INFORMATION BULLETIN

Volume 20 Number 2 March 1989

Western Association of Map Libraries

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

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Submission of Material for Publication

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If you have contributions for the *IB*, , the Production Editor will appreciate receiving your material in electronic form. You may send it via E-mail on BITNET , EDU, ARPANET, INTERNET, UUCP to the address shown below. You may also send material on magnetic disk, 3.5 inch or 5.25, Macintosh format preferred, MS-DOS is also o.k.

Editorial Staff

Western Association of Map Libraries
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Index to Geologic Maps of Oregon by USGS Topographic Quadrangle Name, 1883-1987

Part II: Elk City – Zumwalt

compiled by

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Map Library
University of Oregon
Eugene, Oregon

Part I appears in Volume 20 No. 1, November 1988

This index covers geologic maps of Oregon that were published in several U.S. Geological Survey series. Only maps from the L Series (Land Use and Land Cover Maps) have been excluded. The index also includes maps that were published by the Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries.

This index has two parts. The first part lists small scale geologic and mineral resources maps of Oregon. The second part indexes geologic maps that have scales of 1:125,000 or larger. This part is arranged in alphabetical order by USGS 15' and 7.5' topographic quadrangle names. Care has been taken to conform to the guidelines announced in the WAML *Information Bulletin* of March 1988 (Vol. 19, no. 2, page 63) by Michael Noga representing the WAML Subcommittee on Geoscience Publications.

Each entry includes the following elements: The quadrangle name; a reference to the publication which contains a geologic map of part or all of the quadrangle; the scale of the geologic map; and the coverage of the geologic map. Geographic coverage is indicated, and the subject coverage is noted if the map is not a standard geologic map.

Abbreviations

Indexed Publications

U. S. Geological Survey publications

B	Bulletin, 1883-
GF	Geologic Folio 1894-1945
GP	Geophysical Investigations Map, 1946-
GQ	Geologic Quadrangle Map, 1949-
HA	Hydrologic Investigations Atlases, 1954-
I	Miscellaneous Geologic Investigations Map, 1955-
MF	Miscellaneous Field Studies Map, 1951-
OF	Open-File Report (only 1974- included)
OM	Oil and Gas Investigations, 1943-
P	Professional Paper, 1902-
W	Water-Supply Paper, 1896-

Coverage Notations

E	East
N	North
NE	Northeast
NW	Northwest
pt	part of
R	Range
S	South
SE	Southeast
SW	Southwest
T	Township
W	West
4WD	Four Wheel Drive
aeromag	Aeromagnetic map

Oregon State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries publications

OrB	Bulletin, 1937-
OrGMS	Geologic Map Series, 1962-
OrO	Open-File Report, 1966-
OrOGI	Oil and Gas Investigations, 1963-
OrQM	Quadrangle Maps, 1938-
OrSP	Special Paper, 1978-

Quad Name	Publication	Scale	Coverage
Elk City	GP-481	62k	Complete, aeromag
Elk City	I-867	62k	Complete
Elk City	OF 72-352	48k	Complete
Elk City	OM-88	62k	Complete
Elk City	OrB 81	62k	Complete
Elk Lake	MF-1952	62k	Complete
Elk Peak	OM-204	62k	Complete
Elk Peak	OrB 80	62k	Coos County portion only
Elk Prairie	OrGMS 51	24k	Complete
Elkhorn	OrB 15	125k	S of 44°48'
Elkhorn Peak	HA-242	96k	Complete E of R.37 E
Elkhorn Peak	OrGMS 41	24k	Complete
Elkhorn Peak	OrQM 8	125k	Complete
Elkton 15'	OM-204	62k	Complete
Elkton	OM-204	62k	Complete
Ella	HA-387	125k	Complete
Elmira 15'	OM-110	62k	Complete
Elmira 15'	W 890	125k	E 1/2
Elmira 15'	W 2018	62k	E 1/2
Elsie	OrB 79	62k	Complete
Elsie	OrOGI 14	100k	Complete
Emerson	OrB 91	62k	Wasco County portion only
Emigrant Butte	OF 83-661	62k	Wilderness area only
Emigrant Butte	OrSP 15	62k	N of 43°28'
Emigrant Lake	GQ-89	96k	Complete
Emigrant Lake	HA-421	62k	Complete
Emigrant Lake	MF-1528	125k	Complete
Emigrant Lake	OrB 94	62k	Complete
Emigrant Lake	OrQM 5	125k	Complete
Empire 15'	B 945-E	62k	Complete
Empire 15'	GF-73	125k	Complete
Empire 15'	OrB 80	62k	Complete
Empire 15'	OrB 87	62k	Complete
Empire 15'	OrOGI 6	62k	Complete
Empire	B 945-E	62k	Complete
Empire	GF-73	125k	Complete
Empire	OrB 80	62k	Complete
Empire	OrB 87	62k	Complete
Empire	OrOGI 6	62k	Complete
Encina	B 879	125k	Complete
Encina	HA-242	96k	E pt of secs 1 & 12, T.10 S, R.40 E
Encina	HA-242	96k	E pt of secs 25 & 36, T.9 S, R.40 E
Enright 15'	OrB 79	62k	T.1 N, R.7 W
Enright 15'	OrB 79	62k	T.1 N, R.8 W, secs 12-13,23-27,33-36
Enright 15'	OrB 79	62k	T.1 S, R.7 W, secs 1-12
Enright 15'	OrB 79	62k	T.1 S, R.8 W, secs 1-5
Enright 15'	OrB 79	62k	T.2 N, R.7 W, secs 21-23,26-29,32-35
Enright 15'	OrB 79	62k	T.3 N, R.8 W, secs 7-11, 14-23
Enright 15'	OrB 79	62k	T.3 N, R.9 W, secs 13,14,23-26
Enterprise 15'	B 1385-E	62k	Wilderness area only

Quad Name	Publication	Scale	Coverage
Enterprise 15'	OrB 12	100k	T. 3 S, R 43 & 44 E
Enterprise 15'	OrB 12	100k	T. 1 & 2 S, R. 43 E
Enterprise 15'	OrQM 10	100k	T. 1 & 2 S, R 43 E
Enterprise 15'	OrQM 10	100k	T. 3 S, R. 43 & 44 E
Estacada	B 1119	62k	Complete
Estacada	OrB 99	24k	Complete
Estacada	OrQM 9	96k	Complete
Euchre Mtn. 15'	I-868	62k	Complete
Euchre Mtn. 15'	OF 72-350	48k	Complete
Euchre Mtn. 15'	OM-97	62k	Complete
Euchre Mtn. 15'	OrB 81	62k	Complete
Euchre Mtn.	I-868	62k	Complete
Euchre Mtn.	OF 72-350	48k	Complete
Euchre Mtn.	OM-97	62k	Complete
Euchre Mtn.	OrB 81	62k	Complete
Eugene 15'	OM-110	62k	Complete
Eugene 15'	OrB 84	62k	Linn County portion only
Eugene 15'	W 890	125k	Complete
Eugene 15'	W 2018	62k	Complete
Eugene East	OM-110	62k	Complete
Eugene East	W 890	125k	Complete
Eugene East	W 2018	62k	Complete
Eugene West	OM-110	62k	Complete
Eugene West	W 890	125k	Complete
Eugene West	W 2018	62k	Complete
Evans Well	OF 82-847	62k	Complete

Quad Name	Publication	Scale	Coverage
Fairview Peak 15'	B 893	15k	T.22 S, R.1 E, secs. 25,26,35
Fairview Peak 15'	B 893	15k	T.22 S, R.1 E, secs. 36
Fairview Peak 15'	B 893	15k	T.22 S, R.2 E, SW secs. 31, 32
Fairview Peak 15'	B 893	15k	T.23 S, R.1 E, secs. 1-3,10-15
Fairview Peak 15'	B 893	15k	T.23 S, R.1 E, secs. 22-24
Fairview Peak 15'	B 893	15k	T.23 S, R.2 E, secs. 5-8, 17-10
Fairview Peak	B 893	15k	NE 1/4
Fall Mtn.	GQ-548	62k	Complete
Fall Mtn.	I-1021	62k	T.15 S, R.30 E, secs 13-14, 21-24
Fall Mtn.	I-1021	62k	T.15 S, R.31 E, secs 4,9,16-21
Fall Mtn.	I-1021	62k	T.14 S, R.31 E, sec 33
Fall Mtn.	MF-50	62k	Complete
Falls City	OrB 35	62k	Complete
Fanno Ridge	OrB 35	62k	Complete
Farmers Butte	OrB 84	62k	T.14 S, R.2 E, secs 1-12, 15-22, 27-34
Father Mtn.	B 1339	125k	Complete
Father Mtn.	GF-89	125k	Complete
Father Mtn.	OrB 90	62k	Complete
Father Mtn.	OrB 93	125k	Complete
Fields	B 931-J	96k	E of 118° 40'
Fields	B 995-B	62k	E 1/2
Findley Buttes	OrGMS 6	125k	Complete
Fingerboard Saddle	OrGMS 6	125k	Complete

Quad Name	Publication	Scale	Coverage
Finley Butte	OF 82-847	62k	Complete
Fish Lake	MF-1876	24k	Wilderness area only
Fishhole Mtn. 15'	MF-1367	48k	Wilderness area only
Five Hundred Flat	MF-82	62k	Complete
Five Mile Butte	I-556	125k	Complete
Five Rivers	I-866	62k	Complete
Five Rivers	OF 72-351	48k	Complete
Five Rivers	OM-88	62k	Complete
Five Rivers	OrB 81	62k	Lincoln County portion only
Five Rivers	OrB 85	62k	Lane County only W of 123° 50'
Fivemile Creek	OM-186	62k	Complete
Fivemile Creek	OrB 87	62k	Douglas County portion only
Fivemile Creek	OrOGI 6	62k	Complete
Flagstaff Butte	W 1597	62k	N of 45° 05'
Flagtail Mtn.	I-1021	62k	N of 44° 10'
Flagtail Mtn.	MF-82	62k	Complete
Flat Mtn.	OM-150	62k	Complete
Flat Mtn.	OrB 98	62k	Complete
Floras Lake	GF-89	125k	Complete
Floras Lake	OrB 90	62k	Complete
Floras Lake	OrB 93	125k	Complete
Florence	OM-186	62k	Complete
Florence	OrB 85	62k	Complete
Florence	OrOGI 6	62k	Complete
Fly Creek	I-555	125k	Complete
Fly Valley	W 1597	62k	Complete
Foley Butte	I-872	125k	Complete
Foley Peak	OrB 74	62k	Complete
Foreman Point	I-556	125k	Complete
Forest Grove 15'	OrB 60	48k	S 1/2
Forest Grove 15'	W 890	125k	SE 1/4 only
Forest Grove 15'	W 1697	48k	Complete
Forest Grove	OrB 60	48k	Complete
Forest Grove	W 890	125k	Complete
Forest Grove	W 1697	48k	Complete
Forked Horn Butte	OrQM 1	125k	Complete
Fossil Lake	OF 80-846	62k	E of 4WD road & S of T.26 S
Fossil North	I-872	125k	Complete
Fossil South	I-872	125k	Complete
Fourth of July Creek	MF-1240-A	62k	Wilderness area only
Fourth of July Creek	OrB 90	62k	T.41 S, R.11 & 12 W
Fourth of July Creek	OrB 93	125k	Complete
Fox Hollow	OM-110	62k	Complete
Franklin Hill	W 1620	125k	Complete
French Gulch	B 879	125k	Complete
French Mtn.	MF-1952	62k	Complete
Frenchglen	W 841	125k	E of 118° 54'
Friend	I-556	125k	Complete
Funny Butte	OrB 58	38k	Complete
Fuzztail Butte	OF 82-847	62k	Complete
Gales Creek	OrB 60	48k	Complete

Quad Name	Publication	Scale	Coverage
Gales Creek	W 1697	48k	Complete
Galice 15'	GQ-25	62k	Complete
Galice 15'	MF-1528	125k	Complete
Galice 15'	OrB 100	31k	Josephine County part of T.33 S, R.7 W
Galice 15'	OrB 100	125k	Josephine County portion only
Galice	GQ-25	62k	Complete
Galice	MF-1528	125k	Complete
Galice	OrB 100	125k	Complete
Garden Valley	GF-49	125k	Complete
Garibaldi	OrB 74	62k	Complete
Gassett Bluff	W 1597	62k	Complete
Gaston	OrB 60	48k	Complete
Gateway	I-555	125k	Complete
Gateway	I-872	125k	SE 1/4
Gateway	OrGMS 43	24k	Complete
Gearhart	OrB 74	62k	Complete
Gearhart	OrOGI 14	100k	Complete
Gearhart	W 1899-A	48k	Complete
Gearhart Mtn.	MF-1367	48k	Wilderness area only
Gerow Butte	I-543	62k	Complete
Gerow Butte	OrQM 6	100k	Complete
Gervais	W 890	125k	Complete
Gervais	W 1833	48k	Complete
Gibbon	W 1620	125k	Complete
Gladstone	B 1119	62k	Complete
Gladstone	OrB 99	24k	Clackamas County portion only
Gladstone	OrQM 9	96k	Complete
Gladstone	W 890	125k	Complete
Gladstone	W 1793	62k	Complete
Glasgow Butte	OrB 3	96k	N of Powder River
Glasgow Butte	OrGMS 1	62k	Complete
Glass Hill	OrSP 6	24k	Complete
Glass Hill	W 1597	62k	Complete
Glenbrook	OM-150	62k	Complete
Glenbrook	OrB 98	62k	Benton County portion only
Glendale 15'	GF-218	125k	Complete
Glendale 15'	HA-480	62k	S of 42° 36' 30"
Glendale 15'	MF-1528	125k	Complete
Glendale 15'	OrB 100	62k	Josephine County, E of Interstate 5
Glendale 15'	OrB 100	125k	Josephine County portion only
Glendale	GF-218	125k	Complete
Glendale	MF-1528	125k	Complete
Glendale	OrB 100	125k	Josephine County portion only
Glide 15'	GF-49	125k	Complete
Glide	GF-49	125k	Complete
Gold Beach 15'	B 1339	125k	Complete
Gold Beach 15'	OrB 69	62k	T.37 S, R.14 W, secs 29 - 33
Gold Beach 15'	OrB 69	62k	T.37 S, R.15 W, secs 25 & 36
Gold Beach 15'	OrB 69	62k	T.38 S, R.14 W, secs 3-10,14-23,26-30
Gold Beach 15'	OrB 90	62k	Complete
Gold Beach 15'	OrB 93	125k	Complete

Quad Name	Publication	Scale	Coverage
Gold Beach	B 1339	125k	Complete
Gold Beach	OrB 90	62k	Complete
Gold Beach	OrB 93	125k	Complete
Gold Hill 15'	MF-1528	125k	Complete
Gold Hill 15'	OF 81-1076	62k	S of 42° 25' & E of 123° 10'
Gold Hill 15'	OrB 94	62k	N 1/2
Gold Hill 15'	OrQM 3	125k	Complete
Gold Hill	MF-1528	125k	Complete
Gold Hill	OF 81-1076	62k	S of 42° 25'
Gold Hill	OrB 94	62k	Complete
Gold Hill	OrQM 3	125k	Complete
Golden	GF-218	125k	Complete
Golden	MF-1528	125k	Complete
Golden	OrB 100	62k	Josephine County, E of Interstate 5
Golden	OrB 100	125k	Josephine County portion only
Golden Falls	OrB 80	62k	Complete
Goodwin 15'	OrB 87	62k	Douglas County portion only
Goodwin Peak 15'	OM-186	62k	Complete
Goodwin Peak	OM-186	62k	Complete
Goose Pasture	OM-186	62k	Complete
Goose Pasture	OrB 85	62k	Complete
Goose Pasture	OrOGI 6	62k	Complete
Goose Pasture	W 1539-K	31k	T.18 S, R.12 W
Government Camp	MF-1379-A	62k	Wilderness area only
Government Camp	OrB 62	58k	T.2 S, R.8 E
Government Camp	OrB 62	58k	T.3 S, R.8 E, secs 1-3,10-15,22-24
Grand Ronde 15'	OM-129	48k	Complete
Grand Ronde 15'	OrB 79	62k	Tillamook County portion W of 123° 34'
Grand Ronde	OM-129	48k	Complete
Grand Ronde	OrGMS 24	24k	Complete
Granite	MF-1581-A	48k	N Fork, John Day River area only
Granite	OrGMS 25	24k	Complete
Granite	OrQM 8	125k	Complete
Granite Meadows	W 1620	125k	Complete
Grants Pass 15'	GP-197	96k	W of 123° 25', aeromag
Grants Pass 15'	HA-480	62k	N of 42° 18' 11"
Grants Pass 15'	MF-1528	125k	Complete
Grants Pass 15'	OrB 100	125k	Complete
Grants Pass 15'	OrQM 3	125k	Complete
Grants Pass	HA-480	62k	Complete
Grants Pass	MF-1528	125k	Complete
Grants Pass	OrB 100	125k	Complete
Grants Pass	OrQM 3	125k	Complete
Grass Mtn.	OM-162	62k	Complete
Grass Mtn.	OrB 81	62k	Lincoln County portion only
Grasshopper Mtn.	MF-1952	62k	NE 1/4 of NE 1/4
Grassy Mtn.	OrGMS 2	125k	Complete
Grave Point	OrGMS 6	125k	Oregon only
Graveyard Point	OrGMS 2	125k	Complete
Gray Butte	I-1142	48k	Complete

Quad Name	Publication	Scale	Coverage
Gray Butte	OrQM 1	125k	Complete
Grayback Mtn.	MF-1528	125k	Complete
Grayback Mtn.	OrB 100	125k	Complete
Grayback Mtn.	OrQM 3	125k	Complete
Graylock Butte	I-1021	62k	N of 44° 10'
Graylock Butte	MF-82	62k	Complete
Green Mtn.	OrB 74	62k	Complete
Green Mtn.	OrOGI 14	100k	Complete
Green Peter	OrB 84	62k	Complete
Greenberry	OM-150	62k	Complete
Greenberry	OrB 98	24k	Complete
Greenberry	OrB 98	62k	Complete
Greenberry	W 890	125k	Complete
Greenberry	W 2040	62K	S of 44° 29'
Greenhorn	OrGMS 28	24k	Complete
Greenhorn	OrQM 8	125k	Complete
Greenleaf	OM-186	62k	Complete
Grizzly Peak	GQ-89	96k	Complete
Grizzly Peak	MF-1528	125k	Complete
Grizzly Peak	OrQM 5	125k	Complete
Groundhog Mtn.	OrSP 15	62k	E of 122° 18'
Guadalupe Meadows	MF-1926	62k	Owyhee Canyon Area
Gumboot Butte	OrGMS 6	125k	Complete
Gunter	OM-186	62k	Complete
Gurdane	W 1620	125k	Complete

Quad Name	Publication	Scale	Coverage
Haas Hollow	OrGMS 6	125k	Complete
Haines	B 879	125k	Complete
Haines	HA-242	96k	Complete
Halfway 15'	MF-1612-A	48k	Roadless area only
Halfway 15'	OrB 3	96k	Complete
Halfway	MF-1612-A	48k	Roadless area only
Halfway	OrB 3	96k	Complete
Halsey 15'	OM-150	62k	W of Willamette River
Halsey 15'	OrB 84	62k	Linn County portion only
Halsey 15'	OrB 98	62k	Benton County portion only
Halsey 15'	W 890	125k	Complete
Halsey 15'	W 2040	62k	S of 44° 29'
Halsey	OrB 84	62k	Complete
Halsey	W 890	125k	Complete
Halsey	W 2040	62k	S of 44° 29'
Hamlet	OrB 79	62k	Complete
Hamlet	OrOGI 14	100k	Complete
Happy Valley	W 841	125k	Complete
Harl Butte 15'	OF 78-805	48k	Complete
Harl Butte 15'	OrGMS 6	125k	Complete
Harl Butte	OF 78-805	48k	Complete
Harl Butte	OrGMS 6	125k	Complete
Harlan	GP-481	62k	Complete, aeromag
Harlan	OM-162	62k	Complete

Quad Name	Publication	Scale	Coverage
Harlan	OrB 81	62k	Complete
Harness Mtn.	B 850	62k	Complete except for extreme SE
Harness Mtn.	B 1122-D	62k	Complete
Harney 15'	W 841	125k	Complete
Harney	W 841	125k	Complete
Harper 15'	B 875	62k	T.18 S, R.41 E, secs 14-17, 20-36
Harper 15'	B 875	62k	T.18 S, R.42 E, secs 17-20, 29-32
Harper 15'	B 875	62k	T.19 S, R. 41E
Harper 15'	B 875	62k	T.19 S, R.42 E, secs 15-23 & 26-35
Harper 15'	B 875	62k	T.20 S, R.42 E, secs 3-9
Harrisburg	OM-150	62k	W of Willamette River
Harrisburg	OrB 84	62k	Linn County portion only
Harrisburg	OrB 98	62k	Benton County portion only
Harrisburg	W 890	125k	Complete
Harrisburg	W 2040	62k	Complete
Hastings Peak	I-872	125k	Complete
Hat Point	OrGMS 6	125k	Complete
Hat Rock	HA-387	125k	Oregon only
Hat Rock	W 1620	125k	Oregon side only
He Devil 15'	OrGMS 6	125k	Oregon only
He Devil 15'	OF 78-805	48k	Complete
Hebo 15'	OM-97	62k	Complete
Hebo 15'	OrB 74	62k	Tillamook County portion only
Hebo	OM-97	62k	Complete
Hebo	OrB 74	62k	Complete
Heceta Head 15'	OM-186	62k	Complete
Heceta Head 15'	OrB 85	62k	Complete
Heceta Head 15'	W 1539-K	31k	T.17 S, R.11 W, secs.7,18,19,30, & 31
Heceta Head 15'	W 1539-K	31k	T.17 S, R.12 W
Heceta Head	OM-186	62k	Complete
Heceta Head	OrB 85	62k	Complete
Hehe Butte	I-555	125k	Complete
Helix	W 1620	125k	Complete
Hellion Rapids	I-866	62k	Complete
Hellion Rapids	OF 72-351	48k	Complete
Hellion Rapids	OM-88	62k	Complete
Hellion Rapids	OrB 81	62k	Complete
Henkle Butte	OrQM 1	125k	Complete
Henley Basin	OrGMS 13	62k	Complete
Heppner Junction	HA-387	125k	T.3 N, R.22 E, secs 1-2, 11 & 12
Heppner Junction	HA-387	125k	T.4 N, R.22 E, secs 25-26 & 35-36
Herman Creek	OM-186	62k	Complete
Herman Creek	OrB 85	62k	W of 123° 50'
Hermiston	HA-387	125k	Complete
Hermiston	W 1620	125k	Complete
Hickman Butte	MF-1379-A	62k	Wilderness area only
Hickman Butte	OrB 82	31k	N of 45° 25'

Quad Name	Publication	Scale	Coverage
High Point	OM-110	62k	Complete
Hilgard	OrSP 6	24k	Complete
Hilgard	W 1597	62k	Complete
Hillsboro 15'	B 1119	62k	Oregon side only
Hillsboro 15'	OrB 60	48k	S 1/2
Hillsboro 15'	W 890	125k	S 1/2
Hillsboro 15'	W 1697	48k	Complete except for NE 1/4
Hillsboro	B 1119	62k	Complete
Hillsboro	OrB 60	48k	Complete
Hillsboro	W 890	125k	Complete
Hillsboro	W 1697	48k	Complete
Hinkle Creek	GF-49	125k	Complete
Hobson Horn	I-1735	62k	Complete
Hobson Horn	MF-1528	125k	Complete
Hobson Horn	OrB 93	125k	Curry County portion only
Hobson Horn	OrB 100	125k	Josephine County portion only
Holdman	W 1620	125k	Complete
Holdman SE	W 1620	125k	Complete
Holland	GP-197	96k	Complete, aeromag
Holland	MF-1528	125k	Complete
Holland	OrB 40	96k	Complete
Holland	OrB 100	125k	Complete
Holland Point	B 893	15k	SW 1/4 of SW 1/4
Holmes Canyon	W 841	125k	E of 119° 20'
Homestead 15'	MF-1612-A	48k	Roadless area only
Homestead 15'	OF 78-805	48k	Complete
Homestead 15'	OrGMS 6	125k	Oregon only
Homestead	OF 78-805	48k	Complete
Homestead	OrGMS 6	125k	Oregon only
Hood River 15'	OrB 91	62k	T.1 N, R.9 E, secs 1-2, 11-14, 23-25
Hood River 15'	OrB 91	62k	T.1 N, R.9 E, secs 35 & 36
Hood River 15'	OrB 91	62k	T.1 N, R.10 E, secs 1-12, 14-22,27-34
Hood River 15'	OrB 91	62k	T.2 N, R.9 E, secs 1-27, 35, 36
Hood River	OrB 91	62k	Complete
Hoodlum Canyon	W 1620	125k	Complete
Horn Butte	HA-387	125k	T.3 N, R.22 E, secs 10-15, 22-27
Horn Butte	HA-387	125k	T.3 N, R.22 E, secs 34-36
Horse Heaven Creek	B 969	24k	NE 1/4 only
Horse Heaven Creek	I-872	125k	Complete
Horse Mtn.	OF 80-846	62k	T.27 S, R.21 E, secs 7-8
Horse Ridge	OF 82-847	62k	Complete
Horse Sign Butte	B 1339	125k	Complete
Horse Sign Butte	MF-1240-A	62k	Wilderness area only
Horse Sign Butte	OrB 93	125k	Curry County portion only
Horton	OM-110	62k	Complete
House Butte	MF-1237	31k	T.20 S, R. 32 1/2 E, secs 23-26,36
House Butte	MF-1237	31k	T.20 S, R.33 E, secs 29-32

Quad Name	Publication	Scale	Coverage
House Butte	MF-1237	31k	T.21 S, R.33 E, secs 5-8
Huntington 15'	OrGMS 13	62k	Complete
Huntington	OrGMS 13	62k	Complete
Huron	W 1597	62k	S 1/2
Huron	W 1620	125k	Complete
Huston Lake	W 1619-P	48k	Prineville Valley only
Hyatt Reservoir 15'	MF-1528	125k	Complete
Hyatt Reservoir	MF-1528	125k	Complete
Idanha	OrB 15	125k	N of 44° 40'
Idanha	OrGMS 46	62k	Complete
Illahe	GF-89	125k	Complete
Illahe	OrB 80	62k	Coos County portion only
Illahe	OrB 90	62k	T.34 S, R.10 W, secs 1-2,11-14,23,24
Illahe	OrB 90	62k	T.34 S, R.11 W, secs 3-10, 15-22
Illahe	OrB 93	125k	Curry County portion only
Imbler	W 1597	62k	Complete
Imnaha 15'	OrGMS 6	125k	Complete
Imnaha	OrGMS 6	125k	Complete
Imnaha Creek	MF-1507-A	62k	Roadless area only
Imnaha Creek	MF-1528	125k	Complete
Indian Butte	OF 82-847	62k	Complete
Indian Fort	MF-1926	62k	Owyhee Canyon area
Indian Head	OrB 84	62k	Complete
Indian Head	W 890	125k	Complete
Indian Head	W 2040	62k	Complete
Ione North	HA-387	125k	Complete
Irish Mtn.	MF-1952	62k	N 1/3
Ironside 15'	W 1619-M	125k	Cow Valley only
Irrigon	HA-387	125k	Oregon only
Irrigon	W 1620	125k	Oregon side only
Ivers Peak 15'	OrB 80	62k	Coos County portion only
Ivers Peak	OrB 80	62k	Coos County portion only
Izee 15'	I-1021	62k	N of T.16 S
Izee 15'	I-1021	62k	T.17 S, R.27 E, Secs 1-5 & 8-12
Izee 15'	I-1021	62k	T.17 S, R.28 E, secs 1-12
Izee 15'	I-1021	62k	T.17 S, R.29 E, secs 4-9
Izee 15'	MF-82	62k	Complete
Izee 15'	OrB 58	38k	T.17 S, R. 27, 28 and 29 E
Izee 15'	OrB 58	38k	T.18 S, R. 28 E, secs 2-9, 17, 18
Izee 15'	OrB 58	38k	T.18 S, R.27 E
Izee	MF-82	62k	Complete
Izee	OrB 58	38k	Complete
Jackass Butte	W 841	125k	E of 118° 54'
Jaynes Ridge	OrGMS 6	125k	Complete
Jennies Peak	I-872	125k	Complete
Jim Creek Butte	OrGMS 6	125k	Oregon only

Quad Name	Publication	Scale	Coverage
Jim White Ridge	B 1385-E	62k	Wilderness area only
Jimtown	OrB 3	96k	Complete
John Day 15'	B 922	63k	T.14 S, R.32 & 33 E
John Day 15'	MF-51	62k	Complete
John Day	MF-51	62k	Complete
Johnny Cake Mtn.	GQ-541	62k	Complete
Jordan	OrB 84	62k	Complete
Jordan Creek	OrB 79	62k	Complete
Joseph 15'	OrB 12	100k	S of 45° 20'
Joseph 15'	OrQM 10	100k	S of 45° 20'
Joseph	OrB 12	100k	S of 45° 20'
Joseph	OrQM 10	100k	S of 45° 20'
Josephine Mtn.	B 1546	125k	S of 42° 12'
Josephine Mtn.	GP-197	96k	Complete, aeromag
Josephine Mtn.	MF-1240-A	62k	Wilderness area only
Josephine Mtn.	MF-1528	125k	Complete
Josephine Mtn.	OrB 40	96k	Complete
Josephine Mtn.	OrB 52	24k	T.38 S, R.9 W, secs 19 and 30
Josephine Mtn.	OrB 52	24k	T.38 S, R.10 W, secs 25,35, and 36
Josephine Mtn.	OrB 52	24k	T.39 S, R.9 W, secs 19 and 30
Josephine Mtn.	OrB 88	48k	W of 123° 48'
Josephine Mtn.	OrB 93	125k	Curry County portion only
Josephine Mtn.	OrB 100	125k	Josephine County portion only
Junction City	OM-110	62k	Complete
Junction City	W 890	125k	Complete
Junction City	W 2018	62k	Complete
Juniper	HA-387	125k	Oregon only
Juniper	W 1620	125k	Oregon side only
Juniper Canyon	W 1620	125k	Oregon side only
Juniper Mtn.	W 1619-M	125k	Cow Valley only
Kamela SE	W 1597	62k	Complete
Kane Spring Gulch	OrGMS 2	125k	Complete
Kaskela	I-555	125k	Complete
Keating	B 830	31k	T.7 S, R. 42 E, secs 13, 14, 15
Keating	B 879	125k	Complete
Keating	HA-242	96k	Complete N of T.8 S
Keating	HA-242	96k	T.9 S, R.42 E, secs 5-8 & 17-18
Keating NW	B 879	125k	Complete
Keating NW	HA-242	96k	S of Baker County line
Keating NW	OrO-77-1b	24k	Complete
Kellogg	OM-204	62k	Complete
Kelsay Butte	MF-1581-A	48k	N Fork, John Day River area
Kelsey Butte	OF 82-847	62k	Complete
Kelsey Peak	I-1735	62k	Complete
Kelsey Peak	MF-1528	125k	Complete
Kelsey Peak	OrB 93	125k	Curry County portion only
Kelsey Peak	OrB 100	125k	Josephine County portion only

Quad Name	Publication	Scale	Coverage
Kenyon Mtn.	OrB 80	62k	Coos County portion only
Kerby Peak	GP-197	96k	W of 123° 25', aeromag
Kerby Peak	MF-1528	125k	Complete
Kerby Peak	OrB 100	125k	Complete
Kerby Peak	OrQM 3	125k	Complete
Kernan Point 15'	OrGMS 6	125k	Oregon only
Ketchum Reservoir	OrB 91	62k	Complete
Keyes Mtn.	OrB 72	48k	Complete
Keys Creek	OrQM 6	100k	Complete
Kilchis River	OrB 74	62k	Complete
King Mtn.	GF-218	125k	Complete
King Mtn.	MF-848	62k	Complete
King Mtn.	MF-1528	125k	Complete
Kings Valley	GP-481	62k	Complete, aeromag
Kings Valley	OM-150	62k	Complete
Kings Valley	OrB 98	62k	Benton County portion only
Kinney Lake	OrB 12	100k	S of 45° 20'
Kinney Lake	OrQM 10	100k	S of 45° 20'
Kinzua 15'	I-872	125k	Complete
Kinzua	I-872	125k	Complete
Kirkwood Creek	OrGMS 6	125k	Oregon only
Knappa	OrB 79	62k	E of 123° 36'
Knappa	OrOGI 14	100k	Complete
Krag Peak	OrB 3	96k	Baker County portion & E of Eagle Creek
Krag Peak	OrB 12	100k	Complete
Krag Peak	OrQM 10	100k	Complete
Krumbo Reservoir	W 841	125k	Complete except for SE 1/8
Krumbo Ridge	W 841	125k	N of 42° 55'
La Grande SE	OrSP 6	24k	Complete
La Grande SE	W 1597	62k	Complete
La Grande Reservoir	W 1597	62k	Complete
Lacomb	OrB 84	62k	T.11 S, R.1 E
Lacomb	OrB 84	62k	T.12 S, R. 1 E, secs 3-9, 16-21
Ladycomb Peak	B 931-J	96k	E of 118° 40'
Ladycomb Peak	B 995-B	62k	T.39 S, R.34 & 35 E.
Lake of the Woods 15'	MF-1507-A	62k	Wilderness area only
Lake of the Woods 15'	MF-1528	125k	Complete
Lake of the Woods North	MF-1528	125k	Complete
Lake of the Woods South	MF-1507-A	62k	Wilderness area only
Lake of the Woods South	MF-1528	125k	Complete
Lake Oswego	B 1119	62k	Complete
Lake Oswego	OrB 99	24k	Clackamas County portion only
Lake Oswego	OrQM 9	96k	Complete
Lake Oswego	W 890	125k	Complete
Lake Oswego	W 1697	48k	W of Willamette River
Lake Oswego	W 1793	62k	E of Willamette River
Lakecreek 15'	GQ-89	96k	Complete

