

base line

a newsletter of the Map and Geography Round Table

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base line is an official publication of the American Library Association's Map and Geography Round Table (MAGERT). The purpose of **base line** is to provide current information on cartographic materials, other publications of interest to map and geography librarians, meetings, related governmental activities, and map librarianship. It is a medium of communication for members of MAGERT and information of interest is welcome. The opinions expressed by contributors are their own and do not necessarily represent those of the American Library Association and MAGERT. Contributions should be sent to the appropriate editor listed below.

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FROM THE CHAIR

Scott R. McEathron, University of Kansas

I look forward to seeing many of you at the Midwinter conference in Seattle, Washington. We are in the midst of planning for the Annual Conference for 2007 in Washington, D.C. A number of interesting events are being planned to include: a reception/tour of the U.S. Naval Observatory Library, a pre-conference on cataloging pre-twentieth century cartographic resources, and two programs. For the programs: one will focus on security for maps in libraries and other will be on the history and charting of the U.S. Coast Survey/NOAA (2007 is the bi-centennial of the U.S. Coast Survey). Of course we will be having our usual array of discussion group and committee meetings. I have always felt that these discussion groups provide the fora for learning, networking, and sharing, which have made ALA-MAGERT such a valuable conference to attend. 



EXECUTIVE BOARD II MEETING ALA Annual, New Orleans, June 27, 2006

Present: T. Wangyal Shawa, Chair (Princeton), Susan Moore (University of Northern Iowa), Mary McInroy (University of Iowa), Michael Leach (Harvard), Pete Reehling (University of South Florida), John Lawton (University of Minnesota), Steve Rogers (Ohio State University), Carolyn Kadri (University of Texas, Arlington), Elizabeth Mangan (LC, retired), Betsy Eggleston, Secretary (Harvard), Nancy Kandoian (NYPL)

Announcements

T. Wangyal Shawa apologized for the scheduling problems at ALA and also for his not being able to get to the Executive Board I meeting due to a cancelled flight. He recommended that in the future Board members share contact information, so that if similar problems occur, it will be easier to notify others.

Steve Rogers announced that Chris Thiry, Map Librarian at the Colorado School of Mines, and his wife have a new baby boy, born June 19th.

ISSUES FROM THE EXECUTIVE BOARD I MEETING

Small Map Collection Discussion Group

Brenda Mathenia is stepping down as Chair of the Small Map Collection Discussion Group. The Board discussed the future of the Group. Brenda did not recommend continuing. Board members agreed that there had long been a problem with the perceived focus of the group and that attendance had never been very high. Steve Rogers suggested that, since attendees' interests have usually been in collection management issues, the Group be

combined with the Research Libraries Collection Management Discussion Group and the focus of that discussion group shift from research libraries to collection management. The board agreed and a motion was passed to discontinue the Small Map Collection Discussion Group and to change the name of the Research Libraries Collection Management Discussion Group to the Map Collection Management Discussion Group.

Susan Moore also suggested creating some kind of online community for those newly involved with small map collections, perhaps a page on the MAGERT web site listing relevant resources.

Awards and Nominations Committee

The Board discussed scheduling for the Awards and Nominations Committee. It was decided that the Committee does not need to meet at Annual, as there is no nomination work to be done at that time.

MAGERT Members Listserv Option

Wangyal Shawa announced that he has discussed with Danielle Alderson the possibility of starting a listserv for MAGERT members in order to have that option for discussing MAGERT business. Danielle is willing to set it up. Members would have the option of signing up or not. John Lawton, Chair of the Membership Committee, will contact Danielle and ask if new members can be added to the list automatically if they indicate that they are willing to be contacted by ALA. John will also arrange for any messages that need to be sent to new members and other details. Mary McInroy volunteered to help, since she is on the ALA Membership Committee.

Changes to the MAGERT Manual

Susan Moore has made two important changes to the MAGERT Manual. One was to update the chair's planning schedule for Annual and Midwinter and the other was to change the composition of the Membership Committee from three members to "as many members as necessary to complete the work of the committee."

MAGERT Booth Display Boards

John Lawton reported that he has gotten quotes on new display boards for the MAGERT Booth. The prices ranged between \$315.38 and \$1778.00. Of these, the most appropriate choice costs \$949 and is 18" x 36" high and includes 250w halogen lights. It becomes a case with wheels when it is closed and appears to be sturdier than the current one. John will continue to explore options and the issue will be revisited at Midwinter.

