

information BULLETIN

Volume 22 Number 1

November 1990



Western Association of Map Libraries

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

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**Map Cataloging
at the
Branner Earth Sciences Library
Stanford University**

by

LeiLani Freund
University of Florida Libraries

Introduction

In the fall of 1987, the staff at the Branner Earth Sciences Library, Stanford University, received approval of a plan to test the feasibility of performing their own RLIN minimal-level cataloging of the earth sciences map collection. Cataloging of this valuable collection of cartographic material had long been urged by Charlotte Derksen, Head of the Branner Library, and by geology faculty. Ms. Derksen had estimated in 1982 that of the 75,000 non-cataloged maps comprising the earth sciences collection (total has since been revised to equal over 90,000 maps), 72,000 were actually in series. A large portion of this number belong to the 7.5' and 15' USGS topographic map series which can be handled by two terminal set catalog records, so it was felt that the amount of cataloging to be done was large, but not insurmountable.

Some of the recently received maps were being cataloged at this time by the main library's Catalog and Serials Departments. Any attempt at retrospective map cataloging, however, would have been very difficult for the main library's catalogers to absorb. It was obvious to Ms. Derksen and her staff that, at a minimum, consistent classification of all maps was needed. Although the collection was perceived to be a good one, it was very difficult for patrons to physically locate individual items. The advent of the SOCRATES online patron access system in September 1983 made cataloging even more desirable to all concerned. Planning began in earnest to gain approval for a test project.

Ms. Derksen and the Branner Map Specialist carefully developed the procedures for map cataloging, with the approval and support of the main library's cataloging staff. Initially, several discussions on procedure took place with cataloging staff. After these preliminary discussions, Ms. Derksen wrote several detailed memos which were, in effect, drafts of procedures. [Refer to July 26, 1988 memo that begins on next page.]

The Head of Copy Cataloging at the main library was assigned to be the liaison to Branner and she immediately responded with her corrections and additions to the draft. Thus, point by point, the staff of the two functional areas came to an agreement and understanding of the exact procedure to be followed.

After all the basic procedures were in place, Ms. Derksen and LeiLani Freund, Map Specialist, began preparing worksheets to be used by the Branner staff who would be performing many of the initial cataloging steps. Two paraprofessionals at the Library Specialist II level were assigned for one-quarter of their job assignment to the map cataloging tasks. The rest of their assignment remained as before. Although these two staff members had never cataloged before, they were both very familiar with maps and the information maps contain. The Map Specialist (Lib. Specialist IV) was assigned approximately 40% to cataloging.

[Text resumes on page 8]

TO: CPCC
FROM: Charlotte Derksen
RE: Maps Copy Cataloging in Branner

DATE: July 26, 1988

This is a description of the processing that Branner staff presently do in RLIN using cataloging copy. This memo includes the special (local) headings and local practices Branner staff needs to incorporate into these records and into the workflow.

There is a separate memo on original records as input by Branner staff.

Processing of Different Types of Copy

1. Online Library of Congress and RLG AACR2 copy:

Branner staff:

a. Match online record to the map being processed for typographical correctness. Check all fixed and variable Marc fields for correctness and complete all coding. If changes are made to any fields, change the second and third numbers in the CC fixed field code to '99'.

b. Do not check personal and corporate name headings in the LC authority file. Do check corporate names in the Branner Corporate Body (BCB) file for consistency; report all inconsistencies to Branner map cataloging supervisor.

c. If series is/are present and copy is AACR2 LC/UCB copy, do not check in the NAF file but do check in the manual Branner series file (BSF). If series/serial not included in BSF, search Socrates for form of series used by Serials/Gov. Docs. If the series has not been used before in the Branner LI or if there is no conflict between past use of the series and the form on the copy, copy cataloger proceeds. If, however, the form of series used in the past varies from the form of series on copy in hand, the record should be bounced to the Branner map cataloging supervisor; the map supervisor will report problems to Serials Cataloging or Catalog Dept.

If the series does not appear in either the BSF or SOCRATES, and it is a new series received on standing order, depository, or state purchase, pass to serials cataloging unit for serials cataloging. If it is not new to Branner then search NAF/RLIN for AACR2 form of entry. If no record is found, try USGS catalog for AACR2 form of entry. If a proper form is found, add to BSF. If no record is found, bounce to Map Specialist.

If copy in hand is AACR2 RLG copy, check in the manual Branner series file (BSF); if form in BSF matches copy, proceed. If series/serial not included in BSF, check NAF/Socrates for series and use NAF/Socrates AACR2 form of series rather than the RLG AACR2 form of series on the copy. If there is no authority record for the series in NAF, use RLG AACR2 form on copy. In either case (whether copy cataloger finds NAF record or uses RLG AACR2 form of series) he/she should add the series to the BSF. If the form of series used in the past varies from the form of series on the copy, the record should be bounced to the Branner cataloging supervisor. [CCS staff checks series in the manual series file and then in the card catalog, and then in NAF. The CCS staff is responsible for triggering the inclusion of a new or revised heading into the manual series authority file and for verifying or creating AACR2 forms of series.]

d. Add local donor or restricted use notes when appropriate.

e. If non-G classification has been used by LC, copy cataloger should flag for reclassification, by Cataloging Supervisor, to G call number. This applies only to maps not in pockets of books, journals, technical reports.

f. Copy cataloger accepts any 650 0 and 651 0 fields on the copy without further searching or verification but writes out any abbreviations in those subject headings. Copy cataloger should flag records for which no geographic subject heading is listed and bounce record to the Branner cataloging supervisor. In addition, he/she will be given, or in straightforward cases will add by himself/herself, local subject headings, consisting of geographic codes or grid numbers.

2. Online Library of Congress and RLG pre-AACR2 copy:

Branner staff:

a. Match online record with the item being processed for typographical errors, and check Marc tags for correctness and complete all coding.

b. Check each personal and corporate name in the LC online authority file and replace pre-AACR2 form with the AACR2 form. If there is no AACR2 authority record for the name in NAF, check Socrates for the form of the name. If only one form is found in Socrates, use it. If two forms are found (AACR2 and pre-AACR2 in case of split files) use AACR2 form. If the heading does not appear in Socrates, check RLIN/USGS library catalog for AACR2 form; if no AACR2 authority form is found, bounce to cataloging supervisor.

c. If series is/are present, check BSF for series/set name, and proceed. If not in BSF, check NAF file for AACR2 form of the series. If an AACR2 LC authority record is available in NAF, print out the series record. The copy cataloger should also check to see whether the old form of the series has been used in the Branner LI file. If the pre-AACR2 form has been used in the Branner LI [this should happen very rarely, as most serials/series that were cataloged were done after the advent of AACR2], the series in those record(s) needs to be revised to the AACR2 form and the copy cataloger can proceed to process the new item with the AACR2 form of the series. If there is no AACR2 authority in NAF for the series, the copy cataloger needs to check the Branner LI for past use of the series. For all practical purposes the Branner file will start fresh so there should be no pre-AACR2 series on file. If there is no conflict between the form of series used in the past and the series on the copy in hand or if the series has not been used in the past, the copy cataloger can proceed with the form of series on the copy in hand. If there is a conflict between past usage and the form in hand, record should be referred to the Branner cataloging supervisor.

d. Add local donor or restricted use notes when appropriate.

e. If non-G classification is used, copy cataloger so flags record for cataloging supervisor for assignment of G call number. This applies only to maps not in pockets of books, journals, technical reports.

f. Copy cataloger will accept any 650 0 and any 651 0 subject headings on the copy without further verification or searching, but will spell out any **abbreviations** found in these subject headings. **Copy cataloger will delete any 650 1 and 651 1's in the record.** In addition, he/she will be given, or in straightforward cases will add by himself or herself, local subject headings which consist of geographic codes or grid numbers.

3. Manual Library of Congress pre-A2 copy: [Very rare procedure.]

Branner staff:

a. Check manual copy to determine if it matches item in hand. Modernize some of the bibliographic conventions if appropriate. Follow CCS guidelines for appropriate editing of manual copy.

b. Check personal and corporate headings in the NAF and replace headings which have AACR2 form in NAF with that form of name. If there is no AACR2 heading in NAF, search Socrates. If only one form of the name is found in Socrates use it. If two forms of the name are found (AACR2 and pre-AACR2 in case of split files) use the AACR2 form of name. If the name is not in Socrates, use the form of name found on the copy in hand.

c. Follow the same steps as described in 2c. for Branner staff:
Online Library of Congress and RLG pre-AACR2 copy.

d. Add local donor or restricted use note when appropriate.

e. If non-G classification is used, copy cataloger flags record for map cataloging supervisor for assignment of a G call number. This applies only to maps not in pockets of books, journals and technical reports.

f. Copy cataloger will accept all the LC subject headings on the manual copy without further searching or verification. All abbreviations in LC subjects need to be spelled out in the inputting process. Any non-LC subject headings on the manual copy (usually bracketted and preceded by the source, e.g., USGS, etc.) should not be input. In addition, he/she will be given, or in straightforward cases will add by himself/herself, local subject headings which consist of geographic codes or grid numbers.

4. Online RLG & LC copy (minimal cataloging level)

Branner staff:

Copy cataloger can process if G call number is present. Since we are adding only geographic codes, the absence of LC subject heading(s) should not deter us from using copy. Copy cataloger should process as described above depending on whether it is AACR2 or pre-AACR2 copy. LC subject headings from a prescribed list will be added by the Branner Cataloging supervisor. [CS staff: CCS staff processes these records if cataloging copy has a LC call number and if subject heading(s) are present on the copy.]

5. Variant edition copy (manual or online) i.e. copy for another edition:

Branner staff:

Pull online copy, edit following guidelines above, and refer edited copy to Branner cataloging supervisor.

6. Non-standard RLG online copy (AACR2 and pre-AACR2)

Branner staff:

Process the same as categories 1 & 2 above.

7. Online UC-MELVYL or CD-ROM USGS cataloging (in OCLC format). Procedures still to be worked out. Little experience with copy as yet; large tape load of records into MELVYL occurred in the middle of October. USGS disk is also new, so far no unique records retrieved.

If still no record is found, then establish a form using similar serial titles from the same agency; these newly established forms must be: a) passed by the Branner cataloging supervisor; b) added to the BSF; and c) reported to the Catalog Dept. by producing a special 9200 card at point of input into RLIN.

The first worksheets prepared were instructional in nature, designed to include detailed explanation which would lead the inexperienced cataloger step-by-step through the map cataloging process. Worksheets # 1, 2, 3, and 4 are examples of this type, used for original cataloging (no copy found from which to derive). When online cataloging copy is found, checklists #5, 6, and 7 are used to make changes and additions to the copy. These worksheets note all required fields and supply any unchanging values for these fields (e.g.: "9994" is entered in the "CC" Cataloging Category field to denote minimal-level cataloging for **all** original records). The menu-type instructions also precisely lay out options for those values which vary. The authors tried to anticipate problems and include instructions as to whom such problems and decisions should be referred.

As the map cataloging staff members become more comfortable with cataloging, they naturally commit many of the field options and cataloging procedures to memory, enabling them to comfortably use the shorter forms shown here as worksheets #8, 9, 10, 11, and 12.

The fields which can be appropriately supplied by staff at the Library Specialist II level are listed at the end of each long-form worksheet. All worksheets completed by LS II staff are edited by the Map Specialist (LS IV) who also supplies the Library of Congress G-schedule call number, the local topical headings, the series headings, and any questionable or non-AACR2 corporate and personal name entries. The Map Specialist refers to the Branner Librarian all corporate and personal name entry problems which cannot readily be resolved by reference to the LC Authority File or local catalog, as well as all titles for which the subject covered does not seem to fit into the prescribed list of LC topical subject headings. All series heading conflicts (AACR2 vs. established form in the local catalog) are immediately reported to the appropriate cataloging unit at the main library for resolution.

Priority has been given to cataloging all new, incoming maps, followed by retrospective cataloging of the more important map sets. The remainder are cataloged as time permits. Ms. Derksen also makes a point of selecting, for priority cataloging, unique maps found in pockets or bound in the backs of books; these most often require original cataloging. Cataloging has proceeded steadily, in spite of earthquakes, collection shifts, staff turnover, and the many other unexpected events that can befall a library.

The instructional long form of the worksheets has worked well as a training device for new map catalogers, enabling them to begin cataloging relatively quickly. They can find the answers to most of their questions by simply reading the form. The repetition and reinforcement afforded by constant use of the form encourages quick, relatively stress-free learning of the skills necessary for minimal-level cataloging. The maps cataloging supervisor can feel assured that work is progressing with fairly few errors even during the training period for new staff. Those more experienced catalogers may then move on to a worksheet that is less cluttered with directions and more suitable for their level of expertise, but they can always refer back to the long forms as needed. These worksheets and checklists have proven to be quite effective in the implementation of Branner's minimal-level map cataloging. It is hoped they will be of use to other libraries developing similar programs.

Forms:

1. **Instructions - ORIGINAL TERMINAL SETS**
2. **ORIGINAL INSTRUCTIONS - ANALYTIC RECORD**
3. **SINGLE VOL. MONOGRAPH MAP**
4. **SINGLE VOL. MONOGRAPH MAP - Found in Pocket**
5. **TERMINAL SET - EDIT CHECK LIST**
6. **EDIT CHECK LIST - ANALYTIC MAP**
7. **EDIT CHECK LIST - Monograph Map**
8. **TERMINAL SET**
9. **ANALYTIC RECORD**
10. **USGS ANALYTIC RECORD**
11. **SINGLE VOL. MONOGRAPH MAP**
12. **SINGLE VOL. MONOGRAPH MAP - Found in Pocket**

Form # 1 (Page 1 of 4)

Call number

version 07/05/89

Instructions - ORIGINAL TERMINAL SETS

*ID: sys.supd *RTYP: sys.supd *ST: s FRN: x MS: sys.supd EL: ? *AD: sys.supd
 (ST: prompted by system according to mode set)

*CC: 9994 *BLT: em DCF: i CSC: d MOD: x SNR: x ATC: x UD: 01-01-01
 BLT: 'e' 'm' monograph map USED IN MOST CASES

*CP: *L: GRP: b FMT: x PRJ: x
 CP: This field [country of publication] is required. Check list.
 L: This field [language] is required. Check list. If more than one lang. appears,
 record predominant or first language in "L" and record all languages in '041' field.
 GRP: This should be "b" [map series] for terminal sets.

*PC: *PD: / II: GPC: RLF: x
 PC: "m": use when items in set published over a span of time. PD will contain
 beginning and ending date for set. If set is still open, second PD will be "9999."
 Most often used for terminal sets.
 "s": use when all items in set published in the same year. PD will contain that date
 only, e.g. "1936/□□□□."
 "q": use when date is not known or one or more digits are missing. PD contains dates
 for a probable range of time, e.g. 1930/1939 (cataloger deduces that item
 published in '30s).
All of PC options except "s" mandate 2 dates here.

II: "O" Means "No Index present"
 "I" Means "Index present"

GPC: [] Not gov. publ. , "u" unknown if gov. publ.
 "a" autonomous component of USSR, Yugoslavia or Malaysia
 "c" Multilocal (below state) "f" Federal/national,
 "i" international, "l" Local,
 "m" multistate "o" gov. publication - level unknown
 "s" state, prov. "z" gov. pub. - none of above.

MMD: x OR: x POL: x DM: x RR: x COL: x EML: x GEN: x BSE: x
 COM: a SMD: OR: ? CLR: ? MPHY: ? TREP: ? PRD: ? PL: ?
 SMD: 'j' Map
 'k' profile 'r' remote sensing image
 's' section 'z' other map type

COM: d SMD: x OR: x CLR: x MPHY: x TREP: x

034 1 □ \$b _____ 034 1 □ \$b _____
 034 1 □ a \$b _____ \$d _____ \$e _____

\$f _____ \$g _____
 \$bscale denominator [if given on map] For term. sets, more than one scale may be
 present. In these cases 034\$b is repeatable. Do not repeat lat/long.
 \$d westernmost long. (W[E]xxxxxxx) \$e easternmost long. (W[E]xxxxxxx)
 \$f northernmost lat. (N[S]xxxxxxx) \$g southernmost lat. (N[S]xxxxxxx)
 [if given on map] IF not given, do NOT include this information.

040 □ □ CSt-ES\$cCSt-ES

041 □ □ _____

First record language listed in 'Field L'; list all others (up to six) in alphabetical order.
 If more than six, list language of title, followed by "mul", e.g. "fremul."
Use only if more than one language on piece.

Form # 1 (Page 3 of 4)

~505 x[]

- x= '0' Contents complete
 '1' Contents incomplete and unavailable
 '2' Note describes only selected parts of work

Used for list of individual sheet titles, in a multi-sheet work. Separate titles of sheets by space, double hyphens, space (—). Include up to 65 titles. Use only when a collective title is present; the collective title is listed in 245. If value of field exceeds 21 lines then the 505 field becomes repeatable.
Field not necessary if series is analyzed.

590 [][]

Note field. To be used for donor, condition, or restricted access [in case of restricted access, also put a "\NON CIRCULATING\ in "LANT" on the HOL screen].

690 []0 \$ \$z \$z \$xMaps.

Repeatable. Include up to 6 of these.

a=Topical heading: Continental shelf; Earthquakes; Faults (Geology); Geology; Geology, Structural; Geophysics; Glaciers; Gravity anomalies; Magnetic anomalies; Magnetism, Terrestrial; Mines and Mineral Resources; Ore-deposits, Petroleum; Petroleum\$x Geology; Stratigraphic correlation; Submarine Geology; Submarine Topography; Volcanism; Water, Underground. Also individual mineral/resource names.

~z=Name of Place eg. California. Go down to name of county [if applicable] for US. For Canada, Great Britain, U.S., USSR use name of state/province/etc. - Name of local entity. EG. \$zCalifornia - \$zSan Mateo County NOT US-California.... For all other countries use \$zName of country \$z Name of local entity. EG. \$zAustralia\$zQueensland. Do not repeat \$z more than two times in each 690 subfield.

~691 []4 GRID LOCATION.

Repeatable. **Must be added if scale larger than 1:1,000,000. For terminal sets add up to 8 of these.** May be either in 4-digit or 6-digit form. EG. NH10 or NH06 [not NH6] (Used for small scale maps.) **OR** EG NH1212 or NJ1008 [not NJ108] (Used for large scale maps.)

~ @700 y0 . \$d

y='1' Single surname, '2' Multiple surname

Check NAF, SOCRATES, RLIN.

a=Name, Repeat field up to 3 times. Include all Stanford names.

d=dates of birth, death, etc. (Not required unless in source of authority.) End field with ".", unless ending with an open date, e.g. 1941-.

@ 710 y0 . \$b

y='1' Place or place and name '2' Name (Direct order)

Use if more than one survey /society was responsible for map. Check yourself for accurate spelling. Repeatable [No limit on number of agencies.]

Check Branner Corporate Body [BCB]file,NAF, SOCRATES, USGS for form.

If not listed in BCB, please add printout to file. Notify librarian if no entry found. End field with ".".

740 y1

y=Number of nonfiling characters

Use for foreign language titles. Additional titles. Check yourself for accurate spelling. Repeatable. End field with ".".

Form # 1 (Page 4 of 4)**Legend:**

□ indicates blank space.

@ Check authority file/NAF/SOCRATES. IF results of corporate body search are not found in BCB file, please insert printout of NAF/Socrates results. Note: All corporate body entries are in AACR2 form. All personal names are in AACR2 form if found on NAF, RLIN or SOCRATES in that form.

***Required by RLIN, in order to compile record.**

~Priority for Branner cataloging. When recording information on cataloging worksheet, if information in these fields is not pertinent to map please put line through blank. When inputting, if not filled in - stop, and find information.

x Indicates a fixed field which is not required.

The following can be filled in by LSII's: [Although checked by LSIV.]

Fixed fields: CP, L, GRP,
PC/PD, II, GPC,
SMD

Variable fields: 034, 110, [242], 245, 255, 300, 505, 590, 691, 700, 710.

Form # 2 (Page 1 of 4)

Call number

version 07/05/89

ORIGINAL INSTRUCTIONS - ANALYTIC RECORD

*ID: sys.supd *RTYP: sys.supd *ST: s FRN: x MS: sys.supd EL: ? * AD: sys.supd
ST:prompted by system according to mode set.

*CC:9994 *BLT:em DCF:i CSC:d MOD:x SNR:x ATC: x UD: 01-01-01
 BLT: 'e','b' one map on a single sheet [serial] with several maps
 'm' monograph map **USED IN MOST CASES**

*CP:___ *L:___ GRP:a FMT: x PRJ: x

CP: This field [country of publication] is required. Check list.

L: This field [language] is required. Check list. If more than one language, enter predominant or first language in 'L' and all languages in 041.

GRP: 'a' single map.

*PC:___ *PD:___/___II:___ ~GPC:___ RLF: x

PC/PD: 'q' date is unknown. PD contains a range of dates, e.g. '1900/curr.yr' or '1930/1939' if decade of publication is known.

'r' : item is a reprint. PD contains reprint or reissue date and original date, e.g. "1982/1986."

's' : single pub.date. PD contains date/□□□□. **USED IN MOST CASES**

II: "O" Means "No Index present" "1" Means "Index present"

~GPC: "□" "Not gov. pub. , "u" unknown if gov. publ.

"a" autonomous component of USSR, Yugoslavia or Malaysia

"c" Multilocal (below state) "f" Federal/national,

"i" international, "l" Local,

"m" multistate

"o" gov. publication - level unknown

"s" state, prov.

"z" gov. pub. - none of above.

MMD: x OR: x POL: x DM: x RR: x COL: x EML: x GEN: x BSE: x

COM:a SMD:___OR: ? CLR: ? MPHY: ? TREP: ? PRD: ? PL:?

SMD:'j' Map 'k' profile

'r' remote sensing image

's' section

'z' other map type

COM:x SMD: x OR: x CLR: x MPHY: x TREP: x

034 1 a \$b \$d \$e \$f \$g

\$bscale denominator [if given on map]

\$dwesternmost long. (Wxxxxxxx)

\$eeasternmost long. (Exxxxxxx)

\$fnorthernmost lat. (Nxxxxxxx)

\$gsouthernmost lat. (Sxxxxxxx)

[if given on map] **IF not given, do not include this information.**

040 □□CSt-ES\$cCSt-ES

041 □□

First record language listed in 'Field I'; list all others (up to six) in alphabetical order.

If more than six, list language of title, followed by "mul", e.g. "fremul."

Use only if more than one language on piece.

052 □□ \$b \$b

Must agree with appropriate G schedule number, except dropping the "G". Value should be placed in subfield "a". Area cutter can be placed in subfield "b". Field can be repeated if item covers more than 1 geographic area, but if 2 or more subareas are represented by the same area code, use one 052 field for all, putting each subarea in a separate subfield b in the same 052 field.

086 □□

Superintendent of Documents Number. Use for USGS and US - Bur. Mines publications

only. GQ - I19.88:# ; GP - I19.87:# ; HA - I19.89:#; I - I19.81:#

MF - I18.113:#; OC - I19.92:#; OM - I19.93:#; Coal - I19.85:#

Form # 2 (Page 2 of 4)

- @ 100 x[] _____ \$d
 x= '1' Single surname or '2' Multiple surname.
This field should be used very rarely. Main entry most commonly entered under corporate body. d=dates of birth, death,etc. [not required for locally established headings]. End field with ".", unless ending with an open date, e.g. 1941-.
- @ ~110 y[] _____ . \$b _____ . \$b
 y=1 - place or place and agency name. In this case the name of the gov. agency appears in \$b, e.g. Alaska. Bureau.... 2 - Name direct order, e.g. Alaskan state....
 a=Name of corporate body or a place.
 b=Each subordinate unite in the hierarchy. [repeatable]
Check Branner Corporate Body [BCB]file,NAF, SOCRATES for form. If not listed in BCB, please add printout to file. Notify librarian if no entry found.
- 242 1y _____
 y= Number of nonfiling charagers [0-9]
 Title translated by the cataloging agency. Do not use this field if the title in translation appears on the piece.
- *245xy _____
 : \$b _____
 x= '0' Title main entry or '1' All other titles.
 y=number of nonfiling characters.
 a=Title b=Subtitles, parallel titles, other information.
In general, fill in \$a and \$b(if appropriate) Recheck spelling. Precede \$b with '(space)'. Report titles or separate works by the same in \$a when there is no composite title for the whole. The titles are separated from each other by space-semicolon-space (;), eg. Geology of Western Canada ; Geophysics of Western Canada. End field with '.
- 255 [][] Scale 1: _____
 Should always be entered in "Scale 1:xxx" form not in "1 in = xx" form.
 Should be included if scale is listed on map. Do not include other information.
 Other options: "Scale not given." or "Scales vary."
- 260 1[] \$c _____
 Date of map's actual composition by authors/agency.
- *300 [][] _____ + \$e
 x number of maps on x number of sheets, eg. 4 maps on 3 sheets;
 2 profiles; + \$e accompanying materials.
- 440 []y _____ : \$y
 y=no. of nonfiling characters
 Repeatable. \$aSeries statement entered under title - traced.
 \$a - Title of series. [\$n-no. of part/section \$p-name of part/section]
 \$v - vol / sheet no. Precede \$v with 'space ;'.
- ~
 OR
 490 1[] _____ : \$y
 Repeatable. \$aSeries statement traced differently. **Must be paired with 810/830.**
 \$a Title of series. \$v vol/sheet no. **Precede \$v with 'space ;'.**
If either/both of these fields are used, check for accuracy of spelling.
Check Branner Serial Entry [BSE] list, SOCRATES, NAF for form. If not in BSE list, please add to BSE as found in SOCRATES, NAF. If not found in BSE, SOCRATES or NAF, bounce to librarian.

