

Much of what is unique to the Collection stems from this early collecting activity. There are numerous detailed topos from the early 20th century that are held by few other libraries. There are also a very large number of city maps (including planning maps) from the 1920s and 1930s that may not be held anywhere else.

The early curators also acquired older maps. Several thousand historical maps were purchased from the John Crerar Library in 1929. Additional historical maps were added throughout the 1930s and a certain number of older maps were transferred from the existing central library when the Collection was founded. But, in general, the collection of early maps is not as strong as that in many other major libraries. Given the continued focus of faculty interest in the modern world and the growth of the nearby Newberry Library after World War II as a center of the study of cartography, there has never been any need to put much emphasis in this area.

The Map Collection had little financial support between the late 1930s and early 1970s, but, after World War II, it ranked quite high in the Army Map Service's distribution lists and during the 1950s and 1960s, the Collection acquired large numbers of maps of the Soviet Union, Japan and India, largely through the efforts of Professors Chauncy Harris and Norton Ginsburg of the Department of Geography and Maureen Patterson of the Library.

Since the 1970s, some effort has been put into building on the Collection's strengths. Topographic maps of many parts of the world have been acquired. The Map Collection now has 1:50,000 topographic coverage for most of Western Europe, Southern Canada, and Mexico. It has purchased contemporary topographic sets for Latin America as well as for other parts of the Third World,

as available. Recently, it has been taking advantage of the release of topographic maps from the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. It has, for example, acquired 1:200,000 Soviet topos of most of the populated parts of the former USSR, much of the Middle East, and a large part of China. Considerable effort has also been put into updating holdings of urban and geology maps.

One of the Collection's peculiarities is that its holdings were, until recently, entirely uncataloged. But, in recent years, Map staff have begun the process of rectifying this situation. As of the early fall of 1996, there were about 11,750 map records in the University of Chicago's on-line catalog. However, since the Collection holds between 75 and 80,000 titles, there is a long way to go. Cataloging Department policy has dictated that only about a quarter of the records (mostly, those with LC copy) are considered to have been "finished." Only "finished" records are reported to OCLC.

The Map Collection has been acquiring digital cartographic data since 1992. It holds two major software packages, Sammamish GeoSight Professional and ArcView 2.1. With its ability to generate maps from depository data, the Sammamish program has been the most frequently used software in the Collection. In addition to the standard U.S. government materials and ESRI data sets, the Map Collection has also acquired some Chicago-area digital data. The Collection has also installed Paradox and Dbform, data-base management programs that can be used to manipulate data, and Macromedia Freehand, a drawing program. The Collection also holds some stand-alone mapping packages—including Street Atlas USA and Global Explorer—that contain both data and software.

The Map Collection has a site on the World Wide Web. Its URL is <http://www.lib.uchicago.edu:80/>

[LibInfo/Libraries/Maps](http://www.lib.uchicago.edu:80/LibInfo/Libraries/Maps/mapweb.html). From here you can navigate to a list of some of the major sources of cartographic and spatial data available over the Internet (<http://www.lib.uchicago.edu:80/LibInfo/Libraries/Maps/mapweb.html>) as well as to set of Chicago 1990 census maps prepared by Map Collection staff (<http://www.lib.uchicago.edu:80/LibInfo/Libraries/Maps/chimaps.html>).

The Collection houses approximately 1500 atlases and several hundred reference books. There is also a small travel collection. This contains both classics (e.g., WPA guides, Baedekers) and a representative selection of contemporary guidebooks as well as thousands of current travel brochures.

The Map Collection is located on B-Level of the Joseph Regenstein Library, 1100 E. 57th Street, Chicago 60637. Hours are Monday to Friday, 12 to 5.