ISSUES FROM THE CONFERENCE

Publications Committee

From the Publications Committee came the announcement that the Map Scanning Registry that Chris Kollen has been working on is almost ready to be opened up. A message will be sent to MAPS-L when it is available.

Melissa Lamont is leaving the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute and is giving up the job as MAGERT Web Master. Her move also means that the MAGERT web site will need to be moved off the Woods Hole servers. It was suggested that this would be a good time to move the site to the ALA web server and that the new Web Master undergo the training that is provided for this purpose by ALA.

Mark Thomas is giving up his job as editor of *baseline*.

Education Committee

Kathy Weimer will become the new Education Committee chair, now that Pete Reehling is Chair-elect.

Cataloging and Classification Committee

The Task Force on Guidelines for Map Set Holdings has been granted an extension to continue working on proposals to extend the MARC21 Holdings Format to include structures appropriate for recording holding information for map sets.

Betsy Mangan provided the Committee with information on the feedback process for the draft sections of RDA [Resource Description and Access] that are coming out this summer.

The MARBI proposal to add the 034 field (coordinates) to the MARC Authorities format passed. Committee members Jimmie Lindgren and Colleen Cahill had worked on this proposal.

The proposed Pre-conference on Cataloging Pre-20th Century Cartographic Materials, to be given by Carolyn Kadri, Nancy Kandoian, and Seanna Tsung at ALA Annual in Washington, D.C., in June of 2007 has been approved.

GeoTech Committee

The GeoTech Committee is developing guidelines for minimum standards for map scanning. A final draft report will be out by Midwinter and will be brought to the Executive Board.

IFLA Representative

Michael Leach asked for input on topics

that he should raise at IFLA. One big issue at the meeting is likely to be map thefts. The Board asked that he mention the Map Scanning Registry. Betsy Mangan asked that he mention internationalizing RDA.

Michael informed the Board that the IFLA Map Section membership is now close to the minimum of 50 members, which is spurring discussion about the future of the section and how its focus might shift in order to remain viable.

It was also announced that we will need to appoint a new IFLA representative to replace Alice Hudson, whose term will be up next year.

Treasurer

The new Treasurer of MAGERT is Karen Kuhn, Resource Acquisition Management Librarian at Baker College in Flint, Michigan. Her term will begin after this meeting.

CUAC Rep

John Olson's term as CUAC representative is expiring. The Board will need to appoint a new CUAC rep.

Reception Sponsors

The sponsors for the reception were AWARE and LANDinfo. They covered the cost of the reception, which was \$950.42. It was suggested that they be given the designations Gold Sponsor and Silver Sponsor and that MAGERT provide them with advertising space on the web site.

Meeting adjourned.

Respectively submitted,
Betsy Eggleston, Secretary



PRELIMINARY MAGERT SCHEDULE ALA MIDWINTER MEETINGS, SEATTLE

The next ALA Midwinter Meetings will be held in Seattle January 19-24. Changes to and locations for the preliminary schedule below will be posted when known at the MAGERT web site (<http://magert.who.edu>) and given at the Friday evening reception. For more information on all ALA programs, see the ALA Conference Web Site: <http://www.ala.org/ala/events/eventsconferences.htm>

Note: All MAGERT meetings are open to all ALA members except for the Awards & Nominations Committee meeting. Feel free to attend any other meeting that interests you.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 19

Welcome Reception 7:00 – 9:00 PM

SATURDAY, JANUARY 20

Executive Board I 8:00 – 10:00 AM
Education Committee 10:30 AM – 12:30 PM
Federal Spatial Information Discussion Group 1:30 – 3:30 PM
Publications Committee I 4:00 – 6:00 PM

SUNDAY, JANUARY 21

ALCTS-CCS/MAGERT Cataloging Discussion Group 8:00 – 10:00 AM
Cataloging & Classification Committee 10:30 AM – 12:30 PM
Awards & Nominations Committee 10:30 AM – 12:30 PM
Membership Committee 1:30 – 2:30 PM
Map Collection Management Discussion Group 4:00 – 6:00 PM

MONDAY, JANUARY 22

GIS Discussion Group and GeoTech Committee 8:00 – 10:00 AM
Program Planning Committee 10:30 AM – 12:30 PM
Executive Board II 1:30 – 3:30 PM

Exhibits at the Washington State Convention & Trade Center will be open Friday 5:30 – 7:30 PM, Saturday and Sunday 9:00 AM – 5:00 PM, and Monday 9:00 AM – 2:00 PM.



