

information bulletin

Volume 25 Number 1

November 1993



Western Association of Map Libraries

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

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

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

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

Membership Categories

Individual Members reside in the Principal Region. Benefits of Individual Membership include voting privileges, receipt of meeting announcements, attendance at meetings, service as an Officer, and automatic receipt of the *Information Bulletin*. Dues are US\$20.00 per year.

Associate Members reside outside the Principal Region. Associate Members may attend meetings, serve on committees, and automatically receive the *Information Bulletin* and meeting announcements. Dues are US\$20.00 per year.

Institutional Members are commercial firms or educational organizations. The institution or firm may designate one of its staff as its Representative. The Representative has the same rights as Individual Members, except that they may not hold office. The Institutional Member will receive one copy of each issue of the *Information Bulletin* and *Occasional Paper* issued during the year of membership. Dues are US\$40.00 per year.

Lifetime Individual Membership is open to individuals only, for a one-time payment of US\$500. All privileges of membership, each issue of the *Information Bulletin* and a copy of each *Occasional Paper* will be sent, as published, after Lifetime Membership begins.

Subscriptions to the *Information Bulletin* are \$25.00 per volume year. It is issued three times each year: #1 in November, #2 in March, #3 in July. Subscriptions to addresses outside of the United States are US\$3.00 more, for postage

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Western Association of Map Libraries

Volume 25 Number 1

INFORMATION BULLETIN

November 1993

Table of Contents

Features

Children's Atlases: A Selected Bibliography by Cy Behroozi	23
Count Nikolai Rumiantsev and Russian Exploration of Alaska and North America by Dr. Vladimir S. Kusov	11
Map Libraries and the Possible Collapse of the Cataloging Process by William Studwell	28
Map Libraries in Transition: A Report on the Conference by Dale Steele and Kathryn Womble	30
Western Association of Map Libraries Online Index to the <i>Information Bulletin</i> by Frances Woodward	9
Wherever You Go, There You Are by Glen Creason	31
Atlas and Book Reviews , edited by Greg Armento	
<i>Bibliography of Geoscience Theses of the United States and Canada.</i> , reviewed by Jim O'Donnell	36
<i>Economist Atlas of the New Europe</i> , reviewed by Janet Collins	37
<i>History of Cartography, Volume 2, Book 1; Cartography in the Traditional Islamic and South Asian Societies</i> , reviewed by Mary Larsgaard	38
<i>Old Maps of the Southwest, Issue #10</i> , reviewed by Dale Steele	39
<i>Terra Cognita: The Mental Discovery of America</i> reviewed by Dale Steele	39
<i>Times London History Atlas</i> reviewed by Muriel Strickland	36
Publications Received, compiled by Greg Armento	40

WAML Business

Minutes, WAML Fall Meeting, Salt Lake City, UT, recorded by Kathryn Womble, WAML Secretary	
Executive Board Meeting	4
Business Meeting	5
Attendance	6
Financial Statement and Business Manager's Report	8
Letter to WAML Members by Phil Hoehn	7

News & Departments

Art/ Carte	68
Cataloging News	62
Conferences	65
Digital News	58
Editorial Staff	2
Employment	22
From the Editor	2
Map Industry News	59
New Mapping of Western North America, compiled by Joe Crotts	42
News	56
Periodicals	22
Preservation News	8
Remote Sensing News	35
Some Things to Make Your Life Easier - Stanford & UC-Berkeley Service policies; Guides to UC San Diego and CSU-Long Beach map collections	46
State and Province News	53
U.S. Government News	53

From the Editor

The biggest news from the editorial standpoint is that effective with this issue, the *IB* is a juried publication. Many thanks to those of you who volunteered to read papers submitted to the *IB*. While this procedure will be a double-blind reading - that is, the reader won't know who the author is, and vice versa - it happens we are starting off with an exception, and that is the paper by Dr. Kusov. What was needed was someone who knows both Russian and English; I'd like to thank Vlad Shkurkin for putting time and effort in to doing the editing of this paper. If you are interested in participating in the reading of papers for the *IB*, please let me know.

I'd like to welcome a new State Editor - Deb Kalvee, University of Alaska, Fairbanks - our Alaska Editor; and a new Map Industry Editor, Will Tefft.

As I found out to my sorrow, I didn't allow QUITE enough time for preparing both the *IB* July issue AND meetings at ALA, so I've moved back the July-issue deadline to MAY 1.

A special thanks to Dale Steele for his service above and beyond the call of duty on the last two *IB*'s. My stint as acting head of Serials (January 1-August 31, 1993) meant that I never had enough time, and for the last two issues I've been sending Dale the diskette equivalent of notes scrawled on the back of a brown paper bag.

Speaking of Dale - he's come up with an idea for a section on tools of various kinds for "Making Your Life Easier." Send in user guides that you find work well and save time, and we'll put them in the *IB*.

I wasn't able to make it to Salt Lake City - a meeting in my own library I had to attend - but am looking forward to Riverside (March 31- April 2, 1994)! Hope to see you there.

Mary

The Information Bulletin is published by the Western Association of Map Libraries as its primary tool of communicating with its Membership and Subscribers; however opinions expressed herein do not necessarily reflect an official Association position.

If you have contributions for the *IB*, the Editor will appreciate receiving your material in electronic form. You may send it via E-mail on BITNET or INTERNET to the Executive Editor. You may also send material on magnetic disk, either 3.5 or 5.2 inch, MSDOS format preferred (Word or WordPerfect).

Copy Deadlines are: Issue # 1: September 1st; Issue #2: January 1st; Issue #3: May 1st.

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Minutes
Western Association of Map Libraries
1993 Fall Meeting
Salt Lake City, Utah
recorded by
Kathryn Womble
Secretary

**Executive Board Meeting:
 September 15, 1993**

President Sylvia Bender-Lamb called the meeting to order at 2:10 p.m. In attendance were:

Sylvia Bender-Lamb - President
 Jim O'Donnell - Past President
 Kathy Rankin - Vice President/
 President Elect, and Membership/
 Hospitality Committee
 Kathryn Womble - Secretary
 J.K. Herro - Treasurer, Publications
 Advisory Committee (PAC)
 Richard Soares - Business Manager
 Dale Steele - *Information Bulletin*
 (IB) Production Editor
 Larry Cruse - PAC Microforms
 Subcommittee
 Michael Noga - PAC Geoscience
 Subcommittee
 Stan Stevens

Sylvia Bender-Lamb distributed a meeting agenda. The first item was the need to fill a number of committee vacancies. The Board generated ideas of people to ask to fill openings on the Publications Advisory Committee, the PAC Microforms Subcommittee, the Nominating Committee and the Membership Committee. Sylvia will ask people to fill these positions.

Treasurer J.K. Herro distributed the WAML financial statement covering the period 1 July 1993 - 15 September 1993. Dues payments are coming in, with about 1/4 of the principal region's members having paid and about 1/2 of the associate members paid.

After some discussion, the Board voted to print a summary of the treasurer's report and the business manager's report once a year in the *IB* in order to make this information available to members who are unable to attend WAML meetings. J.K. Herro, Rich Soares and Dale Steele will work on a format for the reports.

Kathy Rankin reported on the activities of the Membership/Hospitality Committee. The membership brochure has been revised and is ready for printing. In order to keep the information as current as possible, only 100 brochures will be printed at a time and the current treasurer's address will be printed on the brochure.

Kathy sent surveys to members who dropped their WAML memberships. The results have not been determined yet.

The Membership/Hospitality Committee put together and mailed out

about 10 new member packets that include a welcome letter with names and addresses of officers and committee chairs. The Committee is going to mail out a letter inviting membership in WAML to those Map and Geography Round Table, American Library Association (MAGERT) members that live in WAML's principal region, but are not WAML members (about 53 of them). WAML's name and address will also be included in a cooperative mailing put together by MAGERT and other map library groups that will be going to directors of library schools. The Membership Committee and J.K. Herro, WAML treasurer, will look at the new brochure to work out a more straightforward way for WAML members to report their primary mailing address.

Richard Soares, Business Manager, distributed a report. Rich has distributed about 90 copies of *Occasional Paper 14, Topographic Mapping of Africa, Antarctica and Eurasia*, by Mary Larsgaard.

Rich pointed out that he is almost out of stock of *OP3, Union List of Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps held by Institutions in the United States and*

Canada, vol. 2, Montana to Wyoming; Canada and Mexico. There was discussion about the possibility of combining *OP2 (vol. 1, Alabama to Missouri)* and *OP3* in a paper or microform product. In addition, it would be a good time to update the volumes. Sylvia Bender-Lamb asked that the PAC review the options and make a recommendation on the matter.

Dale Steele, *IB* Production Editor, and Larry Cruse, PAC Microforms Subcommittee Chair led a discussion about the editorial structure of the *IB*, about equipment needs for electronic communication and the added capability to review software and hardware, about the content and timeliness of the news and notes in the *IB* and about future options for dissemination of the *IB*, including electronic distribution in addition to paper distribution.

The Board approved an expenditure of up to \$6,000 for Dale Steele to purchase the computer hardware and software he needs to produce the *IB*. This business was initiated at the spring 1993 meeting with a written proposal from Dale. He has committed to a 5-year term as *IB* Production Editor from the time he receives the new equipment.

Sylvia Bender-Lamb will send a letter to the PAC Chair asking for recommendations to the Board by the end of November regarding further equipment purchases and the future direction of the *IB*.

The Board also approved spending up to \$250 to pay Jason Cruse to clear up a 2-year backlog of microfiche orders within the next 90 days.

Larry Cruse submitted a proposal to pay Jason Cruse \$10 an hour on an ongoing, as-needed basis to manage microfiche orders. The Board will revisit this issue after a more detailed proposal is submitted to the PAC.

Phil Hoehn has agreed to continue keeping the WAML archives at UC Berkeley for the time being.

Sylvia Bender-Lamb will finalize the *WAML Conference Manual* by incorporating suggestions that have been gathered over the past few years.

The meeting was adjourned at 5:00.

Business Meeting September 16, 1993

After welcoming remarks by Wendy Hassibe, WAML President Sylvia Bender-Lamb called the Business Meeting to order at 9:25 a.m. Attendees introduced themselves.

Secretary Kathryn Womble read the minutes of the Executive Board meeting. J.K. Herro gave the treasurer's report. Rich Soares, WAML Business Manager posted his report and pointed out publications and memorabilia that he had to sell at the meeting.

Sylvia Bender-Lamb asked for volunteers to fill some committee vacancies: 1 person for Nominating Committee, 2 people for the PAC Microforms Subcommittee, and 1 person for the Membership/Hospitality Committee.

There was no report from the Publications Advisory Committee.

Larry Cruse reported that the PAC Microforms Subcommittee was looking at ways to streamline the process of filling orders for microfiche. He will look into having sets of microfiche kept

at the duplicator's facility to expedite getting copies made and shipped. He will visit the Library of Congress Photoduplication Service in October to price master silver fiche of 1:100,000 Russian maps, get updates of on-going, new and planned map microfiche preservation projects. He is also working on checklists from LC to serve as indexes to map sets WAML has reproduced on fiche, possibly using Geodex. Larry will be in Washington, D.C. in October and will be able to follow-up on these questions in person.

Larry pointed out the need of the PAC Microforms Subcommittee for someone with an interest in cartobibliographic resources to help analyze the contents of the fiche sets that WAML has produced and will produce in the future. He envisions, among other things, the creation of a database that may be accessed electronically describing WAML's fiche products.

Michael Noga reported for the PAC Geoscience Subcommittee. Muriel Strickland has joined the group that is working on the index of California geologic maps by topographic quadrangle. Joe Crotts is still indexing geologic maps from the USGS series.

When the indexing of state publications is complete, he will send the current version of his database to include in the California index. The index will be distributed on paper and in digital form, including a search-only version of the AskSam database software.

Kathy Rankin reported for the Membership/Hospitality Committee.

See discussion in Executive Board Meeting minutes above.

There was no report from the Anglo-American Cataloguing Committee for Cartographic Materials liaison.

The Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives (ACMLA) will meet next year in Ottawa. A joint ACMLA/WAML meeting is planned for May 9-13, 1995 in Vancouver, B.C.

Greg Armento, WAML liaison to MAGERT reported that the meeting in New Orleans from June 25-29, 1993 included programs on "GIS Applications in Libraries" and "Providing Bibliographic Control of Spatial Data." ALA midwinter meeting will be held in Los Angeles, February 4-10, 1994. April Carlucci is the contact person for the LA meeting and also the Miami meeting in summer 1994.

J.K. Herro, liaison to the Congress of Cartographic Information Specialists Associations (CCISA), reminded the group about the "Map Library in Transition" meeting to be held at the Library of Congress on October 18-19, 1993. Linda Zellmer passed out an agenda for the meeting.

Michael Noga reported that the Cartographic Users Advisory Council (CUAC) will meet in Washington, D.C. in October, 1993. The meetings on October 20 are open to everyone. Peter Stark and Riley Moffat are WAML's representatives to CUAC. Michael passed out a flyer explaining CUAC's purpose and functions.

Barbara Haner reported that the next Geoscience Information Society meeting will be in Boston, October 24-28, 1993.

Muriel Strickland attended the Special Libraries Association (SLA) meeting in Cincinnati in June 1993.

The Geography and Map Division (G&M) joined with the business librarians and did a presentation on cartographic materials. Paige Andrew is coordinating the next meeting, which will be in Atlanta. Joanne Perry, editor of the SLA G&M *Bulletin*, pointed out that a person need not be an SLA member to get a subscription to the *Bulletin*. A subscription costs \$25/yr. for 4 issues. There will be a map cataloging bibliography included in the upcoming issue.

Sylvia Bender-Lamb called for a break at 10:20 and the meeting resumed at 10:45 a.m.

Upcoming WAML meetings:

•March 31 - April 2, 1994 at Riverside, Barbara Haner, host.

Meeting will probably start midday on Thursday. Ontario Airport is the closest. Potential topics for the meeting include the Bureau of Land Management Desert Conservation Area GIS activities, activities of the Southern California Earthquake Center Mapping Group and perhaps field trips to ESRI and to the southern San Andreas fault with Pete Sadler.

•September 8 - 10, 1994 at Jackson Hole, Linda Zellmer, host.

Activities will probably include a field trip to Yellowstone National Park. Possible presentation topics include digital preservation of maps and photos, challenges encountered when loading and working with Marcive tapes, and a talk by a local historian/rancher who is researching the mapping of Jackson Hole.

•May 9-13, 1995 at Vancouver, B.C.

Joint ACMLA/WAML meeting

•Fall 1995 at Las Vegas, probably in October

•Spring 1996 at Sacramento

•Fall 1996 at Seattle

•Spring 1997 at Humboldt State University in Arcata, CA

The meeting adjourned at 11:00.

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Letter to WAML Members

I deeply appreciate the Honorary Life Membership that WAML gave me at our last meeting in San Francisco.

WAML is without question my favorite library organization, so I could not be more pleased to receive this award. Over the past twenty-four years I've met, worked with, and received help and advice from many WAML members - both veterans and new inductees.

A list of all those who provided assistance during this time would be excessively long. I could not, however, fail to mention my University of California and Stanford University

colleagues, particularly Stan Stevens, Mary Larsgaard, Sheila Dowd, and super-catalyst Larry Cruse, who provided much more than their fair share of help and ideas.

More recently I've badgered Jim O'Donnell and Charlotte Derksen, who with good cheer answered numerous naive geoscience questions.

Although I retired from UC Berkeley in October, I've not left map librarianship. For the past few months I've been doing the same work, or more accurately attempting to do it, on 49% time. I'll continue to work at UC Berkeley for the indefinite future as my successor Vivienne Roumani-Denn becomes acquainted with cartographic and geoscience issues and as we work on physically merging UCB's Earth Sciences Library and Map Room. I'm certain that Vivienne will be able to rely on you for guidance, as I did in 1969 when I had degrees in geography and librarianship but discovered how much there was to learn (and unlearn) about the real world of map librarianship.

Not being entirely ready for pasture yet, after my stint at UCB ends I plan to work part-time in the San Francisco Bay area, probably in something connected to maps, and so hope to see you at future WAML meetings.

Thanks you so much for this award and for being such a great bunch of colleagues.

Phil Hoehn

WAML Financial Statement as of 15 September 1993

Total Income:	\$6065.00
Total Disbursements:	\$823.00
Balance, year to date:	\$5241.95
Balance forwarded, 1 July 1993:	\$1468.83
Net Checking account Balance:	6710.78
Savings Account Balance:	\$15,822.41
Total Balance:	\$22,533.19

Business Manager's Report

IB Subscriptions	177
OP Sales	52 volumes for \$5120.00
Fiche Sales:	8 sets for \$570.00

Financial statement

92/93 sales income	\$6760.10
92/93 Expenditures	\$6120.44
Checking account Balance	\$2574.34

WAML Officers

Just to refresh your memory after the recent elections:

President: Sylvia Bender-Lamb
Vice President: Katherine Rankin
Secretary: Kathryn Womble
Treasurer: J.K. Herro

Membership Directory Correction

Tim Ross would appreciate it if you change your directory to note that the University of British Columbia 'phone exchange is now 822, changed from 228; this means a change both to Tim's and to Frances Woodward's 'phone numbers.

Preservation News

There was a Preservation Intensive Institute at Pittsburgh (relatively recently), at which Dr. Michael Spring presented "The Preservation of Electronic Formats." There seem to be three kinds of potential loss: hardware obsolescence; software obsolescence; and decay of the medium (information taken off the Conservation Listserv, 8/1620/93)

- LC has appointed a committee to evaluate the Bookkeeper Process, a mass-deacidification process by Preservation Technologies, Inc. (1114 William Flinn Highway, Glenshaw PA 15116-2657).

- Re slides: use Kodachrome for images that won't be projected and will be kept in the dark; use something like Ektachrome or Fujichrome for slides that will be projected frequently. (From Conservation Listserv for July 19, 1993)

- The Commission on Preservation and Access (1400 16th Street, N.W., Suite 740, DC 20036-2217) has another report out (July 1993): *The Evolving National Information Network: Background and Challenges: A Report of the Technology Assessment Advisory Committee to the Commission.*

- The Canadian Conservation Institute has some very helpful brochures, and they're even free (1030 Innes Road, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0M8, CANADA) - e.g., 16/1, *Care of Encased Photographic Images.*

Western Association of Map Libraries Online Index to the *Information Bulletin*

by

Frances Woodward
University of British Columbia

[NOTE FROM EDITOR: This came in rather at the last minute as I was putting together the November IB. As the Editor, I am obviously prejudiced when I say I find this to be important and exciting. Frances included some information sheets on the UBC library online system which I did not have time to scan; I'll have them in the next IB.]

The index to the WAML *Information Bulletin* is being compiled on the UBC library mainframe, and will be updated and maintained there. The UBC library catalogue is available in many other libraries on INTERNET. The address is: TELNET LIBRARY.UBC.CA. This should give you the UBCLIB Welcome screen. You may then use the menu mode or the command mode. The menu mode provides instructions. Frequent users often prefer the command mode. There are handouts available for both modes.

Handouts [to appear in next *IB*]:

1. Guide to Remote access
2. Guide to UBCLIB
3. Guide to Additional Files
4. How to Use Command Mode
5. Reference Guide to Command Mode

At the Welcome screen, select either LIB or ADD. The latter will give you several files to choose from including BIB, which is the one you want.

Although it is not one of the options listed under LIB, you may arbitrarily select BIB from that screen. The BIB menu will list various collections from which you can choose, or you can opt to search all the collections at once. You may choose to search only WAML (Western Association of Map Libraries Index). From this point you should follow the menu prompts.

Command Mode

If you want to use the command mode, enter COM at the Welcome screen. Then enter bib for the Bibliography File, then ALL. If you want to restrict your search to the WAML Index, enter set view=coll=waml. For a list of all the commands, enter sho com. You can search names, titles, subjects, words or combinations of these in Boolean searches. If you wish, you can browse your subject, etc., in the full Bibliography file, and then limit the Result by collection, using the Result number, e.g. RE=4 and coll=waml.

Book Reviews

Book Reviews have general subject headings, e.g., ATLASES - REVIEWS; BOOKS - REVIEWS; COMPUTER SOFTWARE - REVIEWS; MAPS - REVIEWS; MICROFORMS - REVIEWS; DIRECTORIES - REVIEWS. They may also be searched by author, title of the item being reviewed, name of reviewer, or keyword.

Subject Authority List

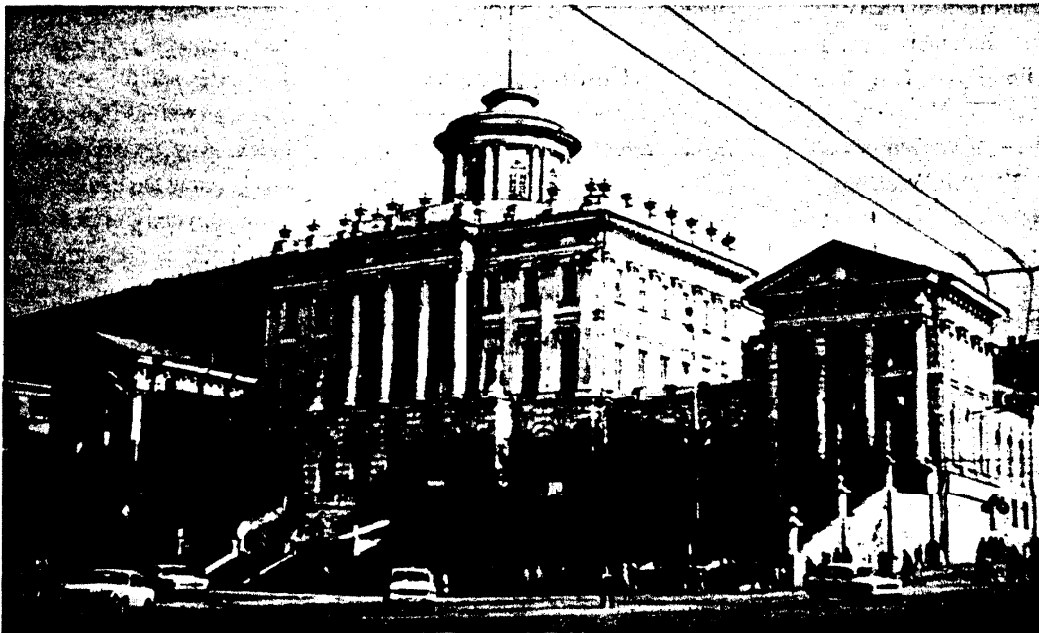
A working subject authority list has been prepared, which covers the ten-year index and the new ACMLA index, as well as this new WAML index. Anyone who wants a copy of this list may have it for the cost of photocopying. It is a working list, which may not be complete, and it is constantly changing.

Comments

Please let me know if you have any comments, suggestions or problems with these instructions, or with the index on-line. My address is: (e-mail) Frances_Woodward@library.ubc.ca; (telephone) 604/822-2521; (fax) 604/822-9587.



Count Nikolai Petrovich Rumiantsev (1754-1826)



**Lenin Museum, formerly the Rumiantsev Museum,
Moscow. Originally the Pashkov House.**

Count Nikolai Rumiantsev and Russian Exploration of Alaska and North America

by

Dr. Vladimir Svyatoslavovich Kusov

Docent of Cartography
Geography Department
Moscow State University

(USA contact: Vlad Shkurkin, 510/232-7742)

(A paper presented at the Western Association of Map Libraries, 1991 Fall Conference, 18 through 21 September 1991, Western Washington University, Bellingham, Washington.)

Prior to 1924, the main library of the USSR was called the "Rumiantsev Museum," because the basis for this gigantic assemblage was the unparalleled collection of Count Nikolai Petrovich Rumiantsev (1754-1826), willed by him to the government. For many years the Rumiantsev Museum was housed in the Pashkov House, a wonderful monument of Russian architecture. (1) Count Rumiantsev's contributions in collecting literary monuments are thus widely known and treasured by later generations. However, there exists another facet of his activity which is virtually unknown.

Within this complex, in one of the director's offices hangs a gigantic full-

figure portrait of Count Rumiantsev, painted two years after his death by the English painter George Dawe. This portrait has things the artist and perhaps Rumiantsev himself felt were important in his life and work. In the distance is a sailing ship on calm waters; Rumiantsev's hand points to a map of the Finnish Bay; a giant volume titled "Kotzebue's Voyages au tour du Monde" stands on the floor, propped up against the table, alongside the painter's signature and date.

The significant expedition of the "Rurik" under the command of Kotzebue from 1815-1818 is reflected in the portrait. Thus this posthumous portrait does not underscore the historic acquisitions of Rumiantsev, but rather emphasizes a different aspect of his activities - geography. We are not as yet aware of another example of a person of significant wealth who personally financed and organized expeditions of geographic exploration,

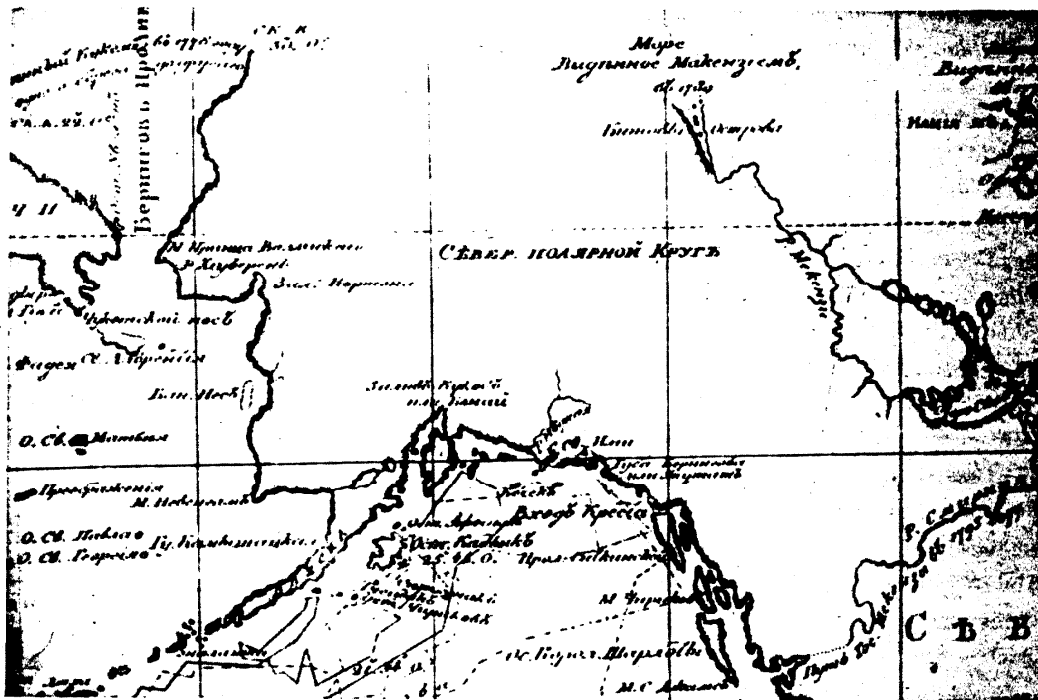
in particular of the Arctic part of North America, and later published their scientific findings.

To Pozdniakov and Tiutikov is attributed the last Russian map of Russian America prior to its sale in 1867 to the United States was. This 1866 work is the only known map of Russian origin on which the territory is designated as "American Russia" instead of the traditional "Russian America" (2). A scant forty years had passed since the death of Count Rumiantsev, but already on this map there is no evidence of his name, although Kotzebue and Shelikhov are noted.

