and increasing numbers of journals in the geosciences are continuing concerns of the GIS members. For the Symposium a geology faculty member, geological librarians, and a geological publisher were invited to discuss various aspects of the "journal question". EP

- * **The Guide to Military Installations**, by Dan Cragg. Harrisburg, PA., Stackpole Books, 1983? \$14.95

"The first complete guide to the military posts and bases in the United States and overseas. Get the up-to-date information you need straight from the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine installations... location, climate, post facilities, permanent party and guest housing, community offerings, unique features of the area - shopping, history, cultural outlets." JP

- * **The Imprint of the Stanford Libraries Associates.** April 1983. Vol. IX, Number 1, April 1983. Stanford, Stanford University Libraries.

This issue is special! Its cover is illustrated with a detail from "Le Nouveau Mexique, et la Floride" by N. Sanson, Paris 1656. And, "When they said California was an Island" is an essay on p. 10-14 by Mrs. Roy V. Sowers.

"Mrs. Roy V. Sowers (Margaret Cosgrave Sowers)[WAML Member from Santa Cruz] is honorary curator of maps in the Department of Special Collections. She helped prepare the exhibition in Green Library a year ago on 'The Mapping of America (1587-1860).' She is a charter member of the Associates and a member of the board of directors."

Copies of the **imprint** may be ordered for \$2.50 ea. pre-paid. Please make checks payable to Stanford University and mail to The Associates of the Stanford University Libraries, Cecil H. Green Library, Stanford University Stanford, California 94305. EP

- * **Index of published geologic maps of Arizona, 1903-1982.** Compiled by Robert B. Scarborough and Michel L. Coney. November 1982. 6 plates at 1:1,000,000. \$5.00 set plus \$1.50 handling charge if mailed. Arizona Bureau of Geology and Mineral Technology, 845 N. Park Ave., Tucson, AZ 85719. [GIS Newsletter, June 1983] EP

- * **Index to bedrock geological mapping 1983.** British Columbia. Ministry of Enrgy, Mines and Petroleum Resources. Publications Section, Finance and Administration Branch, Victoria, B.C. V8V 1X4. \$10.00(Can) Make checques payable to the Minister of Finance.

This computer listing has been updated to July 1983 (previous edition up to 1979). Approximately 2,300 geological map references are indexed by NTS map-area. Author, publication date, and scale [some scales are known to be incorrect and will be corrected for the next edition.] BB

- * **An index to soil surveys in California.** California Dept. of Conservation, Division of Land Resources Protection. Sacramento, Dec. 1982. \$5.50 + annual update.

Covers federal, state, and University of California soil surveys. Includes 8 fold-out index maps.

Soil Program, 1416 Ninth St., Sacramento, CA 95814. LC

- * **Indexed, annotated cartobibliography of the University of Montana Mansfield Library Historical Map Collection.** March 17, 1983. by Constance M. Piquette.

"Emphasizing the exploration of the West, the history of Montana and the Pacific Northwest. Items of specific interest are the maps of early Montana national forests, maps of the development of Kallispell, and maps offering data relating to the Indians of North America."

Three-hundred-seventy-three items, listed on 45 pages, and indexed alphabetically by area and personal name. EP

- * **Robert J. Martin, Jr.** Maps, Prints and Books. P.O. Box 11510, Atlanta, GA 30355
Selections from George Louis Le Rouge's Atlas Ameriquain Septentrional; French engravings of important large scale; Revolutionary War maps.

Fourteen items, \$300 to \$3000. EP

- * **Martin, Robert S. and James C. Martin.** Contours of Discovery Printed Maps Delineating the Texas and Southwestern Chapters in the Cartographic History of North America 1513 - 1930 : A User's Guide. Austin, Texas State Historical Association, 1982. FL

- * **Mastering Graphics: Design and Production Made Easy,** by Jan V. White. New York, R. R. Bower, 1983. \$24.95
8.5" x 11" 194 p. 80 halftones. 480 line drawings.
ISBN: 0-8352-1704-3. LC: 83-6004

Directed toward the editor/designer/producer of small publications, this manual presupposes no training or background in graphics, and gives the essentials of the elements, processes, and terminology used in graphic design, layout, and printing. EP

- * **New Zealand Mapkeepers Circle. Newsletter.** ISSN 0111-1027. Secretarial Address: Ken Scadden, Cartographic Archivist, P.O. Box 6148, Te Aro, Wellington, NZ; or, Editorial Address: Greer Robertson, Map Librarian, Dept. of Geography, Massey University, Palmerston North NZ.

Newsletter Number Twelve, May 1982, includes the news of the Seventh New Zealand Map Keepers' Circle Seminar held in the Department of Librarianship, Victoria Univ. of Wellington from 1-3 February 1982. At the conclusion of the seminar a two day map and plan conservation workshop was held. Fifteen people from map collections,

libraries, museums, Department of Lands and Survey, etc. attended. Papers were given on the chemistry of paper, map papers, their history and characteristics, dry cleaning, dry repairs, repository climate, wet repairs, deacidification, backing, map transit and storage.

Newsletter Number Thirteen, November 1982, includes a fascinating story about the "Lands and Survey 'Treasure Map' A World First", by Joseph Frahm, a journalist with the New Zealand Tourist and Publicity Department. It tells how the world's first underwater habitat map was created - by Dr. Bill Ballantine, the director of Auckland University's marine research laboratory at Leigh. It is NZMS 312 Edition 1, 1981: **Cape Rodney to Okakari Point Marine Reserve**. Marine and intertidal habitats colour coded with bathymetric and land contours at 2 metre intervals. Cliffs, tide lines and vegetation symbolised. 3 sheets: 1 Okakari Point; 2 Goat Island; 3 Cape Rodney. Sheet size: 800 x 905mm. Available from: Map Centre, Department of Lands & Survey, P.O. Box 6452, Te Aro, Wellington, New Zealand.

Newsletter Number Thirteen also includes a review by Phil Barton, Map Room, Alexander Turnbull Library, of Microcartography : applications for archives and libraries, edited by Larry Cruse [WAML Occasional Paper No. 6]. The reviewer points out that the New Zealand Department of Lands and Survey has used microcartography extensively to copy about 900,000 surveys and maps.