Form # 2 (Page 3 of 4)

500

Note field.

~505

x= '0' Contents complete Most common '1' Contents incomplete and unavailable. '2' Note describes only selected parts of work. Used for list of individual sheet titles, in a multi-sheet work. Separate titles of sheets by space, double hyphens, space (—). Use only when a collective title is present; the collective title is listed in 245. End field with ' '

590

Local notes field. To be used for donor, condition, or restricted access [in case of restricted access, also put a "\NON CIRCULATING\" in "LANT" on the HOL screen] End field with ' '

690 \$

\$z

\$z

\$xMaps.

Repeatable. Include up to 3 - to expand geographic NOT subject access.

a=Topical heading: Continental shelf; Earthquakes; Faults (Geology); Geology; Geology, Structural; Geophysics; Glaciers; Gravity anomalies; Magnetic anomalies; Magnetism, Terrestrial; Mines and mineral resources; Ore-deposits, Petroleum; Petroleum\$xGeology; Stratigraphic correlation; Submarine geology; Submarine topography; Volcanism; Water, Underground Also individual mineral/resource names.

~z=Name of Place eg. California. Go down to name of county [if applicable]for US. For Canada, Great Britain, US., USSR use name of state/province/etc. - Name of local entity.

EG. \$zCalifornia - \$zSan Mateo County NOT US-California.... For all other countries use \$zName of country \$z Name of local entity. EG.\$zAustralia\$zQueensland'. Do not repeat more than two times in one 690 field.

~691

GRID LOCATION.

Repeatable.**Must be added. Include up to 3 of these.** May be either in 4 'digit' or 6 digit form. EG. NH10 or NH06 [not NH6] (Used for maps of scale 1:250,000 to 1,000,000.) **OR** EG NH1212 or NJ1008 [not NJ108] (Used for maps of scale larger than 1:250,000.)

@ 700

. \$d

y='1' Single surname, '2' Multiple surname. Check NAF, SOCRATES

a=Name [in reverse order], Repeat field up to 3 times. Include all Stanford names.

Check accuracy of spelling.d=dates of birth, death,etc. (Not required unless in source of authority.) End field with ".", unless ending with an open date, e.g. 1941-.

@ 710

. \$b

. \$b

x='1' Place or place and agency name, E.G. Alaska. Bureau... 2 - Name direct order. E.G. Alaskan state...

\$a [Corporate] name ' ' \$b Each subordinate Unit in Hierarchy ' '

Use if more than one survey /society was responsible for map. Rptble.

Check Branner Corporate Body [BCB]file,NAF, SOCRATES, USGS for form.

If not listed in BCB, please add printout to file. Notify librarian if no entry found.

711

Used for name of conference proceedings associated with the map .Check all subfields for accuracy/spelling. End field with ' '

Form # 2 (Page 4 of 4)

740 y1

y=Number of nonfiling characters

Use for foreign language titles. Additional titles. Repeatable. Check yourself for accuracy of spelling. End field with ‘810 x[] . \$b . \$t ; \$vx='1' Place or place and agency name. E.G. Alaska. Bureau... 2 - Name direct order.
E.G. Alaskan state...

~ Repeatable. Use for Series added entry under corporate name/title.

**OR \$a - [Corporate agency] name'. ' \$b Subordinate name in hierarchy [repeatable] plus title.
[\$n-no. of part/section \$p-name of part/section] \$t title [];
\$v - vol/sheet no. End field with ‘**830 []y . \$v

y=Number of nonfiling characters

Repeatable. Use for series added entry entered under uniform title.

\$a - Title of series.'[];' \$v - vol/sheet no. End field with a ‘

8xx If either/both of these fields are used, check for accuracy of spelling.**Check Branner Serial Entry [BSE] list, SOCRATES, NAF for form. If not in BSE list, please add to BSE as found in SOCRATES, NAF. If not found in BSE, SOCRATES or NAF, bounce to librarian.****Legend:**

[] indicates blank space.

@ Check authority file/NAF/SOCRATES. IF results of corporate body search are not found in BCB file, please insert printout of NAF/Socrates results. Note: All Corporate Body entries are in AACR2 form. All personal names are in AACR2 form if found on NAF, Socrates in that form.***Required by RLIN, in order to compile record.****-Priority for Branner cataloging. When filling in worksheet, if information is not pertinent to map, please put line through blank. When inputting record onto RLIN if it is not filled in - stop inputting record and find information.****x indicates a fixed field which is not required.**

The following can be filled in by LSII's: [Although checked by LSIV.]

Call number

Fixed fields: CP, L, GRP, PC/PD, II, GPC, SMD

Variable fields: 034, 110, [242], 245, 255, 300, 4xx/810/830,
500, 505, 590, 691, 700, 710, 740

Form # 3 (Page 1 of 3)

Call number

version 07/05/89

SINGLE VOL. MONOGRAPH MAP

*ID: sys.supd *RTYP: sys.supd *ST: p FRN: x MS: sys.supd EL: ? *AD: sys.supd
ST:prompted by system according to mode set.

*CC:9994 *BLT:em DCF:i CSC:d MOD: x SNR: x ATC: x UD: 01-01-01

BLT: 'e' 'a' one map on a single sheet [monograph] that contains several maps.
 'c' collection - made up multipart set

'm' monograph map **USED IN MOST CASES**

*CP:___ *L:___ GRP: a FMT: x PRJ: x

CP:___ This field [country of publication] is required. Check list.

L:___ This field [language] is required. Check list. If more than one language,
 enter predominant or first lang. in "L" and record all languages in 041 field.

*PC:___ *PD:___/___II:___~GPC:___RLF: x

PC/PD:'q' date is uncertain. Then PD contains '1900/curr.yr' or
 e.g.'1930/1939' if decade of publication is known.

'r' two dates: PD contains reprint/reissue date and original date.

's' single pub. date. PD contains date/□□□□. **USED IN MOST CASES**

II: "O" Means "No Index present" "I" Means "Index present"

GPC: " " Not gov. pub. , "u" unknown if gov. publ.

"a" autonomous component of USSR, Yugoslavia or Malaysia

"c" Multilocal (below state) "f" Federal/national,

"i" international, "l" Local,

"m" multistate

"o" gov. publication - level unknown

"s" state, prov. "z" gov. pub. - none of above.

MMD: x OR: x POL: x DM: x RR: x COL: x EML: x GEN: x BSE: x

COM:a SMD:___OR: ? CLR: ? MPHY: ? TREP: ? PRD: ? PL: ?

SMD:'j' Map

'k' profile

'r' remote sensing image

's' section

'z' other map type

COM:d SMD: x OR: x CLR: x MPHY: x TREP: x

034 1□ a\$ \$ \$ \$ \$

\$bscale denominator [if given on map]

\$dwesternmost long. (Wxxxxxxx)

\$eeasternmost long. (Exxxxxxx)

\$fnorthernmost lat. (Nxxxxxxx)

\$gsouthernmost lat. (Sxxxxxxx)

[if given on map] IF not given, do NOT include this information.

040 □□ CSt-ES\$cCSt-ES

041 □□ _____

First record language listed in 'Field L'; list all others (up to six) in alphabetical order.

If more than six, list language of title, followed by "mul", e.g. "fremul."

Use only if more than one language on piece.

052 □□ \$ \$

Must agree with appropriate G schedule number, except dropping the "G". Value should be placed in subfield "a". Area cutter can be placed in subfield "b". Field "c" can be repeated if item covers more than 1 geographic area, but if 2 or more subareas are represented by the same area code, use one 052 field for all, putting each subarea in separate subfield b in same 052 field.

@ 100 x□ _____ . \$

x= '1' Single surname or '2' Multiple surname.

This field should be use very rarely. Main entry is most commonly under corporate body.

d=dates of birth, death,etc.[not required for locally established headings] ".",

unless an open date, e.g. 1941- .

Form # 3 (Page 3 of 3)

~z= Name of Place eg. California. Go down to name of county [if applicable]for US. For Canada, Great Britain, US., USSR use name of state/province/etc. - Name of local entity. EG. \$zCalifornia - \$zSan Mateo County NOT US-California.... For all other countries use \$zName of country \$z Name of local entity. EG.\$zAustralia\$zQueensland

~691 4 _____ GRID LOCATION.

Repeatable. **Must be added. Include up to 3 of these.** May be either in 4 'digit' or 6 digit form. EG. NH10 or NH06 [not NH6] (Used for maps of scale 1:250,000 to 1,000,000.) **OR** EG NH1212 or NJ1008 [not NJ108] (Used for maps of scales larger than 1:250,000.)

@ 700 y0 _____ \$d

y='1' Single surname, '2' Multiple surname
Check NAF, SOCRATES. a=Name, d=dates of birth, death,etc. Repeat field up to 3 times. Include all Stanford names. (Not required unless in source of authority.) End field with ".", unless ending with an open date, e.g. 1941-.

@ 710 y0 _____ \$b _____ \$b

y= 1 Place or place and agency name. E.G. Alaska. Bureau.... 2 - Name direct order. E.G. Alaskan state...

Use if more than one survey /society was responsible for map. Rptble.
Check Branner Corporate Body [BCB]file,NAF, SOCRATES, USGS for form.
If not listed in BCB, please add printout to file. Notify librarian if no entry found. If not in place or place/name form, also use 871. End field with "."

711 20 _____

Used for name of conference proceedings associated with the map. End field with"."

740 y1 _____

y=Number of nonfiling characters
Use for foreign language titles. Additional titles. Check yourself for accurate spelling. End field with ".".

Legend:

indicates blank space.

@ Check authority file/NAF/SOCRATES. IF results of corporate body search are not found in BCB file, please insert printout of NAF/Socrates results. Note: All Corporate Body entries are in AACR2 form. All personal names are in AACR2 form if found on NAF, Socrates in that form.

*Required by RLIN, in order to compile record.

~Priority for Branner cataloging. When filling in worksheet, if information is not pertinent to map, please put line through blank. When inputting, if not filled in - stop inputting record and find information.

x indicates a fixed field which is not required.

Form # 4 (Page 1 of 4)

Call Number

version 07/05/89

SINGLE VOL. MONOGRAPH MAP - Found in POCKET

*ID: sys.supd *RTYP: sys.supd *ST: s FRN: x MS: sys.supd EL: ? * AD: sys.supd
ST:prompted by system according to mode set. Change to s if unchecked.

*CC:9994 *BLT:em DCF:i CSC:d MOD: x SNR: x ATC: x UD: 01-01-01
 BLT: 'e' 'a' one map on a single sheet [monograph] with several maps
 'm' monograph map **USED IN MOST CASES**

*CP:___ *L:___ GRP: a FMT: x PRJ: x

CP:___ This field [country of publication] is required. Check list.

L:___ This field [language] is required. Check list. If more than one language appears, record predominant or first lang. in 'L'. Record all languages in '041'.

*PC:___ *PD:___/___ II:___ ~GPC:___ RLF: x

PC/PD:'q' date is unknown. Then PD contains '1900/curr.yr' or
 e.g.'1930/1939' if decade of publication is known.

'r' two dates: PD contains reprint/reissue date and original date.

'q' questionable date

's' single pub. date. PD contains: date/[] [] [] [] . **USED IN MOST CASES**

II: "O" Means "No Index present" "1" Means "Index present"

~GPC:___ " " " Not gov. pub. ,

"u" unknown if gov. publ.

"a" autonomous component of USSR, Yugoslavia or Malaysia

"c" Multilocal (below state)

"f" Federal/national,

"i" international,

"l" Local,

"m" multistate

"o" gov. publication - level unknown

"s" state,prov.

"z" gov. pub. - none of above.

COM:a SMD:___ OR: ? CLR: ? MPHY: ? TREP: ? PRD: ? PL:?

SMD:'j' Map 'k' profile

'r' remote sensing image 's' section

'z' other map type

COM:d SMD: x OR: x CLR: x MPHY: x TREP: x

034 1 [] a \$b \$d \$e \$f \$g
 \$bscale denominator [if given on map] 034 \$a\$b reptble if more than 1 map in pocket.
 \$dwesternmost long. (Wxxxxxxx) \$eeasternmost long. (Exxxxxxx)
 \$fnorthernmost lat. (Nxxxxxxx) \$gsouthernmost lat. (Sxxxxxxx)
 [if given on map] IF not given, do not include this information.

040 [] [] CSt-ES \$c CSt-ES

041 [] [] _____

First record language listed in 'Field L'; list all others (up to six) in alphabetical order.

If more than six, list language of title, followed by "mul", e.g. "fremul."

Use only if more than one language on piece.

052 [] [] _____ \$b _____ \$b _____

Must agree with appropriate G schedule number, except dropping the "G". Value should be placed in subfield "a". Area cutter can be placed in subfield "b". Field can be repeated if item covers more than 1 geographic area, but if 2 or more subareas are represented by the same area code, use one 052 field for all, putting each subarea in a separate subfield b in the same 052 field.

Form # 4 (Page 2 of 4)

086

Gov. doc. [su. docs] class number - USGS/USBM pubs only.
 Bull - I19.3:B#; Circ. - I19.4/2: C#; Prof Pap - I19.16:PP#

@ 100 x _____ \$d

x= '1' Single surname or '2' Multiple surname.

This field should be use very rarely. Main entry most commonly entered under corporate body. d=dates of birth, death,etc.[not required for locally established headings]. End field with ".", unless an open date, e.g. 1941- .

@ -110 y _____ \$b _____ \$b

y=1 - place or place and name. In this case the name of the gov. agency appears in \$b.
 2 - Name direct order.

a=Name of corporate body or a place.

b=Each subordinate unit in the hierarchy. [repeatable]

Check Branner Corporate Body [BCB] file, NAF, SOCRATES for form. If not listed in BCB, please add printout to file. Notify librarian if not found.

242 1y _____

y= Number of nonfiling charagers [0-9] Title translated by the cataloging agency.

Do not use this field if the title in translation appears on the piece.

*245xy _____

: \$b _____

x= '0' Title main entry or '1' All other titles.

y=number of nonfiling characters.

a=Title b=Subtitles, parallel titles, other information.

In general, fill in \$a and \$b(if appropriate) Recheck spelling. Subtitle information is separated from the first part of the title by space : space and such information is included in \$b. Precede \$b with ' '. Use \$a to record separate works by the same author when there is no composite title for the whole. The titles are separated from each other by space-semicolon-space (;) eg. for 2 sheets in one envelope: Geology of Western Canada ; Soils of Western Canada. End field with ' '

~ 255 Scale 1: _____

Should always be entered in "Scale 1:xxx" form not in "1 in = xx" form.

Should be included if scale is listed on map. Do not include other information.

Other options: "Scale not given." or "Scales vary."

260 1 \$c _____

Use for date of publication. Indicator "1" means publisher name not given.

*300 _____ + \$e

x number of maps on x number of sheets, eg. 4 maps on 3 sheets;
 2 profiles; + \$e accompanying materials. End field with ' '

440 y _____ : \$v _____

y=no. of nonfiling characters

Repeatable. \$a Series statement entered under title - traced.

OR \$a - Title of series. [\$n-no. of part/section \$p-name of part/section]

\$v - vol/sheet no.

490 x _____ : \$v _____Repeatable. x=0 if untraced, '1' if traced differently. **Must be paired with 810/830.**

\$a Title of series. \$v vol/sheet no.

Form # 4 (Page 3 of 4)

==== **Do NOT use either of these fields for the name of the series in which pocket the map is found. USE ONLY for series of which the map itself is a part.**
Use of either of these fields should be rare.

500 Accompanies:

_____ **List full name of series/book which the map accompanies, include vol/part number: New Zealand Geological Survey Bulletin no. 14. It is not necessary to check BSE, etc. End field with ‘.’**

~505 x

_____ **x= ‘0’ Contents complete Most common ‘1’ Contents incomplete and unavailable. ‘2’ Note describes only selected parts of work (more published, but we lack them). Used for list of individual sheet titles, in a multi-sheet work. Separate titles of sheets by space, double hyphens, space (—). Use only when a collective title is present; the collective title is listed in 245. End field with ‘.’**

590

_____ **Note field. To be used for donor, condition, or restricted access [in case of restricted access, also put a “\NON CIRCULATING\ in “LANT” on the HOL screen] End field with ‘.’**

690

\$z

\$z

\$xMaps.

_____ **Repeatable. Include up to 3 of these - use to expand geographic not subject access. a=Topical heading: Continental shelf; Earthquakes; Faults (Geology); Geology; Geology, Structural; Geophysics; Glaciers; Gravity Anomalies; Magnetic Anomalies; Magnetism, Terrestrial; Mines and Mineral Resources; Ore-deposits, Petroleum; Petroleum\$xGeology; Stratigraphic correlation; Submarine Geology; Submarine Topography; Volcanism; Water, Underground. Also individual mineral/resource names.**

_____ **-z=Name of Place eg. California. Go down to name of county [up to 3] [if applicable] for US. Do not repeat field more than 3 times. For Canada, Great Britain, US., USSR use name of state/province/etc. - Name of local entity. EG. \$zCalifornia - \$zSan Mateo County NOT US-California.... For all other countries use \$zName of country \$z Name of local entity. EG. \$zAustralia\$zQueensland**

~691 4 _____ **GRID LOCATION.**

_____ **Repeatable. Must be added if scale is larger 1:1,000,000. Include up to 3 of these. May be either in 4 ‘digit’ or 6 digit form. EG. NH10 or NH06 [not NH6] (Used for maps of scale 1:250,000 - 1,000,000) OR EG. NH1212 or NJ1008 [not NJ108] (Used for maps of scale of 1:250,000 or larger.)**

@ 700 y0

_____ \$d

y=‘1’ Single surname, ‘2’ Multiple surname

Check NAF, SOCRATES.

a=Name [in reverse order], **Repeat field up to 3 times. Include all Stanford names.**

Check accuracy of spelling. d=dates of birth, death, etc. (Not required unless in source of authority.) End field with “.”, unless ending with an open date, e.g. 1941-.

d=dates of birth, death, etc. [not required for locally established headings] End field w/‘.’

@ 710 x0

\$b

_____ **x=‘1’ Place or place and name ‘2’ Name (Direct order)**

\$a [Corporate] name ‘.’ \$b Each subordinate Unit in Hierarchy. ‘.’ End field with ‘.’

—continued

Form # 4 (Page 4 of 4)

**Use if more than one survey /society was responsible for map. Rptble.
Check Branner Corporate Body [BCB]file, NAF, SOCRATES, USGS for form.
If not listed in BCB, please add printout to file. Notify librarian if no entry found.**

711 20 _____
Used for name of conference proceedings associated with the map. End field with ‘.’

740 y1 _____
y=Number of nonfiling characters
Use for foreign language titles. Additional titles. Check yourself for accurate spelling. End field with ‘.’

810 x[] _____.\$b
\$t _____;\$v _____
x='1' Place or place and name '2' Name (Direct order)
~ Repeatabe. Use for Series added entry under corporate name/title.
**OR \$a - [Corporate agency] name'. '\$b Subordinate name in hierarchy. [repeat-
able][\$n-no. of part/section \$p-name of part/section]\$t title\$v - vol/sheet no. '.**

830 []y _____;\$y _____.

y=Number of nonfiling characters
Repeatabe. Use for series added entry entered under uniform title.
\$a - Title of series.';\$v - vol/sheet no.'2

====
**If either/both of these fields are used, check for accuracy of spelling.
Check Branner Serial File [BSF] list, SOCRATES, NAF for form. If not in BSF list,
please add to BSE as found in SOCRATES, NAF. If not found in BSF, SOCRATES or
NAF, bounce to librarian.**

Legend:

[] indicates blank space.

@ Check authority file/NAF/SOCRATES. IF results of corporate body search are not found in BCB, please insert printout of NAF/Socrates results. Note: All Corporate Body entries are in AACR2 form. All personal names are in AACR2 form if found on NAF, Socrates in that form.

*Required by RLIN, in order to compile record.

-Priority for Branner cataloging. When filling in form if information is not pertinent to map, please put line through blank. When inputting record onto RLIN if it is not filled in - stop inputting record and find information.

x Indicates a fixed field that is not required.

The following can be filled in by LSII's: [Although checked by LSIV.]

Call number

Fixed fields: CP, L, GRP, PC/PD, II, GPC, SMD

Variable fields: 034, 110, [242], 245, 255, 300, 500, 505, 590, 691, 700, 710, 740.

TERMINAL SET - EDIT CHECK LIST

Version 10/11/88

ID:CUBG87-M93 RTYP:c ST:**p** FRN: MS:n EL: AD: 2-5-87
ST: should be "**p**" [production]

CC:9110 BLT:em DCF:a CSC: MOD: SNR: ATC: UD: 2-5-87
BLT: 1st code = e

2nd code: 'a' one map on a single sheet [monograph] with several maps

'b' one map on a single sheet [serial] with several maps

'c' collection - made up multipart set

'm' monograph map USED IN MOST CASES

DCF:a = A2 record. Accept Authority work at all '@' points. Change 'r' to 'i'.
Check authority[@]. In both cases, remember to check BCB file.

CP:oku L:eng GRP:b FMT: PRJ:ac

CP: This field [country of publication] is required. Check list.

L: This field [language] is required. Check list.

GRP: This should be "b" if terminal set.

PC:m PD:1975/1980 II:0 GPC: RLF:aceg

PC: 'c' two dates, actual date and date of copyright

'm' initial and terminal dates

'q' questionable date (one or more digits are missing)

PD: xxxx/xxxx Required field. Two dates are possible. Check for accuracy. "/"
follows first date.

II: "O" Means "No Index present"

"1" Means "Index present"

GPC: " " Not gov. pub. , "u" unknown if gov. publ.

"a" autonomous component of USSR, Yugoslavia or Malaysia

"c" Multilocal (below state)

"f" Federal/national,

"i" international,

"l" Local,

"m" multistate

"o" gov. publication - level unknown

"s" state,prov.

"z" gov. pub. - none of above.

MMD: OR: POL: DM: RR: COL: EML: GEN: BSE:

COM:a SMD: j OR: CLR: MPHY: TREP: PRD: PL:

COM:d SMD: OR: CLR: MPHY: TREP:

034 1 a\$b20000000

034 1 a\$b10000000\$dE0900000\$e@0500000\$fN0750000\$gS0900000

If present, check for accuracy.

Form # 5 (Page 2 of 3)

040 \$dCStRLIN\$dCst-ES

Remember to fill in IF substantial change is made to the record.

050 0 G9231.C2 s10000\$b.C5

This is call # assigned by LC or a cataloger. Do not change.

052 9231

Must agree with 050 field, except dropping the "G". If not there, forget it.

052 9801 (may be repeated. Don't check second entry.)

@ 100 1 Personal name.

If present, check for accuracy of spelling. Check Socrates/Naf for correct form of entry, IF you have enough information. If present, check that the survey or society responsible for map is listed in the 710 field.

@ 110 2 Circum-Pacific Map Project.

If present, check for accuracy of spelling. Check Branner Corporate Body list, SOCRATES, NAF, lastly USGS for form. If not in BCB list, please add to BCB as found in SOCRATES, NAF, USGS. If not found in BCB, SOCRATES, NAF, or USGS, bounce to librarian.

242 1y\$a

y= Number of nonfiling characters.

This is to be filled in only when there is no English lang. title on the map or in the record.

245 10' Geographic map of the Circum-Pacific region/\$c Circum-Pacific Map Project of the Circum-Pacific Council for Energy and Mineral Resources ; compiled by the U. S. Geological Survey.

This field is required. Check the second indicator which should equal the number of nonfiling characters.*Check for accuracy of spelling in subfield "a" and "b" (if present) only.**

y= Number of nonfiling characters.

255 Scale 1:10,000,000.

255 Scale 1:20,000,000.

Check subfield "a" only, for accuracy. Should be entered in "1:xxx" form not in "1 in = xx" form. Should be included if scale is listed in this form on map. If not in this form on map, we will not add the information. However, do check this field carefully to be sure that map described = map in hand. Might be repeated for terminal sets.

260 0 Tulsa, Okla. :\$bAmerican Association of Petroleum Geologists,\$c1977-1978.

300 6 maps []:\$bcol. ;\$c97 x 132 cm. or smaller.

Check accuracy of subfield "a" number of sheets only.

Form # 5 (Page 3 of 3)

505 0 Northeast quadrant.—Northwest quadrant.—Southeast quadrant.—
Southwest quadrant.—Antarctica.—Pacific Basin sheet.

