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.

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

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# Western Association of Map Libraries

## Information Bulletin

### March 1990

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### 1989/90 WAML Lists

*Compiled December 1989 by*

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[Stan Stevens (1988-89)] currently open
Map Resources on Orange County:
A View From the Celebration of The Orange County Centennial

by

Roger Berry
Head, Department of Special Collections
University Library
University of California, Irvine

Just last month, Orange County completed a year-long celebration of its Centennial. The date August 1, 1989 marked the 100th anniversary of the establishment of Orange County government. The commemoration of the Centennial took many forms: historical lectures and conferences; publication of books, pamphlets and magazines in "Centennial editions;" photography exhibits; parties and picnics; and even a parade of tall ships bound for Dana Point Harbor firing cannons off the Orange County coast. Wide distribution was made of a specially prepared Orange County Centennial Historical Map, which identifies and describes many of the County's historic sites.

Early in 1980, yet another product of the Centennial will appear. This will be the Centennial Bibliography of Orange County, California, a union list of Orange County materials identified in the holdings of libraries throughout the County. The Bibliography is being published, appropriately, under the auspices of the Orange County Historical Society.

It will perhaps not surprise map librarians familiar with other bibliographies of regional and local history that Orange County's centennial bibliography will omit special coverage of maps. Maps, along with manuscripts and photographs, were ruled outside the bibliography's scope. But in the collations provided in the bibliography entries, the presence of maps is noted, and selected publications on maps of major importance for Orange County are entered. These include, for example, the bibliographies of Sanborn fire insurance maps (with extensive coverage of Orange County communities) published by the Western Association of Map Libraries, as well as the sumptuous publications by Robert H. Becker on dibujos of the California ranchos (including ranchos located in present-day Orange County).

My visits to local repositories to gather materials for the centennial bibliography have afforded me, as a by-product, many glimpses of available map resources on Orange County. Some holdings I have been able to examine in detail; others I have had no opportunity to study. I therefore offer here only a tentative overview of high points in the mapping of Orange County—and with emphasis on maps of special historical interest.

(1) Maps of the Ranchos

Maps of the "Orange County" area throughout much of the nineteenth century are dominated by boundaries of Spanish and Mexican ranchos. Beginning with the Spanish concession of Rancho Santiago de Santa Ana in 1810, and continuing through a series of Mexican grants from 1837 to 1846, these large ranchos devoted to cattle-raising extended from the Santa Ana Mountains to the Pacific Ocean. Survey maps of the ranchos to which titles were confirmed by United States authority (from the 1850s to the 1880s) are available locally in reference copies, prepared from originals in the national Archives, the Bancroft Library, and Los Angeles County records. On these survey maps, natural features serve regularly as landmarks in plotting boundary lines: a forked live oak tree, a grove of sycamores, a granite rock, a dry gulch, etc.

(2) General Maps of Los Angeles County and of Southern California, 1870s-1880s

General maps of Los Angeles County and of southern California during the 1870s and 1880s offer important historical documentation of the "Orange County" area. Of those that I have examined in local collections, three maps are especially noteworthy. The first is the "Map of the County of Los Angeles, California," compiled in 1877 by J.H. Wildy and A.J. Stahlberg,
and adopted as an official map by the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors. This map shows ranchos and their acreage, identifies towns and new districts, and indicates the holdings of prominent landowners. The second map is H.J. Stevenson's "Map of the County of Los Angeles, California," published in 1880. In addition to ranchos, towns, and natural features, this map shows in color the five "Orange County" area townships of Anaheim, Fountain Valley, Santa Ana, San Juan, and Silverado. The third map is Howland & Koeberle's "Map of a Part of Southern California," published in 1886, which records new "Orange County" area locations of towns, subdivisions, coal mines, etc. This beautifully colored map is currently featured in an historical display at the Old Orange County Courthouse in Santa Ana. A further map in this category that I have not located in Orange County, but which is known from collection elsewhere, is V.J. Rowan's "Map of Los Angeles County," published in 1888. Rowan's map is valued for its depiction of the most current developments in the ranchos, towns, and subdivisions of the "Orange County" region.

(3) "Orange County" Area Maps, 1860-1888

Many maps of local scope are available to document important historical developments in the "Orange County" area during the 1860-1888 period—developments centering around the gradual breakup of the ranchos, the promotion of settlement, the real estate "boom of the '80s," the coming of the railroads, and the founding of towns.

The breakup of rancho lands is documented in the "Map of Part of Los Angeles County, Showing the 'Abel Stearns Ranches': "La Habra,' 'Los Coyotes,' 'San Juan Cajon,' 'Las Bolsas,' 'La Bolsa Chica.'" Published in several editions from 1868 to 1878, and widely distributed throughout the United States and Europe (even being used in advertisements in books and magazines), this map advertised opportunities for purchase of rancho land throughout the northern and western districts of present-day Orange County.

Other examples of maps of key importance in this period include plats of new townsites. A "Map of Anaheim," recorded in the Los Angeles County Book of Deeds in February, 1860, contains a "Sketch of the Subdivision of the Property of the Los Angeles Vineyard Society," the association that in 1857 had purchased a tract carved from Rancho San Juan Cajon de Santa Ana to establish a colony of German settlers at Anaheim. A "Plat of the Town of Santa Ana," recorded in December, 1870, shows the townsite laid out by William Spurgeon on land once part of Rancho Santiago de Santa Ana. A "Map of the Town of Orange," surveyed in 1871 and recorded in January, 1875, and a "Plan of the Townsite of Fullerton," surveyed in July, 1887, and recorded a month afterward, document the beginnings of two other principal communities. A "Map of the Town of Saint James" (May, 1887), located on the Santa Fe Railroad, survives as evidence of a prospective settlement. With the collapse of the real estate boom, the proposed townsite reverted to agricultural use. These and other townsite maps, together with maps of tracts, subdivisions, annexations, etc., of the period, may be examined at the Orange County Recorder's Office in copies made from originals in Los Angeles County records.

Another fascinating glimpse of the developing "Orange County" communities is offered by the "aerial maps" of the nineteenth century—the popular panoramic ("Bird's-eye") views that portrayed the towns from an imagined aerial vantage point. Such views of Anaheim and Santa Ana, prepared by the artist E.S. Glover in 1877, depict the streets, buildings, and landscape features in each town. Bird's-eye views of Orange and of nearby McPherson, apparently created by the artist B.W. Pierce, appear as fold-out illustrations in an 1886 pamphlet titled Orange, Cal. and its surroundings illustrated and described, published by W.W. Elliott & Co. of Oakland.

(4) Maps of Orange County, 1889-1989

A Centennial selection of maps since the creation of Orange County, in 1889, should include two landmarks from the County's first year. One is the authoritative "Map of the Division Line between Los Angeles and Orange Counties," surveyed in September, 1889, under instructions from the Boards of Supervisors of the two counties. The other is S.H. Finley's attractive hand-colored "Map of Orange County, California," published in San Francisco by H.S. Crocker & Co. As one of the most active local surveyors of townsites, subdivisions, railroad tracts, etc., from 1887 to 1889, Finley was well prepared to compile an accurate and up-to-date map of Orange County. His map provides a detailed view of towns, ranchos, railroads, land ownership, and township and section lines. The newest towns of 1887 and 1888 are recorded. "Arden" (the name given to the Santa Ana Mountains home purchased by the actress Madame Helen Modjeska in 1888) is featured in special coloring.
Finley was the compiler of the first official map of Orange County, published apparently in 1908 and issued in both small and wall-map format. This map was the precursor of many later editions, including a version in wall-map format, updated in 1988 for the Centennial, now on display at the Old Orange County Courthouse.

Another high point in Orange County's map history is the Plat Book of Orange County, California, published in San Francisco by H.S. Crocker & Co. sometime after 1913. Compiled from county and government surveys and from county records, it offers comprehensive documentation of land ownership, tracts and subdivisions, railroad lines, etc., at the end of Orange County's first quarter-century.

The topographic maps published by the U.S. Geological Survey are also, of course, a major historical resource for Orange County. Local holdings of these maps begin with the surveys (from 1894 to 1899) of the Anaheim, Corona, Santa Ana and Capistrano quadrangles and continue through further surveys and revisions down to the present-day revisions based on aerial photography. A topographic map of the Tustin quadrangle, surveyed in 1932, shows the location of the Michelson vacuum-tube experiment for measuring the speed of light.

Aerial photographs of Orange County constitute another map resource of primary importance. Significant holdings noted in Orange County include the Orange County Archives collection of approximately 750 photographs taken for the County in 1947, 1955, and 1959. Other holdings in Orange County libraries include editions (in spiral atlas format) providing aerial photographic coverage for the years 1964, 1966, 1969, 1973-1974, 1985 and 1988, as well as a WAC edition of images dated 1985 and 1986.

Many other categories of maps might be mentioned for their special importance in Orange County research. The collections of road maps, street atlases, city maps, political district maps, geological maps, soil maps, irrigation maps, land use maps, water supply maps, planning maps, navigational and recreational maps, and the like, all reflect the rich variety of map resources on Orange County that are to be found in our local collections.

1. From Times-Advocate (Escondido CA), Sunday, 1/14/90, p. C12, an article by Betsy Wade, New York Times: "It takes a detective to crack the code of the hidden map age" deals with a problem that many map catalogers can speak most feelingly about, and that is how to find out date of data on commercially published maps. She notes something your Editor had not realized, which is that changes in copyright law have made the situation worse; the 1978 U.S. copyright law revision permits companies that create "useful articles" to omit the copyright date (the intent being to allow the creator of such items as a fabric design to avoid disclosing the design's age), and the U.S. becoming a party to the Berne Convention for the protection of Literary and Artistic Works (3/1/89) has eliminated the requirement that a copyright notice by placed on the copyrighted article - which latter means that although "prudent" publishers will continue to put copyright notices on their maps, this is strictly the publisher's option. Codes for Gousha: AB - 1979; AC - 1980; AN-1981; MZ - 1982; OB - 1983; VY - 1984; CP - 1985; KX - 1986; QD - 1987; WJ - 1988; ER - 1989; IV - 1990.

2. News from the British Library: The Hereford Mapa Mundi is on view at the British Library's Exhibition Galleries. The Map Library has just begun (fall of 1989) a produce to produce a unique record of its atlas collection; a present there is only a very sketchy listing of the maps in its atlas collection, and the plan is to do computerized input data to generate both printed collations and individual map descriptions.

3. Japan is spending much yen to put protective barriers around the two peaks of a sinking island, Okine-tori Shima, 1,063 miles southwest of Tokyo. Paul Leverenz (Scripps) did some checking and found that no hydrographic agency has ever done a large-scale plan of the reef.

4. Here we have the map-library version of Current Contents ©:

Special Libraries Association's Geography and Map Division Bulletin, no. 157, September 1989:
“Harrison's FORTUNE maps, 1933-1938,” by Bulletin Editor Joanne Perry, pp. 46-56


Bibliometric study of research fields of Nigerian geographers,” by N. Okoh, pp. 11-18

“General principles of a global system of information and documentation in cartography and remote sensing,” by M. Piekuth, pp. 30-39

“Australia: southern continent of mythology,” by A. Rahim, pp. 39-41

International Society of Curators of Early Maps. Newsletter. #23 is dated May 1989, with Barbara McCorkle (Yale) as Editor and Ed Dahl (Cartographic and Architectural Archives, National Archives of Canada) as Co-Editor. If you work with pre-1900 maps, this is for you; get in touch with Barbara at: Map collection, Yale University Library, Box 1603A Yale Station, New Haven CT 06520.

5. From Jeremiah Post (Free Library of Philadelphia): James Curtis’s Mind's eye, mind’s truth: FSA photography reconsidered (Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 1989) has some photos of interest to map folk; see pp. 98 and 114 - one is a map on the wall of the room, and the other is a mural showing planners working on a development plan.

Also from Jeremiah: The American Historical Print Collectors Society issues a membership directory, which indicates collecting interests; maps is one of the categories.

6. From the Reader, San Diego's weekly, 18(26):17, July 6, 1989, a note that gang of youths pick their names out of Thomas Brothers' books of local street maps - they use names from the various neighborhoods of San Diego, with turf delineated as per Thomas Brothers.

7. Clyde Sunderland, Oakland native and prize-winning aerial photographer for the Oakland Tribune, died 12/3/89. His career began in 1915; after World War II, he started his aerial mapping service, which eventually mapped the entire state. Donald Rose, who flew for Sunderland, died 12/3/89.

8. The George F. Cram Company, Inc., has recently purchased American Geographic, Inc. American Geographic was organized in 1965 in Fenton, Michi-

gan, and moved its facility to Indianapolis last January. Cram will be selling their new maps under the name, America Geographic, in a product line consisting of large state wall maps, world maps specialty maps, and marketing maps. Cram, currently updating the state maps, plans to have all revisions completed by 1990.

9. A few omissions: Michelin has apparently omitted Israel on its map of northeast Africa (Africa, North East Arabia) (from the Times-Advocate, Escondido CA, 7/8/89). On the home front, North Dakota, South Dakota and Oklahoma were left off Rand McNally's world atlas, the $34.95 Photographic world atlas, because of space limitations (noted in the Times-Advocate, 10/7/89).

10. In news from Wisconsin, the AAG Newsletter (247:12, 1989) notes that the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee will be the home of a major exhibition of rare maps for the 1992 Columbus Quincentennial, using NEH monies (to total $380,000) for an exhibition to be called “Maps and the Columbian Encounter.” This is a collaborative effort of the American Geographical Society collection, the Newberry, the James Ford Bell Library at the University of Minnesota, and the William L. Clements Library at the University of Michigan. For further information; Mark Warhus, Project Coordinator, the Office for Map History, American Geographical Society Collection, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee WI 53201 (414/229-4101).

NFWS

U.S. Government

Census Bureau

More on TIGER (what else?), the digital mapping system used to support the Census. Actual file is huge and does not exist on any one computer. Presently available is a “pre-census” TIGER on about 40 CDs; to use this, one would need software costing around $10,000. If you'd like to see an example of what TIGER is intended to be used for, for $239 sent to Geographic Data Technology, Inc., 13 Dartmouth College Highway, Lyme NH 03768 (603/795-2183), you receive the Boone County (MO) test file and the Safari system and booklet.

If you haven't seen a copy of 1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program (July 1989, from the Bureau), it would be worth your while - maps specifically addressed on pp. 41-42 (types:
1990 Census block-numbered maps; county subdivision maps; census tract/block numbering area outline maps; voting district outline maps), and speaks to the point of data in digital form.


Defense Mapping Agency
1. If you've had difficulty working with grids, and yearned for a clear explanation of what they are and how to read them, get a copy of DMA Technical Manual TM 8358.1, the Preliminary Edition of Datums, ellipsoids, grids, and grid reference systems (DMA stock # DMATM8358.1 TEXT); the UC Santa Barbara Map & Imagery Lab got its copy from DMA Hydro/Topo Center, ATTN: PR, Washington DC 20315-0030.

2. On 11/14-15/89, DMA and ESRI ARC/INFO hosted a meeting for the Digital Chart of the World (DCW), at ESRI HQ in Redlands CA. Discussions included product development and evaluation, and examinations of current specs. First product prototype for DCW will be delivered to evaluation participants by 12/26/89, with each examining the product to determine its capabilities and deficiencies. DCW, a 1:1M digital base map of the world, uses DMA's 720 Operational Navigation Charts (ONC) as source material, and is expected to set a standard for digital cartographic data. During the first phase, ESRI will prototype the database and develop software to access the data from CD-ROM using microcomputers; second will be the full-scale production the database (involving scanning and digitizing the maps and placing them on to CD). The product's predecessor was World Data Base I (originally developed by CIA). It is to be completed by 1991, and offered for public sale by 1992.

3. From the Fall 1989 Depository Library Council: Eric Dohrman (DMA, Combat Support Center, Attn: PPO/Depository Program Manager, Washington, D.C. 20315-0010; 202/227-2271) of DMA spoke of his agency and its revitalized DMA depository program, operating now through GPO instead of separately. The mission of DMA is provide maps, charts, and geodesy products to the U.S. military and other authorized users; only one percent of total distribution is provided to the aeronautical and hydrographic communities and for public sale. In FY '88 DMA distributed 41.6 million sheets, of which about 12.1 million went to depositories. Last summer, several categories of new DMA products (e.g., tactical pilotage charts, harbor and approach charts) were offered to depository libraries on GPO Special Survey 89-200. Most digital data are not available to depositories or as public sale items; the exceptions are Sample LTED (Digital Terrain Elevation Data) and DFAD (Digital Feature Analysis Data) Cells (available for sale but not for distribution. Public sale catalogs are updated on a regular schedule, but products are not updated at regular intervals; schedules of cartographic production are not published. For DMA customer assistance, call 1-800-826-0342 or 202/227-2495. In future, DMA hopes to add the remaining public sale items to the depository program. The World Vector Shoreline (WVS) has been designated for public sale; this digital data file - which contains shorelines, international boundaries and country names - is on 9-track tape, but will likely go to CD. Currently the CD products of DMA are the ADRGs (Arc Digitized Raster Graphics); at this time, these are distributed only to DOD, but are being considered for public sales.

Federal Emergency Management Agency
In case you missed this very useful pamphlet's new edition (as your Editor did): Guide to flood insurance rate maps, FIA-14 (May 1988), from the agency; mailing return address on envelope was National Flood Insurance Program, POB, Lanham MD 20706-0460.

Geographic Names Board
Larry Cruse used MCI on CD (1976-10/89) to track down gazetteers and found 50+; these seem not to be all available (or at least not yet) on depository - he's checking on this, and will report. If they aren't forthcoming from DMA, he suggests that perhaps WAML can take a role in distributing them.

Geological Survey
1. From pp. 1-3 of the executive summary of Spatial data needs: the future of the National Mapping Program, a 1990 publication by the Mapping Science Committee of the National Research Council from the National Academy Press: USGS has "an exceptional opportunity to contribute significantly to the overall economy of the United States by becoming proactive in managing spatially referenced digital data (srrdd)." In future the most important function of the NMD will be "to act as the federal coordinator of the national geographic data infrastructure, not just to produce maps and derived [sic] digital data." The
Committee's recommendations focus on the national Digital Cartographic Data Base. The report as a whole is worthwhile reading for anyone working with spatial data. Two more points: the report notes that in future the primary way of processing spatial data will be machines "assimilating data in ways for which there is no human analogue" (p. 18); and even at present, many significant users of spatial data "want rdd, not maps" (p. 22).

7. On the CD-ROM front, two have come out, one with SLAR (Side-Looking Airborne Radar; this is JES-2, a demonstration disk), and the other of AVHRR (Advanced Very High Resolution Radiometer) data for the Great Plains. This is NOT a government document, but it fits in here: you don't already receive a periodical called CD-ROM EndUser, you should - it's not only very helpful, it's FREE. Send to DDRI, Incorporated, 510 North Washington Street, Suite 401, Falls Church VA 22046-9904.

3. The members and representatives of the CA State Mapping Advisory Committee (and therefore, the Editor of the IB suspects, all other such committees) have received a memo, dated 1/16/90, that states that the US OMB Circular no. A-16 - which is concerned with USGS activities - may be updated, with USGS having an expanded role in coordinating spatial data, in addition to its original responsibilities for coordination of federal surveying and mapping activities (see 1. above).

