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..."
Western Association of Map Libraries

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The Information Bulletin is published by the Western Association of Map Libraries, but opinions expressed herein do not necessarily reflect an official position of the Association.

Membership in WAML is open to any individual, institution, or business interested in furthering the Purpose of the Association (to encourage high standards in every phase of the organization and administration of map libraries).

**Membership Dues:**
- **Individuals**: $5.00 per year (due July 1)
- **Institutions** and/or **a Business**: $25.00 per year (due July 1)

Members automatically receive the **Information Bulletin**, 3 issues per year.

Separate Subscriptions to the **Information Bulletin** are available for $5.00 (U.S. Funds) per year. Orders are accepted only on a Volume Year basis: July thru June.

Back issues of the **Information Bulletin** are available for $5.00 per volume, or portion thereof, from the Editor.

**Editor:** Stanley D. Stevens  
University Library  
University of California  
Santa Cruz, CA 95064

Make checks payable to:  
**Western Association of Map Libraries**

Occasional Paper No. 1, a new series by WAML, is also available from the Editor; see the President's Message for details - p. 3 of this issue.

The **Information Bulletin** is indexed in Library Literature, and Library and Information Science Abstracts.
Message from WAML President

To the Membership, Western Association of Map Libraries:

In the WAML Information Bulletin of June, 1971, the then new President, Ed Thatcher, looked forward to "a vigorous adolescence for our association." Now, in 1973, with the publication of our first monograph, I believe WAML has come of age. With considerable pride we present Occasional Paper No. 1, A Catalogue of Sanborn Atlases at California State University, Northridge.

Sanborn maps have long been regarded as an important resource for studies of land use in the United States. Produced primarily for fire insurance underwriters, they depict at very large scale the building sites and details of construction for industrial, commercial, and residential buildings. Such maps have been published by the Sanborn Map Company since 1866.

The Northridge collection of Sanborn Maps is a very rich one, containing more than 140,000 map sheets in bound volumes and as loose sheets. They cover 1,631 communities. Most of these are in the WAML Membership Region, though there are scattered holdings for other states, for British Columbia and northern Mexico.

The authors of this catalog, Mr. Gary Rees - Curator of the collection, and Mrs. Mary Hoyer, a library student intern, are to be commended for producing an excellent cartobibliography, well arranged and properly indexed. Both Mr. Rees and Mrs. Hoyer are WAML Members, Mr. Rees having also served as a President-elect. The authors express the hope (with my own hearty concurrence) that this catalog of Sanborn maps will stimulate the production of similar catalogs elsewhere, leading eventually to a Union List of Sanborn Atlases.

The Catalogue of Sanborn Atlases ... may now be purchased at the price of four dollars ($4.00), plus 6% tax for California orders, from:

Mr. Stanley D. Stevens  Make checks payable to:
Map Librarian  Western Association of
University Library  Map Libraries
University of California
Santa Cruz, CA 95064

Occasional Paper No. 1 is really only one sign of our maturation. The year 1972-73 has seen the first WAML conference outside the state of California. That meeting, at Ashland, Oregon, drew a record attendance. This year also, we have grown significantly in membership and in the number of subscribers to our Information Bulletin. This publication is now being reproduced by photo-offset, is being indexed in Library Literature, and will soon be listed in Ulrich's International Periodicals Directory. Finally, we take much satisfaction in the assistance which WAML and its members have given to the Conference of California Historical Societies in the production of the manual, Maps in the Local Historical Society (see following page for details).

I feel privileged to have been in office during this eventful period in the life of the Association. The creative support of the Executive Committee and of the Members convinces me that WAML faces a future of continued growth and achievement.

Herb Fox, President, 1972-73
A Catalogue of Sanborn Atlases at California State University, Northridge

by

Gary W. Rees & Mary Hoeber

Occasional Paper No. 1
Western Association of Map Libraries

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University of California
Santa Cruz, CA 95064

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$4.00
(plus 8% tax for California orders)
MAPS IN THE LOCAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY

by

Western Association of Map Libraries

The new publication listed above is the latest of the Conference of California Historical Societies. It was written at the request of the Conference by members of WAML, under the general editorship of John Petros of the San Francisco Public Library.

The contents include the following general topics: "The Selection Policy", "Classification and Cataloging", "Equipment", "Care and Preservation", "Promotion", "Sources of Further Information", and a reprint of "Maps in the Local History Collection" by Stanley Stevens.

The "manual" is available from the Conference at the address cited above. The price is $2.50 which includes tax and handling.

New WAML Brochure:

Western Association of Map Libraries:

Purposes and Program

Another new publication of WAML is the advertising brochure enclosed with this issue of the Information Bulletin (titled as listed above).

Mrs. Medora Johnson, WAML Member and Publications Director for the Conference of California Historical Societies, suggested at our October 1972 meeting in Sacramento that we design and publish a brochure for advertising purposes. During the discussion regarding the manual Maps in the Local Historical Society (cited above), she offered to distribute the brochure to the participants at the annual meeting of the Conference as well as with the publication itself.

We are indebted to Mrs. Johnson for this suggestion, because we can now distribute the brochure to others too. Sufficient copies were sent to WAML Member Maureen Wilson for distribution to our colleagues attending the Canadian Map Libraries association annual meeting at Banff. Cail Neddermeyer planned to take some to the ALA meetings at Las Vegas.

If any other Member of WAML, or anyone who might have other promotional ideas, would like to have additional copies of the new brochure for distribution purposes, please contact Stan Stevens.
Minutes
Western Association of Map Libraries
Biennial Meeting, March 29, 30, 1973
Southern Oregon College, Ashland, Oregon

The meeting was called to order by president Herbert Fox at 1:05 p.m., Thursday, March 29. Harold Otness, WAML's host, introduced Dr. Kreisman, Dean of Arts and Sciences at SOC, who welcomed WAML to SOC. Mr. Fox then introduced the executive committee, and asked Mr. Otness to make a few announcements regarding the meeting. Mr. Otness emphasized the tight time schedule by running through it—after the meeting proper, a wine-tasting party at his home until 6 p.m., dinner at the Oak Knoll restaurant until 7:30 p.m., and the Shakespearean Festival plays afterward.

Mr. Fox then announced that he had extra tickets for the Friday night play, which he would sell to the first persons asking for them. He then introduced the series on Pacific Northwest map libraries, after requesting that all present introduce themselves. The Pacific Northwest map librarians giving summaries of their libraries were Maureen Wilson, University of British Columbia; Francis Woodward, University of British Columbia; Pat Mayo Simpson, Western Washington State College; Mary Larssen, Central Washington State College; Harold Otness, Southern Oregon College; Brian Philips, Simon Fraser University; and Ronald MacDonald, Simon Fraser University. In response to a question from the floor, it was determined that four map libraries there represented used computer printouts. Mr. Fox urged members to make out a yearly acquisitions list. The meeting was then adjourned for a coffee break from 3:00 to 3:30 p.m. Presentations on Pacific Northwest map libraries continued with Rich Engeman, Oregon Historical Society; David Schacht and Ms. Callahan, Oregon State University, Corvallis; and Anna Chiong, Geography department, University of Washington. The meeting was adjourned at 4:30 p.m.

On Friday, March 30, at 9:05 a.m. the meeting was called to order by Harold Otness, vice president, as the rest of the executive committee were holding an executive committee meeting elsewhere. Annette Bartholomae, Portland State University, and Don Haack, Boise State College, held forth on their respective libraries until 9:35 a.m., when Lee Hubbard presented his paper, "Making Maps Fit For Regional Service," a somewhat controversial paper which provoked much discussion, chiefly on the topic of folding back the margins of topographic quadrangle maps, then folding them in two and placing them in manila folders for quick and easy reference. Uneasiness regarding this practice was somewhat lessened when Mr. Hubbard added that he had another set of the same maps in conventional flat form. The meeting was then adjourned for a coffee break from 10:20 to 10:45 a.m.

The meeting was called to order by Herbert Fox, who stated that the first order of business was the constitutional by-laws, drawn up by Stanley Stevens, editor of the Information Bulletin and WAML's treasurer, and worked on by the executive committee at a session earlier that morning. Before reading the by-laws, Mr. Fox explained that copies of the by-laws will be mailed out to each
member, (along with the nomination ballots) later on in the spring and will be voted upon. Mr. Fox then read bylaw 1, which was as follows:

The right to vote is extended to those members who have attended at least one meeting in the current and previous fiscal years.

This provoked considerable discussion, all of it unfavorable. Sheila Dowd felt that a paid-up member should be a voting member. Bea Lukens asked what the problem was with allowing the vote to all members, and suggested that there be an associate membership fee, which would be less than the voting membership fee. In answer to Ms. Luken's question, Mr. Fox said that the problem was that those attending the meetings would have a better knowledge of the organization's affairs than those who did not attend. A suggestion, reinforcing Ms. Luken's, was made that full memberships be given to those in the western states, and associate memberships be offered to those outside the western state area. Because time was running short, Mr. Fox suggested that further discussion of bylaw 1 be carried on in the afternoon. He read through bylaws 2 through 4, and then closed the business meeting. (see p. for a copy of the constitution.)

At 11:10 a.m. Mr. Fox called upon Edward Thatcher, University of Oregon, to introduce Dr. Alvin Urquhart, head of the geography department at the University of Oregon, who spoke on "Northern Nigerian Towns--Through Maps and Plans." Upon Dr. Urquhart's completing his paper at 12:05 p.m., the meeting adjorned for lunch.

The meeting was called to order at 1:00 p.m. by Mr. Fox, who opened by reading bylaw 5, adding that the executive committee will discuss and reformulate bylaw 1, as it had met with such universal disapproval. Then he again read through the bylaws, adding explanation for each, and asking for comments. There was no comment on bylaws 1 through 3. Stan Stevens, who wrote up the bylaws, was asked by Mr. Fox to summarize bylaw 4, which the former did by stating that the categories of membership were: 1) Individual member: receives Information Bulletin, pays $5; 2) Lifetime member: receives Information Bulletin and Occasional papers, pays $200, same rights as individual members; and 3) Institutional member: receives Information Bulletin and Occasional papers, pays $25, may not hold office. Mr. Stevens also mentioned his original idea of having associate members who would receive no mailings except the Information Bulletin. Mr. Stevens in summary said that the choice was between: 1) Defining the membership area (i.e., those with voting rights) and giving associate membership to those outside the area, and 2) Defining voting rights as belonging to those persons who attended one meeting in the previous or current fiscal year. Mr. Philips suggested that the categories be called active and associate. Mr. Fox requested a straw vote on the above two choices. The vote was 25 for choice 1) and 2 for choice 2).

Mr. Stevens added that tied in with the above is the membership region. In June of 1967 at the inception of WAML, a number of states and provinces, the
area of concentration were listed on the letterhead—Alberta, British Columbia, Alaska, Arizona, California, Hawaii, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington. Mr. Stevens asked that to the above Colorado, New Mexico, Montana, and Wyoming be added.

Mr. Fox then proposed that WAML extend the principal area to include the above states. In the ensuing vote, one voted against the motion, the rest voted for it. Mr. Fox then closed the business meeting.

Before getting into the program, Mr. Fox asked if there were any announcements. Gail Neddermeyer, UC, Riverside, said that map librarians might be interested to know that U. S. Bureau of the Census GE-50 maps are now a depository item.

At 1:20 p.m. Mr. Thatcher introduced Dr. Christopher Salter, a geographer from the University of Oregon, who lectured on "China: Development of a Geographer's Sense of Place Through Maps." After the completion of Dr. Salter's lecture, Mr. Fox introduced Elizabeth Al-Hazzam, Arizona State University, who talked about the computerized map cataloging system used at her map library.

At 2:25 p.m., Mr. Otness introduced Dr. Richard Hammer, Chairman of the geography department at Southern Oregon College, who spoke on "Local Maps and Nonprofessional Papers as Library Resources," finishing at 2:35 p.m.

Sheila Dowd stated that a vote of thanks to SOC and Harold Otness for a splendid conference was in order. The motion was seconded by Gail Neddermeyer, and the vote was unanimously in favor of the motion.

Mr. Otness then made a few announcements concerning the Saturday morning trip to the Jacksonville museum. Mr. Fox also had a few announcements, namely that the executive committee would meet at coffee break, and that the motion of thanks to SOC be sent by WAML's secretary to the college. Mr. Fox then called upon Mr. Stevens for a report on progress on the Sanborn cartobibliography. Mr. Stevens said that the product is now at the printer. It will be 9"x6", with a paper cover, printed on off-white paper, and about 144 pages long; it is still unfinished because Mr. Stevens wrote to the Library of Congress and asked if that institution would accept the publication for CIP, LC delayed answering for three weeks, and then promised ten working days delivery (nothing has yet materialized). To return to the publication proper, it will have two colored plates, one of which is a copy of the Sanborn symbols. At the end is a bibliography listing works published on Sanborn maps. The price and the number of copies to be printed have not been decided. Mr. Stevens checked with the Special Libraries Association, and asked them about their publication, Map Collections of the United States and Canada. SLA said that they had sold 850 out of 1500. Mr. Stevens therefore suggested that about 700 copies be printed at a cost of $1100 (this includes the cost of mailing cartons for each); costs per unit would run about $1.50 per copy. Profit margin and recoupment of the initial investment would then be based on this figure.

A question from the floor regarding the solvency of WAML was answered by Mr.
Stevens, who said that the organization has $1600 in the bank, which will be gone at the end of the fiscal year, due to the printing of the next Information Bulletin and the reprinting of the first issue of this fiscal year, necessitated by the fact that some twenty-five individuals have joined WAML since July 1, 1972, and they each are entitled to receive all copies of the IB published in the year in which they subscribe. Also, Mr. Stevens feels that WAML will be getting requests for reprints of the IB for many years, and that we should reprint the magazine now instead of having someone else do it.

Mr. Fox then called for a report from John Fetros on the manual on maps in historical collections. Mr. Fetros began by explaining that the Conference of California Historical Societies, in the person of Mrs. Johnson, asked for something to assist people in historical societies in handling their maps. Mr. Fetros was made coordinator, and by the end of January, 1973, the manual had been put together and revised by Mr. Fetros, Mr. Fox, and Mr. Stevens. The manual is now with Mrs. Johnson, who is getting it copyrighted and printed. The author will be the Western Association of Map Libraries, as so many members of WAML worked on it. The final product should be out by the beginning of this summer. Mrs. Johnson will provide a copy of the manual to each person who contributed to it. Mr. Stevens will announce its publication in the Information Bulletin. Mr. Fox asked that a few copies be brought to the next meeting so that members may look it over.