ON THE CATALOGING/CATALOGUING FRONT

Tammy Wong, Library of Congress

MAGERT Cataloging and Classification Committee

June 25, 2006

New Orleans

Nancy Kandoian, Chair of CCC, called the meeting to order at 10:35 AM. She welcomed all the attendees to the CCC meeting. There were 24 attendees in total. Members present: Carolyn Kadri, Mary Larsgaard, Betsy Eggleston, Dorothy McGarry, Barbara Rapoport, Cheri Folkner, Susan Moore, Tom Cutshall, Elizabeth Mangan, Nancy Kandoian, and Tammy Wong.

1. Welcome and introductions

CCC members and guests introduced themselves.

2. Minutes of last meeting

The minutes from CCC meeting held at ALA Mid-Winter, in January, 2006, were approved as published on page 6 of the April 2006 *base line*.

3. ALCTS CCS/MAGERT Map Cataloging Discussion Group Report/ Announcement (Iris Taylor)

The Discussion Group was well attended on June 25, 2006. The discussion group name has changed to ALCTS/CCS MAGERT Cartographic Resources Cataloging Discussion Group. The group decided to update the name of the group to reflect the term used in RDA.

4. Anglo-American Cataloguing Committee on Cartographic Materials Report (Mary Larsgaard)

The 2005 Amendments to cartographic Materials: A Manual of Interpretation for AACR2, 2nd edition, are quite brief; editor Elizabeth Mangan is estimating under 10 pages, and is requesting of ALA Publications that it be issued as a free download from the ALA Website. These amendments will be available later this year; we do not have an exact date at this time.

5. CC:DA Report (Elizabeth Mangan)

Betsy invited CCC members to review RDA Part A, Chapters 6-7, using the software Confluence. She will send out instructions, login information, and password later in the summer. The deadline to submit comments is August 14.

6. ISBD Report (Dorothy McGarry)

Work on a consolidated ISBD is continuing, with the expectation that a draft will be ready for world-wide review before July 15. The review period will be three months, and then revision of the draft will occur. Approval by the ISBD Review Group and the Standing Committee of the IFLA Cataloguing Section will be needed.

The ISBD for Older Monographic Publications has gone through world-wide review and further revision, and will be considered for approval later this year by the Review Group and the Standing

Committee. The revisions of the ISBD for Cartographic Materials and for Electronic Resources are on hold. Stipulations for them will be incorporated into the consolidated ISBD.

7. Library of Congress Report (Rod Pollock, Colleen Cahill)

Please see the full LC reports later in this issue

8. MARBI Report (Susan Moore)

The Committee for Machine-Readable Bibliographic Information (MARBI) met twice. At the Saturday morning session, one of the papers concerned adding former headings in authority records. There are times that former headings might not be useful as references but having them in the authority record could aid in correcting them. The discussion paper explored ways to add these headings and a proposal will be coming back for the Seattle meeting.

Sunday afternoon had the two papers specifically related to the cartographic community. The discussion paper 2006-DP07 explored ways of recording holdings information for multipart cartographic materials. During the discussion, several other constituencies expressed interest in how the holdings format could accommodate their multipart materials. A proposal covering more than cartographic materials will be presented at the Seattle meeting. The last proposal of the meeting was 2006-06: Definition of Field 034 for Geographic Coordinates in the MARC 21 Authority Format. This will allow the recording of coordinates in authority records and also made some changes to the 034 in the bibliographic record. The proposal passed.

Since the proposal passed, there are discussions posted on MAPS-L from the cartographic community in regard to the accuracy, format, and collection method of the coordinates. It is pointed out that the data could be appeared either in decimal degrees or in degrees, minutes, and seconds. There is also a place in the MARC 21 Authority Format to put the source, which itself may imply a particular collection method.

9. OCLC Report (Nancy Kandoian for Ellen Caplan)

OCLC Update on Cataloging and Quality Control Activities for MAGERT CCC
June 21, 2006
Ellen Caplan, OCLC

We have had a very busy year in the cataloging and quality control areas.

