

# Information Bulletin



**WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF MAP LIBRARIES**

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



INFORMATION BULLETIN

Vol. 4, # 1

November 1972

Western Association of Map Libraries

Contents

Western Association of Map Libraries:

	Page
Officers - and how to reach them . . . . .	3
Minutes of Fall Meeting, Sacramento, Oct. 26-27, 1972 . . . . .	4
Attendance Roster . . . . .	9
Announcement of Spring Meeting, Ashland, Oregon, March 29-30, 1973 . . . . .	10
Car Pool to Ashland . . . . .	10
Income-Expense Report, Fiscal/Volume 3 Year, 1971/72 . . . . .	11
Constitution & Bylaws Revision Committee Appointed . . . . .	12
Reprint of Constitution & Bylaws . . . . .	13
Report of WAML-G & M Div.-ACML Joint Meeting, Boston, June 1972 . . . . .	15
Appointment of G & M Div. Liaison Officer . . . . .	16
Acquisitions Problems and Solutions in the New Map Library by Elizabeth Rivero . . . . .	17
Classification and Cataloging Scheme for a Small Map Library by Herbert Fox . . . . .	24
Map Classification: General Theories and Specific Practice by Mary Larsgaard . . . . .	34
Land Use Maps of the California Coastline: A Sequel . . . . .	42
Announcement of Non-Book Materials Workshop . . . . .	43
Atlas Reviews:	
Geologic Atlas of the Rocky Mountain Region by Edward C. Jestes . . . . .	44
EASTROPAC Atlas by The Editor . . . . .	45
New Mapping of Western North America by Mary Blakeley . . . . .	47
New Maps and Publications of Interest . . . . .	49
Article of Interest: <i>Moscow assails Chinese on Atlas</i> . . . . .	57



News from Exchange Publications:

	Page
Association of Canadian Map Libraries . . . . .	59
Society of University Cartographers . . . . .	61
Geoscience Information Society . . . . .	61
Geography and Map Division . . . . .	62
Personal News of WAML Members . . . . .	64
Job Opening . . . . .	64

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Opinions expressed herein do not necessarily reflect an official position of the Western Association of Map Libraries.

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A Cumulative Index to Volumes 1, 2, 3, appears in Volume 3, #3.

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Back issues of the Information Bulletin are available @ \$5.00 U.S. funds per volume, or portion thereof, from the Editor.

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Subscriptions to the Information Bulletin @ \$5.00 U.S. funds may be placed with the Editor. Subscriptions are accepted on a Volume Year basis: Volume 4 is scheduled for publication between July 1972 and June 1973.

All checks should be made payable to: *Western Association of Map Libraries*

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Editor: Stanley D. Stevens  
University Library  
University of California  
Santa Cruz, CA 95060

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WAML Officers - and how to reach them:

The Nominating Committee, composed of Mary Schell, Chairwoman; Gertrude Cordts, and Beatrice Lukens, members, reported the results of the election for the following Officers for 1972/73 whose one-year terms began July 1st:

President: Herbert S. Fox  
Map Librarian Phone: (209) 487-2405  
The Library  
California State University, Fresno  
FRESNO, CA 93710

President-Elect (Vice President): Gary Rees \*  
Map Curator  
Department of Geography  
Phone: (213) 885-3465 California State University, Northridge  
State Teline access code: 18111 Nordhoff Street  
672 NORTHRIDGE, CA 91324

Secretary: Mary Larsgaard  
Documents Section Phone: (509) 963-1541 & can  
Bouillon Library be reached on Washington  
Central Washington State College State SCAN Line  
ELLENSBURG, WA 98926

Treasurer: Stanley D. Stevens  
Map Librarian Phone: (408) 429-2364 & can  
University Library be reached on UC Inter-  
University of California campus Tie Line  
SANTA CRUZ, CA 95060

Past President: Edward P. Thatcher  
Map Librarian Phone: (503) 342-1411, ext. 1350  
165 Condon Hall  
University of Oregon  
EUGENE, OR 97403

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\* Mr. Rees announced his resignation at the WAML General Membership meeting in Sacramento. Mr. Rees participated in the planning for the Sacramento meeting but will be unable to continue because of his acceptance of a job in Singapore next year. The Membership accepted, with regret, the resignation, and the Executive Committee has appointed the following Member to replace Mr. Rees:

Mr. Harold Otness  
Map Librarian Phone: (503) 482-6391  
Southern Oregon College  
ASHLAND, OR 97520

Since this is an appointment to fill a vacancy, Mr. Otness will not automatically advance to the Presidency. Therefore, all Officers will face the electorate in June.

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MINUTES  
WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF MAP LIBRARIES  
FALL MEETING  
California State Library  
Sacramento, California  
October 26 and 27, 1972

Recorded by Mary Larsgaard, Secretary

The meeting was called to order by Herb Fox, President, at 1:10 p.m., October 26, Thursday; he began the meeting by asking if the membership would be interested in having supper and an informal discussion together that night. He then introduced Mrs. Ethel S. Crockett, California State Librarian, who, after expressing a personal interest in maps, officially welcomed WAML to the State Library. After the official welcome, Mr. Fox brought up a few matters of interest, such as the replacement of Gary Rees (present vice-President who may be in Singapore next year and who will consequently be unable to act as WAML's President next year) and the boxes of duplicate maps brought to the meeting by Mr. Stanley Stevens, who expressed a hope that others would also bring their duplicate maps to future meetings.

At 1:25 p.m., Mr. Edward Thatcher and Mr. Gary Rees gave talks on Education for Map Librarianship. The essence of these talks appeared in the WAML Information Bulletin 2(3):2-5, June 1972. At 2:30 p.m. Mr. Thatcher and Mr. Rees had completed their respective presentations, and from 2:30 to 3:00 p.m. was a coffee break for all members, and also a time for a short Executive Committee meeting. The main points of discussion at the latter short meeting were the possibility of extending the President's term to a two-year term, questing about for possible replacements for Mr. Rees, and the necessity for having another Executive Committee meeting that night after supper.

The meeting was again called to order at 2:53 p.m., and a showing of hands as to the number of members desiring to have supper together (fifteen gregarious gourmets in all) was the first order of business. Next came a panel on Acquisitions, Problems and Solutions, composed of Sue Trevitt, Elizabeth Rivero, and Sheila Dowd, which carried on until 4:17 p.m.

At 4:18 p.m., Mr. Fox called the business meeting to order, and asked that we first discuss, albeit out of order, the map processing and acquisition manual for historical libraries, upon which Mr. John Fetros is working. Mr. Fetros gave a brief explanation of the beginnings of the manual; Mrs. Medora Johnson of Lodi had expressed the need for such a publication, and at the Executive Committee meeting of WAML held in March, 1972, Mr. Fetros was placed in charge of putting together such a manual. After getting a rough draft of the manual together, Mr. Fetros circulated it to Mr. Fox, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Thatcher, and Miss Dowd, and wanted comments and criticisms from all who had read it. Mr. Fetros also felt that a decision should be made regarding the publisher.

Mr. Fox suggested that Mr. Fetros edit the manual on the basis of comments received, and present it as a paper to WAML at the Spring Meeting. However, Mrs. Johnson, who represents the Conference of California Historical Societies, said that the manual is needed as soon as possible, that she had seen the manual and was delighted with it, and that the Conference would publish it. The Conference may sell it as a packet with examples, and would like to publish it as soon as possible, preferably by May, 1973. Miss Dowd asked if the publication would be

printed, and Mrs. Johnson replied, "Yes." Upon Mr. Stevens asking, "Why May?" Mrs. Johnson said that the Conference has a meeting in June, and she would like to be able to present the publication at that time.

Mrs. Rivero suggested that the WAML Members who have read the manual be WAML's representatives, as it seems impossible to have all the members read and comment on it and still make the May deadline. Mr. Fetros confirmed this, saying that the manual was too lengthy to send out to everyone, and that he would attempt to circulate it to a few more persons to get their comments.

Mr. Stevens asked if it were possible to make the May deadline, and Mr. Fetros said that it was. He gave a general outline of the manual, which is composed of: General Introduction; Selection; Cataloging and Classification (the most important and largest section); Equipment; Care and Preservation; Publicity; and Sources of Information.

Mr. Fox stated that since the publication is carrying WAML's endorsement, it was most important that the manual be well done. Mr. Stevens suggested that since Mrs. Johnson had to leave at this point in the meeting, we tell her that WAML will try to make the deadline, and that WAML is happy to have the Conference publish it, as WAML has something else in the fire for publication.

Mrs. Johnson said that to make the May deadline, she would have to have the manuscript by April 1, 1973. Also, in such publication matters, her group requires a paper (agreement) be drawn up, and signed by both parties, and that her group would be glad to draw up said paper. She also gave credit to Mary Schell, who introduced her to WAML, and who recently organized an excellent workshop. She also asked if WAML had a brochure that could be mailed out to all of the historical society members.

Mr. Stevens inquired as to the number of copies of the manual that will be printed. Mrs. Johnson said that probably about one thousand would be printed, with an option to reprint.

Mr. Stevens made a motion that WAML grant publication rights to the Conference of California Historical Societies for a manual on map processing, care, and acquisition for small libraries, tentatively titled The Historically Oriented Map Collection. Ms. Neddermeyer seconded the motion. There was no further discussion, and the motion was passed unanimously. Ms. Neddermeyer suggested that those persons interested in commenting on the paper get together and edit it. Mr. Fox thought that perhaps the Executive Committee might do this, and felt that it was essential that people get together and talk it over if any effective contributions were to be made.

Mr. Fox then asked if there were any additions or corrections to the Minutes of the last WAML meeting, as recorded in the March, 1972 Information Bulletin. Mr. Stevens moved that the minutes of the last meeting (October 22, 1971) be accepted. Ms. Neddermeyer seconded the motion. There was no discussion, and the motion was passed unanimously.

Mr. Stevens, WAML's Treasurer and the Bulletin's Editor, presented WAML's fiscal statement as of June 30, 1972, to be printed in the next issue of the Information Bulletin. As of June 30, 1972 WAML had \$1,402.64 in the bank.

Mr. Stevens projects WAML's 1972/73 income as \$860.00, \$200.00 less than last year, as he doubted that as many back issues of the Bulletin will be sold in the coming year as were in past years. He also projected a small increase in the number of individual memberships and in the number of subscriptions to the Information Bulletin, and believed that the number of institutional members of WAML and the number of exchanges will remain the same. He therefore believed that WAML is in good financial condition, and will be able to publish the Sanborn cartobibliography, as it will cost about \$500 to publish 500 copies. He also suggested that the Information Bulletin be published in offset, as this process produces a much cleaner copy than mimeo, and therefore would improve the appearance of the Bulletin. Such a process would cost about \$100 more than the system presently used, a sum which WAML can afford.

Mrs. Rivero asked if the title might not be changed to Map Information Bulletin. Mr. Fox requested a motion on the offset proposition first, to which comment Mrs. Rivero responded by making a motion that the Bulletin be published using the offset process. Mr. Petros seconded the motion. The suggestion was made that the Information Bulletin might increase its sales by having a more attractive appearance.

Mr. Fox inquired as to whether the Information Bulletin is to be indexed in the Library Literature. Mr. Stevens replied that they requested that we continue to send them the Bulletin, and said that they would index it selectively. Miss Schell suggested that we attempt to have it listed in Library Journal and Wilson Library Bulletin. Miss Dowd asked if the Bulletin were indexed elsewhere, and Mr. Stevens said that it was being sent to Library & Information Science Abstracts in London, who also said that they would index it selectively.

Getting back to the offset proposition, Mr. Stevens said that it would cost about \$25.00 extra per issue to use this process, and that after the first year we will see what our financial status is. It might be necessary to increase the subscription rate, but at this point, such a step does not appear to be necessary. The question was put to the vote and the offset proposition was passed unanimously.

The suggestion concerning title change was then put up for discussion. Ms. Larsgaard said that a title change would infuriate serials librarians, but would make it easier for those interested in maps to find out about the magazine. Miss Dowd felt that WAML would lose prestige by taking the name of the Association off the title. Different suggestions for the title of the Bulletin were made: Map Library Information Bulletin, and Cartographic Bulletin.

Mr. Fox broke in to say that it was just after 5:00 p.m., we still needed to discuss the Sanborn cartobibliography and inform Miss Schell as to Friday tour attendance, and asked if an extra fifteen minutes of meeting time would be acceptable to the membership. It was, and the meeting proceeded. Mr. Fox then introduced Mr. Rees, who gave a status report on the Sanborn cartobibliography. The final typing of the ninety-six page paper has been completed, although its index, introduction, and bibliography are still in process, and will take another month to complete. Mr. Rees thought that the paper would be ready at the end of the Christmas vacation, and added that WAML is to publish it. Mrs. Lukens suggested that it be WAML special publication no. 1.

Mr. Stevens felt that it would be useful to develop a union list of Sanborn maps, and suggested that a request for readers of the bibliography to turn in lists of their Sanborn maps for a subsequent publishing venture.

Mr. Stevens did not know exactly how many copies of the cartobibliography can be sold, but suggested that we publish 500 copies. Mrs. Lukens asked how much of a problem reprinting was. Mr. Stevens replied that if paper plates were used it was definitely a problem, as such plates were expendable, but if aluminum plates were used, reprinting was possible.

At this point, Mr. Rees noted that the Sanborn collection of his Department of Geography (California State University at Northridge, formerly known as San Fernando Valley State College), from which the cartobibliography was compiled, is composed mostly of maps of towns west of the Mississippi River.

Mr. Stevens moved that the WAML Executive Committee be authorized to publish the Sanborn Cartobibliography. Miss Dowd seconded the motion, and it was passed unanimously.

Mr. Fox reminded the Executive Committee members that they were to have a meeting Friday at 9:30 a.m., and also one on Thursday night. There was a showing of hands for the tours the following day, and the address of Holly's, the supper meeting place, was given. The meeting was closed at 5:20 p.m.

After supper, at 7:34 p.m., Mr. Otness promoted the Spring, 1973 meeting in Ashland, Oregon, only seventeen miles from California. The general plan for the spring meeting is an evening get-together on Thursday, March 29, meetings on Friday, March 30, with the late afternoon devoted to a trip to Jacksonville, a restored gold mining town. Ashland is twelve miles from Medford, which has an airfield, and transportation from Medford to Ashland can be arranged for those who wish to come by airplane. The plays being presented by the Shakespeare festival at the time of WAML's meeting are The Alchemist, Dance of Death, and Our Town, with a different play staged each night. Tickets are \$3, \$4, and \$5. There is also skiing at Mount Ashland, about twenty miles away. It was suggested that a carpool from California would be a good idea.

The Executive Committee meeting was called to order at the Hofbrau at 8:40 p.m. According to WAML's bylaws, an officer who does not finish out his term may be replaced by Executive Committee replacement. Consequently, the Committee first made a list of possible replacements for Mr. Rees, including Sheila Dowd, John Petros, Bea Lukens, Harold Otness, and Mary Larsgaard, and it was decided that on Friday Miss Dowd and Mr. Otness would be asked, in turn, if one of them would serve out Mr. Rees' term.

The Committee went on to a discussion of the map manual. Mr. Fox said that a committee to edit the manual was essential, and that Mr. Petros was agreeable to working with such a committee. It was suggested that the committee be composed of Mr. Petros, Mr. Fox, and Mr. Stevens, and Mr. Rees' and Mr. Sivers' comments on the manual be solicited. From now until the end of the year, the different committee members are to peruse their separate copies of the manual, and then get together in January 1973 for a full-day and work on the manual.

As to the Spring 1973 meeting program, Mr. Otness would like to concentrate on small map libraries, and there is a backlog of suggestions from the membership poll. Mr. Thatcher suggested that we have a few outside speakers at the Ashland meeting, adding that he could think of two geographers of his acquaintance who would perhaps give presentations. Mr. Fox brought up the idea of having a carpool from the Bay Area for Ashland, and suggested that Mrs. Rivero be appointed head of the carpool project, as she had expressed an interest in it at supper.



The proposal to make the Presidency a two-year term was then discussed. This would necessitate a change in the Bylaws if such a term-of-office were desired. It was suggested that the President be renominated for a second year, and that after that, the bylaws be changed. Mr. Stevens requested discussion of another bylaws change, having to do with what constitutes a quorum at WAML meetings. With WAML's far-flung membership it is impracticable to expect attendance from all 70 or more Members, therefore shouldn't we redefine Membership to include only those that reside in the Western States - those likely to participate in decision-making. Mr. Stevens volunteered to review the Bylaws, draft changes, and present the changes at the Ashland meeting. The Executive Committee meeting was adjourned at 9:51 p.m.