Mr. Stevens changed the subject to note that the Sanborn cartobibliography asks readers to send in information regarding their own holdings of Sanborn maps to Mr. Stevens, in an attempt to make a union list of Sanborn maps.

Mr. Fox noted that Bess Rivero had met with little success in forming a carpool from southern California for this convention. He then asked for a report from the nominating committee, which is composed of Bess Rivero, Gail Neddermeyer and Hart Phinney. Ms. Neddermeyer then gave a report and accepted recommendations on nominations from the floor. She stated that she and Hart had discussed the matter, but Bess Rivero was out of town on personal leave, and therefore the nominating committee had not yet asked anyone. Mr. Fox asked if there were any feelings about getting persons from specific geographical areas, to which there was no response. Ms. Larsgaard recommended Ms. Neddermeyer for vice president.

Mr. Ottesen then said that he became vice president "through the back door", was out of contact with many of the members because of his geographical location, and also had little contact with maps. He therefore recommended Brian Philips as president-elect. Mr. Philips refused the recommendation on grounds of his geographical location (British Columbia).

A question from the floor was, could WAML alternate meeting places? Mr. Stevens repeated a system he had proposed some years earlier, with the meetings going from the north to central California to southern California to central California to the north, because most of WAML membership is in central Cali-
The question of how many meetings a year was again brought up, and Mr. Fox suggested that it be discussed after the coffee break, which went from 3:10 to 3:35 p.m.

Mr. Fox reopened the meeting by stating that the executive committee would meet from 4:00 to 5:00 p.m. The question of frequency and place of meetings, and invitations to host the next WAML meeting were then discussed. Mr. Fox suggested that the next WAML meeting be held in southern California, in the San Diego or Riverside-Redlands area. Ms. Neddermeyer asked how long the meeting should be. A two to three day meeting was suggested by a few persons; another suggestion was that there be one three day meeting for everyone, and one one day meeting for each geographical area. Anna Chiong, University of Washington, said that there should not be too long a gap between meetings. Ms. Neddermeyer felt that if there were two meetings a year, more people might be able to attend. Ms. Chiong asked if WAML had a map of the locations of WAML members. Sue Trevitt volunteered to make up such a map. Mr. Fox then asked for a straw vote on frequency of meetings. 19 voted for two meetings a year, and 10 voted for one meeting a year. The next item to be voted on was the length of the meetings; a three day meeting allows for flexibility in programming. Mr. Fox asked for a straw vote on number of days per meeting. It was unanimous that at least one of the two annual meetings be three days long. 19 voted for a second meeting two days long, and 4 voted for a second meeting one day long.

Mr. Fox then brought up the tentative time for the next meeting, and suggested October, 1973. Ms. Neddermeyer, who is located in Riverside, mentioned that papers from the members of WAML will be needed to fill up meeting time. Ms. Al-Hazzam requested seminars on given topics at meetings, and Bob Krieger suggested a festschrift, working out an agenda for a special program on the bicentennial of the U.S. (1976).

Mr. Stevens then made an appeal for material for the Information Bulletin; some persons who had delivered papers at the present meeting had handed a copy of their papers to him, and he requested that the others would mail their papers in. Mr. Stevens also requested that people send him bibliographic citations of new maps for the West, for example, maps published as part of city or regional plans, that might be either relatively inexpensive or free, and not seen elsewhere.

Mr. Petros mentioned that Library Literature has started indexing the Information Bulletin.

Mr. Fox asked that those Pacific Northwest map librarians who had given papers be sure to include their cataloging and classification systems in their papers. Mr. Stevens hastened to add that he welcomed finished photo-ready material, and asked that such photo-ready material not have page numbers typed on the pages.

Mr. Fox then came to the last announcements, asking for volunteers to be official WAML delegates to various library conventions. Gail Neddermeyer offered to be
WAML's delegate to the American Library Association convention in Las Vegas. There were no responses to representation at the Special Libraries Association convention in Pittsburgh. Ms. Larsgaard offered to be the official WAML delegate to the International Federation of Library Associations's convention in Grenoble in August. Francis Woodward will be attending an International Cartography Convention in Warsaw in September. Anna Chiong will be attending an Association of American Geographers convention in September, 1974.

Mr. Fox expressed WAML's thanks to Mr. Otness and his wife and to Ed Thatcher and his wife for hospitality shown. The meeting was adjourned at 4:10 p.m.

MARY LARSGAARD

Attendance

WAML Meeting -- Ashland, Or. March 29 - 30 - 31, 1973

GUESTS

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Ronald G. Macdonald Simon Fraser University

CALIFORNIA

Mrs. David Lundquist Davis

(Northern)

Mrs. Stanley Stevens Santa Cruz

(Southern)

Mr. Christopher Hocber Santa Monica

IDAHO

Mrs. Don Haacke Boise

OREGON

Norman D. Alexander Southern Oregon College Library

Geraldine Callahan Oregon State University


Lois Holmes Portland State University

Dr. Arthur Kreisman Dean, Arts & Sciences, So. Or. College

Richard E. Moore Southern Oregon College Library

Mrs. Harold Otness Ashland

Vincent Penta University of Oregon

Christopher L. Salter Geography Department, Univ. of Oregon

Mrs. Ed Thatcher Eugene

Al Urechhart Chairman, Geog. Dept., Univ. Oregon
### Attendance

WAML Meeting — Ashland, Or. March 29-30-31, 1973

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<td>Elizabeth Al-Hazzam Arizona State University</td>
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<th>BRITISH COLUMBIA</th>
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<td>Brian Phillips Simon Fraser University</td>
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<td>Maureen Wilson University of British Columbia</td>
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<td>Frances Woodward University of British Columbia</td>
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<th>CALIFORNIA (Northern)</th>
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<td>Sheila Dowd University of California, Berkeley</td>
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<td>LaVonne Jacobsen San Francisco State University</td>
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<td>C. R. Krieger California Division of Highways</td>
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<td>Beatrice Lukens University of California, Berkeley</td>
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<td>David Lundquist University of California, Davis</td>
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<td>Paul R. Martinez-Perry San Jose State University</td>
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<td>Jerome B. Munday Stanford University</td>
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<td>Stanley Stevens University of California, Santa Cruz</td>
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<td>Karyl Tonge Stanford University</td>
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<td>Herbert S. Fox Fresno State University</td>
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<td>Dorothy Mewshaw Los Angeles (City) Public Library</td>
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<td>Gail Meddermeyer University of California, Riverside</td>
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<td>David Schacht Oregon State University</td>
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<td>Sue Trevitt University of Oregon</td>
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<td>Mary Larsgaard Central Washington State College</td>
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<td>Patricia Simpson Western Washington State College</td>
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At 11:35 a.m., Thursday, March 29, the executive committee meeting was called to order by Herbert Fox, president. He asked Harold Otness, vice president and host, to introduce Arthur Kreisman, Dean of Arts and Sciences at SOC, who would welcome WAML to the college that afternoon. Mr. Otness said that he was figuring on about half an hour for preliminaries, and then having individuals talk about their libraries; some of these latter were not firm commitments. He suggested that Mr. Hubbard's talk be moved to Friday, because of lack of time, and emphasized that the meeting that Thursday had to adjourn by 4:30 p.m. if post-meeting events were to go as planned.

Mr. Fox then quickly ran over the Friday morning schedule: Lee Hubbard, then Elizabeth Al-Hazzam on a computerized operation. Mr. Otness carried on with the schedule: lunch in the union; one of the geographers speaking in the morning instead of the afternoon; perhaps wine and dinner afterward on Friday; and on Saturday the Jacksonville museum, which would be an optional event.

Mr. Stevens, editor of the Information Bulletin and WAML's treasurer, asked if the speakers were going to write up their speeches. Mr. Fox asked if a tape-recorder might take care of this; Mr. Stevens said that transcribing was a lot of trouble, and why not just say that we would appreciate having writeups. Mr. Otness said that he and Ed Thatcher, helper to the host and past president of WAML, would introduce the geographers.

Mr. Fox then went on to the items of business: the constitution (Mr. Thatcher is suggesting that WAML have a category for student members); report on the Sanborn cartobibliography (Mr. Stevens says that it is not yet completed); comments on the Information Bulletin by Mr. Stevens (possibility of increasing subscription rate and leaving membership as is); John Fetros on the manual for maps in historical libraries (manual should be at printers by now); report from nominating committee, which was appointed three weeks ago, in which Hart Phinney replaced Mr. Rothenburger (Mr. Fox asked if it were possible for the nominating committee to receive recommendations from the floor, to which Mr. Stevens replied that there was nothing in the bylaws that said this could not be done); WAML representation at conventions this summer—ALA, SLA; and time and place of next meeting, perhaps this year instead of next (Mr. Fox suggested that the possibility of having another meeting this year be brought up on Thursday and voted on Friday). The executive committee meeting was adjourned at noon.

On March 30, at 8:00 a.m., the executive committee meeting was called to order by Mr. Fox. The first item of business was constitutional revision, new bylaws written by Mr. Stevens. Mr. Fox felt that the first bylaw, involving the use of principal region to determine voting membership, did not solve the
problem; those who live within the principal region and don't attend meetings should not have a vote. Therefore, Mr. Fox suggested abolition of geographical area as determining voting rights, and instead having voting members be anyone who has attended the last three meetings. Both Ms. Larsgaard, secretary, and Mr. Stevens immediately brought up the problem of the extra bookkeeping involved. Mr. Fox said that all we need do was keep the last three registration sheets and check for attendance. Mr. Thatcher then asked if the executive committee might want to abolish the principal region idea; Mrs. Larsgaard, Mr. Stevens, and Mr. Fox voted yes. It was first suggested that a change be made from "one (meeting) of the last three meetings" to "one (meeting) in the last two years." The final decision as to phrasing of bylaw 4 was: The right to vote is extended to those members who have attended one meeting in the current and previous fiscal years. Its former wording was: The following Provinces of Canada and States of the United States shall comprise the Principal Region for membership purposes: Alberta, British Columbia, Alaska, Arizona, California, Hawaii, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Washington.

Next was bylaw 2 which dealt with the fiscal year extending from July 1 through June 30. (For a full text of the Bylaws, both before and after revision, please see p. ) This has actually been in effect but not stated, and is a convenient fiscal year. By vote of the committee, bylaw 2 stood as read.

Next to be discussed was bylaw 3, Officers. Mr. Fox asked if there were anything in the bylaws as to what constituted a member in good standing. Mr. Stevens said that a paid-up member was a member in good standing, and that this was implied in Article III, section 2, of the Constitution. Therefore, in part 3.A., Eligibility for more than one term, the phrase "which requires payment of all dues and assessments to keep in good standing" should be struck as unnecessary. Article IV, section 3 of the Constitution says that the term of officers shall be for one year; Mr. Fox asked if there were any maximum number of terms, and Mr. Stevens said there were not. In part 3.B., because of bylaw 1 having Principal Region deleted, "Principal" and "in good standing" were deleted from, "The Executive Committee shall fill any vacancy by appointment of any Principal Member in good standing."

Bylaw 4, Membership Categories, was next to be discussed. Here "Principal Members" was changed to "Individual Members" and the definition was changed from, "Principal Members are those persons residing within the Principal Region as defined in Bylaw 1," to "Individual members are those persons defined in Article 3." In section 4.A.1.b., part 2., "The right to vote on all matters put to the Principal Membership for decision," was struck. Also in section 4.A.1.b., part 4., renumbered as 3. because of 2. being deleted, had "mail ballots" deleted from the sentence, "Automatic receipt of the Information Bulletin, announcement of meeting of WAML, mail ballots, and notification of all matters decided by the Executive Committee." Section 4.A.2., Associate Members (those persons residing outside of the Principal Region), was stricken because of bylaw 1 being changed, and attendance at meetings, rather than Principal Region residency, determining voting rights.
Mr. Stevens then brought up the question of dues. IB will come out by means of offset next year, a more expensive process than is presently being used; he suggested that the dues continue to be five dollars per year, and see whether or not the dues need be raised next year, after we see how expenses are going.

In regard to student membership, it was felt that WAML dues were already low, and that WAML would not want to give what might be interpreted as second-class membership.

Section 4.A.3., Lifetime Individual Members, now section 4.A.2. because of Section 4.A.2., Associate Members, having been eliminated, was suggested by Mr. Stevens to replace Supporting Members (dues: one hundred dollars per year), due to the fact that there have never been any supporting members and it seems to be a meaningless clause. The Lifetime Individual Member would pay two hundred dollars in one single payment, and in return would receive one copy of all WAML publications. In a., "Definition: This category is open to Individuals only, regardless of place of residence," the phrase, "regardless of place of residence" was deleted. In d., "Principal Membership" was changed to "Individual Membership."

Section 4.A.4., Commercial or Educational Institutional Members, changed to Section 4.A.3. because of Section 4.A.2. being deleted, was immediately changed to "Institutional Members." In a., Definition, the change was from, "Institutional Members are those commercial firms or educational organizations located within or outside of the Principal Region," to, "Institutional Members are commerical firms or educational organizations." In b., Rights of Participation, the sentence, "The official representative has all privileges of individual membership except the right to hold office," was added. Mr. Stevens stated, and others agreed, that if an individual has enough stake in the organization, he will pay dues. All members agreed that for their twenty-five dollar dues the institutional members should receive both the IB and Occasional Papers.

Mr. Stevens then explained bylaw 5, Publications. There was some question, both from Mr. Fox and Ms. Larsgaard, concerning having the treasurer receive payment for subscriptions and other sales of the IB and Occasional Papers; at present, the editor and the treasurer are one and the same, but in the future this might not be true, and it might make more sense for the editor to receive payments for the IB. Mr. Stevens felt that the treasurer and the editor will always have to work together closely, and that it was part of the treasurer's duty to receive all monies, while the editor was more involved in the actual production of publications, not their sale; also, he felt that the editor-treasurer arrangement was loose enough so that things could be worked out.

Mr. Stevens then explained his reasoning for having sections 5.D., Publications Advisory Committee. He felt that WAML needs additional input into what goes into the IB; also, this committee might train people for future editorship of the IB, discuss exchange arrangements, and essentially be a financial control review
committee. Section 5.D. was approved by the executive committee. In section 5.E., Editor of Publications, a question was asked regarding 5.E.2., "The Executive Committee may grant an honorarium to the Editor." Mr. Fox wanted to know if a time period needed to be indicated; Mr. Stevens said no, because then it becomes a salary, not an honorarium. Section 5.E.3., "The shall report to the Executive Committee at the close of the fiscal year on the income and expenses for all publications, the number of copies on hand, and the need to reprint portions of the publications," is essentially protection for the executive committee; the editor and treasurer may not withhold information. It was decided to transfer all of Section 5.E.3. to Section 5. B., making it Section 5.B.2. This completed discussion of the Bylaws. After some discussion, it was decided to read the Bylaws during the business meeting, explain them, and ask for comment, and then to mail them out to be voted on with the nomination ballots in the late spring. The meeting was adjourned at 9:25 a.m.

