WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF MAP LIBRARIES
Department of Geography
University of California
Berkeley, CA 94720
"... to encourage high standards in every phase of organization
and administration of map libraries ..."
INFORMATION BULLETIN
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Western Association of Map Libraries

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Opinions expressed herein do not necessarily reflect an official position of the Western Association of Map Libraries. Editor: Stanley D. Stevens, University Library, University of California, Santa Cruz, CA 95060.
TOWARD EDUCATION IN MAP LIBRARIANSHIP,
or WHO ELSE IS SEMINAR HAPPY?

by

Edward P. Thatcher

Present fiscal crises like ecological problems, sprouting stronger and more numerous weekly, threaten to submerge a few sporadic efforts toward higher education for map librarianship. With the National Atlas of the U.S.A. for a cudgel in one hand and a pencil in the other, I would dash to the fray. I am convinced that the existing scattered efforts toward education for map librarianship must be uncovered, and coordinated, if we are to preserve and improve present educational efforts and standards.

When the Department of Geography offered me an opportunity to conduct a term's seminar on "Map Library Exploration" for new graduate students of the department, I embraced the opportunity with the aforementioned hands-full. It was an opportunity to introduce students new to Oregon - several also new to geography - to a library collection physically within their major department. This collection is relied on more heavily by senior department members for thinking and for instructional tools than on any other collection of library materials. At the end of fall term 1971 one group of students had passed successfully through this seminar, with me the chief beneficiary. We have now offered the same content for a second time, with the revised title: "Carto-Bibliography".

In late summer of 1971 I announced the anticipated seminar in the School of Librarianship. Consequent attraction to it resulted in a happy balance of sexes, and both geography and librarianship majors. Librarianship students have received approval for Librarianship credits provided they registered in the seminar for a grade. I had urged geographers to register for the Pass/No-pass option. To help me in the final reckoning, I required an oral report to the class from those who had elected Pass/No-pass; those who elected the grade option were asked to write a short term paper with appended bibliography, that is, "literature cited" plus, on a personally selected appropriate topic of library investigation.

At each weekly meeting I attempted to arouse discussion by students. Especially, I hoped to bring out differences in points of view between students of the two academic cultures, librarianship and geography. When I opened the subject, the map room as a specific example of a special library, I found immediate interest from the students of librarianship. Therefore, I altered my original plan and spent two full meetings on that: one to examine all practices peculiar to our special materials and another on specialized bibliographic sources and acquisition procedures. When we talked about remote sensing, the techniques of aerial photography, focal lengths, scales, altitudes, the uses of air photographs, within and without the library, I found real enthusiasm and participation from geographers.

In the first meeting I requested all students to read all papers each felt he needed on the criteria for evaluation of atlases-maps. Discussion on these criteria was never planned but happened when we compared the National Atlas of the U.S.A. as a superb example of its type with other national

Mr. Thatcher is the Map Librarian, University of Oregon Library, and the current President of the Western Association of Map Libraries.
atlases. We also found ourselves making valuation judgments when I introduced "symbolization" as the subject for an entire session.

In addition to the subjects indicated above, we viewed examples of historical maps of the Pacific Northwest, discussing the most obvious of the cartographic confusions and exception to the facts known at the time of imprint dates. Here I enjoy asking students to consider a map imprint as a cartographic record, for its present values to academic studies, and also for an estimate of its values to its initial users, perhaps in westward migration or with other problems of living faced by settlers and homesteaders.

Throughout each term's seminar I pleaded for expression of individual thinking and reaction to authorities read. Particularly in the term project, I begged for reporting of personal reaction to the research of others. Regardless of academic origin my students have shown reluctance to express it "like it is" for themselves. I plan to try harder, and meanwhile, to encourage an exchange with others who have taught with similar objective.

To my knowledge within the area of active membership of the Western Association of Map Libraries there are no existing curricula designed specifically for map librarianship. The twice annual seminar at the University of Oregon may be one of the few efforts in western North America. It would be useful to me to know of similar seminars, workshops or practicum opportunities. For the WAML Information Bulletin, I would like to compile all available information of specialized education for map librarianship. This should include knowledge of work offered in bibliography and history of earth sciences, map reading, photo-interpretation, remote sensing and history of cartography. I will appreciate annotated knowledge of other offerings from anyone of western North America aware of those. I visualize a tabular presentation of the offerings under the name of a department and institution. The published results of any efforts to raise more interest in map librarianship should be welcomed by all reading this journal.

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PRE-EDUCATION FOR MAP LIBRARIANSHIP

by

Gary Rees

In spite of continued interest, there has been no definitive publication on the subject of education for map librarianship. But, perhaps this should be so! As a group, the membership of W.A.M.L. is refreshingly diverse, and our libraries reflect this - without reference to budgets or administrations. It is this diversity, plus our youth as distinct entities, which demands individuality and innovation in educational techniques. The need for more opportunities for such education has been well documented, but only the broadest guidelines should be set forth if we move in the direction of standardization.

Mr. Rees is curator of the Map Library, Dept. of Geography, California State University at Northridge (formerly San Fernando Valley State College).
I offer these prefatory remarks to allay suspicions that I think there is, or should be, only one way to train for map librarianship. What I do think needs to be done is to introduce potentially interested students to the field before they must commit themselves to formal training. My primary objective during this past year has thus been to introduce the range of problems encountered and skills needed in the operation of a large map library.

C.S.U.N. has no School of Library Science, which imposes a severe restraint on the extent to which the map library can be used for advanced training. However, it boasts the largest Geography faculty in North America (thirty-four full time positions in September 1972), with a very wide range of interests exhibited by faculty and students alike. This breadth of interest demands flexibility within the department, and thus the opportunity arose for interested students to learn about the map library. So far this has been administered as an independent study, but if demand increases it could become an undergraduate seminar.

I have required each student to devote three hours to the map library each week for each semester unit in which he is enrolled. The first fifty hours are for general orientation after which individual projects may demand students to spend some of this time in other library research. The investment of this much time permits students to become an integral part of the daily operation of the map library, instead of outside observers. They learn by experience the necessity, and near-impossibility, of combining every aspect of both public and technical service librarianship.

To aid their development of this perspective, I assign each student certain hours, in which he will be virtually alone in the map library, to cope as best he can. His usefulness rapidly increases as his general orientation proceeds: this follows a somewhat loose plan of about eight sessions, each lasting one to two hours:

1. A complete tour of the collection, emphasizing organization, location and the range of the sub-collections.

2. The U.S.G.S. depository: indexing, organization, filing and retrieval techniques, map reading, scale, and range of uses.

3. Circulation: loan regulations, restricted materials (use versus preservation conflict), borrower information card, and charge slips.

4. Instructional materials: class sets of maps and atlases, outline (base) maps, and stick-mounted wall maps.*

*By this point they are capable of handling over fifty per cent of all requests for assistance.

5. Canadian (DEM) and TOPOCOM (AMS) depositories: indexing and organization- leads into the AMS classification system, currently in use, and the limitations necessitating our change to L.C. (in progress).

6. Atlases, books and periodicals.

7. Air photographs, slides and road maps.
8. Acquisitions: catalogs, map information file, the mechanics of ordering and receiving maps, and the compilation of acquisitions records.

By the time all this information has been assimilated--through repeated application--the students have discovered which processes, or aspects of the collection, hold special appeal to them. They then formulate a project which will be of mutual benefit to themselves and the collection, and attempt to complete it while continuing their public or technical service obligation. This circumstance does increase the time needed for completion, and may lower the quality of the final product--but this is how we are usually obliged to undertake projects.

There have been five projects completed thus far, three bibliographical, two technical. We now have a bibliography of atlases in our collection, an annotated bibliography of periodicals of interest to map librarians, and an annotated bibliography of our collection of non-topographic maps of California. A comparison was made of the limitations of the AMS and LC classification systems for maps, and our large Sanborn collection has been organized and inventoried.2

These students now have a far clearer view of the goal they had in mind when they came to me. One is going beyond the academic sphere and will use his new knowledge for his personal interest in maps. Another is becoming a secondary school teacher, and will have a greater appreciation of the range of materials available as teaching aids in Geography. The other three have been accepted to library school, two at USC, the other at UCLA to specialize in Special Librarianship. If only there were a wider range of subject specializations available, they could enroll for Map Librarianship and already have a head start on their program.

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2. This inventory is to be published as a separate publication of WAML, planned for 1972-73.

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REPORT ON MAP LIBRARIANSHIP COURSE AT TORONTO

by

Joan Winearls

reprinted from the Newsletter, Association of Canadian Map Libraries, Mar. 72

Some sixteen students took the map librarianship course at the School of Library Science last fall. The course was considerably more practical in nature than it was the first time it was given (an outline is shown below). The students were required to do five projects: one on Gazetteers and topographic maps (locating places); one on cataloguing (eight maps using the
NUC format); one on reference work (answering six questions); one seminar presented to the class on a given topic; and the final project; a short paper on setting up a small map collection or a short bibliography of maps (i.e., topics such as Haliburton Co., geomorphological maps of Canada, etc.).