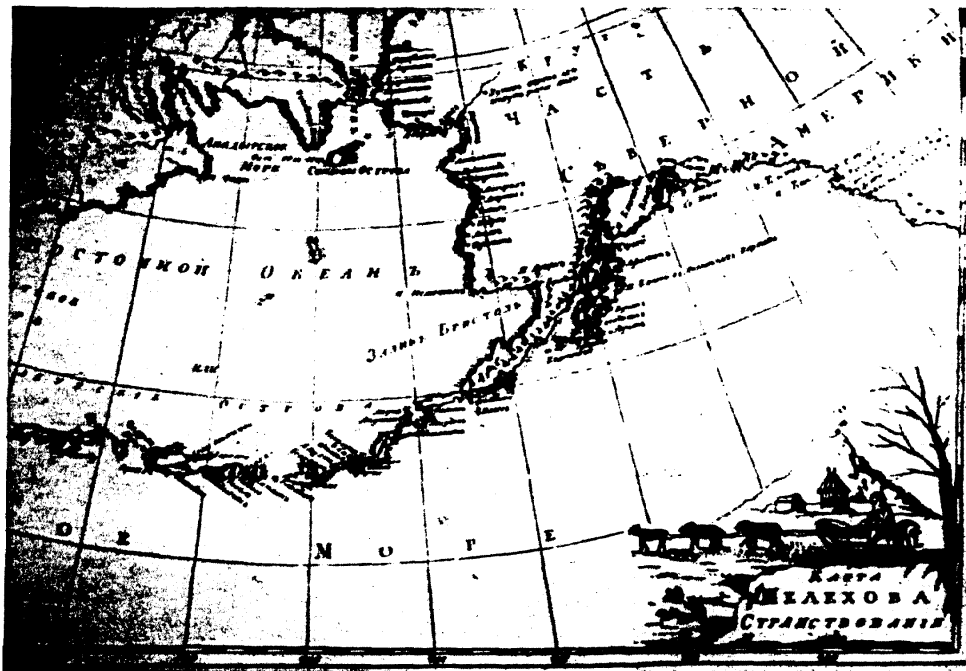
Such an omission may be explained away on the basis that this is obviously a general-use map. But why is the name of Rumiantsev absent from a 1959 map, the purpose of which was to describe the geographical exploration of Alaska? (3) There are about twenty Russian names listed on



G. Muller, 1754. "A Map Showing the Discoveries of Russian Navigators in the Northern Part of America and Nearby Locations." Note unexplored areas.



First accurate Russian Map of the Northwestern Shores of North America, Attributed to Captain Cook's Third Voyage.



"A Map of Shelikhov's Wanderings"
1783. Published in 1791.

this map, but again the name of Rumiantsev is absent. It is the intent of this paper to attempt to rectify this historical injustice.

A map attributed to G. Miller, titled "A Map Showing the Discoveries of Russian Navigators on the Northern Part of America and Nearby Locations," was published in 1754 (4). The map was repeatedly republished in the second half of the eighteenth century, in several languages. The task of filling in the blank area on the territory of the American continent was thus inadvertently initiated in 1754 by the publication of a map showing unexplored territory. The best minds of Russia rushed to address this problem.

In the late 1770s, the young Rumiantsev went to western Europe to

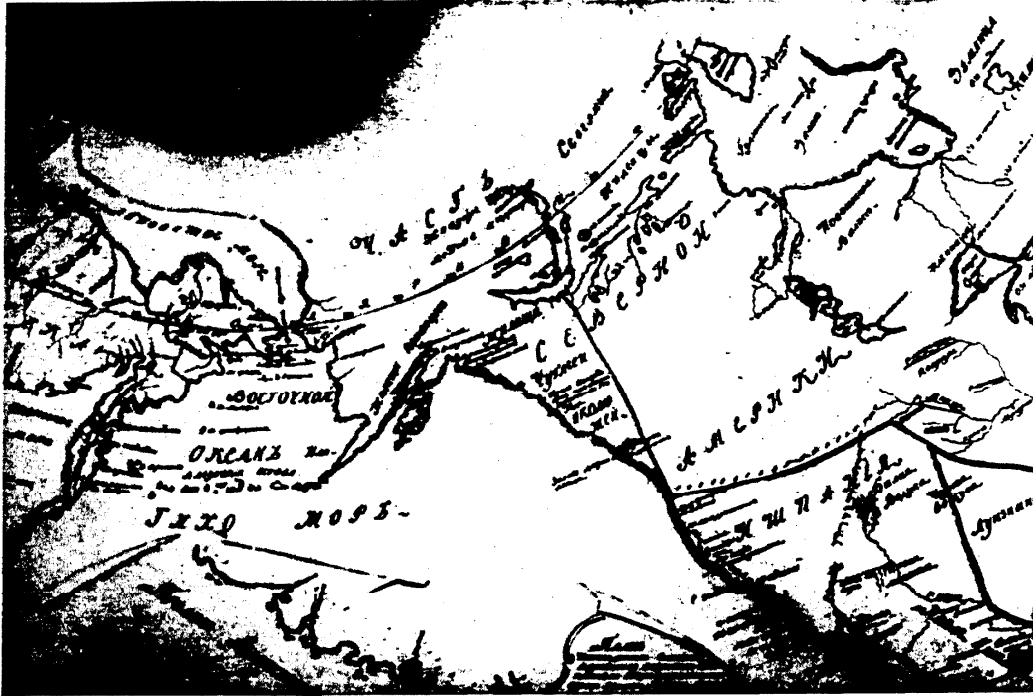
broaden his education, while the ships of Captain Cook were sailing toward the Bering straits. It is generally accepted that an accurate map of the northwestern shores of North America first appeared as a result of Captain Cook's third voyage (5). Cook did, indeed, finally put to rest the hypothetical elongated American peninsula, but the territory north of the Bering Straits remained a blank spot.

Shortly thereafter, in 1783, Grigori Shelikhov (the "Russian Columbus") explored from Okhotsk, Siberia, to the American shores. His map was published two hundred years ago, in 1791 (6). A place name on this map has the cryptic legend: "Hootor Veren, where Russian people live."

The sum result of concurrent efforts by pioneering explorers of many

countries was a map titled, "The Discoveries of Russian Navigators and the English Captain Cook." The russification of Shelikhov's "Hootor Veren" was transformed on this map to a more realistic village, "Heuveren, where Russian people live." This notation on the map is still an unresolved question, as it alludes to those Russians or to their descendants who left in rowboats from Chirikov's expedition in 1741 to the American shore and for unknown reasons did not return.

In spite of several fruitful expeditions during the period, the region to the north of the Bering straits remained largely unknown, which led to the formulation of cartographic conjectures. One is depicted on an 1807 map by the surveyor, Kozhevnik.



Kozhevnikov, 1807. "General ... Map of the Russian Empire" showing American peninsula, approaching eastern Siberia from the north.

Instead of an American peninsula approaching Siberia from the south, as was shown on maps from the middle of the eighteenth century, Kozhevnikov's map shows an elongated American peninsula approaching the Chukotskij Peninsula (eastern Siberia) from the north.

To return to our hero. During the transition from the eighteenth to the nineteenth centuries, Count Rumiantsev rapidly rose through the ranks of government service. A senator in 1799, minister of commerce in 1801, minister of foreign affairs in 1807, he became the prime minister (chancellor) in 1809. Rumiantsev's ascent up the administrative ladder was as rapid as the growth of the Russian-American Company. As an aside, let us note that in 1802, simulta-

neously with the publication of the Billings expedition report in London (7), a compilation of documents and legalizations concerning the development of the Russian-American Company was published at St. Petersburg (8).

The compilation starts with an imperial decree, which in part says:

"The usefulness and gain, which for our Empire flows from trapping and trade executed by our loyal subjects on the north-eastern sea and those parts of America, have gained our monarchical attention and respect. Therefore, effecting immediate sponsorship of the company we have organized for such trapping and trade, we decree that its name shall be: Protected by Our Highest Patronage, the Russian American Company."

In the lower part of the decree is an unpretentious ornament indicating where the official royal seal shall be placed, precisely under that point the personal ex libris stamp of Count Rumiantsev, and in an arbitrary location, a third stamp, of the Moscow Public Museum. In this author's opinion, the ex libris stamp of Rumiantsev was not affixed in a specific position on the decree by accident. The ex libris stamp attests to Rumiantsev's involvement and agreement with the establishment and the privileges afforded the Company.

The ex libris stamp has a curious attribute. For reasons not yet clear, when using Latin letters to spell his name, Count Rumiantsev became Romanzoff. The peculiarity led to some difficulty in place-name attribu-

УКАЗЪ ЕГО ИМПЕРАТОРСКАГО ВЕЛИЧЕСТВА

САМОДЕРЖЦА ВСЕРОССИЙСКАГО,

изъ Правительствующаго Сената

Объявляется всенародно.

Въ Имяномъ ЕГО ИМПЕРАТОРСКАГО ВЕЛИЧЕСТВА Высочайшемъ Указѣ, данномъ Сенату сего Юля въ 8й день за собственноручнымъ ЕГО ВЕЛИЧЕСТВА подписаніемъ, изображено: „Нольза и выгоды, произтекающія для Имперіи НАШЕЙ отъ промысловъ и торговли производимыхъ върноподданными НАШИМИ по Северо-Восточному морю и въ тамошнемъ краѣ Америки, обрашши на себя НАШЕ МОНАРШЕЕ вниманіе и уваженіе. Почему принявъ въ непосредственное покровительство НАШЕ сославившуюся по предмету оныхъ промысловъ и торговли компанію, повелѣваемъ ей именовать: подъ Высочайшимъ НАШИМЪ покровительствомъ Россійская Американская компанія; и соизволяемъ, чтобъ въ подкрѣпленіе предпріятой сей компаніи возможныя со стороны Военныхъ Начальниковъ пособія НАШИМИ сухопутными и морскими силами, по требованіямъ ея, чинимы были на ея содержаніи. Къ руководству же ея въ вѣдѣніе облегченіе и ободреніе сей компаніи, сославлены для нея привилегіи на двадцать лѣтъ привилегій. Оба сіи НАМИ утвержденныхъ постановленій; равно какъ и Актъ учиненный въ Иркутскѣ 3го Августа 1798 года между существующими нынѣ компаніями, удостоившіяся НАШЕГО благопрізнанія во всѣхъ его статьяхъ; которыя оными правилами не ошмѣнены, преемственно въ Сенатѣ НАШѢ, повелѣваемъ заготовля по содержанію упомянутыхъ привилегій надлежащую Грамоту, внести ея къ подписанію НАШЕМУ, и учинить вообще въ зависящія отъ него распоряженія. Правительствующій Сенатъ при каждаго О семъ Высочайшемъ ЕГО ИМПЕРАТОРСКАГО ВЕЛИЧЕСТВА повелѣніи, для всенароднаго свѣденія и до кого что касается будущаго должнаго исполненія, объявить публичными Указами, что сии и исполняются.

Подлинный за подписаніемъ Правительствующаго Сената.



Печатанъ въ Санктпетербургѣ при Сенатѣ Юля 19, а въ Москвѣ при Сенатѣжѣ Августа 11 числа 1799 года.



Russian Senate Proclamation Establishing "Royal Protection" for the Russian-American Company, 1799.



La Perouse, 1787. Sakhalin as an Island

tion in later years.

There is further circumstantial evidence in some other documents. In the manuscript collection (9) of Gennadii V. Yudin (10) is an 1804 letter written by the management of the Russian-American Company to Count Rumiantsev. The letter informs Rumiantsev of a new type of product -

fur coats made of skins of North American bears - and requests that the first coat produced be presented to Emperor Alexander the First. It is not known whether such a coat was actually presented, but what is significant is that this letter illuminates the role Count Rumiantsev had as liaison between Alexander the First and the

Russian-American Company.

In 1803 Count Rumiantsev organized the first circumnavigation of the globe by Russian ships. The expedition had the ships "Nadezhda," under the command of Ivan Fedorovich Kruzenshtern, and "Neva," under the command of Iurii Fedorovich Lisianskii (1803-1806). One of the ships was financed by Rumiantsev, the other by the Crown.

One of their goals was the establishment of a diplomatic mission to Japan, an endeavor which failed. On the plus side, the circumnavigation of the globe was successfully completed in 1806. Both captains published their cartographic findings separately in two atlases (11, 12).

Kruzenshtern was the first to name geographical features in honor of Rumiantsev. This was in 1805, when he discovered and named a cape and a bay on the northwestern extremity of the island of Hokkaido.

This period was not without cartographic anomalies. In 1787, La Perouse showed Sakhalin to be an island, and the straits between the island and the mainland he called "Manche Tartarie" (but not Tatarskii Proliv, as it is now known). Probably because of haste, in Kruzenshtern's atlas the island of Sakhalin became a peninsula, and the straits a bay.

During the period of time when Kruzenshtern's ships were moving up the Pacific from the south, Count Rumiantsev was organizing other expeditions, gradually approaching the exploration of the Pacific from the north. Note the chronology of organizing or personally financing expeditions: Ludloff in 1806 (exploration of Novaya Zemlya); Popov in

1807 (search for a passage from Obskaya Guba to the Kara Sea); and Gedenstrom in 1808 (search for the legendary "Andreev Land"). Rumiantsev probably favored and held out more hope for the outcome of the Gedenstrom expedition, since the surveyor Kozhevnikov who produced the early map showing an elongated North American continent was assigned to accompany the expedition.

As a result of two years of field work on the New Siberian Islands using dog sleds, the Gedenstrom expedition prepared a map showing a shoreline of "Andreev Land" in the form of a wavy line north of the New Siberian Islands. On the last page of Gedenstrom's manuscript report he confirms that "the shore of the American continent extends into the Arctic Ocean such that the Andreev Land is a part of the American shore."

Rebutting this, Rumiantsev's scientific consultant Kruzenshtern indicated that, "It is improbable that Sergeant Andreev discovered land, since Gedenstrom himself traveled 261 kilometers to the northeast and did not see land. We must send an experienced naval officer with a chronometer and sextant, to establish the precise latitude and longitude."

In spite of this, Rumiantsev continued to believe in the existence of "Andreev Land," not even as a peninsula of the American continent, but as a land bridge between North America and Siberia. In his letter of 31 December 1817 to Kruzenshtern, Rumiantsev writes, "... it is possible that Asia and America are joined in the north, and that instead of Bering Strait it would be necessary to indicate a bay on the maps. You yourself did

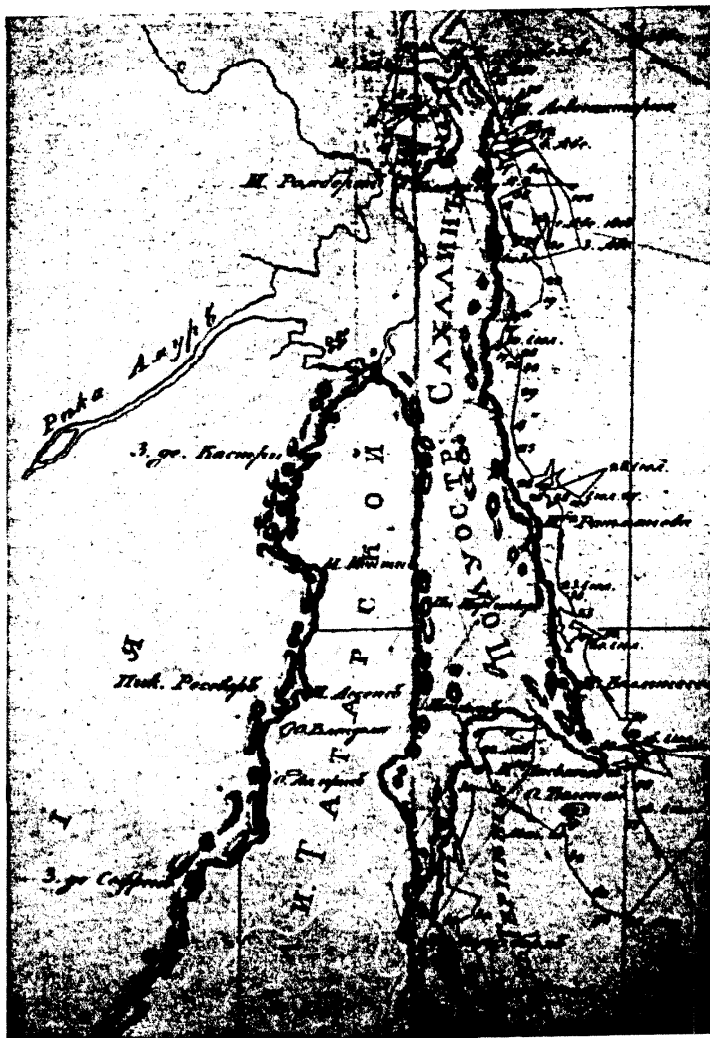


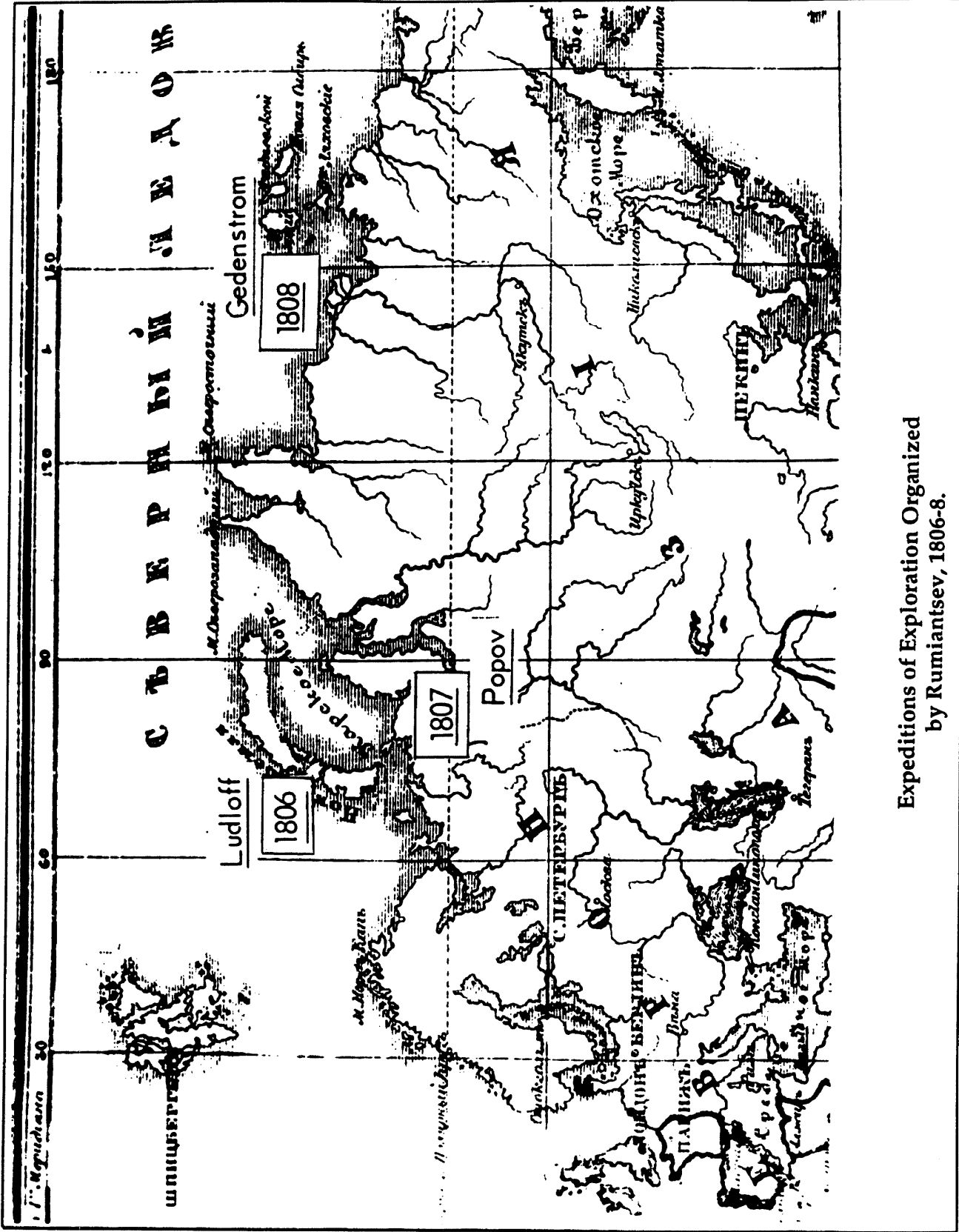
Plate from the Kruzenshtern atlas, 1813.
Sakhalin as a Peninsula. Voyage of 1803-6.

away with the strait between Sakhalin and did away with the island as an island, connecting it to the mainland." (13) Several years were to elapse before Sakhalin became an island again on the maps.

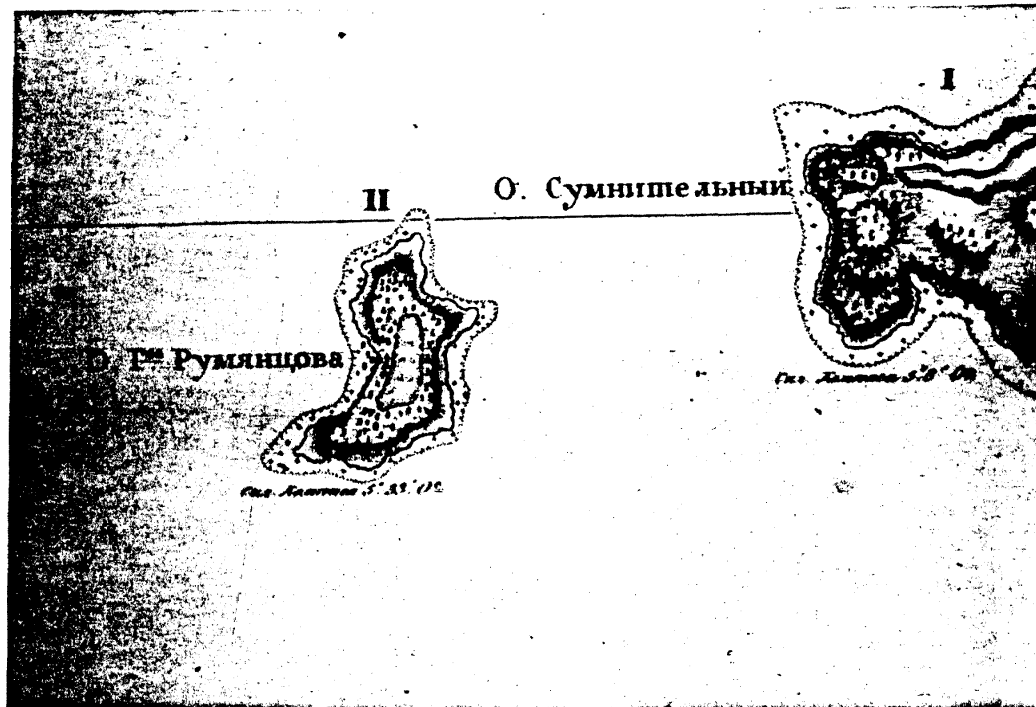
The final chapter in the search for a presumed land bridge between the continents was written by two young

lieutenants - Peter Anzhu and Ferdinand Wrangell - who, between 1820 and 1824, did precise re-mapping, with a chronometer, of the New Siberian Islands and the unexplored portions of the Chukotskij Peninsula (eastern Siberia).

For some reason, the Rumiantsev archive has less information about



Expeditions of Exploration Organized by Rumiantsev, 1806-8.



Rumiantsev Island (allegedly Tikehau Island)
in the Tuamotu Archipelago)

cartographic works of the Russian-American Company along the shores of New Albion and California, where a higher density of features named after Rumiantsev existed: a bay, a harbor, and a cape. These named features appeared as a result of mapping of the shoreline in 1809 by Ivan Aleksandrovich Kuskov, the future founder of Fort Ross, in response to Rumiantsev's letter of 19 October 1806. The letter also informs Kuskov of his promotion to "counselor of commerce," a very high rank in the Russian civil service.

Count Rumiantsev, in a further assault on the blank spot, started to organize his main expedition - the search for a northwestern passage, a water route sought by many - across

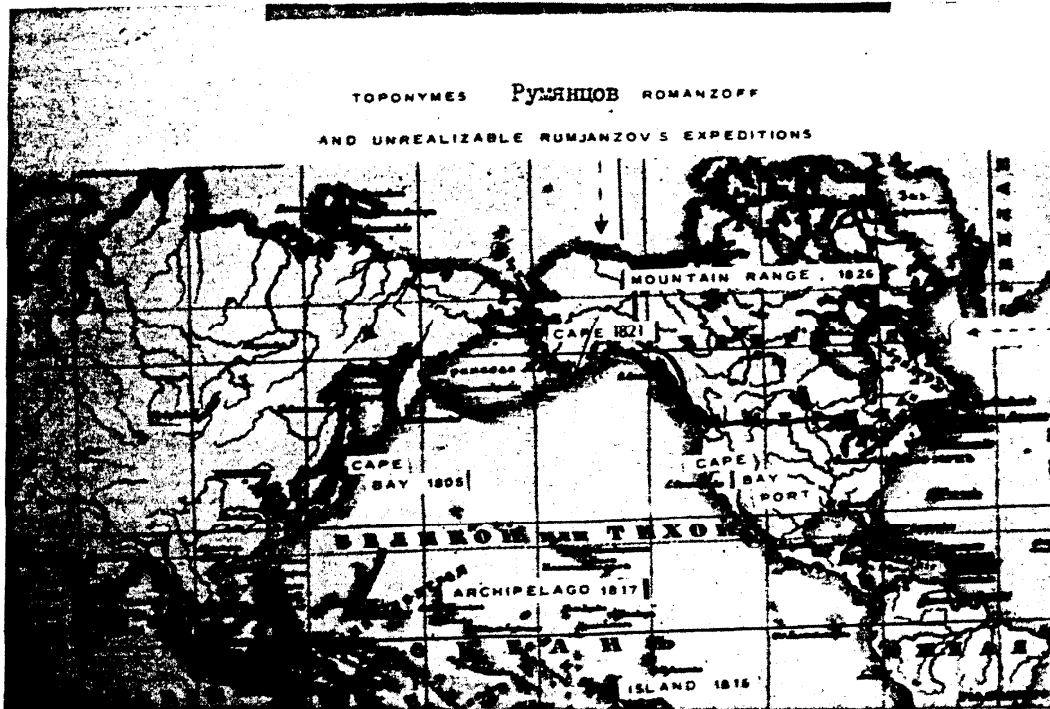
the top of North America.

Kruzenshtern's relative, Otto Kotzebue, was chosen to lead the expedition. Rumiantsev himself named the ship "Rurik," a name famous in Russian history. At first the expedition went well; new discoveries of small islands were made on the Pacific Ocean. In April of 1816, the island of Count Rumiantsev was discovered and named (14).

Count Rumiantsev, anticipating the successful return of the "Rurik," started to plan another expedition to the shores of North America, but this time from the direction of Baffin Bay; but hearing about the preparation of an English expedition by the British Admiralty, he postponed the planning (15). The "Rurik" did not get any further north

than Captain Cook's ship did, because of the ice. Two attempts were made, in 1816 and 1817. They were able to explore the shores of America in detail, discovering Kotzebue Bay. During this voyage Kotzebue twice called at Honolulu, and was the first to generate a detailed harbor chart (1817) (16). On the return leg of his voyage, a small archipelago of 65 islands was named after Count Rumiantsev (17).

The voyage of the "Rurik" served as an impetus for organizing many new expeditions, both government-sponsored (Russian and England), as well as funded from other sources (Russian-American Company). In the meantime, the expenses that Count Rumiantsev incurred as a result of Kotzebue's expedition increased by



Geographical Features Named After Rumiantsev

fifteen thousand rubles. This was the cost of publishing the report of the voyage of the "Rurik" together with an atlas (18).

New intense expeditions of geographical explorations took place along the shores of Russian America. In 1821, almost simultaneously, four ships were mapping this region - two from the Russian government, and two from the Russian-American Company. As a result of the work of the latter, Cape Rumiantsev appeared on the map.

On all Russian maps published until about 1920, this feature was named "Rumiantsev." In the usual transcription to European languages with a Roman alphabet, most Russian letters

have direct, easily recognizable equivalents. As an example, on a German map of Alaska for 1854, we see "Rumjanzow," a logical transliteration with both the first and second vowels true to form. For some reason, however, the same feature on all anglicized maps is given as "Romanzof." The riddle perhaps has its origin in Rumiantsev's ex libris.

Starting about 1820, Count Rumiantsev put much effort into planning an overland expedition by dog sled to map the unexplored Arctic shore of America. His correspondence on this subject through Kruzenshtern with the directors of the Russian-American Company, and to London with J. Barrow, one of the directors of the

British Admiralty, has mostly been preserved (19).

Rumiantsev goes into great detail in his letters about various aspects of the preparations for this, as it turned out, his last expedition attempt. He not only suggested who should lead the expeditions, but goes into detail such as how to construct stoves similar to those of Arctic explorer William E. Parry (1790-1855). Rumiantsev hoped to meet up with the expedition of John Franklin, whose planned route west from the mouth of the Mackenzie was known.