Quad Name	Publication	Scale	Coverage
Lakecreek 15'	MF-1528	125k	Complete
Lakecreek 15'	OrB 94	62k	T.36 S, R.1 E, secs 3-10,15-22,27-34
Lakecreek 15'	OrQM 5	125k	Complete
Lakecreek	GQ-89	96k	Complete
Lakecreek	MF-1528	125k	Complete
Lakecreek	OrQm 5	125k	Complete
Lakeside	OF 80-444	62k	T.22 S, R.12 W, secs 31-33
Lakeside	OF 80-444	62k	T.22 S, R.13 W, secs 35-36
Lakeside	OF 80-444	62k	T.23 S, R.12 W, secs 4-6
Lakeside	OF 80-444	62k	T.23 S, R.13 W, secs 1-2
Lakeside	OM-204	62k	Complete
Lakeside	OrB 80	62k	Coos County portion only
Lakeside	OrB 87	62k	Complete
Lakeside	OrOGI 6	62k	Complete
Lakeview NW	OF 80-532	48k	Complete
Landing Creek	MF-320	62k	Complete
Lane Mtn.	GF-49	125k	Complete
Langlois 15'	GF-89	125k	Complete
Langlois 15'	OrB 80	62k	Coos County portion only
Langlois 15'	OrB 87	62k	Coos County portion only
Langlois 15'	OrB 90	62k	Curry County portion only
Langlois 15'	OrB 93	125k	Curry County portion only
Langlois 15'	OrO-82-3	31k	Complete
Langlois	GF-89	125k	Complete
Langlois	OrB 80	62k	Coos County portion only
Langlois	OrB 87	62k	Complete
Langlois	OrB 90	62k	Curry County portion only
Langlois	OrB 93	125k	Curry County portion only
Langlois	OrO-82-3	31k	Complete
Laurel Mtn.	OrB 35	62k	Complete
Laurelwood	OrB 60	48k	Complete
Lava Butte	OF 82-847	62k	Complete
Lava Cast Forest	OF 82-847	62k	Complete
Lawen 15'	W 841	125k	Complete
Lawen	W 841	125k	Complete
Lawhead Creek	OrB 15	125k	N of 44° 42'
Lawhead Creek	OrB 84	62k	N of 44° 44'
Lawrence Creek	OrGMS 3	62k	Complete
Lawson Mtn.	I-872	125k	Complete
Lebanon 15'	GP-212	62k	Complete, aeromag
Lebanon 15'	OrB 15	125k	N of 44° 43'
Lebanon 15'	OrB 84	62k	Complete
Lebanon 15'	OrQM 4	125k	Complete
Lebanon 15'	W 890	125k	Complete
Lebanon	GP-212	62k	Complete, aeromag
Lebanon	OrB 84	62k	Complete
Lebanon	OrQM 4	125k	Complete
Lebanon	W 890	125k	Complete
Lebanon	W 2040	62k	S of 44° 29'

Quad Name	Publication	Scale	Coverage
Lee Thomas Crossing	MF-1367	48k	Wilderness Area only
Lefevre Prairie	I-872	125k	Complete
Lena	W 1620	125k	Complete
Letz Creek	OM-110	62k	Complete
Lewis Creek	MF-82	62k	Complete
Lewis Creek	OrB 58	38k	T.17 S, R. 28 & 29 E
Lewisburg	GP-481	62k	Complete, aeromag
Lewisburg	OM-150	62k	W of Willamette River
Lewisburg	OrB 37	62k	Complete
Lewisburg	OrB 84	62k	Linn County portion only
Lewisburg	OrB 98	24k	Benton County portion only
Lewisburg	OrB 98	62k	Benton County portion only
Lewisburg	W 890	125k	Complete
Lewisburg	W 2032	62k	S of 44° 41'
Lick Creek	B 1385-E	62k	Wilderness area only
Lick Creek	OrB 12	100k	Complete
Lick Creek	OrQM 10	100k	Complete
Liggett Table	OrQM 6	100k	Complete
Limber Jim Creek	W 1597	62k	Complete
Lime	OrGMS 13	62k	Complete
Lincoln City	I–868	62k	Complete
Lincoln City	OF 72-350	48k	Complete
Lincoln City	OM-97	62k	Complete
Lincoln City	OrB 81	62k	Complete

Quad Name	Publication	Scale	Coverage
Linnton	B 1119	62k	Complete
Linnton	OrB 60	48k	Complete
Linnton	W 890	125k	Complete
Linnton	W 1697	48k	Complete
Linton Lake	MF-1952	62k	Complete except NW corner
Linton Lake	OF 83-662	62k	Wilderness area only
Lionshead	B 1230-D	62k	Wilderness Area only
Little Beaver Creek	W 1597	62k	Complete
Little Catherine Creek	W 1597	62k	Complete
Little Chinquapin Mtn.	MF-1528	125k	Complete
Little Lookout Mtn.	OrGMS 3	62k	Complete
Little Whitehorse Creek	MF-1472	24k	Complete
Little Whitehorse Creek	OF 81-1092	62k	NW 1/4
Live Oak Mtn.	MF-1528	125k	Complete
Locust Grove	OrB 91	62k	N of 45° 35'
Logdell 15'	I-1021	62k	N of 44° 10'
Logdell 15'	MF-82	62k	Complete
Logdell	I-1021	62k	N of 44° 10'
Logdell	MF-82	62k	Complete
Lone Rock	I-872	125k	Complete
Lookout Mtn. 15'	I-543	62k	Complete
Lookout Mtn. 15'	OrQM 6	100k	Complete
Lookout Mtn.	I-543	62k	Complete
Lookout Mtn.	OrQM 6	100k	Complete

Quad Name	Publication	Scale	Coverage
Loon Lake	OM-204	62k	Complete
Lorane	OM-110	62k	Complete
Lord Flat	OrGMS 6	125k	Oregon only
Lost Basin	B 879	125k	Complete
Lostine	B 1385-E	62k	Wilderness area only
Lostine	OrB 12	100k	Complete
Lostine	OrQM 10	100k	Complete
Lyle	OrB 91	62k	Complete
Lyons 15'	OrB 15	125k	S of 44° 50'
Lyons 15'	OrB 84	62k	Linn County portion only
Lyons 15'	OrGMS 50	24k	NW 1/4
Lyons 15'	OrGMS 51	24k	NE 1/4
Lyons 15'	W 1997	48k	W 1/2
Lyons	OrB 15	125k	S of 44° 50'
Mack Point	OrB 69	62K	Complete
Mack Point	OrB 90	62K	Complete
Mack Point	OrB 93	125K	Complete
Macken Canyon	I-872	125K	SE 1/4
Madras East	I-555	125K	Complete
Madras East	I-872	125K	NW 1/4
Madras East	OrGMS 45	24K	Complete
Madras West	I-555	125K	Complete
Madras West	OrGMS 45	24K	Complete
Magpie Peak	B 879	125K	Complete
Magpie Peak	HA-242	96K	All but secs 35-36, T.6 S, R.40 E
Mahon Creek	W 841	125K	Complete
Maklaks Crater	MF-1528	125K	Complete
Malheur Lake East	W 841	125K	Complete
Malheur Lake West	W 841	125K	Complete
Mapleton 15'	OM-186	62K	Complete
Mapleton 15'	OrB 85	62K	W of 123° 50'
Mapleton	OM-186	62K	Complete
Mapleton	OrB 85	62K	W of 123° 50'
Marcola 15'	OrB 84	62K	Linn County portion only
Marcola 15'	W 2018	62K	W 1/2
Mares Egg Spring	MF-1528	125K	Complete
Marial 15'	MF-1381-A	48K	Wild Rogue Wilderness area only
Marial 15'	MF-1528	125K	Complete
Marial 15'	MF-1735	62K	Complete
Marial 15'	OrB 80	62K	Coos County portion only
Marial 15'	OrB 93	125K	Curry County portion only
Marial 15'	OrB 100	125K	Josephine County portion only
Marial	MF-1735	62K	Complete
Marial	MF-1528	125K	Complete
Marial	OrB 80	62K	Coos County portion only
Marial	OrB 93	125K	Curry County portion only
Marion Forks	B 1230-D	62k	Wilderness Area only
Marion Forks	OrGMS 47	62K	Complete
Marion Lake	B 1230-D	62k	Wilderness Area only
Marley Creek	W 1597	62K	Complete

Quad Name	Publication	Scale	Coverage
Marshland	OrOGI 5	75K	Complete
Marys Peak 15'	GP-481	62K	Complete, aeromag
Marys Peak 15'	OM-162	62K	Complete
Marys Peak 15'	OrB 81	62K	Lincoln County portion only
Marys Peak	GP-481	62K	Complete, aeromag
Marys Peak	OM-162	62K	Complete
Massacre Mtn.	I-872	125K	Complete
Maupin	I-556	125K	Complete
Maupin SW	I-556	125K	Complete
McClellan Mtn.	GQ-548	62K	Complete
McClellan Mtn.	MF-50	62K	Complete
McConville Peak	GF-218	125K	Complete
McConville Peak	MF-848	62K	Complete
McConville Peak	MF-1528	125K	Complete
McCredie Springs	OrSP 15	62K	E of 122° 18'
McCullough Creek	GF-218	125K	Complete
McCullough Creek	MF-1528	125K	Complete
McIntyre	W 1597	62K	Complete
Mckay Reservoir	W 1620	125K	Complete
Mckenzie Bridge 15'	MF-1952	62K	Wilderness area only
Mckenzie Bridge 15'	OrSP 15	24K	3 miles either side of Couger Reservoir
Mckinley	GF-73	125K	Complete
Mckinley	OrB 87	62K	Complete
Mckinley	OrOGI 6	62K	Complete
McLain Gulch	MF-1612-A	48K	Roadless area only
McLeod	MF-1528	125K	Complete
McLeod	OrQM 2	96K	Complete
McMinnville 15'	OM-155	62K	Complete
McMinnville 15'	W 890	125K	Complete
McMinnville 15'	W 1847	48K	W of Willamette River
McMinnville	OM-155	62K	Complete
McMinnville	OrO-81-6	24K	Complete
McMinnville	W 890	125K	Complete
McMinnville	W 1847	48K	Complete
Meacham	W 1620	125K	Complete
Meacham Corner	W 1697	48K	Complete
Meacham Lake	W 1597	62K	S 1/2
Meacham Lake	W 1620	125K	Complete
Medford 15'	GQ-89	96K	Complete
Medford 15'	HA-392	62K	Complete
Medford 15'	MF-1528	125K	Complete
Medford 15'	OF 81-1076	62K	S of 42° 25'
Medford 15'	OrB 94	62K	Complete
Medford 15'	OrQM 5	125K	Complete
Medford East	GQ-89	96K	Complete
Medford East	HA-392	62K	Complete
Medford East	MF-1528	125K	Complete
Medford East	OF 81-1076	62K	Complete
Medford East	OrB 94	62K	Complete
Medford East	OrQM 5	125K	Complete
Medford West	GQ-89	96K	Complete
Medford West	HA-392	62K	Complete

Quad Name	Publication	Scale	Coverage
Medford West	MF-1528	125K	Complete
Medford West	OF 81-1076	62K	Complete
Medford West	OrB 94	62K	Complete
Medford West	OrQM 5	125K	Complete
Mercer Lake	OM-186	62K	Complete
Mercer Lake	OrB 85	62K	Complete
Mercer Lake	W 1539-K	31K	W of 124° 02'
Merlin	GF-218	125K	Complete
Merlin	HA-480	62K	Complete S of 42° 36' 30"
Merlin	MF-1528	125K	Complete
Merlin	OrB 100	125K	Complete
Metolius Bench	I-555	125K	Complete
Metolius Bench	OrGMS 44	24K	Complete E of 121° 27' 30"
Midway	OM-129	48K	Complete
Mill City 15'	OrB 15	125K	S of 44° 48'
Mill City North	OrB 15	125K	S of 44° 48'
Mill City South	OrB 15	125K	N of 44° 42'
Mill City South	OrB 84	62K	T.10 S, R.3 E, secs 1-10, 15-18
Miller Lake	OF 83-660	62K	Roadless area only
Milo	GF-218	125K	Complete
Milo	MF-1528	125K	Complete
Mineral 15'	OrGMS 12	62K	Oregon only
Miranda Flat SW	B 391-J	96k	SW 1/4
Mission	W 1620	125K	Complete

Quad Name	Publication	Scale	Coverage
Mission Bottom	OM-155	62K	Complete
Mission Bottom	OrO-81-5	24K	Complete
Mission Bottom	W 890	125K	Complete
Mission Bottom	W 1833	48K	E of Willamette River
Mission Bottom	W 1847	48K	W of Willamette River
Mitchell 15'	I-872	125K	Complete, except for SE 1/4
Mitchell 15'	OrB 72	48K	Complete
Mitchell	I-872	125K	NW 1/4
Mitchell	OrB 72	48K	Complete
Mitchell Butte	OrGMS 2	125K	Complete
Moffit Butte	OF 82-847	62K	Complete
Mohawk	W 2018	62K	Complete
Molalla	W 1997	48K	Complete
Monmouth	OrGMS 18	62K	Complete
Monmouth	W 890	125K	Complete
Monrey Landing	I-868	62K	Complete
Monrey Landing	OF 72-350	48K	Complete
Monrey Landing	OM-97	62K	Complete
Monrey Landing	OrB 81	62K	Complete
Monroe 15'	OM-150	62K	Complete
Monroe 15'	OrB 98	62K	Benton County portion only
Monroe 15'	W 890	125K	E 1/2
Monroe 15'	W 2040	62K	E 1/2
Monroe	OM-150	62K	Complete
Monroe	OrB 98	24K	Benton County portion only
Monroe	OrB 98	62K	Benton County portion only

Quad Name	Publication	Scale	Coverage
Monroe	W 890	125K	Complete
Monroe	W 2040	62K	Complete
Monroe Butte	OrGMS 12	62K	Oregon only
Monument 15'	GQ-541	62K	Complete
Monument	GQ-541	62K	Complete
Moonlight Butte	OF 80-846	62K	T.25 S, R.20 E, secs 10-15 & 22-29
Moonlight Butte	OF 80-846	62K	T.25 S, R.21 E, secs 19 & 30
Mormon Basin	B 846-A	31K	T.13 S, R.42 E, secs 8, 15 - 22
Mosquito Flat	MF-320	62K	Complete
Mother Lode Mtn.	OrB 15	125K	S of 44° 50'
Mother Lode Mtn.	OrGMS 46	62K	Complete
Mt. Angel 15'	W 890	125K	Complete
Mt. Angel 15'	W 1833	48K	W of Pudding River
Mt. Ashland	GQ-89	96K	Complete
Mt. Ashland	HA-421	62K	Complete
Mt. Ashland	MF-1528	125K	Complete
Mt. Ashland	OrQM 5	125K	Complete
Mt. Bolivar	MF-1528	125K	Complete
Mt. Bolivar	OrB 80	62K	Coos County portion only
Mt. Bolivar	OrB 93	125K	Curry County portion only
Mt. Bruno	B 1230-D	62k	Wilderness Area only
Mt. Bruno	OrB 15	125K	Complete
Mt. Bruno	OrGMS 46	62K	Complete
Mt. Butler	GF-89	125K	Complete
Mt. Butler	OrB 90	62K	Complete
Mt. Butler	OrB 93	125K	Complete
Mt. Butler	OrO-82-3	31K	Complete
Mt. David Douglas	OrSP 15	62K	Complete
Mt. Defiance	OrB 91	62K	Complete
Mt. Emily 15'	MF-1240-A	62K	Wilderness Area only
Mt. Emily 15'	OrB 90	62K	W of 124° 05'
Mt. Emily 15'	OrB 93	125K	Complete
Mt. Emily	OrB 90	62K	Complete
Mt. Emily	OrB 93	125K	Complete
Mt. Gurney	OrB 80	62K	Coos County portion only
Mt. Hood North	MF-1379-A	62K	Wilderness Area only
Mt. Hood North	OrB 62	58K	S of 45° 27' 30"
Mt. Hood South	MF-1379-A	62K	Wilderness Area only
Mt. Hood South	OrB 62	58K	N of 45° 17' 30"
Mt. Ireland	OrGMS 22	24K	Complete
Mt. Ireland	OrQM 8	125K	Complete
Mt. Isabelle	OrQM 3	125K	Complete
Mt. Isabelle	MF-1528	125K	Complete
Mt. Isabelle	OF 81-1076	62K	Complete
Mt. Jefferson 15'	B 1230-D	62k	Wilderness Area only
Mt. Jefferson 15'	OrB 15	125K	N 1/2
Mt. Jefferson 15'	OrGMS 46	62K	NW 1/4
Mt. Jefferson 15'	OrGMS 47	62K	SW 1/4

Quad Name	Publication	Scale	Coverage
Mt. Jefferson	B 1230-D	62k	Wilderness Area only
Mt. Jefferson	OrB 15	125K	Complete
Mt. Lowe	OrSP 9	62K	Complete
Mt. McLoughlin 15'	MF-1507-A	62K	Roadless area only
Mt. McLoughlin 15'	MF-1528	125K	Complete
Mt. McLoughlin	MF-1507-A	62K	Roadless area only
Mt. McLoughlin	MF-1528	125K	Complete
Mt. Moriah	B 1385-E	62K	Wilderness area only
Mt. Peavine	GQ-25	62K	Complete
Mt. Peavine	MF-1528	125K	Complete
Mt. Peavine.	OrB 100	125K	Complete
Mt. Pisgah	OrQM 6	100K	Complete
Mt. Reuben	GQ-25	62K	Complete
Mt. Reuben	MF-1528	125K	Complete
Mt. Reuben	OrB 100	31K	Josephine County part of T.33 S, R.7 W
Mt. Reuben	OrB 100	125K	Josephine County portion only
Mt. Tabor	B 1119	62K	Oregon side only
Mt. Tabor	GQ-104	62K	Complete
Mt. Tabor	OrQM 9	96K	Oregon only
Mt. Tabor	W 890	125K	Complete
Mt. Tabor	W 1793	62K	Complete
Mt. Thielsen	OF 83-660	62K	Roadless area only
Mt. Vernon 15'	GQ-548	62K	Complete
Mt. Vernon 15'	MF-50	62K	Complete
Mt. Vernon	GQ-548	62K	Complete
Mt. Vernon	MF-50	62K	Complete
Mt. Washington	MF-1952	62K	T.15 S, R.7 1/2 & 8 E
Mt. Washington	OF 83-662	62K	Wilderness area only
Muddy Ranch	I-872	125K	Complete
Muddy Valley	OM-155	62K	Complete
Mule Deer Ridge	I-542	62K	Complete
Mule Deer Ridge	OrQM 6	100K	Complete
Mule Hill	MF-1528	125K	Complete
Multnomah Falls	OrB 82	31K	Bull Run Watershed only
Murphy	HA-480	62K	Complete N of 42° 18' 11"
Murphy	MF-1528	125K	Complete
Murphy	OrB 100	125K	Complete
Murphy	OrQM 3	125K	Complete
Murphy Mtn.	GP-197	96K	W of 123° 25', aeromag
Murphy Mtn.	HA-480	62K	Complete N of 42° 18' 11"
Murphy Mtn.	MF-1528	125K	Complete
Murphy Mtn.	OrB 100	125K	Complete
Murphy Mtn.	OrQM 3	125K	Complete
Mutton Mtn.	I-555	125K	Complete
Myrtle Creek	GF-49	125K	Complete
Myrtle Park Meadows	MF-320	62K	Complete
Myrtle Point	GF-73	125K	Complete
Myrtle Point	MF-302	48K	Complete
Myrtle Point	OrB 87	62K	Complete
Myrtle Point	OrOGI 6	62K	Complete

Quad Name	Publication	Scale	Coverage
Nassa Point	OrOGI 5	75K	Complete
Necanicum Junction	OrB 74	62K	Complete
Necanicum Junction	OrOGI 14	100K	Complete
Nehalem 15'	OrB 74	62K	Complete
Nehalem	OrB 74	62K	Complete
Neskowin	OM-97	62K	Complete
Neskowin	OrB 74	62K	Tillamook County portion only
Nestucca Bay	OM-97	62K	Complete
Nestucca Bay	OrB 74	62K	Complete
Netarts	OrB 74	62K	Complete
New Princeton	W 841	125K	Complete
Newburg	OrB 60	48K	Complete
Newburg	W 890	125K	Complete
Newport North	GP-481	62K	Complete, aeromag
Newport North	I-867	62K	Complete
Newport North	OF 72-352	48K	Complete
Newport North	OM-88	62K	Complete
Newport North	OrB 81	62K	Complete
Newport South	B 1395-F	48K	T.11 S, R.11 W, secs 22, 23, 34
Newport South	GP-481	62K	Complete, aeromag
Newport South	I-867	62K	Complete
Newport South	OF 72-352	48K	Complete
Newport South	OM-88	62K	Complete
Newport South	OrB 81	62K	Complete
Niagara Creek	OM-129	48K	Complete
Niagara Creek	OrB 79	62K	Tillamook County portion only

Quad Name	Publication	Scale	Coverage
Nickel Mtn.	B 931-I	62K	T.30 S, R.6 W
Nickel Mtn.	GF-218	125K	Complete
Nickel Mtn.	MF-1528	125K	Complete
Nicolai Mtn.	OrOGI 5	75K	Complete
Nicolai Mtn.	OrOGI 14	100K	Complete
Ninemile Slough	W 841	125K	Complete
No Crossing Crossing	MF-1926	62K	Owyhee Canyon area
Nolin	HA-387	125K	Complete
Nolin	W 1620	125K	Complete
Nonpareil	GF-49	125K	Complete
North Bend	GF-73	125K	Complete
North Bend	OrB 80	62K	Complete
North Bend	OrB 87	62K	Complete
North Bend	OrOGI 6	62K	Complete
North Fork	OM-186	62K	Complete
North Fork	OrB 87	62K	Complete
North Minam Meadows	B 1385-E	62K	Complete
North Minam Meadows	OrB 12	100K	Complete
North Minam Meadows	OrQM 10	100K	Complete
North Powder	HA-242	96K	Complete
North Sister	MF-1952	62K	Complete
North Sister	OF 83-662	62K	Wilderness area only
Northeast Harney Lake	W 841	125K	Complete
Northwest Harney Lake	W 841	125K	Complete
Nortons	GP-481	62K	Complete, aeromag
Nortons	OM-162	62K	Complete

Quad Name	Publication	Scale	Coverage
Nortons	OrB 81	62K	Lincoln County portion only
Noti	OM-110	62K	Complete
Nye	W 1620	125K	Complete
Nyssa	GF-103	125K	Complete
O'Brien	B 846-B	31K	T.40 S, R.8 W, secs 7-10, 15-22
O'Brien	B 846-B	31K	T.40 S, R.8 W, secs 27-29 & 32- 34
O'Brien	B 846-B	31K	T.41 S, R.8 W, secs 3-4, 9-10, 15-16
O'Brien	GP-197	96K	Complete, aeromag
O'Brien	MF-1528	125K	Complete
O'Brien	OrB 40	96K	Complete
O'Brien	OrB 100	125K	Complete
O'Neil	I-1142	48K	Complete
O'Neil	OrQM 1	125K	Complete
Oak Creek Valley	GF-49	125K	Complete
Oak Point	OrOGI 5	75K	Complete
Oakridge 15'	OrSP 15	62K	E of 122° 18'
Obenchain Mtn.	MF-1528	125K	Complete
Obenchain Mtn.	OrQM 2	96K	Complete
Ochoco Butte	I-543	62K	Complete
Ochoco Butte	OrQM 6	100K	Complete
Ochoco Reservoir 15'	I-541	62K	Complete
Ochoco Reservoir	I-541	62K	Complete
Olallie Butte	B 1230-D	62k	Wilderness Area only
Olallie Butte	OrB 15	125K	S of 44° 50'
Olallie Butte	OrSP 9	62K	Complete
Old Blue	OM-204	62K	Complete
Old Timer Mtn.	OrGMS 6	125K	Oregon only
Olds Ferry 15'	OrGMS 13	62K	Oregon only
Olds Ferry	OrGMS 13	62K	Oregon only
Olds Ferry NW	OrGMS 13	62K	Oregon only
Olney	OrB 74	62K	Complete
Olney	OrOGI 14	100K	Complete
Onehorse Slough	GP-212	62K	Complete, aeromag
Onehorse Slough	OrB 84	62K	Complete
Onehorse Slough	OrQM 4	125K	Complete
Onehorse Slough	W 890	125K	Complete
Onion Mtn.	GP-197	96K	Complete, aeromag
Onion Mtn.	MF-1349	62K	Complete
Onion Mtn.	MF-1528	125K	Complete
Onion Mtn.	OrB 40	96K	Complete
Onion Mtn.	OrB 100	125K	Complete
Opal City	I-1142	48K	Complete
Opal City	OrQM 1	125K	Complete
Opal Mtn.	I-872	125K	Complete
Ophir	B 1339	125K	Complete
Ophir	GF-89	125K	Complete
Ophir	OrB 90	62K	Complete
Ophir	OrB 93	125K	Complete
Ophir Mtn.	GF-89	125K	Complete
Ophir Mtn.	OrB 93	125K	Curry County portion only
Ordnance	HA-387	125K	Complete
Ordnance	W 1620	125K	Complete
Oregon Butte	MF-1926	62K	Owyhee Canyon Area

Quad Name	Publication	Scale	Coverage
Oregon Canyon Ranch	MF-1473	24K	Complete
Oregon Caves 15'	GP-197	96K	W of 123° 25', aeromag
Oregon Caves 15'	MF-1528	125K	Complete
Oregon Caves 15'	OrB 100	125K	Complete
Oregon Caves 15'	OrQM 3	125K	Complete
Oregon Caves	GP-197	96K	W of 123° 25', aeromag
Oregon Caves	MF-1528	125K	Complete
Oregon Caves	OrB 100	125K	Complete
Oregon Caves	OrQM 3	125K	Complete
Oregon City 15'	B 1119	62K	Complete
Oregon City 15'	OrB 99	24K	Clackamas County portion only
Oregon City 15'	OrQM 9	96K	Complete
Oregon City 15'	W 890	125K	Complete except for SE 1/4
Oregon City 15'	W 1697	48K	W of Willamette River
Oregon City 15'	W 1793	62K	NE 1/4
Oregon City	B 1119	62K	Complete
Oregon City	OrB 99	24K	Complete
Oregon City	OrQM 9	96K	Complete
Owyhee	OrGMS 2	125K	Complete
Owyhee Dam	OrGMS 2	125K	Complete
Owyhee Ridge	OrGMS 2	125K	Complete
Oxman	B 879	125K	Complete
Packsaddle Mtn.	MF-1952	62K	Complete
Page Springs	W 841	125K	W of 118° 50'
Painted Hills	I-872	125K	Complete
Palomino Buttes	W 841	125K	E of 119° 20'
Parkdale	OrB 91	62K	T.1 N, R.10 E, secs 1-12,14-22,27-34
Parkdale	OrB 91	62K	T.2 N, R.10 E
Parker Mtn.	MF-1528	125K	Complete
Parma	GF-103	125K	Complete
Paterson	HA-387	125K	Oregon only
Paulina Peak	OF 82-847	62K	Complete
Payne Creek	B 931-N	62k	Complete
Pearsoll Peak 15'	GP-197	96K	Complete, aeromag
Pearsoll Peak 15'	MF-1240-A	62K	Wilderness area only
Pearsoll Peak 15'	MF-1528	125K	Complete
Pearsoll Peak 15'	OF 80-1243	12K	T.37 S, R.10 W, Secs 30-31
Pearsoll Peak 15'	OrB 40	96K	Complete
Pearsoll Peak 15'	OrB 88	48k	Douglas Co. portion of Kalmiopsis Wild.
Pearsoll Peak 15'	OrB 93	125K	Curry County portion only
Pearsoll Peak 15'	OrB 100	125K	Josephine County portion only
Pearsoll Peak	GP-197	96K	Complete, aeromag
Pearsoll Peak	MF-1240-A	62K	Wilderness area only
Pearsoll Peak	MF-1528	125K	Complete
Pearsoll Peak	OrB 40	96K	Complete
Pearsoll Peak	OrB 88	48K	T.38 S, R 10 W
Pearsoll Peak	OrB 100	125K	Josephine County portion only
Pearsoll Peak	OrGMS 30	24K	Complete
Pelican Bay	MF-1528	125K	Complete

Quad Name	Publication	Scale	Coverage
Pelican Butte 15'	MF-1507-A	62K	Roadless area only
Pelican Butte 15'	MF-1528	125K	Complete
Pelican Butte	MF-1507-A	62K	Roadless area only
Pelican Butte	MF-1528	125K	Complete
Pelican Point	MF-1904	24K	Complete
Pendleton	W 1620	125K	Complete
Peoria	OM-150	62K	Benton County only
Peoria	OrB 84	62K	Linn County portion only
Peoria	OrB 98	62K	Benton County portion only
Peoria	W 890	125K	Complete
Peoria	W 2040	62K	S of 44° 29'
Petersburg	OrB 91	62K	Complete
Peterson Point	OrQM 6	100K	Complete
Philips Lake	OrQM 8	125K	Complete
Pilot Butte	I-540	62K	Complete
Pilot Rock	W 1620	125K	Complete
Pine Creek Mtn.	B 922	63K	N of 44° 20'
Pine Creek Mtn.	B 1498	62K	Complete
Pine Creek Mtn.	MF-51	62K	Complete
Pinhead Buttes	OrSP 9	62K	Complete
Pittsburg	OrOGI 5	75K	Complete
Pogue Point	OrQM 8	125K	Complete
Poison Creek	MF-320	62K	Complete
Poison Creek	W 841	125K	Complete
Poison Creek Slough	W 841	125K	Complete
Poison Point	OrGMS 6	12	Complete
Pole Canyon	OF 81-1092	62k	N 1/2
Pole Canyon	OF 83-285	24K	Complete
Porcupine Butte	I-872	125K	Complete
Port Orford 15'	B 1339	125K	Complete
Port Orford 15'	GF-89	125K	Complete
Port Orford 15'	OrB 90	62K	Complete
Port Orford 15'	OrB 93	125K	Complete
Port Orford	B 1339	125K	Complete
Port Orford	GF-89	125K	Complete
Port Orford	OrB 90	62K	Complete
Port Orford	OrB 93	125K	Complete
Portland 15'	B 1119	62K	Oregon side only
Portland 15'	GQ-104	62K	Complete
Portland 15'	OrQM 9	96K	Oregon only
Portland 15'	W 890	125K	S 1/2
Portland 15'	W 1619-O	24K	Downtown Portland only
Portland 15'	W 1793	62K	E of Willamette River
Portland	B 1119	62K	Oregon side only
Portland	GQ-104	62K	Complete
Portland	OrQM 9	96K	Oregon only
Portland	W 890	125K	Complete
Portland	W 1619-O	24K	Downtown Portland only
Portland	W 1793	62K	E of Willamette River
Posey Valley	OrB 3	96K	Complete
Post 15'	I-542	62K	Complete
Post 15'	OrQM 6	100K	Complete