Check that names of sheets on record match those that we have in hand. Delete any that we do not own. Add additional sheets that we do own that are not on the record.

You may then have to change the second indicator:

x= '0' Contents complete '1' Contents incomplete (we don't have all)
'2' Note describes only selected parts of work.

500 Pacific Basin sheet has scale of 1:20,000,000
(Local Notes)

650 0 Bathymetry\$zPacific Basin\$xMaps.

Subject-geographic subject heading, in this form, should be present. If not, so indicate on record. Check spelling. Do not check non-geographic subject headings.

651 0 Pacific Ocean\$xBathymetric maps.

ERR 652 \$aPacific Basin\$xBathymetry\$xMaps.

652 - If present should be deleted. This is true of all 6xx entries for which the second indicator is not "0".

~691 []4 _____ GRID LOCATION. Either in 4 'digit' or 6 digit form.
e.g., NH06 [not NH6] (small scale maps.)

691 []4 _____ GRID LOCATION. **OR** NJ1008 [not NJ108](lg. scale maps.)
Repeatable. **Must be added. If listed on the map, add. If not, mark for LSIV.**

@ 700 10 Vail, J. R.

If present, check spelling. If not present, but a person[s] was [were] responsible for map, check that names (up to 3, including Stanford- associated names) are listed in the "100" and/or listed in the "796" fields.

@ 710 20 Circum-Pacific Council for Energy and Mineral Resources.

If present, check for accuracy of spelling. Check Branner Corporate Body list, SOCRATES, NAF, lastly USGS for form. If not in BCB list, please add to BCB as found in SOCRATES, NAF, USGS. If not found in BCB, SOCRATES, NAF, or USGS, bounce to librarian.

@ 710 20 Geological Survey (U. S.)

@ 710 20 American Association of Petroleum Geologists.

740 00 Added titles.

Foreign language titles. Additional titles. Check record/yourself for accurate spelling.

Note: if 110/710 field entry forms do not contain adequate information for patron access (eg. Makhon ha-geologi or Geological Survey (U.S.)), please notify LSIV, so that "see references" can be requested from the cataloging department.

Form # 6 (Page 1 of 3)

CN# _____

version 10/11/88

EDIT CHECK LIST — ANALYTIC MAP

ID:DCLC79696503-M RTYP:c ST:p FRN: MS:n EL: AD:12-18-79
 ST:should be "p"[production]

CC:9110 BLT:em DCF:r CSC: MOD: SNR: ATC: UD:01-01-01

BLT: 1st position: 'e'.

2nd position: 'a' one map on a single sheet [monograph] with several maps

'b' one map on a single sheet [serial] with several maps

'c' collection - made up multipart set

'm' monograph map USED IN MOST CASES

**DCF: an A2 record. Accept Authority work. If not 'a', change r to i. Check authority[@].
 In both cases, check BCB file.**

CP:enk L:eng GRP:b FMT: PRJ:

CP: This field [country of publication] is required. Check list.

L: This field [language] is required. Check list.

GRP: This should be "b" if part of a map series.

This should be "c" if part of a map serial.

PC:s PD:1975/ II:0 GPC: RLF:

PD:xxx/xxx Required field. Two dates are possible. Check for accuracy.

"/" follows first date.

II: "O" Means "No Index present"

"1" Means "Index present"

GPC: " " Not gov. pub. ,

"u" unknown if gov. publ.

"a" autonomous component of USSR, Yugoslavia or Malaysia

"c" Multilocal (below state)

"f" Federal/national,

"i" international,

"l" Local,

"m" multistate

"o" gov. publication - level unknown

"s" state,prov.

"z" gov. pub. - none of above.

MMD: OR: POL: DM: RR: COL: EML: GEN: BSE:

COM:a SMD: OR: CLR: MPHY: TREP: PRD: PL:

COM:d SMD: OR: CLR: MPHY: TREP:

010 79696503/MAPS

040 \$dCSIRLIN\$dCst-ES

Remember to fill in IF substantial change is made to the record.

050 0 G8311.C5 1974\$b.G7

This is call # assigned by LC or a cataloger. Do not change.

052 8311

Must agree with 050 field, except dropping the "G". If not there, forget it.

@ 100 1 Personal name.

If present, check for accuracy of spelling. Check Socrates/Naf for correct form of entry, IF you have enough information to make it worthwhile.

If present, check that the survey or society responsible for map is listed in the 710 field.

Form # 6 (Page 2 of 3)

@110 1 Great Britain.\$bDirectorate of Overseas Surveys.

If present, check for accuracy of spelling. Check Branner Corporate Body list, SOCRATES, NAF, lastly USGS for form. If not in BCB list, please add to BCB as found in SOCRATES, NAF, USGS. If not found in BCB, SOCRATES, NAF, or USGS, bounce to librarian.

242 1y\$a

y= Number of nonfiling characters.

This is to be filled in only when there is no English lang. title on the map or in the record.

245 04 The Democratic Republic of Sudan and adjacent areas, geological map / \$cprepared by the Directorate of Overseas Surveys, 1974, in co-operation with the Institute of Geological Sciences, London.

*This field is required. Check the second indicator which should equal the number of nonfiling characters. Check for accuracy of spelling in subfield "a" and "b" (if present) only.

255 Scale 1:2,000,000.

Check subfield "a" only, for accuracy. Should be entered in "1:xxx" form not in "1 in = xx" form. Should be included if scale is listed in this form on map. If not in this form on map, we will not add the information. However, do check this field carefully to be sure that map described = map in hand.

260 0 [Tolworth, Surrey] :\$bThe Directorate,\$c[1975]

300 1 map :\$bcol. ;\$c122 x 93 cm. on 2 sheets 73 x 99 cm.

Check accuracy of subfield "a" number of sheets only.

440 0y\$a

Series statement that is entered under title (traced).

or

490 01Its D.O.S. ; \$v1203A-

Series statement that is traced differently. The 490 must be paired with 830 or 810.

— If either of these 2 fields are present, check for accuracy of spelling. Check Branner Serial Entry list, SOCRATES, NAF for form. If not in BSE list, please add to BSE as found in SOCRATES, NAF. If not found in BSE, SOCRATES OR NAF, bounce to librarian.

507 Scale 1:2,000,000. This should be listed in the 255 field instead. *Delete* if present.

500 "Geological map compiled from interpretations of air photographs and satellite imagery, available publications, maps of neighbouring countries, unpublished material, and field observations by J. R. Vail, 1969-1973."

650 0 Geology\$zSudan\$xMaps.

Subject-geographic subject heading, in this form, should be present. If not, so indicate on record. Check spelling. Do not check non-geographic subject headings.

ERR 652 \$aSudan\$xGeology\$xMaps.

652 - *If present should be deleted.* This is true of all 6xx entries for which the second indicator is not '0'.

~691 04 _____ GRID LOCATION. Either in 4 'digit' or 6 digit form.

e.g., NH06 [not NH6] (Small scale maps.)

691 04 _____ GRID LOCATION. OR NJ1008 [not NJ108](Large scale maps.)

Repeatable. Must be added. If listed on the map, add. If not, mark for LSIV.

@ 700 10 Vail, J. R.

If present, check spelling. If not present, but a person [persons] was [were] responsible for map, check that names (up to 3 and including Stanford-associated names) are listed in the "100" and/or listed in the "700" fields.

Form # 6 (Page 3 of 3)

@ 710 10 Great Britain.\$bInstitute of Geological Sciences.

If present, check for accuracy of spelling. Check Branner Corporate Body list, SOCRATES, NAF, lastly USGS for form. If not in BCB list, please add to BCB as found in SOCRATES, NAF, USGS. If not found in BCB, SOCRATES, NAF, or USGS, bounce to librarian.

@ 710 20 Geological Survey (U.S.)

740 00 Added titles.

Foreign language titles. Additional titles. Check record/yourself for accurate spelling.

@ 810 1[] Great Britain.\$bInstitute of Geological Sciences.\$t.D.O.S. series. Sv.1203-A.

If present, check spelling. Check Branner Serial Entry list, SOCRATES, NAF for form. If not in BSE list, please add to BSE as found in SOCRATES, NAF. If not found in BSE, SOCRATES OR NAF, bounce to librarian.

@ 830 []x

If present, check spelling. Check Branner Serial Entry list, SOCRATES, NAF for form. If not in BSE list, please add to BSE as found in SOCRATES, NAF. If not found in BSE, SOCRATES OR NAF, bounce to librarian.

Note: IF 110/710 entry forms do not contain adequate information for patron access (eg. Makhon ha-geologi or Geological Survey (U. S.)), please notify LSIV, so that "see references" can be requested from the cataloging department.

Form # 7 (Page 1 of 3)

version 10/11/88

EDIT CHECK LIST - Monograph Map

ID:DCLC79696503-M RTYP:c ST:p FRN: MS:n EL: AD:12-18-79
ST:should be "p"[production]

CC:9110 BLT:em DCF:r CSC: MOD: SNR: ATC: UD:01-01-01

BLT: 1st position: e.

2nd position:'a' one map on a single sheet [monograph] with several maps

'b' one map on a single sheet [serial] with several maps

'c' collection - made up multipart set

'm' monograph map USED IN MOST CASES

DCF:an A2 record. Accept Authority work. If not 'a', change r to i. Check authority [@].
In both cases, check BCB file.

CP:enk L:eng GRP:a FMT: PRJ:

CP:___ This field [country of publication] is required. Check list.

L:___ This field [language] is required. Check list.

GRP: This should be "a" if monograph map.

PC:s PD:1975/ II:0 GPC: RLF:

PD:xxxx/xxxx Required field. Two dates are possible. Check for accuracy.

II: _ "O" Means "No Index present"

"1" Means "Index present"

GPC: _ " " Not gov. pub. ,

"u" unknown if gov. publ.

"a" autonomous component of USSR, Yugoslavia or Malaysia

"c" Multilocal (below state) "f" Federal/national,

"i" international, "l" Local,

"m" multistate

"o" gov. publication - level unknown

"s" state,prov.

"z" gov. pub. - none of above.

MMD: OR: POL: DM: RR: COL: EML: GEN: BSE:

COM:a SMD: OR: CLR: MPHY: TREP: PRD: PL:

COM:d SMD: OR: CLR: MPHY: TREP:

010 79696503/MAPS

040 \$dCStRLIN\$CSt-ES

Remember to add, if substantial changes are made.

050 0 G8311.C5 1974\$b.G7

This is call # assigned by LC or a cataloger. Do not change.

052 8311

Must agree with 050 field, except dropping the "G". If not there, forget it.

@ 100 1 Personal name.

If present, check for accuracy of spelling. Check Socrates/Naf for correct form of entry, IF you have enough information. If present, check that the survey or society responsible for map is listed in the 710 field.

@110 1 Great Britain.\$bDirectorate of Overseas Surveys.

If present, check for accuracy of spelling. Check Branner Corporate Body list, SOCRATES, NAF, lastly USGS for form. If not in BCB list, please add to BCB as found in SOCRATES, NAF, USGS. If not found in BCB, SOCRATES, NAF, or USGS, bounce to librarian.

242 1y\$a

y= Number of nonfiling characters.

This is only to be filled in when there is no English language title on the map or in the record.

245 04 The Democratic Republic of Sudan and adjacent areas, geological map /

\$cprepared by the Directorate of Overseas Surveys, 1974, in co-operation with the Institute of Geological Sciences, London.

***This field is required. Check the second indicator which should equal the number of nonfiling characters.**

Check for accuracy of spelling in subfield "a" and "b" (if present) only.

255 Scale 1:2,000,000.

Check subfield "a" only, for accuracy. Should be entered in "1:xxx" form not in "1 in = xx" form. Should be included if scale is listed in this form on map. If not in this form on map, we will not add the information. However, do check this field carefully to be sure that map described = map in hand.

260 0 [Tolworth, Surrey] :\$bThe Directorate,\$c[1975]

Check date carefully.

300 1 map :\$bcol. ;\$c122 x 93 cm. on 2 sheets 73 x 99 cm.

Check accuracy of subfield "a" number of sheets only.

507 Scale 1:2,000,000.

This should be listed in the 255 field instead. Delete if present.

Form # 7 (Page 3 of 3)

500 "Geological map compiled from interpretations of air photographs and satellite imagery, available publications, maps of neighbouring countries, unpublished material, and field observations by J. R. Vail, 1969-1973."

650 0 Geology\$zSudan\$xMaps.

Subject-geographic subject heading, in this form, should be present. If not, so indicate on record. Check spelling. Do not check non-geographic subject headings.

ERR 652 \$aSudan\$xGeology\$xMaps.

652 - If present should be deleted. This is true of all 6xx entries for which the second indicator is not "0".

~691 4 _____ GRID LOCATION. Either in 4 'digit' or 6 digit form.

EG. NH06 [not NH6] (Large scale maps.)

691 4 _____ GRID LOCATION. **OR** NJ1008 [not NJ108](sm. scale maps.)

691 4 _____ GRID LOCATION.

Repeatable. Must be added. If listed on the map, add. If not, mark for LSIV.

@ 700 10 Vail, J. R.

If present, check spelling. If not present, but a person [persons] was [were] responsible for map, check that names (up to 3 and including Stanford-associated names) are listed in the "100" and/or listed in the "700" fields.

@ 710 10 Great Britain.\$bInstitute of Geological Sciences.

If present, check spelling. If not present, but more than one survey /society was responsible for map, check that second agency is listed in the "710". Check Branner Corporate Body list, SOCRATES, NAF, lastly USGS for form. If not in BCB list, please add to BCB as found in SOCRATES, NAF, USGS. If not found in BCB, SOCRATES, NAF, or USGS, bounce to librarian.

@ 710 20 Geological Survey (U. S.)

711 20 \$aSudan Geological Society Annual Meeting,\$n(1st,\$cKhartoum, Sudan).\$tGuidebook.
If present, check all subfields for accuracy/spelling.

740 00 Added titles.

Foreign language titles. Additional titles. Check record/yourself for accurate spelling.

Note: IF 110/710 entry forms do not contain adequate information for patron access (eg. Makhon ha-geologi or Geological Survey (U. S.)), please notify LSIV, so that "see references" can be requested from the cataloging department.

Form # 8 (Page 1 of 2)

TERMINAL SET

Call Number _____

Version 19 Mar. 1990

ID:system suppld. RTYP::system suppld ST:g FRN: MS:n EL: AD :system suppld
CC:9994 BLT:em DCF:i CSC:d MOD: SNR: ATC: UD: :system suppld

CP:___ L: ___ GRP:b_FMT: PRJ:

CP: This field [country of publication] is required. Check list.

L: This field [language] is required. Check list.

GRP: This should be "b" if terminal set.

PC:___ PD:___/___ II:___ GPC:___ RLF:

MMD: OR: POL: DM: RR: COL: EML: GEN: BSE:

COM:a SMD: j OR: ? CLR: ? MPHY: ? TREP: ? PRD: ? PL:?

COM:d SMD: OR: CLR: MPHY: TREP:

010 84690162/MAPS

034 1 a\$b _____ 034 1 a\$b _____

034 1 a\$b _____ \$d _____ \$e _____

\$f _____ \$g _____

TO BE USED ONLY IF DATA IS PRINTED ON MAPS.

040 CSt-ES\$c CSt-ES 041 _____

052 _____

Must agree with G call number, except dropping the "G".

052 _____ (may be repeated. 2nd one doesn't agree with call #)

@110 x _____

x = '1' place or place and name eg. Maryland. Geological Survey.

'2' Name (direct order) eg. Geological Survey (U.S.) CHECK BCF, SOC, NAF.

242 1y\$a _____

y= Number of nonfiling characters. English lang. title not on the map.

*245xy \$a _____

x= '0' Title main entry or '1' All other titles. "[];\$b" before subtitles.

y=number of nonfiling characters.

255 Scale 1: _____ 255 Scale 1: _____

260 1 \$c _____

*300 \$a _____ maps on _____ sheets

+\$e _____

500 _____

500 _____

Form # 8 (Page 2 of 2)

505 x \$a _____

x='0' Contents complete; = '1' incomplete (unavail.); = '2' incomplete (published but we lack)
— between separate sheets named in the contents field.

590 \$a _____

@690 0 \$ _____ \$z

\$z _____ \$xMaps.

a=Topical heading: Continental shelf; Earthquakes; Faults (Geology); Geology; Geology, Structural; Geophysics; Glaciers; Gravity anomalies; Magnetic anomalies; Magnetism, Terrestrial; Mines and mineral resources; Ore-deposits, Petroleum; Petroleum - Geology; Stratigraphic correlation; Submarine geology; Submarine topography; Volcanism; Water, Underground Also individual mineral/resource names.

690 0 _____ \$z _____ \$z _____ \$xMaps.

~691 4 _____ GRID LOCATION. Either in 4 'digit' or 6 digit form.
 EG. NH06 [not NH6] (Smaller scale maps.)

691 4 _____ GRID LOCATION. **OR** NJ1008 [not NJ108](lg. scale maps.)

691 4 _____

@ 700 x0 _____ \$d _____

x='1' Single surname; = '2' Multiple surname

@ 700 x0 _____ \$d _____

@ 700 x0 _____ \$d _____

@ 710 x0 _____

\$b _____

x= '1' Place or place and name; = '2' Name, direct order. (see 110)

@ 710 x0 _____

\$b _____

740 x1 _____

x=Number of nonfiling charcters.

830 y _____

y=Number of nonfiling charcters.

CALL

LOC _____ LCAL

LVOL

LANT \$b\

Place any free-text restricted access notes between back-slashes.

Form # 9 (Page 1 of 2)

Version 19 Mar. 1990

CN _____

ANALYTIC RECORD

*ID: sys.supd *RTYP: sys.supd *ST: s FRN: x MS: sys.supd EL: ? * AD: sys.supd

*CC:9994 *BLT:em DCF: i CSC: d MOD: x SNR: x ATC: x UD: 01-01-01

*CP: _____ *L: _____ GRP: a FMT: x PRJ: x

*PC: _____ *PD: _____ / _____ II: _____ GPC: _____ RLF: x

COM: a SMD: _____ OR: ? CLR: ? MPHY: ? TREP: ? PRD: ? PL: ?

COM: x SMD: x OR: x CLR: x MPHY: x TREP: x

034 1 a \$b _____ \$d _____ \$e _____

\$f _____ \$g _____

040 CST-ES \$c CST-ES 041 _____

052 \$b _____ \$b _____

086 _____

100 x _____

@ 110 x _____

\$b _____ x="1" place and name x="2" name (direct order)

242 1 y _____

*245xy _____

x= '0' title main entry or '1' All other titles. y=number of nonfiling characters. "[];\$b" before subtitle.

255 Scale 1; _____

260 1 \$c _____

*300 _____

+\$e _____

@440 y _____ ; \$v _____

or Series statement that is traced under title.

@490 x _____ ; \$v _____

Series statement that is traced differently; indicator 1 []. Must be paired with 830/810.

If untraced, use 490, indicator - 0 []. No pairing with 830/810. 4xx are rarely used.

500 _____

Form # 9 (Page 2 of 2)

505 x _____

590
local notes

@690 0 \$ _____ \$z _____

\$z _____ \$xMaps.

a=Topical heading: Continental shelf; Earthquakes; Faults (Geology); Geology; Geology, Structural; Geophysics; Glaciers; Gravity anomalies; Magnetic anomalies; Magnetism, Terrestrial; Mines and mineral resources; Ore-deposits, Petroleum; Petroleum - Geology; Stratigraphic correlation; Submarine geology; Submarine topography; Volcanism; Water, Underground Also individual mineral/resource names.

690 0 _____ \$z _____

\$z _____ \$xMaps.

690 0 \$ _____ \$z _____ \$xMaps.

~691 4 _____ GRID LOCATION. Either in 4 'digit' or 6 digit form.
EG. NH06 [not NH6]

691 4 _____ GRID LOCATION. **OR** NJ1008 [not NJ108]

691 4 _____ GRID LOCATION.

@ 700 y0 _____ .sd _____
y = '1' Single surname '2' Multiple surname

@ 700 y0 _____ .sd _____

@ 700 y0 _____ .sd _____

@ 710 x0 _____ \$b _____

x : CHECK BCF, NAF, SOC.

@ 710 x0 _____

_____ \$b _____

740 y1 _____

y=number of nonfiling characters

740 y1 _____

8xx yy _____ : \$v _____

830 y _____ : \$v _____
y=number of nonfiling characters

Form # 10 (Page 1 of 2)

Call No. _____

USGS ANALYTIC RECORD*ID: sys.supd *RTYP: sys.supd *ST: p FRN: x MS: sys.supd EL: ? * AD: sys.supd*CC: 9994 *BLT: em DCF: fl CSC: d MOD: x SNR: x ATC: x UD: 01-01-01*CP: yau *L: eng GRP: c or b FMT: x PRJ: x*PC: ___ *PD: ___ / ___ II: ___ GPC: f RLF: xCOM: a SMD: ___ OR: ? CLR: ? MPHY: ? TREP: ? PRD: ? PL: ?

COM: x SMD: x OR: x CLR: x MPHY: x TREP: x

034 1 a b d e

f g
b scale denominator [if given on map]
d westernmost long. e easternmost long.
f northernmost lat. g southernmost lat.

040 CS ES CS ES 041086 0@ 110 2 Geological Survey (U. S.)*245 xyb / c

x= '0' title main entry or '1' All other titles.
 y=number of nonfiling characters.

255 Scale 1:*300 + e490 ly / Geological Survey (U. S.) lySeries statement that is not entered under title. **Must be paired with 830/810.**5xx 590 @690 0 \$ \$zz x Maps.

a=Topical heading: Continental shelf; Earthquakes; Faults (Geology); Geology; Geology, Structural; Geophysics; Glaciars; Magnetism, Terrestrial; Mines and Mineral Resources; Ore-deposits, Petroleum; Petroleum - Geology; Stratigraphic correlation; Submarine Geology; Submarine Topography; Volcanism; Water, Underground. Individual mineral/resource names.

Form # 10 (Page 2 of 2)

690 □0 _____ \$z
 \$z _____ \$xMaps.

690 □0 \$ _____ \$z _____ \$z _____ \$xMaps.

~691 □4 _____ GRID LOCATION. Either in 4 'digit' or 6 digit form.
 EG. NH06 [not NH6] (Small scale maps.)

691 □4 _____ GRID LOCATION. OR NJ1008 [not NJ108](Lg. scale maps.)

691 □4 _____ GRID LOCATION.

@ 700 y0 _____ \$c
 \$d _____ y= '1' Single surname. '2' Multiple surname

@ 700 y0 _____ \$c
 \$d

@ 700 y0 _____ \$c
 \$d

@ 710 y _____ \$b
 _____ y= '1' place or place/name '2' name (direct order)

@ 710 _____ \$b

740 y0 _____
 y=Number of nonfiling characters

740 y0 _____

830□0 _____ /Geological Survey (U. S.); \$v

871 13 \$j110 \$aUnited States.\$b Geological survey.

Form # 11 (Page 1 of 2)

Call Number

Version 05 July 1989

SINGLE VOL. MONOGRAPH MAP

*ID: sys.supd *RTYP: sys.supd *ST: s FRN: MS: sys.supd EL: ? * AD: sys.supd

*CC:9994 *BLT:em DCF: i CSC: d MOD: S NR: ATC: UD: 01-01-01

*CP: ___ *L: ___ GRP: a FMT: PRJ:

*PC: ___ *PD: ___/___ II: ___ GPC: ___ RLF:

COM: a SMD: j OR: ? CLR: ? MPHY: ? TREP: ? PRD: ? PL: ?

COM: d SMD: x OR: x CLR: x MPHY: x TREP: x

034 1 a \$b _____ \$d _____ \$e _____

\$f _____ \$g _____

TO BE USED ONLY IF DATA IS PRINTED ON MAP.

040 CSt-ES \$c CSt-ES 041 _____

052 _____ \$b _____ 052 _____ \$b _____

086 _____

100 x _____

@ 110 x _____

_____ \$b _____

242 1 _____

*245xy _____

; \$b _____

x = '0' Title main entry or '1' All other titles. y = number of nonfiling characters.

255 Scale 1: _____

260 1 \$c _____

*300 _____

_____ + \$e _____

490 x _____ ; \$v _____

500 _____

505 x _____

- x: "o" contents complete
- "1" incomplete (unavailable; unpublished)
- "2" incomplete (lacking published maps)

Form # 11 (Page 2 of 2)

590 [] []

@690 [] 0 \$ _____ \$z _____

\$z _____ \$xMaps. _____

a=Topical heading: Continental shelf; Earthquakes; Faults (Geology); Geology; Geology, Structural; Geophysics; Glaciers; Gravity anomalies; Magnetic anomalies; Magnetism, Terrestrial; Mines and mineral resources; Ore-deposits, Petroleum; Petroleum Geology; Stratigraphic correlation; Submarine geology; Submarine topography; Volcanism; Water, Underground. Also individual mineral/resource names.

690 [] 0 _____ \$z _____

\$z _____ \$xMaps. _____

690 [] 0 \$ _____ \$z _____

\$z _____ \$xMaps. _____

~691 [] 4 _____ GRID LOCATION. Either in 4 'digit' or 6 digit form.
EG. NH06 [not NH6]

691 [] 4 _____ GRID LOCATION. OR NJ1008 [not NJ108]

691 [] 4 _____ GRID LOCATION.

