

information Bulletin



WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF MAP LIBRARIES

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

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PROCEEDINGS OF WAML MEETING

October 24, 1970

Oakland, California

PANEL ON ATLASES

Panel members: Gertrude Cordts (Coordinator) History Department, Oakland Public Library

Robert Jones, Rand McNally, San Francisco

CORDTS: Members of the Western Association of Map Libraries, it's a pleasure to present to you a discussion of atlases. Our program says it's to be a panel, but since there are only two of us, it's to be a dialogue. However, if members will participate from the floor, maybe we can have a "panel," to talk about the atlases displayed here: the Ferganon World Atlas, the Atlante Internazionale del Touring Club Atlas Italiano, Soviet World Atlas in English (Atlas Mira), Times Atlas of the World, Rand McNally International Atlas, Andree's Handatlas, Hammond's Medallion, Rand McNally Commercial Atlas, Goode's World Atlas.

First, may I introduce Mr. Robert Jones, who has for some years been manager of the Rand McNally Map Store in San Francisco. Mr. Jones not only sells these various atlases, but he knows them thoroughly.

JONES: Thank you for the fine introduction. I will try to answer any questions you might have regarding the atlases before you. Although not thoroughly knowledgeable with the technical aspects of production, I do have the opportunity to use and sell most atlases available today in Rand McNally's retail stores.

All the atlases shown here are very well done and serve various purposes. The Times Atlas of the World is probably the best for little known places in the interior or "bush" regions of Africa, South America, etc. The Hammond atlas shows the various states, provinces, and interior boundaries quite clearly. The new International Atlas, by Rand McNally & Company is the first modern atlas which deals with today's problems in reference work. The atlas incorporates all the latest techniques to illustrate the huge economic areas which transgress intranational or state boundaries, large metropolitan areas and city complexes which have developed in the last 30 years.

CORDTS: May I interrupt a moment? The first requirement of a good atlas is accuracy. How is this attained?

JONES: The production of a good world atlas takes many things. I feel the most important is the experience gained over the years in producing and adapting to the need for reference materials. For instance, editing of the index can be just as or more important than the number of entries in an index. Other important factors are legibility, use of latest cartographic, printing and binding methods for today's needs.

CORDTS: Sometimes in older atlases, I understand, major cities might have been left off and minor ones put on because the dots for location were not in a spot to make a "pretty" looking map. It's important that major place names be located on maps. Does one of these atlases have a better record than others on this score?

JONES: There are various ways of producing an atlas, and these depend on the use for which it is intended. Editing again is the important thing. If the atlas is designed to stress one facet or another of map making, usually it must delete information from the other type. For instance, a political map cannot give as much information on relief features as a physical map. As to the number and types of cities shown, this again depends on the use for which it is intended. In Connecticut for example, a town of 500 population may not be considered as a regional center or important community, but in Montana this size town could prove to be just the opposite. Cities and towns also spring up and must be added or upgraded and others decline and lose their importance. The best atlases for this type of content have been the Times Atlas of the World, and the Rand McNally Commercial Atlas and Marketing Guide. Now I feel the International Atlas enters this same category.

CORDTS: My staff find an old Andrees Handatlas helpful. Often they claim to find a name here that the others haven't listed. So dig out of the stacks your ancient Andrees; it's still useful.

Intranational or the internal boundaries of a country should be shown. As much topographical information as possible: the rivers, shorelines, major highways, lines of communication. Have you ever tried to find quickly the departments of France? The Rand McNally Commercial Atlas is so good for information on counties within a state of the U. S. (Our rented copy is about worn out by the time the year is over--we use it so often. In fact, I'm sure my staff upstairs is in trouble now because the atlas is here) But tell me because I've wondered--what is the atlas going to do when even more railroads go out of business? Which atlases excel here?

JONES: As we mentioned before it takes many years of experience to produce a product of this nature well. That is why we only furnish the Commercial Atlas on a subscription basis. This allows us to keep the atlas up to date and current to today's needs. This includes the apparent decline of railroads and the blossoming of new communities, the use of zip codes, airlines, etc., etc.

CORDTS: May we talk a bit about relief now? To show the configuration of the earth's surface is quite difficult. Will you show us how this is done?

JONES: The basic types of physical mapping in atlases up until recently were the hachure method and contour line with color coding. They are both used extensively and in many instances still prove useful. The Times Atlas uses the contour line with color coding, Pergamon and Soviet, too. Here is a fine example of the hachure in the Italian atlas. Isn't it beautiful? It's so colorfully done. It's almost as beautiful as the old Andrees you had just shown us.

CORDTS: There, isn't Mr. Jones enthusiastic over good work? He tel's me he has liked maps since he was five--you may guess how long that has been. You can see Mr. Jones not only sells his atlases, but loves them also. Now, I'd like to show how the new Rand McNally International Atlas does the relief so beautifully. I'm most impressed by it! Gone is the flat sameness of the old traditional Rand and Hammond atlases. It is really international, for all descriptive text and legend are in four languages: French, Spanish, German and English. Isn't this shading well done? It's most graphic! You can see and almost feel the mountains. Mr. Jones, you know the atlas so well, I'm sure. I was impressed by a splashy polar region. Will you find it? Yes, that's it. Isn't it graphic? Will you tell us a little about this process?

JONES: This process is the best representation of the earth's surface in a world atlas to date. I feel that the shaded relief work with the natural vegetation coloring and hydrographic features combine to give the most realistic and knowledgeable view of our earth. It is the most effective type. I'm sure that in the future most atlases will contain the cartographic style that you see in the International Atlas. We call this "The Portrait Series," i.e., a portrait of the world from space, if you will, with cultural data added. Goode's World Atlas has it, too.

CORDTS: The problem of scale is so difficult to equate in an atlas. In our old U.S. atlases the state of New Jersey covers one page, as does Virginia, and therefore the unwary user thinks the states are all the same size. Even allowing two pages to Texas and to California does little to help. The scales vary too much. In your opinion, what atlas does the best with scales?

JONES: The atlases which give the best relationship of different areas of the world as to size, cultural density, etc., in my opinion are rated as follows: (1) International Atlas, (2) Times Atlas of the World, (3) the Soviet atlases, (4) in a smaller volume, Goode's World Atlas by Rand McNally.

CORDTS: Scales make me think of distances, and before I forget I want to ask something. Not long ago, I had occasion to talk to the girl in the A.A.A., and before the snap of your fingers she had given me a difficult to locate distance between two places. When I asked how she got it so quickly, she said, "Oh, our Rand McNally Standard Distance Table. It's made just for us." What is this? Can others get it?

JONES: This is a publication we have had for many years, but have not offered it through regular bookstore channels. We sell the publication direct at \$16.50 and we'll be happy to handle any orders through our retail store. To my knowledge this is the only publication of its type.

[From the floor: The U.S. Government offers a similar publication for approximately \$2.50]

JONES: That seems strange to me as our sales on this particular product are at least 60 to 70 per cent U.S. Government sales. I might add they

are most enthusiastic about its capabilities; so it must have distinct advantages over anything similar.