Quad Name	Publication	Scale	Coverage
Post	I-542	62K	Complete
Post	OrQM 6	100K	Complete
Postage Stamp Butte	I-556	125K	Complete
Potters Ponds	I-555	125K	Complete
Powell Butte	OrQM 1	125K	Complete
Powers 15'	GF-89	125K	Complete
Powers 15'	MF-1381-A	48K	Wild Rogue Wilderness area only
Powers 15'	OrB 80	62K	Coos County portion only
Powers 15'	OrB 87	62K	T.30 S, R.12 W, secs 4-6, 7-10, 15-18
Powers 15'	OrB 87	62K	T.30S, R.12W,secs 20-22, 26-29,33-35
Powers 15'	OrB 87	62K	T.31S, R.11 W, secs 7, 18-20,29-33
Powers 15'	OrB 87	62K	T.31S, R.12 W, secs 1-3, 10-15, 23-26
Powers 15'	OrB 93	125K	Curry County portion only
Powers 15'	OrGMS 5	62K	Complete
Powers	GF-89	125K	Complete
Powers	OrB 80	62K	Complete
Powers	OrB 87	62K	T.30 S, R.12 W, secs 15,22,23,26,27,
Powers	OrB 87	62K	T.30 S, R.12 W, secs 32, 35
Powers	OrB 87	62K	T.31 S, R.12 W, secs 1-4, 10-15
Powers	OrGMS 5	62K	Complete
Prairie City 15'	B 1498	62K	S 1/2
Prairie Hill	I-542	62K	Complete
Prairie Hill	OrQM 6	100K	Complete
Prairie Peak	OM-162	62K	Complete
Prineville 15'	W 1619-P	48K	Prineville Valley only
Prineville	W 1619-P	48K	Prineville Valley only
Prospect 15'	MF-1528	125K	Complete
Prospect North	MF-1528	125K	Complete
Prospect South	MF-1528	125K	Complete
Puderbaugh Ridge	OrGMS 6	125K	Complete
Pueblo Mtn.	B 931-J	96k	E of 118° 40'
Pueblo Mtn.	B 995-B	62k	E 1/2, T.40 S, R.34 E.
Pueblo Mtn.	B 995-B	62k	T.40 S, R.35E.
Pumice Desert East	OF 83-660	62K	Roadless area only
Putnam Valley	B 1122-D	62k	Complete
Quail Prairie Mtn.	B 1339	125K	Complete
Quail Prairie Mtn.	MF-1240-A	62K	Wilderness area only
Quail Prairie Mtn.	OrB 93	125K	Complete
Quartzville 15'	OrB 15	125K	N of 44° 42'
Quartzville 15'	OrB 84	62K	N of 44° 42' & T. 12 S, R. 3 E
Quines Creek	GF-218	125K	Complete
Quines Creek	MF-1528	125K	Complete
Quosatana Butte	B 1339	125K	Complete
Quosatana Butte	MF-1240-A	62K	Wilderness area only
Quosatana Butte	OrB 93	125K	Complete
Rabbit Mtn.	MF-1528	125K	Complete
Rabbit Valley	OrQM 6	100K	Complete
Ragsdale Butte	MF-1528	125K	Complete
Ragsdale Butte	OrQM 2	96K	Complete

Quad Name	Publication	Scale	Coverage
Rail Creek Butte	MF-82	62K	Complete
Rasler Creek	MF-1528	125K	Complete
Rasler Creek	OrB 80	62K	Complete
Rastus Mtn.	OrO-79-7	24K	Complete
Rawhide Pocket	MF-1926	62K	Owyhee Canyon area
Rawhide Springs	MF-1926	62K	Owyhee Canyon area
Red Blanket Mtn.	MF-1528	125K	Complete
Red Lookout Butte	OF 81-1092	62k	SE 1/4
Red Lookout Butte	OF 83-283	24K	Complete
Red Mtn.	OF 81-1092	62k	S 1/2
Red Mtn.	OF 83-282	24K	Complete
Redess	W 841	125K	Complete
Redland	B 1119	62K	Complete
Redland	OrB 99	24K	Complete
Redland	OrQM 9	96K	Complete
Redmond	I-1142	48K	Complete
Redmond	OrB 89	24K	Complete
Redmond	OrQM 1	125K	Complete
Reedsport	OF 80-444	62K	Complete
Reedsport 15'	OM-204	62K	Complete
Reedsport 15'	OrB 80	62K	Coos County portion only
Reedsport 15'	OrB 87	62K	Complete
Reedsport 15'	OrOGI 6	62K	Complete
Reedsport	OF 80-444	62K	Complete
Reedsport	OM-204	62K	Complete
Reedsport	OrB 87	62K	Complete
Reedsport	OrOGI 6	62K	Complete

Quad Name	Publication	Scale	Coverage
Remote	OrB 80	62K	Complete
Rhododendron	MF-1379-A	62K	Wilderness Area only
Richland	OrB 3	96K	Complete
Richmond 15'	I-872	125K	NW 1/4
Richter Mtn.	MF-1528	125K	Complete
Richter Mtn.	OrQM 2	96K	Complete
Rickreall	OrGMS 18	62K	Complete
Rickreall	W 890	125K	Complete
Rickreall	W 1847	48K	Complete
Ring	W 1620	125K	Oregon side only
Rio Canyon	GQ-89	96K	Complete
Rio Canyon	MF-1528	125K	Complete
Rio Canyon	OrQM 5	125K	Complete
Riverside	GP-481	62K	Complete, aeromag
Riverside	OM-150	62K	Benton County only
Riverside	OrB 37	62K	Complete
Riverside	OrB 84	62K	Linn County portion only
Riverside	OrB 98	62K	Benton County portion only
Riverside	W 890	125K	Complete
Riverside	W 2032	62K	Complete
Riverton	B 945-E	62k	Complete
Riverton	GF-73	125K	Complete
Riverton	OrB 87	62K	Complete
Riverton	OrOGI 6	62K	Complete
Roberts Creek	B 1498	62K	W of 118° 35'
Robinson Butte	MF-1528	125K	Complete

Quad Name	Publication	Scale	Coverage
Rock Creek	HA-242	96K	All but Whitman National Forest
Rock Creek	OrQM 8	125K	Complete
Rock Creek Reservoir	I-556	125K	Complete
Rockhouse Reservoir	MF-1926	62k	Owyhee Canyon area
Rogue River	MF-1528	125K	Complete
Rogue River	OF 81-1076	62K	S of 42° 25' & E of 123° 10'
Rogue River	OrB 94	62K	Complete
Rogue River	OrQM 3	125K	Complete
Roman Nose Mtn. 15'	OM-186	62K	Complete
Roman Nose Mtn.	OM-186	62K	Complete
Rooster Comb	MF-1902	24K	Complete
Rose Hill	B 893	15k	SE 1/4 of SE 1/4
Roseburg 15'	GF-49	125K	Complete
Roseburg East	GF-49	125K	Complete
Roseburg West	GF-49	125K	Complete
Round Butte Dam	I-555	125K	Complete
Round Butte Dam	MF-1303-A	48K	S of 44° 35'
Rowe Creek	I-872	125K	Complete
Ruch 15'	MF-1528	125K	Complete
Ruch 15'	OF 81-1076	62K	E of 123° 10'
Ruch 15'	OrB 94	62K	NE 1/4
Ruch 15'	OrQM 3	125K	Complete
Ruch	MF-1528	125K	Complete
Ruch	OF 81-1076	62K	Complete
Ruch	OrB 94	62K	Complete
Ruch	OrQM 3	125K	Complete
Rufus	OrB 91	62K	W of 120° 41'
Rustler Peak 15'	MF-1507-A	62K	Roadless area only
Rustler Peak 15'	MF-1528	125K	Complete
Rustler Peak	MF-1528	125K	Complete
Rustler Peak	MF-1507-A	62K	Roadless area only
Rye Valley	OrGMS 13	62K	Complete
Saddle Mtn. 15'	OrB 79	62k	Complete
Saddle Mtn. 15'	OrOGI 14	100k	Complete
Saddle Mtn.	OrB 79	62k	Complete
Saddle Mtn.	OrOGI 14	100k	Complete
Sagar Creek	OrOGI 5	75k	Complete
Sagar Creek	OrOGI 14	100k	Complete
Sage Hen Hill	W 841	125k	E of 119° 20'
Salem 15'	OrB 15	125k	SE 1/4
Salem 15'	OrGMS 18	62k	Complete
Salem 15'	W 890	125k	Complete
Salem 15'	W 1594-F	48k	S Salem Hills area
Salem 15'	W 1847	48k	NW 1/4
Salem East	W 890	125k	Complete
Salem East	W 1997	48k	Complete
Salem West	OrGMS 18	62k	Complete
Salem West	W 890	125k	Complete
Salem West	W 1594-F	48k	S of 44° 56'
Salmon Fork	I-872	125k	Complete
Salt Butte	I-541	62k	Complete
Sams Valley	GQ-89	96k	Complete
Sams Valley	HA-392	62k	Complete
Sams Valley	MF-1528	125k	Complete

Quad Name	Publication	Scale	Coverage
Sams Valley	OF 81-1076	62k	S of 42° 25'
Sams Valley	OrB 94	62k	Complete
Sams Valley	OrQM 5	125k	Complete
Sand Gap	W 841	125k	Complete
Sand Lake	OrB 74	62k	Complete
Sand Rock	OF 80-846	62k	Complete
Sanderson Spring	W 1620	125k	Complete
Sandhill Crossing	MF-1367	48k	Wilderness Area only
Sandrock Mtn.	B 969	24k	T.10 S, R.19 E, secs 5 - 8 & 17, 18
Sandrock Mtn.	I-872	125k	Complete
Sandy 15'	B 1119	62k	Complete
Sandy 15'	OrB 99	24k	Clackamas County portion only
Sandy 15'	OrQM 9	96k	Complete
Sandy 15'	W 1793	62k	N 1/2
Sandy	B 1119	62k	Complete
Sandy	OrB 99	24k	Clackamas County portion only
Sandy	OrQM 9	96k	Complete
Sandy	W 1793	62k	Complete
Santiam Junction	OrGMS 47	62k	Complete
Santiam Junction	B 1230-D	62k	Wilderness Area only
Sauvie Island	B 1119	62k	Oregon side only
Sawtooth Ridge	B 830	31k	SE 1/4
Sawtooth Ridge	B 879	125k	Complete
Sawtooth Ridge	OrO-77-1a	24k	Complete
Scholls	OrB 60	48k	Complete
Scholls	W 890	125k	Complete
Scholls	W 1697	48k	Complete
Scio	GP-212	62k	Complete, aeromag
Scio	OrB 15	125k	N of 44° 43'
Scio	OrB 84	62k	Complete
Scio	OrQM 4	125k	Complete
Scio	W 890	125k	Complete
Scott Creek	MF-1926	62k	Owyhee Canyon area
Scotts Mills	OrGMS 33	24k	Complete
Scotts Mills	W 1997	48k	Complete
Scotts Valley	B 850	62k	Complete
Scotts Valley	B 1122-D	62k	Complete
Scottsburg 15'	OM-204	62k	Complete
Scottsburg 15'	OrB 80	62k	Coos County portion only
Scottsburg 15'	OrB 87	62k	Douglas County portion only
Scottsburg	OM-204	62k	Complete
Scottsburg	OrB 87	62k	Complete
Scotty Creek	I-1021	62k	N of 44° 10'
Scotty Creek	MF-82	62k	Complete
Scratch Post Butte	W 1619-M	125k	Cow Valley only
Seekseequa Junction	I-555	125k	Complete
Seekseequa Junction	OrGMS 44	24k	Complete
Selma 15'	GP-197	96k	Complete, aeromag
Selma 15'	MF-1349	62k	Complete
Selma 15'	MF-1528	125k	Complete
Selma 15'	OrB 40	96k	Complete

Quad Name	Publication	Scale	Coverage
Selma 15'	OrB 100	125k	Complete
Selma	GP-197	96k	Complete, aeromag
Selma	MF-1349	62k	Complete
Selma	MF-1528	125k	Complete
Selma	OrB 40	96k	Complete
Selma	OrB 100	125k	Complete
Seneca 15'	I-1021	62k	N of 44° 10'
Seneca	I-1021	62k	N of 44° 10'
Service Buttes	HA-387	125k	Complete
Service Buttes	W 1620	125k	Complete
Service Buttes NW	HA-387	125k	Complete
Service Buttes NW	W 1620	125k	Complete
Service Creek	I-872	125k	Complete
Sevenmile Creek	W 1620	125k	Complete
Sexton Mtn.	GF-218	125k	Complete
Sexton Mtn.	HA-480	62k	Complete S of 42° 36' 30"
Sexton Mtn.	MF-1528	125k	Complete
Sexton Mtn.	OrB 100	62k	E of Interstate 5
Sexton Mtn.	OrB 100	125k	Complete
Shady Cove	MF-1528	125k	Complete
Shady Cove	OrB 94	62k	Complete
Shady Cove	OrQM 2	96k	Complete
Shaniko	I-872	125k	Complete
Shaniko Summit	I-872	125k	SE 1/2
Sheep Creek Divide	OrGMS 6	125k	Complete
Sherars Bridge	I-556	125k	Complete
Sheridan 15'	OM-155	62k	Complete
Sheridan 15'	OrO-82-2	24k	SE 1/4
Sheridan	OM-155	62k	Complete
Sheridan	OrGMS 23	24k	Complete
Sherwood	OrB 60	48k	Complete
Sherwood	OrB 99	24k	Clackamas County portion only
Sherwood	W 890	125k	Complete
Sherwood	W 1697	48k	Complete
Shevlin Park	OrB 89	24k	E of 121° 25' 30"
Shevlin Park	OrQM 1	125k	Complete
Shoestring Butte	OF 82-847	62k	Complete
Shop Gulch	GQ-438	62k	Complete
Shop Gulch	MF-49	62k	Complete
Sidney	OrB 15	125k	Complete
Sidney	OrGMS 18	62k	Complete
Sidney	W 890	125k	Complete
Sidney	W 1594-F	48k	S Salem Hills area
Signal Butte	B 1339	125k	Complete
Signal Butte	OrB 90	62k	Complete
Signal Buttes	OrB 93	125k	Complete
Siltcoos Lake 15'	OrB 85	62k	Lane County portion only
Siltcoos Lake 15'	OrB 87	62k	Douglas County portion only
Siltcoos Lake 15'	OrOGI 6	62k	Complete
Siltcoos Lake 15'	W 1539-K	31k	T.18 S, R.11 W, secs. 19,30, & 31
Siltcoos Lake 15'	W 1539-K	31k	T.18 S, R.12 W
Silver Butte	MF-1581-A	48k	N Fork, John Day River area

Quad Name	Publication	Scale	Coverage
Silver Peak	0rB 100	125k	Josephine County portion only
Silver Peak	GP-197	96k	Complete, aeromag
Silver Peak	MF-1240-A	62k	Wilderness area only
Silver Peak	MF-1528	125k	Complete
Silver Peak	OrB 40	96k	Complete
Silverton	W 890	125k	Complete
Silverton	W 1833	48k	W of Pudding River
Silverton	W 1997	48k	Complete
Simnasho	I-555	125k	Complete
Siskiyou Pass	GQ-89	96k	Complete
Siskiyou Pass	HA-421	62k	Complete
Siskiyou Pass	MF-1528	125k	Complete
Siskiyou Pass	OrQM 5	125k	Complete
Siskiyou Peak	GQ-89	96k	Complete
Siskiyou Peak	MF-1528	125k	Complete
Siskiyou Peak	OF 81-1076	62k	Complete
Siskiyou Peak	OrQM 5	125k	Complete
Sisters 15'	MF-1952	62k	Wilderness area only
Sitkum 15'	OrB 80	62k	Complete
Sitkum 15'	OrB 87	62k	T.28 S, R.10 W, secs 1-13
Sitkum 15'	OrB 87	62k	T.28 S, R.11 W, secs 10-15 & 22-24
Sitkum	OrB 80	62k	Complete
Sitkum	OrB 87	62k	T.28 S, R.10 W, secs 1-3, 10-15
Sixes	GF-89	125k	Complete
Sixes	OrB 90	62k	Complete
Sixes	OrB 93	125k	Complete
Sixes	OrO-82-3	31k	Complete
Skeleton Mtn.	GF-218	125k	Complete
Skeleton Mtn.	MF-848	62k	Complete
Skeleton Mtn.	MF-1528	125k	Complete
Skull Creek	MF-1926	62k	Owyhee Canyon area
Sleepy Ridge	OrGMS 6	125k	Complete
Slickear Mtn.	GQ-541	62k	Complete
Smeltz	W 1620	125k	Oregon side only
Smith River Falls	OM-186	62k	Complete
Smith River Falls	OrB 87	62k	Complete
Snow Peak 15'	OrB 84	62k	T. 10 and 11, R. 1 E
Snow Peak 15'	OrB 84	62k	T.10 S, R.2 E, secs 1-10, 15-22, 29-32
Snow Peak 15'	OrB 84	62k	T.11 S, R.2 E, secs 5-8, 17-20, 29, 30
Snow Peak 15'	OrB 84	62k	T.12 S, R.1 E, secs 4-9, 16-21
Soapstone Lake	OrB 74	62k	Complete
Soapstone Lake	OrOGI 14	100k	Complete
Socialist Valley	OrB 35	62k	Complete
Soda Mtn.	MF-1528	125k	Complete
Soldier Camp Mtn.	B 1339	125k	Complete
Soldier Camp Mtn.	GF-89	125k	Complete
Soldier Camp Mtn.	OrB 93	125k	Complete
Sourdough Spring	OrGMS 2	125k	Complete
South Ice Cave	OF 82-847	62k	Complete
South Sister	MF-1952	62k	Complete
Southeast Harney Lake	W 841	125k	Complete

Quad Name	Publication	Scale	Coverage
Southwest Harney Lake	W 841	125k	Complete
Sparta 15'	B 830	31k	T.7 S, R. 43 E, secs 15 - 22 & 27 - 34
Sparta 15'	B 830	31k	T.8 S, R. 43 E, secs 2 - 11 & 14 - 18
Sparta 15'	B 1385-E	62k	Wilderness area only
Sparta 15'	OrB 3	96k	N of Powder River & E of 117° 25'
Sparta 15'	OrGMS 1	62k	Complete
Sparta	OrGMS 1	62k	Complete
Sparta Butte	OrB 3	96k	Complete
Sparta Butte	OrGMS 1	62k	Complete
Spencer Creek	MF-1528	125k	Complete
Spray 15'	I-872	125k	Complete except SE 1/4
Spray	I-875	125k	Complete, except SE 1/4
Spring Butte	OF-847	62k	Complete
Springer Mtn.	OM-129	48k	Complete
Springfield	W 2018	62k	Complete
Squaw Back Ridge	MF-1303-A	48k	Complete
Squaw Back Ridge	OrQM 1	125k	Complete
Squaw Flats	MF-1926	62k	Owyhee Canyon area
Squaw Lakes	MF-1528	125k	Complete
Squaw Lakes	OF 81-1076	62k	Complete
Squaw Lakes	OrQM 3	125k	Complete
Squirrel Prairie	OrGMS 6	125k	Oregon only
St. Helens 15'	OrB 31	62k	Complete
St. Helens 15'	OrQM 7	62k	Complete
St. Helens	OrB 31	62k	Complete
St. Helens	OrQM 7	62k	Complete
St. Paul	W 890	125k	Complete
St. Paul	W 1833	48k	Complete
Stacker Butte	OrB 91	62k	Complete
Stanfield	HA-387	125k	Complete
Stanfield	W 1620	125k	Complete
Stanfield NE	W 1620	125k	Complete
Stanfield SE	HA-387	125k	Complete
Starvout Creek	GF-218	125k	Complete
Starvout Creek	MF-1528	125k	Complete
Stayton 15'	OrB 15	125k	S of 44° 55'
Stayton 15'	OrB 84	62k	Linn County portion only
Stayton 15'	W 890	125k	Complete
Stayton 15'	W 1997	48k	N of 44° 49'
Stayton	OrB 15	125k	Complete
Stayton	W 890	125k	Complete
Stayton	W 1997	48k	N of 44° 49'
Stayton NE	OrGMS 34	24k	Complete
Stayton NE	W 890	125k	Complete
Stayton NE	W 1997	48k	Complete
Steamboat Lake	B 1385-E	62k	Complete
Steamboat Lake	OrB 12	100k	Complete
Steamboat Lake	OrQM 10	100k	Complete
Steelhead Falls	MF-1303-A	48k	Complete
Steelhead Falls	OrQM 1	125k	Complete
Steet Mtn.	GQ-541	62k	Complete
Stephenson Mtn.	I-872	125k	Complete
Sterling Creek	GQ-89	96k	Complete

Quad Name	Publication	Scale	Coverage
Sterling Creek	MF-1528	125k	Complete
Sterling Creek	OF 81-1076	62k	Complete
Sterling Creek	OrQM 5	125k	Complete
Stinking lake	W 841	125k	E of 119° 20'
Stinkingwater Pass	W 841	125k	Complete except for NW portion
Stony Corral	MF-1926	62k	Owyhee Canyon area
Stony Mtn.	OM-155	62k	Complete
Stott Mountain	I-868	62k	Complete
Stott Mountain	OF 72-350	48k	Complete
Stott Mountain	OM-97	62k	Complete
Stott Mountain	OrB 81	62k	Complete
Stout Mtn.	OrB 15	125k	S of 44° 50'
Stout Mtn.	W 1997	48k	N of 44° 49'
Strawberry Canyon NE	HA-387	125k	Complete
Strawberry Canyon SE	HA-387	125k	Complete
Strawberry Canyon SW	HA-387	125k	Complete
Strawberry Mtn.	B 1498	62k	Complete
Sturgill Creek	OrGMS 12	62k	Oregon only
Substitute Point	MF-1952	62k	Complete
Sugar Creek	OrB 79	62k	Clatsop County portion only
Sugarpine Creek	MF-1528	125k	Complete
Sugarpine Creek	OrQM 2	96k	Complete
Summit	GP-481	62k	Complete, aeromag
Summit	OM-162	62k	Complete
Summit Lake 15'	OF 83-660	62k	Roadless area only
Summit Lake 15'	OF 83-661	62k	Wilderness area only
Summit Lake 15'	OrSP 15	62k	N of 43° 28'
Sumpter	OrQM 8	125k	Complete
Sundown Mtn.	B 1339	125k	Complete
Sundown Mtn.	OrB 69	62k	W 1/2
Sundown Mtn.	OrB 90	62k	Complete
Sundown Mtn.	OrB 93	125k	Complete
Sunset Spring	OrB 79	62k	Clatsop County portion only
Sunset Spring	OrOGI 14	100k	Complete
Sunset Spring	OrOGI 5	75k	Complete
Suplee	OrB 58	38k	E of 119° 41'
Surveyor Mtn. 15'	MF-1528	125k	Complete
Surveyor Mtn.	MF-1528	125k	Complete
Susanville 15'	OrB 39	62k	Middle Fork, John Day River area
Susanville	OrB 39	62k	Middle Fork, John Day River area
Sutherlin 15'	GF-49	125k	Complete
Sutherlin	GF-49	125k	Complete
Sutton Mtn.	I-872	125k	Complete
Sutton Mtn.	OrB 72	48k	Complete
Svensen 15'	OrB 74	62k	W of 123° 35'
Svensen 15'	OrB 79	62k	E of 123° 36'
Svensen 15'	OrOGI 14	100k	Complete
Sweet Home 15'	OrB 84	62k	Complete except T. 15 S, R. 2 W
Sweet Home	OrB 84	62k	Complete
Table Rock	W 1620	125k	Complete
Tahkenitch Creek	OM-186	62k	Complete
Tahkenitch Creek	OrB 87	62k	Douglas County portion only

Quad Name	Publication	Scale	Coverage
Tahkenitch Creek	OrOGI 6	62k	Complete
Takilma	B 846-B	31k	T.40 S, R.8 W, secs 23-26 & 35, 36
Takilma	B 846-B	31k	T.41 S, R.8 W, secs 1, 2, 11 - 14
Takilma	GP-197	96k	Complete, aeromag
Takilma	OrB 100	125k	Complete
Taklima	MF-1528	125k	Complete
Taklima	OrB 40	96k	Complete
Talent 15'	GQ-89	96k	Complete
Talent 15'	HA-392	62k	NE portion - area around Talent only
Talent 15'	MF-1528	125k	Complete
Talent 15'	OF 81-1076	62k	Complete
Talent 15'	OrB 94	62k	NW 1/6
Talent 15'	OrQM 5	125k	Complete
Talent	GQ-89	96k	Complete
Talent	HA-392	62k	T.38 S, R.1 W, secs 21-28 & 33-36
Talent	HA-392	62k	W pt sec 19, 30 & 31, T.38 S, R.1 E
Talent	MF-1528	125k	Complete
Talent	OF 81-1076	62k	Complete
Talent	OrB 94	62k	NE 1/4
Talent	OrQM 5	125k	Complete
Tallowbox Mtn.	MF-1528	125k	Complete
Tallowbox Mtn.	OF 81-1076	62k	E of 123° 10'
Tallowbox Mtn.	OrQM 3	125k	Complete
Tangent	GP-481	62k	Complete, aeromag
Tangent	OrB 37	62k	Complete
Tangent	OrB 84	62k	Complete
Tangent	W 890	125k	Complete
Tangent	W 2032	62k	Complete
Tanner Peak	OrB 82	31k	Bull Run Watershed only
Teller Butte	B 1161-D	125k	T.9 & 10 S, R.15 E.
Teller Butte	I-872	125k	Complete
Telocast	HA-242	96k	Baker County S of Powder River
Telocast	HA-242	96k	E pt of sec 1 & 12, T.6 S, R.39 E
Telocast	HA-242	96k	E pt sec 13,24,25,36, T.5 S, R.39 E
Temperance Creek	OrGMS 6	125k	Oregon only
The Dalles 15'	OrB 91	62k	Complete
The Dalles North	OrB 91	62k	Complete
The Dalles South	OrB 91	62k	Complete
The Elbow	OrGMS 2	125k	Complete
The Narrows	W 841	125k	Complete
The Peninsula	OrB 79	62k	N of 45° 25'
Thimbleberry Mtn.	W 1620	125k	Complete
Thorn Hollow	W 1620	125k	Complete
Thousand Springs	MF-1528	125k	Complete
Three Creek Butte	MF-1952	62k	Complete
Three Fingered Jack 15'	B 1230-D	62k	Wilderness Area only
Three Fingered Jack 15'	MF-1952	62k	Wilderness Area only
Three Fingered Jack 15'	OF 83-662	62k	Wilderness Area only
Three Fingered Jack 15'	OrGMS 47	62k	NW 1/4
Three Fingered Jack 15'	W 597	31k	T.14 S, R.7 E, secs 5,8,17,20,29

Quad Name	Publication	Scale	Coverage
Three Fingered Jack	B 1230-D	62k	Wilderness Area only
Three Forks	MF-1926	62k	Owyhee Canyon area
Three Sisters 15'	MF-1952	62k	Complete
Three Sisters 15'	OF 83-662	62k	Wilderness area only
Tidewater 15'	I-866	62k	Complete
Tidewater 15'	OF 72-351	48k	Complete
Tidewater 15'	OM-88	62k	Complete
Tidewater 15'	OrB 81	62k	Lincoln County portion only
Tidewater 15'	OrB 85	62k	Lane County only W of 123° 50'
Tidewater	I-866	62k	Complete
Tidewater	OF 72-351	48k	Complete
Tidewater	OM-88	62k	Complete
Tidewater	OrB 81	62k	Complete
Tiernan	OM-186	62k	Complete
Tiernan	OrB 85	62k	Complete
Tillamook	OrB 74	62k	Complete
Tillamook Head	OrB 74	62k	Complete
Tillamook Head	OrOGI 14	100k	Complete
Tiller 15'	MF-1528	125k	Complete
Tiller 15'	OrQM 2	96k	Complete
Tiller	MF-1528	125k	Complete
Tiller	OrQM 2	96k	Complete
Timber 15'	OrB 79	62k	T.1 N, R.6 W, secs 1-19, 30, 31
Timber 15'	OrB 79	62k	T.1 S, R.6 W, secs 6 and 7
Timber 15'	OrB 79	62k	T.2 N, R.6 W, secs 19-21, 26-36
Tin Can Ridge	W 841	125k	Complete
Tincup Peak	GP-197	96k	Complete, aeromag
Tincup Peak	MF-1240-A	62k	Wilderness area only
Tincup Peak	MF-1528	125k	Complete
Tincup Peak	OrB 40	96k	Complete
Tincup Peak	OrB 88	48k	Curry County portion only
Tincup Peak	OrB 93	125k	Curry County portion only
Tioga	OrB 80	62k	Coos County portion only
Toledo 15'	B 1395-F	48k	T.11 S, R.11 W, secs 23 - 26 & 35,36
Toledo 15'	GP-481	62k	Complete, aeromag
Toledo 15'	I-867	62k	Complete
Toledo 15'	OF 72-352	48k	Complete
Toledo 15'	OM-88	62k	Complete
Toledo 15'	OrB 81	62k	Complete
Toledo North	GP-481	62k	Complete, aeromag
Toledo North	I-867	62k	Complete
Toledo North	OF 72-352	48k	Complete
Toledo North	OM-88	62k	Complete
Toledo North	OrB 81	62k	Complete
Toledo South	B 1395-F	48k	T.11 S, R.11 W, secs 23 - 26 & 35
Toledo South	GP-481	62k	Complete, aeromag
Toledo South	I-867	62k	Complete
Toledo South	OF 72-352	48k	Complete
Toledo South	OM-88	62k	Complete

Quad Name	Publication	Scale	Coverage
Toledo South	OrB 81	62k	Complete
Tolo Mtn.	OF 83-660	62k	Roadless area only
Toney Butte	I-872	125k	NW 3/4
Toney Butte	OrB 72	48k	Complete
Trail 15'	MF-1528	125k	Complete
Trail 15'	OrB 94	62k	S of 42° 39'
Trail 15'	OrQM 2	96k	Complete
Trail	MF-1528	125k	Complete
Trail	OrB 94	62k	SE 1/4
Trail	OrQM 2	96k	Complete
Trail Butte	OF 80-444	62k	N of T.22 S
Trail Butte	OF 80-444	62k	T.23 S, R.11 W, secs 4-6
Trail Butte	OF 80-444	62k	T.23 S, R.12 W, secs 1-4
Trail Butte	OM-204	62k	Complete
Trail Butte	OrB 80	62k	Coos County portion only
Trail Butte	OrB 87	62k	Complete
Trail Butte	OrOGI 6	62k	Complete
Trask	OrB 79	62k	N of 45° 25'
Trenholm	OrB 31	62k	Complete
Trenholm	OrQM 7	62k	Complete
Triangle Lake	OM-186	62k	Complete
Trout Creek Butte	MF-1952	62k	Complete
Trout Creek Canyon	OF 81-1092	62k	NE 1/4
Trout Creek Canyon	OF 83-281	24k	Complete
Trout Meadows	MF-1581-A	48k	N Fork, John Day River only
Trout Meadows	OrQM 8	125k	Complete
Tumalo	OrQM 1	125k	Complete
Tumalo Dam	OrQM 1	125k	Complete
Tumtum Lake	B 931-J	96k	Complete
Tumtum Lake	B 995-B	62k	W 1/2
Tumtum Lake	OF 82-1127	24k	Complete
Turner	OrB 15	125k	Complete
Turner	W 890	125k	Complete
Turner	W 1997	48k	N of 44° 49'
Twin Sisters	OM-186	62k	Complete
Twin Springs	OrGMS 2	125k	Complete
Tyee Mtn.	GF-49	125k	Complete
Tygh Valley	I-556	125k	Complete
Umatilla	HA-387	125k	Oregon only
Umatilla	W 1620	125k	Oregon side only
Union	HA-242	96k	E pt of sec 1,12,13, T.5 S, R.39 E
Union	W 1597	62k	Complete
Union Creek	MF-1528	125k	Complete
Union Peak	MF-1528	125k	Complete
Union Point	OrB 84	62k	Linn County portion only
Unity Reservoir	OrQM 8	125k	Complete
Upper Soda	OrB 84	62k	T.12 S, R.4 E, secs 25-36
V Lake	B 995-B	62k	E 1/2
Vale East	OrGMS 2	125k	Complete
Vale East	OrGMS 21	24k	Complete
Vale West	OrGMS 2	125k	Complete
Valsetz 15'	OrB 35	62k	Complete
Valsetz	OrB 35	62k	Complete

Quad Name	Publication	Scale	Coverage
Van 15'	MF-1237	31k	T.20 S, R.32 1/2 E, secs 23-26, 36
Van 15'	MF-1237	31k	T.20 S, R.33 E, secs 29-32
Van 15'	MF-1237	31k	T.21 S, R.33 E, secs 5-8
Vancouver	GQ-104	62k	Complete
Vancouver	OrQM 9	96k	Oregon only
Venator 15'	W 841	125k	W of 118° 20'
Venator	W 841	125k	W of 118° 20'
Veneta	OM-110	62k	Complete
Veneta	W 890	125k	Complete
Veneta	W 2018	62k	Complete
Vernonia 15'	OrOGI 5	75k	Complete
Vernonia	OrOGI 5	75k	Complete
Vey Ranch	HA-387	125k	Complete
Vey Ranch	W 1620	125k	Complete
Vinegar Hill	OrB 39	62k	Complete
Vinegar Hill	OrGMS 29	24k	Complete
Vinemaple	OrB 79	62k	Complete
Vinemaple	OrOGI 14	100k	Complete
Vines Hill	OrGMS 2	125k	Complete
Vinson	W 1620	125k	Complete
Virtue Flat	B 879	125k	Complete
Virtue Flat	HA-242	96k	All but sec 19-39, T.9 S, R. 41 E
Virtue Flat	OrO-77-5	24k	Complete
Waldo Lake 15'	OF 83-661	62k	Wilderness area only
Waldo Lake 15'	OrSP 15	62k	Complete
Waldo Lake	OrSP 15	62k	Complete
Waldport 15'	B 1395-F	48k	Alsea Bay area
Waldport 15'	I-866	62k	Complete
Waldport 15'	OF 72-351	48k	Complete
Waldport 15'	OM-88	62k	Complete
Waldport 15'	OrB 81	62k	Lincoln County portion only
Waldport 15'	OrB 85	62k	Lane County portion only
Waldport	B 1395-F	48k	Alsea Bay area
Waldport	I-866	62k	Complete
Waldport	OF 72-351	48k	Complete
Waldport	OM-88	62k	Complete
Waldport	OrB 81	62k	Complete
Walton	OM-186	62k	Complete
Wamic	I-556	125k	Complete
Wapinitia	I-556	125k	Complete
Wapshilla Creek	OrGMS 6	125k	Oregon only
Warm Springs	I-555	125k	Complete
Warm Springs Butte	W 841	125k	Complete
Warnicke Creek	OrB 35	62k	Complete
Warrenton	OrB 74	62k	Complete
Warrenton	OrOGI 14	100k	Complete
Warrenton	W 1899-A	48k	Complete
Wasco 15'	OrB 91	62k	T.2 N, R.17 E, secs 4-9,16-21,28-33
Wasco 15'	OrB 91	62k	T.3 N, R.17 E, secs 26,31-37
Wasco	OrB 91	62k	NW 1/4
Washougal	B 1119	62k	Oregon side only