On Friday, October 27, the meeting was called to order at 8:00 a.m. The meeting began with each person present introducing himself. Mr. Fox then read a communication from Illinois State University concerning an automated map collection catalog, to be provided to research libraries at minimal cost. Mr. Fox will send a copy of the letter to anyone who has not seen it. A few brief business matters were brought us: Mr. Stevens said that land use maps of California Coastline, for \$20 per volume, are available from the California Department of Navigation and Ocean Development. The department's program that issued the maps has gone out of business, and Mr. Stevens told them that WAML might take over the distribution of the maps rather than see them dumped. The Department decided to continue to hold the maps and sell them, fortunately for WAML according to Stevens, because the stock of maps would fill a medium-sized room. Mr. Stevens will publish information concerning this matter in the next issue of the Information Bulletin.

Mr. Fox brought to the attention of the members present that they did not constitute a quorum, and that Mr. Stevens will work on a Bylaws revision, to be mailed out before the March 1973 meeting. Mr. Stevens asked if anyone else would care to work on the Bylaws revision, and Miss Schell volunteered.

Mr. Fox then asked Mrs. Rivero if she would act as coordinator of a carpool from California to Ashland, and she agreed to do so. Mr. Fox then introduced the members of the panel on Map Classification, Cataloging, and Subject Headings, Mary Larsgaard, Gail Neddermeyer, and himself, Herbert Fox, and encouraged those present to ask questions during the presentations. After the panel and ensuing discussion was completed, Mr. Fox noted that Ms. Neddermeyer had attended the Special Libraries Association convention in Boston during June 1972, as WAML's representative, and the information she garnered from the meeting will be included in the next Bulletin.

Mr. Fox then thanked Miss Schell and the California State Library for arrangements and meeting place. The Meeting was adjourned at 10:05 a.m.

In what remained of the morning, a tour of the California Department of Public Works was available for those interested (Division of Highways and its model making section), and in the afternoon, tours were conducted at the State Lands Division, State Archives, and the Department of Water Resources.

ATTENDANCE ROSTER, SACRAMENTO GENERAL MEETING

Washington

Mary Larsgaard, Central Washington State College, Ellensburg

Oregon

Harold Otness, Southern Oregon College, Ashland  
David Schacht, Oregon State University, Corvallis  
Edward Thatcher, University of Oregon, Eugene  
Sue Trevitt, University of Oregon, Eugene

Nevada

Mary Ansari, Mines Library, University of Nevada, Reno

California

Southern California:

Herbert Fox, California State University, Fresno  
Bob Hall, Riverside Public Library, Riverside  
Dorothy Mewshaw, Los Angeles Public Library, Los Angeles  
Gail Neddermeyer, University of California, Riverside  
Hartley K. Phinney, Jr., Chevron Oil Field Research Co., La Habra  
Gary Rees, California State University, Northridge  
Elizabeth M. Rivero, University of Redlands, Redlands

Northern California:

Angela Brunton, California State Library, Sacramento  
Dianne E. Catlin, School Librarian, Sacramento  
Wesley R. Catlin, California State Library, Sacramento  
Sheila Dowd, University of California, Berkeley  
John Fetros, San Francisco Public Library, San Francisco  
Phil Hoehn, University of California, Berkeley  
LaVonne Jacobsen, California State University, San Francisco  
Medora Johnson, San Joaquin County Historical Society Museum, Lodi  
C. R. Krieger, Division of Highways, Sacramento  
Charles Landau, California State University, Sacramento  
Beatrice Lukens, University of California, Berkeley  
Dorothea Scantlebury, Oakland Public Library, Oakland  
Mary Schell, California State Library, Sacramento  
Stanley Stevens, University of California, Santa Cruz  
Karyl Tonge, Stanford University, Stanford  
Kai Wang, California State Library, Sacramento  
Joey S. Wong, Department of Water Resources, Sacramento

GENERAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING, ASHLAND, OREGON, MARCH 29 & 30, 1973:

Harold Otness, newly appointed Vice President of WAML, Map Librarian at Southern Oregon College, Ashland, Oregon, will be the host for the next WAML General Membership meeting.

It is appropriate, and fortunate for WAML, that Mr. Otness agreed to accept this appointment as Vice President. The Vice President has the responsibility for program planning and coordination; therefore, since the meeting is to be held in Ashland, WAML will be in good hands.

Members not present at the last meeting in Sacramento for the discussion of plans for the Ashland meeting are invited to read the Minutes of that meeting, printed elsewhere in this issue, and obtain a general idea of what has been proposed for that next meeting.

Subsequent invitations to secure guest speakers have gone forth, and arrangements to see performances of the Ashland Shakespeare Festival are being formulated.

More information will be mailed to members, and details published in the next issue of the Information Bulletin, but please reserve MARCH 29 & 30, 1973.

CAR POOL TO ASHLAND

Elizabeth Rivero, Map Librarian, University of Redlands, has been appointed coordinator of a car-pool to ease the burden of transportation for those who wish to attend the Ashland meeting.

Please, if anyone is interested in participating in a car-pool, regardless of where you reside, please let Elizabeth know now. Indicate whether you are interested in a "ride with others", or "will drive my vehicle (and can take extra passengers; leaving from location)". It is expected that riders will share expenses for transportation.

Even if you haven't decided for sure that you are going to Ashland, it will be helpful for you to indicate your interest in a car-pool. It is only through your cooperation that this car-pool will become a reality.

One suggestion has been made that those who wish to participate in the car-pool from Southern California, could fly into San Jose or Oakland and link-up with those from the San Francisco Bay Area. There are a number of possibilities, this is only one suggestion; your early notice to the Car-pool Coordinator will be of tremendous help in planning.

CONTACT: Elizabeth Rivero  
Irvine Map Library  
University of Redlands  
REDLANDS, CA 92373

NOW !

# INCOME-EXPENSE REPORT

For Period Fiscal Year July 1, 1971 thru June 30, 1972  
and Volume 3 year of Information Bulletin

Date October 21, 1972

Previous Balance ... 1099 00

<b>INCOME</b>		AMOUNT			
Dues	Memberships: 71 Individual & 10 Institutional	605	00		
	Subscriptions: 35	175	00		
	less Income Due	15	00	765	00
Fund Raising	Sale of Back Issues of Information Bulletin	199	50		
	less Income Due	35	00	164	50
Other Income	Donations	15	73		
	Interest Earned on Funds in Bank Accounts	64	00	79	73
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>				<b>1009</b>	<b>23</b>

<b>EXPENSE</b>		AMOUNT			
	Information Bulletin Production Expense	610	50		
	Miscellaneous Organizational Expenses	11	72		
	Membership Announcements-Polls Mailing Expense	12	62		
	New Member Solicitation	9	65		
	Information Bulletin Reprint Expense	61	10		
<b>TOTAL EXPENSE</b>				<b>705</b>	<b>59</b>

Submitted by Stanley D. Stevens  
Stanley D. Stevens, Treasurer

**NET BALANCE (A+B-C)** 1402 64

Comments or Recommendations: \_\_\_\_\_

Income Growth	<u>1968-69</u>	<u>1969-70</u>	<u>1970-71</u>	<u>1971-72</u>	<u>Projection for 1972-73</u>	Income
<b>Members:</b>						
Individuals	29	60	56	71	77	\$ 385.
Institutions	3	4	8	10	10	\$ 250
<b>Subscriptions:</b>	-	1	10	35	40	\$ 200
<b>Exchange List:</b>	-	-	5	7	7	gratis
<b>Sale of Back Issues</b>	-	-	9	39	6	\$ 25
<b>Information Bulletin:</b>						\$ 860.

CONSTITUTION & BYLAWS REVISION COMMITTEE APPOINTED:

The WAML Constitution and Bylaws (As amended, September 1969) are reprinted here for the attention of all Members. A Committee to draft revisions has been formed and it solicits any suggestions from the Membership. If you have any recommendations, specific or general, please notify either Stanley Stevens, or Mary Schell. The proposed revisions to either the Constitution or the Bylaws will be submitted to the Membership prior to the March 1973 meeting in Ashland. The proposed revisions will then be discussed at that meeting, amended if desired, and then re-submitted to the Membership in final form for their consent.

Some of the areas already suggested for revision are:

(1) Article III MEMBERSHIP: Refinement of this provision, perhaps in the form of a Bylaw, is needed to clarify who is a member for the purposes of conducting the business of the Association. Some have suggested classes of membership; i.e., Active, Associate, etc. The thought being that only those within the Western States and Provinces who are most likely to attend meetings are those to whom Announcements of Meetings, Mail Ballots, etc. should be sent. Those "Members" who reside in Michigan, Virginia, Singapore, etc. are not likely to attend meetings and therefore the Officers should not be obligated to those far-distant Members for Meeting Announcements, consideration by the Nominating Committee, etc.

(2) Another suggestion would be to exclude all far-distant "Members" from the Membership category and simply list them as "subscribers" to the Information Bulletin.

(3) Another area under consideration is Voting Privilege for Institutional Members. The Association of Canadian Map Libraries recently recognized their need for clarification in this area. At the ACML Fifth Annual Business Meeting, May 28, 1971, this question was dealt with. Their problem was determining the "official" representative of the Institutional Member. However, ACML has about 50 Institutional Members whereas WAML has only 10. WAML has never had any conflict in this matter, and therefore, feedback from our Institutional Members might help focus any problems from their viewpoint.

(4) The next suggestion deal with Article IV OFFICERS: Section 3 stipulates that "the term of office for each of the Officers shall be for one year". There have been discussions that the President should have a two-year term.

The Committee solicits your comments. Please read the current Constitution and Bylaws, reflect upon the above suggestions, and let us know what you think. Are there any other provisions that need revision?

BY LAWS

Membership Dues

Sect. 1: Individual Dues \$5.00 per year.

Sect. 2: Institutional Dues \$25.00 per year.

Sect. 3: Supporting Members Dues \$100.00 per year.

CONSTITUTION

(As amended, September 1969)

WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF MAP LIBRARIES

Article I NAME

The name of this organization shall be the Western Association of Map Libraries.

Article II PURPOSE

The Purpose of the 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.

Article III MEMBERSHIP

Sect. 1: Any individual, institution, or business concern interested in furthering the purpose of the Association is eligible for membership.

Sect. 2: Membership in good standing may be maintained only by payment of all dues and assessments levied by the Association.

Article IV OFFICERS

Sect. 1: The Officers of the Association shall be as follows:  
President  
President - Elect (Vice-President)  
Treasurer  
Secretary

Sect. 2: Only individuals of the Association in good standing shall be eligible to serve as officers of this Association.

Sect. 3: The term of office for each of the Officers shall be for one year and shall begin on July 1st.

Sect. 4: Each Spring the President will appoint a three-member nominating committee. This committee will give the Secretary a slate of nominees for the election of officers. The Secretary will submit this slate to the Membership by mail ballot and will then notify the Membership of the result of the election.

Article V EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Sect. 1: The business of the Association shall be conducted by the Executive Committee, composed of the Officers and the immediate past President. All their decisions will be reported at each general meeting.

Sect. 2: The ultimate authority on all matters pertaining to the Association rests with the general Membership, and any decision made by the Executive Committee is automatically subject to reconsideration by the Membership.

Article VI MEETINGS

Sect. 1: The Association shall hold general meetings at times and places selected by the Executive Committee after consultation with the Membership.

Sect. 2: Special Meetings of the Executive Committee, one of the Standing Committees, or any portion of the Membership may be held at any time, or in any region, as authorized by the Executive Committee.

Article VII QUORUM

Sect. 1: Decisions that require consent of the Membership shall be referred to all Members by mail ballot.

Sect. 2: Three members of the Executive Committee shall constitute a quorum of the Committee; however, wherever possible all members of the Executive Committee shall be consulted before decisions are taken.

Article VIII AMENDMENTS

Sect. 1: This Constitution may be amended by a majority vote of the Membership.

Sect. 2: Proposed Amendments must be submitted in writing to the Secretary at least one week before a general meeting. The amendments shall be read at the meeting. The Secretary shall be responsible for submitting the proposed amendments with appropriate explanatory comments to the Membership and any arguments for or against the amendments submitted by individual members.

Article IX BY LAWS

The Association may adopt By Laws which establish the detailed procedures necessary to carry out the provisions of the Constitution.

[see p. 12 for the only Bylaw: Membership Dues]

WAML-G & M Div.-ACML Joint Meeting, Boston, June 1972:

Mr. Edward Thatcher  
President  
Western Association of Map Libraries

[letter dated July 17, 1972]

Dear Ed:

The SLA convention in Boston was very interesting, particularly the Geography and Map Division's program. It's too bad so few WAML members were able to attend.

On Tuesday morning the meeting on cooperation among map library organizations was held. Attending were Dick Stephenson and Mary Galneder of SLA, Joan Winerals of ACML and myself. We discussed the desirability of cooperation in general and specific ways in which we could cooperate effectively.

It was felt that all three groups should exchange publications to begin with. Additionally, each organization should keep the others informed of meetings, projects, publications and other matters of mutual interest. With regard to projects, in particular, it was agreed that each organization should be informed of proposed projects and of the status of projects underway. Perhaps in some (or all) cases membership of committees could be expanded to include a member of the other organizations. This would be particularly important on committees considering topics of mutual concern. For example, the newly formed Standards for Map Libraries Committee of the G & M Division could have members from WAML and ACML.

It was also decided that an annual meeting of representatives from the participating organizations would be a valuable means of communication and a way of exchanging ideas. After much discussion about where to have meetings, when to have them and how to finance them, it was agreed that the most feasible place to have such a meeting would be at the annual SLA convention. To this end, a specific time will be set aside for such a meeting at each convention. Each organization should have an official representative at SLA for this meeting.

The reasons for having this annual meeting at SLA are briefly as follows: (1) It was generally felt that travel funds and time off would not be available for many individuals to attend a separate meeting at any other time or place, and (2) the G & M Division, being a national organization and having members who are members of WAML and ACML, would provide the largest base for bringing representatives of all organizations together.

As for each organization helping to finance their representative's trip to this meeting or to meetings of the other organizations, it would be nice, but at this time not very feasible. Of course, such financing would be up to the organization, and if they could fund such trips, nothing could be nicer.

Joan Winerals felt that if her organization had travel funds, that it would be more useful to use them to get their executive board together. As it stands now, with their officers spread all over Canada, they have a difficult time getting them together once a year for their meeting.

That's about it for the meeting. As a personal comment, I think that the



representative to the annual meeting should be as informed as possible about the activities of the organization he is representing. I know I suffered from a lack of such information. It was suggested that the person representing the organization at the annual meeting hold the position for several years, so that clear ties could be maintained. Such a person, or liaison officer, I would think, should be able to attend all the executive meetings of the organization. This person could be a member of the executive board (one of the elected officers) or merely have the right to listen at the meetings. If no member of the WAML Executive Board can assume this job, perhaps the organization should appoint someone who generally attends the SLA meetings or would be able to attend them.

Sincerely,

[signed]

(Mrs.) Gail N. Neddermeyer

APPOINTMENT OF G & M Div. LIAISON OFFICER TO WAML

Mr. Edward Thatcher  
President  
Western Association of Map Libraries

[letter dated August 31, 1972]

Dear Ed:

Since the idea for a joint meeting and co-operation was mostly yours, I thought that you would be interested in knowing that Dick Stephenson has appointed me the WAML-ACML-G&M liaison officer.

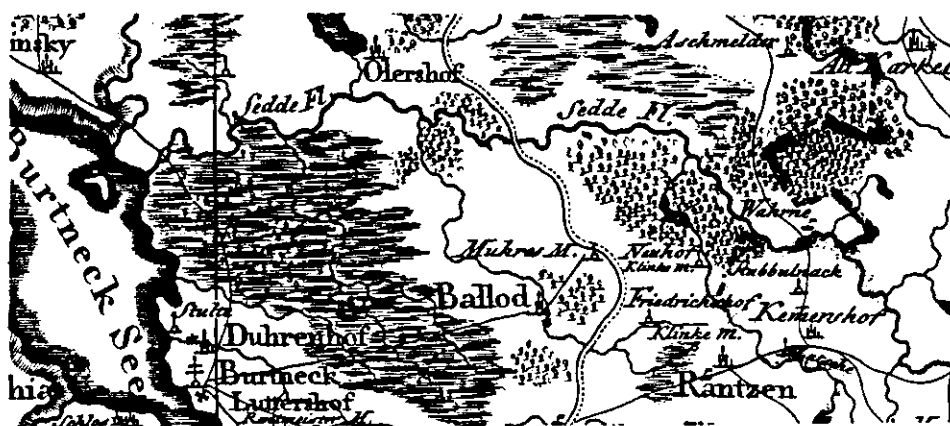
When I have time, I'll send a more formal announcement-letter to your current president. I think the meeting was profitable and a good step in the direction of more co-operation and less duplication of effort.

Regards,

[signed]

Mary Galneder

[Editor's note: Dick Stephenson is the current Chairman of the Geography & Map Division, Mary Galneder is past-Chairman.]



ACQUISITIONS PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS  
IN THE NEW MAP LIBRARY

by

Elizabeth M. Rivero  
Map Librarian  
Irvine Map Library  
University of Redlands

The problems in a new map library are similar to those of any Real World, in being related to Matter, Energy, Space and Time: Matter is money (translated into maps and equipment); Time and Energy are the special province of the map librarian (the one he has to "wangle" -- the other he must be born with); and Space is an institutional problem from the Library of Congress to the University of Redlands.

