PRODUCTION NOTE

University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign Library
A Guide to the Map Collection in the University of Illinois Library

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Maps are not merely curios. They have long been vital tools of the engineer, of the city planner, of the geologist, and of the military planner; but only during the past two decades have they found their proper place on the university campus. And only within the last decade have university libraries been able to provide the special facilities necessary to make maps available to students and faculties.

Maps have long been a part of the collections of the University of Illinois Library, and as early as 1911 limited provision was made for their care. A full-time librarian was appointed in 1944 to develop a map collection, and since that date growth has been rapid. The collection in the Map Library in November 1952 numbered approximately 145,000 maps, 3,000 books and atlases, 18,500 aerial photographs, 850 pamphlets, and 4 globes. Other divisions of the university, including the Rare Book Room and the Reference Department of the library, the Illinois Historical Survey, and the Department of Geology, contain maps, atlases, and aerial photographs.

The map collection was organized to meet the research and teaching needs of the students and faculty. Coverage of areas such as the United States and Canada, which is described as good, contains in most instances all maps necessary to meet the needs. Such coverage may be considered satisfactory only because the need for additional maps has not been felt, but the materials for certain regions are obviously inadequate. Small parts of the collection (maps of Illinois, for instance) are accurately described as strong, rich, or distinguished.

The following guide was prepared to inform readers, including students and members of the faculty, about the map resources of the University of Illinois Library. The general arrangement of the descriptions for maps and atlases is by geographical area, with notices of current maps, early maps, and atlases, in that order within each division. Books, gazetteers, periodicals, and pamphlets also are described.

Maps and Atlases

More than ninety per cent of all sheet maps are prepared by government agencies, national, state, or local. Likewise, a high percentage is issued in series or in sets, occasionally making it necessary to have as many as several hundred pieces to cover a single political area. There are a great many separate maps of large sections showing such specialized information as land use, population distribution, or mineral production. Atlases, on the other hand, are usually prepared by commercial or societal publishers and are usually complete in a single volume.

World

The International Map of the World (IMW), which was begun in 1913 as a cooperative project of various national governments, provides more than 650 sheets on the scale of 1:1,500,000. Its coverage is complete for the entire land areas of the world. It is described as strong, rich, or distinguished.
1:1,000,000 (one inch on the map is equal to one million inches on the ground). Many of the sheets are provisional or were independently issued, but they conform to the general standards for the mapping. These standards specify the use of uniform color tints to indicate altitude, common legend symbols, a uniform projection (the modified polyconic), and a standard size of sheet. Existing sheets cover most of the world except parts of Alaska, Canada, and the United States.

Another set on the scale of 1:1,000,000 is the World Aeronautical Charts (WAC), which is revised frequently by the Aeronautical Chart and Information Service of the United States Air Force. This set of more than one thousand sheets shows important transportation facilities, and elevations are indicated by use of altitude tints. Several other series of the Aeronautical Chart and Information Service intended for use in air navigation are useful as general base maps.

Hydrographic charts showing coastal features and giving offshore water depths for all areas of the world are prepared by the United States Hydrographic Office, the British Admiralty, and similar agencies in other countries. Publication of the Carte Générale Bathymétrique des Océans on twenty-four sheets is sponsored by the Prince of Monaco. Maps of the entire world on a single sheet, showing general geographical information, or specialized data such as climate, diseases, agriculture, mining, or population, have been prepared by the American Geographical Society, the National Geographic Society, and numerous commercial and governmental publishers.

Braille maps of the world in the Map Library, and the aerial photographs in the Geology Department, are also of interest. The set of 350 Braille maps was prepared by the Howe Memorial Press of the Massachusetts School for the Blind, and includes political, physical, and historical maps. More than eight thousand aerial photographs in the Department of Geology collection have been selected and annotated to illustrate outstanding physiographic and geologic features in all parts of the world.