@ 700 y0 _____

.\$d _____

@ 700 y0 _____

.\$d _____

@ 700 y0 _____

.\$d _____

@ 710 y0 _____

\$b _____

@ 710 y0 _____

\$b _____

@ 711 20 _____

Conference field; use only rarely.

740_y1 _____

740_y1 _____

740_y1 _____

Form # 12 (Page 1 of 2)

CN _____	IMAPI	Version 19 Mar. 1990
<u>Single Volume Monograph - Map Found in Pocket</u>		
*ID: sys.supd *RTYP: sys.supd *ST: <u>s</u> FRN: MS: sys.supd EL: ? * AD: sys.supd		
*CC: <u>9994</u> *BLT: <u>em</u> DCF: <u>i</u> CSC: <u>d</u> MOD: SNR: ATC: UD: 01-01-01		
*CP: _____ *L: _____ GRP: <u>a</u> FMT: PRJ:		
*PC: _____ *PD: _____ / _____ II: _____ GPC: _____ RLF:		
COM: <u>a</u> SMD: <u>j</u> OR: ? CLR: ? MPHY: ? TREP: ? PRD: ? PL: ?		
COM: x SMD: x OR: x CLR: x MPHY: x TREP: x		
034 <u>1</u> <u>a</u> \$b _____ \$d _____ \$e _____		
\$f _____ \$g _____		
TO BE USED ONLY IF DATA IS PRINTED ON MAP.		
040 <u> </u> <u> </u> CSt-ES \$c CSt-ES _____ 041 <u> </u> <u> </u> _____		
052 <u> </u> <u> </u> _____		
@ 110 <u>x</u> <u> </u> \$a _____		
\$b _____		
CHECK BCF, SOC, NAF.		
242 <u>1</u> <u>y</u> \$a _____		
y=number of nonfiling characters		
*245 <u>xy</u> \$a _____		

x= '0' Title main entry or '1' All other titles. y=number of nonfiling characters. "[];\$b" before subtitles.		
255 <u> </u> <u> </u> Scale 1: _____		
260 <u>1</u> <u> </u> \$c _____		
*300 <u> </u> <u> </u> \$a _____		
+\$e _____		
@4 <u>x</u> 0 <u>xy</u> \$a _____ ; \$v _____		
Use only for series of which the map is a part.		
440 <u> </u> <u> </u> <u>y</u> - Series statement that is entered under title. y=no. of nonfiling characters.		
or		
490 <u>1</u> <u> </u> - Series statement traced differently. Must be paired with 830/810.		
500 <u> </u> <u> </u> \$a Accompanies: _____		

Form # 12 (Page 2 of 2)

505 x[]\$a _____

x='0'contents complete; '1'incomplete(unavail.); '2'incomplete(published but we lack)

590 [][]\$a _____

@690 []0 \$ _____ \$z _____

\$z _____ \$xMaps.

a=Topical heading: Continental shelf; Earthquakes; Faults (Geology); Geology; Geology, Structural; Geophysics; Glaciers; Gravity anomalies; Magnetic anomalies; Magnetism. Terrestrial; Mines and mineral resources; Ore-deposits, Petroleum; Petroleum - Geology; Stratigraphic correlation; Submarine geology; Submarine topography; Volcanism; Water, Underground. Also individual mineral/resource names.

USE additional 690's only to include additional geographic subdivisions.

690 []0 \$a _____ \$z _____
\$z _____ \$xMaps.

690 []0 \$ _____ \$z _____ \$xMaps.

~691 []4 _____ GRID LOCATION. Either in 4 'digit' or 6 digit form.
EG. NH06 [not NH6]

691 []4 _____ GRID LOCATION. **OR** NJ1008 [not NJ108]

691 []4 _____ GRID LOCATION.

@ 700 y0\$a _____ . \$d _____
y= '1' single surname. '2' multiple surname

@ 700 y0\$a _____ . \$d _____

@ 700 y0\$a _____ . \$d _____

@ 710 y0\$a _____ \$b _____
_____ y=CHECK BCF, SOC, NAF.

@ 710 y0\$a _____
\$b _____

740 .y1 \$a _____
y=number of non-filing characters

8xx yy\$a _____ : \$v _____

WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF MAP LIBRARIES

1991 SPRING MEETING

March 20-23, 1991

Map and Imagery Lab, University of California, Santa Barbara

Theme: Spatial Data in a Digital World

PRELIMINARY PROGRAM

March 19 POSSIBLE UC/Stanford Map Librarians meeting

March 20 Workshop: "Manipulating Cartographic Data in Digital Form" (lectures and lab)

March 21 8am-noon WAML Executive Board

12:30-1:00pm Registration

1:00- 3:00pm **Spatial Data in Digital Form - the Basics**

3:00-3:30pm break

3:30-4:30pm **WAML business meeting**

4:30-5:30pm **Sounding Board; vendor introductions**

6:30-9:00pm Reception, sponsored by MapLink

March 22 9:00-noon Geographic Information Systems - the basics

noon-1:30pm lunch

1:30-3:00pm **Remote Sensing in Digital Form - the basics**

3:00-3:30pm break

3:30-5:00pm **Digital Spatial Data in the Map Publishers World**

March 23 Tour - possibilities are: Historic Santa Barbara; Santa Barbara region wineries

NEED A ROOMMATE?

Send us your name and telephone number, and we'll tell you who else has called us and is interested in sharing a hotel room. We're still negotiating as to hotel, and have it down to about 3. Looks like about \$70 per night + taxes.

HOSTS: Library, University of California, Santa Barbara
MapLink

CONTACTS:

Mary L. Larsgaard or Larry Carver

Map & Imagery Lab, Library

University of California

Santa Barbara CA 93106

(805)893-4049

fax: (805)893-4676; 8620

e-mail: lb08mll@ucsbvm.bitnet

CONVENTIONS

Are you hosting a forthcoming convention? Please let your IB Editor know your plans (no matter how preliminary), so that prospective attenders will be able to plan well ahead.

The summer 1990 issue of *Geo-Energy* (newsletter of the Energy and Environment Special Group of the Association of American Geographers) notes the group's support of low-waste conferences on p. 3. "Members ... may also want to begin thinking about other impacts of conferences (for example, the emissions from the energy consumed in assembling 3,000 people to meet for 3 days in sealed, space-conditioned hotels probably dwarf the impacts of solid waste), and whether the services that a conference provides can be delivered with less impact. For example, if paper presentations are limited to 15 minutes, more people may argue that the real service at a conference is getting away from the usual setting, meeting people, maintaining contacts and, for geographers, experiencing a new place, rather than providing a forum for presenting scientific or other scholarly information. Some of these functions can be performed without a conference, some probably cannot. Alternatively, as some suggested at the group business meeting, perhaps some services at the conference can be delivered with less impact; the volume of abstracts could be distributed before the conference on diskette or on computer network, rather than paper, with members downloading and printing only those portions they find most valuable."

October 24-27, 1990, NACIS, Orlando FL. Thursday: Cartographic Production (A cost-benefit analysis of computer-aided map design and production; Communicating with a cartographer; Textbook graphic production); Tiny TIGER; Animated Cartography (Tips and techniques for maintaining visual 'headroom' on animated maps; Visualizing Mid-Cretaceous ocean circulation; Summary graphics to supplement animated cartographic sequences); Color as a Map Skill (workshop); Automation in cartography (Global positioning systems, progress and issues; Implementing a cartographic database to enable automation; Cartographic change at National Geography); Round table on ethics in cartography; Atlases (National atlas of Mexico; Changing directions: Historical Atlas of Canada; Climatic atlas of Michigan); Round table on cartography labs in the nineties; Geographic Information Systems (GIS applications for transportation planning; Computer

mapping for decision support in facilities management and environmental compliance in spite of shrinking funds and increasing requirements); Round table on maps and their keepers [Ed. - sounds as if we need a whip and a chair] in the nineties; Cartographic Information (Cartographic information sources on topographic, hydrographic, and cadastral maps; Main factors of land degradation in Mexico; Modern land use planning); Round table on automated cartography in the nineties; General Cartography (Deconstructing Brian Harley or, how cartography lost its virginity; Affordances and invariants in navigation and landscape analysis; Patterns of cartographic materials usage); Round table on commercial mapping in the nineties. [Ed. - Looks EXCELLENT - wish I could have afforded to attend]

November 5-7, 1990, ONLINE/CD-ROM '90 Conference and Exposition, Washington, D.C. Includes such basics as Workshop E-1, "Do-It-Yourself CD-ROM Installation," given by James Speed Hensinger (Bibliographical Center for Research, Denver; yes, he truly IS related to the cartographer) and as advanced as "Publishing Your Own CD-ROM" (Chris Andrews, UniDisc, Mountain View CA). Online Inc., 11 Tannery Lane, Weston CT 06883.

November 5-10, 1990, GIS/LIS '90, Anaheim CA. The exhibits should be worth seeing; for more information, GIS/LIS '90, 5410 Grosvenor Lane, Bethesda MD 20814-2122; (301)493-0200.

March 20-23, 1991 WAML Spring meeting, University of California at Santa Barbara. "Spatial Data in a Digital World." See full-page announcement on the preceding page of this *IB*.

April 29-May 2, 1991 Eighth Thematic Conference, Geologic Remote Sensing, Denver. ERIM/Thematic Conference, Nancy J. Wallman, P.O. Box 8618, Ann Arbor MI 48107-8618.

June 10-13, 1991 International Society of Curators of Early Maps, Uppsala. Topics: improving reference services; cataloging and other documentation of early maps; disaster preparedness; security and thefts; fakes, forgeries and authentication; cartobibliography. Ed Dahl, Cartographic & Architectural Archives, National Archives of Canada, 395 Wellington, Ottawa, Ontario; or Barbara McCorkle, Map Collection, University Library, Yale University.

[continued]

June 14-19, 1991 14th International Conference on the History of Cartography, Uppsala and Stockholm, Sweden: Organising Committee, History of Cartography Conference, Royal Military Archives, S-11588 Stockholm SWEDEN.

Fall, 1991 WAML, California State University, Chico; contact person, Joe Crotts.

cARTE-DECO

For those of us who enjoy maps of imaginary places - Hallmark has come out with a card called, "A Map of Moustershire ..." (100PRF 417-6).

It's that time of year again, when gifts focussed on maps are proffered to our amazed eyes. For a few basic, believable ones, try the fall 1990 Smithsonian catalog: a wooden U.S.A. map puzzle (6021; \$50.00 - I had a cardboard one of these as a child, and loved it); a game called "Where in the world" which claims to teach world awareness (6250; \$35.00); an astrosphere constellation globe (turn on the light and see 70 zodiacs, turn it off and see a celestial globe; 6042; \$75); a world globe which is physical with light off (it figures) and political with light on (6007; \$80); Geo-Safari, an electronic geography game (6210; \$99.95); Smithsonian Institution, Dept. 0006, DC 20073-0006. From Potpourri (Dept. E111A, 120 North Meadows Road, Medfield MA 02052-1586): planet Earth pierced earrings (1 1/2" long, gold continents on blue; 03391, \$22.95); something billed as "Map of the New World" that is actually an Allard double-hemisphere reproduction, in vinyl frame (#51521, \$150). Hammacher Schlemmer (Midwest Operations Center, 91801 LeSaint Drive, Fairfield OH 45014) is offering an electronic world geography game, with either a U.S. geography pack or a world geography pack (3684OR, \$99.95 for base package; U.S. \$12.95, world \$12.95). Also from Potpourri (Dept. P158A, 120 North Meadows Road, Medfield MA 02052-1583), a clock with navigational chart as face and compass points instead of numbers - you may specify any nautical coastal area of U.S. or Great Lakes (#31648, \$84.95); and also an inflatable globe, with endangered animals (16"; #52938, \$10.95). Or how about "Our Town photos"? Exposures (9180 LeSaint Avenue, Fairfield OH 45014) says on p. 56 of their catalog, "With special access to the U.S. Government's files of high altitude

infrared photos, I can now offer professional prints of their spectacular aerial photography. Just give us your town and state, plus an identifiable nearby landmark within an 8-mile radius ... and I will send you an incredibly sharp infrared photo of your area taken from ... 1:40,000." Framed for \$165, un- for \$95 (9" x 9"). Then we have Tom Van Sant, Inc. global products, from the Earth Situation Room, to 7-foot diameter GeoSpheres, to postcards and novelty items; send to Map Appeal, 181 Carlaw Avenue, Suite 310, Toronto, Ontario M4M 2S1 for information. From Signals (POB 64428, St. Paul MN 55164-0428) come the Hugg-A-Planet (11" diameter, #13123, for \$19.95), a planet pillow; and recycled paper giftwrap (maps of the world, in pleasing colors; #17153, \$14.95 for 820"x30" sheets). A new (to me) seller of map-theme items is What on Earth (25801 Richmond Road, Cleveland OH 44146-1486), which has everything from a Beers of the World map poster (M386; \$8.95) to a white on-black universe t-shirt (printed front and back; M34T, \$19.95) to continent socks - black with colored continents (M243Mens or M243Womens, \$10.95). Rand McNally's 1990 gift catalog is also fertile ground for map lovers (POB 1697, Skokie IL 60076). Seen in a Santa Barbara bath shop - a type of rug (have the world at your feet), about 5' x 3', of the world, garish colors, apparently made by Recticel Sutcliffe (England); \$59.95.

Well worth obtaining for your library are topographic cloth maps, "Bandanamaps" as the makers call them. Check these out to hikers, tell the hikers the maps must be dry-cleaned before being returned (although they look as if they can easily be washed, washing has a fading effect over time), and never be concerned again about the aging - not to say destructive - effect hikers have on maps ever again. So they fall in a stream - so what? Maps are mainly CA with a sprinkling of tourist areas from other states: Devils Postpile; Yosemite; Yosemite Valley, Tuolumne Meadows; Merced Peak; Mount Whitney; Mount Goddard; Mount Shasta; Mammoth Lakes (Ansel Adams Wilderness); Desolation Wilderness (Lake Tahoe); Lake Tahoe; Emigrant Gap (CA); Lassen Volcanic National Park; Grass Valley (CA); Point Reyes National Seashore; Big Basin State Park; Big Sur (Ventana Wilderness); Monterey Bay; Palo Alto; Crater Lake; Mount Rainier National Park; Glen Canyon NRA; Grand Canyon National Park; Grand Teton National Park; Yellowstone National Park; Rocky Mountain National Park; Zion National Park; Big Bend National Park; Smoky Mountain National Park; Catocin

Mountain Park. Bandanas about \$4.95, t-shirts about \$8.50 (sweatshirts and long sleeve t-shirts also available). Amazingly enough, these maps are quite clear and legible and are indeed intended to be used in the field.

From the San Diego Union, 2/17/90: students at Davidson College in North Carolina have created a Bathroom Brigade for Geographical Literacy - they've taped world maps to the sides of about 150 bathroom stalls on campus (p. E-2).

Banana Republic has yet another cartographic t-shirt - this one has an astronomer's armillary (1-800-321-6601).

A map makes it into the tough field of library stax advertising, just after the t.p. of *American Libraries*, September 1990; a seismic map of the U.S., to point out areas where stax that can take earthquakes might be a good idea.

polyester encapsulation was used to protect pre-1900 maps. About 400 maps were encapsulated between 1975 and 1978 ... At the present time, maps published before 1931 are stored in locked cases. The materials are accessible to all library users, but require staff assistance and special handling. ... Making copies of materials is as common a request as borrowing for outside use. This process can be very damaging to the materials and some maps and atlases are totally restricted from copying due to fragile condition. When possible, copying is permitted. A new machine in the copying center makes copies 36" wide by any length; color photocopying is available up to 11 x 17 inch-size. ... Very old atlases are placed in slipcases as an alternative to binding in an effort to retain their original binding and format. ... Today's 'common' map may be tomorrow's rare map ... Making a commitment to acquire the cartographic materials to build a well-rounded collection goes hand-in-hand with the commitment to taking the necessary steps and spending the necessary funds to preserve them for tomorrow's user."

NEWS

Preservation

See the *ALCTS Newsletter*, 1(2):14-15, 1990, for a glossary of preservation terms.

In May 1990 *C&RL news* (51, no. 5), the following tips for low-cost environmental control: keep winter heat low; seal windows; keep outside doors and windows closed, and weatherstrip doors; block radiant heat from radiators; keep equipment at one level 24 hours a day; and separate collections that need special conditions, using available spaces the best way.

From *Pimeria*, May 1990 (21, no. 4), on p. 1 Christine Ziegler talks about the measures taken to preserve maps. Chris does a nice job of presenting preservation needs to the public; here are a few quotes: Currently, sheet maps published after 1940 may be borrowed for use outside the building. Unfortunately, on occasion, maps are returned showing signs of having circulated far, far outside the building - and under somewhat rustic conditions ... In the early decades of the Collection, when there was little or no budget for supplies, any available tape, plastic or paper stock was used to mend, ~~fix~~ bunt, or encase maps ... With the passing of time and the whole issue of preservation receiving greater attention, the Map Collection also enhanced the technique used to care for our materials. In 1975,

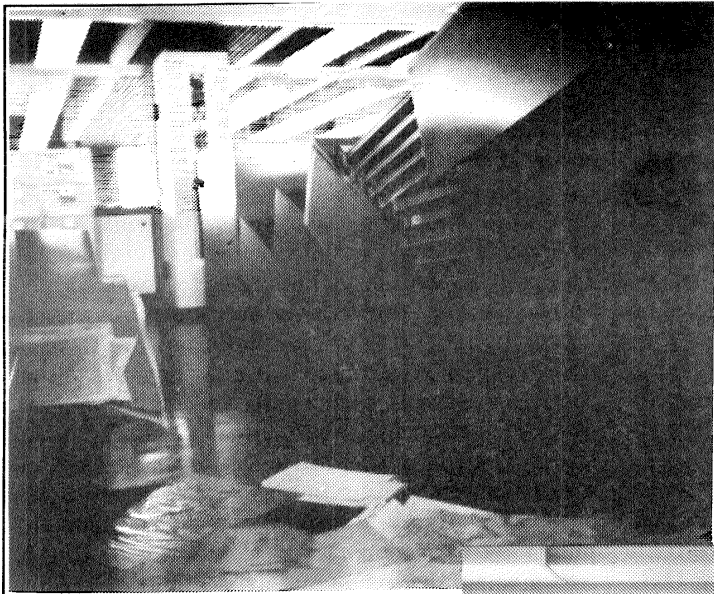
Stanford's Earthquake Damage

A letter from J.K. Herro (Branner Earth Sciences Library, Stanford University), dated April 2, 1990: "Here are the negatives of the snaps taken on October 18th ... I wish I could tell you exactly the time line these map cases followed in opening themselves up and falling over. I remember that the first five or seven seconds were kind of spooky and fun, because there was so much movement of the building but no real awful noises. After that time, the crashing din took a lot of the fun out of the earthquake.

It may be only my imagination but it seems that the crashing noises continued for some time (another five to seven seconds?) after the real shaking had ended.

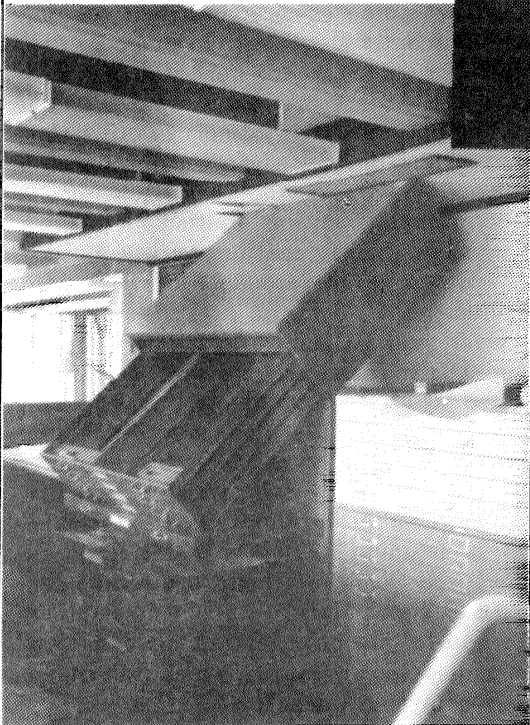
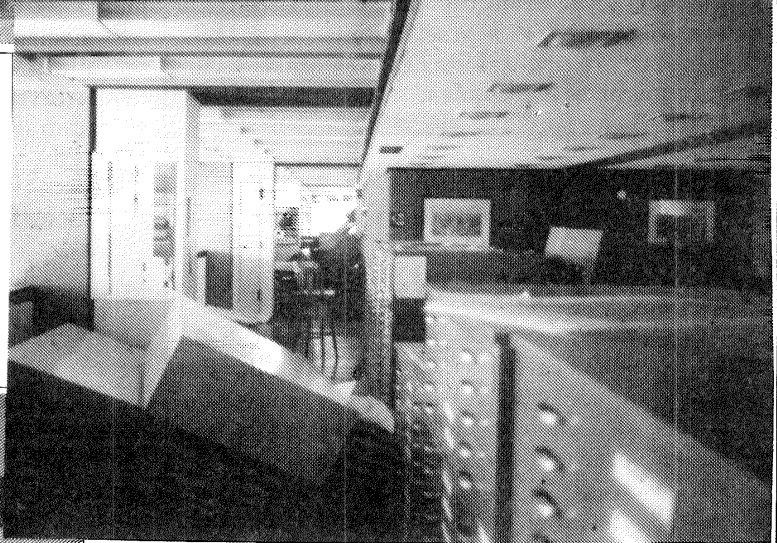
Over the past few weeks Charlotte and I have been experimenting with drawer-containment devices. So far I have not had lots of luck finding the ideal parts - our cases don't have latches or provisions for them. I have tried sticking bits of Velcro to nylon straps of varying weights. Stanford Libraries has its mind on other things, so this is all on our own including buying the material. If you have any good ideas for cheap drawer holder-closers, let us know, Mary!"

[Editor's note: The only device I could think of was the padlocked vertical rod, which isn't cheap. Anyone else have any ideas?]



I wish I could tell you exactly the time line these map cases followed in opening themselves up and falling over. I remember that the first five or seven seconds were kind of spooky and fun, because there was so much movement of the building but no real awful noises. After that time, the crashing din took a lot of the fun out of the [Loma Prieta] earthquake.

JK Herro



Sounding Board

1. **AN UPDATE:** A library or two has taken Larry Cruse up on this one; he's looking forward to having more participants.

Does your library have, or has it had in the past, superseded USGS topos that you wanted to get rid of? and you did so, knowing full well that one map curator's trash is another's treasure and also that you did not have the time to send out a duplicates list? Larry Cruse suggests the establishment of a national network of libraries willing to accept superseded quads; he thinks the best way to run this would be to have a coordinating library in each state able to act as liaison. Each coordinating library would find libraries in its own state willing to accept such quads, perhaps exchanging some it doesn't need (e.g., a library in Wisconsin that desperately needs duplicates of Wisconsin but has no use for superseded quads of Florida) for some that it does. Larry is working on getting this set up with Karl Proehl at Penn State for PA topos. Comments?

To start this off: Larry has 20 years of superseded sheets of all other states (7.5s only thus far). Larry will accept superseded sheets of California and relay to California libraries (initially UC and CSU, but anyone who wants to can get into the act). He'll add other scales if there is an interest. He'll take superseded sheets from UC and CSU libraries, of non-CA states, and find those a home.

This is an excellent project, and one that has needed doing for many years.

[Editor's note: I'm leaving this in for one more issue, and also mentioning it elsewhere in this issue. It's an important project.]

2. **Is there a survey article covering history of atlases from the late 1960s to, say the late 1980s?** like a continuation of C.B. Muriel Lock's "World atlases" section (pp. 80 ff.) in *Maps and atlases...* book. If you know of one, please let your Editor know about it.

3. **From a letter dated May 8, 1990, from Linda L. Hill, 1122 King Ave., Pittsburgh PA 15206, 412/661-2759, cmail - lh@idis.lis.pitt.edu OR llhst4@pittvms.bitnet:** I am casting a wide net to make sure that I have identified any evaluative studies or investigations that have been done on geographic indexing and on retrieval of geographic concepts from online bibliographic files and would like to ask your help. ... I am writing a dissertation on Access to Geographic Concepts in Online Biblio-

graphic Files: Effectiveness of Current Practices and the Potential of a Graphic Interface. The research is based on an analysis of the geographic indexing of 100 documents on the geology and geophysics of the Mediterranean region. The test file consists of duplicate indexing for each of these documents from two online bibliographic fields: Petroleum Abstracts and GeoRef. Each of the documents in the test file contains a map of the study area. I am digitizing these maps and will compare the associated indexing and free-text terminology for the geographic areas with the map representations.

I have searched in vain, so far, for any research, evaluative study or investigation of online retrieval or indexing of geographic concepts. ... But ... I have not found any study that either compares geographic indexing structure and practice among bibliographic files or evaluates the results of online retrieval by geographic location.