We have not had any quality control projects specifically related to cartographic materials this year. However, quality control staff members continue to correct and upgrade all types of bibliographic and authority records. In addition, they continue to merge duplicate records. From July 2005-May 2006, the following records were processed:

Records Replaced: 642,905
Manual Merges: 18,329
NACO Records Added: 215
NACO Records Replaced: 95,033
Change Requests Received: 76,986

In May 2006, OCLC implemented the OCLC-MARC Format Update 2006. With the release of Connexion client 1.60 on June 15, OCLC users began using all the new capabilities, new fields and

subfields, new codes and new characters that were documented in OCLC Technical Bulletin 252 (<http://www.oclc.org/support/documentation/worldcat/tb/252/>). Two of the more important changes included full implementation of integrating resources (bibliographic level “i”), and implementation of several new special characters, including use of the degree sign instead of the superscript 0. The new characters can be used in all Connexion interfaces immediately, although use of the phonogram copyright mark and the copyright mark should not be used until the LCRIs change to reflect use of these characters. OCLC plans to convert the superscript 0 to the degree sign on existing records.

Connexion client 1.60 was released on June 15, 2006. One of the more exciting enhancements is the implementation of Extract Metadata functionality. This provides the capability to extract metadata from electronic resources to build a bibliographic workform. Supported file types are .htm, .pdf and, .doc. Data can be extracted from web sites or documents on a hard drive. Note: This same capability already existed in the browser, and was upgraded in May 2006. Check the Recent client enhancements page at <http://www.oclc.org/connexion/interface/client/enhancements/recent.htm> for the other changes.

On June 8, 2006 Glenn Patton, Director of WorldCat Quality Management Division, issued a statement on OCLC’s plans concerning series maintenance in response to LC’s decision to discontinue providing controlled access to series in bibliographic records and to discontinue creation of series authority records. See

the complete statement at <http://www.oclc.org/news/announcements/announcement191.htm>.

OCLC recently implemented the OCLC Terminologies Service. It provides access to multiple controlled vocabularies to help create consistent metadata and facilitates cataloging of digital and print materials. For more information see www.oclc.org/terminologies.

In July 2006, there will be some changes to Z39.50 Cataloging. Users will be able to access LC Names and Subjects Authority File records through Z39.50 Cataloging. Users will also be able to view non-Latin scripts in 880 fields, as the new default display.

OCLC is currently testing new functionality to upload digital files and automatically add the 856 URL to the WorldCat record. The content is stored and preserved in the OCLC Digital Archive. The digital content may include images, cartographic materials, photographs, etc. For more information, see <http://www.oclc.org/connexion/interface/client/enhancements/future.htm> or <http://www.oclc.org/connexion/interface/browser/enhancements/future.htm>.

Two projects that will be completed before the end of the year are the OCLC control number expansion project (target date is November 1, 2006) and the implementation of the 13-digit ISBN. For more details see <http://www.oclc.org/connexion/interface/client/enhancements/future.htm> or <http://www.oclc.org/connexion/interface/browser/enhancements/future.htm>.

10. RBMS Bibliographic Standards Committee Report (Nancy Kandoian)

The Bibliographic Standards Committee of the Rare Books and Manuscripts Section spent much of their meeting in New Orleans working on the draft of the manual, Descriptive Cataloging of Rare Materials (Serials). See <http://www.folger.edu/bsc/dcrb/dcrmstext.html>. For their DCRM (Books), in its advanced stages, see <http://www.folger.edu/bsc/dcrb/dcrmtext.html>. A Joint RBMS/Music Library Association Task Group for Developing Rules for Rare Music Cataloging (a model for a map task group?) has its early efforts available for viewing at http://jfletchr.bol.ucla.edu/DCRM/DCRM_opener.htm.

11. Old Business

a. Task Force on guidelines for recording map set holdings — Progress report (Elizabeth Eggleston)

A MARBI discussion paper was written and presented to MARBI by Seanna Tsung and Rebecca Guenther. The paper is to explore the possibilities for the use of the MARC Holdings Record format for recording holdings of map sets/series. The paper is now available for review at the following URL: Discussion Paper No. 2006-DP07: Recording set information for multipart cartographic materials <http://www.loc.gov/marc/marbi/2006/2006-dp07.html>. A preliminary set of data types that needs to be collected was included in the discussion paper. Betsy requested

an extension for the Task Force, and the Committee approved it.

b. Resource Description and Access (Elizabeth Mangan)

ALA Publishing created a prototype electronic version of RDA. Betsy will send out information to the committee members as soon as it becomes available. During the Midwinter conference, two focus groups (trainers/educators and librarian/catalogers) viewed the current prototype and provided feedback to the developers.

c. Map Cataloging Pre-conference, June 2006 (Paige Andrew)