Space

Problem: WHERE to put a map library? In 1969 when our new two million dollar library was built, no special area had been marked out for a map library. Therefore when the actuality arose, the Special Collections Room was the natural choice. Details of this maneuver are described in the WAML Information Bulletin, March 1972. Shortly after this article appeared, we doubled the floor space and the number of storage cabinets, hoping to have adequate room for an eventual 20,000 sheets and all available national atlases, and other related works. So we solved our first acquisition problem, which was WHERE shall be put our maps and atlases.

Map Acquisition

In the starting-from-scratch map library, the problems are primitively basic: WHAT maps and atlases to order? WHERE to order them? WHEN to order (now or later)? Appended to this paper is a list of references which I have found particularly helpful in answering some of these questions.

Roller/folded maps.

Class room use seemed to have a priority, for 90 roller maps and 250 flat maps were our sole on-hand resource. There was general dissatisfaction among the map-using faculty members, for the maps were in great disrepair, stacked away in odd places, and all-in-all utterly useless to the teaching faculty. So the first thing which was done was to collect, rehabilitate, classify, and provide a circulation procedure for them (see WAML article cited). For the future it was decided to confine our orders to the cloth mounted, folded maps, and to eventually do away with the roller maps. Though there were some rumblings among die-hard faculty, it was generally agreed that, since the UR classroom assignments are in a state of constant flux, the folded map would be a convenient solution.

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Mrs. Rivero delivered this paper to the WAML General Membership meeting in Sacramento, October 26, 1972, as part of the panel on Acquisitions, Problems and Solutions.

### Flat Maps.

The next question was what flat maps to order? It was felt that for general use we should cover the field in so far as possible, from the Universe, to finally pinpointing, Sanborn-like, individual cultural structures in a given area on earth. Therefore we decided to start at home and reach outward.

Our coverage of Redlands and vicinity started with the local chamber of commerce, the Soil Conservation Service and the Big Bear Water Supply Company; banks also, are a source of local maps and history. However, an unexpected enhancement of our collection came from Johnston College, the experimental school which is part of the University of Redlands complex. The students had undertaken to generate a computerized REDLANDS ENVIRONMENTAL ATLAS, which covered about 34 basic variables such as soils, geological faults, percent of paved land, percent of non-white population, etc. The word about the atlas has spread, and our local map problem has now solved itself for the present.

Our next step was to acquire a complete set of USGS topographic sheets 7 1/2' and 15' for the state of California. As an established map library we now receive new and revised topographic sheets automatically from the USGS. In the course of the year we added the contiguous states on the same basis. This considerably simplified the ordering process.

We also acquired the entire set of plastic relief maps for our state from the U.S. Government while they were selling out at \$2.50 per sheet (before Hubbard took them over to sell at \$9.95 per sheet).\*

From here, we went on to the USGS topographic sheets 1:250,000 for the entire United States, United States aeronautical 1:500,000, Millionth maps of the world, five millionth maps of the world, hydrographic sheets for selected areas, thematic maps, moon mosaics, etc.

Lest all this sound too fantastic for those who have to "scrounge" for every little penny, let me repeat what has been described in an earlier paper: our head librarian looked forward for years to a well-planned library, and made no move until he had an adequate grant in-hand to proceed along these lines. This solved the initial matter of money, immediately — for the first year.

### Millionth maps.

One of the most confusing order problems which we faced, revolved — and I do mean revolved — around the millionth maps. For those of you who are old hands at this game, this would not be a problem, for you have probably taken their presence in your collection for granted. Remember — we were starting from the beginning.

Where could we find a complete list of available millionth maps? How did

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\* These maps, AMS Series 1301P, are still listed in "List of Maps on Public Sale" for August 1972 @ \$8.75 per copy; 151 sheets available for World. See item #6 on following list.

one go about acquiring this set without going to Stanford in England or Geocenter in Germany?

First we tried logic; we looked to the U.N. We sent for information (which got lost in our Government Document section before they re-routed it to us) and received a copy of International Map of the World on the Millionth Scale, Report for 1968, New York, 1970, from the Department of Economic and Social Affairs. This was fine: here was a complete list of the sheets mapped, available by number, showing name, date, etc., together with an index map indicating new and revised areas. On page 9-11 was a list of countries and agencies — but no practical data for ordering maps. What to do?

Section one of the U.N. booklet related the "Experience of USGS in respect to the IMW", so we started by writing to the USGS. What we received was an index map and detailed list of quadrangles and prices — for the U.S. only. Well, that was a beginning, so we sent in our order.

What about the rest of the world? Finally at a WAML meeting (which had the good sense to be held at a critical time in my map-life) Carlos Hagen and Company rescued me, and Evelyn Woodruff procured a Xerox copy of Listing of U.S. Army Topographic Command Map Series on Public Sale, Dec., 1969.<sup>\*</sup> Hidden away under the title "World Maps — Wall type" was "World Map 1:1,000,000 ... 632 sheets \*\* ... price per sheet \$1.00," with the added notation that "Maps covering Mexico, Central and South America, in Series 1301, are not available from the U.S. Army Topographic Command. Information pertaining to price and availability of maps covering the aforementioned areas may be obtained by writing to the American Geographical Society, Broadway at 156th Street, New York, New York, 10032." We sent off a blanket order prepaid for 577 World maps except for the United States and Latin America. Of course at the same time we sent to the AGS for the maps from our neighbors to the south.

What about Canada? We sent an inquiry to the Map Distribution Office in Ottawa and received a fine index map, but had to make up our own list of quadrangle names. We sent out a prepaid order immediately.

#### Order Department

Although an attempt was made to keep comprehensive, orderly files from the beginning, as you know, your own particular Topsey has to grow her own way before certain trends become evident. Over a year has passed, and one thing (among others) has become painfully evident: we need to have copies of the original orders accessible to our department.

Since Special Collections, which is my particular baliwick, has tended to be a custodial rather than an initiative role, acquisitions procedures were unfamiliar territory. As time has gone by, orders for the map library — which in our institution must go through the acquisitions department of the general library — were duly interfiled with book orders. Unless the order number is recorded at the time of ordering, there is no way of getting to the original order. This, of course, became evident when we tried to check certain orders for research purposes.

<sup>\*</sup> See new Agency name on following list, item #6.

<sup>\*\*</sup> A new index map received 17 Oct 72 lists 665 sheets in in this Series.

Temporarily we will try to solve this problem by having map orders made out in quadruplicate, instead of triplicate, the fourth copy being sent to the map library.

### Conclusion

This has been a superficial sampling of the types of problems (space, formats, sources, ordering) which we have faced in starting a new map library.

### A List of a Few Basic Sources for New Map Libraries

There are so many sophisticated lists of map sources -- but no practical list -- that, like the famous Spanish philosopher Unamuno, we become "entangled in the wealth of material" and "end up reading nothing."

Below is an annotated list of a very few sources which have been found to be of practical use in starting a new map collection in a small (2,000 students) southern California college library. From this core list you can practically take off for the moon, for acquisition from this point on becomes a sort of chain reaction.

### Periodicals

1. CALIFORNIA GEOLOGY (Formerly MINERAL INFORMATION SERVICE). California Division of Mines and Geology, Division Headquarters, 1416 Ninth Street, Room 1341, Sacramento, CA 95814. Monthly, \$2.00 per year.

This little bulletin is issued "in order to report on the progress of earth science in California" and it carries information about new California maps.

2. INFORMATION BULLETIN of the Western Association of Map Libraries. Available from Stanley D. Stevens, University of California, University Library, Santa Cruz, CA 95060. Free with \$5.00 Individual Membership.

This publication contains by far the most important data available for the neophyte map librarian (especially for those west of the Rocky Mts.). Vol. 1, # 1 was published in September 1969 and has continued regularly with three issues a year, to date. Vol. 3, #3 contains a cumulative index for volumes 1-3. The subject matter covers the entire range of map acquisition from philosophy to order sources and a list of available new maps.

3. SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION. GEOGRAPHY AND MAP DIVISION. BULLETIN. Available from Editor: Lynn S. Mullins, care of the American Geographical Society, Broadway at 156th Street, New York, N.Y. 10032. Subscription \$7.50 per year for 4 issues.

This quarterly which began in 1947 contains informative articles on all phases of map and atlas information, has a cumulative index, and its articles are indexed in four periodicals including LIBRARY-SCIENCE ABSTRACTS and LIBRARY LITERATURE.

### Individual Articles in Periodicals

4. Stephenson, Richard W. PUBLISHED SOURCES OF INFORMATION ABOUT MAPS AND ATLASES. Special Libraries, Vol. 61, #2, February, 1970, pp. 87-98, 110-112.

This list is just what it says it is, and should be kept in a handy place.

5. Stephenson, Richard W. and Mary Galneder. ANGLO-AMERICAN STATE AND PROVINCIAL ATLASES. Canadian Cartographer, Vol. 6, # 1, June 1969.

An excellent supplement to the above list of PUBLISHED SOURCES....

#### Government Lists

6. LIST OF MAPS ON PUBLIC SALE, Defense Mapping Agency, Topographic Center, Washington D. C. 20315. (This agency has also been known as the Army Map Service, and Army Topographic Command). Published monthly, and available free upon request, Stock List No. XPUBSALEX72, etc.

This leaflet lists available map series for the world, including some of the millionth maps, except for the United States.

7. NEW PUBLICATIONS OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, USDI, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Free upon request.

In addition to new publications and maps, this bulletin frequently lists such bargains as close-out plastic relief maps at cost; or free maps from broken sets which will not be reprinted, etc.

#### Commercial Lists

8. Coll, John P. JOHN P. COLL MAPS. 2944 Pine Avenue, Berkeley, CA 94705.

Lists maps of all kinds, and has the added advantage of being on the west coast. Occasionally describes special collections of local maps.

9. DENOYER-GEPPERT COMPANY. 5235 Ravenswood Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60640. International Map Catalog, FM 71-73, published in 1971. Free upon request. A world-wide catalog of educational wall maps, desk outline maps, transparencies, study prints, atlases and globes.

Has local sales representatives in most areas. Very cooperative in locating materials they don't have.

10. Straight, L. S. L.S. STRAIGHT, P.O. Box 106, New York, NY 10016.

Maps and atlases of all kinds, many of historical interest or out of print. Reasonable prices.

11. UNIPUB, Inc., P.O. Box 433, New York, NY 10016.

An agency of the United Nations. You can place a standing order, and get all the new maps as they become available. An excellent source for thematic maps of the world.

12. WESTERN ECONOMIC RESEARCH COMPANY, 13437 Ventura Blvd., Sherman Oaks, CA 91403.

Specialized maps drawn for this company, based on census data. Now covers five southern California counties.

Other Sources

Aerial Maps.

13. AERIAL ENTERPRISES (Gordon Davis), 2505 Redlands Blvd., San Bernardino, CA 92408.

Local photographer/dealer who will provide local areas, blow-ups, etc.

14. SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE, USDA, your local office.

Usually a good source for outdated aerial photos which are useful not only in the class room, but are of historical interest as well. Also the ASCS is an excellent source of pertinent advice.

15. WESTERN LABORATORY, Aerial-Photography Division, ASCS-USDA, 2505 Parley's Way, Salt Lake City, Utah, 84109.

Index maps sent upon request.

Duplicates.

16. UCLA MAP LIBRARY, Carlos Hagen, Director.

Many valuable duplicates available for the taking.

Millionth Maps.

17. INTERNATIONAL MAP OF THE WORLD ON THE MILLIONTH SCALE, Report for 1968.

Department of Economic and Social Affairs  
United Nations  
New York, NY

18. UNITED STATES MAPS SCALE 1:1,000,000

Distribution Section  
U.S. Geological Survey, Federal Center  
Denver, Colorado 80225

19. WORLD MAPS ON THE SCALE 1:1,000,000 for Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and the Pacific

Defense Mapping Agency  
Topographic Center  
Washington, D.C. 20315

20. HISPANIC AMERICAN MAPS on scale 1:1,000,000

American Geographical Society  
Broadway at 156th Street  
New York, NY 10032

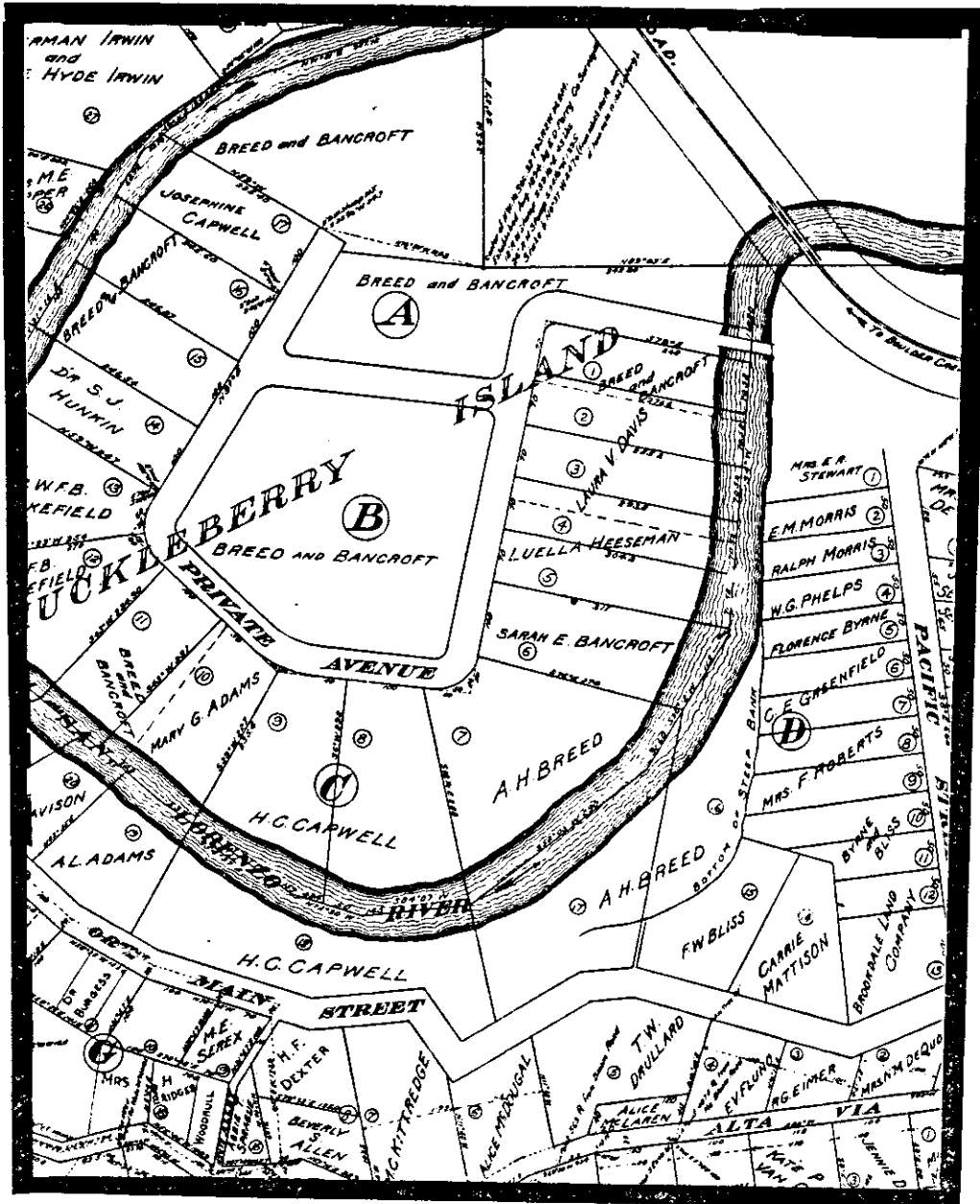
21. CANADA MAPS on the scale 1:1,000,000

Map Distribution Office  
615 Booth Street  
Ottawa, 4, Canada

22. NEW ZEALAND MAPS on the scale 1:1,000,000

Department of Lands and Survey  
P.O. Box 8003  
Wellington, New Zealand

And here is a final word of advice: if, after you have procured a solid basic collection of maps, you want to simplify the acquisition process, you can apply to both the federal and state governments to become a depository for new maps that they issue.





A CLASSIFICATION AND CATALOGUING SCHEME FOR A SMALL MAP LIBRARY  
Herbert Fox, Map Librarian, California State University, Fresno

THE COLLECTION/ THE PROBLEM The collection for which this proposal is intended numbers about 50,000 sheet maps. These include U.S. Army maps, U.S.G.S. topographic quadrangle maps for several states, numerous U.S.G.S. series, aerial photographs, and many small sets and single sheets.

Though the maps are neatly stored in large Hamilton map cases their retrieval is hindered by a bewildering array of lists, binders and indexes. This serves admirably to make the map librarian feel indispensable but it also produces other less favorable results: map users can conduct very little independent research, much time is wasted, and maps are subjected to considerable wear and tear.