The overland cartographic expedition did not take place, for Count Rumiantsev died on January 3, 1826. The honor of compiling the first map

of the northern shore of North America from the mouth of the Mackenzie River almost to Point Barrow fell upon the English polar explorer John Franklin. When the one hundredth forty-first longitude - which marked the boundary between Russian and British possessions - was reached, it was decided to name the first encountered feature with a Russian name. This feature was the Rumiantsev Range (20).

Lieutenant L.A. Zagorskii published a map of Russian America in 1848 (21), at a scale of 1:3,000,000. He shows the Rumiantsev Range to be about 180 km long, and the Britannia Range about 90 km long. This is the same as depicted by the first cartographer, Franklin; in current atlases, these dimensions are reversed.

The number of Russian expeditions increased during the period when Count Rumiantsev started to occupy high-ranking positions in the government. Note that the war with Napoleon (1812) sharply reduced expeditions, but scarcely affected the publication of atlases. The Decembrist Revolution of 1825, its repression by the authorities, and the sudden and perhaps not coincidental death of Count Rumiantsev three weeks later, probably contributed to the noticeable decline. (22) A considerable number of years would pass before Russia again gained the vigor and excellence of exploratory and cartographic activity it experienced during the Rumiantsev epoch. Even then, Russia never again produced a person who would personally fund the resolution of global geographic questions.

Features named after him show the

traces of Rumiantsev's cartographic-expeditionary activity. Nine features with his name ring the northern Pacific Ocean; for one reason or another, most have disappeared from maps used today. A gentle request to cartographic professionals everywhere: please revere the name of Rumiantsev and his work wherever you may find it. How contemporary are the words of Rumiantsev's ex libris: "Non Solum Armis" - "Not With Arms Alone"!

I thank you for your attention, and I also want to thank Vladimir Shkurkin for providing me the opportunity to visit the United States and to participate in this conference. Thank you again.

Notes

1. From 1862, in a building built in 1786 by the architect Bazhenov.

2. The author could not find any other Russian cartographic examples with this non-traditional designation.

3. *Atlas istorii geographicheskikh otkritiy i issledovadnyy*. Moskva: GUGK, 1959. 109 pp. [*Atlas of the history of discoveries and explorations*]

4. The year of Count Rumiantsev's birth.

5. Cook, James. *Seventy north to fifty, the story of Captain Cook's last voyage*. New York: Prentice-Hall, 1969. pp. 272-73.

6. *Rossiyskogo kuptsa Grigoriya Shelekhova Stranstvovaniye v 1783 godu iz Okhotska po Vostochnomu Koeanu k Americanskim Beregam*. Spb: Izhdiveniyem V.S., 1791. [*The wanderings of the Russian merchant Grigorii Shelikhov in 1783 from Okhotsk (Siberia) on the eastern Ocean to the American shore.*]

7. Sauer, M. *An account of a geographical and astronomical*

expedition to the northern parts of Russia, 1785-1794. London: Cadell and Davies, 1802.

8. *Pod visochaishim pokrovitel'stvom Rossiysko-Amerikanskoi Kompanii glavnogo pravleniya akt*. SPTb: Akademiya Nauk, 1802. [Translating this title would be counterproductive. This is a limited edition of a compilation of the complete legal documentation establishing the charter and operating conditions of the Russian-American Company. A leather-bound volume exists in the collection of Rumiantsev's books]

9. TsGADA, F. 1605 [Central State Archives of Ancient Acts, Fond (Collection) #1605]

10. The same G.V. Yudin whose huge collection of books was acquired by the United States Library of Congress in 1970.

11. Kruzenshtern, I. F. *Atlas k putsehshestviyu vokrug sveta*. SPb., 1813. [*Atlas of a journey around the world*]

12. Lisianskii, Iu. F. *Sobraniye kart i risunkov k putsehshestviyu vokrug sveta na korable "Neve" v 1803-1806 gg*. SPb: Morskaya Tip., 1812. [*A compilation of maps and drawings of a journey around the world on the ship "Neva" from 1803 to 1806* (St. Peteresburg: Naval Typography, 1812) 16 sheets]

13. TsGADA, f. 21, d. 3 dop., L. 98 ob. [Central State Archives of Ancient Acts, fond (collection) #21, matter #3, addendum sheet #98, obverse]

14. Tikei Island in the Tuamotu Archipelago [trans. note: This may be Tikehau Island rather than Tikei Island].

15. TsGADA, f. 21, d. 3 dop. L. 98 [Central State Archives of Ancient Acts, fond (collection) #21, matter #3, addendum sheet 98]

16. Fitzpatrick, Gary L. *The early mapping of Hawaii*. Honolulu: Editions Limited, 1986. pp. 48-49.

17. Wotje Atoll in the Marshall Islands.

18. Kotzebue, O. E. *Atlas k puteshestviyu Leitenanta Kotzebue na korable "Rurik" v Yuzhnoye More i v Beringov Proliv*. SPb, 1823. [Atlas of the voyage of Lieutenant Kotzebue on the ship "Rurik" to the South Sea and in the Bering Strait (St. Petersburg: 1823) 21 sheets]

19. TsGADA. f. 21, d. 3, dop. L. 60-60 ob. [Central State Archives of Ancient Acts, fond (collection) #21, matter #3, addendum sheet 60 and 60 obverse]

20. Nanton, P. *Arctic breakthrough*. London: W. Kimber, 1972.

21. Zagoskin, L. A. *Peshkhdodny opis' chasti Russkikh vladeny v Amerike*. S.Pb: Typ. Kraya, 1848. [A hiker's description of parts of Russian possessions in America] 348 pp.

22. Among the Decembrists were functionaries of the Russian-American Company and leaders of planned expeditions. These persons were either executed, imprisoned, or exiled to Siberia.

Employment

This position closes before publication of this *IB*, and is presented as a matter of record.

Head, Government Publications and Map Department.

Responsible for the administration of the government publications and map department. Establishes goals, objectives, policies, and procedures,

and allocates resources within the department. Plans and implements departmental programs which enable faculty, students, and the public to be aware of and effectively use the collections. Directs and participates in the daily operations and services.

Reports to assistant university librarian for public services. Serves as a member of the management council, an advisory body to the university librarian.

The department is a designated depository for the publications of the United States government (75%), State of Illinois, United Nations and European Communities, and also acquires materials from about 30 other international organizations. The collection contains approximately 250,000 volumes, 325,000 microfiche, and 195,000 maps.

The department provides access to an array of bibliographic and machine-readable database received through depository or consortia arrangements. Current Federal documents are being cataloged in NOTIS using OCLC records.

The department offers reference service 71 hours per week. Staff consists of 4.5 FTE exempt staff, 4 nonexempt staff and 140 hours per week of student assistance.

Qualifications: An MLS from an accredited library program required. Academic background including a second masters in history or the social sciences desired. Five years research library experience including supervision and management and three years government documents experience required. Experience with on-line cataloging, general reference, cartographic materials, and electronic databases strongly preferred. Excel-

lent communication skills; ability to work effectively with staff, colleagues, and library users; and a demonstrated commitment to government-publications librarianship required.

Salary: \$36,000+ based on qualifications. Available immediately.

To ensure consideration, application should be received by June 1. Send application, resume, and names of 3 references to: Lance Query, Acting Personnel Librarian, Northwestern University Library, Evanston IL 60208-2300.

Periodicals - News

Articles of interest:

- June 1/June 15 1993 issue of *Booklist/Reference Books Bulletin* contains an atlas comparison chart of 9 world atlases published in 1992; see p. 1903.
- See *New York Times Book Review*, 12/20/92, "Enormous changes on a small planet," by John N. Wilford, which reviews several atlases.
- *Cartographic Journal* 30(1):30-39, by Jan Smits; article on publication of historical and facsimile mapping and atlases of the Netherlands
- *Country Home*, June 1992, pp. 112+, on collecting of roadmaps (thanks to Harold Otness for telling us about it)
- *Historic Preservation*, May-June 1993, has an article on Sanborns
- *Professional Geographer* for August 1993 (45/3):
 - "Mental maps and fuzziness in space preferences," by Jean-Claude Thill and Daniel Z. Sui, pp. 264ff

continued on p. 29

Children's Atlases: A Selected Bibliography

compiled by
Cy Behroozi

[NOTE: By kind permission from Cy Behroozi and from Nancy Kandoian, Editor of the NEMO (North East Map Organization) Newsletter, this excellent article on children's atlases is here reprinted. It originally appeared in issues number 9, (March 1993, pp. 1-2, 4) and number 10 (April 1993, pp. 2, 4) of the Newsletter. For more information on NEMO, address membership inquiries to: North East Map Organization, c/o Eric Riback, DeLorme Mapping, POB 298, Freeport ME 04032; address inquiries re the Newsletter to: Nancy A. Kandoian, Map Division, Rm. 117, New York Public Library, 5th Avenue & 42nd Street, New York 10018, (212) 930-0588, fax (212) 869-7824.]

Purpose

Study after study has shown that we as Americans are illiterate when it comes to geography and maps. This is especially true of our younger generation who have less geographic knowledge than both older Americans and age-mates in other countries. The logical step to reversing this trend is to emphasize geographic education at a young age, and one way to facilitate this is by encouraging the use of children's atlases.

The children's atlas is a unique tool because it integrates the five themes of geography into one neat package.

Those themes are: the physical location of places; the character of places; the relationships between places; the movement of people and things; and the concept of regionalism.

While general adult atlases concentrate mostly on the physical location of places (i.e., just maps and indexes), children's atlases use extensive text, illustrations, and photographs along with maps to present the remaining themes of character, relationships, movement, and regionalism. Without maps, these would just be hooks about places with no context, no perspective. Maps add that context that literally allows a child to expand his or her world.

Scope

The bibliography contains a selection of atlases intended for elementary level students (generally under the age of 11). Most of these atlases can be found in the Geography and Map Reading Room at the Library of Congress (LC). Because the timeliness of any atlas is a high priority, this set is limited by year of publication. No title was published before 1985, and well over half were published in 1990 or later. By chance, timeliness influenced this bibliography in another way as evidenced by the relatively high number of atlases with an environmental theme (environmentalism being a hot topic in the last several years).

The intended audience of this bibliography is teachers, parents, and other educators.

Methodology

The main source of information for this bibliography was LC's on-line catalog. The search strategy included subject and keyword searching. For the subject search, the term "children's atlases" gave the greatest amount of relevant hits; "student atlases" and "school atlases" brought up ones that were basically geared toward high school and even college level. Keyword searches using "child atlas," "picture atlas," and "pictorial atlas" added a few more to the list of relevant hits. These atlases were not in open stacks and had to be retrieved from a back room. While going through the process of requesting the books and then waiting for them to be retrieved was inconvenient, it turned out to be unexpectedly worthwhile because the person who was retrieving them ran across some brand new titles that were not yet cataloged and therefore were not in the on-line system. They were brought out along with the requested atlases.

Organization

This bibliography is divided into three sections: General World Atlases; General United States

Atlases; and Special Atlases. Annotation accompanies each entry and includes some critical evaluation.

Evaluative Criteria

The atlases were judged largely on the following three points: clarity of graphics, text, and format; accuracy of spatial (map) and factual data; innovation and uniqueness of presentation. In addition, an attempt was made to judge the attention-grabbing and overall appealing qualities of the atlas which might influence a child's use of it; in other words, is the atlas fun to use.

General United States Atlases

National Geographic Picture Atlas of Our Fifty States. Washington, DC: National Geographic Society, c1991. 264 p.

As the name implies, there are a lot of pictures in this atlas, especially photographs. There is also a fair amount of text, with profiles of each state discussing topics such as people, climate, industries, etc. Of all things, maps do not play a very big role in this atlas; there are few compared to the number of pages, and they don't show much information. Still, their quality is good and they relate well to the text. In the back of the book is an index, a short bibliography, and a list of facts. With its numerous fine photographs, this atlas has the look of a National Geographic magazine.

United States Atlas for Young People. Kathie Billingslea Smith. Mahwah, NJ: Troll Associates, 1991. 128 p.

The approach of this atlas is very systematic; there is a short introduc-

tion, and then exactly two pages devoted to each state. One page shows a very graphically and informationally simple map of the state, in one not too stimulating pastel color. A locator-map inset, the state's flag, and an inset with "official" facts such as state nickname, flower, etc., are also included on this page. The other page has a few paragraphs of text and some photographs. In the back of the atlas are several thematic maps of the whole country (equally simple and uninspiring), and some tables with facts and trivia. The most desirable quality of this atlas is its straight-forward format.

Special Atlases

The Children's Animal Atlas. David Lambert. Brookfield CT: The Millbrook Press, 1992. 95 p.

A large part of this atlas is taken up by photographs of animals in their natural habitat. By comparison the maps take up relatively little space, more so because of their size than their number. Still, the maps are good and serve their purpose, even if they are deemphasized. The book's chapters cover animals on land and in water, as well as those that travel. The final chapter looks at

animals of the past, present, and future. There is a glossary and an index.

The Children's Space Atlas. Robin Kerrod. Brookfield, CT: The Millbrook Press, c1991. 95 p.

This atlas has a lot of very interesting maps and diagrams. The chapter on the Solar System includes very nice maps of the moon and good diagrams of the structure of our solar system. There are

also many aerial and satellite images of the earth, and photographs of planets and moons. The chapter on the night sky includes a very nice constellation map. Graphically the atlas is very clean. The text is good with inset "fact boxes" on important concepts, famous astronomers, etc. There is a glossary and an index.

Cultural Atlas for Young People: Ancient Egypt. Geraldine Harris. New York: Facts On File, Inc., c1990. 96 p.

There are two parts to this atlas. The first covers the history of ancient Egypt and the second covers the geography and culture of the civilization. Maps are found throughout both sections and are nice and clear, although not eye-catching. There are a lot of very good photographs and illustrations, many of which are of ancient art and artifacts. A short but well-constructed time line is found at the beginning of the book. In the back of the book is a glossary, gazetteer, index, and even a short bibliography.

This is one of several atlases in this "Cultural Atlas for Young People" series. Some of the other titles are *Ancient Rome*, *Ancient Greece*, *The Middle Ages*, and *Ancient America*.

Rand McNally Children's Atlas of Earth Through Time. Elizabeth G. Fagan. Chicago: Rand McNally and Co., 1990. 77 p..

While it is true that special atlases tend to have proportionally fewer maps than general atlases, this one borders on not being an atlas at all. There is only a handful of maps, most being small locator maps. Still they, along with the many illustrations and

photographs, illustrate ideas clearly, and the text is very good. The book begins by explaining the origins of the universe and talking about rocks, then talks about the different geologic eras (Cenozoic, Mesozoic, Paleozoic, etc.). There is a glossary and an index.

Rand McNally Children's Atlas of the Environment. Edited by Elizabeth G. Fagan. Chicago: Rand McNally and Co., c1991. 79 p.

This atlas is filled with a lot of visually interesting maps and illustrations. For example, several maps show their data from an oblique perspective which gives them a 3-D look. In general, the maps and illustrations are graphically very well done, and the information they depict is clear and interesting. The first part of the atlas talks about what a balanced ecosystem is and the second part discusses how that balance can be (and is being) upset. The third part talks about how a balance to the ecosystem can be restored, and includes "how can we help?" insets for the reader to ponder. Included are a very good glossary and index. Of course, the atlas is printed on recycled paper.

Rand McNally Children's Atlas of the Native Americans. Edited by Elizabeth Fagan Edelman. Chicago: Rand McNally and Co., c1992. 77p.

This atlas begins by discussing the origins of Native Americans, then talks about the different peoples by region. Most of the book concentrates on North American Natives. The color shaded relief maps are very handsome, and the information they give is useful and effectively pre-

sented. Particularly noteworthy is a world map on the back inside cover of the atlas which shows, very simply, the migrations of humans from as long ago as one million years, to the fifteenth century.

Rand McNally Children's Atlas of World History. Chicago: Rand McNally and Co., 1988. 93 p.

The sections of this atlas are arranged chronologically, beginning with the ancient world, then moving to the Middle Ages, the Age of Discovery, the Age of Revolutions, and finally the modern world. The maps, text, and illustrations are all very well done. One particularly noteworthy feature is the extensive yet very readable time chart toward the back of the book. This chart is linked with corresponding sections (eras) of the atlas as well as the table of contents by means of color coding, so the atlas is very clear and easy to use. An index and glossary are found in the back.

Rand McNally Children's Atlas of World Wildlife. Elizabeth G. Fagan. Chicago: Rand McNally and Co., 1990. 93 p.

The most striking part of this atlas is the beautiful physical maps of each continent. Each section begins with one of these maps and a short introduction to the wildlife found there. The continent is then broken into broad but distinct wildlife regions, with simple locator maps showing their extent (the oceans are treated as wildlife regions as well). There is a glossary, lists of threatened species and national parks throughout the world, and separate subject and map indexes. This atlas is filled with fine illustrations and photographs.

General World Atlases

The Bartholomew Children's World Atlas: A Book of Maps for Young Children. Edinburgh: John Bartholomew and Sons, Ltd., 1987. 46 p.

The characters Simon and Sarah are the common thread in this atlas for young children. They introduce the atlas and are seen throughout it, turning up on maps of different regions and in cultural situations typical of those regions; for example, they might be shown on the map of the Middle East riding a camel. All of the maps have pictures and pictorial symbols (or icons) which makes them easy to understand and fun to read. The symbols are explained at the beginning of the atlas. Also included in this atlas is an explanation of the child's world (e.g., a hierarchy of places, from neighborhood to world), an illustration of the solar system, and a brief chronology of life on earth.

Childcraft Picture Atlas. Edited by Janine Amos. St. Leonards, Australia: World Book International, 1989. 293 p.

There is a lot of material in this big atlas. It divides the world into regions, with several pages of maps, text, photographs, and illustrations on each. For each region, there is information on the countries within it, the landscape, plants and animals, industries, cities, and sometimes a special topic unique to the region. In the back of the book, there is a special section which takes a closer look at Australia and New Zealand (not surprising given the origin of the

atlas). The atlas also contains a glossary and an index. Some young readers may be slightly intimidated by the size of this book (293 pages), but on the other hand, for those who like learning about the world, this will provide them with much information.

The Children's First Atlas. Brenda Williams. New York: Derrydale Books, c1985. 45 p.

The maps in this atlas, political, physical, and locator maps of world regions, are very simple, clear, and colorful. The text is also very good although it seems to be at a higher level than the maps. Included in the text are "key facts" insets which digest important information on the regions. Over all, the clarity of the maps, illustrations, and format of this atlas is its strongest attribute.

The Children's Illustrated Activity Atlas. Neil Morris. Milwaukee, WI: Gareth Stevens Children's Books, 1989. 48p.

The first part of this atlas is a well written and illustrated introduction to maps. While the illustrations in this part are not very exciting, they do convey the concepts clearly. Equally uninspiring, though not bad, are the maps themselves in the second part of the atlas. Each map is accompanied by a list of facts and a geography quiz (referred to in the book as "activities"), which can make using the atlas fun. A real strength of the maps is that all have consistent and prominent standard map features such as scale, north arrow, symbols, and locator map. This makes it easy for the child to spot these elements throughout the atlas and emphasizes their importance.

Courage Children's Illustrated World Atlas. Edited by Brian Dick. Philadelphia PA: Courage Books, 1989. 128 p.

This colorful and clearly illustrated atlas is divided into two sections. The first gives a hierarchical view of a child's world, starting with "Your Room" (i.e., bedroom), then working through neighborhood, country (assumes child is from U.S.), continent, and finally "The World." It also talks about issues in physical geography such as landscape, earthquakes, climate, etc. The second, and larger of the two sections, presents the countries of the world in regional contexts. Throughout the atlas, there are activities related to geography and world cultures for the child to try (e.g. "make a map of your classroom," "how to find fossils," "how to cook spaghetti"). The maps themselves and the index are only adequate. The real appeal of this atlas is the activities.

Discovering Maps: A Young Person's World Atlas. Edited by Alma Graham. Maplewood, NJ: Hammond Inc., 1991. 82 p.

About half of this book is devoted to map concepts and reading skills, with good text and accompanying illustrations. There are questions scattered throughout this section with answers given in the back. World areas are mapped by continent only, but each continent has several maps including a political and a physical map, plus several small thematic maps showing such data as population, economy/industry etc. There are also world maps and tables comparing natural features such as the ten largest islands or the ten longest rivers in the world.

The tables also list cultural phenomena such as a continent's major cities, or typical foods. What sets this atlas apart from others, besides its clear, colorful, and easy to read format, is the comprehensive and well written map concepts section.

The Doubleday Children's Atlas. Edited by Jane Oliver. New York: Doubleday, 1987. 93 p.

Children will have no trouble using this atlas because the format is very clear. Each section, the first focusing on general use of the atlas and the rest focusing on each continent, is color-coded in the table of contents as well as in the main body of the book for easy referral. Each continent has a list of facts at the end of its section, and there is an index at the end of the book. There are many beautiful photographs as well as a few good illustrations. Unfortunately, the spatial accuracy of the maps leaves something to be desired with some shapes and sizes of political divisions clearly wrong.

The Facts On File Children's Atlas. David and Jill Wright. New York: Facts On File, Inc., 1991. 96 p.

There are lots of very good photographs and illustrations in this visually appealing atlas, though they tend to overpower the maps, which are on the small side. The introduction touches on basic geographic concepts such as Planet Earth, landforms, peoples, and maps. Both the table of contents and the sections it refers to are coded with corresponding colors for easy use. In the back of the book are a geography quiz and some short notes on stamp and coin collecting (as they relate to

world cultures). There is also an index.

The Kingfisher Pictorial Atlas: An Illustrated Atlas for Young Children. Wendy Roebuck. London: Kingfisher Books, 1988. 61 p..

Because the maps in this atlas are pictorial, it is, as the title implies, geared toward younger readers. The introduction tells a little bit about maps, then the following sections show different regions of the world and include tables showing capital, language, currency, and population by country. Graphically this atlas is nothing special, but because it is pictorial, it is much less intimidating to young children than other symbol-laden atlases.

National Geographic Picture Atlas of Our World. Washington, DC: National Geographic Society, c1990. 256 p.

Even though there are a lot of pages in this atlas, it doesn't have any more maps than an atlas half its size. What takes up all the space are those award-winning National Geographic photographs like the ones found in the magazine. The world is broken down by region or country, each with a simple but effective map. The text, again as in their magazine, is colorful but overshadowed by the graphics, especially the photographs. This atlas has a comprehensive index, glossary, and list of world facts.

Rand McNally Children's World Atlas. Chicago: Rand McNally and Co., 1992. 93 p.

This atlas depicts the world by broad region or continent. The maps

are very good, although perhaps a little too complex for a children's atlas. The format, however, is clear and there is a good mix of maps, illustrations, photographs, and text. Worth noting are two eye-catching and informative illustrations. The one at the beginning of the book shows the solar system. The one at the end shows a generic landscape with as many different types of landforms, both natural and human made, labeled as one could think of. The strengths of this atlas are its clarity and its currency (published in 1992, it has recent political changes in the former Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, Germany, etc.)

Rand McNally Picture Atlas of the World. Illustrated by Brian Delf. Chicago, Rand McNally, 1991. 80 p.

Beautifully detailed illustrations adorn every map in this atlas. They are used as icons, replacing symbols that would be found on many other maps. Icons are used in place of symbols partly because they are easily recognizable and understandable; theoretically they don't need to be explained in a legend. This atlas takes nothing for granted, however, and subtly labels each icon just in case there is a question as to its meaning. Icons are effectively used not only on the maps, but also in the table of contents to highlight noteworthy regional characteristics. Besides the illustrations on the maps, there are plenty of other illustrations and some photographs that are equally beautiful, although they sometimes clutter the page. The atlas includes many inset boxes with facts, figures, and unique information by world region. It also has an excellent index.

The Reader's Digest Children's World Atlas. Pleasantville, NY: The Reader's Digest Association, Inc., 1991. 128 p.

This atlas is visually very nice. The introduction is clear and colorful, with good photographs and illustrations. The maps themselves are well done and are integrated well into the overall page layout, i.e., the layout of the map, text, and illustrations is done in such a way that all elements have the proper emphasis and the page is balanced. The maps show mostly multi-country regions. There is an index, although places are not georeferenced. The visual appeal of this atlas is its greatest asset.

Troll Student Atlas. Michael Dempsey. Mahwah, NJ: Troll Associates, Inc., 1991. 127 p.

There are four main parts to this atlas. The first, and rather substantial, part is an in-depth gazetteer with photographs and well written descriptions of world places. In fact, this is really more of a dictionary of places, because it doesn't give coordinates or grid locations as most gazetteers do (those are found in the index in the back of the book). The next two parts are each a few pages long, the first of these with some text and maps about the United States, and the second similar but about the world. The final section includes maps of regions of the world. Graphically, the maps are not very interesting, but what they lack in color, they make up for in clarity.

Map Libraries and the Possible Collapse of the Cataloging Process

by

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In most libraries, maps are not high up on the ladder of cataloging priorities. Often, the routine, serious cataloging of maps depends on hiring an additional person when funds are available or assigning the task to one or more persons to do as a side project whenever time is available. With such vulnerability to the forces of money and time, the status of map cataloging can be tenuous and uncertain in many institutions. And when you compound this situation with an even more unsettling concern - the possible collapse of the cataloging process in general - map librarians have double cause for worry.

In the first of several articles on the problem (1), this author alerted the library community to the possible implosion, collapse, or disintegration of the cataloging function. Since then, several other catalogers have expressed strong agreement with and support for this observation.

To summarize the ideas outlined in the "first alert," there are eight indicators that cataloging faces some danger down the road. Indicator one is the growing trend toward "least effort" on the part of library users with the implication that library staff must compensate with greater effort.

Indicator two is LC's apparent changing attitude toward cataloging. Among the signs of this shift are various cataloging simplification proposals, minimum-level cataloging, and a seeming decrease of interest in doing the lion's share of the world's cataloging.

Indicator three is the question of whether LC subject headings, the most important subject-access system on our planet, will survive the strong dissatisfaction with its present state and the fears for its future direction. Indicator four is the increasing complexity of cataloging rules, compounded by the growing complexities associated with automation.

Indicator five is the decreasing supply of trained and qualified professional catalogers. Some persons have proclaimed that libraries can function satisfactorily without a significant number of well-educated and highly skilled catalogers, but such a view has been refuted by reality in recent years. Indicator six is the rapidly proliferating scale of on-line catalogs, on-line information services, and - most importantly - bibliographic utilities such as OCLC. The massive size of such systems makes them increasingly vulnerable to all kinds of forces,

whether natural, technical, economic, social, political, or military.

Indicator seven is the growing instability of library processes, perhaps most notably in technical areas such as cataloging. Indicator eight is the current and cyclically reoccurring reductions in library budgets, which exacerbates the difficulties of the previous seven situations.

All of these eight indicators have directly or indirectly appeared in recent literature (2). Some persons may agree that the signs collectively point to a possible implosion of the cataloging function, while others may believe that the evidence only suggests a moderate degree of dysfunction in the future. Ironically, widespread knowledge about the potential crisis and sensitivity to remedying the problems will tend to lessen the negative effects, so we may never really know what may have happened if the entire situation had been totally ignored. But it is always better to be aware of and prepared for something which may not happen than to overlook and not be prepared for something which has a good chance of occurring.

Map librarians can help mitigate the

problems, whether the difficulties are perceived as very serious or just moderate concerns. On the international level, LC can be encouraged to continue to do quality cataloging on a large scale, and to upgrade and modernize its subject access system. On the national or regional level, efforts can be put forth that will reduce the vulnerability to on-line catalogs, on-line information services, and bibliographic utilities. On the local level, working toward a more positive attitude about cataloging and catalogers can have very beneficial results; if cataloging is recognized as an increasingly complex activity requiring superior human and technological resources, local cataloging functions will be strengthened.

Most vital of all is awareness. As suggested above, being cognizant of the possible collapse of cataloging is the best way to counteract dangers. If the effectiveness or frequency of map cataloging is significantly reduced, the overall effectiveness of map libraries will suffer a similar fate.

Notes

1. Studwell, William E. 1991. "The coming implosion of cataloging: how real? how dangerous?: first alert." *Technicalities* 11(12):14-15.

