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 ..."
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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:**

*Individual Members* residing within the Principal Region may participate by serving as an Officer, vote, attend meetings, and receive the Information Bulletin. $5.00 per fiscal year (July thru June).

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«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
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**WAML Officers for the 1973/1974 Membership Year are:**

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*Past-President:* Herbert Fox (Calif. State University, Fresno; Map Collection)
THE H.M. GOUISHA COMPANY

NEARLY A HALF CENTURY AT MAKING MAPS

The H. M. Gousha Company reaches into almost every U.S. household, yet few Americans recognize the name. That's because Gousha (pronounced Goo-sha) makes road maps, millions of them, and most people are more concerned with getting somewhere on time than they are with who made the maps.

If you have an oil company map handy, check the copyright line. Gousha is the nation's second leading producer of maps and map products, so chances are good that your man will carry the name of the San Jose-based firm.

The company was founded in 1926 by the late Harry M. Gousha, the same man who is credited with selling the first road maps to be distributed free by any oil company. He was a salesman for Rand McNally when he took that first order from Gulf Oil Company.

As the dependence of Americans on the automobile has increased, so has their dependence on the free maps provided for their travel convenience. Evidence of this is Gousha's current production of 80 to 90 million maps a year, and the total of two billion printed since 1926.

Gousha became a wholly owned subsidiary of The Times Mirror Company in 1961. Times Mirror is the nation's largest publicly held publishing company, encompassing such businesses as the Los Angeles Times, Popular Science Magazine, Outdoor Life and New American Library.

As a subsidiary of Times Mirror, Gousha has maintained its lead in the road map field, pioneering such features as the accordion fold, the successful incorporation of shaded relief into road maps of mountainous states and the use of color-separated drawings on a stable base of acetate to simplify the job of annual revisions.

Other current features of Gousha maps are the use of red to designate traveler-preferred roads and black to indicate less-used routes. This doesn't sound like much to most map users, but it takes hours of extra effort to compile statistics from state traffic flow studies and incorporate this data onto the maps.

Other new additions to Gousha maps are symbols for boat launching facilities, state information source symbols, and two-color designations for ports-of-entry to the United States from Canada and Mexico. Twenty-four hour stations are printed in red, others in black.

In April, 1970 Gousha purchased the Jeppesen Natural Color relief map series which is used extensively in Bibles, textbooks, encyclopedias, atlases and airline route maps.

Editor's note: We are indebted to The Goushā Company, especially Mr. Frank A. Joergler, Manager, Cartographic Services, for this special historical sketch. Readers should be advised that Goushā does not sell or distribute maps direct to the public, but only on contract to their customers; e.g., Standard Oil Co.
Gousha's map library incorporates all 50 states and 100 cities in the United States, the Canadian Provinces and Mexico. The map library is revised once a year. Some customers who require a second or third printing per edition have last-minute changes on those editions.

Gousha's customers include most of the major oil companies, airlines, numerous state agencies and many publications which contract for Gousha maps to illustrate books and periodicals. Reader's Digest is one notable example.

In 1966 the entire road map library and the job of compiling and updating maps was transferred from San Jose to a new facility at Comfort, Texas.

In 1969 Gousha acquired the Chek-Chart Company. Since 1929 this division has produced service station lubrication manuals, tune-up guides, charts and other car care, truck and tractor guides which major oil companies distribute throughout the United States and Canada.

This year the Chek-Chart division produced a set of five textbooks and six tape recordings in a package called the Programmed Audio Text. Designed as a refresher course for working automobile mechanics, it is aimed at preparing them for certification tests required by state licensing laws or offered on a voluntary basis by other independent testing organizations. Mechanics study the written and illustrated material while receiving instruction and explanation from the recordings. First in line to order the new package were Ford and General Motors. Other auto manufacturers and oil companies are also purchasing this package for their mechanics.

Since branching out from map production, Gousha has also added a publications department that specializes in tour maps for retail sale, tour guides, books, and travel publications such as CHEVRON USA, a magazine produced for the Chevron Travel Club. All are accented by Gousha's map making expertise. Another Gousha publication is the West Coast Theatrical Directory. The directory lists the names, addresses and telephone numbers of agencies in the United States (including Alaska and Hawaii), Mexico and British Columbia, providing up-to-date information on the most active and influential companies in the entertainment world.

Gousha Publications - Spring '73 (partial list)

Bicentennial Bike Tours: Recycle the Past - 200 Rides through history - 100 maps. 224, 100 maps, 8" x 8" B&W photos, two-color cover, paper $3.95.

American Wilderness: a Bicentennial guide to our wildlands and waters. 192 pages, 125 maps, 8" x 8", two-color cover, paper $4.95.

Family Fun Maps: Chicago, Los Angeles, Washington, DC; 4-color maps with descriptive text on both sides. Folded size: 8" x 9"; open size: 23" x 27"; $1.25 California Bike Tours. 144 pages, 65 maps; 8" x 8" paper $2.95.

Order from your local bookstore, or Gousha at P.O. Box 6227, San Jose, CA 95150
HOW TO START A SMALL MAP LIBRARY

Compiled by

Mimi Sayer
Social Science, Business and Ethnic Studies Librarian
California State University, San Francisco

Revised, March 1973

General


Abbreviations: SLA G&M DIV Bulletin = Special Libraries Association Geography and Map Division Bulletin

WAML Information Bulletin = Western Association of Map Libraries Information Bulletin

LC Information Bulletin = Library of Congress Information Bulletin


Geographical Magazine, for April 1960, is a special issue entitled Atlases and mapmaking.


Ragsdale, R.C. "Topographic maps: file 'em and find 'em!" California Librarian, v.18 (July 1957) p.163-165+.


_________ "Map librarianship: this remains one of the underdeveloped areas of library education." Library Journal, v.92 (October 15, 1967) p.3610-3614.


Bibliography


"Cartographical survey." see issues of Geographical Journal.

"Distinctive recent maps." see issues of Surveying and Mapping.


"Map information." See issues of Surveying and Mapping.


"New mapping of Western North America." See issues of WAML Information Bulletin.


——— Pre-federal maps in the National Archives: an annotated list. 1971. 42p. (Special list no.26)

**Acquisition, Cataloging and Classification**


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CANADIAN UNION LIST OF MAP SERIES - a first!

The Foreign Section of the Canadian National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada, has recently issued its List of Map Series in the Foreign Section, Volume I: Europe (including the U.S.S.R.). It is compiled by Vivien M. Cartmell, Map Research Officer, Foreign Section. [Ottawa, 1973]. 54p.

"This list of map series is intended to be the first of several volumes which will indicate the map holdings of the Foreign Section of the National Map Collection. Furthermore, it is a first step towards a National union list of map series as the holdings of contributing libraries and map collections are included. It should be noted that the extent of the contributors map coverage of the areas concerned is not indicated."

Seventeen map libraries contributed to this List by indicating series held by them, but not held by the Foreign Section. The data is presented in tabular format: Area; Scale; Date; Title; Place and Publisher; Series; % coverage; and locations other than the National Map Collection.

Inquiries should be addressed to: Foreign Section, National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada, 395 Wellington Street, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A ON3, Canada.
ca. 1375. Anonymous. A manuscript World map, on vellum. The World is shown as a disc surrounded by the Ocean Sea, and the names of the Winds. The east is at the top and the disc is divided into three main segments, representing the continents of Asia, Africa, and Europe. Maps of this type are referred to as "T-O" type, because their basic lines suggest these two letters when the map is viewed with the east at the top.

1513. [Martin Waldseemüller]. Tabvla Terre Nove. From Claudius Ptolemaeus. Geographiae. Strassburg: Johannes Schott, 1513. This is one of the earliest maps devoted specially to the New World. By the famous inscription on the map, the honor of the discovery of the New World is exclusively attributed to Christopher Columbus. Waldseemüller translated his own name into Greek, as Ilacolumbus, sometimes written Hylacolumbus.

1540. Orance Finé. Nova, et Integra Universalis Orbis Descriptio. This map was constructed by Finé in Paris in 1531, at the cost of Christian Wechel, a Swiss publisher in Paris. In 1540 Wechel deleted the address to the reader, which is in the block at the bottom center, substituted his own name for Finé's, and inserted a new address, translated, "We have engraved, studious reader, this true and complete description of the entire world according to the best geographers and hydrographers, which, in imitation of a double human heart is exhibited on a plane as exactly as possible for a spherical body. The left heart represents in a just proportion the northern shores, the right one, the southern shores. At the Basle escutcheon, 1540."—Harrisse.

1546. [Johannes Honter]. Universalis Cosmographia...Tigris [Zurich], 1546. In Rudimentorum Cosmographicorum Ioan Horteni Coronensis Libri III. [Zurich], 1573. A small atlas follows the text, which consists of this cordiform mappamundi and 12 maps in the Ptolemaic style. The name America is inscribed.

1551. [Gemma Frisius Regnier]. Charta Cosmographica, cum Ventorvm Propria Natvra et Operatione. From Cosmographia Petri Apianii, per Gemman Frisium. Paris, 1551. A cordiform mappamundi based on the Apianus map of 1520. The north part of America resembles a long narrow peninsula and has but one legend "Baccalearum".

1555. Anonymous. Typus Cosmographicus Universalis. This is from Novvs Orbis Regionum ac Insularum Veteribus Incognitarvm. Basle, 1555; a collection of
famous treatises relating to America and its discovery, compiled by Joannes Huttich. Simon Grynaeus wrote the preface. The mappamundi is oval within a rectangular highly ornamented frame. The newly discovered world is represented on the north by a long strip of land, bearing the inscription "Terra de Cuba"; the isthmus is cut; the southern part contains only these legends, "Parias, Canibal, AMERICA TERRE NOVA, Prisilia". This map has sometimes been ascribed to Sebastian Münster. It is Harrisse's type B, with ASIA in small type.

1556. [Jacopo Gastaldi]. Universale della parte del Mondo Nuovamente Ritrovata. A wood-cut, from Giovanni Battista Ramusio, Terzo Volume della Navigationi et Viaggi. Venetia, 1556. Place names on the northwest of America are "Sierra Neudas, Quivvra, Ciuich, Axa, Tiguas".

ca. 1572. [Georg Braun and Franz Hogenberg]. Mexico [and] Cusco. From Civitas Orbis Terrarum, the earliest systematic city atlas. Braun was the editor, Hogenberg an engraver. Views of Mexico City and Cusco in Peru, once capital of the Inca empire, known as the "City of the Sun", supposed to have been founded in the 11th century.


1630. [Joannes Janssonius]. Freti Magellanici ac novi Freti vulgo Le Maire exactissimae delineatio. [Amsterdam: Henry Hondius, 1633]. Relief is interestingly shown. Le Maire Strait was named for Jakob le Maire, a Dutch navigator, who with William Cornelis Schouten explored the South Seas and discovered in January 1616, Staten Island and Le Maire Strait, just east of Tierra del Fuego.

1650. Ioan Janssonium [Joannes Janssonius]. Tabvla Anemographica seu Pyxis Nautica ventorum nominis sex linguus repraesentans. Amsterdam, [1605]. From Novus Atlas, Atlantis Majoris Quinta Pars, the first sea atlas in the sense of a collection of folio size charts for general purposes. A compass rose, with the points in six languages, is surrounded by the gods of the winds. An interesting and artistic introduction to the charts.