The projected growth of the collection is about 7000 sheets per year, thus to delay the cataloguing project can only increase the scope of the problem and make the eventual undertaking more formidable.

SOME PRELIMINARY CONSIDERATIONS The size of the task suggests planning for permanency. One hopes that the classification and cataloguing plan now adopted will be usable for many years. Careful thought must therefore be given to questions such as the following:

1. Which scheme will best answer our users' needs?
2. Can we plan the project and adopt a classification/cataloguing scheme such that we can train student assistants to properly do the work and keep costs and staffing requirements down?
3. Can we make use of existing schedules, tables, or methods?
4. Should we keep our map catalogue separate from the main card catalogue but still use the Library of Congress classification for the sake of familiarity and uniformity?
5. Can we find a scheme which offers a good degree of expansion in order to deal adequately with future growth?
6. Should we provide now for possible later automated procedures?
7. What are the basic and minimal pieces of information required on a map catalogue card and what is their most likely order of priority for the user?

Having considered these questions the following scheme is proposed.

CLASSIFICATION A wide and sometimes wild variety of classification schemes is employed in North American map libraries; however, the schemes of Dewey, Boggs & Lewis, and the Library of Congress seem to predominate. Of these, the L.C. scheme seems preferable for these reasons:

1. This library already uses the L.C. scheme for its other materials.
2. The coding permits the kind of expansion required and described earlier.
3. The L.C. "G" schedule offers numbers and tables for immediate use.
4. Little modification is necessary to accommodate the L.C. scheme to our needs.

POSSIBLE MODIFICATIONS I have no quarrel with the L.C. method of showing area, subdivided area, subject, and date in the call number. I would, however, prefer a letter code rather than "cutting" for the authority of the publisher. USGS seems more graphic and immediately useful than U5. Especially for our largest series, USGS and USATOPOCOM, the drawer labels would be much more useful. Most of the publishers for our important sets are easily coded, thus:

USAT U.S. Army Topographic Command  
USGS U.S. Geological Survey  
SCAA Southern California Automobile Association

To facilitate our filing I would also like to change the order of the elements in the call number, thus:

1. G number
2. Area subdivision/Subject
3. Publisher
4. Series
5. Sheet number if required
6. Date

In this way our map sets will be filed by publisher then by series. The date is placed last to keep various editions of the same map together, an important consideration for topographic maps. Since the map catalogue will be separated from the main card catalogue it seems unnecessary to include the letter "G" in the call number.

SOME SAMPLE CALL NUMBERS

For a set of U.S. Army topographic maps, open entry, many sheets:

3200s World (general); a set  
USAT Publisher  
1301 Its series 1301

Note: L.C. considers topographic maps to be general maps and thus assigns them the first number in the sequence and omits the subject code. In view of the great number of topographic maps in our collection and because we regard this as the basic kind of map, I favor the practice.

For a set of U.S.G.S. topographic maps of the U.S. at a scale of 1:1,000,000, open entry:

3690s United States (general); a set  
USGS Publisher  
1,000 Scale 1:1,000,000 (L.C. instruction is to show scale in the call number as the denominator of the "representative fraction" minus the last 3 digits).

For one map showing California water resources development:

4361 California; subject map  
N2 Hydraulic engineering  
CIDA Publisher: California Irrigation Districts Association

For aerial photographs of Fresno County for flights of 1957, published by the U.S.D.A., filed by photo number.

4363s California, political division, a set  
F6A3 Fresno; aerial views  
USDA Publisher  
1967 Date of photography

LOCATION SYMBOLS It seems desirable to reserve space above the call number for the possible addition of a location symbol. Even after the establishment of the Map Room now being planned it may still be necessary to show shelving locations for the differing map forms, e.g., sheet maps, 10" X 10" aerial photos, materials in vertical files, etc.

MAP CATALOGUING - WHICH APPROACH? The development of a map cataloguing scheme requires a preliminary decision regarding this rather basic question: should maps and books be catalogued in the same manner? Cutter, near the beginning of this century, said they should. Library of Congress practice and AACR (Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, 1967) still demonstrate a commitment to that principle. This is evident from their choice of author as main entry for books and maps. That choice raises the question: "Whom should one regard as the author of a map: the surveyor, compiler, engraver, copyright holder, editor, reviser, or publisher?"

The 1967 AACR attempted to answer that question by substituting "primary responsibility" for author. Primary responsibility was defined as "the person or corporate body that is explicitly indicated as primarily responsible for its [the map's] geographic content." This sounds conclusive but in practice it is often difficult to apply. Thus AACR promptly

provides alternatives (cartographer, engraver, publisher, etc.) for cases in which primary responsibility is not explicit. Obviously the problem has not been resolved.

Without going into more detail (for this see Special Libraries Association - Geography and Map Division. Bulletin, April 1956, p. 5-6; also Library Resources and Technical Services, v. 3, no. 4, Fall, 1959, p. 257-273) one may safely say that a map lies in character between a book and a picture and that it combines features of both. A rigid book approach may not, therefore, be most practical.

The very nature of maps would indicate that geographical area is more important than author. The majority of map users would agree. A committee of the Special Libraries Association - Geography and Map Division surveyed 360 map libraries and discovered that "74% of the requests were by area, 24% were by subject and a few scattered ones were by title, publisher, scale, or date." (Special Libraries, May-June, 1961, p. 250).

In a discussion of the books-vs-maps-controversy in Washington, D.C. in 1959, Mr Seymour Lubetzky stated his personal and authoritative opinion, "...the objectives of the Library should determine how the maps are cataloged. If the map entries constitute a separate catalog, then the cataloging system used should be the best one for the collection." I agree and I favor a separate map catalogue employing a cataloguing scheme on a geographical approach.

INFORMATION TO BE INCLUDED Given that the functions of the descriptive entry on the catalogue card are to (1) describe the work, and (2) to distinguish the work from all others, the question arises: "How much and what information should appear on catalogue cards for maps?" Answers vary. There are about sixty items of information which might be included on catalogue cards for maps but no one scheme includes them all. The following is a list of items which appear most frequently:

- |              |                          |
|--------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Area      | 9. Imprint               |
| 2. Subject   | 10. Projection           |
| 3. Date      | 11. Portrayal of relief  |
| 4. Scale     | 12. Language             |
| 5. Title     | 13. Inset note           |
| 6. Edition   | 14. Type of reproduction |
| 7. Collation | 15. Date of situation    |
| 8. Authority | 16. Prime meridian       |

I would regard as irreducible the items (1) to (9). The inclusion of area, subject, date, scale, or authority in the call number does not preclude their appearance on the descriptive portion of the card. There they must appear in non-coded, unabbreviated form for this is what the user reads. The items (10) to (16) are of secondary importance and to be

included only when special maps, series, or cartographic methods warrant their inclusion.

UNIT CARDS A unit card system is proposed because of the ease and economy of duplication for the purpose of added entries.

The nine to sixteen items of information noted above may appear on each unit card in the heading, transcription, notes, or tracings.

THE HEADING This is the most important part of the descriptive portion of the card because it determines the nature and approach of the catalogue, because it is read first, because it serves as the filing element for main entry cards, and because it may be used as the heading on holdings and continuations cards.

I favor an area-subject-date-scale heading. At a glance and in order of importance this shows the user what he most wants to know. The items do not take up too much space so two lines should be adequate. Some examples:

Calcutta. Population. 1967. 1:25,000.  
United States. Geology. 1949- Scales vary.  
Fresno. Aerial photographs. 1957. 1:20,000.  
France. Topography. 1945-47. 1:50,000.

Samuel Boggs and Dorothy Lewis of the U.S. Department of State, Division of Geography and Cartography, proposed a very similar type of main entry (The Classification and Cataloguing of Maps and Atlases, 1945, p. 65). Their scheme did not include the element of scale in the main entry. I believe that scale should be given this position of prominence not only because of its importance for users but also as a secondary filing device in the card catalogue.

In June, 1953, the Special Libraries Association, Map Division, Committee on Map Cataloguing presented a Final Report in which the main entry was very similar to that of Boggs and Lewis. The Committee referred to it as the ADS heading:

The facts included in the heading are as follows: (1) area, (2) date, (3) subject, (4) scale, (5) size. The elements of chief concern to users, are area, subject, and date, in that order. In considering arrangements resulting from the inter-filing of added entries it was quickly realized that subject added entries would be the most essential kind of secondary heading to be provided. Adhering strictly to the order of date indicated by the questionnaire would make subject added entries file by subject, area, and again by subject. The card file would then lose the benefit, in most cases, of a sub-arrangement by date. Consequently the Committee considered

it desirable to change the order of the first three elements to area, date, and subject, which would then permit subject added entries to file by subject, area, and date. By and large, these three elements also would determine the filing position of most of the cards. These elements also would provide effective sub-arrangements for libraries wishing to provide authority or title added entries in addition. (Special Libraries Association - Geography and Map Division. Bulletin, April 1956, p. 7)

Evidently the Committee felt that the physical size of the map was important enough to warrant inclusion in the heading. I disagree and prefer placing the size in the collation note.

It is interesting to note that the Committee preferred an order of items slightly different from that of Boggs and Lewis, placing date before subject. I disagree with the Committee for this reason: the area-subject-date-scale main entry provides the most generally useful filing order in the card catalogue. It subgroup maps by subject, rather than by date. To illustrate the difference:

Area-Subject-Date

U.S. Geology. 1971.  
U.S. Geology. 1967.  
U.S. Geology. 1945.  
U.S. Hydrology. 1969.  
U.S. Minerals 1965.

Area-Date-Subject

U.S. 1971. Geology.  
U.S. 1969. Hydrology.  
U.S. 1967. Geology.  
U.S. 1965. Minerals.  
U.S. 1945. Geology.

As for subject added entries, I see no reason why they could not be formulated just as Boggs and Lewis recommend, that is, by subject or subject-area, then date and scale if desired (Cf. Boggs & Lewis, p. 68-69).

AREA-DIRECT APPROACH Direct approach to area is currently favored and I believe this to be practical. Although some of the area grouping function is lost we gain uniformity with the Main Card Catalogue and the direct access to a city or river without having to consult a gazetteer for its location. When required, the grouping function for larger areas can be exploited through the shelf list. As political names change (e.g., from Democratic Republic of the Congo to Republic to Zaire) cross references will become necessary and a minimal authority file will be required.

SUBJECT HEADINGS There are a number of lists of subject headings for maps, notably that of the American Geographical Society of New York, that of Boggs and Lewis, and a list published in the 1953 Library of Congress Catalogue, Maps and Atlases. Of these, the

A.G.S. list is the most recent, having been published in 1969 (Drazinowsky, Cataloging and Filing Rules for Maps and Atlases in the Society's Collection, revised and expanded edition, 1969, pp. 71-92). The adoption of this list is not advisable for this library for two reasons: (1) It may not be suited to libraries with purposes and objectives different from those of the A.G.S. (2) It differs from L.C. Subject Headings, 1966, in the formulation and subdivision of its subject headings, a variation which is undesirable since the L.C. list is used for books and many other materials in this library. The Boggs and Lewis list is rejected for similar reasons.

The only acceptable alternative is to use the current edition of L.C. Subject Headings with its supplements. The adjective "acceptable" is used reluctantly; too frequently the L.C. list proves inadequate. For example, the choices for land development maps are restricted to headings such as these:

- Land
  - Regional planning
  - Cities and towns - Planning
  - (Name of place) - City planning
  - Land subdivision
  - Urban renewal

A truly satisfactory choice has not seemed possible for some maps encountered by this author.

It would appear that the present L.C. list is primarily a list designed for book cataloguing or, at best, as a compromise list for books and non-book materials. It should be recognized, however, that maps and atlases require a list of subject headings which are concrete and graphic in nature (see Boggs and Lewis, p. 68-69 for a good discussion of these requirements). What we need, therefore, is a new list of subject headings devised by the Library of Congress specifically for application to maps and atlases. In June, 1953 a Committee on Map Cataloguing (Special Libraries Association - Geography and Map Division) made the same request but the need still remains. Until it is answered, map librarians will simply have to use the general Subject Headings published by L.C. and make whatever adjustments seem necessary.

DATE & SCALE The date shown should be the date of the information portrayed on the map. In many cases this is obtainable from the printed map but when it is not then uncertainty may be indicated as shown in Anglo-American Cataloging Rules, 1967, p. 204.

Scale is always to be given as a representative fraction, e.g., 1:24,000. Conversion tables are readily available.

TRANSCRIPTION Speaking generally, the kind of information in the transcription is comparable to that which would normally be transcribed from the title-page of a book and is such that it distinguishes

each map from all others. For maps the information included here would be: title, authority, edition, and imprint. AACR cataloguing rules for entry and descriptive cataloguing are helpful.

NOTES Again, L.C. rules are adequate and useful in showing collation information and series note. Map size, first height then width, will unfortunately have to be given in centimeters. I prefer inches for practical reasons but am forced to concede the inevitability of eventual conversion to the metric system.

ADDED ENTRIES & TRACINGS Selected added entries will, of course, be necessary for areas, subjects, titles, authorities and series. For example, the U.S.G.S. geological quadrangle maps, series GQ: this series now numbers 940 sheets and is still growing. The publishing sequence of areas is random and there is no satisfactory comprehensive index. An added area entry for each title is a practical necessity. Added area entries should adhere to the area-subject-date-scale format established above.

EXAMPLES OF CATALOGUE CARDS The following will illustrate the arrangement of information on the cards and serve as models for criticism and comment.

- A. A set of U.S. Army topographic maps, open entry, many sheets.
1. Series cover card (subject is omitted for "general maps")

3200s  
USAT            World. 1946-            1:1,000,000.  
1301            World maps. 1st ed. Washington, U.S.  
                 Army Topographic Command.  
                 part col., 88 X 105 cm. or smaller  
                 (USATOPOCOM series 1301)

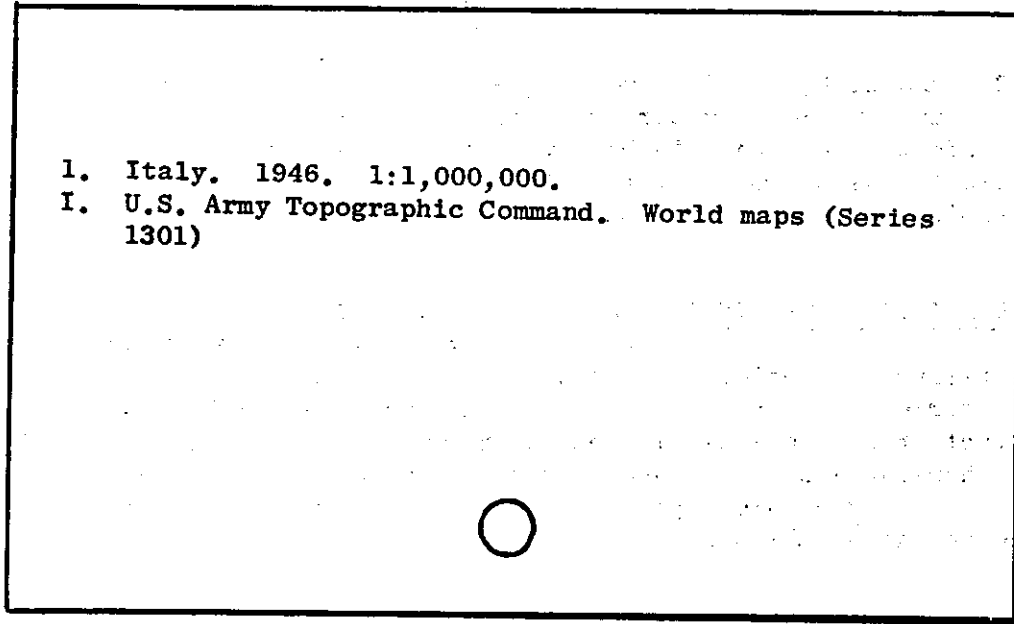
Maps are filed by sheet no., see index map  
filed with set. For Library's holdings  
see cards following.



(over)



1a. Verso, showing tracings.



2. Holdings record.

3200s										
USAT      World. 1946-      1:1,000,000.										
1301										
Sheets NA:										
1	11	21	31	✓ 41	51	61	71	81	91	
2	12	22	32	✓ 42	52	62	72	82	92	
3	13	23	33	✓ 43	53	63	73	83	93	
4	14	24	34	✓ 44	54	64	74	84	94	
5	✓ 15	25	✓ 35	✓ 45	55	65	75	85	95	
6	✓ 16	26	✓ 36	✓ 46	56	66	76	86	96	
7	✓ 17	27	✓ 37	47	57	67	77	87	97	
8	✓ 18	28	✓ 38	48	58	68	78	88	98	
9	19	29	✓ 39	49	59	69	79	89	99	
10	20	30	✓ 40		60	70	80	90	00	

3. Area added entry for one country in the series.

3200s	Italy. 1946. 1:1,000,000.
USAT	
1301	World. 1946- 1:1,000,000. World maps. 1st ed. Washington, U.S. Army Topographic Command. part col., 88 X 105 cm. or smaller (USATOPOCOM series 1301)

Maps are filed by sheet no., see index  
map filed with set. For Library's holdings  
see main entry card.