Newsletter Number Fourteen, May 1983, presents a useful article by Brian Marshall, Librarian, Geography Library, University of Auckland, on the "Organisation of a small map collection". "This paper ... concern[s] itself with the problems of a map collection in a city public library. It will attempt to work towards a set of minimum standards...and specifically excludes university and research libraries...." EP

- * On the **Cataloging/Cataloguing Front**, by Dorothy McGarry [Lifetime Member of WAML, and Librarian at UCLA], writes a column in base line on a regular basis. Vol. 4, #4, August 1983, provides up-to-date information on the ALA annual conference in Los Angeles - several committees had meetings on the subject; LC rule interpretations; and recent literature on related topics.

Dorothy McGarry passes along some hot news from Mary Larsgaard, which is greatly acknowledged to both:

"April 1983 information [regarding OCLC] indicates the average length of map records is 664 characters compared

to 500 for books and 549 for serials. The longest records are those for sound recordings, with 725 characters. January 1983 OCLC statistics include maps with 107,966 records for 1.19 percent of the total data base and 144,266 locations of items cataloged."

[base line 4(4):97]. EP

- * Philadelphia City Archives **News Letter**. Philadelphia City Archives, Room 522, City Hall Annex, Philadelphia, PA 19107.

The June 1983 **News Letter**, # 49, includes "A brief discussion of Philadelphia's maps" by Jefferson M. Moak, the Research Historian and Executive Secretary of the Philadelphia Historical Commission. He continues his essay on the subject in the next issue. A Newsnote about the recently formed **Delaware Valley Map Society** indicates that further information may be obtained from D.V.M.S., 33 Benezet St., Philadelphia, PA 19118. EP

- * Claudius Ptolemy's **Cosmography**, from the Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana, Cod. Urb. lat. 277, 1472. Atlas of the world commissioned by Federico da Montefeltro, Duke of Urbino. Produced by the bottega of Vespasiano da Bisticci in Florence. Copyist: Ugo Comminelli di Mezieres. Latin translation from the Greek by Jacopo Angeli da Scarperia.

Commentary volume written by Professor Arthur Durst, Professor Joseph Babicz, and Professor George Kish.

Specifications: Facsimile: 60 x 41 cm. Commentary: 34 x 24 cm. Plates: 268 printed in four colors plus gold. Commentary: 200 pages. Paper: Specially treated facsimile paper. Printing: Belsier Verlag. Binding: Facsimile bound in full leather. Commentary halfbound in leather. Bound by Ernst Ammering and Son, Austria. Edition: 500 sets for the world. Published with Chr. Belsier AG fur Verlagsgeschafte & Co., K.G., Stuttgart.

Available from publisher: Johnson Reprint Corporation, 111 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10003 (tel. 212/ 741-6800) ISBN: 0-384-48140-X Facsimile, August 1983. Text volume September 1984. Price: \$6,000. before publication of the text volume; \$7,500 thereafter. Prepublication order billed in two parts, \$5,000. initially, the balance on shipment of the text volume.

Johnson's brochure provides a fuller appreciation. EP

- * **Rand McNally Road Atlas 1983**, United States, Canada, Mexico. Chicago, Rand McNally, 1983. 59th edition. 5535 N. Long, Chicago, IL 60630 (tel 1-800-323-1887). DL

- * **Sjokort och nautiska publikationer / Swedish charts and nautical publications. Katalog / Catalogue 1983.**
ISSN 0347-5670 Postadress: 601 78 Norrköping, Sweden. EP

- * **Southern California Association of Governments.**
SCAG Census Data Center, 600 South Commonwealth Ave.,
Suite 1000, Los Angeles, CA 90005 (tel. 213/ 739-6614).

Inventory of subsidized housing. May 1983. \$15. pre-payment required. 125-pages, including data, analyses, maps, tables and figures for distribution of federal programs and areas. Six counties: Los Angeles, Orange, Ventura, Riverside, San Bernardino, and Imperial. PC 7. EP

- * **Speculum Orbis Press.** 141 W. Jackson Blvd., Suite 3620,
Chicago, IL 60604 (tel. 312/ 663-1717).

The New World Series 1508-1992, limited edition facsimiles of important world maps: Ruysch, Sylvanus, Waldseemüller, Ortelius, Mercator, DeJode, Plancius, and others.

"Only recognized, rare and important maps have been selected for this series. The originals of these maps are owned by libraries and collectors and are rarely obtainable. The New World series is being produced to make these maps available as 'original-perfect' facsimiles. Each map, on hand-made paper, is being produced with the same printing technique as the original. Included with each map is a large, beautifully printed monograph giving cartographic detail and history. Each map and monograph is issued in a limited edition of 175 copies."

The press will issue a map in the New World series on 12 April and 12 October of each year, culminating in October 1992 with the issue of a specially commissioned wall map of the world; a twentieth century projection executed in the style of the 16th and 17th century Dutch cartographers. Write for further information. EP

- * **State atlases: an annotated bibliography,** by David A. Cobb, and Peter B. Ives, University of Illinois, Urbana. Chicago, Council of Planning Librarians, April 1983. Number 108. 24 p. \$6.00 ISBN: 0-86602-108-6
CPL Bibliographies, 1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, IL 60637.

Nineteen pages of entries, arranged in alphabetical order - by state, and then by title within. There are

"two purposes of the bibliography: to show what is currently available for present-day needs and to note important historical works."

The comments provide brief content analyses, and enable a selector to distinguish between the atlases. This is particularly useful for those on a limited budget. One wants to stretch the budget by, perhaps, selecting only one atlas for each state. In most cases the choices are clear which one provides the type of information needed.

A useful reference tool by two informed librarians, but among the 138 works cited are 54 (or nearly 40%) that were published before 1973. While a ten-year-old atlas does not invalidate its value, per se, the compilers of this work would have served its users better by adding some indication in each annotation as to the availability of the atlases, LC and OCLC numbers, list price and ordering information when available. If, in fact, the items cited herein are in-print, the "Introduction" should have made that specific. Busy librarians do not want to waste precious time by producing order requests that will result in "Out-of-Print" returns. With this added information, the compilers would have achieved both of their stated objectives. EP

- * Henry Stevens, Son & Stiles. 4 Upper Church Lane. Farnham, Surrey, England. **Catalogue Americana 96 Including a miscellany of maps.** Autumn 1983. and, P.O. Box 1299, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185 (tel. 804/ 220-0925).
- * Tessier, Yves. **Carto-03, Répertoire cartobibliographique sur la région de Québec.** Québec : Cartoteque, Bibliothèque de l'Université Laval, 1983. 269 p. ISBN : 2-920310-01-1

An excellent cartobibliography of the area surrounding Quebec City. A black and white illustration is provided for each map citation. The work is organized in four parts, namely, "Cartes Géographiques", "Cartes Anciennes" "Fonds Spécial" and atlases. It is subdivided by a unique thematic classification system. Available for \$15.00 (Canadian) prepaid from Direction, Bibliothèque de l'Université Laval, Pavillon Bonenfant, Université Laval, Québec, Canada G1K 7P4. PS

- * United States. Defense Mapping Agency. **DMA Depository Newsletter.** October 1983.