1661. [Jean-Baptiste]. Tavernier. Carte de L'Ameriqve Noueullement [and] Carte Nouvelle de L'Evrop, Asie & Afrique. [Paris], 1661. Two hemispheres copper engraved in very fine line. Tavernier was an engraver and printer, also a noted traveler known for his books on voyages. California is delineated as an island.
ca. 1668. [Athanasius Kircher]. Tabula Geographico - Hydrographica Motus Oceani, Currentes, Abyssos, Montes Ignivomos in Universo Orbe Indicans, notat haec fig. Abyssos Montes Vulcanios. This map is from Kircher's famous work MUNDUS SUBTERRANEUS, the first effort to describe the earth from a physical standpoint. Kircher's idea was that there were innumerable subterranean centers of conflagration, connected with active volcanoes which are shown on this map.


ca. 1688. [Vincenzo Maria Coronelli]. [New Mexico, California]. This gore map is one of fifty sheets constituting the printed surface of Coronelli's famous large terrestrial globe. The engraving is exquisite; many place names; historical inscriptions; boundary lines delineated. California is an island. The islands of Santa Catalina and San Clemente are shown. Coronelli, a Franciscan Friar and Cosmographer to the Republic of Venice, was the founder of the first geographical society to which he gave the name, Academia Cosmografica degli Argonauti. This copy is reproduced in John Leighly. California as an Island. San Francisco: The Book Club of California, 1972.

ca. 1700. [Petrus] Schenk and G [Gerard] Valk [Valck]. Insularum Moluccarum nova descrip[io]. Amstelodami, Apud P. Schenk et G. Valk, ca. 1700. This plate was first published in L'Appendice de l'Atlas de Gerard Mercator et Iodocus Hondius. Amsterdam: chez Henry Hondius, 1663, having the inscription "Apud Ioannem Ianssonium". It was acquired by Schenk and Valk from the heirs of Janssonius and the imprint changed. The Moluccas or Spice Islands are a group of islands in East Indonesia between the islands of Celebes and New Guinea and are famous for their export of spices, especially nutmegs, mace and cloves.

ca. 1702. [Heinrich Scherer]. [The World on Arctic Polar projection]. Societas Iesv per universum mundum diffusa Praedicat Christi Evangelium. From Atlas Marianus. Munich, 1702. California is a curious island. There are four corner illustrations representing the Society of Jesus in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America.

1739. John Pine. A Chart showing the several Places of Action between the English and Spanish Fleets, with the Places where several of the Spanish Ships were destroyed in their return to Spain, North about the British Islands. [London]: John Pine, 1739. The Spanish Armada was defeated in 1588. In the same year, Robert Adams drew eleven charts representing the several actions of the Spanish Armada off the British South Coast, the final one being of the British Isles. Subsequently, Lord Howard commissioned a Hollander, Hendrik Cornelius Vroom, to design a series of tapestries based on these charts, and another Hollander, Francois Spierinck, to weave the tapestries. In 1739 John Pine, engraver, reproduced these tapestries in The Tapestry Hangings of the House of Lords. This exhibit is one of Pine’s engravings of the tapestries. The tapestries were destroyed in 1834 by fire in the House of Lords.

1774. [Joanne Baptista Ghisio and Francisco Tirolio]. America Septentrionalis et Meridionalis. From Christopher Keller [=Cellarius]. Geographia
antiqua. Rome, 1774. This map is oriented east, that is east is at the top, as were Roman and medieval maps. We are accustomed to viewing maps of America with north at the top.

1781. [Thomas Kitchen, Senior]. Carte de l'Océan Pacifique au Nord de l'Equateur, at des Côtes qui le bordent des deux côtes: d'après les dernières Découvertes faites par les Espagnole, les Russes et les Anglois, jusqu'en 1780. Publiée par Tobie Conrad Lotter à Augsburg. The title and the paragraph of text is also in German. The tracks of Capt. Cook on the northwest coast are shown.

1782. Mathieu Albert Lotter. Mappemonde au Carte Générale de l'Univers sur une Projection nouvelle d'une Sphère ovale ... avec le Tour du Monde du Lieut. Cook et tous les Découvertes nouvelles. Dessinée et gravée par Mathieu Albert Lotter à Augsburg, 1782. Mathieu Albert was the son of Tobias Conrad Lotter.


Note:
The maps and charts exhibited were selected from two exhibitions of The Collection for the History of Cartography, and are described in catalogs issued:

Exhibits *1 and *13, from


The others from


Editor's note: WAML is indebted to Mr. Roy Boswell, exhibitor and principal benefactor of the Collection for the History of Cartography, for presenting this exhibit at the UC Riverside meeting. We are pleased to have Mr. Boswell among WAML Membership.
COLLECTION FOR THE HISTORY OF CARTOGRAPHY had its inception in 1971. It makes available cartographical resources for the study of old printed maps by the student, scholar and researcher.

HISTORY OF CARTOGRAPHY is interdisciplinary. It has been defined as:

"The history of the art, science, and technology of mapmaking; biographical study of mapmakers, collectors and users; and the study of maps as physical documents in their own right."

THE COLLECTION. The collecting criteria are: [1] - maps (separate, in books, and in atlases) printed before 1900 with emphasis on the World, the Western Hemisphere or the two American continents, California, the Pacific region, and the western European origins of the Americas; and [2] - the necessary research aids including facsimile maps with critical introductions, cartobibliographies, general histories of cartography, and monographs on individual maps or mapmakers, including offprints and pamphlets.

EXHIBITED. Maps and charts have been exhibited in the University Library with printed catalogs:


Noteworthy Maps & Charts, A.D. 1513-1774. 40 maps and charts. 5 illustrations, preface "Early Maps are a Record of Human Progress" by Prof. Coolie Verner, University of British Columbia. Printed by Sultana Press, Fullerton, (1973).

FUTURE EXHIBITIONS. Annual exhibitions are planned, commencing in 1974, with tentative themes:

The Iberian Origin of the Americas
The British Origin of the Americas
The American Revolutionary Era
California
Opening the Pacific Northwest
The Pacific Region
The American Arctic

MAP CATALOG. A printed catalog of the maps is in preparation. Copies will be distributed to other libraries.

COLLECTION FOR THE HISTORY OF CARTOGRAPHY will co-operate with other institutions in making map exhibitions available.

Ernest W. Toy, Jr.
Library Director
Map Librarianship Special

A special issue of Drexel Library Quarterly on Map Librarianship is to appear during November. Editor of this issue is Jeremiah Post, Map Librarian, Free Library of Philadelphia. The Quarterly is published by the Graduate School of Library Science, Drexel University, Philadelphia.

DREXEL LIBRARY QUARTERLY
October 1973 Vol. 9, No. 3

Map Librarianship

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J. B. Post

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B. F. Phillips

The Administration of a Map Library

Carlos B. Hagen

"This issue was assembled to aid the beginning map librarian or map custodian. The articles were written presupposing little prior knowledge of, or experience with, maps. No claim is made that this issue is "map librarianship self taught", rather it should be viewed as aids for the beginning map librarian. The articles therein, supplemented by the material cited in the notes, should provide the basic minimum information needed by the new map librarian."

-- [from J. B. Post's Introduction to this special issue.]
PROMOTING THE MAP COLLECTION

by

John G. Petros
San Francisco Public Library

Our recently published booklet Maps in the Local Historical Society included a section on promoting the map collection. This was included to round-out the total picture of maintaining a collection of material. Although this booklet relates to historical collections, the subject of promotion is not restrictive since all map collections should deliberately include promotion as a vital part of their operating program.

The need for promotion is perhaps greater for a map collection than for many other parts of a library collection. The reasons are varied. Map collections, if a separate entity, are often stuck in odd locations in a building possibly on the theory they are used infrequently. When attached to departments, a map collection is likely to be unobtrusive. Its small size often makes it become overwhelmed by the other material.

In either case, the parameters of a map collection are difficult to instill in the minds of potential patrons. The comprehensive nature of the book collection is almost always understood. In a specialized collection the nature of the book collection is evident usually from the collection's title. Then too, books as a format are familiar to everyone. But a map collection has in most cases limitations of content. The scope as well as the size of the collection has to be clearly understood by both staff and patrons.

Another reason for extensively promoting the map collection is that many map collections are not cataloged and even if cataloged would not be included in the general library catalog. In any library the card catalog is an incomplete guide to the collections. How will patrons know what is not in the catalog? Do they ask? Is it brought to their attention in some way? All avenues should be utilized in promoting usage if greater awareness of the total map collection is to be achieved.

There are a variety of ways a map collection can be promoted. Brochures, posters, exhibits in the library either historically oriented or tied to some current event, loan exhibits outside of the library, catalogs of portions of the collection, and press releases either in conjunction with exhibits or to announce special acquisitions can be used.

In these areas there are examples I have collected that could profitably be used as examples for discussion:

The most complete brochure on a map collection in a public library is possibly familiar to you. It is The Map Collection published by the Free Library of Philadelphia, Social Science and History Department. This rather elaborate brochure, printed in brown ink on beige paper, has red headings to each section which adds color interest. The brochure identifies the location, the size of the collection, and then discusses atlases, maps, gazetteers, geographies, globes, and relief maps, guide books, maps of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania, and the conditions of use of the material. Each section gives several lines of
description noting particularly important examples. The brochure is illustrated with fragments of maps or cartographic devices.

Many times a descriptive brochure for a large public library will emphasize the map collection: The Chicago Public Library, Social Sciences and Business Department leaflet describing the content of the department and the services offered identifies "Maps" as a category, indicating the size of the collection (10,000) and types - political, topographic, geological, population, produce, road, state, city, and minor civil divisions.

Similarly, an English example from the London Westminster City Libraries, titled "Commercial and Technical Library Services", includes as a category (along with books, dictionaries, government publications, abstracts) atlases, gazetteers and maps, digesting in a few lines the scope of the collection in each category.

The New York Historical Society brochure is titled Welcome to the Library, and in the section "Maps, Prints, Photographs, etc." it mentions several of the important maps in the collection.

Universities print lavish library guides. Stanford University Libraries' guide is not too good an example for focusing attention on maps, since its sole identification of its maps is:

"Map Collection.

A large collection of geographical, historical, political, and economic maps and atlases is maintained in the Shainwald Room. Information about this collection may be obtained at the Reference Desk."

A Guide to the University of Minnesota Libraries, Fall 1972 is not too much more informative, doing little more than noting the location and the presence in the Map Division of a separate card catalog.

Illinois State University's Library Handbook 1972-1973 provides a more satisfactory description of its map collection. It notes location, size, types of maps, major sources of maps, equipment, and hours.

Separate map collection descriptions are used by some university libraries. Besides the general library brochure, the General Reference Department of Stanford University Libraries has a more specific set of information on a mimeographed sheet. This lists location, hours, size, scope, depository status, arrangement, circulation policy and photo-copying policy.

The Map and Geography Library of the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign has a similar mimeographed sheet. This notes that tours of the Map and Geography Library are offered with lectures on map resources, map bibliography and map history to be given by the librarian.

As part of a looseleaf guide series, the University of Kansas has a detailed description of the Map Library giving hours, lending policy, fines, special services, how the map catalog is arranged, and other map collections on the campus. This is part of a series of guides to library collections and services at the University.
The Library of the University of California at Riverside, Map and Atlas Division, has a somewhat similar guide on one sheet to the collection. Printed on a gold-colored paper which attracts attention, this uses the University of Kansas sheet as a model; it adopts elements applicable to its own collection but repeats the valuable general material from the Kansas brochure. For instance, the map use policy places emphasis on how the user should handle and care for maps, noting especially: "Maps are not to be folded for any reason."