As mentioned by Miss Cordts, many private agencies also use this publication for mileage figures.

CORDTS: When maps of the whole world are put into one volume the allocation of space to each continent is a real problem. The college book review magazine, Choice, in the July-August issue of 1969 (vol. 6, nos. 5-6) on page 627, has a table of the percentage of the pages of maps allotted to each continent. The International Atlas does very well here: 13.7 per cent to Europe; 22.3 per cent to Asia (if any one of you have filed AIS quads for Asia you know how terribly many there are of these; even in the 1301 series, Asia stretches on and on); Africa, 9 per cent (quite like the majority of atlases); 18.7 per cent for North America (Hammond's Ambassador or Medallion have 51 per cent); Central America, 4.3 per cent, the best coverage of all, with 5.4 per cent for South America.

The Atlante Internazionale has the best coverage for Europe--39 per cent. The Soviet World Atlas is best for Asia with 37 per cent. The Times has 30 per cent for Europe and 27 per cent for Asia. About 10 years ago--I'm sorry I couldn't find the exact reference-- a map librarian writing in Special Libraries said when she was asked what atlas she recommended for home purchase she suggested Phillipps (British) Library Atlas because of its modest price (under \$10.00) and excellent European coverage--to be supplemented with the inexpensive Rand's Road Atlas.

JONES: The Goode's World Atlas is probably the best for this purpose in the \$10.00 price range. It also includes many interesting climatic, economic and cultural maps.

CORDTS: Choice says these atlases supplement one another, and any large library should have the Times, Soviet, Atlante. I would add as a first choice, the International Atlas.

JONES: Of course with Rand McNally on our door and listed in the telephone book under "Maps," we are expected to supply answers to any geographical problem. In other words, we probably receive as many questions as you do in this area.

We have found the following "must have" publications for reference work:

- *1. Rand McNally Commercial Atlas and Marketing Guide (Foreign areas may seem more romantic, but the majority of inquiries are regarding local U.S. and Canada locations.)
- *2. International Atlas by Rand McNally
- *3. Times Atlas of the World, by Bartholomew
- *4. Atlante Internazionale

5. Pergamon World Atlas (for economic data)
- *6. Soviet World Atlas
7. Medallion World Atlas by Hammond (interior boundaries)
8. Atlas of World History by Rand McNally (old names and boundaries)
9. Rand McNally Standard Highway Mileage Guide
10. Goode's World Atlas (fast reference for world economy).

If the above list must be shortened to a top five, I would suggest those marked with an asterisk.

COMMERCIAL MAPS IN EVERYDAY LIFE

by

C. R. Krieger
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 California Division of Highways

1. Introduction

Maps are an integral part of our auto-oriented lives. They are as much a part of us as television. Today, with speeded-up transportation, swift mechanized warfare, messages delivered within seconds instead of days and weeks, map changes are coming in faster than ever. In our complicated society we find maps in newspapers, church bulletins, advertising flyers, etc. They tell things sooner than words do. They often say what words cannot say. It has been stated that more information can be shown on one square inch of map than by any other form of communication.

As soon as a war breaks out, or a dam is to be built, restaurant owners find that customers will draw maps on the linen to illustrate their after-lunch arguments and plans. The curious fact, though, is that the word "map" comes from the word the Romans used for napkin, and they got this word "mappa" from Carthage (today Tunis) where it meant "signal cloth".

2. Commercial Maps

Of the many kinds of maps available, people generally associate commercial maps with those obtained from oil companies. Auto service stations provide one of the principal sources of state and city maps, which are free of charge in the U.S. The public has a general concept that material commodities which are of small price, or free, are of questionable value. This is not true of road maps. Tremendous research has gone into these maps and competition in this field is as keen as in the manufacture of any commodity presently produced. They represent the ultimate in cartographic finesse, preparation, optical impact and printing.

3. Commercial Mapping Agencies - List

a. Nationwide

General Drafting Co., Inc.
 Convent Station, N.J. 97961
 Attn: Donald B. Pickell

Prints in excess of 35 million maps per year. Generally supplies maps to Esso, Enco and Humble Oil Companies. Also contracts mapping for military.

Rand McNally & Co.
 Cartographic Dept.
 206 Sansome St.
 San Francisco, Calif. 94104

Competes with major companies on State highway maps, but best known for atlases and textbooks, and children's books. Also prints airline and railroad tickets, International Bank Directory, etc.

The H. M. Gousha Co.
2001 The Alameda
San Jose, Calif. 95114
Attn: Frank Joerler
Cartographic Services

Subsidiary of Times Mirror, Los Angeles, along with Jeppeson & Co., Denver. Prints 85 to 90 million maps per year. Also diversifying into monthly travel publications for various clients.

Donnelley Printing Company
Cartographic Service
700 North Duke Street
Lancaster, Pa. 18702
Attn: Ray M. Druce
Road Map Editor

Subsidiary to Donnelley & Sons Co., Chicago, one of the largest printers in North America.

b. California Companies

Thomas Bros. Maps
1325 South Broadway
Los Angeles, Calif. 90015
Attn: Barry H. Elias, Mgr.

Maintains over 100 different maps and 3,800 special area maps per customer requests. Prints in excess of 2 million maps annually in sizes up to 52 x 70 inches.

Compass Maps
P. O. Box 4369
Modesto, California 95351
Attn: Shirley F. Elke, Chief Cartographer

Company prints about 500,000 maps a year, covering 28 countries and a number of cities. It, and Rand McNally, are the only companies that create and print their own maps. Honors requests by libraries for file copies.

Donald R. Barclay
1206 Panoche Ave.
San Jose, Calif. 95122

C. E. Erickson & Assoc.
1291 Eldorado Ave
Berkeley, Calif. 94707

California Companies - Cont'd.

R. A. Orr Co.
240 Miraflores Road
Santa Cruz, Calif. 95060

Map and guide publisher

Harry Freese
337 - 17th Street
Oakland, Calif. 94612

Triumph Press, Inc.
P. O. Box 75445
Stanford Station, Los Angeles, Calif. 90005
Attn: Mrs. Todd

Produces Kym's Guides (maps & charts of recreation areas)

MAJOR CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHIES OF THE WEST

by

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Some general characteristics of cartobibliographies are that they are often expensive, more often out-of-print, and with very few exceptions, hopelessly incomplete. Yet there are many very useful works which should be mentioned.

This discussion will include only a few of the major bibliographies of maps of the West, those most heavily used in the Bancroft Library. Patterns of use may be different in other libraries, partially depending on the scope of the specific collection involved and on the needs of the library's clientele. The list of cartobibliographies appended to this paper includes a larger number of items than are discussed in the text, but again, it does not pretend to be an exhaustive list. It is composed exclusively of separately printed items, and therefore does not contain any of the valuable listings published in the SIA Geography and Map Division Bulletin or those which no doubt are included in the publications of various historical societies. It includes only two master's theses, those by DeWitt on the maps of Alameda County, California, and by Landrum on the maps of the San Joaquin Valley. There must be, however, a number of others not generally known.