Map Room Colorado School of Mines

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The Colorado School of Mines (CSM) is located 13 miles west of Denver in Golden. Founded in 1874 to meet the state's growing need for professional geologists and mining engineers, the school currently enrolls 3,000 students—2,000 undergraduate, 1,000 graduate. The emphasis of the school has shifted from geology and mining to engineering; approximately 40% of the undergraduates are enrolled in the Division of Engineering. In addition to the traditional programs of mining engineering and geology, CSM also offers five

gresses in the physical sciences, including strong programs in metallurgy, geophysics, and petroleum engineering. The School of Mines is a research university; however, the necessary information resources for research have not translated into money for the Library. From 1991 to 1995, the Library's acquisition budget rose a total of 1%, while journal inflation for the sciences for that same time period ran close to 15% per year. Massive cuts were made in the journal collection because of these budget inadequacies.

The Library at the Colorado School of Mines was formed in 1874 with the founding of the School. Maps were set aside as a separate collection in the mid-1950's, when the Arthur Lakes Library was built. The Map Room was established in its present location when the Library's addition opened in 1978. It houses over 175,000 maps and 6,000 books and atlases. It has a staff of 1.5—1 map librarian and 1 half-time assistant. The collection is considered to be one of the best in the Rocky Mountains.

The Library has been a participant in the Government Depository Program since 1939. At least 50% of the maps now added to the collection come via the Depository Program. The budget for acquisitions for the Map Room is limited—approximately \$2,000 a year. Because of this, great care is needed in making selections of maps. Many maps are acquired as gifts, usually from alumni or local mining and engineering companies. In fiscal year 1995-96, the Map Room added over 2,300 maps that were received as gifts. Many more gift maps were placed in the annual book sale. These gifts were of a surprisingly high quality; while USGS topos seem to be the most common items donated, the Map Room received a large number of geologic and topographic maps of Africa and the USSR.

The greatest strength of the Map Room is its excellent collection of mining and geology maps. Many of these items are unique; copies of company documents showing mine workings, field studies, or geology. Many have come to the Library as gifts. Particular emphasis is placed on finding and keeping mining maps of Colorado and the Rocky Mountains. The Map Room keeps multiple copies of geologic maps (such as the USGS thematic maps) and topographic maps of the state of Colorado. Duplicate or superseded maps from outside Colorado are not kept. This policy has allowed the staff to weed some of the collection, freeing up valuable drawer space.

Students are the primary users of the Map Collection, and their numbers ebb and flow with the school year. Most of the undergraduates do simple research projects requiring Colorado geologic maps. Graduate students' requests are far more complicated and range far afield.

The general public also uses the Map Room quite often. Public users fall into two general categories: corporate and "miners." Many companies use the Library to do research in the area of natural resources management and or discovery. Corporations purchase borrowing privileges annually. "Miners" are people who look as if they just walked out of a mine or people who ask, "I just bought some property up in Clear Creek County. There is an old mine on my property. How much gold is left in it?" These questions sometimes can be answered by consulting those unique mining maps that the Map Room owns. In order to aid in reference, the Library has created homepages on the World Wide Web. The Map Room alone has contributed over 100 pages, including a description of the Map Room, a list of all the Colorado topos ever produced by USGS, and connections to other map libraries.

Most useful are the pages that explain how to find a geologic map, how the Map Room is organized (including an explanation of the Library of Congress G-schedule for classification), and a listing of Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs). The Map Room's homepage is located at <http://www.mines.edu/library/maproom/>

The two greatest challenges facing the Map Room (other than the acquisition budget) are space and access. While the Library and the Map Room have room to grow, the Map Collection suffers in places from a lack of adequate drawer space. Part of this problem was alleviated by the acquisition of some used map cases this past winter. After completing some weeding, the entire collection was shifted. The staff estimated that it would take an additional 380 drawers to alleviate the overcrowding problem; unfortunately, only 80 empty drawers were available. In prioritizing the shift, Colorado and Western states received the most consideration. In addition to the lack of drawer space, the Map Room has cases that measure only 71 x 118 cm., as compared to standard drawers that measure 98 x 127 cm. These smaller cases often damage maps.

The Map Room provides open access to its collection. Unlike many map collections, the map cases are never locked. The Map Room is open all the hours the Library is open. However, staff are only available Monday through Friday 8 to 5. Except for reference items and maps housed in the Map Room Office or Archive, everything in the collection including atlases and sheet maps, may be checked out. Close to 90% of the maps are cataloged and may be accessed through the Library's online database, CARL (telnet to csn.carl.org). In order to facilitate better access to the collection, the cataloging backlog was eliminated in the spring of 1996. Retrospec-

tive conversion of the remaining items is underway. To further improve access, signage in the Map Room has been improved and finding aides have been placed on the World Wide Web. Finally, the collection development policy has been revised and the collection has been weeded accordingly.