A brochure from the Irvine Map Library at the University of Redlands acts as both a guide to the collection and as a promotional device to acknowledge and recognize the assistance of foundations in creating the library. A simple mimeographed leaflet prominently notes the names of the sponsoring foundations on the cover. On the inside it notes the basic objectives of the collection: a collection designed to provide curriculum support, with secondary emphasis on rarities and exhibit material. The brochure also lists several unusual items in the collection including the geo-physical globe, a relief map of California and a photo-mural of Redlands.

For Calif. State University at Fresno, Herb Fox has prepared for his library A Survey of the Map Collection. This is a detailed list of holdings by area, number of sheets within each area, publisher, and location within the library. Unique in this is a note at the end informing the reader that "if you need help in buying maps for personal or departmental use, the map librarian has agents' catalogues and ordering information to assist you. Please inquire at the Reference Desk."

Another interesting brochure comes from the Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences. This is their descriptive brochure titled Print, Map and Photograph Collections. Illustrated with examples, this gives size and scope, and notes that while some are originals others are photostatic or photographic copies. The inclusion of realtors' maps in the collections is noted. This publication was prepared partially as a report of how the Institute was organizing its collection under the conditions of grants it had received.

While brochures are indispensable, they need to be picked up and handled for full effectiveness. More easily spotted is a poster which attempts to digest the information so it can be casually spotted by anyone passing by. An excellent poster from the University of California at Santa Barbara shows how effective even a simple poster can be. Printed in black on a brilliant lime-green, this 8½" x 11" poster is titled "Maps-Charts-Air Photos". It lists materials available (map reference books, city plans, road maps, subject maps) and also the available equipment - drafting and light tables and stereoscopes. The size of the poster, combined with the type used and the vivid background, makes it handy to post in a multitude of bulletin boards in, or outside of, the library. A poster this size can also double as a flyer for counter distribution.

Acquisition lists are perhaps issued more by the larger university collections, rather than by smaller libraries (especially in the public library field). Examples from Stanford, California State University at Fresno, Illinois State University at Normal, and the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign are rather similar. In a university situation these are useful for circulation to departments who would make use of maps. Acquisition lists of this sort circulated to other libraries are also useful as clues that can be used to build up map collections. The WAML Information Bulletin for June 1973 (Vol. 4, #3) includes a selection of acquisition lists available upon request from the particular university (p. 54).
Related to acquisition lists in general usefulness for a multitude of purposes is a listing of materials in the collection in a restricted area. The WAML publication of the Sanborn Collection at the California State University, Northridge, is one example of how a portion of a collection that is unique can be brought to more general attention.

Another example is from the United States Military Academy in West Point, New York. Their publication, U.S. Military Academy Library Library Map Collection: The Period of the American Revolution, 1753-1800 by Marie Capps and Theodore Stroup, published in 1971, is an extremely elaborate production divided geographically by area, with a list of cartographers, publishers, printers, and engravers of the maps, and a short bibliography. The detailed descriptive entries are invaluable for historical research. Photographic facsimiles are noted and described with the location of the original manuscript maps cited.

The promotional value of publications of this nature can be seen by noting that it was listed with a photograph of the cover in the June 1, 1973 issue of Library Journal (page 1793) with a note indicating its availability at no cost upon request from the Special Collections Division, U.S. Military Academy Library, West Point. Unfortunately, the demand based on this notice quickly exhausted the available supply.

Items of a similar nature have been issued by the Birmingham Public Library (Alabama). A 1964 publication, The Rucker Agee Collection of the Birmingham Public Library describes this collection of historical and regional maps and associated material - not in a formal catalog style but as a bibliographic essay on maps and mapmaking, which mentions examples from the collection that illuminate the points made in the text. Funding for the Agee Collection is sufficient to provide for the preparation of rather elaborate catalogs of portions of the collection in conjunction with exhibits. These exhibit catalogs fully describe the items on display. Of unusual interest in three examples at hand is the introductory material describing the theme of the exhibit, the importance of the material in general, and the specific item.

A 1970 Agee exhibit provides a twenty-four page booklet Abraham Ortelius of Theatrum Orbis Terrarum: The World's First Atlas, which commemorates the 400th anniversary of its publication.

A 1973 publication of seventeen pages is devoted to An Exhibit of French Map Makers of America - 17th and 18th Centuries from the Rucker Agee Collection. Although mimeographed, unlike the printed item previously mentioned, it still is extremely useful and effective both to scholars and as a device in promoting the library and the collection.

A third example is an undated leaflet that was published to describe the acquisition of a first-edition of Blaeu's Atlas Major.

An exhibit catalog from California State University at Fullerton, titled Noteworthy Maps and Charts A.D. 1513-1774 is interesting to note. This is one of a planned series of small catalogs for the University's "Collection for the History of Cartography". The exhibits are planned for circulation to other libraries.
Exhibits of maps outside the library are useful to reach a new public that might not be aware of the library's existence, much less the map collection, and these can supplement library exhibits in promotional value.

Press releases are useful in conjunction with either type of exhibit. An example of a press release from the San Francisco Public Library is for an exhibit of maps borrowed from the California Historical Society in 1971. The press release noted the source of the maps and several of the more interesting ones. Mr. Evans of the California Historical Society has indicated increased usage of their map collection due to its exposure in the San Francisco Public Library. A concise and compact press release such as this facilitates its use as an item in news sources.

Another press release example is from the New York Visitor's Reporter of June 9, 1972. It announces an exhibit in the New York Historical Society of some of their early maps. This notice suggests looking at the map to study the march of history through the medium of maps and also for the artistic standpoint.

The California Historical Courier of July-August 1973 similarly notes an exhibit of historic city plans, maps, and views illustrating the early settlement of California cities held at El Molino Viejo, San Marino, California.

The SLA Geography and Map Division Bulletin for April 1958 reports on a panel discussion of map exhibits, and lists things that can be done to make an interesting map exhibit.

One should not overlook using the map collection as part of exhibits that other departments of a library might arrange. As an example of what could be done: the Joslyn Museum in Omaha, Nebraska installed its classical art collection and featured prominently maps and map-related materials as an educational background to the art objects. Under the title "The Ancient World and the Beginnings of Art", this exhibit used maps and cartographic history with the history of geography as a background to trace the development of art and the relationship of the art objects to particular sites.

It would be a digression to go further into a discussion of exhibits. It should be noted here though that too restrictive a concept of maps might eliminate as a subject for exhibits some of the most interesting maps as far as public interest. These are the decorative, pictorial maps that show ghost towns, lost mines, cover literary history of a state, plot military engagements, and so forth.

Press releases for important acquisitions or pieces of equipment are valuable, too. The San Francisco Chronicle printed a photo with a short caption on acquisition of a seven-foot globe obtained by the California Academy of Science. The University of Redlands Report carried a similar item on their Rand McNally Geo-Physical Relief Globe.

To summarize, these observations on promoting the map collection suggest the areas a library could investigate. An active, conscious effort to promote the map collection will increase its visibility within the library community and in the community as a whole. With this should come valuable support ensuring the continuation and development of the map collection.
I thank Mrs. Alonso for her careful consideration of my article ("A classification and cataloging scheme for a small map library," W.A.M.L. Information Bulletin, November, 1972) and her thoughtful comments. She does not recommend the inclusion of subject in the main entry on the catalog card. After considerable reflection I remain convinced that subject should be retained. I should like to reply to her three principal objections.

1. Objection: When a map on a specific subject is not available the patron may settle for any recent map of the area required. Area-subject-date headings make him search every subject subdivision for latest date in order to identify the most recent maps.

   Reply: Since, for general or topographic maps, the subject is omitted from the heading, the user need only consult area-date cards to find a suitable map. If there is no general or topographic map for the area the area-subject-date cards will enable him to choose a subject map most nearly appropriate to his needs without having to inspect the body of the cards (more on that problem below).

2. Objection: "... area and date headings in chronological order, undisturbed by subject headings, serve most users better. Subject headings give adequate subject access."

   Reply: Reducing the headings to area-date and making added subject entries will undoubtedly make searches for thematic maps easier, but a. many many more added subject entries will have to be made, and b. searching under area main entry will be much more cumbersome. Without the distinction of subject in the main heading, the user must thumb through many cards showing simply area and date but requiring close scrutiny of the body in order to discard those on unwanted subjects. For example, if a general map is required it may mean close inspection and rejection of cards for geological maps, transportation maps, population maps, etc., etc., before discovering the first general map for the area in the catalog. The informed user will find this irritating; the general user, seldom reading the body of the card, may be rendered helpless. More staff time will be required to assist catalog users and more time will be wasted in retrieving unhelpful maps. It should be remembered that one important function of a catalog is to separate dissimilar items.

   There is still another problem which arises in the use of the simplified area-date heading. A map collection may, for certain areas, contain many maps on one subject, e.g., California - Transportation or California - Geology. Each such map would require an added subject entry in the area-date scheme, whereas, in the area-subject-date scheme added subject entries would be required only for the few subjects for which geographical location is of secondary importance. To illustrate: in the area-subject-date scheme added subject entries will not be required for geological maps, population maps, transportation maps, etc. (since these are ordinarily approached by area then subject), but may be desirable for earthquake maps or certain
plant and animal geography maps where the function of gathering by subject is of prime importance. The saving in catalog space, staff time, and user time is considerable.

3. Objection: Mrs Alonso quite correctly suggests that the map library cannot provide for every possible request and may thus have only a Ghana soil map and a Ghana population map to offer the patron who requires a general map of Ghana. "Why confuse the user with cards in the sequence Ghana - Population distribution 1970 and Ghana - Soils 1950?"

Reply: If the library has no general map of Ghana that should be clearly indicated by the card catalog. I believe it is better to risk confusing the patron with the heading Ghana - Population distribution - 1970 than misleading him with the heading Ghana - 1970. It is true that the descriptive cataloging would enlighten him but in my experience few patrons read or understand what is presented in the body of the card.

My skepticism regarding the patrons' intelligent use of the card catalog might lead one to ask why time and money should be spent on typing any more than the entries on the cards. I plead incurable optimism for the educability of catalog users. Until the golden age arrives, however, the area-subject-date-scale main entry may help us all.

Herbert S. Fox
California State University, Fresno

COLOR COMPOSITE PICTURES AVAILABLE FROM EROS DATA CENTER

Earth Resources Technology Satellite-1 (ERTS-1) color composite pictures are now available for purchase from the EROS Data Center, Sioux Falls, South Dakota 57198. The composite pictures are originally 10" x 10" and can be enlarged to as much as 40" x 40". The pictures are available as color paper prints or as color film transparencies. Orders may be placed by letter or by telephone (605-339-2270), using the identification information in the announcement of March 1973 issued by the Earth Resources Observation Systems Program of the U.S. Geological Survey. The following are selected titles from that list:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TITLE</th>
<th>SENSOR</th>
<th>IMAGE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER</th>
<th>DATE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Alaska fire</td>
<td>MSS</td>
<td>81003213555A2</td>
<td>26 July 72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. San Francisco</td>
<td>MSS</td>
<td>81003181755G2</td>
<td>26 July 72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Seattle, Wash.</td>
<td>RBV</td>
<td>81006181312G2</td>
<td>29 July 72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Monterey, Calif.</td>
<td>MSS</td>
<td>81002181345G2</td>
<td>25 July 72</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are 197 titles on the list, both foreign and domestic. Prices are from $7 for a 10" x 10" color paper print, and $10 for a 10" x 10" color film transparency, up to $25. and $60, respectively for a 40" x 40" enlargement. There are quantity discounts for 2 or more. Lists are available at above address.
Publications of Relevance,

INFRA-RED AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY

During the Riverside meeting of WAML, interest was expressed in Infra-Red aerial photography and its availability. Information on a source is provided therefore, however, readers should understand that conditions of availability of aerial photography from this agency are unknown and the requestor may direct any questions to the agency.