One of the most useful works is Wagner's Cartography of the Northwest Coast of America to the Year 1800. The work covers nearly all the significant maps of this area (from Cape San Lucas to the Bering Strait) and includes some local maps, such as no. 618: Villa's "Puerto de San Diego" (1769) and no. 627: "Plano del Real Presidio de San Carlos de Monterrey" (1771). Useful features of the work are its listing of libraries owning the maps cited, reference to reproductions of the map, a list of obsolete place names and an extensive bibliography.

Carl Wheat's Mapping the Transmississippi West is without question the most

heavily used cartobibliography in the Bancroft Library. It is a remarkably complete list of maps of the West, within its stated limitations: it excludes coastal charts and purely local maps, especially those of California and Texas. The heavy reliance on this work in Bancroft may be due to the fact that the Transmississippi West is precisely the area with which we are most concerned, and also because Mr. Wheat presented to the library originals or photocopies of nearly all the maps discussed in the work. Besides the "Bibliocartography" which gives a transcription of the title of each map, its measurements (in inches, width by height) and libraries owning copies of the map, the work is primarily a discussion of the importance of each map as it contributed to the mapping of the West. Unfortunately for map librarians, Wheat often fails to provide the cartographer's name as it would be cited in a library catalog, and fails to give the scale of most maps. Despite these drawbacks, it is a very significant work which should be in every map library concerned with historic maps of this area.

There seem to be very few adequate cartobibliographies covering individual western states and provinces, or regions within them. California appears to be one of the better covered states, but bibliographic control is still very poor. Wheat's Maps of the California Gold Region, 1848-1857, is a useful work, similar in format to the previously mentioned work. Unfortunately, it is now out-of-print and has a market value of about \$300. It is indeed regrettable that so many cartobibliographies are printed in limited editions by fine printers, such as Grabhorn. The prices necessitated by this high quality printing work often prevent an institution from purchasing these important reference works, and often the item's rarity relegates it to a place in a rare books room instead of on an open reference shelf where it belongs.

Two other works covering California are the University of California's List of Printed Maps of California (1887) and the California State Library's List of Printed Maps Contained in the Map Department (1899). While both are out of date, they contain information which cannot be found elsewhere.

Perhaps the best overall work on California is the Bancroft Library's Index to Printed Maps (1964). Unfortunately the cataloging information in this index is uniformly poor: scale is usually omitted, as are important descriptive notes about the maps. The index includes perhaps only 20 per cent of the library's collection. This work will hopefully come out in a new edition in perhaps 5 years, but in the meantime, it is supplemented by New in the Bancroft Library, at least one issue per year of which will be devoted exclusively to a list of recently cataloged maps. The first issue on maps is scheduled for publication in May 1971.

Robert Becker's Designs on the Land: Diseños of California Ranchos and Their Makers (1969) is an example of a highly specialized kind of historical cartobibliography. It includes a selection of diseños (sketch maps) which were filed with the Spanish and Mexican governments in California together with claims for ranchos. It is perhaps too limited in scope except for those map libraries placing a heavy emphasis on the historical maps of California.

It is to be hoped that more map libraries will publish catalogs or accession lists of their holdings. It would also be desirable if map librarians and others would begin compiling lists of the maps of their cities and their

counties or regions for publication. Because of the great dearth of good, reliable, complete cartobibliographies, almost any effort would be a welcome addition to the field.

List of Sources on Historical Maps of the West

General Works

Bagrow, Leo. History of Cartography. Rev. and enl. by R. A. Skelton. London, C. A. Watts, 1964. 312 p. (CU: GA3 A2B312 1964 Ref. & Bibliog.)

Bricker, Charles. Landmarks of Mapmaking: an Illustrated Survey of Maps and Mapmakers. Amsterdam, Elsevier, 1968. 276 p. (CU-B: fGA201 B74)

Brown, Lloyd Arnold. Notes on the Care and Cataloging of Old Maps. Windham, Conn., Hawthorn House, 1941. 110 p. (CU-B 2695.6 B7)

---- The Story of Maps. New York, Bonanza Books, 1949. 397 p. (CU: GA201 B76 1949)

Crone, Gerald Roe. Maps and Their Makers; an Introduction to the History of Cartography. 4th rev. ed. London, Hutchinson, 1968. 184 p. (CU: GA201 C7 1968)

Lister, Raymond. How to Identify Old Maps and Globes, with a List of Cartographers, Engravers, Publishers and Printers Concerned with Printed Maps and Globes from c.1500 to c.1850. Hamden, Conn., Archon Books, 1965. 256 p. (CU-B: GA201 L56 1965)

Tooley, Ronald Vere. Maps and Map Makers. 2d. ed. rev. New York, Crown, 1952. 140 p. (CU-B: E129 D70LT6 1952x)

U.S. Library of Congress. Division of Maps. A Guide to Historical Cartography; a Selected, Annotated List of References on the History of Maps and Map Making. Compiled by Walter W. Ristow and Clara E. LeGear. 2d ed. rev. Washington, 1960. 18 p. (CU: GA100 U495 1960 Map Room)

General Cartobibliographies

American Geographical Society of New York. Map Department. Index to Maps in Books and Periodicals. Boston, G. K. Hall, 1968. 10 vols. (CU: fGA100 A55 Ref. & Bibliog.)

British Museum. Dept. of Printed Books. Map Room. Catalogue of Printed Maps, Charts, and Plans. Photolithographic edition complete to 1964. London, Trustees of the British Museum, 1967. 15 vols. (CU: fGA100 B77 1967)

California. University. Bancroft Library. Index to Printed Maps.
 Boston, G. K. Hall, 1964. 521 p. (CU: fGA100 fZ6028 B3)
 Area-subject-author catalog. Includes also a few manuscript maps.

[Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery, San Marino] A Catalogue
 of Maps of America from the Sixteenth to the Nineteenth Centuries. London,
 The Museum Book Store, 1924. 80 p. and 1927. 92 p. (CU-B Z6027
 A5S2)

This collection was purchased by the Huntington Library.

Lowery, Woodbury. The Lowery Collection; a Descriptive List of Maps of
 the Spanish Possessions within the Present Limits of the United States,
 1502-1820. Ed. by P. L. Phillips. Washington, G. P. O., 1912. 567 p.
 (CU-B Z881 U5)

Arranged by date, with an author index, a title index, and an area-
 subject-author index.

Michigan. University. William L. Clements Library. Guide to the
 Manuscript Maps in the William L. Clements Library. Compiled by Christian
 Brun. Ann Arbor, University of Michigan, 1959. 209 p.

U.S. Library of Congress. Geography and Map Division. Land Ownership
 Maps: a Checklist of 19th Century U.S. County Maps in the Library of
 Congress. Compiled by Richard W. Stephenson. Washington, G. P. O., 1967.
 86 p. (CU-B: Z6027 U5U57)

Arranged by state, then by county, then by date. Has author-area
 index.