Please contact me in the way that is most convenient for you and let me know of any studies that I have missed on geographic indexing and retrieval. If you are particularly interested in this area and in the possibility of developing a graphic interface to supplement word-based retrieval, I would like to hear from you also. Thank you for your help.

4. **Answer from Dan Seldin on BGN gazetteers:** The gazetteers will be put on microfiche and they were caught up in the microfiche default by a GPO contractor. This is why they have stopped coming. At this year's CUAC meeting [Dan sent this to your Editor on 6/30/90], we were shown the stack of boxes of items waiting to be microfilmed and we were told that they have no idea where the gazetteers are in the pile.

5. **From Linda Zelmer (University of Wyoming Geology Library):** how are you classing and filing the USGS 1:25,000 topos?

6. **An answer by Paul Leverenz to an e-mail message from Marilyn Stark on behalf of Rosalia Rooney at the Colorado School of Mines.** Rosalia received a "large gift of foreign and U.S. Navy Hydrographic Office charts" and she wondered if there were a way to convert numbering for all charts to the numbers the DMA Hydrographic Center currently uses (those of us who date back a bit remember the mostly four-digit chart numbers used on old H.O. nautical charts, pre-1972, before DMA converted chart numbers to mostly five-digit numbers). Paul's response follows: The U.S., British, French, Ger-

man, etc., hydrographic agencies do relegate certain small-scale charts to an "International" (INT) chart-numbering system, but there are very few of these, and I don't think they're what you're referring to. If you have nautical charts produced by foreign hydrographic agencies, such as the British Admiralty, the French Service Hydrographique or the German Deutsches Hydrographisches Institut, don't try to change their chart numbers; these are still valid numbers. The best solution for retrieval of foreign charts is to utilize their respective chart catalogs/indexes. DMA converted only a very rare few foreign nautical charts (British Admiralty, Canadian, Danish, Finnish, German, etc.) into its own five-digit chart numbering system, and these are listed in the *DMA numerical listing of charts*, 3rd edition, October 1972. Thus, it's best to keep foreign nautical charts separate from DMA charts. When DMA publishes a nautical chart using, for example, a British (B.A.) chart, it develops its own DMA chart number; the B.A. chart goes back into the drawer full of other B.A. charts, and DMA produces its own version of the B.A. chart, suitable to the U.S. Navy's specifications. Most DMA charts note the source of the hydrographic data, but exclude the exact foreign-agency chart number. To convert old Hydrographic Office or U.S. Coast & Geodetic Survey chart numbers to DMA or National Ocean Service chart numbers, you'll need two separate lists. H.O. charts are converted using the *DMA numerical listing of charts*, 3rd edition (listed above); C.&G.S. charts may be converted with the *DMA numerical listing of charts*, 6th ed., September 1974. The 3rd edition is quite lengthy (more than 22 oversize pages) since there are far more H.O. charts than there are C.&G.S. If you have an old H.O. chart for which you cannot find a new DMA chart number on the conversion list, this means that at some point (before October 1972) that old H.O. chart was cancelled. In the minds of the DMA, cancelled charts no longer exist and should be thrown away. But the minds of resourceful map librarians, these nonentities still serve useful purposes such as sources for historical large-scale topography and bathymetry of islands and coastal areas. The Scripps Institution of Oceanography (SIO) Library maintains some 1,583 obsolete/cancelled H.O. charts. Retrieval is done by using obsolete H.O. chart indexes (anything before 1972 should work); my most recent obsolete H.O. index is 1956, and this works fine.

7. **A question** from Larry Cruse: has anyone ever seen a modern DMA U.S. quad index with columns

and rows? I'm busy working on a new map encapsulating machine and encapsulated quadrangle display system, and not looking forward to overprinting all fifty states. [Ed.: I see Larry's point about the problems of the USGS topo indexing system - alpha by quad - but in many ways it works quite well, and as long as USGS maintains its indexes in that way, I'm not real interested in changing to something else. Larry wonders if anyone has used the numbering system in the new booklet indexes.]

8. **A comment** from Charlotte Derksen, Branner Earth Sciences Library, Stanford, in reference to the GLORIA cd's, of which there seem to be 3; she can get the first one (I believe this is of the Gulf of Mexico) to work, but not the other 2. Has anyone else had any (good) luck on this? UCSB so far hasn't got even the first to work, in spite of a software upgrade, but Peter Brueggeman (I may have misspelled this), Reference Dept., Library, Scripps, has offered to assist.

9. **From your Editor:** does anyone have an address for a firm that sells software called something like Klaritas? The company may be named Compass.

10. **Jenny Marie Johnson** (UWash) asked me how UCSB deals with aerial photography, since she has about 40,000 or so to wade through. UCSB has them arranged by provenance (I don't agree with this - far better to have them by LC class number, in spite of LC's - and indeed any other classification system's - notorious failings when it comes to classing regions); for each flight (except for the uncataloged ones, of which I regret to say there are a goodly number), there is a shelflist composed of formsheets (each 8 1/2" x 11"), which is duplicated however many times needed in order to put a reference by county (e.g., if a flight covers 5 counties, then 5 copies are made of that shelflist), in a geographic listing that is in alpha order by state, within state alpha order by county, and within county chronological order (oldest first) - this works quite well, but I think standard cataloging, enriched with means of ingress to technical data, would be better, if only because then the records would be in the main catalog data base, and we wouldn't be preaching only to the converted. The form sheets have on verso a map on which the geographic coverage of the flight may be shown; this works extremely well indeed. There are several different maps, one of California as a whole, plus a few

regionals. As space permits, these will be published in the IB.

11. **A request** from Charlotte Derksen (Branner Earth Sciences Library, Stanford University): does anyone have any suggestions on bracing map cases to keep them from being tossed around by earthquakes? All I could think of was those bars that go through the handles - problem is, that makes access very difficult.

[ED. - Just in case you missed this request in 'Preservation'.]

12. **Anyone planning** on doing updates to the bibliographies of state atlases (hint to David Cobb and - I believe - Peter Ives)?

President Bush "has ordered a quiet dismantling" of the previous administration's efforts to restrict sources of computerized information, including collections of satellite photographs (*Santa Barbara News-Press*, 8/19/90, p. A3).

For a measly \$425, you may obtain *Atlas for the interpretation of multispectral scanner space images: methodology and results*; authored by Space Research Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, the Geography Dept. of Moscow State University, and Central Institute of the Physics of the Earth of the GDR Academy of Sciences. Images are from FRAGMENT, an experimental Soviet optoelectronic remost sensing system. 125 p. Send orders to VCH, Marketing Dept., 220 East 23rd Street, Suite 909, New York 10010-4606.

**Directory of
New Zealand Map Collections**

New Zealand Map Society
1989

Now available
Price NZ\$12.00 including postage and pkg.

Order from: Mr. W. H. Cutts
Treasurer, New Zealand Map Society
Dept. of Geography, Univ. of Canterbury
Private Bay, CHRISTCHURCH, N.Z.

The SPOT 2 satellite was launched into its 830 km high sun-synchronous orbit on 1/21/90; it carries the same three-band instrumentation as SPOT 1, which is also operational. SPOT Image is currently building SPOT 3 and has funding approval for SPOT 4. Digital Terrain Models derived from SPOT data are available. A model is composed of 16-bit elevation data posted every 10 meters; a full scene costs \$15,000.

EOSAT has announced that Landsat-6 is to be launched in late 1991; it will orbit at the same altitude and inclination and with the same equatorial crossing time as Landsats 4 and 5, both of which are still operational.

NEWS

Remote Sensing

Latest *Landsat data users notes* (v. 5, # 2, June '90) has brief article on "Monitoring urban trends - Los Angeles change detection" (pp. 3,4,8).

From the May 7-10, 1990 Offshore Technology Conference, OTC 6235, "A practical 3-D seafloor and sub-bottom mapping system," by P.K. Matthias and F.L. Newton: "A new technique of applying three-dimensional rendering to an integrated product of side scan sonar, bathymetry and sub-bottom data has been developed. The computer generated products are displayed in stereo 3-D. The virtual product supports geologic interpretation, ROV operations and ocean engineering: (p. 307).

A new book, *Satellite images: photographs of Canada from space*, features more than 40 Landsat TM images. (\$29.95 from Firefly Books Ltd., 250 Sparks Avenue, Willowdale, Ontario M2H 2S4 CANADA.

New book: *America's earth observing industry: perspectives on commercial remote sensing*, by Stanley A. Morain and Pitt G. Thome; \$15.00 (yes, fifteen) from Geocarto International Centre, G.P.O. 4122, Hong Kong.

SPOTLIGHT (quarterly newsletter of SPOT Image) for July 1990 is fascinating reading; cover story is on Red River flood, and shows 2 images, one of the river during the recent catastrophic flood and one at normal flow.

NEWS

Bits and Pieces, Mainly from Larry Cruse

1. Another bit of information your Editor wasn't quite sure where to place, so here it is: Bill Stewart (Cartographic Imports, 2124 Burns Avenue, Ypsilanti MI 48197) informs me in a letter of 8/21/90 that there may be a new series of topos of Bolivia, at 1:100,000, available about 2/91; 250 sheets, north of 18 degrees south. There may also be a reprint of the 1986 national atlas.
2. Louis Moyd (Mineral Sciences Division, Canadian Museum of Nature, POB 3443, Station D, Ottawa K1P 6P4) has written an exhibit and unedited preprint, Geo-Info IV, Ottawa, June 1990 called, "Geoloc: a brief and precise world-wide latitude and longitude based site-descriptor for specimens, records, maps and photographs." A ten-character alpha-numeric GEO-LOC descriptor is defined to locate any site on Earth to less than 120 meters in low latitudes, and less than 100 meters in mid-latitudes.
3. ITMB (short for International Travel Maps and Books) Publishing Ltd. seems to be mainly a jobber, representing about eighty publishers, and they do say that they can "... assist libraries and retailers with hard-to-find items"; to get a vendor catalog, send to them at 736A Granville Street, Vancouver, B.C., Canada V6Z 1G3.
4. On the atlas front: that expensive multivolume new atlas of Italy (noted in this column last issue) costs about \$30 more per volume from GeoCenter than it does buying it from the maker (an Italian firm - I just looked at their catalog - either Touring Club Italiano or IGM, and I think the former). Also, the 1989 *Atlas nacional de Cuba* was prepared by the Instituto Geografico Nacional, Madrid; for more information (price US\$225), write to the Instituto de Geografia, Calle 11 N. 514 entre D y E, Vedado. La Habana 4, CUBA.
5. Larry Cruse is well embarked upon being a clearinghouse for USGS topos of CA to needy CA libraries, and finding out what libraries in other states would be willing to do the same for their state. See the IB's masthead if you're interested in working with him on this. Larry is looking for some way to get around the problem of heavy mailing costs, other than requiring reimbursement for postage (which creates administrative work), since topos en masse - which is how he'll be dealing with them - are heavy and thus expensive. One thing we could each do is put together a want list of USGS topos and specials, and - after a main contact person is established in a state - inform that person of our library's needs. Given the amount of staff time that sorting takes, I think the receiving library is probably going to have to take a whole bunch of something - e.g., all CA 15' topos - in order to get what it needs, AND be willing to send on to the next library. Recently UCSB sent Larry a set of 7 1/2" topos of CA - but the donor (Exxon) had them in correct alpha order and the boxes labeled appropriately, so these should be easy to work with.
6. Periodicals of interest:
 - ACML *Bulletin*, number 74/March 1990
 - Tendances recentes dans la production des atlas / Yves Tessier
 - reviews, regional news, Canadian Committee on Cataloguing, annual report of Cartographic and Architectural Archives of Canada

The next issue of *Meridian* is going to deal with promoting cartographic information, and will include articles written from painful experience.

See *Names* (journal of the American Name Society), v. 38 (1&2):49 ff. for: "Bibliography of placename literature, United States and Canada, 1980-1988" (by Margaret S. and Stephen D. Powell). Articles referenced look like fun to read, e.g.: Embleton, Sheila M. 1983. "The choice between surname and first name for personal-name-derived place names." *Onomastica Canadiana*, no. 63:2-16, June.

See *Family business*, April 1990, pp. 52-59, for "Hammond Maps, a new course;" small company fights off unwanted takeover. In early August, your Editor received a call from a graphic designer working for Hammond; she was looking for global digital cartographic databases, since Hammond is considering putting together a world atlas using one. In the article, on p. 59, it is stated that Hammond will "complete the first worldwide map database by 1991." (Apparently at the time the article was written persons involved were not familiar with the efforts of the U.S. government or Petroconsultants!)

Michel Dusariez talks about "Stereoscopic aerial photography by Kite," in *Stereo World*, Nov./Dec. 1989, pp. 20-21; Mr. Dusariez is president of the Kite Aerial Photography Worldwide Association,

which publishes a magazine on the topic (!) - write him at Avenue Capitaine Piret 14, 1150 Brussels BELGIUM, or write David Town, 112 - 47th St., Se Isle City NJ 08243. On p.24 is noted the publication of the first issue of the 3-D international newsletter (Canadian \$60/year; 3D International Newsletter, Bryan Building, 7141 Sherbrooke St. W., Montreal, Quebec H4B 1R6); it's the official organ of the International Conference on Three Dimensional Media Technology.

Messages (quarterly publication of the Society of Environmental Graphic Designers), 47 Third Street, Cambridge MA 02141, occasionally has articles on map design.

See *Professional geographer* 42(3):313-23, for "State atlases: funding sources and thematic content," by Robert B. Kent and Thomas J. Tobias.

From the Association of American Geographers *Newsletter* for August 1990 (p. 3), an open letter from Ronald Ablor: I invite your reactions and suggestions to *USAtlas 2000*, a project in which I hope AAG will play a major organizing role in the 1990s. *USAtlas 2000* will be published in two volumes in July of the year 2000. It will be a comprehensive account of the geographic state of the nation as of the year 2000, as well as a detailed portrait of America's relationships with the rest of the world. *USAtlas 2000* will be based almost entirely on original research by contributors in universities, government agencies and the private sector. In the tradition of exceptional cartographic and narrative presentations ... , *USAtlas 2000* will be a landmark synthesis and exposition of the nation's physical features, resources, people, land use, and international connections.

USAtlas 2000 will challenge geographers to produce and translate their very best work into scholarly, yet accessible, presentations of their most penetrating insights into where America stands as it crosses the threshold of the new millennium, and of how it will relate to the rest of the world in the twenty-first century. I foresee a budget for the project of \$35-40 million over the course of the decade. ...

Town & Country for September 1990 depicts the movers and shakers of Chicago gathered at North Avenue Beach, with a hand-painted "geophysical" (sic; physical) globe as a centerpiece, and Andrew McNally IV, president and CEO of Rand McNally, beaming in the foreground.

From *California historian*, August 1990, pp. 6, 7, 23: Jones, Mary Ellen. "Fire insurance maps: a lasting legacy." gives brief explanation of Sanborns, and includes photo of Phil Hoehn, map librarian at UC Berkeley, dutifully perusing one. Ms. Jones is a long-time staff member of the Bancroft Library, UC Berkeley.

From *Ohio geology newsletter*, spring 1990, pp. 1, 3-5: "History of the geologic map of Ohio - geology emerging", by Michael C. Hansen. [Courtesy of Buddy Rooney, CO Sch. of Mines]

If your library has users interested in petroleum exploration - Petroleum Information (POB 2612, Denver 80201-2612) has a newsletter, *Lat & Long*, designed to keep users updated on PI's progress in automated map production. Seems to be free upon request.

7. Elsewhere in this IB (if space works out - if not, then in next IB) is an interview with Stuart Allan; Michael Beard, Stuart's partner, appeared on the front page of the Los Angeles Times for 9/3/90 in a brief article on Raven Maps. In the same L.A. Times, but in the Metro section, and again on page 1, is an article on maps of the stars, called "Star Search."

NEWS

Digital

I. San Diego Gas & Electric has sold its map database to Thomas Bros. of California; the company will use the db to create computer-generated map products for San Diego County (*Information week*, June 4, 1990, p. 8)

II. From *Agricultural Libraries Information Notes*, 15(11/12):9, 11: part of the National Agricultural Text Digitizing Project seems to be transmitting images. Toll-free access now available for ALF, the National Agricultural Library's computer bulletin board - 1-800-345-5785. Use settings for DIALOG or BRS (n, no parity, 8 eight data bits, 1 one stop bit, full duplex, 1200 or 2400 baud. For assistance, call Karl Schneider, 301/344-2113.

III. The Special Interest Group on CD-ROM Applications Technology (SIGCAT), headed by Jerry McFaul of USGS, has formed the CD-ROM Consistent INterface Committee (CD-CINC). Its mission is to describe in a consistent manner the basic

functions inherent to contemporary search and retrieval software for CDs and to suggest a consistent set of terms for these functions; the committee will also suggest new or endorse existing standards for function-key assignments for basic features that should be available to users of full text and bibliographic CD-ROM products. (from press release, June 4, 1990)

The Magazine Scavenger on Computer Mags

by

Larry Cruse

This is going to be a new column devoted to reviews of more-or-less relevant magazines/newspapers/newsletters available free to map librarians from the publishers as a professional courtesy. Qualifications will vary, as will relevance, frequency, and quality. The Magazine Scavenger will have a few comments on each factor, and the reader may decide on relevance!

A. Federal computer week

This is a well-edited tabloid of about 40 pages carrying news of federal agencies' computer application plans. Almost every issue has a lead story of interest to mappies because so many agencies are electrocuting their maps, building GIS systems, or, as in the case of NASA, planning new, high-capacity data transfer systems or cache memories. A number of recent articles have focussed on the Census TIGER system and its problems. While most of the info shows up subsequently in other journals, FCS's articles are more current. Paid subscriptions are \$95/year; free ones are available to qualified federal and associated agencies (the Magazine Scavenger felt qualified as a federal depository minion). Subscriptions can be hard to get started. Ask for a sample issue and a free subscription qualification form: FCW, P.O. Box 602, Winchester MA 01890-9948, tel. 617/729-4200. ISSN 0893-052X.

B. Workstation news

"Industry information for the workstation user," WN's subtitle is a clue to this monthly's theme. Since maps are graphics, and the word graphics is almost always associated with workstations, this

may or may not be your kind of mag. But, if you're trying to keep up with news about graphics hardware, you can read this and skip some of the computer weeklies. While there is no particular emphasis on applications, the relevance to maps, remote sensing and the like is implicit in the concern about low cost/high power/high resolution/large memory and 3-D modeling. "Workstation News is distributed free of charge to qualified U.S. workstation users and buyers. Audit and postal regulations require a written request from each recipient containing the individual's name, job title, name and address of business, and nature of business ... All inquiries should be signed and dated." The Magazine Scavenger just asked for a sample issue and a qualification form. WN, c/o Data Base Publications, 8310 Capital of Texas Hwy., Suite 385, Austin TX 78731-1026. ISSN 1049-491X.

C. Computer graphics review

CGR has become almost venerable. Every map librarian should be on the mailing list for this monthly magazine. Like WN, interest is focussed on hardware, keeping the reader up-to-date on the capabilities of recent releases, hardware upgrades, qualitative evaluations (April... "Hardcopy output: Film recorders receive mixed ratings ... although the predicted market for these products has not developed according to original expectations, no other hardcopy device can match its quality"). "Computer Graphics Review is published monthly for free to qualified personnel in the computer graphics industry by Intertec Publishing Corporation, 9221 Quivira Road, Overland Park KS 66215." ISSN 1041-2263.

[Editor's note: Next time, I hope Larry will review *G5/News* and *Personal Workstation*. Another one of those free periodicals on technical stuff - *Advanced imaging* (Reader Service Center, 650 S. Clark Street, Chicago IL 60605-1702). Recent article by Thomas Stephenson, "Imaging, visualization and the challenge of global change" (July 1990, pp. 59-61) has to do with the Earth Observing System (EOS); it is composed of 3 elements (space-based observing program, Eos; data and information management system, Eos-DIS; and a scientific research program). Space component consists of a series of platforms each larger than the Hubble Space Telescope, with a complex suite of instruments; the first is scheduled for launch in late 1997. Eos will generate data at the rate of 1 terabyte per day (10 to the 12th power).]

NEWS

States and Provinces**Alberta**

Helen Clarke reports from Calgary that during January a check of OCLC for a large number of United States maps produced a 100% hit rate for good quality records.

At the University of Alberta, an additional 10,330 airphotos have been indexed. The map curator has given talks for a graduate history seminar on medieval maps in the collection, and for library science courses in cataloguing and government documents.

The newsletter of MAPS ALBERTA, *Directions*, 1(1):1, Fall 1990 notes a price increase for Canada Map Office maps effective 8/1/90. Example: NTS 1:50 000 and 1:250 000 will go to \$8.00 from \$4.50. The 1:25 000 NTS series has been cancelled; distribution will be discontinued effective 12/31/90 - BUT they'll be \$3.00 per sheet until then. (Editor, DIRECTIONS, Maps Alberta, 2 North Petroleum Plaza, 9945 - 108 Street, Edmonton, Alberta, T5K 2G6).

Arizona

Charlene Baldwin and Jack Mount coauthored a recently published paper, "Computer-Assisted Reference Services in Map Librarianship: Electronic Access to Cartographic Information," in *Crossing Borders: New Territories in the 90's* (Tucson: Arizona State Library Association, 1990; pp. 15-22).

During Summer Session II at U AZ, Heather Rex will be working as an intern in the Map Collection while completing hours towards an MLS degree from the Library School; Heather as most of us know is Head of the Map and Geographic Information Center (MAGIC) in the General Library at the University of New Mexico.

California

"Documenting the changing borders in eastern Europe from the early nineteenth century to the immediate present, this exhibit in the Bernice Layne Brown Gallery features maps, books, posters, and photos from the collections of the Main Library and the Bancroft Library. The idea of a guided tour across the maps of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, the Balkans, the Baltic countries, Prussia and Poland originated at a meeting of the Library Exhibits Committee Phil Hoehn assembled a fascinating array of maps for us ..." (UCB newsletter, July 25, 1990).

Need to order copies of the old U.S. C&GS T-series charts, but don't really want to deal with DC? Call or write Roy Minnick, State Lands Commission, 1807 - 13th Street, Sacramento CA 95814 (916/322-3317).

"Carlos Hagen-Lautrup, Head of the Bruman Map Library, has been working with Jaime Escalante (the teacher who inspired the movie, "Stand and Deliver") and Edward James Olmos (who portrayed Mr. Escalante in the movie) on a project aimed at conveying to junior and senior high school students the importance of mathematics in every aspect of scientific education. A month ago Carlos was filmed at the Bruman Map Library discussing cartography from its origins to the present and the role he has had in developing the cartographic resources of UCLA to their present level... The film will be distributed nationwide to all junior and senior high schools beginning in September, 1990." Written by Brian Schottlaender; *Library newsletter / UCLA*, May 11, 1990, p. 1.

In the Los Angeles Times book review section for Sunday, May 20, 1990, on p. 15, is an article entitled "Library sweatshop: a view from the bottom," by Ron Kelley, a FORMER worker in the Southern Regional Library Facility at UCLA; it describes a working situation that sounds like the intellectual equivalent of the Black Hole of Calcutta.

Colorado

The Colorado School of Mines Library has hired a new Library Assistant I for Maps and Documents. She began work October 8; she has several years of experience at Colorado State University and has worked with computers and CD-ROMs. Documents has its CD-ROM station installed and ready to use.

A Plea for A Map Quiz Atlas: A New Map Room Need

by

Muriel Strickland
Map Collection
University Library
San Diego State University

These days I find what might be termed "map quiz users" are appearing in the Map Room in growing numbers. "Geography Awareness" has finally hit the general teaching profession.

Until recently, map assignments have been handed out only by globally-conscious professors - usually from the History Department. Their students appear early in the semester trying to locate the Oxus River, Rome, Aragon in 1400, Charleston, or the Mason-Dixon Line. They are provided with Rand McNally-type outline maps purchased at the bookstore. Some of the lists require, at least in part, an historical atlas; some, despite the student requesting old maps, can best be taken care of by a current but simple world atlas which has an index, for the names are all from the present-day. All in all, nothing to tax the resources of your average map library.

But new elements are now beginning to appear. Previously we were dealing with assignments of instructors who were both geographically and cartographically aware. Now the tendency is for work maps to be crudely hand-drawn, based on I know not what, or badly photocopied from an unsuitable source. On these pitiful objects the students are asked to locate diverse selections of names - presumably geographic in nature. The names, unfortunately, are often as vague as the maps, particularly if the time-period is not defined. Where do I locate the Industrial North? or where exactly is the Old West? Just knowing how LC defines the New Southwest isn't much help here.

Admittedly, it is an interesting task to provide satisfactory locational answers, but all too often it is a time-consuming one. So, with growing frequency, I find myself longing for an all-purpose atlas that indicates these nebulous regions, in addition to the myriad places that would seem to

have some cultural significance - something, say, clearly titled *The Map Quiz Atlas*.

