

NEXT ISSUE: JULY, NOT JUNE
Information Bulletin

Volume 24 Number 2

March 1993



Western Association of Map Libraries

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

The **Western Association of Map Libraries** is an independent association of persons, educational and business institutions. The Membership has defined, beginning in 1967, its **Principal Region** as follows: the Provinces of **Alberta and British Columbia**, and the States of **Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming**.

Membership in WAML is open to any individual, institution, or business interested in furthering the purpose of the Association, which is "to encourage high standards in every phase of the organization and administration of map libraries." **Send membership checks to the WAML Treasurer at the address shown below. Make checks payable to "WAML", or the "Western Association of Map Libraries". All memberships begin July 1.**

WAML and its **Information Bulletin** operate on a **Membership Year/Volume Year** basis. **and subscriptions begin July 1 and end on June 30 the following year.** Mid-year joiners subscribers will receive back-issues for that year. Back issues of the **Information Bulletin** are available for \$10.00/vol. or portion thereof from the Business Manager.

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Western Association of Map Libraries

Volume 24 Number 2

INFORMATION BULLETIN

March 1993

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From the Editor

Once again, the WAML conference was a superb experience, with about 42 of us - give or take - basking in the weather and in Riley Moffat's good planning. Best comment of the conference - from the welcoming statement of the president of BYU - Hawaii: the best part of his job is that, "I'm 3,000 miles away from my immediate supervisor!"

A few changes:

1. The next issue will be JULY, not JUNE. I've noticed in the past that I accumulate too much material for the November issue, and sometimes the June one is a bit sparse, so Dale and I will experiment with moving the summer issue forward one month - doubtless resulting in a shower of claims to Rich Soares ...

2. My last *IB* issue will be July of 1994; so think about becoming Editor yourself, or about suggesting to the WAML Executive Board someone you think would be good at the job.

3. I've put this off as long as I possibly can - but finally, I'm going to decree a BIBLIOGRAPHIC STYLE for the *IB*, specifically Style B from the *Chicago Manual of Style*, which basically is:

Last name, first name. date. *Title*. Place of publication: publisher.

Last name, first name. date. "Title of periodical article." *Title of periodical volume* (number):pages (issue month if needed)

Some little bits and pieces:

- Try John Maddox Roberts' murder mysteries if you like historical mysteries with a substantial leavening of humor. They take place in classical Rome and other areas of the classical world (when the hero has found it important for his continuing survival to get out of town fast), and include such highlights as temples and libraries.

- The following will scarcely seem believable to anyone who finds television on New Year's Day not to have any redeeming features - but Americans spend \$1 billion more on the arts than on sports; and I'm pleased to say this trend is worldwide.

- During the last year, a (formerly) fine old department store in Seattle, Frederick and Nelson, went out of business. The number-one question from anyone who knew the store was, "But what about Frangos?" Another Seattle store - the Bon Marché - swiftly moved into action, with (the following is strictly rumor, that I heard while I was waiting for a bus while in Seattle in late December) the CEO negotiating successfully for the recipe and so forth, apparently for a figure in the millions of dollars. The parent store of F&N - Marshall Field - apparently is pretty ticked off about the whole thing. The rest of us, though, can happily munch our Frangos (my favorite is the almond) - why, even the box is the same!

Mary

The **Information Bulletin** is published by the **Western Association of Map Libraries**, as its primary tool of communicating with its Membership and Subscribers; however opinions expressed herein do not necessarily reflect an official Association position.

If you have contributions for the *IB*, the Editor will appreciate receiving your material in electronic form. You may send it via E-mail on BITNET or INTERNET to the Executive Editor. You may also send material on magnetic disk, either 3.5 or 5.25 inch, MSDOS format preferred (Word or WordPerfect).

Copy Deadlines are: Issue # 1: September 1st; Issue #2: January 1st; Issue #3: April 1st.

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WAML Executive Board & Committee Membership Lists

1992/93

October 21, 1992

YES! Jim O'Donnell, WAML President, did get this to me in time for the last *IB*: there was already so much in the pipeline that it just wouldn't fit, no matter how Dale tried to shoehorn it in. Here it is, then, at last - a list of all the hard-working persons who keep WAML organized.

Executive Committee

President: Jim O'Donnell
 VicePresident/President Elect:
 Sylvia Bender-Lamb
 Secretary: Kathryn Womble
 Treasurer: Herb Fox
 Past-President: Michael Noga
 Business Manager: Richard Soares
 (1988-)
Information Bulletin Editor:
 Mary L. Larsgaard (vol. 21-25,
 1989-1994)

Publications Advisory Committee (PAC)

JK Herro (1992/93-1994/95)
 Tim Ross (1991/92-1993/94)
 Muriel Strickland (1990/91-1992/93),
 CHAIR
 Ex-Officio:
 Mary L. Larsgaard, *IB* Editor (1989-
 1994)
 Dale Steele, *IB* Production Editor
 (1992-)

PAC Microforms Subcommittee

Larry Cruse (1983/84-1992/93) CHAIR
 Riley Moffat (1988/89-1994/95)
 Stan Stevens (1990/91-1992/93)
 Ron Whistance-Smith (1988/89-1992/
 93)

PAC Geoscience Subcommittee

Charlotte Derksen (1987/88-1994/95)
 Barbara Haner (1992/93-1994/95)
 Michael Noga (1987/88-1992/93),
 CHAIR
 Jim O'Donnell (1987/88-1992/93)

Nominating Committee

Janet Collins (1991/92-1993/94)
 Michael Noga (1992/93-1994/95),
 CHAIR
 Linda Zellmer (1990/91-1992/93)

Membership/Hospitality Committee

John Kawula (1992/93-1994/95)
 Katherine Rankin (1990/91-1992/93),
 CHAIR
 Yvonne Wilson (1990/91-1992/93)

Appointees

Archivist: Phil Hochm (1980-)

Representatives/Liaisons

To AACCCM: Mary L. Larsgaard
 (1992/93-)
 To ACMLA: Tim Ross
 (1990/91-)
 To ALA/MAGERT: Greg Armento
 (1989/90-)
 To CCISA: JK Herro (1990-)
 To CUAC:
 Riley Moffat (1987/88-1993/94)
 Peter Stark (1992/93-1994/95)
 To GIS:
 Connie Manson (1991/92-)
 Nancy Blair (1991/92-)
 To IFLA: Barbara Haner
 (1989/90-)
 To SLA/G&M: Muriel Strickland
 (1985/86-)

Spring Meeting Western Association of Map Libraries

by
LaVonne Jacobsen

The Spring meeting for WAML will be held at San Francisco State University from May 13 through May 15, 1993. Due to the unfortunate collapse of program planning for an entirely different week (Easter Week), the program is still under construction at press time for this issue of the *IB*. I'm looking forward to the meeting, and hope you will plan to come in spite of the leanness of this announcement.

Registration packets should have reached you about March 1. Our meetings will follow the usual pattern of Thursday afternoon and all day on Friday, including tours of our modest facilities. In response to many requests, the schedule includes ample time for discussion and exchange. The program includes a forum on policies related to "external" or "non-primary" clientele. Saturday's field trip will take us out into the countryside to enjoy redwoods and beaches.

Accommodations will be on campus at our new Guest Center, which has quite reasonable rates. It is like a small hotel, complete with TV in each room, and a small pub - not like dormitories. The package rate is expected to be about \$40 per night; individuals may book extra days before or after the conference at similarly modest rates.

For further information, contact me at 415/338-7053; fax 415/338-6199; email: lavonne@sfsuvas1.sfsu.edu; 1630 Holloway Avenue, San Francisco, CA 94132.

IB Opportunities

What's happening in July of 1994?

A good many matters of moment. One is that it will be Mary Larsgaard's last issue as Executive Editor of the *Information Bulletin*. If you enjoy working with good persons, if you enjoy writing, the position of Executive Editor may be right for you. Think it over; and then get in touch with Mary or any member of the WAML Executive Board (see masthead). First issue for the new executive editor will be November 1994.

And...

People-watching.

If you enjoy it - then take on the Milestones column of the *Information Bulletin*. Stan Stevens has written this column for longer than many of us have been in map librarianship, and he'd like to step down from it and concentrate on Santa Cruz history. Let Mary Larsgaard know if you're interested (see masthead for address and so on).

Minutes

Western Association of Map Libraries

Fall Meeting 1992

Brigham Young University - Hawaii

Laie, Hawaii

University of Hawaii at Manoa,

Honolulu, Hawaii

recorded by

Kathryn Womble

Secretary

Executive Board Meeting, 3 November 1992

President Jim O'Donnell called the meeting to order at 7:10 p.m. In attendance were:

Jim O'Donnell - President
Michael Noga - Past President
Sylvia Bender-Lamb - Vice President/President Elect
Kathryn Womble - Secretary
Herb Fox - Treasurer
Richard Soares - Business Manager
Mary Larsgaard - *IB* Editor
Dale Steele - *IB* Production editor
Riley Moffat - Meeting host
Stan Stevens
Muriel Strickland

Riley Moffat reviewed the agenda for the conference.

Jim O'Donnell presented the "1992/93 WAML Lists" of officers and committee membership [published elsewhere in this *IB*]

The WAML archives are housed at UC Berkeley and although Phil Hoehn is no longer working full-time, he will continue to maintain them.

Peter Stark is a new WAML representative to CUAC, replacing

Linda Newman whose term has ended. Riley Moffat is the other CUAC representative and his term will end in 93/94.

Herb Fox noted that we have 24 WAML members that are delinquent in renewing their memberships. Herb will give the names to Kathy Rankin, Membership/Hospitality Committee chair, who will send letters to them. Herb will send the WAML membership list to Mary Larsgaard for publication in the *IB*.

Stan Stevens and Herb Fox will pursue application for non-profit status for WAML and report to Jim O'Donnell on their progress.

The November 1992 *IB* was the first issue with Dale Steele as new production editor, taking over from Stan Stevens. The transition went very well.

Stan Stevens and Mary Larsgaard reported that WAML's next Occasional Paper, *Topographic Mapping of Africa, Antarctica and Eurasia*, is undergoing final corrections and awaiting a cover design. A motion passed to use AR Editions of Madison, WI to print approximately 300 copies. The volume may be available in the spring of 1993.

Rich Soares showed samples of a UTM grid overlay for USGS topos. He will get 100 printed on 5-mil Mylar, and they will tentatively sell for \$10 including postage and a mailing tube. Rich will get purchasing information into the *IB*.

There was some discussion about storage problems for WAML publications, centralizing the production of microfiche products and the possibility of splitting up the duties of mailing and billing. No conclusions were reached on these topics.

Future WAML meetings are scheduled as follows:

Spring 1993 - San Francisco
May 12-14, LaVonne

Jacobsen, host

Fall 1993 - Salt Lake City
Wendy Hassibe, USGS, host

Spring 1994 - Jackson Hole

Fall 1994 - Riverside

Spring 1995 - Vancouver, B.C.

May 9-13, (joint WAML/
ACMLA meeting hosted by Tim
Ross, UBC)

Fall 1995 - Las Vegas

A motion passed to honor Phil Hoehn at the San Francisco meeting

with a WAML life membership.

The meeting was adjourned at 9:15 p.m.

Business meeting, 4 November 1992

President Jim O'Donnell called the Business Meeting to order at 9:55 a.m. Riley Moffat went over the agenda for the conference and field trip.

Jim O'Donnell read a letter from Ralph Ehrenberg, chief, Library of Congress Geography and Map Division, to WAML, congratulating the organization and its members on twenty-five splendid years. [The text of the letter, dated October 29, 1992 is as follows:

"On behalf of the Geography and Map Division, I congratulate you and the members of the Western Association of Map Libraries on WAML's outstanding contribution to the profession of map librarianship during the past 25 years. Your organization has been a leader in establishing a regional forum for professionals to discuss issues of regional and national concern. Additionally you have provided training and guidance to new colleagues in the profession and have assisted the Geography and Map Division in "spreading the word" on the need for authoritative bibliographic control for cartographic materials. Your noteworthy series of Occasional Papers is heavily consulted by our reference staff and patrons. The Association's *Information Bulletin* has been innovative and influential in addressing the

major issues of the field of map librarianship. Again, congratulations on reaching the quarter-century mark!"

Meeting attendees introduced themselves and Kathryn Womble presented the minutes from the Executive Board meeting.

Herb Fox gave the Treasurer's report. Herb pointed out that membership has remained stable, 225 members as of June 30, 1992, and because of WAML's strong financial position he encouraged production of more publications.

There was no report from the Business Manager.

There was no report from the Publications Advisory Committee.

The PAC Microforms Subcommittee is working on three sets of microfiche: index to historical maps of the Los Angeles area; a ward-map index; and an Austro-Hungarian gazetteer.

Michael Noga reported for the Nominating Committee. He noted that the Nominating Committee should be responsible for counting ballots in future elections.

Kathy Rankin reported that the Membership/Hospitality Committee will send letters to 24 members who have not renewed their memberships.

Linda Newman has ended her term as CUAC representative, with Peter Stark stepping into that position. Riley Moffat is the other current CUAC representative.

Mary Larsgaard is now WAML's liaison to AACCCM (Anglo-American Cataloguing Committee for Cartographic Materials).

Tim Ross, ACMLA liaison, offered twenty-fifth anniversary congratulations to WAML from the ACMLA Board. Future ACMLA meetings are:

1993 July 24-30 Memorial University, St. John's, Newfoundland (for details see ACMLA Bulletin #84, September 1992)

1994 Ontario or Quebec

1995 May 5-13 University of British Columbia (joint ACMLA/WAML meeting hosted by Tim Ross)

ACMLA facsimile map series maps #135-140 are available. For a publications brochure, contact Cheryl Woods, Map Library Dept. of Geography, University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario N6A 5C2.

Directory of Canadian Map Collections will be published in December 1992. It will be available for \$17 Can. from ACMLA, c/o National Archives of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0N3.

Greg Armento, ALA liaison, submitted a report that was read by Kathryn Womble. Greg highlighted MAGERT activities from the ALA Annual Conference in San Francisco, June 26-July 1, 1992. Friday evening (6/26), MAGERT held an open-house reception celebrating the publication of Occasional Paper #3, *Mapping the Transmississippi West, 1540-1861: An Index to the Cartobibliography* by Charley Seavey. Other MAGERT programs were, "Maps for General Library Collections; or How You Can Get There From Here," "Government Information on Compact Disc" (GODORT/MAGERT), and "TIGER

and 1990 Census Data; or How to Handle a Wild Cat." A special reception was held during ALA in the UC Berkeley Map Room, honoring Stan Stevens as the 1992 recipient of the *MAGERT Honors Award*.

ALA Midwinter Meeting will be held in Denver, January 22-28, 1993. As a result of the September 1992 Library and Information Technology Association (LITA) Nationwide Meeting in Denver, a GIS Special Interest Group will meet at ALA Midwinter '93 in Denver. It will be chaired by Dr. Joan Maier McKean (202/606-4380).

The 1993 ALA Annual Conference will be in New Orleans, June 26-July 1, 1993. Contact person is Patrick McGlanery (203/486-4598; e-mail libmap1@uconnvm).

Future ALA conferences are:

July 9-14, 1994, Miami

June 24-29, 1995, Chicago

June 20-27, 1996, Orlando

June 26-July 3, 1997, San

Francisco

June 25-July 2, 1998, Washington, D.C.

There was no report from the Congress of Cartographic Information Specialist Associations (CCISA) liaison.

Michael Noga reported on the GIS meeting in Cincinnati, at which Susan Klimley of Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory demonstrated an RLG-sponsored CD-ROM/fiche preservation project that she has been working on. The next GIS meeting will be in Boston, October 25-28, 1993.

There was no report from the IFLA liaison.

Muriel Strickland, SLAG&M liaison, reported on the San Francisco meeting held in June. Next June's meeting will be in Cincinnati. Alice Hudson will be program chair. Joanne Perry is editor of the *SLAG&M Bulletin*.

Bill Hunt from Map Link in Santa Barbara introduced himself.

The meeting adjourned to Sounding Board at 10:30am.

Vendors:

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Pacific Map Center
250 Ward Avenue, Suite 220
Honolulu, Oahu, HI 96814

Business Meeting Attendance

Charlene Baldwin
University of Arizona
Sylvia Bender-Lamb
California Div. of Mines and Geology
Barbara Cox
University of Utah
Herb Fox
formerly of California State University, Fresno
Judy Geitgey
Sandia National Labs, Albuquerque
Julia Gelland
University of California, Irvine
Jerry Greenberg
U.S. Geological Survey, Menlo Park
Bill Hunt
Map Link, Santa Barbara
Priscilla Johansen
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Linda Newman
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Michael Noga
University of California, Los Angeles
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Caltech
Joanne M. Perry
Oregon State University
Kathy Rankin
University of Nevada, Las Vegas
Tim Ross
University of British Columbia
Rich Soares
Brigham Young University
Peter Stark
University of Oregon
Dale Steele
Arizona Dept. of Library, Archives and Public Records
John Stevens
spouse of Kathy Rankin
Stanley Stevens,
University of California, Santa Cruz
Muriel Strickland
formerly of San Diego State University
Mahel Suzuki
University of Hawaii at Manoa
Ross Togashi
University of Hawaii at Manoa
Ron Whistance-Smith
University of Alberta
Maureen Wilson
formerly of University of British Columbia
Yvonne Wilson
University of California, Irvine
Elizabeth Winroth
Oregon Historical Society
Kathryn Womble
University of Washington
Frances Woodward
University of British Columbia

The Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps in the Library of Congress by Chadwyck-Healey

review by

Glen Creason

Los Angeles Public Library

With Los Angeles Public Library's map budget dollars dwindling to tiny trickles a whopping MURLS grant delivered Chadwyck-Healey's *Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps in the Library of Congress, Part One* to our doorstep. They came as if the seventy-two reels covering California had been delivered by a stork; the event was joyful but fraught with great difficulty.

Just as infants arrive in their birthday suits without one jot of instruction aboard, so did the Sanborn reels. One fine day in '91 Acampo to Zamora arrived in sound condition, yet with nothing more than packing paper accompanying the reels. Connecting with Chadwyck-Healey proved difficult but with the help of CSUN's Sanborn-hardened vets and a Library of Congress-wise patron we pieced together the puzzle.