Quad Name	Publication	Scale	Coverage
Washougal	OrQM 9	96k	Oregon only
Waterloo	OrB 84	62k	Complete
Waterman	W 1620	125k	Oregon side only
Weaver Lake	W 841	125k	Complete
Welch Butte	OF 83-660	62k	Roadless area only
Well Spring	HA-387	125k	Complete
Wenaha Forks	MF-1536	48k	Wilderness area only
Wenaha Forks	OF 83-374	24k	Complete
West Myrtle Butte 15'	MF-320	62k	Complete
West Myrtle Butte	MF-320	62k	Complete
Wheeler Point	I-872	125k	Complete
Whetstone Point	MF-1528	125k	Complete
Whetstone Point	OrQM 2	96k	Complete
Whistler Point	I-543	62k	Complete
Whistler Point	OrQM 6	100k	Complete
White Monument	OF 78-805	48k	Complete
White Monument	OrGMS 6	125k	Oregon only
White Rock	GF-49	125k	Complete
White Salmon 15'	OrB 91	62k	Complete
White Salmon	OrB 91	62k	Complete
Whitehorse Butte	MF-1926	62k	Owyhee Canyon area
Whitehorse Ranch	OF 81-1092	62k	SW 1/4
Whitehorse Ranch	OF 83-284	24k	Complete
Whitewater River 15'	B 1230-D	62k	Wilderness Area only
Whitney	OrQM 8	125k	Complete
Wickiup Mtn.	OrB 79	62k	E of 123° 36'
Wickiup Mtn.	OrOGI 14	100k	Complete
Wildcat Mtn.	I-541	62k	Complete
Wilderville	GP-197	96k	W of 123° 25', aeromag
Wilderville	HA-480	62k	Complete
Wilderville	MF-1528	125k	Complete
Wilderville	OrB 100	125k	Complete
Wilderville	OrQM 3	125k	Complete
Wildhorse Lake	MF-1876	24k	Wilderness area only
Wildhorse Lake	MF-1915	24k	Complete
Wilhoit	OrGMS 32	24k	Complete
Wilhoit	W 1997	48k	Complete
Willamette Pass	OF 83-661	62k	Wilderness area only
Willamette Pass	OrSP 15	62k	Complete
Williams	MF-1528	125k	Complete
Williams	OrB 100	125k	Complete
Williams	OrQM 3	125k	Complete
Williams Prairie	OrQM 6	100k	Complete
Willow Lake	MF-1528	125k	Complete
Willowdale 15'	B 1161-D	125k	T.9 S, R.15 & 16 E.
Willowdale 15'	I-872	125k	Complete, except NW 1/4
Willowdale	B 1161-D	125k	T.9 S, R.15 E.
Willowdale	I-872	125k	Complete, except NW 1/4
Wimer 15'	GF-218	125k	Complete
Wimer 15'	MF-848	62k	Complete
Wimer 15'	MF-1528	125k	Complete
Wimer 15'	OrB 94	62k	SW 1/4

Quad Name	Publication	Scale	Coverage
Wimer	GF-218	125k	Complete
Wimer	MF-848	62k	Complete
Wimer	MF-1528	125k	Complete
Wimer	OrB 94	62k	Complete
Winchester	GF-49	125k	Complete
Winchester Bay	OF 80-444	62k	Complete
Winchester Bay	OM-204	62k	Complete
Winchester Bay	OrB 87	62k	Complete
Winchester Bay	OrOGI 6	62k	Complete
Windy Peak	OM-186	62k	Complete
Wingville	B 879	125k	Complete
Wingville	HA-242	96k	Complete
Winston	GF-49	125k	Complete
Wishram 15'	OrB 91	62k	Sherman County, T.2 N, R.16 E
Wishram 15'	OrB 91	62k	Wasco County portion
Wishram	OrB 91	62k	Complete
Wolf Creek	OrGMS 6	125k	Oregon only
Wolf Run	I-556	125k	Complete
Wolfinger Butte	GQ-548	62k	Complete
Wolfinger Butte	MF-50	62k	Complete
Woodburn	W 890	125k	Complete
Woodburn	W 1833	48k	Complete
Woods Point	OrB 79	62k	T.1 N, R.6 W, secs 1-18, 19,30,31
Wren	GP-481	62k	Complete, aeromag
Wren	OM-150	62k	Complete
Wren	OrB 98	62k	Complete
Yachats	I-866	62k	Complete
Yachats	OF 72-351	48k	Complete
Yachats	OM-88	62k	Complete
Yachats	OrB 81	62k	Lincoln County portion only
Yachats	OrB 85	62k	Lane County portion only
Yamhill 15'	OrB 60	48k	Complete
Yaquina 15'	B 1395-F	48k	T.11 S, R.11 W, secs 22,27,34
Yaquina 15'	GP-481	62k	Complete, aeromag
Yaquina 15'	I-867	62k	Complete
Yaquina 15'	OF 72-352	48k	Complete
Yaquina 15'	OM-88	62k	Complete
Yaquina 15'	OrB 81	62k	Complete
Yellow Butte	B 1122-D	62k	Complete
Yellowstone Mtn.	OrB 84	62k	S of 44° 33'
Yoder	W 1997	48k	Complete
Yoncalla	B 1122-D	62k	Complete
York Butte	GP-197	96k	Complete, aeromag
York Butte	MF-1240-A	62k	Wilderness area only
York Butte	MF-1528	125k	Complete
York Butte	OrB 40	96k	Complete
York Butte	OrB 100	125k	Complete
Zumwalt	OrGMS 6	125k	Complete

Completion of Index to Geologic Maps of Oregon
[Part II: Elk City - Zumwalt]

Geoscience Information Society

Twenty-third Annual Meeting
October 30-November 3, 1988
Denver, Colorado

Highlights Reported by

Julie Rinaldi
WAML Liaison to GIS

The twenty-third annual meeting of the Geoscience Information Society took place October 30-November 3, 1988, in Denver, Colorado.

As usual, GIS met in conjunction with the Geological Society of America, which celebrated its centennial anniversary in 1988. More than 6,000 people and ten associated societies were expected to be in attendance at GSA's 100th birthday gathering, which featured the Centennial Symposium "North America in 4-D", special exhibits on the history of the Society and on the geologic exploration and mapping of the country, and a Great Beard and Field Trip Attire contest.

Symposium

"Individual Workstations: Information Supermarkets for Geoscientists."

In keeping with the emphasis on one hundred years of progress, the theme of the annual GIS Symposium was "Individual Workstations: Information Supermarkets for Geoscientists" (November 1, 1988) [1].

The Symposium, which was co-sponsored by the International Association for Mathematical Geology, focussed on "the personal research benefits which are obtainable at a scale and cost that makes technology accessible to the individual geoscience researcher". Invited speakers represented academia, government, national institutes and private industry, and reported a wide range of experiences with the use of new computer technology in geoscience education, research, information management and commercial enterprise.

Donald McIntyre, professor of geology from Pomona College, convened the Symposium and presented the lead paper outlining the development of the "man-machine interface" over the last forty years and discussing the fairly recent concept implied by the term "individual workstation".

John Butler, University of Houston, also reported on the use of computers from an educator's perspective, citing cost and stubborn independence of faculty and student constituencies as factors prohibiting the smooth integration of the new technology within the university setting. Despite the fact that attainment of computer literacy is now an important goal in higher education, academia still lags behind its counterparts in industry and private practice in taking full advantage of the latest developments.

Paul Yarka, Shell Oil, **Stephen Krajewski,** Industrial Ergonomics, and **John Cubitt,** Terrasciences, described a very different scenario in the commercial sector. These speakers presented variations on a shared vision: the futuristic worksystem environment in which the practicing professional exercises full, interactive control over the seamless transfer of data and operations from a single high-performance desk-top microcomputer linked to a complex communications network and data management facility. All three papers discussed hardware and software specifications that support functions of particular interest to exploration and engineering geoscientists - log analysis, basin modelling, reservoir characterization, process simulation, seismic interpretation, interactive imagery analysis, 3-D rendering, and mapping with sophisticated color graphics capabilities.

Dave Hastings, National Geophysical Data Center, described the development and interdisciplinary use of global/regional digital datasets that can be accessed and manipulated through individual work-

stations. Hastings' talk struck a balance between enthusiasm for the possibilities and a realistic regard for the obstacles to be overcome before the worldwide scientific community can take full advantage of the potential for global modelling of earth systems and cross-disciplinary exchange of data. He stressed the need to establish uniform international standards for data collection, management and communication, and to develop efficient methods for transmission of extremely large volumes of data (i.e., satellites instead of telephone lines). Hastings described the efforts of NGDC and other organizations to produce and distribute various earth sciences databases in the compact, affordable and user-friendly medium of the CD-ROM, and concluded his talk by conjecturing that these materials will soon be readily available through libraries and other information centers.

Rounding out the Symposium were **John Mulvihill**, American Geological Institute, who spoke on the benefits of accessing the GEOREF bibliographic database through a personal workstation, and **John Unger**, U.S. Geological Survey, who described how a color graphics workstation is being used to develop a digital model of the earth's crust along a transect through the northern Appalachians.

Technical Session

"New Ideas for Information Management"

The theme of the annual GIS Technical Session was "New Ideas for Information Management" (November 2, 1988) [2], and many of the presentations seemed to echo in experience the ideas put forth during the previous day's Symposium. Nine speakers presented papers of 15 minutes each, all concerned with the collection, organization, exchange and manipulation of geologic information. **Julia Triplehorn**, University of Alaska, described the special collections of the Scott Polar Research Institute, the efforts being made to provide electronic access to information about its holdings, and an international pilot project for the indexing of polar materials. Talks by **Barbara Haner**, University of California at Riverside, and **Julie Bichteler**, University of Texas at Austin, analyzed the use of published literature by geoscientists. **Janice Sorensen**, Kansas Geological Survey, urged better communication between traditional libraries and archives, which contain a wealth of unpublished information (e.g., manuscripts, open file reports, theses) that may be of use to the geoscientist, and suggested strategies for directing users through an online bibliographic catalog. One of the most thought-provoking talks was given by **Robert Corbett**, University of Akron, who argued that "field trip guidebooks need not be gray literature" and presented a number of somewhat controversial ideas for financing, publication and control of this important part of the geologic literature. **Dena Stepp**, Chemical Abstracts Service, announced the impending release of the Georef database through STN International in fall 1988. **Elahe Tabesh**, Syracuse University, described artificial intelligence techniques for merging qualitative and quantitative geological databases. **Bert Corwin**, Amoco Production Company, and **J. R. Bloom**, Chevron, described the practical applications of graphics-intensive software, exploration project databases and integrated workstation systems in engineering and production environments.

Database Forum

For the second year in a row, GIS sponsored a Database Forum (November 3, 1988) as part of its annual meeting. **Jim O'Donnell**, California Institute of Technology, organized a panel of four speakers, each of whom described exciting advances in the development of various machine-readable earth sciences databases. Common features of the products and services presented were their reasonable cost and user-friendly communication protocols.

Marge MacLachlan, U. S. Geological Survey, Denver, gave a presentation on Gnulex, the computerized lexicon of stratigraphic nomenclature used in the states of the Western Interior of the country (the area between the Mississippi River to the western borders of Idaho, Utah and Arizona). This database, developed by the Denver Geologic Names Unit of the Office of Scientific Publications, is now available to outside users via online dial-up access during Denver Office working hours. Approximately 50% complete in fall 1988, the interactive online file is expected to include narrative data on more than 8,000 stratigraphic unit names when conversion of existing manual records is finished. Similar projects are planned or underway for other regions of the country - the Geologic Names Unit in Menlo Park, California will handle the segment covering the Western States.

R. Needham, National Earthquake Information Center, reported on the online information program of the U.S. Geological Survey's Branch of Global Seismology and Geomagnetism. The Quick Epicenter Determinations database is now available to the public via online dial-up access to Golden, Colorado on a 24-hour basis, seven days a week. The QED

includes information on seismic events reported to NEIC by contributing observatories across the country, and covers the time period from one hour to 21 days after occurence. Other databases are available for information on historical events. Searching is menu-driven and user-friendly, allowing retrieval of data by a variety of parameters.

Mary Marshall, Online Computer Library Center, described a new "desk-top geological reference library" now available on CD-ROM as the latest addition to OCLC's Search CD450 Science and Technology Series. Search CD450 is a microcomputer-based information retrieval system that combines sophisticated search software with bibliographic databases on compact disc. The Earth Sciences set consists of four separate subfiles on three CD-ROMs: the Earth Sciences Data Directory (catalog of 1,500 electronic and other data sources in the earth sciences); GeoIndex (cartobibliography of 18,000 geologic maps of the U.S. and territories); the U.S. Geological Survey Library Catalog (125,000 bibliographic records representing the acquisitions of the four USGS libraries since 1975); and Selected Water Resources Abstracts (200,000 citations to monographs, reports, journal articles and other publications - compact disc version of the online equivalent). For a reasonable cost, users may purchase subscriptions to these products, which OCLC plans to update on a regular and frequent basis.

The final speaker was **Dave Hastings** from the National Geophysical Data Center, who described a number of new machine-readable databases being developed by NGDC and other organizations. Although information compiled and analyzed by NGDC has been available to the public on paper, magnetic tape and floppy diskette, the agency is now undertaking to produce datafiles on compact disc, because this format represents a "state-of-the-art medium that is capable of storing a large quantity of data, while providing easy and cost-effective retrieval in a workstation environment". The first CD-ROM product expected to be available for distribution through NGDC is "Geophysics of North America", a compilation of regional studies data collected under the auspices of the Geological Society of America working in conjunction with professional societies and government agencies in the U.S., Canada and Mexico. The database, scheduled for release in early 1989, includes information on topography, magnetics, gravity, earthquake seismology, thermics and stress. Hastings also highlighted other electronic datasets such as the Decade of North American Geology Data (digital compilations of data used to produce the *Magnetic Anomaly Map of North America* and the *Gravity Anomaly Map of North America*), and the CD-ROM version of the world-wide marine geological and geophysical data collected by the international Deep Sea Drilling Project. The latter, a collaborative effort of the NGDC, the Joint Oceanographic Institute and the National Science Foundation, is currently under production and should also be available for distribution in early 1989.

Poster Session

GIS sponsored two poster sessions at the Denver meeting: "MINCAT - A mineral formula database program for use on IBM compatible personal computers" by **William B. Simmons, Andre M. Rog** and **Alexander U. Falster**, and "Color photocopying as a medium for preservation of the geology literature" by **Linda Newman** and **Susan Klimley**. At the latter, viewers were asked to fill out a brief questionnaire stating their opinions on the viability of color photocopy as an option for reproducing and preserving geologic literature, especially maps.

Cost of Geoscience Literature

The GIS Ad Hoc Committee on Geoscience Publication Prices held an open meeting (October 31, 1988) to review the results of its work over the past year [3]. Chair **Michael Noga** led the panel of six Committee members, and began the presentation by reporting data on prices of journals and monographic series (1985 through 1988). **Marie Dvorzak** discussed her investigation into the cost of society publications (1980 through 1988). **Julie Rinaldi** summarized the results from her study of commercial and university press monographs (1982 through 1988). **Connie Manson** offered interesting observations on the cost and pattern of publications from state geological surveys. **Susan Klimley** presented a composite list of serial cancellations submitted to the *GIS Newsletter* by participating libraries.

In the second half of the meeting, **Lois Heiser** led a discussion of practical strategies for coping with escalating publication prices. Audience and panel members agreed that it would be worthwhile for the Ad Hoc Committee to continue its work for at least another year.

Annual Business Meeting

At the annual GIS Business Meeting (October 31,

1988) [4], the assembled membership heard reports of the officers, committees and representatives to other organizations [5]. Under Old Business, the upcoming 4th International Conference on Geoscience Information (Ottawa, 1990) was discussed. GIS will establish a fund to finance participation in the Conference by third world attendees. Under New Business, the membership declined to act on a proposal to develop a union list of geoscience serial holdings, and voted unanimously that GIS send a letter of appreciation to the American Geological Institute for initiating the 50% discount for academic users of GEOREF. In response to a poll by **Charlotte Derksen**, new Chair of the Cartographic Users Advisory Council, attendees expressed a negative reaction to the proposal by the USGS to issue small-scale topographic maps in folded format.

Footnotes:

[1] Symposium abstracts appear in the August 1988 of the *GIS Newsletter*.
[2] Technical Session abstracts appear in the October 1988 issue of the *GIS Newsletter*.
[3] A report of this meeting appears in the December 1988 issue of the *GIS Newsletter*, including the addresses of contacts for obtaining copies of the informational handouts distributed by Committee members. Results of the studies conducted by **Noga, Dvorzak, and Rinaldi** also appear in the article "Increasing costs affect geosciences" in the November 1988 issue of *Geotimes* (American Geological Institute).
[4] Minutes of the annual Business Meeting appear in the December 1988 issue of the *GIS Newsletter*.
[5] Written reports of the officers, committees and representatives to other organizations appear in the October 1988 issue of the *GIS Newsletter*.

Map History of Sacramento, California Exhibits & Lectures March & April 1989

In celebration of the 150th anniversary of John Sutter's arrival in the Sacramento Valley, the Staff of the Sacramento Public Library and the Friends of the Library offer a unique program and exhibit entitled **The Maps and Mapping of Early Sacramento.**

The program and exhibit unfolds the story of the settlement and growth of Sacramento through the medium of maps. No one library has maps or reproductions of maps which can tell this dramatic story, so the exhibit includes not only maps from the collection of the Sacramento Public Library, but also maps from the State Library; Shields Library at the University of California at Davis; from the California State Lands Commission; the Sacramento City Planning Department, and a private collection.

Some of the maps are originals and some facsimile, but all contribute to the story of Sacramento. Among those on exhibit are: a copy of the Bidwell map of Sacramento Valley drawn in 1844; a copy of the original Sacramento City Plan commissioned by John Sutter, Jr.; a copy of the John Fremont map used to define the borders of California at the 1848 Constitutional Convention; several editions of California as an island; and a 1918 official city map showing the real estate developments of a growing city.

Two speakers will present the program: **David Lundquist**, Map Librarian at the University of California at Davis will cover the story of the explorations and early cartography that led to the founding of Sacramento; **Roy Minnick** of the Property Boundary Section, California State Lands Commission (who is also a member of the California Map Society) will address the maps of Sacramento County and their uses.

First Presentation
SUNDAY, MARCH 19, 1989, 2-4 P.M.
Fair Oaks Community Library, Sacramento
1160 Fair Oaks Blvd. (Near Madison Ave.)

Map Exhibit Only
2-5 P.M., Mon. -Sat., 7-9 P.M., Tues. & Thurs.
March 20 - April 1

Second Presentation
SUNDAY, APRIL 9, 1989, 2-4 P.M.
Colonial Heights Community Library, Sacramento
4799 Stockton Blvd. (at 21st Ave.)

Map Exhibit Only
2-5 P.M., Mon. -Sat., 7-9 P.M., Tues. & Thurs.
April 10 - April 22

For more information call: (916) 440-7361
Lann Jurgens, Adult Services Coordinator
Sacramento Public Library
1010 8th St., Sacramento, CA 95814-3576 ❑

COOPERATION AMONG CARTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SPECIALISTS ASSOCIATIONS

by
Alberta Auringer Wood
Map Librarian
Memorial University of Newfoundland

A number of weeks ago on a day when I had been thinking about preparing for this morning, my husband commented to me that he had just spent 50 minutes lecturing with the benefit of only a few key words for notes. This morning, I will be speaking for only about 25 minutes on just one key word - **cooperation,** *and* I do need a handful of notes!

My primary role in this conference of representatives of associations concerned with cartographic information is to stress that one word -- **cooperation.** Other talks will give you details about each of the organizations participating in the conference; there will be discussions of meetings, conferences and special projects; leadership from our national map collections will present their views; and noted individuals will present their thoughts on educational background and assisting users.

During my tenure as the President of the American Congress on Surveying and Mapping (ACSM), April 1987 through mid-March 1988, I spent a considerable amount of time attending meetings of most of the groups represented here or arranged for another ACSM delegate to attend. This was in an effort to encourage cooperation by forming liaisons or alliances with and among these groups with common interests in order to cut down on duplication of effort as well as, possibly, to find ways to do activities together. As a result, I was very pleased and gratified when Chris Baruth called to tell me that he was organizing a telephone conference call of the leadership of these groups to discuss the possibility of holding this "congress" which we are opening today. To me, it appears to be an occasion of significance, a major **cooperative** effort, an opportunity to do much for our profession and those we serve.

In preparing for today, I reviewed what has happened in the U.S. and Canada relating to organizations of cartographic information specialists. From 1941 to 1967, the primary organization for such specialists was the Geography and Map Division of the Special Libraries Association with a certain amount of participation in ACSM (also formed in 1941) and the Association of American Geographers or AAG (founded in 1904), and no doubt other professional associations. The Geoscience Information Society was formed in 1965. In 1967 two other map library organizations one regional and one national were formed, the Western Association of Map Libraries (WAML) and the Association of Canadian Map Libraries (ACML, now named the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives). In 1975 the Canadian Cartographic Association was formed. Two more national level organizations composed primarily, but not entirely, of map librarians were established in 1980, the Map and Geography Round Table of the American Library Association (ALA MAGERT) and the North American Cartographic Information Society (NACIS). NACIS was originally to be called just the Cartographic Information Society, but a leader of the Canadian Institute of Surveying, as it was then called, persuaded the organizers to add "North American" to the name so that they would not duplicate the initials of CIS. Recently, the CIS changed their name, becoming the Canadian Institute of Surveying and Mapping or CISM. About this same time, the Cartography Specialty Group was formed in the

Expanded and revised version of Keynote Address presented on November 9, 1988, at the Congress of Cartographic Information Specialists Associations in Chicago at The Newberry Library.

AAG and the Cartography Division of ACSM became the American Cartographic Association. In 1987 another regional group, the Northeast Map-Users Organization (NEMO), was formed which is aimed at map librarians, cartographers, map retailers and publishers, and geographers from seven states. Also, along the way, numerous local groups have been formed by individuals with an interest in maps, such as the various "map societies" which exist here in Chicago and elsewhere. In 1985 an informal group of Curators of Early Maps was formed which meets in conjunction with the international meetings on the history of cartography.

One of our colleagues, J. B. Post, noted in 1980 that "organizations are tools created by people to serve specific needs."[1] I feel that is indeed the case, and it is also reflective of the fact that whatever was in existence at the time the new organizations were created did not meet the needs which people had at that time. From my recollections of events leading up to the creation of these organizations and reading materials published at the time, it appears that the two national organizations formed mostly due to dissatisfaction with the parent organization, Special Libraries Association, of the Geography and Map Division. I wondered what the impact on the SLA G&M Division had been and decided to investigate it a bit.

I had available to me membership lists for SLA G&M from June 1980 and August 1987. In 1980, there were 368 members, while in 1987 there were 244, a loss of 34%. There have been ups and downs in membership before. I found membership had been 215 in 1948, but dropped to 119 in 1950, rose to 200 in 1971, 350 in 1978, peaked at 375 in 1981, and has gone steadily down since then. I next wondered what happened to those who left. I found that although the total number declined by 124, SLA G&M actually lost 236 people or 64% of those who had been members in 1980.

SLA G&M MEMBERSHIP

	Total	Members Both Years
1980	368	368
1987	244	132
	122 (34 % loss)	236 (64% loss)

Figure 1

Where did this 64% of the members go? I was only able to account for 68 of these, 168 were not listed in recent directories for AAG, ACML, ALA MAGERT, WAML, ACSM, GIS, or NACIS. Of those 68 no longer members of SLA G&M, 22 were now members of ALA MAGERT, 12 were presently members of GIS, 11 were currently members of WAML, five were now members of ACML, four were at this time members of AAG, four were presently members of both ACSM and AAG, and two were currently members of NACIS. Some of these people did belong to other map library related organizations, as well, which were on my list, but not to SLA. In addition, I was able to identify four deceased individuals and four retired people to make up the total of 68.

WHERE DID 236 LOST MEMBERS GO?

168 –	Unknown	71.2%
22 –	ALA MAGERT	9.3%
12 –	GIS	5.1%
11 –	WAML	4.7%
5 –	ACML	2.1%
4 –	AAG	1.7%
4 –	ACSM & AAG	1.7%
2 –	NACIS	.8%
4 –	Deceased	1.7%
4 –	Retired	1.7%
236		100%

Figure 2

Of the people who had been members in 1980, 132 were still members in 1987 (36%). If these people and those who went to ALA can be considered the national level hard core group of U.S. map librarians, then SLA G&M has retained 85% of that group. It should be noted that only two SLA members from 1980 appear to have dropped SLA in favor of NACIS in 1988. However, what else can the membership patterns of today tell us? That was another question which occurred to me. Therefore, in an attempt to find out, I compared membership lists for WAML, SLA G&M, ALA MAGERT, ACML, ACSM, NACIS, GIS, and AAG. I found that out of 840 people (not counting those who were only members of ACSM, NACIS, and AAG) only 211 (or 25%) of them held memberships in more than one organization. Of this number there was no one person holding membership in all eight of these organizations - one person was a member of seven out of eight, two people were members of six of the eight, six people were members of five out of the eight, 15 were members of four out of the eight, 50 were members of three out of the eight

(not counting those who were members of the grouping of ACSM, NACIS, and AAG only), while 137 were members of two out of the eight (not counting those who were members of two out of the grouping of ACSM, AAG, NACIS, and GIS).

OTHER MEMBERSHIP PATTERNS
(AAG, ACML, ACSM, ALA MAGERT, SLA G&M, WAML, GIS, and NACIS)

1	--	7 OUT OF 8
2	--	6 OUT OF 8
6	--	5 OUT OF 8
15	--	4 OUT OF 8
50	--	3 OUT OF 8*
137	--	2 OUT OF 8**
629	--	1 OUT OF 8***
840	--	TOTAL
211	--	2 OR MORE OUT OF 8****

*Not counting grouping of ACSM, AAG, and NACIS
**Not counting groupings of ACSM, AAG, NACIS, and GIS
***Not counting ACSM, AAG, and NACIS only
****Not counting groups as noted above

Figure 3

The category of memberships in two organizations revealed interesting patterns, too. There were fourteen such combinations of two associations, with four accounting for most of the people. The highest numbers were 23 people who belonged to both ALA MAGERT and WAML, 22 who belonged to both SLA G&M and ALA MAGERT, another 21 people who belonged to SLA G&M and GIS, and 16 individuals who were members of SLA G&M and WAML. The other combinations were 10 - SLA G&M and AAG, 9 - WAML and ACML, 8 - ALA MAGERT and GIS, 6 - SLA G&M and NACIS, 5 - WAML and GIS, 4 - ALA and AAG, 4 - ALA and NACIS, 4 - WAML and NACIS, 3 - ACML and AAG, and 2 - SLA G&M and ACML. See also the tabulation in Figure 4.

A listing of this and the various other combinations of membership in the societies which I compared is appended to this paper. However, from these statistics it is quite apparent that the vast majority of people are satisfied to belong to just *one* organization, out of five organizations (SLA G&M, ALA MAGERT, WAML, ACML, and GIS) this is 629 people.

PARTICIPATION IN OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

	Belong to Others
WAML	110/194 (57%)
NACIS	195/346 (56%)
SLA G&M	129/244 (53%)
ALA MAGERT	108/304 (36%)
ACML	40/124 (32%)
GIS	57/207 (28%)

	Belong to Only One
WAML	84/194 (43%)
NACIS	151/346 (44%)
SLA G&M	115/244 (47%)
ALA MAGERT	196/304 (64%)
ACML	84/124 (68%)
GIS	150/207 (72%)

Figure 5

WAML members have the highest participation, perhaps not surprising, in other organizations, with 57% of their total members (44% of their full members and 81% of their associate members) also belonging to other organizations, or with 43% of their total members (56% of their full members and 19% of their associate members) who belong only to WAML. The percentages for ACML, ALA MAGERT, GIS, and SLA G&M are 68%, 64%, 72%, and 47%, respectively, or if considering only ACML full members, 81%, who belong to only that organization of the group which I was studying. It may be that GIS has the lowest participation rate because many mem-

Members of Two Organizations

SLA & ALA	- 22	ALA & WAML	- 23	WAML & GIS	- 5
SLA & WAML	- 16	ALA & AAG	- 4	ACML & AAG	- 3
SLA & ACML	- 2	ALA & NACIS	- 4	ACSM & AAG	- 300
SLA & AAG	- 10	ALA & GIS	- 8	ACSM & NACIS	- 58
SLA & NACIS	- 6	WAML & ACML	- 9	AAG & NACIS	- 34
SLA & GIS	- 21	WAML & NACIS	- 4	AAG & GIS	- 2

Figure 4

bers may be more closely aligned with geological organizations. What can also be seen is that of the 629 people belonging to just one of five map library organizations, most (31%) belonged to ALA MAGERT. These statistics are:

PEOPLE BELONGING TO ONLY ONE ORGANIZATION		
WAML	84	13.4%
SLA G&M	115	18.3%
GIS	150	23.8%
ALA MAGERT	196	31.2%
ACML	84	13.4%
	629	100.1%

Figure 6

The relationships among AAG, ACSM, and NACIS and between the above groups is also interesting. I found these three groups were more closely related to each other in terms of individuals having dual or triple memberships than to the other five societies. There were 300 people who were members of AAG and ACSM, 58 people who were members of ACSM and NACIS, and 34 individuals who were members of NACIS and AAG, while 55 individuals were members of all three organizations. In 1985, the directory of the Cartography Specialty Group of the AAG indicated membership in other professional organizations. At that time 89 out of 132 members or 67% belonged to ACSM or NACIS or both (72 or 55% - ACSM, 13 or 10% - ACSM and NACIS, and 4 or 3% - NACIS). The numbers of members of AAG, ACSM, or NACIS who were also members of the other five groups were 40, 8, and 48, respectively. The organization in this group having the highest percentage of their members participating in the other five organizations, along with one or both or the other two, is NACIS. This is 48 out of 195 people or 25% of their members who belong to other organizations. ACSM is the lowest with 8 people out of 421 or 2%, while AAG has 9% or 40 out of 429 individuals. In terms of total membership statistics for NACIS, about 14% of its members (48 out of 346) belong to other map library related organizations, while 42% of its members belong to ACSM or AAG or both, and 44% of its members do not belong to any of these groups. The proportion of members of ACSM and AAG who belong to other societies on my list is very small as compared to the total membership. ACSM has a total membership of about 11,000 (2,376 in the American Cartographic Association at the end of 1987), while that for AAG is around 6,000. It is also interesting to look at how NACIS would fit in with the other map library organizations regarding its members who do not belong to other societies, if those belonging to AAG and ACSM are not included.

PEOPLE BELONGING TO ONLY ONE ORGANIZATION *		
WAML	84	11%
SLA G&M	115	15%
ALA MAGERT	196	25%
NACIS**	151	19%
GIS	150	19%
ACML	84	11%
	779	100%

*Including NACIS
**147 substracted as are members of ACSM or AAG or both

Figure 7

What I surmise from all these statistics in the end is that the number of people interested in cartographic information has grown considerably in recent years, and that these people have felt varying needs in terms of organizations to which to belong. Those people who belong to ACSM, AAG, or NACIS or a combination of these associations seem to be those who are most interested in *studying and making* maps, while those people who belong to one or more of the other five organizations appear to be those who are most interested in the *use* of maps, and there are a small number of people who belong to one or more of both types of societies who seem to be those with an interest in both aspects. Obviously, this is not a conclusive observation as individuals may belong to other types of organizations in addition to these. As well, it appears, to rephrase what was stated earlier, that most people (629 or 75%, not counting those who are members of only AAG, ACSM, and NACIS) have found that one cartographic information organization or another was all that they needed in terms of individual memberships while 25% felt that two or more were what they wanted. No doubt a lot of this is simply economics as, for example, the SLA dues were $40 (U.S.) in 1980 and $75 in 1988, an 88% increase. All the other organizations' dues have gone up as well, as have costs associated with travel. These statistics also tell me that no single organization meets all the needs of all the people in the field. While I have identified 840 people with interest in this area, the most who belong to any one organization is 304 in ALA MAGERT, just over a third (36%) of the total. If NACIS is included this is 991 people, but NACIS also

has the highest membership in this grouping, 346, which is just over a third (35%) of the total, also, while ALA MAGERT has nearly a third (31%) of this number. Perhaps it is an impossibility to expect one organization to meet all the needs, but certainly closer cooperation between existing societies is possible and would provide more to people in the field.