Paige reported that the ALCTS Pre-conference map cataloging workshop titled “Cataloging & Description of Cartographic Resources: From Parchment to Pixels, Paper to Digital” was well attended, with approximately 40 people for the all-day Thursday session on basic sheet map cataloging and nearly 30 people attending the Friday morning session on cataloging digital cartographic materials. Susan Moore and Paige Andrew co-taught the session on Thursday, June 22nd and Mary Lynette Larsgaard taught the Friday, June 23rd session with Susan and Paige lending a hand by closing out the last hour of that session so that Mary could meet commitments related to chairing CC:DA meetings. While the turnout was satisfactory, the registration process that ALCTS tried for the first time this year was a bit confusing, and actually lead some individuals on Thursday to

attend only the morning half of Paige and Susan's workshop and then move on to other workshops, most notably one on cataloging Cultural Objects. Susan noted that one evaluation was very negative in that the person showed up for the afternoon session only to learn that they had missed half of the workshop already, apparently thinking that the content was arranged for a 4-hour session to be repeated again in the afternoon. Needless to say the individual did not stay! The concept of allowing registration for one or more "sessions" (each workshop day constituting a morning session and an afternoon session) may have lent flexibility to attendees but also did apparently cause confusion in terms of what would be delivered in terms of content. Paige and Mary will be sharing their reactions with the ALCTS Planning Committee after the conference. For more details please see "Cataloging & Description of Cartographic Resources: From Parchment to Pixels, Paper to Digital: an ALCTS preconference workshop report" on page 8 of the August 2006 *base line* for a more complete description of the workshops.

- d. Proposed pre-20th century map cataloging pre-conference for June 2007 (Carolyn Kadri and Seanna Tsung)

Carolyn Kadri, Nancy Kandoian, and Seanna Tsung are organizers of a pre-conference workshop on pre-20th century map cataloging to be given at the 2007 ALA Annual Conference in Washington DC. It will take place at the Library of Congress. Carolyn,

Nancy, and Seanna have also been approached by the Newberry Library to give a training workshop of pre-20th century map cataloging in the first part of April 2007. It is estimated that twenty people from the Chicago area will be attending. The workshop will be tailored to the collections from the Newberry Library.

12. Adjournment

The meeting adjourned at about noon.

Respectfully submitted,
Tammy Wong

**Library of Congress,
Geography & Map Division
Cataloging Team Liaison
Report
Submitted by Rod Pollock**

Series treatment in the Geography and Map Division Transition document for implementing series change
http://www.loc.gov/staff/catdir/cpsolseries_instructions.pdf

"Do not consult, modify, or create any series authority records."

Series statements

- traditionally controlled with series authority records
- represented in series statements and added entries (fields 440 or 490 1_ (8xx))
- will now be recorded as an untraced series 490 0_

Series-like phrases

- traditionally controlled with series authority records
- usually represented in notes (field 500)
- will also now be recorded as an untraced series 490 0_

core-level encoding

- LC G&M will be creating new records at “core-level” and as the de-facto core-level, LC G&M will observe the BIBCO Core Record Standard for Cartographic Materials, with the following exceptions:
 - omission of the 042 field (as “pcc” is no longer a valid authentication code value for new bibliographic records created by LC)
 - inclusion of the 052 field

Other notable projects in the Cataloging Team, Geography and Map Division, Library of Congress 6/06

Recently commenced a cataloging project facilitated by teleworking with digital images previously created in a joint effort with Academia Sinica. The project will provide access to a significant portion of Chinese materials housed in the Geography and Map Division and will eventually be available online.

http://www.sinica.edu.tw/main_e.shtml

Recently commenced cataloging the Sherman Collection consisting of 210 maps and 3 atlases of primarily Civil War subject matter and belonging to General William Tecumseh Sherman. Images will be available online through the American Memory website

<http://rs6.loc.gov/ammem/index.html>

The Geography and Map Division

Library of Congress

June 21, 2006

I want to share with you some of the programs and efforts that are underway at the Division and our long range projects and direction. The Geography and Map Division, Library of Congress engages in a wide variety of programs from **acquisition, to cataloging, inventory, scanning, reference, cartography for congress, and outreach.** I will take those seven areas of our activities to describe what we have been doing in recent date.