These Sanborn Fire Insurance atlases have proven to be useful to staff and extremely popular with patrons, finishing second only to U.S.G.S. topos in use at Los Angeles Public. In addition, since the arrival of the films there has been a decree from the City Planners Office that requires builders to submit copies of pages from the Sanborn's, so business is brisk and the atlases are a gold-mine of information. But despite loud

protestations from map librarians, Chadwyck-Healey chose to reproduce the atlases in black and white, and therefore the maps lose a considerable amount of data contained in the colors of the originals. The building materials such as adobe, stone, brick, tile or iron are clearly discernible in the glorious, full color originals but lost in the black and white films.

The Sanborn riddle can be unlocked only with the assistance of *Fire Insurance Maps in the Library of Congress* (Washington: GPO, 1981; SuDocs no. LC 5.2:F 51), which identifies the towns and cities along with the original dates of publication and the last years that changes have been made.

The Sanborn people kept track of changes in the covered neighborhoods by pasting over old structures and roads with updated information. These changes were made sometimes monthly so obviously the microfilm sets do not include all pastings, but offer representative time slots. Part one covers up to 1950 but part two is now available, extending the scope to 1970. These atlases thrill genealogists and architects alike as they identify public buildings by name and describe structures on individual lots. Nothing gives the feel of a neighborhood better than a Sanborn, and locations of

ecological importance, such as gasoline tanks, dumps, wells, hydrants and stand pipes are visible. The quality of public buildings are included, with information on the framing, floors, roofs, chimneys, basements, boilers, sprinkler systems and water service. Addresses are clearly marked as are schools, parks and cemeteries, always a genealogist's delight.

The state of California is well documented with most cities over 2,500 in population represented, including fascinating looks at early gold rush towns long since turned to rubble. The Sanborns are one of the Library of Congress' great treasures because they can literally trace the development of cities and buildings in the United States over eight decades.

Problems Part II. Venturing into the Los Angeles portion of the atlases is done with almost as much trepidation as one enters the modern day city limits without being accompanied by the National Guard. Begun in 1888, the Sanborn scope stretches to forty volumes by 1930, criss-crossing the incredible urban sprawl of the Southland. Los Angeles is represented in four separate time frames: 1888, when just 50,000 souls inhabited the city; 1894 with little

continues on p.102

Review of the Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps for Connecticut Issued by University Publications of America

by

Patrick McGlamery
Map Librarian, Homer Babbidge Library
University of Connecticut, Storrs

The University Publications of America (UPA) microfilm series, *The Fire Insurance Maps from the Sanborn Map Company Archives - Late 19th Century to 1990*, provides a continuation of the fire insurance maps on microform issued by Chadwyck Healey.

The microfilm represents various iterations of the "paste-up" supercession system Sanborns maintains with its clients. The title is therefore somewhat deceiving, in that ALL the mapping is not up to 1990, though there is the same sort of time series as the Library of Congress (LC) collection for the larger, faster-growing towns. Connecticut uses a township form of government, and while the LC collection's Sanborn maps include place titles, the Sanborn archive maps are just for designated towns. In Connecticut, the most recent mapping for Greenwich was done in 1990. Since the LC collection covers 1885 to 1975, this seems entirely appropriate, especially for the premier Gold Coast town in the state. At the other end of the spectrum, Baltic, Chester, Kent, and Montville were all last mapped in the 1940s. These little backwater communities have showed little growth except in some instances, when suburban sprawl has snatched them from their drowsy isolation. Towns which are also cities,

such as Waterbury and New Haven, are represented by a range of dates. For example, Waterbury has dates of 1959, 1963, 1967 and 1977. Taken with the LC collection, this provides excellent historical coverage of Waterbury from 1884 to 1977, at about five- to ten-year intervals. Hartford - surprisingly - only has the one date of 1979, though the LC collection goes to 1950. Of the 104 communities represented in the LC collection, only 80 are covered in the Sanborn Archive.

There is no printed matter accompanying this collection. Though the excellent guide, *Fire Insurance Maps in the Library of Congress*, did not physically accompany the Chadwyck-Healey microforms, it certainly does so intellectually, and is readily available. While the reel indices available on each reel of film list the towns and dates available for the entire state, one wishes that a guide similar in format to LC's had been used, of course with that wonderful place index available in the "Comments" column. In these days of database management systems, it would have been almost as simple as typing the reel list to put out such a guide.

One disconcerting observation - the title of the series is as given at the beginning of this essay, but the title at the head of the reel list is different - *The Fire Insurance Maps from the*

Sanborn Map Company Archives, Late 19th Century to 1989 (at least for Connecticut reels). It gives this reviewer an uneasy feeling about the quality of an index when the indexer doesn't even get the title right; but so far I have discovered no other errors in the list.

UPA has done a great service to the research community by contracting with Sanborn Map and Geographic Information to publish this collection of material. It is important stuff, worth the price (stiff as it is). There is a very clearly stated copyright notice that library staff must be sure patrons read and understand:

Reel duplication of the whole or any part of this film is prohibited ... Reproduction in any form of the maps contained in this reel is prohibited. Paper prints of any of the maps can be purchased directly from Sanborn, 629 Fifth Avenue, Pelham NY 10803.

The patron response to this material is identical to that of the LC collection, and it is used as a continuation of the LC collection. Primary users for these collections are environmental consultants; when augmented with historical air photographs, the Sanborns form a core part of any research to determine environmental impact.

Sanborn Maps Some Personal Notes and Comments

by

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The purpose of this article is to share with the reader some miscellaneous information about Sanborn Company fire insurance maps which I have accumulated over the years, and which might be useful in interpreting the scope and content of these cartographic treasures. This information is certainly not unique, but in many cases represents my own conclusions.

Thematic maps produced for fire-insurance rating purposes contained a wealth of detail associated with their original intended use, which was to assign a premium for the policy commensurate with perceived risk. The risk assessment was a judgment call on the part of the policy writer, based on information presented in the "report", which consisted of a detailed urban plan and short narrative description of water supply, prevailing winds, and fire-fighting facilities. In the United States, the Sanborn Company map dominated the industry which produced these "reports" to the point where "Sanborn" and "fire insurance map" became synonymous.

Before the turn of the century, travel was time-consuming, and agents in one town either had to travel to another town to inspect the property, or were obliged to base the premium on whatever information they were provided by the property owner. Agents in possession of fire-insurance

reports, however, rarely needed to inspect the property personally, because the maps provided sufficient information, presented in a uniform manner, to assess risk.

Thus, as the maps became obsolete for insurance purposes, the very detail that was so essential to fire-policy writing turned into an archive of historical detail. As-built town configurations, presented in a uniform manner, allowed comparisons among communities mapped at different times in diverse locations. This context, the "wide-area uniform eye-witness historic primary record," provides the general framework for some of the interpretive and anecdotal information which follows. It is based, in some instances, on personal experience, and on close association with Sanborn Co. map reproductions.

Generally, scale accuracy is excellent, except when it is noted that the street is "widened". This was to give the insuring agent room to write when annotating the map directly, giving names, values, policy numbers, etc.

One spectacular case of gross distortions is noted. Upon comparing Old Albuquerque, NM for 1902 (sheet 17) prior to platting, to the same area for 1908 (sheet 30) after the town was platted, I noticed some buildings were "re-configured", rotated, and displaced. I suspect that the 1902 was correct, and that the 1908 map was purposely

distorted when the location of the buildings were found to straddle property lines as determined by the plat survey. Other towns when confronted by similar situations simply showed things the way they were - houses in the middle of a proposed street, property lines running through obviously permanent buildings, etc.

A Petersburg, AK, attorney, whose house and office jutted out into a current street, obtained a set of maps from me and in 1986 successfully defended his position in Superior Court that the house was there before the street, thus saving his house from condemnation by the city. An adjustment was made to the street.

The compass rose on Sanborn Company maps may not be a reliable indicator of true north. If the base map is a superposition of the fire survey over a plat map (which was the general rule if a plat map was available), then the compass rose seems to be as accurate as that of the plat map. Sometimes a plat map obviously existed, but might not have been easily available to the Sanborn surveyor. In the case of Tuscarora, NV, for 1890, the plat map, the mining claims diagram, the Sanborn map, and personal sighting of Polaris all disagreed with one another by substantial margins, well past any magnetic-declination errors.

I attributed these anomalies to human rather than systemic error and did not research it further.

In the late nineteenth century, spelling consistency of toponyms was not always achieved. In some cases I suspect that popularized variants, misuse, mispronunciation, and misspellings by the population at large caused orthographic shifts that fed placename legends. Examples of variants in spelling sometimes show up in street names, e.g., Bonanzo or Bonanza St.; De Visadero later becomes Divisadero. In Mokolumne Hill, CA, an early map showed both Legger Street and its main hotel, the Legger House. The hotel changed hands and became the Hexter House. Later on it became the Hotel Leger, an obvious attempt to gallicize its image, while the street continued to be known as Legger.

The names associated with the ownership and/or lease of warehouses as shown in Dakin's *California Warehouse Book* (1897) are probably faithful renditions of official records or names obtained from on-site interviews, hence less subject to mutilation by the masses. This may be of some comfort to genealogical researchers.

Town names were also not exempt from error. Hayward, CA, was known as Haywards; Centerville, CA, was Centreville. A relatively common shift was to first drop the apostrophe, then the "s" (Hayward's to Haywards to Hayward). There are also many instances of towns changing names; it was common practice to indicate the former name at the first instance of the new place name.

In a related matter, some Sanborn

Company maps were issued for a group of communities, under the name of a dominant one. Sometimes the first sheet would not list all of the places mapped, especially if they were small. Sometimes the dominant town for a multi-town map would change, and the same geographical area in later years would be indexed under a different town name. To confuse matters further, name changes might take place within the subordinate towns. The lesser towns were invariably relegated to the last sheets of a map set.

Further fuzziness abounds in place names which started out as wineries, factories, lumberyards, mines, train stations, mills, post offices, landings, junctions, etc. Because they contained insurable structures, they were often depicted at the tail end of map sets without detailed attribution except as "specials" on the index sheet. The Sanborn maps consistently indicate the location of these orphans. It is unfortunate that the coordinates of many entries into Dakin's *California Warehouse Book* are not given, because Dakin provides a wealth of other attributes not found on Sanborn maps, such as date of construction, capacity and nature of commodities stored, together with the name of the owner and/or operator.

The wealth of historical detail found on Sanborn Company maps is sometimes clouded by the abbreviations used. The list below was developed over several years, to help unravel the occupancy and usage associated with structures, by trying to find either legends unique to some maps, or finding unabbreviated notations adjacent to similar buildings with the

abbreviations. Minor variation due to regional usage of some terms have been encountered. An example is the use of "Chine" and "Chinese" interchangeably. There is also some uncertainty about abbreviations such as "S" and "Sto" - there is some evidence that they had multiple uses, but only among maps made by different survey teams in divergent locations and years. This list is not complete, nor is it applicable in all cases; it serves only as a guide.

A	Automobile (Garage)
B.C.	Brick Chimney
B.&S.	Boots and Shoes
Bl.Sm.	Blacksmith
C.B.	Concrete Block
Chop Ho	Chop House (an eating place)
CL	Cloth Lined
Clo	Clothing
D.	Dwelling
D.G.	Dry Goods
D.H.	Double Hydrant
Dwg.	Dwelling
F.B.	Female Boarding (= Bordello)
Furnc.	Furniture
G.F.G.	Gentlemen's Fine Goods
Gen'l S.	General Store
Gro.	Grocery
Hadwe.	Hardware
Ho.	House, not hotel. (Ware Ho, Out Ho, Hose Ho, Hen Ho, etc). Some hotels did have "House" as part of their name.
Hyd.	Hydrant
M.E.	Methodist-Episcopal
Mill'y	Millinery
Off.	Office
Out Ho.	Outer Bldg; not a privy

P.O.	Post Office
R.C.	Roman Catholic
S.	Store; Storage
Sal.	Saloon
S.P.	Stove Pipe
S.II.	Single Hydrant
Sta.	Stationery
Stge.	Storage, not stagecoach
T.C.	Terra Cotta Chimney
Vac.	Vacant
W.F.	Wells Fargo
W.Ho.	Ware House

Other conventions include a large "X" on the structure, from corner to corner; this means barn or stable. A small "x" and the numeral 1 means a shingle roof of a one-story structure. A dwelling with an attic or gabled roof is designated as 1 1/2. A one story structure with a basement is 1B.

A dashed line on the outside of a structure represents an overhang with open sides; typically along streets these were balconies with wooden sidewalks underneath. A large, black dot in the street is a fire hydrant. Four hatch marks on the side of a building indicates that the top of the wall is 24 inches (6 inches for each hatch mark) above the roof-wall joint.

One may ask, why was that important? Initially, these fire-breaks were meant to stop sparks from an adjoining fire from igniting the roof; later it was found that debris collecting at this juncture could either contribute to the hazard, or, when wetted down, retain moisture to retard the spread of fire, especially in business districts. Movies show western towns with "false fronts" - squared-off front walls of wooden buildings. These false fronts were spark arresters. Main streets of many western towns were 80

feet wide for two reasons: to prevent fire from jumping the street, and to allow wagons drawn by teams of horses to make a U-turn. This included horse-drawn fire apparatus and pumpers. The notation "No Exposure" on the map border meant that there was no danger of fire spreading from that direction. In some cases, the distance to an unmapped structure would be given, e.g., "Hall 65 feet beyond".

Sanborn maps amplified these attributes, often indicating relative elevations, annotation as to passableness, and the nature of the material of which the roofs were made. Sometimes even the fire-breaks within buildings (e.g., "Sand between floors", or "Brick inside walls") attested to a superior resistance to fire.

The Sanborn surveyors doubled as the fire-inspectors of their time, examining suspect structures. It was prudent to allow that, especially for business owners whose buildings were sound and who did not wish to be "red-lined" for insurance purposes.

Those who did not cooperate paid the price. "Entry denied," proclaimed the legend. "Said to have try kettle [a fat-rendering vessel, quite flammable]". The Angels Camp, CA, 1898 Sanborn map has two groups of structures; one is labeled, "Never Insure," the other, "Do Not Insure". Although Sonora, CA, and several other nearby towns were mapped extensively, nearby Columbia, CA, was not, allegedly because each time the surveyors came through, they were run out of town, since the whole place was a firetrap and the town's mayor wanted no record made of this condition. And finally, the readiness of the water supply to put

out fires in Virginia City, NV, (1890) was confirmed for a particular location by indicating that the pipes were insulated by "four inches of charcoal to prevent freezing".

One sometimes wonders why some places were mapped, when it is obvious that there was very little left of the town, and that it was only mapped once. The answer is: to discourage arson for insurance purposes.

If a place was out of the way, it was unlikely that an agent would travel there, and if the town is on the decline, there is economic incentive for insurance-related arson. Two vivid examples of this are Bodie, CA, and Aurora, NV, both mapped once in 1890. The towns were in decline, buildings were being abandoned, but the towns were far from empty. About a third of the buildings in both Bodie and Aurora are shown as vacant.

Agents in possession of these maps would be reluctant to insure such buildings; owners would not try to claim that they had thriving businesses and then the building burned down, mysterious-like. After the cyanide-leaching process was introduced in about 1893, the towns experienced a minor comeback, but were not mapped again for insurance purposes.

I have spent many hours explaining to users of Sanborn maps various features and trivia that sometimes is not obvious, unless you know where to look. For collectors of antique bottles who often excavate outdoor toilet pits and privies, I point out that Lone, CA, at the turn of the century

had over 90 mapped outdoor toilets, that are located on the map to within two feet.

For western gunfight buffs, I show the 1886 Tombstone (then Arizona Territory) map and pinpoint the location of the start of the infamous shootout "at the O.K. Corral," which actually started (according to the inquest records) in a sideyard between a boarding house and Fly's Photo Studio, and a few seconds later turned into a running gun-battle up and down the streets of Tombstone, lasting about half an hour. There was an eight foot wall between the driveway to the O.K. Corral and Fly's Photo Studio.

For San Francisco history buffs, I show the land bridge to the Seal Rocks (long gone), the Opera House in the Mission District, a kerosene furnace for inflating sightseeing hot-air balloons in the Haight-Ashbury, the "Incurables" ward at the Children's Hospital on California Street, and the old shoreline in the Marina district; this is all from the approximately 700 sheets of the 6-volume 1899-1900 Sanborn atlas for San Francisco.

On a more practical note, I receive requests from people doing environmental-impact studies about potential toxic-waste locations, which, perhaps by coincidence, seem to favor industrial sites abandoned between WW I and WW II. The massive collection of updated (via paste-over) maps associated with the 1950 census often provide clues in the form of paste-overs showing obliterated industrial sites. On several occasions I have successfully printed, at high contrast and long exposure, copies from the microfilm of such maps

where the outline and legends of the site can be made out; this is obviously not necessary if copies for all previous editions are available. I am mentioning this to emphasize that sometimes faint images may be extracted from existing microfilm of paste-over corrections.

I find it satisfying to discover sometimes surprising fragments of the demographic signatures imbedded in the depiction of a bygone as-built town configuration, recorded to the exacting standards of a bygone era, and to muse about the potential of current GIS data bases enriching the research of future historians. I hope that some thought will be given to archiving GIS interpretive material, so those future researchers won't have to guess what the abbreviations mean!

Creason continued from p. 97
change; then a stretch from 1906 to 1930 as volumes were added to cover outlying areas; and 1950 as the complete forty volume set was pasted over to reflect the changes in a city that had grown to over two million people.

Of course the average patron walks up to the desk and asks to see "your Sanborn atlases for Los Angeles." Since there are some eighty-eight volumes with over one hundred plus sheets to a volume and no general street index in the microfilm, librarians need help finding map needles in this Sanborn haystack. Los Angeles Public sent out feelers to local agencies and found a heaven-sent 230 page General Street Index to the later volumes at our Municipal Reference Library in L.A.'s City Hall. This index is the most helpful item we have received from City Hall in my lifetime. As it turns out, the Sanborn folks in Pelham, New

York, still offer this little gem for an extremely modest fee. To further assist patrons, our crack map library-assistant created an overview with an Auto Club map and delineated the volumes on it. The real Sanborn experts, at Cal State-Northridge have gone one better, creating an entire Thomas Brothers Street Guide with individual pages marked according to the appropriate Sanborn volumes.

The lonely buying of the map specialist in public libraries mostly goes unheeded, and proper lenses for film readers used in map reading have gone the way of locked cases for important maps. We don't have them. At present, patrons can only capture a portion of a given sheet for Sanborns, which works for a site reproduction but doesn't show an entire city block. Some day when the Howard Jarvises of this world are routed and Stealth missiles are melted down and turned into map cases, we'll find map justice, lenses and locks.