On March 30, at 4:38 p.m., the executive committee held its last meeting of the convention, much to the relief of all concerned. Mr. Fox opened the meeting by asking if there were anything about the convention that we felt needed improvement. Mr. Stevens said that the physical facilities had been a problem, as so many persons had attended; also it would have been a good idea to have more space to put duplicate maps. Close attention to physical facilities i.e., space, air conditioning, might be a good recommendation to future hosts of WAML meetings. One occasion that the executive committee felt was excellent but not long enough was the wine-tasting party, which was a valuable occasion for social interchange, and quite enjoyable besides.

Mr. Fox then asked for opinions on the next meeting's location. So far, Gall Neddermeyer of Riverside has volunteered to check things out at her institution and see if she might host. Mr. Fox suggested, and the rest of the committee agreed, that October, 1973, would be a good date. Next Mr. Fox asked for suggestions for program. Mr. Stevens said that an interchange of information and problems on acquisitions would be a good idea, perhaps a seminar on acquisitions, as suggested by Elizabeth Al-Hazzam. Mr. Fox suggested that all attendees be encouraged to mention their prize acquisitions.

Mr. Stevens said that he will finalize the Bylaws, and send Ms. Larsgaard a copy, so that it can be sent out with the nomination slips.

Mr. Stevens then brought up the next point of business, the price of the Occasional paper, the Sanborn cartobibliography. Cost per publication, including containers and postage will be from $1.50 to $1.75; the total expenditure for printing will be about $1100. Some money should be devoted to advertising, so the total cost will probably be about $1200. Mr. Stevens requested suggestions as to a minimum sales figure. He felt that WAML might consider publishing one Occasional paper per year, and therefore, would need to recoup expenditures in a reasonable length of time. Mr. Stevens would like someone else to do promotion and take care of reviewing problems. One problem with the publishing of the paper has been that when an 8 1/2" x 11" sheet of paper is photographically reduced, there is more space at the bottom of the result than had
been anticipated. After much discussion of a possible price, four dollars per publication was tentatively agreed upon.

Mr. Fox then reminded the secretary that two notes of thanks were to be sent, one to Mrs. Otness and one to Dr. Kreisman. The meeting was adjourned at 5:15 p.m.

MARY LARSGAARD

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**1973/74 WAML Nominating Committee Report**

In accordance with the By-Laws of the WAML, the Nominating Committee submits the following slate of officers for 1973/74:

- President: Beatrice Lukens (UC Berkeley)
- President-Elect: Gail Neddermeyer (UC Riverside)
- Secretary: Sue Trevitt (U. of Oregon)
- Treasurer: Stanley Stevens (UC Santa Cruz)

Respectfully submitted,
Gail Neddermeyer, Chairperson
Hartley Phinney

Secretary Mary Larsgaard has mailed ballot to all Members. The results of the Election will be announced in the Information Bulletin.

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**Next WAML Meeting Announced**

Members of WAML - please take notice of the preliminary plans for the WAML Fall Meeting:

Gail Neddermeyer, Government Documents Librarian, University Library, University of California at Riverside, has agreed to host the Fall Meeting on the UC Riverside campus.

The tentative time period is the last two weeks in October. Subsequent information will be mailed to all Members residing in the Principal Region. Any other reader of the Information Bulletin may obtain details of the meeting from Ms. Neddermeyer.

PLEASE SAVE THE DATES, PLAN TO ATTEND WAML.
Institutional Members

Arizona State University, Tempe, University Library, Tempe, AZ 85281
Boise State College, Library, Boise, ID 83707
California State University, Northridge. Geography Dept., Northridge, CA 91324
California, Univ. of. Berkeley. University Library. Berkeley, CA 94720
Kentucky, Univ. of. University Library. Lexington, KY 40506
Oregon Historical Society. Portland, OR 97205
Oregon, Univ. of. University Library. Eugene, OR 97403
Portland, Library Association of. Portland, OR 97205
Portland State University. University Library. Portland, OR 97207
Washington State University. University Library. Pullman, WA 99163

Exchange Members

Geoscience Information Society. c/o Robert McAfee, Jr., Washington, D.C. 20036
Library Literature. c/o H. W. Wilson Co., Bronx, NY 10452
Society of University Cartographers. c/o Terry Garfield, Leicester, England

Subscriptions

American Geographical Society. New York, NY 10032
Arizona, Univ. University Library. Tucson, AZ 85721
Dr. John A. Bradley Alexandria, VA 22305
Brigham Young University. Clark Library. Provo, UT 84601
Calgary, Univ. University Library. Calgary, T2N 1N4, Alberta.
California State Library. Sacramento, CA 95809
California State University, Fresno. University Library. Fresno, CA 93710
California State University, Fullerton. University Library. Fullerton 92634
California State University, Long Beach. Univ. Library. Long Beach, CA 90840
California State University, San Jose. University Library. San Jose, CA 95192
California, Univ. Davis. University Library. Davis, CA 95616
California, Univ. Los Angeles. University Research Libr. Los Angeles, CA 90024
California, Univ. San Diego. University Library. La Jolla, CA 92037
California, Univ. Santa Barbara. University Library. Santa Barbara, CA 93106
Cincinnati and Hamilton County, Public Library. Cincinnati, OH 45202
Colorado State University. University Libraries. Fort Collins, CO 80521
Ralph E. Ehrenberg National Archives & Records Service. Washington, DC 20408
Patricia H. Foley Madison, WI 53703
Free Library of Philadelphia Philadelphia, PA 19103
Edward J. Hall Jr. Albany, NY 12206
Idaho, Univ. University Library. Moscow, ID 83843
Illinois State University. Milner Library, Map Room. Normal, IL 61761
Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Univ. University Library. Urbana, IL 61801
Indiana University. Dept. of Geography. Bloomington, IN 47401
Iowa, Univ. University Libraries. Iowa City, IA 52242
Laval, Univ. Bibliotheque Generale. Quebec 10, P.Q.
Sharon Marsh Bristol, WI 53104
Michigan, Univ. Map Room. Ann Arbor, MI 48104
Doris P. Miller Garden City, NY 11530
Minnesota, Univ. University Libraries. Minneapolis, MN 55455
Nevada State Library. Carson City, NV 89701
New York Public Library. Map Division. New York, NY 10017
Northern Iowa, Univ. University Library. Cedar Falls, IA 50613
Ontario, Univ. of Western. General Library. London 72, Ontario
Oregon State University. University Library. Corvallis, OR 97331
Ottawa, Univ. Central Library. Map Library. Ottawa, KIN 6N5, Ontario
San Francisco Public Library. San Francisco, CA 94102
Santa Clara, Univ. Orradre Library. Santa Clara, CA 95053
Singapore National Library. Singapore 6
Southern Illinois University. Morris Library. Carbondale, IL 62901
Southern Oregon College. Library. Ashland, OR 97520
Texas A & M University. University Library. College Station, TX 77843
Texas, Univ. University Library. Austin, TX 78712
Toronto, Univ. University Library. Toronto 181, Ontario
Trent University. University Library. Peterborough, Ontario
Mal Treude Map Librarian, Map Division, Univ. of Minnesota. Minneapolis, MN 55455
Vancouver Public Library. Vancouver 1, British Columbia
Victoria, State Library of. Melbourne, Victoria, Australia
Waterloo, Univ. Environmental Studies Library. Waterloo, Ontario
Western Illinois University. Geography Dept., Map Library. Macomb, IL 61455
Western Michigan University. University Library. Kalamazoo, MI 49001
Wisconsin, Univ. Geology Library. Madison, WI 53706
Wisconsin State Historical Society. Madison, WI 53706
Bill M. Woods East Northport, NY 11731
York University. University Libraries. Downsview, Ontario

Individual Members

Al-Hazzam, Elizabeth. Hayden Library, Arizona State Univ., Tempe, AZ 85281
Ansari, Mary. Mines Library, University Library, Univ. Nevada. Reno, NV 89507
Bahre, Stephen. Map Collection, Univ. Library, Univ. Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721
Bergen, John V. Geography & Map Lib., Western Illinois Univ., Macomb, IL 61455
Blakeley, Mary Lloyd. Tucson, AZ 85719
Blustein, Anna F. University Research Library, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA 90024
Boswell, Roy V. Gilroy, CA 95020
Bryan, Edwin H. Bernice P. Bishop Museum. Honolulu, HI 96818
Butcher, Karyle. Santa Barbara, CA 93103
Carew, Pauline. Dept. of Geography, Clark Univ. Worcester, MA 01610
Catlin, Dianne E. Sacramento, CA 95831
Cattlin, Wesley R. Sacramento, CA 95831
Chappell, Barbara. Geology Library, University of Texas, Austin, TX 78712
Chiong, Anna. Geography & Map Library, Univ. of Washington, Seattle, WA 98105
Christy, Barbara. University Library, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.
Coll, John P. Berkeley, CA 94705
Colombo, Albert A. Geography Dept. San Diego State Univ. San Diego, CA 92115
Cordts, Gertrude. Oakland Public Library. Oakland, CA 94612
Dalphin, George R. Technical Library, Sandia Lab. Albuquerque, NM 87115
Derving, Mary Lou. University Map Collection. Univ. of Alberta. Edmonton, Al.
Fay, C. Bradley. Dept. Geography, McGill University. Montreal, Quebec
Feldman, Marianne L. Portland, OR 97221
Fetres, John. San Francisco Public Library. San Francisco, CA 94102
Fortney, Mary. Evanston, IL 60201
Fox, Herbert S. Fresno, CA 93727
Galneder, Mary. Map Library, Univ. of Wisconsin. Madison, WI 53706
Gardner-Smith, Barry. Scripps Institution of Oceanography Library, La Jolla, CA.
Garrabrant, William A. Blacksburg, VA 24060
Glenn, Donna M. Monterey, CA 93940
Gorby, Azelea. Natural History Museum. San Diego, CA 92112
Greer, Arlene N. Greeley, CO 80631
Haacke, Don P. Meridian, ID 83642
Hagen, Carlos B. Map Library, Univ. Calif., Los Angeles, CA 90024
Hartman, Ruth D. Bouillon Library, Central Washington State Coll; Ellensburg, WA.
Henry, Marjorie R. History Dept., Seattle Public Library, Seattle, WA 98104
Hoeber, Mary. Santa Monica, CA 90403
Hubbard, Lee L. Seattle, WA 98105
Hunt, William S. Arcata, CA 95521
Idler, Basil T. Kailua, HI 96734
Jacobsen, LaVonne. University Library. San Francisco State Univ; San Francisco.
Jewell, John H. Fresno County Free Library. Fresno, CA 93721
Johnson, Medora. San Joaquin County Historical Society. Lodi, CA 95240
Johnson, Noel W. Naval Postgraduate School Library. Monterey, CA 93940
Krieger, C. R. Cartographic Unit, Calif. Div. of Highways. Sacramento, CA 95807
Lamprecht, Sandra J. Los Angeles, CA 90045
Landau, Charles. Univ. Library, Sacramento State University, Sacramento, CA 95819
Lukens, Beatrice L. Earth Sciences Library, Univ. Calif., Berkeley, CA 94720
Lundquist, David A. University Library, Univ. Calif., Davis, CA 95616
McClure, Sharon. Univ. Library, Univ. Calif. at San Diego, La Jolla, CA 92037
Marshburn, Margaret. Library, Standard Oil Co. of Calif., San Francisco, CA.
Martinez-Perry, Paul R. Oakland, CA 94619
Mewshaw, Dorothy R. History Dept., Los Angeles Public Library, Los Angeles, CA.
Minton, James O. Lexington, KY 40502
Munday, Jerome. University Library, San Jose State Univ., San Jose, CA 95192
Murphy, Mary. McLean, VA 22101
Neddermeyer, Gail N. Univ. Library. Univ. Calif. Riverside, CA 92507
Otness, Harold M. Library, Southern Oregon College, Ashland, OR 97520
Phillips, Brian F. University Library, Simon Fraser Univ., Burnaby, Brit. Col.
Phinney, Hartley K. Chevron Oil Field Research Company. La Habra, CA 90631
Powell, Chuck. Pasadena, CA 91105
Powell, Virginia. Sherman Oaks, CA 91403
Reddout, Lynda. College Station, TX 77840
Rivero, Elizabeth M. Irvine Map Lib., Univ. of Redlands, Redlands, CA 92373
Sanders, William. San Mateo, CA 94401
Scannell, Karen. San Francisco, CA 94121
Schacht, David W. Corvallis, OR 97330
Schell, Mary. Government Pub., California State Library, Sacramento, CA 95809
Scholz, Mary. Santa Clara, CA 95050
Simpson, Patricia Mayo. Geography Dept., Western Wash. St. Coll; Bellingham, WA.
Singh, Jaswant. Ontonagon, MI 49953
Smith, Byron L. North Hollywood, CA 91601
Stevens, Stanley D. University Library, Univ. Calif., Santa Cruz, CA 95064
Stout, Paul W. Riverside, CA 92507
Straight, L. S. New York, NY 10016
Thatcher, Edward P. Map Room, University of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403
Thompson, Allen J. Map Centre, San Diego, CA 92104
Townley, John M. Nevada Historical Society, Reno, NV 89504
Trevitt, Susan. Eugene, OR 97401
Turner, Margaret C. Glide, OR 97443
Wai, Lily. Social Science Library, University of Idaho. Moscow, ID 83843
Watson, Elizabeth A. Minerals Exploration Co. Los Angeles, CA 90054
Whyte, Fredrica H. Long Beach, CA 90807
Wilson, Maureen F. Map Division, Univ. Library, Univ. Brit. Col; Vancouver, BC
Wong, Joey S. Maps & Surv. Br; Water Resources Dept; Sacramento, CA 95814
Woodruff, Evelyn. San Jose, CA 95112

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The Editor respects your Right to Privacy. The Editor is willing to place any name into an Anonymous category, if there is any Member or Subscriber who does not want his/her name published in future Rosters. Please notify the Editor if you wish this service.