Prior to the formation of ALA MAGERT and NACIS in 1980, there was discussion in SLA G&M and WAML on the topic, some of which was published. Especially of interest to me was an article by Stan Stevens, as well as the article giving the results of the WAML poll of their membership. The WAML poll indicated among other things that most of their members (71%) were satisfied with the primary organization to which they belonged, that most (74%) were interested in pursuing the idea of a federation of the then existing three organizations, and that more people were opposed to affiliating with ALA than were in favor of it (26% in favor, 42% opposed, 32% undecided). Stan's article in the SLA G&M Division *Bulletin* actually presented a proposal for a federation of all groups in the U.S. interested in cartographic materials. He listed 12 groups at that time. I could not find any mention of his proposal being considered by any of the groups in question at the time through a cursory examination of the literature.

There was also some discussion concerning cooperation between map archives and map libraries in Canada in 1978 at a Seminar on Cartographic Archives held at the National Map Collection. While some of the map archivists were then members of the ACML, more are now. I believe that the support by the National Map Collection of ACML and its activities, as well as the positive reception received in ACML, led to map archivists finding a home in ACML over the Association of Canadian Archivists. As many of you are aware, ACML is now the ACMLA, or the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives.

Ed Dahl, in addition to steering me onto these Canadian discussions, gave me a lead to an article of some relevance to our situation which was authored by Barbara Farrell of Carleton University. This reported on the formation of a European map librarians group within LIBER (Ligue des Bibliotheques Europeenes de Recherche) in 1980. It was organized to go beyond organizations in individual countries to benefit map librarians with large or small collections by providing an opportunity for meetings "to discuss practical matters and develop mutual assistance and cooperation."2 I do not know what the status of this group is today, but the concept is certainly relevant.

What I have said to this point describes the situation as it now stands. I feel that this congress provides the opportunity to explore where we want to go in the future. At this time each of these groups has been trying to one degree or another to keep in touch with the other groups through exchanging liaisons and in some cases bulletins or other publications. Is this all we can do? Is this all we want to do? What advantages are there in closer cooperation? Are there organizational structures that might be worthwhile pursuing? All these are questions which I feel need to be addressed. I'll try to give my opinions.

I feel that we *could* do more cooperatively between these organizations. For example, all these groups could hold an occasional meeting together (it has been done at least once in the past between two groups) or participate jointly in a publication. As well, there are advantages in speaking together in areas of national or international concern. Some of these advantages have been demonstrated through the work of the Cartographic Users Advisory Council which is a cooperative activity supported by a number of the groups meeting today. While people in this field of endeavor are not as often directly affected by legislative matters as are professionals in the surveying and mapping sciences, there may be times when they are. My experience has shown me that the greater the numbers of a group trying to get a message across to politicians the better off you are. Quite a few of us are serving users of remote sensing imagery. Have any of the societies in this group, other than ACSM, tried to do anything about the status of the Landsat program? From that cooperative effort with the American Society for Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing (ASPRS), I learned that joining forces with another interested and affected organization brings a much higher chance of success to the endeavor. If the program does go ahead, I feel that it will be due primarily to the efforts of ACSM and ASPRS. I want to see more of cooperative efforts, also, in order to cut down on the duplication of effort which has occurred in the past. For example, there are three directories of map libraries on this continent which are currently available, one lists map libraries in both the U.S. and Canada, another lists map libraries only in the U.S., and other lists map libraries in Canada only. Why not one directory for the U.S. and Canada, but cooperatively prepared? It would save us all money in terms of funds which support the preparation and publication of such volumes as well

as money in terms of buying them, not to mention the necessary individual effort. I would like to see more **cooperation** to restore the spirit of community which existed prior to this dispersal of effort. Greater **cooperation** might make it possible for more people to participate in meetings. In recent publications of these societies, the numbers of people in attendance at meetings in 1988 were all given at less than 40 people.

And, perhaps, we may want to go beyond **cooperative** projects to consider a more formal **cooperative** arrangement whereby all these groups could do things together. In terms of structure for something like this, a couple of possibilities come to mind. We have the proposal presented in 1979 by Stan Stevens which suggested, in brief, that the Federation be composed of Representatives from the groups in the U.S., but I would add Canada, too, with one Representative per 100 members. He devised a "Congress of Representatives" which would meet once a year and whose purpose would be to "develop support for and an awareness of the needs of the affiliated groups among, but not restricted to, the U.S. Congress, Federal agencies, employers, publishers, and the general public."[3] He also proposed that there would be an annual meeting of the Federation as well as workshops. His suggested Federation would have had five officers to be elected by and from the Representatives and the dues would have been based on per capita membership of each group. Another possibility is the slightly different structure of the Council of British Geographers (COBRIG) which was created by nine organizations in Great Britain in January 1988. The aim of this council is "to co-ordinate and, where appropriate, initiate and act on the collective behalf of British geography over matters concerning the status of geography in education, research, public policy and affairs, and over issues where the view of geography ought to be made known."[4] The member associations are The Royal Geographical Society, The Royal Scottish Geographical Society, The Geographical Association, The Scottish Association of Geography Teachers, The Institute of British Geographers, Section F (Geography) of the British Association, Meeting of the Heads of Departments of Geography in Polytechnics and Colleges, Meetings of the Heads of Departments of Geography in Universities, and The British National Committee for Geography. According to the article those groups who contribute financially have two seats on this council, while the other groups have one. In addition, they have three officers. Each association can bring to COBRIG any "matters on which it wants concerted action by the geographical community."[5] I feel that both these models have merit and suggest they be discussed further.

Something needs to be done. It is quite apparent that we cannot individually belong to all of the map library and cartography, not to mention, history, archival and geography organizations which exist today. There will always have to be some choices made, but **cooperative** efforts on the parts of the organizations may make them less detrimental in the long run. It is also apparent to me that our institutions are having to cut back on such things as journal subscriptions, and that the monographs which we purchase are fewer in number and must be chosen with much closer scrutiny than in the past.

At the moment, I see little likelihood of a single, unified organization to serve all the needs of cartographic information specialists in the U.S. and Canada, although I would be in favor of such an organization. However, I feel that there are other options for **cooperation**, which I have mentioned, and I feel confident that others will bring up additional ideas throughout this landmark conference. I hope that positive results will be forthcoming at the end of our two days of discussions. Thank you for the opportunity to participate.

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FOOTNOTES

1. Jeremiah B. Post, "Some Thoughts on Organizations," Special Libraries Association Geography and Map Division Bulle*tin*, no. 119, March 1980, p. 2.

2. Barbara Farrell, "European Map Libraries Co-operate: The Establishment of the Group of Map Librarians Within LIBER - Groupe des Cartothecaires de LIBER," Association of Canadian Map Libraries *Bulletin*, no. 38, March 1981, p.39-40.

3. Stanley D. Stevens, "An American Federation - A Proposal to Unite All Groups Interested in Cartographic Materials," Special Libraries Association Geography and Map Division *Bulletin*, no. 118, December 1979, p. 2.

4. "Council of British Geography Formed," *GA News*, no. 11, April 1988, p. 1.

5. *Ibid.*, p. 2.

APPENDIX

COMBINATIONS OF MEMBERSHIPS

Members of Two Organizations

SLA & ALA	- 22	ALA & WAML	- 23	WAML & GIS	- 5
SLA & WAML	- 16	ALA & AAG	- 4	ACML & AAG	- 3
SLA & ACML	- 2	ALA & NACIS	- 4	ACSM & AAG	- 300
SLA & AAG	- 10	ALA & GIS	- 8	ACSM & NACIS	- 58
SLA & NACIS	- 6	WAML & ACML	- 9	AAG & NACIS	- 34
SLA & GIS	- 21	WAML & NACIS	- 4	AAG & GIS	- 2

Members of Three Organizations

SLA, ALA & WAML	- 6	SLA, ACSM & NACIS	- 1
SLA, ALA & ACML	- 1	SLA, AAG & NACIS	- 1
SLA, ALA & AAG	- 3	SLA, NACIS & GIS	- 1
SLA, ALA & NACIS	- 4	ALA, WAML & ACML	- 3
SLA, ALA & GIS	- 4	ALA, WAML & ACSM	- 1
SLA, WAML & ACML	- 2	ALA, WAML & AAG	- 1
SLA, WAML & ACSM	- 1	ALA, WAML & NACIS	- 2
SLA, WAML & AAG	- 1	ALA, WAML & GIS	- 6
SLA, WAML & NACIS	- 3	WAML, ACML & AAG	- 1
SLA, WAML & GIS	- 1	WAML, ACML & NACIS	- 1
SLA, ACML & NACIS	- 2	WAML, NACIS & GIS	- 1
SLA, ACML & GIS	- 1	ACSM, AAG & NACIS	- 55
SLA, ACSM & AAG	- 2		

Members of Four Organizations

SLA, ALA, WAML & AAG	- 1	SLA, WAML, AAG & NACIS	- 1
SLA, ALA, WAML & NACIS	- 1	ALA, WAML, ACML & AAG	- 1
SLA, ALA, WAML & GIS	- 3	ALA, WAML, ACML & NACIS	- 2
SLA, WAML, ACML & AAG	- 1	ALA, WAML, AAG & NACIS	- 2
SLA, WAML, ACML & NACIS	- 3		

Members of Five Organizations

SLA, ALA, WAML, ACML & NACIS	- 1
SLA, ALA, WAML, NACIS & GIS	- 1
SLA, ALA, AAG, NACIS & GIS	- 1
SLA, WAML, ACML, ACSM & AAG	- 1
SLA, WAML, ACML, ACSM & NACIS	- 1
SLA, WAML, ACML, AAG & NACIS	- 1
ALA, WAML, ACML, NACIS & GIS	- 1

Members of Six Organizations

SLA, ALA, WAML, ACML, ACSM & AAG	- 1
SLA, ALA, WAML, ACML, AAG & NACIS	- 1

Member of Seven Organizations

SLA, ALA, WAML, ACML, AAG, NACIS & GIS -1

NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF ORGANIZATIONS

Special Libraries Association Geography & Map Division	-		244
American Library Association Map and Geography Round Table	-		304
Western Association of Map Libraries	-	194	(125-full; 68-assoc.)
Association of Canadian Map Libraries	-	124	(96-full; 28-assoc.)
American Congress on Surveying and Mapping	-		10,678
(American Cartographic Association - 2,376)			
Association of American Geographers	-		5,700
North American Cartographic Information Society	-		346
Geoscience Information Society	-		207

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Communications List
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by
Ed Dahl
National Archives of Canada

A list of journals etc. to which may profitably be sent books [for review or listing] and publicity material in the History of Cartography and some related fields. (When sending books, etc., please include publicity material and information about price and from whom it is available.)

[Editor's Note: This "Communications List" (also known as "Ed Dahl's List") was an outgrowth of discussions held at the Congress of Cartographic Information Specialists Associations meeting in Chicago on November 9-10, 1988. The author volunteered to compile the data and share it with each organization so that we can collectively improve our communications among each other. We thank him for the idea and his product.]

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CONGRESS OF CARTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SPECIALISTS ASSOCIATIONS

by

Linda Newman
WAML President

Twenty-seven delegates from none organizations attended the Congress of Cartographic Information Specialists Associations held in Chicago at The Newberry Library, November 9-10, 1988. Linda Newman, President, Stan Stevens, Treasurer, and Larry Cruse, *IB* Editor, attended for WAML.

The congress consisted of presentations by leading cartographic authorities and working sessions to discuss common concerns. As Keynote Speaker, Alberta Wood, former President of the American Congress on Surveying and Mapping [and, *inter alia* Associate Member of WAML] spoke on the founding events of several of the map organizations and a study she made of the possible overlap in memberships. She concluded that most of us belong to one national and one regional map organization. Concern for duplication of efforts and lack of coordination was expressed. [The text of her remarks, expanded to incorporate new data collected since she made the presentation is published elsewhere in this *IB*.]

Other papers were given by Dr. Roman Drazniowsky, "Educating the Map Librarian;" Dr. Chauncy Harris, "The Map Library and Geographic Research;" Dr. David Buisseret, "The Use of Historical Maps in Studying U.S. History." The national map collections of the National Archives of Canada, the Geography and Map Division of the Library of Congress, and the U.S. National Archives were reviewed by a representative from each.

The working sessions began with an introduction of each organization represented; a five-page description of WAML including officers and publications was distributed. [Copies may be requested from the President.] Significant (and often heated) discussion centered on overlap of meeting dates, map directories, and lack of sharing pertinent information.

Three resolutions were passed which the WAML delegates supported:

1. A delegate would be appointed by each organization to "a Planning and Coordinating Committee to plan and conduct the first International Conference of Cartographic Information Specialists to be held in 1990 or as soon as practicable." [Stan Stevens has been appointed at the WAML rep.]

2. Each organization will "designate a member to act as the Information Coordinator for that organization ... for pooling and disseminating information."

3. "The Congress regrets the expenditure of time, effort and money represented by the production of three overlapping or competing directories of map libraries ...."

[The full text of the Resolutions follows this summary.]

As a forerunner of map library organizations it was appropriate that WAML be represented at this Congress and be involved in any attempts at coordination of map library organizations. Such efforts can only benefit us all. Nothing we supported in any way can detract from or threaten WAML's independent stature. The details, implications, and future developments of the resolutions will be discussed at the Spring 1989 meeting or by calling one of the delegates.

Guest Speakers

Opening Remarks: Christopher Baruth, American Geographical Society Collection, Congress Coordinator

Keynote Address, Alberta Auringer Wood, Memorial University of Newfoundland, Immediate Past President, ACSM

Professional Training and the User Community

Dr. Roman Drazniowsky, Curator, American Geographical Society Collection, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee: *Educating the Map Librarian.*

Dr. Chauncy D. Harris, Prof. Emeritus, University of Chicago: *The Map Library and Geographic Research.*

Dr. David Buisseret, Director, Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography, The Newberry Library, Chicago: *The Use of Historical Maps in Studying U.S. History*

National Map Collections and their Relationship to the Profession

Betty Kidd, Director, Cartographic and Architectural Archives Division, National Archives of Canada.

Ralph Ehrenberg, Assistant Chief, Geography and Map Division, Library of Congress (U.S.)

John Dwyer, Chief, Cartographic and Architectural Branch, National Archives and Records Administration (U.S.)

Associations and Institutions Represented

American Congress on Surveying and Mapping [ACSM]
Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives [ACMLA]
Committee of Southern Map Librarians [COSML]
Geography and Map Division, Special Libraries Association [SLA GMD]
Geoscience Information Society [GIS]
International Society of Curators of Early Maps [ISCEM]
Map and Geography Round Table, American Library Association [MAGERT]
Maps-Online Users Group [MOUG]
National Archives of Canada, Cartographic & Architectural Archives Division [NAC]
North American Cartographic Information Society [NACIS]
Northeast Mapusers Organization [NEMO]
U.S. Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division [LC G&M]
U.S. National Archives & Records Administration, Cartographic & Architectural Branch [NARS]
Western Association of Map Libraries [WAML]

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Delegates to the Congress of Cartographic Information Specialists Associations First Meeting, Nov. 9-10, 1988, at The Newberry Library, Chicago

First Row Seated (read left to right): David McQuillan, Joanne Hansen, Chris Baruth, Bob Karrow, Brent Allison.
First Row Standing: Lou Sebert, Mary Galneder, Barbara McCorkle, Linda Newman, Arlyn Sherwood, Jean Eaglesfield, John Dwyer, Ralph Ehrenberg.
Second Row Standing: Larry Cruse, Stan Stevens, John Sutherland, Carol Marley, Betty Kidd, Mary Fortney, Alberta Wood, Jim Walsh, Jim Gillispie.
Third Row Standing: Muriel Strickland, Diana Rivera, Marsha Selmer, Jerry Thornton, Ed Dahl.

Photo by Ed Dahl, courtesy of the International Society of Early Map Curators

Congress of Cartographic Information Specialists Organizations

RESOLUTION # 1

Final Text, as Adopted, The Newberry Library, Chicago, November 10, 1988

WHEREAS, WE, THE DELEGATES to the Congress of Cartographic Information Specialists Organizations, assembled in Chicago on November 9th and 10th, 1988, discussed common concerns and expressed our hopes for cooperation among ourselves and our respective organizations, and

WHEREAS, WE found those discussions and our social interchange to be of mutual benefit, and

WHEREAS, WE learned that there is great potential for improving our ability to serve better our members and our patrons, and

WHEREAS, WE find that a continuing interchange among us and our organizations will promote cooperation in many areas of mutual interest, will provide opportunities for personal growth and continuing education, and will strengthen our collective voice,

WE RESOLVE, THEREFORE, to return these sentiments to our respective organizations with a request that they individually appoint one member, by February 15, 1989, to a Planning & Coordinating Committee to plan and conduct the first International Conference of Cartographic Information Specialists to be held in 1990 or as soon as practicable;

BE IT RESOLVED, FURTHERMORE, that the Planning & Coordinating Committee should proceed with reference to the following guidelines, which have been discussed and are considered worthy of further consideration:

1. The Conference should include lectures, workshops, exhibits, and time for each sponsoring organization to have at least one meeting of its own members for the conduct of business.

2. That successive Conferences, if any, should be held at intervals of no greater than five years.

3. The focus of the Conference should be on map curatorship and librarianship, as compared to cartographic production.

4. The Conference should not be designed to take the place of the annual meeting or other meetings of the sponsoring organizations, but if a sponsoring organization finds it advantageous to forego one of its meetings in exchange for the Conference, or hold one of its meetings in conjunction with the Conference, it is encouraged to do so.

5. The Conference should not diminish the quality of regular programming by the parent organization, but rather the Conference should supplement the continuing education and strengthen the information exchange between organizations and their members.

6. The Planning & Coordinating Committee shall elect its own Chair from among those appointed to the Committee.

Congress of Cartographic Information Specialists Organizations

RESOLUTION # 2

Final Text, as Adopted, The Newberry Library, Chicago, November 10, 1988

WHEREAS, there is a need to improve the quality of communications between the members of cartographic information specialist organizations, and

WHEREAS, there is a desire to eliminate unnecessary duplication of effort in accomplishing the above objective,

NOW, THEREFORE, WE, the delegates to the Congress of Cartographic Information Specialists Organizations, request that each member organization designate a member, by February 15, 1989, to act as the Information Coordinator for that organization.

The Information Coordinators, in cooperation with each other, should attempt to accomplish the following objectives:

Develop a mechanism for pooling and disseminating information on the following:

Calendar dates for meetings, exhibits, and other events

Job announcements, retirements, vacancies and any other employment related information

Awards, prizes, grants, and other opportunities for professional advancement

Lists of publications as sources of information and as disseminators of information

and,

Matters of common interest to all.

Congress of Cartographic Information Specialists Organizations

RESOLUTION # 3

Text, as Adopted, The Newberry Library, Chicago, November 10, 1988

The Congress regrets the expenditure of time, effort, and money represented by the production of three overlapping or competing directories of map libraries (by SLA GMD, ALA MAGERT and ACMLA). While we can appreciate the organizational and economic motivations that led to this duplication, it seems to us a less than ideal situation given the size of the map library community, the restricted budgets of libraries, and the palpable lack of harmony it presents to observers of the map library scene.

The Congress discussed several possible solutions, including

1) **unilateral suspension of one or more publications,**

2) **further specialization of information to make the directories more distinctive (for instance, one specializing in descriptions of collections, including, perhaps, ARL profiles by class number; another in personal addresses and phone numbers),**

3) **a totally cooperative effort, involving several groups, using a uniform questionnaire, and published by a neutral publisher, such as Bowker,**

4) **a two-volume directory, one for the U.S., the other for Canada, to be sold separately or as a set, and**

5) **staggered publication dates to maximize the currency of information presented while minimizing overlap (two directories, for in stance, might each have five-year revision cycles, with a new directory appearing every two and one-half years).**

Whatever course is followed, the Congress would like to suggest that editors attempt to ensure better quality control by issuing more specific guidelines for filling out the questionnaires.

There are doubtless other creative ideas which might be put forward. The Congress sees this as an area in which cooperation of some kind is highly desirable and urges the organizations involved to give the most serious consideration to ameliorating the present situation.

UNION LIST OF FIRE INSURANCE MAPS IN HAWAII

by

Riley Moffat
Brigham Young University-Hawaii Campus

Fire insurance maps have long been recognized as unique cartographic treasures. Their extreme detail has helped hundreds of historians, geographers, planners and architects in their researches. Yet because of their rarity, just a few sets of each survey were printed, knowing where each set is located became very important. To help researchers locate specific surveys Phil Hoehn and the Western Association of Map Libraries published a two volume *Union List of Fire Insurance Maps Held by Institutions in the United States and Canada* in 1976 and 1977. [Volume 1 is now out-of-print.] WAML also published the *Catalog of Sanborn Atlases at California State University, Northridge* in 1973 and the Library of Congress published the monumental *Fire Insurance Maps in the Library of Congress* in 1981 to provide access to those important collections.

But the guides to the Library of Congress and the Cal State Northridge collections were just that, guides to a specific collection. The Hoehn union list was based on mail surveys of major research libraries and archives. Obviously many smaller libraries and offices were omitted. Where these smaller collections are and what they include is of vital interest to local researchers, such as those in the isolated paradise of Hawaii. Also the Sanborn company was not the only producer of fire insurance maps, though by the 1920's they held a virtual monopoly. Other smaller companies existed such as the Dakin Publishing Co. of San Francisco. The maps of these smaller companies are not included in the published lists. For that purpose I have built upon the foundation established by Phil Hoehn, Bill Hunt, Evelyn Woodruff, Gary Rees, Mary Hoeber, and all those who helped produce the LC list to create a union list of Hawaiian fire insurance maps in Hawaii plus for the benefit of those without access to the WAML or LC lists, the holdings of the Library of Congress and the Bureau of the Census. To produce this union list I asked Karen Stockton of the Geography and Map Division of the Bishop Museum and Mabel Suzuki, Map Librarian at the University of Hawaii to help me identify possible repositories of fire insurance maps besides the Hawaii State Archives and Bishop Museum collections listed in Hoehn. Letters were written; sorry-we-can't-help-yous, referrals, and descriptions were received; and this union list is the product. And I suspect there are other collections and other surveys yet to be discovered. Alfred R. Gurrey, Secretary of the Board of Fire Underwriters of the Territory of Hawaii described in Thrum's *Hawaiian Annual* for 1906 several other early fire insurance maps for Hilo, Wailuku, Kahului, Lahaina and possibly Honolulu that have yet to be located. So this union list is still only a beginning but I hope it will serve my colleagues well and provide a foundation for a more complete record someday.

Riley Moffat is the Head of Reference
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LOCATION CODES

HSA	=	Hawaii State Archives
BM	=	Bishop Museum
UH	=	University of Hawaii Hamilton Library Hawaiiana Collection
LCG&M	=	Library of Congress Geography and Map Division
KRPTD	=	Kauai Real Property Tax Division
LHM	=	Lyman House Museum, Hilo
HPW	=	Hawaii County Dept. of Public Works
BC	=	U.S. Bureau of the Census

Date of Survey		Number of Sheets	Producer	Location
Ahukini, Kauai (see Lihue, Kauai)				
California Packing Corp. Camp at Kualapuu, Molokai (See Kualapuu, Molokai)				
Captain Cook, Hawaii (see North & South Kona Districts, Hawaii)				
Haiku, Maui				
no date		1 sheet ms.	?	HSA
Halaula, Hawaii				
no date		1 sheet ms.	?	HSA
Haleiwa Oahu (see Waialua, Oahu)				
Hanapepe, Kauai				
Mar. 1927.		1 sheet	Sanborn	LCG&M, UH
Mar. 1927 -	1936	1 sheet	Sanborn	BC
Mar. 1927 -	Nov. 1945	1 sheet	Sanborn	LCG&M
Mar. 1927 -	Aug. 1950	1 sheet	Sanborn	KRPTD
Mar. 1927 -	Apr. 1955	1 sheet	Sanborn	KRPTD
Mar. 1927 -	Oct. 1956	1 sheet	Sanborn	KRPTD
Hawi, Hawaii (see also Plantation Towns & Villages, Hawaii)				
Mar. 1927.		1 sheet	Sanborn	LCG&M, UH, LHM
Mar. 1927 -	1936	1 sheet	Sanborn	BC
Mar. 1927 -	Aug. 1956	1 sheet	Sanborn	LCG&M
Mar. 1927 -	Dec. 1965	1 sheet	Sanborn	HPW
Heeia, Oahu (see Honolulu, Oahu - Volume 4-5)				
Hilo, Hawaii				
1910.		14 sheets	?	HSA
1912.		14 sheets	?	HSA
Oct. 1914.		20 sheets	Sanborn	LCG&M
Oct. 1914 -	Aug. 1919	20 sheets	Sanborn	HSA
Jul. 1921.		33 sheets	Sanborn	HSA, LCG&M, LHM
Jul. 1921 -	1940	36 sheets	Sanborn	BC
Jul. 1921 -	1948	36 sheets	Sanborn	HHB-P, BM. LHM
Jul. 1921 -	Jul. 1950	36 sheets	Sanborn	HSA
Jul. 1921 -	Oct. 1957	36 sheets	Sanborn	LCG&M
Jul. 1921 -	Dec. 1978	37 sheets	Sanborn	HPW

Hoea, Hawaii (see Hawi, Hawaii)

Holualoa, Hawaii (see North & South Kona Districts, Hawaii)

Honaunau, Hawaii (see North & South Kona Districts, Hawaii)

Honokaa, Hawaii

Nov. 1914 .		2 sheets	Sanborn	HSA, LCG&M, LHM
Nov. 1914 -	1919	2 sheets	Sanborn	HSA
Nov. 1914 -	1936	2 sheets	Sanborn	BC
Nov. 1914 -	Aug. 1956	2 sheets	Sanborn	LCG&M
Nov. 1914 -	Mar. 1981	2 sheets	Sanborn	HPW

Honolulu, Oahu

1879 .		16 sheets	Fireman's Fund	BM
1880 .		6 sheets	Lion	HSA, BM
Jul. 1885 .		13 sheets	Dakin	HSA
Jul. 1885 -	Dec. 1886	13 sheets	Dakin	HSA
1891 -	1899	13 sheets	Dakin	HSA
1891 -	1899	28 sheets	Dakin	UH
1900 .		22 sheets	Gurrey	UH
1900 .		32 sheets	Gurrey	BM
1900 -	1906	36 sheets	Gurrey	UH
1906 .		41 sheets	Gurrey	UH, HSA
1906 .		47 sheets	Gurrey	HSA
1906 -	Sep. 1911	47 sheets	Gurrey	HSA
1914 .		120 sheets	Sanborn	LCG&M
1914 .		126 sheets	Sanborn	LCG&M
1914 -	May 1919	121 sheets	Sanborn	HSA
1914 -	Sep. 1923	124 sheets	Sanborn	HSA, UH
1914 -	Dec. 1924	124 sheets	Sanborn	HSA, BM
1914 -	Jun. 1925	120 sheets	Sanborn	BM
1914 -	1938	124 sheets	Sanborn	BM

Honolulu, Oahu - Volume 1

1927 .		103 sheets	Sanborn	HSA
1927 .		109 sheets	Sanborn	LCG&M
1927 -	Nov. 1930	101 sheets	Sanborn	HSA
1927 -	1941		Sanborn	BC
1927 -	Nov. 1950	114 sheets	Sanborn	HSA
1927 -	1951	119 sheets	Sanborn	LCG&M
1927 -	Aug. 1953	115 sheets	Sanborn	HSA, BM
1927 -	1955	91 sheets	Sanborn	LCG&M
1955 -	Jun. 1958	86 sheets	Sanborn	HSA

Honolulu, Oahu - Volume 2

1927 .		107 sheets	Sanborn	HSA
1927 .		111 sheets	Sanborn	LCG&M
1927 -	Jan. 1931	108 sheets	Sanborn	HSA
1927 -	1942		Sanborn	BC
1927 -	Dec. 1950	110 sheets	Sanborn	HSA
1927 -	Dec. 1950	117 sheets	Sanborn	LCG&M
1927 -	1951	115 sheets	Sanborn	HSA
1927 -	1953	113 sheets	Sanborn	HSA, BM

Honolulu, Oahu - Volume 2 [continued]

1927 -	Nov. 1953	112 sheets	Sanborn	HSA
1927 -	Oct. 1954	113 sheets	Sanborn	HSA
1927 -	1956	93 sheets	Sanborn	LCG&M
1955 -	Jul. 1958	87 sheets	Sanborn	HSA

Honolulu, Oahu - Volume 3

1927 .		105 sheets	Sanborn	LCG&M
1927 .		101 sheets	Sanborn	HSA
1927 -	Feb. 1931	110 sheets	Sanborn	HSA
1927 -	1942		Sanborn	BC
1927 -	Nov. 1949	68 sheets	Sanborn	LCG&M
1927 -	Feb. 1951	69 sheets	Sanborn	LCG&M
1927 -	Feb. 1951	66 sheets	Sanborn	HSA
1927 -	1954	69 sheets	Sanborn	HSA
1927 -	Nov. 1954	72 sheets	Sanborn	HSA, BM
1927 -	1955	80 sheets	Sanborn	LCG&M
1955 -	Feb. 1957	75 sheets	Sanborn	HSA

Honolulu, Oahu - Volume 3A

1927 -	1942		Sanborn	BC
1927 -	1947	63 sheets	Sanborn	BM
1927 -	Dec. 1949	60 sheets	Sanborn	LCG&M
1927 -	Mar. 1954	62 sheets	Sanborn	HSA
1927 -	1956	71 sheets	Sanborn	LCG&M
1955 -	Mar. 1956	76 sheets	Sanborn	HSA

Honolulu, Oahu - Volumes 4-5

1953 .		49 sheets	Sanborn	LCG&M
1953 -	Jul. 1954	76 sheets	Sanborn	HSA

Honolulu. Oahu - Volumes 6-7

1927 -	1956	101 sheets	Sanborn	LCG&M
Aug. 1955 .		43 sheets	Sanborn	HSA

Honomu, Hawaii

Nov. 1914 .		2 sheets	Sanborn	LCG&M
Nov. 1914 -	1919	2 sheets	Sanborn	HSA
Nov. 1914 -	1936	2 sheets	Sanborn	BC
Nov. 1914 -	Aug. 1956	2 sheets	Sanborn	LCG&M
Nov. 1914 -	Dec. 1965	2 sheets	Sanborn	HPW

Honuapo, Hawaii (see Plantation Towns & Villages, Hawaii)

Kahului, Maui

Dec. 1914 .		4 sheets	Sanborn	HSA, LCG&M
Dec. 1914 -	Jul. 1919	4 sheets	Sanborn	HSA
Mar. 1927 .		6 sheets	Sanborn	LCG&M, UH
Mar. 1927 -	1936	6 sheets	Sanborn	BC
Mar. 1927 -	Sep. 1945	6 sheets	Sanborn	LCG&M

Kailua, Oahu (see Honolulu, Oahu - Volume 4-5)

Kailua, Hawaii (see also Plantation Towns & Villages, Hawaii and North & South Kona Districts, Hawaii)

Aug. 1919 .		1 sheet	Sanborn	LCG&M

Kainaliu, Hawaii (see North & South Kona Districts, Hawaii)

Kainehe, Hawaii (see Plantation Towns & Villages, Hawaii)

Kaneohe, Oahu (see Honolulu, Oahu - Volume 4-5)

Kapaa, Kauai

Nov. 1921 .		2 sheets	Sanborn	LCG&M, UH
Jun. 1929 .		3 sheets	Sanborn	LCG&M
Jun. 1929 -	1936	3 sheets	Sanborn	BC
Jun. 1929 -	Nov. 1945	3 sheets	Sanborn	LCG&M, KRPTD
Jun. 1929 -	Oct. 1956	3 sheets	Sanborn	KRPTD

Kapaau, Kohala P.O., Hawaii (see also Plantation Towns & Villages, Hawaii)

Jun. 1921 .		1 sheet	Sanborn	LCG&M, LHM
Jun. 1912 -	1936	1 sheet	Sanborn	BC
Jun. 1921 -	Aug. 1956	1 sheet	Sanborn	LCH&M
Jun. 1921 -	Mar. 1981	1 sheet	Sanborn	HPW

Kapaia, Kauai (see Lihue, Kauai)

Kaunakakai, Molokai

Apr. 1927 .		2 sheets	Sanborn	LCG&M
Apr. 1927 -	1936	2 sheets	Sanborn	BC
Apr. 1927 -	Sep. 1945	2 sheets	Sanborn	LCG&M

Kawaihae, Hawaii (see Plantation Towns & Villages, Hawaii)

Keaau, Hawaii (see Hilo, Hawaii)

Kealakekua, Hawaii (see also North & South Kona Districts, Hawaii)

Aug. 1921 .		1 sheet	Sanborn	HSA, LCG&M
Aug. 1921 -	Jan. 1925	1 sheet	Sanborn	HSA