Map Librarianship 2285X - Course Outline

Sept. 14  1. Introduction: Lecture  
a. Outline of course; course work, etc.  
b. The map: projection, scale and terminology, etc.  
c. Tour of map library

Sept. 21  2. Modern Map Types I: Lecture and Lab  
a. Topographic maps  
b. Lab exercise with topographic sheets

Sept. 28  3. Modern Map Types II; Lecture  
a. Thematic maps  
b. Atlases and aerial photos

Oct. 4  4. Map Cataloguing and Classification I; Seminar  
a. The main entry  
b. Descriptive cataloguing  
c. Classification systems

Oct. 12  5. Map Cataloguing and Classification II; Lab

Oct. 19  6. Reference I: Lecture and Seminar  
a. Map interpretation and use - speaker to be announced  
b. Book aids in the map library

Oct. 26  7. Reference II: Lab

Nov. 2  8. Types of Map Collections: Seminar  
a. University  
b. Government  
c. Archival and rare  
d. Public and business

Nov. 9  9. Selection I: Seminar  
a. (Discussion of reference lab)  
b. The selection policy  
c. Canadian federal and municipal sources

Nov. 16  10. Selection II: Seminar  
a. Canadian provincial and municipal sources  
b. Europe  
c. United States

Nov. 23  11. Preservation and Equipment: Seminar and Lab  
a. Map cabinets and auxiliary equipment  
b. Space requirements and layout  
c. Demonstration of edging and backing maps
Nov. 30
12. Tour of the McMaster Map Library

Dec. 7
13. Modern Cartography: Lecture

Discussion of the Course

NEW MAPPING OF WESTERN NORTH AMERICA
compiled by

Mary Blakely and Stanley Stevens

ALASKA


ARIZONA


Indian Country in Arizona, New Mexico, Utah and Colorado. 1:820,500. 1971. Automobile Club of Southern California, Los Angeles, California. Free to members only.

Official polyconic projection map of Greater Phoenix metropolitan area. 1:31,360. 1971. Hearne Bros. 25th Floor, First National Building, Detroit, Michigan 48226. $152.50

Official polyconic projection map of Greater Tucson with all of Pima County, Arizona. 1:15,880. 1971. Hearne Bros., 25th Floor, First National Building, Detroit, Michigan 48226. $152.50


Residual aeromagnetic map of Arizona. 1:1,000,000. 1971. Department of Geosciences, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona 85721. $3.


CALIFORNIA

Mojave Desert Overview. [scale not given] multi-colored map, topographic base, 22" x 35". 1972. Desert Enterprises, Box 286, Ontario, Calif. 91761 $3.00 [[$5. if ordered with "Colorado Desert Overview", see below] Features: military installations and roads, old place names, ghost towns, mines and mining camps, routes of famous expeditions, wagon roads, historic trails, abandoned railroads, Indian antiquities, parks and playgrounds, and geological points of interest.

Population distribution (1970 Census) of five county region: Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Ventura. 1:125,000. 1972. 30" x 43". Western Economic Research Co., 13437 Ventura Blvd., Sherman Oaks, CA 91403 $6. [other maps of this nature are available]

COLORADO

Colorado Desert Overview. [same description as "Mojave Desert..." above]

OREGON


Expeditions of John Charles Fremont. [maps to accompany this work] Jackson, Donald and Mary Lee Spence, editors. Urbana, Ill., University of Illinois Press, 1970. Map Portfolio Only = $10. 5 maps in 11 sheets [reproductions of the following maps to accompany the three-volume work]:
Contents: (1) Joseph N. Nicollet's 1843 map of the hydrographical basin of the Upper Mississippi River. (2) Map to illustrate an exploration of the country lying between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains, on the line of the Nebraska or Platte River (1843). (3) Map of an exploring expedition to the mountains in 1842 and to Oregon and North California in 1843-44. (This map changed the entire picture of the West and served as a model for future cartographers). (4) Topographical map of the road from Missouri to Oregon, commencing at the mouth of the Kansas in the Missouri River and ending at the mouth of the Wallah Wallah in Columbia. 7 sections. Compiled by Charles Preuss in 1846. (5) Map of Oregon and Upper California from the surveys of Fremont and other authorities. Drawn by Charles Preuss in 1848.

A Commentary booklet by Donald Jackson is included. LC Card #73-100374

WYOMING


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MAPS AND CULTURAL HISTORY - a review

by

Edward P. Thatcher
Associate Professor & Map Librarian
University of Oregon

Professor Norman Thrower of UCLA is certainly the most qualified American geographer to bring us this full and welcome realization that man's maps and charts are the most tangible, if not the most basic element of his cultural history. In direct, delightful narrative this title makes very clear the relationships of man's graphic devices for path-finding and man's cultural epocha. It is a brief chronological survey over nearly 4500 years of maps and charts, from those on clay tablets to those in monochrome patterns printed out by computer; the similar angularity with the two is clearly drawn by text and illustration.

Some of the links between cartography and man's spatial-cultural advances which may be freshly clarified for the reader, if not for the first time, are delineated by Thrower in very human terms: (1) the early Chinese use of the gnomon, (2) the place in history of exploration of T-O charts (T-O for "orbis terrarum") which showed East at the top - hence, "orientation", and (3) the wide influence of the work of Ptolemy, of
of Halley and of other scientific-military adventurers on the development of thematic mapping.

From bright paper cover to closing appendices and complete index, this is an extremely appealing publication. Throughout, and notably well done in its final two sections on projections and modern quantity publication, the book preserves the excellent complementary relationship of text and illustration. Perhaps best of all for libraries and university desks, it is a happy blend of Thrower by text-illustration and his well-chosen authorities. His other authorities, cited abundantly in footnotes include many periodical references which help bring his history to the 1970s.

This reader noted no errors, but could suggest some possible refinements such as greater legibility of details on some illustrated maps. To correct these, however, might have detracted from the pleasing simplicity of format, and have added to the cost of purchase. The publisher is to be commended for the attractive format. I know of no more fitting current American publication for the references at the edge of the map curator's desk.

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ARTICLES OF INTEREST

PACIFIC OCEANOGRAPHY

"Clippers" of magazine articles that contain maps should not overlook an extensive article appearing in the February 19, 1972 issue of Saturday Review (pp. 54-59) by Bruce C. Heezen and Ian D. MacGregor. The article is entitled "Riddles Chalked on the Ocean Floor", and is illustrated with maps and diagrams to support the author's thesis that "the ocean basins, previously considered the oldest geographic features of the planet, are far younger than the continents". The article expounds the study of plate tectonics and is written for the non-scientific reader, and will help one understand the current oceanographic research.

CHINA'S EARTHQUAKE MAP

A second article in the same issue of Saturday Review, pp. 60-61, by Prof. J. Tuzo Wilson, entitled "Mao's Almanac; 3,000 years of killer earthquakes", contains a map drawn by the author from a photograph he took of the manuscript map located in the Chinese Institute of Geophysics. The map depicts 530 major earthquakes that have occurred in China since 780 B.C. The map has not been published because "interpretation of the earthquake pattern continue[s] to be a matter of hot debate". The author conjectures "that the Chinese maps support the modern Western concept that the earth's surface is broken into a series of moving plates and that earthquakes occur along the boundaries of the plates....".

OLDEST TOPOGRAPHIC MAP OF SAN FRANCISCO IS FOUND

from the San Francisco Chronicle, Mon., May 22, 1972, p.3:
"A fragile, brittle document that is apparently the oldest American topographical map of San Francisco has been unearthed in the vast Army records in the National Archives.

The hand-inked map - probably drawn late in 1847 - covers an area of about 1 1/3 square miles of the Presidio and shows the ruins of the old Spanish fort, Castillo San Joaquin, built near the beginning of the 19th Century.

Apparently done from a survey done in the spring of 1847 by Lieutenant William H. Warner of the Army's Corps of Topographical Engineers, the old map was uncovered by Dr. E. R. Lewis of Alexandria, Va., during research for a book on the fortifications of San Francisco harbor.

Although many older maps of the Bay Area were compiled by visiting mappers of various nations, the map discovered by Dr. Lewis is certainly the earliest to use the modern system of contour lines to show elevations.

Dr. Lewis, a Bay Area native and former visiting scholar at the Smithsonian Institution, said the existence of this map had long been suspected. Several copies had previously been found among various Army records but the original had remained hidden.

Dr. Lewis, a specialist in the history of American military architecture and technology, finally found it in what he termed a "sleeper" or "courage" file - a body of records only remotely related to what he was really looking for.

The scale of the 38" x 23" map is one inch to 220 feet.

Since the discovery by Dr. Lewis, the fragile map has been chemically treated and laminated in plastic."

U.N. HAVING TROUBLE WITH WORLD'S MAP

from the San Francisco Chronicle, Tues., June 20, 1972, p.6; by the Associated Press:

"This year the United Nations is passing up publication of its map of the world. Among other reasons, the Chinese object to identification of Hong Kong and Macao as colonial territories. In addition, the possible admission of East and West Germany as U.N. members next year raised the specter that the map would have to include two Koreas plus North and South Vietnam as separate, demarcated territories. Up to now, Germany, Korea and Vietnam have been shown as undivided entities.