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**MEMBERSHIP GROWTH**

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**CORRECTION**

The March 1973 Information Bulletin [Vol. 4, #2] contains an article by Gail N. Neddermeyer entitled: "Cataloging of a Map Collection"; the following sentence was lost in photoreproduction: "The final examples illustrate two other cataloging methods that...." Please add the sentence to the top of p. 22.
Letter to the Editor*

by

Patricia Alonso
Map Librarian
The State Library of Victoria
Melbourne, Australia

Dear Editor,

Mr. Fox is to be congratulated on such a lucid, interesting, and well-reasoned discussion of his map library documentation systems. May I note that including subject in the main heading serves university map catalogue users well, but subject is an unnecessary, indeed confusing, addition to an area plus date heading in a map catalogue intended for general users.

Not to boast, but to show what experience my opinion is founded, let me say that I have worked as mapkeeper at the American Geographical Society, the University of Melbourne Library, and the State Library of Victoria. Each used main and subject entries (subject, area, date or series scale). One had a classified area catalog, plus separate subject and author/title catalogs in the Map Room and an alphabetical (LC area headings) area catalog near the book catalog. The other two had dictionary catalogs.

In the library using area-subject-date main entry, users seeking maps on clearly defined themes checked the relevant subject headings first, rather than plough through the area subdivided by subject subdivided by date cards. When no map was listed under the subject, the user wanted next to know what are the latest maps on any theme available for the area. He could then at least orientate himself by these maps, or make a rough tracing and plot his required theme, etc. The area-subject-date main entry system made him search every subject subdivision for latest date in order to identify the most recent maps.

In the libraries using area-date main headings plus subject entries for thematic maps, this process flows much more quickly and efficiently. Staff from other sections of the libraries also seem to me to prefer the simpler area-date heading to the area-subject-date heading. Often they seek the latest map to locate a city or main road, both data readily available on geology, soil, population, or isogonic maps of a particular area. The point is, that while subject access points are undoubtedly needed, area and date headings in chronological order, undisturbed by subject sub-headings, serve most general users better. Subject headings give adequate subject access.

As long as the map catalog in a university library is used by lecturers or students of a particular discipline wanting specific thematic maps on areas the mapkeeper knew he had to cover, the system Mr. Fox describes serves well. There are, in fact, two ways to find a map on a particular theme: main or subject entry. However, in the long term is it probable that the university library may serve general users, or become part of an interlibrary map system? Will users start to need maps of areas the mapkeeper could not know he had to acquire? Often, he will have free maps on diverse themes that were contributed, or he noted in a gratis list in the literature (Geological Surveys will sometimes send their maps for free when the same countries' Topographic Surveys

refuse). For Ghana, for instance, he may have a 1950 soil and a 1970 population map, but no general map. Why confuse the user with cards in the sequence Ghana-Population distribution 1970 and Ghana-Soils 1950? The fact that the map is a soil or population map will appear in the descriptive cataloguing anyway. Why duplicate the heading information in Soils-Ghana 1950 and Population distribution - Ghana 1970? (Leaving subject out of the area heading saves typing, too, as well as reading, filing etc.)

In the event of having to convert the map card catalogue to MARC format, adding subject to the area heading would be no problem, as a simple subroutine could extract subject from the code in the call number or from the subject added entry tracing. Moreover, map libraries using MARC may decide to suppress the subject qualifier to area headings anyway.

Comments from other mapkeepers on this question would be most beneficial. My acknowledgement goes to the Map Curator of the American Geographical Society, Dr. Roman Drazniowsky, who first drew my attention to this problem and sketched the solution I have developed here.

Yours truly,

[signed] Patricia Alonso

(Mrs.) P. A. G. Alonso,
Map Librarian.

MARC-Map Records Now Available

The Card Division of the Library of Congress has announced that the distribution of MARC cataloguing data for map records is available. Records will be distributed on a monthly basis, and the cost of the subscription service is $400 per year. The initial subscription year for MARC map records will cover the period from April 1973 through March 1974. The first MARC Map tape, which was available in April, contains all records from January 1973. The subsequent tapes will contain approximately 350 new or corrected map records input during the previous month.

A map test tape, containing approximately 200 records, is available for purchase for $20. Regular subscription tapes and test tapes will be available in either 7-track (556 cpi) or 9-track (800 cpi) mini-reels. MARC Map subscribers and purchasers of test tapes will receive a copy of MAPS: A MARC FORMAT, which describes the record format and data fields, specifications for the tape format and character set (ASCII 6-bit or 8-bit codes), and code lists for language, country of publication, and publisher.

Inquiries should be addressed to Paul E. Edlund, Chief, Card Division, Library of Congress, Bldg. 159, Navy Yard Annex, Washington, DC 20541. Those who already have accounts with the Card Division may charge their subscriptions to their account.

WILKES CHARTS OF NORTHWEST AMERICA

The National Ocean Survey, Rockville, Maryland, is now offering reproductions of 26 copperplate engravings of marine charts of the Pacific Northwest executed as part of the United States Exploring Expedition conducted by Admiral Charles Wilkes, U.S.N., from 1838 to 1842. The Wilkes engravings are dated 1841 which was several years before the nautical chart engraving program of the U.S. Coast Survey had reached a fully productive stage.
The Wilkes surveys of the coast of the Oregon Territory and California are reflected in these copper engravings, which show evidence of great skill. The art of copperplate engraving as practiced later by the famed James McNeill Whistler and others of the Coast Survey was learned from the experiences of those who engraved the Wilkes charts, because, as the National Ocean Survey points out, these charts are among the earliest found in their archives.

The collection comprises an interesting map of the Oregon Territory, seven charts of the Columbia River, charts of the Sacramento River, and San Francisco and San Pablo Bays. Areas such as Grays Harbor, Strait of Juan de Fuca, Admiralty Inlet, Port Discovery, and detailed charts of ports, harbors, and inlets are included.

Litho-print copies are available at 75¢ each. Orders may be sent to the National Ocean Survey, Distribution Division (C44), Riverdale, Maryland 20840, with a check to cover cost, made payable to NOS, Department of Commerce.

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<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Pacific Ocean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>135</td>
<td>Map of Oregon Territory</td>
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<tr>
<td>136</td>
<td>Mouth of Columbia River</td>
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<tr>
<td>137</td>
<td>Columbia River, Astoria to Katalamet</td>
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<tr>
<td>138</td>
<td>Columbia River, Sheet # 3</td>
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<td>139</td>
<td>Columbia River, Sheet # 4</td>
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<td>141</td>
<td>Columbia River, Sheet # 6</td>
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<td>143</td>
<td>Grays Harbor, Oregon Territory</td>
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<td>144</td>
<td>Straits of Juan de Fuca</td>
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<td>145</td>
<td>Archipelago of Arro, Gulf of Georgia</td>
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<td>146</td>
<td>Admiralty Inlet</td>
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<tr>
<td>147</td>
<td>Puget Sound</td>
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<td>148</td>
<td>Port Discovery, St. Juan Harbor, Scarborough Harbor</td>
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<td>New Dungeness Roads</td>
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<td>Harbors in Admiralty Inlet</td>
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<td>151</td>
<td>Port Ludlow and Port Gamble</td>
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<td>152</td>
<td>Colse Harbor and Saguamish Harbor</td>
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<td>153</td>
<td>Scabock Harbor, Hooetzen Harbor, Tzu-sa-ted Cove</td>
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<td>154</td>
<td>Case Inlet and Carrs Inlet</td>
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<td>155</td>
<td>The Narrows, Puget Sound</td>
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<tr>
<td>156</td>
<td>Ports Orchard and Madison</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>157</td>
<td>Port Gardner, Apple Cove, Port Susan, Pilot Cove</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>158</td>
<td>Deception Passage, Penns Cove, Holmes Harbor</td>
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<tr>
<td>159</td>
<td>Anchorage at Port Roberts, Draytons Cove, Birch Bay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>160</td>
<td>Strawberry Bay, Elliott Bay, Hornet Harbor, Argus Bay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>161</td>
<td>Sacramento River, San Pablo Bay, with San Francisco Harbor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The latest catalog of Historic Urban Plans [Box 276, Ithaca, NY 14850] lists the following new reproductions: Portland, 1858; Oregon City, 1858; Salem, 1858; Salt Lake City, 1867; Sacramento, 1849; Los Angeles, 1857; Monterey, 1842. [1973 Spring Supplement catalog]
Simon Fraser University is located in Burnaby, British Columbia, a suburb of Vancouver. It opened in 1965 with a student body of 2,800 and now has an enrollment of slightly over 5,000.

The map collection is part of the Social Science Division of the library, housed on the library's fifth floor. It is cared for by a full-time Map Curator and one full-time assistant.

At present there are some 41,000 map sheets housed in 36 five-drawer horizontal map cases, 7 vertical cases, 2 five-drawer Hamilton oversize map cases, and 4 four-drawer vertical files.

Together with the maps we have some 700 atlases, 200 gazetteers, 100 carto-bibliographies, 3,000 air photos and one twenty-four inch reference globe.

The work area for processing the maps is separated from the collection area by a wall. It contains table processing space 12 feet by 6 feet and is well used; cataloguing is now over 5,000 maps a year.

There is no set budget for maps as such, for we do our purchasing under the geography account number, spending around $3,000 on maps a year. Atlases also come out of this account.

Probably the most unique feature of S.F.U. collection is the computer produced map print-out. It is updated three times a year (once a semester) with acquisition lists every two months. The cataloguing is basically L.C. "0" schedule with modifications in the subject area (basically Borgs and Lewis subjects).

At present we have four types of print-outs being produced, an alphabetical listing by area, a geographical listing by L.C. call-number, a subject print-out (up to six subjects may be used for one map). Once a year we get a print-out by date. This is arranged 0-999, 1000-1499, 1500-1699, 1700-1899, 1900-1940.

Besides these four print-outs we have the capability of producing print-outs by publisher, scale, language, projection, main entry, author, or any other fixed field on the coding sheet.

The accompanying diagram is an example of how the map entry appears in the print-out.

Although still relatively small, we are quite pleased with the progress our collection has made in its six years of existence.
Sample Map Entry and Description:

Classification number:
Main area entry
BRITISH COLUMBIA - RELIEF (BRITISH COLUMBIA RELIEF MAP)
Map title
Map scale → 1:2 MILLION, POLYCONIC. BRITISH COLUMBIA. DEPT. OF LANDS, FORESTS, AND WATER RESOURCES, VICTORIA, 1968.
Publisher of map
PROJECTIONS OF ANNUAL PRECIPITATION AND PHYSIOGRAPHIC SUBDIVISIONS AT 1:10,000,000.
Place of publication
Date of publication
Special or explanatory notes

* Maps are filed in the map cases numerically according to this class number.


______________________________

ATTENTION:

Insurance Plans & Bird's-Eye Views

Frances Woodward of the University of British Columbia Library, Special Collections Division, is compiling checklists of insurance plans and bird's-eye views of British Columbia.

Anyone with plans or views, or any information about them, is invited to get in touch with Miss Woodward.

University of British Columbia, Vancouver 8, B. C.
The map collection at Central Washington State College is located somewhat unhappily in the study-lounge area, a space approximately 21' x 20', on the second floor of the two-story college library. By "unhappily," I refer to two basic problems. One is that the map area is separated from the government documents reference desk (behind which the map librarian has her lair) by a wall; this means that patrons frequently do not ask for assistance, and therefore may not be able to find the maps and information they require; also, some of the more undesirable users tend to steal the Washington state topographic quadrangles. The second problem has to do with the similarity between eating celery and opening and closing map file drawers. None can be done quietly, and students tend to find at least the last two mentioned quite irritating when they are attempting to study. So far, we've had no complaints about the shelver who sings as she files. This means that map filing times must be chosen with circumspection; 7:30 a.m. to 8:30 a.m. is unfortunately on quiet time. Also, the rate at which the new library building is progressing (slow) and the rate at which the maps are filling up the map cases (fast) may mean that the map cases at the north end of the library will soon be acoustically repopulating the reflecting pond outside the north windows. Six new sets of map files of five drawers each are to appear sometime in the near future; placed opposite the other set of six files, they should form a slightly enclosed map area.

The collection itself is composed of about 25,500 maps, tightly packed in some areas, in ninety drawers, each drawer about 41" x 5½" x 2 ½". The map drawers are in sets of five, piled three sets high. 21,000 of the aforementioned maps are U.S. Geological Survey depository maps, in the main, topographic quadrangles; 2200 are U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey (or, if you prefer, the U.S. National Ocean Survey) nautical charts; and 2300 are non-depository maps, many of which actually had to be paid for, however much it went against the grain. Except for the USGS topo quads, which are arranged by state and within state alphabetically by quadrangle name, the maps are classified by U.S. Library of Congress, schedule G. Perched somewhat inordinately atop the oldest set of map files is a four-drawer catalog case, probably crafted contemporaneously with the Mexican-American War. The catalog cards in the case follow the format given by the Special Libraries Association, Geography and Map Division, for descriptive cataloging of maps, and are typed in house. Spreading across the top of one and a half map cases are the U.S. Board of Geographic Names' Official Standard Names Gazetteer. There are no vacant map file tops; scattered about are: a placard summarizing the LC schedule G classification system; two signs sternly warnings users not to reshelve and to please ask their friendly neighborhood librarian for assistance; all the filing that needs to be done; and an aged (as contrasted with ancient) globe.

In addition to the above mentioned maps, an assortment of folded maps—U.S. Geological Survey reologic and hydrologic series and U.S. aeronautical charts—
presently fill three five-drawer file cabinets. I have been considering moving the folded U. S. C. S. maps to a book shelf, as the darkness of the standard file cabinet drawer appears to encourage the maps to date and multiply.

Lurking in the back of the government documents area is the map processing area, composed of one large table (9' x 3') and seven double-rank book shelves, staked out by the avaricious map librarian when the government documents area received new shelving. The area is partly a map-unchurning area, partly rolled maps storage, and partly elephants' graveyard. The present president of the college participated in an IC summer map session in the early 1950's; flushed with triumph (and also from carrying a heavy load of maps), he hauled the maps back to Central, where, as nearly as I can figure out, the geography department went through them, took what they wanted, and shunted the remnants off to the college library, where the maps languished in the first floor mezzanine, an airless, windowless, stuffy room where objects that no one wants at the moment, but cannot bear to throw away, generally spend some time, until the college obtained a map librarian, me, in 1964. After ploughing through the maps, covering myself, if not with sacred honor, at least with dust and dirt, and taking out the maps that were close to being complete series or were single-sheet maps, some maps remained that I did not want to throw out, but that I also could not bring myself to catalog and classify. I have brought these maps with me, and pray that you can see your way clear to giving them a home.