4. Series added entry.

3200s	U.S. Army Topographic Command. World maps (Series 1301)
USAT	
1301	World. 1946- 1:1,000,000. World maps. 1st ed. Washington, U.S. Army Topographic Command. part col., 88 X 105 cm. or smaller (USATOPOCOM series 1301)

Maps are filed by sheet no., see index  
map filed with set. For Library's holdings  
see main entry card.



MAP CLASSIFICATION: GENERAL THEORIES AND SPECIFIC PRACTICE

by

Mary Larsgaard  
Map Librarian  
Central Washington State College  
Ellensburg, Washington

General Theories

Although map classification may seem a somewhat esoteric subject, at least to those who are not map librarians, the enterprising searcher for map classification schemes can find a goodly number of systems from which to choose. This paper will attempt to deal with four such systems--Dewey Decimal, Boggs & Lewis, American Geographical Society, and U.S. Library of Congress. To conserve space and to mark the author as an indoctrinated government documents librarian, the four systems will be referred to as DD, B&L, AGS, and LC respectively.

More than ten years ago, it was suggested that alternative schedules for geographical and cartographical publications be inserted into other classification systems. (see item 6, p. 249, in bibliography) The two most prominent classification systems in the United States, DD and LC, both make provisions for maps.

In the seventeenth edition of the Dewey Decimal classification (the most recent edition that could be located in a library which classifies by LC), maps are given class number 912, and termed, "Graphic representations of the earth's surface." The class number is broken down as follows: 912.1001 thru 912.1899 (divide like 001-899, e.g., maps locating art centers, 912.17; the arts are 700 in DD) is for specific subjects; 912.19 is for regions (divide like area notation 1, e.g., maps of Western Hemisphere 912.19812); and 912.3 thru 912.19 is for specific continents, countries and localities. (2, p. 1154) In the latter case, area notations from the area table (2, p. 1267-1502), ("the most obvious innovation" of the seventeenth edition [2, p. 54]), which removes geographic detail from the general history schedule, 930 - 990, and places it in a special table, are added onto 912.

The area table is a list of numbers relating to geographical areas, and has the following general pattern:

-3	Ancient world	-73	United States
-4	Europe	-74	
-5	Asia	to	Specific states
-51	China	-79	
-5113	Kiangsu province	-8	South America
-51132	Shanghai	-9	Other parts of the world
-6	Africa	-94	Australia
-7	North America	-99	Antarctica

The first line of a DD map call number is the area and subject number, and the second line is the cutter for authority or additional area information. If alphabetic arrangement or specific countries and cities in the United States is desired, the librarian may add, to the number of the state, the standard subdivision 09 (for regions, counties and physiographic features) or 093 (for cities, towns, and villages).

Example: Maine -741  
Aroostook county, Maine -74109 A7

If the librarian decides to keep things simple and follow the area tables strictly, the number for Aroostook county, Maine, is -7411 (2, p. 1350).

The U.S. Library of Congress classification system, schedule G, is considered to be the best classification scheme for a large collection of maps, as it is capable of expansion or compression, and is well-suited to automated machine handling (7, p. 1) [At the time of the presentation of this paper, Mr. Hart Phinney disagreed with the latter statement, stating that LC, because it is an alphanumeric code, is not suited to computer application. He was in favor of a totally numeric code, specifically that of the U.S. Geological Survey, details of which he said he would send to the author of this paper.] Moreover, an increasing number of libraries are adopting LC for books and maps, and it is becoming the highly generalized system used in many university and college libraries.

The present edition of LC's schedule G has a copyright date of 1954, reprinted in 1966. This is not quite as bad as it seems, as LC's Subject Cataloging Division puts out L.C. Classification—Additions and Changes quarterly, but obviously there has been considerable political change in the last eighteen years. LC temporarily deals with the latter bothersome circumstances by cutting the old numbers assigned to areas that later became independent. For example, Cambodia was given the class number G8013.C34, putting it under the old French Indochina number. However, a change of the last two years directed that 8013 and cutters below it be cancelled, and Cambodia is now G8010-8014 (9, p. 155). Such changes do make it difficult for those libraries who have been using the old class numbers, or who have applied blocks of numbers to such independent, new nations on their own.

In LC's schedule G, maps are given the numbers G3200 to G9980 (9, p.30-172). Each major cultural or political unit of the world is assigned a block of numbers within the listing consisting of the letter "G" followed by four numbers (7, p. 3). Each block of numbers has the endings 0 through 4, or 5 through 9. For example, Washington state is G4280 - G4284. There are gaps within the system to provide for expansion (i.e., the appearance of new countries) or for well-defined natural regions, such as the Rio de la Plata Basin in South America, which is given the numbers G5340 - G5342 (7, p. 4).

The subject code is composed of the letters A through S, with each relating to a subject:

A Special categories	J Agriculture
B Mathematical geography	K Forests and forestry
C Physical sciences	L Fish and fisheries
D Biogeography	M Manufacturing and processing
E Human and Cultural geography	N Technology. Engineering. Public Works.
F Political Geography	P Transportation and communication
G Economic geography	Q Commerce and trade and finance
H Mines and mineral resources	R Military and naval geography
	S Historical geography (9, p. 177-181)

Each subject breaks-down (not literally, it is hoped) in the following fashion:

D Biogeography  
D1 General (plant and animal distribution)

D2 Plant geography  
D4 Animal geography (see also L: Fish and fisheries)  
D5 Wildlife reservations

(9, p. 178)

Call numbers for maps consist of at least three parts in the LC classification; for general maps with area numbers ending in 0 or 5:

AREA	G4280	Washington state
DATE	1947	
AUTHORITY	C7	George F. Cram Co., Inc.

or, for subject maps with area numbers ending in 1 or 6, with subject codes A through S (although subject code letters may be assigned to any map, regardless of area number ending):

AREA	G4281	subject map of Washington State
SUBJECT	C5	geology
DATE	1961	
AUTHORITY	U5G4	U.S. Geological Survey

LC uses only one cutter number for authority, but if government agency issued maps are frequently classified, it will be found to be advantageous to cutter both from the political unit and from the first significant word in the issuing agency's name. Some libraries prefer to use all-letter codes for authority, i.e., USGS for the U.S. Geological Survey. If this method is preferred, an authority file of authority codes must, of course, be set up.

For a regional map, with area number endings of 2 or 7, cattered A through Z:

AREA	G4282	Regional map of Washington state
REGION	W4	Wenatchee National Forest
DATE	1959	
AUTHORITY	U5F6	U.S. Forest Service

or, for a county map, with area number endings of 3 or 8:

AREA	G4283	County map, Washington state
COUNTY	K5	Kittitas county
DATE	1963	
AUTHORITY	M4	Metsker Maps

or, for a city map, with area number endings of 4 or 9:

AREA	G4284	City map, Washington state
CITY	E4	Ellensburg
DATE	1969	
AUTHORITY	E4C5	Ellensburg Chamber of Commerce

(9, p. 173-175)

Some libraries may prefer to change the order of the bottom two items in the call number, and indicate authority on the third line of the call number and date on the fourth.

The LC cutter system is a one-number arrangement, and is somewhat differently set up from Cutter and Sanborn, as is obvious in the following:

L.C. Cutter System

1. After the initial letter S:  
 for the second letter:      a   ch   e   h i   mop   t   u  
 use number:                    2   3   4   5   6   78 9
2. After the initial letters Q:  
 for the third letter:        a   e   i   o   r   y  
 use number:                    3   4   5   6   7   9
3. After other initial consonants:  
 for the second letter:       a   e   i   o   r   u   y  
 use number:                    3   4   5   6   7   8   9
4. After initial vowels:  
 for the second letter:       b   d   lm   n   p   r   st   u y  
 use number:                    2   3   4   5   6   7   8   9

In classifying sets, or series, of maps, the date in the call number is replaced by the denominator of the scale minus the last three digits, and preceded by a small "s":

G4280      Washington state  
           s25      series whose scale is 1:25,000  
           U5A7      U.S. Army Map Service

For sets of maps with scales larger than 1:1000, the denominator of the fraction is treated as a decimal, and is preceded by a 0:

G5834      France  
           s05      series, scale 1:500  
           S5        Seine Prefecture

The above is a recent revision of the series classification system. Formerly, the class number for series was arranged in this fashion:

G4280s    series of maps of Washington state  
           25      scale 1:25,000  
           U5A7    U.S. Army Map Service      (9, p. 175)

Boggs and Lewis System

Both Boggs and Lewis and the AGS classification systems are not part of an over-all classification scheme, but are devoted exclusively to maps and atlases. In B&L, as in LC and DD, the world is divided up and numbers applied to specific areas:

000	Universe	600	North America
100	World	700	Latin America
200, 300	Europe	800	Australia and New Zealand
400	Asia	900	Oceans
500	Africa		(1, p. 96)

The class numbers consist of three digits, frequently with additional decimals. For example, counties in the United States are given the decimal 7. Maine is 641.7; Arcostook county is 641.913; Cumberland county is 641.725; and York county is 641.797 (1, p. 119). Miscellaneous minor regions within a state may be assigned the decimal 8, a notation by which the regions may be placed in alphabetical order, as were the counties (1, p. 22). Cities are considered under country instead of county or province. Therefore, Paris is a city in France, and Seattle is a city, not in King county, but in Washington state. The decimal 9 is set aside for cities:

227	Sweden	
227.9	Cities in Sweden	
240-259	France	
259	Cities in France	(1, p. 22)

The numbers to be used following the general city number are determined by the name of the city; for city names beginning with A-B, .1 is used, for those beginning with C-E, .2 is used, and so forth. There is also an expanded city notation; in it, cities beginning with the letters Aa-Ak use .11, and so forth (1, p. 119):

259.6 Paris, France or 259.61 Paris, France

Possibly Sanborn or Cutter numbers might be substituted for the above number systems.

B&L subjects are denoted by lower-case letters, which may be expanded to five letters. A skeletal outline, with one example of expansion (in the c's) is given below:

a	general maps	e	human geography
b	mathematical geography	f	political geography
c	physical geography	g	economic geography
caq	geology	h	history, naval geography, and science
cb	geomorphology	n	history of geographical knowledge
d	biogeography	p	history

(1, p. 128-140)

The typical B&L call number may be composed of three or more numerals for area, one or more letters for subject (on the same line as the area number), and the date of the situation depicted on the second line. When necessary to identify the map more exactly, the author's initial, followed by a cutter or Sanborn number if desired and a lower case title letter may be added to the second line. Location symbols, special notations which are placed to the left of the area number, are:

w	wall maps	
s	sets of maps filed apart	
r	relief maps	
g	globes	(1, n. 25)

Therefore, a typical call number may look like this:

500ecd	Map of the ethnology of Africa
1930R	Date of material is 1930, and the author's name is Rawlins

American Geographical Society System

The AGS classification system for maps and atlases is in some ways similar to B&L. Numbers are assigned to areas according to geographic location, and usually consist of three digits, although decimals may be used for expansion or political changes:

000	Universe	600	Europe
050	World	700	Oceans
100	North America	800	United States
200	Latin America	809	Alabama (3, p. 62-70)
300	Africa	810	Alaska
400	Asia		[etc.]
500	Australasia	894	Wyoming [last number]

Subjects are indicated by capital letters representing main subject groups; additional numbers may be used if needed:

A	Physical	G	Geology
B	Historical-Political	H	Hydrology
C	Population	I	Meteorology and climatology
D	Transportation & communication	J	Mathematical geography
E	Economics	K	Astronomy
F	Geophysical	L	Zoogeography (3, p. 19-20)
		M	Miscellaneous

A lower case letter after an area number is used to designate the type of map for filing purposes:

- a wall map (3, p.27)
- b sets (3, p.23)
- c regions (3, p. 2,4,17)
- d cities (3, p. 12)

Sets are indicated, as in LC, by substituting scale for date in the call number:

638-b Set of maps of Switzerland  
A-1:25,000 Topographic maps, with a scale of 1:25,000

Perhaps the most obvious similarity between the four systems is that they all use an area numerical code.\* All except DD use letters to indicate subject, and all except DD use letters to indicate series; two, AGS and B&L, use letters to indicate such special situations as wall maps.

Specific Practice: Part I

For comparison (and also to satisfy my basic masochistic tendencies), I decided to classify one map by all four systems. LC was exceptionally easy to

\* The alternative system of using letters to designate area is not unknown. In the scheme set up by the Directorate of Military Survey of India,

A	Universe	C-K	Continents
B	World	M,N	Polar regions

For example, C4 is France; C4:1 is northern France, and C4:1(2) is the second map of northern France in order of receipt. (8, p. 269-270)



apply, as this is the system by which I have classified maps for the last three years, and B&L and AGS, which I have never used before, were also very easy to use. DD was another story all together. I last did DD classification in library school four years ago, and have assiduously endeavored to forget it ever since. It would seem that I have succeeded beyond my wildest expectations. After reading the editor's introduction to DD — twice — and asking two librarians, one who classifies by DD and one who teaches it (and receiving two different opinions), I have at last arrived at a call number that I think may possibly be correct. However, I shall welcome any opinions to the contrary.

The map: Washington (State) Dept. of Mines and Geology.  
Geologic map of Washington. Olympia, 1961.

<u>LC</u>	<u>B&amp;L</u>	<u>AGS</u>	<u>DD</u>
G4281	697caq	891	912.155797
C5	1961Wg	G-1961	W317g
1961			
W3M5			

### Specific Practice: Part II

My experience in classifying maps may have begun as it did for many other map librarians. Fresh out of library school, primed to the gills with library literature, but with absolutely no practical experience since my high school library page days or even a class on the care and feeding of maps, I walked into a situation where the government documents librarian gratefully (and with an air of finality) said, "Here are the maps; they're all yours," and where no one knew anything about what I was doing. The latter was probably just as well. Frankly, it was all great fun.

The maps placed in my tender care had been classified in a combination of old edition DD and student guesswork, and I was positive that even with no practical experience I could do better than that. Not only had I been thoroughly saturated through my reading with the idea that LC was the only truly sane way to classify maps (obviously, I had not read as much as I should), I was also in a library which used LC for its books, so it seemed sensible to use LC for the maps. Naturally, I made mistakes, mostly in the assignment of numbers, many of which horrified me when I later came across them. I was fortunate in that only one person — me — was doing the classification, so at least the mistakes were consistent.

One change that I might make in the classification number now would be to interchange authority and date, so that editions of the same maps would more easily file together. Multiple subject headings can be a problem (4, p.3), but I have run into very few such situations. It should be noted, however, that the map library in which I work possesses but 24,000 maps, 20,000 of which are U.S. Geological Survey topographic quadrangles, to which I do not give a classification number. \* Therefore, I do not run into the classification difficulties and problems experienced by a large map library which receives much more specialized (and just plain much more) maps.

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\* Many libraries, because of the plethora of map sheets, classify the single sheet maps in LC or some other system and arrange large series by the numbering system provided by the publisher (5, p. 19).

In general, the guiding rule in map classification is to use that scheme which most suits your map library and its user, remembering to be optimistic and to take into account future growth. As may have been noted by the most casual reader, perhaps, I am prejudiced in favor of LC as a classification system for maps, and against DD. Particularly if your map library is a part of a library system which uses LC, in many cases LC is the obvious system to use for maps.

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Land use maps of the California coastline - Sequel:

REF: California. Department of Navigation and Ocean Development. California Comprehensive Ocean Area Plan. Sacramento, 1972. Accompanied by two sets of maps, 127 sheets each set.

In the last issue (Information Bulletin Vol. 3, #3, p. 15) I reported that a proposal that WAML accept responsibility for distributing the two sets of 127 maps each had been presented to Mr. Thomas Crandall, Program Manager of the CCOAP. It appeared that since CCOAP had been phased out of existence by a lack of funding the maps might be dumped.

After two or three phone calls from Mr. Crandall to explore the possibilities of this proposal, I received the following reply:

*"At least on a temporary basis, the Department of Navigation and Ocean Development will store and process requests for the coastal zone inventory maps developed by the COAP program. However, should no state agency with coastal zone authority be created within the next few months, I again may contact you with regards to the Western Association of Map Libraries assuming responsibility for the inventory maps.*

*"Your interest in finding a permanent "home" for the large number of maps that are involved has certainly been appreciated."*

Individual copies of either the land use/site characteristic or property ownership maps may be purchased for 30¢ a copy from the California Department of Navigation and Ocean Development at:

Department of Navigation and Ocean Development  
1416 Ninth Street  
Sacramento, California 95814

Complete sets of either of the two types of maps may be purchased for \$20.00 a set. For those maps sent to California addressees, 5% sales tax should be added. Payment for the maps must accompany the order.

Persons wishing an index of the location of the inventory maps should contact the Department at the address given.