2. For a partial survey of the literature, see the above article.

Periodicals, cont'd fr. p.22

- "Mapping the geographical diffusion of a Finnish smallpox epidemic from historical population records," by James L. Wilson, pp. 276ff

•Special Libraries Association Geography and Map Division *Bulletin* no. 172, June 1993:

- "River miles (RM) and river kilometers (RK) on maps and in stream indexes," by Harry O. Davis
- "Amazonia: a carto-bibliography" by Kevin M. Mathewson
- "Five centuries of mapped information: an introductory overview of map content," by Muriel Strickland
- and features

NOTE: from p. 39 of *Bulletin* 173:

"The position of Bulletin Editor will become available next year ..." Joanne Perry's last issue will be no. 178 (December 1994).

Congrats to Joanne for having done a superb job for so many years!

•*Meridian*, no. 9, 1993

- "Worlds apart: native American world views in the Age of Discovery," by Louis DeVorse, Jr.
- "Columbus considered: a selected bibliography of recently published materials about Christopher Columbus," by James A. Coombs
- "Maps of the Columbian Encounter and its aftermath, and their projections," by Norman J. W. Thrower
- and features, including a new column by David Woodward, "Carte Blanche)

•*Cartographic Perspectives*, no. 15, spring 1993:

- A cartographic quincentenary," by Arthur H. Robinson
- "Desktop map design: some odysseys of form and flow," by Kevin Byrne
- and features

•Society of University Cartographers *Bulletin*, vol. 26, no. 2, 1992:

- "Spatial realities and cartographic distortions: Tudor and Stuart maps of Plymouth and its region," by Mark Brayshay
 - The design and implementation of a computerized map library cataloging system" by Suzanne Mawdsley
 - "Forestry Commission: forest visitor guides," by Keith Ball and Jim Henderson
 - "Metaphysical mayhem? retrieving and describing maps and spatial data in the map library and drawing office," by Chris Perkins
 - "Where to draw the line?" human and resource constraints on electronic publishing at the Open University," by John Hunt
 - and features
- Mapline*, numbers 69/70, spring/summer 1993
- report on 15th International Conference on the History of Cartography
 - "Cartographic Confusion and nationalism: the Washington meridian in the early nineteenth century," by Matthen H. Edney
 - and features
- Australian Map Circle Newsletter*, numbers 62 (April 1993) and 63 (July 1993):
- no. 62 - annual reports
 - no. 63 - report on the joint New Zealand Map Society and Australian Map Circle Conference held in Christchurch, February 2-5, 1993, "Back to the Future"

Map Libraries in Transition: A Report on the Conference

by
Dale Steele
and
Kathryn Womble

Over 100 map librarians, map dealers, representatives from map producing federal agencies and other interested people met at the Library of Congress October 18-19, 1993, for *Map Libraries in Transition*, a conference to discuss the effect digital cartographic production has had and will have on map libraries.

The Congress of Cartographic Information Specialist Associations (CCISA) and the Library of Congress co-sponsored the conference. CCISA Co-ordinator Chris Baruth and Gary Fitzpatrick, GIS Specialist at the Library of Congress' Geography and Map Division chaired the planning committee. The conference featured paper sessions, a breakout into discussion groups Monday evening, and demonstrations of GIS applications by selected federal agencies.

Speakers presented several key topics on the future of map librarianship in a digital world. Government agencies have initiated this shift by distributing digital data. Gary North, of the U.S.G.S., and Millington Lockwood, of NOAA, both said their agencies plan to increase production of digital databases and reduce production of paper maps.

This shift will change the nature of map libraries. Pat McGlamery, of the University of Connecticut, and Larry Carver, of UC Santa Barbara, both foresee a time when the map library will no longer be a central repository for a collection of maps. Rather,

geographic data will be available through a computer network, to which the library will have access. (Best line of the conference may go to Mr. McGlamery, who said he had been able to get more hard drives for his computer from his library administration by comparing them to map cases: both are square, store data, and are expensive.)

The change has already begun. Johnnie Sutherland told of plans at the University of Georgia's library to load digital data in a local area network accessible through the Internet.

Sheila McGarr, GPO Depository Program Chief, and Barbara Fine, president of The Map Store, discussed the effect this shift will have on traditional distribution arrangements. Ms Fine said that network distribution of cartographic data would destroy commercial map stores.

The map librarians who spoke agreed that the map librarians' role will continue to be helping users find the data they need. However, they will need effective ways to describe, locate, and transfer the data.

Elizabeth Mangan, of the Library of Congress' Geography and Map Division, described the standard under development by the Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC) for describing spatial data. This will provide the basis for data entry into the national spatial data clearinghouse, which Gary North and FGDC Executive Secretary Michael Domaratz mentioned.

Several speakers also stressed the need for user-friendly interfaces with the metadata file. Librarians want to be able to quickly find all available data.

Another issue repeatedly discussed by speakers and attendees was the level of service they should offer. Should libraries have printing facilities for patrons? Should they provide full-level geographic information systems? Should they be expected to train patrons how to use them? Linda Zellmer, of the University of Wyoming, mentioned this among the many issues she has considered in planning for a new library. She said a professor from whom she asked advice on this issue responded, "Well, do you want to be a map librarian or a cartographer?"

Several other topics, such as a recommended university GIS curriculum were also discussed at the conference. CCISA plans to produce a report of the conference, which will be published electronically and also made available to map library journals. A proceedings volume is also under consideration. The *IB* will carry or announce these as appropriate.

The Congress of Cartographic Information Specialist Associations and the Library of Congress, especially Chris Baruth and Gary Fitzpatrick deserve the appreciation of all map librarians for organizing this conference. It gave everyone there much to ponder.

Wherever You Go, There You Are!

by

Glen Creason

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Librarian III; Map Librarian

(You say your institution's periodical for its public is offering you a shot at publicizing the map collection? Here's an example of what you can do: Glen's light touch makes this fun to read, at the same time he's getting across considerable information about the map collection's holdings and how they are of use to patrons.. The following is reprinted (sans illustrations, I regret to say), by the courtesy of LAPL SCAN/INFO. vol. 4, no. 3, December 1991, pp. 1-7.)

It is highly ironic that I am a map librarian, since I was born without the chromosome that gives you a sense of direction. Like anyone else with an inborn deficiency, I must compensate, in my case by writing a paragraph of directions on the back of my parking ticket at the local 18-screen Cineplex Entertainment Center. I know the sun comes up over those mountains behind my house and goes down at the beach, but what direction is northwest I never know. It has caused me trauma beyond measure. As far back as 1966, I recall crisscrossing the Music Center parking lot for over an hour in search of my '62 VW, my date's confidence in me evaporating as quickly as the liberally applied English Leather on my throat. In other words I need maps, and I marvel at their creation and beauty. I also believe that as reference tools, maps are some of the most direct and easy-

to-use sources available.

Just mention maps and librarians blanch and start looking for cards to file or a *Publisher's Weekly* to check, anything but the dreaded map question. I realize maps have a bad reputation and are approached with fear. They do not present information in the traditional way and are nearly impossible to catalog because they present a million different approaches to a million different places. They are hard to store, hard to handle, hard to preserve, hard to get in a uniform size and they give you stinging paper cuts. Also, to make matters worse they now are transmogrified and come in microfilm rolls, microfiche, aperture cards, computer discs, and paper that is rolled, folded and on multiple sheets. The sorting area for maps always looks like a teenager's bedroom, because half of the time we devote to working on them is spent sorting out sizes and saying, "Now what the devil is this?" But when all is said and done, maps are graphic, glorious and marvelous reference tools.

I do not suggest conquering map fear with the G. Gordon Liddy method (he overcame his fear of rats by capturing, roasting and eating them), but slowly, on a 1:1 scale, you too can learn to love maps. The following is a brief listing of items in the Los Angeles Public Library with which one can overcome carto-phobia.

U.S.G.S. Topographic Series:

None other than Rutherford B. Hayes put in motion this effort to map the U.S., back in 1879. It covers all 50 states, Antarctica, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. These are the masters of the map cases, filling seventeen drawers with detailed examinations of every mountain and large molehill in the country. Friend to genealogist and hiker alike, this set is mostly at 1:24,000 scale, which translates to one inch on the map representing 2,000 feet on the ground, or 1 inch to 24,000 inches. The series is divided into quadrangles, often called 7 1/2-minute maps, because they cover an area 7 1/2 minutes (of the 60 minutes in a degree of latitude or longitude) square, which in practical terms means each map covers in the neighborhood of 49 to 71 square miles. California alone features over 5,000 U.S.G.S topos. A topo covering Modesto, for example, might stretch from the Tuolumne River in the south and reach up to Riverbank and environs in the north. Examining the lay of the land, this topo would also show trailer parks, wells, aqueducts, an ammunition plant, cemeteries, a drive-in theater, Our Lady of Fatima school, the radio tower for KBEE, and elevations, quality of roads, hills, valleys, maybe

even the family farm. A colleague, Joyce Albers, shouted with glee, while pointing at a pinpoint on a Kansas topo, "That's where I was born!"

Within our collection, which turns over some 6,000 maps a year, we maintain a back file for the state of California that in some cases goes back to the nineteenth century. LAPL even owns a Los Angeles topo from 1900, back before sunglasses, cellular phones, doing lunch and smog came to the "valley of the smokes."

Place Names Index:

A valuable companion to the U.S.G.S. topos, this CD-ROM product indexes the many points on the maps state by state. Although it isn't perfect (if only it covered all of the U.S. at once), this provides quick and easy-to-read data which includes latitude and longitude down to the second, and the name of the quadrangle on which the point on the map appears. This can be extremely useful when searching for, say, the Creason cemetery in Missouri, which is just a heifer's step away from Crackers Holler. Genealogists can use this tool, along with environmentalists, geographers, students, architects and "land use experts."

A.M.S. Maps:

The Army Map Service began a huge project at the onset of World War II, and in four years created some 40,000 maps covering 400,000 square miles of the Earth's surface. The detail is very good, as the scales used range from 1:100,000 to 1:250,000 to 1:500,000. Granted, the most intensive coverage was in areas being fought over, but it was a global conflict. LAPL owns about one-

quarter of the original total and maintains four knee-buckling indexes to the set. The emphasis is on Europe and Asia, but the AMS reached Africa, Central America, Jamaica, Fiji, Indonesia, Iraq, Gozo, Israel, the Philippines and other far-away places. On limited Public Library funds, these maps can be as close as we can get to really detailed topographic looks at foreign countries. Some maps are fifty years old, but more than once we have found a European village bombed off the map in World War II in these AMS maps. As long as genealogists roam the reading room, we will use the AMS series. The Army Map Service set also includes selected city plans and the Allied Road Map for the European campaigns. Although the bulk of our AMS collection is WWII vintage, we continue to receive materials mapping the globe.

Nautical Charts:

"Wouldst thou," so the helmsman answered, "learn the secret of the sea? Only those who brave its dangers comprehend its mystery!" — Longfellow

Those brave enough to dive into the indexes of nautical charts will most easily come to comprehend the mystery of what is where on the sea. Charts must be stamped obsolete if they are not corrected constantly by updates, but the land masses and coastlines remain the same for the most part, and this is where nauticals prove valuable in public libraries.

N.O.S. (National Ocean Survey) is the series that is most widely used: it covers domestic waters and the coastline three miles inland. Nauticals can be used in many ways, from

recreating a sea voyage for a scriptwriter to finding landmarks along a coastline and identifying obscure points on the landscape.

Coast Pilots are a nine-volume set supplementing information on N.O.S. charts, but we use them as indexes to the charts. Volume seven covers the Pacific Coast, and a twenty-five page index gives chart numbers to geographical points and refers you to the full descriptions of the area in the text. The Coast Pilots also contain lots of navigational tidbits, like distances between ports, climatological tables, conversion tables, estimating time of transit, and even metric conversion tables. Legend has it that research for the houseboat on the river scenes from the film "Cape Fear" were done in a public library, and that De Niro's character was based on a map librarian.

DMA:

The Hydrographic Center of the Defense Mapping Agency publishes charts that cover international waters. Besides being beautiful, these charts give detailed information on islands and land masses surrounded by water. DMA publishes Sailing Directions, which are like Coast Pilots for DMA charts. There are Sailing Directions covering every nook and cranny of the world's coastlines, and often a researcher can find a point on the map through these publications that cannot be found anywhere else. Example: Oranjemund Oil Terminal on the coast of South Africa can be found in the index and the description in the text will even show where the submerged pipeline runs into the sea. Environmentalists like to know this kind of information.

Friendly Neighbors

Excellent mapping of our neighbors to the north and south is available at scales of 1:250,000. The Mexican topographic set is done by the Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Geografía e Informática. It covers the country in 122 sheets, each covering an area 1 degree by 2 degrees. Most of the mapping was done in the 1980's, so it is pretty much up to date. Baja is available in greater detail (1:50,000), but maps do not show where the lobster restaurants are located.

The Canadian topos are produced by the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources - Surveys and Mapping Branch, and cross Canada from Vancouver Island to Newfoundland. Want to see Moosejaw and environs? This is the place to look.

PAIGH:

Produced by the pan American Institute of Geography and History, headquartered in Mexico City, this set represents the beginnings of a unified Hemispheric Map Series at the scale of 1:250,000 (one inch represents four miles), which is supposed to cover all of North, Central and South America. Of course, the program is in its infancy and the maps arrive in drabs and dribbles, but they are good, and useful when they do arrive.

PAIGH maps are full-color topos with pertinent information in four languages in the margins. At this point, Chile, Peru, Bolivia and Ecuador are fairly well represented, but only pieces of Argentina, Colombia, Costa Rica, Haiti, Honduras, Panama, Paraguay, and Uruguay are in the drawers. Public libraries in their battle over budget pies rarely can

afford international topos, but this set gives us a look at Central and South America, an area of the world which is the subject of much interest to our patrons.

Sanborns:

The Map Collection now contains the Library of Congress collection of Sanborn Fire Insurance atlases on microfilm. LAPL has the seventy-two reels that cover the state of California. Some atlases date back to the nineteenth century and show buildings on the land in relationship to streets.

Unfortunately, the Sanborns were not reproduced in color, which is crucial to the description of the construction materials used in the buildings, but addresses are marked, public buildings are identified, and no other maps give such a feel of a neighborhood. Many cities are represented by multiple editions showing development, and Los Angeles stretches to forty volumes of coverage by 1950.

Sanborn atlases are very popular with urban planners, preservationists, architects, historians, and of course genealogists. LAPL also owns some seventeen representative hard-copy volumes from the mid-thirties in Los Angeles, which demonstrate in living color the full features of these valuable maps.

LAPL Vertical Files

A short mention of the often overlooked Vertical File which we have built up to over two thousand files. Our map VF contains many country, area and city street guides which are hard to find - Muncie, Indiana and Shiraz, Iran, to name a few. The Vertical File also encompasses some oddballs like the Joaquin Murrieta Trail, Route 66, the Burma Road,

Bermuda Triangle and more. These are good old-fashioned folding maps which return to the reference desk in some very creative configurations after patron refoldings.

This leads me to mention the cataloging of our maps. The great majority are uncataloged, existing like Baltic republics in their own realm. Finding a citation for a map can also be greatly misleading. An item listed as a map of California may describe the size, year of publication and cartographer, but it doesn't really describe the detail, special features, etc. A miner's idea of a California gold map that resembles a dog's hind leg is a far cry from a two thousand sheet topographic series based on aerial photography, but they may look alike in Dewey Decimal numbers. Over ninety percent of our maps have separate indexes, filling a packed file-size drawer at our reference desk.

Meanwhile, more maps arrive every day, but I still don't know which way is North. Yet, while I doubt that my name will ever be mentioned with Skelton or Tooley or Larsgaard, around here, I'm the guy that trembling fingers point at when is heard the fearful word, "map." Few maps circulate, but map information-sharing has become much easier in the age of faxing and laser photocopying. Map research can be time consuming and call for bifocals and patience from both librarian and patron alike. The recent events in Kuwait thrust mapping onto the front page and increased the demand for cartographic information dramatically. Map collections are answering the call. We keep trying, making notes, updating, learning, and like the

song says, "I may be an old lump of coal, but I'm gonna be a diamond some day."

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Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Geografía e Informática. Dirección General de Geografía. *Estados Unidos Mexicanos, carta topográfica*. 1:250,000 Mexico: DGG, 1976- 122 sheets (1:50,000, Baja, same publisher)

National Ocean Survey. *United States Coast Pilot*. 9 vols. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, various dates. Pilots 1-9 cover coastal waters of the U.S., providing navigation information that cannot be shown on a nautical chart. Port data, weather service, sailing directions and natural features are examples. The earliest pilot for American waters was published in 1796. Vols 1-7 are published annually, vols 8-9 published every two years.

The N.O.S. nautical charts for U.S. waters are published in these groups:

Harbor Charts: scales 1:50,000 and larger. They are intended for navigation and anchorage in harbors and small waterways.

Coast Charts: scales from 1:50,000 to 1:150,000. they are intended for coastwise navigation inside the offshore reefs and shoals, entering bays and harbors of considerable size, and navigating certain inland waterways.

General Charts: scales from 1:150,000 to 1:600,000. They are

for use when a vessel's course is well offshore, but when its position can be fixed by landmarks, lights, buoys, and characteristic soundings.

Sailing Charts: scales smaller than 1:600,000. They are plotting charts used for offshore sailing between distant coastal ports and for approaching the coast from the open ocean.

Intracoastal Waterway Charts: scale 1:40,000; embrace the inside route from Miami to Key West, Florida and from Tampa to Anclote Anchorage, Florida.

Pan American Institute of Geography and History. *Unified Hemispheric Map Series*. 1:250,000. Mexico City: PAIGH, 1980-.

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U.S. Army Map Service. (Maps arranged by series number.)

The Army Map Service, which dates back to 1910, has become TOPOCOM, the U.S. Army Topographic Command, and most recently the Defense Mapping Agency. It compiles, publishes, and distributes topographic maps required by the Armed Forces.

U.S. Defense Mapping Agency. Hydrographic Center. *Sailing Directions*. Washington, D.C.: Defense Mapping Agency, Hydrographic/Topographic Agency, dates vary. *Sailing Directions*, covering the harbors, coasts, and waters of the world, provide information that cannot

be shown graphically on nautical charts. They include detailed coastal and port approach information and are divided into geographic areas called "sectors". Two examples of sectors are "West Coast of Europe and Northwest Africa" and "South Atlantic Ocean". Updated by Notice to Mariners between editions.

Nautical Charts: The majority cover portions of the coastline, although there are ocean-basin charts. Scale may vary from 1:1,200 to 1:4,000,000 for world charts.

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Associations

American Library Association
Map and Geography Round Table
c/o ALA
50 E. Huron St.
Chicago, IL 60611

California Map Society
c/o Dept of Geography
University of California
501 Earth Science Building
Berkeley, CA 94720

INEGI
Col. San Juan Mixcoac
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Institute Panamericano de Geografia e Historia (PAIGH)
Secretaria General
Ex-Arzobispado 29
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Mexico, DF, Mexico

North American Cartographic Information Society
c/o AGS Collection
P.O. Box 399
Milwaukee, WI 53201

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Special Libraries Association (SLA)
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Western Association of Map Libraries
[see the masthead of this issue]

Remote Sensing News

EOSAT, Core Software Technology, and Digital Equipment Corporation have developed an on-line database that allows prospective users to see samples of Landsat Thematic Mapper scenes on computer screens before placing an order. Initially, "Browse" will contain about 30,000 images acquired since 1991 by Landsat; the remaining preview images (dating back to 1984) will be added within the next year. Those subscribing to the service will access the system by direct dial computer hookup. (Earth Observation Satellite Company, 4300 Forbes Blvd, Lanham MD 20706-9954)

SPOT Image was scheduled to launch the SPOT 3 satellite on August 31, 1993. SPOT 3 is identical to the two previous satellites. SPOT 4 will be constructed by the end of 1994, with projected launch during 1996; this satellite's sensors will have a fourth band (middle infrared). SPOT 5, to be launched before the end of the century, will have 5-meter resolution. Landsat 6 was scheduled to be launched in early August.

From February 1990 to July 1991, some 500,000 square kilometers of Sweden was mapped and digitally classified, using 46 Landsat 5 and twelve SPOT scenes.

EOSAT now offers a new product line to make Landsat data easier to use in ARC/INFO-compatible GIS systems. This includes full scenes, subscenes and map sheets. There is also the new MicroScene, a 30-arc-min. x 30-arc-min. map-oriented product (56 km x 56 km), about 1/10 of a full scene.

Atlas and Book Reviews

edited by

Greg Armento

California State University, Long Beach

Bibliography of Geoscience Theses of the United States and Canada. Alexandria, VA: American Geological Institute, 1993.

3 v. 3779p. LC: 92-44740 ISBN: 0-922152-18-7. \$495 [Order from: American Geological Institute, 4220 King Street, Alexandria, VA 22302. Telephone (703) 379-2480].

This work is a huge (3779 page) compilation gleaned from the *GeoRef* database, earlier compilations, *Dissertation Abstracts International*, and individual contributors from universities across the continent. It covers the years 1867 through 1988. The additions and corrections derived from the individual contributors have since been added to *GeoRef* (including SilverPlatter's CD-ROM) but have not been included in *GeoRef's* print counterpart *Bibliography and Index of Geology*. It is in four parts, the two largest of which are the Bibliography itself (901 pages) and the "Subject and Geographic Index" (2726 pages.) The bibliography is skimpy even if it is pretty comprehensive. There is no information other than author, title, degree and year, meaning that there's no access to information about maps. This reviewer was one of over a hundred librarians (or others) who checked his/her institution's holdings for corrections and additions, and, for the most part, the changes reported are evident. The "Subject and Geographic Index" is compiled using the *GeoRef Thesaurus*, which makes for some strange choices of entry: "erosion, Columbia Plateau," but

"Columbia Plateau, environmental geology." These are not double or inverted postings: there is no "Columbia Plateau, erosion" heading. These subject headings are not designed for print: they're intended for computer searching. This is not an ideal situation in a print index.

Two additional indexes are also included, and they are curious artifacts, indeed. "Degree Recipients at each Institution" lists degree recipients by institution in alphabetical order by decade, providing no information about which degree was awarded. "Thesis Subject Distribution" is arranged using *GeoRef's* thirty subject categories, which are too general to be useful. It lists theses per decade and the number of each degree awarded per institution.

The utility of these indexes, which AGI has touted as providing "additional useful information for comparing geoscience degree programs," escapes this reviewer. The usefulness of decade listings is unclear: by year perhaps (for old times' sake?) but not by decade. And the fact that California Institute of Technology has awarded eight Masters and seven Ph.D. degrees in vertebrate paleontology communicates nothing about current degree programs: the most recent of those was in 1949. The most important question, finally, is the cost and overall utility of this title. \$495 is an awful lot of money for data that is essentially duplicated in the *GeoRef* database. This would be a must-have title for geoscience collections if it weren't for the fact that most have *GeoRef* on CD-ROM in-house already.

What map collections should purchase this? Since access to maps per se is not available, only geoscience selectors who do not have ready local access to *GeoRef* should consider purchase. These selectors should also keep in mind that the bibliography ends (rather arbitrarily) with 1988, and that a lot of online searching via STN or Dialog can be done for \$495

Jim O'Donnell
Geology & Planetary
Sciences Library
California Institute of
Technology
Pasadena, California

Clout, Hugh, editor. **Times London History Atlas.** New York: Harper Collins Publishers 1991. 191 p. LC: 91-55208 ISBN: 0062700421. \$45. [Order from: Harper Collins Publishers, 10E. 53rd Street, New York, NY 10022. Telephone (800) 242-7737.]

This is a work to be read - text and maps both - from beginning to end, as well as used for reference. An erstwhile Londoner, I found the atlas tremendously interesting. But for someone without such a personal identification the maps and illustrations can provide an easily assimilated picture of a city developing and changing over two millennia. There is also considerable text at two levels, narrative background and extensive captions for the individual maps and illustrations. However, unlike many atlases so-titled, the maps are not subsidiary to the text.

The larger part of the atlas is divided into historical chapters each covering a cohesive period with as much emphasis on earlier times as on recent events; in fact the Victorian era merits more space than the present century. Following the chronological section there are a number of "London themes" looked at regardless of when they were significant; pollution was a problem even in a seventeenth century.

The format is consistent, treating each 12" x 18" double-page as a whole, thus permitting a closely-packed composite of text, maps, illustrations, and captions for the individual subdivisions of the historical chapters as well as for each of the themes. In this way, too, maps or illustrations can be larger and located where most effective. The results create an atlas that is easy to read as well as to handle.

Like many other world cities, London is a river city. And this version of history - visually at least - is dominated by the Thames, an ever present sinuous blue line which provides a consistent reference point in most of the maps. The geographical component is strong throughout, beginning with the first chapter where the reader is introduced to the form of the land bordering the Thames; the physical base that existed before the Romans came to and built a city.

Romans were followed by Saxons; the Normans invaded. London was now the capital of a united Christian nation and a vital link in the trade of medieval Europe: the city grew. It grew again as 16th century exploration opened up the world and again two hundred years later when the Industrial Revolution was the impetus for further growth. London became the heart of an empire; a metropolis of millions sprawling up and down the Thames valley.

What this atlas manages to achieve so admirably is to take the framework of history and fill it with the life of a city. A chronological system of reference occupies the first several pages. Here more than a dozen kinds of significant events are grouped into five categories and listed in parallel. Browsing up and down the columns you will find that pig sties were banned from the streets in 1297, Berkeley Square was constructed in 1698, and not only the increases in population are given but also the numbers of deaths due to the devastating plagues which periodically struck the city.

The final chapter is titled "Places in London." Some of its sections are about sites such as universities or museums, others are about areas. Here too is an account of the networks of rail lines and sundry water conduits which lie unseen beneath the city.

To round off this excellent atlas there is not only a good index and bibliography, but in addition, there is an informative etymology of London place-names.

*Muriel Strickland
San Diego*

(Review Editor's note, Ms. Strickland, recently retired, was map librarian at San Diego State University.)

Economist Atlas of the New Europe. 1st American edition. New York: Henry Holt, 1992. 288 p. LC: 92-10565 ISBN 0-8050-1982-0. \$75. [Order from: Henry Holt and Company, 115 W. 18th Street, New York, 10011. Telephone (800) 488-5233.]

Although this volume does not fit the definition of "atlas" - only one-third to one-fourth of it is maps - it is an impressive and welcome addition to any library. It is a thematic atlas containing a wealth of useful information. A wide variety of topics are presented in a concise and effective way. Traditional physical/po-

litical maps are not included.

The atlas was originally published in Great Britain and was researched during 1991 and 1992. It includes nine sections covering: History, Communications, Business, Finance, Politics, International Relations, War and Defence, Environment, and Peoples and Culture. They are followed by a "Country Analysis" section which appears quite similar in format to the U.S. Department of State *Background Notes*, or the *CIA Factbook*. The final section is a "Post-war Years Chronology," focusing on Europe from 1945 to the end of the century.

Based on recent economic, political and social changes in Europe, its purpose is to examine past, present, and future events and trends. The atlas has achieved the editor's goals in content, even with information limitations. The abundance of information on Western Europe and the lack of information on Eastern Europe is noted by the editors. I found the forward-looking aspect to be a valuable component of the atlas, examples including "Rail Network 2010" (p.30) and vulnerability of "Sea Level Rise" (p.215).

As mentioned, maps comprise only one-third of the atlas. They are accompanied by charts, graphs, tables and photographs, all in color. The text further enhances the presented information. The maps tend to be fairly small scale yet very readable, and larger scale insets are presented when necessary. I found all of the graphic information easy to read and understand. In addition, the date of information is consistently provided in the caption or within the accompanying text. Titles or captions are often "flashy" and remind me of those found in the *New State of the World Atlas*. For example, on page 235, a map titles "Conspicuous Con-

sumption" has a supplementary explanation titled "Who owns the hardware". The map shows percentage households with TV, CD player, or home computer.

For those of us in the United States, it is beneficial to see that many of the maps, charts, graphs, and tables, include comparative statistics for the United States and Japan. At times, worldwide comparisons are provided. Case studies (which focus on particular areas) are included when relevant to the topic under discussion. The atlas contains another feature which I found unusual and useful. "Connectors" are found at the bottom of most pages which link related topics and page numbers.

The breadth and depth of this atlas is far beyond anything previously published. As far as I know, nothing compares in content or quality. Some of the topics are reminiscent of those covered in the aforementioned *New State of the World Atlas* or a GAIA-themed publication, but with much more depth. The *Oxford Economic Atlas of Europe* might be compared as well, although it lacks the breadth of this atlas.