The map, designed for students, has been distributed in English, French, and Spanish. It is usually printed in May each year. The decision to withhold publication was agreed to by Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim after talks presided over by his cabinet chief, C.V. Narasimhan, the under-Secretary-General.

Narashimhan, reporting to colleagues, wrote that the General Assembly this fall is expected to make a decision on Chinese representations regarding Hong Kong and Macao. Chinese Ambassador Huang Hua, in a letter March 8 to an assembly committee on colonialism, declared that the two areas "are part of Chinese territory occupied by the British and Portuguese authorities."
The committee always has listed Hong Kong and Macao as non self-governing territories. This is the way the map has shown them. Huang said settlement of the question is entirely within China's sovereign right, so the areas should not be included in the assembly's list of colonial territories.

On the divided countries, Narasimhan wrote: "The consensus was that... this would be a most inopportune time to produce a revised map showing the demarcation lines for North and South Korea and for North and South Vietnam." Narasimhan made no mention of the two Germanys.

"There was also the problem of how to show Taiwan. Should we just leave it blank, without marking the name of the island?" There also was a question of whether to use "Bangladesh" for an area Pakistan still claims.

Narasimhan found no binding requirement to issue the map every year, because it was done "only to assist interested students of international affairs."

MAPS AND PUBLICATIONS OF INTEREST

from the Geoscience Information Society Newsletter, No. 19, June 1972:

Robert McAfee, Jr., of the American Society for Information Science in Washington, D.C., Editor of the GIS Newsletter, reports that Eleanor E. Wilkins, one of the founders of the Western Association of Map Libraries and the Librarian at the U.S. Geological Survey, Menlo Park, has been appointed "acting chairwoman" to organize a Western Section of the Geoscience Information Society. Members of GIS who reside in the western States "may expect to hear from Miss Wilkins in the near future."

Phil Hoehn, another WAML member, is reported on in this issue. Phil is the Map Librarian at UC Berkeley's Bancroft Library; he has developed a computerized control file for topographic quadrangle maps which provides up-to-date lists available to patrons in several parts of the library. Details of the project are available by writing to Mr. Hoehn.

WAML and GIS exchange publications on a regular basis; any member of WAML who would like to borrow the Newsletter may do so. WAML now has a complete back-file, Number 1, May 1966, thru Number 19, June 1972. Please contact Miss Sheila Dowd, Map Librarian, General Library, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720 - the keeper of the WAML Archives.

WAML member Hartley K. Phinney, Jr., of Chevron Oil Field Research Company, La Habra, Calif., is the Vice-President of GIS.

from the Bulletin of the Society of University Cartographers, Vol. 6, No. 1, September 1971:

"Racque's Map of Surrey, 1768 - A disregarded historical reference"; "Making slides with blackboard and camera - some possible applications in departments of geography"; "Some early maps of the City and of the County of Cambridge"; " Thoughts on life in an Eastern European Capital";
"Some early cartographers and their maps"; and other articles of interest to geographers, teachers, and cartographers. Book reviews occupy 57 pages of this 121 page Bulletin, maps and atlases are reviewed in detail; and "materials and accessories" such as aerosol varnishes and other materials are discussed, including an assessment of three types of light tables.

The Bulletin is edited by A.G. Hodgkiss of the University of Liverpool. WAML receives this publication regularly in exchange for Information Bulletin. If any member wishes to borrow it for review, please place your request to Sheila Dowi, keeper of the Archives. Memberships in the Society, which include a subscription to the Bulletin, are available at 1.50 U.K. pounds from Mr. G.K. Kingdon, Department of Geography, Portsmouth Polytechnic, 111 High Street, Portsmouth, England.

NEW CATALOGS ISSUED

Map Library, Department of Geography, California State University at Northridge (formerly San Fernando Valley State College):

Map and Geography Library, University of Illinois Library:

Geology Library, University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana:
Acquisitions received during April 1972; May 1972.

Map Room, University of Michigan Library:
Maps, Atlases and Books Cataloged and/or Received: Dec. 1971 – Feb. 1972. [This list has been discontinued and this is the last issue.]

Scientific maps and atlases and other related publications; Catalogue 1971-1972. [available through UNIPUB, Inc., P.O. Box 433, New York, N.Y. 10016]

California. Division of Mines and Geology.
List of Available Publications. January 1972. [P.O. Box 2980, Sacramento, CA 95812]

Report on work completed during the period 1975-1970. Publication # NMP/70/199. [this is basically a catalogue of index maps of holdings]

Maps and Charts. Ottawa, 1972. [Map Distribution Office, 615 Booth St., Ottawa, Canada] [Other items available are: "Reproductions of Historic Maps of Canada", a four page brochure describing a five-map set produced in 1967; "How to order an air photograph", a brochure explaining reproduction possibilities for the 3-million-plus photo collection.
in the National Air Photo Library; a $2.00 "1970 Catalogue of Published Maps"; and gazetteers of Yukon at $1.00 and Northwest Territories at $2.00]

J. A. Allan, Luzac & Co., London.
A select map and air-photo bibliography of Libya. 1969. 93p. 17 index sheets. 1.15 U.K. pounds. [Maps produced since 1930 and aerial photos since 1953.]

NEW PUBLICATION FROM L.C.

Ristov, Walter William, 1908- comp.
A la carte; selected papers on Maps and Atlases.
Most of the papers originally appeared in the Library of Congress Quarterly Journal. Includes bibliographical references to how to order photoreproductions of the maps illustrated therein.
CONTENTS: Articles covering two categories: (1) Maps and atlases of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries; and (2) American maps of the Seventeenth to Nineteenth Centuries.
GA231.R5 912.73 LC 75-173026 $4.00

NEW CHARTS OF THE NORTH PACIFIC

Barry Gardner-Smith, WAML member and Map Librarian of Scripps Institution of Oceanography, announces the publication of a new set of ten charts by the Institute of Marine Resources: Surface Sediments and Topography of the North Pacific.

These newly printed sea floor charts have been prepared by the Scripps Institution of Oceanography and the Institute of Marine Resources, University of California, San Diego, under the direction of Oceanographer Thomas E. Chase.

The charts cover the same area as the previously issued Bathymetry of the North Pacific, and add the sediment interpretation. Color and symbols have been used to distinguish the different sediment types.

Designed to aid scientists working in the oceanographic field, these charts may also be useful to teachers and the general public, for they display the sediments and topography of the sea floor in great detail.

The set may be ordered under the following arrangements: charts will be shipped postpaid if payment accompanies order, or you may send a purchase order and be invoiced. All checks should be made payable to "The Regents of the University of California". A 50% discount is allowed for educational institutions. California residents please add 5% state sales tax.
Order from: Institute of Marine Resources, University of California, San Diego; La Jolla, CA 92037 (Attn: Arden Johnston). Entire set of 10 charts is $40.00 (U.S. dollars), and is identified as TR 37.
LAND USE MAPS OF THE CALIFORNIA COASTLINE


"This report is intended to serve as a foundation for setting the State's policy in the management of California's coastal zone." In the process of this monumental inventory of coastal resources a series of maps depicting land ownership, land use and site characteristics was produced. A set of 127 maps depict "Land Use & Site Characteristics", and a set of 127 maps depict "Land Ownership". The area covered by this study extends along California's entire 1,348 mile coastline (except San Francisco Bay) including the offshore Channel Islands.

Accompanying each set of maps is an informational bulletin that describes the data gathering technique, glossary of terms, and rationale. The bulletin contains a description of the basic reasoning behind the compilation of the General Inventory, and also describes each category and sub-category as to extent and meaning.

The maps are the standard USGS 1:24,000 quads, except where only the 1:62,500 series was available - in the latter cases the quad was enlarged to the 1:24,000 scale. All maps are multilithed in black and white.

In an attempt to obtain a set of these maps for the University Library, I discovered that the office that produced them will go out of business as of June 30, 1972. The budget for fiscal 1972-73 eliminated the COAP Development Plan. In discussing this matter with its Program Manager, Mr. Tom Crandall, I inquired whether a stockpile of these maps exists, and what will happen to the stockpile when the Office closes. He stated that no plans had been made for assumption of the responsibility for distribution of the stockpile.

This means that in all likelihood the entire stockpile of these maps will be destroyed or warehoused with little prospect of them being made available to the public. I seized upon this opportunity to suggest that the Western Association of Map Libraries could accept this responsibility, and distribute them on a non-profit basis. Mr. Crandall was receptive to this suggestion and requested written confirmation for review by his Department.

"Our interest", I explained in my letter, "is to see that these maps are made available to institutions that have map collections so that the public will have access to the valuable information compiled and depicted on these maps."

As any new information develops, it will be reported in the Information Bulletin. Ultimately, of course, the Membership and the Executive Committee of WAML will participate in this decision, if the distribution offer is accepted.