Kealia, Hawaii (see North & South Kona Districts, Hawaii)

Keolu Hills, Oahu (see Honolulu, Oahu - Volume 4-5)

Kohala Sugar Co., Hawaii (see Halaula, Hawaii)

Koloa, Kauai

Mar. 1927 .		1 sheet	Sanborn	HSA, LCG&M
Mar. 1927 -	1936	1 sheet	Sanborn	BC
Mar. 1927 -	Nov. 1945	1 sheet	Sanborn	LCG&M
Mar. 1927 -	Oct. 1956	1 sheet	Sanborn	KRPTD

Kualapuu, Molokai

Aug. 1928 .		1 sheet ms.	?	HSA

Kukaiau, Hawaii (see Plantation Towns & Villages, Hawaii)

Kukuihaele, Hawaii (see Plantation Towns & Villages, Hawaii)

Lahaina, Maui

Nov. 1914 .		5 sheets	Sanborn	HSA, LCG&M
Nov. 1914 -	Jul. 1919	5 sheets	Sanborn	HSA
Nov. 1914 -	1936	5 sheets	Sanborn	BC
Nov. 1914 -	Aug 1950	5 sheets	Sanborn	LCG&M

Lanikai, Oahu (see Honolulu, Oahu - Volume 4-5)

Laupahoehoe, Hawaii

Nov. 1914 .		1 sheet	Sanborn	LCG&M, LHM
Nov. 1914 -	1919	1 sheet	Sanborn	HSA
Nov. 1914 -	1936	1 sheet	Sanborn	BC
Nov. 1914 -	Aug. 1956	1 sheet	Sanborn	LCG&M
Nov. 1914 -	Dec. 1965	1 sheet	Sanborn	HPW

Lihue, Kauai

Mar. 1927 .		5 sheets	Sanborn	HSA, LCG&M
Mar. 1927 -	1936	5 sheets	Sanborn	BC
Mar. 1927 -	Nov. 1945	6 sheets	Sanborn	LCG&M
Mar. 1927 -	Aug. 1950	6 sheets	Sanborn	KRPTD
Mar. 1927 -	Apr. 1955	6 sheets	Sanborn	KRPTD
Mar. 1927 -	Oct. 1956	6 sheets	Sanborn	KRPTD

Mahukona, Hawaii (see also Plantation Towns & Villages, Hawaii)

May 1929 .		1 sheet	Sanborn	LCG&M, LHM
May 1929 -	1936	1 sheet	Sanborn	BC
May 1929 -	Aug. 1956	1 sheet	Sanborn	LCG&M

Makapala, Hawaii (see Plantation Towns & Villages, Hawaii)

Naalehu, Hawaii (see Plantation Towns & Villages, Hawaii)

Napoopoo, Hawaii (see North & South Kona Districts, Hawaii)

Nawiliwili, Kauai (see Lihue, Kauai)

Niulii, Hawaii (see Plantation Towns & Villages, Hawaii)

North & South Kona Districts, Hawaii (Captain Cook, Holualoa, Honaunau, Kailua, Kainaliu, Kealakekua, Kealia, Napoopoo)

Mar. 1927 .		12 sheets	Sanborn	HSA, LCG&M, LHM
Mar. 1927 -	1936	12 sheets	Sanborn	BC
Mar. 1927 -	Aug. 1956	12 sheets	Sanborn	LCG&M
Mar 1927 -	Mar. 1981	12 sheets	Sanborn	HPW

Pahala, Hawaii (see Plantation Towns & Villages, Hawaii)

Pahoa, Hawaii

Nov. 1914 .		2 sheets	Sanborn	HSA, LCG&M, LHM
Nov. 1914 -	1919	2 sheets	Sanborn	HSA
Nov. 1914 -	1936	2 sheets	Sanborn	BC
Nov. 1914 -	Aug. 1956	2 sheets	Sanborn	LCG&M
Nov. 1914 -	Mar. 1981	2 sheets	Sanborn	HPW

Paia, Maui

Dec. 1914 .		2 sheets	Sanborn	HSA, LCG&M
Dec. 1914 -	Jul. 1919	2 sheets	Sanborn	HSA
Jun. 1929 .		2 sheets	Sanborn	LCG&M
Jun. 1929 -	1936	2 sheets	Sanborn	BC
Jun. 1929 -	Aug. 1945	2 sheets	Sanborn	LCG&M

Plantation Towns & Villages, Hawaii (Hawi, Honuapo, Kailua, Kainehe, Kapaau, Kawaihae, Kukaiau, Kukuihaele, Mahukona, Makapala, Naalehu, Niulii, Pahala, Puehuehu, Waimea, Waiohinu)

1906 -	?	23 sheets	?	HSA

Puehuehu, Hawaii (see Plantation Towns & Villages, Hawaii)

Puunene, Maui (see Kahului, Maui)

Waialua, Oahu

Mar. 1927 .		4 sheets	Sanborn	LCG&M
Mar. 1927 -	1943	4 sheets	Sanborn	BC
Mar. 1927 -	Jun. 1957	4 sheets	Sanborn	LCG&M

Wailuku, Maui

Dec. 1914 .		2 sheets	Sanborn	HSA
Dec. 1914 .		6 sheets	Sanborn	LCG&M
Dec. 1914 -	Jul. 1919	6 sheets	Sanborn	HSA
Mar. 1927 .		10 sheets	Sanborn	LCG&M
Mar. 1927 -	1936	10 sheets	Sanborn	BC
Mar. 1927 -	Aug. 1950	10 sheets	Sanborn	HSA, LSG&M
Mar. 1927 -	Jan. 1955	10 sheets	Sanborn	HSA

Wahiawa, Oahu

Apr. 1942 .		7 sheets	Sanborn	BC, LCG&M
Apr. 1942 -	Jun. 1952	7 sheets	Sanborn	HSA
Apr. 1942 -	Apr. 1955	7 sheets	Sanborn	HSA
Apr. 1942 -	Jun. 1957	8 sheets	Sanborn	LCG&M

Waimea, Hawaii (see Plantation Towns & Villages, Hawaii)

Waimea, Kauai

Sep. 1919 .		1 sheet	Sanborn	HSA, LCG&M
Mar. 1927 .		2 sheets	Sanborn	LCG&M, UH
Mar. 1927 -	1936	2 sheets	Sanborn	BC, KRPTD
Mar. 1927 -	Nov. 1945	2 sheets	Sanborn	LCG&M, KRPTD
Mar. 1927 -	Aug. 1950	2 sheets	Sanborn	KRPTD
Mar. 1927 -	Oct. 1956	2 sheets	Sanborn	KRPTD

Waiohinu, Hawaii (see Plantation Towns, & Villages, Hawaii)

Waipahu, Oahu

Jan. 1953 -	Jun. 1957	7 sheets	Sanborn	LCG&M

❑

New Mapping of Western North America

by

Joe Crotts
California State University
Chico

With Hawaii contributions from Riley Moffat.

ALASKA

U.S. Forest Service. **Hoonah area road guide map, Tongass National Forest.** Juneau, Alaska: U.S. Forest Service, 1987. 1:100,000. 45 x 66 cm. LC Class. No.: G 4372 H6 P2 1987 U5.

U.S. Forest Service. **Misty Fiords National Monument Wilderness Area, Tongass National Forest.** Juneau, Alaska: U.S. Forest Service, 1987. 1:250,000. 89 x 52 cm. LC Class. No.: G4372 T6:2 M57 1987 U55 (Relief shown by contours and spot heights).

ARIZONA

Beikman, Helen M. & others. **Metallic mineral and mineral-fuel resource potential map of Arizona showing major mineral deposits.** Denver: U.S. Geological Survey, 1986. 1:1,000,000. $2.40. Mineral investigations MR-94. Available from the publisher: Map Distribution, Box 25286, Federal Center, Denver, 80225 (1 sheet, in color. Explanation and tables in margin).

U.S. Geological Survey. **Landsat and SPOT image display, Phoenix, Arizona area.** Denver: U.S. Geological Survey, 1987. $6.50. Miscellaneous investigations series I-1941. Available from the publisher: Map Distribution, Box 25286, Federal Center, Denver, 80225 (Scale differ. 1 sheet, in color).

CALIFORNIA

Alpha, Tau Rho. **Sketches of Yosemite National Park, California, from Glacier Point, Sentinel Dome, and Mt. Hoffman.** Denver: U.S. Geological Survey, 1987. $1.50. Miscellaneous field studies map, MF-1888. Available from the publisher: Map Distribution, Box 25286, Federal Center, Denver, 80255 (1 sheet, b&w).

California Division of Mines and Geology. **Total field magnetic anomaly map, Cascade Mountain Range, Northern California.** Sacramento: C.D.M.G., 1987. 1:250,000. 44 x 34 cm. Map sheet no. 43. LC Class No.: G4362 C26C93 1987 C2. Avail. from Calif. Div. Mines & Geology. Relief shown by contours and heights.

Donnelly-Nolan J. M. and D. E. Champion. **Geologic map of Lava Beds National Monument, Northern California.** Denver: U.S. Geological Survey, 1987. 1:24,000. $3.10. 36 x 56 inches. Series: I 1804. Available from the publisher: Map Distribution, Federal Center, Box 25286, Denver, CO 80225 (Lat. about 41 40' to about 41 50', long about 121 25' to about 121 35).

Greene, H. Gary and Kennedy, Michael P.. **California continental margin geologic map series, v. no. 3** [Outer-southern California continental margin.] Sacramento, CA: California Division of Mines and Geology, 1987. 1:250,000. 98 x 80 cm. LC Class. No: G4362 C5 s1250 C3 No.3 (Relief shown by contours and spot heights).

Hanzel, Gray. **California Population and Ethnic Distribution.** Los Angeles: California State University, Northridge, 1986. 1:1,000,000.

McMasters, Catherine R. & other. **Subsurface stratigraphy of the eastern Hollister Valley, California.** Denver: U.S. Geological Survey, 1987. $4.50. Miscellaneous field studies map, MF-1461. Available from the publisher: Map Distribution, Box 25286, Federal Center, Denver, 80225 (3 sheets b&w. Stratigraphy

and lithology of 4 sediment cores with pollen analysis and chronology of alluviation. Bibliography.).

Taylor, Fred. **Map showing landslides in California that have caused fatalities or at least $1,000,000 in damages from 1906 to 1984.** California: U.S. Geological Survey, 1986. 1:1,000,000. MF 1867.

U.S. Bureau of Land Management. **Desert access guide (California Desert National Conservation Area).** Riverside, Calif.: U.S. Bureau of Land Management, 198?. 1:100,000. 103 x 71 cm. LC Class. No.: C4362 D45 s100 U5 (Relief shown by spot heights).

U.S. Bureau of Land Management. **Klamath Falls Resource Area.** Klamath Falls, OR: U.S.B.L.M., 1988. 1:140,000. 43 x 59 cm. LC Class No.: G4292 K5G4 1988 U5. Relief indicated by hachures.

U.S. Forest Service. **Hoover Wilderness, Toiyable and Inyo national Forest, California.** Ogden, Utah: U.S. Forest Service, 1987. 1:63,360. 89 x 100 cm. LC Class. No.: G4362 H6 C2 1987 U5 (Relief shown by contours and spot heights).

U.S. Geological Survey. **Seismicity of California, 1808-1987.** Compiled by Susan K. Goter. National Earthquake Information Center: U.S. Geological Survey, 1988. Lambert Conformal Conic Proj., U.S.G.S. Open-file report 88-286.

Watersheds Mapping for Northern California

The California Division of Mines and Geology has completed a project to map landslide potential along the north coast of California. Sixty maps, each scaled at 1:24,000 and corresponding to 7.5-minute quadrangles, depict "...geology and gemorphic features related to landsliding, and show the steepness of slopes..." ("Watersheds mapping in Northern California," by Trinda L. Bedrossian, *California Geology.*, Feb. 1986, pp. 34-38.). The quadrangles are located in Mendocino, Humboldt, and Del Norte Counties. Data provided on the maps is instrumental in identifying areas of slope instability and related features, with the intended purpose of enabling the maps to serve as a tool for planning site location for commercial development and timber harvesting.

The maps are issued in the Open File Report series of the California Division of Mines and Geology, and are priced at $4.00 per report. Each report covers one quadrangle. The Open File Report series is not a depository item, as is the identically titled series issued by the U.S. Geological Survey. A list of reports issued is available from and orders may be placed to: California Department of Forestry, 6501 Airport Blvd., Redding, CA 96002.

COLORADO

Davis, Thomas L.. **Strip map of San Andreas Fault, western big bend segment.** Boulder, Colo.: Geological Society of America, 1987. 1:31,682. Map and chart series MC-60. Available from the publisher: Box 9140, Boulder, Colo. (2 sheets, in color. Landforms, geology, and structure).

Johnson, Bruce R. & others. **Reconnaissance geological map of the Sangre de Cristo Wilderness study area, south-central Colorado.** Denver: U.S. Geological Survey, 1987. 1:62,500. $3.00. Miscellaneous field studies map, MF 1635-B. Available from the publisher: Map Distribution, Box 25286, Federal Center, Denver, 80225 (2 sheets, b&w. Text and bibliography).

HAWAII

Goter, Susan K.. **Seismicity of Hawaii.** Reston, VA: U.S. Geological Survey, 1988. 1:750,000. 61 x 94 cm. LC Class. No.: G4381 C55 1985 G6 (Relief shown by spot heights and color).

[The following are contributions by Riley Moffat, Brigham Young University-Hawaii Campus:]

From Nelles Verlag, Schleissheimer Str. 371b, D-8000 Munchen 45, Federal Republed of Germany. Retail in Hawaii for $3.95 per sheet:

1. **Kauai.** Scales 1:125,000 and 1:35,000. Muchen, Nelles Verlag, 1988. 7 maps, col., on sheet 50 x 79 cm. printed both sides. ISBN 3-88618-623-7.

2. **Hawaiian Islands.** Scales 1:125,000 and 1:330,000. Muchen, Nelles Verlag, 1988. 5 maps, col., on sheet 50 x 135 cm. printed both sides. ISBN 3-88618-634-2.

3. **Maui, Molokai + Lanai.** Scales 1:125,000 and 1:35,000. Muchen, Nelles Verlag, 1988. 11 maps, col., on sheet 50 x 113 cm. printed both sides. ISBN 3-88618-625-3.

4. **Honolulu Oahu.** Scales 1:125,000 and 1:35,000. Muchen, Nelles Verlag, 1988. 6 maps, col., on sheet 50 x 125 cm. printed both sides. ISBN 3-88618-624-5.

5. **Hawaii, the Big Island.** Scales 1:330,000, 1:125,000 and 1:35,000. Muchen, Nelles Verlag, 1988. 8 maps, col., on sheet 50 x 90 cm. printed both sides. ISBN 3-88618-626-1.

From Institut Geographique National, 107 rue La Boetie, 75008 Paris, France.

1. **Archipel de la Societe.** Edition 4. Scale 1:100,000. Paris, IGN, 1988. 7 maps, col., on sheet 89 x 121 cm. (Map 513)

From James A. Bier, 3206 S. First St., Champaign, Illinois 61821. Retailing in Hawaii for $3.50 per sheet.

1. **Oahu Reference Maps.** 2nd ed. Scale 1:32,000. Champaign, James A. Bier, 1987. 16 maps, col., on 2 sheets 65 x 101 cm. printed both sides.

From University of Hawaii Press, 2840 Kolowalu Street, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822. These new editions of maps by James A. Beir are retailing in Hawaii for $2.95 per sheet.

1. **Hawaii, Hawaii.** Scale 1:250,000. Honolulu, University of Hawaii Press, 1988. 1 map, col., 75 x 59 cm.

2. **Kauai, Hawaii.** Scale 1:158,000. Honolulu, University of Hawaii Press, 1986. 1 map, col., 34 x 50 cm.

3. **Maui, Hawaii.** Scale 1:154,000. Honolulu, University of Hawaii Press, 1988. 1 map, col., 42 x 57 cm.

From Compass Maps, P.O. Box 4369, Modesto, California 95352. Retailing in Hawaii for $1.95.

1. **Hawaii, Maui, & Kauai and their communities.** Scales vary. Modesto, Compass Maps, 1987. 21 maps, col., on sheet 88 x 58 cm. printed both sides.

IDAHO

Low, W. H.. **Solute distribution in ground and surface water in the Snake River Basin, Idaho and eastern Oregon.** Denver: U.S. Geological Survey, 1987. 1:1,000,000. $7.20. Available from the publisher: Map distribution, Box 25286, Federal Center, Denver, 80225 (2 sheets, in color, showing surface and groundwater quality).

U.S. Forest Service. **Boise National Forest travel map.** Ogden: U.S. Forest Service, 1988. 1:170,000. 124 x 60 cm. on both sides of sheet 68 x 86 cm. LC Class No.: G4272 B6E63 1988 U5. SuDoc No.: A 13.28:B 63/6/988.

U.S. Forest Service. **Hells Canyon National Recreation Area, Idaho and Oregon.** Portland, OR : U.S. Forest Service, 1987. 1:63,000. 114 x 111 cm. LC Class. No.: G4292 H4 C2 1987 (Includes recreation sites and trails index, access map, key map, text, and col. ill.).

NEVADA

Bell, John W.. **Quaternary fault map of Nevada, Reno sheet.** Washington, D.C.: Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology, 1984. 1:250,000. 55 x 91 cm. LC Class. No.: G4352 C55 R3 1984 B4 (Relief shown by contour lines and spot heights. Text, index map, and 1 figure showing major fault zones in the Reno area included on sheet).

Erwin, J. W. and Ponce D. A. and Wagini, Alexander. **Complete Bouguer gravity map of Nevada.** Reno, Nev.: U.S. Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology, University of Nevada, 1985. 1:250,000. 56 x 91 cm. LC Class. No.: G4352 M1 C95 1985 E7.

Saltus, R. W.. **Aeromagnetic map of Nevada, Caliente sheet.** Reno, Nev.: Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology, University of Nevada, 1986. 1:250,000. 2 map; 56 x 91 cm and 22 x 28 cm. LC Class. No.: G4352 C2C93 1983 Sa3 (Relief shown by contour lines and spot heights).

Stager, Harold Keith. **Tungsten deposits of Nevada.** Reno, Nev.: Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology, University of Nevada, Reno, 1985. 1:1,000,000. 81 x 72 cm. LC Class. No.: G4351 H2 1985 N41 (Relief shown by contour lines).

Thomas, James M. & other. **Ground-water levels in the Great Basin Region of Nevada, Utah, and adjacent states.** Denver: U.S. Geological Survey, 1986. 1:1,000,000. $7.20. Hydrologic investigations atlas HA-694-B. Available from the publisher: Map Distribution, Box 25286, Federal Center, Denver, 80225 (2 sheets, in color. Text, bibliography, and figures in margins.)

U.S. Forest Service. **Off-road vehicle plan, Carson Ranger District, Toiyable National Forest.** Ogden, Utah: U.S. Forest Service, 1984. 1:126,720. 68 x 70 cm. LC Class. No.: G 4352 T6 E63 1984 U55 (Relief shown by hachures and spot heights).

U.S. Forest Service. **Toiyabe National Forest, Nevada.** Washington, D.C.: U.S. Forest Service, 1982. 1:126,720. 103 x 74 cm. LC Class. No: G4352 T6 G45 1982 U57 (Relief shown by hachures and spot heights).

U.S. Forest Service. **Toiyabe National Forest (Carson Ranger District) Nevada and California, 1983.** Ogden, Utah: U.S. Forest Service, 1983. 1:126,720. 91 x 61 cm. LC Class. No.: G4352 T6 E63 1987 U5 (Relief shown by hachures and spot heights).

NEW MEXICO

Kron, Andrea. **Relief map of New Mexico.** Socorro: New Mexico Bureau of Mines & Mineral Resources, 1987. 1:1,000,000. $6.50. Available from the publisher: Campus Station, Socorro, 87801 (1 sheet, in color. Overprinted Landsat image mosaic, with place names and hypsometric tinting).

Mytton, James W. and Schneider, Gary B.. **Interpretive geology of the Chaco area, northwestern New Mexico.** Denver: U.S. Geological Survey, 1987.1:24,000. $3.10. Miscellaneous Investigations Series Map I-1777. Availble from the publisher: Map Distribution, Box 25046, Federal Center, Denver, 80225 (1 sheet, in color. Topographic base. Includes 2 panoramic photomosaics with geologic units labeled, paleogeographic block diagrams, and 11 color photos; explanation written for nontechnical reader).

PennWell Publishing Co. **Liquids pipelines of Texas and southeastern New Mexico.** Tulsa, Okla.: PennWell Publishing Co., 1987. 1:700,000. Available from the publisher: Box 21278, Tulsa, Okla., 74121 (2 sheets, in color. Includes list of operators and shows bathymetry).

Robertson J. M. & others. **Metallogenic map of volcanogenic massive-sulfide occurrences in New Mexico.** Denver: U.S. Geological Survey, 1986. Miscellaneous field studies map, MF-1853-A (Volcanogenic massive-sulfide map series). Available from the publisher: Map Distribution, Box 25286, Federal Center, Denver, 80225.

Seager, William R. & other. **Geology of east half of las Cruces and northeast El Paso 1x2 sheets, New Mexico.** Socorro: New Mexico Bureau of Mines & Mineral Resources, 1987. 1:125,000. $21.50. Geologic map 57. Available from the publisher: Campus Station, Socorro, N.M., 87801 (5 sheets, in color except for 2 overlay Bouger anomaly sheets. Includes geologic cross-sections, gravity, profiles, tectonic map (1:500,000) and bibliography).

U.S. Forest Service. **Cibola National Forest; Manzano mountain Wilderness.** Albuquerque: U.S. Forest Service, 1986. 1:25,000. 68 x 68 cm. LC Class. No.: G4322 C5 M3 1986 U55 (includes key and location maps, text, and col. ill.).

OREGON

U.S. Forest Service. **Fremont National Forest, forest visitor map.** Washington, D.C.: U.S. Forest Service, 1987. 1:126,720. 91 x 101 cm. LC Class. No.: G4292 F7 1987 U55 (Relief shown by hachures and spot heights).

U.S. Forest Service. **Malheur National Forest, Oregon.** Portland, Or.: U.S. Forest Service, 1986. 1:126,720. 118 x 89 cm. LC Class. No.: G4292 M3 1986 U5 (Relief shown by hachures and spot heights).

U.S. Forest Service. **Olympic National Forest and Olympic national Park map.** Portland, OR: U.S. Forest Service, 1987. 1.130,000. 114 x 82 cm. LC Class. No.: G4282 O4 E635 1987 U5 (Relief shown by hachures and spot heights).

U.S. Forest Service. **Forest Visitor map, Malheur National Forest.** Portland, Or.: U.S. Forest Service, 1987. 1:126,720. 118 x 89 cm. LC Class. No.: G 4292 M3 (Relief shown by hachures and spot heights)

U.S. Forest Service. **Rogue River National Forest, Oregon and California.** Portland, Or.: U.S. Forest Service, 1986. 1:126,720. 120 x 94 cm. LC Class. No.: G 4292 R71 1986 U54 (Relief shown by hachures and spot heights)

U.S. Forest Service. **Rogue River National Forest Oregon and California, Willamette, Humboldt, and Mt. Diablo meridians, 1952.** Portland, Or.: U.S. Forest Service, 1952. 1:250,000. 81 x 54 cm. LC Class. No.: G 4292 R71 1952 U55 (Relief shown by hachures and spot heights)

UTAH

Billingsley, George H. & other. **Geologic map of Capitol Reef National Park and vicinity; Emery, Garfield, Millard, and Wayne counties, Utah.** Salt Lake City: Utah Geological Survey, 1987. 1:62,500. Map 87. Available from the publisher: 606 Black Hawk Way, Salt Lake City, 84108 (4 sheets, in color. Cross-sections, colored photographs, bibliography).

Davis, Fitzhugh D.. **Mineral resources of the central Wasatch Front, Utah.** Salt Lake City: Utah Geological & Mineral Survey, 1985. 1:100,000. Map 54-D (Wasatch Front series). Available from the publisher: 606 Black Hawk Way, Salt Lake City, 84108 (2 sheets, in color. On geologic base map. Sheet 2 includes inset map of petroleum potential, table of wells drilled. 24-p text).

Doelling, Hellmut H.. **Geologic map of Arches National Park and vicinity, Grand County, Utah.** Salt Lake City: Utah Geological & Mineral Survey, 1985. 1:50,000. Available from the publisher: 606 Black Hawk Way, Salt Lake City, 84108-1280 (1 sheet in color)

WASHINGTON

Brown, E. H. & other. **Geologic map of the northwest Cascades, Washington.** Boulder: Geological Society of America, 1987. 1:100,000. Map and chart series MC-61. Available from the publisher: 3300 Penrose Place, Boulder, Colo. (1 sheet, in color. Cross sections).

Walsh, Timothy J. and others. **Geologic map of Washington-southwest quadrant.** Olympia: Washington Division of Geology & Earth Resources, 1987. 1:250,000. $7.00. Available from the publisher: Mail Stop PY-12, Olympia, 98504 (2 sheets, in color. Sheet 2 includes stratigraphic columns, correlation diagram, and detailed description of units.

U.S. Forest Service. **Okanogan National Forest, Washington, forest visitor map.** Portland, OR.: U.S. Forest Service, 1987. 1:126,760. 104 x 92 cm. LC Class. No.: G4282 O3 1987 U5 (Includes key maps, index to Geological Survey topographic maps, trailhead and recreation site information, text, and col. ill.).

WYOMING

Blackstone Jr. D. L. and Debruin, Rodney. **Tectonic map of the Overthrust Belt, western Wyoming, northwestern Utah and southeastern idaho, showing oil and gas fields and exploratory wells in the Overthrust Belt and adjacent Green River Basin.** Laramie: Geological Survey of Wyoming, 1987. 1:316,800. Map series 23. Available from the publisher: Box 3008, University of Wyoming, Laramie, 82071 (1 sheet, in color).

Harris, Ray E. and others. **Metallic and industrial minerals map of Wyoming.** Laramie: Geological Survey of Wyoming, 1985. 1:500,000. $12.00. Available from the publisher: Box 3008, University Station, Laramie, 82071 (1 sheet, in color. Shows districts, mines, deposits, and occurrences by age and type)

Lisenbee, Alvis L.. **Tectonic map of the Black Hills uplift, Montana, Wyoming, and South Dakota.** Laramie: Geological Survey of Wyoming, 1985. 1:250,000. $7.50 (rolled), $6.00 (folded). Map series 13. Available from the publisher: Box 3008, University Station, Laramie, 82071 (1 sheet, in color).

Love, J.D.. **Geologic map of the Newcastle 1X2 quadrangle, northeasthern Wyoming and western South Dakota.** Laramie: Geological Survey of Wyoming, 1987. 1:250,000. $5.00. Map series 25-1 (first of a state-wide series). Available from the publisher: Box 3008, University Station, Laramie, 82071 (1 sheet, in color)

U.S. Forest Service. **Shoshone National Forest, Wyoming, 1969.** Denver : U.S. Forest Service, 1969. 1:126,720. 66 x 92 cm. LC Class. No.: G4262 S5 1969 U5 (Relief shown by hachures and spot heights).

Your contributions are welcome. Please send any bibliographic data for New Mapping of Western North America to:

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

Of particular interest are those maps produced by the more obscure local and regional producers.

WAML Constitution & By-Laws

Compiled by Stanley D.Stevens

Edition of February 1989

The Constitutional provision for the Term of Office for Treasurer was amended unanimously by the Membership by mail ballot submitted on October 10, 1988. The new language of Article IV, Sec. 3.replaces the previous text.

History of the Constitution and Bylaws

Having met on November 12, 1966 at the University of California, Berkeley, to consider the establishment of an association, and

Therefore the first meeting was called for San Francisco State College, San Francisco, on July 1, 1967,

The Constitution and By-Law are thereupon adopted, and the Western Association of Map Librarians is established, July 1, 1967.

The Constitution, except for the name of the Association, has served its Members for seventeen-years without major change. [The name of the Association was changed, ca. September 1969, to: W... A... of Map Libraries. The Office of Secretary-Treasurer was divided into two position. The amount of Dues has changed from time to time.]

The By-Laws have undergone Amendments on the following occasions:

September 1969; June 1973; March 25, 1982; April 7, 1984 (Dues).

The Constitution (As amended, September 1969) appeared in the Nov. 1972 (Vol. 4, #1) *Information Bulletin* The By-Laws (as amended June 1973) appeared in the Nov. 1973 (Vol. 5, #1) *Information Bulletin.*

The Constitution and By-Laws, as Amended through September 30, 1984, was compiled and published in Vol. 16, No. 1 (November 1984), pp. 5-11, and is now republished to reflect all Amendments, July 1, 1967 - 1984, and the 1988 Amendment.

CONSTITUTION

WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF MAP LIBRARIES

Article I NAME

The name of this organization shall be the Western Association of Map Libraries.

Article II PURPOSE

The Purpose of the Association shall be to encourage high standards in every phase of the organization and administration of map libraries by:

A. Providing for the discussion of mutual problems and interests through meetings and/or publications.

B. Exchanging information on experiences, ideas, and methods.

C. Encouraging higher production standards of map manufacturers.

D. Establishing and improving standards of professional service in this field.

Article III MEMBERSHIP

Sect.1: Any individual, institution, or business concern interested in furthering the purpose of the Association is eligible for membership.

Sect.2: Membership in good standing may be maintained only by payment of all dues and assessments levied by the Association.

Article IV OFFICERS

Sect.1: The Officers of the Association shall be as follows:

President
President-Elect (Vice-President)
Treasurer
Secretary

Sect.2: Only individuals of the Association in good standing shall be eligible to serve as officers of the Association.

Sect.3: The term of office for each of the Officers, with the exception of Treasurer, shall be for one year and shall begin on July 1st; the Treasurer shall be elected for a two year term, also to begin on July 1st.

Sect.4: Each Spring the President will appoint a three-member nominating committee. This committee will give the Secretary a slate of nominees for the election of officers. The Secretary will submit this slate to the Membership by mail ballot and will then notify the Membership of the result of the election.

Article V EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Sect.1: The business of the Association shall be conducted by the Executive Committee, composed of the Officers and the immediate past President. All their decisions will be reported at each general meeting.

Sect.2: The ultimate authority on all matters pertaining to the Association rests with the general Membership, and any decision made by the Executive Committee is automatically subject to reconsideration by the Membership.

Article VI MEETINGS

Sect.1: The Association shall hold general meetings at times and places selected by the Executive Committee after consultation with the Membership.

Sect.2: Special Meetings of the Executive Committee, one of the Standing Committees, or any portion of the Membership may be held at any time, or in any region, as authorized by the Executive Committee.

Article VII QUORUM

Sect.1: Decisions that require consent of the Membership shall be referred to all Members by mail ballot.

Sect.2: Three members of the Executive Committee shall constitute a quorum of the Committee; however, wherever possible all members of the Executive Committee shall be consulted before decisions are taken.

Article VIII AMENDMENTS

Sect.1: This Constitution may be amended by a majority vote of the Membership.

Sect.2: Proposed Amendments must be submitted in writing to the Secretary at least one week before a general meeting. The amendments shall be read at the meeting. The Secretary shall be responsible for submitting the proposed amendments with appropriate explanatory comments to the Membership and any arguments for or against the amendments submitted by individual members.

Article IX BYLAWS

The Association may adopt By Laws which establish the detailed procedures necessary to carry out the provisions of the Constitution.

Article X DISSOLUTION

1. In the event a decision is made that leads to the dissolution of this Association, the assets remaining after all obligations have been paid, will be distributed by the Executive Committee or its successor to an organization exempt from taxation under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 according to one of the following methods:

A. Donate the entire remaining assets, including title to its Copyrights, rents, and royalties, to the institution that then holds the Archives of the Association. That institution must agree to use the proceeds for the improvement and maintenance of the Archives of this Association, according to generally recognized archival practices, the ultimate objective being the preservation for research, and/or the distribution of information about the history of the Association.

B. If the institution then holding the Archives of the Association declines to accept the conditions herein enumerated, another institution will be sought that will accept the conditions.

C. If no institution accepts the maintenance of the Archives of the Association within six-months of the stated intent of dissolution, the assets will be distributed as follows:

D. The assets will be divided equally among all Institutional Members of the Association that are recognized by the Internal Revenue Service as not-for-profit organizations under section 501(c)(3). Each organization must agree to use the proceeds for the general welfare of its map collection.

2. After the decision for dissolution is made, before final distribution of its assets is made, if there are surplus copies of the Association's publications remaining as part of the assets, the Executive Committee, its successor, or the curator of the Archives, may distribute sets or individual copies to not-for-profit institutions to complete their holdings.

BY-LAWS

Bylaw 1: PRINCIPAL REGION

The following Provinces of Canada and States of the United States shall comprise the Principal Region for membership purposes:

Alaska
Alberta
Arizona
British Columbia
California
Colorado
Hawaii
Idaho
Montana
Nevada
New Mexico
Oregon
Utah
Washington
Wyoming

Bylaw 2: FISCAL YEAR

The fiscal year extends from July 1 through June 30. The fiscal year shall be the standard year for operation of WAML business, including the payment of Membership Dues, acceptance of Subscriptions to WAML publications, and rendering of financial statements.