Libraries that automatically receive California Documents on a deposit arrangement probably did receive the basic Plan. One may review samples of the maps that were issued with that document, including the index of all sheets, and decide whether these maps would be appropriate for your collection.

The Editor



CENTRAL WASHINGTON STATE COLLEGE

ELLENSBURG, WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF CONTINUING EDUCATION

98926

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

A two day workshop on cataloging and bibliographic access for non-book materials in college and research libraries will be held on April 5-6 at Central Washington State College, Ellensburg, Washington. The workshop will be sponsored by the college library and may be taken for one hour of academic credit. The principle speaker will be Dr. William J. Quinly of Florida State University. Dr. Quinley is the chairman of the editorial board for the AECT Standards for Cataloging Nonprint Media. He is on the editorial board for the Westinghouse Learning Directory and is responsible for liason between the nonprint cataloging sections of the American Library Association and the Canadian Library Association.

The first workshop session will cover the history of non-book cataloging rules, the rules as they exist today, and changes under consideration. The second session will cover computer applications to cataloging and bibliographic access to non-book materials. The second day will be devoted to concurrent sessions treating special problems areas: computer, applications, curriculum materials, music and maps. Two or more of the concurrent sessions will be devoted to general and advanced non-book cataloging. The workshop participants will have ample opportunity for consultation with a number of specialists and may register suggestions for future revisions of the non-book cataloging codes.

The total cost for room, board and registration is \$35.00. Registration for academic credit is an additional \$15.00. No textbooks are required. For additional information please write to:

Mr. J. E. Baldi  
Office of Continuing Education  
Central Washington State College  
Ellensburg, Washington 98926  
Phone 509-963-1501

A REVIEW OF:

Geologic Atlas of the Rocky Mountain Region.

William W. Mallory, editor-in-chief. Denver, Colo., Rocky Mountain Association of Geologists, 1972. 331 p., illus., diags. (part col.), maps (part col.), 55 cm. L.C. Card Number 77-168259. G1461.C5.R6.1972

by

Dr. Edward C. Jestes, Coordinator  
Systems & Automation Office  
University Library  
University of California, Davis

This monumental work, reminiscent of the old U.S.G.S. folios, except it is five times as thick and heavy, describes and interprets the geology in an area bounded on the west by the Teton-Wasatch line (excluding the Basin and Range province), extends eastward to include the Black Hills in the Great Plains, extends southward into the northern quarter of New Mexico, and northward to the Canadian border.

The atlas is organized into four sections: 1) The Introduction traces the history of western man's geological activity in the area, describes the early explorations and the personalities involved, the mining booms, the birth of geological societies, and the influence of petroleum exploration. Interspersed are comments on the "state of the art" of geology at that particular time in history. The accompanying photographs are excellent; 2) The Physical Geology section describes the regional geography and physiography, the continental setting, areal geology, tectonics, Bouguer gravity, and seismicity of the area; 3) The Historical Geology section, by far the largest (taking 209 pages), describes and interprets the geological systems from Precambrian to Quaternary (Wisconsin glaciation). The photographs and full page color lithofacies, isopach, paleogeographic, and paleoenvironment maps, and the cross sections and correlation charts are very well done; 4) The Economic Geology section deals with petroleum and natural gas (basin-by-basin), petroleum-impregnated rocks, metals, saline rocks, phosphatic rocks, water, and industrial rocks and minerals.

Each chapter has an extensive selected reference list making the atlas a good reference work. It would have been helpful if, in addition, an index map of aerial geologic mapping had been included.

This massive book is a most valuable geologic reference tool for the Rocky Mountain area and a major contribution to the synthesis of the geology of North America. It will be invaluable to professionals as well as to students taking introductory geology courses. Even an interested layman could use it, however, it would require a large and sturdy coffee table to support its 18 pounds and 22-inch by 18-inch by 1½-inch size.

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Dr. Jestes, a geologist and librarian, is the former Map Librarian at UC Davis. He was host for WAML's October 1969 meeting at Davis where he presented his "Geological maps and their uses", published in WAML Information Bulletin, Vol. 1, #2, p. 9-10.

If there are any drawbacks to this atlas it would be its size and weight which make it difficult to hold, difficult to read without leaning on it. These aspects, as far as librarians are concerned, will prevent its being slipped under a coat or into a knapsack and will make individual maps difficult to "walk off". The other formats for regional geological works, like the California Division of Mines and Geology's Bulletin 170 covering the geology of Southern California, consist of numerous separate chapters and numerous separate folded maps in pockets which make for much easier handling, but also for easier ripoff. One more minor fault: on the double-paged maps and cross sections some details are lost along the binding margin.

The attributes of this atlas far outweigh any of the minor nuisances and every library should have this huge chunk of recorded and organized information available to humanity.

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A REVIEW OF: U.S. National Marine Fisheries Service.  
EASTROPAC Atlas. Cuthbert M. Love,  
editor. Circular 330. 11 v., maps, 53 cm.  
Washington, D.C., U.S. Government Printing  
Office, 1972+

Volumes 1 - 5 now available.

This very specialized atlas contains charts depicting the distribution of physical, chemical, and biological oceanographic properties and associated meteorological properties observed during EASTROPAC. EASTROPAC was an international cooperative investigation of the eastern tropical Pacific Ocean which was intended to provide data necessary for a more effective use of the marine resources of the area, especially tropical tunas, and to increase knowledge of the ocean circulation, air-sea interaction, and ecology. The Bureau of Commercial Fisheries (now National Marine Fisheries Service) was the coordinating agency.

The EASTROPAC atlas (set of 11 atlases, Volumes 6-11 in preparation) is one of the products resulting from recommendations by the 1960 Seventh Annual Meeting of the Eastern Pacific Oceanic Conference. Expeditions into the area during January 1967 thru April 1968 were unique in their scope and in the degree of coordinated planning of the cruises. In size of area and the number of observations, EASTROPAC was comparable to such major international efforts as the International Indian Ocean Expedition, yet unlike IIOE, all participating ships worked tracks designated prior to the expeditions to survey comprehensively the designated area in space and time.

The EASTROPAC Coordinator, Alan R. Longhurst, points out in the Preface to Volume 1 that these charts "...may not be as aesthetically pleasing as in more classical atlases but it is hoped that our charts and sections will be equally as useful as hand-drawn ones". This is to indicate that, in view of the volume of data obtained by the survey, all data was processed by computer. Only minimum hand computation and limited drafting were needed in this atlas. Extensive use was made of a computer and automatic plotter in preparation of the atlas charts.

The EASTROPAC study area is defined as 20° N. to 20° S., and from the west coasts of the American continents to 119° W. The area actually shown on the charts is a bit more extensive: latitude 30° N. to latitude 40° S. and from the coast of the American continents westward to longitude 130° W.

Distribution of the following subjects is described in text and plotted on the charts:

Physical Oceanography and Meteorology:

Temperature and salinity; computed quantities (thermosteric anomaly, geostrophic velocity, acceleration potential); oxygen; depth of surfaces, including mixed layer depth; meteorological charts.

Biological Properties and Nutrient Chemistry:

Nutrient chemistry; phytoplankton; zooplankton and micronekton; fish larvae; sightings of birds, tuna schools, mammals.

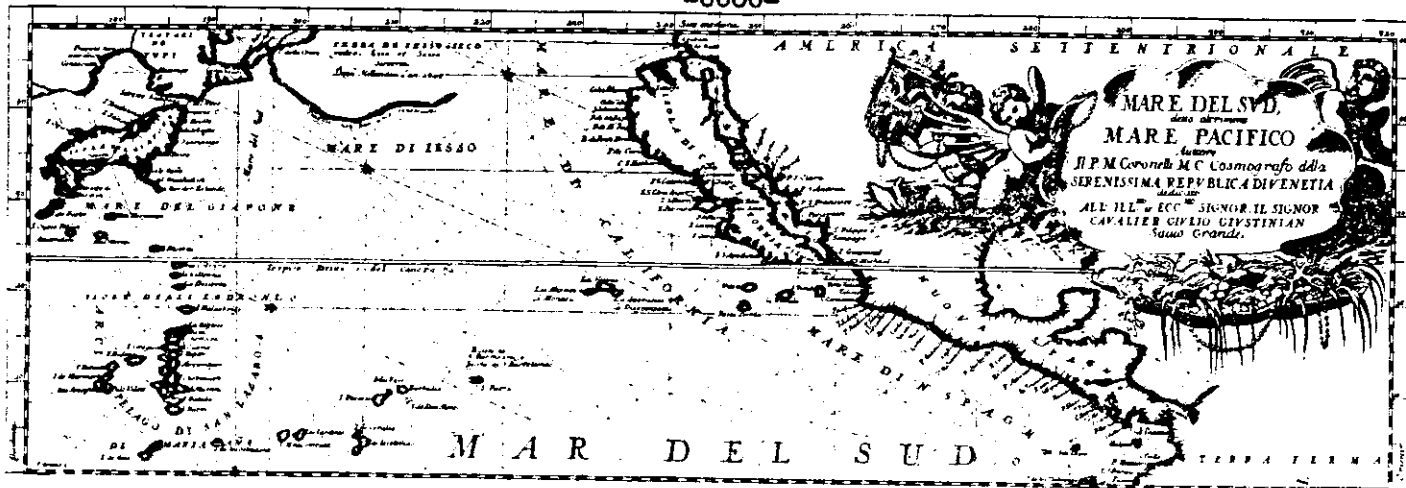
Libraries that are depositories for USGPO may have already received this atlas (if you subscribe to National Marine Fisheries Service, Circular, so please check your Government Publications Section before issuing a request. However, the EASTROPAC Atlas is available free to libraries, research organizations, or teaching and operations facilities who justify their need. For receipt of the volumes 1 thru 5 that are now available, and a standing order to receive the remainder of this 11 volume set, please address your requests to:

Mr. Cuthbert Love, Editor  
EASTROPAC Atlas  
National Marine Fisheries Service  
P.O. Box 271,  
La Jolla, CA 92037

Private parties may purchase copies from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Price is \$4.75 per volume.

Although designed for the specialist, libraries having calls for oceanographic materials will find this atlas to be an excellent additional source to add to the growing selection of information regarding the Pacific Ocean. The amount of work that has gone into producing and editing this atlas will be well appreciated by its users.

-0080-



NEW MAPPING OF WESTERN NORTH AMERICA

by

Mary Blakeley  
Map Librarian  
University Library  
University of Arizona, Tucson

Arizona

Atlas of Coconino County, Arizona. 1971. Arizona Highway Department, Administration Services Division, 206 South 17th Avenue, Phoenix, Arizona 85007. \$14.25

Bird's eye view of Prescott, Arizona Territory, 1885. Reprinted 1971. Historic Urban Plans, Box 276, Ithaca, New York 14850. \$12.50

Phoenix, Arizona map. 1972. Scale 1 inch - 2,000 feet. First National Bank of Arizona, 411 North Central Avenue, Phoenix, Arizona 85012. *Free.*

Public land ownership in Arizona. Scale 1:1,000,000 1971. Department of Economic Planning and Development, Suite 1704, 3003 North Central Avenue, Phoenix, Arizona 85012. *Free.*

State of Arizona well location map no. 3: Wells drilled for oil, natural gas, helium and stratigraphic information in Arizona. Scale 1:1,000,000 May 1972. Arizona Oil and Gas Conservation Commission, 4515 North 7th Avenue, Phoenix, Arizona 85013. *Free.*

State postal map, Arizona. Scale 60 miles to 4 inches. 1970. Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. 35¢

Tucson area Federal Aid Systems. Scale 1:125,000 1972. Tucson Area Transportation Planning Agency, Lawyers Title Building, Tucson, Arizona 85701. *Free.*

Colorado

Lake Fork recreational area, Colorado. Scale 1:62,500 1968. U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Colorado State Office, Room 700, Colorado State Bank Building, 1600 Broadway, Denver, Colorado 80202. *Free.*

Public land outdoor recreation map, Brown's Park area, Colorado. Scale 1:125,000 1971. U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Colorado State Office, Room 700, Colorado State Bank Building, 1600 Broadway, Denver, Colorado, 80202. *Free.*

New Mexico

Geologic highway map of New Mexico. Scale 1:1,126,720 1961. New Mexico Geological Society. Order from: New Mexico Bureau of Mines and Mineral Resources, Socorro, N.M. 87801. \$1.25 folded, \$1.50 rolled.



Geologic map of Cuba quadrangle, New Mexico (Geologic map 25). Scale 1:24,000 1972. New Mexico State Bureau of Mines and Mineral Resources, Socorro, N.M. 87801. \$1.50

Geologic map of New Mexico. No. 1 + Scale 1:126,720 1956- to date. New Mexico State Bureau of Mines and Mineral Resources, New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology, Socorro, N.M. 87801. \$1.00 and \$1.50

Geologic map of the Glorieta quadrangle, New Mexico (Geologic map 24). Scale 1:24,000 1972. New Mexico State Bureau of Mines and Mineral Resources, New Mexico Institute of Mining & Technology, Campus Station, Socorro, N.M. 87801. \$1.50

Geothermal resources of New Mexico. (Resource map 1). Scale 1:1,000,000 1972. New Mexico State Bureau of Mines and Mineral Resources, Socorro, N.M. 87801. \$1.00

New Mexico aeronautical chart. Scale 1:1,000,000 1971. New Mexico Department of Aviation, Santa Fe, N.M. 87501. *Free.*

New Mexico national forests planimetric mapping (15' quadrangles). Scale 1:125,000 1964-1970. U.S. Forest Service, Southwestern Region, Division of Engineering Mapping Operations, 517 Gold Avenue, Albuquerque, N.M. 87101. \$1.00 per sheet.

Official city and county map of Santa Fe, New Mexico. Scale 1 inch equals ca. 2400 feet. 1971. Santa Fe Chamber of Commerce, Santa Fe, N.M. 87501. *Free.*

Street map of Albuquerque. Scale 1 inch equals ca. 0.45 mile. 1971. Albuquerque National Bank, Second and Central Streets, Albuquerque, N.M. 87101. *Free.*

#### Rocky Mountain Region

Gas and oil fields of the Rocky Mountain Region. Scale 1 inch to 43 miles. c1971. Petromotion, 611 Denham Building, 638 18th Street, Denver, Colorado 80202. \$5.00

Geologic atlas of the Rocky Mountain Region. 1972. Rocky Mountain Association of Geologists, Room 526, Midland Savings Building, Denver, Colorado 80202. \$50.00

Rocky Mountain oil and gas pipelines. Scale 1 inch to 43 miles. c1972. Petromotion, 611 Denham Building, 638 18th Street, Denver, Colorado 80202. \$5.00

#### Utah

Generalized structure of Kaiparowits Basin, Garfield and Kane Counties, Utah, by P. R. Peterson and R. L. Graham. Scale 1:250,000 1971. Utah Geological and Mineralogical Survey, 103 Utah Geological Survey Building, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah 84112. \$1.00

- Great Salt Lake, Utah. Scale 1:125,000 1971. Association of American Geographers, 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. \$3.00
- Greater Green River Basin, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado. Scale 1 inch equals 10.5 miles. 197-? Petromotion, 611 Denham Building, 18th and California, Denver, Colorado 80202. \$5.00
- The Henry Mountains and surrounding desert, Utah. Scale not given. 1969. U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Utah State Office, Salt Lake City, Utah 84101. *Free.*
- State of Utah minerals. Scale ca. 1:1,250,000 1969. Utah Mining Association, Kerns Building, Salt Lake City, Utah 84101. *Free.*
- State postal map, Utah. Scale 1:850,000 1970. Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. 35¢
- Structure map of the Escalante-Boulder area, Garfield County, Utah, by C. Carew McFall. Scale 1:62,500 1971. Utah Geological and Mineralogical Survey, 103 Utah Geological Survey Building, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah 84112. \$1.00
- Utah official highway map. Scale 1 inch equals ca. 17.4 miles. 1972. Utah State Road Commission, Salt Lake City, Utah 84101. *Free.*
- Utah public lands guide. Scale ca. 1:1,000,000 1971. U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Utah State Office, Salt Lake City, Utah 84101. *Free.*

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NEW MAPS AND PUBLICATIONS OF INTEREST

Historic City Plans and Views. No. 15, 1973. Ithaca, New York, Historic Urban Plans. P.O. Box 276, Ithaca, New York 14850. *Free.*

This catalog lists 26 new maps published within the last 12 months, since the previous catalog. Included are *Los Angeles 1849-1857* (reproduced from a lithograph in the California State Library); *Pasadena 1893*; *San Jose 1850*; *San Luis Obispo 1877*; and *Santa Rosa 1885*.

Supplement to List of some charts of Alaska and its harbors, published by the U.S. Coast & Geodetic Survey (now National Ocean Survey) 1872 - 1875. John P. Coll, Maps. 2944 Pine Avenue, Berkeley, California 94705.

This list of maps for sale is an addition to the list (by the same title) of nineteen maps offered earlier which cover the period 1875-1898.