For those libraries on the depository program, they will have read this latest **DMA Depository Newsletter** and this information will not be news. Many other librarians will

be pleased to see a short history of the DMA program:

"CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS LEADING TO THE PRESENT STATUS OF THE
DEFENSE MAPPING AGENCY MAP AND CHART DEPOSITORY PROGRAM

- 1945 - The Army Map Service (Forerunner of the DMA Hydrographic / Topographic Center) distributed a package of approximately 5000 different map sheets to 45 institutions, formally establishing a depository program.
- 1946 - One hundred and fifty colleges, universities and public libraries received approximately 10,000 maps in duplicate.
- 1951 - The program was suspended due to the burden placed on the Army Map Service by the outbreak of hostilities in Korea.
- 1958 - The depository program was resumed with 195 members participating. More than 6000 different map sheets were distributed to each member.
- 1968 - Depository controls were removed from the surplus maps members received in the early years of the depository program. Members were given a list of the series that remained in an accountable status and the option to retain or dispose of any unaccountable maps.
- 1972 - The Defense Mapping Agency was established. The depository program was expanded to include aeronautical and nautical charts as well as topographic maps.
- 1981 - The Defense Mapping Agency and the Cartographic Users Advisory [sic. i.e. Advisory] Council established a liaison. At a meeting in February, numerous depository matters were discussed by six members of the CUAC and officials of the Defense Mapping Agency. This meeting resulted in better communication between DMA and their depository members.
 - Several changes in the membership agreements were announced. Members no longer are required to obtain DMA permission to photocopy depository maps or charts except maps in Series 1501. Duplicate copies or older editions may be disposed of, except maps in Series 1501.
 - The policy of requiring members to accept everything offered was discontinued. In May 1981, a newsletter included two selection lists, permitting members to select the products they wish to receive. One hundred and eighty-four responses were returned, leaving 67 members in an inactive status; i.e., no maps are being distributed since no selection list was returned.

- The 5 May 1981 Newsletter announced our intentions to distribute JOG's and requested members to select their geographic areas of interest. One hundred and seventy members requested maps in Series 1501.
 - Numerous meetings were held with officials of the Joint Committee on Printing and the Federal map producing agencies.
 - A DMA/USGS agreement established a consolidated distribution program for their depository products.
- 1982 - The depository products of the USGS and DMA were offered to all members of the Federal Depository Program.
- 1983 - Maps in Series 1501 were distributed to the depository members for the first time. Maps in this series were sent directly from DMA on loan with more rigid controls than other depository maps. " EP
-

MicroCartography

Eleventh in a Series.

by

Larry Cruse

Map Section C-075p
University Library
University of California-San Diego
La Jolla, CA 92093
(phone 619/452-3338)

Map microforms are being generated so quickly now it is almost impossible to keep up with issuances. But until such time as there is a more formal catalog devoted to map microforms, these pages will be used to log as many as possible.

Library of Congress Land Ownership Microfiche

This installment is almost entirely devoted to catching up with the Library of Congress' Geography and Map Division, first with a listing of their land ownership microfiche, and second with

a listing of their shelflist of microfilm rolls. In June 1983, LC Photoduplication Service released the following information:

"The Library of Congress Photoduplication Service in cooperation with the Geography and Map Division is pleased to announce the availability of the Library's collection of 19th-century county land ownership maps on 105mm microfiche.

The Library's holdings of pre-20th century land ownership maps include 1449 county maps relating to 1041 counties concentrated mainly in the Northeast and North Central States and in Virginia, California, and Texas. Approximately one-third of all United States counties are represented in the collection. The great majority of the maps were prepared between 1840 and 1900 and vary in scale from 1:3,960 to 1:600,000. A complete listing of the maps including county name and date, author and/or surveyor, publisher and place of publication, and natural scale and map size can be found in:

United States. Library of Congress. Geography and
Map Division.

Land ownership maps, a checklist of nineteenth century
United States county maps in the Library of Congress.
Compiled by Richard W. Stephenson. Washington [for sale
by the Supt. of Docs., U.S. Govt. Print. Off.] 1967.
xxv, 86p.

Z6027.U5U54

67-60091

These county land ownership maps are invaluable to the genealogist in tracing family backgrounds, to the geographer for studying the rural landscape of a century ago, and to the local historian in reconstructing the cultural life of the mid-nineteenth century.

The Land Ownership Map collection is the first offered by the Photoduplication Service in the 105mm microfiche format. A custom made camera is employed to film the maps on 148mm by 105mm microfiche, using the total information area for one exposure. This allows large maps to be filmed at relatively low reduction ratios. The Land Ownership Maps have been filmed at one of three reduction ratios - 5.5X, 8X, or 11X, depending on the size of the original. Many maps are complete on one fiche, others were filmed on two to four fiche.

The 105mm fiche format for maps effectively eliminates the problem of segmenting maps for reproduction. The low reduction ratio results in virtually no loss of detail. The maps can be viewed on conventional microfiche readers although, of course, the entire image could not be seen at once. There is equipment commercially available which does allow one to view the entire fiche at one time.

The Land Ownership Maps microfiche collection reproduces 1,269 maps on 2,010 fiche. Not included in this set are 85 maps which were in a condition rendering them unsuitable for filming and 95 maps for which the Library does not have permission to reproduce.

The complete set of Land Ownership Maps is available on 105mm positive silver halide microfiche. Each fiche is individually jacketed in an acid-free envelope and the collection is housed in 15 acid-free boxes. The price is \$5,000.00, including domestic mailing.

Individual diazo microfiche copies may be purchased at a cost of \$2.00 per fiche, subject to a minimum charge per order of \$10.00. Orders for specific maps within any state must include county name and date and/or entry number appearing in the Checklist cited [above]. A listing of the number of maps and fiche available by state [follows].

Address orders and inquiries to the Library of Congress, Photoduplication Service, Department C, Washington, D.C. 20540. Checks should be made payable to the Library of Congress Photoduplication Service.