The Editor
MARY BLAKELY, Map Librarian, University of Arizona, announces that the University of Arizona chapter of Sigma Gamma Epsilon, an earth science honor society, has completed a second edition of the Thesis Index Map of Arizona Geology. This edition up-dates, expands, and changes the format of the 1968 edition. For convenience of reproduction and handling, the current format employs two U.S.G.S. Arizona Base Maps with a scale of 1:1,000,000 instead of the larger (1:500,000) base map used in 1968. Theses completed at the University of Arizona are plotted on one of these maps; the other map depicts locations of theses from Arizona State University, University of Northern Arizona, and nearly 100 Arizona theses from out-of-state universities. The accompanying index contains separate listing for each in-state university and a combined listing for out-of-state universities. The U of A index comprises more than 340 mapping and non-mapping theses which are listed chronologically, to facilitate updating, and alphabetically to aid cross-referencing. Theses covering areas too broad to be adequately represented on the map are listed in the index according to the sector of the state in which they are located. The compilation of theses from ASU and NAU is complete through the spring of 1971 and their locations, which have been plotted on the out-of-state map to avoid congestion, show the general areas covered by each thesis. The listing for out-of-state universities is complete through 1966, the date of the last published Bibliography of Theses in Geology. These theses have not been examined and locations have been inferred from their titles.

The second edition is available in two separate packages. An up-dated package, for those who purchased the original Thesis Index Map, has been prepared which continues the numerical listing initiated in the 1968 edition for U of A theses. A complete package may be obtained by those who have not purchased the earlier Index. Both packages contain a completely revamped out-of-state map and index. The price of the up-dated package is $20.00 and the complete package is available for $40.00. The finished product represents more than 300 man-hours of semi-professional work and could not have been prepared on a commercial basis for less than $1000.00. Income generated through the sale of these Index Maps will be used for the Sigma Gamma Epsilon Scholarship Awards Program at the University and to finance a visiting lecturer series which will be open to the public.

If your organization wishes to obtain either of the above packages, please forward a check, payable to Sigma Gamma Epsilon, for the appropriate amount to Clarence J. Wendt, Department of Geosciences, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona 85721.

Summary of the March 1972 Newsletter of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries:

Officers of the Association for 1971-72 are President, Mr. Hugo Stibbe of the Department of Geography, University of Alberta; Vice-President, Miss Joan Waineals of the University of Toronto; Treasurer, Mr. David Weismiller of Trent University; and Mrs. Karen Lockhead, Secretary, Public Archives.
Membership in the Association of Canadian Map Libraries for 1971 was:
Active Members: 33; Institutional Members: 50; Associate Members: 24;
Honorary Member: 1; Exchange Members: 2.

A Committee of ACML is working on a National Union Catalogue of Maps, with
automated date processing systems.

The Sixth Annual Conference of ACML will be held at the Public Archives of
Canada at Ottawa the week of August 28 to September 1, 1972. Topics to be
discussed include: "Computer Mapping", "Role of Maps in Courts of Law",
"Use of maps in toponymic field research", and "Cataloging for NUC Maps".

The terms of office for all Executive officers have been extended to two
years.

The Executive Committee has agreed to "establish informal cooperation with
the Geography and Map Division of Special Libraries Association and the
Western Association of Map Libraries".

One of the early projects undertaken by the ACML has been compilation of a
"Manual of Standards and Procedures for Map Libraries", [long a concern of
WAML too]. Miss Maureen Wilson of the University of British Columbia [also
a member of WAML] was appointed Editor of the project. A series of papers
by various members covering various aspects of map librarianship have been
written and submitted to Miss Wilson. Before publication of the Manual the
papers are being published in the Newsletter so that all members of ACML
have an opportunity to evaluate them. This issue contains two such papers:
"Basic Public Relations for the Map Library", and "Physical Requirements:
Planning the Map Area".

N.B. The WAML and ACML exchange publications. Any member of WAML who
would like to borrow the foregoing, please address your request to Miss Sheila Dowd,
U.C. Berkeley, the keeper of WAML's Archives.

MAPS IN THE LOCAL HISTORY COLLECTION*

by

Stanley D. Stevens
Map Librarian
University of California, Santa Cruz

The occasion of a map librarian addressing historians on this topic
suggests a bit of impertinence. Surely the historian knows the importance
of maps to his work and needs no prompting. But sometimes being reminded
of the obvious, helps to sharpen the perspective, and refreshes one's

* Delivered at the April 7, 1972 Annual Spring Meeting and Workshops of
the Southern California Local History Council, Anaheim Public Library.
Published here by request.
"inward eye".

Today's map librarian, at either the public library or at the university, is required by the needs of the clientele he serves to develop a multi-subject collection of maps with world-wide coverage. In order to develop an adequate collection he must first be able to understand his own community. This requires knowing all historical trends, both cultural and physical, from the beginning of the community's recorded history. Then he projects this understanding to a world-wide scope and he has the outline of the map collection's potential content.

Maps are descriptive rather than interpretive. A map may depict a region as uninhabited because it is a desert, but the map does not state the cause of the lack of habitation - the interpretation is left to the reader. It is our responsibility to collect and make available to our clientele the widest range of maps that offer the most descriptive information depicted. It is for the user, not the librarian, to make a value judgment as to whether the particular map has value for the user's specific need.

Interpretation requires technical skill and judgment of a complex nature. It is impossible for the map librarian to know the full potential and ultimate purpose to which any one map may be put.

The curator of the local history collection, therefore, might wonder which maps are appropriate for his collection. My attitude and advice is to collect every map depicting your community or part of your community that has ever been created. For some, the "community" might encompass a political unit such as a County or City, or might include a natural or physical region. The basic determining factor is whether your community is depicted on the map in any significant representation; if so, add it to the map collection.

The early mapping of California and the West, during the period of exploration and discovery, is interesting and curious, and I don't discount the importance of maps of this period for their historical significance. However, I wish to emphasize that maps done since Statehood, especially the last 50 to 100 years, are the most important for the local history collection. Today's student is concerned with our contemporary physical and cultural environment. His motivation is to understand his environment from an historical-geographical approach so that with this perspective he will know what must be saved or restored.

Maps compiled by use of the planestable survey, before the extensive use of modern aerial photographic methods about 1927, represent some of man's most artistic interpretation and representation of the land surface. As Californians we find that the maps of most use to current geographical research are those created during the following two periods: (a) an 80-year span from the Gold Rush to Aerial Photography; and, (b) the period of modern aerial photos including the earth satellite, exotic-film era of mapping.

The historian can use maps in several ways:

(1) to discover the data and knowledge recorded at a particular time for a particular place.
On occasion I have been asked by the UCSC Regional History Editor to verify some information about a place-name which has been changed, or to locate a place that has been gobbled-up by an expanding megalopolis. This gives rise to my first recommendation: the local history collection should include all topographic maps for the local community.

Use of various indexes will enable one to determine the mapping done and the dates of the surveys for the local community. The collection should include a copy of each "first edition" and all "reprint editions", because quite often the reprint will have revisions of boundaries or new place names where former ones were shown. For an example: the place known as Lankershim, which is now North Hollywood, was cited by someone being interviewed for our Regional History Project. In order to verify its location, and the correct spelling, reference to six quads from our collection of topographic maps showed the genealogy of the place and its vicinity:

(a) USGS Quad (1:62,500) Santa Monica, surveyed in 1893, edition of Mar. 1902, shows the intersection of Lankershim Boulevard and Magnolia Boulevard as very rural, with only a few buildings and streets in the entire area; Lankershim is not named.

(b) US ARMY Quad (1:62,500) Santa Monica, surveyed in 1919, edition of 1921, names Lankershim and shows a bit more of the layout of the streets.

(c) USGS Quad (1:24,000 - 6 minute series) Burbank, surveyed in 1924, edition of 1926, shows Lankershim as grown considerably, with quite a business section; Universal City seems to have grown to become the predominant cultural feature in the area.

(d) USGS Quad (1:24,000 - 6 minute series) Burbank, surveyed in 1945, edition of 1948, shows the name Lankershim changed to North Hollywood, and the area is completely urbanized.

(e) USGS Quad (1:24,000 - 7 1/2 minute series) Burbank, surveyed in 1952, edition of 1953, depicts the complete urbanization of the area.

(f) USGS Quad (1:24,000 - 7 1/2 minute series) Burbank, surveyed in 1964, edition of 1966, leaves no remnant of Lankershim remaining except the name of Lankershim Boulevard.

In another case, the place known as Nordhoff, which is now the California city named Ojai, appears on the USGS Quad Santa Paula, edition of 1903, reprinted 1920; but, on the edition of 1903, reprinted in 1927, the name has been changed to Ojai. The quadrangle is essentially the same except for a few minor changes such as the name; however, the importance of that minor change is magnified - given the need to verify some information for a local history project.

The Index of Topographic Mapping in California is an excellent guide to determine the various maps that have been produced over the years. Since it is organized in three parts the librarian may approach his own community by using either the Graphical Index, the Geographical Index, or the Alphabetical Index; each index is cross referenced for added convenience.
(II) as a device to analyze possible relationships between divergent physical and cultural facts.