When Harold Otteness asked me to talk about the CWSC map collection, he suggested discussing its dreams, desairs, and frustrations. The dreams revolve around the phrase, "When I grow up, will I be a big library?" I am presently in the somewhat embarrassing situation of having a poorer collection than the geography department, and am working at obtaining map series of the world at 1:1,000,000, the U. S. at 1:250,000, Canada at 1:500,000, and copies of National archives maps of Washington State. As for more space, theoretically I have been in a new library since September of 1972, complete with a separate map room (27' x 54') and 48 five-drawer map files. Unfortunately, things have not gone quite as planned as far as the new library is concerned, but rather as one might have feared they would. During the planning of the library, the architects believed the librarians to be blind to beauty, and the librarians thought the architects were totally impractical. Doubtless there was truth on both sides. At any rate, by the time the library went out for bids, inflation had had such an effect that the lowest bid was one million dollars over the amount of money appropriated. When I started this paper, I was going to conclude this section with, "Tune in next decade for the thrill-packed continuation of this pain-wrecked story, when we will once again ask, 'Yes, but where did the money go?' But since that time, the library has again gone out for bids, and the bid has been awarded, so, God willing, the map collection should be a new abode in early 1975. Maybe, I am at present most receptive to advice anyone may have concerning moving maps.

I classed Harold's "desairs and frustrations" as problems. Some of the map library's problems I have already discussed. Basically, they seem to divide themselves neatly (and that is the only thing they are neat about) into two sectors: 1) Money; and 2) Knowledge. To take the most obvious problem first, money buys physical objects, i.e., maps and materials, and professional, clerical, and student help (translate "filling") time. The most serious needs in this area at the moment are more filing time, more maps, and protective folders. The map budget for purchase of maps is included in the government documents budget, which is six hundred dollars per biennium. Along about October after the July 1 start-
ing point, when all the money is spent for a year, we continue to make up order cards, so that we are prepared for the last week of May, when with glazed, anxious eyes, the acquisitions people, in a complete but welcome change of tune, come crying, "We have some money we have to spend before July 1st; you wouldn't by an chance . . . ?" The same principle appears to work well with reference to student help; we do as much as we can, and then, in the last two months or so, drive our student help, indeed, almost beg them to work, trying to use up the library's excess student help monies.

Now to the other basic problem: Knowledge. Here the basic parts of the problem appear to be the basics of what maps are and how they work, and acquisitions: Dealing with the last mentioned, the old warhorse of map library problems, gets down to: What? From whom? and Where located? The U. S. Geological Survey, the Canadian Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Richard Stephenson's publications, the Geography and Map Division of the Special Libraries Association, and, in particular, WAML, have been most helpful in providing lists of map publishers and maps. Having a geology background has meant that I get along well with the geology department, but not having much geography has meant that I have had to familiarize myself with information on maps and geography, by reading, taking geography course, and asking a lot of questions.

I hope that I have given you a general idea of the Bouillon Library's Map Division, its various trials, tribulations, and good points. If by some chance you do find yourself in central Washington, please stop for a visit. The map librarian will be easily recognizable, as she will be the one with frantic look in her eyes, muttering something about a new library.

WILL GOVERNMENT WIPE ORDNANCE SURVEY OFF THE MAP?

Will Ordnance Survey [of Great Britain] maps be hived off to private industry? According to the Ramblers' Association Journal, Rucksack, the government plans to limit the Ordnance Survey, which is primarily a military set up, to surveying only. Private publishing houses given a franchise to produce the maps would almost certainly ditch the unprofitable series, such as the 2½ inch to the mile. Larger scale maps, used by surveyors and town planners, would probably still be printed, but at an inflated price. As a normal publishing venture the 1 inch to the mile series, which the OS claims is "barely economic", would probably lose much of its detail, - the Ramblers' Association fears 1 inch maps will eventually be little more than sophisticated motoring aids.

What's most surprising is the fact that a government committee, working in camera without informing any of the countryside organisations of its existence let alone seeking their opinions, reported as long ago as 1971. Even the names of the committee have been kept secret and the report will not be published says the DoE. The chances are that the Ministry of Defence has decided that the benefits it gets from OS are negligible compared to the benefits to sections of the public. So the Army would probably like to look after surveying in Salisbury Plain, a few chunks of Scotland and Northern Ireland, and leave map updating for the rest of the country to anyone who cares to take on the expense.

* reprinted from New Scientist, 8 Feb 1973.
The Oregon State University Kerr Library Map Room

by

David W. Schacht and Geraldine Callahan

The addition of two new floors on the original four-story William Jasper Kerr Library at Oregon State University was completed in the fall of 1971. While the new construction was underway, remodeling of several sections of the original interior was completed. This included expansion of the Map Room on the first floor by removing a wall to an adjoining room, thereby enlarging the facility from 2250 to about 3000 square feet. This additional space affords adequate room for our current holdings and provides work room and seating space for the patrons without the feeling of being crowded. In addition, the map room gained 700 square feet of space in an adjoining room which is currently being used for storage of aerial photographs. The Map Room is affiliated with the Science-Technology Division of the Library.

Physical Facilities

The physical facilities include (1) wooden topographic map and aerial photo-mosaic cases built to our specifications, (2) metal flat map cases in stackable five drawer sections, (3) atlas shelves, (4) war surplus map tubs - housing chiefly World War II maps published by the U.S. Army Map Service and captured enemy maps distributed by the Service, (5) vertical file cabinets, (6) two tracing tables, (7) one mirror stereoscope, (8) one pantograph, and (9) a custom built long wall-map cabinet which will accommodate maps up to approximately 40 by 60 inches in size.

Size of the Collection

The Map Room collection includes the following items; figures given are rounded:

- 84,500 maps
- 24,000 aerial photographs
- 1,500 aerial photograph index mosaics and flight line index maps
- 6,300 travel brochures
- 1,200 posters
- 950 atlases and monographs
- 2 National Geographic Society globes

118,452 Total

The figure for atlases and monographs does not include the approximately 40 atlases in the Social Sciences-Humanities Division on the second floor, nor those in the Science-Technology Division on the fifth floor, which number several dozen - mainly older atlases. A small percentage of the atlases in these two divisions duplicate holdings in the Map Room.

Resources

Oregon State University is now both a Land Grant and a Sea Grant University, the latter distinction having been accorded in 1968 with the first Sea Grant Award. The Map Room is a depository for nautical and small craft charts of the
U.S. National Ocean Survey. We have, though we are not a depository for, contour position plotting charts from the U.S. Naval Oceanographic Office. The collection also includes bathymetry charts, marine nautical charts, great circle sailing and tracking charts, and pilot charts of the U.S. Naval Oceanographic Office.

In addition to the nautical and small craft charts, the Map Room also receives on depository a number of other federal and Oregon documents. We are a complete depository for topographic and geologic series, excepting plastic relief maps, of the U.S. Geological Survey. There is a single, annual shipment from the U.S. Defense Mapping Agency Topographic Center (DMATC) of about 250 maps, mainly topographic, but including some planimetric, road, physical, political administration, and planning maps. Kerr Library is a limited depository for maps and charts of the U.S. Aeronautical Chart and Information Center. The U.S. Lake Survey sends obsolete charts of the Great Lakes and connecting waterways. We receive superseded aerial photographs of Oregon from county offices of the U.S. Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service. State of Oregon depository items include county highway and city street maps.

The bulk of the collection of 24,000 aerial photographs consists of the ASCS donations previously mentioned covering Oregon counties. These range in size from 9 by 9 inches up to 24 by 24 inches and include a variety of scales, mostly 1 inch equals 660 feet. Each superseded shipment of photographs is accompanied by a photo index mosaic. Thus far we have avoided most of the shipping charges, because the photographs are usually delivered when an official from the county happens to be visiting Corvallis on other business.

Included in the remainder of the photograph collection are pictures of the Mary's Peak area west of Corvallis. This 4,097-foot mountain in the Siuslaw National Forest is one of the highest peaks in the Oregon Coast Range. The Map Room also has photographic coverage of the Willamette River from Eugene north to Portland. The most recent photographs of Benton County, in which Corvallis is located, are purchased as soon as they become available. Coverage of McDonald State Forest bordering the north edge of Corvallis is popular among forestry students because the School of Forestry at Oregon State University conducts much of its training there.

Maps of the U.S. Forest Service are another extensively used part of the collection, not only by forestry students, but also by outdoor enthusiasts in general, because of the recreation potential of Oregon forests. There is a large assortment from all Forest Service regions, including Alaska.

Because Canada is a near neighbor, the Map Room has acquired a substantial assortment from that country, primarily maps and charts of the Geological Survey. An unsuccessful attempt was made a few years ago to obtain Canadian Government maps free on depository.

A good collection of National Geographic Society maps has been acquired through the Library's subscription to its magazine and through donations of back issues by people who just can't bear to throw them away.

Special Collections

There are several map and monograph series of special significance being
acquired. We have a collection of 5,109 Sanborn maps of Oregon municipalities. There is at least one Metager atlas of each of the Oregon counties. As noted earlier, we are collecting aerial photographic coverage of each of these counties. The library is currently accumulating all the state, Canadian provincial and world national atlases. Completion of this project will likely be delayed by budget limitations if the current financial pinch continues. The Map Library is the proud owner of several volumes of the Theatrum Orbis Terrarum facsimile series printed in Amsterdam, including works by such master cartographers as Gerard Mercator and Johann Blaeu.

Every map, atlas, cartographic text, and aerial photograph of Oregon is saved, including all superseded photos. Nothing relating to Oregon is discarded; every item is assumed to have potential use. Any discarded piece is certain to be asked for the day after it is thrown away.

Cataloging and Classification

While the Map Room is an integral part of the O.S.U. Library, only the atlases and monographs are classified, the cataloging of these items being done by the Cataloging Department from Library of Congress copy. The cards are filed in the main card catalog as well as in the Map Room catalog. All other items—sheet maps, aerial photographs, 3-dimensional maps, pamphlets—are processed in the Map Room and show only in the Map Room card catalog.

Our cataloging is similar to the Library of Congress method; that is, the main entry is author or official agency. Instead of a call number, a penciled location is written on the cards and on the piece showing the case and drawer where it is filed. The body of the card consists of author, title, place of publication, publisher, date and size. In note position are added the scale and other applicable information. Tracings conform to the Library of Congress subject heading list.

The U.S. Geological Survey topographic quadrangle sheets comprise approximately one-third of the O.S.U. Map Room holdings. A shelf list card is made for each sheet, showing the state, quadrangle name, size and date.

Storage Facilities

Folders 22½ by 18 inches in size are used to store topographic sheets. The folders are shelved in 5-foot high, front opening, wooden cases with shelves 2½ inches apart, which are located along the walls. These cases are made to order for us. The index to topographic maps for each state is filed in the front of the first volume of that state. As new sheets are received, the name and date are entered on the index map and holes are punched in the sheet. They are then inserted into the folders, and superseded sheets are removed. Lack of space prevents keeping the 7½ minute superseded sheets for any state other than Oregon. The 15, 30 and 60 minute sheets are kept for all states, and when any of these are dropped from the index, that quadrangle is entered on a separate index map. The superseded 7½ minute sheets are given to the Geography Department for use with their classes.

Sheet maps other than the topographic quadrangle series are kept in metal map cases in an area location sequence, starting with world maps and ending with our Oregon holdings. Some selected items, such as geologic map series
received in envelopes, folded ONC and WAC charts, and small craft nautical charts, are kept in vertical files. Also, some special maps such as the UNESCO series, separate national atlas sheets, and very expensive maps, are placed in paper folders and kept in a large wall case which gives more protection than the regular map cases. Kraft paper dummies are placed in the latter to direct users to these out of sequence items.

The Sanborn maps are in portfolios which were made in the library mending and are kept in a short stack near the Map Room office.

Plastic raised relief maps are stored in a wooden case with shelves designed to accommodate the 1:250,000 quadrangle series.

Aerial photo index mosaics and Benton County aerial photographs are kept in the Map Room for ready reference. They are hinged with Chartex, placed in folders, and kept in wooden cases similar to our topographic map cases. The rest of the aerial photos are stored in an area adjacent to the Map Room, but within easy retrieval distance. They have been shelved on double book stacks in the past, but are being transferred to map cases as funds become available to purchase new cases.

**Clientele Served**

The first obligation of the Map Room is to serve the faculty and students of the University. Other frequent users are representatives of various agencies of the federal government on or near the campus. These include the Siuslaw National Forest office, the Forest Research Laboratory, the Forestry Sciences Laboratory, other subdivisions of the Department of Agriculture, and various agencies of the National Environmental Research Center.

We are attempting to bring the Map Room resources to the attention of a wider clientele. Too often a patron has been overheard saying it is his last year in school and he had not previously known of the existence of the Map Room. There is a sign next to our door—"Browsers Welcome". It was put up because we became aware that many people felt uneasy about looking through the maps unless they have an assignment or are working on some project.

**Lending Policies**

The Map Room policy has been to lend any map for a two-week period, excepting classified materials, topographic sheets, Army maps and aerial photographs. Any map may be checked out for a two-hour period for classroom use. Interlibrary loan requests are honored except for restricted material.

Xerox and Smith-Corona photo-copying machines are available in the building but not, unfortunately, in the map room. Maps and atlases can be checked out of the room long enough to take advantage of these services.

**Goals**

Some goals have already been alluded to: aerial photographic coverage of all of Oregon and a worldwide collection of national atlases. Perhaps the most immediate need is a projector-enlarger.
The expanded development of manned and unmanned spacecraft opens seemingly endless possibilities for acquisition of remotely sensed information. Though we all share the hope of adding as much of it as we can to our respective collections, we are all also aware of the "inner" space limitations for storage.

Some day, sometime in the future, we hope to classify our maps. We will doubtless use the Library of Congress classification system to conform with our established cataloging and with the rest of the library.

**He Wants To Remap The World**

Bonn:

A West German historian has set out to change the world radically — at least as far as its image on traditional maps is concerned.

Dr. Arno Peters of Bremen, who calls himself an all-round historian and private scholar, has worked for ten years to fashion a new projection of the three-dimensional earth on a two-dimensional map. And he has hopes his revolutionary "orthogonal map of the world," as he calls it, will be adopted by West German schools and eventually by the United Nations as the most accurate and up-to-date projection.

Peters said here recently he was annoyed by the "injustice" the 400-year-old Mercator projection — which is still in use everywhere in the world—did to developing countries to the advantage of areas populated by whites. He pointed out that on the Mercator projection, which he said was a "relic from colonial times," Europe occupies a much greater space than it actually deserves and appears, in fact, the center of the earth. Peters said Mercator, a Flemish geographer whose real name was Gerhard Kremer and who finished his projection in 1569, had "during the epoch of Europeanization of the world distorted its shape in the coarsest fashion."