Library of Congress Subject Headings Supplements, 1966-1971 Cumulation. University of California Library Automation Program. Director, University-Wide Library Automation Programs, c/o The Institute of Library Research, South Hall Annex, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720. \$40.00

This is the cumulative supplement to the 7th edition of LC's guide to Subject Headings, mentioned during the panel on Map Classification, Cataloging and Subject Headings at the Sacramento meeting in October.

Lista de Mapas Publicados. Libreria Patria, Mexico City.

This list is from a Mexican map publisher specializing in maps of the states and territories of Mexico. Printed in five colors, these pocket maps are priced at 12 Pesos each. Designed for the tourist, these road maps do not show topography, and are printed in Spanish. Railroads, airlines, archeological sites, municipal boundaries, and other cultural facts are delineated by numerous symbols that are rather easy to read and pleasant to look at.

The following maps are available: Aguascalientes; Baja California, Edo.; Baja California, Terr.; Campeche; Coahuila; Colima; Chiapas; Chihuahua; Durango; Guanajuato; Guerrero; Hidalgo; Jalisco; Mexico, Estado; Michoacan; Morelos; Nayarit; Nuevo Leon; Oaxaca; Puebla; Queretaro; Quintana Roo; San Luis Potosi; Sinaloa; Sonora; Tabasco; Tamaulipas; Tlaxcala; Veracruz; Yucatan; Zacatecas; Republica Mexicana; and Republica Mexicana (Carreteras).

The mailing address is: Libreria Patria, S.A.; Av. 5 de Mayo 43, Apartado Postal 2055, Mexico 1, D.F.

REPRINT AVAILABLE

Ristow, Walter W.

"Philip Lee Phillips, Cartobibliographer". Surveying and Mapping, Sept. 1972.

This masterpiece of biography, written by the master about one of his predecessors (Chief of the Geography and Map Division of the Library of Congress), is now available in reprint form.

This 13 page article, originally appearing in Kartensammlung und Kartendokumentation Number 9, 1971, was reprinted by Surveying and Mapping and it is making copies available. The article includes 2½ pages of Phillips' published works and unpublished typescripts, so it is an invaluable bibliographical tool.

Among the Unpublished Typescripts is this entry:

A descriptive list of maps of California and San Francisco to 1865 inclusive, found in the Library of Congress. [Washington 1915]  
173 l. Typescript. G&M Division

Requests for reprints may be directed to the Publications Manager, American Congress on Surveying and Mapping, 430 Woodward Building, 733 15th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005.

WAML Member Joey Wong, California Department of Water Resources, has kindly made this reprint information available to The Editor.

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U.S. National Archives.

List of selected maps of States and Territories. Compiled by Janet L. Hargett. Special List No. 29. Washington, The National Archives, 1971.

This publication describes approximately 900 State maps selected from the holdings of the Cartographic Archives Division of the National Archives and Records Service. The maps date from the late 18th Century to 1920.



UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
Water Resources Division  
District Office  
855 Oak Grove Avenue  
Menlo Park, California 94025

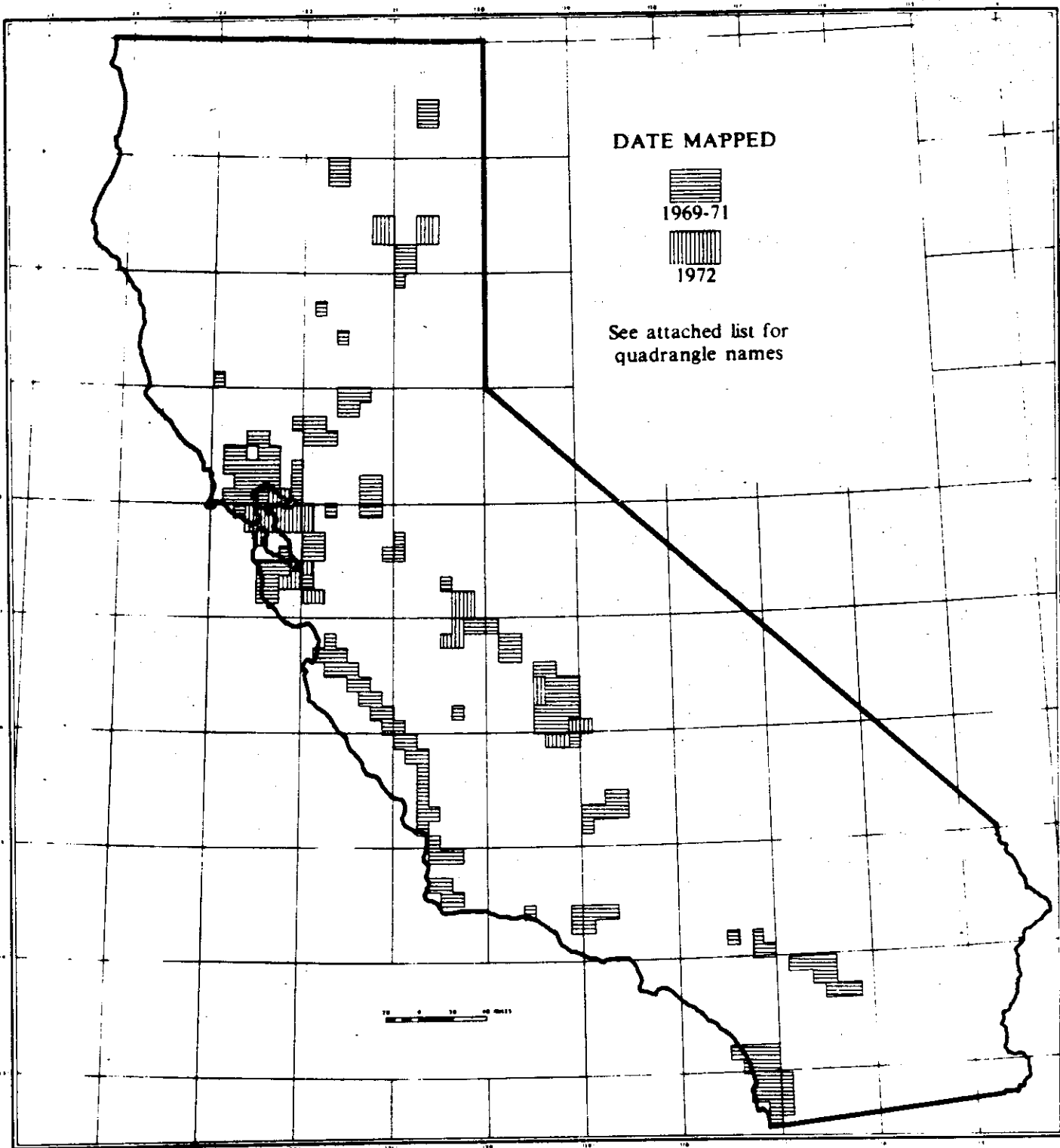
FOR RELEASE: September 1, 1972

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U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY HAS MAPPED 200 QUADRANGLES SHOWING  
FLOOD-PRONE AREAS IN CALIFORNIA

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- \* The U.S. Geological Survey in 1969 began, as recommended by Congress (House Document 465), to participate in A Unified National Program for Managing Flood Losses. Under this program the Water Resources Division of the Geological Survey has prepared maps that delineate flood-prone areas. The maps of 1969 identify, on standard topographic map sheets, the areas that might be occasionally flooded, but they do not include information on the frequency, depth, duration, or other details of flooding. The extent of potential flooding was delineated on basis of readily available information, usually the extent of inundation from recent floods, including those of January and February 1969.
- \* The purpose of the flood-prone area maps is to show to administrators, planners, and engineers concerned with future land developments those areas that are subject to flooding. These may provide a basis for planning more detailed study in areas under consideration for development. The mapping of flood-prone areas is being continued in the 1973 fiscal year. Insofar as practical, the flood boundaries of maps prepared after 1969 have a 1 in 100 chance, on the average, of being inundated during any year.
- \* The 200 quadrangles and their date of preparation (or revision) through fiscal year 1972 are identified by the appended map and listing. Copies of these quadrangles may be secured, free of charge while the supply lasts, by writing to District Chief, U.S. Geological Survey, Water Resources Division, 855 Oak Grove Ave., Menlo Park, Calif. 94025.



LOCATION OF QUADRANGLES SHOWING FLOOD-PRONE AREAS

MAPS SHOWING FLOOD-PRONE AREAS IN CALIFORNIA

QUADRANGLE	YEAR	QUADRANGLE	YEAR
Alturas	1970	Fairfield South	1969
Atascadero	1970	Fillmore	1971
Berenda	1972	Firebaugh	1972
Benecia	1972	Firebaugh NE	1972
Bolinas	1971	Franklin Point	1971
Bonita Ranch	1970	Fresno North	1971
Bradley	1970	Fersno South	1971
Breckenridge Mountain	1969	Glen Ellen	1971
Brentwood	1969	Gonzales	1970
Briones Valley	1972	Goshen	1972
Brush Lake	1970	Greenfield	1970
Burney	1969	Greenville	1970
Cabazon	1971	Gregg	1970
Cairn Corner	1969	Guadalupe	1971
Calistoga	1969	Half Moon Bay	1971
Carpinteria	1971	James Valley	1970
Cathedral City	1969	Harrison Mountain	1969
Ceres	1971	Imperial Beach	1970
Chester	1972	Indio	1969
Chico	1969	Ivanhoe	1970
Chowchilla	1972	Inverness	1971
Chualar	1970	Jamul Mountain	1970
Clayton	1972	La Costa Valley	1969
Clovis	1970	La Honda	1971
Coalinga	1969	La Jolla	1970
Cotati	1971	La Mesa	1970
Cupertino	1972	La Quinta	1969
Cuttings Wharf	1971	Lakeport	1969
Davis	1971	Lamont	1969
Del Mar	1970	Las Trampas Ridge	1972
Desert Hot Springs	1971	Le Grand	1972
Devore	1969	Lincoln	1969
Diablo	1972	Lindsay	1970
Dublin	1969	Livermore	1969
Ducor	1970	Lockeford	1971
Edison	1969	Lodi North	1971
El Cajon	1970	Lodi South	1971
Encinitas	1971	Lompoc	1969
Escondido	1971	Lompoc Hills	1969
Esparto	1971	Lopez Mountain	1970
Espinosa Canyon	1970	Los Gatos	1972
Exeter	1970	Madera	1970
Fairfield North	1969	Madison	1971

QUADRANGLE	YEAR	QUADRANGLE	YEAR
Malaga	1970	Rancho Mirage	1969
Mau Island	1972	Rancho Santa Fe	1971
Marina	1970	Red Bluff East	1971
Mendota Dam	1972	Redlands	1969
Merced	1969	Redwood Point	1971
Merritt	1971	Rudley	1970
Milpitas	1972	Richmond	1972
Mindego Hill	1972	Riverbank	1969
Monson	1970	Rocky Hill	1970
Moorpark	1971	Rutherford	1971
Mountain View	1972	St. Helena	1971
Napa	1971	Salinas	1970
National City	1970	San Ardo	1970
Natividad	1970	San Clemente	1971
Nicolaus	1969	San Francisco North	1972
Niles	1969	San Francisco South	1972
Novato	1969	San Gregorio	1971
Oakland East	1972	San Jose West	1969
Oakland West	1972	San Lucas	1970
Oceano	1970	San Luis Rey	1971
Oceanside	1971	San Luis Obispo	1970
Orange Cove South	1970	San Marcos	1971
Paige	1969	San Miguel	1970
Palermo	1969	San Quentin	1972
Palm Springs	1969	San Rafael	1972
Palo Alto	1969	San Vicente Reservoir	1970
Palo Escrito Peak	1970	Santa Margarita	1970
Paraiso Springs	1970	Santa Maria	1971
Paso Robles	1970	Santa Paula	1969
Petaluma	1971	Santa Paula Peak	1969
Petaluma Point	1971	Santa Rosa	1971
Petaluma River	1971	Santa Rosa Hills	1969
Pigeon Point	1971	Santa Teresa Hills	1972
Piru	1971	Sausalito School	1972
Pismo Beach	1970	Sears Point	1971
Pixley	1972	Sebastopol	1971
Plainsburg	1972	Seven Palms Valley	1971
Pleasant Grove	1969	Sheridan	1969
Point Bonita	1972	Soledad	1970
Port Chicago	1969	Sonoma	1971
Porterville	1972	Spreckels	1970
Poway Valley	1970	Stockton East	1971
Prunedale	1970	Stockton West	1971
Quincy	1970	Success Dam	1972

QUADRANGLE	YEAR	QUADRANGLE	YEAR
Surf	1970	Visalia	1969
Susanville	1972	Walnut Creek	1972
Taylor Weir	1969	Waterloo	1971
Templeton	1970	Weed Patch	1969
Thompson Canyon	1970	Whitewater	1971
Tipton	1969	Winters	1971
Traver	1972	Woodlake	1969
Tulare	1969	Woodland	1971
Twitchell Dam	1971	Woodside	1971
Two Rock	1971	Woodville	1969
Val Verde	1971	Wunpost	1970
Valley Center	1971	Yountville	1971
Verona	1969	Yucaipa	1969

Publications of the Geological Survey, 1962-1970. 1972. Free.

This new catalog of U.S. Geological Survey publications released between the years 1962 and 1970 (with indexes according to Author, Area, and Subject) is a continuation of the earlier catalog, "Publications of the Geological Survey, 1879-1961". Both of these catalogs are *free* upon application to the Geological Survey.

No map library should be without this.

The catalogs describe both "Book" categories, such as the U.S.G.S. Professional Papers, as well as "Maps and Charts". Although the individual State Topographic Indexes must be used for determining the topographic coverage available, these catalogs are one of the best sources available that index geologic, hydrologic, and mineral resources of the United States.

Minnesota Land Use Map

Thanks to WAML Member, Mai Treude, Map Librarian at the University of Minnesota, who recommends the following purchase:

State of Minnesota Land Use, 1969.

Minneapolis, [produced by] Minnesota Land Management Information System Study, University of Minnesota, 1971. Scale 1:500,000  
56 x 49", multi-color. Price \$3.50

This map is available from: Bulletin Office, 90 Coffey Hall, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.



ATLAS DE L'EMPLOI, Ville et ile de Montreal. EMPLOYMENT ATLAS, City and Island of Montreal. by Claude Marois. Montreal, University of Quebec Press, 1972. \$10.00 208 p.

The Montreal Employment Atlas brings together 184 maps of the island and the city of Montreal. Each one of these maps shows a different aspect of employment in the various municipalities of the island and the electoral districts of the city.

For several reasons, employment has never been the object of extensive study by geographers. This field of investigation, so interesting in itself, is however, of great importance today since it represents, along with "resources" and "capital", one of the basic factors of economic activity. Thus, employment clearly emerges as a suitable field of investigation for the geographer; who is in a position to make a special analysis of the problem, based on space.

In compiling this Atlas the process of automatic cartography, which makes it possible for geographers to obtain analytic maps in record time, and visualize a variable spatially was used by Claude Marois. This must be stressed since neither curve nor graph offer this possibility. Automatic computer cartography eliminates tedious routine work and enables the geographer to devote more time to creative non-technical work.

This Atlas is more than just another inventory of the localization of employment; it is an original data bank in map form, which gives the precise location of ninety-two "subvariables".

This work should be compared with other computer produced maps and atlases, such as the EASTROPAC Atlas (reported elsewhere in this issue). Researchers in all fields who are interested in manpower mobility, municipal planning, personnel analysis, urban planning and renewal, and computer technology might find examination and analysis of this Employment Atlas profitable.

#### List of Map Sources. 1972. *Free.*

This essential catalogue, the third such list compiled by the Departmental Map Library, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa, Canada, is being offered free upon request.

The first list was issued in 1966, but frequent changes, additional material, and over six-hundred requests for copies of the list prompted the issuance of this new catalogue.

This is the List that was shown to WAML members at the recent meeting in Sacramento. It forms a good complement to the list presented by Elizabeth Rivero [see pp. 20-23 this issue] during her discussion on "Acquisitions Problems and Solutions in the New Map Library".

The last three pages of the List are two Supplements that did not appear in the first two issues: "Dealers in Out of Print Maps and Atlases", and "Dealers and Publishers of Three Dimensional Maps and Globes". These are based on information compiled by the Library of Congress.

The thirty-one pages of names and addresses of map publishers and distributors is categorized into the following groups:

- 1) Canadian Government Mapping Agencies; Provincial Government Mapping Agencies; Canadian Universities; and Canadian Private Mapping Agencies. Each group is further divided by Province.
- 2) Foreign Sources: National Mapping Agencies (63 individual countries listed).
- 3) United States Federal Mapping Agencies (19 listed).
- 4) United States State Departments and Universities (32 listed).
- 5) Foreign Private Mapping Agencies (from 18 countries); and International Organizations (8 in this list).

The List of Map Sources is available from Mr. Lorne Leafloor, Head, Departmental Map Library, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, 615 Booth Street, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0E9, Canada.

We are all grateful to Mr. Leafloor and his staff for this fine contribution.