<u>State</u>	<u>#Maps</u>	<u>#Fiche</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>#Maps</u>	<u>#Fiche</u>
Alabama	5	10	Nebraska	6	10
Arizona	1	1	Nevada	1	1
Arkansas	4	5	New Hampshire	13	27
California	42	97	New Jersey	28	53
Colorado	5	10	New Mexico	2	2
Connecticut	11	26	New York	106	202
Delaware	3	5	North Carolina	10	11
Florida	12	17	North Dakota	3	4
Georgia	15	16	Ohio	77	148
Illinois	38	70	Oklahoma	1	1
Indiana	36	72	Oregon	4	6
Iowa	34	67	Pennsylvania	100	192
Kansas	11	17	Rhode Island	2	3
Kentucky	20	28	South Carolina	11	13
Louisiana	21	27	South Dakota	24	34
Maine	14	33	Tennessee	13	17
Maryland	22	31	Texas	293	313
Massachusetts	15	39	Utah	2	4
Michigan	39	80	Vermont	15	31
Minnesota	19	36	Virginia	110	121
Mississippi	4	7	Washington	9	10
Missouri	21	35	West Virginia	13	16
Montana	3	3	Wisconsin	31	59

The G&M Division Shelflist of Microfilm Rolls

The following listing of 613 items [one-third in this issue] incorporates most of the rare atlases in the G&M Division. It is impossible to tell from the entries how many rolls of film are required for any given item, so direct inquiries will be necessary before purchase. The current rate for a roll is \$23 (add \$1.25 per roll for shipping outside North America). Items may be identified by G&M microfilm number.

G&M
Microfilm

<u>Number:</u>	<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Date</u>
1	William L. Clements Library,	[ms. maps, Am. Rev.]		1776
2	Dornbach, J.E.	An analysis of the map as an information system display.		1967
3	Wyffliet, Cornelie.	Descriptiones Ptolemaicae Argentum. 1597		
4	Ptolemaeus, Claudius.	Cosmographia.		1475
5	do	Cosmographia. Latin.		1490
6	do	Geographiae.		1508
7	Braun, Georg.	Civitates Orbis Terrarum.		1575
8	Ptolemaeus, Claudius.	Tabulae geographicae auctoris restituae & emendate per Gerardum Mercatorem.		1578
9	Berlinghieri, Francesco.	Geografia. Florence.		148-
10	Agnese, Baptiste.	Portolan Atlas. Venice.		
11	Herrera y Tordestillas, Antonio de.	De las Indias occidentales nieve overelt.		1622
12	Mercator, Gerardus.	Atlas Sive cosmographicae.		1570
13	Ortelius, Abraham.	Theatrum Orbis Terrarum. [2 reels]		1570
14	Ptolemaeus, Claudius.	Liber geographiae.. Venice.		1511
15	do	Ptolemaeus auctus restitvts....		1520
16	do	Geographie nouiber castigatu....*		1522
17	do	Geographicae enarrationis....*		1525
18	do	do		1535
19	do	do	Vienna.	1541
* "Most of the modern maps are copies on a reduced scale of the maps of the 1513 ed. by Martin Waldseemuller."				
20	do	Geographia vniversalis, ...	Basle.	1542
21	do	do	Basel.	1545
22	Asher & Adams.	New Columbian Railroad Atlas and Pictorial Album of American Industry. New York.		1875
23	Ptolemaeus, Claudius.	Geographiae. Basel.		1552
24	do	La geografia. **	Venice.	1561
25	do	Geographia. **	Venice.	1562
26	do	La geografia. **	Venice.	1564
27	do	do	** Venice.	1574
** "Most of the maps are enlargements of J. Gastaldo's maps in the 1548 ed."				

G&M

Microfilm

<u>Number:</u>	<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Date</u>
28	do	do Coloniae Agrippinae.		1584
29	do	Cosmographia. Liechtenstein.		1475
30	do	Geographia a plurimis uiris....	Rome.	1507
31	Heyns, Pleter.	Le miroir dv monde.	Anvrs.	1583
32	Ptolemaeus, Claudius.	Geographia vniversalis...	Basel.	1540
33	do	do	do	
34	do	La geografia.	Venice.	1561
35	do	Geographia.	Venice.	1562
36	do	La geografia.	Venice.	1574
37	do	Claudii Ptolemaei Tabulae....		1695
38	do	do		1695
39	do	do		1698
40	do	Cosmographia.	Ulm.	1486
41	do	Geographiae vniversae.	Venice.	1596
42	do	Geografia.	Venice.	1599
43	do	do [in Greek/French].	Paris.	1828
44	do	Geographiae... Graeco-Latini.	Amsterdam.	1605
45	do	Geographia.	Nurenberg.	1514
46	do	Geographiae.	Agrippinensium.	1608
47	do	do	Essen.	1838
48	do	Orbis antiqvi Tabvlae geographicae.	Amsterdam.	1730
49	do	Teatrum gographiae...	Amsterdam.	1618
50	do	Geografia....	Padua.	1621
51	do	Claudii Ptolemaei Tabulae Geographicae...	Amsterdam.	1704
52	do	Geographie	Argentine.	1513
53	do	Cosmographia.	Latin. Ulm.	1482
54	do	Theatrum geographiae....	Amsterdam.	1618
55	do	do	do	
56	?			
57	Hopkins, G.M and Company.	Combination atlas of the county of Butler and the State of Pennsylvania.	Philadelphia.	1874
58	Du Sauzet.	Atlas de poche, A l'usage des voyageurs et des officiers.	Amsterdam.	1734
59	Teben'kov, Mikhail Dmitrievich.	[Nautical charts, Pacific Coast of North America]		1852
60	Blaeu, W. J.	Le theatre dv monde....	Amsterdam.	1635
61	Ortelius, Abraham.	...Parergon, sive veteris...	Antwerp.	1624
62	Waghenaer, Lucas Janszoon.	Spiegel der zeevaerdt....	Leiden.	1585
63	Jansson, Jan.	Atlas contractus;....	Amsterdam.	1666
64	Popple, Henry.	A map of the British Empire in America....	London.	1733
65	Dudley, Sir Robert.	Dell' arcana del mare.	Florence.	1646-47
66	Rocque, Jean.	A set of plans and forts in America.	London.	1763
67	La Guilbaudiere, Jouhan de.	Description des principaux endroits de la mer du Sud.		1696