4. Reported from the Fall '89 Depository Library Council: Charley Bennett says that the state topographic map indexes are almost complete and USGS hopes to have them finished within 6 months; USGS press releases note the new ones for Alabama (1/25/90) and for Idaho (1/25/90) are now available. USGS hopes to have a new index for the US/Mexican border sheets (203 color image maps) by 1/1/90. Libraries will be surveyed as to their interest in USGS data on CD; the Geographic Names Information System is a leading candidate for CD, with other possibilities being AVHRR (Advanced Very High Resolution Radiometer) data and SLAR (Side-Looking Airborne Radar) - see 2. above. County maps should appear on shipping lists in the near future.

5. Please note that USGS maps that are sent via GPO depository may be disposed of only as per GPO depository regulations, which are a good deal stiffer than USGS's. See Chapter 10, "Disposition of Materials," in the depository manual for specifics. The basic idea seems to be that any money received from disposal of depository materials must be returned to GPO. The depository came under GPO in 1984.

Government Printing Office
An interesting point is made on p. 154 of dttb (Documents to the People, published by ALA's Government Documents Round Table) for 12/89 (v. 17, no. 4), and that is that cost-sharing with GPO is going to be a fact of life for depository libraries - and that in effect we've been doing that all along, as we bought microfiche cabinets (and map cases) for depository items. It does appear that West Coast libraries will be burdened with higher telecommunications costs than the libraries in the east because currently the on-line databases are located in DC.; perhaps such databases can be downloaded and disseminated through regional federal offices.

Land Management Bureau
BLM is working toward supporting an automated Land Information System (LIS) which will more accurately register land ownership and use, by using the long-established Public Land Survey System and by adding a Geographic Coordinate Data Base (GCDB), which latter will provide the latitude/longitude coordinates that public-land-system citations traditionally have not had. The initial goal of this effort is to meet the requirements of the Automated Land and Mineral Record System (ALMRS) by replacing the existing plats. (Summarized from GIS world, 1/89, p. 26)

National Ocean Service
1. Reported from Fall '89 Depository Library Council: Not many new aeronautical charts are available, except for a few more helicopter charts and TACs (1,250,000-scale charts). New aeronautical chart work is mostly digital and is owned by FAA, which agency would have to agree to any distribution to depositories. New from NOS are high-precision Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) bathymetric mapping charts, based on new technology (multibeam sounding data covering 100% of the seafloor) that gives for the ocean floor the reliability that has long been available for topographic maps; the first one is Monterey Canyon, to be listed in NOS Bathy catalog No. 5 coming out in mid-November, 1989 (it will be a depository item). Another first for these charts - a three-dimensional isometric depiction of the mapped area is printed on the sheet; not surprisingly, a digital data set of the Monterey Canyon area is available. NOS plans to print nearly 2,100 sheets covering the entire EEZ, which extends from the shore out 200 miles. These charts will be available first in Ozalid form before
they are published; Ozalid copies will not be distributed through the depository program.

2. From the Hazardous Material Response Branch, Ocean Assessments Division, Office of Oceanography and Marine Assessment of NOS: Alex Benedict, Mathematician in the Branch, will send pre-release versions of Geomancer, ShowXPCT, TIGER Merge, and Apple File Exchange translators to help you convert your digital map file data to a PICT graphic that retains accurate map coordinates; he also includes *A cookbook for transforming ASCII text files into GeoP-ICT graphics*. Get in touch with Alex at the above mentioned office, 7600 Sand Point Way N.E. - Bin C15700, Seattle WA 98115 (206/526-6317).

3. From Administrative notes, 10/16/89: One of the Depository Library Council’s Recommendations (no. 2) is that GPO improve the distribution of aeronautical and nautical charts produced by NOAA and NOS, encouraging that these materials be delivered to depository libraries in a timely and efficient manner, that every effort be devoted to lessen the current backlog of nautical charts to be shipped (a BITNET message from David Cobb to your editor this last month or so I believe says that the problem now is not having a supply of the right size of mailing tubes), and that the charts be shipped first-class mail. The response from GPO is that Library Programs Service (LPS) forewarned the depository community that when LPS took over the NOS depository program, the materials would be shipped fourth-class mail, and that therefore depositories are required to stamp a phrase such as, “Do Not Use For Navigation,” on all such materials. PLEASE BE SURE THAT YOU DO SOSTAMP THE CHARTS THAT COME INTO YOUR LIBRARY ON DEPOSITORY, AND INDEED ANY SUPERSEDED CHART RECEIVED IN ANY FASHION. Carlos Hagen notes, in a memo to the U.S. Documents service of UCLA that he kindly shared with your editor: “In the case of [U.S.] nautical charts for instance, they are continually subject to revisions and corrections on a weekly basis through the Notices to Mariners. The same applies to nautical charts produced by all other maritime nations of the world, which are also subject to revision and updating on a weekly or monthly basis. Every major ship of the navy or the merchant marine has on board specially trained sailors whose duties include keeping the stock of charts of that unit constantly up to date, both for safety and legal reasons. This is why every single chart leaving the warehouse of a governmental agency or dealer carries a stamp stating, “Corrected through Notices to Mariners through (date)”. This is also why every nautical or aeronautical chart intended for deposit in libraries carries a clear notice to the effect that those materials are NOT to be used for navigational purposes. They are clearly intended to be used only for reference, archival and historical purposes.”

4. Availability of original hydrographic and topographic surveys and wreck information, 10/89; available free from NOS, Rockville MD 20852. For all of us who have ever been asked for maps showing all the undiscovered treasure-ship wrecks.

**National Oceanographic Data Center**

A compact disk (an experimental prototype) containing over 1.3 million temperature-depth and salinity-depth profiles taken in the Pacific Ocean between 1900 and 1988 has been produced by NODC. Designated as CD-ROM NODC-01, this is the first in a planned series of ocean data CDs holding major portions of NODC’s global data archives. It is available free to researchers to agree to test it and provide their evaluation (concerning data quality control, data organization, software enhancements, science applications, etc.) to NODC; it is accompanied by data access and display software provide on a single high density (1.2 Mb) floppy disk. Using this CD requires: IBM compatible pc; CD-ROM reader capable of accessing CDs formatted with ISO 9660 standard; Microsoft MS-DOS Extensions for Cud-ROM (version 2.0 or higher); 640k memory, with at least 500K available; EGA graphics adapter; EGA or multi-synchronous color graphics monitor; and 1.2MB, 5.25-inch floppy-disk drive. If you are have the necessary equipment and are willing to evaluate the CD, send your name, organisation, address and telephone number to: National Oceanographic Data Center, User Services Branch, NOAA/NESSDIS OC21, Washington, D.C. 20235.

**NEWS**

Remote Sensing

The RFP is not even out yet, but the proposed earth-resources satellite, EOS (Earth Observation Satellite) seems to be the next Big Thing in the field. It will have more than 100 channels, and will send down more than a terabyte of data per day; it has an anticipated lifetime of mission of 15 years.

From the Professional surveyor, July/August 1989, comes word that the Environmental Research Institute of Michigan (ERIM) has introduced the idea of a Columbus Discovery Project, which calls for the use
of Landsat data to create maps of the Earth's developing countries.

From SPOT Image Corporation (1897 Preston White Drive, Reston VA 22091-4368) comes word of a new product, image maps - SPOT QuadMaps (TM) (1:24,000; $500 for digital format, $600 for photographic); SPOT CountyViews (TM) (1:24,000 b&w photos of any U.S. county; $2.00/sq. mile); and SPOT BasinViews (TM) (digital b&w format for any geologic basin; minimum area is 2,500 sq. miles, cost is $.95/sq. mile)

NASA now has a Master Directory, a free on-line information system about Earth and space science data of interest to the NASA-sponsored science community; it has brief information about existing data sets, including archive location and how to get more information. For more information: Dr. Joy Beier, Code 633, NASA/Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt MD 20771 (301/794-5289).

A bit more on the Columbus Discovery Project that has been proposed by ERIM, POB 8618, Ann Arbor MI 48107-8618: the project proposes that the U.S. Department of State present each developing country with a complete set of Landsat image maps (1:250,000; about 5,000 sheets) of its territory, as the USA's major contribution to the International Space Year, 1992; the project is to be completed in 3.5 years. A pamphlet proposing the project, called, Columbus Discovery Project: An International Space Year initiative to explore and map the planet on the 500th anniversary of Columbus' discovery of the New World, has a sample sheet, Folha SF-23-Y-C (Sao Paulo) tucked in a pocket in the back.

NEWS
States and Provinces
Alberta

Alberta's Friends of Geographical Names of Alberta Society has a newsletter - The Namehunter; mailing address seems to be Alberta Culture and Multiculturalism, Historic Sites Service, Old St. Stephen's College, 8820 112th Street, Edmonton, Alberta, T6G 2P8.

Arizona

The article, "Arizona State University Map Index: converting from fiche to on-line," by Rosanna Miller & Julie Hoff, that appearing in the November 1989 IB (pp. 5 fol.) will be reprinted in Arizona libraries.

California

1. From Craig Gooch, via Julia Gelfand:
   The Southern California Computer Mapping Association (SCCAMA) is an organization promoting the use of computerized technology to manage geographic or map information. The membership is made up of governmental organizations (such as federal, state, county, and cities), utility companies (sewer, water, electric, gas) and also private sector firms including hardware and software vendors and consultants.

   SCCAMA was organized for the purpose of addressing specific technological issues dealing with implementation of computerized mapping and land information systems within southern California. In promoting the use of this technology, SCCAMA holds regular meetings which host a variety of guest speakers who discuss a range of topics including map conversion techniques, database design, funding, financing, organizing and implementation of such systems, and demonstration of specific software. In addition, seminars are held periodically which allow speakers and participants to delve into the subject matter much more deeply.

   Project America is a project being sponsored by SCCAMA with the purpose of demonstrating the procedures for developing a land information system and also presenting the capabilities of using computerized mapping and information systems for managing land related data.

   A one-square-mile urban area in southern California was selected as a project area. Within this area, extensive survey activity took place and highly accurate planimetric base mapping was accomplished, using analytical photogrammetry. This base map provides the foundation for the registration of other land-related information such as cadastral tax maps, zoning information, public infrastructure including sewer, water, electric, and gas utilities, road and right-of-way information, and various administrative boundaries.

   During 1990, the project is planned to be a major focus of SCCAMA activities with the SCCAMA meetings focusing on various aspects of Project America. The outcome of the project will be a series of informational and data products useful to organizations interested in learning more about the technology of land information systems. Procedures used for the development of the computerized land information base
map and overlays will be fully documented and optional approaches discussed. Issues addressing database design and organizational implementation will also be presented in the documentation. The goal is to develop a workbook addressing key issues facing organizations who implement land information systems. Additionally, computerized digital maps will be made available in a common data exchange format for use by various organizations. This data is useful for demonstrating the capabilities of the computerized mapping system as well as a learning aid for those unfamiliar with the technology.

SCCAMA encourages participation in Project America activities as well as in general SCCAMA activities overall. Membership in SCCAMA is $25.00 per year and entitles the member to a newsletter subscription. For more information or to become a member, contact SCCAMA, POBox 1544, Riverside CA 92502.

2. California State Mapping Advisory Committee: on 12/4/89 a meeting was held at the Teale Data Center in Sacramento to discuss mapping issues, among them the status of the Committee. State mapping committees apparently differ in their activities from state to state. In California, the state Department of Water Resources has provided the leadership; about 19 agencies are represented on the Committee. There is some feeling that the Committee should be more active, and specifically should be as involved in GIS (geographic information systems) as it is in basic mapping and map-revision policy, particularly since as time goes on the latter two are done by using the former. There was a suggestion at the meeting that an ideal organization would be a California Spatial Data Committee. USGS has offered a “last-map ceremony” for the state.

3. Network Planning Group of the California Library Networking Task Force: the object of this group is to put forward a plan for libraries in the state to network and work together as effectively as possible; it would be a multitype library network. Larry Cruse (IB’s Microcartography Editor and former IB Executive Editor) is most interested in this; he sees it as a way that map curators - who are mainly in academic libraries - can work with local public libraries and encourage the latter to go out after maps published by local government agencies.

4. Dawson’s Book Shop, 535 North Larchmont Boulevard, Los Angeles CA 90004, has a Catalogue 502 that is a listing of classic works in cartography. Well worth having around.

5. Larry Cruse is working on a project of collaborative collection development of topographic map series of Japan. It involves Naigai Trading Company, MapLink (Santa Barbara) and whatever libraries are interested. The total number of sheets purchased for the participants in this project would be determined by the goals for collection; ideally, there would be some minimum base that each library would have in hard copy - a “platform” - that would differ from library to library, since each would have different goals. Each library would be responsible for contributing financially to the system to participate, probably as an annual fee/subscription, based upon the estimated number of sheets to be purchased for updates to the platform collection in that library, updated maps to the overall system collection (located in some mutually agreeable collection - for example, probably UC Berkeley for California libraries, since Berkeley has a strength already in this area), and new sheets. With this system, one collection would hold one edition of each sheet of each Japanese map series - an ideal research collection - while the other libraries would have only those editions and series that relate directly to their user group (e.g., one library might update its 1:200,000-scale series once every ten years, another once every twenty years). One additional possible service might be changing the hiragana names on sheets into romaji. Interested? Get in touch with Larry (telephone, address, and BITNET on WAML IB masthead).

Oregon

Summarized from the Medford OR Extra! for 7/10/86, p.2 (letter late than never ...). Dale Newton has made county maps for about forty years, apparently based in Talent, Oregon. This 88-year-old man technically retired in 1969 but has been very active working on the Jackson County atlas; the first edition was the 1970 Highway and street guide for Jackson County. He is presently looking for a buyer to take over the atlas.

Utah

Utah celebrated completion of the 1:24,000-scale topographic mapping of the state on 12/6/89 in Salt Lake City; the state is now covered by 1,517 sheets and also is the subject of the first digitized 1:500,000-scale state base map. In attendance were WAML members Barbara Cox of the University of Utah and Richard Soares of Brigham Young University.
NEWS

Preservation

Union Carbide has signed an exclusive agreement for use of Wei T'0 Associates, Inc. preservation technology. The Specialty Chemicals Division of UC is looking at various marketing options to provide institutions with preservation services. According to Richard Smith (president and founder of Wei T'0), the WT process was perfected 21 years ago. Mr. Smith plans to use a portion of royalty income to establish a not-for-profit foundation supporting graduate research on preservation of library and museum materials.

From a note (from 1989) by Ron Whistance-Smith (University of Alberta) to Larry Cruse: "Got back to find workmen had installed a faulty sprinkler head without protecting anything. Mud & water damage will probably exceed $10,000 plus months of my time to straighten it out and tidy up again. It's never very tidy, but only so I can find things."

The Canadian Conservation Institute (1030 Innes Road, Ottawa, Canada K1A 0M8) issues CCI Notes 16/3 is titled, "Care of black-and-white photographic negatives on film;" there are several others relating to the care of film products (available in either English or French).

From Eldon Office Products, POB 22667, Long Beach CA 90801-5667 comes Information Bars, a copyrighted name for an alternative to sticking pins in the corners of maps; rollers hold papers securely, and may be easily inserted and removed.

If you'd like to find out about Cibacopy Systems (color copying), send to Ilford Photo Corporation, Dept. CCO, West 70 Century Road, Paramus NJ 07653. For another color copier: Savin's Prism (TM); Savin Corporation. 335 Bishop Hollow Road. Newtown Square PA 19073-9949.

Rare and valuable documents, their identification, preservation, and security:

At ALA Dallas (summer 1989), Jim Walsh (representing the government Publications Librarians of New England) and Barb Hulyk (on behalf of the Regional Federal Depository librarians) attended a meeting of the GODORT/MAGERT/RBMS Joint Committee on Preservation. At that time, Jim was offering $500 from the CIS/DTTP award his group was receiving for a preservation project. Barb was planning a workshop on "Rare and valuable documents: identification, preservation and security," for the Fall 1989 meeting of the regional librarians. Since there were no other preservation projects in the planning stages at that time, Barb and Jim decided to see how the workshop went and if materials from the workshop could be used as an information packet for all depository libraries. The workshop was successful; following is a status report:

A packet of camera-ready material is being prepared to include the speeches and information provided at the workshop, other publications, lists, and bibliographies including items from the national Archives and the Library of Congress. A bibliography of information sources and additional publications is being prepared with contributions from many persons. Permission has been obtained to reproduce items sold by the Northeast Document Conservation Center. The material will be reproduced on one side of three-hole punched paper so that it can be the start of a preservation sourcebook; it will be shrink-wrapped.

Funds are needed to complete the project and contributions are being solicited. Currently funds are committed from ALA GODORT ($500), GPLNE ($500), ALA MAGERT ($300), GODORT/Michigan ($200), and documents librarians from Ohio in memory of George Kosman ($200). Amounts, both small and large, from other persons or groups would be appreciated. The best reproduction price we have so far is $.05 per page; multiply that by 50 pages fro 1,400 depositories, and we have a shortfall. The size and extent of the packet will be determined by the funds available. Anyone wishing to contribute funds, suggest materials for inclusion, or ask questions may contact: Jim Walsh, Govt. Docs. and Microforms Dept., O'Neill Library, Boston College, Chestnut Hill MA 02167, 617/552-3354; or Barbara Hulyk, Docs. Specialist, Detroit Public Library, 5201 Woodward Ave., Detroit MI 48202-4093, 313/833-1409.

Color MicroImaging Corporation, 5078 List Drive, Colorado Springs CO 80919-3316 (303/594-9202) has put color aerial photographs on microfiche.
**cARTography / cARTE-DECO**

Here's a leather jacket with a map lining; the one shown has the interior of Australia as its interior; $129.85 each, from Blair, Warren PA 16366. Larry Cruse ponders how such an item could be useful - have USGS make topographic ponchos, which the US Forest Service could hand out to recreationalists - if they get lost, they just open poncho to flip side, which reads HELP; your Editor suggests that perhaps one could change the lining according to where one was, and thus always have a map of the area to consult. Larry, commenting on this sort of thing generally (responding to Harold Otness' note to him about maps being on almost every sort of object), says that "given the prevalent nature of geographically ignorance, it may be capitalism's way of prescribing its own medicine;" he also notes that the map umbrella (of which your Editor received not just one but TWO for Christmas presents - one gigantic, one collapsible) should really be with gores, so that closed it would look very like a globe and "opened, it would not distort!" He does find fault with the fiendish color combinations that designers of such products come up with - they appear to favor chartreuse and puce. Next to each other.

Larry also brings to our attention three-dimensional sculpture-puzzles by Italian designer Johnny Dell'Orto (of cities - Manhattan; San Francisco; DC; Miami; Rome; Paris); call C.R. Fine Arts (Boston) at 1-800-541-2787. And he notes that World Affairs (900 Arguello Street, Unit A, Redwood City CA 94063) has for sale - amongst other cartifacts (as Jeremiah Post of the Free Library of Philadelphia calls them - items which have cartographic motifs but are not essentially maps) - a time alarm with a map on its face. Then there are video games, like, "Where In The World Is Carmen Sandiego?" and "Where in the USA Is Carmen Sandiego?", where detectives search for thieves - Your Editor sees that these are copyrighted, but can't find name of maker on Larry's photocopy.