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Library of Congress Classification Schedules: A Cumulation of Additions and Changes Through 1970. Class G. Geography, Anthropology, Folklore, Manner and Customs, Recreation. Detroit, Gale Research Company, 1972.

This publication is a cumulation of official Library of Congress additions and changes to *Classification: Class G, Geography, Anthropology, Folklore, Manners and Customs, Recreation*, third edition, Washington, 1954, issued by Library of Congress, Processing Department, Subject Cataloging Division.

This cumulation includes revisions to January 1966, as published in the back of the reprint of the foregoing issued in 1966, and the revisions published in *L.C. Classification-Additions and Changes*, from No. 141 (Jan.-Mar., 1966) through No. 160 (Oct.-Dec., 1970).

For all map libraries that use the Library of Congress schedule G, this publication is essential. It makes the process of updating so much easier; but for those industrious map librarians who have already kept up with all these official changes, you won't find anything new.

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MOSCOW ASSAILS CHINESE ON ATLAS Attack Read as Sign of New Impasse on Border Talks. By Hedrick Smith. Special to The New York Times. [Reprinted from The New York Times of August 8, 1972, page 7.]

MOSCOW, Aug. 7 - The Soviet Government newspaper *Izvestia* today issued a lengthy, hard-hitting attack on a new Chinese atlas, accusing Peking of making "absurd demands" on Moscow by laying claim to 600,000 square miles of Soviet territory.

The Soviet position was not new but its publication was taken as a probable indication of a renewed deadlock in the Chinese-Soviet border talks that have been going on since clashes between the two Communist states over territory on the Ussuri River in 1969.

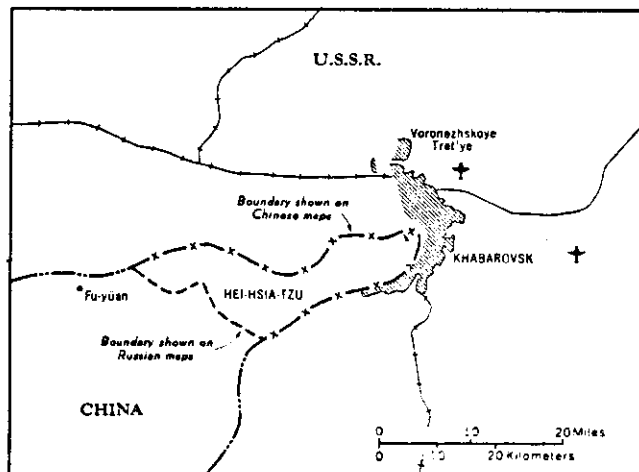
The Ivestia commentary was the first major attack on the Chinese on the border issue since the latest round of border talks began March 20. The Soviet Communist party leader, Leonid I. Brezhnev, indicated publicly at that time that Moscow was making a new effort at resolving differences with Peking. Since then, Moscow has muted its polemics against China.

Any progress in the border talks, believed to be taking place in the foreign-embassy quarter of Peking, has been kept secret, though from time to time during the last three years, the Chinese media have reported the absence of a settlement.

The new Chinese geographical Atlas of the World, Ivestia declared, is aimed at "fanning hostility between the Chinese and Soviet peoples, educating the population of China in the spirit of hatred for other peoples - particularly neighboring peoples - in the spirit of revising the borders of China with adjacent countries."

The commentary, reasserting that the current Soviet-Chinese frontiers had historical roots and legal bases, asked why China was claiming territory "where Soviet people are living" and answered rhetorically: "Is it not in order to fabricate a 'territorial problem' which would complicate the course of relations between neighbors for many years?"

It was such language that prompted the interpretation that the Russians were bitterly disappointed at being unable to reach some resolution of the border dispute and decided to present China to Soviet readers once again as hopelessly intransigent on this issue.



NEWS FROM EXCHANGE PUBLICATIONS

ACML:

Association of Canadian Map Libraries, Proceedings, Fifth Annual Conference held on May 26 to 28, 1971, University of Toronto. (Published May 1972)

Contents:

"Present Trends in Canadian Map Use" by L.M. Sebert, Surveys and Mapping Branch, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources. A discussion of topographic map use, excluding military use.

"Education for Map Librarianship", A panel presentation by Joan Winearls, Map Library, University of Toronto; Nancy Kavanagh, Library, Ontario Department of Mines and Northern Affairs, Toronto; Serge Sauer, Map Library, University of Western Ontario, London; David Weismiller, Map Library, Trent University, Peterborough.

The discussion was based on the course in map librarianship - the first offered in Canada - taught by Miss Joan Winearls during the summer of 1970. The other four speakers were students in that course. The Course Outline is printed as an appendix.

"Do we need a national bibliography of Canadian maps?" by David Weismiller.

"Workshop on cataloguing for the National Union Catalogue of Maps" conducted by Karen Lochhead and Betty May, National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa.

The National Union Catalogue of Maps, a joint project of the National Map Collection and the ACML, was initiated at the first meeting of the Association held at the Public Archives in June 1967.

"Aspects of the mapping of Southern Ontario, 1783-1867" by Marilyn Olsen, Toronto, Ontario.

A fine history of mapping "when the mapping, surveying and publishing was largely under British control"; included are references to published works on the subject.

"The use of maps in historical geography" by R. Louis Gentilcore, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario.

The purpose of this paper is to draw attention to the map as a data source for research in historical geography.

"Planning the new map library" A panel presentation by Serge Sauer; Bradley Fay, University Map Collection, McGill University, Montreal; Jean Law, Main Library, University of Western Ontario, London; Richard Malinski, Map Library, York University, Downsview; Yves Tessier, La Cartothèque, Université Laval, Quebec.

[individual presentations listed on next page]

The need for planning - Serge Sauer

Conceptual division of areas in the map library - Jean Law

Structural requirements - Richard Malinski

Quantitative aspects of map storage - Bradley Fay

La Cartotheque, Universite Laval - Yves Tessier

"CARTESS: A new automated map cataloging system" - by Yves Tessier.

A report on a computer map cataloging project begun in 1967 at the Universite Laval. The name is derived from "an hypothetical plural form in French of the word 'cartes', to convey the basic idea of the new system: to put more maps in the hands of users.

The balance of the Proceedings is comprised of the Minutes of the Fifth Annual Business Meeting, held in conjunction with the Annual Conference, and a list of the 60 Delegates attending the meeting.

The Business Meeting included discussion of the following topics:

- Voting Rights for Institutional Members
- 1972 International Geographical Union Congress
- Canadian Deposit Regulations relating to maps
- North American Representative to Executive Board of the International Federation of Library Associations
- List of Theses in Canadian Geography, 1966
- Treasurer's Report for 1970-71 (Balance as of May 21, 1971: \$1,628)
- Membership Report (31 Active Members, 16 Associate Members, 50 Institutional Members, 1 Honorary Member, 1 Exchange (WAML)).

Committee Reports:

- Standards and Procedures for Map Libraries (Manual) Committee
- Standards of Pay for Map Librarians Committee
- Map Sources Committee
- Committee on the Standardization of Placement and Content of Bibliographic Information on Maps
- National Union Catalogue of Maps Committee

WAML Members Please Note:

Western Association of Map Libraries members who wish to borrow the ACML Proceedings, the SUC Bulletin, OR the Geoscience Information Society Newsletter, may do so by placing a request to the "Keeper" of the WAML Archives. All Exchange Publications are forwarded to the Archives after being reviewed by The Editor of the Information Bulletin.

Sheila Dowd, Map Librarian  
University Library ATTN: WAML Archives  
University of California  
Berkeley, CA 94720

SUC:

Society of University Cartographers, Bulletin, Winter 1971-72 (Vol. 6, No. 2, March 1972), Liverpool.

Readers will find an excellent review of "The National Atlas of Cuba" (Atlas Nacional de Cuba en el Decimo Aniversario de la Revolucion, La Habana, 1970) by Colin G. Clarke, lecturer in geography and Centre for Latin-American Studies, University of Liverpool.

This review gives an analysis of the contents of the atlas, but the author draws upon his own expertise of Cuban Affairs which provides a better-than-usual description given to atlases. "The atlas is unrivalled in the Caribbean, and provides something of a model for the other countries in the region."

"The historical material is unusual in that it contains maps of the guerilla warfare which culminated in the success of the revolution, and the abortive, C.I.A.-sponsored invasion in the Bay of Pigs in 1961 ...."

Shorter reviews appear in the section Maps and Atlases. A new French map-series is described by M. Wood of the University of Aberdeen. Carte Climatique Detaillee de la France, produced by the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Ministere de l'Education Nationale, is a set of 45 map sheets with explanatory folders that present a spatial picture of the climate of the regions of France. The scale for the first sheet, "Gap", is 1:250,000.

The SUC Bulletin appears twice a year and is available to non-members of the Society. Inquiries may be addressed to Mr. Terry Garfield, Chief Technician, Department of Geography, University of Leicester, University Road, LEICESTER LE1 7RH, England.

Annual subscriptions for Overseas Membership are listed at 1.50 pounds. Most map librarians should find the reviews, articles, and announcements of new publications a good investment.

GIS:

Geoscience Information Society, Newsletter, No. 20, October 1972.

A regular feature of this publication is "Literature Citations" which gives bibliographic information on current geoscience contributions. This issue cites Ed Thatcher's article that appeared in the June 1972 Information Bulletin: "Toward education in map librarianship, or Who else is seminar happy?" Also cited is Bill M. Woods' Map Librarianship: a selected bibliography. 3rd ed. Woodbridge (N.J.), New Jersey Library Association, 1971. 20p.

An obituary for Arch C. Gerlach, who died May 20, 1972 of cancer, appears in this issue. Known throughout the Map Library World, Dr. Gerlach was an international authority on geography and cartography. He was the former Chief of the Library of Congress Geography and Map Division who was "loaned" to the U.S. Geological Survey to serve as the Editor of the National Atlas of the United States of America. This National Atlas will always stand as a living memorial to his distinguished career in which he dedicated his life to geographic education. For those of us lucky to have met and speak to him about the National Atlas or another of his favorite projects, we shall remember him as a kind and gentle soul.

G & M Div.

Special Libraries Association. Geography and Map Division. Bulletin.

The March 1972 issue contains some interesting features which, for the benefit of those who do not receive this invaluable publication, shall be reviewed in brief.

"A proposed Map Library Survey Form" by W. David Voorhees, should be of interest to those who served on the WAML Map Directory Committee. Mr. Voorhees has drafted a 49 entry form in two parts: the "library description" and "the collection description". He has stated his concern that the Geography and Map Division's Map Collections in the United States and Canada; A Directory [1970] "falls far short of providing the kind of information necessary for effective evaluation and comparison" of one's own collection to others in the same class. He believes that we need additional statistics from which we can plan our library's growth. He raises several questions that he hopes might be answered by adequate responses to the Map Library Survey Form that he proposes; e.g., "is a map library of 25,000 maps and 100 atlases adequate for a Master's program in geography?"

What seems to be a deficiency of Mr. Voorhees' Survey Form is that it is addressed to map libraries in colleges, universities, and commercial organizations - although he may not intend to restrict its application. The problem this presents to G & M Div., WAML, or ACML is that Public Libraries must be included in our consideration if we are to be responsive to the needs of our members.

Can the Survey Form be amended or expanded to include relevant questions that will bring responses from public libraries, historical societies, and museums. If the answers from these institutions could be tabulated and included in the final report, this tabulation could provide them with similar data so they might formulate some proposals at budget time that would gain for them additional staff, equipment, space, acquisitions funds, or supplies. This goal is one of the underlying reasons for the Voorhees Survey Form. Mr. Voorhees put it this way: "For instance, he can say to his superior, "We need tracing tables because statistics indicate that other map libraries our size use tables for effective service. Ivy League University has two of them."

One feature of his proposal that merits our approval is the Line-by-Line Information Supplement. For anyone that has filled-out a questionnaire without really understanding what is being asked, this should be welcomed. The validity of any survey is largely dependent upon uniform responses, and Mr. Voorhees anticipates this. Each line on the Survey Form is numbered and has a corresponding explanation in the Supplement. The Line-by-Line Information Supplement "must be used when completing the form".

Mr. Voorhees is to be complimented for this contribution, and although he emphasizes that his Survey Form is only a draft, he has brought this refinement of a common effort along way toward adoption by G & M Div.

The March and June 1972 issues of the Bulletin contain the first two in a new series: "For the Smaller Collection". These two articles are by WAML Member John Fetros of the San Francisco Public Library.

This is a most useful analysis of reference materials for map librarians, and the articles include prices of the item as well as publisher's name and address.

The June issue article is devoted to maps and related information on China.

Also appearing in the June Bulletin is "Guidebook Maps" by Harold Otness, WAML Vice President.

An interesting article by Charles Buffam, retired Senior Map Cataloger of the Library of Congress Geography and Map Division. This article ties-in with WAML's panel discussion at the Sacramento meeting.

Mr. Buffam was appointed LC's first full-time map cataloger in 1941 and knows intimately the background of "why we do things the way we do". For those who use the LC Schedule G as a basis for cataloging maps and atlases, here is the man who contributed a great deal to that system. His article reveals the philosophy upon which we catalog maps by this system.

"Two-Dimensional Access to Maps" is an article by Lee Hubbard, WAML Member who is Map Librarian at the University of Washington Libraries. Mr. Hubbard proposes a geometric classification scheme for filing topographic series maps. "Quadrangles in the contiguous United States can be classified geometrically very rapidly by a simple table [which he provides as part of the article] which encodes the coordinates of the southeast corner of each quadrangle within a degree-square unit. States are useful as the basic unit of organization, so a typical classification number would be WASH 47/122 IVcc."

The June 1972 issue of the Bulletin contains a brief announcement of the contents and availability of WAML's Information Bulletin, for which we are grateful.

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The following *desideratum* is published in the hope that some, or all, of the items may be located. Purchase, trade, or gift.

U.S. Geological Survey. Geologic Atlas of the United States.  
Folios. 1894-1946.

The following numbers will complete our holdings: 4, 6, 7, 10, 12, 30, 40, 50, 51, 76, 82, 83, 119, 121, 128, 150, 152, 162, 177, 178, 203, 204, 208, 210, 214, 221. Also Topographic Atlas Folio # 2.

Map Collection  
University Library  
University of California  
Santa Cruz, CA 95060



PERSONAL NEWS OF WAML MEMBERS

Jaswant Singh, who has previously announced his availability for placement in a map librarianship or related position (See Information Bulletin Vol. 2, #3), is still looking for such a position. Prospective employers may reach him at his home address: 809 Michigan Street, Ontonagon, Michigan 49953. WAML Members who know of any possibilities are requested to forward information to Mr. Singh.

Gail Neddermeyer, Map Librarian associated with the Government Publications Department, University of California at Riverside, has been promoted to Head of that Department.

John Petros, formerly associated with the History Department, has been promoted to Head of Reference, San Francisco Public Library.

Bob Sivers, former WAML President, is now Acting Head, Sciences & Engineering Library, University Library, University of California at Santa Barbara.

Barbara Mae Christy, Map Cataloger, Map Room, University Library, UC Santa Barbara, has announced her resignation. Barbara has accepted a position at Chapel Hill: Librarian in Charge of the Department of Zoology, and the Department of Geology, University Library, University of North Carolina. [We extend our Good Luck wishes, and our thanks for interest and contributions to WAML.]

Kathleen Brennan, former WAML Secretary, sends greetings from Colorado Springs, Colorado. Kathy is a Regional Planner with the Pikes Peak Area Council of Governments. She was the Map Librarian at the Department of Geography, Western Washington State College, Bellingham. Kathy writes greetings "to all of WAML", and expresses the view that "planning is much more exciting than filing maps". Still interested in maps, she relates that "earlier this summer our office did a comprehensive plan for Teller County, the area to the west of Pikes Peak, including the mining towns of Cripple Creek and Victor. In our initial inventory, I discovered that no Sanborn Maps of Cripple Creek and Victor for the 1890's were available thru public sources. The County Assessor in Cripple Creek is using a 1919 Sanborn Map as the base reference map for the mining district, and a street map for the towns. Do you have reproductions of these maps? Could Denver Public Library get copies?"

[The answers to Kathy's questions are, unfortunately, no! The Sanborn Carto-bibliography (draft copy) of the collection at California State University, Northridge (to be published by WAML in 1973) cites a 1919 map for both Cripple Creek and Victor. Whether these are the only Sanborn maps ever produced is not known. It is our hope that WAML's publication will spur others into submitting a list of their Sanborn holdings so that eventually we might publish a "union list of Sanborn maps". While that development won't do PPACG any good now, it is good for us to have this type of inquiry recorded so that WAML will know the need. Map Librarians are urged to forward similar requests for tabulation.

The Editor]

JOB OPENING

The May-June 1972 issue of New Acquisitions from the Map and Geography Library, University of Illinois Library, carries the following announcement:

*"The present Map and Geography Librarian will be leaving the University of Illinois in January 1973. The University Library is seeking experienced, qualified candidates to fill the position."*