G&M

Microfilm

<u>Number:</u>	<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Date</u>
68	Bollo, Luis Cincinato.	Atlas geografico...	Uruguay. Montevideo.	1896
69	do			
70	Ogilby, John.	Britannia, volume the first; ...	London.	1675
71	Carey, Mathew.	Carey's American pocket atlas;....	Philadelphia.	1801
72	Bretez, Louis.	Plan de Paris.	Paris.	1739
73	Low, Conrad.	Konigen Buch;	Cologne.	1598
74	Colles, Christopher.	The geographical ledger.	New York.	1794
75	Colom, Arnold.	Zee-atlas, afta Water-werelot.	Amsterdam.	[1656]
76	Jefferys, Thomas.	A general topography of North America and the West Indies.	London.	1768
77	Cassini, Giovanni.	Nuovo Atlante geografico.	Rome.	1792-1801
78	The English pilot.	The fourth book describing the West- India navigation from Hudson's Bay to the river Amazonas.	London.	1706
79	Teixeira, Joao.	Taboas geraes de toda a navegacao....	n.p.	1630
80	Ortellus, Abraham.	Theatrvm orbis terrarvm.	Antwerp.	1612
81	Goos, Abraham.	Nieuw Nederlandtsch caertboeck.	Amsterdam.	[1616]
82	Carey, Mathew.	American atlas.	Philadelphia.	1795
83	Scale, Bernard.	An Hibernian atlas;....	London.	1776
84	Kviklys, Bronius.	Lietuvos topografinis zeme lapls. [Topographic map of Lithuania, 1:100,000, ca. 1920-23]		1961
85	Braun, Georg.	Civitates orbis terrarvm.	Agrippinae.	1612-18
86	Bouguereau, Maurice.	Le theatre francois,....	Tours.	1594
87		Cartes et plans de l'Amérique.	n.p.	1745
88	Moll, Herman.	[The world described;....]	London.	1736
89	Hacke, William.	A description of the sea coasts....	ms.	1690?
90	Buache, Philippe.	Cartes et tables de la geographie....	Paris.	1757
91	Sansan, Nicolas.	Atlas nouveav....	Paris.	1689
92	Quad, Matthias.	Evropae totivs orbis terrarvm....	Cologne.	1592
93	Wyffliet, Cornelille.	Descriptionis Ptolemaicae....	Leuven.	1598
94	T'ien hsia tsung yu t'u.	[Atlas of the world.]	n.p.	n.d.
95	Danckerts, Justus.	Atlas.	Amsterdam.	[1703?]
96	Fer, Nicolas de.	Atlas;....	Paris.	1709
97	Hollar, Wenceslaus.	The kingdom of England....	[London, 1644]	
98	Yusuf, Kamal.	Monumenta cartografica Africae et Aegypti. [Le Caire]		1926-51
99	Faden, William.	The North American atlas.	London.	1777

G&M

Microfilm

<u>Number:</u>	<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Date</u>
100	Speed, John.	Theatrum Imperii Magnae Britanniae;....	London.	1616
101	Dudley, Sir Robert.	Arcano del Mare.	Florence.	1661
102	Blaeu, Joan.	Atlas maior;....	11 vol. [Amsterdam 1662-65]	
103	Blaeu, Joan.	[Atlas mayor;....]	10 vol. [Amsterdam 1659-72]	
104	Tanner, Henry Schenck.	A new American atlas;....	Philadelphia.	1823
105	Chih-li yu ti t'u.	[Atlas of Hu-peh Province]	n.p.	n.d.
106	Du Pinet, Antoine.	Plantz, povrtraitz et descriptions de plvsievrz villes et forteresses....	Lyon.	1564
107	King, Nicholas.	Peter manuscript atlas of Mount Pleasant and Mexico [tracts], District of Columbia.	Washington.	1809
108	Mercator, Gerardus.	Atlas,	Amsterdam.	1636-38
109	Carey, Mathew.	A general atlas for the present war....	Philadelphia.	1794
110	Tsu, Chun-heng.	[The wide world.]	n.p., n.d. ca.	1368-1644
111	Yu ti tsung t'u.	[Atlas of China.]	n.p., n.d. ca.	1368-1644
112	Blaeu, Joan.	Le grand atlas;....	[Amsterdam]	[1667]
113	Southack, Cyprian.	The New England coasting pilot..	n.p.	1734?
114	Colles, Christopher.	A survey of the roads of the United States of America.	[New York]	1789
115	Lafrery, Antoine.	[Geografia....]	Rome.	1575?
116	do	do		
117	Saxton, Christopher.	[An atlas of England and Wales. London.]		1579
118	Petty, Sir William.	A geographical description of ye Kingdom of Ireland.	London.	[1689]
119	Jefferys, Thomas.	The American atlas;....	London.	1775
120	Hsin-chiang ch'uan t'u.	[Complete atlas of Sinkiang]	n.p.	n.d.
121	Quad, Matthias.	Geographisch Handtbuch,	Cologne.	1600
122	Hsia Lan chih chang.	[Looking at distant places...]	n.p. n.d. ca.	1368-1644
123	Laet, Joannis de.	Nieuuwe werelot,	Leyden.	1625
124	Melish, John.	A military and topographical atlas of the United States;	Philadelphia.	1813
125	Bellin, Jacques Nicolas.	Le petit atlas maritime;....	Paris.	1764
126	DeBrahm, John Gerard William.	The Atlantic pilot.	London.	1772
127	Mercator, Gerardus.	Galliae tabule geographicae.	Duisburg.	[1585]
128	do	Belgii inferioris....	Duisburg.	[1585]
129	do	Germaniae....	Duisburg.	[1585]
130	do	Italiae, Sclavoniae, et Graeciae....	Duisburg.	[1589]
131	do	Atlas sive Cosmographicae....	3 cop. Duisburg.	[1595]
132	Coronelli, Vincenzo.	Atlante veneto....	Venice.	1695-96
133	Ortelius, Abraham.	Theatrvm orbis terrarvm.	[Antwerp.	1570]