The sharing of the Library of Congress' Sanborn fire insurance atlases can be considered the Dead Sea Scrolls of American historic preservationists, and for this the public library map world is grateful. But Chadwyck-Healey sending out the set in black and white, without instructions, is sort of like publishing those Dead Sea Scrolls in the Bantam paperback edition. Sanborn's are a tremendous resource in our map collection, bringing in patrons with interest spilling over into the rest of the collection. Chadwyck-Healey is now offering Part II bringing the coverage up to 1970 and providing a further look at our urban landscapes. Now if we could just hit the lottery...

Game Shows, Elevators, Full Plates, and Other Allegories: Look at the Present State and Future Possibilities of LC Subject Headings

by

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A paper presented at the Seventh Annual Conference of the North American Serials Interest Group, Chicago, June 19 and 20, 1992)

The title of this paper is on the long side. I did have a shorter alternative title, "Gorbachev and Me," but that would probably confuse everybody. Now you are probably wondering what in the world the former leader of the former Soviet Union has in common with cataloging subject access or a cataloger from the Midwest.

The truth is Mikhail Gorbachev has nothing in his background that links him directly with Bill Studwell or LC subject headings. That's the problem! That's the dilemma! Gorbachev came to power in 1985, and the ultimate result was a total dismantling of the Soviet Union and European Communism in less than seven years. In a relatively short period of time, the once all-powerful enemy of the United States was converted into a far less potent force, and an ally of the U.S.

In contrast, in 1985 I made the first strong call for a subject-heading code in an article in *Cataloging & Classification Quarterly*.¹ In that essay and subsequent articles in 1987 and 1988, I pushed for a substantial

revision of LC subject headings and their application.² I wasn't the first person in recent decades to put forth such an idea, but apparently the timing of my effort was right, for others also joined in the movement, for example, Sheila Intner and Lois Chan.³ Discussions on the possibility of a code were held by various groups, including the Subject Analysis Committee of the American Library Association. And although LC does not directly admit it, the writings and meetings and the increasingly militant attitudes of many librarians seemed appreciably to affect the thinking and actions of the Library of Congress. One manifestation of how LC was affected by all this activity in the late 1980s and early 1990s was the Subject Subdivisions Conference held in Washington, under LC's auspices, in May 1991.⁴

Yet although European Communism was swept away in just seven years, a feat of gigantic proportions, LC has not been able to carry out what would seem to be a much more modest task in the same time frame. Except for a brief, and in my opinion weak, statement by Mary Pietris of LC nearly 5 years ago⁵ and even though since then so much has happened in the subject-access arena, LC has not directly indicated its intention to formulate or not to

formulate an all-purpose comprehensive theoretical code to govern its subject access system as AACR2 does for descriptive cataloging. In other words, LC has not said either yes or no to the standardization of LC headings. Neither has it clearly indicated whether it plans to make any significant long-range changes in the system. There is no doubt that LC, in large part responding to outside pressure, has made many alterations to its headings in the past several years, but most of these modifications have been minor. LC has not as of early spring 1992 announced any comprehensive plan for LC headings. But that does not mean that such a plan will not become a reality in the near future.

To help illustrate the present state and future possibilities of LC subject headings, I will today present six allegories from my recent writings. *The first group of three allegories will look at the present state of LC subject headings. The second group of three will investigate the possible future directions for LC.*

Illustration number one is "Will the real year of the subject code please stand up?" Many of you will remember the television show from

earlier days called "To Tell the Truth." A panel would try to guess which of the three guests was telling the truth about his or her real identity. At the end of the panel's questioning the game's moderator would ask the real "Wally Windjammer, wild West wagonmaster" or "Betty Beemer, bombardier" to stand up.

A similar type of game is being played out in relation to the development of a subject code. Since 1988, it has seemed that each year might be the time when a subject code would begin to see the light of day. In 1988, 1989, 1990, and 1991, there were various writings, speeches, and meetings plus statements and actions by LC which suggested that each of these four years could be designated as a year of the subject-heading code.⁶ And with four years already deserving to be called years of the subject code, is it possible that something very significant will happen in 1992 to make this year the fifth year of the subject code?

Corporations and governments tend to work in five-year cycles, so perhaps this pattern will carry over to the development of a subject code. Let us hope that the blend of LC and outside activities which started to gain wide attention in 1988 comes to fruition in 1992, with a serious cooperative effort to regularize and standardize LC subject headings on a comprehensive basis, guided by a philosophical plan, documenting the entire LC subject access system and its application. Accordingly, when the moderator of cataloging history asks, "Will the real

year of the subject code please stand up?," five successive years in the 1980s and 1990s will all proudly respond.

This allegory illustrates that we have been talking about serious revision of LC headings for several years now, and yet nothing definite has happened. It's time to act.

Illustration number two is "least effort." We all have an idea what we mean by least effort. For example, if I had put least effort into preparing this speech, and you the audience put least effort into listening to it, the result would be minimal gain for either of us.

The concept of least effort has appeared in library literature on at least two occasions in the past two years⁷, and the implications of the phenomenon are well worth examining. Although least effort has been with us for a very long time, it appears that in recent years it has become more and more a part of American and worldwide culture.

Among the many manifestations of least effort are fast food, fast-forwards on VCRs, and shorter journal articles.

Least effort is not necessarily a bad thing. In those situations where depth, intensity, and a large amount of time are not needed, least-effort psychology can be a very useful time and energy saver.

In the library environment as in the bigger picture, least effort seems to be increasingly with us. Perhaps the prime example of least effort is library-user searching in the online catalog. It has become painfully apparent that as a whole online catalog searchers are neither very patient nor very persistent. This widespread least-effort attitude

has major implications for subject access. It strongly suggests that we as librarians have to put more effort into devising a more user-friendly subject access system. At the present, LC subject headings are not very user friendly and therefore the system should be made more logical, flexible, and understandable. Among the things that should be done to meet these requirements are: a more consistent, simple structure; the application of more subject headings; a much expanded vocabulary of "see" references; and the comprehensive documentation or codification of the whole system.

Illustration number three, consumerism, is related to illustration number two. Increased effort by libraries and librarians to counteract least effort by library patrons has a definite connection with consumerism. In the context of subject access, consumerism may be defined as an attitude or position by consumers, both librarians and library users, that is less inclined to be satisfied with the services or products which are offered to them.⁸ Just as we have to pay serious attention to least effort, we have to keep consumerism very much in mind. In fact, consumerism must be at the forefront of our thinking about providing library service in the present and in the future.

The present groundswell of consumerism in the library arena has caused increased dissatisfaction with LC subject headings and their application. At one time, LC had a near monopoly on subject access in

the United States and Canada, but this is no longer true. With the existence of Précis and online searching techniques, there now is significant competition to challenge LC subject headings. I strongly support the continuing use of the LC system, but only if LC gets its act together and, in concert with the rest of the library community, develops a well-thought-out long-range plan for improving LC subject access. If LC fails to do this within this decade, I am afraid that the consumers in the library marketplace will do what consumers in every other situation do - go to some other product or service. In other words, if LC fails to satisfy consumer demands with their subject access system, LC subject headings will sooner or later wither and die.

These first three illustrations, the real year of the subject code, least effort, and consumerism are three major indicators of the problematic present state of LC subject headings, and three major reasons why LC subject access has to be substantially modified and modernized. The next group of three illustrations, as indicated previously, will suggest possible future directions for LC.

Illustration number four is LC's full plate. I coined that term after receiving an August 1991 letter from Glenn A. Zimmerman, Director for Technical Services Research at LC. Zimmerman, in response to my inquiry about whether LC planned to continue its path toward revision and improvement of LC subject headings, wrote the following encouraging lines:

"Although it is a bit premature to give you specifics, I can say that we are continuing the trend toward change at LC .. We have received a great deal of input from you and many others "in the field" and are at a stage now where we will be taking some actions. Our plate is rather full now, and it is time to deal with the many items on it."⁹

To me, the main message of Zimmerman's letter is that LC is clearly at a crossroads in the history of the development of LC subject headings. LC has received a large amount of information, ideas, research, and opinions concerning how to proceed with their subject access system. Now they have to deal with it all. It's major-decision time. The decisions will not necessarily come in 1992 or even 1993, for LC has to be careful and thoughtful. What they decide will affect millions of users, and the effect will last for decades. Let's hope that LC decides on a comprehensive, broad-spectrum, long-range plan instead of a quick fix that will resolve nothing.

Illustration number five is the elevator dilemma. Like the previous analogy, the elevator environment represents LC's decision-making options. When you are in an elevator, you have only three courses of action. The first is to do nothing, or stay in the place where you got on. Nothing is accomplished by such inaction, and in effect the passengers in a nonmoving elevator start to fall behind because the rest of the world is rapidly moving on

to elsewhere. The second alternative would be to push the down button, which is a negative, regressive action which no wise organization, including LC, would deliberately or consciously choose. Going down would be the equivalent of going backwards, and such an option is not realistic.

Alternatives one and two are both unsatisfactory, for they accomplish *nothing at a time when definite progress is needed*. Ironically, alternative three, pushing the up button, could also engender widespread dissatisfaction if carried out timidly, halfheartedly, or partially. If the passengers in the elevator wanted to go up to the top, to the highest floor available, and LC decided to go up only one or two floors, the passengers may well opt to depart from the elevator for another.

If LC chooses to go up, as it most likely will, it should take the elevator all the way to the ultimate stage which current technology and the wisdom and creativity of LC and others can lift them. Going to the top, of course, means substantial revision of LCSH, standardization and full documentation, and similar positive scenarios.¹⁰

We are already in the elevator, and it is too late to get out. The decision will have to be made soon.

The final illustration, number six, is the three-pronged fork in the road. It is similar to the last example, involving three alternatives in the decision-making process. But this time the ultimate decision will have to be made by the library community as

a whole, not by LC. The three-pronged fork is a road going to the future, and on the road there is a gate. Beyond the gate the road splits up into three new roads. Over the gate there are three signs, one for each road. The sign on the right reads "LC Subject Access, Status Quo. Dead End. Soon to be Closed, But Easy to Enter." The sign in the middle reads "LC Subject Access, Revised, Upgraded, and Codified. Much Improved Pathway. Must Be Entered by Early in the Twenty-First Century." The sign on the left reads "Subject Access by Other Means. Uncertain Roadway. Can Be Entered at Any Time."

Obviously, few librarians would chose the dead-end road on the right. Most librarians would choose the middle pathway which leads to an upgraded and much improved LC. But there is a catch to entering the middle road. You have to have the full and complete permission and cooperation of the Library of Congress. If LC decides not to allow passage to the middle road, then librarians will have no good alternative except to go down the road to the left and thereby abandon LC subject access for some other system.¹¹

These six allegories, three illustrating the present status and three speculating on the future, collectively present a reasonably comprehensive picture of LC subject access for the 1990s. The next stage in the history of LC headings will not be clearly known for at least a few years. But one thing is certain. Some kind of large-scale, broad-spectrum action is

needed if LC is to survive in good health for another generation.

Perhaps a few decades from now some persons will look back to this "Gorbachev and Me" presentation and observe that while Gorby managed to bring about change, Studwell and his colleagues were not able to. Or on the other hand, they may observe that Studwell and associates were successful in influencing LC to develop a comprehensive, all-purpose, theoretical code for their subject access system. The future observers may also note that the changes proposed by Studwell et al. were given a tremendous boost by a new figure on the scene, the library equivalent of Boris Yeltsin, who boldly finished the task began by others.

Notes

1. Studwell, William E. 1989. "Why not an 'AACR' for subject headings?" *Cataloging & Classification Quarterly* 6(1):3-9.
2. For example: William E. Studwell, "The 1990s: decade of subject access," *American Libraries* 18:958, 960 (December 1987) and William E. Studwell and Paule Rolland-Thomas, "The form and structure of a subject heading code," *Library Resources & Technical Services* 32(2):167-169 (April 1988).
3. Intner, Sheila S. 1988. "ASCR: The American Subject Cataloging Rules (Part 1)," *Technicalities* 8(7): 5-7 and Chan, Lois Mai. 1989. "A subject cataloging code?" *Cataloging & Classification Quarterly* 10(1/2): 199-202.
4. See *ALCTS Newsletter* 2(8): 84-86 (1991).
5. Pietris, Mary K. D. 1987. "New manual, not code, needed." *American Libraries* 18:958.
6. See William E. Studwell, "Will the real year of the subject code please stand up?" *Technicalities* 11(8):4-5 (August 1991).
7. Bierbaum, Esther G. 1990. "A paradigm for the 90s." *American Libraries* 21: 18-19 and Studwell, William E. 1990. "Least effort: one more reason to change the overall policies/practices relating to LC subject headings." *Technicalities* 10(10): 4-5.
8. For more about consumerism and subject access, see William E. Studwell, "Cutterism, codism, and consumerism: the past, present, and future of LC subject access," *Technical Services Quarterly* 9(1): 19-25 (1991).
9. Studwell, William E. 1992. "LC's full plate: a time for decision-making about LC subject headings." *Technicalities* 12(4).
10. For more on the elevator dilemma, see William E. Studwell. "Going up or going down?: the elevator dilemma for LC subject headings," *Technicalities* 11(10): 15-16.
11. For an extended version of this allegory, see William E. Studwell, "The three-pronged fork in the road," *Western Association of Map Libraries Information Bulletin* 23: 42-43 (November 1991).

Subject Access On-line in Academic Libraries of the Future: Will Intermediaries Be an Essential Component?

by

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(Contributed paper for the College & Research Libraries Forum, Illinois Library Association, Chicago, November 5-6, 1992)

There are many types of systems that persons have to work with or against in our complex world. Some, such as navigating around your local grocery store or getting things done in your local club, are relatively easy to figure out. Others, like national politics in the United States, the U.S. federal bureaucracy, the U.S. legal system, and international finance, can be unbelievably difficult morasses to confront, wade through, and overcome.

But no matter how simple or complicated, small or large, or well-run or badly-operated, a system may be, there will always be a wide variance of success within that system. Some persons quickly and routinely breeze through the grocery store, while others never master it. Some persons ease through the many paths and pitfalls of the U.S. legal system, while others have absolutely no concept of how to approach it. That is, some persons manage to succeed even in the worst-functioning and most confusing systems, while other

persons will have trouble even in the best-functioning and clearest systems.

This observation certainly applies to our current system of on-line subject access in North American academic libraries. (It should be noted that we are discussing here only those on-line public-access catalogs that more or less cover the overall holdings of a library. Specialized on-line databases, which are proliferating in academic libraries but do not directly record a library's holdings, are another matter entirely and will not be dealt with here.) The Library of Congress' subject-access system, often known as LCSH (Library of Congress Subject Headings), is by far the most important subject-access system in North America, and indeed in the world. Although LC subject access presently is neither an outstanding system nor a terrible one, tending to fall in the low middle when it comes to user satisfaction, some persons interface very successfully with the system while others have little or no success with it. The highly successful individuals do not need any kind of assistance to use the system, while others remain highly unsuccessful no matter how much aid they receive.

The vast majority of persons do tend to require, at least occasionally, the

services of a library staff intermediary to help figure out the complexities of LC subject access. The word, "intermediary," is a broad one, including reference librarians, subject specialists, on-line specialists, and other public-service personnel - both professionals and paraprofessionals with luck even catalogers! It should be noted here that as much as a library staff member may try to render assistance, there are occasional failures in the process. Are future prospects, for subject access using the on-line catalog, any better? To answer that question, let's review the four possible options for subject access in the years to come. The first, of course, is LC' subject headings in more or less their present configuration and condition. Even if LC continues to make minor changes at the same rate as recent years, LC subject access will remain an inconsistent, illogical, unclear, and confusing system, because LC has not - as nearly as I can determine - developed a broad-spectrum philosophical plan to guide the structuring and use of the system. A number of us have been writing and speaking for roughly a decade about substantially improving LC subject

access.¹ Yet we are not the first, for some persons started seriously trying to change LC subject headings over two decades ago.²

We all know that LC subject headings as they now exist are a large problem. Is there hope that LC headings may be comprehensively reshaped and redirected in the foreseeable future? The answer is yes, and if this hope becomes a reality, we will have our second subject access option - a redesigned, considerably revised, and perhaps codified LC subject-access system. By codification I mean the development of a written all-purpose document, which provides rules and standards to cover every conceivable situation relating to LC subject access.

In the past two years or so, there have been several statements and actions by LC which suggest that major long-range changes in LC subject headings may be in the offing in the near future, such as the May 1991 LC-sponsored "Subject Subdivisions Conference," which produced several significant recommendations affecting the future functioning of LC headings.³ If LC, in substantial coordination with the rest of the library community, fulfills the promise of these recent developments and produces a new and much more effective LC subject-access system, we will have our system of the future.

But if LC is not comprehensively upgraded under the dictates of a well-thought-out philosophical plan, this LC system of the future will not be available. If this becomes the case, more and more libraries may well turn to the third option - some other

subject-access system, such as Précis. To my knowledge, Précis is at this time the only system sufficiently viable to replace LCSII, and there are (as will be mentioned later) problems with switching to it.

There is still the fourth option - keyword searching and similar on-line techniques, while not based on established vocabularies, which have been shown to be somewhat effective in conducting subject searches. Note the word, "somewhat." Various studies have shown that these techniques are not sufficiently successful in subject retrieval to be used by themselves. They are valuable supplements or complements to systems based on pre-established terms, but in most environments they are inadequate to serve as the sole subject retrieval method. Even when keyword searching is combined with the "borrowing" of those subject headings indicated on the records retrieved - that is, using official terminology discovered by using unofficial terminology, to help find more items with the same subject(s) - the rate of success is still far from ideal.

Persons who employ this "quick and dirty" method of keyword searching, plus utilization of official headings to find more records containing such headings, normally do not require much help from intermediaries. They either learn the method on their own, or by a "two-minute drill" by an associate or a hurried intermediary. Similarly, keyword searching and related techniques by themselves usually are learned without an extensive amount of guidance by an intermediary. So in the matter of needing assistance from

intermediaries, keyword searching and its relatives are the most user-friendly. But in the matter of overall effectiveness in subject retrieval, keyword searching comprises, in a sense, the least user-friendly option.

The other three options - "old" LC, "new" LC, and Précis etc. - are, arguably more effective in subject retrieval, yet they all require time involvement and expense of much intervention by intermediaries in the future. Or, in other words, they are not particularly user-friendly. We all realize that LC as it now exists is very far from being intervention-free. Most persons need at least some assistance in learning how to navigate through the irregular patterns, unclear relationships, and illogical processes of the current LC subject-access system. With the increasing complexity of knowledge and the increasing trend toward "least effort"⁴, LC subject access will in time become less and less satisfactory, unless it is drastically converted into the "new" LC.