---- Facsimiles of Rare Historical Maps: a List of Reproductions for
 Sale by Various Publishers and Distributors. Compiled by Walter W. Ristow.
 Assisted by Mary E. Graziani. 3d ed. Washington, 1968. 20 p.
 (CU-B: Map Collection)

---- Maps Showing Explorer's Routes, Trails & Early Roads in the United
 States, an Annotated List. Compiled by Richard S. Ladd. Washington,
 1962. 137 p. (CU-B: Z6027 U5U56)

Covers the period 1501-1844. Arranged by cartographer, with an
 author-explorer-area index.

U.S. Library of Congress. Map Division. A List of Maps of America in
 the Library of Congress, Preceded by a List of Works Relating to Cartography,
 by P. Lee Phillips. Washington, G. P. O., 1901. 1137 p. (CU-B: Z6027
 A5U5)

Arranged alphabetically by area. No author index.

Wagner, Henry Raup. The Cartography of the Northwest Coast of America to the
 Year 1800. Berkeley, University of California Press, 1937. 2 vols.
 (CU-B: ff851.5 W123x)

Vol. 2 contains a union list of 842 maps arranged by date, an author
 index, a list of place names still in use, a list of obsolete place
 names and an extensive bibliography.

Wheat, Carl Irving. Mapping the Transmississippi West, 1540-1861.
San Francisco, The Institute of Historical Cartography, 1957-1963.. 5 vols.
in 6. (CU-B: fGAL05.5 W42x)

Contains a union list of 1302 maps arranged by date. Author index
refers to a discussion of each map in the text as well as to a citation
in the "Bibliocartography."

Wheat, James Clements. Maps and Charts Published in America Before 1800;
a Bibliography, by James Clements Wheat and Christian F. Brun. New Haven,
Yale University Press, 1969. 215 p. (CU-B: Z6027 A5W68)

Winsor, Justin. The Kohl Collection (Now in the Library of Congress) of
Maps Relating to America. Washington, G. P. O., 1904. 189 p. (CU-B:
Z6027 A5W8)

Covers the Americas. Classified arrangement with author-area index.

Alaska

U.S. Library of Congress. Map Division. Alaska and the Northwest Part of
North America, 1588-1898; Maps in the Library of Congress, by P. Lee Phillips.
Washington, G. P. O., 1898. 119 p. (CU-B: Z1255 U5)

California

Becker, Robert H. Diseños of California Ranchos; Maps of Thirty-seven
Land Grants, 1822-1846, from the Records of the United States District
Court, San Francisco. San Francisco, Book Club of California, 1964.
1 v. unpagged. (CU-B: ff862.1 B4064x)

---- Designs on the Land: Diseños of California Ranchos and Their
Makers. San Francisco, Book Club of California, 1969. 1 v. unpagged.
(CU-B: ff862.1 B4062x)

Discusses 64 diseños. Color reproductions of each included.

California. State Library. List of Printed Maps Contained in the Map
Department. Sacramento, 1899. (Special Bulletin no. 1) 43 p.
(CU-B: Z6028 C15)

World-wide coverage, but especially strong for California.

Wheat, Carl Irving. Maps of the California Gold Region, 1848-1857.
San Francisco, Grabhorn Press, 1942. 153 p. (CU-B: ff865 W54x)

Main part of the work is a union list of 323 maps, arranged by
date, with an author index.

California. University. Library. List of Printed Maps of California
[compiled by J. C. Rowell] Berkeley, 1887. (Library Bulletin no.9)
33 p. (CU-B: Z881 C155)

A union list of holdings in northern California libraries, some of
which were destroyed in the 1906 fire, but including the University
of California Library and the San Francisco Mechanics Institute.
Classified arrangement.

California: Alameda County

DeWitt, Josephine. Printed Maps of Alameda County and Its Larger Cities.
 Masters Thesis in Librarianship, University of California, 1939.
 127 l. (CU: Z667 D522 Library School Library)
 Typewritten.

California: Los Angeles

Robinson, William W. Maps of Los Angeles from Ord's Survey of 1849 to
 the End of the Boom of the Eighties. Los Angeles, 1966. 87 p. (CU-B:
 ff869 L8R79x)

California: San Francisco Bay Region

Harlow, Neal Roten. The Maps of San Francisco Bay from the Spanish
 Discovery in 1769 to the American Occupation. [San Francisco] Book
 Club of California, 1950. 140 p. (CU-B: F868 S156H3x)
 A list of 39 maps arranged by date. Gives locations of copies and
 tells where maps have been reproduced.

California: San Joaquin Valley

Landrum, Elizabeth Ann. Maps of the San Joaquin Valley up to 1860 ...
 Masters Thesis in Librarianship, University of California, 1938. 180 l.
 and 32 maps in portfolio. (CU-B: mF868 S173L2 and fmF868 S173L2
 maps)
 Typewritten.

Texas

Texas. Archives. Maps of Texas, 1527-1900; the Map Collection of the Texas
 State Archives. Compiled by James M. Day. Austin, Pemberton Press, 1964.
 178 p. (CU-B: Z6027 T42T4)
 Arranged by date with an author-area index.

Locations:

- CU-B Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley.
 CU General Library, University of California, Berkeley.

HOW TO WIN ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT FOR A MAP COLLECTION

by

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All library services compete for a share of the total budget allocated to the library. Some areas of library service are, however, so well established and traditional that by some sort of inertia support will naturally flow to them, regardless of how they fit the changing times and changing needs of the public and regardless of how strenuous an attempt is made to obtain funds for these services.

Librarians interested in new or less well established library services such as map collections have to realize that as in political affairs those groups which make an attempt to present the greatest justification are likely to receive the greatest support - both in terms of money and in terms of more general backing for program development. Librarians interested in obtaining support for maps should also realize that most general library standards giving collection requirements do not cover maps, although other audio-visual material, periodicals, newspapers, etc., are covered; so they should not assume support for map programs will develop unless they make an effort to develop the support.

The procedures to justify support for map programs would seem to vary little either when speaking of an existing map department or for a library proposing the establishment of a new department. Neither should it vary when talking of map collections in either large or small libraries, public libraries or university libraries. What does vary is only the utilization of the basic data to justify map service and the degree to which examples can be used to underline the need for a larger proportion of the budget.

Neither should the method used for justifying support for a map program be seen as something different from the general method used to obtain support for any budget.

General books on administration, and those on library administration, give some guidelines. For instance, Edward Wight's Public Library Finance and Accounting (Chicago, ALA, 1943) notes on page 46, the steps in budget preparation, presentation and adoption as:

- (1) Adoption of general policies to determine the amount and character of budget requests
- (2) Estimate of work to be done
- (3) Estimate of expenditures required to do the work
- (4) Recording needs on budget form
- (5) Summarizing the requests of the departments
- (6) Computing anticipated income
- (7) Balancing expenditures and income
- (8) Adopting revenue proposals to obtain the needed funds

Most of these steps are applicable when talking of preparing a budget request for support of individual segments of library service.

As an exercise, the following material can be utilized as an approach when presenting a case for maps in the library.