G&M

Microfilm

<u>Number:</u>	<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Date</u>
134	do	An optiome of Ortelius,....	London.	1602?
135	Mercator, Gerardus.	Atlas minor....	Arnheim.	[1607]
136	Bowen, Emanuel.	A complete atlas;....	London.	1752
137	Cellarius, Andreas.	Harmonia macrocosmica;....	Amsterdam.	1708
138	Dunn, Samuel.	A new atlas of the mundane system;....	London.	1783
139	Faden, William.	General atlas.	[London.	1797?]
140	Laurie, Robert and James Whittle.	The country trade East India pilot.	London.	1799
141	Jalliot, Alexis Hubert.	Atlas francois,....	Paris.	1695
142	Jansson, Jan.	Nievwen atlas;....	Amsterdam.	1642-44
143	Jode, Gerard de.	Specvlvm orbis terrarvm.	Antwerp.	1578
144	Jode, Gerard de.	Specvlvm orbis terrae.	Antwerp.	[1613]
145	U.S. Library of Congress. Map Division.	A descriptive list of maps and view of New York City in the Library of Congress 1639-1865.	Washington.	1920
146	La feuille, Jacob de.	Atlas.	Amsterdam.	171-?
147	Laurie, Robert and James Whittle.	A new and elegant Imperial sheet atlas,....	London.	1796
148	Le Rouge, Georges Louis.	Atlas general....	Paris.	1762
149	L'isle, Guillaume de.	[Atlas de geographie.]	Paris.	1712?
150	do	Atlas nouveau,	Amsterdam.	1733
151	Lotter, Tobias Conrad.	Atlas géographique....	Nurnberg.	1778
152	Maclot, Jean Charles.	Atlas general....	Paris.	1770
153	Nolin, Jean Baptiste.	Le theatre du monde,	Paris.	1700?
154	Palairret, Jean.	Bowles's universal atlas;	London.	1780
155	Robert de Vaugondy, Gilles.	Atlas universal,....	Paris.	1758
156	Sanson, Nicolas.	Cartes generales....	Paris.	1670
157	Sayer, Robert.	[general atlas]	London.	1757-94
158	Schenk, Peter.	Atlas contractus....	Amsterdam.	1705?
159	Sexex, John.	A new general atlas;	London.	1721
160	Speed, John.	A prospect of the most famous parts of the world.	London.	1627
161	do	do do		1631
162	do	Theatre of the Empire of Great Britain....	London.	1676
163	Valck, Gerard.	Nova totius geographica....	Amsterdam.	1718?
164	Visscher, Nikolaas.	Atlas minor....	Amsterdam.	1717?
165	Wells, Edward.	A new sett of maps....	London.	1738?
166	Wit, Frederik de.	Atlas maior.	Amsterdam.	1706?
167	Zatta, Antonio.	Atlantic novissimo.	Venice.	1779-85
168	Carey, Matthew.	General atlas.	Philadelphia.	1796
169	Lucas, Fielding.	A general atlas....	Baltimore.	[1823]
170	Homann, Erben.	Stadt-atlas;....	Nuremberg.	1762
171	Jansson, Jan.	Tooneel der vermaerste koop-steden....	Amsterdam.	1682

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Microfilm

<u>Number:</u>	<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Date</u>
172	Bordone, Benedetto.	Libro di Benedetto Bordone....	Venice.	1528
173	Porcacchi, Tommaso.	L'isole piv famose del mondo	Venice.	1572
174	Mercator, Gerardus.	Historia mvndi, or Mercators Atlas.	London.	1637
175	Vermont. Surveyor-General.	Papers of the Surveyors General 1749-1838.	Montpellier.	1969
176	Tillson, Oliver J.	Oliver J. Tillson papers:....	Cornell U., Ithaca, NY.	1970
177	Phillips, Philip Lee.	Phillips & Myers family papers, 1804-1923.	Chapel Hill.	1973
178	Ogle, George A. and Company.	George A. Ogle Company of Chicago record book.	Mt. Pleasant, Mich.	1974
179	De Krafft, F.	Seven manuscript notebooks...survey notes relating to District of Columbia..1816-1824.		195-?
180	?			
181	?			
182	?			
183	?			
184	Telberg.	Translation of Atlas nardov mira.		1964
185	Chung-Kuo Ti-T'u Tse.	Atlas of China.		1967
186	Agricultural atlas of Suhag Province, Egypt.			
187	Rogalinski, B.	Atlas of Poland.		1962
188	Agricultural atlas of Asyut Province, Egypt.			
189	Rogalinski, B.	Atlas of Poland.		1962
190		Atlas SSSR		[1946?]
191		Atlas mira.	Moscow.	1960
192	Corteseo, Armando.	The nautical chart of 1424....	Coimbra.	1954
193	Sanborn Map Company.	Insurance maps of San Francisco, California.	New York.	1886-93
194	Des Barres, Joseph.	The Atlantic Neptune,....	London.	1780-82
195	Scottus, Jacobus.	[Portolan atlas, covering the Med., N.W. Europe, and N.W. Africa]	ms. Vecchia?	1590?
196	Martines, Joan.	[Nautical atlas....]	Messina?	ca. 1560
197	Sanborn Map Company.	Insurance maps of Chicago, Ill.	New York.	n.d.
198	Kruzenshstern, Ivan fedorovich.	[Ship's voyage atlas.]	Moscow.	1809-13
199	Aa, Pieter van der.	Cartes des Itineraires...	Leiden.	1707
200	Bruckner, Isaak.	Nouvel atlas....	London.	1749?

[Continued in next issue.]

Bench Marks!

* * *

Larry Cruse, member of WAML, map librarian at the San Diego campus University of California, author of WAML's Occasional Paper No. 6: Microcartography: applications for archives and libraries; as well as his regular column: Microcartography, in each issue of the WAML Information Bulletin, has accepted a 5-yr. appointment as **Editor, WAML Information Bulletin**. The announcement was made by WAML President **Susan Trevitt-Clark** at the WAML meeting in Berkeley. He will begin with Volume 16, #1, November 1984.

* * *

Mary Ansari, member of WAML, University of Nevada-Reno, has recently been promoted to head three branch libraries at the University. Her new title is Librarian for Mines, Engineering, and Life and Health Sciences. Mary is the co-author, with **Linda Newman**, member of WAML, (Map Librarian, University of Nevada-Reno) of WAML's Occasional Paper No. 11: **Nevada Directory of Maps and Aerial Photo Resources** (in press).

Linda Newman has been appointed as a Representative of WAML (to join WAML's Stanley Stevens) to the Cartographic Users Advisory Council.

* * *

Jim Walsh, member of WAML, Maps/Documents Librarian, University of Wyoming, Laramie, has assumed Editor duties of base line, the newsletter of the Map and Geography Round Table (MAGERT) American Library Association. He succeeds **Mary Larsgaard**.

* * *

Roy V. Boswell, member of WAML, Curator of the Collection for the History of Cartography at California State University, Fullerton, has been cited by the Executive Committee of WAML with **Honorary Life Membership**. The following message was sent to the honoree, who was not present at the September WAML meeting:

Roy V. Boswell
P.O. Box 2034
Fullerton, CA 92633

Dear Roy:

I have the high honor and distinct pleasure to inform you that the Executive Committee of the Western Association of Map Libraries, at its meeting in Berkeley on September 22, 1983, conferred the title

Honorary Life Membership

upon

Roy V. Boswell

with all the rights and privileges appertaining thereto.