The atlas excels in its clarity, currency of information, timeliness of issues, and even its binding. It includes an index and listing of photo credits. However it does have limitations which should be mentioned. The first is acknowledged by the editors and concerns the lack of available information on Eastern Europe. Another limitation of the atlas is the absence of cited sources in presented information. And a one-half page bibliography presents an incomplete, generalized titles-only or publisher-only listing of sources. If a user wanted to examine more carefully background sources for a specific topic, it could be difficult. Some of the topics are fairly obscure, such as "the irresistible rise of the bar code" (p. 79), or

"municipal waste generation" (p. 206).

The *Economist Atlas of the New Europe* is highly recommended for all public and university libraries. It is quite comprehensive and fills a gap in existing resources. Librarians and patrons alike will find it a useful reference tool.

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Harley, J.B., and David Woodward, editors. **History of Cartography. Vol. 2, Book 1. Cartography in the Traditional Islamic and South Asian Societies.** Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1992. 579 p. LC: 86-6995 ISBN: 0-226-31635-1. \$125.00. [Order from: University of Chicago Press, 11030 South Langley Avenue, Chicago IL 60628. Telephone (800) 621-2736.]

What can you say about a work that has won the 1992 R.R. Hawkins Award for Outstanding Professional, Reference or Scholarly Work of the Year? Well, to begin with, almost any superlative is safe - which comes as no surprise to those of us in map libraries who have seen volume 1 of the *History of Cartography* series, *Cartography in Prehistoric, Ancient, and Medieval Europe and the Mediterranean* (1987) receive the very heavy use its exhaustive scholarship deserves. The only complaints this reviewer has heard are: the darn thing is so heavy; and, why doesn't the library have two copies, one for checkout and one for reference?

Since the *Information Bulletin* is reviewing this work rather late, this reviewer has had the opportunity to read two other reviews, an illuminating experience; the one written by Donald C. Johnson (Curator of the Ames Library of

South Asia, University of Minnesota Libraries) in *Meridian* 9:46-49 is very nearly worth reading for itself alone.

Part One is devoted to Islamic and Part Two to South Asian cartography. The chapter headings in themselves say a good deal about the nature of cartography of these areas and perhaps also about what has survived. Islamic cartography begins with an introduction, followed by chapters on celestial mapping and cosmographical diagrams, proceeding then into early geographical mapping (which includes a chapter on geodesy), premodern Ottoman geographical mapping, and marine charting; about fifty-eight percent of the text is devoted to this section. South Asian cartography has an introduction, followed by chapters on cosmographical mapping, geographical mapping, nautical charts, and a conclusion.

The work closes with brief concluding remarks by J.B. Harley (to whom the book is dedicated) and David Woodward; there are then two indexes, one bibliographical and one general. As other reviewers have commented, it is inevitable with a work composed of chapters contributed by different authors that the styles of the writers will differ, and that the reader will find some chapters easier to get through than others. On the other hand, from this reviewer's point of view, this is not intended as the kind of book one sits down and reads as one would a novel; rather, it is intended to be dipped into here and there, as one's research requires. Indeed, the writing itself assists the reader who is looking for areas in which to do research. Also as other reviewers have stated, there simply is nothing else of even remotely comparable worth; and reference books very often tend to have stiff prices, just by the nature of how they are written, how

much investment of time (by many different persons) is required, and the like.

All indications are that all the volumes in the History of Cartography series will be landmarks, and will see very heavy use indeed in almost any map collection and in a good many general reference collections. Best get your library's copy now, before they go out of print and get REALLY expensive!

Mary L. Larsgaard,
Map and Imagery Laboratory
Library
University of California
Santa Barbara

Old Maps of the Southwest, Issue #10. Lampasas, Texas: Old Maps of the Southwest. [Order from Old Maps of the Southwest, 407 W. First St., Lampasas, TX 76550 (512) 556-6860]

In 1859, and again in 1860, the U.S. Army ordered Lt. William Echols, of the Corps of Topographical Engineers, to explore Texas' Big Bend area. In addition to generally exploring the area, he was to look for sites where posts could be built to control the Comanche trail into Mexico, and also test the use of camels as pack animals. 2nd Lt. Edward L. Hartz was quartermaster of the 1859 expedition and had primary responsibility for the camels and other pack animals in that expedition.

Lewis M. Buttery discovered copies of the maps Echols made from these two expeditions and a transcript of his diary of the 1859 expedition in the library of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point. This diary, never before published, Hartz' diary of the same expedition, Echols' diary of the 1860 expedition, and Echols' maps of these two expeditions provide the core of Issue #10 of his Old Maps of the

Southwest series.

This Issue has four separate Parts: three books and a folio of maps. Part 1, *Camels' and Cartography, Lt. Echols in the Texas Big Bend, 1859-1860* has biographical information on Echols and, to a lesser degree, Hartz, information on Echols' descendants, copies from his fieldbook, and a discussion of his sources for the map and others who used his map as a source for later maps.

For Part 2, *The Echols Atlas of the Texas Big Bend, 1859-1860*, Buttery enlarged Echols' map to 1:250,000, plotted his route on 1:250,000 U.S.G.S. topo maps, then arranged the pages so one can compare the current map of an area to Echols' original of the same area.

Part 3, *The Echols & Hartz Big Bend Diaries, 1859-1860*, is a reprint of their diaries. The folio has copies of Echols' maps of the Big Bend, Charleston, S.C., and a modern map of the Big Bend, all sectioned onto 11x17 sheets.

Buttery's stated intention for producing this work is to publicize Echols' maps and, to a lesser degree, his connection to the Army's experiment with camels. From the text, one suspects Buttery also wants to publicize the accomplishments of a fellow Southerner.

Buttery has not done this. This work is so poorly produced that few libraries will want it. The covers of the individual Parts are of the same stock as the text, so they will not last long on a library shelf without rebinding. Illustrations look like they were done on a photocopier: fine lines break and solids are not solid. The breaking lines are especially annoying in the contour maps of the *Atlas*. Enlarging Echols' maps does little to increase their legibility; the poor quality enlargements actually degrade the originals.

Buttery's editorial judgement leaves some questions. The information on Echols' descendants, Robert E. Lee's activities between the firing on Fort Sumter and his enlistment in the Confederate army, and West Point's current engineering curriculum is tangential. Several of the illustrations, including some of the modern maps of the Big Bend, do little to support the text. And none of the general maps has the routes of Echols' expeditions plotted on them.

I could go on for some length about the problems this work has, but won't. Suffice it to say that if your library needs everything ever done on the Big Bend, or the Army Camel Corps, or the Echols family, you might want this. Otherwise, you won't.

Dale Steele
Arizona Department of
Library, Archives and
Public Records

Zerubavel, Eviatar. **Terra Cognita: The Mental Discovery of America.** New Brunswick, N.J.: Rutgers University Press, c1992. 164p. LC 92-5563. ISBN 0-8135-1897-0 (cloth) 0-8135-1898-9 (paper) \$30.00 (cloth) \$13.95 (paper) [Order from: R.U.P. Distribution Ctr., P.O. Box 4869, Hampden Station, Baltimore, MD 21211 (410)516-6947]

In this short essay (118 pages of text), Zerubavel criticizes the convention of crediting Columbus with the discovery of America. Columbus' 1492 landfall in the Bahamas does not satisfy the common definition of "discovery," i.e., the first contact with a new land, he writes. The Norse have a better claim under this definition, based archaeo-

logical digs in Canada that show they had pre-Columbian colonies there.

Even were that not the case, Zerubavel says the Norse could claim to be America's discoverers because of their settlements in Greenland, which is as close to the American mainland as Columbus' landfall was.

Having made these points, Zerubavel gives as the main reason for denying Columbus credit for discovering America the idea that discovery is a process, not an event. Columbus' Bahamian landfall in 1492 was only one event in the process by which Europe came to know that America was a single continental landmass, separate from Asia.

Zerubavel recounts this process. He reviews the results of the explorations along America's coast and how cartographers dealt with the incomplete data these explorations provided. Using this data, cartographers had to decide whether the new discoveries were part of the known world or an entirely new land. And if new, how did it relate to the old?

Zerubavel uses maps to show how different cartographers, and by extension, Europe, dealt with this dilemma. Some refused to accept that the land was new, insisting it was a part of Asia. Others readily accepted that it was a new entity and projected its position on the earth, even though they lacked the data to do this.

Others were more cautious. They showed only what they knew existed, an America separate from Asia, but whose outline was only partially known.

Zerubavel's discussion of the visual techniques these cartographers use to show their opinions is the most interesting part of the book. Placing

America on the left side of the map and Asia on the right was a way to show their separation. Bleeding the Americas off the edge of the map allowed cartographers a way to avoid having to delineate their western boundary.

Zerubavel has taken information that most know to some degree and given it a new perspective. He makes his points clearly, cogently and in a style that is easy to read. The middle section has reproductions of maps that illustrate his points. I recommend you read it if you want something more on Columbus or on cartography's age old problem of dealing with inadequate data.

Dale Steele
Arizona Dept. of Library,
Archives and Public
Records

Publications Received

Atlas of the Middle East. Washington DC: Central Intelligence Agency, 1993. 76 p. \$25 [Order from: Document Expediting (DOCEX) Project, Exchange and Gift Division, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540-4230. Telephone (202) 707-9527].

This is another inexpensive but quality regional atlas from the friendly folks at the CIA. For comparative analysis, read the review of another recent CIA atlas, *Atlas of Eastern Europe* in the *Information Bulletin*, vol. 23 (2), p. 145, (March 1992). In format and scope they are much alike. Those depository libraries who marked item 0856-A-01 should receive this atlas automatically under SuDoc Num. PrEx 3.10/4:M 58/26. It comes in wire spiral-bound binding with its contents on glossy paper. Its numerous multi-colored maps are presented clearly, concisely and with a sense of aesthetics.

Geographic coverage includes all the traditional Middle Eastern countries from

Turkey in the north, Egypt in the southwest, to Iran in the east. Regional maps begin the atlas and detail physiography, cultural geography, history, economic/industrial patterns, and political boundaries. Comparative histograms, pie charts and graphs, backed by statistics from as recently as December 1991, supplement the overview section. Then, working its way A to Z through the individual nations, the CIA presents a series of maps on each country. For instance, Cyprus is depicted on six maps, the main one being a combination physical/general overview. Smaller accompanying maps present administrative divisions, area comparison (country outline superimposed over a section of the United States), population density, economic activity, and land use. A timeline graph for each country section highlights that nation's history from 1900-. The contentious issue of the Israeli Occupied Territories of the West Bank and Gaza are handled diplomatically in that they are presented neutrally out of alphabetical order at the end of the country section, yet they are treated in the same manner as any of the other nations in the atlas.

Appendix A, "National Facts" section contains most of the atlas' text and provides the reader with basic statistical (some of which date from 1992) and descriptive outline of the geography, people, government and economy of a nation. Appendix B is an "Index, Gazetteer, and Legend" of place names within the atlas. Geographic reference is by latitude and longitude and by page & grid notation. A sixty-six item "Selected Bibliography" completes the atlas. Inside the rear end-paper is a bonus two-sided fold-out CIA map with "Middle East" (recto) and "Middle East Oil and Gas" (verso) dated "4-93".

This is an excellent general reference atlas of a crucial and highly newsworthy region and is recommended for all major public libraries, academic and cartographic collections.

Holzheimer, Arthur and David Buisseret. **The "Ramusio" Map of 1534: A Facsimile Edition with Commentary.** Chicago: Newberry Library, 1992. (Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography Occasional Publication no. 6). 33 p. \$8 [Order from: Newberry Library Bookshop, 60 W. Walton Street, Chicago, IL 60610-3380. Telephone (312) 943-9090].

This booklet contains a nine page essay illustrated with ten black and white plates; six of which are map illustrations. The Ramusio map itself appears on plate 1, and in color at the rear endpaper. The publication was prepared with the intent of "draw[ing] attention to this rather neglected historical document" (foreword). It is an entertaining short history written in a clear and lively manner. A 24 item bibliography appears on the last pages though it is not referenced in the text. Recommended for research libraries, major map collections, and for collections specializing in the history of cartography.

Manson, Connie J., compiler. **Directory of Geoscience Libraries, United States and Canada.** 4th edition. Alexandria, VA: Geoscience Information Society, 1992. 135 p. ISBN: 09-344852-08. \$35. [Order from: Geoscience Information Society, c/o American Geological Institute, 4220 King Street, Alexandria, VA 22302].

This directory includes academic, governmental, corporate and private library collections in North America which have

significant collections in geology, geophysics and earth sciences. 590 collections are listed in this 4th edition compared to 402 in the third edition. Entries are arranged alphabetically by state, and then by institution. Descriptions include address, professional staff, collection synopsis, hours, online services, and interlibrary loan availability. There is a useful appendix entitled "On-Line Public Access Catalogs of Geoscience Libraries and Major Gateway Systems Accessible Directly or Via the Internet." An index of institutions completes the work. Recommended for research and science libraries.

Ross, Tim. **Directory of Canadian Map Collections.** 6th edition. Ottawa: Association of Canadian Map Collections and Archives, 1992. 180 p., LC: C76-032099-3E ISSN: 0070-5217. \$18 Canadian. [Order from: Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives, C/O Cartographic and Audio Visual Archives Division, National Archives of Canada, 395 Wellington St., Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0N3]

This is one of those basic reference directories that most major university and public libraries will want to acquire and one that all map collections should have. 112 institutions are described in this paperback: ten less than the 5th edition published in 1986. As is noted in the introduction, this reduction resulted from the disbanding or merger of some map collections and the failure of some institutions to respond to the questionnaire and follow-up. Each entry is presented in the working language of that institution, thus 86 descriptions are in English, 17 in French, and 4 bilingual. Entries detail a collection's holdings, area specializations and personnel-in-charge. In addition to completely updating the 1986 work, this

6th edition includes e-mail and fax numbers, disabled accessibility, a description of map storage equipment, plus other data. The book concludes with four appendices: Appendix I presents the questionnaire distributed to map collections, Appendix II is an index by country/agency detailing which Canadian map collections receive maps through depository agreements, Appendix III is an index of institutions, and Appendix IV is an index of personal names.

Wallis, Helen. **William P. Cumming Map Collection at Davidson College.** Davidson, NC: Davidson College, 1993. (William Cumming Rose Fund publication no. 1). 17 p. No price given. [Order from: The Library of Davidson College, P.O. Box 1837, Davidson, NC 28036. Telephone (704) 892-1837.]

This booklet describes the "scholars collection" of maps held in the E.H. Little Library at Davidson College. Dr. Helen Wallis describes the collection as "the finest collection of American maps of the Southeast in private hands" (foreword p. 3). The collection includes forty-eight early maps of the Southeast. They are listed at the back of the brochure. Eleven monochrome plates depict a selection its holdings, and the text describes the collection's history as well as a summation of the cartographic history of the Southeast. Suggested for map collections specializing in the American South.

New Mapping of Western North America

compiled by

Joe Crotts

California State University, Chico

Contributors: KN Klaus Neuendorf
 LN Linda Newman
 LZ Linda Zellmer
 RR Rosalia Rooney
 RS Rich Soares
 STC Sue Trevitt-Clarke
 Others The Compiler

ALASKA

United States. Forest Service.
Southeast Chichagof Planning Area.
 1992. 1:78,000. 6 maps on 6 sheets,
 ea. 83x83 cm. G4372 T6K1 U5.
 OCLC 27302687. relief shown by
 contours. Washington. USGPO.

ARIZONA

United States. Federal Power
 Commission. *Phoenix Area Power
 Systems, Map G-Z.* 1991. G4331 N3
 1991 U5. Washington, USGPO. (RS).

CANADA

Geological Survey of Canada.
 Publication Sales, 601 Booth St.,
 Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0E8.
 Map 1-1992 (NWT-Yukon)
*Geology, South Nahanni River
 Area (I05-I/6), Northwest
 Territories-Yukon Territory.*
 1992. 1:50,000. 6 sheets. 2 col.
 \$24.60.
 Map 2-1991 (British Columbia)
*Gravity of the Queen Charlotte
 Basin region, British Columbia.*
 1991. 1:500,000. col. \$4.10.

Map 1740A (NWT) *Geology, Great
 Slave Lake Shear Zone, District
 of Mackenzie, Northwest Territo-
 ries.* 1991. 1:150,000. col. \$4.10.

Map 1823A (BC-Alberta) *Geology,
 Tornado Mountain, British
 Columbia, Alberta.* 1992.
 1:50,000. 2 sheets. col. \$8.20.

Map 1824A (BC-Alberta) *Geology
 and Structure Cross Section,
 Fording River (west half), British
 Columbia, Alberta.* 1992.
 1:50,000. col. \$4.10.

CALIFORNIA

California Division of Mines and
 Geology. Box 2980, Sacramento, CA
 95812. Dibblee Geological Founda-
 tion. *Geologic Quadrangle Maps.*
 1992. 1:24,000. single sheets. col.
 \$10.00 ea.

DF-35 *Canoga Park (South Half) &
 Topanga*

DF-36 *Oat Mountain & Canoga
 Park (North Half)*

DF-37 *Calabasas*

DF-38 *Santa Susana*

DF-39 *Simi*

DF-40 *Moorpark*

DF-41 *Santa Paula*

DF-42 *Saticoy*

California Division of Mines and
 Geology. Box 2980, Sacramento, CA
 95812. *Open-File Reports.*

OFR 89-7 *Landslide Hazards in
 the Lake Arrowhead and Big
 Bear Lake Region, San
 Bernadino County, California.*

1:24,000. 1989. Landslide
 Identification Map 15. \$8.00.

OFR 89-18 *Landslide Hazards in
 the Calabasas Quadrangle
 (North Half)* \$7.00

OFR 90-5 *Landslide Hazards in
 the Yucaipa and Forest Hills
 Quadrangles.* \$7.00.

OFR 90-19 *Landslide Hazards in
 the Black Star Canyon Quad-
 rangle (North Half).* \$7.00.

Terra-Mar Resource Information
 Services. *San Francisco & the Bay
 Area.* 1989. false color satellite
 image. 56x70 cm. SAT 504. OCLC
 27305034. Includes text and index to
 major landmarks. G4362 S22A4 1989
 T4. Portal Publications. 770

Tamalpais Dr., Corte Madera, CA.
94939.

COLORADO

Gibson, Richard G. and C.W.

Harris. *Geologic map of Proterozoic rocks in the northwestern Needle Mountains, Colorado*. 1992. MCH 75. G4313.S3C5 1992 G5. OCLC 27252317. Geological Society of America. 3300 Penrose Place, Boulder, CO 80301 (RR)

Rand McNally. *Denver, Colorado*. 1993. 1:42,000. 58x72 in. Wall map, col., laminated nonglare matte finish. Index book. Data displayed: all streets, educational institutions, govt. bldgs., police and fire stations, post offices, shopping centers, hospitals, airports, parks, cemeteries, golf courses, country clubs, water features, zip codes, city boundaries, subdivisions (named), section and range lines, other points of interest. \$171.50 on metal rails. \$201.50 on spring roller. 1901 Mason Ave., Ste. 103, Daytona Beach, FL 32117. 1-800-444-1072. fax 1-904-274-4341. (RR)

HAWAII

Bier, James A. *Hawaii, the Big Island*. 1988. 4th ed. 1:250,000. col. 74x59 cm. G4382 H3 1988 K332. OCLC 26452724. Shaded relief and spot heights. Panel title: *Full color topographic map of Hawaii, the Big Island*. University of Hawaii Pr., Honolulu, 96822.

_____. *Kauai*. 4th ed. 1991. 1:158,400. University of Hawaii Pr. Honolulu, 96822.

_____. *Molokai, Lanai*. 3rd ed. 1990. 1:158,400. University of Hawaii Pr. Honolulu, 96822.

_____. *Oahu* 4th ed. 1992. 1:158,400. University of Hawaii Pr. Honolulu, 96822.

MONTANA

Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology. Room 200, Main Hall, Montana College of Mineral Science and Technology, Butte, MT 59701.

Atlas 5-B *Altitude of the Top of the Bearpaw Shale in the Wolf Point 1 x 2 Degree Quadrangle, Northeastern Montana and Adjacent North Dakota*. 1992. 1:250,000. 2 col. \$2.50.

Atlas 5-C *Ground Water in Quaternary Deposits in the Wolf Point 1 x 2 Degree Quadrangle, Northeastern Montana and Adjacent North Dakota*. 1992. 1:250,000. 2 col. \$2.50.

GM 53 *Geologic Map of the Hog Heaven Volcanic Field, Northwestern Montana*. 1992. 1:50,000. 2 col. + 6p text. \$2.50.

NEVADA

Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology. Univ. of Nevada. Reno, NV 89557. tel. 702-784-6691.

Feeley, Todd. *Geologic Map of the Robinson Summit Quadrangle, Nevada*. 1993. 1:24,000. 22x33 in. Field Studies Map 2. \$5.00. (LN)

Garside, Larry J. *Geologic Map of the Bedell Flat Quadrangle, Nevada*. 1993. 1:24,000. Field Studies Map 3. \$5.00. (LN)

Mueller, Karl J. *Geologic Map of the Windermere Hills, Northeastern Nevada*. 1993. 1:48,000. 21x32 in. Field Studies Map 4. \$6.00. (LN)

Wendt, Clancy J.; Albino, George V. *Porphyry Copper and Related Occurrences in Nevada*. 1992. 1:1000,000. 22x32 cm. NBMG Map Series 100. \$7.00. (LN)

Rand McNally. *Las Vegas, Nevada*. 1993. 1:36,000. 58x66 in. Wall map, col., laminated nonglare matte finish. Index book. Data displayed: all streets, educational institutions, govt. bldgs., police and fire stations, post offices, shopping centers, hospitals, airports, parks, cemeteries, golf courses, country clubs, water features, zip codes, city boundaries, subdivisions (named), section and range lines, other points of interest. \$199.50 on metal rails. \$229.50 on spring roller. 1901 Mason Ave., Ste. 103, Daytona Beach, FL 32117. 1-800-444-1072. fax 1-904-274-4341. (LN)

_____. *Reno, Nevada*. 1993. 1:42,000. 58x58 in. Wall map, col., laminated nonglare matte finish. Index book. Data displayed: all streets, educational institutions, govt. bldgs., police and fire stations, post offices, shopping centers, hospitals, airports, parks, cemeteries, golf courses, country clubs, water features, zip codes, city boundaries, subdivisions (named), section and range lines, other points of interest. \$171.50 on metal rails. \$201.50 on spring roller. 1901 Mason Ave., Ste. 103, Daytona Beach, FL 32117. 1-800-444-1072. fax 1-904-274-4341. (LN)

OREGON

Cassel, Diane, et. al. *50 Old-Growth Day Hikes in the Mt. Hood National Forest*. 1993. scale varies. Old Growth Day Hikes. Box 5651, Eugene, OR 97405. \$7.50. (STC)

Imus, David. *Diamond Peak Wilderness*. 1st ed. 1993. 1:42,240. Imus Geographics. Box 161, Eugene, OR 97440. (STC)

_____. Imus, David. *McKenzie River, Oregon. Cedar Flat to Belknap Springs*. 1993. 1:75,000. Imus Geographics. Box 161, Eugene, OR 97440. (STC)

Northwest Environmental Advocates. *Columbia River-Troubled Waters*. 1992. 1:2,534,400. 133 SW 2nd St., Ste. 302, Portland, OR 97204-3526. \$5.00. (STC)

Oregon. Department of Geology and Mineral Industries. Ste. 965, 800 NE Oregon St., Portland, OR 97232-2109. 1-503-731-4100. Maps available from Nature of Oregon Information Center, Ste. 177, 800 NE Oregon St. #5, Portland, OR 97232-2109. (503)731-4444. fax (503)731-4066.

Black, Gerald L. and George R. Priest. *Geologic Map of the Camas Valley Quadrangle, Douglas and Coos Counties, Oregon*. 1:24,000. two col. GMS 76 \$6.00. (KN)

Brooks, Howard C. and James P. O'Brien. *Geology and Mineral Resources of the Little Valley Quadrangle, Malheur County, Oregon*. 1:24,000. two col. GMS 72 \$5.00. (KN)

Ferns, Mark L. and James P. O'Brien. *Geology and Mineral Resources of the Harper Quadrangle, Malheur County, Oregon*. 1993. 1:24,000. two col. GMS 69 \$5.00. (KN)

Geitgey, Ron P. *Pumice in Oregon*. 1993. 26 page illustrated text, plus state map, 1:1,000,000, showing deposits, producers, sample locations, thickness contours of pumice in Newberry and Crater Lake volcanic areas. Special paper 25. \$9.00. (KN)

Geology and Mineral Resources of the Namorf Quadrangle, Malheur County, Oregon. 1992. 1:24,000. 2 col. GMS-74. \$5.00

Geology and Mineral Resources of the Westfall Quadrangle, Malheur County, Oregon. 1992. 1:24,000. 2 col. GMS-71. \$5.00.

Hdladky, Frank R. *Geology and Mineral Resources Map of the Shady Grove Quadrangle, Jackson County, Oregon*. 1993. 1:24,000. two col. GMS 52 \$6.00. (KN)

In-Chang Ryu, et. al. *Schematic Fence Diagram of the Southern Tye Basin, Oregon Coast Range, Showing Stratigraphic Relationships of Exploration Wells to Surface Measured Sections*. 1993. Fence diagram. col. 60x36 in. + 48p. text. Oil & Gas Investigation 18. \$9.00. (A fence diagram is graphic representation that connects several geologic sections [slices through layers of rock] with each other, producing a 3-dimensional picture of an area's geologic strata or rock layers) (KN)

Oregon. Department of Transportation. *City maps*. Large size, over 17x20 in. Quadrangle series 36x42 in. Map Distribution Unit, Dept. of Transportation, Rm. 17, Transportation Bldg., Salem, OR 97310. \$1.75 each. (STC) *Amity, Carlton, Dayton, Dundee, Keizer, McMinnville, Newberg, Salem (quadrangle series), Sheridan, Sisters, Turner, Willamina, Yamhill*.

_____. *Oregon Routes of Exploration*. 1991. 1:1,000,000. Salem, OR. Free from Oregon Div. of Tourism. 1-800-547-7842.

United States. Forest Service. *Ochoco National Forest and Crooked River National Grassland, Oregon*. 1993. 1:126,720. Box 3890, Portland, OR 97208. (STC)

_____. *Mt. Hood National Forest, Oregon*. 1993. 1:126,720. Box 3890, Portland, OR 97208. (STC)

SAMOA

Bier, James A. *Islands of Samoa*. 2nd ed. 1990. scales vary. University of Hawaii Pr., Honolulu.

UTAH

Alpentech, Inc. *Wasatch Touring Map*. 1:31,680. 1992. Color. 56x83 cm. G4342 W29E63 1992 A5. Contour map showing trails for hiking, biking, skiing, snowmobiling. Salt Lake City.

Rainbow Gold, Inc. *Lake Powell*. photomap. 1992. 1:253,440. 61x97cm. Color. G4342 P6A5 1992 R25. Rainbow Gold, Inc. Salt Lake City.

_____. *San Juan and Escalante River Arms of Lake Powell Including Rainbow Bridge*. 1992. 1:126,720. 61x93cm. Color. G4342 P6A5 1992 R25. Rainbow Gold, Inc. Salt Lake City.

Trails Illustrated. *Arches, Canyonlands National Parks, Utah*. 1991. 1:50,000 and 1:62,500. G4342 A7E63 1991 T7.

_____. *Bike Map, Moab Area Mountain Bike Routes*. 1990. 1:125,000. 89x63. Color. G4342 M6 E63 1990 T7. Ponderosa Pub. Co., Inc. Evergreen Colorado.