If LC subject access fails to fulfill future needs, there may be some movement towards Précis. Yet Précis, though a very logical system, is probably too complex generally to avoid the need for substantial intervention by intermediaries. In addition, Précis does not have the advantage of large-scale, centralized cataloging that LC does. Accordingly, Précis, like "old" LC, fails to pass the intermediary test and in addition is stymied by the major hurdles of practicality and affordability.

continues on p. 114

Maps and Map Collections of New Zealand

by

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Editor: The following is excerpted from an excellent article in a recent New Zealand Map Society Journal, no. 5, which - regrettably - few of us see. The article is "Map publishing and map collecting in New Zealand" by Brian Marshall, Geography Library, University of Auckland, New Zealand.

...I propose now to outline the major map publishers in New Zealand, and give an indication of the types of maps they produce. The most important map producer in New Zealand is the Government, and amongst the government agencies the most important is the Department of Survey and Land Information (DOSLI), known until 1987 as the Department of Lands and Survey. DOSLI is responsible for the mapping of the land surface of New Zealand and the offshore islands. It provides the mapping data base for all other officially published New Zealand maps and non-official maps published under licence. Its maps include a number of nation-wide topographical series, a nation-wide cadastral series, urban cadastral plans, street maps for all cities and a good number of smaller towns, numerous tourist maps, ranging from outline "plan your

holiday" maps to detailed walkway and national park maps, and aeronautical charts. It also provides mapping for defence purposes.

DOSLI maintains two basic databases. Its topographic database consists of:

- a) a photographic database;
- b) a graphic database (the 1:50,000 series mapped at 1:25,000; extensive coverage of large scale aerial plans at scales of 1:500 to 1:10,000; and base mapping for older map series, such as the inch to the mile series); and
- c) digital databases (1:500 city mapping over parts of Wellington, Christchurch and Dunedin; 100m digital terrain models of Auckland, the Waikato, Wellington, Christchurch, Dunedin and other urban areas; and limited areas of precise digital terrain models and contours).

DOSLI's Digital Cadastral Database (DCDB) will map all of New Zealand, and contains details of all legal property boundaries, roads, railways and waterways. Ultimately the DCDB will include details on more than 2.5 million individual parcels of land. Linked to each land parcel is the attribute data, which includes legal description, street address, plan numbers, and so on. The completion

date for the DCDB is the end of 1992.

A variety of products is available from the database, from digital tapes of the entire database to the supply of individual map sheets in hard copy to user specifications (DOSLI, 1989; n.d.). While we have no plans to purchase the entire database (and could never afford it anyway), it is no doubt important that map librarians should be aware of this new cartography.

The Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, our equivalent of your CSIRO, has a number of agencies which publish their own maps. These include the Geological Survey, whose maps, other than the 1:250,000 series, appear either as a sheet map with an explanatory booklet, or as a bulletin accompanied by a set of maps; and the Division of Land and Soil Sciences, whose maps usually appear in folders, accompanied by text. Cataloguers always have a problem determining whether these publications are serial titles, for they usually have a series designation, or are maps in their own right. Other agencies of DSIR producing maps include the Geophysics Division, which produces gravity and magnetic maps, and the Oceanographic Insti-

tute, which produces, at a scale of 1:200,000, bathymetric and sediment maps for the coastline, and a useful bathymetric series, at various scales, of our lakes. About 70 lakes have been charted.

Another important map producer is the Royal New Zealand Navy, which publishes charts of New Zealand's coastal waters, along with charts of the Tasman Sea and parts of the South Pacific Ocean. Their latest chart catalogue lists 110 locally produced charts, along with a further 11 International Charts at scales of 1:10,000,000 and 1:3,500,000. Also available are ocean sounding charts, which cover the waters north and south of New Zealand, from the Equator to the Antarctic.

The Ministry of Forestry has published a number of maps relevant to its operations, and the Meteorological Service has published a number of useful climatic maps. There are, however, many things that are not mapped. Vegetation maps are difficult to come by. Transport flow (how many vehicles per day travel between Auckland and Hamilton, for example, or the passenger density for airline flights between Auckland and Christchurch) is not obtainable from published maps. Population maps are not published, although the information is available using Supermap, a computer data base. But you cannot walk into a map collection and ask for a paper map showing population distribution, or ethnic concentrations, or migration patterns.

I would like to come back briefly to the maps published by DOSLI, and go

into a bit more detail. As mentioned earlier, the first inch-to-the-mile topographical sheet was published in 1939. The final sheet in this series, which covered part of the Southern Alps in the South Island, appeared in 1976. About 350 sheets covered both the North and South Islands. Stewart Island remained unmapped at this scale.

In 1969 New Zealand went metric, and much of New Zealand's mapping was suddenly out of date. Large parts of the Southern Alps and Fiordland were unmapped at 1:63,360 when New Zealand went metric, and there was some debate about whether to map these areas at one inch to the mile or at a new metric scale. The ultimate decision was to complete an inch to the mile coverage for the nation [Drake, 1983], and this was achieved in 1983.

Work on designing a new metric series began in the early 1970s. Scale, contour interval and sheet lines all had to be determined. A new map projection was needed as well, as it was intended to replace the existing separate Transverse Mercator projections for each island (computed by the Surveyor-General, H.E. Walshe, in the 1930s), with one system covering the whole country. By 1972 it had been determined that the scale would be 1:50,000, the contour interval 20 metres, and the sheet lines 40 x 30 km rectangles. The new New Zealand Map Grid Projection is a minimum-error conformal projection. Each sheet was begun anew; there was no simple conversion from the old inch-to-the-mile map to the new metric map.

Obviously this has delayed the 1:50,000 coverage of the country, but

the end product, a much tidier, less cluttered, and more readable map, seems to justify the decisions that were made. The first 1:50,000 sheet was published in 1977. All the North Island sheets have now been published, and most of the South Island, with the exception of parts of the Southern Alps and Fiordland, for which there is now fairly up to date inch to the mile mapping available anyway.

The dominance of government mapping in New Zealand is overwhelming. Private enterprise has never been much more than a minor influence. The reasons for this include the small potential markets for most maps, the non-existence of government contracts for map production, and the tight copyright control of official mapping (McCormack, 1982). The more important players in the non-government minor league include the Automobile Association which is, by a small margin, the largest map producer in New Zealand (Aitken et al., 1985). The Automobile Association publishes good quality maps of both the North and South Islands (each island on its own sheet), along with approximately 30 local maps which cover large areas of land, and useful town guides as well. Most of their maps are available to members only (which is why I place the AA in the minor league), and their cost is part of the annual subscription that members pay.

Universal Business Directories (U.B.D.) and Wises Publications publish good quality street maps,

although my feeling is that they are not as good as their DOSLI equivalents. New Zealand Minimaps, based in Christchurch, publish small street maps.

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A matter of concern to map librarians is the poor bibliographic control for New Zealand maps. New maps are listed in the *New Zealand National Bibliography*, interspersed in a purely random order with monographs, new journal titles, sound recordings and so on. DOSLI have discontinued their *Catalogue of Maps*, which used to be a comprehensive listing of all their maps which were still in print. The basic catalogue was updated quarterly with a list of amendments that the holder of the catalogue would enter by hand. The catalogue and supplements were free of charge, and it was a shame that DOSLI decided to abandon the catalogue rather than charge for it.

There is no union catalogue of maps in New Zealand, and no proposals at the moment to create one. Some map titles can be accessed through the New Zealand Bibliographic Network, but only a small proportion of titles held. Not all map collections are catalogued - a substantial collection at the University of Canterbury, and mine at Auckland, for example; and major catalogued collections bear different classification numbers because the Boggs and Lewis 830 classification has been expanded in different ways by different libraries to suit their own, rather than national, needs. Not all catalogued collections use Boggs and Lewis either.

There are some published listings of

maps. A catalogue of the maps held by the Canterbury Museum has been published. This publication was partly funded by the New Zealand Map Society. The New Zealand Geographical Society has published a list of maps of Hamilton, compiled by a former map librarian at Waikato University in Hamilton. Ray Hargreaves, of the Geography Department at the University of Otago in Dunedin, has published very useful lists of Otago town plans, nineteenth century British hydrographic charts of New Zealand, maps of New Zealand appearing in British Parliamentary Papers, maps in New Zealand Provincial Council papers, and French explorers' maps of New Zealand.

Most of Hargreaves' publications include library holdings as part of the annotations. Finally, before moving on to look at map collecting in New Zealand, I would like to say a few words about the present state of map publishing. In 1984 New Zealand elected a Labour government. The Minister of Finance was a man named Roger Douglas, and the term Rogernomics was coined to describe his policies. To the dismay of many traditional Labour supporters, Roger Douglas turned out to be a man who would quite happily have stood beside Margaret Thatcher. He introduced, in a major way, the concept of "user pays".

One of the major consequences of Rogernomics, for those connected with the collecting of published information, was that a lot of government work and investigation, which used to be widely available, suddenly became unavailable. This was because much of the work of government departments

changed from being done for the public good to contract work for private clients. As the information produced was for the client, it was no longer available to the public at large. For map publishing, this has meant fewer maps being published, and higher prices for those that are published.

Before Rogernomics, a topographical sheet cost \$2; when a map was taken out into the field a number of times, and eventually fell apart, it was no big deal to buy an extra copy. Nowadays, the topographical sheet costs \$12.50, and financially is not so easy to replace. Before Rogernomics, maps were published if it was thought to be a good idea. Thus, for example, all the National Parks had their own maps. Nowadays, a map is published only if it will pay for itself. One of our new national parks, the Whanganui National Park, has no park map because not enough people visit the park or are likely to purchase a map, to justify publication.

"User pays" also means that access to the information that has been gathered by DOSLI and its predecessor, the Lands and Survey Department, now costs money, even though the cost of gathering that information has already been paid for by the taxpayer. Unfortunately for those concerned with cartographic information, DOSLI has taken up Rogernomics in a big way.

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There are a large number of map collections in New Zealand. A survey conducted by the New Zealand Map Society in 1989

identified 128 collections, including those held by local government bodies and government departments.

Map librarianship is still a young profession in New Zealand. In 1967 the *New Zealand Library Association* held a map seminar as part of the 34th NZLA Conference. The only published paper, as far as I am aware, to come out of this seminar was one presented by a geographer (Hargreaves, 1967). The first full-time map librarian at the Turnbull Library was appointed in 1970, and the first substantial publishing of the proceedings of a seminar for map librarians was in 1978, when the proceedings of a map keepers' seminar in Hamilton (9 papers and 2 abstracts) were published as part of the NZLA Conference proceedings.

What are some of the characteristics of our map libraries? Most have small staffs, very few have a full-time map librarian. Waikato University, and the Turnbull Library, both do. National Archives does not have a cartographic archivist who can devote his/her full time to looking after maps. Most map librarians combine caring for the map collection with other responsibilities. Within the universities some map collections are attached to Geography or Geology departments, some are part of the university library system. I perhaps have the best system of all - I am part of the university library system but housed within the Geography department, which has its own building some distance from the university library.

Most map librarians in charge of collections in the universities, the

public libraries, National Library and National Archives have formal library training, but not in aspects of map librarianship. There are people in charge of substantial map collections in government departments who have no training. In part this may be a reflection of the fact that government departments often see their map collections as working tools for the day-to-day operation of the department, and have limited appreciation of the historical value of their collections. I think it is probably fair to say that in terms of both funding and staffing university map collections are better off than those which belong to government departments.

One effect of Rogernomics has been a tightening of library budgets, and the creation of the need to think carefully about acquisition policies. This has seen the emergence of collection development policies for map collections. The drying up of sources of donated maps is a mixed blessing, and in itself has led to more careful thinking about what we acquire. We are probably no worse off for not receiving some of the maps we have received in the past.

There has been little development of cooperative ventures between map libraries. There is no scheme, for example, to concentrate holdings for certain parts of the world in particular collections, nor any publishing and exchanging of accessions lists. We tend to pursue our own aims and policies, quite independently of each other. The only co-operative venture I have been engaged in involved the collection of 1:50,000 Directorate of

Overseas Surveys maps published in England. Waikato and Auckland universities agreed to each take responsibility for certain countries, which meant we could discard unused and space-consuming material for the countries that the other university was collecting. The lack of co-ordination and cooperation is probably a consequence of poor bibliographic control, the distance between our libraries, and lack of time because of other duties.

Finally, a few words about the New Zealand Map Society. In November 1975 the New Zealand Cartographic Society in conjunction with the University of Wellington organised a two-day seminar on "The Changing Shape of Cartography in New Zealand". After the seminar a one day session for people interested in map collections was held at what was then the New Zealand Library School, where it was agreed that a map keepers' group within the Cartographic Society should be formed, and that further seminars should be held. In February 1977, at Dunedin, the New Zealand Map Keepers' Circle was established, with 17 members, and the mapkeepers group within the Cartographic Society ceased to function. The annual subscription was \$1.00, and even today is only \$10. Nevertheless our finances are remarkably healthy. The name of the organisation was changed to New Zealand Map Society in 1987.

The first years of the Circle's life were very busy ones, as we conducted surveys, gathered information, and came up with what were rather grandiose, and with hindsight,

sometimes naive, plans. We hoped to put out a manual for mapkeepers to meet New Zealand needs and conditions, a union list of series of foreign maps held in New Zealand, a listing of map collections, with details of their personnel, facilities and major holdings. We wanted to push for a greater emphasis on education for map librarianship, and we could see no major problems in uniting the various map collections in Wellington into one magnificent national collection.

As we have grown older, and hopefully wiser, we have narrowed our aims to achieve practical goals. The *Directory of New Zealand Map Collections* was published in 1989, and the Turnbull map librarian gives lectures each year to library students at the Department of Librarianship at the University of Wellington. Our most useful activity is, without doubt, the annual seminar, at which papers are given, and there is always a vigorous exchange of information and ideas. Between 15 and 20 people usually attend. We are too thin on the ground to have branch meetings, and meeting just once a year is not the ideal but is, in practical terms, all we are likely to achieve. We publish an annual journal, which tends to consist of some of the papers presented at our seminars, along with probably too few contributions by our own members, book reviews, and general information of interest to members. Over the years the Society has become a close knit and very friendly affair - annual seminars are very much like family gatherings. As one of our members commented after one seminar, "There

was nobody there I could not quite happily spend three days with".

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PRESERVATION

•Several more good items from the Commission on Preservation and Access - *Preservation of New Technology*, a report of the Technology Assessment Advisory Committee to the Commission ... (10/92); *Electronic Technologies and Access* (1992); *A Hybrid Systems Approach to Preservation of Printed Materials* (11/92). Commission's address: 1400 16th Street, N.W., Suite 740, Washington, D.C. 20036-2217.

•A few notes from (it looks like) the WAML meeting in Hawaii: when you're encapsulating maps, either leave air spaces at the corners, or put in a piece of alkaline paper with the map.

•The Northeast Document Conservation Center (100 Brickstone Square, Andover Mass 01810-1494) has a manual on preservation questions - *Preservation of Library and Archival Materials: A Manual*. \$20 plus \$3.50 postage and handling.

•MAPS The Micrographic Preservation Service has completed a demonstration project. 89 color prints and drawings were reproduced using Cibachrome (now Ilfochrome) preservation-quality microfilm. Lower-end color copiers did not make satisfactory copies. Images were also put on a CD-ROM, from b&w microfilm, and came out quite well. For more info, MAPS, Nine S. Commerce Way, Bethlehem PA 18017. See the Geoscience Information Society's October 1992 newsletter for an article, "Geologists Demonstrate Image Technology," to see what started all this off.

Studwell continued fr. p. 108

So we are left with one satisfactory option, the "new" LC. Unfortunately, though the "new" LC would have the advantages of extensive centralized cataloging, wide-scale usage, long-term familiarity, and probably much more effectiveness, it would still most likely require significant intervention by intermediaries. Since any subject-access system which has enough breadth and depth to service modern searching has to be - of necessity - large and complex, and since on-line catalogs, with all their benefits, are not as accommodating to the user as the old card catalog, even the best designed and best implemented subject-access system will be far from free of intermediary intervention; the task is just too complex.

From the viewpoint of the early 1990s, no subject-retrieval option of the future can be both highly effective and highly user-friendly. The best hope for a system which adequately satisfies the needs for successful and affordable subject searching, plus intermediary-free transactions, is the "new" LC. Even under the most ideal circumstances, it will not provide anything near complete and perfect subject retrieval, nor will it be totally intermediary-free. But a revised, upgraded, and codified LC subject access system is by far the best option we have.

Notes

1. See, for example, by this author:

"Why Not an 'AACR' for Subject Headings?" *Cataloging & Classification Quarterly* 6(1):3-9 (Fall 1985)

"Subject Access Theory" series in *Technicalities* (1989-1994)

Library of Congress Subject Headings: Philosophy, Practice, and Prospects. 1990. New York: Haworth.

and by other authors:

Chan, Lois Mai. 1989. "A Subject Cataloging Code?" *Cataloging & Classification Quarterly* 10(1/2):199-202 (Fall 1989).

Intner, Sheila S. "ASCR: The American Subject Cataloging Rules (Part 1)." *Technicalities* 8(7):5-7 (July 1988)

Wajenberg, Arnold S. "The Future of Cataloging Standards." *Illinois Libraries* 72:496 (September 1990)

2. For example: Berman, Sanford. 1971. *Prejudices and Antipathies: A Tract on the LC Subject Heads Concerning People*. Metuchen, N.J.: Scarecrow Press.

3. See: Conway, Martha O'Hara. "Library of Congress Subject Subdivisions Conference." *ALCTS Newsletter* 2:84-86 (1991)

4. See: Bierbaum, Esther G. "A Paradigm for the '90s." *American Libraries* 21(1):18-19 (January 1990)

Studwell, William E. "Least Effort: One More Reason to Change the Overall Policies/Practices Relating to LC Subject Headings." *Technicalities* 10(10):4-5 (October 1990)

ART/cARTe

•Spherical Concepts, Inc. (POB 1215/Two Davis Avenue, Frazer PA 19355; 215/296-4199; fax 215/889-1396), who apparently took over some Farquahar stock when the latter firm retired from the field, are offering the "Plant-it-Earth" - from p. 5 of their brochure, fill the lower hemisphere with water and float flowers for your own special table decoration, or fill it with ice and chill your favorite wine or champagne" (sounds like a natural for the next map-librarians party). Acrylic - 5", 8", 12" and 16" spheres (ranging from \$35 to \$219). Then there are notecards from LC - a half dozen of its cartographic treasures from the Age of Exploration (Box J, LC, Washington, D.C. 20540; \$8.95 plus \$3.50 p&h).