Peters told a press conference: "Most people nowadays don't know how wrongly informed they are. The developing nations were simply cheated out of their real size." He is quick to offer examples. On the Mercator projection Europe with its 3.7 million square miles appears bigger than South America, which has an area of about 6.8 million square miles. It is in fact nearly twice as big as Europe. Scandinavia, on the map, appears bigger than India, which is in fact three times as big as Scandinavia. The hugely blown-up Greenland looks three times as big as Australia but is in fact only one-fourth the size of Australia.

Peters said the Mercator projection — for its period an accomplished work of learning which, contrary to the customs of the time, no longer placed Jerusalem and Bethlehem in the center of the earth — also erred in distance.

The fruit of Peters 10-year labor is a world map that is apt to elicit a grin from first-time viewers, with regions near the Equator strangely elongated and near the polar regions squeezed together and flattened. But Peters says he can prove that all countries, continents and oceans are presented in their actual size and location relationship to one another. The four main points of the compass are entered with "absolute angular accuracy," he said. Communities
He applied six requirements for his map: accuracy in dimension, angles, form and distance, a projection of the entire face of the earth, and a rectangular format.

On the Mercator projection, dimensions, distances and shapes are comparable on only one line — the Equator. Peters drew two such distortion-free lines through his map: each time along the 47th degree latitude, which is the Northern hemisphere runs through Berne, Switzerland and in the Southern hemisphere through the town of Deseado in southern Argentina.

* by Reuters News Service, reprinted from the San Francisco Chronicle, 5/25/73

**China Assails New Siberia Names**

Hong Kong:

China strongly denounced the Soviet Union today for giving new Russian names to a number of towns in Far Eastern Siberia that previously bore names of Chinese origin.

Hsinhua, the Chinese press agency, in a dispatch from Peking, said the Soviet move was a "despicable trick," that would only further reveal the Soviet leaders' "ambitions for aggression." The name changes, announced in the first issue of the bulletin of the Supreme Soviet for 1973, affected towns in an area seized by the Czarist empire in 1860 under what Peking contends was an "unequal" treaty imposed on a weak China.

The New York Times reported on Jan. 28 that the Soviet action appeared to be aimed at "removing evidence that the region was once Chinese." Quoting this report, Hsinhua stated: "This goes right to the heart of the matter." Hsinhua described as a "big lie" Soviet claims that the land north of the Amur River and east of the Ussuri River had been ownerless and was first opened up by Czarist Russia. It said the Soviet leadership had for many years "restored to every means to tamper with history" to defend Czarist "crimes of aggression against China."

The towns affected included Suchan, now called Partizansk; Tetyukhi, renamed Dalnegorsk; Teyukhe-Pristan, changed to Rudnaya Pristan; Iman, now Dalnerenchensk; and Manzhou, now Sibirtseyo. The others are Khungari, now Gurskoye; Sinoacha, renamed Charemshap; Lifudzin, now known as Rudny, and Sever Suchan, now called Uglekamensk.

The renaming of places can in no way alter history, nor can it cover up the aggressive crimes of Czarist Russia, Hsinhua declared. "Even if all the maps existing in the Soviet Union today are burned up and all the names of places changed into Russian ones, all the maps and atlases published in other countries cannot be burned and all the names cannot be changed."

* reprinted from the New York Times, March 8, 1973
THE MAP COLLECTIONS OF THE OREGON HISTORICAL SOCIETY LIBRARY

by

Richard H. Engeman
Photographs and Maps Librarian
Oregon Historical Society

The map collections of the Oregon Historical Society comprise approximately 8,000 items: a small collection, to be sure, but a good one considering the scope of the Society's interests.

The Oregon Historical Society is a private research organization which also receives substantial state funds. It is, therefore, open to the public for research purposes, and it works closely with the State System of Higher Education.

The Society's interests are defined principally in geographical terms: the focal point is the state of Oregon, but the pattern of history dictates a concern for the old Oregon Territory (which included the present states of Idaho and Washington, as well as portions of Montana and Wyoming), for the North Pacific coast and Alaska, and for the northern California coast. The presence of the North Pacific (Irkutsk) Archival Research Group at the Society has also dictated the acquisition of maps of Siberia and the Aleutians.

The map holdings comprise a number of major sets and a large selection of miscellaneous items. We have fairly complete sets of the Coastal Surveys from the 1850's to the present, including some original tracings. We have, on aperture cards and now in hard copy, the township surveys of the land office from the Bureau of Land Management. We receive, on a depository basis, the Oregon maps of the U.S. Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management, and the U.S.G.S. From the Oregon State Highway Division we receive their continuing series of county road maps and the yearly state highway maps, of which we have nearly complete collections. We have a large assortment of the Sanborn fire insurance maps for Portland, and a few Sanborns from other cities in Oregon. The major portion of the collections consists of a wide range of individual items and small series, both printed and manuscript, with strong holdings in maps depicting timber holdings, in city and town plats and maps, and in river and coastal charts.

The Society depends almost entirely on donations and depository arrangements for the acquisition of maps. No monies are budgeted for the purchase of maps, but little trouble has been encountered in occasionally purchasing a desired item which we would be unlikely to soon acquire otherwise.

Little cataloging has been done as yet, although a classified arrangement is in effect. The circumstance is dictated by the fact that the maps librarian is also the photographs librarian, and that current demand for photographs far outpaces that for maps. We have recently completed a preliminary shelf list of our rare and manuscript maps, cataloged with the help of the Library of Congress C schedule modified to our peculiar emphases. The remainder of the collections are stored either in series (e.g., the USGS, state highway, Coast
Survey, and Sanborn maps) or in subject categories or political/geographical categories (e.g., mining, hydrography, timber holdings, cities and towns in Oregon, British Columbia, etc.). The arrangement is far from ideal, but does provide reasonable access in a library of our size and type. We hope eventually to extend the use of LC cataloging to the rest of the collections, but such a project will involve a sizeable bloc of time and the outlay of some money. Both conditions work against an early completion of such a project.

Our maps are stored flat and unfolded whenever possible. The rare and manuscript maps are housed in a bank of steel map drawers and are in folders (not—yet—acid-free folders). Most of the collections are stored in a beautiful series of hardwood map drawers with masonite bottoms. They are, of course, full, and they do not, of course, meet archival standards. And they have a distressing tendency to slip from their track and fall to the floor.

As an archival institution, the problems of conservation and preservation are among our continuing concerns. We have an active program of map mounting and repairing, the work being done twice weekly by two teams of Junior League volunteers. They have been carefully trained in wet mounting techniques, using bleached muslin and wheat flour paste, and have performed a valuable service for us. We are proceeding to acquire acid-free folders for our rare and manuscript maps, and will gradually place most of our maps in such folders as cataloging proceeds.

We offer services to a varied clientele. Our collections are open to the public, but they are primarily for research purposes and general browsing is discouraged. Academic use is fairly heavy: two major user-groups are urban studies students from Portland State University (located only a few blocks from our library), and history students from both PSU and Reed College. Internally, several kinds of demands are made on the collections. The Oregon Historical Quarterly and the Society's other publications draw on maps for illustrative material. Some maps are reproduced for sale by the museum sales-desk. Three "subsidiary" organizations, headquartered at the Society, also use the collections: the North Pacific (Irkutsk) Archival Research Group, the Oregon Lewis and Clark Heritage Foundation, and the Oregon Geographic Names Board.

A significant new use of the maps collections has been by persons involved in environmental research, particularly the drafting of impact statements and the acquisition of information for legal proceedings. A state agency, for instance, has been using our collections to prepare a lawsuit against a federal agency over environmental issues. The use of maps both for environmental research and in urban studies has contributed to a substantial increase in the use of our maps in the past two years.

In all, the Society's map collections are strong within the limited geographical range of its interests, and the maps are a significant part of the library holdings. The usual map library problems exist—storage space, cataloging, preservation and conservation—but there is reason to hope that in time they will be suitably dealt with.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Readers are directed to the "Publication List of Pacific Northwest Americana" which is available from the Oregon Historical Society, Publications Department, 1230 S.W. Park Avenue, Portland, OR 97205. See excerpts from the list on the following page.
Selections from
"PACIFIC NORTHWEST AMERICANA"
available from the
Oregon Historical Society

Explorations of Kamchatka, North Pacific Scimitar; report of a journey made to
explore eastern Siberia in 1735-1741, by order of the Russian Imperial
Government, by Stepan Petrovich Krasheninnikov. Translated with intro-
duction and notes by E.A.P. Crownhart-Vaughan. Profusely illustrated,
many maps, extensive biographical introduction, only complete translation.
(xxxiii + 375 pp.) Hardbound, $13.75

Oregon Geographic Names, by Lewis A. McArthur. Many new entries. First new
dition and revision since 1952 of this Oregon classic. 800 pp. Case-
bound, $15.00

Cleveland Rockwell, Scientist & Artist, 1837-1907. Biography by Franz Stenzel.
Rockwell was a surveyor with the U.S. Coast Survey for many years. 157pp.
Soft cover, $6.75; case bound, $10.95.

Pioneer Trails of the Oregon Coast, by Samuel N. Dicken. Early travel into the
1860's. Illus. with maps showing Indian villages, trails, land claims and
settlements, and many photos. 78pp. Paper, $1.95.

MAPS AND REPRODUCTIONS

A Diagram of Public Surveys in Oregon, 1863. Towns and roads. 22" x 28" 50¢

Track of Capt. Robert Gray (Pacific Coast), 1788 and 1791. Color. 12" x 20" $1

Indian Tribes and Languages of Old Oregon Territory. A map in multi colors.
22" x 33" $1

Lewis and Clark's Track, 1804-1806. 17" x 32" 50¢

Military Posts and Sites, Oregon Country, 1859. Facsimile of U.S. War Depart-
ment original. Antique finish. 22" x 33" 50¢

Old Oregon Territory, 1848. Pictorial, in color. 18" x 22" 50¢

Oregon Country and Counties, 1843-1941. 25¢

Portland, Oregon 1890. Full color lithograph reproduction. 29" x 42" $3.50
[smaller edition, 20" x 28" $2.50]

Portland, Oregon, Central Westside. Isometric map. Accurate and elegant. Three-
dimension sketch of downtown Portland to date with historic and other sites
of interest. 1972. $1.50

Trail of Lewis & Clark, 1804-1806, and others (Oregon, Santa Fe, Mormon, Fremont,
Pony Express). Color. 18" x 30" 50¢
MAKING MAPS FIT FOR REGIONAL SERVICE

Lee Hubbard
Map Librarian
University of Washington Libraries
Seattle, WA.

Since the consolidation of the University of Washington's map collections 29 months ago, we have been trying to find ways of making maps more accessible to every potential user.

Users of our basic set of Washington topographic quadrangles are often unsure what sheets they need. To meet this problem and make physical access easier we have broken the set into groups 1° or 30' square. Each group is stapled into a manila tag cover; a steel strip slid under the fold allows the group to be hung vertically between map cases and easily removed or replaced. The set can be rapidly scanned for access by latitude and longitude or major placenames. If maps are needed for Xeroxing or circulation the staples can be easily removed and replaced.

For our duplicate topographic quadrangles for Western Washington and Oregon, and our quadrangles for Western Canada, we have developed a folded format providing more convenient access to specific sheets. We simply fold the useless margins under and then fold the map once (for 15' quadrangles) or twice (for 7.5' quadrangles) so that it can be kept in a 3c filefolder cover. These foldered maps are easier to find, check out, carry, juxtapose to adjacent sheets, reshelvel, Xerox, and mail. For storage they require only ordinary shelving.

To help people get into the contents of individual topographic quadrangles, we have begun adding headlines to the folder tabs. The Beverly 15' quadrangle, for instance, includes: petrified wood, museum, petroglyphs, columnar basalt cliffs, beaches, driftwood, sand dunes, bridge, dam, fish ladder, submerged Indian sites, diatomaceous earth mine, and wildlife refuge. When we finish the Western Washington sheets, I expect to put this information together in mimeographed form to encourage other Washington libraries to acquire and annotate topographic maps of interesting areas. Eventually we hope to add to each folder references to any pertinent literature, especially geological reports.

Topographic quadrangles can also be annotated in more detail; a stimulating way of getting school classes, Scout troops, or anyone else into the landscape. Such educational exercises can produce material useful to libraries, and even result in publishable maps.

For the many maps and airphotos that are rarely used, or are irreplaceable, unit microforms seem to offer the best combination of economy and easy access. The conversion to a uniform format would be particularly useful for maps published in government publications, books, periodicals, and theses -- tedious, if not impossible to identify and get your hands on.

Many multi-color maps can be satisfactorily reproduced in black and white -- nautical charts being the most voluminous example. But even color microfilm is not expensive: 5c per negative and 2.7c per positive (including processing but not filming labor or mounting).

Aperture cards are a fashionable unit microform, but they get creased in the field and can't be used at home or in the classroom. Even today, how many libraries retrieve them automatically? But, equipment for projecting 2 x 2" slides is common; slides can also be used on the 18 inch Recordaks found in many libraries. Slide mounts offer enough space for both verbal labeling and any optical or magnetic coding which may be adopted for automated slide retrieval.

Pending such a retrieval system, slides can be kept in a 20-pocket vinyl folio protected by filefolder covers. Thus they can be inter-shelved with books and other folder covers holding folded maps, photos, articles, pamphlets, and Xeroxed excerpts from books.

One long-range advantage of the microslide format is its utility for interlibrary lending, potentially making any map ever published inexpensively available by mail. Such service from a few strong map collections with well-defined fields of specialization would make it unnecessary for smaller libraries to accumulate maps for which little use could be predicted. Even large collections would be able to more critically define their acquisition needs if they know another library is able to quickly fill their once-in-a-century need for 25"-to-the-mile coverage of Derbyshire.

As far as I know, the Ordnance Survey of Great Britain is the only governmental agency already publishing maps on microfilm, in this case in aperture cards. How are we going to wake up U.S. agencies to the need for optional microform editions? Maybe private firms will anticipate the Government, as they did with G.P.O. publications. Already a Seattle firm, Microchart Navigation Systems, is selling microform charts and readers to boaters.

At the University of Washington no money for new microfilming equipment or new microfilming projects has been available since the Map Center was set up. When money is available for microfilming maps, we plan to concentrate on Northwest maps, particularly those out-of-print or not published as separates. Such a project would be simplified by the excellence of the Library's Northwest Collection, a non-circulating closed-shelf collection which we could systematically go through looking for maps. Negative rolls would be stored in the Photocopy Service where individuals or libraries could order slide or hard copies. Given the ease of retrieving and mailing slides it would also be quick and economical to lend slides from the Map Center collection.