_____. *Flaming Gorge NRA, Eastern Uintas*. 1991. 1:90,000. 122x91cm. Color. Sheet 64.

- G4262 F4E63 1991 T7. Ponderosa Pub. Co., Inc. Evergreen Colorado. _____ *Fish Lake, North & South Capitol Reef*. 1992. 1:90,000. 121x105cm. Color. G4342 F5E63 1992 T7. Ponderosa Pub. Co., Inc. Evergreen Colorado. _____ *Glen Canyon and Capitol Reef Area*. 1991. 1:177,300. 65x96cm. Color. Sheet 65. G4342 G5E63 1991 T7. Evergreen Colorado. _____ *Grand Gulch Plateau*. 1991. 1:62500. 112x86cm. B&W. G4242 G66E63 1991 T7. Ponderosa Pub. Co., Inc. Evergreen Colorado. _____ *High Uintas Wilderness Trails*. 1993. 1:75,000. 66x94cm. Color. G4342 H53E635 1993 T7. Ponderosa Pub. Co., Inc. Evergreen Colorado. _____ *Paiute ATV Trail*. 1991. c.1:190,000. 106x72cm. Color. G4342 F5E63 1991 T7. Ponderosa Pub. Co., Inc. Evergreen Colorado. _____ *Paunsaugunt Plateau, Mount Dutton, Bryce Canyon: Dixie National Forrest - Powell Dist., Bruce Canyon National Park*. 1992. c.1:50,000. 173x69cm. Color. G4342 D5E63 1992 T7. Evergreen Colorado. _____ *Wasatch Front, Strawberry Valley*. 1991. c.1:90,000. 111x99cm. Color. G4342 W29 E63 1991 T7. Ponderosa Pub. Co., Inc. Evergreen Colorado. _____ *Zion National Park, Utah*. 1991. c.1:37,000. Color. G4342 Z5 1991 T7. Ponderosa Pub. Co., Inc. Evergreen Colorado. Utah Geological and Mineral Survey. 606 Blackhawk Way, Salt Lake City, UT 84108. (RS) Auby, William L. *Provisional Geologic Map of the Levan Quadrangle, Juab County, Utah*. 1991. 1:24,000. col. 57x45 cm. and pamphlet. UGMS map 135. G4341 C5 svar U8 no. 135. Banks, Raymond L. *Provisional Geologic Map of the Fountain Green North Quadrangle, Juab and Sanpete Counties, Utah*. 1991. col. 1:24,000. 58x45 cm and pamphlet. UGMS map 134. G4343 J8C5 1991 B36. Biek, Robert F. *Provisional Geologic Map of the Nephi Quadrangle, Juab County, Utah*. 1991. 1:24,000. col. 76x56 cm and pamphlet. UGS map 137. G4341 C5 svar U8 no. 137. Clark, Donald L. *Provisional Geologic Map of the Juab Quadrangle, Juab County, Utah*. 1990. 1:24,000. col. 58x45 cm. and pamphlet. UGMS map 132. G4341 C5 svar U8 no. 132. Harty, Kimm M. *Landslide Map of Utah*. 1991. col. 66x97 and 61x97cm and pamphlet. UGMS map 133. G4341 C28 1991 H37 no. 133. Hintze, Lehi F. *Geologic Map of the Long Ridge Quadrangle, Millard County, Utah*. 1992. 1:24,000. col. 77x56 cm + pamphlet. _____ *Geologic Map of the Red Knolls Quadrangle, Millard County, Utah*. 1992. 1:24,000. col. 77x56 cm. and pamphlet. Mattox, Stephen R. *Provisional Geologic Map of the Gunnison Quadrangle, Sanpete County, Utah*. 1992. 1:24,000. col. 77x56 cm. and pamphlet. UGMS map 139. G4343 S4C5 1992 M38. Miller, David M. *Geologic Map of the Lampo Junction Quadrangle, Box Elder County, Utah*. 1991. 1:24,000. col. 58x44 cm. and pamphlet. UGMS map 136. G4341 C5 U8 no. 136. Siders, Mary A. *Geologic Map of the Mount Escalante Quadrangle, Iron County, Utah*. 1991. 1:24,000. col. 58x46 cm. Text. UGMS map 131. G4341 C5 svar U8 no. 131. Willis, Grant C. *Geologic Map of the Redmond Canyon Quadrangle, Sanpete and Sevier Counties, Utah*. 1991. 1:24,000. col. 77x56 cm. and pamphlet. UGMS map 138. G4341 C5 svar U8 no. 138.
- ### Washington
- United States. Forest Service. *Salvo-Priest Wilderness, Colville and Idaho Panhandle National Forests, Washington*. 1993. 1:50,000. Washington. (STC)
- ### Wyoming
- Geological Survey of Wyoming. *Map series*. Box 3008, Univ. Station, Laramie, WY 82071. MS 37 *Oil and Gas Field Map of the Wind River Basin, Wyoming*. 1991. 1:1,316,800. col. \$5.00. MS 41 *Stratigraphic Chart Showing Phanerozoic Nomenclature for the State of Wyoming*. 1993 \$5.00. (LZ)

CENTRAL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

Government Documents and Maps Department

Locating Maps in the Central University Library

1. Use the card catalog to find a call number. Note particularly the shelving location: Case, folded, micro, or folio on the seventh line of the card. Most call numbers from G3180 through G9980 are found in the map stacks on the 1st floor.

G3701	WORLD
F2	Political map of the world.
1987	Washington: Central Intelligence Agency
CIA	1987
	48x24cm.
	1:85,000,000
	Case
	CIA 800866 (545038) 987
	SuDocs PrEx 3.1014: W 89/26
	Colored. Political.

2. Use the map stack guide to locate your call number area.
3. Open appropriate map case drawers, metal file boxes, or ask for folio assistance.
4. Flat maps are filed in each drawer, lowest-to-highest call number.
5. Pull up the dust cover about two-thirds of the way out of the map case and lay on top of cabinet or hang on upper drawer handles. Please do not remove the folder from the case.
6. Map sheets are filed in the folder in precise call number order. Call numbers are found on the lower right corner of each sheet.
7. Please do not refile maps. Leave them on top of a map case or on a table.

Please let staff know if you need assistance. Thank you for your cooperation!

Some Additional Notes;

Sets of maps are usually accompanied by an index map taped to the drawer liner.

You are welcome to use maps in the map stacks or take them to the reading room tables.

Texts which accompany sheet maps are filed in the folded map area in the map work room. They have the same call number as the map.

USGS Topographic Quadrangles of California are filed in the reading room. Quadrangles for other states are filed in the map stacks.

Index maps for USGS Quadrangles may be found in map drawers or in a catalog rack above the cases.

Please ask staff on duty regarding circulation and photocopying policies.

We would appreciate knowing if you find maps which are misfiled or which need mending.

For more information, call the Government Documents and Maps Department, 534-3338.

Map Section
Central Library
University of California, San Diego
La Jolla, CA 92093
(619)534-3338

Locating Maps by Call Number and by Subject

Maps are arranged by call number in this sequence:

G3190-3192	Celestial Maps	G4410-4763	Mexico
G3195-3199	Moon	G4800-4884	Central America
G3200-3202	World	G4900-5184	West Indies
G3210-3222	Northern and Southern Hemispheres	G5200-5668	South America
G3240-3241	Tropics	G5670-9084	Eastern Hemisphere
G3250-3251	Temperate Zones	G5700-6966	Europe
G3260-3272	Polar Regions	G7000-7342	USSR
By Region or Country		G7400-8198	Asia
G3290-5668	Western Hemisphere America	G8200-8904	Africa
G3300-5184	North America	G8950-9084	Australasia
G3380-3384	Greenland	G9095-9794	Oceans (General)
G3400-3612	Canada*	G9800-9804	Antarctica
G3690-4383	United States*	G9900-9980	Unlocalized Maps
G4390-4392	Caribbean Area		

* Canada and U.S. National Topographic (G3400 & G3700) series are out of sequence on the south side of the department (see floor plan).

Locating Maps by Call Number and by Subject

Maps are arranged by call number and then are filed according to these subject categories:

A. Special Category Maps and Atlases	J. Agriculture
B. Mathematical Geography	K. Forests and Forestry
C. Physical Sciences	L. Aquatic Biological Resources
D. Biogeography	M. Manufacturing and Processing. Service Industries.
E. Human and Cultural Geography, Anthropogeography, Human Ecology	N. Technology. Engineering. Public Works.
F. Political Geography	P. Transportation and Communication
G. Economic Geography	Q. Commerce and Trade
H. Mines and Mineral Resources	R. Military and Naval Geography
	S. Historical Geography

Atlas Call Number Sequence*

G1000.3-1000.5	Atlases of the moon, planets, etc.	G1550-G1549	Central America
G1001-G1046	World atlases	G1600-G1694	West Indies
G1050-G1052	Northern and Southern Hemispheres	G1700-G1779	South America
G1053	Northern and Southern Hemispheres	G1780-G2799	Eastern Hemisphere. Eurasia, Africa, etc.
G1054-G1055	Polar regions	G1791-G2082	Europe
G1059-G1061	Maritime atlases (General)	G2110-G2193	CIS (formerly USSR)
By region or country		G2200-G2444	Asia
G1100-G1779	America; Western Hemisphere	G2445-G2739	Africa
G1105-G1694	North America	G2740-G2799	Australia
G1110-G1114	Greenland	G2800-G3064	Oceans (General)
G1115-G1193	Canada	G3100-G3102	Antarctica
G1200-G1534.2A	United States	G3122	Atlases of imaginary, literary and mythological regions
G1535-G153	Caribbean area	G3160-G3182	GLOBES
G1540-G1542	Latin America (General)		
G1545-G1549	Mexico		

*Users note: Most atlases are shelved in the Reference Department, Floor 2, or in the southwest corner of Floor 8 (to the left as you exit the elevator). They are shelved by size, in three groups, starting with the largest (double oversize, oversize, regular size). Therefore, the atlas sequence is repeated three times on the shelves.

Reference Policies for Primary-Group Users and Others

[Note from Editor: A fascinating panel at the WAML Spring meeting in May focussed on the effects a slowing economy has on user services. Participating in the panel were Charlotte Derksen (Stanford), Phil Hoehn (UC Berkeley), and Peter Stark (University of Oregon). While many libraries are giving lessened service to persons not part of the primary user community, at Stanford a poll of faculty members showed that faculty preferred to have services suffer at the expense of maintaining collections. As Charlotte put it, they tend to forget that point when they come in to the library and can't find what they need!]

Branner Earth Sciences Library and Map Collections Service Policy

Reference: Senior staff are available to answer questions (on demand) from 11-5 Monday through Friday and (during the Fall, Winter, and Spring quarters), 7-9 Wednesday and Thursday evenings. Questions may be sent by email (CN.HUT@FORSYTHE) at any time or phoned in (3-1231) during reference hours. There are forms available to submit questions outside of reference hours: When reference is available, it is available for the entire collection, books and maps alike. Policy and availability do not differ for the map collection.

Reference is offered equally to Stanford faculty, staff, and students from any department on campus. It is also available to UC-Berkeley faculty and students, to USGS and California Division of Mines geologists, and to librarians from geological surveys, other academic institutions, and public libraries. Limited reference service is available to librarians from company libraries. Reference service is not available to non-Stanford users outside of these groups.

A *Guide to the Stanford University Libraries* can be "selected" on Folio. There are guides for using SOCRATES (the on-line catalog) beside each FOLIO/SOCRATES Terminal. There are also individual guides for GEOREF, INSPEC and the other FOLIO files, as well as the networked CD-ROM indexes in the Reference area.

Circulation: Circulation of materials is available only to those with a valid Stanford borrower's ID, to bearers of a SUL Science coupon (one item per coupon), to those who have purchased borrowing privileges (again, one item per coupon), and to those with an appropriate UC card.

Materials	Circulation	Renewal	Overdue Fines
Books, Maps	1 Month	Yes	\$5
Monographic Series	1 Month	Yes	\$5
Journals (Bound)	3 days	1 renewal	\$10
Journals (Unbound)	3 days	none	\$10
CD-ROM, PermReserves	24 hours	Yes	\$10
Reserves	2 hours	Yes	\$10
Reference materials	None		

Quarter loans for books, maps, and monographic series volumes are available upon request to faculty and students doing research.

We do not page books from the shelf, look up references in an item, or check the shelf to see if something is there, for ANYONE. This policy also applies to maps.

Access to the collections: The collections are open to all who would like to use them. This includes access to SOCRATES, to indexes on FOLIO, or to information on CD-ROMs. Access to CD-ROMs, to terminals and to photocopy machines by non-Stanford users is subject to availability of equipment and to individual licensing agreements; users with valid ID's are not to be kept waiting.

Petroleum Abstracts and certain items (restricted access is marked on the piece) in the locked stacks are available only to those with a valid ID. There are NO exceptions to this policy. Other locked stack items are accessible to anyone. Stanford users may check them out. Others may examine them (after signing them out and leaving driver's license, etc.) in the

Reference/Circulation area. Nonqualified borrowers may remove items from the library when the photocopy machine is unavailable, by leaving driver's license on lease, for 2 hours.

Books: All Branner books are supposed to be listed in SOCRATES.

Maps: The collection is open to all. Many maps are listed in SOCRATES. There are lists of call numbers by country/state posted around the collection. Check both the file cabinets and the map cases for call numbers. Reference service is available only during reference hours.

Serials/Journals: The files of journals held in SUL are listed in SOCRATES. All Branner journals are also listed in the blue three-ring binders, with respective holdings, locations, etc. Note that the other science libraries shelve journals by title, while in Branner they are shelved by call number. Recent issues of many items are in the display area.

There is no "Readers Guide" to Earth Sciences journals; for articles in journals see one of the following:

GEOREF (on FOLIO), for geology, geophysics, etc.;

INSPEC (on FOLIO) for geophysics subjects;

BIOSIS (on FOLIO) for paleontology, evolution, some soil and agriculture subjects;

Water Resources Abstracts on CD-ROM in Branner, for hydrogeology, water supply questions;

Enviroline/Energy Line (CDROM Network on FOLIO) for petroleum engineering and environmental articles;

Petroleum Abstracts in paper (Stanford users only) for petroleum engineering and petroleum geology issues;

Engineering Index (on FOLIO) for petroleum engineering, hydrogeology, and modeling articles;

Mags (on FOLIO via MELVYL) for environmental/economics/policy issues;

News (on FOLIO via MELVYL) for environmental/economics/policy issues.

Arctic/Antarctic (on FOLIO) for geology, geophysics, petroleum engineering, environment, energy issues in the Arctic or Antarctic.

Technical Reports: All reports and open-files are indexed in the Technical Reports file via FOLIO; many of the government produced reports are indexed by report number and agency name only. Stanford and state geological survey reports are accessible by author and/or words in the title.

Database Searches: Available for Stanford faculty, staff, and students only. Send question by email to CN.HUT@FORSYTHE. Searches are done after 5 PM, preferably (but not limited to) Monday or Thursday evenings. Some of the many databases available include: Chemical Abstracts; Energy Database; Gemlin Online; GeoArchive; GeoBase; PASCAL; Physics Briefs; Science Citation index.

Purchases for the collection: Faculty and students may make suggestions for materials (in any format) to be purchased for the collection, as long as the subject matter fits the collection development policy. The library will not purchase duplicates of items already in the collection, except in 3 circumstances: 1. reserves for a class of more than 35 students in a class; 2. materials on geology/geophysics of the local area or California; 3. titles authored by Stanford faculty. Items purchased belong to the library; no items will be purchased for a faculty member's or student's private collection. Items may be purchased by individuals and donated to the collection if the item fits the collection development policy. The library will reimburse individuals for items individually purchased for the collection, providing that a receipt of purchase accompanies the item, providing that the material is appropriate to the collection, and providing that the material is not already owned or on order by the library.

Access to materials not at Stanford: Students and faculty can search MELVYL (the UC system catalog) via FOLIO. Graduate students and faculty can request items from UC-Berkeley libraries via the BAKER service; cards are available from the Privileges desk in the Green Library. Faculty and students can pick up/turn in interlibrary loan forms in Branner for items not available at Stanford or Berkeley. Requests are forwarded to the main interlibrary loan office. Many items are also available from the USGS library, or from UC-Davis; leave requests at the Branner reference desk. In addition to using Interlibrary loan, theses can also be purchased from UMI.

Branner Earth Sciences Library and Map Collections Service Policy for Non-Stanford Users

Circulation: Circulation of materials is available only to those with a valid Stanford borrower's ID, to bearers of a SUL Science Coupon (one item per coupon), to those who have purchased borrowing privileges (again one item per coupon), and to those with an appropriate UC card.

Reference: Reference is available to UC faculty and students, to USGS and California Division of Mines geologists, and to librarians from geological surveys, other academic institutions, and public libraries. Limited reference service is available to librarians from company libraries. Reference service is not available to non-Stanford users outside of these groups. A *Guide to the Stanford University Libraries* can be "selected" on Folio. There is a guide for using SOCRATES (the online catalog) beside each Folio/Socrates Terminal. Instructions for Folio, GEOREF, INSPEC and other indexes accessible on Folio are available in the reference area.

Access to the collections: The collections are open to all who would like to use them. This includes access to SOCRATES, to many of the indexes on Folio, or to information on CD-ROM. Access to CD-ROMs, to terminals, and to photocopy machines by non-Stanford users is subject to availability of equipment and to individual licensing agreements; users with valid ID's are not to be kept waiting.

Certain items (restricted access is so marked on the piece) are available only to those with a valid Stanford ID. There are NO exceptions to this policy. Most locked stack items may be examined by non-Stanford users (after signing them out and leaving driver's license) in the Reference/Circulation area. Nonqualified borrowers may remove items from the library when the photocopy machine is unavailable, by leaving driver's license on file, for up to 2 hours.

We do not page books from the shelf, look up references in an item, or check the shelf to see if something is there, for ANYONE. This policy also applies to maps.

Maps: The collection is open to all. Many maps are listed in Socrates. There are lists of call numbers by country/state posted around the collection. Check both the file cabinets and the map cases for call numbers.

Books: All earth sciences books are supposed to be listed in SOCRATES.

Serials/Journals: The titles of journals held in SUL are listed in SOCRATES. All earth sciences journals are also listed in the blue three-ring binders, with respective holdings, locations, etc. Note that the other science libraries shelve journals by title, while in Branner they are shelved by call number. Recent issues of many items are in the display area.

There is no "Readers Guide" to Earth Sciences journals; for articles in journals see one of the following:

- GEOREF (Bibliography and Index of Geology) on Folio, for geology, geophysics, etc.;
- INSPEC (on Folio) for geophysics subjects;
- BIOIS (on Folio) for paleontology, evolution, some soil and agriculture subjects;
- Water Resources Abstracts (CD-ROM Network on Folio) for hydrogeology, water supply questions;
- Enviroline (CD-ROM Network on Folio) for environmental articles;
- Energy Line (CD-ROM Network on Folio) for petroleum engineering questions;
- Engineering Index (on Folio) for petroleum engineering, hydrogeology, and modeling articles;
- Mags (on Folio via MELVYL) for environmental/economics/policy issues;
- Arctic/Antarctic (on Folio) for geology, geophysics, petroleum engineering, environment, energy issues in the Arctic or Antarctic.

Technical Reports: All reports and open-files held in the library are indexed in the Technical Reports file via Folio; many of the government produced reports are only indexed by report number and agency name. Stanford and state geological survey reports are accessible by author or words in the title.

UC Berkeley Library Service Priority Program

Overview

The Library is mandated to support the teaching and research needs of the University of California. We do so by developing collections in support of UC programs and by providing UC faculty, students and staff access to these collections. Our reference and circulation services as well as our research assistance and library instruction programs are designed with UC needs in mind. Further, we participate in cooperative/contractual agreements which secure access for our faculty, students and staff to materials which they need but which UCB (University of California at Berkeley) does not own.

The UC Berkeley Library also commits its resources to support the community at large by making its distinctive collections and services available once other regional library resources have been exhausted.

Service Goal

The main goal for library service personnel is to facilitate users' access to information within the context of the Library's mission. The UC Berkeley Library staff helps to manage regional library resources by finding the best match of user questions to library materials. Once other regional resources have been exhausted, the UC Berkeley Library is committed to making its unique or distinctive collections available to the local, regional and international community.

Service Policy

It is our policy to provide priority access to collections, equipment and personal assistance to:

- UC faculty, students and staff
- patrons whose inquiries can only be answered using the unique or distinctive collections found at the University of California at Berkeley
- bearers of authorized referrals from Bay Area libraries.

It is also our policy to provide reasonable access for all categories of users, but the Library makes a distinction between access (library use) and borrowing (home use) privileges. Borrowing privileges are accorded only to designated categories of clientele by policy or by specific agreement.

Here's a guide to the map collection at CSU, Long Beach (Greg Armento, Map Librarian).

The Map Room

2nd Floor West, University Library
California State University, Long Beach 90840-1901
(310) 985-7844

Call Map Room for latest hours. Times may vary depending on librarian and student schedules. When the Map Room is closed the Reference Desk will assist you.

What Does CSULB's Map Room Have?

Approximately 30,000 maps.

U.S. Geological Survey topographic quadrangles of the western U.S. at a scale of 1:24,000, 1:62,500, 1:100,000 and 1:250,000.

Complete topographic coverage of the world at 1:1,000,000.

Topographic maps of the United States, Mexico, and Southern Canada at 1:250,000 & 1:100,000.

Selective topographic coverage of Great Britain, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and other nations at scales of 1:250,000 to 1:50,000.

Historical topographic quadrangles of California, some dating back to 1890.

Coverage of Southern California showing various social, political, economic, and scientific phenomenon.

Flood maps of Los Angeles & Orange counties and Southern California cities.

Detailed geologic maps of California, selective geologic coverage for other states and the world.

General and subject maps of the world, countries, regions, and U.S. states.

Detailed, up-to-date nautical charts of the Pacific and Alaskan coast.

Topographic, thematic and recreational maps of U.S. national parks, trails, forests, monuments.

Hundreds of road maps of U.S. and foreign cities, regions, states, provinces and nations.

Aerial photographs of Los Angeles and Orange Counties.

Selective aerial photographic and satellite imagery of other U.S. metropolitan areas.

Catalogs, prices, and ordering information for U.S. government, commercial and foreign map products.

Maps are not yet accessible through COAST (the on-line catalog). Map Room personnel will assist you in finding your map through the Map Room catalog and sheet indexes.

Most maps may be checked out. You must have a valid CSULB identification or library associates card to borrow maps.

Finally, the University Library contains hundreds of general and subject atlases of the world's nations, regions, and U.S. states. Search COAST to find them. Follow these keyword search methods exactly as shown. Examples:

k=california.su. and maps.su.

k=france.su. and maps.su.

k=los angeles.su. and maps.su.

States and Provinces - News

Arizona

The AGIC (Arizona Geographic Information Council) *Newsletter* for June 1993 has so much in it that mainly your Editor encourages you to get copies for yourself. No wonder it's so packed with information - the Editor is none other than the *IB's* Production Editor, Dale Steele!

- get a copy of the AGIC GIS survey report for \$13 (check payable to the Arizona State Land Department; send to Marian Arnold, AZ State Land Dept., 1616 West Adams, Phoenix AZ 85007)

- the AZ Geological Survey has a state geological-map database, and solicits information about paper or digital geologic maps of any area of the state (Rick Trapp or Dr. Larry Fellows, 602/882-4795)

- the AZ Game and Fish Dept. is procuring TM or SPOT data coverage for the entire state; if you're interested in technical details, call Jennifer Casteel at 789-3253

British Columbia

A new address for the BC Geological Survey Branch - 5th Floor, 1810 Blanshard Street, Victoria, British Columbia, V8V 1X4.

California

•Statistics from the California Maps Recon Project (Berkeley branch) as of the end of June are 10,283 titles cataloged, 91.4% of the goal of 11,250 titles. Congrats!

•For a copy of the California Geographic Information Task Force Report, write to the State of California

Governor's Office of Planning and Research, 1400 10th Street, Sacramento C 95814.

•Expedition leader Jim Owens and the Congo Expedition's Board of Directors have selected as Official Cartographer to the expedition Magellan Geographix of Santa Barbara. The Expedition plans to retrace the travels of the nineteenth-century African explorer Henry Morton Stanley. (Congo Expedition, POB 2082, Falls Church VA 22042)

•In the "Only In California" (thank heavens) category, Sean Morton (of Delphi Associates, Hermosa Beach) among other things works with individuals he calls "psychoseismographic" - persons who can pass their hands over a map and feel energies portending future earthquake activity. He's predicting such events as a 14.6 quake in Seattle in 1996. (From the *San Diego Reader*, May 20, 1993, p. 58).

•The newly refurbished Los Angeles Public Library is to reopen on October 3. The 67-year-old building underwent a \$214-million face lift. Hope they have a big party to celebrate!

•Dave Lundquist is mentioned (favorably, of course) in an article in the *New Yorker*, June 28 (p. 72) by distinguished earth-sciences writer John McPhee. (Dave helped out with a USGS topo and an air photo - business as usual)

Colorado

Trails Illustrated plans to produce a series of about twenty maps covering the new American Discovery Trail, the nation's first coast-to-coast trail, from Point Reyes National Seashore to Cape Henlopen State Park in Delaware, for

5,000 miles. (Trails Illustrated, POB 3610, Evergreen CO 80439)

New Mexico

The Technology Application Center (TAC) is changing its name to the Earth Data Analysis Center (EDAC) - but gradually, until January of 1995. (TAC, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque NM 87131-6031)

Oregon

Dr. William Loy, Editor of the superb 1976 *Atlas of Oregon*, is working on getting a new one financed, with \$200,000 from the state Legislature and \$1,000,000 from four major utilities, all money to be paid back to the lenders with proceeds from the sales of the second edition, \$79.95 per copy, 20,000 copies to be sold in two years. If anyone can pull this off, Bill Loy can!

•Once again, Raven Maps and Images has been written up - this time in *Pacific* (Sunday mag of the *Seattle Times/Seattle Post-Intelligencer*), May 16, 1993 (pp. 12-17), in "Lay of the land, a tiny Oregon company re-invents the world," by Terry McDermott.

U.S. Government News Bureau of Land Management

Computer Sciences Corporation (Calverton MD) has been awarded the Automated Land and Mineral Records System (ALMRS) GIS contract. BLM plans to install ALMRS in over 200 offices at 156 sites, to support public-land-management responsibilities for 272 million acres of surface lands and 570 million

acres of subsurface mineral holdings. ARC/INFO will be the system used, on IBM RISC System/6000 workstations; ERDAS (image-processing software) is also provided for in the contract. Approximate total amount of money: \$400 million.

Bureau of the Census

- The Institute for Electronic Data Analysis - which distributes software for and analysis of U.S. Census data - has a new catalog. (316 Stokley Management Center, University of Tennessee, Knoxville TN 37996-0530).

- Arlyn Sherwood (Illinois State Library) has found a formula to convert STF format for coordinates to the typical geographic-coordinate look (from Northern Illinois University's Center for Governmental Studies):

For either latitude or longitude:

1. Take the digits on the left of the decimal point as the degree, e.g., in 087619932 for longitude, the decimal point is three spaces to the right, just after 7, that is, 87 degrees.

2. Multiply the rest of the number by 60; then take the digits on the left of the decimal point as minutes (.619932 x 60 = 37.195920, 37 minutes).

3. Multiply the rest of the number by 6; then take the digits on the left of the decimal point as the seconds (.195920 x 6 = 1.17552; 1.17 or 11 seconds).

- Census has released the fifth edition of TIGER, the 1992 Version. The new version has 85% street-address-matching capability, up from 60%.

Coast and Geodetic Survey

- C&GS has moved as of summer 1993 to: Coast and Geodetic Survey, N/CG, 1315 East-West Highway, Room 8871, Silver Spring MD 20910-3282.

- The National Geodetic Survey Division has computed a geoid height model - GEOID93 - for the conterminous United States; it consists of a grid of known geoid height values with a 3-minute by 3-minute spacing in latitude and longitude. The program and data set is available on diskette for eastern, central and western US, plus Puerto Rico/Virgin Islands and Hawaiian islands; Alaska's OSU89B grid is also available. First disk \$98, all additional \$15 when order all at once.

Defense Mapping Agency

- As could have been predicted, commercial firms are rapidly making DCW (*Digital Chart of the World*) available in forms their software can handle - e.g., American Digital Cartography now has *ADC WorldMap* (trademark).

- As a follow-up to DCW, we will have DNC (Digital Nautical Chart). DNC will be based on DMA nautical charts and will cover coastlines; ESRI has down three prototype DNC disks.

- Good news for anyone who needs GPS (Global Positioning System)! The twenty-third NavStar satellite was launched from Cape Canaveral on 3/29/93, and the twenty-fourth was scheduled for an early May launch. This constellation of satellites provides users with twenty-four-hour, universal availability of location and timing information. GPS is an international treasure, to the point that on April 30 Jim Exon (U.S. Senator) called for a new discussion on the future manage-

ment of the GPS system - e.g., should the system be "civilianized" in the next century and how future system enhancements should be financed.