•For all of us who had cardboard puzzles of the U.S. when we were children, here's the puzzle globe (475 magnetic pieces clinging for dear life to a 2'-tall steel, rotating globe; yes, you can order replacement pieces - the persons who sell this are certainly clever devils); #65416 for \$149.95 from the Museum of Fine Arts, POB 1044, Boston, MA 02120-0900. Or for a more traditional sort of puzzle, how about 6,000 pieces of antique-map-look jigsaw puzzle (#03-H4161; \$49.95 Bits & Pieces, 1 Puzzle Place, B8016, Stevens Point, WI 54481-7199)?

•If you do not believe the statement that when men wear ties, it cuts off blood to the brain - which certainly explains a good many stupid decisions

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Atlas & Book Reviews

edited by
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 University Library
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Blume, Helmut. *Colour Atlas of the Surface Forms of the Earth*. [translated by Bjorn Wygrala.] 1992. 140p. LC: 91-31373 ISBN: 0-674-14306-X \$75.00. Order from: Harvard University Press, 79 Garden Street, Cambridge, MA 02138, (617) 495-2600.

Colour Atlas of the Surface Forms of the Earth is a translation of the author's 1991 Ferdinande Enke Verlag publication, *Das Relief der Erde: ein Bildatlas*. This English edition has been edited by Andrew Goudie and Rita Gardner. In their introduction, they state that they are "pleased that it has been possible to produce an English language translation of a work that in many ways encapsulates, in an accessible and coherent manner, the German traditions in geomorphology." Even in this light, the book's purpose is unclear. While it has some very nice color photographs, it's not a comprehensive photographic dictionary, and not all of those photos are of good quality. The explanations are not always very clear, it's too expensive, and it's poorly laid out.

The book is in eleven chapters, beginning with general classification and processes, then covering various types of landforms (e.g., tectonic, volcanic, glacial, and Aeolian) and concluding with a chapter on man-

made landforms, so that we can see illustrations of a dam and a mining waste dump, among others. Each chapter consists of a couple of pages of text, followed by as many as 49 color photographs with accompanying one-paragraph explanations. (Most chapters have between 15 and 25 such illustrations.) The photographs are uncredited, but they are worldwide in coverage.

The lack of comprehensiveness is frustrating, as is the poor quality of some of the illustrations. There is a picture of dead ice as a landform (picture 8.8), but no mention of hoodoos. A photograph of an "asymmetric valley" (5.6) is completely incomprehensible, even with the accompanying explanation, and there's an equally unclear illustration of "knoll-shaped ground moraines" (8.17). There are, however, some very good photographs of glacial and volcanic forms.

Very little original thought appears to have gone into this book. All 31 figures and four tables (annoyingly numbered consecutively throughout the book, unlike the photographs) are from other publications. The editors have provided an embarrassment of a bibliography, exclusively in English and at the end of the volume, instead of at the end of each chapter, which would

have been more in keeping with the author's arrangement. There is an imperfect index.

Despite all of these failings, this is a useful photographic reference for the landform types it includes. It should not be your library's primary photographic glossary of landforms (that should probably be Curran, et al, *Atlas of Landforms*, third edition. New York: Wiley, 1984) but its color illustrations make it a good supplement to that, and a reasonable addition to any good physical geography reference collection.

Jim O'Donnell
 Geology & Planetary
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 California Institute of
 Technology

Harvard™ Geographics.
 Version 1.0, 2/91. Mountain View, CA: SPC, 1991. \$395.00 (current users of Harvard Graphics U.S. Mapmaker Accessory can upgrade for \$95.00). Order from: Software Publishing Corporation, P.O. Box 7210, Mountain View, CA 94039-7210 (415) 335-2059.

System Requirements:

- * minimum 512k (RAM) micro-computer with hard disk; 650k if using network
- * DOS 2.1 or higher

* graphics board (IMB, CGA, EGA, VGA or 100% compatible - color; or Hercules - monochrome)

The object of this software is to allow users to prepare world and U.S. maps for papers. Boundaries may be generated for 192 countries, the states of the U.S., 3,141 counties, and about 900 sectional-center facilities (U.S. Postal Service aggregates, useful for persons mapping direct mailing areas or dealing with generalized zip-code areas). Once these maps are generated, cities may be located on them. And here comes what is often the sticking point in creating one's own maps, and is not in this case. Users may import data - Lotus 1-2-3 files, or ASCII (but unfortunately not DBase files) into the system and have the software display it, with the user deciding what the ranges will be, or allowing the software to determine those ranges, as works out best. Titles and legends can be to a considerable extent customized and generally moved around; this reviewer was reminded of ArcView in that characteristic. The user can print in color or in black and white, depending on what equipment is available at the user's station. If only a black and white printer is available, the printing is in gray-scale.

This reviewer approached the software by taking the quick tour (a tutorial), and by creating a map of California and a map of an African country. While I am forced to admit that I did twice get hopelessly lost and had to redo steps, the point is that with the help of the tutorial and also that of the context-sensitive help, I was able to get myself back on track. The manual is - as software manuals go -

fairly easy to understand, and includes a good glossary.

Some problem areas do exist.

1) The foreign-country map library needs to be updated; it still has USSR, Yugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia, although Germany is correctly shown as united.

2) Nowhere in the manual (at least that I could find) does it tell the user what to do if none of the printers listed match the make of printer that the user has available.

3) Every now and again, I found that I HAD to make a selection, that I couldn't back out just one step.

4) The maps are a bit simplistic in nature - but they require very little effort, and for the vast majority of all undergraduate work (my mind naturally turns to that, since I work at a university), the maps are more than adequate.

Page 5 of the Review Guide provides a comparison between *Harvard GeoGraphics*, *MapMaster*, *Atlas Graphics*, and *MapInfo*, with *Harvard GeoGraphics* showing up well, especially in the areas of overall cost, text capabilities, and data import and export. The cynic will say that in all probability, HGG was smart enough to choose to compare its software against that which it knew it would excel, and this reviewer agrees. Yet the software is easy to use, and it does indeed allow the user to move around text and to import and export a reasonable number of files at a reasonable cost (as software costs go). If your users need to structure their own maps for papers and presentations, this software is certainly worth considering.

Mary L. Larsgaard
Map & Imagery Laboratory
UC - Santa Barbara

Holmes, Nigel. *Pictorial Maps: History, Design, Ideas, Sources*. New York: Watson-Guptill Publications, 1991. 191 p. LC: 90-48449. ISBN 0-8230-4013-5. \$39.95. Order from: Watson-Guptill Publications, 1515 Broadway, New York, NY 10036; Telephone (800) 451-1741.

Nigel Holmes, a leading figure in graphic design and communications, has been graphics director of *Time* magazine since 1978 and is the author of *Designer's Guide to Creating Charts and Diagrams* (New York: Watson-Guptill, 1984) and *Designing Pictorial Symbols* (New York: Watson-Guptill, 1985). In the beginning pages of his new work, *Pictorial Maps*, Holmes tells of his introduction at the age of seven to this genre of cartography through a children's pictorial atlas of the British Isles. He writes, "That book was important to me because it made geography interesting by combining pictures of things that I could relate to — building, trees, people — with the unusual abstract representations of the landmasses." (page 9) Thus began his lifelong interest in maps and graphic communication and, indeed, served as the inspiration for this book.

He defines pictorial maps by contrasting it to the atlas map. An atlas map serves a general reference purpose; one comes to it to answer a question. The pictorial map on the other hand "always makes a point beyond the basic presentation of information. It concentrates the readers' attention on some part of itself, announcing its subject clearly — and pictorially." (page 13)

Holmes' purposes in writing the book are several. One is his desire to kindle an excitement in the reader for maps as a means of communication. Another is to have the maps he has thoughtfully chosen and presented serve as an inspiration to cartographers and those who commission maps to seek and insist on map designs that go beyond the ordinary and the pedestrian. Holmes also wants to increase geographic literacy, a purpose that invigorates his work at *Time*. Finally, Holmes is simply delighted to be able to put before the reader his picks for the most beautiful examples of pictorial maps ever made. There is an air of fun and enthusiasm that animates the book from beginning to end. Anyone who is interested in cartography, design, and symbology will find something of interest here.

Pictorial Maps tends to be a rather broad and informal study. After introducing the topic, the author moves into a short history of cartography in chapter 2, which ends with a fine bit of writing on the pictorial cartography of Jo Mora, a regionally well-known artist and writer from California who flourished during the first half of this century. However, going from Mercator to John Speed to Jo Mora all within a few paragraphs does not really work well and makes this chapter the least successful.

The following chapters are more organized because they focus either on the pictorial maps of a geographic area as in chapter 3, "America," (actually the United States) and chapter 4, "World" or the pictorial maps of various subjects, as found in chapter 5, "War, news, and the weather." Chapter 6, "Doing it" serves as a quick

introduction to projections, relief portrayal, symbology, scale, and computer assisted cartography. Finally, the point where the author really wanted to go all along is reached in chapter 7 "The fun part." Examples of metaphorical maps, joke maps, maps for friends, and many others are provided, including one from the author himself that was rejected by *Time* as being too controversial.

If the author had concentrated more on the genre itself and had not attempted to squeeze the history of cartography and the principles of map making into the story, his book, *Pictorial Maps*, would have been more effective. However, *Pictorial Maps* should be acquired by maps libraries because it deals with a subject not well covered in standard works on cartography, it is written by an authority in map and graphic design, and because it is fun to read and browse.

Peter L. Stark
Head, Map and Aerial
Photography Library
University of Oregon

Suarez, Thomas. *Shedding the Veil: Mapping the European Discovery of America and the World*. Singapore; River Edge, NJ; London: World Scientific Publishing, 1992. 203p. LC:92-6466. ISBN: 98-10208693. \$65. Order from: World Scientific Publishing, 1060 Main Street, Unit B, River Edge, NJ 07661; Telephone (800) 227-7562.

The Columbus quincentenary has generated such an abundance of cartographic books and exhibits that their largest accomplishments sometimes lie in creatively titling works that

basically show the same thing: the expansion of European knowledge of the world as depicted through maps. The author of this volume found his title through his stated selection criteria. that the cartographic items here "were selected to show the European discovery of the world, the history of the world's lifting its veil to explorers, map makers, and ultimately the people."

The sixty maps, atlases, charts and one globe that are highlighted in this volume were chosen from the Sidney R. Knafel Collection of Early Maps, Atlases, and Globes. Nothing more is said of this collection, though a brief note by the collector himself functions as a preface.

The volume seems to act as a catalog of the collection. Each entry has a full-page reproduction of the cartographic item, either as a color plate or in black-and-white, and is accompanied by a text that can run from a few paragraphs to several pages. The text usually provides detailed geographic readings of each map or chart, though it is neither comprehensive in scope nor organized in a manner to act as a complete history of geographic knowledge.

Still, the diffusion of geographic knowledge and misknowledge is the book's most persistent theme. Certainly, the text could not be used on its own as a history of cartography, though a map's importance or uniqueness in this field is mentioned, as are the careers of several map makers.

The text is enjoyable to read and offers a myriad of facts and anecdotes. However, this reader felt that the author had done so much research that he could not bear to part with any of

his index cards. In some cases too much information is given, being only tangentially related to the map at hand. (In an entry for a map depicting French advances in North America, there is a relatively long discourse on the Spanish and English origins of the concept of California as an island.)

At the opposite extreme, the text accompanying the sea chart of Spain deals nearly entirely with the history of the map maker, with scant reference to the chart at hand. Sometimes there are repetitions; Mercator, for example, is credited on page 105 and again on 111 with coining the term 'atlas.'

The reproductions are fairly good, given the great reductions that some maps have had to endure. The color plates are generally clearer than those in black-and-white, though on occasion there is blurring. In numerous cases it is impossible to read the place names on the maps that are cited in the text. The volume is bound well, however, and would withstand library use.

Mr. Suarez has served his patron well, but *Shedding the Veil* is not a scholarly work. The three-page bibliography lists standard and reliable secondary sources in history and the history of cartography, as well as popular works. As a collection of reproductions of items from a private collection it could have some use in large research collections, and would-be map collectors could benefit from the focus and organization of this private collection. The largest audience, however, might be the growing numbers of nonprofessionals with interests in the Age of Discover-

ies and the history of cartography — the cartophiles who present themselves in map libraries with the proud declaration, "I love maps!"

Michael Dulka
Map Librarian
Dag Hammarskjold Library
United Nations

Publications Received

Andriot, Laurie, editor. *Guide to USGS Geologic and Hydrologic Maps*. McLean, VA: Documents Index, 1992. 1061p. \$160. Standing order available. Order from: Documents Index, Box 195, McLean, VA 2101; (703) 356-2434.

The 1992 edition of this map librarian's workhorse is out. For those unfamiliar with it, this handy title indexes USGS geologic & hydrologic series maps from their beginnings until, for the 1992 edition, December, 1991. New editions, which are produced every two years, completely replace the old. Because it focuses exclusively on maps and charts, the *Guide* gets right to the heart of a map seeker's task. One does not have to wade through other kinds of government publications or commercial monographs found in other standard geologic/geographic indexes.

The oldest series covered are the Coal Investigations Maps (CP Series) which date from 1935 and those in a "Special Maps-Monographs" section which date from 1928. Other series covered are: Antarctic Geologic Maps (A Series); Circum-Pacific Maps (CP Series); Geophysical Investigations Maps (GP Series); Geologic Quadrangle Maps (GQ Series); Hydrologic

Investigations Atlases (HA Series); Land Use and Land Cover Maps (L Series); Miscellaneous Geologic Investigations Maps (I Series); Oil and Gas Investigations Charts and Maps (the OC & OM Series) plus several other series.

Comparing this edition with the 1988 edition, one finds several changes. In addition to the area, subject, and coordinate indexes of the earlier edition, the 1992 edition has added a price list of available publications and an author index. The indexes refer the user to an alpha-numeric entry in the main body of the work which provides a brief bibliographic citation of the work and, depending on the series, occasionally an abstract of the map. In this map librarian's experience, the area/geographic index has proven to be the most helpful in fulfilling research needs. Only one suggestion for those at Documents Index: how about putting it out on CD-ROM?

Carto-Canadians: 1981-1990. Ottawa: National Archives of Canada, 1992. 8 microfiche. ISSN: 1188-2174. Free. Order from: Velma Parker, Cartographic and Audio-Visual Archives Division, National Archives of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, K1A 0N3; Telephone (613) 996-7611.

This is "the first issue of a national bibliography of [Canadian] cartographic materials. The... microfiche contain catalogue records for maps and atlases produced by the federal government of Canada between 1981 and 1990..." (accompanying an-

nouncement). The 8 fiche are divided into four sets, Geographic Index, Author/Title Index, Subject Index, and Sujet (French, of course) Index. Full catalog entries are found only in the Geographic Index, which is arranged by LC call number. Entries in the other indexes are brief, containing only the access point, main entry, title, edition, and other basic elements. The publication will be a cumulative annual, and later editions may also include catalog records preceding 1980. The accompanying flier indicates that future *Carto-Canadiana* publications will include entries from other institutions, and will ultimately move to a CD-ROM format.

Fracolli, Dena, editor. *International Initiatives in Geoscience Information: A Global Perspective*. Alexandria, VA: Geoscience Information Society, 1991. (Proceedings: Geoscience Information Society, vol. 22, 1991). 207p. ISSN: 0072-1409 ISRN: 0-934485-19-4. \$40. Order from: Geoscience Information Society, c/o American Geological Institute, 4220 King Street, Alexandria, VA 22302.

GIS's 26th Meeting was held in San Diego on October 21-24, 1991. Divided into two parts: "Symposium: International Initiatives in Geoscience Information, A Global Perspective" - and - "Technical Session: Current Issues in Geoscience Information," the proceedings contain eight and nine chapters respectively. Librarians and information managers, particularly those practicing in physical science disciplines, will find its topics of

theoretical and practical interest. A sampling of chapter titles will demonstrate the variety: "Schemes for Redistributing Geological Literature;" "Global Exchange of Ideas and Technologies in the Field of Geoscience Information;" "Career Expectations of Geoscience and Engineering Branch Librarians;" "Types and Uses of Geologic Literature: A Statistical Analysis...;" "Information Transfer Across Political Boundaries," and more. Most chapters contain some combination of graphs, maps, charts, tables, and more often than not, bibliographies.

Harley, P.D.A. *Medieval Maps*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1991. 96p. ISBN: 0-8020-2806-3 LC: 92-165038 \$40.00. Order from: University of Toronto Press, 340 Nagel Drive, Cheektowaga, NY 14225; Telephone (716) 683-4547.

Dr. Harley is a professor emeritus of medieval history at Durham University. He has produced several books on the history of medieval cartography including *The History of Topographical Maps* (Thames and Hudson, 1980), *Local Maps and Plans from Medieval England* (Clarendon Press, 1986) and the chapter 'Local and Regional Cartography in Medieval Europe' in *The History of Cartography*, vol 1. (University of Chicago Press, 1987). This book is a pleasure to read and view. Dr. Harley has provided us with an informative and lively essay on the so-called Dark Ages of mapmaking from the latter half of the first millennium to the close of the fifteenth century. The book is replete with clear

and in many cases, enlarged black-and-white and color plates of medieval mosaics, mappamundi, manuscripts, and charts. Although its six chapters contain no footnotes, there is a reading list at the end of the final chapter. A detailed index concludes the work. *Medieval Maps* is recommended for most college libraries for its appeal, both to the general reader and the cartophile.

Marshall, Brian. *Map Making and Map Keeping in New Zealand: A Review and Bibliography*. Auckland, New Zealand: University of Auckland, 1992. (Bibliographical Bulletin 18). 82 p. ISSN: 0067-0499. No price listed. Order from: Geography Library, Private Bag, University of Auckland, Auckland, New Zealand.

This booklet begins with a 13 page essay describing the history of the mapping of New Zealand, patterns of cartographic collecting and the practice of cartography, both commercial and governmental in these islands. The bulk of the work is a 50+ page bibliography of "cartographic and surveying serials, cartobibliographies, and published materials relating to surveying, map making, atlases, map keeping, and map collection in New Zealand." (page 14) The bibliography covers the entire modern history of New Zealand, from the 18th century to the present. This publication should be of some interest to libraries with collections focusing on the history and geography of Australasia and the Pacific Rim region.