During the Banquet that evening, I was given the honor of making the presentation. Among my remarks on this auspicious occasion, I included the following:

The Executive Committee has conferred this award to only one other person in the sixteen-year history of WAML.

The contributions made by Roy Boswell to the field of map librarianship rank as a "lifetime achievement" worthy of this high WAML award.

Roy Boswell has been a long time personal Member of WAML; he has been a frequent contributor to our Information Bulletin; he has been a speaker at our meetings; and, in addition to having been the host of a WAML meeting at Fullerton, he has offered to be our host once again if we should choose to visit Fullerton.

The Collection for The History of Cartography at California State University, Fullerton, was established on October 22, 1971 - by Roy V. Boswell - as a volunteer curator - and in addition to the seven exhibitions of pre-1901 maps in his collection, he has produced nine fine press publications that provide reproductions of some of the exhibited maps and textual guides to the exquisite material in this world renowned Collection. In addition, he is working on a card catalog that will be published upon completion. His Collection is recognized by curators for its care, preservation, and organization and serves as one of the world's superior models for collections of rare maps.

Roy V. Boswell will have his 90th Birthday soon, and although this award is not being presented to him for that achievement - that is certainly cause for celebration - and while we wish he were with us for this presentation, please join me in a toast to Roy Boswell - that he may enjoy many more years of good health and prosperity. Cheers!

Stanley D. Stevens

* * *

Harold M. Otness, member and a former President (1977-78) of WAML, was the guest of the Friends of the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Golda Meir Library on July 27, 1983, and presented an illustrated talk entitled: "Old Guidebooks: Windows to the Past".

* * *

Mary Blakeley, member of WAML, retired from her position of Map Librarian, University of Arizona, Tucson, as of September 1, 1983. She was a frequent contributor to the Information Bulletin's New Mapping of Western North America - taking responsibility for citations to Arizona maps (including those in the current issue). Her participation will be missed, because the entire WAML Membership and readership of the Information Bulletin has been the constant beneficiary of her information. We can keep in touch through these columns. A collective **Bon Voyage!**

* * *

Beatrice Lukens, Charter Member of WAML, President of WAML 1973-74, Chair of the Membership & Hospitality Committee for the past several years, Earth Science Librarian, University of California at Berkeley, Treasurer of the Geoscience Information Society, and chair of GIS committee on producing a bibliography of geologic fieldtrip guides, has retired at the end of October. We hope that all of her devotion to our mutual interests will not vanish with this event, but if she and her husband (Harold has been a frequent attendee at WAML meetings and helped with the registration duties as well) sail off into the

sunset it will be for a much deserved rest.
We wish Bea all the best in retirement, and a
long and happy one as well. On behalf of the
Membership, many thanks for your devotion to
WAML and to map and earth science librarianship.

* * *

Charlotte R.M. Derksen, member of WAML, Branner Earth Sciences
Librarian, Stanford University, gave a
presentation at the October 31, 1983
Geoscience Information Society annual
meeting in Indianapolis: "Using RLIN
to locate earth science information."

* * *

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from: Central Map Collection, Cecil H. Green Library,
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- Central Japan.** 1:250,000. A.M.S. Series L571. 1944-1946.
Sheets available: #1 thru #28, #30 thru #65.
- Northern Japan.** 1:250,000. A.M.S. Series L561. 1944-1945.
Sheets available: #1, 2, 5, 6, 8 thru 12, 14 thru
17, 19, 21 thru 48.
- Southern Japan.** 1:250,000. A.M.S. Series L591. 1944-1945.
Sheets available: #1 thru #17 (2 copies of #9).
- Americas.** 1:1,000,000. American Geographical Society of N.Y.
Sheets available: NB-18 Bogota 1945 (2 copies)
NC-16 Lago de Nicaragua 1937. NE-15 Istmo de
Tehuantepec 1938. NG-12 Baja California-Sur 1923.
SA-18 Iquitos rev. 1949. SB-18 Loreto 1938.
SC-18 Cerro de Pasco rev. 1941. SD-18 Lima 1941.

U.S. Forest Service Maps. [edition date in parentheses]

Angeles, CA (1915) (1920)	Angelina, TX (1948)
Apalachicola, FL (1949) (1955)	Arapaho, CO (1954)
Recreation Map Ashley National Forest, UT & WY (1955) 1:325,000.	
Bighorn, WY (1927) (1957)	Black Hills, SD/WY (1955)
Black Hills & Harney, SD/WY (1934)	Beaverhead, MT (1956)
Recreation Map Boise National Forest, ID (1955), 1:500,000.	
Recreation Map Bridger National Forest, WY (1951), 1:506,880.	
Recreation Map Bridger Wilderness Area, WY (1950), 1:500,000.	
Bitterroot, MT & ID (1957)	Cache, UT & ID (1953)
Cache, UT, Logan River and Blacksmith Fork area (1950) 1:253,000.	
California, CA (1920) (1929)	Caribou, ID/UT/WY (1956)
Cascade, OR (1923) (1930)	Chattahoochee, GA (54&55)
Chelan, WA (1922, 1931, 1953)	Chequamegon, WI (1937&55)
Cherokee, TN (1940) & Unaka Div (40)	Chippewa, MN (1941)
Chugach, AK (1936) (1951)	Clearwater, ID (1954)
Cleveland, CA (1940) (1957)	Cochetopa, CO (1925)
Coeur D'Alene, ID (1954)	Columbia, WA (1922) (1932)
Wind River Recreation Area, Columbia Nat For, WA (1937) 1:158,400.	
Colville, WA (1922) (1931) (1953)	Conecuh, AL (1951)
Coronado, AZ & NM (1927)	Crater, CA/OR (1922, 25, 30)
Croaton, NC (1946)	Custer, MT (1957)
Davy Crockett, TX (1948)	Deerlodge, MT (1955)
Deschutes, OR (1921) (1931)	De Soto, MS (1941)