How about someone fighting through copyright clearance and publishing a volume of views of "The World as Seen by ____" (e.g., a Bostonian; a Texan).

And at last, a bargain - a $22.00 value for a measly $12.99 + $3.85 shipping - bright blue, red, yellow, pink and green Hug-a-Planet (fiberfill covered with cotton); #LGJ661 from Grand Finale, POB 620049, Dallas TX 75262-0049.

I had hoped to get to you in this issue of the JB some art using cartography by Gary Wright, which Larry Cruse very kindly passed on to me; I'll work on getting it in the next issue - it looks intriguing. One of the more pleasant artworks I've seen recently is a wooden map of Itasca State Park, Minnesota, at one of the visitor centers there; it's varnished pine, with water in blue.

A magazine called Wigwag has a department called the "Map," in which a reader may provide a Rand McNally-like drawing of his life.

Cartoons: one showing North America, with "Rumble, rumble" written in over California, and the balloon, "Hold on! this could be the big one!" The next frame shows all of North America EXCEPT California having sunk underneath the waves of the ocean (signature seems to be Catrw, Cooley News Service).

From the United Airlines mag, Vis a Vis, for December 1989 comes notification of a large, grass-covered, earthen-relief map of Mindanao (designed by Rizal), which occupies a corner of the square in front of a church in Dakak.

This tidbit from the atlas cataloger here at UCSB - in a memo to her on a matter having absolutely nothing to do with cartographic materials, her assistance in reporting "topographical" errors in said memo was earnestly solicited...

Closing thought for the column, from James M. Barrie, "Shutting a Map," in An Auld Licht Manse and Other Sketches (New York: John Knox, 1893), p. 113: "Prominent among the curses of civilization is the map that folds up 'convenient for the pocket.' There are men who can do almost everything except shut a map. It is calculated that the energy wasted yearly in denouncing these maps to their face [sic] would build the Eiffel Tower in thirteen weeks."
Multilevel Cataloging/Description
for Cartographic Materials

by

Velma Parker
Cartographic and Architectural Archives Division
National Archives of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario

INTRODUCTION

Multilevel description is not a widely used cataloguing technique, especially here in North America. This is quite evident when one examines AACR2 rule 13.6. Not only is this rule excessively brief, it is also contains a rather significant error. It says that the description of the whole and its part(s) are "in a single record", whereas it should read "in multiple—records" (author's underlining). Incidentally, the error has been perpetuated in Cartographic materials: a manual of interpretation for AACR2, by accident I think.

This system, as exemplified by its very name, can describe any number of levels of description and, therefore, is very useful for handling multipart items. Those of you familiar with this technique know that a variety of terms are used to describe or label these various levels. The record for the description of the whole is referred to as the parent, the mother, or the first level record. The records for descriptions of the parts are called the child, the daughter, or the second/third, etc., level records. (As I do not wish to appear sexist, the term parent of first level, and child or second/third, etc., level will be used.)

H. Stibbe (Hugo P. Stibbe, "International Bibliographic Standards on Cartographic Archives: the National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada, experience" Insep 20, no.1 (1986):11-12) identified five levels of description for archival materials (depository, group, unit, file, and document(item) levels). There may be more; however, it is not likely that all levels would be used to describe every collection. It is expected that for published materials, the usual number will be two or three levels. For example, a map series may or may not have "sub-series". If it does not, there will be two levels: one for the series as a whole and another (child record) for each of the sheets (see figure 1). If there are sub-series, there may be 3 or more levels (see figure 2).

| Level 1 | Description of series as a whole | Canada 1:50 000 |
| Level 2 | Description of individual sheets | 92G/2 92G/3 92G/6 92G/7 |

Figure 1

| Level 1 | Description of series as a whole | International map of the world 1:1 000 000 |
| Level 2 | Description of sub-series | AMS GSGS 2465 |
| Level 3 | Description of individual sheets | NA17 NA20 NA37 SH55 |
POSSIBLE USES

This technique may be used to describe a variety of multipart cartographic materials. As indicated above, it may be used for topographic series. It will work equally well for thematic series, or indeed for any collection of cartographic items which must be kept together as a collection. Archival record groups, individual volumes in an atlas series, or single plates in an atlas are other examples of possible ways this technique may be applied.

Multilevel cataloguing may be used in both manual and automated systems. However, it is more effective in an automated system as this environment makes it much easier to add separate access points (names, subjects, etc.) to the descriptions of the parts. In a manual system, usually a single card is prepared for each part. If one wanted to stretch a point, one could conceive of the familiar graphic index as a rudimentary form of multilevel cataloguing. However, it is really merely a control device as it does not provide descriptive information. A Canadian example of an automated system using multilevel cataloguing is the Secteur des cartes, Bibliothèque nationale du Québec which uses the UTLAS system for its bibliographic records. For various reasons, BNQ decided not to put the second-level records into UTLAS. Instead, INMAGIC has been used successfully for recording entries for individual sheets.

ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES

Any recording to item level has resource implications. You need time, people and money to do it all. Lack of these is the reason why many map collections use the simplest control technique, that of marking a graphic index with their holdings. This technique, as practised in most map collections, cannot give any details of edition, dates, number of copies, etc. (I must add here that the Map Library at the University of Western Ontario has developed a technique for showing, on an enlarged, graphic index, the editions held. This is used primarily for the Canadian topographic maps.) To make even a brief second or third level record for an automated system takes time, as the descriptive elements must be coded properly, fixed fields and access points added, and of course, each record must be keyed into the system and then edited.

Things are not as bleak as they look. As a matter of local policy, you may decide to have very brief records with no notes or added entries. In such instances, access is limited to title/sheet number, coordinates, date, and any fixed fields which are coded. If the system used allows the copying of records, then the record for one sheet may be chosen as the model. It can be copied repeatedly and modified for each successive sheet without changing the original record. After all, most of the fixed fields will remain constant. The date codes and the coordinates (MARC tags 255 and 856) will change; and in the description, the title and the imprint date will be modified. It is likely that the physical description will remain constant, except perhaps for the dimensions which you may choose not to record at this level in any event. Notes at levels below the parent record are often not present or very brief.

One distinct advantage is the ability to add access points selectively to any level description. This is especially useful for multithematic or multiregional sets or series of cartographic items, or for collections serving users with specific interests. For instance, in a university where a certain region is the focus of study, significant maps of that region occurring in atlases, sets or series may be given brief entries of their own, thus making them more accessible to users.

Complex situations are taken care of more easily with the multilevel method. Series such as the International map of the world 1:1,000,000, the Canadian geological A series, and the Canadian hydrographic series maps are good examples of complex series. To begin with, each has series within series, compounded by other problems such as numbering changes, publication and edition problems, etc. If only one description is made for the series as a whole, it is impossible to give a really comprehensive and complete history of the series in the note area; some aspect is glossed over or left out because it is just too complex to explain succinctly.

Another advantage is that by automating the descriptions, on-line searches are possible. If you are fortunate enough to have graphic or coordinate search capabilities, this results in a very powerful search tool for the users.

Lastly, a variety of products can be created from a database ranging from a straightforward accessions list to a detailed, specialized bibliography for a specific region, or on a selected theme.
FORMULATING THE DESCRIPTION

Suggested rules appear in Cartographic materials: a manual of interpretation for AACR2 in the application for 13F. Further information is found in its Appendix E.4 (Treatment of map series - Multi-level description). These "rules" are preliminary and need to be more fully developed. Perhaps with the next edition of the Manual, an expansion of these rules may be effected.

In summary, the general rule is that what is common to all is recorded at the first level. Each successive level contains only information pertinent to that level and does not repeat what is at the preceding level(s). For example, if the scale is constant, it appears only in the parent record. However, if there is a change from what appears at the first level, this may be recorded at the sub-level. For instance, in cases where the name of the producing agency changes over time, the successive forms of the name may be recorded in the second, etc., level records. An example of this is the IMW 1:1 000 000 which has many author/publishers - too many to be recorded at the first level. Each sheet record may, in this case, carry the full imprint.

If resources do not permit detailed cataloging at the child level, policies can be established to specify the minimal information needed to provide the required access. In the machine system, the only mandatory fields, other than the leader and directory, are the title, imprint (and here date is all that would be needed in a really brief entry), and physical description (see figure 7).

Access points may be added, as has been mentioned several times already. Please note, however, that the main entry heading (MARC tags 1XX) appears only in the record for the first or parent level. The record for the child level has only added entries (i.e., MARC tags 6XX, 7XX, 8XX and 9XX).

Each child record must be linked to its parent record. The MARC tag for the vertical relationship link may be used for this purpose (CANMARC 7725w: UTLAS 792$a). Also note that if there are more than two levels, any record, other than the first and last ones, may be both a parent and a child record (see figure 3).

This linking is what makes the multilevel technique different from the "In" analytic. For "In" analytics, the whole must be described in an "In" note for each analytic record made. This description must include the name and/or uniform title heading as appropriate, the title proper, the statement(s) of responsibility when necessary, edition statement, numeric or other designation (serials) or publication details (monographs). A multilevel record does not include any such note relating it to the host. The link is carried solely in the vertical relationship tag and is carried, as illustrated in figure 3, as a number. The system then will make the relationship between the two records.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level 1</th>
<th>Parent record</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RSN92850219</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level 2</th>
<th>Sub-group</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RSN92850226</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>792$a92850219</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level 3</th>
<th>Item</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RSN92850228</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>792$a92850226</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RSN92850227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>792$a92850226</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: RSN = Record sequence no. and is the control number automatically supplied by the computer.
We in the National Archives map collection have used the following tags for our multilevel records:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CANMARC</th>
<th>UTLAS</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leader, ch. pos. 7</td>
<td>1030</td>
<td>Bibliographic level c-collection d-subunit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leader, ch. pos. 19 blank r</td>
<td>1034</td>
<td>Record link code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--- blank 1</td>
<td></td>
<td>- main record - related record required fully to process record</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>1083</td>
<td>Local interest code 001 - parent record 002 - subrecord 003 - both parent and subrecord</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>U035</td>
<td>UTLAS local information code 1 - parent record 2 - analytic $a - accession no.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>772$s$ w</td>
<td>792</td>
<td>Vertical relationship</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DISPLAY**

When any child record is recalled, theoretically speaking, the parent record should be recalled automatically, as well, and both should be displayed together. The reason for this is that the child record is incomplete without the parent and both must be viewed together.

In the catalogue support system we use, which is UTLAS, the only time the records are displayed together is in the microfiche shelflist product (see figure 3). I fully expect that, as more collections use this technique, thus increasing the demand, such a facility will be developed.

**EXAMPLES**

The first two examples (see figure 4) are of now defunct topographic map series which cover part of Canada at scales of 1:126 720 and 1:500 000. The copies of these entries are made from a microfiche, and I must point out that the notes are in reverse order. Apparently, the computer used to generate these products operates on the principle of last in, first out. The company which does this for us has not been able, as yet, to correct the problem. As these entries were done as an experiment, only a few sheets were input into the system (which is why there are notes at the second level).

---

**Figure 4-1**

G 3400 s126 .C36 (92850088)

G 3400 s126 .C36 Brockville 1909 (92850088)
Brockville, Ontario. -- (W 76° 00'--W 75° 00'/N 45° 00'--N 44° 30'). --
Southampton [England] : General Staff at the Ordnance Survey Office, 1909. 1
map ; 45 x 63 cm.
"Geographical Section, General Staff no. 2336."
"Reduced from the 1" to 1 mile maps published by the Department of Militia
and Defence ..."
"Surveyed in 1904-5."
"Contour interval 25 feet."

G 3400 s126 .C36 Brockville 1909D (92850211)
Brockville, Ontario. -- (W 76° 00'--W 75° 00'/N 45° 00'--N 44° 30'). --
Southampton [England] : Reproduced and printed for the Geographical Section of
the General Staff at the Ordnance Survey Office, 1909. 1 map ; 45 x 63 cm.
"Geographical Section, General Staff no. 2336."
"Reduced from the 1" to 1 mile map published by the Department of Militia
and Defence ..."
"Surveyed in 1904-5."
"Contour interval 25 feet."
Relief also indicated by hypsometric tints and
spot heights.

G 3400 s126 .C36 Brockville 1924 (92850212)
Brockville, Ontario. -- (W 76° 00'--W 75° 00'/N 45° 00'--N 44° 30'). -- Dept.
of National Defence, 1924. 1 map ; 44 x 63 cm.
"Surveyed in 1904-5."
"Reprinted with corrections 1924."
"Contour interval 25 feet."
Spot heights.

G 3400 s126 .C36 Brockville 1930 (92850213)
Brockville, Ontario. -- (W 76° 00'--W 75° 00'/N 45° 00'--N 44° 30'). -- Dept.
of National Defence, [193-?]. 1 map ; 44 x 63 cm.
"Surveyed in 1904-5."
"Contour interval 25 feet."
Relief also indicated by hypsometric tints and
spot heights.

G 3400 s126 .C36 Brome 1922 (92850214)
Brome, Quebec. -- (W 77° 00'--W 72° 00'/N 45° 30'--N 45° 00'). -- 1922. 1 map
; 44 x 62 cm.
"Surveyed in 1907."
"Engraved at the Survey Division Office."
"Contour interval 50 feet."

G 3400 s126 .C36 Halifax 1927 (92850215)
Halifax, Nova Scotia. -- (W 64° 00'--W 63° 00'/N 45° 00'--N 44° 30'). --
Geographical Section, General Staff, Dept. of National Defence, 1927. 1 map;
51 x 63 cm.
"Contour interval 50 feet."
"Surveyed in 1920."


The third example is the IMW 1:1 000 000 (figures 5-7). Figure 5 shows our record for the series as a whole. The notes are longer than the description. Even at that, all sorts of complexities are left out, while others are merely alluded to.

According to the specifications for the series, each sheet was to carry the series title, "'Carte internationale du monde au 1,000,000e,' followed by the same inscription in the national language of the country which published the sheet in question" ("The International Map of the World on the Millionth Scale and the International Co-operation in the Field of Cartography", World Cartography, vol. III, (1983):6). The number of producers who have done this can be counted on the fingers of one hand. My own country, Canada, prints the title in both English and French: but the order is French=English only for maps showing Quebec. For the rest of the country the order is English=French.

The examples in figure 6 show some of the great variation in series title (the 'Added title' note). Since I could not decide whether to make this title a series entry or a note, I followed the rule of thumb that when in doubt, use a note.

The complexities and the idiosyncrasies of the series are explained better in the fuller second level entries in figure 6. Not as much information is conveyed in the examples in figure 7.

In figures 6 and 7, there are no sub-series records inserted between the parent and sheet (child) records. These sub-series are traced through the series area of the description and its attendant series added entry. Alternatively, if separate entries are desired for the sub-series, they may be inserted between the parent record and the sheet level records (as is illustrated in figures 2 and 8).
Figure 5

G 3200 [International map of the world 1:1 000 000 = Carte international du monde au 1:1 000 000].
31000 -- Scale 1:1 000 000 (W 180° /N 84° -- S 60° ). --
.157 [Various places : various publishers. 1911]-
- maps : col.; sheets 74 x 106 cm or smaller.

Relief shown variously by contours, shading
hachures, spot heights, and hypsometric and
bathymetric tints.

In one or more of the official languages
(English, French, and German).

Title from Canadian maps.

Numerous title variations include: World
1:1,000,000; World (...) 1:1,000,000; Carta do
Brasil; Asia 1:1,000,000; Africa 1:1,000,000.

Various publishers have assigned series
designations to their products, e.g.,
1301 (AMS/TRC), C.G.G.C. 2465, 2555, 2646,
4204, and 4646; M.D.R. 1; Hind 5000.

Sheets include index map and legend.
Sheets covering Canada produced by
Topographical Survey, Dept. of the Interior
and later by Surveys and Mapping Branch,
Dept. of Energy, Mines and Resources; some
border area sheets produced by Geological
Survey (U.S.). First Canadian sheet
published 1928 (Regina NM 13). Sheets
rev. according to operational needs.
Sheets covering Canada filed separately.

11030 World 61030 topographic maps
1:1000000 11030 Canada 61030 topographic
maps 1:100000 I. Canada. Surveys and
Mapping Branch. II. Canada.
Topographical Survey.

Figure 6

NA 17: Rio Mira-Islas Galapagos / compiled and drawn by the American Geographical
Society of New York. --1st ed. / AMS. -- (W 84° -- W 78° /N 4° -- N 0° ) --
-[Washington, D.C.]: Army Map Service, 1952 printing. 1 map; 44 x 67 cm, on
sheet 66 x 82 cm. -- (1301/ United States. Army Map Service). Added title: South
America 1:1,000,000. "Reprinted by AMS, 1952, from a provisional Edition AGS map,

III. Title: South America 1:1,000,000. IV. Series: 1301 [series] ; NA 17.


I. United States. Army Topographic Command. II. Title: World (South America -- Brazil) 1:1,000,000. III. Series: 1301 [series] ; NA 20.

NA 29: Tindouf. -- Ed. speciale. -- Projection conique conforme de Lambert, parallèles d'échelle conservée 24° 40' et 27° 20' (W 12° 00'--W 6° 16'/N 24° 00'--N 20° 14'). París : Instituto geográfico nacional, 01975. 1 map; 48 x 61 cm, on sheet 62 x 89 cm. French with English translations for legend and some notes.

I. Institut géographique national (France)

NA 29: Tindouf. -- Ed. 5 / IGN. -- Projection Lambert de 24° á 28° parallèle d'échelle conservée 24° 40' et 27° 20' (W 12° -- W 6° / N 28° -- N 24° ). -- Paris : Institut géographique national, 1962. 1 map; 45 x 61 cm, on sheet 63 x 90 cm. -- (Serie 1301).

Added title: World (Africa)

French with some overprinted English translations.

Overprinted on base map: Carte de l'Afrique- 1/1 000 000.


Added title: Africa 1:1,000,000.


NA 47: Medan / prepared by the Army Map Service ... -- Ed. 6 / AMS. -- Lambert conformal conic proj., standard parallels 6° 40'N and 3° 20'N (E 95° 41'--E 102° 00' / N 4° 00'--N 0° 00'). --(U.S.) : U.S. Army Map Service, Far East, 1965. -- (1301 / United States. Army Map Service).

1 map; 44 x 72 cm, on sheet 66 x 76 cm.

Added title: World (Asia) 1:1,000,000.

I. United States. Army Map Service. II. Title: World (Asia) 1:1,000,000. III. Series: 1301 [series] ; NA 47.

NA 47: Median / prepared by the Army Map Service ... -- Ed 7 / GSGS. -- Lambert conformal conic proj., standard parallels 0° 40'N and 3° 20'N (E 95° 41' -- E 102° 00'/N 4° 00' -- N 0° 00'). -- United Kingdom : D. Survey, Ministry of Defence, 1966 (1970 printing).
1 map ; 44 x 72 cm, on sheet 66 x 76 cm. -- (1301 / United States. Army Map Service).
Added title: World (Asia) 1:1,000,000.