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New Mapping of Western North America

Compiled by

Joe Crotts

California State University, Chico

Contributors: KN	Klaus Neuendorf
LN	Linda Newman
STC	Susan Trevitt-Clark
Others	The Compiler

CALIFORNIA

Clemen, Theresa. *Ethnic Patterns in Los Angeles, 1980*. 1989.

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September, 1991

by

Greg Armento

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C244	Calaveras Reservoir (Alameda & Santa Clara Counties)	F4596	El Pescadero, Rancho (San Joaquin County)
C245	Calaveras Valley	F468	El Rincon, Rancho (San Bernardino and Riverside Counties)
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C3132	Cañada de Los Alisos, Rancho	I93	Ex Mission San Buenaventura, Rancho
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C3252	Cañada de San Miguelito, Rancho	F77	Fresno River
C3253	Cañada de San Vicente y Mesa del Padre Barona, Rancho	G32	General Grant Grove Section (Kings Canyon National Park); General Grant National Park
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C369	Castac, Rancho	J3	Jamacho, Rancho
C487	Cienega o Paso de la Tijera, Rancho	J35	Jamul, Rancho
C628	Conception, Point	J45	Jesus Maria, Rancho
C64	Constantine Rock	J46	Jewel Lake [Contra Costa County]
C672	Corral de Quati, Rancho	K27	Kearney Park [Fresno County]
C693	Cosumnes, Rancho	K42	Kern River Oil Field
C715	Cow Creek (Shasta County)	L134	La Bolsa Chica, Rancho
C79	Cuca, Rancho	L135	La Brea, Rancho
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L146	La Merced, Rancho	P678	Potrero Grande, Rancho
L147	La Mission Vieja de la Purisima, Rancho	P76	Providencia, Rancho
L15	La Nacion, Rancho	P82	Punta de la Concepcion, Rancho
L155	La Natividad, Rancho	P825	Punta de la Laguna, Rancho
L167	La Puente, Rancho	P88	Putah Creek
L17	La Purisima Mission State Historical Monument	R562 R564	Rincon de la Brea, Rancho Rincon de los Bucyes, Rancho
L182	La Sierra (Yorba), Rancho	R578	Rio de Santa Clara, Rancho
L19	La Zaca, Rancho	S138	Salinas River (and River Valley)
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L523	Lomas de la Purificación, Rancho	S192	San Bernardino, Rancho
L5232	Lomas de Santiago, Rancho	S1973	San Carlos de Jonata, Rancho
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L528	Los Alamitos, Rancho	S1982	San Bernardo, Rancho (San Diego County)
L529	Los Alamos, Rancho	S1983	San Bernardo, Rancho (San Luis Obispo County)
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L549	Los Laureles (Ransom), Rancho	S2232	San Francisquito, Rancho (Santa Clara County)
L58	Los Nogales, Rancho	S22328	San Geronimo, Rancho (Marin County)
L59	Los Ojitos, Rancho		San Geronimo, Rancho (San Luis Obispo County)
	Los Tularcitos, Rancho (Santa Clara County) SEE T776	S2234	San Jacinto Viejo (Rancho)
L78	Los Vallecitos de San Marcos, Rancho	S2247	San Joaquin, Rancho (Orange County)
L785	Los Vergeles, Rancho	S2248	San Joaquin, Rancho (San Benito County)
M378	Mendocino, Cape		San Jose Addition, Rancho
M579	Mission Viejo or La Paz, Rancho	S2266	San Jose, Rancho (Marin County)
M68	Monserate, Rancho	S2267	San Jose del Valle, Rancho
M858	Mugu, Point (not P56)	S2268	San Juan Cajon de Santa Ana, Rancho
M88	Muscupiabe, Rancho	S22745	San Julian, Rancho
N53	Nipomo, Rancho	S2274	San Luis Obispo Bay
N57	Noche Buena, Rancho	S2276	San Luisito, Rancho
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S3232	Sanjon de los Moquelumnes, Rancho	4364	
S3236	Santa Ana, Rancho	A138	Adela
S3237	Santa Ana del Chino, Rancho	A2:2F4	Fernside (Alameda)
S3238	Santa Ana del Chino Addition, Rancho	A315	Allendale
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S375	Santa Rosa, Rancho (Santa Barbara County)	B756 B787	Borden Bradley
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S3925	Saucito, Rancho	C413	Chico Landing
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S578	Simi, Rancho	C5113	Cicero
S7	Sotoyome, Rancho	C5215	Claribel
S72	South Belridge Oil Field	C5225	Claus
S89	Suey, Rancho	C5227	Clay
T23	Tajauta, Rancho	C665	Cometa
T25	Temecula, Rancho	C725	Cooper
T49	Tinaquaic, Rancho	C784	Cortena
T58	Todos Santos y San Antonio, Rancho	C87	Cross
T658	Trabuco, Rancho	C875	Crows Landing
T77	Tujunga, Rancho	D466	Delevan
T776	Tularcitos, Rancho (NOT L75)	D46715	Denair
V17	Valle de Pamo or Santa Maria, Rancho	D4673	Denverton
V18	Valle de San Felipe, Rancho	E2407	Eckley
V22	Valle de San Jose, Rancho (San Diego County)	E2413 E2414	Eckley Eddys Ferry
V37	Venice Island	E655	Elmira

Something to Make Your Life Easier

F33	Ewing	M9:2C3	Castro City (Mountain View)
F34	Fallon	N55	Nicolaus
F414	Farmington	N625	Norman
F717	Fort Ross	N78	Norton (Yolo County)
F78:2W3	Warm Springs (Fremont)	O2:2F67	Forest Park (Oakland)
F95	Fulton	P612	Pieta
G347	Genevra	P753	Plano
G66	Grand Island	P88	Port San Luis
G683	Grangeville	P957	Proberta
G79	Greenwood (Glenn County)	R136	Ramirez
G82	Grimes	R175	Raymond
H246	Harrington	R528	Reed
H248	Harris (Santa Barbara County)	R62	Richvale
H513	Hemdon	S5:2C68	Cow Hollow (San Francisco)
H515	Hershey	S5:2E92	Eureka Valley (San Francisco)
H529	Hickman	S5:2E94	Excelsior District (San Francisco)
H58	Hills Ferry	S5:2G48	Glen Park (San Francisco)
H754	Honcut	S5:2P62	Portola (San Francisco)
H756	Hood	S557	San Joaquin City
H758	Hooker	S6:2C6	Coyote (San Jose, Calif.)
H784	Howell's Landing	S617:2M8	Mulford Gardens (San Leandro)
J16	Jacinto	S717	Santa Rita Park
K64	Kirkwood (Tehama County)	S741	Schellville
K78	Knights Ferry	S7618	Sesma
L167	La Graciosa	S7663	Sheridan (Placer County)
L613	Logandale	S786	Snelling
L64	Lomo	S7963	Soto
L663	Lompoc Landing	S855	Spence
L824	Los Berros	S892	Steele
L897	Lyman	S997	Sycamore (Colusa County)
M23	Madison	T245	Talmage
M279	Malton	T245:2M4	Mendocino State Hospital [Talmage]
M336	Marguerite	T26	Taurusa
M4143	McIntosh Landing	T57	Toland Landing
M422	Mcins Landing	T575	Tomales
M5134	Merritt	T724	Traver
M516	Metz	T73	Tremont
M537	Miles	V3165	Valley Home
M556	Milton	V385	Vega
M64	Mokelumne City	W32	Waverly
M69	Monroeville	W94	Wolfskill
M7125	Monson	Y5	Yolo
M816	Mompelier	Z2	Zamora
M827	Moons Ferry		
M843	Moro Cojo		

STATE & PROVINCE NEWS Alberta

•The University of Alberta added about 10,000 air photos to its collection between late 1991 and mid 1992, thanks in large part to the University of Calgary. The University's Dept. of Planning and Development has been studying the Map Collection's needs; apparently at some point (when funds are available) the collection will be moved to the Cameron Library.

Arizona

•The Arizona Geographic Information Council (AGIC) publishes a *Newsletter*; issue 1 is dated April 1991. Address: 1616 West Adams, Phoenix AZ 85007. Dale Steele sent issues to the Editor; he also informs me that Arizona's State Land Dept. houses the Arizona Land Resources Information System, which is charged with coordinating GIS in Arizona state government.

•Get your copy of *BLM Wilderness Area Maps and Information* for \$13 from the Arizona State Office, BLM, POB 16563, Phoenix AZ 85011, ATTN: Public Room.

•Lots of changes going on at the University of Arizona Library. Apparently these massive changes entail (at least this is the initial thought of the planning body) not having the Map Collection staffed at all - just open the doors and let people browse. The library will be reorganized from its current 15 department heads to 7 "program leaders."

•Take a look at the products of Map-A-Zine. Box 659, Sedona AZ 86336; \$6.99 each (Sedona and northern Arizona).

•The October 1992 issue of *National Geographic* has a map of Arizona and New Mexico that leaves out Gilbert AZ, and the citizens of Gilbert aren't pleased (*Phoenix Gazette*, 9/30/92, p. 32).

California

•Types of books most likely to be stolen in Los Angeles: Thomas Brothers maps, art and architecture books, Liebovitz photography, movie industry, any bestsellers. No other city seems to be as discriminating about what to steal as does L.A. (supporting local industry?). Of course, on the other hand, there's a very makes-your-flesh-crawl map for Los Angelenos - *The Bulletproof Guide to Los Angeles* (Editor has no further information on this - it was mentioned on p. 9 of the *Los Angeles Times Magazine* for October 25, 1992).

•The California Map Cataloging Project (LSCA grant at UCB and UCLA) cataloged even more titles than it had planned. Congrats to all concerned!

•*Occasional Paper* number 3 of the California Map Society has just come out - it's a facsimile reprint of the first cartobibliography of the printed maps of California: University of California Library Bulletin no. 9, *List of Printed Maps of California*, Berkeley, 1887.

•Cartographic Designer Prints of California, POB 163562, Sacramento

CA 95816, has come out with more mental/art maps - such as Cathedral California.

Nevada

•Get your redistricting maps from: Legislative Counsel Bureau, Publications, 401 South Carson Street, Carson City NV 89710.

New Mexico

•A new catalogue from Richard Fitch, Old Maps & Prints & Books, 2324 Calle Halcon, Santa FE NM 87505 - this one, catalogue no. 51 is Americana.

•Rudolfo Anaya says Albuquerque is misspelled - it should be Alburquerque. Folklore says that U.S. soldiers, ca. 1840, just couldn't get all those r's in.

Oregon

•The new state ESIC office, in conjunction with the Oregon Dept. of Geology and Mineral Industries in Portland, is now open; it has both information and maps for sale over the counter. Nature of Oregon Information Center, Suite 177, 800 N.E. Oregon Street, #5, Portland OR 97232. 503/731-4444; fax 503/731-4066. Contact person: Donald J. Haines.

Wyoming

•It's out! the *Geologic map of Grand Teton National Park*, USGS Miscellaneous Investigations Map I-2031.

U.S. GOVERNMENT NEWS

Bureau of the Census

•From Prue Adler's (ARL) conversations with Census staff (email dated 10/28/92): Census tract maps are estimated to fill about 60 CDs, and software will be included that will permit Window display. This is expanded on a bit by Arlyn Sherwood (Illinois State Library) in one of her recent acquisitions lists. Apparently the CDs are to come out sometime in 1993. But apparently a decision was made to print a complete set and distribute 135 sets to Census offices and depositories around the country, with GPO distributing a complete national set to each GPO regional library and a complete state set to each of its depositories. (What your Editor has heard recently leads me to believe that for financial reasons the paper distribution won't happen quite like this - but we can hope).

Defense Mapping Agency

•Report on discussions with DMA at CUAC meeting; Margaret Brill emphasized that these are notes she took at the CUAC meeting, and are not in any way official (Editor took this off MAPS-L, 1/5/93):

1. GPO is the sole administrator of the DMA depository program. BUT DMA distributes the maps; this may change, as DMA has transferred its sales program to USGS and NOS (latter is confirmed in *C&GS Update* 4/4, Fall 1992, p. 4). New catalogs will be issued; only sales products are distributed to depository libraries.

2. There has been a discrepancy in the GPO and DMA computerized

lists which may have resulted in the DMA address lists not being updated; GPO is looking into this.

3. Depository libraries may not always have been on automatic distribution to receive new charts. This will be corrected.

4. Claims should be sent to DMA: always cite the 4-digit TD number on all correspondence. This number is on the automatic-distribution printout which comes with the nautical charts (it's longer than 4 digits, but use the first 4).

5. DMA is reorganizing, and this will have a major impact on distribution. The 2 main depots of Clearfield and Philadelphia have been consolidated in Philadelphia. HQ Combat Support Center - which has been in charge of distribution - will be disbanded.

6. All account numbers will be reevaluated, but libraries will not be removed unless they no longer exist.

7. The nine regional catalogs (to be issued by NOS) will be sent to depository libraries via GPO.

8. There was a high-level agreement some time ago between USGS and DMA that DMA would send DCW (Digital Chart of the World) to depository libraries, but the distribution center is awaiting written orders.

9. Nautical charts may be shipped folded in the future. CUAC reps stressed the importance to libraries of receiving these flat.

10. Re 1:250,000 JOGS - DMA is revising the policy of releasability of products as some are co-produced by other countries. When they are released, libraries will receive them.

Geological Survey

•In case it slipped past you in the ocean of maps USGS kindly sends us - 1-2178 is *Indexes of Mars Topographic Maps Published by the U.S. Geological Survey, to June 1, 1990*.

•USGS has a series of CD's (yes, they come on depository), called *U.S. Geological Survey Digital Data Series (DDS)*; they're on widely varying topics - for example, number 8 is *Photographs from the U.S. Geological Survey Photographic Library ...*

•A paper given at the Southeastern Division of the Association of American Geographers, November 18-20, 1990: Patricia Mahoney on "Analysis of technological change and relief representation in U.S.G.S. topographic maps."

•USGS has some excellent new *Factsheets* out - *Digital Line Graph-Enhanced; Spatial Data Transfer Standard (FIPS 173); Cartographic Applications Software*.

•A September 1991 brochure that may be of interest: *U.S. Geological Survey Sales Publications that are Especially Useful to Teachers*. Compiled by Geologic Inquiries Group, 907 National Center, Reston 22092.

•The October 1992 *Wisconsin Mapping Bulletin* has some good information on digital orthophotos, which the writer (Bob Gurda) says are "computerized images, produced by making geometric corrections to scanned aerial photographs" (p. 5).

•APSRs (Aerial Photography Summary Records System) microfiche distribution was discontinued 12/31/91, since the

APSRs CD has tested successfully. Any questions? USGS 509 National Center, Reston VA 22092.

Library of Congress

•LC has opened a new exhibition, "Landsat: Monitoring Earth's Environment," at the James Madison Building, 101 Independence S.E. It has 40 images. It opened 12/17/92 and will continue through 6/20/93.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration

•Another title you may have missed because of the ocean of information - *NASA Technical Memorandum 4395, Indexes of Maps of the Planets and Satellites 1992 (8/92)*.

•The *Greenhouse Effect Detection Experiment (GEDEX)* CD-ROM disc set was updated in June 1992. If you are interested in receiving a copy of this set, get details from Goddard Distributed Active Archive Center User Support Office, NCDS/Goddard DAAC, Code 935, Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, MD 20771.

•NASA has begun gravity mapping of Venus (says p. 9 of the 11/92 *GIS World*).

National Archives

•The National Archives building at College Park, MD (informally known as Archives II) will open for research in 1994. For details on move, get the news release dated 8/28/92 by calling 202/501-5525.

National Climatic Data Center

•*National Climate Information Disc - Volume 1* (CD-ROM) has monthly sequential temperature, precipitation

and drought data for the U.S.; data can be viewed in tabular or graphical format (period 1895-1989) Then there's *Worldwide Daily Data*, to be available early 1993 (1977-1991; approximately 10,000 worldwide locations). \$50 plus \$11 handling per order. Address: NCDC, Federal Building, 37 Battery Park Ave, Asheville NC 28801-2696.

National Geophysical Data Center

•Yes, it's more digital data - *Global Ecosystems Data* on CD-ROM (product number 1016-A27-001; \$100); *Global Change Educational Diskette Project* (1085-A25-001; \$150); *GEODAS* CD-ROM (worldwide marine geophysical data; 129F27001; no price given). Address: NGDC, NOAA, E/GC1, Dept. 891, 325 Broadway, Boulder CO 80303.

National Ocean Survey

•NOS has put out a warning sheet (C 55.4187/L 34/change if you have SLDocs classification), *Important Information on Latitude and Longitude Adjustment to All Chart Users and Chart-product Users*. It notes the change to the North American Datum of 1983.

National Park Service

•NPS has some new directories - *A Directory of Training Opportunities*, *In Cultural Resource Management*, and *Directory of College, University, Craft and Trade Programs in Cultural Resource Management (Long Term)*. For more information: NPS, POB 37127, Washington, D.C. 20013-7127.

NEWS

News from Canada

•About 15 atlas sheets are under preparation within the National Atlas Information Service (NAIS) as of 12/18/92. Data for many maps is now prepared or acquired in digital form, and is then entered into the National Atlas database; Arc/Info workstations are used by cartographers and geographers. If you'd like to be on the mailing list for information on sheet progress, send to: Dr. Iain C. Taylor, Chief Geographer, Dept. of Energy, Mines & Resources, 615 Booth Street, Room 650, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E9. Note that a complete set of the 5th-edition (78 maps), in the Atlas blue box, is available for \$185 (U.S.; plus \$3.10 for handling); the 26 in the 19/4 4th ed. are \$33.10 (U.S.)

•The Canada Map Office now has available surplus map stock, for reuse for stationery products, etc. Cost per ton: \$150 (printed on one side); \$100 (printed on 2 sides). Information: Michel St. Martin (613/952-7000; fax 613/957-8861); Canada Map Office, 615 Booth Street, Ottawa K1A 0E9.

•Worth adding to your vendor-catalog collection: *GEO*, [year] geography catalogue, from Statistics Canada, Geography Division, 3rd Floor, C2, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

•New address for the Canada Centre for Remote Sensing; it's now 588 Booth Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0Y7. Telephone number for director is 613/947-1222.