To illustrate this point, refer to the Pasadena quadrangle (scale 1:62,500) of the Vegetative Types Map of California, published by the U.S. Forest Service in 1934. Although the vegetation was surveyed in 1928-1933, a base map of 1894 was used. This quad shows nine very distinctive grassland areas east of Los Angeles and south of Alhambra. By comparing this quad with the El Monte quad (1:24,000 current topographical series dated 1966) one can see the revolution of this major grasslands area into the Montebello Hills Oil Field and the massive urbanization of the vicinity.

(III) as illustrations to present historical events and trends relating man to his environment.

Many historians use maps extensively as a basis for historical research and then illustrate their findings with maps: e.g., Becker's Disenos of California Ranchos contains many southern California ranchos included in the 101 disenos illustrating these two books; 2 the Historical Society of Southern California uses maps frequently in its publications. The 1928 Quarterly contains a map by Marion Parks showing the "Extant Historic Adobe Houses and Rancho Boundaries of Los Angeles County, 1929" to illustrate his article on the subject; 3 Robinson's Maps of Los Angeles is a prime example of excellent map research. 4

(IV) and as a teaching medium.

The Gunter maps are excellent classroom aids for use by historians who have a need to illustrate their lectures. This set of seven maps includes the following California historical periods: Discovery and Exploration, 1519-1769; the Mission Period, 1769-1836; California as a Mexican Province, 1822-1848; Gold Rush Days, 1848-1869; and the Railroad Era, 1869-1920; plus two contemporary subjects. This are printed on oil-cloth and are quite durable. They can be mounted individually for easy transport from library to classroom. The cartography is rather pictorial than detailed, but for classroom presentation quite suitable.

ATLASES AND AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS

When the term "maps" is used here, it is intended to include atlases as well as aerial photographs. These geographical entities are equally important, and it is not intended that they be ignored in the quest for "maps" of the local history community.

For prime examples of aerial photographs and their importance to the collection, reference to a photo of Light House Point in Santa Cruz taken in 1940 is made. This area, known as Phelan Park at one time, is shown covered by a dense forest of trees in the 1940 photo. Comparison with a 1969 aerial photo of the same area will show that there are only a few trees remaining. Whereas a 1940 road map of Santa Cruz might show the adjacent streets in the Light House Point area, it would not show the forestation.
The compiler of a street map necessarily includes only that information especially designed for the purpose of his map. The aerial photo, on the other hand, captures all information not hidden from the camera. A wide range of subject matter can be interpreted from aerial photos, both physical and cultural.

Southern Californians are fortunate to have Whittier College nearby. Located in the Geology Department is one of the largest aerial photograph collections in the West - the Fairchild Aerial Surveys collection. This company did a great deal of aerial photography of most of California over a forty to fifty year span. This collection should be surveyed for coverage of the local history area.

In addition to the Fairchild company, many other agencies have photographed California from the air. The California Division of Highways maintains a California Index of Aerial Photography for the area covered, the date of the flight, and the agency holding the film.

Atlases are important too. Local and regional atlases should be included, as well as California historical atlases. Durrenberger's Patterns on the Land is an atlas containing geographical, historical, and political maps of California. Another atlas, soon to be published, is being written and compiled by Warren Beck and Ynez Haase, authors of a similar atlas of New Mexico.

John Fetros of the San Francisco Public Library has recently advocated the compilation of a local atlas. He suggests that a systematic survey of local newspapers, and other material such as government documents, will provide enough maps and related special subject material to create a ring-binder atlas covering the local community.

SUBJECTS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

The map librarian cannot rely on a single source for determining what maps have been done, but with the knowledge of his community he can develop a list of subjects that are important to the history of the area. From this list he can then approach the bibliographic tools for maps that have appeared in books and periodicals, and cartobibliographies for maps published as separate entities and sets.

Any subject known to man, whether physical or cultural, can be depicted on a map - relating that subject to its geographical distribution. For California map collections, maps depicting the following subjects should be sought:

NATURAL SCIENCES: landforms and topography, including hydrography; geology, including earthquake faults, petroleum and other mineral deposits; geomorphology, including stream and beach erosion; soil science; meteorology; oceanography; biology and vegetation; and animal ecology.

It is interesting to discover from the Soil Survey of the Anaheim Area the pattern of sandy loam deposits to the north and west of the present site
of the City of Anaheim; this suggests that the course of the Santa Ana River had previously flooded onto a much larger basin than its present location would indicate. Students studying the physical history of that area certainly should have this map and its accompanying text available for reference.9

CULTURAL SCIENCES: agriculture, land utilization, and flood control; economic history, including maritime, aeronautical, and railroad history; archeology and anthropology; ethnography and sociology, including population studies; political and military sciences.

Brewster and others have done several cultural maps compiled from official census results of Los Angeles County; included are Home Values, Family Income, Shopping Centers, Age of Population, Population Trends, Negroes as a Percent of the Population, Spanish-White Population, and other subjects depicting geographical distribution based on the 1960 census.10

PUBLISHED SOURCES

In addition to the sources already mentioned, the following aids are essential: the Selected Bibliography of Southern California Maps contains detailed descriptions of 624 maps. The author states that forty per cent of the total maps cited in his study are unpublished, and often unknown. The "source" of the map is given, so that the library or agency holding the map might be persuaded to provide a photo copy if an original isn't available.11

The Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division, the country's largest map collection, has produced several important cartobibliographies. Of importance to local history are the following: Land Ownership,12 and, Explorers' Routes, Trails & Early Roads.13

The National Archives has recently published a Guide to Cartographic Records. This guide describes those maps and aerial photographs that are maintained in the Cartographic Branch, which includes more than 1,600,000 printed maps and 2,250,000 aerial photographs. Cited among the maps published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Division of Land Utilization (Item 307) are the following: "maps and charts relating to the Imperial Valley, 1936-39; maps of San Diego County, about 1939". This is a goldmine of information, and the Cartographic Branch staff will provide details of any item cited, and offer methods of obtaining photocopies.14

The American Geographical Society has compiled an Index to Maps in Books and Periodicals which is an indispensable reference set for geographical research. This contains those hard to locate maps, and the ten volumes plus one supplement should be scanned for possible coverage of the local history area.15

If a general guide to bibliographies, periodicals, atlases, gazetteers, and other reference books is needed the Aids to Geographical Research should be consulted.16
The California Department of Water Resources published an index to land-use surveys conducted between 1950 to 1970, with information on how to obtain copies of the maps.17

For maps collected by the Bancroft Library, a 100-year collection of Western Americana, one should consult their Index to Printed Maps.18

Another important source is the List of Printed Maps of California. This union-list indicates which of twelve libraries and agencies where the maps can be found; all are in the San Francisco Bay area.19

Local Indexes in American Libraries, a union-list of unpublished indexes, cites a file of geographical names of San Diego County compiled and maintained by the San Diego Public Library. Among the many listings under California there could be indexes which include local maps.20 One would necessarily have to examine them for content.

**MAP COLLECTIONS AS SOURCE OF ACQUISITIONS**

As an excellent source of acquisitions, libraries within California should be canvassed for their holdings of maps covering the local history community.

I strongly urge that every effort be made to acquire photo-copies of maps, assuming the original cannot be had. Sometimes duplicate maps can be purchased, and quite often among public institutions an exchange is easier to arrange when one considers the financial constraints of today’s economy.

Although relatively new among collectors of maps, some libraries have important items that surface as duplicates in one collection and are transferred to another collection. For an example, the UC Santa Cruz map collection, established in 1966, has a 1908 map of Orange County by S. H. Finley which was received as a transfer. This map shows some land ownership, boundaries of cities, tracts, and other cultural features.

In addition to the map collections already cited, attention should be given to the following:

The Los Angeles Public Library is listed as having an "emphasis on local area and State of California" in the Directory of Map Collections compiled by the Western Association of Map Libraries.21

Whittier Public Library has a collection of Los Angeles and Orange Counties.

The Geography Department at San Fernando Valley State College [now named California State University at Northridge] has an outstanding collection of Sanborn Maps. This collection is one of a handful of institutions fortunate enough to have been selected as a depository by the Sanborn Map Company. Founded in 1866, the Sanborn company surveyed and published maps of more than 11,000 communities in the United States. While the maps depict information of use to fire insurance companies primarily, the information is
an invaluable source for study of the spatial and cultural development of American cities. Copies of these maps are virtually non-existant except in these few collections; however, the Sanborn company has permitted micro-filming of these historical documents. Since the color coding used on the maps is essential to retain, reproduction by Xerox or by other black-and-white photography is not satisfactory. Filming on color microfilm has proved successful and the method and experience has been published.22

One of the most extensive collections of historical materials in private hands is the record of documents and maps of southern California properties compiled since 1893 by Title Insurance and Trust Company. TI is located in Los Angeles, therefore, the strength of the collection is in Southern California materials. Robinson wrote Panorama to illustrate the wealth of historical materials available to the historian through use of the TI collection.23 Also, TI published two pictorial maps that were, at one time, available free of charge: "The Old Spanish and Mexican Ranchos of Los Angeles County", and one for "...Ranchos of Orange County...".