-- (1301 / United States. Army Map Service).
1 map ; 47 x 61 cm, on sheet 59 x 74 cm.
Added title: World (South Pacific) 1:1,000,000.
Compiled by the National Mapping Office in 1952.


1 map ; 45 x 59 cm , on sheet 60 x 74 cm.
English and French.

I. Australia. Division of National Mapping.

Figure 7

BRIEF SECOND LEVEL ENTRIES

NA 17: Rio Mira-Islas Galapagos. -- 1st ed. -- (W 84° -- W 78° /N 4° -- N 0°).
1 map. -- (1301 [series] ; NA 17).
Added title: South America 1:1,000,000.

OR

NA 17: Rio Mira-Islas Galapagos. -- 1952 printing.
1 map.

OR ANY COMBINATION.
Figure 8

SUB-SERIES RECORD AND CHILD RECORD

World ... 1:1,000,000 : 1301 [series]. Washington, D.C. : Army Map Service, 1946-

maps : most col. ; 88 x 105 cm, or smaller.
Sheets are variously entitled: World (Africa); World (Asia); Europe; etc.
Some sheets, originally by other agencies, are reprints or revisions by AMS,
many bearing dual series designations.
Later sheets published by: United States Topographic Command.

I. United States. Army Map Service. II. United States. Topographic Command. III.
Title. IV. Title: 1301 [series].

NA 17: Rio Mira-Islas Galapagos. -- 1952 printing.

1 map.

The last examples (figures 9 and 10) are of a thematic series: the Federal electoral districts, 1966 for Canada. To provide better access than was had with the single entry which was all that had been available previously, it was decided to use a combination of multilevel description and contents notes. The result is a parent level record for the series as a whole (figure

9), and second level records for each province (see figure 10 for an example.) Item level records were not made. Titles of individual sheets are carried in the contents notes of the second level records, except for Ontario and Quebec which have only general contents notes as the number of individual sheets is too great to enumerate.

Figure 9

[Note: Fields lower in number than 055 omitted]

055 4 $aG3401.F7svar$c $bC35
090 0 .890316$asG/3401/.F7/ever/.C35/$bz/$aH2
110 10 $aCanada.$bSurveys and Mapping Branch.
((ASN=295051478$w2c))
245 00 $aFederal electoral districts 1966 : $bCanada1 / $cproduced by the
surveys and Mapping Branch, Department of Mines and Technical Surveys = Cir-
conscriptions [a]lectorales f[a]ederales 1966 : [Canada] / [a]etable par
la Direction des lev[a]es et de la cartographie, Ministère des mines et des
relev[a]es techniques. --
255 $aScales differSc(W 141/b/-/-/w 52/b//N 90/b/--N 41/b/).
260 0 $a[Ottawa : $bThe Branch = $bLa Direction],$c1966-1974.
300 0a maps .500m. ; sheets 109 x 150 cm or smaller.
500 $aSome sheets revised 1968, 1971 and 1974; sheets revised 1974 show
time zones.
500 $aCanada sheets unilingual; rest bilingual.
500 $aMost maps have MCR numbers.
500 $aBulk of sheets filed in H2; rest in H1.
690 0 $a$z10030$dcanada$z11030$aelectoral divisions$j2$1$feederal$d1966$z60030
$amaps((ASN=92703796))
740 01 $aFederal electoral districts 1966
Figure 10

[Note: Fields lower in number than 055 omitted]

055 4 $aG3401.F7svar$b.C35 B.C.:C.-B.
090  .890322$aG/3401/.F7/svar/.C35/B.C.:C.-B./$b62$/c$sh2
245 00 $a[Federal electoral districts 1966 : British Columbia] /$cproduced by
the Surveys and Mapping Branch, Department of Mines and Technical Surveys =
[a]tabl[a]e par la Direction des lev[a]ees techniqu[e]. --
255 $aScales differ$c(W 139/b/--W 114/b//N 60/b/4--N 4888/b/). --
260 0 $a(Ottawa ;$bThe Branch =$bLa Direction),$c1966-1971.
300 $a5 maps :$bcoll. ;$csheets 107 x 112 cm or smaller.
500 $aContents: Province of British Columbia. MCR 252 -- City of Vancouver.
MCR 278 -- city of Victoria and environs. [MCR 279] -- Electoral
district of Burnaby-Richmond-Delta, British Columbia. MCR 545 -- electoral
district of Surrey-White Rock, British Columbia. MCR 562.
500 $aOne map in H1.
500 $aMIC NMC 26487 (2 sect.); 26489; 26488; 26491.
690 0 $a$a$a01030$dbBritish Columbia$als1030$delectoral division$ej21federal
$di1966$dz60030$samaps ((ASN=92703795))
792 $a92 853 870

CONCLUSION

For those who can find the resources to do multilevel cataloguing, the long-term benefits are
worth the effort, especially in an automated system. Ways can be found to cut corners, thereby reducing
the resources required, but still giving better access
than may be possible presently. Often, the newer
software packages will allow keyword access, thus
reducing the amount of authority work required for
name and subject added entries.

AGENDA

for the

March 21-24, 1990

WAML Spring meeting at the University of Arizona, Tucson

see pages 112-113
Benchmarks!
Map Librarianship Biographical News

by

Stanley D. Stevens

James B. Case, longtime WAML Member, retired mid-1989 from the Defense Mapping Agency and is now residing in Cedar City, Utah. He continues his position as Editor of the professional journal Photogrammetric Engineering and Remote Sensing, which is published by the American Society of Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing. His personal interest in Maps of Glaciers will now get some attention.

James L. Golliver, 49, supervisor of the Collections Maintenance Unit in the Geography and Map Division, Library of Congress, died suddenly on December 23, 1989, of coronary insufficiency and congenital heart disease at Potomac Hospital in Woodbridge, Virginia.

Mr. Golliver entered on duty in the Geography and Map Division as Library Technician on September 9, 1970. After receiving a Bachelor of Arts degree with a major in geography from Indiana University in 1963.

In 1973 Mr. Golliver was promoted to supervisory Library Technician in the Processing Section where he directed the staff and operations of the Set Map Unit. One of Mr. Golliver’s major accomplishments achieved during his first two years was the elimination of a backlog of some 350,000 unprocessed set maps and charts. For his demonstrated management skills and perseverance in overseeing this project, Mr. Golliver received a quality increase in 1975. Also in 1975, as the result of a Division reorganization, Mr. Golliver assumed the direction of the newly created Collections Maintenance Unit.

In 1977 Mr. Golliver was the recipient of a Meritorious Service Award and a cash award in recognition of the performance in successfully planning and executing the expansion, rearrangement and relocation of the Geography and Map Division’s extensive atlas collection. The atlas collection, containing some 40,000 volumes at that time, was completely reorganized during a three month period without experiencing any interruption in use.

In 1980 Mr. Golliver, as one of the Division’s move-team leaders, directed the packing and transporting of the collections from the Pickett Street Annex in Alexandria, Virginia, to the Division’s new quarters in the James Madison Memorial Building.

During his tenure in the Geography and Map Division, Mr. Golliver had gained a wide reputation for his knowledge of the Division’s collections and their management. He was also recognized for his skill in phased map conservation techniques and his knowledge of equipment and materials used in housing and preserving map and atlas collections.

Mr. Golliver was an active member of the Library’s Philatelic Club and was at the time of his death serving as the Club’s Secretary. He had been collecting stamps for 35 years and within the last three years he had begun specializing in maps depicted on postage stamps. On February 7, 1989, he addressed the Washington Map Society on the use of maps as decorative devices on postage stamps. He is survived by his wife Holley S. Golliver and son Geoffrey M. Golliver, both of Dale City, Virginia.

David Carrington and Richard Stephenson, LC Geography & Map Div.
The Invisible Geologic Quadrangle

In large part, the quadrangles established by the U.S. Geological Survey are invisible. Most persons in the United States are unaware of their existence, and most maps do not indicate them. Furthermore, LC subject headings have not created a heading for either "Geologic quadrangles"/"Geological quadrangles" or for "Quadrangles (Geology)."

To top off this pattern of invisibility, LC policy does not allow the inclusion of quadrangles as geographical subdivisions in subject headings. There is an understandable reason for such exclusion, for strictly speaking - quadrangles are not places in the normal sense. Yet quadrangles are frequently referred to on maps and in text, and it can be frustrating not to be able to insert this "locality" as the second-level geographical subdivision. For instance, in the case of a geologic map of the "Bellefonte quadrangle" in Pennsylvania, the subject heading can only be "Geology—Pennsylvania—Maps." Often the quadrangle is entirely in a county or other geographic entity and therefore a locality can be indicated; but then the specific phenomenon of the quadrangle is still excluded from the heading.

There are four alternatives in handling quadrangles. One, they could be ignored as is now done, but this is not very satisfactory. Two, a title added entry can be made for the quadrangle - for example, "Bellefonte quadrangle, Pennsylvania" - and therefore provide indirect subject access. There is some merit in this type of approach, which has been of use in a number of other cases when the topic could not be adequately covered by the subject headings proper. But it does have definite limits, since it is not in the subject file.

Three, the quadrangle could be treated as a geographical entity with resultant headings such as, "Geology—Pennsylvania—Bellefonte Quadrangle—Maps." If the library normally adds an additional heading beginning with the place name as suggested by this author several years ago (1) and as is currently done by a number of institutions, a second heading, "Bellefonte Quadrangle (Pa.)—Maps," or even possibly a third backup heading, "Pennsylvania—Maps," would be applied. This alternative would certainly provide the most precise access to the maps, but it could be argued that such exactness for quadrangles is not needed.

If alternative three is considered to be unnecessary, a form of overkill, or in some other way dubious, then the final alternative could be taken. As a substitute for a specific mention of the quadrangle, LC could establish a broad heading for quadrangles, preferably, "Quadrangles (Geology)," and make it subdivisible by place. So when our example of the Bellefonte quadrangle occurs, one of the subject headings would be, "Quadrangles (Geology)—Pennsylvania—Maps." When combined with the limited access by title as discussed in alternative two, this new method would probably provide adequate retrieval for most quadrangle situations. If this concept (or alternative three) is adopted, USGS quadrangles - the bases of all derived mapping - will become much less invisible.

[Ed. notes: Or the map librarian can rejoice in component-word searching in the on-line catalog, which can pull out all references to a quad from the data base.]

Cartographic Cataloger's Newsletter: A Review

Cartographic Cataloger's Newsletter, an irregular periodical of interest to catalogers of cartographic materials, has been issued since November 1986. Although specifically geared toward Canadian catalogers, it is also of value to librarians in the U.S. and elsewhere — indeed, to any map cataloger using AACR2. To date, four issues have appeared; a brief summary of the first three newsletters is given below. Anyone interested in contributing to this worthwhile publication or in receiving copies should write to:

Velma Parker or Norma Mousaw
Cartographic and Architectural Archives Division
National Archives of Canada
395 Wellington Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N3
CANADA (613)996-7611

Velma Parker is currently working on the Subcommittee on Data Classification and Standards of the Canadian General Standards Board, Committee on Geomatics, which is working on the establishment of rules for cataloguing digital cartographic data sets. Work has already begun, and the Subcommittee hopes to have a first draft ready in the spring of 1990. The rules will be based on chapter 9 of AACR2.

[Ed. note: Velma Parker stated in a recent letter to me that the newsletter is being issued, as an experiment, in the Association of Canadian Map Libraries Bulletin]

Summary: Reports from several meetings of the Canadian Committee on Cataloging (CCC) were given, including discussion of revision of Cartographic materials: a manual of interpretation for AACR2, presentation of rule interpretations by the National Library of Canada concerning AACR2 chapter 11 (Microforms), and discussion of what the CCC could do to help promote a subject code for LC subject headings. This last item was in response to a paper submitted by William Studwell and Paule Rolland-Thomas. A guide to some date codes and a proposal concerning Canadian geographical cutters were published. A correction of typographical error in LC class G, a note on LC subject cutters, and an extended article on problems of monographic cataloging of series as it affects map cataloging were also printed. Further summaries of the newsletter are expected to appear in this JB column in future.

The LCSH Windmill: A Fairly Grimm Tale

Once upon a time there was a huge, squeaky old windmill with the name Library of Congress Subject Headings. It did work reasonably well, but it had a number of chronic problems. Over the years, various well-intentioned persons whose livelihood depended on maximizing the windmill's function made suggestions for improvement to the mill's operators. Some of these suggestions were adopted by the operators, and some were not, but most importantly no outsider was allowed to tamper with the mill's basic mechanisms.

Furthermore, the mill operators were slow in adequately documenting the mill's practices and policies, even though the outsiders had to use the mill by themselves on a daily, routine basis. As time went on, increased pressures from outside users and the appearance of an important new mill mechanism named Computer caused the operators to pay more and more attention to improving and modernizing the community windmill.

The mill operators did a lot of patching and repairing, as well as cleaning and polishing. Here and there a limited amount of brand new building was also done. They actually began to produce a fable document called the Manual which put into writing many of the routine and everyday practices of the mill. But the improvements still did not meet the expectations of the mill users. The magic Manual, in addition, was inadequate satisfactorily and fully to explain current policies, to show what new types of engineering and techniques would be required to maximize mill function in the years to come, and in general comprehensively to point the way towards the future. The mill operators seemed reluctant to formulate or to express an all-purpose long-range plan.

For years in the past, various don Quixotes had accosted the mammoth mill. Around the time the Manual appeared, an increased number of intrepid knights on horseback began to confront the mill. This new wave of combatants, particularly the ones from the northern climate, seemed to be more persistent and determined than their predecessors. They even began to propose bolder solutions to the mill's continuing problems, especially demanding the development of a theoretical code which would clearly put all of the philosophical rules for the mill's operation down on paper. And they also began to take some stronger actions, notably the initiation of a grassroots petition campaign to document to the mill
operators the strong opinions of the many users.

In most tales, a happy conclusion would have taken place right about here, but for this scenario the ending is still being written. Whether the mill operators will respond adequately to user needs and demands to keep the mill running effectively for future generations, or whether the mill will just gradually go out of service is not yet known. It will take a while before the mill’s fate is definitely resolved, but it is clear that if corrective action is to be taken, there is little time left for delay or procrastination. The big clock called change, hovering over the windmill, is running relentlessly towards the future.

More Developments in the Subject-Headings Arena

A previous notice in the IB (n.1) reported on several interesting developments relating to the improvement and codification of LC subject headings, and also promised to update readers whenever significant new information became available. Your columnist has been up to his ears in this arena, as witness the following:

1. the designation of this author as cataloging columnist for Technicalities starting in September 1989. A series of at least eight “Subject Access Theory” articles will appear;

7. the publication of the first comprehensive theoretical treatise on LC subject headings (n.2) late in 1989;

3. the announcement of a major program on the subject code which will be presented at the ALA meeting in Chicago on June 24, 1990; this author will be one of the main speakers, and will report what goes on.


Change in Academic Cartographic Materials Collections: 
Or, A Groundswell Revisited

by

Mary L. Larsgaard

The role of the person running a map library is increasingly a matter largely of not just coping with change, but of making change work to the advantage of the collection.

When I started out as a map librarian in 1969, in the first place no one had even heard the term, "cartographic materials;" map libraries had maps, and perhaps a few other types of items, typically atlases, globes, and the odd (if I use the adjective advisedly) aerial photo. Most collections were part of government documents or of general reference. Collections were often - but certainly, and unfortunately, not always - classed in LC schedule G; collections were almost never cataloged. Depository systems, especially USGS, accounted for the bulk of most collections, which tended to be staffed only part time. The collection was often in an unstaffed, locked room, somewhere hard to find, say, in a basement - one needed a map to find the maps, so to speak. And very few map librarians had even thought about cartographic data in digital form - perhaps on the theory that sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof. Preservation was scarcely even mentioned, beyond noting how often maps of the local area were stolen.

Matters have changed a good bit over the past twenty years, with changes in almost every area flowing in front of my fascinated - and occasionally horrified - eyes. To begin with, we’re seeing the phrase, "cartographic materials" - another change to be laid at the door of AACR2 - of which more anon. Maps may still be in locked rooms, but now it’s generally because they’re considered valuable enough (U Florida collection valued at a minimum of $3M, UCSB at $200M) that they need to be in closed stacks, with a reference and service area staffed usually by full-time staff members; and most map collections have at least a half-time librarian laboring over them.

Collections still tend to have the bulk of their material coming on depository; the major difference is that the depository program has become much more formalized, with USGS, NOAA, and DMA publications being selected and issued through the mammoth GPO depository system - which has resulted in many documents librarians having to take crash courses in the care and feeding of maps.

Preservation has become a frequently heard word - with encapsulation a standard, relatively speedy performed procedure, and Wei To upon a good many persons’ lips (not literally of course, since I suspect internal ingestion of it might be at the very least deleterious to one’s health). Some collections (e.g., University of Illinois; University of Florida) will not check out any maps more than forty years old.

But the biggest changes - as one might expect - have come about because of the computer and its impacts on various operations and most noticeable lately upon the basic data. The area here that most immediately comes to mind is cataloging. Prior to the sharing of cataloging information via telephone lines and a central computer, very few map collections had any cataloging done at all, except for atlases and other book-like materials. Cataloging staffs had such enormous backlogs of monographs and serials in book format that nonbook materials were scarcely even considered as candidates for cataloging, and very few map librarians knew anything about cataloging. But going on-line cataloging (about 1976) so speeded up matters that the cataloging of nonbook items began to be looked upon with favor. 1969 was the beginning of the MARC Map project; 1976 was the draft version of the OCLC map format, and 1980 the first edition of the OCLC Map Format. Providentially and coincidentally - I think - at about the same time AACR2, which had a greatly expanded section on maps (now broadened to include all cartographic materials) went into effect 1/1/81. In addition, many map librarians had never cataloged before anyway, so they weren’t even very concerned about the differences between AACR1 and AACR2, the sorts of differences that were causing long-time catalogers either to retire early or to go grey. At any rate, it was
very helpful that the attitude of AACR2 that nonbook materials were worthy of cataloging, an expanded chapter in AACR2, and a map format for OCLC (derived of course from MARC Map) all happened at about the same time. The end result was that map collections could finally realistically work toward total cataloging - I cataloged about 155,000 sheets (about 13,000 titles) between 1979 and 1989 (95% of my collection), and that is not atypical or unreasonable. Oh, one additional point: having on-line cataloging using shared records meant that a substantial amount of cataloging work (e.g., copy cataloging from DLC records) could now be done by clerical staff, thus freeing up more catalogers' time to do original records.

And next we come to the area which is still in the greatest amount of flux - cartographic information in digital form. Currently, this seems to be in two or three forms:

a. mapping software, e.g., AtlasGRAPHICS; MacAtlas; MapInfo

b. cartographic digital databases, such as those listed by USGS in its Circular 817 (Scientific and technical, spatial and bibliographic databases of the U.S. Geological Survey; 1979; 1983) and those whose advertisements seem to be coming out in spates lately from the National Geophysical Data Center (e.g., ETOPOS: Digital relief of the surface of the Earth; CD's such as Geophysics of North America)

c. GIS (geographic information systems): data management systems for capturing, organizing and using spatial data with a computer; lately the phrase seems to have been expanded to include not just the software but the database being manipulated also, so that a GIS has become an information system in which spatial data (data distributed in space) are stored, retrieved, displayed and analyzed.