Atlases, in addition to sheet maps, form an important part of the collection. Most of the early twentieth century general world atlases, such as Steiler's Atlas of Modern Geography, the Times Survey Atlas, Andree's Allgemeiner Handatlas, Atlante Internazionale de Touring Club Italiano, and Bartholomew's Citizen's Atlas are available. Within the past two years several new or revised world atlases have been acquired, namely: Gyldendals Verdeneatlas, Atlas International Larousse, Atlas Historique & Geographique Vidal-Blablache, Atlas Universel Quillet, Encyclopaedia Britannica World Atlas, and the American Oxford Atlas. Examples of the special subjects treated in a world atlas are mineral resources, history, and agriculture. Although no extensive collecting of early atlases has been done, a distinguished collection is to be found in the library. Each of the important national schools of cartography is represented.

Most maps produced between 100 A.D. and 1700 show the influence of a second-century Alexandrian astronomer and geographer, Claudio Ptolemy, but not until the fifteenth century was his Geographia translated into Latin and made available to the Western world. Numerous printed editions of Ptolemy are available in the library, including the 1511 Venice and the 1513 Strassburg editions. The former contains one of the earliest delineations of the North American continent (the famous heart-shaped world map); and the latter, which contains many new maps, has been described both as the first modern atlas and as the most important of all editions of Ptolemy.

The Flemish or Dutch school of cartography is represented by the atlases of Ortelius, maker of the first so-called atlas in 1570; of Mercator, originator of the sea charts which used his now famous projection; of the Blaeus, whose decorative and colorful maps are contained in the nine-volume Grooten Atlas; of Frederik de Wit and Pieter Goos; and of the Homann family of Nürnberg.
Sanson, Jaillot, Delisle, D'Anville, and Robert de Vaugondy represent the more scientific school of French cartography. The English cartographers of note represented in the library are Saxton, Speed, Senex, Kitchen, and Moll. The less prominent Italian school is represented by Magini and Rizzi-Zannoni. Numerous editions of Munster's Cosmography and Bry's voyages provide early geographical description.

Many separate early maps of the world and numerous reproductions have been acquired. Volumes of reproductions include Wieder's Monumenta Cartografica, Nordenstam's Periplus, the Monumenta Cartographica Vaticana, Berwick's Mapas Espana de America Siglos XV-XVII, the several studies by Edward Luther Stevenson, and the Publications of the George H. Beans Library.

Western Hemisphere

The map coverage of the Western Hemisphere is as below. The Freeman Collection of some three hundred sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth century maps representing the work of most important cartographers deserves special notice. Several of the maps in this collection are described later.

Canada

The collection of Canadian maps is good. Topographic and planimetric maps of the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys, the 1:500,000 aeronautical charts of the Air Force, the 1:1,000,000 aeronautical charts of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), monthly weather maps, and geologic, transportation, agricultural, and economic maps of other national and provincial agencies are received regularly.

United States

Topographic maps which show both physical and cultural features are provided by several federal government agencies. A series of state index maps showing available materials is revised regularly by the Geological Survey.

The Geological Survey has published more than ten thousand quadrangle sheets covering less than half the country, plus parts of Alaska and all of Hawaii and Puerto Rico. Before 1940 maps were usually set up on the scales of 1:62,500, 1:125,000, and 1:250,000. In general, the scales of 1:24,000 and 1:48,000 are now being used. A new series of topographic sheets for the United States and Alaska on the scale of 1:250,000 is being prepared in both contour and shaded relief editions.

Other topographic maps issued by federal agencies are those of the Tennessee Valley Authority, on the scale of 1:24,000; the Mississippi River Commission maps, with over 250 sheets for the lower Mississippi valley on the scale of 1:62,500; the Army Map Service products for several coastal states on the scales of 1:25,000 and 1:50,000; and the maps of the Reclamation Bureau, the Forest Service, and the boundary commissions on various scales for several small areas of the country.

Geologic maps are provided by the discontinued geological folios of the Geological Survey, the newer geological quadrangles, and the special geological series of both the federal and various state geological surveys. All geologic mapping is indexed in a recently completed series, Index to Geologic Mapping in the United States, published by the Geological Survey.

Coastal charts giving water depths and a minimum of coastal information are provided by two federal agencies, viz., the Coast and Geodetic Survey, which keeps current nearly one thousand charts for the coasts of the United States and possessions, and the
Lake Survey, which charts the Great Lakes and other northern boundary waters.

Soil maps are prepared on a county or regional basis by the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, and by several state agricultural experiment stations.