There are several agencies in Sacramento with important map resources: the California State Library, the State Lands Commission, the State Archives, and the Division of Highways. The Department of Water Resources, already cited for their map studies supra, is actively building a collection of maps in this important special subject.

Another directory that is useful in locating map collections, and determining the area of specialization, is SLA's Map Collections.24 Libraries reported therein with Californiana collections include: Kern County, Glendale, Los Angeles, Pasadena, Pomona, San Diego, the Huntington Library, the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, and Santa Monica. Particularly noteworthy is the collection of pre-1900 Southern California and Los Angeles maps at the Department of Special Collections at the University Library, UCLA.

STORAGE AND CARE

1. Equipment and Supplies

We have found the map cases made by Hamilton to be the most satisfactory; as a matter of fact, some map libraries refuse to purchase any other brand. The all-steel, 5-drawer (7J5) units are very practical. Stacked three units high, with base and top, allows a table-top surface 51 inches from the floor. This arrangement allows space for sorting or viewing the maps. Of course, if space is at a premium the units may be stacked higher — each unit interlocks with each other. While these are the preference of many librarians, there are other cases available.25

Acid-free map folders are also recommended. Hollinger is one of the leading suppliers of map folders and other archival storage products that are rated pH 8.5. Two sizes are used in the UC Santa Cruz map collection: 24" x 36", with the fold on the 36" side; and 36" x 48", with the fold on the 48" side. The folders are available in two weights, .010" (thickness), and .020" (thickness), but the .010" weight is adequate. This lighter folder is durable for frequent use, and it consumes less space. The 24" x 36" folders may be used for grouping topographical quadrangles together in
sequence; two stacks, side by side in the map drawer, make good use of the full width of the drawer. In addition to keeping the maps in acid-free material, the importance of folders as an organizing tool makes their purchase worth the expense.

The folders furnished with the Hamilton map cases, one to a drawer, are not satisfactory in many respects. I recommend that they be discarded.

Gummed labels may be used for identification of the call number, author, contents of the folder, and other cataloging information. Application of the label to the lower right-hand corner of the folder, allows browsing through the collection without handling the maps.

2. Filing Systems

The horizontal map cases mentioned are the preference for maximum utilization of space and for ultimate preservation of maps. However, some types of maps and guides are published in book form or the map is folded and tipped-in with an index to streets or place names. Depending on the nature of the collection, the item itself, and one's desire to retain the integrity of the publication, vertical file boxes can be used to good advantage.

Generally, I recommend that maps not be rolled or folded. However, certain older maps were rolled and shellacked. These wall maps, in their present condition, are too large and brittle for horizontal filing. Therefore, the practical filing system is to keep them rolled and handle them only when necessary. If full restoration, including removal of the shellac, bathing in an aqueous deacidification process, and dissecting, is possible, that certainly would be preferred.

If maps are to be framed and hung for display, keep them out of direct sunlight.

3. Restoration and Preservation

Temperature and humidity controls are as important for maps as for books. Temperatures at 68°F and relative humidity at 50% are recommended, and studies have shown that even lower figures than these will produce longer life and favor the interests of future patrons rather than the present-day user.

Deacidification and lamination of a map between a sandwich of tissue and cellulose acetate is widely accepted today and is used by the California State Archives and the Library of Congress for restoration and preservation of a wide range of archival material. The Archives will restore and laminate maps for institutions and individuals on a cost and time-available basis. An article describing this process was published, including cost estimates.

A method for unfolding and unrolling maps before filing has been used at the UC Santa Cruz map collection for several years with success.
An ordinary steam-iron puts moisture back into the paper, relaxing the
tension created by the rolling, and produces a smooth, flat map which can
then be filed easily.

CONCLUSION

The topics covered in this presentation have been designed to give a
cross-section of almost every phase of the development and administration
of a map collection, including a statement on the importance of maps to
the local history collection. This is the working philosophy of one map
librarian, and it should be understood that the profession is relatively
new and efforts are underway to develop codified standards that will be
a guide to all phases of map librarianship.

An essay which includes both bibliographical sources, and citation
of a few map collections as examples of sources for determining what maps
have been published, and storage and care techniques by no means exhausts
the subject. Continuing reference to current literature in this field
should be the objective of map curator of the local history collection.
Three publications are among the most essential sources of information:
Bulletin of the Special Libraries Association, Geography and Map Division,
Newsletter of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries, and the Informa-
tion Bulletin of the Western Association of Map Libraries. These
leading journals carry articles which represent the up-to-date thinking
and most modern techniques for acquisition, cataloging, and care of maps
by today's map specialists.

FOOTNOTES

1. California. Division of Water Resources. Index of Topographic

2. Becker, Robert H.
_Disenos of California Ranchos;_ maps of thirty-seven Land Grants,
1822-1846, from the records of the United States District Court,

_____. _Designs on the Land: Disenos of California Ranchos and Their
Makers._ San Francisco, Book Club of California, 1969.

[Quarterly issues]. Volume 14, Number 1 (1928).

_Maps of Los Angeles_ from Ord's Survey of 1849 to the End of the

5. Gunter illustrated California history maps by John W. Gunter, Inc.
[Gunter, Inc. purchased by Demco, P.O. Box 7767, Fresno, CA 93727.]

6. Inquiries may be addressed to: Surveys & Photogrammetry Dept., Cal-
ifornia Division of Highways, Sacramento, CA 95809.
7. Durrenberger, Robert W.

8. Fetros, John G.


11. Chapin, Jr., Edward L.
    *A selected bibliography of southern California maps.* Berkeley and Los Angeles, University of California Press, 1953.

12. Stephenson, Richard W., compiled by...

13. Ladd, Richard S., compiled by...


    *Index to Maps in Books and Periodicals.* Boston, G.K. Hall, 1971. [10 volumes, $715. & one supplement $75.]

16. Wright, John Kirtland.

17. California Department of Water Resources.

   List of printed maps of California [compiled by J.C. Rowell].  
   Berkeley, 1887. (Library Bulletin No. 9)

   Local indexes in American libraries: a union list of unpublished indexes.  

   Directory of Map Collections in Alaska, Arizona, California,  
   Sacramento, California State Library, 1969. [Government Publications Section, Publication No. 4].

22. Stevens, Stanley D.  
   "Color microfilming of Sanborn maps for a local history collection".  
   Special Libraries Association, Geography and Map Division,  

23. Title Insurance and Trust Company.  
   Panorama; a picture history of Southern California. Issued on the 60th Anniversary of Title Insurance and Trust Company.  
   Compiled and written by W.W. Robinson. Los Angeles, Title Insurance and Trust Company, 1953.

   Directory Revision Committee.  
   Map Collections in the United States and Canada; a directory.  

   See also, J.D. Hill, "Maps and atlas cases", Library Trends,  

26. Hollinger Corporation, 3810 S. Four Mile Run Drive, Arlington, VA, 22206. [Ordered in units of 500 or more, the 24" x 36" folders are 40¢ each; the 36" x 48" are 70¢ each. Prices are F.O.B. Arlington, as of April 1972. Another size available is 30" x 42" at 54¢ each in orders of 500 or more. Other sizes can be cut to special order.]

27. Smith, Richard Daniel.  
   "Maps, their deterioration and preservation". Special Libraries,  

28. Snyder, David L.  
   "Lamination as practiced in the California State Archives".  
   Western Association of Map Libraries, Information Bulletin, Vol. 1,  
   No. 3 (June 1970), pp. 8-12.
WAML MEETING FOR 1973 SCHEDULED

A careful reading of the Minutes of the Executive Committee Meeting of April 28, 1972 [printed elsewhere in this issue] will disclose plans for the 1973 meeting of WAML.

Harold Otness, Map Librarian, Southern Oregon College, Ashland, Oregon, has offered, and the Executive Committee has accepted, to host members of WAML at its first out-of-California meeting.

The tentative plans are that the meeting will be held in Ashland at Southern Oregon College on March 29, 30, 31, 1973.

Careful selection of the dates was made so that members who wish to do so may attend performances of the Ashland Shakespearean Festival. Information about tickets and program will be forthcoming and will be announced in a future issue.

Accommodations and meeting facilities will be coordinated by Mr. Otness, while the Meeting program will be coordinated by Gary Rees, WAML Vice-President.

DIRECTORY OF MAP COLLECTIONS AVAILABLE

The WAML Map Directory Committee, created at the November 1966 exploratory meeting [held by the founders of WAML prior to its official establishment on July 1, 1967], compiled a Directory of Map Collections in Alaska, Arizona, California, Hawaii, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Alberta, and British Columbia.

It was published in 1969 by the Government Publications Section, of the California State Library, as GPS Publication No. 4.