Those that will have the most immediate effect on cm collections are the software packages intended to run on pcs. Already collections at the University of Washington, University of Florida, University of California at Santa Barbara, Brigham Young University - to name just a few - have pc's with such software and color printers to print out the results. At present, the programs do not seem to be as user-friendly as one would like, and generally a library staff member has to do the actual computer work - rather as librarians do searches on bibliographic databases (e.g., DIALOG) - but for those of us who live for the day

when, in response to a question on the order of, "I need an 11" x 14": color map of Portugal showing only rivers, railroads, and spot heights," we can say, "Yes, of course," this is the way matters will be going, and none too soon.

The second type - cartographic material in digital form, and especially cartodocuments - will fairly soon have considerable influence on cm collections. The British Ordnance Survey already has its largest-scale series stored in digital form only, with individual sheets generated on demand. USGS is working toward having all US topographic information in digital form. And as all of us who work with USGS documents know, there have already been considerable discussions concerning the provision in electronic format of US government information to depository libraries; this is certainly going to include USGS cartographic data. As those maps - large-scale topographic maps and nautical charts - which are the basis of all other mapping arc put into computer readable form, we will inevitably see that the computer has a greater and greater influence on us. To add weight to that - having the cartographic base of the 1990 Census be in digital form, as TIGER, will accelerate this process; with TIGER, users will have the capability of producing various types of maps at different scales for any geographic area in the U.S. As for remote sensing - satellite data (e.g., Landsat) has been collected in digital form since its inception, and indeed there has been a push toward having other spatial data also manipulable digitally.

GISs are more and more frequently used, with USGS having a National GIS Center formed, and with NSF having funded a National Center for Geographic Information and Analysis (NCGIA). For a GIS, the data must be digitized for processing (often the bottleneck), then the data processed, and finally output products generated.

Now that we know where we are, where are we going, and what will happen along the way? Some years ago, a professor teaching an economics class I was in said: There are two points to remember about forecasts:

a. they are wrong;
b. they will change

so mine will be very carefully hedged. Looking ahead for, say, five to ten years or so, I do think that we will see increasing numbers of collections fully accessible on on-line catalogs, and preservation of older maps will be emphasized. For a long while, we'll continue to have paper products coming in, and
storage problems will become more acute, with such methods as compact shelving and remote storage becoming more common if not necessarily more popular. We map librarians may need to work together more closely than we have in the past, deciding what library keeps what cartographic materials (as has been done in the book world for some years; cf. CLR storage of seldom-used materials, what libraries are archival collections that do not check any material out, and what libraries have what Jeremiah Post of the Free Library of Philadelphia calls kami-kaze maps.

Increasingly cm librarians will view with impatience the progress toward an INEXPENSIVE state-of-the-art color copier, that will give color copies from film/fiche and from paper. In more cases, libraries may do what collections with rare maps have done for years - have surrogates made (e.g., slides; Ozalid copies) which users may consult, and have a service whereby copies may be made inexpensively. This whole point of reproducibility, and in color, is particularly important; library users regard the ability to make copies as a right, not a privilege - for many years, all of us who work in libraries have known that the copocopier is the most important piece of equipment in the library. And color is so often on cm an essential carrier of information, not just a nice aesthetic touch.

Of assistance in ameliorating the crowded situation will be the use of microfiche; at present there are several problems here:
- a. readers good enough to resolve it are quite expensive;
- b. printers are quite expensive, but getting better; color printers are finally available - but expensive;
- c. users like to/need to consult more than one map at a time.

Because of the above, I suspect that librarians will continue to obtain hard copy whenever possible, and certainly always for heavily used items - or even moderate use. Remote storage is still more attractive than microform, at least as far as this user is concerned.

The software mapping programs - construct-a-map - I think will become more used and more useful. The large digital databases will come along a bit more slowly, but not by much, what with CD having captured the fancy of several government agencies that have large amounts of spatial data to archive - and we'll get into questions such as, if bibliographic digital database can be searched via telephone line, why not cartographic databases?

Speaking of graphic displays, I think those of us who can will want to go to graphic displays on our public terminals - a la Barbara Morris at the University of Edinburgh and the UC Berkeley Department of Geography project (Dan Holmes) where graphic indexes are used both to check in sheets and as displays for the user, so that the latter may see what sheets are used. The GeoReferenced Information Network that Larry Carver at UCSB first thought up and that has had Keck money spent on it via an RLG grant is intended to provide exactly this sort of access to spatial data: it is intended to be a meld of MARC format with fields that are needed for spatial data but that are not presently provided in MARC.

The preceding are my best guesses as to how the future of cm collections will go; perhaps in twenty years, it will seem too modest. But I shan't feel bad about that - after all, my parents, who were born in 1906, have seen in their time such unpredictable developments as airplanes and television, the Great Depression and two world wars; surely I should be able to deal with equanimity with whatever cm comes up with in the next several years. And although there are times I wish I'd never heard that dread word, "rewiring," I am looking forward to it!

Sources for making your way through the spatial-data maze:

Maps:
- obviously there is very little modesty included in my psychic makeup

Cartographic materials on microform:


See also Larry Cruse's column on microcartography in this IB - extremely useful and highly entertaining.

Remote sensing:

- superb, but be sure to bring a friend to help you lift this 2-volume set


Geographic information systems (GIS):


- surfaces from the plethora of information on GIS's; understandable and brief

Cartographic digital data bases:


For advance planning for

Our Big 25th Anniversary

Fall 1992 WAML meeting, Hawaii

Please see page 115
New Mapping of Western North America

Compiled by

Joe Crotts
California State University, Chico

Contributors: BC- Barbara Cox;
EJ- Ed Jestes; HR- Heather Rex;
LC- Larry Cruse; SC- Sue Trevitt-Clark;
Others- The Author.

ALASKA


ARIZONA


BAJA CALIFORNIA

Healy, K. International travel map of Baja California. 1989. 1:1,000,000. col., 50 x 130 cm. Map ISBN 092146309X. Extensive descriptive notes. International Travel Map Productions, P.O. Box 2290, Vancouver, B.C. V6B3W5, Canada.


...Baja topographic atlas directory. "Large format, spiral bound atlas, 11 x 17 in. 239 full-scale 4-color topo maps (15 x 18 miles) grid format.

...Gringo's guide. Baja California, Mexico. Map bordered by 458 color photographs. "Baja's most complete color guide." Travel version-$8.95. 6 ft. laminated wall mural-$17.95. Marty Hieste, Photo + Design, 4653 Winona Ave., San Diego, CA 92115. maps (15 x 18 miles) grid format. Describes itself as a "map atlas" and claims to be "...the most detailed map atlas of the Baja Peninsula in existence today." Shows "every paved and dirt road, trails, all land formations, water courses, towns and ranches... ". Softcover. $24.95. (LC)

...Kelly, Neil and Kira, Gene. The Baja catch: an inshore fishing manual for Baja California. "40 all-new, super-detailed fishing maps." In addition to "240 pages jam-packed with real Baja fishing information." $19.00. (LC)

CALIFORNIA


...Distribution of manufacturing employment in the Los Angeles 5 county area. 1989. 1:209,088. 31x41 cm. Paper-$20.00. Laminated or overlay-$33.00 (LC)

...Freeway and community map for the Los Angeles 5 county area.
1988? 1:209,088. 34x41 cm. Paper-$20.00. Laminated or overlay-$33.00 (LC).

___ Industrial map of the Los Angeles 5 county area. 1988. 1:209,088. 31x41 cm. Industrial location and zoning, vacant land; freeways, airports, rail lines, city names. This map "...shows you where Industry is now and where it can go in the future." Paper-$30.00. Laminated-$40.00. Overlay-$33.00. (LC)

___ Los Angeles 5 county zipcode map. 1988? 1:209,088. 31x41 in. Paper-$20.00. Laminated or overlay-$33.00. (LC)


COLORADO


IDAHO

Ferns, Mark L. Geology and mineral resources map of the Graveyard Point Quadrangle, Malheur County, Oregon and Owyhee County, Idaho.

NEVADA


Healy, K. International travel map of Baja California. 1989. 1:1,000,000. col., 50 x 130 cm. Map 201. ISBN 092146309X. Extensive descriptive notes. International Travel Map Productions, P.O. Box 2290, Vancouver, B.C. V6B 3W5, Canada.


NEW HAMPSHIRE


NEW MEXICO

Hill, Mike. Hikers and climbers guide to the Sandias. 1982. 1:24,000. 52x39 cm. Holman's, 401 Wyoming St., NE, Albuquerque, NM 87123. 505/265-7981. $2.00. (HR)


___ Anderson, O.J. Geology and mineral resources of Jones Ranch School Quadrangle, McKinley County, New Mexico. 1989. 1:24,000. 95x62 cm. $4.00. (HR).

___ Campbell, F. Geology and coal resources of Fence Lake 1:50,000 Quadrangle, New Mexico. 1989. 1:100,000. 100x68 cm. $5.00. (HR)

New Mexico Department of Highways and Transportation. New Mexico traffic flow. 1989. 53x24 cm. 1120 Cerrillos Rd., Santa Fe, NM 87504-1149. (HR)

| ---
| OREGON
| Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries. 910 State Office Bldg., 1400 SW Fifth Ave., Portland, OR 97201.
| ---
| **Ferns, Mark L.** *Geology and mineral resources map of the Graveyard Point Quadrangle, Malheur County, Oregon and Owyhee County, Idaho.*
| ---
| **Beeson, Marvin.** *Geologic map of the Lake Oswego Quadrangle, Clackamas, Multnomah, and Washington Counties, Oregon.* 1989. GMS-59. $6.00. (SC) 1989. GMS-54. $4.00. (SC)

| ---

| WASHINGTON

| WESTERN UNITED STATES

| WYOMING
Glossary of Cartographic-Reproduction Terms

[Ed. note: This showed up in a recent shipment to UCSB from the newly renamed E.S.I.C. - Earth Science Information Center - formerly N.C.I.C. - and it explains terms I’d wondered about.]

auto plot: a computer-generated projection, scribed in negative format, on scale-stable, .007 scribecoat film

clear film positive: the identical image of the subject or original; a photographic image in which (in most cases) the artwork is dark (black), and the background is clear

composite: two or more artwork separations (feature separates) combined into one registered artwork

continuous tone: images in which the detail and tone values of the subject are reproduced by an infinite gradation of gray densities between white and black

diazo paper print: diazo reproduction processes produce positive paper prints from film transparent masters; the opaque areas represented by the drawing and lettering produce the image of the print; diazo paper prints are blackline images on standard weight paper

emulsion: a suspension of light-sensitive silver salt (usually silver chloride or silver bromide) in a colloidal medium (usually gelatin) used for coating photographic film, plates, or papers

film negative: a photographic image in which (in most cases) the artwork is light (clear), and the background is dark (black): the reverse of the subject or original

Gerber base: a computer-generated photographic positive of the projection on scale-stable .007 film

half-tone: images in which the gradation of tone is reproduced by various sized dots and intermittent white spaces caused by interposing a screen between the lens and the film

left-reading: a reproduction which is a mirror image of the original; material which in a normal reading position has the emulsion on the bottom side of the material away from the viewer

matte film: extremely durable, flexible and stable engineering film with a specially prepared matte surface; this surface permits sharp, clear pen and pencil lines which will not smear or smudge; matte film positives (left-reading) are often ordered when addition drafting work is required so as not to harm the original image; this product is also used as a master for making diazo paper prints

resin-coated paper: a continuous-tone, water-resistant, resin-coated, photographic paper

right-reading: material which in a normal reading position has the emulsion on the top side of the material facing the viewer

separate: a distinctive feature, image, or subject that is set apart

white opaque film: a continuous tone, white, semi-opaque photographic scale-stable film
DIGITAL DATA

by

Jenny Marie Johnson

Eager to get started in the world of computer-generated maps but just don’t know what to choose first? Not sure about your computer abilities or the abilities of your users? Looking for software that is quick and easy to install and simple to use? PC Globe, Inc. (formerly Comwell Systems) may have the answer to these needs and scores of others.

PC-Globe+ and PC-USA are two similar products released last year which provide maps and a wide variety of information. PC-Globe+ includes maps and data for the world, continents, regions, and 177 nations. Maps of continents and regions are selected using an alphabetical submenu while countries can be specified through either an alphabetical submenu or by typing the first part of the country name. An intriguing feature is the option to select international organizations such as the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance or groups of nations like “developing countries” and have them displayed on world and regional maps. Cities can also be selected through alphabetical submenus and located on world or regional maps; maps of the cities themselves do not appear, only the location marked by a dot and a rectangle for easier finding are shown. The greatest amount of information is available at the country level. Maps showing major cities, elevations, and important features can be displayed, and statistical and other tabular information can be easily accessed. The world map, which is similar to a Mercator projection, can be shifted so that it is not always centered on Europe and the North Atlantic. This shift is east-west only, not north-south, so the user does not have the option of centering the map on La Paz or Brisbane; the map is positioned so that the Equator is slightly below the center of the screen. Some of the non-cartographic information, such as population and age distribution, appears as brightly colored graphs. When comparisons are done between nations the results are also displayed by bar graphs. Cultural, industrial, demographic, and governmental information displays in tables or text. PC-Globe+ can calculate currency conversion either through default exchange rates or by using conversion factors entered by the user.

PC-USA displays the same kind of information, packaged in a similar fashion as it is in PC-Globe+, with a few extra twists. Individual states may be selected through an alphabetical list, by typing the beginning letters or two-letter postal code, or by “point and shoot” technology using mouse or arrow key driven cross-hairs. Data includes fun items such as a chronological listing of historic events for each state and state trivia. Zip codes and telephone area codes can be searched to discover which state contains the numeric combination requested. PC-USA is a newer generation of technology than PC-Globe+; maps appear on white background instead of black and the user has a greater latitude in changing the appearance of displays through the use of color and the inversion of black and white. Both programs toggle between standard and metric measurements, allow the display of regions without political boundaries, and can calculate city distances, bearings and time zones, but only PC-USA displays latitude and longitude on its national and regional maps.

These programs can be used with or without a mouse; a mouse is preferred with PC-USA because of the point-and-shoot option for selecting states. Graphics from both programs can be saved in PCX format for use with graphics and desktop publishing packages, and ASCII files can be imported for use with pre-packaged information.

Installation of both packages was remarkably easy; insert disk into drive, type “install” and follow the directions given by the program. All the installer needs to know is what kind of graphics adapter is being used and to which printer, if any, the data might be exported. The system takes care of everything else. For complete novices, and the more experienced user also, the documentation reminds the reader that a “readme” file may exist and provides instructions for its access.
Use is as simple as installation because of clear and consistent pull-down menus. Help screens, which closely follow the language and organization of the print documentation, are available for each item on the menus. The print documentation is concise and well organized. The illustrations are clear and appropriately used to support the text. Best of all, the documentation includes a bibliography of the sources used to compile statistical data.

PC-Globe+ could be compared with Electromap World Atlas and the CIA World Factbook on CD-ROM (see November 1989 Information Bulletin for review). PC-Globe+ provides a wider variety of map displays than either of these compact-disk products, and allows for easy comparison of data through the country-comparison option. The Factbook allows data comparison by searching for specific character strings, and Electromap by the use of the thematic world maps and accompanying tables. But neither of these measures up with PC-globe’s option for the selection of specific nations for directed comparison or for the display of the top or bottom ten nations in relation to designated characteristics. PC Globe’s bar graphs are simple and straightforward; no reading between the lines or cutting through extraneous information is necessary.

Both PC-Globe+ and PC-USA should have wide appeal to map collection users. They are easy to use and provide instant, colorful maps which can easily be inserted into reports and presentations. Quick installation (less than ten minutes), software that performs as the documentation indicates, and “bargain basement” prices will make both products popular with librarians, library administrators, and, most importantly, library users.

** It must be noted that a new release of PC-Globe, PC-Globe 3.0, is now available. The statistical information has been updated, displays have been cleaned up so that maps appear on a white background, and the point-and-shoot option of selecting nations has been added. If the copy of PC-Globe 3.0 that you purchase is not compatible with the Hewlett-Packard PaintJet, PC Globe will send a free printer driver.

Software Specifics

PC-Globe+. Tempe, AZ: PC Globe, Inc., ©1989. $69.95. Hardware needs: IBM PC/XT/AT/PS2 or compatible with minimum 384K RAM; 2 floppy drives (5.25" or 3.5") or 1 floppy drive and a hard disk; DOS 9.0 or later; IBM color graphics adaptor (CGA, EGA, or VGA) or Hercules monochrome graphics adaptor or compatible.

Optional hardware: Microsoft Mouse or compatible; HP Laserjet Series II or compatible; IBM Proprinter (dot-matrix) or compatible; IBM color printer or compatible.

PC-USA. Tempe, AZ: PC Globe, Inc., ©1989. $69.95. Hardware needs: IBM PC/XT/AT/PS2 or compatible with minimum 512K RAM; 1 or 2 floppy drives (5.25" or 3.5") or 1 graphics adaptor (CGA, EGA, or VGA), Hercules monochrome graphics adaptor, MCGA adaptor or compatible.

Optional hardware: Microsoft Mouse or compatible; HP Laserjet Series II or compatible; IBM Proprinter (dot-matrix) or compatible; IBM color printer or compatible; additional printer drivers available for cost of shipping and handling.

NEWS


Electromap, Inc. has announced the impending release of its enhanced World Atlas (currently available edition reviewed in November 1989 IB, pp. 20-21). The new version is to include approximately 30% more information, including a new travel section (e.g., immunization information).

A multimedia atlas of the Mediterranean region will be produced on CD-ROM; to cover agriculture, environmental and industrial information, and to combine data, images, digital maps and graphics (from Information hotline, 12/89, 21(10):7)

CD-ROM End User has a one-page guideline for evaluating CDs, main categories are “ease of installation,” “ease of elementary use,” “ease of learning,” “performance status messages,” and “output.”

A new acronym: AM/FM. It stands for Automated Mapping and Facilities Management, an organization formed in 1978, dedicated to exploring and expanding AM/FM technology. For more information: AM/FM International, 8’775 East Orchard Road, Suite 820, Englewood CO 80111 (303/779-8320)

From Plan&Print, 1/89, pp. 22-23: an article called, “Digitizing Historical Drawings,” has a few thoughts that apply to maps. It states that there are four
reasons why historical drawings remain undigitized: 1. they won't be utilized again, or at least not soon, so it's best to record them on microfiche; 2. there is a shortage of skilled drafters; 3. scanning technologies are not state-of-the-art in that they cannot deliver the "intelligent" drawing that a CAD draftsman can; and 4. many users don't have enough workstations both to handle current design work and to process historical drawings.