Transportation maps on the scale of 1:250,000 are being prepared by the Bureau of Public Roads for all states. County transportation maps produced jointly by the Bureau and the several state highway departments cooperating in the State-Wide Highway Planning Survey offer the most detailed materials available for many of the areas covered. Other transportation maps are prepared by the Post Office Department (those for state post routes and county rural delivery), the Civil Aeronautics Authority, the Coast and Geodetic Survey (sectional aeronautical charts) the oil companies, the state aeronautics and highway departments, and the automobile associations.

Agriculture maps indicating land use, types of farming, and conservation practices are issued by various agencies in the Department of Agriculture. The partially completed and now discontinued Atlas of American Agriculture provides many useful maps. Base and outline maps on various scales are available from the Census Bureau and the Geological Survey, and from numerous commercial publishers. Forests and parks supervised by federal agencies are shown on maps of the Forest Service and the National Park Service respectively. City maps are available for most American cities with a population of more than four thousand.

Examples of other available maps for the United States are the daily weather maps of the Weather Bureau, a series of sectional maps of the National Geographic Society, and marketing and sales area maps prepared by periodical and newspaper publishers and by radio networks. The Rand McNally Commercial Atlas and Marketing Guide, although a general world atlas, is especially valuable for statistical information pertaining to the United States.

Although the major emphasis in United States coverage is on current maps, a strong collection of early separates, reproductions of individual maps, early atlases, and volumes of reproductions has been assembled. Significant holdings are the Popple, 1733 Map of the British Empire in America; Mitchell's 1755, Map of the British and French Dominions in North America; and eleven editions, including the first, of the Lewis Evans Map of the Middle British Colonies, 1755, with a second edition of the accompanying Analysis. Unusual among the reproductions is the complete multivolumed Crown Collection of early American maps compiled by historian A. B. Hulbert. Over six hundred photostats of early maps of America in French archives are in the Karpinski Collection in the Illinois Historical Survey.

Early American atlases in the library include the sea pilots of Thomas Jefferys; the national compilations of Mathew Carey, the Tanner Brothers, and S. A. Mitchell, all of Philadelphia; and the general atlases of the Colton family and of the Rand McNally Company. Maps reconstructed to show the historical development of the United States are available in several atlases, and particularly in Paullin's Atlas of the Historical Geography of the United States, Lord's Historical Atlas of the United States, and Adams' Atlas of American History. The series of historical collections compiled by Hart and Bolton to illustrate American history are also available.

Illinois

An excellent collection of Illinois materials has been assembled. Not everything is acquired; for example, only two of the Sanborn insurance atlases giving building description and use, i.e., those for Champaign and Urbana, are kept current. Nevertheless, the collection can be described as comprehensive.
Illinois has always been well-mapped; and, as the acquisition policy of the library for some time has been to acquire all early representations of the state, an excellent collection is available. One of the earliest Illinois examples is an 1812-1818 Map of the Bounty Lands in Illinois Territory showing the land between the Illinois and the Mississippi Rivers, offered to veterans of the War of 1812. An undated manuscript, a note signed by John Gardiner, Chief Clerk of the General Land Office, records the assignment of land to one veteran.

A topographic map of the state on a county basis was prepared in 1892 for the Chicago Columbian Exposition. This early issue is to be replaced by some 268 topographic quadrangles, twenty-six of which are yet to be published. Numerous regional geologic maps, as well as one for the entire state, have been put out by the State Geological Survey. The files of the Geological Survey on the university campus contain many unpublished geologic maps and cross sections for the state. The Survey has also compiled numerous base maps, a shipping coal mines map, and a map showing oil and gas resources. The Division of Waterways has prepared a drainage map of Illinois.

Transportation maps available for the state are the "one and two miles to the inch" series for each county. Good road maps of the entire state are issued by the Secretary of State, the Division of Highways, and the Chicago Motor Club. An annual aeronautical chart is issued by the Department of Aeronautics.

Other Illinois county maps are those of the Department of Revenue showing taxing units, the rural delivery maps of the United States Post Office Department already mentioned, and the soil maps for seventy-three counties prepared by the Agricultural Experiment Station. A new series of county soils engineering maps is being prepared in the Civil Engineering Department of the university.