Indexes to our collection will increasingly be in the form of base maps with overprints or overlays showing our holdings. Such indexes can be put into slide form for distribution to other libraries at nominal cost.

While the microfilm and cameras seem to present no serious technical problems, some projectors and projection surfaces do. Old Recordak readers have rather grainy ground glass. Class bead and lenticular screens don't work very well -- but I've always thought colors were better on matte screens anyway. At home there's no problem as long as your refrigerator is white. On mountain tops you can fall back on a 14x or 20x hand lens like geology students use.
User considerations suggest that the lower the reduction ratio the better, though of course you can use several ratios depending on the map. A 7.5' quadrangle map is 16.5" x 26" at the Washington-Canada border and 21" x 26" at the California-Mexico border, including marginal information. Using an ordinary double-frame slide mount you can take maps up to 18" x 26.5" at 1:20 [reduction ratio] and 21.5" x 32" at 1:24. Slide mounts with openings to accommodate aperture card-size transparencies would take 25" x 35" maps at 1:20 and 30" x 42" maps at 1:24. Large maps, such as large-scale geologic maps, are often so extravagantly laid out that they need to be cut into sections in any case.

Finally, an issue the library profession seems so uptight about that it scarcely even gets discussed: how do you arrange materials for easy, efficient direct access. My position is quaintly simple-minded: materials are for exploration; easy exploration requires that the entire arrangement be immediately visible and intelligible, with all clearcut boundaries identified with prominent verbal signs. Within these boundaries the arrangement should be determined not by bookish traditions but by the materials and the needs of customers, using such easily grasped sequences as alphabetical, by index map numbering, by date of latest information, and random (especially practical within each easily-scanned 20-slide folio). Cryptically concise call-numbers are a relic of hand-lettered book spines; verbal labeling is faster to do and more intelligible to the average customer.

VERBAL ARRANGEMENT FOR MAPS

Examples of case & drawer signs

EUROPE (ALPHABETICALLY BY COUNTRY)

RUSSIA
- General (by year, latest first)
- Sectional (by year & sheet number)
- Regional [regions listed on drawer fronts]
- Administrative units (alphabetically)
- City plans (alphabetically)
- Subjects [all listed on drawer fronts]: Transport
- Historical (oldest period first)
- Topographic series (smallest scale first) [series interfiled when identical in sheet lines]

U.S. (ALPHABETICALLY BY STATE)

WASHINGTON
- General
- Sectional
- Regional
- National Forests (Alphabetically)
- Indian Reservations (Alphabetically)
- Counties (Alphabetically)
- City plans (Alphabetically)
- Subjects
  - Geology: General
  - Regional [maps numbered on index map]
  - Historical
    - Topographic quadrangles
  - Airphotos [by flight index numbering]
  - Topographic series: Non-circulating set (geometrically numbered within 1° units)
  - Circulating folded set [shelved alph. by quadrangle name]

Examples of map labels

RUS 1967
RUS 1965 -1-
RUS Caucasus 1962
RUS Armyanskaya SSR 1962
RUS Moskva 1957
RUS Trans. 1959
RUS Hist. 1918-1923
RUS 1:500T -48/29-
WA 1964
WA 1967 -1-
WA Olympic Penn. 1961
WA Snoqualmie N.F. 1968
WA Yakima Res. 1956
WA King Co. 1969
WA Bothell 1965
WA Geol. 1968
WA Geol. 143a
WA Hist. 1923
WA Hist. 47/122 IID 1893
WA GS-VYE 1959 1-12
WA 47/121 IDc 1968
WA Snoqualmie 7.5 1968
NORTHERN NIGERIAN TOWNS - THROUGH MAPS AND PLANS

by

Al Urquhart
Chairman, Department of Geography
University of Oregon

Among the many legacies of the British Empire are thousands of maps and plans of African and Asian cities. In Nigeria, with but a few military officers, resident administrators, field surveyors, and supervising draftsmen and printers, the British surveyed and mapped both native cities and colonial townships. This rich graphic record created by dedicated men can be pieced together to show the development of the colonial landscape.

Manuscript plans of northern Nigerian towns are scattered through archives and government files in Britain and Nigeria. Among the more significant records are:

2. The archives of the Secretariat, Northern Provinces, in the Northern Nigerian Archives, Kaduna.
3. The old Native Authorities' files also in the Northern Nigerian Archives, Kaduna.
5. The active files of both the Local Government Authorities and Township Authorities which are located at the major administrative towns throughout the states of Nigeria.
6. And, the current files of the state governments at Kaduna, Kano, Jos, Maiduguri, Ilorin, and Sokoto.

Printed maps are more accessible and can be ordered from the Director of Lands and Surveys, Federal Ministry of Works and Housings, Lands and Surveys Division, P.M.B. 12596, Lagos.

From these sources as well as from duplicate copies of maps given to the University of Oregon by the Library of Congress, I have assembled a record of about seventy years of town planning and urban landscape change in Zaria. British colonial ideas of administration, commerce, class, education, sport, and housing are expressed in the Zarian landscape and show up on the plans and maps of the area.

China: Development of a Geographer's Sense of Place Through Maps

Christopher L. Salter*
Visiting Assistant Professor of Geography
University of Oregon

The burden of a regional course in geography is great. The burden of a regional course in an exotic region in geography is even greater. In order for the students and the professor to deal with the mass of material encountered in such courses, there must be a focus given to such a regional course. The focus which I have found most satisfying is the development of a sense of place through landscape analysis. And large scale maps are one of the most effective tools in the attainment of this place consciousness.

The majority of the students who come into a Geography of Eastern Asia class have two elements of background in common: they have read road maps on highway trips, and they can imagine terraced hillsides of green rice if asked to visualize an East Asian landscape. Such a base is adequate to introduce them to the Army Map Service 1:250,000 series for China and Japan. Since there is no folding of the AMS sheets, they are spared the most difficult aspect of use of the highway road maps; and since the sawah landscape (rice paddy) is broadly evident on many of the class sheets we use, they are able to maintain that particular mental image. However, through elaboration of the elements of topography, urban settlement, village location, river and stream systems, forest cover, agricultural land use, and transportation networks, these initial images and abilities are extended so that the student both gains competence in map reading and interpretation, and in the development of a strong regional consciousness for China and Japan.

The notations following on nine of our class maps suggest the types of observations one may make to develop a geographer's sense of place through maps.


*Associate Professor, Department of Geography, University of California, Los Angeles
1. **T'ai-yuan, North China (AMS L531) 1:250,000**

The mountain and valley uplands of the Shansi Plateau. Near the area of initial Chinese settlement. Note the different settlement densities; the walled cities and transport nodes; the influence of topography on settlement patterns. Note also the curious, nearly intermittent, nature of the streams of this region.

2. **Tung-hai, North China (AMS L531) 1:250,000**

The margins of the North China Plain to the north of the Shantung Peninsula. Note the salt pans; the blunt-nosed coast; the lack of major port cities; the minor hills and the stream and road patterns. Note also the curious breadth of the rice field symbol—in an area supposedly not planted to rice.

3. **Chen-Chiang, Central/North China (AMS L531) 1:250,000**

The southern part of the North China Plain, with the transition to the well-watered reaches of the Yangtze and the Huai Rivers evident. Note the large lakes and marshes; the dominance of the Yangtze River; the walled cities and the overgrown walled cities (T'ai-hsien); the ubiquity of the rice fields; and the curious dyking and levee landscape features.

4. **Shang-hai, Central China (AMS L581) 1:250,000**

The delta of the Yangtze and the estuary of this great river of Central China. Note the virtually complete coverage by rice fields; the waterway network and the parallel roadway network; the rectangular and circular city walls; the expression of Shang-hai along the Huang-p'u Creek; and the land reclamation of the coastline north of the estuary. Note also the press of the agricultural land upon the margins of the urban centers.

5. **Heng-yang, South China (AMS L581) 1:250,000**

The broken hill lands and intermontane valley region of the lands south of the Yangtze basins. Note the broken and rugged topography; the islands of rice fields in the lowlands; the nodality of Heng-yang; different settlement densities; the unbridgedness of the Siang Kiang River (Hsiang Chiang); the different detail shown in various portions of the map; the relative scarcity of major cities on this sheet and the water-tied locations of the few major urban nodes. Note the evaluation by the Army Map Service of the data utilized for the production of the map.
The karst lands of South and Southwest China, lying south of the Yangtze and to the west of the Canton Lowlands. Note the broad fingers of rice fields; the rugged relief developed by the karstic features of the northern part of the map especially; the very thin settlement layer atop the karst landscape; and the paucity of major urban centers. Note also the relatively level areas not put into rice fields, particularly in the west.

The southern flanks of the Tien Shan on the northern rim of the Tarim Basin, in Sinkiang. Note the change in scale; the near lack of population; the strong relief on the sheet; the impact of the topography and elevation on settlement and the desolate desert in the center of the Tarim Basin. Note also the intermittent nature of the streams on the sheet.

The valley of the Liao Ho in the industrialized Northeast of China, commonly known as Manchuria. Note the change in scale from maps 1-6; the broad settlement network and its regional differences; the nodal position of Shen-yang (Mukden); the lack of major harbors in Liao-tung Wan (Gulf of Liaotung); the localizing influence of the major Manchurian Plain on the major urban centers for the region; and the modification going on at the coast. Note also the increased difficulty in making landscape inferences from this map with its 1:1,000,000 scale in contrast to the 1:250,000 sheets.

This sheet, although cited as Southern Hanshu, is actually a locale in the saddle of northern Shikoku on the margins of the Inland Sea. Note the change in scale from all of the previous sheets, with this map allowing the clearest images of landscape to be inferred from the material on the map. Note the coast line modification; the high degree of urbanization on the coastal plain; the "islands" of settlement in the forested hinterland; the extensive levee and irrigation operations in the coastal plain; and the terraced rice field landscape in the hills to the south of Saijo. Note also the broad coverage of the coastal plain with rice field farm use.
KWOC INDEX TO THE MAP COLLECTION

HAYDEN LIBRARY
ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY
TEMPE, ARIZONA

by

Elizabeth T. Al-Hazzam
Map Librarian

COLLECTION:
Four Depository Programs: DMATC, USGS, US C & GS, and
Lake Survey. Active Acquisitions Program. Separate retro-
spective map collection concerned with Arizona & southwest-
ern US history housed in another area of Library.

EMPHASIS:
Arizona & southwestern US; Mexico & Central/Latin America.
Thematic, topographic & geologic coverage. Atlas collection
housed in Map Service.

SIZE:
60,000+ cataloged sheets; 12,000+ unprocessed sheets.

CLASSIFICATION:
Modified Library of Congress "G" schedule.

STAFF:
1 professional; 3 FTE; 1 15-hour student.

ACCESS TO
COLLECTION:
KWIC/KWOC ** Index & computer-produced shelf list. Collection indexed & classified, not cataloged.

KWOC OBJECTIVE:
Create multiple points of access to information contained
on each map & series in the collection.

INDEX FORMAT:
DESCRIPTOR (Assigned)
MAP TITLE, DATE, SCALE CALL NUMBER LOCATION

DESCRIPTOR: GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION; GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION - SUB-
JECT: PROPER NAMES (CORPORATE, PERSONAL, GEOGRAPHIC);
SUBJECT--GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION; SERIES.

SHELF CARD
FORMAT:
CLASSIFICATION LOCATION
AGENCY/AUTHORITY
TITLE, DATE, SCALE/INDEXING DESCRIPTORS CONTAINED
WITHIN SLASHES/

NOTES [SERIES HOLDINGS; LANGUAGE; MISCELLANEOUS
INFORMATION; PROJECTION] NON-INDEXING.

ACCESSION NUMBER

* Abstract of a presentation made at the Spring Meeting, March 30, 1973, at
Ashland, Oregon.

** Key Word In Context/Key Word Out of Context
TWO IMPORTANT ARTICLES ON OCEANOGRAPHY: a review.

Appearing in the International Hydrographic Review [Vol. 50, No. 1, Jan. 1973] are two articles worthy of our attention:


(2) "The Value of a Nautical Chart", by L. Oudet (Captain, French Navy (Ret.)), pp. 149-161.

The importance of these two articles to map librarians became obvious upon being brought to my attention, and I suggest that they be photocopied for addition to your reference material.

The first leads off with an Abstract of the article which contains a statement that "oceanographers require good bathymetric charts". The authors later define their term "oceanographers" by including "all scientists who are concerned with describing and understanding the ocean, and the processes that operate in it and below it". For the map librarian, this paints a fairly broad sweep across our clientele. We know that it's not just "scientists" that are interested in oceanographic charts. As interest in the world's oceans expands, so must our knowledge of the state-of-the-art and the availability of charts.

Of greatest importance to the authors is the mixed quality and accuracy of today's international series of bathymetric charts. Despite all the efforts undertaken to achieve worldwide cooperation between the various ocean mapping agencies, as recently as February 1972 a Working Group was established "to
determine a rational scheme for reduction and presentation of sounding data that would constitute a framework in which the international geological mapping of the sea floor could proceed". The authors state their view that formation of the Working Group "reflect[s] the current dissatisfaction amongst scientists with the existing international organization for the production of bathymetric charts on a world scale", which is the International Hydrographic Organization at Monaco. An appraisal of these charts has recently been published [cited by the authors] which expresses the view "that it does not form a world series of uniform quality, many of the charts are out of date (some have not been revised since 1923), there is not an aggressive policy of compiling all available soundings, it does not incorporate the results of modern surveys, it fails to make use of modern interpretation of sea floor morphology, and the charts do not indicate in any way the reliability of the contours shown."

In addition to this general discussion, there are three lists of charts that are of practical use to the map librarian: (1) List of World Series of Bathymetric Charts; (2) List of Ocean Series of Bathymetric Charts; and (3) Physiographic Diagrams of the Oceans. Each of the lists give the Series Title, Organization and country responsible for publication, date of publication, scale, and reference to published articles that describe the chart or series. These lists, then, become guides for acquisitions control. The general discussion indicates the direction of work that, if successful, will improve the quality of bathymetric charts.

The second article, "Value of a Nautical Chart", is written within the same context as the first article. Captain Oudet describes a stranding of the ocean-liner Antilles in January 1971 among the islands of the same name. The captain of the vessel was exonerated of any wrongdoing, but as the author of this paper points out: "The fatal rock was not shown on the chart and everyone knows that charts are not perfect...."