More on e-mail (the following summarized from The Professional Geographer 41:470-79, 11/89): BITNET, which started in 1981, is an acronym for "Because It's Time Network", and is a telecommunications network for the exchange of noncommercial information, supporting education and research. Network members are higher education institutions and private and governmental agencies that conduct research with academic institutions. EDUCOM is a consortium of over 500 academic institutions, concerned with computer use; it and CUNY (City University of New York) jointly share the operation of BITNET. To join BITNET, an institution must acquire a leased telephone line to another university already a member of BITNET, and must be willing to provide a connecting port for at least one future BITNET members. Users can reach institutions in more than 30 countries. BITNET had at the time of the PC article more than 860 sites and 2,700 nodes or computers and what is the most maddening part of it, NO DIRECTORY. What it needs more than anything else is an on-line registry of names and "addresses." BITNET messages can contain up to 3,750 80-character lines. If you have access to BITNET and to something called Internet, you may have access to a number of library on-line catalogs; a list of these resources has been compiled and may be retrieved by sending the following e-mail message to: LISTSERV@UNMVMM: GET INTERNET LIBRARY.

Just received from Chris Baruth, for GEODEX users:

This is to announce that the AGS Collection has processed the state quadrangle listings contained in the USGS's Map and Chart Information System. The 175,000 sheet-level entries have been transferred to 51 GEODEX files, one for each state except California, which was divided into two (1. 1:31,680 and larger; 2. everything else); D.C. has been included with Maryland. The GEODEX records contain all the usual information (series, map type, production, projection, map format, scale, quad size in arc, photography date, survey date, revision date, printing date); the variable fields sheet-name, primary state, alpha-numerical designation (e.g., 43089 A1), and roll and frame numbers of USGS's microform edition.

Although considerable effort went into the cleanup and processing of these files, the AGS Collection is making them available at no cost to GEODEX users as a service to the map library community. In spite of our initial aim to keep GEODEX tile sizes under ca. 3,700 sheets (so as to allow backup and exchange on 360K floppy disks) the sheer mass of data has forced us to make these files available only in high density format (1.2MB floppies); breaking up states to fit 360K format would be counterproductive, and the resulting number of diskettes would have made distribution almost impossible. These files should be maintained on your hard drive; they will take about 17MB. To facilitate loading the files into your system, an installation program is included. Also included are programs to facilitate backup and reindexing, and one to create a list of missing quadrangles once your collection has been reconciled with the files.

To obtain these files, send us twenty formatted 1.2MB floppies (we will in future be able to handle 3.5 inch high density diskettes), a return label and return postage. Twenty diskettes will fit into one box. Make sure that you mark the package COMPUTER DISKS, DON'T X-RAY OR BEND. For further information: Christopher Baruth, AGS Collection, Library, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, P.O. Box 399, Milwaukee WI 53201; (414)222-6282; BITNET address to come soon.

Other files are also available from the AGS Collection. Here again, send formatted diskettes (in an appropriately marked box), mailing labels, and return postage.

[Editor's note: Size of file in Bytes is final element.]

\D000\A001F020 World 1:500,000 (Series 1404) 40960

\D000\A003F043 World 1:1,000,000 (ONC's) 65590

\D000\A017F018 Joint Operations Graphics 1:250,000 81920

\D000\A018F039 World 1:250,000 (WAC) 183296

\D000\A021F012 Antarctica 1:250,000 (Geology) 13312
### CONVENTIONS

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

March 19-22, 1990 National Computer Graphics Association, Anaheim CA; your Editor went to the exhibits last year, and they were not only well worth seeing but had NO REGISTRATION FEE - so if your schedule permits, go see them. NCGA, 2722 Merrilee Drive, Suite 200, Fairfax VA 22031; 1-800-225-NCGA.

March 21-24, 1990 WAML Spring meeting, University of Arizona, Tucson.

**Wednesday, March 21**
- **1-4pm** WAML Board meeting; Main Library, Room A313
- **1-4pm** IB editors meeting; Main Library, Room 314
- **5:30pm** Early Bird Reception; optional light dinner and cash bar Eric's, 1702 E. Speedway Blvd.

**Thursday, March 22**
- **9:30am-10:30** Conference registration, Main Library, Room A313-315; refreshments
- **10:30-11** Opening and introductions, Main Library, Room A313-315. David Laird, University Librarian; Peter Stark, President, WAML
- **11-noon** Vendor introductions, Main Library, Room A313-315
- **noon-1:30pm** Optional lunch, Union Club (Studen Union); $3.50-$5.00
- **1:30-3:30** First session: invited papers, Main Library, Room A313-315. Refreshments Dr. Larry Fellows, Arizona Geological Survey: "Geologic Mapping in Arizona"
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4-6pm</td>
<td>Reception honoring 35th anniversary of the University Library's Map</td>
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<td>Collection; Main Library, Map Collection, Room B103</td>
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<td>6:30pm-</td>
<td>Optional dinner at El Adobe Mexican Restaurant, 40 W. Broadway Blvd.;</td>
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<td>Sonoran style food; dinners about $7.95</td>
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<td>Friday, March 23</td>
<td>Business meeting and Sounding Board, Main Library, Room A313-315</td>
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<td>Break; refreshments</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:30-noon</td>
<td>Second session: contributed papers, Main Library, Room A313-315</td>
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<td>Christine Kollen, Map collection, University of Arizona Library: “Workflow of Map copy Cataloging at the University of Arizona Library”</td>
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<td>Rosanna Miller, Map collection, Arizona State University: “The Peralta Land Grant”</td>
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<td>Joanne Perry, Oregon State University: “Richard E. Harrison: The Early Years”</td>
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<tr>
<td>noon-1:30pm</td>
<td>Lunch on own (list of local restaurants provided)</td>
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<td>1:30-2:30pm</td>
<td>Workshop on electronic conferencing system for WAML, Main Library, Rm. A313-315</td>
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<tr>
<td>2:30-3:30pm</td>
<td>Cataloging issues forum, Main Library, Room A313-315</td>
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<tr>
<td>3:30-4:30pm</td>
<td>Break and vendor exhibits; refreshments</td>
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<td>4:30-5:30pm</td>
<td>Cooperative collection development forum, Main Library, Room A313-315</td>
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<tr>
<td>6:30pm-</td>
<td>Optional dinner at Hidden Valley Inn Restaurant, 4825 N. Sabino Canyon Rd; Western-style meat, poultry and fish; dinners from $7.95 to $14.95</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saturday, March 24</td>
<td>Optional day trip to Arizona-Sonoran Desert Museum and Saguaro National Monument (West); transportation will be provided; admission is $6.00.</td>
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**June 9-14, 1990**: Special Libraries Association, Pittsburgh. The conference theme is “The Information Professional: An Unparalleled Resource,” papers developing the theme; presentations on new technologies in PCs and micro-imagery, and information on Pittsburgh and the surrounding area are possible paper topics. David McQuillan, Map Librarian, Thomas Cooper Library, University of South Carolina SC 29208 (803)777-2802 or 4723. BITNET: L100003@UNIVSCVM.BITNET. FAX: 80377779503.

**June 22, 1990**: Remote-Sensing Imagery Preconference, Newberry Library: ALA’s Map and Geography Round Table (MAGERT) and the ALCTS/CCS Committee on Cataloging: Description and Access will cosponsor a preconference, “Remote-Sensing Imagery: Identification, Control and Utilization.” This preconference will address the numerous problems of remote-sensing images, including satellite images and aerial photography: recognizing and identifying various types of images; approaches in acquiring the images; discussions and practice in creating bibliographic control within the guidelines of AACR2 revised and USMARC; storing and organizing the images for easiest accessibility; and determining ways best to utilize the images for reference and research. The practice requires familiarity with the basics of USMARC.

Speakers will be: Dr. Helen Jane Armstrong (University of Florida); Mary L. Larsgaard (University of California, Santa Barbara); Elizabeth R. Mangum (Library of Congress), Nancy Vick (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign). ADVANCE REGISTRATION, postmarked by MAY 26, 1990, will be required. The cost is $50 for ALA personal members and $65 for nonmembers. For complete registration information, contact Nancy Vick, MAGERT Preconference, Map and Geography Library, University Library, University of Illinois, 1408 W. Gregory, Urbana IL 61801.

Map and Geography Round Table meetings will occur June 23 through about June 27, and will include a session on electronic reference. For program information: Brent Allison, Map Library, Wilson Library, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis MN 55455.

Conference hotel is the Talbott; make reservations through David Cobb, Map and Geography Library, University Library, University of Illinois, Urbana IL 61801.
June 24-29, 1990 International Conference on Geoscience Information, Ottawa; five key themes are placing a value on information, information handling with digital and analog systems, database construction and management, managing collections and archives (conservation and preservation), and strategies for improving the flow of information. For further information - David Reade, Secretary-Treasurer, GeoInfo IV, Geological Survey of Canada, 601 Booth Street, Ottawa, Canada K1A 0E8.

September 6-7, 1990 TIGER meeting for University of California Libraries. Best information to date indicates that the Census Bureau (Van Nuys office) will be represented by Larry Hugg, who will be speaking from 9-noon on 9/6, and will also be giving a demo in the afternoon. The afternoon will include (if we can wangle it) demos by commercial vendors who have software to manipulate the TIGER files. Planning is being done by UCSB Library staff; persons involved are Stella Bentley (AUL-Collections), Larry Carver (Map and Imagery Lab), and Mary L. Larsgaard (Map and Imagery Lab). For further information: M. Larsgaard, MIL, Library. UCSB. Santa Barbara 93106 (805/961-4049).

On 9/7, there will be a meeting organized by Dr. Waldo Tobler (UCSB Geography Department), with a morning session on TIGER; Dr. Tobler organizes one such Census meeting each year, working with the State Census Data Center.

September 13-15, 1990 WAML Fall Meeting, Denver, CO CALL FOR PAPERS

The U.S. Geological Survey and the Colorado School of Mines will serve as co-hosts for the 1990 Fall meeting of WAML, to be held in Denver, September 13-15, 1990. The Denver Federal Center is the largest concentration of Federal facilities west of D.C., and includes the not-to-be-missed USGS Distribution Facility; in addition, Boulder has a substantial population of Federal offices, most notably various branches of NOAA. Program planners will be working to make sure the program has the best of both places to inform and entertain the visiting map curator. A field trip is planned for Saturday, September 15, to spectacular Rocky Mountain National Park, accompanied by a presentation at Park HQ; 1990 is the 75th birthday for the Park.

Anyone wishing to present a paper at the meeting should submit title and abstract by April 1, 1990. Papers will be accepted on all topics related to map librarianship. One session will focus on Geographic Information Systems (GIS), their construction and use. We encourage papers on the Rocky Mountain region, its maps and geography. Presentations should be 20-30 minutes in length. Please indicate any special equipment that will be required for paper presentation. Exhibitors are welcome; contact Cheryl Sund to reserve space.

Submit abstracts to: Cheryl Sund, Map Librarian, U.S. Geological Survey, Box 25046, Federal Center MS-914, Denver CO 80225 (303/236-1002).

Program features: guest speakers; visits to Federal libraries, mapping facilities, USGS distribution center [Ed. notes: this is a unique facility in the U.S., and well worth seeing - it is quite literally awesome]; software demonstrations; exhibitors; business and pleasure.

October 23-24, 1990 Second Annual Conference, “Earth Observations and Global Change Decision Making: A National Partnership,” National Press Club, Washington D.C. Contact Dr. Robert H. Rogers, ERIM, Box 8618, Ann Arbor MI 48107-8618 (313/994-1200). This is co-sponsored by NASA, NOAA, and the Environmental Research Institute of Michigan (ERIM). The purpose of the conference is to build a national partnership to address earth observations and global change, communicate the Federal global change research strategy to a national and international audience, discuss issues not addressed by the Federal initiatives (including Mission to Planet Earth), and discuss how the U.S. national program fits into an evolving international environmental program. Most importantly, the conference is intended to facilitate dialogue between the various communities that will be involved in national decisions on global change.

November 7-10, 1990 GIS/LIS ‘90 Annual Conference and Exposition, Anaheim CA. The exhibits should be worth seeing; for more information, GIS/LIS ‘90, 5410 Grosvenor Lane, Bethesda MD 20814-2122; (301)493-0200.
Spring (probably March) 1991  WAMI. Spring meeting. University of California at Santa Barbara. Larry Carver, Mary Larsgaard, and Bill Hunt are presently planning a meeting dealing mainly with spatial data in digital form, with a possibility of a one-day pre-conference workshop on the topic. Let us hear from you about your special interests and needs in dealing with digital data. Map and Imagery Lab, Library, University of California, Santa Barbara CA 93106; (805)961-4049.

September 23-October 1, 1991 15th International Cartographic Conference, Bournemouth; theme is “mapping the Nations,” in honor of the 200th anniversary of the British Ordnance Survey, with subthemes of modern cartographic technology, design and marketing, and the history of cartography. For further information - I.D. Kember, Organising Secretary for ICA, 16 Highlands, Taunton, Somerset, TA1 4HP England.

Fall 1992  WAMI Fall meeting, Hawaii. Riley Moffat says:
Start saving your pocket change for WAML’s 25th anniversary meeting in Hawaii in the fall of 1992. Let me know your time preferences between labor Day and Thanksgiving. Right now I'm looking at our traditional day and a half of meeting split between BYU in Laie and Bishop Museum in Honolulu. I’d like to plan a full-day field trip to the Big Island to check out the volcanoes; right now I think we could do that for about $800 per person. Besides hearing about local mapping projects I’d like to see some reminiscences in honor of our silver anniversary, or reviews of the profession. Expect plenty of food, fun, and sun. (Division of Learning Resources, Brigham Young University, Box 1966, Laie HI 96762; 808/293-3850).

Sounding Board

1. Thanks to Thomas Yeh (Central Washington University, Ellensburg WA 98926) for enlightening your Editor as to the location of a publication for transliterating Chinese place names from Wade-Giles to Pinyin and vice versa - it's a U.S. Board of Geographic Names Gazetteer of the People's Republic of China: Pinyin to Wade-Giles, Wade-Giles to Pinyin, 1979 (SuDoc #1 33.8:C44/2).

2. Does anyone have the address for Marine Science International? (possibly in Wood's Hole)

3. Does your library have, or has it had in the past, superseded USGS topos that you wanted to get rid of? and you did so, knowing full well that one map curator’s trash is another’s treasure and also that you did not have the time to send out a duplicates list? Larry Cruse suggests the establishment of a national network of libraries willing to accept superseded quads; he thinks the best way to run this would be to have a coordinating library in each state able to act as liaison. Each coordinating library would find libraries in its own state willing to accept such quads, perhaps exchanging some it doesn’t need (e.g., a library in Wisconsin that desperately needs duplicates of Wisconsin but has no use for superseded quads of Florida) for some that it does. Comments?

To start this off: Larry has 20 years of superseded sheets of all other states (7.5s only thus far). Larry will accept superseded sheets of California and relay to California libraries (initially UC and CSU, but anyone who wants to can get into the act). He'll add other scales if there is an interest. He'll take superseded sheets from UC and CSU libraries, of non-CA states, and find those a home. This is an excellent project, and one that has needed doing for many years.

4 Larry Cruse would like to know:
- does anyone know if Flying Camera products are still published, and if so, what is the address from which to obtain them? (his fler is a 1985 one from International Mapping Unlimited, 4343 39th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20016).
- where to get a map showing locations of U.S. chemical weapons plants, apparently from a paper presented by U.S. delegate, Max Friedersdorf, to the Geneva Disarmament Conference (July 1988?)

5. Carlos Hagen (UCLA) would like to know:
- does anyone in a university library have any experience with being charged interest on bills for cartographic materials paid more than 30 days after date of billing?
6. From Patrick McGlamery (University of Connecticut): I am in the process of writing a grant for Title IID '90 that would establish a digital cartographic archives for the Connecticut Geographic Information System (GIS). The Digital Cartographic Information Archives will undertake two primary goals:

1. establish an historical archives of the Connecticut GIS, to include all data bases, cartographic and other;

2. provide cataloging and a system of indices for the effective retrieval of file-specific information.

The key piece here is to archive dynamic data files as opposed to static data files such as statistical data sets. The Library would become part of the GIS system, acquiring at regular intervals system dumps, logs, documentation, etc., providing bibliographic control at an index level for the dynamic system, and ultimately supporting user access. Anyone have any thoughts on this? Does anyone maintain “dynamic” data sets? Problems... pitfalls... successes? (Pat's BITNET seems to be: LIBMAP1%UCONNVM.BITNET@uce.princeton.edu)

7. Does anyone have a current address for the Queensland Department of Mines (apparently 61 Mary Street, Brisbane 4001; GPO Box 194, Brisbane 4001 is not correct).

8. Does anyone know about a project by the Australian Map Circle to identify all available facsimile maps which include Australia or some part of it?

"... Our Shared Passion for Maps..."

A Correspondence Between Harold Otness and Muriel Strickland

by

Harold Otness
Southern Oregon College

Muriel Strickland
San Diego University

In the August 1988 IB (19, no. 4:214-215), there was an article called, "The Western Association of Map Libraries: some personal recollections and reflections," in which, amongst other matters, Harold Otness talks about the attraction, power, and beauty of maps (from page 215):

I referred earlier to our shared passion for maps. I think it is still there but it is becoming increasingly lost in a sea of technicities, jargon, and procedural minutiae. I now sit at these meetings with my eyes closed imagining alphabet soups comprised of our acronyms and scales. The computer has enabled us to crank out lists previously unimaginined, and perhaps to some extent still not needed. We can manipulate data with a vengeance. What is the difference between a map librarian and a data processor?... What I feel, and fear, is that the map affectionados of yesterday are becoming map technicians today.... I don't object to bringing yet more maps under bibliographic control; I don't object to digitizing maps (except on aesthetic grounds); I don't object to computer cataloging no matter how burdensome the acronyms; but I do object to doing these things without considering what maps are and what maps do.... I would like to see more talks and papers about what maps are and what they can do to help educate our students. I would like to see more connections made between the maps of the past and the present. In our increasingly global society I would like to see more comparative studies on maps and map librarianship. I would like to see the map librarian reach out beyond the borders of the geography department or the geology department, and serve all disciplines.... In my view, maps are, and should continue to be, in the mainstream of education, and so should those who work with them. They are too important to surrender to the specialists....

Larry Cruse mentioned to Muriel Strickland that no one had written a response to Harold's excellent article. Muriel thought it over, and came up with the following:
Dear Harold:

Shamed by Larry Cruse's remark that he had no response to your thought-provoking article in a recent IB, I went, or so I thought, to reread what you had said. To my chagrin I found that I had never read it. This made me further ashamed that I had skimmed an issue of the IB, but also made me feel better about my non-response.

You say much that I agree with wholeheartedly even though we do not share much of a librarianship background. What I find most revealing is the apparent lack of concern for the map itself. Map librarians have no excuse not to be familiar with their charges. Book covers hide the contents; maps are open and easily shared. You are right to insist that we think much more about what they are than what we should be doing with them.

Now let me thank you for sharing your background and entry into WAML. So often we know the present person but not where they are from. Having said this, I can preface what I have been stimulated to say by clarifying my own route into and through map librarianship.

Half a score and four years ago I was a definitely mature student finishing up an M.A. in geography, having done a stint as departmental cartographic assistant (surrounded by the map collection but responsible only for drawing maps) and beginning to worry about where to reenter the job market. Serendipity arrived in the form of the chair of the Geography Department, who asked me if I would like to be in charge of the map collection. This had always been someone's part-time, usually low-priority responsibility, the collection was in need of better organization and, so they thought, weeding.