Chief
Earth Resources Research Data Facility
Manned Spacecraft Center/TP53
HOUSTON, TX 77058

PACIFIC ISLANDS DIRECTORY


Entries are included for Hawaii, American Samoa, Fiji, Guam, Mariana Islands, New Caledonia, Papua and New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tahiti, Wake Island, Western Samoa. There are indexes which cover subjects, and personal names.

Two hundred fourteen collections are cataloged, eight of which are listed as having map collections. The largest map "collection" listed, and perhaps the largest in the World, is the USARPAC Map Depot at Pt. Shafter, Hawaii. The Map Depot's holdings are 20,000,000 "map copies".

WAML Members Basil Idler, Map Librarian, University of Hawaii's Hamilton Library, and Edwin H. Bryan, Jr., Pacific Scientific Information Center manager, are named and their collections described.

Map Collections in Public Libraries: starting, building, maintaining them, is the title of Technical Bulletin 1/73 (January 1973) published by the Public Libraries Division of the Library Council of Victoria, Melbourne, Australia.

This 26-page guide is written by Patricia A.G. Alonso, Map Librarian, State Library of Victoria. Although it is directed toward the interests of public libraries in Victoria, it can serve as an outline for planning.

It is available from Public Libraries Division, Library Council of Victoria, 328 Swanston Street, Melbourne, Victoria, 3000, Australia.


My Head is a Map is the title of a soon to be published Festschrift: Essays to commemorate the 75th Birthday of R.V. Tooley. Edited by Helen Wallis, Superintendent of the Map Room, British Museum, the book is available from Carta Press/ Francis Edwards Ltd., 83 Marylebone High Street, London W1M 4AL.
ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY, HAYDEN LIBRARY:
KWOC INDEX TO THE MAP COLLECTION

by
Elizabeth Al-Hazzam*

The Map Collection of Arizona State University was established as a viable entity during April of 1970 in the Hayden Library. Prior to that date, maps had been scattered among the Geography and Geology departments and the Library. They were brought together, sorted and cataloged according to a modified and expanded Library of Congress "G" classification and listed in a computer print-out by geographic location. The Map Catalog, in print-out format, was distributed to various areas in the Library, Reference, Government Documents and the Arizona Room, and to two departments on campus, Geography and Geology. The print-out served as a record of all cataloged maps held by the Library. It listed each map or map series once alphabetically by geographic location. This single point of access was the major flaw in the system. In December of 1972, a KWOC** Index to the Map Collection was developed and implemented in order to provide multiple points of access to individual titles and titles in series versus the former single point of access, geographic location. The KWOC Index provides a geographic and a subject analysis of the holdings of the collection.

The Hayden Library Map Collection has grown to considerable size since its inception in 1970. It is comprised of four depository programs: A.M.S. (TOPOCOM, DMATC), U. S. Geological Survey, U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Lake Survey maps. Three trips to the Library of Congress Geography and Map Division by Hayden Library staff members increased the collection by approximately 15,000 maps and atlases. Coverage picked up from the Library of Congress duplicate bins is primarily foreign in scope.

A separate map collection concerned with Arizona and Southwest United States history is housed in the Arizona Room of the Hayden Library. This collection is mainly historical, concentrating on the Territorial period of Arizona and New Mexico, with a strong emphasis on military establishments. The maps range from photo copies of Library of Congress and National Archives holdings to manuscript maps and contemporary publications. Some current geologic and topographic coverage is present in this collection, but the greatest portion of current data on Arizona and the Southwestern United States is located in the Map Service.

* Ms. Al-Hazzam is Map Librarian, University Library, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85281. An abstract of this article appeared in Information Bulletin Vol. 4, #3, p. 48, as a summary of her presentation at the Spring Meeting, March 30, 1973, at Ashland, Oregon.

** Key Word Out of Context
Active collection building of all types of maps adds roughly 2,000 sheets annually to the holdings of the Library. The chief areas of concentration are Southwest United States and Central America. All types of maps are included, i.e., thematic, topographic and geologic. All cataloged materials found their way into the Map Catalog.

The original Map Catalog reflects the modification and expansion of the Library of Congress "G" classification. The greatest area of concentration was in the cutter tables (Class G, Geography, Anthropology, Folklore, Manners and Customs, Recreation, pp. 177-183). An in-depth analysis of each map title or series was attempted through the modification and expansion of the existing cutter tables. The Library of Congress lists the following representation of the first cutter table.

A. Special category atlases and maps.
1 Outline and base maps
15 Business district
2 Index maps
3 Aerial views
35 Panoramas
4 Photomaps
5 Pictorial maps
7 Advertising maps
8 Maps showing special geographic names

Modification and expansion of the cutter tables at Arizona State University took the following form:

A. Special category atlases and maps.
1 Outline and base maps
11 Early settlements
12 Special maps
13 Reproductions of famous maps
14 Reproductions of historical maps
15 Business districts
16 City plans
2 Indexes

Maps were given an elaborate classification in order to provide a cutter number for each subject represented on the map sheet. There could be from one to four cutters assigned to each map. The original purpose for the expansion of the Library of Congress cutter tables and the assigning of up to four cutters was to provide the means for a sort via computer through the use of the cutter numbers. Until the programming could be adjusted for this type of capability, the Map Catalog offered a geographic listing in alphabetic sequence of the titles and series held by the Arizona State University Library.
Under the expanded Library of Congress classification, map call numbers grew to be lengthy and confusing. Cutters represented one to all of the following possibilities: city, county, region, subject and authority. A tremendous amount of cataloging time was consumed by attempting to assign the most pertinent cutters to each title or series. The original intent of providing a computer sort by subject through the use of the cutter numbers was defeated by the amount of information that might be inclusive under a specific cutter.

In addition to expanding the cutter tables, Arizona State University dropped the class number "G" from both the maps and the computer record. There was no true justification for continuous repetition of the "G" since all maps are classed "G".

Extensive cross references were used in an effort to compensate for the flaw of a single point of access for each title and series. These were in the form of see and see also references. To make these entries more utilitarian for patron use, call numbers were inserted. Even with this additional information included, the search for specific materials was time consuming and frustrating for the patrons and the Reference Librarian alike.

AMERICAS.  SEE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

FORT APACHE, ARIZONA TERRITORY.  SEE ARIZONA TERRITORY--MILITARY AND NAVAL DISTRICTS AND
ESTABLISHMENTS.  4326 HZ 1860-90 AZCA, LOOKET
ACCOMPANYING MAP INCLUDES LARGE-SCALE PLANS OF 12
FRONTIER FORTS.

KUWAIT--TOPOGRAPHY.  SEE ARABIAN PENINSULA--TOPOGRAPHY.  75215 Cl.
1964, SET AT SCALE 1:500,000.
Every entry in the catalog which was not a cross reference provided the patron with the full record of cataloging information: authority, title, if any, scale, date, location, subjects, call number, series, if any, and any miscellaneous notes, such as relief notes or descriptive information. The record number of each entry was also given and was frequently confused for call number.

A shelf card was typed in addition to the Map Catalog entry for each title or series. The shelf card duplicated the entry in the print-out.

Series holdings records were either delineated on indexes filed in series order in the Series Holdings File or they were written on a separate form listing sheet numbers and also filed in the Series Holdings File. Series holdings were listed in the note position in the computer record and the Map Shelf List card.

This type of record keeping proved cumbersome and time consuming to generate. In addition, no indication of the total number of series or titles held by the Library or the geographic areas covered by each series name or number could be accurately determined. Up-dating holdings and entering maintenance information in the Map Catalog, Shelf List, Series Holdings File and Name Authority File became a lengthy and confusing operation. Processing time for new titles was restricted to approximately five to ten maps per day per person due to the need to create so many records for each title. Obviously, the system as it stood would have had to be altered considerably to justify its existence, or be discarded entirely in favor of a new system.
An alternate means of presenting the holdings of the Map Collection effectively was essential when it was discovered that a sort by subject cutter could not be achieved satisfactorily. H. W. Axford, University Librarian, opted to use the KWIC/KWOC* program developed under his administration at Florida Atlantic University and adapted to several functions at the Hayden Library. The KWIC/KWOC program for state documents, symposia and proceedings, and the Southwestern Environmental Data Bank has been developing at the Hayden Library for approximately three years. However, the application of the program to index the holdings of a unique collection in lieu of actually cataloging, and the creation of the total record for the item indexed being generated solely by the computer was a new endeavor. The major departure of the program for the Map Collection and the other programs in the Hayden Library was the suppression of the title and the indexing of the information contained on the map by assigning descriptors, or key words. Rather than being regarded as a KWIC index, the Map Catalog would be described best as a KWOC index.

There were two prime considerations at the start of the project to convert all map records to the KWOC format: the use of straight Library of Congress classification rather than the expanded and modified system developed earlier at Arizona State University, and the realization that the existing computer record could not be utilized. This was apparent as most maps had been given the expanded cutter system call number and few maps had been given a title. In order to convert the holdings of the Map Collection to the KWOC format successfully, each sheet would have to be examined and indexed individually in order to secure an accurate record of the information contained on every map present in the Library. Decisions regarding the establishment of the types of descriptors to be used had to be developed and implemented immediately. An embryonic thesaurus was established in order to maintain a record of the decisions made, but not to develop a tandem system. The time consumed in making these decisions proved to be more than was anticipated. Subject headings had to be inclusive, yet varied types of materials had to be prevented from indexing under descriptors thus proving cumbersome for reference purposes.

The mobility of the records of cataloged maps could not be overlooked. The departments on campus and the divisions of the Library which had customarily received each new print-out of the Map Catalog directly as it was run would continue to receive new and updated information. The branch libraries were added to the list. Only the format was changed.

From the outset it appeared evident that the document ultimately created by the KWOC Index to the Map Collection would be too extensive to confine to the ordinary means of a computer print-out. This was due to the size and the vast amount of information contained in the collection. Hence, the only feasible alternative, microformat, was considered and accepted as the ultimate form of the Map Catalog.

Microfiche was selected to be the form of the Map Catalog as access to information contained on the document could be achieved more rapidly than on film. The microfiche is produced from the KWOC in-put tapes through the use of Computer Output Microfilm technology (COM). Compactness, speed and economy were the factors governing this decision. The parameters of the data contained on the individual fiche could be determined without the use of viewing equipment. The cost of the viewing equipment is minimal, approximately $99. The cost

* Key Word In Context/Key Word Out of Context
of the COM produced master microfiche has been estimated at $4.35 each and $.35 for each additional copy. Two-hundred and twenty-nine frames exist on each microfiche plus two index frames.

The object of the KWOC program is to utilize the optimum amount of computer time in indexing functions rather than in mere printing operations. In order to prevent non-indexing data from becoming overly important, a number of decisions were essential directly from the beginning. These decisions were concerned with descriptors, abbreviations, punctuation and notes. Descriptors encompass the subject content of the map as well as the geographic location covered and occasionally the issuing body. Standard abbreviations have been used wherever possible for the names of states and also for the use of well known terminology.