A critical examination of three nautical charts of the same area (British, French, and American charts) have led to the analysis that "it is nevertheless the Americans who were right to show the facts [where the underlying rocks lay] in their worst light. It is probable that if he had been using an American chart the Antilles' Captain would have abandoned the idea of entering this particular channel...."

The author abandons any nationalistic loyalties [being retired from the French Navy] and exercises his professional judgement based on what he believes a nautical chart should portray to its user. He classifies the three charts of the region where the liner Antilles was lost as follows:

" - The original British chart [from which the French chart is derived]. Here we can discern the pleasing quality of those expressive primitive painters of the Middle Ages who with great simplicity of means were able to express virile force, feminine grace and the whole gamut of feelings to be read on a human face.

" - The French chart. This can be likened to Raphael, and to the Renaissance in all its beauty. Here Nature is not quite handsome enough, and so the artist embellishes her.

" - The American chart. And here we come to Picasso. On a single canvas the painter gives us an object's front, back, and even interior! The result may
be hideous, but he cares little. Is there not a saying - exaggerate to make yourself better understood?"

These two articles are of basic value to understanding the nature of oceanographic charts. We are indebted to Barry Gardner-Smith, WAML Member of Scripps Institution of Oceanography, for bringing them to our attention.

- The Editor

THE VALUE OF A NAUTICAL CHART

Fig. 3. — The American chart (no. 1640) x4.
Association Of Canadian Map Libraries

The 7th Annual Conference of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries was held at Banff, Alberta, the week of June 25 - 29, 1973. The provisional programme included the following:

June 25 - 27
1. Computer mapping services of the Census of Canada
2. Use of maps in archaeology
3. Report from the Dept. of Energy, Mines and Resources
4. Teaching maps to children and naive adults
5. David Thompson as a cartographer
6. The changing boundaries of the Western States
7. Early maps of British Columbia
8. All-day session on various aspects of Map Librarianship
9. Business meeting (one half-day)
10. The Association of Canadian Map Libraries, where is it going?

June 28
Tour of Banff area with a geographer/lecturer

June 29
Tour of Calgary libraries

The Annual Business Meeting, held in conjunction with the Annual Conference, dealt with proposed amendments to the ACML Constitution - prepared by Maureen Wilson.

The Proceedings of the Sixth Annual Conference, Association of Canadian Map Libraries, held August 28 to September 1, 1972 at the Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa, has been received. [Date of issue: April, 1973]

Contents of this publication include the following:


"Cabot's Landfall - The Case for Cape Bonavista", by Hon. F. O'Dea, St. John's, Newfoundland.

"Nineteenth and Twentieth Century Maps and the Teaching of Canadian Studies", by J. Warkentin, Department of Geography, York University, Downsview, Ont.

"The Role of Maps in Courts of Law", by Don W. Thomson, Ottawa.


"Early Maps in Current City Development", by Robert F. Legget, Ottawa.

"Inventory and Prospect in Canadian Toponymy", by A. Rayburn, Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names, Dept. of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa.


"Maps and the Study of Urban Development of Quebec City in the Nineteenth Century", four papers by Edward H. Dahl, Helene Espesset, Marc Lafrance, and Terry Ruddell.

Minutes of the Sixth Annual Business Meeting; List of Delegates to the Sixth Annual Conference.
JOB OPENING

The UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA MAP LIBRARY has a professional position open for a CATALOGUER, and applications are now being accepted.

The position has been classified at Librarian I, class 12, with a salary range (as of July 1, 1973) of $8,635 to $12,395. Starting salary will depend on qualifications and experience. Fringe benefits include the University pension plan, group life insurance, health insurance, the use of special University facilities such as those available through the School of Physical Education and Recreation and at the University Centre, and free tuition for dependants attending classes at the University.

The position requires an honours B.A. in geography with a good background in history, a bachelors or masters degree in library science, and at least one year of related work experience. Equivalent, related work experience may, in some exceptional cases, substitute for the library science degree. The following would be considered definite assets for this position: experience with or interest in learning about library automation systems as applied to cataloguing procedures; bi-lingual, English and French, plus a working knowledge of German and Spanish; minimum typing skills.

The cataloguer will be responsible for working with the Map Librarian on the finalization of the details of the classification and cataloguing systems for the map collection and for the implementation of these systems. The map collection includes about 75,000 sheet maps, and future map acquisitions will run between 6,000 and 8,000 sheet maps per year. Future activities include the possibility of collaboration with the University's Computing Centre on the development of one or more automated processing systems for the Map Library or the adoption and adaptation of one or more existing automated systems.

Further information regarding this position in particular and the Map Library in general is available from the Map Librarian. In correspondence, quote position no. 221.

May 3, 1973

Mrs. Beverly Chen
Map Librarian
General Library
UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA
65 Hastey
Ottawa, Ontario K1N 6N5

JOB WANTED

Graduating Geography major looking for half to full-time employment in Map Collection starting this fall or January. Two years experience at University of California Santa Barbara Map Room. Main duties: order preparation, control, and processing; updating and correcting vendor files; compiling statistics on materials received and patron services; plus, general patron reference work with collection.

[Continued on next page]
Rodney W. Brown "... has assumed responsibilities far beyond those asked of other student employees. He has made outstanding contributions to the Map Room and has been given certain supervisory tasks. Because of his outstanding performance, he will continue to be given complex tasks."

Larry Carver, Map Librarian

"I concur with Larry's assessment of his performance. Rodney has accepted duties which require considerable judgement and an understanding of complex procedures. He performs these duties with great competence."

Robert Sivers, Dept. Head

Contact:  Rodney W. Brown
1727 Chino Street
Santa Barbara, CA 93101  or Telephone: (805) 965-8083/or/961-2779

ACQUISITIONS LISTS

The Editor receives the following lists regularly, but does not intend to imply that citing them automatically makes them available to anyone; interested readers should correspond directly with the publisher of the list cited.

California State University, Fresno. The Library. Fresno, CA 93710

California State University, Northridge. Dept. of Geography. Map Library.
New Acquisitions of the Map Library. irregular. Northridge, CA 91324

Illinois State University. Normal, IL 61761 Milner Library. Map Room.
Acquisitions List. monthly.

Illinois, University of.... Map and Geography Library. Urbana, IL 61801
New Acquisitions. bimonthly.

Illinois, University of.... Geology Library. 223 Natural History Bldg.
Acquisitions Received during .... monthly. Urbana, IL 61801

Kansas, University of.... University of Kansas Libraries. Map Library.

Michigan, University of.... University Library. Map Room. Ann Arbor, MI.
Maps, Atlases and Books Cataloged and/or Received by the .... NOTICE: the December 1971 - February 1972 issue is the last issued; this list has been discontinued.

The Editor welcomes the receipt and/or announcement of other Acquisitions Lists. Please indicate availability, cost if any, and or conditions of receipt by those making requests. We will update this list occasionally, contributions welcome.
LIST OF FREE AND INEXPENSIVE EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS

Items listed below are available in limited quantities for educational purposes. Inquiries for more than one copy will be considered on an individual basis. We offer an Oceanography Packet that affords information on NOS oceanographic programs and related data. One kit per request limited to teachers, librarians and professionals only. If a copy of each item we have indicated is desired, please request the Science Packet. (Note: Requests for Packets or more than one copy of each publication must be on letterhead stationery from the school or institution. Classroom quantities are limited to no more than 35 copies per item and not more than 5 items per request). All communications should be addressed to the NATIONAL OCEAN SURVEY, PHYSICAL SCIENCE SERVICES BRANCH, ROCKVILLE, MARYLAND 20852.

AMERICAN HISTORY

Selected Civil War Maps (pamphlet on reproductions of original maps 1861-1865)
A Capital Plan (First Maps of Washington)
Lost Maps of the American Coast (A Search Is On)
Three Short Happy Months (The story of Whistler, the artist)
Wilkes Expedition 1838-1842 of the Pacific Northwest (Early Charts)
Original & Facsimile Cartographic Treasures (maps for sale)

GENERAL

America's Islands (provides data on islands, interesting facts, photos and measurements)
Possible Sources of Shipwreck Information (List)
Summary of NOS Technical Publications and Charts
NOAA Motion Picture Films (List)
World, U.S. & Historical Maps—January 1973
Atlases of the World (catalog)
Principal Rivers and Lakes of the World (Includes a list of rivers and lakes by depth, size, etc.)

CARTOGRAPHY

A Guide to Books on Maps & Mapping
Map Projections for Modern Charting
Engineering Responsibilities (Booklet in Color)
Example of a Nautical Chart (for classroom use)
Safe Navigation (marine publications of NOS)
Aeronautical Chart Catalog
Aeronautical Charts as Base Maps
Obsolete Aeronautical Charts (limit one)
Nautical Chart Catalog (three volumes)
Map of the United States Continental Shelf (page size including Alaska)

GEOGRAPHIC DATA

Coastline of the United States (Lengths in Statute Miles of each coastal state)
Geographic Center of Washington, D.C.
Geographic Center of the United States (conterminous)
Geographic Center of Hawaii
Introducing Marvin Marker (Preservation of Geodetic Markers)

OCEANOGRAPHY

List of Institutions Offering Degrees in Oceanography
Significant Aspects of the Tides (pamphlet)
Tidal Currents (pamphlet)
Principal Ocean Currents of the World (page size map)
The Gulf Stream (pamphlet)
Oceanography in the National Ocean Survey (pamphlet)
DISCOVERER OSS-02 (Ocean Survey Ship)
Mapping Our New Sea Frontier (NOS Bathymetric Program)
**PHOTOGRAMMETRY**

Photogrammetry in the National Ocean Survey (pamphlet)
Color Aerial Stereograms of Selected Coastal Areas of U.S. (information sheet)
Aerial Photographs (reproductions for sale)

Request for priced items MUST BE ADDRESSED to the National Ocean Survey, Distribution Division C44, Riverdale, Md. 20840 accompanied by your remittance made payable to the Dept. of Commerce, NOS. A 40 percent discount to schools, colleges and universities is available for all NOS publications listed except charts 1210TR and 116-SC TR to which no discount applies.

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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Pamphlet of nautical chart symbols and abbreviations.</td>
<td>50 cents</td>
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<tr>
<td>1210TR</td>
<td>A Training Chart for use in classroom work; ideal in navigational symbolization.</td>
<td>25 cents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>116-SC TR</td>
<td>A Small-craft Training Chart for use in classroom work; ideal in navigational symbolization.</td>
<td>25 cents</td>
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<tr>
<td>3042</td>
<td>Map of the World on an Azimuthal Equidistant Projection centered on New York City. (4 colors) size 35 x 42 inches.</td>
<td>40 cents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3060</td>
<td>Outline map of the U. S. showing state boundaries, black &amp; white, size 29 x 42 inches.</td>
<td>70 cents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3060c</td>
<td>Large map of U. S. portraying major cities' relief by gradient tint. Two sheets, assembled size 36⅞ x 46⅜ inches.</td>
<td>$2.00/set</td>
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<tr>
<td>3068</td>
<td>Outline map of U. S. indicates major cities, shows conterminous United States, black &amp; white, size 22 x 28 inches.</td>
<td>20 cents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3069</td>
<td>Outline map of Alaska, portraying major cities, buff &amp; water tint.</td>
<td>40 cents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3077</td>
<td>Magnetic Declination Chart of the United States illustrates magnetic variation. In color, size 31 x 46 inches.</td>
<td>75 cents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3084</td>
<td>Page size map of the United States in outline form, size 9 x 13 inches.</td>
<td>10 cents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3090</td>
<td>World map showing political boundaries and major cities, size 35 x 47 inches.</td>
<td>40 cents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3095</td>
<td>World Seismicity Map provides locations of 42,000 earthquake epicenters around the world dating from Jan. 1, 1961 thru Sept. 30, 1969. Additional updates will be made.</td>
<td>75 cents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(NEIC)</td>
<td>Outline map for construction of a model of the world. When assembled produces a &quot;Lambert Globe&quot;, 9 inches in diameter.</td>
<td>25 cents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3093</td>
<td>Washington D.C. 1791. L'Enfant Plan of the nation's capital, in color with descriptive text, size 30 x 48 inches.</td>
<td>1.50</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Elliot Map of Washington, D.C. 1792 Andrew Ellicott's map which was adopted by Congress as the final plan for the Federal City, black &amp; white, size 23 x 30 inches.</td>
<td>1.50</td>
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**GPO Publication**


$4.75

(6/15/73 Revised) USCOMM-NOS
JOB OPENING!

University of California, Berkeley
Map Room, General Library

ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN OR ASSOCIATE LIBRARIAN
$8,280 to $11,652 or $10,824 to $15,204
full time equivalent per annum salary range

Temporary half-time position, for one year, open immediately - runs until June 30, 1974. Assist the Map Librarian in all aspects of Map Room operations, including reference service to patrons; cataloging of difficult items and revision of cataloging and filing done by Library Assistants; weeding of gifts to the collection and selection of items to be added to the collection; selection of materials for purchase; selection of atlases and reference materials for transfer from other locations; review and reorganization of the records for book and pamphlet materials in the Map Room's collection; supervise the Map Room and its services at certain hours.

The present Map Room staff is comprised of the Map Librarian (half-time) and 1 FTE of student assistance (IA and Clerk). The collection includes approximately 150,000 sheet maps and 500 bound volumes.

Qualifications: Graduate library degree, interest in maps and geography, good working knowledge of geographical names, aptitude for public service, interest in cataloging and systems for bibliographic control.

Classification and salary depending on the qualifications of the Candidate selected.

Contact: General Library Personnel Office, room 447. Phone (415) 642-3778.


WAML's Information Bulletin is reviewed on page 13 of this 98-page issue. The Editor's kind comment: "... this bulletin is worthy of a wider distribution", is much appreciated.

We have received additional subscriptions from the United Kingdom [see Roster, pp. 18-21 this issue], and inquiries from the University of Leeds and the National Library of Scotland. This interest indicates that reviews as cited above are beneficial to WAML. WAML receives the SUC Bulletin, and we send our Information Bulletin in exchange.

As noted in earlier issues, the SUC Bulletin is available on loan from the WAML Archives, to which it is forwarded after the Editor reviews it for citing in the Information Bulletin; send request to: Miss Sheila Dowd, Map Librarian, University Library, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720
ATTN: WAML Archives.
Index to Volume 4

[Cumulative Index to Vol. 1-3 appears in Vol. 3, #3]

* Volume number omitted, reference is to issue number of Volume 4 and page(s).

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- Roster of Members, Subscribers, and Exchange List 1972/73
  #3, pp. 18-21.

- Treasurer's Report
  #1, p. 11.

Woodward, Frances
  see: "Insurance Plans & Bird's-Eye Views"