The Map Room recently purchased the ArcView package for schools and libraries. The staff is currently wrestling with all of the problems other map libraries are dealing with as far as GIS: access, support, data acquisition, hardware, time investments, and so on. Only one professor on campus is formally teaching classes in GIS. These are at the graduate level, although undergraduate classes have been proposed. Within the next year, the Map Room plans to have an active GIS workstation.

The Map Room at the Arthur Lakes Library on the campus of the Colorado School of Mines is dynamic and important. It's rich collection of geology and mining maps is seen as an asset to students, businesses and the public.

**SERGE A. SAUER
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The Serge A. Sauer Map Library has grown from a small collection of teaching maps in 1966 to a comprehensive collection housing 221,000 sheet maps and 2300 atlases. The map library is one of only a few collections in Canada that is funded solely by the Department of Geography and not the main university library system.

We serve the university community as well as the general public. The collection is named in honor of the first curator of the map library who retired after 25 years of service in 1991.

In addition to the typical maps you would expect to find in a map library - road maps, topographic maps, general maps of various countries - the Serge A. Sauer Map Library at the University of Western Ontario has a few collections of special note. Within this group of "treasures" are: Fire Insurance plans for over 380 different Canadian cities; U.S. Soil Surveys for about 1700 counties in various states; almost 1000 current foreign urban plans; 5400 nautical charts for numerous areas of the world; a "time series" of Canadian maps; and all BA, BSc, MA, MSc and PhD theses of the Department of Geography.

However, the largest collection of special material is the Great Lakes Cartographic Resource Centre which was developed between 1983 and 1985. This project was financed by a grant from the University of Western Ontario Academic Development Fund and has become an integral part of the Map Library. The Centre is founded on an extensive cartographic collection, consisting of maps, atlases and air photographs, relevant to the Great Lakes basin. Original charts (1815-1825) by Henry Bayfield and published by the British Admiralty were purchased, as well as facsimile reproductions and photographic copies. Additional charts published by British Admiralty (1866-1904), NOAA (1915-present), U.S. Corps of Engineers (1850-1950), and Canadian Hydrographic Service (1912-present) provide substantial coverage of the Great Lakes basin. This is particularly useful for tracing changes to physical features over time (e.g. Pelee Point and Long Point, Ontario), harbor development, and shoreline variations.

Some charted areas have eight or more editions that a researcher may consult. Other map series include: Shoreline Inventory; Great Lakes Flood and Erosion Prone Areas; Petroleum Resources; Oil and Gas Exploration Licences and Drilling Sites; Shore Property Erosion Stations; Ontario Land Inventory, and Hazard Lands. The Petroleum Resources maps 1:30,000 indicate locations and status of oil and gas wells on land and under water; producing, abandoned, pool boundaries, etc. Government reports that used maps of the Great Lakes basin are also in this collection. A limited number of air photos were purchased to cover the shoreline. The depth of coverage inland is determined by topography and other factors. It is scarcely possible to exaggerate the significance of the Great Lakes region. The purpose of the Great Lakes Cartographic Resource Centre is to pull together cartographic material from Canadian and U.S. institutions, academic and governmental, which focus on the Great Lakes. As a result, a course has been developed in the Geography Department entitled "Ontario and the Great Lakes", and there has been a substantial increase in interest from visiting researchers from outside the university community.

A recent addition to the collection is the development of the Digital Spatial Data Library which allows for digital scanning and transfer of resources and access to maps, remote sensing imagery and spatial data on CD-ROM.

We are very excited about the purchase of a rare set of maps entitled "A copy of the maps and report of the commissioners under the Treaty of Ghent, for ascertaining the northern and northwestern boundary between the United States and Great Britain 1828." There are 7 maps of the western Great Lakes area with this report. There are only 3 other known copies in North America.