K W O C  WORD

ARIZONA - NATL FORESTS

NATIONAL FORESTS - ARIZ

An Abbreviations File was established in order to ensure the consistency and continuity of entries. Abbreviations are also noted on the cards in the Thesaurus File. A well developed Thesaurus has been developed and used in conjunction with the Index and the Name and Series Authority File. Any deviation from the correct form in the entry of a descriptor would cause a drastic change in the filing order of the Index.

The Thesaurus has employed some standard Library of Congress subject headings, but the terms have been comprised primarily from entries in the Library of Congress "G" cutter tables and the information contained on the face of individual maps. A certain amount of flexibility has been used in order to assign descriptors which are the most comprehensible to the public.

NATIONAL FORESTS (DIRECT)

- NATL FORESTS

7-25-73

Ed.
Decisions governing the addition of entries into the Thesaurus or the use of entries already present are covered by guidelines outlined in a manual. Punctuation has been eliminated wherever possible in the form of the descriptors because of the various filing orders used by the computers on which the KWOC has been run on campus.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HONEYWELL 1250</th>
<th>UNIVAC 1110</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-9</td>
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<td>A - Z</td>
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<td>0 - 9</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The only punctuation used in either the descriptors or the title line consists of the dash (−), comma (,), and period (.). Dashes are used in descriptors to separate the subject from the geographic element and the reverse. Commas are used in conjunction with the inverted form of proper names of individuals and a period is used after the first initial.

KWOC WORD

AGRICULTURE - MEXICO
MEXICO - AGRICULTURE
MULLOWNEY, J. F.

The intent in restricting the use of punctuation has been to present an index in strict alphabetic order comprehensible to the user. Punctuation in the title line has been limited to the use of the comma and colon in scale and a question mark following a date which is not definitely determined. No other forms of punctuation are acceptable.

KWOC WORD / TITLE

CANALS - ARIZ
MARICOPA CO ELECTION PRECINCTS 1962 1:31,680
MARICOPA CO HIGHWAY COMM OFFICIAL MAP NO 112-090-880
MARICOPA CO MUNICIPAL WATER CONSERVATION DIST NO 1 1932 1:190,080
MARICOPA CO ROAD SURFACE TYPES 1972 1:1202,752

The use of assigned descriptors permitting an in-depth subject analysis of the information contained on each map sheet in the collection has precipitated the need to distinguish between the functions of cataloging and indexing. Although a classification number has been assigned to each title and series and each sheet is numbered in order, no descriptive cataloging has been employed using the Anglo-American code. The information contained on the map regarding the party responsible for the intellectual content of the material, the date the map was drawn, compiled or issued, and the scale are the only true types of cataloging information sought and utilized with this system. The remainder of the information is strictly indexing in nature. The cutters provide an orderly progression of subjects within each class number, but their function is more to provide a browsing capability within the collection rather than a system of information retrieval based upon classification. The cataloging relevance of the maps diminishes as the indexing properties of the information contained on the maps increases.
There are additional benefits to be gained through the use of the KWOC beyond the thorough subject analysis of the collection. These benefits are geared to be major time and money saving devices. The Shelf List Record is automatically generated on card stock by the computer and lists the entire computer record for each accession number.

DOCUMENT INDEX SHELF LIST/PROOF LIST

There is no typing or necessity to compile any additional information beyond what is indexed and listed by the computer. A Series Holdings File is generated at the time the document is cataloged by producing two indexes, one filed with the maps and the other filed in a separate file by series authority. This is most applicable in the instance of set maps. Series holdings can be efficiently maintained through the use of the Index.

An entirely different sort of record keeping is possible through the use of the Index. The name of the series can be employed as a descriptor. All titles in series are listed alphabetically under the assigned descriptor. This provides a reference tool certainly more effective than the Publications of the U.S. Geological Survey which is issued in serial form. Under each series descriptor, holdings are listed by title, date, scale, call number and location. Additional information concerning the subject content and geographic location would be found under the appropriate descriptors throughout the Index. Information obtained in establishing the correct form of the entry can be entered in the Name and Series Authority File. The Shelf List Record provides still another point of access to the holdings of the series by listing the titles in sheet number order.

[illus. follows: "Document Index Shelf List/Proof List"]
USGS

FLOODS IN HUNTLEY QUAD NE ILLINOIS 1971
1:24,000/USGS HYDROLOGIC INVEST ATLAS (HA)/
/FLOOD PRONE AREAS - ILL/ILLINOIS - FLOOD PRONE
AERAS/CITY PLANS - US - ILL/HUNTLEY ILL/
/ILLINOIS = TOPOGRAPHY

ACN 001008       ASU-ASDS-MAY, 73

USGS

FLOODS IN CHANNAHON QUAD NE ILLINOIS 1971
1:24,000/USGS HYDROLOGIC INVEST ATLAS (HA)/
/FLOOD PRONE AREAS - ILL/ILLINOIS - FLOOD PRONE
AERAS/ ILLINOIS = TOPOGRAPHY/CITY PLANS - US -
ILL/CHANNAHON ILL

ACN 001009       ASU-ASDS-MAY, 73

USGS

FLOODS HEBRON QUAD NE ILLINOIS 1971 1:24,000/
/USGS HYDROLOGIC INVEST ATLAS (HA)/FLOOD PRONE
AERAS - ILL/ILLINOIS - FLOOD PRONE AREAS/
/ILLINOIS = TOPOGRAPHY/CITY PLANS - US - ILL /
/HEBRON ILL

ACN 001010       ASU-ASDS-MAY, 73
The Index provides an alpha listing by subject and geographic location for
the information contained on the individual sheets contained in a series and the
Shelf List Record provides a listing of the actual holdings in sheet number order.
The individual sheet is cataloged as a semi-independent entity. If the up-date
information concerns a title with a series added entry, the Index will generate
the up-date information necessary by alphabetizing the new entry under the ap-
propriate series descriptor the next run of the Index. As long as a map sheet
has a unique call number, applied in theory and practice by the inclusion of the
sheet number in the call number, the computer will accept the entry and the pa-
tron will be able to locate the item under any relevant descriptor.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>K W O C</th>
<th>WORD / TITLE</th>
<th>CALL NUMBER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>USGS HYDROLOGIC INVEST ATLAS (HA)</td>
<td>FLOODS IN SALINAS AREA, PUERTO RICO 1971 1:20,000 37015-C3 1954/-HA447</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FLOODS IN SANTA ISABEL AREA, PUERTO RICO 1971 1:20,000 37015-C3 1954/-HA448</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FLOODS IN SYMERTON QUAD NE ILLINOIS 1970 1:24,000 37015-C3 1954/-HA305</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

USGS PROFESSIONAL PAPERS (P)
- GEOLOGIC DIAGRAM OF BISBEE QUAD, ARIZONA 1902 11825,000 4334S 3B3C5 1902/P21-2X
- GEOLOGIC MAP OF BISBEE QUAD, ARIZONA 1902 11825,000 4334S 3B3C5 1902/P21-1X

The actual Index is uncluttered. Descriptors are arranged in alphabetical
order. The title, date, scale, call number and location of each map indexed is
listed alphabetically by title beneath each assigned descriptor. The Index is
easy to scan both by geographic location and by subject. Maps are located more
rapidly by browsing through the Index rather than through the map cases. Ob-
taining direct access to the information sought by a patron and the map sheet
on which it is to be found is the primary goal of the Index. The subject anal-
ysis of the contents of the entire map collection of the Library provides a gathering of like materials without merging their geographic identity. This merge is
prevented by the application of a title for each map published without one, and
the inclusion of the geographic location in the title line if possible.

There is substantial benefit to be obtained from the KWO program in pro-
viding both reference and technical services. However, the greatest benefit is
reaped by the user. The Index is geared specifically for his use and the Shelf
List Record, a public document, contains certain record-keeping devices included
for inventory purposes. All series and titles are indexed for public perusal.
Cross references have been eliminated in lieu of indexing under all possible
descriptors or properties for each sheet.

Actual processing time for map materials is decreased by comparison to the
system formerly employed at Arizona State University. An approximate figure
of up to forty titles per day per person can be fully processed using the KWO
system. Additional savings by comparison to the former system include the abili-
ty to dispense with typing and filing operations. The Index is in perfect
order when it comes off the computer and the Shelf List Record is in call number
order and needs merely to be inserted into the Shelf List. There is no typing
of any sort except in relation to the Name Authority File. The Thesaurus is not
typed as entries which appear in consecutive runs of the KWO are pulled and
destroyed. The Index serves a dual purpose as a Thesaurus.
A further benefit gained from the KWOC program is a succession of bibliographies of holdings by series, geographic location and subject automatically generated by the Index. This eliminates the need for manual compilation of such data. Hence, the various functions dependent upon adequate and accurate bibliographic searching, such as acquisitions procedures, become rapid and efficient tasks performed by a staff member at any level in the organization.

With a certain amount of modification, this system can be applied to any unique collection. A survey of user reception is currently in progress.

**Duplicate Folios for Trade:**

The Library of the Department of Geology of the University of Alberta has some copies of the Folios of the Geologic Atlas of the United States [U.S.G.S., 1894-1946] for sale or to be exchanged for those Folios needed to complete their collection. If you have any of these listed, and are interested in sale or exchange, please contact:

Library Assistant  
Library  
Department of Geology  
University of Alberta  
Edmonton, Alberta, Canada

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE</th>
<th>NEEDED TO COMPLETE COLLECTION</th>
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<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>1 thru 12</td>
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<td>23</td>
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<td>67 thru 69</td>
<td>83</td>
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<td>141</td>
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</table>
ACQUISITIONS LISTS - UPDATE

Arizona, University of.... University Library. Map Collection. Tucson, AZ 85721
Map News Monthly. Vol. 5, No. 1, September 1973 lists New Books and Atlases,
New Sheet Maps, and two supplements: Arizona-advance material available from
current topographic mapping (USGS reprint), and Arizona-geologic mapping as

Several Special List and Special Series editions of Map News Monthly have
been produced under the direction of Stephen Bahre, Reference Librarian, UA
Map Collection, and it is a pleasure to cite them here:

Special List 1 - 1972: Insurance Maps of Arizona published by the Sanborn

This list is the third edition of a June 1969 list that is in essence a Union
List of Sanborn Maps of Arizona. Over forty inquiries throughout Arizona were
made which resulted in this list. Fourteen different locations are given,
including the Library of Congress, as having one or more sets of Sanborn maps.

Special Series - Map Indexes 1 - 1971: Selected Arizona Index Maps. (UA Map
News Monthly, Special Summer issue 1971). 17 pp. [Available for $1.00 for
cost of printing and mailing from: Pueblo Cartographic Service, 105 N. Treat,
Tucson, AZ 85716]

Vol. 4, No. 4, December 1972).

This very useful index gives tabular style information on all series, by whom
produced, date, scale, projection, relief, cost, availability; a second list
cites the UA holdings of each series; eight index maps; a selected bibliog-
raphy; and a list of map publishers addresses.

Special Series 3-1972: Index Maps Australia. (UA Map News Monthly, Vol. 3,
Nos. 3 & 4).

Content similar to the Mexico Special Series number cited above.

Special Series 4-1973: Africa. (UA Map News Monthly, Vol. 4, Nos. 10 & 11,
Summer 1973).

A 54-page compilation of the University Map Collection's holdings of material
covering Africa. Section I is an annotated gazetteer of African country names;
Section II contains eleven map indexes indicating UA's holdings; Section III
is a "Selected Bibliography of Maps and Atlases of Africa".