The Directory took more than two years of planning and compilation, all of which was organized and executed by the Committee under the direction of its Chairwoman Mary Schell. One-hundred-and-eleven map collections are described as to content, scope, classification, size, and other details pertinent to the administration of the collection. The basic information was compiled during 1967 and 1968.

Members new to WAML since the initial distribution of the Directory in 1969, and others who have a need for this information, are invited to obtain a copy. There is no charge. A supply is still available, and readers are requested to make a request direct to the publisher:

Mary Schell, Head
Government Publications Section
California State Library
P.O. Box 2037
Sacramento, CA 95809
OCTOBER 1972 MEETING OF WAML SCHEDULED

WHO: Western Association of Map Libraries, General Membership Meeting

WHAT: Will hold its Fall Meeting

WHEN: October 26, Thursday, and October 27, Friday, 1972

WHERE: Sacramento, California

TENTATIVE PROGRAM

Thursday, October 26
beginning at 1:00 pm
I. "Education for Map Librarianship" - Panel Discussion
   [A basis for this discussion has been laid with the two papers on this subject in this issue; see also footnote #1 in the Rees paper.]

II. Coffee & Registration/Executive Committee Meeting

III. "Acquisitions: Problems & Solutions"

IV. Business Meeting: Ashland Meeting plans; Sanborn Cartobibliography Project; Map Manual Project; Proposed changes in Information Bulletin; etc.

V. Informal Dinner

Friday, October 27

I. "Map Classification, Cataloging and Subject Headings"

II. Coffee/Executive Committee Meeting

III. Tours: A. Four tours running concurrently: State Archives, State Lend Office, Dept. of Water Resources, Div. of Highways;

   Feasibility of these alternatives not determined at this writing.

   or B. Two tours from 10:00 - 10:50 and another two from 11:00 - 12:00, and each member can choose.

   or C. Three or four tours scheduled on throughout the afternoon.

NOTE:

This schedule and its contents are subject to change. Members will receive finalized information in subsequent mailing. Inquiries about the program should be directed to Mr. Gary Rees, Vice-President/Program Chairman, Department of Geography, California State University at Northridge, Northridge, CA 91324.
NOMINATING COMMITTEE REPORT

In accordance with the By-Laws of the Western Association of Map Libraries, the Nominating Committee submits the following slate for officers for 1972/73:

President: Herbert Fox, Fresno State College
Vice-President: Gary Rees, San Fernando Valley State College
Secretary: Mary Larsgaard, Central Washington State College
Treasurer: Stanley D. Stevens, University of California, Santa Cruz

Respectfully submitted,

Mary Schell, Chairwoman
Gertrude Cordts
Beatrice Lukens

NOTE: Ballots were mailed separately. Officers take office July 1.

PERSONAL NEWS OF WAML MEMBERS

Congratulations to Mr. & Mrs. Gary Rees on the birth of Jessica Sherry, 7 lbs., 5 oz.

Robert Sivers [past-President of WAML] has been appointed Acting Head of the Sciences and Engineering Library, University of California, Santa Barbara, the parent department of the Map Collection.

James O. Minton, an August 1972 graduate of the University of Tennessee with a Master of Science in Library and Information Science, who also holds a Master of Science in Geography, is seeking employment as a Map Librarian. His home address is 1611 Laurel Avenue, Apt. 1424, Knoxville, TN 37916.

[Any Member, individual or institution, seeking a position or attempting to fill a vacancy, is invited to submit information to the Information Bulletin Editor. WAML can act as a clearinghouse for employment information. The Editor will either print the information, or keep it confidential as the Member chooses.]

Harold Otness will have two articles in print this summer:
Minutes
Executive Committee Meeting
Western Association of Map Libraries
Map Room, California State Library
Sacramento, California
April 28, 1972

Present: Edvard Thatcher, President
        Herbert Fox, Vice-President
        Stanley Stevens, Treasurer
        Mary Larsgaard, Secretary
        Mary Schell, Past President

           Guests: Harold Ottes
                   Gary Rees
                   John Petros

The meeting was called to order by Ed Thatcher, who proposed that
WAML have a meeting soon in Ashland, Oregon. Harold Ottes, from Ashland,
invited WAML to Ashland, stating that facilities would be no problem,
suggesting that the theme of the meeting be the small map library, and
adding that the Ashland Shakespearean Festival would draw WAML members to
Ashland. Harold then presented a letter from Richard E. Moore, library
director of Southern Oregon College, inviting WAML to Ashland. Harold felt
that by having a meeting outside California, we emphasize that WAML is not
solely a California organization. Mary Schell asked if WAML has many sub-
scribers outside of California, Stan answered yes. Stan also mentioned
that since many members cannot obtain any state monies for professional
travel expenses, attending any meeting becomes a matter of personal expense
and commitment. There followed a discussion as to the best time for an
Ashland WAML meeting; the final decision was that the tentative dates for
said meeting be March 29, 30, and 31, 1973, with the meetings to run either
from 9:00 a.m. Thursday to 5:00 p.m. Friday, with a Saturday workshop, or
from 1:00 p.m. Thursday to noon Saturday. Harold is to put things together
and inform the Executive Committee of his progress.

The discussion then turned to a possible location of a Fall Meeting
in 1972, with Ed suggesting Sacramento, and Mary Schell inviting WAML to
that city. Mary suggested that WAML members might visit map-using and pro-
ducing state agencies, such as the State Archives, the State Land Office,
the Dept. of Water Resources, and the Division of Highways. Alternate
places for the fall meeting were the Bancroft Library, Fresno, San Francis-
co Public Library and Stanford. Before things went any further, Stan asked
if WAML really wanted to have a meeting this fall, in view of the results
of the membership poll and the coming meeting in the spring of 1973. Herb,
John, Ed, and Mary Larsgaard all immediately spoke up in favor of having a
fall meeting, in that WAML's last meeting had been in the fall of 1971, and
if we waited until the spring of 1973 for the next, we would be out-of-
touch with each other. Ed then proposed that we meet in Sacramento this
fall. Mary Schell suggested some time at the end of October, perhaps on a
Friday, as state offices are closed on weekends. Stan said that separate
notice could be sent around to the membership a month ahead of time, and
suggested that the meeting be on a Thursday, with tours of state offices
Friday. Mary Schell, Herb, and Gary are to make up the program; by July 1,
this group will settle on a date, probably in the last two weeks of October.
As for the program, Stan suggested that we have two or three papers that
lead to discussion.
The next topic was the possibility of a WAML member attending the Special Libraries Association convention in Boston this June. Ed is not going; Gail Neddermeyer may be going, and Gary Rees thinks that he may be going, as he can perhaps obtain financial support from his college. Herb moved that we appoint Gary to represent us at SLA in a meeting with Mary Galneder (president of SLA's Geography and Map Division) and a member of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries (ACML), and Gail (if she is going) as alternate. The motion was passed.

Stan displayed a copy of the ACML Newsletter, March 1972, which contained information concerning a meeting at the Archives of Canada and concerning a manual for map libraries; Stan will summarize the contents of the Newsletter in the next WAML Information Bulletin. Stan then raised the next topic, the possibility of WAML underwriting and publishing a cartobibliography of the Sanborn Collection at San Fernando Valley State College. If the geography department of the college makes no demurrer, WAML could publish the cartobibliography as a monograph, spending perhaps $300 for 150 to 200 copies, or however many we think we can sell, to be marketed on a cost basis. After John Petros' suggestion that historical societies would be interested in such a publication, Stan agreed that the publication's potential audience encompasses more than just map libraries. (At this point, Herb and Harold left for the Sacramento airport so that Herb might catch his plane.) The first step is to have Gary's geography department authorize our publication of the monograph. Stan said that WAML has a balance of $1400, with an anticipated outlay of $100 for the next issue of the Information Bulletin, so we might safely spend $500 on said monograph; he suggested that we consider leaving the amount of money to be spent on the publication of the monograph open, with the fixed idea that we will recoup the money as we sell. Gary said that the cartobibliography should be ready to type by next week, and that it will also contain a bibliography of articles on Sanborn maps. By the October meeting of WAML in 1972, the monograph should be published; Stan will check costs of bindings, etc., and Gary will report to Stan. John suggested that the monograph be announced and explained at the next membership meeting, and that members send in listings of the Sanborn maps they possess, said lists to be compiled and published in the Information Bulletin.

The next major matter to be discussed was that of a map manual for historical libraries, inspired by Mrs. Medora Johnson of Lodi, a member of WAML and Museum Director of the San Joaquin County Historical Society. John proposed that the manual be a complete short guide on maps, what to do with what you have, basic acquisition, cataloging, classification, filing, and laminating. John had a manual by Harlow and Horn, published in 1950, which he thought might serve as a general outline, and Gary displayed a U.S. Army Map Service short manual on maps. John suggested that it would be logical if the compiler of the manual worked with maps, putting forward the name of Philip Hoehn of the Bancroft Library. Stan felt that someone was needed to head up a committee to organize the map manual project, establishing what goes into the manual, how edited, and who is to work on it, and that John Petros seemed to be just the right person. John protested for a while against this, but he availed little against the combined will of the members of the Executive Committee. John then said that he would begin sounding out people and write a letter to Mrs. Johnson, and after his
vacation, which lasts until June, he would begin serious work on the manual; also, he would like to meet with Mrs. Johnson in October and discuss the manual with her. Stan said that John must also decide if the manual is to be published by the committee or endorsed by WAML. Stan himself has an article presented at a meeting in Anaheim concerning the care and feeding of maps, which is to be published in drastically abbreviated form in Biblio-Cal Notes, that he is considering having published in the Information Bulletin.