Bylaw 3: OFFICERS

A. Eligibility for more than one term: No provision of Article IV of the WAML Constitution shall prohibit a member from standing for re-election as an Officer, providing that compliance with Article III, Section 2 is met.

B. Vacancies: The Executive Committee shall fill any vacancy by appointment of any Individual Member. The appointment shall extend for the duration of the fiscal year in which the appointment was made.

Bylaw 4: MEMBERSHIP CATEGORIES

A. Under the general eligibility requirements enumerated in Article III of the WAML Constitution, there shall be the following types of Membership:

1. Individual Members

a. Definition: Individual Members are those persons residing within the Principal Region as defined by Bylaw 1.

b. Rights of Participation: The following rights accrue to all Individual Members:

(1) The right to serve as an Officer.
(2) The right to vote on all matters put to the Individual Membership for decision.
(3) The right to attend all meetings of WAML.
(4) Automatic receipt of the *InformationBulletin*, announcement of meetings of WAML, mail ballots, and notification of all matters decided by the Executive Committee.

c. Dues: Dues are $20.00 per year, payable upon presentation of a statement by the Treasurer.

2. Associate Members

a. Definition: Associate Members are those persons who reside outside of the Principal Region.

b. Rights of Participation: The following rights accrue to all Associate Members:

(1) Attendance at all meetings of the Association.
(2) Automatic receipt of the *InformationBulletin.*
(3) Service on committees in an advisory capacity.

c. The following rights do not accrue to Associate Members:

(1) Receipt of mail ballots or the right to vote on any matter put to the Individual Membership for decision.
(2) Receipt of announcements of meetings, or other notifications [except as published in the *InformationBulletin*].

(3) The right to serve as an Officer.

d. Dues: Dues are $20.00 per year, payable upon presentation of a Statement by the Treasurer.

3. Lifetime Individual Members

a. Definition: This category is open to individuals only.

b. Rights of Participation: The following rights accrue to all Lifetime Members.

(1) The same rights of participation enjoyed by Individual Members.
(2) Automatic receipt of one copy of all WAML publications. [*from the year of payment forward*]

c. Dues: Dues are $500.00, payable in one single payment.

d. The Individual Membership may honor an individual by granting an Honorary Life Membership, and waiver of any Dues.

4. Institutional Members

a. Definition: Institutional Members are commercial firms or educational organizations.

b. Rights of Participation: The Institution may designate one of its staff to be the official representative for attendance at meetings. The official representative shall have all the rights of Individual Members, but shall not hold office.

c. Publications Received: Institutional Members shall automatically receive one copy of each issue of the *Information Bulletin* and each *OccasionalPaper.*

d. Dues: Dues are $40.00 per year, payable upon presentation of a Statement by the Treasurer.

Bylaw 5: PUBLICATIONS

A. The publications of WAML shall be the *InformationBulletin,* and the *OccasionalPapers.*

B. Subscriptions

1. The Treasurer will receive payment for subscriptions to the *InformationBulletin,* and/or the *Occasional Papers,* based on subscription rates set by the Executive Committee, and be responsible for supplying all the issues published during the term for which payment was accepted.

2. The Treasurer shall report to the Executive Committee at the close of the Fiscal Year on the Income and Expenses for all publications, the number of copies on hand, and the need to reprint portions of the publications. Copies of the report will be submitted to the Publications Advisory Committee.

C. Sales of Publications

1. The Treasurer shall receive payment for sale of copies of the *Occasional Papers,* and back issues of the *Information Bulletin,* based on rates established by the Executive Committee, and be responsible for supplying copies as ordered.

D. Publications Advisory Committee

1. Definition: There shall be a Publications Advisory Committee to advise the Executive Committee on all aspects of the Association's publications.

2. Composition: The PAC shall be composed of three members appointed by the President. The members of PAC shall serve for one year, but may be reappointed for additional terms of one year each.

3. Duties: The PAC shall periodically review and make recommendations to the Executive Committee on rates, prices, frequency, mode of distribution, advertising within the publications, promotion of sales, style of printing, and content. The PAC shall periodically examine the Exchange List for additions or deletions: requests for addition to the Exchange List will be submitted to the PAC, and the PAC will make a recommendation to the Executive Committee.

E. Editor of Publications

1. The Executive Committee shall appoint an Editor of Publications, who shall serve at the pleasure of the Executive Committee.

2. The Executive Committee may grant an honorarium to the Editor.

ATLAS & BOOK REVIEWS

edited by

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Druhot, George Stanley.
An American Topographer: The Working Years of George Stanley Druhot 1914-1963.
Rancho Cordova: Landmark Enterprises, 1985. 238p. $35.00. ISBN 0-910845-25-5 (Landmark Enterprises, 10324 Newton Way, Rancho Cordova, CA 95670)

As a student of topographic maps I have often thought about the work, and to me, the adventure of recreating a piece of landscape on paper. I had read a few of the accounts of early surveyors and mappers in the days of plane-table surveying and I was also aware of the notes in the lower left corners of older USGS maps naming the people who created the map and the note on the newer quads to the effect that the map was field checked. This told me that in the compilation of each map, a team of surveyors had tramped its length and width measuring, sketching, and verifying place names. In some of the landscapes found in America, I imagine this could be tedious and boring. But in other landscapes this work was no doubt exciting, adventurous, and maybe even hazardous.

An American Topographer is the autobiography of a surveyor, or topographical engineer, who worked for the United States Geological Survey for 49 years between 1914 and 1967. It deals in large measure with George Stanley Druhot's professional life and is filled with surveying jargon and somewhat technical descriptions of surveying and cartographic processes. The book often reads like a diary and is based on Druhot's account books which he dutifully itemized down to the penny. Druhot's prose can be dry and readers could get bogged down in what may be perceived as somewhat shallow descriptions of surveying one quad after another and begin noticing the typographical errors.

In the introduction Druhot calls the book a 'history'. Beyond the day to day life of a surveyor, which usually meant summer seasons in the field and winters in the office, certain important themes can be traced. As Druhot describes the processes involved in surveying and making a map during his long career the impact of technology can be traced. From sketching contours on a plane table "supported by buggy-wheel and whoop-and-holler traverses along roads and streams" to projecting images from aerial photographs, the work of a Topographic Engineer, as Druhot was called, changed radically. In the 1930s old topographers were greatly concerned about new photogrammetric methods eliminating the 'art' of topographic mapping. Druhot appears to represent many of his colleagues in claiming: "Long before I retired it had changed from an individual art wherein one took great pride in his interpretation of the topography, to mass-production methods turning out machine-made maps for which not one of the many persons involved was able to accept responsibility." Today, few at the Survey probably know any other way.

The Review Editor thought I might enjoy reviewing this book because Druhot spent a few years in Hawaii helping compile the Survey's 1930 map of Oahu. Even though this is where Druhot began experimenting with mapping from the Army Air Corps' aerial photos it still involved extensive ground reconnaissance and sketching. In the dense and rugged rainforest of the Koolau mountain range this work would definitely be an arduous adventure.

As I scanned the 6,000 or so pre-1940 topographic quadrangles in creating my index it really hit me how the work of a topographic engineer in the days of plane-table surveying was really an art; a precise art. I am amazed by the accuracy of these 'artists' in comparison with quadrangles of the same area produced by the latest photogrammetric methods.

George Stanley Druhot was one of these topographical engineers/artists who successfully kept up with the new technology in his field and was proud of his work. "Because I truly enjoyed being a surveyor."

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❑

Ferrell, Robert H. and Richard Natkiel
Atlas of American History.
New York : Facts on File, 1987. 192 p.
$24.95 LC: 87-675628 ISBN 0-8160-1028-5

What can one say about yet another Facts on File Atlas? The maps are clear, easy to read and reasonably accurate. The pictures are appropriate and clearly reproduced; the text though brief is informative. The format is basically the same as all of the previously produced atlases. The price, $24.95 is not unreasonable and well within the reach of the budgets of most libraries and interested individuals. Essentially, Facts on File is becoming the Denny's of Atlas publishing. They put out a reasonably good quality product that's informative (nourishing?) at a fairly consistent level of quality (you always know what the meal at Denny's will be like). There is, however, a certain lack of originality. It is this lack of originality that most troubles these reviewers. The previously reviewed [WAML *IB* vol. 18, no. 3] *Atlas of Maritime History* (New York : Facts on File, 1986) turned out to be very reminiscent of the *Atlas of Maritime History* published by Country Life in 1975. The *Atlas of American History* has an equally, if not more startling lack of originality. Most of the maps it contains have appeared in the previously published *Atlas of Maritime History* (New York : Facts on File, 1986), *Atlas of the Twentieth Century* (New York : Facts on File, 1982), *Atlas of American Wars* (New York : Arch Cape Press, Dist. by Crown Publishers, 1986) and the *Atlas of World War II* (New York : Military Press: Dist. by Crown Publishers, 1985); all atlases that Richard Natkiel has authored or for which he has done cartography.

The text of the atlas is by Robert H. Ferrell, a historian with an impressive list of publications primarily in the areas of American diplomacy and presidential biography and politics, especially Truman. The text is, to say the least, compact. As such it has a certain value in that it is brief *and* well written; World War I, World War II and the period between are covered in approximately three pages. The atlas itself covers the history of the United States evenly with no particular period favored over another. A casual perusal of the atlas might leave one with the impression however that the history of the United States has been largely one of warfare as there does seem to be a preponderance of military/battle maps. It may be more the fact that military events especially lend themselves to cartographic representation. Overall, the content is good. There is a section at the end called Map Essays covering "Territorial Expansion of the USA," "Population of the USA" and "Presidential Elections." These sections appear to be original, at least we haven't found the maps elsewhere ... yet. The presidential election section was especially interesting as it gave a cartographic representation of every presidential election up to 1984.

Basically, it comes down to this. If you have the other atlases cited above and are interested primarily in the maps, take a pass on this one. If you do not have the other atlases, this one will be a good purchase, though be aware that it is not a scholarly work; its main value will be for quick reference. It's not *haute cuisine* remember, it's Denny's.

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❑

Collcutt, Martin., Marius Jansen and Isao Kumakura
Cultural Atlas of Japan.
New York : Facts on File and Equinox Books, 1988.
240 p. $40.00 LC: 88-2967 ISBN 0-8160-1927-4

Cultural Atlas of Japan continues Facts-on-File's series of national cultural atlases, and its format and organization follow those of others in the series, such as the *Cultural Atlas of China* (1983). Unlike the atlases of an earlier era in which most pages contained large-format maps arranged in thematic order, this series uses text, maps and a fine collection of other illustrations to depict the sweep of Japanese history and

development of her culture. The formidable task of integrating these elements is carried not by the maps, but by a lengthy and absorbing text. The intention is to tell, in non-specialists' language, the story of Japan's culture, "beginning with its debt to geography" (front jacket flap) and ending with the story of economic recovery after WWII and commitment to cultural internationalization for the future.

The purpose is admirably accomplished. The text offers copious detail organized logically according to geographic themes and chronology. Such detail tempers the strong hint of determinism that runs through the initial chapter, a thematic "Geography of Japan." On the other hand, professional geographers might be grateful that this chapter so clearly illustrates the important connections between natural environment and cultural development that surface in a study of Japanese history. Geographic themes are presented in traditional order, from landforms and geology through climate, vegetation and agriculture to population and settlement patterns, capped by a review of major Japanese regions. The philosophic stance of this thematic presentation seems to be characterized by statements in a section headed "The Influence of the Sea," such as this one regarding the role of site: "From the very beginnings of their history, the Japanese have depended heavily on seaweed, fish and shellfish for food and fertilizer," a statement in which "depended heavily on" might have been replaced by "cleverly utilized," thus avoiding an apparent relapse into ante-bellum determinism. Situation is similarly treated: "Japan's insular location has had profound impact on its history *and culture*" (italics added).

The *Atlas* does many things very well. The photographs in the opening regional survey and again in the concluding chapter, "Japan Today," bring flesh and humanity to the electronic image we too easily carry of Japan's "economic man." A very choice bibliography is topically arranged for ready access. A table of "Rulers of Japan" summarizes a substantial research effort, clearly distinguishing emperors, shoguns, regents, prime ministers and other major leaders, associating each with his historical context. An extensive glossary brings many esoteric Japanese phenomena more easily to grasp, while the gazetteer and index allow the reader to navigate through the text to spots of particular interest. A chronological table is provided at the outset, providing quick reference and a tool to orient the reader to the text. Facts-on-File's strengths are manifest.

In its treatment of Japanese cultural history, this "atlas" is quite similar to the National Geographic Society's recent *Historical Atlas of the United States* (1988). Rich narrative is complemented by illustrations chosen to capture interest in the unique and surprising as well as draw attention to the universal aspects of Japanese experience. The judicious progression of highly informative maps must be sought out by the reader however. This atlas shares the weaknesses of its National Geographic Society's analog: even in the *Historical Atlas of the United States*, maps often seem too small, and this atlas is considerably smaller (~ 9.5" x 11.5" compared to ~ 11.5" x 17"). Illustrations and maps alike often lack the clarity and brilliance those of us who love atlases have come to treasure in older and, alas, more expensive productions. The consequent failure of the maps to command attention is compounded by relegation of titles too small print in orphaned captions, but clearly not the fault of either content or cartographic design. Symbols are lucid and the maps contain such fascinating information as prehistoric landbridges to the mainland, contacts with Europe, and even pre-Meiji expeditions to America, to name a few.

The producers of this book, in their compromise with publishing costs, may have presented an unparalleled opportunity for regional instruction in geography. At $40.00, this "atlas" costs less than many introductory textbooks. It would be easy to design a course around this book. The text bears discussion and elaboration. There is a paucity of recent geography textbooks for Japan, East Asia and the Pacific. The publishers should consider marketing the "atlas" as a textbook. Perhaps the larger press-run would allow them in the future to aspire to the level of visual quality that really makes an *Atlas*.

Facts-on-File's new *Cultural Atlas of Japan* is well conceived and well executed to convey the life, land and history of the Japanese people to the layperson. The use of "atlas" in the title invites disappointment in those of us who expect maps to be the primary vehicle of information in an atlas. If you expect large-format and bright colors you will be further disappointed by the maps. If you are willing to invest some study time, and appreciate a well-illustrated text, this book is a superb introduction to Japan.

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❑

Campbell, Tony
The Earliest Printed Maps, 1472-1500.
Berkeley, Calif.: University of California Press, 1988. 244 pp. Illustrated. $75.00 LC: 87-38099 ISBN 0-520-06270-1

The particular fascination of maps printed in the fifteenth century derives in large part from the piquant juxtaposition of the contrasting themes which are found in them. On one hand, even though an enormous amount of new geographical data – especially about Africa and the western hemisphere – was brought back to Europe by explorers in the last three decades of the century, travellers' descriptions and eyewitness reports of faraway lands seem to have been almost entirely ignored by contemporary mapmakers. America as a geographical entity, for example, appears only for the first time on Contarini's map of 1506, fourteen years after Columbus' landfall. Similarly, only two fifteenth-century maps betray any knowledge of Bartholomeu Dias' 1487-8 voyage around the Cape of Good Hope, a feat that was certainly of considerable interest to the reigning powers, both financial and political, back in Europe. Instead, European mapmakers held steadfastly to the old, mostly theoretical, Greco-Alexandrine *imago mundi*: the Latin translation of Ptolemy's *Geographia* had been widely known in the west since the beginning of the fifteenth century, and indeed as many as half of the 222 maps printed between 1472 and 1500 were based on his writings. Clearly, the awe that Renaissance geographers felt for the classical model prevented the results of new discoveries from being brought to the printing press.

Another characteristic theme or motif in incunable maps is the Church-sponsored attempt to understand and define the Biblical cosmos, an entity sometimes more "real" to the medieval mind than *terra firma* herself. Many of the maps printed before 1500 express this need to schematize and to visually arrange the events of Biblical history, perhaps in order to give them a concrete or even "scientific" reality, an expression of spiritual relationships that earth-bound mind could grasp. The Christianized version of the Greek T-O map, in which the three continents of the world were parcelled out to Shem, Ham and Japhet, the sons of Noah, was by far the most common type of map produced – printed or manuscript – during this period. To this cosmology in the service of popular religion was often added the documentation of medieval superstition (such as the mountain of Gog and Magog) which often imparted to cartography a scholastically moralizing tone as well.

The study of the history of cartography in the incunable period is compelling for these cultural, psychological and iconographic features. However, it must also take into account such diverse factors as the relationship of early printmaking techniques to cartographic imagery, the role of the publisher in the spread of geographical knowledge, the changing uses of maps and their impact on scientific inquiry, and the judgements of subsequent generations of mapmakers and scholars. All of these areas are given thorough treatment in Tony Campbell's definitive *The Earliest Printed Maps, 1472-1500*, a meticulously-crafted labor which is, by design, a comprehensive catalogue of the 222 maps known to have been printed before 1501 but also, by default, "the first chapter of reproductive mapmaking in the West." In fact, this work describes to a very satisfying degree all the maps listed in Marcel Destombes' preliminary *Catalogue des cartes gravées au XV^e siècle* (published in 1952 as the fourth volume of a projected four-volume catalog of medieval maps). [Of this catalog, now being edited by the Working Group on Early Maps of the International Geographical Union, only this and Volume One, Destombes' *Mappemondes A.D. 1200-1500* (1964), have appeared to date.]

Campbell, Map Librarian at the British Library since 1987, has arranged the catalogue into two distinct parts, *Broadsheet Maps* and *Atlases and Maps in Books*. This clear and logical division is based on his observations that separately published maps are more "cartographically demanding" as well as more rare than those published in printed books. Thus they deserve slightly different carto-bibliographical treatment. That is, very often the incunables containing maps (excluding atlases) – popular geographies, compendia of history or astronomy, devotional works, etc. – were aimed at a general and perhaps less sophisticated reading public. These maps, a larger proportion of which survive as a result of their being bound up in protective books, necessarily contained less cartographic information than those separately published for strictly scientific purposes. Also, since decades of historical analytical bibliography have been brought to bear on the output of incunable publishers, much more (relatively) is known of the circumstances surrounding the production of books containing maps, and consequently of those maps themselves. However, this is not true for broadsheet maps; indeed, very often the most basic information about them – the date and place of publication, for example – is wholly a matter of conjecture.

Each of the 222 maps is exhaustively described, with special attention shown to their controversial or idiosyncratic features. An interesting example of Campbell's typically thorough cataloging is the entry for the important Cusanus map of Central Europe (1491), known as the Eichstätt map. Campbell first provides transcriptions and translations for the three Latin inscriptions; then detailed specifications of the medium, the size and the scale; then descriptions of the states (two proof and two published); a summary of the circumstances of its production; a biographical sketch of Cusanus; an analysis of previous scholarly interpretations; an extensive exploration of the map's physical form, which attempts to make sense of some of the seemingly contradictory internal evidence; implications of the physical evidence; antecedents; influence; a census of known copies (there are eight); and, finally, a bibliography (ninety-seven citations). The entry for this astonishing map is twenty pages long, and deservedly so, for all that it tells us of fifteenth century mapmaking and map publishing. Special attention is also given to the six illustrated incunable editions of Ptolemy. Other entries are treated in proportion to their geographical and cartographical significance. Each map in the catalogue, with the exception of the Ptolemy and Bartolommeo dalli Sonetti atlases, which are just sampled, is also adequately illustrated in black and white in the section of plates (the anonymous world map from Ulm [ca. 1482] is reproduced in color as the frontispiece).

Campbell prefaces the catalogue itself with an interesting introduction that highlights the themes and concerns relevant to the study of fifteenth century maps, in particular those mentioned at the top of this review. The introduction also contains a valuable section on the printed map as a physical object, in which Campbell makes a case for studying and classifying early maps by using a variation of the methodology developed by rare book bibliographers earlier in this century. This approach, which is basically an attempt to understand the circumstances of the object's production by an analysis of the physical evidence inherent in the object, is actually "archaeological," and as a rule does not need to take the content into account at all – a somewhat new concept for cartobibliographers. At the end there are two appendices, one of excluded entries (i.e., untraceable maps, sixteenth century maps misattributed to the fifteenth, town plans and views, etc.), and the other a short discussion of the use of punched lettering on engraved maps. The work is completed with a set of indexes (chronological, by place of publication, by provenance, by personal names, geographical and subject), a concordance to the literature and censuses of incunabula, and finally, a general bibliography.

Apart from the minor irritation of a separate numbering system for the plates (why aren't they arranged by catalogue number?) and a few typos, Tony Campbell's *Earliest Printed Maps, 1472-1500* is a most successful, well-organized, well-written and well-researched reference tool. It is a major work of scholarship which, having completely superseded Destombes (according to plan), will probably not be superseded itself for a very long time indeed. Inasmuch as Campbell numbers will now be the standard reference for printed maps of this period, it is an essential acquisition for all academic and research libraries – and an *absolutely* essential one for all map and geography libraries.

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❑

Heinemann New Zealand Atlas

McKenzie, D. W. (General Editor).

Auckland: Heinemann Publishers in association with the Department of Survey and Land Information, 1987. (Distributed in the U.S. by International Standard Book Services, 5602 N.E. Hassalo St., Portland, OR 97213.)

31 pages of text, 117 pages of maps, gazetteer with over 20,000 entries. $75.00 26 x 36.5 cm. (10.25 x 14.25 inches) ISBN 0-86863-466

This is a splendid atlas, with its felicitous combination of cartographic art and the varied surface of New Zealand. Some 117 pages of maps supplied by the nation's Department of Survey and Land Information form the centerpiece, but the commentaries of the editor and his team of consultants and writers, along with a very substantial gazetteer, enhance its value in notable degree.

The commentaries, finely illustrated with Landsat images and air-photos, fill thirty-one pages with compact and updated information on such topics as plate tectonics, climate, natural vegetation and the transformation of the landscape by farming and forestry, transportation and urbanization – not without reference to natural hazards and the problems of growth. To assist the reader, sample areas are pre-

sented in a combination of maps, Landsat images and air photographs, and the opportunities and constraints inherent in map-making are elucidated.

Then the maps are presented. Beginning at North Cape, the sequence zig-zags southwards in west-to-east swathes till it reaches Stewart Island and gathers in the sub-Antarctic outlying islands. Drawn to a scale of 1:250,000, clearly colored, and provided – in the absence of contours – with crisp relief-shading and numerous spot-heights, these maps convey the grain of the land with admirable effectiveness. Each plate is accompanied by marginal guides which both pinpoint general location and identify adjacent maps within the grid, while substantial overlap and broad gutters between facing pages further ease the utilization of the atlas. Thereafter, the gazetteer is introduced, with thorough instruction as to its content and use. Over twenty thousand items are incorporated and classified in forty-six tightly-packed pages.

Admittedly, the reader will wish those pages had been numbered. Of course, alphabetization helps the searcher find his way through the gazetteer, but numeration (or the lack thereof) is somewhat of a problem both here and in the atlas in general. True, the first thirty-one pages are duly numbered, but with Map 2 beginning at North Cape, the reader is left to surmise that the preceding index maps of the North and South Islands must be viewed as Map 1. Nor does the text seem to include identification of the area – Hawkes Bay, in actuality – depicted in the satellite image on the title page. American readers, at least, would welcome linear scales that incorporated miles as well as kilometers. And, though you can't judge an atlas by its cover, one wonders if the national flag forms the most appropriate mantle in which to wrap a topographic atlas.

Furthermore, the editor's claim that this is "the most comprehensive atlas of New Zealand ever produced" needs to be taken with a grain of qualification. The *New Zealand Atlas* edited by Ian Wards (Wellington, New Zealand : Government Printer, 1976) certainly includes a greater range of thematic maps and extended analyses, as does the simpler *New Zealand in Maps* edited by A. Grant Anderson (London : Hodder and Stoughton, 1978). But for large-scale presentation of the surface of the land in clarifying detail, the claim to greater comprehensiveness cannot be faulted, and the updated commentaries and clear guides to use are doubly welcome. Not only is Heinemann's *New Zealand Atlas* a visually superb "home reference" work, but it will serve a most useful turn for any itinerant visitor who can find space for it in his luggage.

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❑

Scott , James W. and Roland L. De Lorme.
Historical Atlas of Washington.
Norman, OK: University of Oklahoma Press, 1988.
xxix, [91 leaves]. Hardbound.
23x31 cm. LC: 87-40557. ISBN 0-8061-2108-4. $27.95.

The *Historical Atlas of Washington* is the sixth in the University of Oklahoma Press' series of state historical atlases and is, in many respects, the most disappointing of the group. Most atlas users seek maps and graphic data displays, but the reference value of this work rests on readable, well-organized and often thought provoking essays which accompany 77 poorly designed and badly reproduced maps.

Choroplethic maps receive the worst treatment. Many have the look, and lack the clarity, of photocopied color maps. Since county boundaries are indicated by dark lines, these "disappear" in maps of data in which adjacent counties share the highest valued classes. The same fate is shared by absolute numbers printed, again in black, on top of the "shading." In the worst instances, tones of two adjacent classes will be indistinguishable, diminishing by one the effective number of classes displayed and defeating the classification scheme used. This problem is particularly annoying, because it seems rectifiable at low cost by using patterned fills, a strategy which has been adopted for many other maps in the atlas, but for only one statistical map.

More significantly, the maps and accompanying essays do not always reflect the same concerns. Washingtonians, perhaps because of their relative national isolation, take pride in their situation with respect to Asian trade partners. While the text of "Location" makes this plain, the accompanying map shows only North America. The map of "Surface Waters" identifies the dams along the Columbia and Snake Rivers by number, while the text refers to them only by name. In fact, the authors admit in the preface

that some maps "show present-day patterns of activity, and the historical background is dealt with in the adjacent commentary."

The overall organization is clear and, at least to me, very easy to follow. There is a section of maps illustrating the physical environment followed by six sections treating early territorial history in rough chronological order, though grouping common themes together. The atlas closes with seven sections that treat changes since statehood in a subject arrangement: demography, political divisions, economic growth, cultural resources, and so forth.

A very text-specific index is included (you can find the map illustrating the Township/Range system under "Guide Meridian," "Principal Meridian," and a number of other terms, but not under "Survey" or "Public Land Survey.") References, both general and for specific maps, are included but serve more to document sources for the maps and essays than guide users in further study. There are references to "personal communication," and several sources appear many times.

The range of subjects treated is general. No particular attempt is made to cover some of the more local aspects of Washington's history. Progressive programs, such as temperance and women's suffrage, were unusually significant in the state's political history, as was organized labor, but neither receive attention in the atlas. This sort of coverage can be a strength in an atlas which attempts to illustrate Washington history in relation to the rest of the nation, which is presumably the attempt of this series. It can be a disservice to a knowledgeable local scholar.

The *Historical Atlas of Washington* breaks no new ground. Most of the non-historical maps are less useful than those in the many editions of *Atlas of the Pacific Northwest (Corvallis : Oregon State University Press, 1985 – 7th ed.)*, which, though smaller in scale, are significantly more readable. The historic information, and frequently, clearer maps are available in a number of textbooks on state or Pacific Northwest history. This atlas would be most useful in a small collection that wished to highlight principal features of the state's history and had no other works. Many of the essays provide excellent models of cogent geographic interpretation, and we sometimes use it in our library for this purpose.

One of the authors, Scott, has prepared *Washington: A Centennial Atlas*, which, with full color cartography by Collin R. Vasquez, is scheduled for sale by Western Washington University's Center for Pacific Northwest Studies in June of 1989. Libraries who can wait for this probably should.

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❑

Frantz, Joe B. and Mike Cox
Lure of the Land: Texas County Maps and the History of Settlement.
College Station, Texas: Texas A & M University Press for Texas General Land Office, 1988.
xiii, 228 pp., maps, bibliography, index. $75.00 LC: 88-2077 ISBN 0-89096-353-3

The granting of the land of Texas was distinctive in several ways. Texas is the only state/republic/colony of the United States outside of the territory of the original states that distributed most of its own land under its own policies. The land offices of the Republic and State of Texas distributed more land than those of any other colony or state, being second only to the General Land Office of the United States. Texas' variety of land division patterns probably exceeds that carved from the entire United States public domain. Texas alone among all the states not carved from the public domain has prepared land grant maps of all its counties. Only Pennsylvania among those states has yet even begun a systematic mapping of her original land grants. The Texas General Land Office, however, put a few county land grant maps together between 1838 and 1850, and systematically mapped other counties during the latter half of the nineteenth century.

Several books have been written about this colossal and unique real estate operation of Texas. The volume under review is a Texas General Land Office showcase designed to outshine its predecessors. The 29 x 44 cm. volume would be at home only on a coffee table in Texas or shelved with atlases in a map library. The generous fourteen-point print with six-point spacing can be read from lap or table; it would be awkward to hold this six-pound book at a normal reading distance. Its slick paper with a life expectancy of 300 years is a fit base for the reproductions of old maps and documents. Most of the 109 illustrations are full-page county land-grant maps, usually occupying the left hand pages, sixteen of them reproducing some color in the originals. Few of the counties are elongated enough to fill entire pages. Thus the map pages often have wide margins at the top and bottom to match the margins of 2-plus to three inches around all four sides of the text pages.

The subtitle of the book is to be read more literally than the reader may expect. The illustrations are mostly county maps, the text recounts the history of settlement, and seldom the twain do meet. Textual references to specific features of maps are very rare, and even the common patterns of land division visible on the maps are not often explained to the reader. The eight chapters comprise an introduction dealing with Texas land policies and seven chapters dealing with the major regions of the state.

The principal value of this book lies in its maps, although the casual reader may recognize only the quaint contact with the nineteenth century that their old styles, yellowed pages, and tattered edges bespeak. But here indeed are photographic reproductions of land grant maps of nearly a third of Texas' many counties, selected for typifying their regions, special historical value, or especially high population today. Most of the maps are photographed from manuscripts, but several came from lithographs and a few from photographs. Published here for the first time are resources that would take many days to find and examine in the Land Office.

The map reproductions are mostly reduced by fifty-percent or a little more from originals with variable dimensions on the order of twenty-four inches. Scales are given only in the very rare cases they appeared on the originals, but the relatively even size of most Texas counties serves as a rough guide for most maps. In a few cases the maps show only portions of the counties, but with no indication that the entire units are not covered. The names of grantees, title numbers, and dates can often be made out, but not necessarily with ease. For information not available on these published maps, the Land Office has complete, redrawn, and legible maps of all the counties.

The maps in the book show the fascinating variety of land patterns into which the expanse of Texas was divided. In Hidalgo and Zapata counties we see old Spanish and Mexican grants, long-lots up to twelve miles long fronting on the Rio Grande, and, away from the river, equally large but compact rectangles. Limestone County shows other multi-league rectangles granted to people of Hispanic names and much of the same land a few years later granted in smaller parcels to people with Anglo names. These changes may have resulted from Mexican approval and subsequent revocation of the Robertson grant to a company of Tennessee settlers. In Austin and Brazos counties are many squares and rectangles representing the square leagues Stephen Austin was authorized to grant under Mexico. Smaller squares, usually laid out in separate blocks, were the *labores* of 177 acres of agricultural land. The Madison County map distinguishes by colors, now faded, the leagues granted by Austin and those by two or three other empresarios.

Grants made under the State of Texas were sometimes more regular, especially in later years. McCulloch County, in the center of Texas, is nearly all marked off in grids by north-south and east-west lines spaced a mile apart, alternate squares going to railroads and to Texas school lands. The mile squares in their turn were often halved or quartered. Tom Green County, a little further west, is mostly in such gridded blocks laid off for three different railroads, but has additional undivided blocks for the schools of four different counties and parallel long-lots along the Concho River and five tributaries for colonists of the German Emigration Company. Some of the long-lots are approximately at right angles to the stream; others run consistently north-south. Tarrant County, now containing Ft. Worth, was laid out in regular townships and ranges like the U.S. public domain, probably part of the W.S. Peters colony under the Texas Republic. More unusual is the survey of Ector County in townships of eight-by-six sections oriented NNW – SSE. The patterns of division mentioned above appear in many other counties, but often in mosaics comprising blocks of different patterns and other blocks of more random surveys. Unraveling the stories behind these suggestive maps is a challenge awaiting those willing to tackle it.

The text accompanying the maps is a semi-popular history of Texas with some emphasis on the distribution of land and most emphasis on the leaders and settlers who effected the colonization of that land. The historical account is competently and pleasantly presented. It makes no pretence of new findings. It contains neither citations to the bibliography nor tables of data, but is moderately quantitative in dealing with sizes of land grants and acreage granted under different regimes, programs, and empresarios.

Each of the seven regional chapters contains an addendum of from one paragraph to three pages explaining some topic not specific to the particular region. The addenda on surveying, empresarios and speculators, and railroads and land are most central to the subject of the volume. Those on the archive war, land districts, and the first land commissioner are more specialized. The final section of text in the book, headed "Will Porter: Draftsman," takes note of O. Henry's four years as an employee of the Land Office. He drew the map of Kent County reproduced in the book, and subsequently wrote four short stories based on his experience there. "Bexar Scrip No. 2692," the best known, dealt with land fraud, murder, and a certificate missing from the Land Office files.