In I plunged. Buried up by back issues of the IB, until the Fall 1975 meeting, when I climbed on board WAML. So, I am not a librarian in charge of maps; I am a geographer who happens to run a map library. There have been many who have entered the field in a similar manner, and I feel perhaps we bring a different perspective to the profession.

My approach to map librarianship is via the user; the person who comes through the door has priority. Everything that is done in the map room is directed toward the end that produces the "right" map in the shortest time. In ignorance I do things that probably would appall true librarians, but one of the first things I learned from the persons I pestered at WAML and SLAG&M meetings was that if it works for you, do it. Fortunately also, I have been allowed, both in the Geography Department and later the University Library, to do whatever I choose with the map collection. I would like to think that it is because I make the thing work. My worry now is that what works so well for me will be incomprehensible, or at best annoying, to my successor - a shadowy figure too few years away.

I believe passionately that we have a duty to enlighten patrons, to try to make them cartoliterate. It is no use handing someone a piece of paper on which is printed a symbolized representation of an area together with a selection of its attributes (a useful term made popular by GIS) if we do not make sure that the patron can extract the required information plus some additional facts that will broaden their knowledge of the subject area.

Originally I assumed that I was the only map ignoramus around, so there was a period of diffidence before I began to help persons in their searches and interpretation. Now I am probably arrogant in my insistence that I have just the map they need if only they will stop telling me what they want. Fortunately most times I am right!

What is unfortunate, in my experience, is that these days I am involved with everyone but geographers, few of whom still use maps in their classical format. Rarely do they come near the map room, and what is worse, they do not bother to tell their students such a facility exists. I hope for a resurgence of interest, perhaps when we can offer a generic GIS. In the meantime, there are other and continuously challenging patron requests to be answered.
That I do not have an MLS background may be to my detriment, but it has kept me single-minded, as much as it is possible to be single-minded in the map business; I have no urge to do the things that go on outside the map room door. Consequently, somewhere along the way I decided that if I were to make an impact on what needs to be done in the greater map world, I must define my area of interest and stop trying to be an in-depth double-generalist.

Not surprisingly, I came to the realization that it is the user interface that intrigues me most. There are two aspects to this: what kinds of cartographic information we as map keepers should be aware of in order to provide maps that will answer user requests; and how we can best introduce the user to the specific cartographic information it requires to use the maps profitably. Still a wide field, but it means getting to the heart of the map itself and after all, that's the fun part.

Yours,

Muriel

Dear Muriel:

Thank you for the letter, which was triggered by my comments on the profession of map librarianship. It is very nice to read some thoughtful and personal response. Ours is a curious society in that we are often so goddamn introspective about some aspects of our lives, but we seldom sit down and give much sustained thought to what we do for a living, and why we approach it the way that we do. And yet what we do for a living largely defines who we are and how we relate to society as a whole. Why don't we think about it more?

Map librarianship, as you clearly point out, is not a closed profession limited only to those who possess MLS's. Indeed, it is somewhat unique in this respect. That, I think, is one of its major virtues. There is less uniformity and ritual in the ways in which we run our map collections, and I don't think the public at large suffers at all from this. We can do pretty much whatever makes sense to us, and the persons we report to usually don't care much one way or another. And map librarians with geography backgrounds (I am one of those in spite of being a certified MLS) have the great advantage of understanding their products. I am still looking for a medical librarian who really knows medicine, and not just the literature of medicine.

You express some exasperation with geographers who seem to be turning their backs on maps, at least as teaching tools. From my vantage point, maps seem increasingly to serve merely as recreational tools - gadgets to help us hike, fish, and dig up old bottle caps and less educational tools used to emphasize the spatial aspects of many subjects, of which geography is only one. Someone should write about this at length. Are maps serious sources of understanding in the minds of most persons? Or are they just pretty things that get us to enjoyable places?

Anyway, I would like to see your remarks published in the IB, and then perhaps others will be motivated to write about their personal views of the profession, how they got into it, and what they think about it now. That could make an interesting series. It would not be debate and argument, but rather just personal views and discussion.

Thanks again for writing the letter.

Sincerely,

Harold
Smith, Richard M.
Atlas of Arkansas.
ix, 226 p. $30.00. LC: 88-675322 ISBN 1-55728-047-9 ; 1-55728-048-7 (pbk.)

This thematic atlas presents a wide variety of current and historical data about the State of Arkansas in 100 maps and four charts. The editor, an Assistant Professor of Geography at the University of Arkansas, provides the information by means which were relatively inexpensive and which permit economical revision - - another edition is planned five years hence. Smith and his team innovatively created the work as “a printed version of the Electronic Atlas of Arkansas, the first computer-based state atlas published in the United States.”

The atlas measures 29 x 23 cm. and is cloth bound. Its 13 x 16 cm. maps and charts -- all in color -- are grouped into seventeen categories: location, natural setting, climate and weather, history, population, socioeconomics, health, education, government and politics, economy and finance, transportation, communication, agriculture, agricultural products, minerals and energy, manufacturing, and tourism and recreation. Among the individual maps are those showing county boundaries, geology, soil, mean annual precipitation, black population, railroads, cotton, electricity production and transmission, and wildlife management areas. Each map or chart is accompanied by explanatory text or tables, frequently providing useful, up-to-date statistical information; the usual length is one-half page, but it ranges up to four and one-half pages. A number of the maps are accompanied by time-line graphs (one, for example, shows thousands of acres in rice production from 1900 to 1980). The source of data for individual maps and charts is regrettably not provided, but in many instances can be inferred from citations in the six page bibliography. The work concludes with a subject and title index, also of six pages.

Most of the maps are attractive and effectively convey their information to the reader. My favorite is the “nighttime” population map shown by yellow dots on a black map, set on a rich blue background. Pleasing colors and handsome type styles are used on the maps and charts.

While being generally satisfactory, the images could be improved with better design and computer work. The most serious problem, which affects most if not all of the maps and charts in the volume is a north-south (or vertical) stretching, probably caused by uncorrected computer display or printing errors. The map on page seven, and a many others at the same scale, for example, show the state as being longer north to south than it is east to west; in fact just the opposite is true. Based on the map’s bar scale, the state is shown as some sixty miles too long and sixteen miles too wide — a rather substantial error of twenty-three and six percent. While it is unlikely that any of these maps would be used for linear measurement, and in all likelihood this distortion does not affect the user’s perception of the spatial data presented, it would certainly make using any of the maps with or as overlays impossible. The same problem occurs in the circle charts on page ninety-six. They are not round but, due to vertical image stretching, appear as distinct ovals. This also occurs in the electricity map’s “graduated ovals.”

The place-names on some maps, such as the elevation map, are in some instances difficult to read because of insufficient contrast between the lettering and background. The railroad carriers and freight density map suffers from insufficient differentiation among three very similar red lines representing distinct railway routes. The lettering and line work in a number
of cases are a bit too ragged. Smoothing them out, either by computer manipulation or by reducing the images, would make the maps more attractive.

Despite the problems noted, this is a useful and welcome reference book. It belongs in most map and large reference collections.

Philip Hoehn
Map Librarian
University of California, Berkeley
Berkeley, CA 94720

Pick, James B., Edgar W. Butler, and Elizabeth L. Lanzer.

Atlas of Mexico.
367 p. $45.00. LC: 88-675255.

Considering America's tendency to ignore our neighbor to the south, any atlas furthering available information about Mexico would seem a welcome addition to our knowledge base. Atlas of Mexico arrives as a mixed blessing. On the one hand the atlas achieves its authors' stated purposes of enhancing and broadening U.S. understanding and perspectives on Mexico, but ultimately the form does not match the content.

The authors have done an excellent job of consolidating a wide range of data originally presented in other sources. This work includes information on population; marriage, fertility, and family planning; migration; mortality and health; social characteristics; the economy; population economics; and transportation and communication. Many of the original sources are publications of the Mexican government including censuses from 1895 through 1980. The Atlas of Mexico contributes in large measure to making Mexico more understandable to most Americans by simply being published in the English language. Each map is accompanied by brief textual explanations and tables complementing the contents of the maps.

Most of the sources listed in the atlas's bibliography contain few if any maps. Providing readers with cartographic displays of available data is a great service, however, the quality of the cartography is simply atrocious. It is ironic that the publishers of this work went to the added expense of printing it on acid-free paper when the maps resemble photocopies produced by a copier that should have an out-of-order sign on it. Virtually all the maps appear faded and the various kinds of line symbols designating ranges in value have almost disappeared from some maps. It is hard to know whether the poor quality of the maps is a result of the printing process or whether blame can be placed on the computer software or printers used to create the maps. At some point during the process of producing this atlas little regard was given to any concern for quality control. If, as suggested, a new edition of the atlas is produced from data provided by the 1990 census close attention needs to be given to the cartographic presentation of the collected data to maximize the atlas' usefulness. The authors might look to the few maps included in Estadísticas Historicas de Mexico published in Mexico, D.F., by the Instituto Nacional de Estadistica, Geografia e Informatica in 1985 as an example of bold, but simple maps conveying the same kinds of information presented in this atlas.

I started this review by stating the Atlas of Mexico is a mixed blessing. I recommend that any research collection or specialized collection dealing with Mexico or Latin America purchase this work because of the wealth of information it provides. In spite of the poor quality of the maps, most are still useful because of the limited number of line symbols used in their design. This atlas definitely makes an understanding of Mexico and its people more accessible to English speaking audiences.

David Deckelbaum
Reference Department
University Research Library
University of California, Los Angeles
Los Angeles, CA 90024

Cuff, David J., et al.
228 p. $120.00 plus $5.00 shipping. LC: 88-675272/MAP. ISBN 0 87722 618 0

Magnificent! From the productive minds of Pennsylvania scholars, after a gestation period of ten years, there has been produced a seven-pound, four ounce cartographic product named The Atlas of Pennsylvania.
This atlas deserves the appellation “tome.” It is big. It weighs 7.25 pounds (3.3 kilos), and it is 15.8 inches (40 cm) high, 13.7 inches (34.7 cm) wide, and 1.2 inches (2.8 cm) thick. There are 288 numbered pages, including the index, plus 16 pages of front matter. Five inks are used throughout. Under the varnished full-color dust jacket of a bucolic rural scene in Chester County there is a substantial hard cover with a blue cloth covering stamped in gold on both front and spine. Inside the covers are endpapers of LANDSAT-3 MSS false-color images of south-central Pennsylvania. Striking. The paper is elegant, bright and opaque; the twelve-page signatures are sewn. The atlas is beautifully bound in all respects. The review copy arrived in the mail undamaged in a mailing box. Printing and binding was done in Hong Kong by the Everbest Printing Company, Ltd., for Temple University Press.

Is the atlas overpriced at $120.00 plus $5.00 shipping? In the front matter it is stated, “If all of the costs of the work were reflected in the price, it would have to sell for three or four times the present list price.” A total for cash contributions cannot be calculated from the list of contributors, but a minimum estimate is about $500,000. Obviously the three cooperating institutions — Temple University, the University of Pittsburgh, and The Pennsylvania State University — each contributed much to the project, indirectly if not directly. No, the volume is not overpriced.

Dozens, if not hundreds, of people were marshalled to create this atlas, judging from the extensive acknowledgments section. Geography Professor David J. Cuff of Temple is listed as the author and the primary editors cited are William J. Young, Edward K. Muller, Wilbur Zelinsky, and Ronald F. Abler. Mark T. Mattson was production coordinator supervising a staff including Nancy Anderson Tsakos, Alan J. Willis, and Yvonne Keck Holman. Compilers, writers, and designers are cited on their individual pages.

This is truly a comprehensive atlas. An introductory essay on The Pennsylvania Mosaic is followed by Land and Resources, Pennsylvania’s Past, Human Patterns, Economic Activity, Philadelphia and Pittsburg, and a Reference section. In addition to the usual topics there are a number specific to Pennsylvania and extra space is devoted to culture areas, immigration, mortality, migration, housing, religion, coal and manufacturing. Some fun topics garnish the work — like sports with maps of “fansheds.” Sources of data are given for each graphic in an unusually complete fashion. The need for people to find their little town in the atlas is met by the eight sectional maps made from the 1:50,000 U.S. Geological Survey state map. There is a companion gazetteer of 3,200 geographic names. A twenty-six page mini-atlas of Philadelphia and Pittsburg emphasizes these major urban centers. Included are topics on environmental damage, pollution, and unemployment as well as the beauties of the state. This atlas is a fair statement, not an overtly promotional piece. While comprehensive, the authors do admit to lacking space to portray topics like house types and folklore. It could have been bigger.

I now wish to address the pros and cons of graphic design and execution. There is no question that this is a well designed atlas with a feast of maps, graphs, tables and drawings shown in a great variety of formats utilizing an excellent choice of colors. The gray border serves to contain the designs nicely. Construction is uniformly superb. To cite but a few examples of good design: extreme values are shown solid dots for the highest and open dots for the lowest values on many maps; white grids and county lines in pastel background colors are used effectively; innovative touches like the population value-by-area cartogram and the simplified world map for foreign-born on a polar equal-area projection are common. There are numerous excellent graphs.

The text is well-written in a lively style. It gets to the essence of the geographic aspects of each topic. The authors do not talk down to the readers but they do give thorough explanations of what is being shown in the graphics thus linking the text and graphics closely. Copyfitting is excellent and many texts are adjusted to less than full column width to fit around graphical elements. Judicious adjustments of type size and leading allow the text to look “just right.” The type style is easy-to-read Palatino with Optima and Helvetica headings, all produced on a Macintosh with Adobe software.

There are a few errors in this atlas. On the review copy slight misregistry of colors could be found on pages 88, 103, and 253. On pages 49 and 128 the darkest shades of blue look similar. The Holme map on page 78 is printed too dark, as compared to reproductions elsewhere. To my eyes the “grey lines” cited on page 200 are brown; on page 91 the “1980” in a caption should be 1890. Weak symbolization on pages 185 and 186 mask the volume of highway traffic differences and the difference between controlled access highways and primary highways. On pages 197, 201, and 255 graphs run background colors below the
zero line, making the area under the graphed line misleading. On page 153 Mahonoy City is given as the first cable TV operation in the country in 1949; inside the back endpaper the date is given as 1948. Astoria, Oregon, also claims to be first in cable TV with 1948. "Firstism" is dangerous. The reference map of county names is on page vii in the preface, but the map itself is hidden in the very back on page 288 where many readers may never find it. In contrast to the rest of the atlas, the type used for the recommended readings on page 283 is tiny. Finally, and this criticism is probably best leveled at America and not this atlas, there is no mention of the metric system, except on a few map scales.

There is no real competition for this atlas. The 1987 Pennsylvania Atlas and Gazetteer by the DeLorme Mapping Company (Freeport, Me.: DeLorme, 1987) is one of a series of state atlases emphasizing recreational information while providing a set of 1:150,000 maps (reduced from the U.S. Geological Survey 1:100,000 series) and an accompanying gazetteer. This DeLorme atlas is a companion to the larger atlas reviewed here. The 1982 revised second edition of Paul F. Rizza and James C. Hughes' monochrome Pennsylvania Atlas: A Thematic Atlas of the Keystone State (Grove City, Pa.: Ptolemy Press, 1982) is well done for a low-budget atlas. With an 8.5 by 14-inch format, comb-bound, it does present the basic patterns in simplified form and it does give metric equivalents. There is little text. Older and more specialized is An Economic Atlas of Pennsylvania (Harrisburg, Pa.: Pennsylvania State Planning Board, 1964) by E. Willard Miller. It is a simplified monochrome volume that is not completely out-dated.

The achievements are great and the flaws minor in this atlas. The authors set out to explain Pennsylvania "by means of words, numbers, maps and other graphics." They have achieved their goals admirably. Inside the back endpaper is a section on the "First, Oldest, Largest, Tallest..." where Pennsylvania is concerned. Add "Largest, most comprehensive, best state atlas (1989)."

William G. Loy
Department of Geography
University of Oregon
Eugene, OR 97403


"Picturesque hills and valleys abound in the Kansas scene," may not fit one's mental map of Kansas, but perusal of this 9" x 12" black and white atlas illustrating the geography and history of Kansas will most likely result in a more colorful and varied image of the state.

The atlas is laid out to be read longways with the spine, with only seven exceptions out of the seventy-four maps presented in this volume. Most maps are full page size, with about one page of text accompanying each map.

This second edition of a work that was originally published in 1972, has four totally new maps, and twenty-four updated or revised maps and narrative. Roughly one-third of the second edition is new information.

The pages of the volume are unnumbered, but each map and accompanying text is given a number, and it is this number that is referred to in the seventeen page index to subject and personal and place names. The atlas section is followed by nine pages of references arranged by map number, giving source references for map and textual information.

Most of the maps that are carried over with no change from the first edition, deal with the physical features of Kansas, or with its colorful and interesting history. The geographical center of the conterminous United States, was penetrated very early by Spanish and French explorers, and was home to many American Indian tribes. The state is rich in Indian place names today, taking the name, Kansas, from the Kansa Tribe, which along with the Osage Indians were native to the area of eastern Kansas. These tribes developed permanent villages, and farmed along the fertile river valleys, as well as going on seasonal hunting expeditions to buffalo ranges to the west. The hunting grounds were shared with the more nomadic tribes familiar in Kansas, such as the Pawnees to the north, the Arapahoes and Cheyennes to the west, and the Comanches and the Kiowas who arrived later to the south.

Along with 16th to 18th century Spanish and French explorers, the American explorations of the early
19th century are illustrated. We begin to see Kansas developing as an area of early trails, which by the mid-1800s became the Oregon Trail in the northeast, and the Santa Fe Trail across its length. By 1859 there were trails leading across the state to the gold fields of Colorado, and today, most of us have experienced the 400 mile long asphalt ribbons of I-70 across endless fields of wheat.

There is an interesting change noted on Map Number 6, entitled “Principal Surface Water Resources in Kansas.” The 1972 edition notes that “Future irrigation use is likely to increase more rapidly than other uses.” By 1988, the tone had changed to reflect these dry times, to “Limits on irrigation use in the future will likely increase the proportion going to cities and industry.” This, I believe, partly reflects the present realities of drought, and partly an optimistic view to economic diversification and growth in the future.

“Minerals of Kansas,” Number 48, has been given three maps in the second edition, all different from the two which appear under “Minerals of Kansas” in the first edition. The 1972 maps showed fuel minerals and pipelines, and metallic and nonmetallic nonfuel mineral production in Kansas. The 1988 edition presents “Mineral Fuels, Fuel Refineries, and Major Pipelines,” “Oil, Natural Gas, and Coal Fields in Kansas, 1985,” and “Nonfuel Minerals and Coal Production Locations in Kansas.” The text accompanying these three maps has been changed only slightly, even though the economy of Kansas has changed greatly from 1972 to 1988. Kansas reaped the benefits of high oil and gas prices during the ‘oil crisis’ of the late seventies. Since then, however, oil and gas extraction, as well as natural gas marketed production have generally declined throughout the eighties, and this has had a definite effect on the state-wide economy. The authors have covered this phenomenon with: “World price levels for fossil fuels have a local impact, felt both in good times and bad.” This is a true statement, but considering the major impact that this has had in Kansas, to provide a fair geographical profile requires greater emphasis here.