The pages of this atlas will be Hammond-like, with an index beside each map. It will include detailed coverage of the Mediterranean/Middle East, that gives not just a single name for a place or an area, but also all temporal variations listed one below the other. The North America map clearly outlines each of the regions that have been blessed by a descriptive name, as well as indicating every small town with a claim to fame - however fleeting. Historical Europe contains information other than that associated with wars. Chinese city names, for the many who have never heard of pinyin, use both old and new spellings; indeed all bilingual and former city names are given. Notable too is the fact that the maps will be in black and white, and of a copier size for those who would rather work at home. I'm ready to order ten copies as soon as this essential map reference hits the pages of BIP.

Unfortunately and alas, my dream atlas is probably a cartographer's nightmare. The nearest approach to what is needed are the regional historical maps produced by the National Geographic Society. They contain a wealth of information, but are in color and without indexes, so they are impractical for students to use for location searches, and don't photocopy as well as plain black and white. So I shall continue to comb the existing atlases for answers to hand to the students, saying, "There it is" but wishing all the time for a specialized Map Quiz Atlas.

I can make some attempt to alleviate the other half of the difficulties that students have with assignments by trying to get word to instructors that we do have base maps that are realistic, and bear some relationship to the area in question. If we are going to be geographically aware let us not be unworldly.

Digital Data

GEODEX A Review

by

Jenny Marie Johnson
University of Washington

"Digital data" does not need always to mean graphics to people working with cartographic materials. There are a variety of products available which are appropriate for a map collection to consider obtaining but do not include any graphics at all. Some of these are prepackaged bibliographic databases, such as OCLC's CD 450 series or USGS' *APSRs CD-Rom*, while others are systems that assist the librarian to gain control of "all of those maps."

GEODEX: GEOgraphic InDEX System for Map Series is a system developed by Christopher Baruth for the American Geographical Society Collection of the University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee Library. It is a method of compiling machine-readable inventories of map series and has the capability for geographical searching. Mr. Baruth has designed the system to facilitate rapid inputting and to conserve disk space. Because interest was expressed by a number of map librarians, he prepared the software and documentation for publication.

GEODEX will function in a number of IBM configurations: two floppy drives, hard drive and one floppy drive, hard drive and one or two floppy drives, hard drive and two floppy drives. Each of these provides for running the software and saving files to a disk. I also ran the program on my hard drive and saved files to the hard drive, too. This certainly is not a recommended method of use!!

Loading *GEODEX* is fairly simple. The directions are given step-by-step and include samples of the correct DOS commands such as `C>MKDIR GEODEX` when the installer needs to set up a *GEODEX* directory. Only one problem showed up in installation; the system could not locate an executable file. But a call to Mr. Baruth on the AGS toll-free number provided a quick fix plus additional information about the system and a telephone tutorial on searching with the system.

Data entry is quick and easy. First, an index to the series needs to be constructed. This is done by responding to prompts given by the system for information about geographical area, series name, and data file name. More than one term can be entered for "geographical area." I was working with a set of maps titled *Northern Rhodesia* and input both Zambia and Rhodesia as area terms and was able to retrieve using either of them without the other. The data file name can be up to eight characters long and Mr. Baruth recommends a scheme of data file numbering for generating these names based upon diskette number and file number. I used classification numbers from the Library of Congress "G Schedule" combined with a scale indicator; I would think that this would work well for a collection which is classified. The file names can be numeric, alphabetic, or a combination.

Individual sheets are described next. The first sheet entered sets up a template for the following sheets as the inputter responds to queries from the system. This sheet is the only one requiring the entry of four sets of coordinates; all other sheets in the series, unless they do not conform to the established quadrangle format, will need to have only the southwest corner coordinates entered. The system will calculate the extent of the sheets based upon the original template! While "fixed field" data elements, such as map type, method of production and map format, can be changed for succeeding sheets, I would recommend that the first sheet entered for a series be as universal a representative of the series as possible. After latitudinal and longitudinal extents have been established, the sheet number and name are to be input. This is also the opportunity to include local notes about particular sheets and include publication information. Function keys can be set to provide repeating "open field codes" like contour intervals and date information to speed up input of data to less than a dozen key strokes for each sheet

following the first. A "record entry reference card" is included in the *GEODEX* package which greatly minimizes paging through the manual after becoming familiar with the system.

If coordinates are input which already have been entered for the series, perhaps because of holding multiple editions or copies, the system gives the user three options: augment the record, edit the record, or input a new record. The system automatically saves fixed field parameters at the end of a session so sets can be input in multiple sittings without having to re-enter the base data. I found out the hard way (by having the system not respond to a search string) that files *must* be indexed after adding sheets to the database.

Searching is also fairly easy. A region of interest needs to be indicated and an appropriate series file selected. Coordinates, character strings (sheet names), and record numbers can be used to retrieve records. The coordinates can be either single points or area delimiters. The point being searched for does not need to be a corner coordinate but can be anywhere on the quadrangle. Searching *GEODEX* is constructed so that only one series can be searched at a time but the same coordinate search can be performed more than once by changing the series file and using the "Function 8" key to duplicate the search string.

GEODEX's third major component allows collections to use data files compiled by other libraries as a basis for local holdings information. Data can be "reconciled" to edit holdings and other fixed field information, add sheets not included in the original data file, and update catalog/location information. All of these operations are easy to perform and are the same as or variations of operations used in entering and editing original records. Data file reconciling should decrease the amount of time needed to compile holdings information. Mr. Baruth encourages and actively promotes the exchange of data files between collections. A *GEODEX* newsletter is produced to facilitate these exchanges.

The most wonderful thing about *GEODEX* is that *everything* works and everything works quickly!! I never had to wait for records to appear and record display screens were clear and easy to understand. Record input was as fast and easy as the documentation promised it would be and calling Mr. Baruth for assistance was never painful and always enlightening. Any problems that occurred were the result of my not remembering to perform specific functions or not understanding what the system was requesting.

The down side of *GEODEX* is the organization of its documentation. Over all, the documentation seems clear and concise. All functions and procedures are explained and most perform as expected. The documentation is arranged in the same order as the subsystems indicated in the "main menu." Unfortunately, relationships between different subsystems and functions are never made clear for the user. An example of this problem is the catalog/location code which needs to be entered early in the construction of a series sheet template. The code is an integer linked to bibliographic data entered through a different subsystem, but it is not defined until much later in the documentation within the section on code formulation. Code generation is not difficult; its function and definition are just poorly explained.

Another problem with the documentation is that processes, such as entering the first sheet in a series, are not explained completely before another concept is introduced. I could not understand why the sections entitled "Other Record Searches" and "Intermediate Menus" were included in between the sections on entering geographic coordinates and record entry. The other methods of searching and intermediate menus are used for editing pre-existing records, not for inputting new ones. The only connection between entering geographic coordinates and other searching methods is the possibility of entering coordinates which have already been entered and then needing to make a decision about editing or augmenting the existing record or inputting a new record.

I would have appreciated having more screen samples included in the documentation keyed to particular situations or portions of the text. This would have been especially reassuring when confronted by a blank screen with a blinking cursor and a prompt mark.

I was hoping that I could come up with some way of using *GEODEX* to answer reference questions. It would certainly work if someone requested a map showing a particular pair of coordinates. But many of our patrons request maps through place names. We could use a gazetteer to determine coordinates and then search *GEODEX* but it would be faster, and simpler, to just use a paper index to the series. Mr. Baruth is working on constructing a graphic interface for the system. I also tried to input a local note that described the contents of the map but these do not seem to be searchable terms. A possible way to access content designation would be to enter it as if it were part of the title. It appears that *GEODEX*, and *GEODEX*

users, are best served if it is used only for the intended purpose, inventory of map series sheet holdings.

It must be noted that *GEODEX* does not provide bibliographic data in AACR2, rev. format or any version of MARC format, which is applied internationally. Nor are these records true "mother-daughter" records as described by Velma Parker in her March 1990 *IB* article on multilevel cataloging. For these reasons of not meeting international standards, *GEODEX* probably would serve well as a medium of communication but not as the method of building a national union list of holdings or publisher output.

All in all, I would give fairly high marks to *GEODEX*. It performs as expected, everything works, and a strong and helpful support net exists

in Christopher Baruth at the American Geographical Society. I would recommend *GEODEX* as a tool to be used to gain control of local series holdings. *GEODEX* is a clear case of a system that does exactly what is promised and does it well.

Software Specifics

GEODEX: GEOgraphic InDEX System for Map Series. Christopher Baruth. Milwaukee, WI: American Geographical Society Collection, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, 1988. \$75.00

Hardware needs: IBM PC/XT/AT/PS2 or compatible with at least two drives (2 floppy, 1 hard and 1 floppy, or 1 hard and 2 floppy); printer.

NEWS — U.S. Government

Cartographic Users Advisory Council

Highlights from the CUAC Meeting Held March 28-30, 1990
at the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

by

Riley Moffat

The official minutes will be released later by the CUAC Chair, and published in the *Information Bulletin*.

Map libraries continue to have good representation on the Depository Library Council. Next year we'll have both Donna Koepp and David Cobb, who will be chair of DLC.

The State Department is still producing *Geographic Notes*, but not as a depository item. Libraries may get on the mailing list by writing the Office of the Geographer, Room 8742, U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520-6510.

Soil Conservation Service maps are still not available through any depository system. Libraries wishing to acquire SCS maps must continue to contact the individual state conservation offices for maps of each state. A directory of state conservation offices is available from SCS.

Riley Moffat warned that for information on the

CIA's maps and atlases, the public should NOT contact the Map Services Center as previously reported, but should contact the Public Affairs Office, 703/351-2053.

An AGRICOLA CD-ROM is available from Quanta Press; for more information, contact Mark Foster at 612/641-0714.

Ralph Ehrenberg of the Library of Congress's Geography and Map Division announced that a recent Russian delegation gave them a set of 1:200,000 Soviet topos and that the Division has finished microfilming the 6,000 sheets of the first edition of the Irish six-inch maps (1:10,560) of 1833-1846. The TVA has been very active in the 1:24,000 and now 1:12,000-scale mapping. Indexes to TVA mapping are available from Maps & Surveys Office, Tennessee Valley Authority, 311 Broad Street, Room 101, Haney Bldg., Chattanooga TN 37401. The Census Bureau's new product for pcs using MS-DOS called "Tiny Tiger" was described. It was announced that an experimental collection of 50

CD-ROMs of Census data (pre-TIGER) will be sent to 35 select libraries soon.

DMA maps have been going to regional depositories since November 1989 and to selective depositories since January 1990. Libraries are NOT to contact DMA for DMA/AMS 1:50,000-scale topo indexes, but rather are to get them from the National Archives Cartographic Branch, Washington, D.C. 20408, 703/756-6700. The ten regional hydrographic catalogs are being cumulated into one big annual catalog.

The USGS state topo catalogs are finished; four indexes are lacking and three more to be mailed. Alaska will be the last this fall. All single page inserts are done and out. All of the U.S. except Alaska will be mapped at 1:24,000 scale by the end of 1990. There are 1,900 quads left to publish out of the ca. 57,000 sheets in this series.

The *Depository Library Manual*, chapter 7, for maps, has been fully revised by Joe McClane, 303/275-1119.

A new publication by the International Hydrographic Bureau (B.P. 445, MC98011 Monaco Cedex) called *Gazetteer of undersea features* (1988) was introduced.

For those who don't see GPO's *Administrative notes*, we need to include an announcement on how to deal with map distribution problems and also a memorandum on the U.S.G.S. geologic map index updating [I. and II. below]:

I. Map Distribution Contacts: Where to Write, Whom to Call to Resolve Map Problems

Maps are distributed to depository libraries from widely scattered locations and by several different agencies. U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) maps are mailed to depository libraries from Denver by the USGS Defense Mapping Agency (DMA) ships its products from several different depots, and maps and charts from other agencies are shipped from Washington, D.D., by the Library Programs Service (LPS) [of GPO].

Because different agencies are responsible for distributing the different map products, the contact points for resolution of problems vary also. Although LPS has listed map contacts in Section 7 of the *Federal Depository Library Manual*, in Chapter 9

of the *Instructions to Depository Libraries*, and in item surveys, a need for one comprehensive listing has become apparent.

The list [that follows] has therefore been compiled to show all the contacts for the various segments of the map distribution program.

1. For USGS maps never received, claims for all maps during the 60-day claim period, replacement copies for maps that are damaged or lost from collections, and any additional information on USGS maps:

Chief, Product Distribution Policy Office
U.S. Geological Survey
National Mapping Division, MS 508
12201 Sunrise Valley Drive
Reston VA 22092
(703)648-5778

2. For DMA map claims:
Defense Mapping Agency
Combat Support Center - PPO
Attn: Depository Manager
Washington, D.C. 20315
(302)227-2271

3. For DMA product information or general inquiries:

Defense Mapping Agency
Combat Support Center - PMA
Washington, D.C. 20315-0010
(202)227-2495

4. For depository library address changes, changes in item selections, etc.:

Information Processing Unit
Library Programs Service (SLLA)
U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20401
(202)275-1153

5. For bibliographic information:
Chief, Cataloging Branch
Library Programs Service (SLLC)
U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20401
(202)275-1121

II. MEMORANDUM		Compiled	Published																																										
<p>To: Friends of the GMI/GEOINDEX project From: Geologic Inquiries Group Subject: Status of GMI updating Date: March 1, 1990</p>		Iowa	1987																																										
<p>The following shows the status of updating of the USGS Geologic Map Indexes (GMI's). GMI's out of stock from USGS Books and Open-file Reports are indicated by OS. States shown in bold are those for which GMI updates have been published. Several GMI's are now in various stages of completion, and we expect some will be published in 1990.</p> <p>The project is now experimenting with various pc-based methods of plotting camera-ready maps, thereby simplifying, economizing, and speeding up this process without sacrificing quality. We are digitizing the new map boundaries and merging this data with the digital boundary data we already have, using USGS's own GS-MAP software.</p> <p>Although the GMI you need may not be current, GEOINDEX, the database, is up-to-date through January 1, 1990. The data are accessible via Grasp on the Reston ISD Vax or on CD-ROM from OCLC (Online Computer Library Center). Contact Geologic Inquiries Group (703/648-4383, or FTS 959-4383) for further information.</p> <p>Status of USGS Geologic Map Index Updating, March 30, 1990. [OS=out of stock.]</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="251 1386 836 1806"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Compiled</th> <th>Published</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Alabama</td><td>1978</td><td>1979</td></tr> <tr><td>Alaska</td><td>1978</td><td>1978</td></tr> <tr><td>Arizona</td><td>1975</td><td>1976</td></tr> <tr><td>Arkansas (OS)</td><td>1977</td><td>1977</td></tr> <tr><td>California (OS)</td><td>1984</td><td>1987</td></tr> <tr><td>Colorado (OS)</td><td>1977</td><td>1977</td></tr> <tr><td>Florida</td><td>1979</td><td>1982</td></tr> <tr><td>Georgia</td><td>1978</td><td>1979</td></tr> <tr><td>Hawaii, Guam,</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>American Samoa (OS)</td><td>1977</td><td>1977</td></tr> <tr><td>Idaho</td><td>1987</td><td>1988</td></tr> <tr><td>Illinois</td><td>1987</td><td>1987</td></tr> <tr><td>Indiana</td><td>1987</td><td>1987</td></tr> </tbody> </table>			Compiled	Published	Alabama	1978	1979	Alaska	1978	1978	Arizona	1975	1976	Arkansas (OS)	1977	1977	California (OS)	1984	1987	Colorado (OS)	1977	1977	Florida	1979	1982	Georgia	1978	1979	Hawaii, Guam,			American Samoa (OS)	1977	1977	Idaho	1987	1988	Illinois	1987	1987	Indiana	1987	1987	Kansas (OS)	1978
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Bureau of the Census																																													
<p>Block maps for the 1990 Census will be sold by the Census Customer Service Office in Washington, D.C., for about \$5 per sheet; they will be sold by county (possibly also by city). There are about 8,000,000 block maps. If we aren't happy about these not being depository items (at least for our own regions), we need to complain to our Congresspersons.</p>																																													

Central Intelligence Agency

Apparently the CIA maps of Moscow are hard to come by and quite accurate, so keep an eye on yours.

Congress

See the hearing held before the Subcommittee on Procurement and Printing of the House's Committee on House Administration - The Government Printing Office Improvement Act of 1990 (1990) - for discussions of why the depository program should include information in electronic form.

"Federal scientists working on the global climate change issue, for example, are developing an interactive CD-ROM-based system that would serve as an index to scores of government-owned data such as satellite imagery and maps. A prototype, known as the Arctic Data Interactive, is being developed by InterNetwork Inc. for the U.S. Geological Survey" (Federal computer news, June 18, 1990, about p. 24).

Defense Mapping Agency

"Efforts continue on the DMA's production and evaluation of the DCW [Digital Chart of the World]. This effort focuses upon the design and construction of a world-wide spatial database of map information capable of being used to support informational briefings within DoD activities. ... In December 1989, DMA released a prototype DCW data set within the ARC/INFO GIS data structure. ... DMA is scheduled to release the second prototype of DCW sometime during April or May 1990" (DMAP news, spring 1990, p. 9)

Forest Service

USGS is working on getting financed a project called Project 615 - office automation and GIS equipment (*Federal computer week* 7/30/90).

Geological Survey

Open-file report 89-493 is *Black and white photographic catalog of geologic/geomorphologic phenomena*, by J.K. McGregor. Paper \$50, fiche \$4; Books and Open-file Reports Section, USGS, Box 25425, Federal Center, Denver Co 80225. See OFR 89-640 A and B for Loma Prieta map construction (by Tau Rho Alpha); see OFR 90-257A for Tau's

instructions on how to construct seven paper models. Tau is working on a handbook on how to make oblique maps.

From a letter by J.R. Swinnerton (Chief, Western Mapping Center) to David Pelgen (chairperson, California State Mapping Advisory Committee), dated March 13, 1990: one project is to investigate the requirements for a 1:12,000-scale map series for urban and developing areas; existing budget authority doesn't allow for production of topos at scales larger than 1:24,000. There is also a proposal for a national digital orthophotoquad program. By the year 2000, the National Mapping Division hopes to be in the fifth year of full operational capability of MARK II modernization program, with the enhanced National Digital Cartographic Data Base nearly completed.

A memo dated June 4, 1990, from Gary North to the Chief, Office of Scientific Publications, Geologic Division: On March 30, 1990, the Cartographic Users Advisory Council recommended that "Publications of the U.S. Geological Survey, [year]" include a listing of topographic maps. This listing would be of significant value to the patrons of over 1,000 depository libraries that receive published Survey maps. This annual listing of topographic maps can be included in the "Publications of the U.S. Geological Survey, [year]" volume or published as a companion volume. Cost of the publication would be underwritten by the National Mapping Division. (An initial estimate of \$3,900 for 5,000 copies was provided by Herb Wolford.) The National Mapping Division would like to start publication of this listing with the "Publications of the U.S. Geological Survey, 1990" volume. Your advice concerning the method of publication (either as a separate volume or as a part of the current volume) would be appreciated.

Linda Newman (Mines Library, University of Nevada, Reno) notes that she has received an index to the U.S.-Mexican border 1:25,000-scale color image maps (1989; received by her in April of 1990).

From the *FDC Newsletter*, no. 11, Summer 1990: history of orthophotos in USGS (p. 3-4); impact of the North American Datum of 1983 on cartographic products (p. 6-7); *Circular 1048, Enhanced Digital Line Graph Design*, now available free from USGS's Books and Open File Reports, Box 25425, Denver 80225.

USGS has out a page-size map showing the status of the Geographic Names Information System (GNIS). Title of map is, "Geographic Names Information System, data compilation and gazetteer program;" it's dated September 1990. States whose compilation is completed are Utah, Arizona, N.D., S.D., Kansas, Ind., Tennessee, Miss., Alabama, Florida, Pa., N.J., and Delaware.

From a memo by Charley Bennett (USGS), 4/16/90, to map librarians: Since October 1984, the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) has distributed its published thematic (geologic; hydrologic) maps and topographic maps free of charge to map libraries under both the Government Printing Office (GPO) Federal Depository Library Program and the USGS Map Reference Library Program. Funding constraints make it no longer possible for the USGS to continue the distribution of maps under both programs. Since Title 44 of the *United States Code* states that all Federal agencies must participate in the GPO Depository Library Program, the USGS Map Reference Library Program will be phased out as of September 30, 1990. ... [Libraries are urged to obtain information on gaining depository status by dealing with: Sheila M. McGarr, Chief, Depository Administration Branch, Library Programs Service (SLLA), U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20401]

Have you received the CD on depository for the USGS's 1:2,000,000 Digital Line Graphs (DLG)? and are you having some problems with it? It develops that the colors selected are NOT compatible with the IBM PS2's palette.

State government institutions (which includes libraries in state colleges and universities) get a 50% discount on maps from USGS. This is NOT a quantity discount.

Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division

From Elizabeth Mangan's report at ALAMAGERT in June: in September of 1990, an exhibit, "A World of Names," will open, in celebration of the Board of Geographic Name's Centennial. The new head of the Acquisitions Unit is Jim Flatness; Mike Busher is head of collection maintenance. The unprocessed arrearage is about 18,000 bibliographic records, or about 63,000 pieces. Betsy hopes to have the new map cataloging manual out by early 1991. In Fiscal 1989, about 86,000 items were reviewed, and about

35,000 were kept; total number of maps is 4,120,210 (as of 9/89).

More on the exhibit on place names, from an LC Public Affairs Office news release dated 8/8/90: A special attraction of the exhibition is an interactive monitor which will allow visitors to retrieve selected names derived from the Geographic Names Information System (maintained by USGS).

NOAA

From an *ACSM news release* (7/27/90): The American Congress on Surveying and Mapping has expressed concern about adverse effects of the proposed transfer of the Geodetic Research and Development Laboratory (GRDL) from the national Geodetic Survey (NGS) to the new Office of Oceanography and Earth Sciences in the National Ocean Service, noting that "the proposed transfer threatens important geodetic research applications affecting the surveying and mapping profession" (p. 1). ACSM recommends instead that Congress limit approval to transfer of GRDL's satellite altimetry research and development program, which is a logical candidate for oceanographic research.

The National Geophysical Data Center (NOAA, Code E/GC4, Dept. ORD, 325 Broadway, Boulder CO 80303-3328) has just issued a new set of fliers on its products, dated May 1990; lead one is called *Data products and services*.

For a pc-based ingress to NOAA charts, check out Laser Plot Inc., 48 Sword Street, Auburn MA 01501 (508/757-2831); it advertises itself as having the only electronic chart plotter to give reproductions of NOAA charts in color. The ChartNav system sells for \$2,995.

State Department

Joanne Hansen, map librarian at Eastern Michigan University, has compiled a subject index for *Geographic Notes* starting with issue no. 1, 9/30/85. \$5.00 prepaid (check payable to Eastern Michigan Library) plus self-addressed mailing label, sent to: Map Library Index, University Library, Eastern Michigan University, Ypsilanti MI 48197. By the way, if you would like to have your library on the mailing list for *Geographic Notes*, write to: INR/GE, Room 8742, U.S. Dept. of State, Washington, D.C. 20520-6510.

New Mapping of Western North America

by

Joe Crotts

California State University, Chico

Contributors: EJ

KN

LN

ML

Others

Ed Jestes

Klaus Neuendorf

Linda Newman

Mary Larsgaard

The Author

ALASKA¹

Goter, Susan. *Seismicity of Alaska, 1786-1987*. 1989. 1:2,500,000. col. 86 x 161 cm. Modified transverse Mercator proj. USGS OF 89-098. G4371 C55 1989 G4. Sudoc I 19.76:89-98. Denver. USGS.

U.S. Department of the Interior. Minerals Management Service. *Alaska, area offshore oil and gas activities*. 1989. Scales vary. 3 maps show oil and gas activity: sheet 1) the arctic; 2) Bering Sea; 3) Chukchi region. Offshore Technical Pubs., 381 Eden St., Herndon, VA 22070. Free. (EJ)

U.S. Geological Survey. *State of Alaska, map E*. 1987. 1:2,500,000. Modified transverse Mercator proj. Shaded relief ed. G4371 C2 1987 G4. Reston, VA.

ARIZONA

Allan Cartography. *Arizona*. 1989. 1:550,000. col. 114 x 99 cm. G4331 C2 1989 A4. Tinted and shaded relief. Raven Maps & Images, 34 N Central Av., Medford, OR 97501.

U.S. Forest Service. *Prescott National Forest, Arizona, 1988*. 1988. 1:126,720. Polyconic proj. col. on both sides of sheet 113 x 77 cm. "Forest Service map." G4332 P7 1988 U5. Salt Lake City. Geometronics Service Center.

CALIFORNIA

Allan Cartography. *California*. 1988. 1:1,000,000. col. 115 x 100 cm. G4361 C1 1988 A4. Raven Maps & Images, 34 N Central Av., Medford, OR 97501.

California State Automobile Association. *Wineries of Napa and Sonoma Counties*. 1988. 1:200,000. G4363 N3M8 1988 C3. CSAA, 150 Van Ness St., San Francisco, CA 94101.