Ownership of land in all Illinois counties is shown in plat books compiled in the last thirty years; most of them have been revised since 1945 by the several mapping firms located in Rockford, Illinois. Plat books for several counties show plots for urban as well as rural areas. An unusually strong collection of county atlases has been assembled; for example, atlases for Champaign County published in 1893, 1913, 1929, 1930, 1943, 1950, 1951, and 1952 are on hand. Four special atlases for the state worth noting are Illinois Resources, Illinois Resources for Synthetic Rubber, Illinois Apportionment Maps, and Counties of Illinois.

Several thousand street plans for Illinois cities and towns have been prepared by the Division of Highways, by city engineers, and by commercial publishers. A number of early twentieth century Sanborn atlases for the larger cities, including Chicago, are available.

Among the notable Illinois materials are the aerial photographs of the United States Production and Marketing Administration. More than five hundred enlargements of the 1936 aerial photographs for Champaign County are available. On the scale of approximately 1:20,000, the 18,000 contact prints based on flights between 1938 and 1941 provide physical, but not stereoscopic, coverage for the entire state. Since 1947 new photographs have been taken for fifty-four counties, and flights covering fifteen more counties are in progress. County photo indexes for the new photographs are being acquired.

Latin America

Map coverage of Latin America is uneven and incomplete, and many of the maps of the continent have not been acquired by the library. Holdings are to be strengthened in the near future. The best coverage for Latin America is provided by the 1:1,000,000 maps of the American Geographical Society. Adequate maps exist for Mexico, Argentina,
Colombia, Venezuela, and for the state of Sao Paulo in Brazil. Few large scale maps are available for most of the other South American countries, and practically none exist for most of the Central American nations. Some of the best scale examples are the road maps prepared for the oil companies by the General Drafting Company. Daily weather maps are received from Mexico and from Argentina. Several small Latin American atlases have been published recently; among these the Atlas de Cuba is outstanding.

**Eastern Hemisphere.**

In general, the Map Library has adequate coverage for the Eastern Hemisphere. A small scale set at 1:4,000,000, GSGS 2957 of the British War Office, is available; and the International Map of the World, 1:1,000,000, provides a nearly complete representation for the hemisphere.

**Europe**

Two sets, both on the scale of 1:500,000, cover most of Europe. They are the maps of the British War Office and the Europa 1:500,000 set of the German Army.

**France**

A larger number of map sets on a greater variety of scales have been prepared for France than for any country, but a number are out-of-date and others are incomplete. Two sets at 1:100,000 and 1:200,000 provide the best coverage. Topographic maps of large portions of France are available at both 1:25,000 and 1:50,000. A great variety of special subject information is found in the series published by the Direction de la Documentation and in the monumental Atlas de France, the outstanding example of a national atlas.

**Great Britain (including Eire)**

The British Isles are adequately covered with sets for England, Wales, and Scotland on three scales, 1:63,360, 1:250,000, and 1:253,440, and for Ireland on 1:126,720 and 1:253,440. Numerous ten-mile maps of the Ordnance Survey present much special subject information, such as distribution of population, relief, administrative divisions, land classification, iron and steel production, vegetation, and types of farming. Geologic maps of the Geological Survey and land-use maps of the Land Utilisation Survey are available for parts of Britain.

Several atlases which show in detail topographic, cultural, and historical information have been published; among these are two small atlases for Wales published in 1951. Several sets of early English county maps and early maps of London are in the library. Recent plans for many English towns are also on file.

**Low Countries**

Only medium scale coverage in up-to-date maps is available for the Benelux countries. Earlier large-scale (1:40,000) ones were prepared for Belgium, but the AMS-GSGS maps at 1:100,000 provide more recent information. These are supplemented by a few atlases and special maps.

**Central Europe**

Maps of Czechoslovakia, Austria, Hungary, and Switzerland on the scales of 1:100,000, 1:250,000, and 1:300,000 provide coverage sufficient for most purposes. Earlier examples at 1:75,000 cover Austria and Hungary. The library lacks the notable
German, like France, is well-mapped with many pre-World War II sets. The scales of 1:25,000 and 1:200,000 have been used by the German Reichsamt für Landesaufnahme, the British War Office, and the United States Army Map Service. Unique are the more than 150 sheets of the Übersichtkarte von Mitteleuropa 1:300,000. Recent plans of German cities prepared by both commercial and governmental publishers, and several hundred special subject maps done by the wartime United States Office of Strategic Services, are in stock.