Among the railroad maps in the atlas are two that are not in close proximity in the arrangement, and perhaps because of this, resulted in some confusion as I read through the volume the first time. Number 37 is “Railroad Development in Kansas 1970,” which is exactly the same map and text as in the earlier edition. Number 72, “Kansas Railroads, 1985,” is one of the totally new maps that were added to the new edition, but unfortunately tacked on to the end, rather than being placed logically near Number 37, or perhaps even replacing it. As one might expect, there have been vast changes in railroad companies, mileage, and the way railroads are being utilized. From an historical perspective, the 1970 information is interesting, but there should have been some link between the two maps, even if only a footnote.

The greatest contribution of the Historical Atlas of Kansas is the bringing together of a graphic, spatial display of data that is not available in a single source anywhere else. It is handy for reference, and gives a quick spatial image of the distribution of the data with which it deals.

The greatest disappointment is in the quality of the cartography. The second edition of a volume always offers a perfect opportunity to correct and improve and to really polish the presentation of one’s work. Unfortunately, there is little evidence here that much effort was expended in the direction of improvement. The most noticeable change is the replacement of the Leroy lettered title, source, and legend information with typesetting on the maps. But it is only very late in the volume that any thought was put into a new layout of that information, taking into consideration the fact that the typeset print is much smaller and there is generally enough room for a more attractive and readable arrangement of the information.

The choice of symbols, typography, and their placement on the map very often make reading the map extremely difficult, and tiring. In a few cases, the addition of new maps forced the reduction, and thus the readability of those presented, but in most cases, the clarity of presentation is just not great enough to read the information easily even at full page size. Much of the information portrayed is fascinating, but one must work so hard to get to it. Map reading was never meant to be so difficult. Before the days of computers, many maps were thoughtfully and clearly drawn by hand, albeit with countless hours of labor. Today, with all of the wonderful technology available for drawing maps, this is an opportunity missed to present with much more clarity than we find here, the story of Kansas geography and history. Although it would have required therenumbering of the maps and text from the first edition, it would have been much more appropriate to place the four new maps in a logical subject arrangement with the related maps from the previous edition, rather than adding all of them to the end. One wishes there had been a little more thought and effort made at accommodating the needs of the reader.
An annoyance that has nothing to do with the cartographic style is the frequent encountering of place names in the text that are not shown on the map being explained. In some cases, a reference to an earlier map may locate the place in question, but that becomes more problematic as we progress toward the end of the hook. One example is “Precipitation in Kansas.” “The state’s greatest annual precipitation, 65.87 inches, was recorded in 1951 at Mound City.” Mound City is not shown on the map. We are also told in the narrative for this precipitation map that, “Temperature extremes are the 121°F reported at Fredonia and at Alton in 1936 and the 40°F recorded at Lebanon in 1903.” These three places are not shown on the map either, but then, it really is a precipitation map anyway.

The atlas was intended by its authors for the professional scholar, as well as the amateur historian and the elementary, secondary, and college student. Surely, the volume will be a useful reference for all of these groups. It deserves a place on our library shelves.

Donna P. Koepp
Government Documents and Map Library
University of Kansas
Lawrence, KS 66045

Beck, Warren A. and Ynez D. Haase
Historical Atlas of the American West.

Isn’t it about time somebody asked Director George W. Bauer and Editor-in-Chief John N. Drayton of the University of Oklahoma Press why they continue to turn out poorly researched and poorly designed compendiums of information and misinformation disguised as an atlas?

The University of Oklahoma Press has published yet another in its series of historical atlases. The atlas contains seventy-eight pages of 8” x 11” black-and-white line maps, each with an accompanying page of explanatory text. In reality, the accompanying pages are actually partial pages as a majority of them are less than two-thirds of the available space.

It might be reasonable to have expected the Press editors to cross check some of the basic information presented in this atlas before the general public saw it, maybe only by checking against their own previously published historical atlases. It might be reasonable to have expected better research to begin with. This lack of research and editing shows up in these maps selected as examples:

[No.] 1. Relief

Somewhere between the University of Oklahoma’s Historical Atlas of Washington (Scott & DeLorme, 1989) landform map of Washington and this relief map of the Western U.S. the Olympic Mountains in northwest Washington were reduced to a group of small hills.

[No.] 6. Barriers to the West

This map totally ignores major geographic features such as the break in the Rocky Mountains known as South Pass, Wyoming which provided the major route for westward expansion. The authors emphasize how this geographic feature was such a boon to the pioneers in the text for map [No.] 1, and although the text for this map does mention the South Pass it is presented in such a way as to down-play its importance. Additionally, Beck and Haase eliminated the Cascade Mountains in the Pacific Northwest. The Cascade Range (which they show in map [No.] 2. Geomorphic Provinces) was the last great barrier the thousands of pioneers on the Oregon Trail had to cross before reaching their intended destination.

[No.] 15, 16, 17, and 19. - Explorations, 1500-1599; 1600-1699; 1700-1771; 1772-1799

The authors chose to abbreviate Drake’s explorations and ignore those done by Auguilar, Dampier, Cook, La Perouse, Naiyace, Quinjip, Menendez, Vancouver and Broughton, Gray, de Eliza and Martinez y Zayas. One could think that a valid explanation for these omissions is “there is only so much space on a map,” thus requiring the authors to be selective in their choices; but Cook, La Perouse, Vancouver and Broughton, and Gray are major figures in the maritime exploration of the West Coast. And who else might Beck and Haase have overlooked?

[No.] 24. Explorations, 1800-1810

The map shows the Lewis and Clark Expedition (1804-06) inexplicably ending twenty miles inland in the vicinity of what is now known as Altoona Hill in Washington, yet the text for this map states that they made it all the way to the Pacific Ocean. However, even then the authors give the wrong date
for that event, "Finally, on November 7, 1805, they reached the Pacific Ocean." The Lewis and Clark Journals record November seventh as a camp near a high hill (Altoona) from which they could see the ocean in the distance once the fog had cleared. Lewis and Clark first arrived at the Pacific shore November seventeenth-eighteenth and spent the winter in Oregon before returning east. In addition, the map legend credits Dickson and Hancock (1806) and Lisa (1808-9) as having "followed Lewis & Clark." These fur trappers did not "follow" Lewis and Clark. The accompanying text states that these men hunted the upper Missouri region, but anyone looking at the map and reading its legend would be led to the erroneous conclusion that their routes duplicated that of the more famous explorers.

[No.] 37. U. S. Military Forts, 1819-1895
Poor research resulted in not depicting on the map eight Oregon, eight Washington and five Idaho forts and camps. It could be considered nitpicking to count all the short-lived, temporary U. S. Military Forts and Camps, but one of those forts not listed was Fort Vancouver - a major military post in Washington from 1849 until after World War I. And again, the flawed research could be discounted as region specific, but after a few minutes of checking it was found that the Texas Presidio of San Elizario, first garrisoned by U.S. troops in 1849, was not included; Fort Rosencrans, named in 1899, was given in place of the earlier Post at San Diego (Camp Point Loma, 1852) which is the appropriate one for the map's stated time period; and missed altogether the other San Diego fort occupied by the U.S. in 1846, variously known as Fort DuPont, Garrison at San Diego, Fort San Diego, or Fort Stockton.

[No.] 43. European Settlement
The term "European Settlement" is used for non-native American settlements in the American West, but no mention is made of European settlement in the Pacific Northwest until after 1850. Between the Hudson's Bay Company, American fur traders, and missionaries there was a sizable population of "Europeans" in the Northwest before 1825. In 1835-1850 immigration was enormous. The Oregon Territory had enough non-Indian people by 1849 to join the U. S. Government as a recognized territory. Most federal business for the entire West Coast was conducted at the U. S. District Court in Oregon City, yet the series of maps in this category shows no "European" settlement in this region until after 1850.

[No.] 46. Battles Between Indian Forces and the U. S. Army
The authors ignore most of the Indian Wars in Oregon, such as the Rogue River War 1853-6.

[No.] 51. Indian Lands
This map refers not to the traditional areas occupied by Native Americans, but to Indian Reservations. In Oregon, the map shows the original Siletz Reservation, but this reservation was terminated in 1956. Though tribal recognition was restored in 1977, the re-established reservation lands do not cover the same area as depicted for pre-1956. Also re-established (1988), but not shown, is the Oregon Reservation of the Confederated Tribes of Grande Ronde.

[No.] 52. Indian Judicial Land Areas
The legend on the map indicated that the numbers on the map referred to an "Indian Land Area Map Index," but no index is included in either the accompanying text or in the Atlas' appendix.

[No.] 54. Gold and Silver Bonanzas
The major gold strikes of Baker and Jackson Counties in Oregon do not show up on this map, yet map [No.] 68. Major Mineral Lodes shows those areas.

[No.] 64, 65, and 66. Field Crops I, II, and III
According to the bibliography accompanying these maps, one source cited was the fourth edition of Highsmith & Leverenz's Atlas of the Pacific Northwest (Corvallis: Oregon State University Press, 1968). However, if the authors were interested in historic field crop patterns in the Northwest, an even better reference would be the 1953 first edition of that atlas, or better yet the Economic Atlas of the Pacific Northwest (Portland, OR: Northwest Regional Council, 1939), or Oregon's First Century of Farming (Corvallis: Oregon State University, Federal Cooperative Extension Service, 1959), which gives a truly historic picture of farm crops. If, on the other hand, a really current picture of agriculture was desired, Highsmith's 1985 7th Edition of the Atlas of the Pacific Northwest would give a more accurate picture. Just picking one crop - wheat and checking it against those references this atlas' maps gives erroneous information no matter what year it is compared to.

[No.] 67. Livestock and Poultry
All comments about map [No.] 64. Field Crops apply to map [No.] 67. In addition, the authors failed even to cross check the areas depicting the cattle and sheep raising sections of Oregon on the map [No.] 67 to the livestock range areas indicated.
on map [No.] 63, thus delineating contradictory information.

If there were time and space in this review the indications of other serious errors in both maps and text could be further detailed.

The authors state in the preface "We have placed less emphasis upon subjects adequately covered in previously published atlases.... The Herculean task of the authors has been to produce an atlas of the American West for the student, the scholar and the many people who have a general interest in the subject." This reviewer wishes only that the authors had placed an emphasis on getting their facts right, and had not produced an atlas so riddled with technical errors and inaccuracies that it is effectively useless for any student or scholar. With this atlas you'll be spending time explaining to a user that the information is wrong. Don't waste your money unless your collection needs to go beyond comprehensive.

Elizabeth Winroth
Maps Librarian
Oregon Historical Society

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Baja California, a Travel Survival Kit
Scott Wayne.
189 pages, maps, photographs. Softcover. 19 x 13 cm.
$5.95 OCT 9-777706

Because many of the people who enter our libraries seek travel information, all map librarians should know about Lonely Planet's compact travel guides. Lonely Planet, also known as "The Guru of Third World Travel" offers a long list of Travel Survival Kits for travelers, not tourists, who want to explore beyond the standard routes. They are written with an emphasis on providing practical, problem-solving, problems-avoiding, down-to-earth information and as such, are up-dated on a two year cycle.

Baja California fits neatly into the travel survival kit tradition established by Lonely Planet back in the early 1970's. The first 63 pages of the kit introduces the traveler to the region's geography, history, and culture and has a long section dealing entirely with customs, permits, health, what to buy and an interesting page on hitchhiking tips. Further into the kit, one finds information on cities and regions from Tijuana south to the cape. Chapters begin with discussions on the history and culture of the area, good maps, things to do, crucial phone numbers and addresses, low to high lodging and much more.

If your map library does not collect travel guides you should at least have Lonely Planet's publication catalog. You would be doing a favor to those non-reluctant, enthusiastic, shoe-string travellers to recommend Lonely Planet's travel survival kits as excellent buys.

For a publication catalog write: Eric Kettunen, Sales Manager, Lonely Planet publications, Embarcadero West, 112 Linden Street, Oakland, California 94607-2538.
Gousha Fastmap
San Jose: H.M. Gousha, 1989. Colored maps, 28 x 43 cm. folded to 28 to 11 cm. $3.95 each.

Gousha’s Fastmaps should not be confused with Toyn and Timothy Lasker’s Flashmaps. Flashmaps are 80-100 page guidebooks loaded with maps while Gousha’s Fastmaps are two-sided laminated maps, one side showing a standard Gousha city map, the other, a detailed map of the core area, a vicinity map, and a street index -- a differently packaged Gousha map. However, the packaging has big advantages like repelling coffee spills in the car or rain while on the street. The stiffness of the laminate means they can be easily consulted on a windy day or when driving with the windows down. They are sure to have a high glove-compartment survivability as well. A traveller could also write on the laminate with an erasable grease pencil as an aid to navigation.

While the Fastmaps are excellent tools for the en-route traveller, their application in a map library seems marginal. A standard Gousha paper map would do just as well and would show more area than the more expensive laminated Fastmap. Gousha produces a Fastmap for the cities of Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Minneapolis-St. Paul, New York, Orlando, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Seattle, and Washington, D.C. Available, I am told, at most map stores or from H.M. Gousha, 2001 The Alameda, San Jose, California 95126.

Maps Alberta, Catalog 19889-90
Edmonton: Land Information Services Division, Forestry, Lands and Wildlife, Alberta, 1989. 49 pages. Paperbound. 28 x 22 cm. Free on request.

This catalog lists not only the maps and charts produced by the provincial government of Alberta, but also includes maps and charts published by the federal government of Canada and the government of British Columbia. A special section deals with aerial photography of Alberta. The catalog is perhaps the best source of current information on planimetric city maps, cadastral maps, municipal town maps and hydrographic maps of Alberta’s lakes. What is most remarkable about the maps listed in this catalog, beyond their variety, is that all material described is available from one source, MAPS ALBERTA.

A copy of the catalog is available free of charge from MAPS ALBERTA, Forestry, Lands and Wildlife, Information Services Division, 2nd Floor, North Petroleum Plaza, 9945-108th Street, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T5K 2G6.

Occasional Publications,
Herman Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography. Chicago: The Newberry Library, 1987-Paperbound. 28 x 22 cm. $8.00 each plus $1.50 postage. Three numbers published to date.

The Occasional Publications series was initiated in 1987 with the goal of publishing moderate-length works of at least three types: carto-bibliographies and map finding aids, map facsimiles, and original research in the history of cartography. Map librarians should watch for future publication announcements in this series of high-quality monographs. All numbers are available from the Herman Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography, The Newberry Library, 60 West Walton Street, Chicago, Illinois, 60610.


This publication was described in WAML Information Bulletin, Vol. 19, no. 1 (November 1987), p. 46.


In this monograph, the author seeks to explain the appearance in the fourteenth century of remarkably accurate and beautifully executed charts in an age dominated by religious cartography. A review of proposed solutions to the problem of the origin of portolan charts from the nineteenth century to the present is provided in the first chapter. Following chapters involve discussions of the drawing of charts using sailing directions, the accuracy of these consequent charts, the skewing of portolan charts due to variations of magnetic declination and finally a summary of findings and a proposed answer to the problem of the origins of portolan charts.

Lanman’s innovative thinking has led to an excellent
and original contribution to the subject, a contribution that should not be overlooked by map librarians. It represents further research conducted by the author which was first presented at the Eleventh International Conference on the History of Cartography in Ottawa, Canada, July 1985.

Number 3 “Maps in Eighteenth-Century British Magazines: A Checklist.” Christopher M. Klein. xii, 72 pages.

Besides being a checklist of maps found in Gentleman’s Magazine, London Magazine, Political Magazine, Scots Magazine, and Universal Magazine, an informative preface is offered providing the background to this genre of cartography. Christopher Klein states that two types of maps may be distinguished in magazine literature in the eighteenth century. “Those illustrating events discussed in articles and those published as parts of serialized articles.” His study has shed light on cartographic competition between magazines of this period, as well as on the relationship between publisher and cartographer/engravers.

The listings are organized by magazine and then by date of appearance. An excellent index is provided. This is an important cartobibliography of the English eighteenth century.

The Santa Fe Trail Revisited

In the November 1989 issue of the WAML Information Bulletin (Vol. 21, No. 1), Jim Coombs, map librarian with Southwest Missouri State University, contributed a review of Franzwa’s Maps of the Santa Fe Trail (p. 65-66). He mentioned other Franzwa works on the Trail, including this one, all published by the Patrice Press.

Santa Fe Trail Revisited is, as Coombs states, “a companion driving guide to stretches of the trail accessible by family car.” Photographs, both antique and contemporary, illustrate the often captivating guide, filled as it is with excerpts from pioneer diaries. A fine companion to Franzwa’s Maps of the Santa Fe Trail. Available from The Patrice Press, 1701 South Eights Street, St. Louis, Missouri 63104.

Togail Tir Marking Time: The Maps of the Western Isles

This title forms the companion to an exhibition first mounted in 1989 in An Lanntair Gallery in Stornoway, Scotland, and after touring the Western Isles, will travel to other venues in Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Aberdeen during 1990. The collection of nineteen contributed works in Gaelic and English is both impressionistic and scholarly, ranging from poetry, essays on maps as expression of culture to essays entitled “Early 19th Century Estate Plans” and “Mony and Diverse Ways: Surveying in Scotland Before 1820.”

Not quite a traditional exhibition catalog and not quite a cartographic history of the Western Isles, it is more of an eclectic cultural expression that, in the words of the accompanying literature, “has set out to open up and make accessible a subject hitherto regarded as the exclusive domain of cartographers and geographers.” Available from Acair, 7 James Street, Stornoway, Isle of Lewis, Scotland.

Start Planning Now!

for the

Spring (probably March) 1991

WAML Spring meeting

University of California at Santa Barbara

see Announcement on page 115
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From the Executive Editor

Mary L. Larsgaard

This issue has certainly taken on a cataloging look, what with Velma Parker's excellent article on cataloging for sheet access, and Bill Studwell's column with several points of interest for map catalogers. I note that this issue is also imbued with "digital," although I've tried to put digital news along with its subject, since it seems that almost everything has computer overtones nowadays.

This issue also has - I'm pleased to say - a Larry-Cruse aura; Larry has been of the most substantial assistance to me, in keeping me informed - honestly, I don't know how he finds the time to read all about everything, but he does! greatly to the benefit of the rest of us. I'd like to encourage each of you to send me photocopies of snippets of information; any news items received prior to March 31 will appear in the next IB.

I'm looking forward to the WAML meeting in Tucson, and hope to see and talk to as many of you as possible at that meeting. As an experiment, we're having an IB editors meeting between 1 and 4pm on Wednesday, March 21; if your flight gets you in after that, I'll try to talk to you later, at a lunch or dinner. Until next issue . . .

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The University of Calgary Map Library has a box full of Canadian topographic maps, 1:500,000, available to anyone willing to pay the postage to send them. There may be some duplicates in the box. Get in touch with: Helen Clarke, Map Librarian, Maps and Air Photos Library, MacKinnie Library, University of Calgary, Calgary, Alta., T2N 1N4, Canada (telephone: 403/220-5969).
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A Cartobibliography of Separately Published U.S. Geological Survey Special Maps and River Surveys

by

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Foreword by Riley Moore Moffat

Western Association of Map Libraries
Occasional Paper No. 12 1989