News from Great Britain

•J.B. Harley Research Fellowships in the History of Cartography are making good progress: The Fund, set up in memory of Brian Harley (who died 12/91) has already attracted over £6,000, with a further £2,000 promised. So far there have been 80 donors, of whom 7 are Sponsors (subscribing £500 or more). This encouraging start means it should be possible to award the first Fellowship for 1994. An explanatory leaflet will be issued in the first half of 1993. These Fellowships will be open to any one pursuing advanced research in the topic. The size and number of future awards depends on further donations; the target of £40,000 would finance up to 3 fellowships per year. If you're interested in making a donation, send to Tony Campbell, Honorable Secretary, The J.B. Harley Research Fellowships in History of Cartography, Map Room, The British Library, Great Russell Street, London WC1B 3DG United Kingdom.

•How about location postcards? The British Ordnance Survey Special Products group would certainly like to sell you these, in quantities of 1,000 and upwards for one location. A helpful way to tell a prospective user how to get to one's store. (OS, Romsey Road, Southampton SO9 4DH)

•Having trouble controlling OS County Series mapping? Get in touch with David Archer, The Pentre, Kerry, Newtown, Montgomeryshire, Wales SY16 4PD, United Kingdom. He has recently

re-published the complete indexes to the County Series mapping, together with a very useful introduction.

All other news

•Gousha's *Business Traveler's Atlas*, by C. Miles, J. Bamford, and A. Huston (Simon and Schuster; \$12.95) has maps for 35 major business centers, plus maps of airports.

•Some geographers are predicting lots of other political changes by the early 21st century - such as Brazil breaking up into 3 autonomous pieces, Mexico into 4 or more, and so on (*Arizona Republic*, 12/27/92, p. B11). Obviously it's all a plot by commercial map makers to keep us buying.

•There's a new pamphlet for the History of Cartography series; get yours from the University of Chicago Press, 11030 South Langley Avenue, Chicago, IL 60628. The project is indeed soliciting financial support, and the new volume just issued includes a financial-support page. If you would like to send a donation, the address is: The History of Cartography, Dept. of Geography, 550 N. Park Street, University of Wisconsin, Madison WI 53706-1491.

•As a memorial to Barbara Petchenik (vice president of the International Cartographic Association, who passed away last June), the Executive Committee of ICA is supporting the creation of a Barbara Petchenik Prize. Since one of her areas of interest was maps for children, the U.S. National

Committee for the ICA is looking for map drawings from children less than 16 years old, with the theme, "A World Map." Max size is 42 cm x 29.7 cm. Send maps by 3/15/93 to Jon Kimerling, Dept. of Geosciences, Oregon State University, Corvallis OR 97331.

•A non-profit organization known as "Maps to the World" has been started to obtain needed wall maps for classrooms in the developing world. For more information, or to make a donation, get in touch with: Dr. John A. Alwin, Coordinator, Maps to the World, POB 8302, Moscow ID 83843-0802.

•A pronunciation that the Editor has wondered about for some years - Bouguer - is pronounced, "boo-gay" (accent on the last syllable).

•There's apparently a new geologic map of Antarctica out, at 1:10M; *Bulletin 238* of the Australian Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology and Geophysics, is entitled, *Commentary on Schematic Geological Map of Antarctica, Scale 1:10 000 000*. Author is R.J. Tingey.

•Plan ahead! for the Beinecke Rare Book & Manuscript Library (Yale University) Visiting Fellowships. Deadline for the 1993-1994 applications was 1/15/93 (for award year of 9/93-5/94), so probably 1/15/94 will be the deadline for next year's. For information: write to the library, POB 1603A Yale Station, New Haven CT 06520-1603.

•From the *Ottawa Citizen*, 8/15/92, p. B3, from an article by Lance Gay, "The 500 year war:" "A bestseller in the bookstores of Zagreb, Croatia,

these days is a reprint of 10th-century maps showing the borders of the medieval Kingdom of Croatia stretching from the banks of the Danube River to the Adriatic Sea."

•A bit more on mental mapping: "A study of more than 3,568 sketch maps from more than 52 countries shows there is a tendency to exaggerate the size of Europe and diminish the size of Africa" (p. 14 from Fall 1992 *Arizona Alumnus*, vol. 70, no. 1).

•Fiji and Western Samoa have the Brits doing a 1:50K topographic series.

•At the Hawaii WAML meeting, Bill Hunt announced that Barnes and Noble have made a commitment to sell maps in their stores; maps of the Automobile Club of Southern California will be sold at Barnes & Noble. B&N have chosen Map Link as their dealer. Walden is buying their maps from American Map Company.

REMOTE SENSING NEWS

•From *Advanced Imaging* for October 1992, an article by Don Braggins, "Arts & science museum imagery and ownership: Europe vs. U.S.," pp. 16, 18 - from p. 18: "... I also talked to Professor Philippe Gaudrat of Paris Dauphiné University, who has made a study of protecting intellectual property rights in satellite imagery. ... Professor Gaudrat believes that the raw data from a satellite cannot be protected by copyright law (though it can be, and in the case of SPOT satellites is, encoded to protect it), and this is

where the European Commission comes in. A directive was issued May 13 of this year which will (eventually) give databases a protection in their own right, even though there is nothing creative about them to copyright - they will have the protection of the law against unauthorized copying of their content."

•Remote-sensing imagery appears in force as an *Open file* from the Geological Survey of Canada, number 2572 - *Landsat TM, ERS1 Radar and Aeromagnetic Imagery for Lac de Gras, N.W.T.*; 10 colored maps, 1 location map (digitally produced color maps and images at 1:200K), distribution limited to 50 copies. \$450.00.

•From a press release dated August 24, 1992, "U.S. Geological Survey to distribute only minimally processed Landsat data ... effective October 1, 1992 the EROS Data Center will discontinue distribution to the public of color photographic MSS products and black-and-white MSS paper prints and enlargements. ... For further information contact EDC Customer Services at 605/594-6151 or write to Customer Services, EROS Data Center, Sioux Falls, SD 57198."

•A pamphlet available from National Space Science Data Center, Goddard Space Flight Center, Code 633, Greenbelt MD 20771: *Space and Earth Science Data on CD-ROM*.

•RADARSAT International has a new office effective January 15, 1993 - Building D, Suite 200, 3851 Shell Road, Richmond, BC, V6X 2W2, Canada.

•For a new, full-color brochure describing the Earth Observing

System (EOS) AM satellite and its five-sensor package, contact: Goddard Space Flight Center, Code 421, Greenbelt MD 20771.

•The U.S. Land Remote Sensing Policy Act of 1992 is a major overhaul of the Landsat policy since legislation in 1984 aimed at commercializing Landsat was passed. A few points: Landsat management is transferred from Commerce to a new entity, the "Landsat Program Management Office," with representation from NASA and the Dept. of Defense. The final phase of the transition will include a provision that unenhanced data be provided to "the United States and its affiliated users" at the cost of fulfilling user requests, on condition that data are used SOLELY for non-commercial purposes.

•Lots of information from EOSAT on Landsat; in *Landsat Data Users Notes* for summer 1992 (7/2), news about Landsat 6 (lift-off to be in early 1993), a special Landsat 20th Anniversary poster, and a September 1992 *Landsat Technical Notes*, focussed on the Landsat 6 earth remote sensing satellite. All are free upon request to EOSAT, 4300 Forbes Boulevard, Lanham, MD 20706.

DIGITAL NEWS

•Let's do periodical articles first:
- In the *UNIDATA Newsletter* for Fall 1992, "The Internet: new WAIS to Gopher information," by Sally Bates. It's the best explanation of the Internet general structure that your Editor has ever read. Unidata Program Center, POB 3000, Boulder CO 80307; 303/497-8644. A good

explanation of WAIS (Wide Area Information Servers) is in none other than *American Libraries* for 10/92, pp. 742-44; "Help is on the WAIS," by Mary Lukanuski.

- take a look at *Advanced Imaging* for 9/92: pp. 16ff are on "High definition vs. high resolution displays: what sort of image quality?" by David Eccles and Gary Romans; it's actually understandable. For October 1992, starting on p. 16, there's an article by Don Braggins, "Arts & science museum imagery and ownership: Europe vs. U.S." This includes such information as the European, non-library meaning of MARC (Methodology for Art Reproduction in Color)

- new periodical (just what we need, right?) called *Imaging*; you can get a sample issue (your Editor suspects) by writing *Imaging Magazine*, Telecom Library Inc., 12 West 21 Street, New York NY 10010.

- yet another new periodical, *GIS Law* (it was inevitable). GIS Law & Policy Institute, Suite 501, Nations Bank Building, Harrisonburg VA 22801. Basic rate: \$98; academic rate: \$20.

- *Electronic Atlas Newsletter* (interdisciplinary periodical concerned with GIS; published monthly since 1/90) is available to Association of American Geographers members for \$25 per year (usually \$40). For information: Brian J. Matuschak, Publisher, *Electronic atlas newsletter*, 1170 N.W. Brite Star Lane, Poulsbo WA 98370.

- on to *GIS World*:

- 5(10) is mainly on global change; 5(9) has no overall theme - article on Hurricane Andrew, one on trends in spatial data handling, one on distortion (aerial photography), plus the usual news-&-notes features. I picked out several points of special interest in 5(10) - an excellent article called, "Desktop mapping faces dearth of output formats," by Eric Strand (pp. 20ff), and "Canadian newsletters on geomatics abundant," by David Forrest (this a bibliography with addresses); there's also a great quote from Peter B. Thacher of the World Resources Institute - on p. 44 he says, "The back side of the [Earth's] moon is better mapped than Africa."

•A recent *DLA Newsletter* gives a good, brief explanation of Z39.50; this protocol is a national standard for computer-to-computer information retrieval that permits users to search remote databases using a local search interface, and thus not having to learn all sorts of new software.

•See *CD-ROM Professional* 5(4):41-45, July 1992, for "Exploring the solar system with IMDISP," by Ron Baalke, for some background information on the software - it's very heavily used by the Feds.

•The September 1992 *Inform* explains what a multimedia pc is: 10-megahertz, 286 processor; at least 2M of RAM, a 30-M hard-disk, a 1.2M, 3.5" floppy disk drive, a mouse, MS Windows 3.0, MS's Multimedia Extensions to Windows, a VGA monitor, a CD-ROM drive, and 8-bit sound capability.

•Many congrats to Brent Allison!

The following is from the press release: The University of Minnesota has been awarded a Research and Demonstration Grant under the U.S. Dept. of Education College Library Technology and Cooperation Grants Program (Title II-D) to establish a model Automated Cartographic Information Center within the John R. Borchert Map Library. Brent Allison, Associate Librarian and Head of the Borchert Map Library, will serve as Project Director. The project is one of two Research and Demonstration Grants funded for fiscal year 1992, from among 55 applicants. ... With first-year funding of \$133,058, 6 workstations will be equipped with the latest in computer hardware. A range of mapping software and geographic information systems (GIS) will be employed to provide access to, and manipulation of, digital information. ... The project is recommended for a noncompeting continuation award in fiscal year 1993, during which time the ACIC [Automated Cartographic Information Center] will be expanded to include additional hardware and software.

•Farther afield - in France, details of availability of maps produced by the Institut Géographique National are on Minitel, a home and office computer directory system analogous to Oracle. The French government donated large numbers of Minitel terminals to citizens.

•Spain is working on an automated cadastre; for information:

Centro de Publicaciones (CGCCT), Ministerio de Economía y Hacienda, Plaza del Campillo del Mundo Nuevo 3, 28005 Madrid, Spain.

- Here's something a little different for data storage - it's called SoftStrip (formerly Cauzin), a firm which apparently also sells an inexpensive reader system that connects to a pc. It reads the strip and creates a computer file that can be imported into database or word processing programs. You can get in touch with the company at 203/573-0150. (Taken from GEONET-L, 1/11/93).

- Computer thought for the day, from *Earth System Monitor* for December 1992 (p. 8): "One terabyte of digital data (approximately 1 trillion bytes) written to Exabyte tape cartridges can be stored in a space of less than one cubic foot and 1 petabyte (10 to the 15th power bytes) of data would fit in 900 cubic feet, the volume of a small office."

- The Automated Imaging Association (Ann Arbor MI) is cutting dues in half for most existing and incoming member organizations, because of a 200% membership jump in the last year.

- Looks as if the World Game Institute (3215 Race Street, Philadelphia 19104; 215/387-0220) has come out with a new version of a product - Global Recall 2.0. It includes satellite images of the Earth, over 300 maps, over 600 data indicators, and so on.

- You may well already have heard about this, but just in case ...

The American Automobile Association is converting its paper files to a GIS (geographic information system). Rand McNally, Thomas Brothers, and Hammond already make heavy use of spatial data in digital form.

- SDTS (Spatial Data Transfer Standard) has been issued as a *FIPS (Federal Information Processing Standard) Publication*, no. 173; it becomes effective 2/15/93 (use of the FIPS SDTS is mandatory for Federal agencies one year from that date). For additional info on SDTS: SDTS Task Force, USGS, 526 National Center, Reston VA 22092. FIPS pubs are available from depository libraries that have selected them, or from NTIS (703/487-4600).

- Speaking of SDTS - your Editor was reading through the latest mailing from the Canadian Committee on Geomatics, and came up with some useful items. It seems there is a standard called DIGEST (Digital Geographic Information Exchange Standards), which includes vector, raster, and matrix [?] data. Its relationship to SDTS? Well, according to the handout, it goes like this. SDTS is a "general" interchange format, providing the capability to fit a very broad range of data into its conceptual model, while DIGEST is a "defined" interchange format, providing a small number of choices for the structuring and encoding of data. A "general" format is useful for interchange of arbitrary data sets between agencies, while a "defined" format is useful for the distribution of data sets to endusers,

and the interchange of common (agreed-upon) data sets between agencies. All of this explanation seems to have been put together by a firm called Idon. DIGEST seems to be mainly the interest of the military in several nations, including Canada and the United States, and apparently DCW (Digital Chart of the World) is compatible with, or is in [?], DIGEST form. The Digital Geographic Information Working Group (DGIWG) is an international standardization committee, formed in 1983 by a number of member nations of NATO; it seems to have been their work that has resulted in DIGEST.

- On to some specific products, or publications about them. ESRI (Environmental Systems Research Institute, Inc., Redlands CA) has in its *ESRI Monograph Series* the title, *Processing TIGER/Line Files*, dated 10/92. Using this and a guinea pig (Yours Truly), Larry Carver (UC Santa Barbara Map & Imagery Lab) has come up with a procedure to take raw TIGER files and get them into ArcView. He will send you a copy of the procedure upon request (Santa Barbara 93106).

- Take a look at USGS's I-1821 (Arizona), I-1846 (Wyoming), I-1847 (Utah), I-1848 (California), I-1849 (Nevada), and I-1850 (southwestern United States) for examples of experimental digital shaded-relief maps.

- Ready to be aghast at the high price of spatial data in digital form? Take a gander at the Geological Survey of Canada's *Open file 2506, Scotian Shelf Mesozoic Mapping*

Project (5 p. text, 4 diskettes, CARIS software required) \$500.00 (from the November/December 1992 *Information Circular*). Then there's the CD-ROM, Global GRASS 1, \$375 payable to Rutgers, The State University, Cook College Remote Sensing Center, Global Dataset Project, Box 231, College Farm Road, Rutgers University, New Brunswick NJ 08903-0231.

•Like to access GLIS (Global Land Information System)? You can get to it over the Internet, to glis.cr.usgs.gov (152.61.192.54), or by direct dial to 605/594-6888 (modem 8/N/1). For further information, try 800/252 4547; GLIS User Assistance, EROS Data Center, Sioux Falls SD 57198. GLIS contains metadata about datasets and their availability.

PERIODICALS

•The *New York Times Book Review* of 12/20/92 devotes close to 3 full pages for reviews of atlases. Also see the NYT of November 15, 1992, Section 5, for, "Indulging a passion for maps."

•*Aldus Magazine* for May/June 1992 has 2 articles on using Aldus for mapmaking - "All over the map" (pp. 14 ff) and "You are here" (pp. 28ff).

•*American Libraries*, November 1992, pp. 880-83:

- "Mapping the future of map librarianship" by Laura Lang

•*The Archivist*, 19(2), 1992, from the National Archives of Canada:

- by Maria Bedynski, on pp. 22-23, "Conservation treatment of rare

atlases at the National Archives of Canada"

•*Annals of the Association of American Geographers*, vol. 82, no. 3, September 1992:

- a special issue for the Columbian Quincentenary: "The Americas before and after 1492: current geographical research"

•*Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives Bulletin* 83, June 1992:

"Will your map library be the spatial data centre of the future?" by Cathy Moulder; features ("New books and atlases," "Reviews," Annual report of the Cartographic/ Architectural Sector, National Archives of Canada," ACMLA Membership List, 1991")

Bulletin 84, September 1992:

- "A union list of fire insurance plans" by Marcel Fortin; features ("New books and atlases," "Reviews," "Regional news," etc.)

•*Australian Map Circle Newsletter* 59, July 1992:

- news and notes; mention of the *Directory of New Zealand Map Collections*, 1989; SNZ 12, from Mr. W.H. Cutts, Dept. of Geography, University of Canterbury, Private Bag, Christchurch, New Zealand

Newsletter 60, November 1992:

- National Library of Australia aerial photograph collection; report on New Zealand Map Society Seminar, Auckland, 3-5 February, 1992; news and notes

•*California Map Society Newsletter*, December 1992:

- message from the president; report on the 31st general meeting;

"Notes from here and there" by Al Newman; "Profiles of official candidates;" "Treasurer's report."

•*Earth Observation Magazine* is offering members of the Association of American Geographers a 37% discount on annual subscriptions - \$29.95 instead of \$48. AAG Subscription Offer, Earth Observation Magazine, POB 3623, Littleton CO 80161.

•*Geotimes* for October 1992:

- besides the usual features, it has, on pp. 12-29, "Directory of geoscience organizations."

•*History of Photography*, 16(3), Autumn 1992:

- "The north-west Pacific coast, 1866-81" by Madiv Mattison & Daniel Savard, pp. 268ff.

•*The Mercator Society Newsletter*, 7(2), October 1992:

- news and notes; what's going on in the rare-map world

•*Meridian* no. 8, 1992:

- theme: "The United States Board on Geographic Names, 1890-1990, yesterday, today, and tomorrow; proceedings of a centennial symposium, September 6-7, 1990"

Upcoming *Meridians*: no. 9 is The Columbus Issue

•*NEMO Newsletter*, #7, October 1992:

- "Northeast libraries in ARL/GIS Literacy Project" by David Cobb; "Dean Hammond presents keynote address at annual meeting" by Eric Riback; "Annual meeting speakers cover spectrum from antique maps to GIS;" insert of NEMO membership (9/92); "Carto-clips". For more info on this newsletter: NEMO, c/o Nancy

Kandoian, Map Division, Room 117, New York Public Library, 5th Ave. & 42nd Street, New York 10018.