Any justification for support for map collections should begin by recognizing and stressing the importance of maps in modern society. Much material of this nature has been covered at previous meetings. The history of map use as it was encouraged by the training given to servicemen in the two world wars has been mentioned. Besides acquainting many people with how to use maps and the importance of maps in its practical applications, others became interested in maps by following the war as it developed. Perhaps nothing can bring this point across more dramatically than by showing you this issue of Life, August 3, 1942, which includes not only a pin-up picture of Veronica Lake but a ten-page article on mapmaking and map use. Since maps are a visual medium, any oral presentation seeking support for map programs should make extensive use of such tools in making its points.

Other material along this line can be developed. It is important, I think, to recognize that knowledge of the history of map collections and map use should be an essential part of the map librarian's background as the information can be used in so many ways; for instance, in stimulating interest in maps, not only in justifying programs. A good short comprehensive summary of mapmaking, collecting, and map use in this country is the article in Library Trends (October 1964, pages 215-225) by Lloyd Brown, called "The Problem of Maps."

The pervasiveness of map use as it enters peoples' lives at an earlier age should indicate that use of maps is not a transitory thing but is becoming ingrained in society. At the San Francisco Public Library, for instance, the Children's Department has recently purchased a visual relief lunar globe for children's rooms in both the Main Library and the branches. The purchase was made to broaden children's concepts and to encourage further inquiry into the books on space. A discussion of map use by children held at my request by the children's librarian brought out the fact that they report boys of 8, 9, and 10 pouring over maps not for school assignments but for the fun of it. The publication of books such as Margot Doss' Walks for Children in San Francisco was also reported as stimulating interest in maps.

The effect on map usage of the growth of television should be noted. While radio could only suggest map usage in newscasts, television presents maps constantly either in discussing events, as a background display behind the newscasters, or at its most basic - in presenting the weather.

Additionally, one could note that maps, as books, are being discussed on television. For instance, the Today show on September 11, 1970, presented a discussion of reference books by Gene Shalit which included titles such as American Men of Science, American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, Dictionary of Folklore, Harper Encyclopedia of the Modern World, reference to one atlas, the American Elsevier Atlas of Israel.

Last October, we had a talk by Professor David Lee, of the Department of Geography at U.C. Davis, on the use of maps in advertising and

propoganda. Every map library could accumulate a few examples to use when trying to justify support for programs to indicate the widespread use of maps in everyday life in these areas. As an example, here is one from a recent issue of Time magazine and another more whimsical one from the cover of the New Yorker.

As promotional devices, maps are frequently used. While free gas station maps are perhaps the most obvious, there are other examples which can show the effectiveness of promoting maps since it meets a widespread public need. The San Francisco Chronicle, for instance, offered its readers a "Vietnam Conflict Map." According to its promotion manager, approximately 5,000 were sold. In his letter to me, he also noted the usefulness of maps in clarifying the news when they are accurate and clear even if from a map librarian's standpoint they are oversimplified.

The increasing use of oil company maps as promotional tools is shown by the statistics on the production of oil company maps given in the article by Robert White, "The Oil Company Road Map Revisited," (SLA Geography and Map Division Bulletin, March 1970, page 7) which show an increase from 150 million in 1941 to 200 million in 1964 to 210 million in 1968.

An essential part of justifying map service is knowing the library patron of today and being able to present data which will indicate increasing patronage for this type of library activity in the future. Unfortunately, one of the weakest areas of library research is the collection of data on library patrons.

Specifically, as regards to map-users, one should note the article by Carlos Hagen, "A Survey of the Usage of a Large Map Library" (SLA, Geography and Map Division Bulletin, June 1970, p. 27-31). This survey of 1,565 map-users, over a three-year period, reflects usage only in this one library. Yet studies such as this are valuable in two ways: to reflect techniques of collecting data on usage, and to present some tangible record of experience which other libraries can use to evaluate their own experience.

A valuable project for this association, I would think, would be to expand the procedure of Mr. Hagen and prepare a survey of map-users in all our libraries. Since this organization is so tightly knit, I would think that co-operation on a project of this nature would be simple to achieve and the results quite valuable for those librarians seeking to initiate or expand library service.

Short of specific surveys of map libraries, one can find studies of general library use that can be used to substantiate need for library service. Summaries of several studies are presented on this sheet I have had reproduced. Note in the studies the high percentage of users of material in the 900's - the travel and history numbers. While it is true interpreting such data can be done in many ways to reflect whatever the interpreter wishes, is it not important for the map librarian to know of these sorts of surveys to be able to have tangible evidence of the need for map service in libraries?

Every library can make some sort of survey. At the San Francisco Public Library, I did two things of this sort in preparing for this talk. I

asked the History and Social Science Department and the Documents Department to note requests for maps or map related materials and if possible why the request was made. I did this to get an idea of what types of material people were asking for. This type of an informal survey is particularly useful for spotting requests for types of maps a library doesn't have. In the case of the survey made, there were an unusual number of requests that could not be filled for small scale foreign maps. The result points out an area that needs to be developed and justifies, to me, requests for funds for maps and equipment to make this possible.

Another survey done in preparation for this talk was to ask the Documents Department to review its charge out slips for the number and geographical areas of topographic maps requested. This type of data is useful for justifying the scope of the collection. In this case, the survey showed limited or non-existent use for topographic maps of eastern states. This could require adjustment in collection policies which might then be reflected in budget requests. The study showed 50 per cent of the requests for California maps. Only 3 per cent for the central or eastern states.

Another informal survey I made prior to this meeting was to send a letter to various public libraries in the area asking for a statement of what they thought was the importance of maps in the library of today and the future.

Another aspect to justifying needs for map libraries is to stress the future importance of maps by reflecting on elements of human life styles that in the future are going to influence map use and increase the demand for map research centers. This is not unique in its approach. Mr. Wight in his book Public Library Finance and Accounting, page 59, notes that an alert public library should have a long-term plan. This "should set definite goals to be achieved, estimate the cost of the program, and work toward the goals. These plans will need periodic revision in the light of the accomplishments and of changed conditions, but they give continuity and drive to the library's program and serve as real incentives."

For general library purposes, Mr. Wight uses as examples the need for libraries to collect statistics on school enrollments, new residential structures, home connections for water or gas meters, telephone installations, changes in transportation lines and building zoning, etc.

From a variety of sources, I have reprinted material that could be used for this purpose in justifying future map service, showing projections of airplane registrations, automobile registrations, pleasure boats in use, travel and tourism.

In this area the staff of the smaller library may have the advantage in getting access to material containing statistics since in the course of their work they range more broadly over many subject areas reviewing materials that may contain this type of statistic. The relationship between some of these items and map usage is perhaps superficially remote but would seem to exist. And the effect would seem to fall on both university map collections and public library map collections. Of particular interest to map librarians, perhaps, are the tables from The Travel Agent Travel Blue Book and Convention Issue listing areas travel agents send their clients by states. This type of data can be used to establish scope of map collections.

The sheet on which I compiled projections published in Predicasts should be especially noted as this one source provides much data useful for this purpose of justifying programs.

In addition to the type of data I have collected, university map librarians can add statistics on the number of students enrolled in courses or departments using the map library. Mr. Hagen's survey can be used to indicate guidelines for collecting data within the university by its emphasis on the relationship between major and map library use.