Forest Service

- USFS is going through a GIS contracting out, the project currently called Project 615.

- Digital line graphs (DLG) derived from USFS digital data are available for selected quadrangles. Get the U.S. Geological Survey Factsheet, "Digital Line Graphs from U.S. Forest Service Digital Data," and the USFS publication, *Cartographic Feature Files: A Synopsis for the User* for more information. (USGS Program Management Group, Geometronics Service Center, 2222 West 2300 South, Salt Lake City UT 84119).

Geological Survey

- Effective 5/24/93, the four libraries of the USGS Library System will no longer circulate bound or unbound journals through ILL.

- 1:100,000 DLG CD-ROMs of southeast and northwest U.S. are now available; they are \$32 each. Questions? Call Phil Gus at 703/648-6896.

- The first Digital Orthophotoquad on CD has just arrived - Olmsted County, Minnesota. Quads will be released on a county basis wherever possible. The first disks are of MN because of that state's considerable support (translation: money, probably matching?) for the project.

- LAST CHANCE to order 15' topographic series will soon be officially abandoned.

- President Clinton's fiscal year 1994 budget request for USGS is \$598 million, an increase of \$21.2 million

from the 1993 budget. Some programs slated for increase are: Water Quality Assessment Program; expanding coordination of collection and use of water resources and geographic information; geographic-data production; geologic mapping to implement the National Geologic Mapping Act of 1992; and expanding EROS Data Center.

- ESRI won the USGS GIS II contract. GIS II is for software to run on hardware USGS previously acquired under its Distributed Management Systems II contract. ARC/INFO will run on AViiON workstations throughout USGS and other Dept. of Interior bureaus.

- Dallas Peck, USGS director since September 1981 (by Reagan), is stepping down, to return to full-time research at USGS. He will continue as director until a successor is named.

- Geotimes* for July 1993 has an article on "USGS explores CD-ROM technology," by F.N. Zihlman and M.P. Pantea (pp. 17-19). See also John Shuler's "Democracy on disc, the Earth Abides," in *CD-ROM World* 8(5):45-47, June 1993. For whatever (one is tempted to say "idiot") reason, the Digital Data Series CDs were not listed in New Publications of USGS until May 1993.

- Geotimes* for August 1993 has an excellent brief article by Robert Bindschadler on how satellite imagery has changed the way glaciologists study Antarctica (pp. 17-19).

- Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt has, through an internal reorganization with US DOI, combined parts of biological research/survey activities of 8 bureaus (FWS; NPS; BLM; BR; MMS; Office of

Survey Mining; USGS; Bureau of Mines) to form a National Biological Survey. Plans are for about 1,600 employees in the new agencies. Your Editor is hoping this goes through as planned (or at least approximately so); the publications should be worth seeing.

- There is a Geographic Names Server at the University of Michigan: telnet martini.eecs.umich.edu (141.212.99.9 if your system requires you use the numerical address).

- USGS Circular 1111 is *Societal Value of Geologic Maps*. Free from USGS's Books and Open-File Section (Box 25425, DFC, Bldg 810, Denver 80225)

- If you don't yet have a copy of the strategic plan for the National Spatial Data Infrastructure, get yours from the FGDC Secretariat, 590 National Center, USGS, Reston 22092.

Library of Congress

- "Language of the Land: Journeys into Literary America" looks at the nation's literary heritage through maps, photographs and quotations. It opened on August 5 in the foyer of the Madison Building and will remain on view through 1/17/94. The exhibit will travel - in WAML's principal region, it will be at Seattle PL (May 7-July 11, 1995), Oregon State Capitol (Dec. 18, 1994-Feb. 11, 1995), and California Library & Courts Bldg II (May 21-July 15, 1995).

- In case the depository copy hasn't filtered through to you yet - LC has published a study of L'Enfant's plan of the city of Washington; it's called '*A plan whol[l]y new*': Pierre Charles L'Enfant's plan of the city of Washington (85 p., illustrated with 20 b&w

reproductions; \$13 from SuDocs, GPO, DC 20402; stock number 030-000-00247-4).

National Endowment for the Humanities

NEH's Division of Research Programs has issued the 1993 edition of Grants awarded by the Reference Materials Program, including several mappy grants: Linguistic atlas and archive of the Spanish of New Mexico and southern Colorado (Garland Bills, UNM); Hypermedia archive of North American Indian and Inuit maps (Sona Andrews, UW-Milwaukee); Atlas of the Greek and Roman world (Richard Talbert, UNC-Chapel Hill). Now, if someone would just do a grant to put out a new edition of the *Columbia Gazetteer* ...

National Geophysical Data Center

Surprise! NGDC has put out yet another CD-ROM, this one called *Global Relief CD-ROM*, which consolidates a number of digital data bases which in the past were offered only on computer tape. \$100 from NGDC, 325 Broadway, E/GC4 Code 917, Boulder CO 80303-3328.

National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration

The following is from the quarterly, *Earth System Monitor* 3(4) for July (get your copy from Environmental Information Services, NOAA/NESDIS Ex2, Universal Building, Room 506, 1825 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20235): instructions on how to use the NOAA Earth System Data Directory for locating NOAA data

sets (p. 2; at your prompt: telnet esdim1.nodc.noaa.gov for user: NOAA DIR); list of selected CD-ROMs available from NOAA (about 20 of them; p. 9)

National Park Service

NPS is contracting out for a project of vegetation mapping and digital database development for the majority of lands under its jurisdiction - the NPS Inventory and Monitoring program has as one goal the creation of vegetation data for areas covering all or portions of approximately 4,000 7.5-minute USGS quads. Information: NPS, Denver Service Center, 12795 W. Alameda Parkway, POB 25287, Denver CO 80225.

Soil Conservation Service

See the excellent fact sheet called *Digital Soils Data*, which tells you about the SSURGO, STATSGO, and NATSGO data bases. Information: National Soil Survey Center, USDA, Soil Conservation Service, Federal Bldg., Room 152, 100 Centennial Mall, North, Lincoln NE 68508.

NEWS

From Australasia:

The New Zealand Geological Survey was re-organized in July 1992 to become a New Zealand Crown Research Institute - the Institute of Geological & Nuclear Science.

From Europe:

•The Swedish Lantmateriet Kartforlaget moved effective August 1, 1993, to Skolngangen 10, GAVLE, Sweden.

•Robert L. Kingston (34 Sandford Road, Ranelagh, Dublin) has for sale maps of Achill Island and Westport (4.49 for the first, 2.87 for the second)

•La Tene Maps (Pharmacy House, Sandyford, Dublin 18, Ireland) issues such maps as "Irish Minerals" and "MAFF atlas of the seas."

•Try Folding Landscapes (Roundstone, Connemara, County Galway, Eire) for maps of the Aran Islands, Burren, and Connemara.

•About to buy some Ordnance Survey maps? You might try Chas. E. Goad Ltd., 8-12 Salisbury Square, Old Hatfield, Hertfordshire, AL9 5BJ; they offer a 12.5% educational discount on most OS publications.

•The first annual report of the J.B. Harley Research Fellowships Trust (17 March 1992-5 April 1993) has been issued; get yours from the Trust, c/o the Map Library, British Library, Great Russell Street, London WC1B 3DG. If you're interested in applying - there is no special application form. An outline research proposal of not more than 1,000 words, together with a Curriculum Vitae which includes a list of relevant publications, should be sent (4 copies of each) to the Hon. Secretary of the J.B. Harley Research Fellowships at the Map Library.

Applicants should demonstrate how they intend to make use of the collections available in London or its vicinity, and should indicate preferred Fellowship dates. The candidate should also approach two referees, sending them a copy of the project proposal and arranging for them to send a confidential letter of recommendation commenting specifically on the proposal, to arrive the Map Library by November 1.

Awards will be announced in the following February. They are to be taken over the following eighteen months. Fellowships are for either two or four weeks (400 or 800).

•See Phoenix Maps (26 Ashington Avenue, Navan Road, Dublin 7, Ireland) for facsimiles of one-inch hill maps, six-inch maps, and county maps.

•Well worth looking at: *New Maps of Ireland Published in 1992*. If you'd like a copy, send to Paul Ferguson, Map Librarian, Trinity College Library, College Street, Dublin 2, Ireland.

•Just when you'd built up a useful vocabulary of German cartographic terms - GeoKartenbrief goes English! The type face has gone to Helvetica; fyi, they use Word for Windows 2.0. (GeoCenter, POB 80 08 30, D-7000 Stuttgart 80, Germany)

•Michelin has put out a helpful little folder - "*Michelin Travel Publications, a brief history of Michelin Guides and maps.*" Get yours from Michelin Tire Corp. POB 19001, Greenville SC 29602-9001.

From the U.S.:

•Alexander O. Vietor Fellowship in Cartography, Beinecke Rare Book & Manuscript Library, Yale University: As part of its Visiting Fellowship Program, the Beinecke Rare book & Manuscript Library offers the Alexander O. Vietor Fellowship in cartography, discovery, exploration, and related fields. This short-term fellowship, awarded each year to a visiting scholar pursuing post-doctoral or equivalent research, supports travel to and from New Haven and pays a living allowance of \$1,800 per month.

The fellowship is designed to provide access to the Yale collections for scholars who live outside the greater New Haven area. The length of a grant, normally one month, will depend on the applicant's research proposal. The fellowship must be taken up during the academic year, and the recipient is expected to be in residence during the period of the grant. The next award will be made for the academic year September 1994 through May 1995 (deadline for applications is January 15, 1994).

The Map Collection is particularly strong for the American colonial period and in American maps of the 18th and 19th centuries, while the Western American Collection at Beinecke holds specialized materials on the Trans-Mississippi West. The Beinecke's Taylor Collection contains books and manuscripts on navigation and the exploration of America.

There is no special application form. Applicants are asked to submit a resume and a brief research proposal (not to exceed three pages) to the Director, Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library, Box 1603A Yale Station, New Haven CT 06520-1603.

The proposal should emphasize the relationship of the Yale collections to the project and state the preferred dates of residence. The applicant must arrange to have two confidential letters of recommendation sent to the Director.

All application materials must be received by January 15, 1994. Awards will be announced in March 1994 for the period September 1994 through May 1995. Email inquiries may be sent to Christa Sammons: csam@yalevm.cis.yale.edu

•First Annual Walter W. Ristow Essay Prize: The Washington Map Society is proud to announce the first annual Walter W. Ristow Essay Prize, honoring one of the nation's premier map librarians. Dr. Ristow began his career at the Geography and Map Division of the Library of Congress in 1946 and was Chief of the Division from 1968 to 1978. The first Ristow Prize will be awarded in May 1994, to three outstanding graduate level, or upper-level undergraduate, papers on the history of cartography or equivalent bibliographic studies dealing with cartographic materials. Students may be in their first post-doctoral year. Papers must be postmarked by March 15, 1994, to Nancy Goddin Miller, WMS Board Member, Walter W. Ristow Essay Prize, 406 St. Lawrence Drive, Silver Spring MD 20901. Papers should be no more than 25 pages in length, including pertinent maps, photographs, or other illustrations. The paper may consist of an abstract of a course paper or doctoral dissertation. Papers should be appropriately documented, in typescript, double-spaced and single-sided. If no papers are judged to be either appropriate or sufficiently meritorious in a given year, the right is reserved to make no award. The first-place winner will receive a prize of \$300, second place \$200 and third \$100. The papers will be printed in successive issues of *The Portolan*.

•The exhibit, "The Power of Maps," will be recast in Washington, D.C., November 9, 1993-January 23, 1994. See it in the International Gallery in the S. Dillon Ripley Center of the Smithsonian Institution.

•Petroleum Information has a new catalog out (5333 Westheimer, Suite 100, Houston TX 77056).

•The Minnesota Geological Survey has recently published *A History of Geologic Mapping in Minnesota* by G.B. Morey. \$8 + \$1 postage and handling (MN residents, add 6.5% sales tax). Map Sales, Minnesota Geological Survey, University of Minnesota, 2642 University Avenue, St. Paul MN 55114-1057.

•Something new in globes, the Planet Earth Motion Globe (Loranda, Inc. 327 Cardinal Way, Stuart FL 34996-2601). "An internal illumination and light-baffle system recreates the fall of sunlight on the Earth" (from the publisher's brochure, p. II). 12", \$295.00

•For the younger set, and for those of us of no matter what age who enjoy this kind of stuff, GeoLearning (Box 2042, Sheridan WY 82801) has a fun catalog of items such as the Tectonicube and the Spilhaus GeoGlyph. (And how about a "New World Pirates & Treasure" map?)

•Interested in mapping of Route 66? Try Bob Waldmire (Dark Age Graphics, R.R. 2, Box 110, Rochester IL 62563), who has apparently spent a good deal of time researching the old Route.

•The June 1993 "Geologic Column" section of *Geotimes*, by Lisa A. Rossbacher, shows that Ms./Dr. Rossbacher is truly One Of Us. While out driving on a dirt track near Canyonlands National Park in Utah, Lisa and pals met up with persons in a rental car who were firmly convinced (because their map said so) that there must be paved road here somewhere soon.

Lisa was horrified at such cartographic unpreparedness - she had the NPS map for Canyonlands National Park, the 1987 southeastern Utah map from the Utah Travel Council, a local touring outfitter's 1972 map of Canyonlands, and the 1982 USGS 1:100K topo map of the La Sal quad, and felt unprepared. Now, that's what I call a map person!

Digital News

Available from Donnelly Marketing Information Services (West office, 2401 East Katella Avenue, Anaheim CA 92806), ArcData (TM), demographic and business information and data sets, to be used by ARC/INFO and ArcView users.

•Concerned about users of your library's pcs blundering about and erasing everything on the C: drive? Pat Allen (Purdue University) talks about how to save yourself from this disaster in the SLA Geography and Map Division *Bulletin* no. 172, June 1993, pp. 63 ff. Use the `Attrib` command with the `+r` option enable to turn a file into a "read only" file. Or he suggests software called Direct Access, produced by Fifth Generation systems, Inc. 10049 Regier Road, Baton Rouge LA 70809.

•Get your copy of the *Internet Resource Guide* from NSF Network Service Center (NNSC), Bolt Beranek and Newman Inc., 10 Moulton Street, Mail Stop: 6/3B, Cambridge MA 02138. ATTN: Alanna MacDonald. Be sure to include the following account number on your check: 4001-49-06480 (they are unable to accept purchase orders). \$25.00

•The American Library Association has a filelist; for information, get in

touch with the HQ librarian, Charles Harmon, at: u58550-@uicvm

•The National Endowment for the Humanities is now on the BITNET e-mail system; Public Info Office is nehopa@gwuvm.

•Good grief - now everyone's getting into the act. President Clinton and Vice President Gore now have email addresses - `president@whitehouse.gov` and `vice.president@whitehouse.gov`. From the printout your Editor is receiving this info from, dated early June 1993, there is also a "test" on having Congresspersons available via email. An excellent idea! Comments re this service? Send to: `comments@hr.house.gov`

•There's a new listserv - GEOGED - for persons with interests in teaching and research in geographic learning (including maps and mapping and spatial skills). To subscribe, issues this command: `TELL LISTSERV@UKCC SUB GEOGED your_email_address your_full_name`

•There is a listserv for persons interested in coastal applications of GIS, COASTGIS. Subscribe by sending subscribe message to: `listserv@irlearn.ucd.ie`. Address of list is `coastgis@irlearn.ucd.ie`.

•The Canadian Geological Survey has SurView, an MS Windows 3.1 application to view geophysical survey data (line, grid, contour and stacked profiles); software written by J.A. Grant. Open file 2661. \$50 Canadian; Publications, GSC, 601 Booth Street, Ottawa, K1A 0E8.

•The U.S. Intelligence Community is sponsoring the development of a generic exchange standard to allow data retrieval from multi-platform CD-ROMs. This standard - known as CD-

RDx - has reached Version 3.2. A report, *Standard for the Exchange of Digital Information on CD-ROM*, is available; request from Linda Helgerson, President, The Disc Company, 6609 Rosecroft Place, Falls Church VA 22043.

•Speaking of CDs, dig deep into your funding for this one - Mountain High Maps collection of relief map images, at \$995. Mountain High Maps, Digital Wisdom, Inc., POB 2070, Tappahannock VA 22560-2070.

•My favorite computer jokes for this month:

a. on the cover of the summer 1992 *PC Trans* (The Resource for Personal Computing in Transportation), to illustrate their lead article, "Coping with Computer Obsolescence" - a drawing of a pc, with the crt turned into an aquarium.

b. posted in a computer lab: Mistakes Made at Digital Speed.

•From *ARC News*, spring 1993, page 8: "... GeoSystems is using this process to build a seamless United States atlas database from which it is delivering maps as registered four-color film separates to Reader's Digest for their new U.S. Travel Atlas.

•The National Center for Geographic Information and Analysis (NCGIA) has GIS bibliographies - annual listings of conference article titles and compendium article titles. Files are in ASCII or Postscript. Files can be anonymously ftped from: `NCGIA.UCSB.EDU` (128.111.105.65), under directory / pub/biblio. Hardcopy versions (including diskette) may be obtained from: NCGIA/Geography Dept, 3510 Phelps Hall, UCSB, Santa Barbara CA 93106-4060.

•There is a GIS "pathfinder", from Lisa Recupero (recupero@umrvmb.umr.edu) or Carolyn Argentati (carolyn_argentati@ncsu.edu) - respectively Librarian at University of Missouri/Rolla and head of Natural Resources Library.

•MapLinx for Windows - \$395 from Mailer's Software, 32122 Paseo Adelanto, San Juan Capistrano CA 92675-3600. The brochure states that it has over 43,000 ZIP code boundaries, more than 23,000 cities.

•For a copy of *Automated Mapping and GIS for Smaller Communities*, write to the Florida Institute of Government, 325 John Knox Road, Woodcrest Office Park, Suite G-101, Tallahassee FL 32303.

•COSMIC, NASA's computer-software technology-transfer center, has a quarterly listing of Federally funded computer programs available to the public; it's called *Software Technology Transfer* (Customer Support, COSMIC, University of Georgia, 382 E. Broad Street, Athens GA 30602-4272).

•The *Geomatics Industry Review* is available from Tom Bezanson, Service and Construction Industries Branch, Industry and Science Canada, 235 Queen Street, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0H5 CANADA.

•Hewlett-Packard, IBM, SunSoft, and UNIX System Laboratories have completed the first release of specifications for common open software environment across their UNIX system platforms. For copies of specification or more information: X/Open Company Ltd., POB 109, Penn, High Wycombe, Bucks, HP10 8NP, United Kingdom.

•Some comparisons about color: our eyes can see 16,000 to 64,000 shades per RGB color. 48-bit scanners capture 65,536 shades; 36-bit scanners get 4,096 shades, 24-bit monitors display 256 shades. Film in your camera has 10,000 shades; and printing presses reproduce about 200 shades.

•*Grassclippings* for spring of 1993 has the best explanation I've seen re floating point: "Floating-point representation allows computers to store and operate on real numbers with decimal fractions, versus integer representation which allows processing of positive and negative whole numbers." Kudos to Greg Koerper and R. Jesse Chaney for putting this so well.

•Now available from Communications Data Services (6105-E Arlington Blvd, Falls Church VA 22044) - 3-arc-second terrain data for Canada and for the U.S.

•Interested in 3-D modelling? See the July 1993 *Geotimes*, pp. 14-16, for Danny C. Phillips' article on "3-D geological modelling, no longer just a research tool."

•Well, that makes sense to me - in the GIS world, a "map Library" is a structure organizing maps by theme, location, and detail. (See *GIS World*, September 1993, p. 26 if you'd like to see that in print; it's in an article by Joseph K. Berry, "Terminology accelerates your intellectual depletion allowance")

Map Industry News

31 August 93

Western Association of Map Libraries
Map & Imagery Laboratory, Library
University of California
Santa Barbara, CA 93106
Attn: Mary Larsgaard

Dear Mary,

Please include the following in the November *Information Bulletin* as "Map Industry News":

Thank you for giving me the opportunity to contribute to the *Information Bulletin*. I trust the timely discussion of map dealer news will lead to improved access to map products and services for everyone.

Recently the International Map Dealer's Association, an industry trade organization, took a big step. The IMDA changed their name to the International Map Trade Association. About 40 percent of IMTA members classify themselves as map dealers. The association made the change to reflect the diversity of the membership as it

continues to grow.

The International Map Trade Association is holding it's 13th Annual Conference and Trade Show in San Diego, California. The meeting will be held at the San Diego Marriott on 15-18 September. (Unfortunately, the same time as the WAML 1993 fall meeting.) This year's conference is dedicated to: "The New World of Maps". Over 80 publishers, distributors and map agencies are expected to exhibit. The show will feature workshops on emerging consumer trends, barcoding and new technological developments.

The New Technologies Workshop will be an exciting hands-on event. IMTA has invited several leading companies and agencies to demonstrate and explain their map and geography related products. Apple Computers, Delorme Mapping, ESRI, National Geographic Society and USGS are a few of the firms expected to exhibit. The workshop will be held before the main trade show begins for maximum attention.

Workshop attendants can go from table to table and learn how to use a given product, learn what is needed to sell a particular product or just have fun seeing what's new. At lunch the following day there will be a follow-up discussion. It is hoped that the workshop and discussion will refine our knowledge of these new products and create channels by which we can develop and sell them.

The biggest announcement at this year's trade show will be the results of the first market survey ever conducted for the map business. I've had a peek at the findings and they are fascinating to all who work with maps. I promise to keep WAML posted when the details are made public.

I encourage all map librarians to ask IMTA for their own free copy of the 1993-1994 Membership Directory. The directory includes various thematic lists as well as firms listed geographically. It's a good start in finding map sources or referring patrons if necessary. Additional copies are \$10.00 each.

Order from:
IMTA
PO Box 1789
Kankakee, IL 60901.

I will be at both the "Map Library in Transition" congress and the NACIS meeting in Washington this October. I hope to see some of you there.

Now on to some product news:

Auslig

The Australian Surveying & Land Information Group has produced the first official postcode map. The two-sided map includes all state boundaries, city and town names and selected topographic features. The map is available folded or flat (841mm by 1189mm). Contact AUSLIG for price.

The *Digital Data Product Catalogue*, a companion to the *Map Product Catalogue*, provides details of available digital data products. The AUSLIG digital data product range includes topographic, digital elevation models, administrative boundaries and resource and environmental data. The catalogues are free.

Contact:
John Payne
Australian Surveying & Land
Information Group
PO Box 2
Belconnen, ACT 2616 Australia
06 201 4301; FAX 06 201 4366.

Hubbard Scientific Company

Hubbard has licensed with Allan Cartography (Raven Maps & Images) to produce the image for Hubbard's line of state raised relief maps. The new maps, Colorado, New York and California, incorporate both shaded relief and raised relief resulting in five-color relief maps.

Colorado, 1:1,000,000; 25"x19"
New York, 1:1,000,000; 27"x21"
California, 1:500,000; 32"x18".

The three sell for \$23.95 each.

Contact:
Hubbard Scientific Company
3101 Iris Ave, Suite 215
Boulder, CO 80301
(800) 446-8767; (303) 443-0020;
FAX (303) 443-0058.

National Geographic Society

The Society has created a new atlas on CD-ROM. *The Picture Atlas of the World* is a multimedia interactive atlas that includes physical and cultural geography. It includes world, continental and regional maps. Captioned full-screen photographs, video and audio clips bring human and cultural geography to life. Contact NGS for pricing.

Contact:
Sarah Clark
National Geographic Society
Washington, DC 20036
(202) 828-5664;
FAX (301) 921-1575.

Raisz Landform Maps

All Erwin Raisz landform maps are now being offered laminated as well as plain. The Landforms of the United States 27" by 42", has just been printed on two new paper types. The first is an 80 lb uncoated bright white paper. The map is also available on 120 lb stock. The map is still available on 60 and 70 lb stock for school use.

Prices: 80 lb \$14.00, \$24.00 laminated; 120 lb \$18.00, \$30.00 laminated. Contact the publisher for further information.

Order from:
 Jeanne Yeshilian
 Raisz Landform Maps
 PO Box 773
 Melrose, MA 02176
 (800) 242-3199;
 FAX (617) 662-2622.

Thunderbird Enterprises

The supplemental booklet for their *Map of American Indian History* has been expanded into a separate 64 page handbook. The book is a handy reference for native american statistics and history. Price: \$10.00.

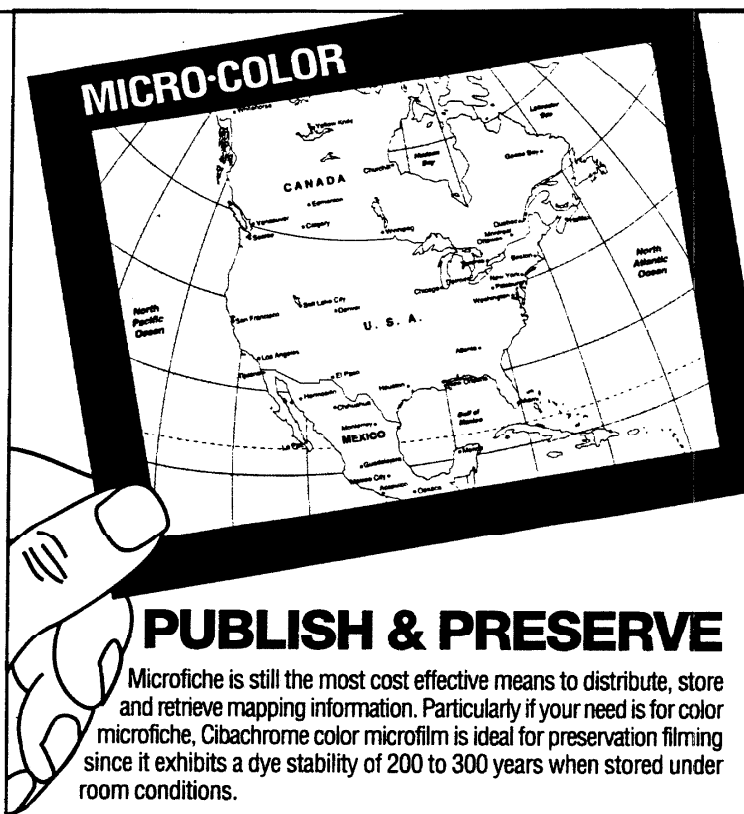
Order from:
 George Russell
 Thunderbird Enterprises
 8821 North 1st St
 Phoenix, AZ 85020
 (800) 835-7220.

Western Economic Research

The publisher of zip code maps has recently moved. Their new address is:
 Western Economic Research Co Inc
 PO Box 107
 Mill City, OR 97360
 (800) 636-4968; (503) 897-2300;
 FAX (503) 897-2335.

That's all for now. Next time I hope to report on the results of our market survey and any other developments at the IMTA trade show.

Regards to all,
 Will Tefft
 Map Link
 25 East Mason St
 Santa Barbara, CA 93101



PUBLISH & PRESERVE

Microfiche is still the most cost effective means to distribute, store and retrieve mapping information. Particularly if your need is for color microfiche, Cibachrome color microfilm is ideal for preservation filming since it exhibits a dye stability of 200 to 300 years when stored under room conditions.

MicroColor's products and services include:

- **Color and black and white microfiche** – From documents up to 40 x 60 inches. In standard to 'full-frame' formats.
- **Continuous tone black and white microfiche services.**
- **A full range of microfiche readers** – From small portable briefcase units to high power projectors, including the MicroColor 6100 Map Reader.
- **Color microfilm and processing services** – For in house microfilming departments. 16mm, 35mm and 105mm roll formats are available with processing.
- **Color and black and white micropublishing services** – Inquire about how MicroColor can assist your organization in micropublishing your collection of maps.
- **Scheduled for introduction in 1993** – Color microfiche electronic scanning services. Convert your maps from microfiche to a digital data base for WORM and CD-ROM.

Think of the possibilities, the opportunities, the advantages of color microfiche. If you have a project in mind, please call us. MicroColor also produces and distributes the Golden Age of Comics, the Thornton Sea Atlas and other publications and maps on color microfiche.

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85 Godwin Avenue, Midland Park, NJ 07432 USA
 201-445-3450 or Fax 201-445-2924.



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Cataloging News

•Master's thesis by Lisa Recupero from the University of North Carolina (Chapel Hill): *Evaluation of Programs for the Storage and Retrieval of Cartographic Data*. July 1992. Products evaluated were Geodex, ProCite, Geotindex and PC Cartonet; the latter was considered the best, but Geodex was recommended as a cost-effective option.