California Department of Forestry. *Soil-vegetation survey*. 3314 Bechelli Ln., Redding, CA 96002. Soil-vegetation maps based on USGS 7.5' quadrangles, scale 1:24,000 (formerly 1:31,680). Blue line prints. Previously these maps were issued separately and each accompanied by an explanatory legend, the pages of which were stapled together. It appears that the format of the series has been upgraded. Quadrangle maps received in 1990 are folded in back of bound paperback texts exceeding 50 pages.

____ New 7.5' quadrangles: Lane Reservoir (17C-4), Ash Valley (17d-13), Sheepshead (20B-4), Spalding Tract (20C-1), Pikes Point (20C-4), Gallatin Peak (20D-3), Chester (34A-3), Westwood west (34A-4), Canyon dam (34D-1), Almanor and Swain Mtn. (34D-2 and 34A-1), Johnstonville (35A-1), Susanville (35A-2), Diamond Mtn. and Greenville (35A-3 and 35C-2), Janesville (35A-4), Westwood east (35B-3), Roop Mtn. (35B-1), Pegleg Mtn. and Antelope Mtn. (35B-2 and 20C-3), Fredonyer Pass (35B-4), Standish (36B-3), Milford (36C-1), Stony ridge (36C-2).

California Division of Mines and Geology. P.O. Box 2980, Sacramento, CA 95812.

_____. *California continental margin geologic map series. Sheets 4 (south-central) and 6 (north-central)*. 1990. 1:250,000. Each set contains 4 maps of geology, earthquake epicenters and fault-plane solutions, gravity and magnetic anomalies, offshore oil and gas wells. \$15.00 per set. (EJ)

_____. Chase, Gordon. *Aeromagnetic map of the Santa Rosa Quadrangle*. 1988. 1:250,000. Transverse Mercator proj. col. 80 x 105 cm. Regional geologic map series, map no. 2D. G4362 C372C93 1988 C3.

_____. Chase, Gordon. *Aeromagnetic map of the Weed Quadrangle*. 1988. 1:250,000. Transverse Mercator proj. col. 83 x 105 cm. Regional geologic map series. G4362 W34 C93 1988 C3.

_____. Youngs, Leslie. *Aeromagnetic map of the San Bernardino Quadrangle, California*. 1988. 1:250,000. Transverse Mercator proj. col. 76 x 106 cm. Regional geologic map series, map no. 4D. G4362 S23 C93 1988 C3.

Compass Maps. *California desert map*. 1990. 1172 Kansas Av., Modesto, CA 95351. 209/529/5017. \$2.00.

Geological Survey (U.S.). *Geologic map of Yosemite National Park and vicinity, California*. 1989. 1:125,000. col. 66 x 53 cm. Series I 1874. G4362 Y6 C5 1989 U5. Sudoc I 19.91:I-1874/989. USGS. Washington.

Guyton, Bill. *High Sierra map*. 1988. 1:328,000. col. 89 x 59 cm. G4362 S57 G8. 1072 Verde Dr. Chico, CA 95926.

U.S. Bureau of Land Management. *State of California. District and resource areas*. 1989. 1:1,000,000. Lambert conformal conic proj. col. 107 x 100 cm. MR 7198. G4361 A1 1989 G4. U.S. Geological Survey. Washington.

Wilderness Press. *Emigrant Wilderness*. 1990. 1:63,360. 2440 Bancroft Way, Berkeley, CA 94703. 415/843/8080. \$5.00. Guidebook, "Emigrant Wilderness and Northwestern Yosemite" may be purchased separately. \$14.95.

CANADA

Canada. Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Surveys and Mapping Branch. *Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory*. 1982. 1:4,000,000. Lambert conical proj. col. 93 x 119 cm. Series MCR 36. G3530 1982 C3. Ottawa. Canada Map Office.

COLORADO

Allan Cartography. *Colorado*. 1989. 1:500,000. col. 89 x 124 cm. G4311 C2 1989 A4. Tinted and shaded relief. Raven Maps & Images, 34 N Central Av., Medford, OR 97501.

U.S. Bureau of Land Management. *Recreation management areas, Bureau of Land Management, Colorado, January-1990*. 1990. 1:1,000,000. col. 47 x 64 cm. G4311 G4 1990 B8. Denver, U.S.G.S.

HAWAII

Allan Cartography. *Hawaii*. 1988. 1:750,000. Mercator proj. G4381 C1 1988. A44. Tinted and shaded relief. Raven Maps & Images, 34 N Central Av., Medford, OR 97501.

IDAHO

Allan Cartography. *Idaho*. 1988. 1:500,000. col. 156 x 99 cm. G4271 C2 1988 A4. Tinted and shaded relief. Raven Maps & Images, 34 N Central Av., Medford, OR 97501.

U.S. Forest Service. *Idaho Panhandle National Forests (Kaniksu National Forese) Idaho, Washington and Montana*. 1988. 1:126,720. Polyconic proj. col. 103 x 100 cm. "Forest Service map." G4242 K3G4 1988 U5. Sudoc A 13.28:Id 1/10. Missoula, Regional Office.

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Southern Pacific Lines. *SP/FNM routes*. 1990. Shows rail routes of Southern Pacific and National Railways of Mexico (FNM). Mexico Map, Distribution Services—Mexico, c/o Southern Pacific Lines, One Market Plaza, San Francisco, CA 94105. attn: Donn Deffebach. Free.

MONTANA

Allan Cartography. *Montana*. 1988. 1:600,000. col. 86 x 149 cm. Tinted and shaded relief. G4251 C1 1988 A4. Raven Maps & Images, 34 N Central Av., Medford, OR 97501.

U.S. Forest Service. *Deerlodge National Forest*. 1989. 1:126,720. Polyconic proj. col. both sides of sheet 94 x 95 cm. "Forest Service map." G4252 D4 E63 1988 U5. Sudoc A13.28:D 36/3. Forest visitor/travel map. USFS, Northern Region. Salt Lake City.

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Allan Cartography. *Nevada*. 1989. 1:550,000. col. 141 x 93 cm. G4351 C21989 A4. Tinted and shaded relief. Raven Maps & Images, 34 N Central Av., Medford, OR 97501.

Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology. Publication Sales—Mail Stop 178. University of Nevada-Reno. Reno, NV 89557-0088. 702/784-6691.

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_____. Saltus, R.W. and Ponce, D.A. *Aeromagnetic map of Nevada-Las Vegas sheet*. 1988. 1:250,000. col. 96 x 56 cm. Map, NBMG, vol. 95. G4352 L3C93 1988 S2.

_____. Tingley, Joseph V. *Mineral resources of the Kumiva Peak 30' by 60' Quadrangle*. 1989. 1:100,000. 26 x 40 cm. NBMG Rept. 43. \$8.00. (LN)

_____. Tingley, Joseph V. *Mineral resources of the Overton 30' by 60' Quadrangle*. 1989. 1:100,000. 26 x 40 cm. NBMG Rept. 45. \$8.00 (LN).

_____. Tingley, Joseph V. *Mineral resources of the Pahrnagat Range 30' by 60' Quadrangle*. 1989. 1:100,000. 26 x 40 cm. NBMG Rept. 44. \$8.00. (LN)

NEW MEXICO

Allan Cartography. *New Mexico*. 1988. 1:550,000. col. 114 x 101 cm. Tinted and shaded relief. G4321 C2 1988 A4. Raven Maps & Images, 34 N Central Av., Medford, OR 97501.

OREGON

Allan Cartography. *Oregon*. 1987. 1:500,000. col. 97 x 130 cm. G4291 C21987 A4. Tinted and shaded relief. Raven Maps & Images, 34 N Central Av., Medford, OR 97501.

Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries. 910 State Office Bldg., 1400 SW 5th Av., Portland, OR 97201. 503/229/5580.

_____. Beeson, Marvin H. and Tolan, Terry. *Geologic map of the Lake Oswego Quadrangle, Clackamas, Multnomah, and Washington Counties, Oregon*. 1989. 1:24,000. col. 28 x 40 in. GMS-59. \$6.00. (KN)

_____. Ferns, Mark. *Geology and mineral resources map of the Adrian Quadrangle, Malheur County, Oregon, and Canyon and Owyhee Counties, Idaho*. 1989. 1:24,000. col. 27 x 38 in. GMS-56. \$4.00. (KN)

_____. Ferns, Mark and Ramp, L. *Geology and mineral resources of the Grassy Mountain Quadrangle, Malheur County, Oregon*. 1990. 1:24,000. col. GMS-57. \$4.00. (KN)

_____. Ferns, Mark. *Geology and mineral resources of the Graveyard Point Quadrangle, Malheur County, Oregon, and Owyhee County, Idaho*. 1989. 1:24,000. col. 28 x 40 in. GMS-54. \$4.00. (KN)

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Madin, Ian. *Earthquake-hazard geology maps of the Portland Metropolitan Area, Oregon*. 1990. 1:24,000. 8 maps, one color diazo paper reproductions, each 25 x 30 in. Series OFR 0-90-2. \$9.00. (KN)

____Ramp, L. and Ferns, M.L. *Geology and mineral resources map of the Double Mountain Quadrangle, Malheur County, Oregon*. 1990. 1:24,000. col. GMS-58. \$4.00. (KN)

U.S. Forest Service. *Deschutes National Forest*. 1988. 1:126,720. Polyconic proj. col. both sides of sheet 92 x 102 cm. G4292 D4E63 1988 U5. Sudoc A 13.28:D45/6. Visitor map. USFS. Pacific NW Office, Portland, OR.

U.S. Forest Service. *Wallowa-Whitman National Forest*. 1988. Scale not given. col. both sides, sheet 109 x 92 cm. G4292 W32 E63 1988. USFS, Pacific NW Region. Portland.

UTAH

Allan Cartography. *Utah*. 1987. 1:500,000. col. 111 x 89 cm. Tinted and shaded relief. G4341 C2 1987 A4. Raven Maps & Images, 34 N Central Av., Medford, OR 97501.

Geological Survey (U.S.). *State of Utah*. 1989. 1:500,000. col. 110 x 89 cm. Base map with contours. G4341 C2 1988 G4. Sudoc I 19.103:40111-G 8-ST-500. USGS, Reston, VA; Denver, CO.

U.S. Bureau of Land Management. *State of Utah: land ownership and public management*. 1989. col. 38 x 47 cm. G4341 G46 S63 U5. BLM. Washington.

Whitney, J. Gordon. *Federal coal leases, central Utah, 1985*. 1986. 1:100,000. col. on 2 sheets ea. 89 x 116 cm. G4341 H9 1985 W5. Stock no. 677-756. U.S.G.P.O. Washington.

WASHINGTON

Allan Cartography. *Washington*. 1989. 1:500,000. col. 79 x 122 cm. G4281 C1 1989 A4. Tinted and shaded relief. Raven Maps & Images, 34 N Central Av., Medford, OR 97501.

Geological Survey (U.S.). *Olympic National Park and vicinity*. 1987. 1:100,000. Universal transverse Mercator proj. col. 91 x 126 cm. No. 48123-A4-PM-100. G4282 O37 C2 1987 G4. Topographic, plastic coated. Reston, Va.

U.S. Forest Service. *Wenaha-Tucannon Wilderness, Umatilla National Forest, Washington/Oregon*. 1989. 1:63,360. col. 87 x 62 cm. G4292 U5E63 1989 U5. Portland. Pacific NW Region Office.

Washington. Department of Natural Resources. 1065 S. Capitol Wy., Olympia, WA 98504. 206/753/5338. Contact: Cheri Miller.

____*Washington state major public lands map*. 1990. 1:750,000. (ML)

____*Washington Territory map*. 1887 (reprint). (ML)

WYOMING

Allan Cartography. *Wyoming*. 1987. 1:500,000. col. 89 x 117 cm. G4261 C2 1987 A4. Tinted and shaded relief. Raven Maps & Images, 34 N Central Av., Medford, OR 97501.

Blackstone, D.L., Jr. *Precambrian basement map of Wyoming—outcrop and structural configuration*. 1990 1:1,000,000. col. Map series 27. Geol. Surv. of Wyoming, Box 3008, Univ. Sta., Laramie, WY 82071-3008. \$4.00. (EJ)

Charlie Bennett Commended

The Executive Committee of the Western Association of Map Libraries, at its September 12, 1990, Fall Meeting in Denver, issued a commendation to **Charles Bennett**, Head of the Product Distribution Policy Office, U. S. Geological Survey, for his outstanding assistance and significant improvements in the distribution of USGS products to USGS Depository Libraries. Mr. Bennett is retiring from USGS and WAML urged USGS to retain him as a Consultant so that the vital links to the library community are not interrupted. WAML extended best wishes in retirement.

ATLAS & BOOK REVIEWS

edited by

Peter L. Stark
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The Economist World Atlas and Almanac
New York: Prentice Hall, 1989. \$39.95.
384 p. LC: 89-675252 ISBN 0-13-234964-7

The atlas combines statistical, tabular, and textual data compiled by Economist Books, Inc., with attractive maps produced by the Swedish publisher, Esselte Map Service.

The atlas' first 80 pages consist of world and regional maps. Each continent is introduced with political, population, and general reference maps. Using 1985 statistics, the continent-wide population maps are particularly clear and interesting, combining dot distribution with shaded choropleth techniques to show both present distribution and growth rate. Following the introductory maps are detailed sub-regional topographic maps of that continent at a 1:14,000,000 scale, excepting Europe which is covered at 1:7,000,000.

The Esselte maps are, as usual, very attractive with pleasant if not intense use of color for elevation tinting and artistic shading to depict topography and land use. On the negative side, mountainous topography combined with dense settlement proves to be a bad combination for the "Esselte look." The map of Switzerland on page 37 is a case in point. It is difficult to discern the overabundance of tiny-lettered place-names.

The atlas' second part contains 36 pages of world-wide thematic maps with captions such as "Defense Spending," "Political Systems," "Balance of Trade," "Foreign Debt" and others. World data are clearly presented through the use of colorful graphs, pie, and bar charts, and country wide choropleth tinting for cartographic data. Each map is accompanied by brief text.

The third category of this work, entitled "World

Encyclopedia," makes up about two-thirds of the atlas. Each sub-section starts with a continental or regional overview map depicting areas of conflict or topics of international concern. Data provided are usually cited, are generally as recent as 1987, and are supported by a title-only bibliography at the end of the atlas.

After the regional overview subsequent pages highlight each nation of that region with various arrays of colorful graphics. Lively narrative text from one paragraph to three pages accompanies each country, depending on relative importance of that country, with space favoring the Western European and North American nations. With few exceptions, country-level maps were presented for "Western" nations only. Although not surprising, this bias was a disappointment. Economic data cartographically arrayed is hard to come by for developing nations. It's inclusion in this atlas would have been particularly welcome.

In light of the rapidly changing international and economic setting in Europe, Asia, and the Middle East, this atlas has quickly become dated. With its emphasis on international relations and economic conditions, frequent subsequent editions will be needed.

The atlas contains a gazetteer of over 29,000 place-names. Reference is made to plate number and letter/number map quadrant, but latitude and longitude are not provided.

Despite its flaws, this atlas should be included in most general, academic, and map libraries.

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Lanman, Jonathan T.

***Glimpses of History from Old Maps:
A Collector's View***

Tring, UK: Map Collector Publications Ltd., 1989.
[102 p.] £45. LC: 90-165976 ISBN 0-906430-10-0

Glimpses of History from Old Maps is a most apt title for this book. Glimpses - or perhaps slices - of history are exactly what are presented, sometimes with old maps as the central subject, sometimes only as the starting point of an historical excursion. It is not, however, an introduction to the use of old maps as a direct source of historical information.

Varying in length from three to ten pages - large enough to allow for adequate illustrations, some in color - the seemingly slender essays are easily digested at first reading. It is only subsequently that it becomes obvious that each contains a remarkable amount of compacted, if occasionally disparate information. The author has been inspired - as he points out in the preface - to go beyond the surface attraction of old maps, to explore some of the history of their times.

Though each stands alone, the fourteen individual studies can be grouped into some broad categories and there are additional relationships and shared themes. Asia is the predominant theme reflecting the author's interest, particularly in the routes to China by land and sea. There are excellent introductions to Ptolemy maps, T-O maps, Portolan charts, and Marshall Island stick charts. Several of the studies concentrate on individual maps setting them in an historical context. These include the Hereford World Map (a T-O) and a fascinating Japanese Map (View of all the Peoples of the World) from the late nineteenth century but one which is equally medieval in concept. Two sections which explore non-map byways are "The Virgin and the Crescent Moon" and "The Pillars of Hercules." Tempering this armchair form of historical exploration is a harrowing account of the life of danger and fatal disease faced by ship's crews on the long sea-voyages that were a requisite of exploration, and trade during the sixteenth to eighteenth centuries.

The book, ideally, is for those who, like the author, are fascinated by old maps, and intrigued by both the history surrounding the maps themselves and the regions they depict. However, this is not to say that it cannot be fully enjoyed by anyone with a

greater or lesser appreciation of historical cartography. It is most definitely not a history to be read without cartography in mind, but once read it should motivate the reader to look more closely at whatever old maps they have access to, be they originals or reproductions.

It is a great pity that Dr. Lanman died shortly after completing this volume and we shall have no more of his personal glimpses of history, though, perhaps, as he hoped, others may be encouraged to make old maps the starting point for their own explorations.

There are references for each section and an extensive index makes the book usable as a reference tool, or a means to encourage the use of maps for history teaching or research.

Muriel Strickland

Head, Map Collection

University Library

San Diego State University

San Diego, CA 91182-0511

Messenger, Guy. ***The Ordnance Survey One-Inch Map of England and Wales, Third Edition (Large Sheet Series): A Descriptive and Cartobibliographical Monograph.***

London: Charles Close Society for the Study of Ordnance Survey Maps, 1988.

(Map study monograph)

iv, 252 p. ill., maps. £9.95. LC: gb88-41620

ISBN: 1-870598-03-2

(Also includes errata sheet: *Additions and corrections*. April 1989)

The purpose of this work is to present, in detail, the results of a close examination of sheets in the series, thus providing a "comprehensive 'catalogue raisonné' of the main series and other related groups of maps" (p. 11). Mr. Messenger did this by viewing collections of public institutions and kind private individuals, so that he could record "changes on the face of the map in the successive states and substates of each sheet" (Ibid.). He believes this series to have been neglected in scholarly circles, perhaps because it is a "derivative and not particularly significant or interesting series" (Ibid.). The sheets covered are:

A. 152 numbered maps covering all of England and Wales, plus the Isle of Man and Scilly;

- B. 21 district maps;
C. a "rather miscellaneous crop of related maps" (p. 1).

After about 35 pages of explanatory text (including a history of map covers) comes the body of the book, sheet histories. For each sheet there is the sheet number and geographical location, a schematic of the map, small-sheet-series diagram, publication history, dimensions, coordinates, national grid reference, altitude range, states and notes.

It is glaringly obvious that this is a labor of love; "This monograph may in fact be said to owe its origins to a carefree family seaside holiday at Swanage nearly 60 years ago" (p. iv). And it is no surprise to see that this comprehensive monograph on an OS series is published by the Sir Charles Close Society, whose Secretary is Yolande Hodson, who has written so well on OS mapping herself in the past. The author notes that this took six years of study, and looking at the detail (he notes the copies he's looked at), I can well believe it! Seldom have I seen so detailed a listing, and with such informative and occasionally entertaining textual matter.

This cartobibliography gives owners of sheets an idea of the relative importance of particular sheets, and indicates to students where copies may be found. This publication is emblematic of the considerable importance OS maps have in Great Britain; there is at least one dealer - David Archer (Secondhand Maps and Books, The Pentre, Kerry, Newtown, Powys SY16 4PD, Wales) - who specializes in sheets from series; see his Catalogue 11: *Ordnance Survey and transport maps*.

There are some bad points. The biggest is that the reproduction is not very good, especially in the Foreword, where portions of letters are missing; and while the illustrations are much appreciated, some are not very well reproduced. New chapters should have been started on new pages; and there are some proofreading errors (e.g., on p. 80, under States, twelfth printed line; "with with"). But the scholarly world is certainly better off having this cartobibliography as it is, rather than waiting for the Close Society to have someone's rich uncle die and thus finance a four color printing. As for errors in the citations themselves - not having a spare six years to check up on Mr. Messenger — I have decided to leave that up to users of the bibliography. Overall, though, this is a valuable contribu-

tion to the cartobibliographical literature, and an appropriate purchase for collections whose OS maps are well used, or where history of cartography is taught.

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Muller, Edward K.
A Concise Historical Atlas of Pennsylvania
Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 1989
(1-800-447-1656)
48 p. #29.95 plus \$2.50 shipping.
LC: 89-675262 ISBN 0-87722-672-5

Forty-one pages of the large volume *The Atlas of Pennsylvania* have been repackaged to produce *A Concise Historical Atlas of Pennsylvania*. Added is the attractive colored photograph cover, printing facts on the back cover, and three pages of front matter. The larger atlas has been reviewed earlier (see *WAML Information Bulletin* 21(2) March 1990, pp. 120-122). This concise historical atlas is also 15.8 inches (40 cm) high, 13.7 inches (34.7 cm) wide, but only 0.2 inches (0.5 cm) thick. The soft cover is substantial, however, and the weight of the paper is sufficient to keep the volume from being flimsy. The atlas weighs 1.1 pounds (0.5 kilos).

Dr. Edward K. Muller, an Associate Professor of History at the University of Pittsburgh, directed the historical work in the larger atlas and is credited here as editor. Eleven other authors are also credited, in addition to the editor. The Table of Contents lists thirteen major topics including Indians, exploration and settlement, human patterns, economic activities, wars, education, and politics. Each of these topics has a significant historical component.

The extensive critical remarks of the previous review need not be repeated here. The atlas is well-researched, well-written, well-designed, and the cartography is beautiful. Few errors were noted. In this section the Holme map on page 78 is printed too dark and on page 91 the "1980" in a caption should be 1890.

The concise historical atlas retains the original page numbers, therefore it runs from pages 74 to

115. "To facilitate reference to the parent atlas" is the reason given. Perhaps, but it seems cheap. The volume lacks an index, relying on the Table of Contents. The impression given is that little additional effort went into this repackaging of this section of the larger atlas.

This reviewer recommends the purchase of the complete atlas. At \$125.00, including shipping, the complete atlas is a better buy. But if you live in Pennsylvania, or your family is from there, this concise historical version will make a fine Christmas gift for \$32.45, including shipping.

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***San Francisco Unfolds :
Unique Pop-Up Map & Guide.***

Pro-Design Inc., 1986-87 (patent) ; published by World Unfolds Publishing Ltd., c1986.
Available from Van Dam, Inc., 430 West 14th Street, New York City, NY 10014.
(1-800-321-MAPS)

AND:

The Ocean Unfolds - Ecoguide.

For this one, patent held by Van Dam. No place or date of publication found on the map.

These two are like delightful map accordions, playing not tunes but maps. The San Francisco one has three pop-up areas (central California road map; Golden Gate Park; eastern tip of Golden Gate Park to San Francisco Bay), and is just the right size to fit folded (about 6 1/4" x 3 1/4") in one's pocket. It also has text, on restaurants, vineyards, hotels, cultural events, and important telephone numbers.

The ocean map is bigger (folded 9" x 5") and has five sections: The geologic ocean; Biogeochemical ocean; text on "The Cosmos Unfolds; The Physical Climate System"; and The Living Ocean - The Strata of Life". The ocean map costs \$9.95.

Van Dam will sell to librarians a custom package: 6 Cosmos "EcoGuides" (Universe, Mars, Moon, Rain Forest, Ocean, Desert) and 15 city maps (NY,

London, Paris, Rome, Tokyo, Hong Kong, Zurich, Amsterdam, Chicago, San Francisco, Los Angeles, DC, Hawaii, New Orleans) for \$150.00 (includes shipping).

In the Spring of 1991 Van Dam will have a new series of six national park maps (Yellowstone, Yosemite, Grand Canyon, Great Smoky Mountains, Everglades, and Olympic). If they're all as enjoyable as these two, they'll be hard to resist.

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Schubert, Frank N. ed.

The Nation Builders : A Sesquicentennial History of the Corps of Engineers.

Fort Belvoir, VA. : Office of History, U. S. Army Corps of Engineers; Washington, D.C. : For Sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, 1988. \$2.75
LC: 87-37441 SuDoc: D103.43:870-1-37 S/N 008-022-00248-1

From 1838 to 1863, a small unit of the U. S. Army, the Corps of Topographical Engineers, mapped vast areas of the Transmississippi West, built wagon roads, improved ports and harbors, built lighthouses, mapped the Mexican-United States boundary, and performed any number of other public works. Their cartographic legacy alone makes them important in the history of the American West. Fremont's 1845 map and Warren's map of 1858 set down for the first time the correct outline of the main features of western geography. Filling in the details was all that remained.