Southern Europe

Southeast Europe as a whole is poorly mapped. The United States Army Map Service edition of the British 1:250,000 set offers the most detail. Albania is nearly covered at 1:50,000 and partially at 1:25,000. Incomplete sets on several scales are available for Greece.

The Iberian Peninsula is well-mapped. Two sets at 1:250,000 and 1:400,000 meet most general needs. In addition, there is partial coverage for both Spain and Portugal at 1:50,000. A number of geologic sheets for Spain have been acquired.

The library is rich in maps of Italy for both the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Included in the Cavagna Collection of Italian history were many nineteenth century city and provincial instances, in addition to an ample representation of seventeenth and eighteenth century Italian maps. Several dozen Italian atlases are also in the Cavagna Collection.

Topographically, parts of Italy are treated with the extreme detail of 1:25,000 and 1:50,000, and the entire peninsula has been mapped at 1:100,000 by the Italy Instituto Geografico Militare, the Italian Touring Club, and the United States Army Map Service, and at 1:250,000 by the British War Office. Special subject maps of the United States Office of Strategic Services and city plans of the Army Map Service provide outstanding resources for the study of Italy.

Northern Europe

Only on the scale of 1:500,000 are the available maps for Northern Europe satisfactory. Medium scale maps cover only parts of Norway and Sweden. Adequate topographic coverage of Finland, however, is provided by several sets and by the Atlas of Finland. Sources for Denmark are an atlas with maps on the scale of 1:100,000 and the first volume, the Landscape, of a projected five-volume national atlas. Two small Swedish atlases and a recent cartographic study of Norway add to the resources for the Scandinavian peninsula.

Eastern Europe

Few large scale topographic maps for the U.S.S.R. are available in American libraries. The various 1:1,000,000 sheets of the International Map of the World cover most of the Soviets and provide a vast amount of information. Small scale maps on single sheets show topography, transportation, geology, economic activity, and agriculture in detail. Volume I of the Great Soviet World Atlas provides much valuable subject materials, as do several small school atlases in the Russian language and several in the English language. English translations of the legends for two of the
Russian works are available. Poland is adequately covered with sets on the scales of 1:100,000 and 1:300,000, and with several small compilations.

Asia

In general, the Map Library contains adequate materials for most parts of Asia except the southeast. Numerous special subject and small scale topographic maps are at hand. Plans of Korean, Japanese, and Chinese cities have been published by the United States Army Map Service. Adequate atlases exist for China, India, Formosa, Bengal, and Indo-China. The Ting New Atlas of the Chinese Republic of 1934 has not been acquired.

Large or medium scale partial or complete representation for Asiatic countries is provided by sets on these scales: China, 1:250,000; India, 1:63,360, 1:126,720, and 1:253,440; Iraq and Iran, 1:253,440; Japan, 1:50,000 and 1:250,000; Korea, 1:50,000 and 1:250,000; Palestine, 1:250,000; and Turkey, 1:250,000. For other regions the 1:100,000 International Map of the World must be used.

East Indies and Philippine Islands

The various islands of the East Indies and the Philippine Islands have not been neglected by map makers. A United States Army Map Service set at 1:50,000 cares for most of the Philippines, while some small scale and special subject maps, including an atlas of Indonesia, exist for the entire section.

Australia and New Zealand

Treatment of Australia and New Zealand on the basic scale of 1:63,360 (one inch to a mile) is poor; but a number of topographic sheets at 1:253,440, the aeronautical charts of the Royal Australian Air Force, and other 1:1,000,000 maps provide fairly adequate information. A number of city, provincial, and special subject sheets for this region were recently received. Tasmania is well-mapped with a national atlas prepared for economic planning purposes. Copies of the projected atlas of Australian resources will be a useful addition to the collection.

Africa

A surprisingly large number of maps exist for Africa. Sets at both 1:1,000,000 and 1:2,000,000 satisfy many general requests. North African mapping includes both original French and revised American sets for Algeria at 1:50,000 and 1:200,000, and for Morocco at 1:50,000, 1:200,000, and 1:250,000. Egypt is provided for on the scales of 1:25,000 and 1:100,000.