Arizona, University of.... University Library. Bibliographic Bulletin. Vol. 2,
Number 2, October 1972: "Arizona Maps in the Map Collection, University of
Arizona Library, The territorial Period, 1863 - 1911", compiled by Stephen
Bahre.

Editor's note: The publications cited above are excellent examples of "Promoting
the Map Collection", as discussed by John Petros elsewhere in this Information
Bulletin. These are the most innovative, comprehensive, and well-researched of
all "Acquisitions Lists" that have come to our attention.
Minnesota, University of.... Wilson Library, Map Division. **Current Announcements and Selected New Acquisitions. July-August 1973.** The standard carto-bibliographical entries, arranged by geographic area and country, including the call number for each. The 'Current Announcements' section is tied-in to the material cited; examples:

"I. An annotated address file of map publishers and dealers is nearing completion in the Map Division. In addition to listing addresses, it indicates holdings of catalogs and publications lists, notes on the quality and prices of maps, as well as cross references to other materials in book form. The file was originally intended as an index to the librarian's acquisitions files. It may be used by the public and should help in tracking down many maps that are free for the asking as well as others.

II. Many of the maps on this list may be located by use of a special subject file. All newly cataloged maps will have subject cards (i.e. area - subject) in addition to the usual shelf-list card. The subject headings are those used by the American Geographical Society. Eventually we hope to adopt this subject approach to the entire map collection."

Maia Treude, who, as Map Librarian, is responsible for compilation of the above list, brings the following item from the July-August issue to our attention:

**Minneapolis**

This item is available free from the Center for Urban & Regional Affairs, 311 Walter Library, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455

Oregon, University of.... Map Library. Eugene, OR 97403. **Map Room Missive No. 9, July 1973, Selected New Atlases and Maps; No. 10, October 1973, Selected New Atlases and Maps.**

Issued irregularly: No. 9 covers January thru July 1973; No. 10 covers August thru October 1973. Published under direction of Ed Thatcher, Map Librarian.

Indiana University, Department of Geography, Geography and Map Library. **Selected New Acquisitions. January-June 1973.**

Direct inquiries to Geography & Map Librarian, Kirkwood Hall 307, Department of Geography, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47401.


Includes book & atlas reviews; lists maps & atlases added to collection.
PLANNING A MODEST MAP ROOM FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, RENO LIBRARY*

by

Mary R. Ansari
Mines Librarian
University of Nevada, Reno

As Mines Librarian at the University of Nevada, Reno, I am involved in the exciting, although sometimes frustrating, project of planning a modest map room for the university. Throughout this discussion, I shall be emphasizing such words as modest and humble, because the proposed map room will be subject to some very stringent financial and physical limitations. In order for you to be able to fully appreciate the problems I am encountering, I shall give you some brief background information.

Currently, UNR has neither a map library nor a map librarian. In fact, there is no formal map library in the entire state. UNR Library map holdings are scattered among the Government Publications and Special Collections departments of the Main Library and the Mines Library, which is a branch library. Government Publications houses the Army Map Service collection, totalling about 21,000 sheets in eight Hamilton cases.** The Special Collections Department selectively collects pre-1900 maps on Nevada and adjoining states.

As you might have already guessed by my position, the major portion of the library's map collection is housed in the Mines Library. The Mines Library map collection numbers approximately 50,000 and, much to my chagrin, is housed in only seven Hamilton cases and eleven vertical files. In far too many instances, more than 600 topographic sheets are jammed into only one drawer. The Mines map collection is composed mainly of U. S. Geological Survey 7.5 minute and 15 minute topographic sheets, U. S. Geological Survey folded map series, and maps published by various state and foreign geological surveys. The greatest users of maps on campus are the geography and geology departments, both of which are in the Mackay School of Mines, and the Nevada Bureau of Mines; all of these components are serviced by the Mines Library. Out of these heavy users, the geography department, numbering only three faculty members and 15 geography majors, are the foremost proponents of the establishment of an elaborate map library.

The geographers have visions of a large, well staffed, separate map library with an active acquisitions program, which, very frankly, is much beyond the reach of UNR at this time. The geography department maintains a sizeable map collection of its own, which they would eventually like to see incorporated in a map library; whether or not this assimilation will be possible in the foreseeable future depends upon map room staffing, space, and money available for the purchase of map cases. As will become increasingly clear in the course of this discussion, prospects for adequate staffing and the purchase of needed map cases are not at all bright. Thus, the planned map room is an obvious compromise reflecting the philosophy that something is better than nothing.

* Presented at the WAML meeting October 20, 1973, at UC Riverside.

** Thus far, almost all map cases at UNR are the Hamilton five-drawer units stacked three high with drawers measuring 44 1/2" x 55 5/16".
Mines Library is an old and extremely strained facility containing over 22,000 bound volumes and office and user space, in addition to the described map collection, in only 3900 square feet. It is the only research library in the entire state to serve the mining industry, which is Nevada's second largest industry. Mines Library staffing consists of one full-time professional librarian, two part-time library assistants, and six student assistants. The map collection is housed in a remote corner of the library and is almost solely maintained by student help. Obviously, in this framework the maps suffer from extreme neglect.

Because the library is literally bursting at the seams, we are planning to move on a temporary basis from our quarters in the Mackay School of Mines to the proposed addition to the Main Library, which should be completed by 1976. Plans are for Mines Library to be housed in the Main Library addition for about five years until the School of Mines has a new building, which hopefully will include a 15,000 square-foot library. If the situation in Mines Library were not so desperate, two such major moves would not be contemplated in such a relatively short period of time.

Because there is a need for a map library at UNR, it is planned to make humble beginnings in that direction in formulating the plans for the new Mines Library. For staffing reasons and because the majority of map users are affiliated with the School of Mines, it was decided to keep the map collection with Mines Library rather than to establish a separate map library. I have requested 10,000 square-feet for Mines Library in the planned 60,000 to 70,000 square-foot Main Library addition. Out of the requested 10,000 square feet, there are preliminary plans to allocate 2,000 square-feet to a map room and 225 square-feet for a map work-room. The map room will house most of the maps in the library system with the exception of the historical maps, which will remain in Special Collections. My total square footage request faces the possibility of being trimmed, but hopefully, the space devoted to maps will not fall appreciably below 2,000 square-feet.

In order for you to understand the planning procedure used at UNR, I have attached preliminary copies of the "green sheets", which the university architect distributed to members of the Library Building Addition Committee. Instead of thinking in terms of specific floor plans, all committee members have explicit instructions to think in terms of functional relationships and balloon diagrams. Thus, in order to understand the attached green sheets, it is necessary to know that a library department is considered to be an activity center, and, in turn, activity centers are made up of areas designated on the green sheets as spaces (i.e. office areas, stack areas, public service areas etc. might be identified spaces within a department). Therefore, in terms of the green sheets, Mines Library is an activity center containing the following proposed spaces: librarian's office; staff office and work room; a combined circulation, reference, and reserve area; card catalog area; reading room; stacks; map room, map work room; and private study cubicles. For purposes of this discussion, I have attached only the green sheets for the map room and map work room along with the cover sheet for the entire activity center. When the Committee completes its part of the planning, hopefully by March, 1974, it will turn over to the architect detailed green sheets for all activity centers to be housed in the addition. From the functions, space relationships, and characteristics detailed on the green sheets, the architect will evolve the floor plans.
The proposed map room will house at least 80,000 maps upon its inception in 1976 and should have a capacity of at least 100,000 flat maps for its planned, five-year life. Plans are for the aerial photograph collection to remain in the Nevada Bureau of Mines rather than in the map room.

As detailed on the green sheet number 2, the 2,000 square-foot map room will accommodate approximately 23 map cases, 20 filing cabinets, a service desk, three atlas cases, shelving for additional atlases and a small reference collection, two 4' x 6' map study tables, and possibly a small card catalog. At this point I am undecided whether the few periodicals we have pertaining to maps and cartography should be kept in the map room or in the Mines Library stacks. Do you have any strong feelings one way or another about this? Obviously, this decision will influence the amount of required shelving and needed square footage.

I feel a little shaky about the adequacy of my square footage request for the map room. The 2,000 square foot request was arrived at by almost tripling the present 735 square foot area devoted to maps in Mines Library. After arriving at the 2,000 square-foot figure, I felt somewhat relieved to read in Robert Stoddard's new publication Planning College Geography Facilities: Guidelines for Space and Equipment that "a collection of 100,000 flat maps can be stored, retrieved, and studied comfortably in an area of approximately 2,000 square feet".* Also, it is necessary to keep in mind throughout this discussion that the map room will have a life of about five years before it is moved to another location, I have noted on the green sheet that the map room should be located in an area that lends itself to easy expansion in the event that the room becomes inadequate before the end of its five-year life. Are there any opinions from the floor concerning my space request? Stan Stevens has been very helpful in calculating a one-to-one ratio (open space to equipment) for the described map room, which he thought would be adequate for a temporary facility.

Green sheet number 3 is devoted to the map work room. I anticipate fewer problems with the adequacy of the proposed square footage for the map work room. With very little hope of having a professional map librarian or any full-time help, for that matter, I feel that 225 square feet will be sufficient.

It is essential that maps be housed on the ground floor because of their weight? Are map cases that are filled to capacity that much heavier than book stacks that are filled to capacity?

Ideally, I should be planning space in the map room to accommodate 30 to 35 map cases, but realistically I know that it will be extremely difficult to finance the purchase of even eight additional cases to bring the total to twenty-three. One of my reasons for asking for the floor today is to learn if any of you have found a less expensive, but satisfactory, solution for filing fairly heavily-used flat maps in cases other than the Hamilton or Stacor cases. Have any of you had experience using Lane Cabinets? The Nevada Bureau of Mines uses Lane Specimen Cabinets to house its sale stock of Nevada topo maps, but I have never seen them used in a library.

In addition, I need to know if there are any new kinds of equipment and furnishings that should be considered. Stan Stevens has suggested two companies from whom custom-designed library furnishings can be ordered: Salt Lake Cabinet and Fixture Company, in Salt Lake City, and Sjogren Manufacturing Company, in Los Angeles. Have any of you had experience with any other manufacturers of custom-built map furnishings?

I have not planned for any copying facilities in the map room but hope to have reproduction facilities available within the Mines Library complex. What copying machine do you recommend for maps as well as other library material?

Admittedly, map room staffing will present a major problem. In fact, mainly because of the staffing problem it was decided to include the map room in Mines Library rather than establish it as a separate entity. I agree with the geographers that this arrangement will cut down on the potential use of the map collection by persons outside the fields of geography and geology, but as I said earlier, it was necessary to compromise. Do you think that the described arrangement will significantly deter potential users from other disciplines? Perhaps if the activity center were named Mines and Map Libraries, the map collection would be better advertised.

In the beginning, I seriously doubt that map room staffing will exceed one part-time technical position plus about 15 to 20 hours per week of student help. Consequently, the planned map room can be serviced from the Mines Library service desk in the evenings, on weekends, and during periods of exigencies. Have any of you had experience with a similar kind of staffing arrangement? Hopefully, in the long run, if the described map room is heavily used, a separate map library with adequate staffing will be established.

Thus far, no attempt has been made to catalog any of the maps that will be housed in the map room. Hopefully, with the establishment of a map room, a beginning will be made at cataloging the collection. I favor a computer approach to cataloging, but, as usual, financing looms large. Currently, the maps are filed in a crude geographic arrangement, but, of course, this system breaks down for maps other than the topo sheets.