This slim volume commemorates the 150th anniversary of the founding of the U. S. Corps of Topographical Engineers. Parts of the story of the U. S. T. E. have been told elsewhere. William H. Goetzmann's *Army Exploration in the American West, 1803-1863* (New Haven : Yale University Press, 1959 ; Lincoln : University of Nebraska Press (paperback edition), 1979), and Frank Schubert's own *Vanguard of Expansion : Army Engineers in the Trans-Mississippi West, 1819-1879* (Washington, D.C. : U. S. Government Printing Office, 1980), both deal with the explorations of

the Corps in the American West. *The Nation Builders* is a sketch of the administrative life of the Corps, and a brief review of the non-exploratory tasks undertaken in the period prior to the Civil War.

The subject matter is interesting, even to one who is reasonably familiar with the Corps. For the first time this reviewer learned that the U. S. T. E. surveyed the harbor in his home town and built a lighthouse just up the coast. The Corps was considerably more involved with improvements to the internal transportation structure than had been previously realized.

At 80 pages, *The Nation Builders* is clearly not a definitive history. It is a well written sketch, or outline, that leaves the reader wishing for more. One wishes that the Army would turn Schubert loose and let him write the full length history of the Topographical Engineers which the organization deserves and which he is so clearly capable of producing. In the meantime *The Nation Builders* is an informative sketch of a government agency that played a vital role in the development of this country and left us a rich cartographic legacy.

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Shirley, Rodney W.
Printed Maps of the British Isles 1650 - 1750.
Tring, Hertfordshire : Map Collector Publications ; London : The British Library, 1988.
68 pages. £40.00. LC: gb88-42997. ISBN: 0-7123-0142-9.

Eight years have elapsed between the 1980 edition of Rodney Shirley's *Early Printed Maps of the British Isles : A Bibliography, 1477 - 1650* (London : The Holland Press, 1980) and this volume, which carries the bibliography forward to 1750. Over 280 maps are described with reference to their genealogy, alterations, sources, and decoration.

This, like Shirley's other works, is aimed directly at institutional and private map collectors and dealers. Brief bibliographical sketches of the various

cartographers or families are sometimes longer and more complete, and in some instances, more succinct than those found in *Tooley's Dictionary of Mapmakers* (Tring, Hertfordshire : Map Collector Publications, 1979) as may be seen by comparing the entries for the Bowles Family and that for the Van Keulen Family. One may also place more reliability on the information in Shirley's biographies partly due to new information coming to light, as well as the author's thoroughness in researching and checking information with other scholars in England and on the continent.

The work excludes separate general maps of Ireland, Scotland, and Wales because, Shirley says, they are dealt with in existing publications of a national character. Also excluded are the large numbers of "small classical, or otherwise unimportant maps of Britain which may be found in contemporary books of geography or travel." (page 7)

The entries are arranged alphabetically by cartographer and then chronologically. Citations include descriptions of the various states of each map identified by its peculiarities, which come after the discussion of that map. Six appendixes follow the cartobibliography. They provide a chronological listing of first editions or first states with rarity indexes, a list of general maps with decorative borders and sea charts of the British Isles, an inventory of lost or unidentified maps, a listing of derivatives of John Adams distance map of 1677, and a catalog of multi-sheet maps of the British Isles/England and Wales. The third and sixth appendixes are especially fascinating as they chart the passage of single and similar plates from publishers to publisher with dates of issue by each. It wraps up with subject, locations (where copies were located), and name indexes.

The book is printed on glossy, high contrast paper which gives exceptional clarity and crispness to the map reproductions as well as to the text.

This is a most expert and important addition to the field of cartobibliography and hence to map library collections.

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Tufte, Edward R.

Envisioning Information

Cheshire, CT: Graphics Press, 1990. (P.O. Box 430, Cheshire, CT 06410)

\$48. OCLC: 21270160

When Tufte's book, *The Visual Display of Quantitative Information*, was published in 1983, it was widely heralded as a breakthrough work in what has become known as "data graphics." The review in *Scientific American* called it a "work of art history and reasoned criticism" (March, 1984). *Choice* identified its audience as "mainly graphics and journalism students" (November, 1983). For the record, Tufte teaches the unusual combination of statistics, graphic design, and political economy at Yale University.

What Tufte did in that book was show, through historical example (both good and bad), how a maximum of statistical information could be presented accurately in a visually clear and forceful manner. Only about a tenth of his examples were maps, but much of what he wrote clearly had application to cartographic design. Mark Monmonier of Syracuse University reviewed it in *The Annals of the Association of American Geographers* (December, 1985) and acknowledged that its audience should include cartographers, even if it wasn't directly intended for them. Terry Slocum of the University of Kansas had similar comments in his review in *The American Cartographer* (October, 1984). He criticized Tufte's use of cartographic terminology, but praised his insistence upon statistical truth in graphics. Both these reviews gave recognition and grudging praise to an outsider writing about maps.

Envisioning Information is a natural extension of the earlier book. In Tufte's words, it "celebrates escape from flatlands." The real world is three-dimensional whereas flat paper is but two. Tufte is not concerned with traditional map projection but rather with conveying sometimes complex statistical information clearly and accurately in graphic format. His examples range from railroad timetables to hospital medical bills, the latter being one of the most dense and uncommunicative printed records our society produces. This book is much richer in map examples than his previous one: Japanese weather maps, isometric maps of cities, air pollution maps, contemporary Swiss shaded relief maps of mountain areas, an eighteenth century series of views of dance steps demonstrated

with the musical score at the top of each page and the footsteps of the dancers marked on the floor below (these too are maps in the broadest sense of the word), a Czechoslovakian Air Transport routemap of 1933, an 1801 English stripmap—all good examples and all enormously fascinating; plus a few bad examples such as a 1970 U. S. Bureau of the Census map showing types of home heating fuel consumed by county. Many of these illustrations have been redrawn and enhanced to improve them. His choice of examples demonstrates that the art of graphic presentation is not, in spite of numerous technological breakthroughs in data manipulation and printing, uniformly advancing. We are not necessarily getting better graphics, although we are no doubt exposed to more graphics than ever before.

Tufte's approach and vocabulary can be seen in his chapter headings: Escaping Flatlands, Micro/Macro Readings, Layering and Separation, Small Multiples, Color and Information, and Narratives of Space and Time. Because much of the book is given to examples, the text is quite brief and concise. Tufte writes of graphics as being "at the intersection of image, word, number, art" and he suggests design strategies which enable more data to be presented more effectively. The weaving together of the text with the pertinent examples is ingenious—the reader doesn't have to turn pages to coordinate examples with explanations. The book is a marvel of design just in this respect alone.

What Tufte seeks are graphics that convey a rich and meaningful database accurately. He deplores what he calls "chartjunk"—statistics graphically presented that give the appearance of meaning something, but don't. Design itself suggests the integrity of content. "Who would trust a chart that looks like a video game?," he asks. He says that the difference between a map and a poster is that the latter has "thin data densities." He deplores what he calls "posterization," meaning the watering down of graphic detail. Instead he seeks to increase the information in a display by adding dimensions to it and by "sharpening information resolution" so that it communicates rather than confuses.

The examples he chooses are stunning, and delightful, in part because they are beautifully printed. No page is without an example, and each example deserves prolonged and careful study. The text is hardly necessary at all—the examples say it all. He encourages what he calls the "micro reading" of

his examples to understand and appreciate their successes.

It is unfortunate that even today with our increased knowledge of visual communication and evermore sophisticated printing technologies, that so many of our maps say far less than they can. They seem to be the victims of graphic artists who do not understand the subject matter being presented — the map that looks nice but distorts — or the victims of the narrowly trained specialist-technicians who portray accurately but with little communicative and aesthetic skill.

Tufte's new book, like his earlier one, deserves careful perusal by those who make and use maps. It matters not at all that he is not a cartographer himself. We are becoming a much more visually oriented society. Images are replacing the printed word. These images can distort, confuse, and mislead, just as can words. Maps have been considered to be among the most accurate, communicative, and reliable of our images, and yet, as Tufte shows, there are good maps and there are bad maps. As more data is added to them, the opportunities for distortion increase. No book better shows what can, and what should not, be done with graphic display. Every map library should have this book. Don't be put off by the price. Considering its own graphic excellence, it is fairly priced.

Harold M. Otness

Collection Development Librarian
Southern Oregon State College
Ashland, Oregon 97520

**Publishers' Addresses
of Works Reviewed**

The Charles Close Society
c/o The Map Library
The British Library
Great Russell Street
London WC1B 3DG ENGLAND

Graphics Press
Box 430
Cheshire, CT 06410

Map Collector Publications
48 High Street
Tring, Hertfordshire
HP23 5BH ENGLAND

Prentice Hall Press
15 Columbus Circle
New York, NY 10023

Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402

Temple University Press
Broad and Oxford Streets
Philadelphia, PA 19122

Van Dam, Inc.
430 West 14th Street
New York, NY 10014

~ Letter to the Book Review Editor ~

Author's Comment on the review by David Deckelbaum of *Atlas of Mexico* that appeared in *WAML Inf Bull* 21(2):120 (March, 1990).

Atlas of Mexico by James B. Pick, Edgar W. Butler, and Elizabeth L. Lanzer.
Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 1989. 367p. \$55.
LC 88-675255 ISBN 0-8133-7695-5

The reviewer remarked favorably on the *Atlas's* informational aspects, but criticized the production quality of *Atlas of Mexico*. I agree that the publisher made mistakes in the production process of the first printing of the *Atlas*. (I ascertained from the reviewer that his copy was from the first printing.) However, beginning with the second printing and now in the third printing, the problems alluded to by the reviewer have been corrected.

The reviewer cites fading of the legend symbols for the maps, stating that these legend symbols "had almost disappeared from some maps." However, in the second and higher printings, these legend symbols are completely readable for all 135 maps. Likewise the reviewer criticized fading of "virtually all of the maps." In the improved production of the second and third printings, I would argue that only nine out of 135 maps now appear faded and that of the nine, only two (on pages 60 and 290) are of the "poor quality" that the reviewer referred to.

Unfortunately, Westview Press made some mistakes in producing the first printing. The reviewer had a copy of the initial printing, and based his comments on the copy at hand. Fortunately, however, the publisher took the necessary steps to restore the production quality to acceptable levels for a social science reference volume, given the economic constraints of the length of the book and the sales price (\$55). It is important to mention that the book never had the objective of meeting the precision mapping standards of, say, NASA, the U.S. Geological Survey, or Rand McNally, which are also produced at proportionately higher cost.

We appreciate the review and hope that this note clarifies the production problem and also the solution affected by the publisher.

James B. Pick

Lecturer in Management
Director of Computing GSM
University of California, Riverside, CA 92157

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

Compiled by

Peter L. Stark

AIDS in LA 1983 -1989 [MAP].

Student Geographer, Brian Mladenich; Faculty Advisor, Prof. William Bowen. — Northridge : Department of Geography, California State University, Northridge, 1990.

(*Occasional Publications in Geography* ; no. 6)

21 black and white maps on one sheet, 100 x 61 cm. No scale given. \$5.00 folded.

Subtitled "Reported cases of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome in Metropolitan Los Angeles County, California, January 1, 1983 through December 31, 1989, 21 maps identify the locations of reported AIDS cases for three ethnic groups (Whites, Blacks, and Hispanics) over a seven year period. A text is included on the map and provides important statistical information on AIDS in Los Angeles County, past present and future projections as well as geographical interpretations of the data. The black and white dot maps, which employ a census tract base map for the county, are quite effective in showing the spatial magnitudes of the AIDS epidemic.

Another superb job by Cal State Northridge Geographers. Available by sending a check for \$5.00 made out to "CSUN Trust Fund" and sent to Center for Geographical Studies, Department of Geography, California State University, Northridge, Northridge, California 91330.

Sectional Maps of Western Canada, 1871-1955 : An Early Canadian Topographic Map Series.

Lorraine Dubreuil. Ottawa : Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives, 1989.

vi, 57 pages, maps. Softcover. 21 x 26 cm. CAN\$15.00. LC: cn90-90117. ISBN 9-9690682-9-8. (Occasional papers of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives ; no. 2).

As I had hoped in my short review of Lorraine Dubreuil's ACMLA Occasional Paper Number One (*WAML IB*, Vol. 20, no. 3, page 230), Dubreuil has

continued her work in preparing histories and cartobibliographies of early Canadian topographic map series. Her Occasional Paper Number Two concerns the sectional three-mile series (1:190,080) produced by Canada's Department of the Interior from 1871 to 1955, when this series was superseded by the 1:250,000-scale National Topographic Series maps. The author/compiler has basically retained the same preface and "Introduction to Topographical Mapping in Canada" as can be found in her Occasional Paper Number One on the Geological Survey of Canada's map series, but has written a two-page history of the sectional maps. Map indexes and reproductions of sectional maps are provided within the text, however they, like those in OP 1 could be a bit more crisp and clear.

The work lists 78 sectional maps in the old-style series (1891-1905) and 135 in the new-style (1905-1955). The distinction between the two centers on the changes in the overall mapping scheme for the three-mile map series and reflected in the new index maps that appeared in 1905. While I am unfamiliar with ACMLA's publishing schedule, I believe we can expect another Dubreuil cartobibliography on the early topographic maps issued by the Dept. of Militia and Defence from 1906 to 1931 sometime soon. Meanwhile, her Occasional Paper Number One and Two should be purchased by all collections with an interest in Canada.

Available from ACMLA, c/o Maps, National Archives of Canada, Ottawa, Canada K1A 0N3.

Title IIC Grant Awarded for California Map Cataloging

The U. S. Department of Education has awarded a Title IIC Grant for the cataloging of maps of California to the University of California at Berkeley and UCLA.

Funding for this joint project commenced November 1, 1990, for one year in the amount of \$214,893. The plan is for UCB to convert/catalog 6,500 titles, UCLA 3,600.

Records will be added to MELVYL, the UC online catalog, as well as OCLC.

TRADING POST

The Yale Map Collection has duplicates of over 100 National Geographic maps. We have just gone through them and made a list - some date back to the 1920s, and we have duplicates of duplicates! - and they are available to any library that wants them and will pay postage. A complete list is available upon request. Write: Map Collection, Yale University Library, Box 1603A Yale Station, New Haven CT 06520-7429.

Available free: Atlas of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Salisbury: Federal Dept. of Trig-onometrical and Topographical Surveys, 1960-1964.

Request from: M. Larsgaard, Map & Imagery Lab, University of California, Santa Barbara CA 93106.

Available free:

Colombia. Departamento Tecnico de la Seguridad Social Campesina. 1955. Caldas: estudio de su situacion geografica, economica y social... Bogota.

United States. Army Map Service. 1944-1945. Central Japan, 1:250,000 (L571). 2d ed. (63 sheets available)

1944-1945. Southern Japan 1:250,000 (L591). 2d ed. (17 sheets available)

USGS. 1956-1986. Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, geographic map. 1:500,000. I-200B through I-220B (14 of 21 sheets; index)

Interested? Talk to Phil Hoehn, Map Library, General Library, University of California, Berkeley CA 94720; phoehn@library.berkeley.bitnet.

The National Geophysical Data Center has some old-tech equipment - apparently rather like a Mapograph, in end effect, in that one modifies a map, but in this case with mirrors rather than with lens - that the Center is giving away (and may even pay shipping). If you're interested, call (303) 497-6487, and ask for Michael Loughridge (pronounced "Lockridge") or John Griffin. [Information courtesy Paul Leverenz and Stu Smith]

From the Executive Editor

Mary L. Larsgaard

Please note - telephone number change for me - it's now 805/893-4049.

I couldn't make it to WAML in Denver (I had to organize 2 days of meetings at UCSB), much though I wanted to; Jenny Marie Johnson (University of Washington) sent me photos (which we don't have space for in this IB, but which I very much enjoyed), and Larry Cruse kindly sent me the following highlights:

"Wednesday, Executive Committee meeting: Miscellaneous loose ends were dealt with. Of primary interest to me was the state of our Map Microfilming Consortium. After several days of discussion, Stan Stevens finally volunteered to help me manage the program; I'll be freed of the administrative details and can concentrate on projects. I'll relay a copy once Stan gets the reporting system ready—we designed it on the excursion bus Saturday.

"There were a number of vendors at the meeting. They're all in a flurry to provide East European and Russian mapping. Since it's hugely expensive stuff, there is some risk. We had preliminary discussions regarding financing. Knowing that the U.S. military has done mapping of the areas, in English, I'm inclined to see if we can get the Cartographic Users Advisory Committee to query the U.S. Defense Mapping Agency regarding releasing their detailed coverage as depository items. That reminds me - the DMA gazetteers we haven't received are part of the GPO microfiching imbroglio. They are still somewhere in the pipeline and should emerge sooner or later.

"The formal meetings were held on the grounds of the Denver Federal Center. This gave me a chance to see the Feds at work. Denver is a consolidation point for mapping and is now the main distribution point for USGS depository mapping. We toured the warehouse, saw where the other units from Menlo Park were relocating, toured the USGS computer mapping R&D lab, and had a long, interesting talk with a geologic map editor about the publication process."

[ED. - Knowing that we try to get the papers from each meeting published in the *IB*, Larry had little to say about the papers.]

"There was a lot of chumming-around time since I stayed over Saturday night to get my air fare down from the threatened \$600 to less than \$200. Rather than my usual rush to get things done, there was time to discuss the current state of library schools, with Charley Seavey, University of Arizona Library School; several map librarians have received MLS's there through its innovative program. Charley - who is an old maps and docs librarian and long-time fellow traveler - presented a paper on map library performance statistics. It certainly got everyone's attention, which was his point. He is publishing it in *College & Research Libraries* because that is where library administrators will see it, which is his way of getting word to them about their respective support of map collections... One of WAML's better meetings!"

[ED. - Received from Buddy Rooney on 9/26/90, a clipping noting that Trail Ridge Road in Rocky Mountain National Park was closed by snow from 6:25am to 10:15am on 9/18/90 - 4 days after the WAML field trip was there!]

Benchmarks!

Personal News of WAML Members

Roy Vernon Boswell, Honorary Life Member of WAML, died at the Anaheim (California) Memorial Hospital on August 26, 1990, at the age of ninety-six.

The WAML Executive honored Boswell by naming him Honorary Life Member at its Berkeley meeting, September, 1983 (*WAML Inf Bull* Nov. 1983 15:1:110-111). The citation noted his contributions to WAML, his establishment of the Collection for The History of Cartography at California State University, Fullerton (later renamed The Roy V. Boswell Collection for the History of Cartography), and for his pioneering efforts in cartobibliographic description: "His Collection is recognized by curators for its care, preservation, and organization and serves as one of the world's superior models for collections of rare maps."

Boswell served as Curator of The Collection from its founding in 1971 until his resignation in 1985. This was at a time when then University Librarian at CSU-Fullerton, Alan Schorr, dismantled the long-established administrative structure of Special Collections (which included the Boswell Collection), and withdrew all funding. This inexplicable situation left the Collection without public service, technical support, nor collection development. Boswell fought to rectify this situation up to the time of his death. Long-time friend, Stanley Stevens, talked with Boswell on his 96th Birthday, May 9, 1990, and reported that "Roy said he was giving up

the fight, he didn't see any possibility of change, and he didn't want to spend the rest of his life fighting a losing battle. I think that decision killed him; he said he had accomplished all he could; and I think he just gave up. But we will always remember him for this major lifetime accomplishment, regardless of what the library administrators at CSU-Fullerton choose to do. In hindsight he realized that he had made a mistake establishing the Collection at Fullerton, but he agreed that no one could have predicted its fate. All exploratory efforts to relocate The Collection, which is what Roy would want today, and place it where it would be used and appreciated have been unsuccessful."

The ten exhibits that Boswell mounted were each accompanied by a fine-press catalog, and he wrote other works describing his methodology and philosophy. Some of these works may be found republished in the *WAML Information Bulletin*. His last work (1990), as yet unpublished, was co-authored by his long-time colleague at CSU-Fullerton, Linda Herman, former Head of Special Collections: **THE ROY V. BOSWELL COLLECTION FOR THE HISTORY OF CARTOGRAPHY California State University, Fullerton: A description with some notes on Cartography and Maps**. Its content is summarized by Roy in its introduction: "The object of this monograph is to make known the resources of the Collection, concisely, to: (1) one who has an Early Map and desires to identify and study it; (2) one to whom Early Maps and Cartography are

a new field of interest; (3) scholars, working in many fields, who may find use for Early Maps as historical documents, scientific documents or objects of art; (4) the knowledgeable scholar in the discipline, the History of Cartography."

Born in New Haven, Connecticut, Mr. Boswell came to San Francisco with his parents just after the Great Quake of 1906. At the age of nineteen he qualified as a public accountant. He served as private secretary to the President of the Braun Chemical Company for several decades. Later, with a shop in Beverly Hills, Boswell dealt in antiques, rare books, and early maps. In the 1970s he continued collecting and selling rare books and maps from his home in Gilroy, California, and at the same time he commuted to Fullerton to care for The Collection. Later he moved to Fullerton to spend full-time as the sole volunteer-curator of The Collection.

On September 28, 1990, the University of Nevada, Reno Library honored **Mary Ansari** and her husband Nazir Ansari by the naming of the Map Collection as the **Mary B. Ansari Map Library** in celebration of their major gift of support to the University Library. Mary is a former President of WAML, and formerly Map Librarian at UNR. She is currently Assistant University Librarian for Administrative Services and Branch Libraries. She, and current Map Librarian Linda Newman, compiled WAML's O P No. 11: *Nevada Directory of Maps and Aerial Photo Resources* (1984).

Western Association of Map Libraries

Occasional Papers

ISBN 0-939112-

- 1973 *Catalogue of Sanborn atlases at California State University, Northridge* / by Gary W. Rees and Mary Hoeber. OP No. 1. LC # 73-5773 ISBN -01-9 \$4.00
- 1976 *Union list of Sanborn fire insurance maps held by institutions in the United States and Canada, vol. 1, Alabama to Missouri* / by R. Philip Hoehn. OP No. 2 LC # 76-6129 ISBN -02-7 [ISBN 0-939112-02-7 Out of Print]; Microfiche edition now available. 0-939112-16-7 \$4.00
- 1977 *Union list of Sanborn fire insurance maps held by institutions in the United States and Canada, vol. 2, Montana to Wyoming; Canada and Mexico* / by William S. Peterson-Hunt and Evelyn L. Woodruff; with a supplement and corrigenda to volume 1, by R. Philip Hoehn. OP # 3 LC # 76-2129 Rev.; ISBN 03-5 \$6.00
Occasional Papers 2 and 3 when ordered together: ISBN 04-3 \$10.00
- 1978 *Index to early twentieth-century city plans appearing in guidebooks: Baedeker, Muirhead-Blue Guides, Murray, I.J.G.R., etc., plus selected other works to provide worldwide coverage of over 2,000 plans to over 1,200 communities, found in 74 guidebooks* / by Harold M. Otness. OP # 4 LC # 78-15094 ISBN 05-1 \$6.00
- 1978 *The maps of Fiji: a selective and annotated cartobibliography* / by Mason S. Green. OP # 5 LC # 78-24066 ISBN 06-X \$4.00
- 1980 *Index to nineteenth-century city plans appearing in guidebooks: Baedeker, Murray, Joanne, Black, Appleton, Meyer, plus selected other works to provide coverage of over 1,800 plans to nearly 600 communities, found in 164 guidebooks* / by Harold M. Otness. OP # 7 LC # 80-24483 ISBN 08-6 \$6.00
- 1981 *Microcartography: applications for archives and libraries* / edited by Larry Cruse, with the assistance of Sylvia B. Warren. OP # 6 LC # 81-19718 ISBN 07-8 \$20.00
- 1981 *Printed maps of Utah to 1900; an annotated cartobibliography* / by Riley Moore Moffat. OP # 8 LC # 81-659 ISBN 09-4 \$10.00
- 1983 *Index to the Information Bulletin (Volumes 1-10, 1969-1979) of the Western Association of Map Libraries* / by Frances M. Woodward. OP # 9 LC # 83-6880 ISBN 10-8 [microfiche] \$5.00
- 1984 *Nevada Directory of Maps and Aerial Photo Resources* / by Mary B. Ansari and Linda P. Newman. OP # 11 ISBN 13-2 \$15.00
- 1986 *Map index to topographic quadrangles of the United States, 1882-1940* / by Riley Moore Moffat. OP # 10 LC # 84-21984 ISBN 12-4 \$32.50
- 1990 *Cartobibliography of Separately Published U.S. Geological Survey Special Maps and River Surveys*, by Peter L. Stark. OP # 12 LC # 89-14684 0-939112-15-9 (hard cover) \$40.00
- Forthcoming**
Index to the Information Bulletin (Volumes 1-20, 1969-1989) of the Western Association of Map Libraries by Frances M. Woodward. OP #13 ISBN 0-939112-17-5 (microfiche) Price Not Set
 0-939112-18-3 (paper cover) Price Not Set

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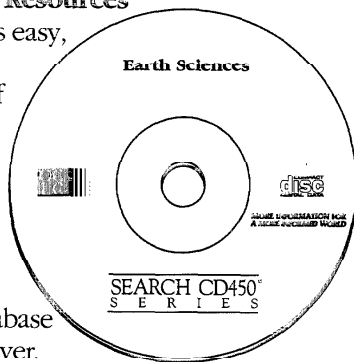
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