Having established the present patronage and the potential patronage, the justification for support of map service should then consider where if not in a library will this material be located. Note that maps as a service compete with other services. The map librarian should be aware that other competing services, such as audio-visual material, in most larger towns can be provided for outside the library. For instance, film rental agencies are located in most large cities. In addition, directories of films available for free showing are published. For instance, the Serina Press in Alexandria, Virginia, publishes a series of film available for free loan from states, foreign governments, the military agencies, and the federal government among others. Children's services? They would seem to be covered by schools. Outreach programs? Are these library activities or social welfare activities? Should these activities be done by librarians or teachers?

But maps are a different story. There are only a few map stores, with limited stocks, which discourage browsing and don't do reference work. Does interlibrary loan apply to maps as extensively as to books? Does the lack of bibliographic control hamper this? Are there sufficient alternative map resources in any comprehensive fashion in the area to serve the needs of the public?

The usefulness of the directory of map libraries prepared by the Association is evident. Listings such as this which describe scope and indicate size are useful in referrals. However, lack of listings would indicate lack of resources and indicate the gap the libraries have to fill.

Even map issuing agencies, such as auto clubs, gas station and regional offices of governmental agencies, such as the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, don't maintain complete files of what they issue.

Thus, there is no alternative to the maintenance of a deliberately established and aggressively supported map library.

Any justification for support of a specialized service should also consider the promotional value involved. A discernible group of material well established in scope meeting a recognizable unduplicated need is an effective tool for public relations.

The justification for supporting map services should also emphasize the value to the library of a service where the cost for materials will be minimal. Here the justification should emphasize the quantity of free maps received as promotional devices from chambers of commerce, tourist bureaus, giveaways at hotels and other tourist attractions.

The justification could note the depository systems available for maps and map material. For instance, not only from government sources but from auto clubs, and even commercial mapping agencies, such as the Sanborn Company.

The SLA Geography and Map Division Bulletin for June 1970 included an article on the Map Library of the Western Illinois University Geography Department which notes how this library uses free depository systems to reduce the need for funds. Its use of free depository status from the Army Map Service, the U. S. Geological Survey, the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, the U.S. Lake Survey, the Illinois Geological Survey, and the Illinois Highway Department indicates areas others could investigate to show administrators how successfully they are managing to maximize acquisitions at the least expense to the library.

One problem here is getting useable data on average cost of map acquisitions for those that must be purchased. Is there any data in this area? Is there any meaning to data on average cost of map material? As far as acquisition costs, occasionally one runs across brief references. For instance, the article by Frank Anderson in Wilson Library Bulletin in December 1954, p.313, states, "Acquisition procedures are simple, sources manifold and cost negligible. The first thing to do is to get a supply of two-cent post cards."

Mr. Siver's article from the June 1970 WAML Information Bulletin notes in general the cost advantages of dealing directly with producers in lieu of a map dealer.

Once again, the large specialized map libraries can lead the way in collecting data of this nature that can be used by other libraries initiating map service.

Essential to any justification of map service is the establishment of a policy of selection. Last October I discussed some of the factors for the creation of such a policy for smaller map libraries within the public library field. Additionally it could be presumed that the minimum standards for map libraries on various levels being worked on by the Association will provide a basis for the preparation of selection policies. The essential nature of the selection policy is noted in The University Library by Louis Wilson and Maurice Tauber, 2d ed. (Columbia University Press, 1956), which notes in the section on "maps", the problems of no selection policy in providing effective map service at Stanford University. Anyone attempting to justify support for a program should first develop a plan for the program. This will show administrators that the request for support has been thought out and is reasonable.

Similar justification for other items essential to the support of map service can be developed. Equipment and staff can both be justified in a similar fashion to the examples already presented.

Equipment can be justified by stressing the peculiar formats of maps and the need this creates for specialized storage and handling. A variety of articles on storage problems are available. The bibliography in the WAML Information Bulletin, June 1970, by Mimi Sayer notes several sources which could be used to obtain pertinent data.

Staffing justifications can find substantiation for the need for librarians in this field of library service in articles such as "Map Librarianship" by Robert White, Special Libraries (May-June 1970, p. 233-235). Mr. White notes in this the need of map librarians to assist the user in reading and interpreting maps. This need is something additional to the need to assist the patron in the basic task of selecting material.

Mr. White also points out the need for the map librarian to help people buy maps - both what to buy and where to buy it - because of the lack of stores where a patron can either purchase maps or get help in purchasing one.

Mr. White also notes here that there is a high risk of damage or loss to maps when map files are open to the public, yet when access is restricted there is a greater burden on staff because limited access implies taking on greater responsibility in helping the patron in selection of maps for his use.

To summarize:

Any approach to justifying map service should be positively made but only after intensive inquiry by the librarians seeking to justify the service into the factors that make this necessary.

A well prepared, well documented, aggressively presented case which stresses the essential nature of maps in a library can achieve much, both in obtaining the needed library support for map programs and for bringing to the library administrator's attention the map librarian as a librarian in the main stream of service, and not as some specialized offshoot that should be relegated to flounder as best he can on the leftovers of the library budget.

The following talks presented at the October 1971 meeting are not available for publication here:

CALIFORNIA STATE LANDS COMMISSION MAP LIBRARY AND ITS MICROFILMING PROGRAM, by David Cowan, California State Lands Commission, Sacramento

STANFORD UNIVERSITY'S HISTORICAL MAP COLLECTION, by Karyl Tonge, Stanford University, Stanford

Miss Gertrude Cordts, History Department, Oakland Public Library, served as hostess of this meeting. The morning session was held in the auditorium of the Oakland Public Library. Lunch was served in the City Sailboat House on Lake Merritt, and the afternoon session was held there also.

Attendance

James P. Allen	San Fernando State College, Northridge
Barry Brooker	San Francisco Public Library
Wesley Catlin	California State Library
John P. Coll	Berkeley
Gertrude Cordts	Oakland Public Library
David Cowan	California State Lands Commission
Sheila Dowd	University of California, Berkeley
Ruth Elwonger	California State Library
Harriet Feldmann	Oakland Public Library
John Petros	San Francisco Public Library
Robert E. Foley	California Department of Water Resources
Peggy Foster	Oakland Public Library
Herbert Fox	Fresno State College
Barry Gardner-Smith	Scripps Institution of Oceanography
Ruth Girill	Alameda Public Library
Philip Hoehn	University of California, Berkeley
C. R. Krieger	California Division of Highways
Ruthanne Lowe	University of California, Los Angeles
Beatrice Lukens	University of California, Berkeley
Sharon McClure	University of California, San Diego
Robert Nadey	California State Lands Commission
Harold Otness	Southern Oregon College
Evelyn Percival	University of California, Los Angeles
Elizabeth Reynolds	Mills College
Elizabeth Rivero	University of Redlands
Mimi Sayer	San Francisco State College
Karen Scannell	San Francisco Public Library
Mary Schell	California State Library
Dorthea Scantlebury	Oakland Public Library
Elizabeth Storey	San Francisco Public Library
Paul W. Stout	March Air Force Base
Kent Stephens	Chico State College
Stanley D. Stevens	University of California, Santa Cruz
Edward Thatcher	University of Oregon
Karyl Tonge	Stanford University
Fredrica Whyte	Rancho Los Cerritos, Long Beach
Joey Wong	California Department of Water Resources

WAML MEMBERSHIP AND MAILING LIST

The membership and mailing list of WAML now contains, as of April 1, 1971, a total of 82 entries: 56 individual memberships, 10 subscribers, 8 institutional members, 5 exchanges, and 3 courtesy mailings. If a reader of the Information Bulletin has not received our mailing in the manner expected, you are invited to address an inquiry to the Treasurer, Stanley D. Stevens, University Library, University of California, Santa Cruz, Ca. 95060. The Treasurer compiles the mailing list and will be happy to correct any errors that may have inadvertently occurred.