Maps for the rest of Africa vary as to scale and amount of information. They were prepared by the British War and Colonial Offices, and by the Belgian, Italian, French, Portuguese, and Spanish governments.

National atlases exist for the Gold Coast, Tanganyika, the Belgian Congo, Egypt, Algeria, and Tunisia; and there are special subject maps dealing with most of the continent. A sizeable collection of eighteenth and nineteenth century maps of Africa is currently being sorted and arranged.

The Oceans

Many detailed maps for islands in the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans were prepared by the United States Army Map Service during World War II. These are available in addition to the numerous hydrographic charts published by various nations. One of the cut-
standing maps in the Freeman Collection is the 1600 Tatton map of the Pacific, the first English map of the area. The Illinois copy is one of the four known copies.

Books

Auxiliary to the map and atlas collection are several hundred books and gazetteers on the history, making, reading, description, and care of maps. They include general and specific studies on historical cartography, general surveying, projection construction and identification, and map compilation, construction, and reproduction; discussions of map and aerial photograph interpretation; guides to map symbols; map classification and cataloging codes; and foreign language dictionaries and glossaries.

Because no library can hope to acquire all published maps, an extensive bibliographical collection is necessary to supply information. Included are current bibliographies, such as the United States Copyright Catalog for Maps and Atlases and the Bibliographique Cartographique Internationale; catalogs and reports of numerous foreign and domestic governmental agencies doing topographic, hydrographic, geologic, and other mapping; bibliographies of individual collections, such as the several volumes done in the Map Division of the Library of Congress (e.g., United States Atlases, compiled by Clara E. LeGear); and bibliographies of specific areas or of specific subjects (e.g., Marketing Maps of the United States).

For more than fifty years the Map Division of the Library of Congress has maintained a Bibliography of Cartography. Entries number 45,000 and deal with the subject in the broadest sense, with particular emphasis on historical cartography. The university library has acquired a microfilm copy of this important compilation. A Union catalog describing maps and atlases available in other libraries is another useful tool.

The collection of gazetteers is excellent. In addition to those of world wide scope, such as the recently published Columbia Lippincott Gazetteer, the older Lippincott's New Gazetteer, and the Webster's Geographical Dictionary, the Map Library utilizes indexes to certain atlases and the new edition of the Dictionnaire des Bureaux de Poste of the Union Postal Universelle.

Information on geographical features in particular countries is provided by gazetteers of the United States Hydrographic Office (for Pacific islands), the United States Army Map Service (for central Europe and the Far East), the British Directorate for Military Survey (for Europe), and the American Geographical Society (for Hispanic America); by the decisions on names of the United States Board on Geographical Names and similar agencies; and by gazetteers prepared to accompany specific sets of maps. A national gazetteer deserving special mention is Bartholomew's exhaustive Survey Gazetteer of the British Isles. Several early midwestern gazetteers, such as Peck's A Gazetteer of Illinois, 1837, are also in the library.

Also useful for locating information on place names are the Coast Pilots of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, describing features of United States coasts; the Sailing Directions of the United States Hydrographic Office, depicting foreign coasts; the American Guide Series of the Federal Writers Project, delineating individual states and cities; and publications of the American Automobile Association, presenting tourist facilities in North America.

Periodicals and Pamphlets

Supplementing the maps, atlases, and books in the library are a small periodical collection and an extensive pamphlet file. Periodicals received currently in the Map Library are as follows:
Annals of the Association of American Geographers
Bulletin of the Geography and Map Division of the Special Libraries Association
Current Geographical Publications
Focus
Globen
I.G.U. Newsletter; Bulletin of the International Geographical Union
Imago Mundi
New Geographical Literature and Maps
Pan American World Airways Teacher
Professional Geographer
Special Libraries
Surveying and Mapping

Other serials of interest to the users of maps, such as the Geographical Review, Journal of Geography, and the Military Engineer, are available in the Natural History and the Engineering Libraries.

Five separate collections of vertical file material are maintained, viz., catalog of map publishers and equipment dealers; pamphlets, clippings, reprints, and student papers; geographical and statistical folders; map indexes and supplements; and map intelligence reports, including sixteen of the rare Planhefts of the German General Staff.

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