Distribution of forests in the Lake States (1940), 1:2,000,000.
 Recreation Map Dixie National Forest, UT (1955), 1:500,000.
 Eldorado, CA. Desolation Valley Recreation Area (1939).
 Eldorado, CA. Silver Lake Recreation Area (1936) 1:950,400.
 Eldorado, CA/NV (1914,18,31,39,50) Flathead, MT (1954)
 Recreation Map Fishlake National Forest, UT (1953), 1:550,000.
 Francis Marion, SC (1957) Fremont, OR (1923,32,54)
 Gallatin, MT (1928)(1952) Gifford Pinchot, WA (1957)
 Cooperative map of Glacier National Park and parts of Kootenai,
 Lewis & Clark, and Flathead National Forests, MT (1935).
 Gunnison, CO (1955) Helena, MT (1940)
 Hiawatha, MI Holly Springs, MS (1950)
 Recreation Map Humboldt National Forest, NV (1953), 1:450,000.
 Huron, MI (1940) Inyo, CA/NV(11,17,26,35,51)
 Kaibab, AZ (1949) Kaniksu, ID (1953)
 Kiasatchie, LA (1941)(1952) Klamath, CA/OR(15,28,29,55)
 Kootenai, MT (1955) Lassen, CA (16,19,29,40,52)
 Lava Beds National Monument, Modoc, CA (1931) 1:63,360.
 Lewis & Clark, MT (1954) Lolo, MT (1928)(1957)
 Los Padres, CA (1951) Malheur, OR (1924, 30, 55)
 Map of Automobile Roads, OR (1920) 1:950,400.
 Map of Automobile Roads, WA (1922)(1924) 1:823,680.
 Map of CA showing Nat Forests and main highways (1919) 1:2,344,320.
 Marquette, MI (1940) Medicine Bow, WY (27,41,56)
 Mendocino, CA (1956) Modoc, CA (15,27,32,41,56)
 Mono, CA/NV (1917, 1928, 1931) Mt. Baker, WA (1922,26,31)
 Mt. Hood, OR (1924, 27, 31, 52) Nantahala, GA/NC/SC (1926)
 Recreation Map Mono National Forest, NV (1940), 1:332,640.
 Recreation Map Nevada National Forest, NV (1953), 1:500,000.
 Nebraska, NB (1925) Nevada, NV (Charleston)(54)
 Nezperce, ID (1951) Nicolet, WI (1937)
 Ocala, FL (1949) Ochoco, OR (1922,1934,1956)
 Olympic, WA (1923,1930,1953) Ottawa, MI (1953)
 Oregon Skyline Trail: Mt. Hood to Crater Lake, OR (1925)(1931).
 Ouachita, AR (1925) Ozark, AR (1941,1945,1951)
 Payette, ID (1953) Pend Oreille, ID (1928)
 Pike, CO (1953) Pisgah, NC (1940)
 Plumas, CA (1915,16,25,40,50) Rainier, WA (1923)(1930)
 Rio Grande, CO (1947) Rogue River, CA/OR (1952)
 Road and Recreation Map of OR (1923, 1924, 1927), 1:950,400.
 Roosevelt, CO (1955) Sabine, TX (1949)
 Recreation Map Sawtooth National Forest, ID (1954), 1:350,000.
 St. Joe, ID (1954) Salmon, ID (1956)
 Sam Houston, TX (1948) San Bernardino, CA(26,31,41)
 San Isabel, CO (1924, 1940, 1948) San Juan, CO (1928)(1951)
 Santa Barbara, CA (1915,18,24,26) Santiam, OR (1923)(1931)
 Sequoia, CA (1916, 1927, 1952) Shasta, CA (14,16,27,31,55)
 Recreation Map Sequoia National Forest, CA (1940), 1:380,430.
 Shoshone, WY (1927)(1956) Sierra, CA (16,27,41,54)
 Siskiyou, CA/OR (24,27,33,40,56) Siuslaw, OR (1924, 33, 54)
 Six Rivers, CA (1956) Snoqualmie, WA (23,27,40,50)
 Skykomish Recreation Area, Snoqualmie Nat For, WA (1936) 1:221,760.

Stanislaus, CA (16,27,34,39,52)	Sumter, SC (1947)(1952)
Superior, MN (1951)	Tahoe, CA/NV (16,26,30,50)
Talladega, AL (1950)(1951)	Toiyabe, CA/NV (1951)
Recreation Map Targhee National Forest, ID/WY (1955) 1:500,000.	
Recreation Map Teton National Forest, WY (1957) 1:450,000.	
Recreation Map Toiyabe National Forest, NV (1954) 1:400,000.	
Tongass, AK (1951)	Tonto, AZ (1927)
Tourist Map of Eastern Idaho and Western Wyoming (1925), 1:823,680.	
Trinity, CA (1916)(1931)(1957)	Recrea. Map Uinta, UT (1957)
Umatilla (No. 1/2) OR/WA(1922,31)	Umatilla (So1/2),OR/WA(1922)
Umpqua, OR (1922)(1929)(1957)	Uncompahgre, CO (1947)
Wallowa-Whitman, OR (1956)	Wallowa, OR (1931)
Wasatch, UT/WY (1931)(1953)(1954)	Washaki, WY (1927)
Wenatchee, WA (1925)(1931)(1950)	White River, CO (1955)
Whitman, OR (1923)(1927)	Wm.B. Bankhead, AL (1950)
Willamette, OR (1950)	

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The UCLA Map Library needs the following Gazetteers of Official Standard Names Approved by the U.S. Board on Geographic Names:

Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar, and the United Arab Emirates. 1977.
 Canada. 1953.
 Conventional Names. 1977.
 Denmark. 1961.
 Hong Kong & Macao. 1972.
 India. [Volumes 1 & 2]
 Netherland Antilles. 1952.
 Oman. 1976.
 Pakistan. 2nd ed. 1978.
 Poland. Supplement 1958.
 Saudi Arabia. 1978.
 South Africa. [Volumes 1 & 2]
 Soviet Union. [Volumes 1-7] 1970.

If any library can supply any of the above gazetteers it would be greatly appreciated. Please contact David Deckelbaum, UCLA Map Library, Los Angeles, CA 90024.

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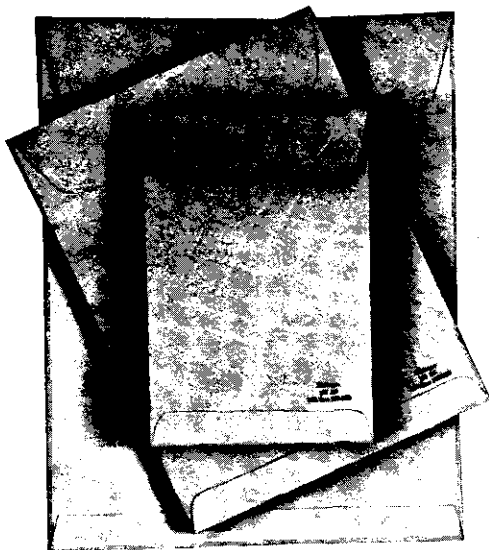
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