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF MAP LIBRARIES

by

Stanley D. Stevens¹
 Map Librarian, University Library
 University of California, Santa Cruz

The emergence of map libraries² is relatively new, with the modern expansion during the past twenty years. Such an expansion could not take place without the services of specialists trained in one of the related fields of geography, history, earth sciences, or cartography. Few specialists were trained by library schools, however, for none offers extensive education in maps. Most practitioners have acquired on-the-job training, and while this type of education for this speciality is perhaps more important, the conscientious have turned to their colleagues for exchanges of information and support for their cause. It was soon realized that organizations that cater to the interests of librarians are more book oriented; i.e., the American Library Association does not have an affiliate dealing with maps. The Special Libraries Association has a Geography and Map Division which has existed since 1944, but has not had an active group on the West Coast.

Edward Thatcher, map librarian at the University of Oregon Library, had, as early as 1959, suggested the need for a regional organization. He and his correspondents at other Pacific Coast libraries had recognized the need for cooperative action that would result in progress toward standardization of processes and expanded knowledge of techniques for acquiring maps. (Acquisition of new maps has always been a problem, largely because the world annual production is estimated to be about 100 thousand sheets, and publishers of maps number in the hundreds.) More importantly for those dependent upon a book-oriented library world, they hoped for recognition from administrators who all too often forget the demands put upon a map curator.

Finally, enough support was generated and an exploratory meeting was held in November of 1966 at the Map Room of the Berkeley campus, University of California. Miss Sheila Dowd, UCB Map Librarian of the General Library,

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1. Mr. Stevens prepared this history for a forthcoming issue of Biblio-Cal Notes, the publication of the Southern California Local History Council.
 2. See Lynn S. Mullins' "The rise of map libraries in America during the nineteenth century," Special Libraries Association Geography and Map Division Bulletin, no. 63, March 1966, pp. 2-11. Also, Walter W. Ristow's "The emergence of maps in libraries," Special Libraries, July-August 1967, v. 58, no. 6, p. 400 ff.

who had, along with Carlos Hagen of UCLA and Ed Thatcher, issued the invitation, was the hostess. Discussions at that time were devoted to the need for such an organization, the geographical scope of its membership, and the advantages and disadvantages of affiliation with similar organizations; i.e., the Geoscience Information Society, the SLA's Geography and Map Division, or the Association of Pacific Coast Geographers.

Subsequent investigations led the organizers away from affiliation for three primary reasons: other organizations were not strong enough on the West Coast, membership requirements were too restrictive in other groups, and our geographical relationships made independence all too inviting. The Berkeley meeting appointed an interim Executive Committee, chaired by Stanley Stevens of UC Santa Cruz. Other members of the Committee were assigned to develop recommendations concerning affiliation, possible projects to be undertaken, and plans for the next meeting.

The Western Association of Map Librarians³ (WAML) was formally established on July 1, 1967 at a meeting attended by about 15 enthusiasts at the library of San Francisco State College. Miss Mimi Sayer, Social Science-Business Librarian, was the hostess; she was elected to serve as the first Secretary-Treasurer. Carlos Hagen was elected as Vice-president; and Mr. Stevens, who was elected President, presented his draft of a Constitution which included the following as Article II: "The purpose of this Association shall be to encourage high standards in every phase of the organization and administration of map libraries by:

- A. Providing for the discussion of mutual problems and interests through meetings and or publications.
- B. Exchanging information on experiences, ideas, and methods.
- C. Encouraging higher production standards of map manufacturers.
- D. Establishing and improving standards of professional service in this field."

Adopting a very inclusive approach, which was also reflected in the annual dues of \$5.00 for individuals, the membership was opened to "Any individual, institution or business concern ..." who has an interest in maps, regardless of academic qualifications, experience, or other status. This was intended to attract specialists from public libraries, college and university libraries, special libraries, museums, and private collectors. The Constitution was adopted unanimously, and the question of affiliation was left open for future consideration.

As the first project of WAML, a Map Directory Committee, under the direction of Miss Mary Schell (who is now serving as President), compiled a Directory of Map Collections which listed one-hundred-eleven collections in the Pacific Coast membership area. It was published in 1969 by the California State Library's Government Publications Section as GPS Publication No. 4.

The ongoing publication of the Association is entitled Information Bulletin, which is issued three times a year. It was begun by Robert Sivers during his

3. In March 1969 the name was changed to Western Association of Map Libraries.

1969-70 tenure as President. Contained in its issues are lists, articles, and the proceedings of the WAML meetings. For an example, the first volume contained the following subjects: geological maps and their uses, a list of geological surveys of the world, a bibliography for historical nautical charts, articles on map preservation, lamination, and storage techniques, color microfilming of Sanborn maps for a local history collection, how to start a small map library, free and inexpensive maps for the public library, and discussion of acquisitions control, cataloging, and reference services for the public. Current publications of interest are also reviewed, and announcements of meetings of common interest are cited.

Past Presidents of WAML have been Stanley Stevens; Carlos Hagen, Head, Map Library, UCLA; and Robert Sivers, Assistant Head, Sciences-Engineering Library, University of California, Santa Barbara. Present officers are President, Mary Schell, Head, Government Publications, California State Library, Sacramento; President-elect, Edward Thatcher, Head, Map Library, University of Oregon Library, Eugene; Secretary, Ruthanne Lowe, Map Library, UCLA; and Treasurer, Stanley Stevens.

Membership at the present time is held by about 60 individuals and 8 institutions. The membership distribution emphasizes Alberta, British Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, Arizona, California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington. However, the interest in the work of its members is shown by subscriptions to the Information Bulletin, which is sent to New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, London and Leicester, England; Melbourne, Australia; and eastern Canada.

Individuals who wish to participate in activities of the Association are invited to join at \$5.00 per year, which includes all publications and announcements of meetings. Institutions or other organizations may become members for \$25.00, and will thereby receive all publications issued by WAML. A special Supporting Member category is available for those in a position to make a contribution of \$100 to encourage some unique work of the group. Separate subscriptions to the Information Bulletin only are available for \$5.00 per year.

While the so-far brief existence of the Western Association of Map Libraries hardly rates more than "a short history" here, the members are looking toward an active and healthy future nurturing their art; since map making antedates the art of writing, map curators might very well be the earliest of librarians.