•LC Geography and Map Division has several proposals of interest; these mainly came up at ALA Annual this past summer in New Orleans:

1. A subject heading for remote-sensing images; it seems likely that it will be used as "Maps" is used. According to your Editor's notes, it will probably be "Remote-sensing images." It is also proposed that "Photo maps" as a subdivision be replaced with "Image maps."

2. It is proposed that LC map records no longer include field 265 (full address of publisher).

3. It is proposed that LC map records no longer include coordinates or an equinox statement in the 255 and 034 fields.

4. "In cases where a category of materials is being handled as single maps, e.g., Important Farmlands, and where some individual titles are published on multiple sheets, catalog the multi-sheet item as a single map rather than as a map series/set, provided that the item is composed of ten (10) sheets or less.

"In general, if an item is complete in ten (10) sheets or less and additional sheets are not anticipated, the item will be cataloged as a single map. This is especially true if the majority of the collection of similar types, e.g.,

count maps, have been cataloged as single maps and the reference staff would expect to find the item in the single-map collection." (Taken from the handout that Elizabeth Mangan, LCG&M, handed out at the ALA Annual meetings)

5. This proposal went out on MAPS-L, with request for responses by 8/31/93. The question is whether, with format integration, atlases should be coded using the maps specifications rather than using the books or serials specifications. The idea is that it's easier for users and for library staff if all spatial data is on the same computer file. In the comments your Editor sent in, I noted that it's all too easy to have a spatial-data item that is simultaneously spatial, digital, and serial, and yes, we'd like to be able to put this all on the spatial side of things if possible.

As you will be not in the least surprised to hear, the only proposal that created much in the line of negative reactions was 3. above. Your Editor has long believed that inputting coordinates for political or administrative areas that are well handled by LC subject headings is a waste of time - have the computer make the translation from, e.g., California, to the correct coordinates; we human beings make too many mistakes when inputting numbers. Where inputting coordinates (by library staff person with teeth firmly gritted) is essential is with spatial-data items that do not have a boundary established by law, e.g., geologic formations.

•More news from LCG&M: there will be an update to the immensely useful *Map Cataloging Manual*, perhaps during the 1993-94 fiscal year. Ms. Mangan has converted all of the

first edition of *Cartographic Materials : A Manual of Interpretation* to machine-readable form, and has duly shipped it out to all representatives of the Anglo-American Cataloguing Committee for Cartographic Materials (AACCCM for short). Your Editor (who is honored to be WAML's representative to this group) is searching her memory re the schedule Betsy suggests (the paperwork is at the office and I'm working on this at home), which is something on the order of a year to get change requests in to Betsy, who will then distribute to all, getting together as a group once in DC to work out any differences of opinion toward the end of that time. Given that the first edition of the book is sold out, we all will be very diligent in getting this work done as quickly as we can.

•Good news from Canada! The draft standard, *Geomatic Data Sets Cataloguing Rules*, sent out in early 1993, has been approved by the relevant committee of the Canadian General Standards Board.

•Your Editor received these handouts at the meeting of the ALA Map and Geography Round Table's Cataloging and Classification Committee; Susan Moore (University of Arizona) presented them.

June 1, 1993

NAME: *Additions to Bibliographic/Holdings 007 (Maps format) for Satellite Imagery*

SOURCE: Map and Geography Round Table Committee on Cataloging and Classification

SUMMARY: This proposal calls for the addition of six new character positions of the 007 Physical Description Fixed Field for maps in the

USMARC bibliographic and holdings formats.

1. INTRODUCTION

This proposal from the Map and Geography Round Table Committee on Cataloging and Classification requests adding additional character positions to the 007 field for maps in order to adequately describe the physical description details of remote-sensing images. Adding character positions 08-13 will accommodate information relative to remote-sensing images (i.e., when character position 01 contains the value r). For all other values in character position 01 these additional character positions would be set to n for not applicable. As remote-sensing images become more widely available and as the platforms from which the images are taken become more diverse, the need for providing an area to describe the physical aspects of the images grows.

2. PROPOSED CHANGES

Character Position Description

08 Altitude of sensor

- a terrestrial (on Earth)
- b aerial (from aircraft, balloon, &c.)
- c space (from spacecraft)
- u unknown
- n not applicable
- z other

09 Attitude of sensor

- a low oblique (without horizon)
- b high oblique (shows horizon)
- c vertical
- u unknown
- n not applicable
- 2 other

10 Cloud cover

- 0 0-9%
- 1 10-19%

- 2 20-29%
- 3 30-39%
- 4 40-49%
- 5 50-59%
- 6 60-69%
- 7 70-79%
- 8 80-89%
- 9 90-100%
- u unknown
- n not applicable

11 Type of platform

- a balloon
- b aircraft - low altitude (<29,500 ft.)
- c aircraft - medium altitude (29,500-49,000 ft.)
- d aircraft - high altitude (>49,000 ft.)
- e manned spacecraft
- f unmanned spacecraft
- u unknown
- n not applicable
- 2 other

12 Category of platform

- a meteorological
- b earth resources
- c space observing
- m multitasking
- u unknown
- n not applicable

13 Recording technique

- a light emission
- b thermal infrared scanning
- c microwave emission
- u unknown
- n not applicable
- 2 other

UNIMARC

Field 121 — PHYSICAL ATTRIBUTES

This field contains fixed-length coded data relating to the physical attributes of cartographic materials.

\$a General Physical Attributes

Data Elements	Number of Characters	Character Position(s)
---------------	----------------------	-----------------------

Physical

Primary

Image

Physical Medium

Creation Technique

Form of

Reproduction

Geodetic Adjustment

Physical Form

of Publication

\$b Aerial Photography and Remote Sensing Coded Data

Data Elements	Number of Characters	Character Position(s)
---------------	----------------------	-----------------------

Altitude of Sensor	1	0
Attitude of Sensor	1	1
Spectral Bands	2	2-3
Quality of Image	1	4
Cloud Cover	1	5
Mean Value of Ground Resolution	2	6-7

\$a General Physical Attributes

Physical Dimension

(character position 0) (one-character code)

a 2-dimensional

b 3-dimensional

Primary Cartographic Image

(character positions 1-2) (one-character code)

Up to two techniques can be recorded left justified with blank fill.

a) manually and plotted (produced by plotting instruments, e.g. stereo

plotters with or without computer assistance; drawn or painted by hand)

b) photographically [produced by conventional aerial photographic techniques (visible spectrum), e.g., aerial photography, photo maps, orthophotos]

c) by computer (produced by a computer line printer)

d) by active remote sensing techniques (excluding techniques covered by codes a, b, or c)

e) by passive remote-sensing techniques (excluding techniques covered by codes a, b, or c)

Examples: *-blank

Printed line map a*

Photomap enhanced with line-map features ba

MSS satellite remote-sensing image e*

Radar remote-sensing image d*

Physical Medium (character positions 3-4) (two-character code)

The first character of the code indicates the general type of physical medium. The second character gives the specific type. This code is used to show that the cartographic item is made of the material indicated.

NON-PHOTOGRAPHIC MEDIUM

aa paper

ab wood

ac stone

ad metal

ae synthetics (e.g., plastics, vinyl)

af skin (e.g., parchment, vellum)

ag textile, including man-made fiber textiles (c.g. silk, cloth, nylon)

ah magnetic storage medium -

computer compatible

ai magnetic storage medium-not computer compatible

aj tracing paper

ak cardboard

ap plaster

au unknown

az other non-photographic medium

PHOTOGRAPHIC MEDIUM

ba transparent or opaque flexible base positive

bb transparent or opaque flexible base negative

bc transparent or opaque non-flexible base positive

bd transparent or opaque non-flexible base negative

bz other photographic medium

Creation Technique (character position 5) (one-character code)

a manuscript (hand drawn, including constructions of unique items such as stone carvings, models, etc.)

b printing (offset, engraving, wood block print, lithographed, stamped, braille, relief, etc.)

c photocopying (all macroform hard copy produced directly on opaque material by radiant energy through contact or proj.)

d microphotography (all microform copy on transparent material produced either by filming or by computer output)

u unknown

y the cartographic item is not a final product but is on a pre-production medium as specified in Physical Medium

z other

Form of Reproduction (character position 6) (one-character code)

a by hand

b printed

c photography

d transfer line print (e.g., photocopy, blueprints, ozalid)

y not a reproduction

Geodetic Adjustment (character position 7) (one-character code)

a no adjustment

b adjusted but without grid system

c adjusted with grid system

x not applicable

Physical Form of Publication

(character position 8) (one-character code)

a single

b in parts (e.g., published as a series or serial; published in sections)

c atlas including loose-leaf published atlas

d as a separate supplement to a journal, monograph, etc.

e bound into a journal, monograph, etc.

z other

Sb Aerial photography and Remote-Sensing Coded Data

Altitude of Sensor (character position 0) (one-character code)

a terrestrial

b aerial

c space

Attitude of Sensor (character position 1) (one-character code)

a low oblique

b high oblique

c vertical

Spectral Bands (character position 2-3) (two-character code)

Number is right-justified with zero fill. Applicable to remote sensing only.

01 to 99	number of bands
xx	not applicable

Quality of Image (character position 4) (one-character code)

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| a | poor |
| b | fair |
| c | good |
| d | very good |

Cloud Cover (character position 5) (one-character code)

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| 1 | 1/8 cover |
| 2 | 2/8 cover |
| 3 | 3/8 cover |
| 4 | 4/8 cover |
| 5 | 5/8 cover |
| 6 | 6/8 cover |
| 7 | 7/8 cover |
| 8 | completely covered by clouds |

Mean Value of Ground Resolution (character positions 6-7) (two one-character codes). Applicable to remote sensing only

MEAN GROUND RESOLUTION VALUES (character position 6)

- | | |
|-----|---------------------------|
| - | less than 1 centimetre |
| 1-9 | numeric value |
| + | greater than 9 kilometres |
| x | not applicable |

METRIC UNIT CODES (character position 7)

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| c | centimetres |
| i | decimetres |
| m | metres |
| d | decametres |
| h | hectametres |
| k | kilometres |
| x | not applicable |

Conferences

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.

•May 10-12, 1993 National Geo-Data Policy Forum, Washington. The following is from an email message on MAPS-L, 5/19/93, of observations by Duncan M. Aldrich, Govt Pubs Dept., University of Nevada, Reno. "... there is an enormous amount of spatial data out there that is without any sort of control - bibliographic or otherwise." "... most Federal bureaucrats, at least on the face of it, buy into the concept that user fees should be no higher than the nominal costs of disseminating the information. At the same time, however, I only heard one Federal official mention libraries as potential outlets for spatial data." "... many spatial-data producers at the local level ardently believe that fees should be set so as to recover costs associated with production as well as dissemination of their data products."

•July 24-25, 1993 Follow-up meeting to the National Geo-Data Policy Forum (May 10-12, 1993), Atlanta. Immediately precedes the URISA '93 Conference in Atlanta.

Two documents served as background for the meeting - summary of ideas and perspectives presented at the Forum; draft strategic plan being developed by the Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC) for evolving the National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI). For additional information - 703/648-5514; gdc@usgs.gov

•July 24-30, 1993 Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives, St. Johns, Newfoundland.

Your Editor had the pleasure of attending this conference, and I STRONGLY encourage you to attend any ACMLA meeting that you can - they're very much worth your time.

7/24: joint ACMLA/ACA (Association of Canadian Archivists? if I remember correctly); ACMLA board and committee meetings.

7/25: Rare-Materials workshop (morning, conservation - Donna Green; afternoon, cataloging - Velma Parker, Joan Winearls, Lorraine Dubreuil, and Tony Murphy).

7/26: Current Mapping of the Province; Early Mapping of the Province; Copyright Workshop (!and I thought US copyright law was a bit of headache; the Canadians have it even worse, with a law that is only partially passed, so sometimes one uses the old one and sometimes the new); tour of provincial archives.

7/27: Panel session on designing map library space and moving map collections; annual report of the Cartographic and Audio-Visual Archives Division by Betty Kidd (!more reorganization - with CAVA staff spread amongst various places in the National Archives; I hope the organization chart is published in the ACMLA Bulletin, because it's too complicated to explain without graphics; this precipitated a remark from Iain Taylor, Chief Geographer of Energy, Mines, and Resources, that EMR was changing the following week, becoming the Dept. of Natural Resources, to include Forestry, Mines, Surveying and Mapping);

digital data in map libraries (Colleen Beard and I held forth here); visit to map library and demonstrations of various electronic atlases (!including a demo by Frances Woodward of the on-line index she's put together for both the ACMLA Bulletin and the WAML IB as an Additional File on the UBC on-line setup - accessible via Internet or modem - internet address is library.ubc.ca - I'll send a note to Francis asking her for a brief formal write-up), then GIS demos in the Geographic Information and Data Laboratory; "Possible Maps," a one-map play about a failed academic turned real estate agent, trying to understand his cartographer father (don't ask me how Alberta arranged this, I haven't the faintest idea; the play WAS preceded by a gallery show of maps, some of them - surprise! - from Alberta's collection).

7/28: National Efforts - Linda Newman on the Cartographic Users Advisory Council; Iain Taylor on the National Atlas of Canada; census mapping of Newfoundland by a representative from Statistics Canada; sounding board; annual meeting; banquet.

7/29: field trip to Signal Hill (site of first wireless message), Cape Spear and Petty Harbour; walking tour of downtown in PM.

7/30: Bird Island whale-watching and bird-watching tour, Bay Bulls. Alberta Auringer Wood, Map Librarian, Queen Elizabeth II Library, Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's, Newfoundland A1B 3Y1.

•August 19-20, 1993 Arizona's First Annual GIS Conference, MAGIC, Scottsdale. Arizona Geo-

graphic Information Council, 1616 West Adams Street, Phoenix AZ 85007.

•August 24-26, 1993 Pecora 12, "Land Information from Space-based Systems," Sioux Falls. Pecora 12 Symposium, USGS EROS Data Center, Sioux Falls SD 57198.

•August 25, 1993 A Forum on Landsat 7, Sioux Falls. Discussed: archive content; products; use and distribution.

•September 15-18, 1993 WAML at Salt Lake City.

9/15: Exec Board and welcoming picnic.

9/16: business meeting, sounding board, GIS panel and discussion. 9/17: local place-names activity; local GIS activity; Utah Geographic Information Council; disaster-planning preparedness; GPO discussion; ESIC presentation and tour; wine workshop.

9/18: Great Salt Lake tour.

Wendy Hassibe, USGS, ESIC, 8105 Federal Building, 125 South State Street, Salt Lake City UT 84138; 801/524-5652; whassibe@isdres.er.usgs.gov

•National States Geographic Information Council

The third annual meeting of the National States Geographic Information Council (NSGIC) was held in Williamsburg, Virginia September 26-29, 1993. Representatives from 36 states and several federal agencies attended.

The meeting was hosted by the State of Virginia Council on Information Management. Corporate sponsors who help underwrite the meeting were Intergraph Corporation, Photo Science, Inc., American Cadastre, Inc. and Computer Science Corporation.

Keynote speakers Dr. Shelley Metzenbaum, Associate Administrator, with the Regional Operations and State/Local Relations of the Environmental Protection Agency and Ms. Deborah Knopman, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Water and Science, U.S. Department of the Interior, highlighted the meeting.

The meeting began, as it does each year, with a roll-call of the states, where the representatives share overviews of past and current GIS activities in their states. Highlights from the reports of WAML Principal Region states were:

California: The state's GIS task force is concentrating its activities on the human services area since approximately 75% of the state's budget is spent there.

Colorado: The state's representative shared their GIS directory. The legislature changed the state's open records law, which may have implications for agencies developing GIS databases.

Idaho: Idaho recently produced GIS metadata standards and is looking at participating in the Federal Geographic Data Committee's Geospatial Data Clearinghouse experiment.

Montana: The GIS service center is housed in the state library, which has an active program for providing GIS technology throughout the state and is a strong advocate for access to data and facilities.

New Mexico: New Mexico is looking for ISTE funding to create data.

Utah: The governor wants to create an electronic highway in the state. Utah legislature has budget initiatives before it to create a statewide digital

orthophoto quad and other databases.

Wyoming: The state is working on a high precision GPS network for the state.

Subsequent meeting sessions were devoted to extensive discussions on geographic information standards, geographic information policy issues and intergovernmental relations. Panel discussions provided insight into issues related to administration and legal aspects of data sharing, formal recognition of one GIS coordinating body within each state, establishment of a GIS resource/data center for each state, documentation of databases, standards and funding strategies.

One day of the meeting was devoted to discussions on intergovernmental relations. The panel consisted of Nancy Tosta, U.S. Geological Survey; Dr. John Bossler, Chair of the Mapping Science Committee/National Research Council; William Holland, Wisconsin Land Information Board Executive Director; the Honorable Richard J. Varn, Iowa Senate; Randall Murphy, Lake County, Illinois, Administrative Services Manager; and Charles Dingman, U.S. Bureau of Census.

NSGIC's Intergovernmental Committee set as an action item for the coming year the enhancement of communication on geographic information among the states, and among federal and local government agencies and the private sector.

NSGIC will take a lead role in the formulation and implementation of the National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI), creating a formal mechanism to provide state input and communication linkages to the federal government on NSDI.

Ted L. Talmon (CO) was installed as Council President for the coming year with Richard Taupier (MA) becoming Past-President.

The Council voted Bill S. Holland (WI) to be President-Elect and Phil Thiel (KY), Lori Peterson-Dando (MN), Hank Garie (NJ) to two-year Board Member terms. Dave Stage (FL) will fill the remaining one-year term vacated by Bill S. Holland.

For further information about NSGIC, contact Ted L. Talmon, President (303) 247-7662 or Nancy McCann (WY), NSGIC Secretary, (303) 777-5958.

•October 18-19, 1993 "The Map Library in Transition," a joint conference sponsored by the Congress of Cartographic Information Specialists Associations and the Geography and Map Division, Library of Congress. Goal: to examine the impact of the digital revolution in the realm of geographic information. Open to all interested individuals from the cartographic information field.. For more information: Gary Fitzpatrick, Geography & Map Division, LC, DC 20540-4761.

•October 20-23, 1993 NACIS (North American Cartographic Information Society) XIII, "Cartography in a Changing World." Silver Spring MD.

10/20: registration, Board meeting, opening session (keynote speaker, Richard Fumo, Washington Post), exhibits, poster session and reception.

10/21: Session A, Animation in Cartography; Session B, Cartographic Serendipity; Session C, Cartographic Data and Map Librarians; Session D, Electronic Chart Display & Information Systems; tours (NOAA, NGS, National Archives); annual banquet (speaker, Dr.

William B. Wood, The Geographer, Dept. of State).

10/22: Session E, Cartographic Collage; Session F, Computer Cartography 1; Session G, Panel Discussion on the Map Librarian's Challenge with Service and Digital Data; Session H, Computer Cartography 2; Session I, Historic Cartographic Perspectives; Board meeting; Reception and tour, LCG&M.

10/23: field trip to Mount Vernon; workshop (Henry Castner, Dept. of Geography, Queen's University). For more info: NACIS, c/o AGS Collection, POB 399, Milwaukee WI 53201-0399.

•October 29-31, 1993 Working conference to develop and articulate a plan for the Federal government information dissemination system of the future; Chicago IL. Coordinated jointly by the Dupont Circle Group and the ALA GODORT Ad Hoc Committee on Restructuring the Federal depository Library Program. Diane Garner, Gov Docs and Microforms, Widener Library, Harvard University, Cambridge MA 02138.

•October 31-November 4, 1993 GIS/LIS Annual Conference and Exposition, Minneapolis (Your Editor hopes to be in the area, and at least take in the exhibits.)

•November 5-6, 1993 29th Annual Conference on Editorial Problems, "Editing Early and Historical Atlases," University of Toronto.

Keynote address by William G. Dean, Director of the Historical Atlas of Canada project. James Akerman (Hermon Dunlap Smith for the History of Cartography, Newberry Library), Mary Pedley (William L. Clements Library), Walter Goffart

(Dept of History, Univ. of Toronto), Anne Godlewska (Dept. of Geography, Queens University), and Cole Harris (Editor of *Historical Atlas of Canada*, volume 1) will each give presentations.

There will be 2 exhibits - "The Atlas as a Book" and an exhibit on the production of the *Historical Atlas of Canada*. For more information: Joan Winearls, University of Toronto Library, Toronto M5S 1A5.

•December 8-11, 1993 Eurocarto XI, "The Editor's Dilemma in the World of Spatial Databases," Kiruna, Sweden. Focus on the use of geographical data in national and regional atlas production of books, and on the cooperation and exchange of data between organizations. If this is your year to visit the 68th parallel, get information from: Dr. Wolter Arnberg, Dept. of Geography, S-106 91 Stockholm, Sweden.

•January 31-February 1994 Second Thematic Conference on Remote Sensing for Marine and Coastal Environments, "Needs, Solutions, Applications." ERIM/Marine Environment Conference, POB 134001, Ann Arbor MI 48113-4001.

•March 31-April 2, 1994 WAML at Riverside CA; hotel, probably Mission Inn; possible field trip to ESRI; possible field trip to San Andreas Fault area. Info: Barbara Haner, Physical Sciences Library, University of California. POB 5900, Riverside CA 92517; 909/787-3511.

•May 9-12, 1994 Tenth Thematic Conference, Geologic Remote Sensing, San Antonio. Environmental Research Institute of Michigan, POB 134001, Ann Arbor MI 48113-4001.

•June 7-11, 1994 (tentative) Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives, University of

Guelph, Guelph, Ontario. Public access to digital data; role of map libraries; historical cartography; new initiatives in map librarianship.

Conference planning committee: Flora Francis (chair), Cathy Moulder, Colleen Beard, and Richard Pinnell.

•Fall 1994 WAML at Jackson Hole WY; tentative plans include staying in Grand Teton (range of room prices: \$25-\$94). Field trip: Yellowstone National Park, probably leaving Friday night and coming back to Jackson on Sunday - accommodations at Old Faithful. Linda Zelmer, Geology Library, University of Wyoming, Laramie (see IB masthead).

•Fall 1994 Geoscience Information Society; tentative topic, "Changing Gateways; the Impact of Technology on Transfer of Information." Info: Barbara Haner (see WAML spring '94 conference for address; obviously a VERY busy person!)

•May 9-13, 1995 WAML meets with ACMLA at Vancouver; Tim Ross, University of British Columbia.

•Fall 1995 WAML at Las Vegas; tentative plans for post-conference raft trip down the Colorado. Kathy Rankin, Library, University of Nevada, Las Vegas.

•October 2-5, 1995 Joint IMCoS/California Map Society meeting, San Francisco; theme - "Alaska to Panama - the Mapping of the Interior of Western North America." First 2 days - map fair, reception, map auction; 2nd 2 days, papers and visit to UCB and Bancroft, Stanford or USGS. Optional post-conference tours (possibilities: wine country; Yosemite; southern California).

•Spring 1996 WAML meeting at Sacramento. Sylvia Bender-Lamb, California Division of Mines and Geology, Sacramento.

Art/cARTe

•Like to celebrate the Centenary of The Geographical Association in some appropriate way? How about some of that organization's "giftware," ranging from pencils to mugs to tea towels to t-shirts, many with "Geography is Going Places" on it (343 Fulwood Road, Sheffield S10 3BP for a pricelist)?

•If you can manage to face a world map that doesn't have anything from about the Urals to Japan on it, there's a world-map wall clock at \$69.95 from Potpourri (Dept. PPAE-2, 120 N. Meadows Road, Medfield MA 02052-1580) that will suit your fancy. What on Earth (2451 Enterprise East Parkway, Twinsburg OH 44087-2399) has what looks like about the same clock but for \$10 less, plus what looks like a lovely old-world, western hemisphere t-shirt. Geary's (351 North Beverly Drive, Beverly Hills CA 90210-4794) has a 3.25"-diameter crystal globe with handcut continents (\$95), plus a Limoges porcelain globe box, 3.5" tall (\$195). But let's get back to clothing. If you weren't able to get one of those World-War-II silk cloth maps to make a vest (as Charley Seavey did), weep no more; International Mail (Order Processing Center, Hanover PA 17333-0075) has an "old world vest" in cotton/acetate, for \$29. To put that vest and an old-world travel file in, try the "old world weekender" (19.5"x7.5"x14"), \$135, from Hold Everything, POB 7807, San Francisco CA 94120-7807.

•A cartoon from the *New Yorker*, June 7, 1993, p. 75, for those of us with atlases, shows a truck on a freeway with gigantic books stacked on it, and a sign, "Caution, oversized books."

Western Association of Map Libraries

Microform Publications

Occasional Papers

- 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. OP2 LC #76-6129 ISBN 0-939112-16-7 \$4.00
- 1983 *Index to the Information Bulletin (Volumes 1-10, 1969-1979) of the Western Association of Map Libraries* by Frances M. Woodward. OP9. LC #834880 ISBN 0-939112-10-8 \$5.00

Information Bulletin

Western Association of Map Libraries *Information Bulletin* v.1-20. 99 fiche. ISBN 0-939112-20-5 \$40.00

Microform Sets

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Complete set of all editions. ISBN 0-939112-25-6. 3665 fiche. \$1,200.00
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- Maps and Charts of North America and the Caribbean, 1750-1789*. Phase I, Titles 3-1551. 335 fiche \$110.00
- Maps and Charts of North America and the Caribbean 1750-1789*. Phase II, Titles 156-271. 380 fiche \$125.00
- [Poland] *Wojskowy Instytut Geograficzny*. 1:100,000. 193-. 53 fiche \$500.00
- Reichsamt fur Landesaufnahme. Karte des Deutschen Reiches*. [Germany]. 1:100,000. Berlin, 186?-194?
4,100 fiche. \$1,500.00
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- Bernice Bishop Museum Air Photos of Melanesia*. ca. 64,000 photos on 70 reels of 35mm film \$35/roll
- Gazetteer of the World, or Dictionary of Geographical Knowledge*. 7 vols. London: Fullarton, 1859.
1990 fiche edition. 79 fiche ISBN 0-939112-19-1 \$30.00
- Gazetteer to AMS 1:25,000-Maps of West Germany*. 3 vol. 1959, 1990 ed. 36 fiche. ISBN 0-939112-23-X
\$15.00
- USGS GNIS Gazetteers:**
- California* (17 fiche) ISBN 0-939112-21-3 \$10.00
- Nevada* (5 fiche). ISBN 0-939112-22-1 \$5.00
- Ward Maps of United States Cities (Pre-1900)*. LC 1975. WAML 1990 ed. 321 fiche ISBN 0-939112-24-8
\$100.00

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Occasional Papers

- 1973 *Catalogue of Sanborn Atlases at California State University, Northridge* by Gary W. Rees and Mary Hoeber. OP1. LC #73-5773 ISBN 0-939112-01-9 \$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. OP3. LC#76-2129 Rev. ISBN 0-939112-03-5 \$6.00
- 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. OP4. LC #78-15094 ISBN 0-939112-05-1 \$6.00
- 1978 *The Maps of Fiji: A Selective and Annotated Cartobibliography* by Mason S. Green. OP5. LC #78-24066 ISBN 0-939112-06-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. OP7. LC # 80-24483 ISBN 0-939112-08-6 \$6.00
- 1981 *Microcartography: Applications for Archives and Libraries* edited by Larry Cruse, with the assistance of Sylvia B. Warren. OP6. LC #81-19718 ISBN 0-939112-07-8 \$20.00
- 1981 *Printed Maps of Utah to 1900; An Annotated Cartobibliography* by Riley Moore Moffat. OP8. LC #81459 ISBN 0-939112-09-4 \$10.00
- 1984 *Nevada Directory of Maps and Aerial Photo Resources* by Mary B. Ansari and Linda P. Newman. OP11. ISBN 0-939112-13-2 \$15.00
- 1986 *Map Index to Topographic Quadrangles of the United States, 1882-1940* by Riley Moore Moffat. OP10. LC #84-21984 ISBN 0-939112-12-4 \$32.50
- 1990 *Cartobibliography of Separately Published U.S. Geological Survey Special Maps and River Surveys*, by Peter L. Stark. OP12 LC #89-14684 ISBN 0-939112-15-9 (hard cover) \$40.00
- 1993 *Topographic Mapping of Africa, Antarctica and Eurasia* by Mary Larsgaard. OP14. \$45.00

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