At this time there is no map acquisitions policy at UNR, but I am on a three-member committee assigned the task to draw up a formal acquisitions policy. Currently, almost no money is spent on map acquisitions with the exception of the purchase of historical maps by the Special Collections Department. It would be extremely helpful to the committee if those of you who are in charge of small map libraries would send me a copy of your written acquisitions policies.

In summary, I am in need of advice on almost all aspects of planning. Whereas the green sheets will be turned over to the architect sometime in 1974, there will remain flexibility in many stages of the planning until 1976 and even beyond. Therefore, if you have anything in your office files that might be of help concerning map equipment and where to purchase it, floor plans, space requirement formulas, written acquisitions policies, etc., please send them to me at the following address:

Mrs. Mary B. Ansari, Mines Librarian
Mines Library
University of Nevada, Reno
Reno, Nevada 89507
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA SYSTEM  
CONCEPT PLANNING REQUIREMENTS (GREEN SHEET)  

DATE  
PROJECT AND LOCATION  

SPACE FUNCTION, RELATIONSHIPS AND GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS  

ACTIVITY CENTER  Mines Library  
NAME OF SPACE  
SPACE NUMBER  
NUMBER OF SPACES  
CAPACITY EACH SPACE  

A. SPACE FUNCTION:  

To house Mines book and map collections and all pertinent offices, work areas, and study areas.  

It should be emphasized that our space requests are based on our actual needs for the 5 years that Mines will be housed in the addition rather than an indefinite period of time.  

SQUARE FEET:  
Now 3874 sq. ft.  
EACH SPACE Proposed 10,000 sq. ft.  
in terms of useable square ft.)  

B. RELATIONSHIP OF SPACE TO OTHER SPACES:  

As close as possible to the Mackay School of Mines.  

C. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS:  

1. Main entrance facing the Mackay School of Mines.  
2. At least one entrance connecting with the rest of the library.  
3. Since Mines will use the space for about 5 years, it should easily be converted to other library needs.  
4. Preferably all on one floor.  
5. Use of bright colors and windows (presently housed in drab, windowless facility).  
6. Should be located on ground floor because of weight of stored maps.
SPACE FUNCTION, RELATIONSHIPS AND GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

ACTIVITY CENTER  Mines Library
NAME OF SPACE  Map Room
SPACE NUMBER
NUMBER OF SPACES  1
CAPACITY EACH SPACE  Seating space for 12
users; space for @100,000 maps.
SQUARE FEET  Now 735 sq. ft.
EACH SPACE  Proposed 2,000 sq. ft.

A. SPACE FUNCTION:

1. To house all university maps with exception of historical maps.
2. To function as map study area.

B. RELATIONSHIP OF SPACE TO OTHER SPACES:

1. Adjacent to map room office.
2. Convenient to Circulation Area so that it can be serviced from
Circulation in the evenings and on weekends.

C. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS:

1. Sufficient space for 23 map cases (45" x 55"), 20 filing cabinets for
USGS folded map series, small card catalog, service desk, 3 atlas cases
and 2 map study tables (4' x 6').
2. Should be housed in a readily expandable area in the event that further
expansion is necessary.
3. Should be located on ground floor because of weight of stored maps.
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA SYSTEM
CONCEPT PLANNING REQUIREMENTS (GREEN SHEET)

DATE
PROJECT AND LOCATION

SPACE FUNCTION, RELATIONSHIPS AND GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

ACTIVITY CENTER    Mines Library
NAME OF SPACE      Map Work Room
SPACE NUMBER
NUMBER OF SPACES  1
CAPACITY EACH SPACE 2 (map librarian and
      student assistant)

SQUARE FEET       Now 0 sq. ft.
               EACH SPACE Proposed 225 sq. ft.

A. SPACE FUNCTION:

1. To serve as receiving, processing, and classifying area for maps.
2. To serve as an office for map librarian.

B. RELATIONSHIP OF SPACE TO OTHER SPACES:

1. Adjacent to and in sight of map room for supervisory purposes.

C. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS:

1. Shelving to accommodate large maps.
2. Adequate space for large work table and desk.
3. Visual control of map room.
4. 1 phone
5. 1 sink
WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF MAP LIBRARIES

Program — 1973 Fall Meeting,
University of California at Riverside

Friday, October 19th, 1 PM to Saturday, October 20th, 12 noon

FRIDAY — Faculty Club

12-1:00 PM Informal lunch at either Faculty Club or campus cafeteria
1:00-1:30 PM Registration, welcome, initial business
1:30-2:30 PM "Remote sensing of the environment," by Dr. Leonard Bowden,
   Earth Sciences Department, U.C. Riverside
2:30-2:45 PM Break
2:45-3:15 PM "ERIS - Earth Resources Technology Satellite," a NASA film
3:15-5:00 PM Descriptions of local map collections
   University of Redlands, Irene Kunfer
   University of California, Riverside, Gail Neddermeyer
   March Air Force Base, Paul Stout
   Business meeting

5:00-7:00 Wine and shop talk at the Neddermeyer's home
7:30 Dinner at the Dunes, Magnolia Center, Riverside

SATURDAY — Commons Small Dining Room

8:00-9:30 AM "Planning a Map Library at the University of Nevada, Reno",
   by Mary Ansari, Mines Librarian. Followed by a general
discussion.

9:30-10:00 AM Break
10:00-10:30 AM "Promoting the Map Collection," by John Petros, San Fran-
cisco Public Library
10:30-12:00 AM New acquisitions, problems and general discussion of map
   acquisitions
   End of business meeting, decision on next meeting
12:00 - Tour of University Library Documents Department, Map Room,
   and Roy Boswell's Exhibit of Noteworthy Maps & Charts of
   the 14th - 18th Centuries

SPRING 1974 WAML MEETING SET

The Membership of WAML attending the Fall Meeting at UC Riverside greatly
accepted the invitation of Herbert Fox, Past President and Map Librarian
at California State University at Fresno, to host the next meeting of WAML in
the Spring of 1974. Mr. Fox is proceeding with investigation of the possibility
of holding the two-day event at facilities in Yosemite National Park. If that
does not materialize, the University campus in Fresno will be the site.
## Attendance

WAML Meeting — Riverside, CA. October 19-20, 1973

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<td>Gilroy</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Northern)</td>
<td>Jo Ann Bailey</td>
<td>Riverside City College</td>
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<td>Peter M. Briscoe</td>
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<td>Elizabeth Al-Hazzam</td>
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<td>Rosanna Miller</td>
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<td>Alef O. Ziko</td>
<td>Kitt Peak National Observatory</td>
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<td>Roy Boswell</td>
<td>Gilroy</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Northern)</td>
<td>Maryly Burks</td>
<td>UC Berkeley, Gen. Lib. Map Room</td>
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<td>John Petros</td>
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<td>Paul Martinez-Perry</td>
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<td>Stanley Stevens</td>
<td>UC Santa Cruz</td>
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<td>(Southern)</td>
<td>Herbert S. Fox</td>
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<td>Irene Kurfer</td>
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<td>Sharon McClure</td>
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<td>Dorothy Newshaw</td>
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<td>Gail Neddermeyer</td>
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<td>Gary Rees</td>
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<td>Paul Stout</td>
<td>March Air Force Base, Riverside</td>
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<td>NEVADA</td>
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<tr>
<td>WASHINGTON</td>
<td>Mary Larsgaard</td>
<td>Central Wash. State College</td>
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</table>
RESULTS OF WAML ELECTION AND REFERENDUM ON BY-LAWS AMENDMENTS

The following were elected as Officers of WAML for 1973/74; the vote was 49 yes, 0 no: President: Beatrice Lukens (UC Berkeley, Earth Sci. Library); President-Elect: Gail Neddermeyer (UC Riverside); Secretary: Sue Trevitt (U. of Oregon); Treasurer: Stanley D. Stevens (UC Santa Cruz).

A total of 35 ballots were received from those Members voting on the proposed amendments to the WAML Bylaws. The result - Proposal I: 35 yes, 0 no; Proposal II, Bylaw 1: 34 yes, 1 no; Bylaw 2: 35 yes, 0 no; Bylaw 3: 35 yes, 0 no; Bylaw 4: 34 yes, 1 no; Bylaw 5: 34 yes, 0 no.

The following reprint constitutes the adopted proposals, and therefore, will serve as a complete record of all Bylaws extant as of July 1973:

[The only former Bylaw, By-Law 1: MEMBERSHIP DUES, was deleted by the vote on "Proposal I" as reported above.] [The Constitution is reprinted in Information Bulletin Vol. 4, #1, pp. 12-14, November 1972.]

WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF MAP LIBRARIES

BYLAWS (as amended June 1973)

BYLAW 1: PRINCIPAL REGION

The following Provinces of Canada and States of the United States shall comprise the Principal Region for membership purposes:

Alberta         Alaska         Colorado      Montana       Oregon
British Columbia Arizona       Hawaii        Nevada        Utah
California      Idaho         New Mexico     Washington     Wyoming

BYLAW 2: FISCAL YEAR

The fiscal year extends from July 1 through June 30. The fiscal year shall be the standard year for operation of WAML business, including the payment of Membership Dues, acceptance of Subscriptions to WAML publications, and rendering of financial statements.

BYLAW 3: OFFICERS

A. Eligibility for more than one term: No provision of Article IV of the WAML Constitution shall prohibit a member from standing for re-election as an Officer, providing that compliance with Article III, Section 2 is met.

B. Vacancies: The Executive Committee shall fill any vacancy by appointment of any Individual Member. The appointment shall extend for the duration of the fiscal year in which the appointment was made.

BYLAW 4: MEMBERSHIP CATEGORIES

A. Under the general eligibility requirements enumerated in Article III of the WAML Constitution, there shall be the following types of Membership:
1. Individual Members
   a. Definition: Individual Members are those persons residing within the Principal Region as defined in Bylaw 1.
   b. Rights of Participation: The following rights accrue to all Individual Members:
      (1). The right to serve as an Officer.
      (2). The right to vote on all matters put to the Individual Membership for decision.
      (3). The right to attend all meetings of WAML.
      (4). Automatic receipt of the Information Bulletin, announcement of meetings of WAML, mail ballots, and notification of all matters decided by the Executive Committee.
   c. Dues: Dues are $5.00 per year, payable upon presentation of a Statement by the Treasurer.

2. Associate Members
   a. Definition: Associate Members are those persons who reside outside of the Principal Region.
   b. Rights of Participation: The following rights accrue to all Associate Members:
      (1). Attendance at all meetings of the Association.
      (3). Service on committees in an advisory capacity.
   c. The following rights do not accrue to Associate Members:
      (1). Receipt of mail ballots or the right to vote on any matter put to the Individual Membership for decision.
      (2). Receipt of announcements of meetings, or other notifications [except as published in the Information Bulletin].
      (3). The right to serve as an Officer.
   d. Dues: Dues are $5.00 per year, payable upon presentation of a Statement by the Treasurer.

3. Lifetime Individual Members
   a. Definition: This category is open to individuals only.
   b. Rights of Participation: The following rights accrue to all Lifetime Members:
      (1). The same rights of participation enjoyed by Individual Members.
      (2). Automatic receipt of one copy of all WAML publications.
   c. Dues: Dues are $200.00, payable in one single payment.
   d. The Individual Membership may honor an individual by granting an Honorary Life Membership, and waiver of any Dues.
4. **Institutional Members**
   a. **Definition:** Institutional Members are commercial firms or educational organizations.

   b. **Rights of Participation:** The Institution may designate one of its staff to be the official representative for attendance at meetings. The official representative shall have all the rights of Individual Members, but shall not hold office.

   c. **Publications Received:** Institutional Members shall automatically receive one copy of each issue of the Information Bulletin and each Occasional Paper.

   d. **Dues:** Dues are $25.00 per year, payable upon presentation of a Statement by the Treasurer.