No real precedent exists for publication of land grant maps covering so much American land. A number of township maps from New Hampshire and Vermont in volumes 24–28 of *State Papers of New Hampshire* are only plats showing divided townships before their assignment to individuals. An urban counterpart on a national scale, again plats rather than land assignments, is John Reps' *The Making of Urban America* (Princeton, N.J. : Princeton University Press, 1965). *Lure of the Land* will have particular interest for Texans, many of whom will enjoy the maps of their counties or the chance to show off the land staked out by their ancestors. And for research libraries, even those that do not consider Texas within their scope, the book is a valuable illustration of resources that lie, latent and unorganized, in many state archives.

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Maizlish, Aaron and William S. Hunt
The World Map Directory, 1989 : A Practical Guide to U.S. and International Maps Available Today.

Santa Barbara, Calif. : MapLink, 1988. vii, 278 pages. $29.95.
ISBN 0-929591-00-3 ISSN 1040-1687
OCLC: 18338040

For a few years now, staff in the University of Oregon Map Library have grown accustomed to using the older version of this catalog, namely the *Catalog of Mapping* issued in 1986 by Pacific Travellers Supply (which is now called MapLink). Glancing through its well-worn and dog-eared pages, with its numerous notes, check marks, and marked up index pages, I am reminded of the recent television advertisements touting the telephone book. Its less than pristine condition after nearly three years of use indicates how many times this catalog has been used by staff in the trenches of public service and for collection development. Its replacement will no doubt be as battered a few years from now.

Why has this catalog received such use? Quite simply stated, MapLink and its predecessor Pacific Travellers Supply have put an emphasis on reliable and timely service. MapLink owns a significant stock of maps and, if stocks are depleted, the company can obtain the desired map in much less time than say a foreign warehouse such as GeoCenter. MapLink accepts three major credit cards and can easily complete a sales transaction over the phone. Therefore, staff in our map library routinely hand the catalog across the service desk to patrons wishing to obtain their own copy of a particular map.

This service orientation of MapLink has proved a boon to map libraries as well. How many of us have sent an order to GeoCenter or directly to a foreign map issuing agency only to have to wait a long time before we hear that the map(s) have been back-ordered, not available, have risen in price, or receive a partial shipment with a note saying that the others will arrive in the future? This is not only frustrating for the map librarian but also for our acquisition departments. Most acquisition departments prefer to deal with domestic distributors who do not require prepayment. MapLink provides a service to map libraries and their parent institutions that has long been largely unfulfilled by such firms as GeoCenter and Stanford, namely the services of a domestic map warehouse with a large stock of maps, staffed by map

professionals with a world-wide network of map sources. MapLink has become the official U.S. map distributor for many foreign governmental map issuing agencies which further enhances their status as a world-wide map distributor. So said, it is no wonder then why staff here have marked our holdings directly into the catalog. As acquisition funds have become available, we have simply opened our catalog and have ordered those items needed but not in-house.

MapLink's new catalog *The World Map Directory* is arranged by the Library of Congress' "G" classification schedule for maps. For maps of Mexico, for instance, general maps are listed under 4410, topographic series under 4411, regions of Mexico 4412, states 4413 and cities 4414. Map librarians will have no trouble using the *Directory*. A surprising number of national survey topographic maps are listed by name and in some cases their map indexes are reproduced in *The World Map Directory* showing which sheets are available. The *Directory* ends with a list of publisher codes used in the body of the work and an index by country referring to the correct LC classification number. The *Directory* has packed many more map citations in its 278 computer generated pages than its predecessor's 246 typewritten pages that had a large amount of white space. This is a catalog of maps in stock and available from MapLink, not a survey of world-wide map publishing as is found in Parry and Perkins' *World Mapping Today* (London : Butterworths, 1987).

Part of the mission of map libraries has always been to help people order and acquire maps for their own use. Map librarians have long been equipped with catalogs, indexes, order blanks, and address files for our own acquisition work and have readily produced this material for those interested in acquiring maps themselves. *The World Map Directory* represents a significant new tool in this line of public service. With a first rate company standing behind this map catalog, it should be in every map library for its own and for the public's use.

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❑

Browning, Peter
Yosemite Place Names: The historic background of geographic names in Yosemite National Park,
Lafayette, California : Great West Books (P. O. Box 1028, Lafayette, CA 94549), 1988. Paperbound, Pp.242. Price $12.95.

When I heard that Peter Browning was issuing a new book called *Yosemite Place Names* so soon after the release of his successful *Place Names of the Sierra Nevada* I wondered why. Isn't Yosemite a part of the Sierra Nevada? Is this just a repackaging ploy? Convinced that the hordes visiting Yosemite are more apt to buy a book with the magical name "Yosemite" in its title, is Browning following the Madison Avenue trend and offering a "bigger and better" product? Since I owned *Place Names of the Sierra Nevada*, would it be worth $12.95 plus sales tax and shipping to own *Yosemite Place Names*? I can't speak for others, but for myself, the answer turned out to be a strong yes; it was indeed well worth the price.

Peter Browning, obviously combining a love of the area with scholarly research, built upon Francis P. Farquhar's *Place Names of the High Sierra*, (published by the Sierra Club of San Francisco in 1926) to produce his *Place Names of the Sierra Nevada From Abbot to Zumwalt* (Berkeley, Wilderness Press, 1986). And he has brought the same love and meticulous care to his newest toponymic effort. Using his previously proven skills as an author (see his *The Last Wilderness* or his *Roaming the Back Roads*), plus his knowledge of the territory ("in the past 20 years he has backpacked over six thousand miles in the Sierra Nevada") and his artful use of maps, journals, diaries, newspapers, letters, books and periodical articles, he has added to our knowledge of the origin of the names of Yosemite, as well as giving us a better understanding of the naming process. With painstaking care and dogged research, Browning uncomplicates the complicated, challenges past assumptions, and makes history come alive.

In *Yosemite Place Names:* we have a handsome, easy on the eyes, well designed, personal computer-formatted, paperback which is amazingly free of errors—typographical and textual. Advertised as a book offering "stories of how the names of Yosemite National Park came to be; the record of who named what and when," the text lives up to the promises. It is an excellent work. The main body contains 611 separate entries covering over 870 named features. The differ-

ence in the count stems from Browning's practice of using one entry to cover "cluster" names; thus, there is one entry for **Lundy** (settlement), **Lundy Canyon, Lundy Lake, May Lundy Mine** and **Lundy Pass.** Each entry includes, as a rule, the name of a feature, the name of the USGS quadrangle upon which it is located; a description of the feature(s), for whom or for what it was named, who named it and when, variant names, the date of its first appearance on a map, the source of data, and, where appropriate, the elevation, and the section, township and range. Features formerly within the boundaries of Yosemite National Park are also covered. Mixed with stark facts are evidences of Browning's subtle humor:

> It is somewhat depressing rather than inspiring to know that there are eighteen places in California named Inspiration Point.
>
> "Summit Lake" is one of the more obvious and overused of names. Any time there is a lake at or near the summit of something, that's the name the unimaginative will bestow.
>
> [a chapter heading] Old Names, Fanciful Names, Names That Won't Be Missed
>
> The Spanish used the name *Sierra Nevada* with abandon—any time they saw a mountain range with snow on it.
>
> The first tourist parties, in 1855 and 1856, bestowed a few names—such as Bridalveil Falls—but fortunately most of what they proposed did not survive.

The names range from the older, Ahwahnee, to the most recent, Mount Ansel Adams, a name approved by USBGN in December 1984. The entries range from the short (e.g., the twelve word entry under **Camp Creek**) to longer essays (**Half Dome**). Origins range from the unknown to the carefully documented:

> "That this point [Sierra Point] might no longer remain incognito, but be known to all lovers of Yosemite, on June 14, 1897, accompanied by Walter E. Magee and Warren Cheney, of Berkeley...I deposited thereon Register Box of the Sierra Club No. 15, and took the liberty of naming it Sierra Point, in honor of the Sierra Club, and raised a flag bearing the name." [Charles A. Bailey, the point's discoverer]

Wrapped around the text as front and rear matter are new contributions to place name literature. The book contains numerous illustrations (27) showing features named (e.g., the first picture made in Yosemite Valley), the namers (among others, Lafayette Houghton Bunnell, the man who named Yosemite Valley), and portraits of those honored (Major William Woods Forsyth, **Forsyth Peak**, or Washington B. "Dusty" Lewis and Stephen T. Mather for whom **Lewis Creek, Mount Lewis** and **Mather** were named). The two maps on the covers are illustrative rather than for assistance in locating places; there is a relief map of the Park showing boundaries as of June 11, 1905, and an outline map serving as an index to the ten 15', and four 7.5' USGS quadrangles covering the park and the USGS's special sheet for Yosemite Valley.

The Preface outlines the book's coverage and the author's acknowledgment of those who preceded him. The Introduction provides a short essay on the namers and the named: The Indians who lived in the valley, followed by the Spanish, members of the Mariposa Battalion, sheepmen and cattlemen, The Wheeler Survey party, The US Army, the National Park Service personnel, mapmakers, and USGS geographers and cartographers. The dictionary of place names is followed by 197 alphabetical entries for old, mostly obsolete names and a chapter on Indian Names (64 entries) and the reprinting of three articles written in August and October, 1855, and August 1856 by "The First Tourists." A list of abbreviations and a bibliography add to the work's usefulness.

But what about duplication? Based on examination of all entries beginning with the letters A, B and C, I estimate that 37% of the entries are unique to *Yosemite Place Names*, while 63% appear in both books; of the latter, 21% of the main entries in *YPN* are exact copies of entries in *Place Names of the Sierra Nevada.* and 42% have been revised or enlarged with new information.

I wish Browning had included cross references or an index to hidden names. In addition to the 870+ named features, there are many more names hidden in the text. For example **Ackerson Meadow** once bore the names "Wade's or Big Meadows," and "Reservoir Meadows." The present day **Bald Mountain** had earlier been called "Wade's Mountain" (and who was Wade?). **Rush Creek** once bore the name "Lake Creek." In the 1880s, **Cathedral Creek** was known as "Rocky Canyon Creek." And the list goes on. The back cover reproduces a portion of Lt. McClure's *Map of the Yosemite National Park*, 1896. "Emerle's Lake" is a prominent feature, but who or what was Emerle? Who named it? I assume that

somewhere in Browning's text, the name appears. Without an index to personal or hidden names, Emerle is indeed a hidden name.

Yet, in spite of my reservations, I still say this is a "must" book for anyone interested in the history and development of Yosemite National Park, and to those interested in the enterprising individuals who explored its vastness, or protected its glories.

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[Editor's Note: Donald T. Clark is the author of *Santa Cruz County Place Names*, Santa Cruz, CA : Santa Cruz County Historical Trust, 1986.]

Publications Received
Compiled by
Peter L. Stark

Atlas of Oblique Maps : A Collection of Landform Portrayals of Selected Areas of the World.
Tau Rho Alpha, Jannis S. Detterman and James M. Morley.
Reston, VA : U.S. Geological Survey, 1988. (U.S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous Investigations Series ; I-1799) 137 pages, chiefly maps. Bibliography and index. Softcover, 40.5 x 52 cm.
LC: 86-600549. $30.00.

Using an editor's prerogative, I decided to include this remarkable atlas in this column even though it has been sent to all depository libraries selecting USGS Miscellaneous Investigations series maps. We in the West should be particularly pleased with this atlas as the majority of maps (58 out of 82) depict areas within the WAML principal region. These oblique maps have been, up to this time, scattered among various USGS publication series (MF's, Open-files, etc.) and in journal articles. They have now been gathered together in an attractive, well-designed atlas. "The purpose of this atlas", say the authors in the preface, "is to present these oblique maps in one publication with a common format, to provide a history and explanation of the techniques used to make these maps, and to supply a bibliography for the individually published maps". The authors have more than fulfilled their purposes.

An Explorer's Map of Oregon.
Eugene : Exclusive Maps, 1988.
Color map, 63 x 69 cm. Scale: 1:1,000,000. $5.95 plus postage.

Employing the 1966, 1:500,000-scale, U.S. Geological Survey shaded relief map of the State of Oregon as its base, fifteen features of interest to "explorers" are located on this outstanding map. Features identified on the map and keyed to a listing on the verso include hot springs, fossil beds, caves, geologic (actually rock-hounding) areas, natural anomalies and curiosities, pre-historic (native American) sites, forts, and much more. I have studied this map many times and still find something new every time (less or seldom visited beaches and wilderness areas, etc.). An attractive map and a good value. Available from Exclusive Maps, Ltd., 1430 Willamette Street, Suite 369, Eugene, Oregon, 97401 for $5.95 plus postage.

From Terra Incognita to the Prairie West: A Map Exhibit.
Edited and compiled by Aphrodite Karamitsanis.
Edmonton : Friends of Geographical Names of Alberta Society, 1988. 59 pages, illustrated, maps. Bibliography. Paperbound, 22 x 28 cm.
ISBN: 0-9693458-0-0. $17.00

Between October 2 and November 13, 1988 a map exhibit was mounted in the Provincial Museum of Alberta concerning the cartographic history of the northwestern region of central North America. The maps for the exhibition were gathered from the collections of the City of Edmonton Archives, Hudson's Bay Company Archives, National Archives of Canada and the University of Alberta Map Library. The exhibition was sponsored by the Friends of Geographical Names of Alberta Society and Alberta Culture and Multiculturalism.

Of the 40 maps reproduced in this, the catalog of the exhibition, 17 are in color. Each map has an excellent explanatory text, but many maps have been so re-

duced that much detail has been lost. However, the beauty of the more modern maps shown in color does come through. The catalog also includes a discussion and examples of Amerindian mapping.

It is obvious that much thought and work went into this catalog which includes a good selection of maps from the sixteenth century to 1988. Recommended to all libraries with an interest in the Canadian West. Available from the Friends of Geographical Names of Alberta Society, 8820-112 Street, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T6G 2P8 for $17.00 postpaid.

High Sierra [Map]. Bill Guyton. Chico : High Sierra Map, 1988. Color Map, 89 x 59 cm. Scale: 1:333,500. $8.00.

The creator of this map, Bill Guyton, is a professor of geology at California State University, Chico and has hiked in the High Sierra for the last 40 years. His map defines the High Sierra in California as being "the area along the highest crest of the Sierra Nevada that is continuous above an elevation of 9000 feet." Elevations below 9000 feet are shown on the map in green; above, or the High Sierra, is shown in white. Other than mountain peaks, no other relief features are depicted. Water features are given prominence. Drainage divides together with watersheds are shown and named, such as "Merced River" (drainage basin).

I would not take this map backpacking, although it does show the Pacific Crest and John Muir trails. It can serve as an important planning tool. The large area covered delivers a regional idea and picture of the High Sierra that up to this time might might have been only a vague notion (anyone care to define the Amargosa region?). So the value of this map lies in its definition of the region. Well worth the $8.00 but remember, at 1:333,500-scale, do not expect a significant amount of detail. Available from High Sierra Map, 1072 Verde Drive, Chico, California 95926.

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The Maps, Plans and Sketches of Herman Ehrenberg : A Cartobibliography.
Diane M.T. North.
Los Angeles : California Map Society, 1988.
(Occasional Paper No. 1 -- California Map Society).
16 pages, paperbound, 22 x 18 cm. No price provided.

Diane North, a Ph.D candidate in U.S. History at the University of California, Davis, with a specialization in the American West, is a co-founder of the California Map Society. She writes in her preface, "Herman Vollrath Ehrenberg (1816 - 1866) a German-born cartographer, surveyor and mining engineer, first came to the United States in 1834. For several decades he traveled throughout the western U.S., Hawaii, and Mexico making maps, plans and sketches that enhance our knowledge of the exploration and settlement of the American West." North provides detailed descriptions of 24 maps of Ehrenberg and identifies the repository where each map can be found.

This is the first Occasional Paper issued by the California Map Society. The current President, Dr. Vincent G. Mazzucchelli, of California State University, Los Angeles, states in a letter to this editor that the CMS hopes to continue the Occasional Paper series soon with a work by Judith Tyner on the *Development of the American Atlas, 1790 - 1980*. The overall physical production of Occasional Paper No. 1 is quite unremarkable. This the Society promises to remedy in its future Occasional Papers.

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WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF MAP LIBRARIES
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Compiled by Linda Newman - September 1988

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ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES

PUBLICATIONS

Explorations in the History of Canadian Mapping: a collection of essays. A. Desbarats and B. Farrell, editors. Ottawa, ACMLA, 1988. 274 pgs. softcover $25.00 hardcover $35.00

Early Canadian Topographic Map Series: The Geological Survey of Canada 1842-1955. By L. Dubreuil. Ottawa, ACMLA, 1988. 71 pgs. $15.00

Historical Maps of Canada Portfolio 3, ACML Facsimiles Map Series 101-125. 1986. 25 maps, introductory pages and folio case. $100.00

Guide for a Small Map Collection. 2nd edition. 1984. $16.00

Directory of Canadian Map Collections. 5th edition. 1986. $12.00

All of these publications are available from:

Publications Officer
Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives
c/o Cartographic and Architectural Archives Division
National Archives of Canada
395 Wellington St.
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0N3

CALENDAR

APRIL 2-7
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND
American Congress on Surveying and Mapping

MAY 11-12
VANCOUVER, B.C.
University of British Columbia
Western Association of Map Libraries

MAY 21-24
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA
1989 ASIS Mid-Year Meeting, May 21-24, Town & Country Hotel
American Society for Information Science
1424 16th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036 202-462-1000
[continued next column]

Topic: The User Interface. State-of-the-art exploration of the design of interfaces for information retrieval systems and online public access catalogs. Focus on major activities involved in the design of interfaces, such as tools and techniques, user models and their applications, and the process of task and interaction analysis.

Speakers: Nicholas Negroponte, director and co-founder of the Media Laboratory at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Donald A. Norman, professor and chair of the department of cognitive science, University of California-San Diego.

Charles R. Hildreth, chief consulting scientist, READ, Ltd.

JUNE 10-14
NEW YORK, NEW YORK
Special Libraries Association

JUNE 13-16
REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN
Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives
23d Annual Conference
Machine readable records: collect, access, reference, preserve.
Canadian Prairie mapping activities.
For further information: Margaret Hutchison, Saskatchewan Archives Board, University of Regina, Regina, Saskatchewan S4S 0A2.

JUNE 24-29
DALLAS, TEXAS
American Library Association

JULY 9-19
WASHINGTON, D.C.
International Geological Congress

SEPTEMBER 7-8
IRVINE, CALIFORNIA
Western Association of Map Libraries

OCTOBER 4
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN
North American Cartographic Information Society

SOFTWORLD

RLG Geodata Project: Update (or, : Completion of Phase One)

[From a Memo by Leslie Hume to the RLG Programs Committee of the Board, Jan. 26, 1989]

[For an earlier description of this project see, "The RLG GeoInformation Project: Objectives - Scope - Status" by Larry Carver *in* WAML *Information Bulletin* 19(3) 129-131 (June 1988).]

In December, RLG completed the External Design for a geoinformation control and retrieval system, and distributed the document to the Task Force on Geoinformation. Although some work ancillary to the design still remains, completion of the document brings to conclusion the design phase of the geodata project, which was funded by the W. M. Keck Foundation (a two-page summary of the design is attached).

With this milestone behind us, staff have held a series of discussions over the past few weeks which have looked ahead to the implementation phase of the geodata project. These discussions, involving Joe Boissé [University Librarian, UC Santa Barbara] and Larry Carver of the Map and Imagery Laboratory at UCSB, have focused on looking at possible scenarios for implementation; developing a list of possible partners/co-investors; and developing a list of contacts that must be pursued in moving ahead with the project.

In reviewing the possible scenarios for implementation, we have concluded that an RLIN-only implementation of the geoinformation control and retrieval system is not realistic. RLG does not enjoy the same preeminence in the area of geographic information that it does in the field of bibliographic information; indeed, that position is occupied by the federal agencies (the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), NASA, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), etc.) whose collaboration is critical to the success of the project. Our ability to attract these agencies as partners -- whether as data contributors, co-investors, or co-developers -- will be severely handicapped if we think only in terms of an RLIN implementation.

In contrast, an implementation scenario predicated on making the user interface, geo-query engine, and data entry subsystem available as a separate product to be linked to other databases, as well as to link to the central RLIN database, appears very appealing. In terms of the extra-RLG community, what is most attractive -- in fact, unique -- about the system is the "package" of graphics interface, searching syntax, and data model it provides. In pursuing an implementation path which promises to make the package available to those outside RLG -- whether to a federal agency or a for-profit company, who have data they need to provide access to and to manage -- RLG significantly increases the prospects for partnerships.

We have further agreed that substantive conversations with prospective partners must be held as a preliminary to making an implementation recommendation to the Board, and to estimating the magnitude of the implementation involved. As a basis for these discussions, we are in the process of putting together a prospectus which describes the capabilities of the system and suggests the uses to which it will be put. We plan to present the prospectus to a series of prospective partners this spring, and indeed, expect to make our first presentation of the prospectus to the Programs Committee at the February Board meeting. Thus far, the USGS, the Environmental Systems Research Institute, the Earth Resources Observation Systems (EROS) Center, the National Center for Geographic Information and Analysis, and Petroconsultants have requested presentations.

In parallel with the development of the prospectus, we have decided to move ahead in developing a standard for the description of geographic information. To this end, we are in the process of convening a group that will include representatives from potential partner organizations as well as from the library community; Alan Tucker will chair this group. Development of such a descriptive standard must accompany any implementation effort, no matter which scenario is pursued. We believe that RLG's expertise in the area of descriptive standards qualifies us to take a leading role in this development.

We will report to the Board in June on our conversation with prospective partners, and at that time expect to make a recommendation on implementation of the geodata system.

The Research Libraries Group

The GEODATA Project : Summary

The Research Libraries Group is a nonprofit enterprise of major universities and research institutions in the United States. Its members collaborate in operating a set of ongoing programs and developing new initiatives to enhance access to research information. RLG's programs and technical resources focus on collecting, organizing, preserving, and providing information necessary to education and scholarship.

RLG's automated information system, RLIN (The Research Libraries Information Network), combines data bases and computer systems to support the partnership's cooperative programs. RLIN is a nationwide network, serving the materials processing and public services requirements of RLG's 99 members and many non-member institutions.

RLG has completed the External Design for a geoinformation control and retrieval system. The purpose of the system is to improve the management of and access to geographically referenced information or "geodata" - maps, aerial photography, digital imagery and data, studies and surveys, atlases, etc.; in short, any form or potential source of material or data that can be characterized by a geographic location. The Design addresses the system from an "external" or users' point of view, and encompasses database elements, the data model, user interface, and commands.

The database will consist of metadata, i.e. descriptions of the materials and data, rather than the primary data itself, and in this sense will function much as an on-line bibliographic catalog does in regard to books. Ancillary information will be provided on availability, access, quality and reliability, source or derivation, processing history, and requirements. Tables of sensor and platform characteristics, a glossary of terms and abbreviations, and on-line help, will provide the necessary reference and support information. A thesaurus of place names (including broader, narrower, and variant names) will serve not only as a source of information in itself, but provides also for the automatic translation between names, their variant forms and geographic coordinates expressed as single points or polygonal regions. Summaries give snapshots of database contents and coverage according to various categories, including major place names.

The design places great emphasis on consistent and integrated modelling, description, access, and display across all material and data types. This was established at the outset as the single most important functional requirement. The data model can uniformly accommodate individual items, compound items, and various levels of aggregations. Two levels of interface will be provided: a simplified menu-driven implementation allowing novice or infrequent users to use the system with a minimum of training and preparation, with more experienced users having access to the full range of features and options by way of the command language or full menu-driven interface. The system may be accessed by individual users at their private workstations, or at open "public" terminals.

The system will have text and computer graphics components for both search entry and the display of results. A user can enter queries and other commands at the keyboard as usual, and in addition can use an interactive cartographic display to indicate geographic search targets by drawing polygons, circles or paths against a background map of the region of interest. The name-coordinate thesaurus allows the geographic component of a database search to be stated in terms of place names and spatial relationships, possibly (but not necessarily) in combination with graphically delineated target areas or explicitly stated coordinates. Internally, all geographic references are ultimately converted into points or regions in latitude and longitude; conversion from placenames and relationships to geographic coordinates is handled automatically and is transparent to the user. In conjunction with geographic location, searches can be conducted on such attributes as scale, temporal coverage, subject, cartographic or photographic type, sensor, platform, parameter or measurement - to name but a few of the possibilities. The search may, as desired, be restricted to materials of one or more types (e.g. images and photographs only), or it may encompass any material that satisfies the search criteria.

A text results window will allow scrolling through retrieved records which may be displayed in any of several formats, from a terse and highly summarized form, to the fully detailed. The graphics window will display the "footprint" or geographic coverage of each of the items in the search result as polygons, circles, or paths superimposed on the background map and graphical query target (if any). Each footprint is numbered and cross-referenced to the text display; a small graphics symbol at the center point of

each footprint represents the type of material in question (e.g. a filled square denotes a map, a filled circle a photograph, an open circle an oblique aerial photograph, etc.). Each footprint can be queried directly by positioning the cursor over the symbol at its center point and clicking the mouse button; the footprint is highlighted and a brief summary of that item's attributes appears on the graphics display. Various display manipulation commands enable the user to selectively suppress or highlight the visibility of groups of footprints by number or material type. Search results may be refined, sorted, saved, or printed. A secondary text window, the reference window, allows the user to examine reference material such as the thesaurus, glossary or sensor and platform tables, while simultaneously scanning query results.

The cartographic background will take the form of a global, multi-resolution vector and placename database held locally (on each workstation or LAN) in the form of a high-capacity read-only mass storage device. Display of the background map will operate under automatic, scale-determined decluttering; users will additionally be able to toggle on and off the visibility of various cartographic feature classes.

RLG is presently examining various implementation and operational scenarios. It is anticipated that software development will begin during the latter half of 1989. Starting earlier in 1989, several related subprojects will be mounted: development of the standard controlled vocabulary of terms and the placename-coordinate thesaurus; establishment of descriptive standards and cataloguing guidelines; creation of the global background map, including vector data and placenames; and development of a data entry subsystem capable of handling the full range of materials, utilizing both the controlled vocabulary of terms and the background map for validation and feedback.

RLG has been aided in this design effort by an advisory Task Force of researchers and other authorities in the creation, use, and management of geodata. Members of the Task Force were drawn from the faculty and staff of several RLG member institutions.

Development of the External Design was funded by a grant from the W. M. Keck Foundation.

12/7/88

GeoDex

GeoDex, an application for inventory of sets of maps, designed by Christopher Baruth of the American Geographical Society at Milwaukee, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, will be reviewed in a forthcoming issue. The following is a list of current files as an example of the program.

The American Geographical Society at Milwaukee has a total of 49,099 sheets entered in GeoDex as of February 22, 1989, represented by the following files.

[Note - the breakdown is according to the AGS Classification System]

FILE	SERIES	BYTES
\D000\A001F020	**World** 1:500,000 (Series 1404)	40960
\D000\A003F043	**World** 1:1,000,000 (ONC'S)	65536
\D000\A017F018	**Joint Operations Graphics** 1:250,000	78848
\D000\A018F039	**World** 1:250,000 (WAC)	183296
\D000\A021F012	**Antarctica** 1:250,000 (Geology)	4096
\D000\A024F061	**World** 1:1,000,000 (IMW, etc.) South	80896
\D000\A027F048	**World** 1:2,500,000 (Karta Mira) [102]	27648
\D000\A029F059	**World** 1:1,000,000 (IMW, etc.)North	278528
\D100\A001F040	**Canada : land information series,** 1:250,000	15360
\D100\A026F046	**Great Lakes Charts - U.S.**	84992
\D200\A002F002	**Mexico** 1:50,000 (1974-) [z]	224256
\D200\A003F001	**Latin America** 1:250,000 (PAIGH)	28672
\D200\A021F053	**Brazil** 1:100,000 [z]	210944
\D200\A025F042	**Central America** 1:50,000 (Various AMS)	70656

\D200\A026F044	**Mexico** 1:100,000	13312
\D200\A026F045	**Uruguay** 1:100,000 (Planimetric)	11264
\D200\A027F056	**Venezuela** 1:100,000	62464
\D300\A020F017	**South Africa** (Geology)	7168
\D300\A023F055	**Africa** (various 1x quads) 1:200,000 & 1:250,000 [w]	175104
\D300\A027F051	**Liberia, constituencies** 1:250,000	4096
\D400\A016F037	**Asia** 1:250,000 (Various AMS)	192512
\D400\A020F052	[Asia] 1:253,440 (GSGS, Surv. of India)	175104
\D400\A022F038	India 1:126,720 (Survey of India)	138240
\D400\A024F047	**Israel** 1:100,000	6144
\D400\A030F062	**Japan** 1:50,000 (Geology)	37888
\D500\A004F003	**Australia** 1:100,000 [z]	299008
\D500\A017F036	**Australia** 1:250,000 (Various)	125952
\D600\A005F005	**Central & Eastern Europe** 15 x 30 min. quads	358400
\D600\A006F004	**France** 1:50,000 (Orange Series) [z]	105472
\D600\A006F024	**France** 1:250,000 (Geology)	5120
\D600\A007F006	**Poland** 1:25,000 (1928-1938)	121856
\D600\A008F023	**Great Britain** 1:63,360 (7th series)	29696
\D600\A008F026	**Norway** 1:50,000 (Series 711)	89088
\D600\A009F021	**German Empire** 1:25,000 (N of 52x) [z]	254976
\D600\A010F022	**German Empire** 1:25,000 (S of 52x) [x]	231424
\D600\A011F019	**Greece** (various topographic)	32768
\D600\A011F025	**West Germany** 1:200,000 (1964-)	14336
\D600\A016F027	**Europe** 1:250,000 (Various AMS)	109568
\D600\A016F028	**Spain** 1:800,000	4096
\D600\A017F035	**Italy** 1:50,000	76800
\D600\A019F029	**Ireland** 1:63,360 (Ordnance Survey)	19456
\D600\A019F030	**Belgium** 1:50,000	17408
\D600\A019F031	**Switzerland** 1:50,000	13312
\D600\A019F032	**Luxembourg** 1:20,000	6144
\D600\A019F033	**Balkans** 1:50,000 (GWM)	59392
\D600\A024F054	**Ireland - Town Plans,** 1:500	63488
\D600\A026F050	**Russia** 1:100,000 (German War Maps)	107520
\D600\A027F049	**Spain** 1:50,000	124928
\D600\A028F057	**Lithuania** 1:100,000 & Latvia 1:75,000	17408
\D600\A028F058	**Central Europe** 1:200,000	79872
\D600\A028F060	**Central Europe** 1:300,000	43008
\D800\A003F041	**United States Land Cover** 1:250,000 (L Series)	20480
\D800\A012F015	**United States** 1:250,000 (USGS & DMA)	161792
\D800\A013F007	**United States** 1:100,000 (1980-)	192512
\D800\A014F008	**Wisconsin**--Various (U.S.G.S)	286720
\D800\A015F013	**United States--Counties, Eastern**	17408
\D800\A015F014	**United States--National Forests** 1:24,000 [w]	43008
\D800\A015F016	**United States--Counties, Western**	18432
\D800\A018F034	**United States--Geology** (GQ Series)	155648
\D800\A024F011	**Desert Access Guides, California** 1:100,000	4096
\D800\A025F009	**Tennessee** 1:24,000 (Geology)	6144
\D800\A025F010	**Maryland** 1:24,000 (Geology)	6144
	Total	5,540.864

[w] Entry in progress; [y] Index with some holdings entered;
[z] Index with all holdings entered; [###] File acquired from other collection

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The Head works closely with other departments in the library system, serves on library-wide administrative committees, and is one of six department heads who report to the Assistant University Librarian for Central Services. Applicants must have a Master's degree in Library Science from an ALA accredited school, library experience with cartographic materials or in related areas, and good communication skills.

Preferred qualifications include demonstrated management and supervisory ability, knowledge of library automation, and a degree in one of our emphasis fields or a related subject.

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Send a letter of application, resume, and names of three references to: W. David Laird, University Librarian, University of Arizona Library, Tucson, Arizona 85721. **Applications must be postmarked by June 1, 1989 to be considered.** The position will be available September 1, 1989. The University of Arizona is an Equal Employment Opportunity/ Affirmative Action employer with an Affirmative Action plan. Women and minorities are urged to apply. All persons hired will be required to show proof of their identity and right to work in the United States.

San Jose State University
Division of Library & Information Science
LIBR 296
Map Librarianship

Summer 1989
Six Weeks — June 19 - July 28
Tuesdays & Thursdays — 1 to 5 pm
3 Semester Units

Cartographic Information in the Library: The ABCs of Map Librarianship

A **Aerial Photos** (the original source material for modern maps)

B **Books** (essential reference works and atlases in the Map Collection)

C **Cartography** (maps: modern & historical, what to collect)

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The *role* of maps in all types of libraries and archives.

The practical and theoretical *concepts* of collecting, maintaining, and preserving cartographic material. Cataloging discussed as one means of access.

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The *variety* of sources where answers to their inquires might be found.

The *need* for research, compilation, and publishing cartographic information — and seeking grant-awards to accomplish these objectives.

Instructor: **Stanley D. Stevens**
Map Librarian
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