•New Zealand Map Society

Journal, #6, 1992:

- "The traditional standard Korean maps and geomancy (Korean historical mapping)" by Hong-key Yoon; "Ferdinand Hochstetter in New Zealand (an important New Zealand visitor in 1858)" by Les. Kermode; "The Dromedary log (Recently acquired informative documents)" by Kate Olsen; "Collecting maps (stealing treasure? lookers on? and a polymath)" by Tony Georgeson; "Auckland city - the present mapping base (issues concerning N.Z.'s largest city)" by Michael Geary; "Australian map collections - towards 2000 - a personal view (where to now for map libraries?)" by Margaret Eva; "Current issues (DSIR mapping): by Brian Marshall; "This year's conference at Whangaparaoa (how it all came together!)" by Angela Newton; "News & notes"

•Parents, December 1992:

- "Where in the world...?"

Geography is back! New ways of teaching make this subject fun for kids," by Laurie Joan Aron; pp. 58-61.

•*Professional Geographer*, 44(4), 1992:

- pp. 431-43 is "Learning spatial information from maps: can orientation-specificity be overcome?" by Alan MacEachren.

•Special Libraries Association, Geography and Map Division *Bulletin* no. 170, 12/92:

- "Military maps of the Pacific in unpublished documents" by Daniel K. Blewett; "Canadian CD-ROM developments" by Carol Marley; "From a Canadian perspective: the Digital Chart of the World - annotated bibliography" by Carol Mauley; "Use of map collections by genealogists: responses to a survey" by Joanne M. Perry; features (e.g. "Cartifacts," "Book reviews," "New government publications," "Division news," and "Annual index")

CATALOGING NEWS

•Spatial data in digital form: The Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC) is sponsoring a public review of a draft spatial metadata ("metadata" includes but is more extensive than "bibliographic record") standard. Written comments must be received on or before April 15, 1993. Comments via Internet may be sent to "metadata@usgs.gov" after November 10, 1992. Questions? (like where to get a copy) Michael Domaratz, 703/648-4533, or the beforementioned Internet address. Honcho on this project seems to be Nancy Tosta, FGDC Staff Director, WGS-Mail Stop 590, USGS, Reston VA 22092. There will be a conference on this topic on May 10-12, 1993, in DC - National Geodata Policy Forum (see Conferences).

•For an article by Michael Carpenter (LSU Library School) on the system he designed for cataloging GIS data, see the Louisiana Coastal GIS Network *Newsletter* (2/2; October 1992). For

information on the newsletter: Louisiana Geological Survey, Box G, University Station, Baton Rouge LA 70893-4107.

•Doesn't surprise me in the least: According to "Technical Services Research, 1988-1991," by Charles W. Simpson, from *LRTS* (36/4), on p. 390 - "... state publications require the most authority work and .. bodies of water are the feature requiring the most frequent work." Just think how lucky we are - we get to deal with both of them often.

•And from "Characteristics of Duplicate Records in OCLC's Online Union Catalog," by E.T. O'Neill, S.A. Rogers, and W.M. Oskins, *LRTS* (37/1), p. 59 - "When a single element differed in a duplicate record pair, that element was most often publication date. This finding shows that a difference in the date of publication is not a reliable indicator of bibliographic uniqueness."

•Progress report of the Canadian Committee on Geomatics, specifically on Cataloguing of Geomatic Data Sets (formerly a Working Group, now a voting committee): "A draft of the standard, 'Geomatic Data Sets Cataloguing Rules,' has been developed and has been reviewed by the Canadian, American, British, and Australian copyright partners of [AACR]. The draft has undergone several revisions and proof-readings to ensure that it is consistent with AACR2R. The four members of the sub-working group have just received the latest version of the standard for review.

•"Am sure you've already seen this, but just in case: Continue to use the country-of-publication code you for the republics of Montenegro and Serbia. For Bosnia and Herzegovina, use bn, for Croatia ci, for Macedonia xn and for Slovenia xv. The South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands, which became independent in 1985, now have the geographic area code lsxs---, instead of lsfk---. And as long as we're on the topic:

Armenia (Republic)	ai
Latvia	lv
Azerbaijan	aj
Lithuania	li
Byelarus	bw
Moldova	mv
Estonia	er
Russia (Federation)	ru
Georgia (Republic)	gs
Tajikstan	ta
Kazakhstan	kz
Turkmenistan	tk
Kyrgyzstan	kg
Ukraine	un
Uzbekistan	uz

CONVENTIONS

Are you hosting a forthcoming convention? Please let your *IB* Editor know your plans (no matter how preliminary), so that prospective attenders will be able to plan well ahead.

November 21-22, 1992
Committee on Southern Map Librarians (COSMAL; part of Southeastern Division of the Association of American Geographers) met in Louisville.

Program:

Saturday - 3-5pm Tour of Filson Club (noted for John Speed maps)

Sunday - 9-noon Alice Hudson (NYPL), "Early American Decorative Maps;" Ann Sanders (TN Tech), "Effects of Redistricting on Library Service;" ARL-GIS Project Panel; Michael Kennedy (U of KY), "Multidisciplinary Use of GIS.

2-5pm Glenn Human and John Benhart (U of UT), "Development of a 48-State County GIS Database for Use by Map Laypersons;" ESIC Panel; either DMA/Louisville Office or Rand McNally/Versailles, KY; information exchange.

•December 14-16, 1992 Sharing the Vision, 3rd annual Nevada State GIS Conference, Sparks NV.

•January 16-17, 1993 California Map Society Program, Vallejo.
Host: McCune Collection committee, City of Vallejo. Program:

1/16 Phil Hoehn (UCB), "Resources for Research, Dating and Identification;" Panel, Buying and Selling Antique Maps: Auctions, Dealers;" business meeting; then to St. Peter's Chapel, Mare Island Naval Shipyard, for tour, and presentations - William J. Warren, "Reality or Fantasy - Some early West Coast Maps;" W. Michael Mathes, "The Peters Projection in 1800: the Planisferio of Juan Antonio Gonzalez Canaveras of Cadiz"

1/17 Panel on "The Storage, Display and Care of Antique Maps;" Michael Murphy, "The Discovery of Amerigua: An Americentric Perspective on the Naming of America."

•February 8-11, 1993 Ninth Thematic Conference on Geologic Remote Sensing, Pasadena, CA. For information: ERIM, POB 134001, Ann Arbor, MI 48113-4001.

•Spring 1993 WAML at San Francisco. See announcement in this issue.

•April 4-8, 1993 25th International Symposium on Remote Sensing and Global Environmental Change, Graz, Austria. Contact: Dorothy M. Humphrey, ERIM, POB 134001, Ann Arbor, MI 48113-4001.

•May 3-9, 1993 16th International Cartographic Association, Cologne. Program: "Maps for Knowledge, Action, and Development." AKM, Congress Service, Clarastrasse 5/, CH - 4005 BASEL.

•May 10-12, 1993 National Geodata Policy Forum, National Spatial Data Infrastructure Development, Evolution, and Use: an overview of present and emerging U.S. policies that govern spatial data and GIS technology; Sheraton Premiere at Tysons Corner, Washington, D.C. For registration: URISA, 900 Second Street, NE, Suite 304, Washington, D.C. 20002.

•June 21-25, 1993 XV International Conference on the History of Cartography, Chicago/Milwaukee. Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography, The Newberry Library, 60 West Walton Street, Chicago, IL 60610.

•June 26-July 1, 1993 ALA in New Orleans; contact person is Patrick McGlamery (203/486-4598; email: libmap1@uconnvm).

•July 24-30, 1993 ACMLA at St. John's, Newfoundland. Alberta Auringer Wood, Map Librarian, Queen Elizabeth II Library, Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's, Newfoundland A1B 3Y1. For details, see ACMLA Bulletin 84 (September 1992)

•Fall 1993 WAML at Salt Lake City

•September 8-11, 1993 Western States Geographic Names Conference, University of Texas at El Paso. For information: Lurline H. Coltharp, 4263 Ridgcrest, El Paso, TX 79902.

•October 22-23, 1993 Third Annual Conference, "Earth Observations and Global Change Decision Making: A National Partnership," Washington, DC. Contact: Dr. Robert H. Rogers, ERIM, POB 8618, Ann Arbor, MI 48107-8618; 313/994-1200 x3234; fax 313/994-5123.

•Spring 1994 WAML at Jackson Hole

•Summer 1994 ACMLA at Ontario or Quebec

•July 9-14, 1994 ALA in Miami

•Fall 1994 WAML at Riverside

•Late spring 1995 WAML meets with ACMLA at Vancouver

•June 24-29, 1995 ALA in Chicago

•Fall 1995 WAML at Las Vegas

•June 20-27, 1996 ALA in Orlando

•June 26-July 3, 1997 ALA in San Francisco

•June 25-July 2, 1998 ALA in Washington, D.C.

EMPLOYMENT

These positions close before publication of this *IB*; they are included here as a matter of record.

HEAD, GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS AND MAPS

DEPT., Otto G. Richter Library, University of Miami.

Responsibilities include the selection, acquisition, and processing of federal, state and international documents and maps and provision of bibliographic instruction and innovative reference service in a CD-ROM environment. The Dept. has a staff of 2 librarians, 3 library assistants, and student assistants. The dept. head reports to the AD for Public Services.

Qualifications: ALA-accredited MLS or its foreign equivalent and 5 years professional experience with increasing supervisory responsibilities working in a large depository collection, preferably in a research library, are required. Familiarity with bibliographic instruction techniques, on-line information retrieval, and experience with microcomputers and cataloging government publications in an integrated library system. Demonstrated communication and interpersonal skills.

Faculty rank: 12-month, tenure track; appointment at the rank of Assistant or Associate Professor.

Salary: minimum \$35,000, depending on experience and qualifications. Benefits include paid pension plan, partially paid insurance plans, tuition remission, 22 days of vacation, moving allowance.

Closing date: applications will be reviewed until position is filled. To ensure consideration, apply before January 15, 1993. Send application letter, resume, names and telephone numbers of 3 references to: Ronald P. Naylor, Assistant Director for Systems and Technical Services, University of Miami Library, POB 248214, Coral Gables, FL 33124.

DOCUMENTS AND MAPS

DEPT. HEAD, University of Vermont. The head supervises the work of one library faculty member, 3 paraprofessionals, and student assistants.

QUALIFICATIONS: M.L.S. from an ALA-accredited program and at least 3 years relevant professional library experience; knowledge of U.S. government documents; knowledge of microcomputer applications in libraries; excellent communication skills; ability to work with diverse users and staff in a changing environment; strong commitment to public service; and a knowledge of current trends in government documents librarianship are all required. Desired: supervisory experience in an academic library; knowledge of and experience with NOTIS or other integrated library systems; experience with MARCIVE; understanding of TIGER map file applications; experience in library instruction; and an academic background in the social sciences.

SALARY & RANK: The head of documents is a nontenure-track faculty position. Appointment will be made at the rank of Library

Assistant Professor or above, with a minimum starting salary of \$30,000. Generous benefits package, including TIAA/CREF (or alternative plan) and 22 days of annual leave. Position open until filled. Priority given to applications received by January 15, 1993. Send letter of application, resume, and the names of 3 professional references to: Chair, Head of Documents Search Committee, Bailey/Howe Library, University of Vermont, Burlington, VT 05405.

Art/Arte continued from p.114
which have been made by men wearing ties - get yourself a silk world-map tie from Signals, WGBH Educational Foundation, POB 64428, St. Paul, MN 55164-0428 (#21939; \$40.00). Or for something really classy in the silk line, cast your eyes over Wathne's catalog - either an antique-look map of Africa (36" square) for \$95.00, or the same map as a vest, or as a tie (\$65.00) and braces (\$90.00), or - why not throw fiscal caution to the winds and get yourself the reversible bomber jacket (a mere \$600.00)? Or, if you still find yourself wondering what the astrological sign of the person to whom you are speaking is - look into *Astro*Carto*Graphy* (Astro Numeric Service, Box 336-AL, Ashland, OR 97520; 1-800-mapping) - who will give you a locality reading (\$22.00) or an A*C*G kit (\$20.00); this will reveal your power zones on a map of the world.

•A classic postcard from Alice Hudson (Chief, Map Division, New York Public Library): it's earrings -

you cut them out "precisely") and you've got 2 b/w globes (I was a bit dubious about the part where the card nonchalantly directs you to "Pierce with a needle, pressing it on a cork, and pass the ring through" so these remain a postcard).

•You say you use lots of those note-blocks? Well, then send to Maps Alberta (2nd Floor, North Petroleum Plaza, 9945 - 108 Street, Edmonton, Alberta T5K 2G6) for your 4"x4"x4" note blocks - \$3.00 (Canadian) is a deal!

•YES! It's ... cartoon time!

a. From *Scouting* (9/92, p. 70):

Quintanar has Superman (or a reasonable facsimile) gliding above The City - consulting a map.

b. From *The Globe and Mail* (Canada - probably Ottawa; 8/11/92): Gable has an anguished soul, on his knees, hands clasped, looking up to heaven, with behind him the name of the place he works - Atlas Publishing Co., Revisions Department - with the TV to his right declaiming, "...And so, as we enter this crucial juncture in Canadian constitutional negotiations, emotions everywhere are running high ..."

c. From the cartoon strip, "Back Bench:" it's entitled, "When Electoral Boundaries are Drawn Too Small," and has a clerk in a congress calling for, "Member for Joe's Market and the Spotlights ..."

d. From the cartoon strip, "Eureka:" "Peculiar Map Projections" - which gives the starfish projection (a star-shaped globe), the butterfly projection (yes, that's what it's shaped like), the spiny-anteater projection (um-humm), and the cubic globe (like a sugar cube held by ice

holders) "suitable for stacking."

e. From the cartoon block, "Herman:" a hardened teacher, and (one suspects) an equally hardened student, with on the desk in front of the student a globe that has had the innards whacked out of it with the hammer held by the student; the teacher is saying, "Thank you, Burrows, for that descriptive insight into the nuclear arms race."

•From the 11/92 *American Libraries*, Will Manley's "Librarian burnout" is well worth your reading time; it lists activities that warn you you've been on the reference desk too long. They're all funny; the following are my Personal Favorites: You are giving serious thought to serving on an ALA committee; you preface every reference interview with the question, "Why do you want to know?"; when a patron asks for a good mystery, you hand him a copy of AACR2; you begin calling the library computer "Babe" and throwing it birthday parties; you decide to arrange the periodical collection by fragrance. Mr. Manley strikes again the 12/92 *AL*, with, "What's hot and what's not [in Libraryland] for 1993; he arranges them by (completely un-I.C) subject headings) - my favorite is "Drug of choice." What's out is whiteout; what's in is dark chocolate. This man really has his fingers on the pulse of modern-day library science (sounds kind of like a contradiction in terms...)

•Jeremiah Post informs us that the Library Association of the Free Library of Philadelphia is selling a topo chocolate map of Philadelphia.

Western Association of Map Libraries

Occasional Papers

ISBN 0-939112-

- 1973 *Catalogue of Sanborn atlases at California State University, Northridge* / by Gary W. Rees and Mary Hoerber. O P No. 1. LC # 73-5773 ISBN -01-9 \$4.00
- 1976 *Union list of Sanborn fire insurance maps held by institutions in the United States and Canada, vol. 1, Alabama to Missouri* / by R. Philip Hoehn. O P No. 2 LC # 76-6129 ISBN -02-7 [ISBN 0 939112-02-7 Out of Print]; Microfiche edition now available. 0-939112-16-7 \$4.00
- 1977 *Union list of Sanborn fire insurance maps held by institutions in the United States and Canada, vol. 2, Montana to Wyoming; Canada and Mexico* / by William S. Peterson-Hunt and Evelyn L. Woodruff; with a supplement and corrigenda to volume 1, by R. Philip Hoehn. O P # 3 LC # 76-2129 Rev.; ISBN 03-5 \$6.00
- Occasional Papers 2 and 3 when ordered together: ISBN 04-3 \$10.00
- 1978 *Index to early twentieth-century city plans appearing in guidebooks: Baedeker, Muirhead-Blue Guides, Murray, I.J.G.K., etc., plus selected other works to provide worldwide coverage of over 2,000 plans to over 1,200 communities, found in 74 guidebooks* / by Harold M. Otness. OP # 4 LC # 78-15094 ISBN 05-1 \$6.00
- 1978 *The maps of Fiji: a selective and annotated cartobibliography* / by Mason S. Green. OP # 5 LC # 78-24066 ISBN 06-X \$4.00
- 1980 *Index to nineteenth-century city plans appearing in guidebooks: Baedeker, Murray, Joanne, Black, Appleton, Meyer, plus selected other works to provide coverage of over 1,800 plans to nearly 600 communities, found in 164 guidebooks* / by Harold M. Otness. OP # 7 LC # 80-24483 ISBN 08-6 \$6.00
- 1981 *Microcartography: applications for archives and libraries* / edited by Larry Cruse, with the assistance of Sylvia B. Warren. O P # 6 LC # 81-19718 ISBN 07-8 \$20.00
- 1981 *Printed maps of Utah to 1900; an annotated cartobibliography* / by Riley Moore Moffat. O P # 8 LC # 81-659 ISBN 09-4 \$10.00
- 1983 *Index to the Information Bulletin (Volumes 1-10, 1969-1979) of the Western Association of Map Libraries* / by Frances M. Woodward. O P # 9 LC # 83-6880 ISBN 10-8 [microfiche] \$5.00
- 1984 *Nevada Directory of Maps and Aerial Photo Resources* / by Mary B. Ansari and Linda P. Newman. O P # 11 ISBN 13-2 \$15.00
- 1986 *Map index to topographic quadrangles of the United States, 1882-1940* / by Riley Moore Moffat. O P # 10 LC # 84-21984 ISBN 12-4 \$32.50
- 1990 *Cartobibliography of Separately Published U.S. Geological Survey Special Maps and River Surveys*, by Peter L. Stark. OP # 12 LC # 89-14684 0-939112-15-9 (hard cover) \$40.00

Forthcoming

Index to the Information Bulletin (Volumes 1-20, 1969-1989) of the Western Association of Map Libraries by Frances M. Woodward. OP #13 ISBN 0-939112-17-5 (microfiche) Price Not Set
0-939112-18-3 (paper cover) Price Not Set

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