**Bylaw 5: Publications**

A. The publications of WAML shall be the Information Bulletin, and the Occasional Papers.

B. **Subscriptions**
   1. The Treasurer will receive payment for subscriptions to the Information Bulletin, and/or the Occasional Papers, based on subscription rates set by the Executive Committee, and be responsible for supplying all the issues published during the term for which payment was accepted.

   2. The Treasurer 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. Copies of the report will be submitted to the Publications Advisory Committee.

C. **Sales of Publications**
   1. The Treasurer shall receive payment for sale of copies of the Occasional Papers, and back issues of the Information Bulletin, based on rates established by the Executive Committee, and be responsible for supplying copies as ordered.

D. **Publications Advisory Committee**
   1. **Definition:** There shall be a Publications Advisory Committee to advise the Executive Committee on all aspects of the Association's publications.

   2. **Composition:** The PAC shall be composed of three members appointed by the President. The members of PAC shall serve for one year, but may be re-appointed for additional terms of one year each.

   3. **Duties:** The PAC shall periodically review and make recommendations to the Executive Committee on rates, prices, frequency, mode of distribution, advertising within the publications, promotion of sales, style of printing, and content. The PAC shall periodically examine the Exchange List for additions or deletions; requests for addition to the Exchange List will be submitted to the PAC, and the PAC will make a recommendation to the Executive Committee.
E. Editor of Publications
1. The Executive Committee shall appoint an Editor of Publications, who shall serve at the pleasure of the Executive Committee.
2. The Executive Committee may grant an honorarium to the Editor.

WAML's Occasional Paper No. 1, A Catalogue of Sanborn Atlases at California State University, Northridge by Gary W. Rees and Mary Hoeber, has received several announcements in current publications:

College & Research Libraries Vol. 34, # (July-August 1973) p.173

Journal of Geography Vol. 72, No. 6 (September 1973) p.53.


PNLA Quarterly Summer 1973 p.37 A review by Harold Otness.

Surveying and Mapping To appear soon.

The American West Considered for review.

Journal of the American Institute of Planners Received and considered for review.

Historical Geography Newsletter Vol. 3, #1 (Spring 1973) p.9.

There may be other citations, the Editor would be pleased to receive news or copies of citations or reviews not listed above. The members of the Publications Advisory Committee will be seeking new avenues for publicizing our book.

WAML Members have inquired where and how they might obtain a copy of this Occasional Paper No. 1. Send $4.00 (plus 20c for Calif. orders) to: Stan Stevens, University Library, University of California, Santa Cruz, CA 95064. Make your check payable to the Western Association of Map Libraries.

WAML has sold fifty copies (11/1/73), but the hope is that when the news circulates - the orders will be issued.

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data

Rees, Gary W
A catalogue of Sanborn atlases at California State University, Northridge.

(Western Association of Map Libraries. Occasional paper no. 1)

Bibliography: p.
3. California State University, Northridge.
I. Hoeber, Mary, joint author. II. California State University, Northridge. III. Title. IV. Series.
Z6026.R42 016.912'73 73-5773
# Income-Expense Report

**For Period**
Fiscal Year July 1, 1972 thru June 30, 1973

and Volume 4 year of Information Bulletin

**Date**
October 1, 1973

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<th>Source and Explanation</th>
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<tr>
<td>Dues Memberships: 94 Individual &amp; 11 Institutional</td>
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<td>Subscriptions to Information Bulletin: 63</td>
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<td><strong>Fund Raising</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sale of Back Issues of Information Bulletin</td>
<td>330.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sale of Occasional Paper No. 1</td>
<td>20.22</td>
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<tr>
<td>[Date of publication: April 17, 1973]</td>
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<td>Other Income: Donations</td>
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**Total Income**

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<th>Source and Explanation</th>
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<td>Information Bulletin Production Expense</td>
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<td>Meeting Expenses</td>
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<td>New Member Solicitation - &amp; Advertising Brochure</td>
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<td>Information Bulletin Reprint Expense</td>
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**Total Expense**

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**Net Balance (A+B-C)**

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**Submitted by**
Stanley D. Stevens, Treasurer & Editor of Publications

**Comments or Recommendations:**

Saleable material on hand 7/1/73:

- Back Issues Information Bulletin
  - Estimated minimum value: $650.00
  - Estimated maximum value: $800.00
- Occasional Paper No. 1
  - $2400.00

Cash on hand 7/1/73: $318.86

Accounts Payable:

Sales Tax Collected: $20

Total Saleable Material on Hand 7/1/73:

- Estimated: $3050.00 to $3850.00
JOB OPENINGS

1. The UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY has a professional position open for a Map Librarian:

POSITION TITLE and GRADE: Map Librarian, (GS-12, $16,682.) or
(GS-13, $19,700.)

LOCATION: Washington, D.C. (present location); The USGS Library will relocate
in Reston, Virginia during the latter part of 1973.

QUALIFICATIONS: Expert knowledge of geological maps and map librarianship.
Strong academic background, preferably at the baccalaureate level, in geology
or geology/geography. In-depth familiarity with and personal involvement in
acquisition, cataloging, reference and bibliography functions as they relate to
maps. Solid record of demonstrated ability to manage a large map library.
M.L.S. degree.

DUTIES: Function as the Chief of the Map Section, with full responsibility for
day-to-day operation of the Section. Develop a comprehensive, imaginative pro-
gram aimed at making the map collection more responsive to the users.

CONTACT: Submit completed SF-171 (available at local Post Office) to and/or
request additional information from:

Mr. George H. Goodwin, Jr.
Chief Librarian
U. S. Geological Survey Phone: 202-343-3863
Room 1033, GSA Building
18th & F Streets, N. W.
Washington, D.C. 20244

The Geological Survey is an equal opportunity employer.

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Editor's note: There is no specified closing date for submitting applications;
Mr. Goodwin states that it is intended to hold the job open as long as it takes
to receive all applications from those interested in the position.

2. The UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN is seeking an Assistant Geology
Librarian. Duties include primary responsibility for the geology map collecton;
selecting, classifying, and cataloging maps, and maintaining the organization
and quality of the map collection; assisting in planning, developing, and organ-
izing procedures, operations, schedules, and policies of the library; and main-
taining course reserve materials, supervising student assistants, maintaining
the card catalog, and assisting with reference questions. Performs under the
general direction of the Geology Librarian. This position has the rank of
Instructor; salary according to qualifications. The collection includes over
42,000 maps, 62,000 books, 2300 serials, an aerial photo collection, etc.
M.L.S. with background in geosciences or related sciences desirable.

For further information, contact: Robert F. Delzell, Director of Personnel,
University of Illinois Library, Urbana, IL 61801.
Society of University Cartographers:


Other articles of interest to map librarians are the following: "Cartography in the University of Zurich"; "The Mapping of Meteorological Data by Satellites"; The New Geography Department at Lampeter"; "Population Distribution and Density Maps of Rhodesia"; "A Method of Making Relief Models using Layers of Perspex".

Of particular interest is the "Report on the Map Curators' Group - British Cartographic Society", which is reprinted here in full:

"The Map Curators' Group was inaugurated within the British Cartographic Society following a meeting held at the British Museum in June 1966. The aims of the group are to enable map curators to visit map collections of interest and also to present papers at the annual technical symposium of the British Cartographic Society. The exchange of information and meeting other members with similar problems has proved both beneficial and stimulating in many respects.

During the past year the group has made two visits. In April 1972 a party visited the Directorate of Overseas Surveys and the Ministry of Defence Map Library at Tolworth. This was followed in July by a visit to the Record Office at Portsmouth Guildhall, the Departments of Geography and Architecture at Portsmouth Polytechnic and the Map Room of the Naval Dockyard. It is planned that future visits will include the map collection at the Guildhall Library, in the City of London.

In co-operation with A.S.L.I.B. the Map Curators' Group has also organised four short courses on map librarianship based at the A.S.L.I.B. headquarters in London. The fifth course in the series is planned for 19th-21st June 1973 and is intended to place emphasis on the more practical aspects of map curating.

Reports of the group's activities are published in the Cartographic Journal whilst announcements are circulated in the Society's newsletter. The convenor of the group is Miss Merle Abbott, Department of Geography, Birkbeck College, 7-15 Gresse Street, London W.1. Miss Abbott will be pleased to receive the names of any people interested in the activities of the Group."

WAML's Information Bulletin is reviewed in this issue, p. 25, for which we thank the Editor and the Society's Officers. The Society's Chairman is R. C. Boud, cartographic instructor in the department of earth sciences, University of Leeds. He has recently joined WAML as an Associate Member.

The SUC Bulletin is available to non-members at the price of £2 for two issues (excluding postage), and subscriptions are available through Mrs. E. Wilson, London School of Economics. It contains invaluable resources for the map librarian.
The Work of John Bergen:

Map Collections in Midwestern Universities and Colleges; survey tables and bibliography is the latest publication of John V. Bergen, Associate Professor of Geography and Map Librarian at Western Illinois University, Macomb, Illinois. It is Special Publication No. 1 (March 1973) of the Geography Department.

Prof. Bergen has, in addition to his teaching responsibilities, done extensive work surveying map collections and writing on various aspects of map librarianship. His philosophical statement entitled "Geographers, Maps, and Campus Map Collections" appeared in The Professional Geographer [Vol. 24, No. 4 (Nov. 1972, p.310-315]. This article builds a framework for action by the practicing geographer, vis-a-vis map collections, and it is certainly capable of being adopted by the map librarian as well; e.g., "Geographers have an obligation to educate administrators as well as librarians to the importance of the map both as a useful historical document and as a plan for action." [p. 314.]

"Map Collections in Midwestern Universities and Colleges", which appeared in The Professional Geographer, [Vol. 24, No. 3 (August 1972) pp.245-252] is the forerunner of Special Publication No. 1 cited above. This earlier article has an "Analysis of SLA Directory of Map Collections in Universities and Colleges" which is expressed in tabular form and is summarized in the text. Bergen also cites "The fifty-seven largest campus collections of maps in the Midwest, 1970", as part of his study. He notes that Purdue University has a collection of 600,000 maps, of which 500,000 are aerial photos.

Prof. Bergen has recently participated in a Map Workshop for Librarians at which he spoke on "Map Reading and Map Appreciation". This workshop was held September 21, 1973 at Western Illinois University. It was sponsored by Illinois Documents Librarians, The Illinois State Library, Suburban Library System, and Western Illinois University's Department of Geography. The first of its kind in Illinois, it was designed to introduce librarians in small and medium-sized public and academic libraries to the intricacies of selection, acquisition, organization and reference use of maps.

Bergen's new work, Map Collections in Midwestern Universities and Colleges, is a continuation of an analysis of the similarities among those collections surveyed. This type of tabulation is essential to those planning new facilities; although it does not attempt to be an indication of "what" is contained in the collection - as is the Canadian Union List of Map Series - reported elsewhere in this issue. In addition to the tabulation presented on pages 6 through 45, a selective bibliography appears on pages 46 through 55. It covers all pertinent aspects of map librarianship, and cites works by map librarians throughout the country.

John Bergen's work is commended for its excellence, and we hail him for his dedication to our profession -- a truly extraordinary geography professor.

The Editor