A number of other minor matters were quickly discussed. Ed has written a paper concerning a map librarianship project. Gary says that he has written a similar paper. As seed for discussion at the next meeting, these should be printed in the Information Bulletin.

Stan brought up the suggestion of changing the title of the Information Bulletin to Map Information Bulletin, making for a title which would file under "map" in the current collections of many libraries, where those interested in maps would be most likely to find it, and also making for a less unwieldy title. Harold asked what was involved in getting the Information Bulletin indexed in Library Literature. Stan regularly sends a copy to Library Literature, who said that they would selectively index it, but he will check with them and see if anything is actually being done. Mary Larsgaard enquired as to the work involved in title change. Stan answered that the cover would have to be redone for about $40 and that the cover will soon have to be reprinted anyway, because he is running out. Mary Schell mentioned that the present title has WAML's name at the fore. Stan suggested the name change idea be put on the October agenda. Stan then asked if everyone is satisfied with mimeographing the Information Bulletin, of if it would be preferable to to a more expensive, better looking format, i.e., photo-offset. The cost would be an additional $25 per issue, or more depending upon how many copies were printed. Stan is suggesting this not necessarily for this year, but just as something to be considered. $650 is the total present cost for putting out one year of the Information Bulletin, and income from subscriptions is about $750. Thus, if offset were used, we would just about break even. We could perhaps raise the subscription cost. Mary Schell noted that the improved appearance of the Information Bulletin would be worth the extra cost. The consensus was that the printing method should be changed to photo-offset for Volume 4, with the Editor reporting back to the Executive Committee on cost analysis as a better picture of income versus expenses is clear.

Ed agreed to write selected members of WAML who are associated with academic libraries and libraries of larger cities asking them to make a special effort to gain from their libraries an agreement to become an institutional member of WAML at $25 per year.

With thanks to Mary Schell for hosting the meeting, the Executive Committee adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

Mary Larsgaard
Secretary
MEMBERSHIP LIST FOR 1971-72

Institutional Members

Arizona State University, Tempe, University Library
Boise State College, Boise, Library
California. University of... Berkeley, General Library.
Oregon. University of..., Eugene, University Library.
Portland, Library Association of..., Portland.
Portland State University, Portland, Library.
San Fernando Valley State College, Northridge, Geography Department.
Spokane Public Library, Spokane.
Stanford University Libraries, Central Map Collection.
Washington State University, Pullman, University Library.

Exchange Members

Association of Canadian Map Libraries.
Geography and Map Division, Special Libraries Association.
Geoscience Information Society.
Library Literature.
Society of University Cartographers, England.

Subscriptions

Alberta, University of..., Department of Geography, Edmonton, Canada.
Arizona, University of..., University Library, Tucson, Arizona.
Brigham Young University, Clark Library, Provo, Utah.
California State Library, Sacramento, California.
California. University. San Diego campus, La Jolla, California. Univ. Lib.
Colorado State University Libraries, Fort Collins, Colorado.
Fresno State College, Fresno, California. College Library.
Idaho, University of Mosco, Idaho. University Library.
Illinois State University, Milner Library, Normal, Illinois.
Indiana University, Department of Geography, Bloomington, Indiana.
Kent State University, Map Library, Kent, Ohio.
Sharon Marsh, Bristol, Wisconsin.
Michigan, University. Map Room. Ann Arbor, Michigan.
Minnesota, University of..., University Library, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
Nevada State Library, Carson City, Nevada.
New York Public Library, Map Division, New York, New York.
Ontario, Western, The University of..., General Library, London, Canada.
Ottawa, University of..., Map Library, Ottawa, Canada.
San Francisco Public Library, San Francisco, California.
Texas A & M University, University Library, College Station, Texas.
Texas, University of..., University Library, Austin, Texas.
Trent University Library, University Library, Peterborough, Canada.
Mrs. Mai Treude, Map Librarian, Wilson Library, Univ. of Minnesota.
Victoria, State Library of..., Melbourne, Australia.
York University Libraries, Downsview, Canada.

Individual Members

Ansari, Mary. Mines Library, University of Nevada, Reno, Nevada.
Blakeley, Mary L. University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona.
Bluestein, Anna F. University Research Library, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA.
Brazee, Edward. University Library, Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR.
Butcher, Karyl. Santa Barbara, California.
Catlin, Wesley R. Sacramento, California.
Chiong, Anna. Geography & Map Library, University of Washington, Seattle, WA.
Christy, Barbara Mae. Sciences-Engineering Lib; Univ. of Calif., Santa Barbara.
Coll, John P. Berkeley, California.
Colombo, Albert A. Geography Department, San Diego State College, San Diego, CA.
Cordts, Gertrude. Oakland Public Library, Oakland, CA.
Cowan, David G. California State Lands Commission, Sacramento, CA.
Dalphin, George R. Sandia Laboratories, Albuquerque, New Mexico.
Dowd, Sheila. General Library, University of California, Berkeley, CA.
Fay, C. Bradley. Dept. of Geography, McGill University, Montreal, Canada.
Feldman, Marianne L. Oregon Historical Society, Portland, OR.
Fetos, John. San Francisco Public Library, San Francisco, CA.
Fortney, Mary. Evanston, Illinois.
Fox, Herbert. Library, Fresno State College, Fresno, CA.
Gauley, Mary. Map Library, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.
Gardner-Smith, Barry. Scripps Institution of Oceanography, La Jolla, CA.
Garrabrant, William A. Virginia Polytechnic Inst. & State Univ; Blacksburg, VA.
Gerle, Jr., Carl F. San Diego, CA.
Glenn, Donna M. Monterey, CA.
Gorby, Azelea. Natural History Museum, San Diego, CA.
Hagen, Carlos B. Map Library, University of California, Los Angeles, CA.
Hofer, Mary. Reseda, CA.
Hoehn, Phil. Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley, CA.
Hubbard, Lee L. University of Washington, Seattle, WA.
Idler, Basil T. University of Hawaii, Kailua, Hawaii.
Jewell, John H. Fresno County Free Library, Fresno, CA.
Johnson, Medora. San Joaquin County Historical Society, Lodi, CA.
Johnson, Noel W. Naval Postgraduate School Library, Monterey, CA.
Krieger, C.R. Cartographic Unit, Div. of Highways, Sacramento, California.
Larsgaard, Mary. Central Washington State College, Ellensburg, WA.
Lukens, Beatrice L. Earth Sciences Lib., Univ. of California, Berkeley, CA.
McClure, III, John D. Sacramento State College, Sacramento, CA.
McClure, Sharon. University of California at San Diego, La Jolla, CA.
Marshburn, Margaret. Geology Library, Standard Oil Company, San Francisco, CA.
Mayo, Patricia. Geography Department, Western Washington St. Coll; Bellingham.
Mewshaw, Dorothy R. History Dept., Los Angeles Public Library, Los Angeles, CA.
Minton, James O. Knoxville, Tennessee.
Munday, Jerome. The Library, San Jose State College, San Jose, CA.
Murphy, Mary. McLean, Virginia.
Nadey, Robert G. California State Lands Commission, Sacramento, CA.
Neddermeyer, Gail N. University Library, University of California, Riverside.
Otness, Harold M. Library, Southern Oregon College, Ashland, OR.
Phillips, Brian F. University Library, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, B.C.
Phinney, Jr., Hartley K. Chevron Oil Field Research Company, La Habra, CA.
Powell, Chuck. Pasadena, California.
Rivero, Elizabeth M. Irvine Map Library, University of Redlands, Redlands, CA.
Rothenberger, James. University of California, Riverside, CA.
Sayer, Mimi. San Francisco State College, San Francisco, CA.
Scannell, Karen; San Francisco Public Library, San Francisco, CA.
Schell, Mary. California State Library, Sacramento, California.
Sivers, Robert. Sci.–Engr. Library, University of California, Santa Barbara, CA.
Stevens, Stanley D. University of California, Santa Cruz, CA.
Thatcher, Edward P. University Library, Univ. of Oregon, Eugene, OR.
Thompson, Mr. & Mrs. Allen J.; Map Centre, San Diego, CA.
Watson, Elizabeth A. Minerals Exploration Company, Los Angeles, CA.
Westman, Diane. Seattle Public Library, Seattle, WA.
Whyte, Fredrica H. Rancho Los Cerritos, Long Beach Public Lib; Long Beach, CA.
Wilson, Maureen F. The Library, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.
Woodruff, Evelyn. San Jose, California.
Woodward, Frances. University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.
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