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4. Remittances should be sent to the Treasurer of WAML, Stanley Stevens, University Library, University of California, Santa Cruz, CA. 95060.

NEW MAPPING OF WESTERN NORTH AMERICA

compiled by

Mary Blakely, Anna Chiong, Ruth Elwonger,
Julia Kleven, Edward Thatcher and Maureen Wilson

CANADA

BRITISH COLUMBIA

- British Columbia (Map no. 1J) Rev. 1969/70. 1:1,900,800. 1970. \$1.50
- British Columbia forest and grazing districts (Map no. 1JJ)
Rev. 1969. 1:1,900,800. 1970. .90
- British Columbia index to numbering of map sheets, National
topographic series. (Map no. 1JNT) 1:1,900,800. 1970. 1.50
- British Columbia school districts [as of] July 1, 1970.
(Map no. 1JH) 1:1,900,800. 1970. .90

All available from: Geographic Division
British Columbia Lands Service
Parliament Buildings
Victoria, B.C.

UNITED STATES

ALASKA

City and urban photo map series: Kotzebue, Unalakleet, Nome and Hoonah.
[1970] Alaska Dept. of Highways (in cooperation with U.S. Dept. of
Transportation) Juneau, Alaska 99801

General highway maps of Alaska series: Tanacross, Big Delta, Mt. Hayes
and Eagle quadrangles. Scale 1 in. to 2 mi. [1970] Alaska Dept. of
Highways, Juneau, Alaska 99801

Photographic atlas of Alaskan communities. 1969 revisions and additions
include Bettles Village, Goodnews, Minchumina, Tonsina and Umiat.
U. S. Bureau of Land Management, 555 Cordova St., Anchorage, Alaska 99501

ARIZONA

Arizona frontier military camps and forts (map and text) 1:1,250,000.
1971. Pueblo Cartographic Service, 105 North Treet, Tuscon, Ariz. 85716
\$4.00 (map will be mailed in tube; text sent in envelope)

Atlas of Mohave County, Arizona. 1970. Arizona Highway Dept., Administrative Services Division, 206 South 17th Avenue, Phoenix, Ariz. 85007 \$11.35

Coconino National Forest recreation map, Arizona. 1:190,080. 1968. U. S. Forest Service, Southwestern Region, Federal Building, 517 Gold Street, Albuquerque, N. M. 87101

Lake Mead, Arizona-Nevada (Nautical chart 661-SC) 2d ed. 1:48,000. U. S. Environmental Science Services Administration, Washington, D. C. 20852. \$1.50

Metro Tucson street atlas. 1970. First National Bank of Arizona, 200 North Stone Avenue, Tucson, Ariz. 85701. Free

Preliminary geologic map of the Grand Canyon and vicinity, Arizona. Western and central sections. 1:62,500. 1969. Grand Canyon Natural History Association, P.O. Box 219, Grand Canyon, Ariz. 86023 \$1.50 per map. \$1.75 post paid (map + postage)

CALIFORNIA

Placer County: North Tahoe Basin (western Placer County) atlas, by Stanley E. Henry. 1970 ed. Henry Maps and Atlases, inc., 8874 Madison Ave., Fair Oaks, Ca. 95628. \$125.00

Sacramento County, California, official plat book and directory. c1970. 44p. \$12.50

Sacramento County, California, plat map. [1970?] \$7.50

San Joaquin County, California, official plat book and directory. c1969. 72p. \$12.50

San Joaquin County, California plat map. [1969?] \$7.50

Yolo County, California, official plat book and directory. c1969. 44p. \$12.50

Yolo County, California, plat map. [1969?] \$7.50

Above published by: California Mapping Service
P.O. Box 1832, Sacramento, Ca. 95809
(Division of National Map and Publishing Inc.
P.O. Box 173, Madison, Wis. 53701)

OREGON

General highway series, county maps. 1:62,500. 1970 revisions: Clatsop, Curry, Polk, Yamhill. Oregon State Highway Division, Salem, Or.

Naches, Yakima County. 1" - 400'
Pasco, Franklin County. 1" - 1600'
Rainier, Thurston County. 1" - 400'
Richland, Benton County. 1" - 2200'
Rosalia, Whitman County. 1" - 400'
Snoqualmie, King County. 1" - 800'
Tenino, Thurston County. 1" - 800'
Tieton, Yakima County. 1" - 400'
West Richland, Benton County. 1" - 1000'

50 cities have been mapped as part of a program which will eventually encompass all corporate areas within the state of Washington. These are lithograph prints measuring 15 x 20 inches and cost 50 cents per sheet.

DIRECTORY OF LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION SOURCES IN HAWAII AND THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

The December 1970 issue of the Journal of the Hawaii Library Association (v. 27, no. 2) is entitled "A Directory of Libraries and Information Sources in Hawaii and the Pacific Islands." This directory is similar to the WAML Directory of Map Collections; it has been compiled to assist librarians and researchers to locate pertinent resources of information in the State of Hawaii and the Pacific Islands. It contains 160 libraries, a subject index, a personal name index, and a publications index. The Journal is listed at \$3.00 a year for 2 issues and may be obtained from Joan Hori, Circulation Editor, HLA Journal, P.O. Box 3941, Honolulu, Hawaii 96812. WAML members Edwin Bryan, Jr., of the Bernice P. Bishop Museum, and Basil T. Idler of the University of Hawaii, Honolulu are among those listed.

ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES CONFERENCE

The fifth conference of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries will be held May 26-28 at the University of Toronto. Information on the conference may be obtained from Joan Winearls, c/o Map Library, University of Toronto, Room 617, 100 St. George St., Toronto 181, Ontario.

Master unit maps. 1:126,720. 1970 revisions: MU-7, MU-8. U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Oregon State Office, Portland, Or. \$1.00 ea.

Okanogan National Forest. 1:200,000. 1970. U.S. Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Region, Portland, Or.

Rogue River National Forest. 1:200,000. 1970. U.S. Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Region, Portland, Or.

Tornadoes documented in Oregon, 1887-1970. 1:2,500,000. [1970] U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Climatologist for Oregon.

Willamette River recreation guide. 1:125,000. [1970] Governor's Willamette River Park System Committee, Salem, Or.

Oregon drainage basins (Map no. 0.6)

Southwest Oregon (Map no. G.5)

Rogue drainage Basin (Map no. 15.6)

Klamath drainage basin (overprints on Map no. 14.6)

Hydrological stations

Average annual precipitation, irrigated land

All available from: Oregon State Water Resources Board, Salem, Or.

WASHINGTON

The State Department of Highways issues maps of Washington counties and cities. Order or inquiries should be addressed to:

Washington Dept. of Highways
Planning Survey Division
Highway Administration Building
Olympia, Wash. 98501

Attn.: Mr. Ray Ensley

Maps of Washington counties are available in various scales, in blue-line or lithograph print. Urban area maps are also available. Index maps and prices can be obtained from the address above.

Some Washington city maps published in 1970:

Bucoda, Thurston County. 1" - 400'

Kennewick, Benton County. 1" - 1600'

Lacey, Thurston County. 1" - 1200'