There are opportunities in the present: the effort to integrate digital cartography and traditional paper cartography to create a seamless body of data over the history of cartography as represented in our collections. We have approached the US Geological Survey regarding archiving of the National Map and National Atlas that they produce; we have spoken with them about developing a program to capture digitally the historical record of the USGS Quadrangle map series, at all scales. We have been approached by both institutional and commercial bodies who wish to work with us or assist us to capture portions of our historical map collection in digital form: such projects include the desire of the University of Texas and the University of California system/Stanford to have scanned pre-1923 city maps from the Sanborn Map Company collection; by commercial entities who are interested in our country landownership atlas and map collections, and by Readex who is involved in a project to capture the colored maps in the US Serial Set.

The future is bright. Our program is directed toward a continuing desire to create access increasingly to our unparalleled collections for a whole new body of users and to improve access to our collections among traditional users. With increased use and dependence in research on collection content on the internet it is apparent to all of us that therein lies a whole new community of casual and serious researchers who will benefit from knowledge about maps, map holdings, and reproduction of maps for a whole range of uses. While traditional users will continue to find utility in historical materials, new uses of geographic information systems by traditional scholars and traditional disciplines will bring a whole host of new users who will be encouraged to employ cartographic products from the point of acquisition.

ACQUISITION

Waldseemüller map

We acquired the 1507 world map by Martin Waldseemüller in May 2003. Since then efforts to place the item on permanent display have been developed and currently we are working with the National Institute of Standards (NIST) to have an encasement constructed which will allow us to display the map in the Library of Congress's Jefferson Building for a long period of time; that encasement being constructed is the most ambitious of such projects to date. The NIST is the group who developed the Documents of Freedom encasement at the National Archives several years ago. We believe that the encasement will be ready a year from now; following testing to ensure that the original document is indeed protected we will hold a formal opening of the world treasure. In September 2007 we will host

a two day conference on the Waldseemüller map at the Library.

Kislak Collection

Almost on the heels of the acquisition of the Waldseemüller map, the Library of Congress received a gift of a major collection of materials from Jay and Jean Kislak, of Florida. Their collection contained a number of very important cartographic items, related primarily to the history of Spain's initial contacts in America, i.e., in Mexico, the Caribbean, and Florida. Among the items in the collection are the very rare, one of a kind, and remarkable Carta Marina, prepared by Martin Waldseemüller. That map, and the 1507 map, plus three globe gores by Johann Schoner, were all contained in the portfolio that had been held until 2003 by Prince Johannes Waldberg of Germany. When we acquired the 1507 Waldseemüller map, the remainder of the portfolio had been offered separately. Jay Kislak purchased the remainder of the portfolio and gave it to the Library as part of his gift.

Snyder, Colvocoresses, Doyle Collection

Over the past few years, actually for two of the collections within the past 4 years, the Division has acquired through donation the papers of three individuals, John Snyder, Alden Colvocoresses, and Fred Doyle, who were involved in mapping the earth from space. All of these individuals worked with the US Geological Survey which was working with NASA to convert imagery of earth made from satellite into cartographic objects. The entire discussion of how that process was made possible is found in these three groups of papers and they are now available to research. To give some flavor

of the contents of these materials, John Snyder was the mathematician who determined how to take data acquired from a camera on a satellite, filming a moving object, the earth, from a moving object, the satellite, across time and at variant angles across the earth's surface, and convert it into cartographic data, establishing the Space Oblique Mercator projection in the process; Snyder's papers are filled with information on the development of projections among many other matters. Colvocoresses was Snyder's boss, was the team leader on the project and has quite a bit to say about the early 1970s program in his papers; Fred Doyle was involved in developing the cameras that were used to film the earth and deep space.

Russian topography and nautical charts

Since the fall of the Soviet empire, in the early 1990s, Jim Flatness of the Division has systematically acquired large portions of Soviet and Russian topographic and nautical production, at varied scales. We are continuing to acquire such materials on a regular basis.

Heezen-Tharp

After several years of effort, we completed the inventory, a register, and filing information on the rich Bruce Heezen-Marie Tharp collection on their 1940s-1970s work to map the ocean floor. With emphasis primarily in the Atlantic Ocean, their papers cover all of the earth's oceans. A wide and rich variety of primary source data collected by the team over 30 years of research are found in that collection; as a result of their work, the actual shape of the mid-Atlantic ridge and the concept of continental drift were confirmed.

We continue to acquire cartographic materials in all formats, in continuation of our mandate to document the history of cartography. The Division has continued to strengthen retrospective and relatively recent cartographic production in its collections as well as digital cartography held in CD. Plans to attempt to acquire and to archive cartographic information found in digital form only, "born on," are found in a project to archive the national map and national atlas of the US Geological Survey. We have been in discussions with the USGS in recent weeks to facilitate that effort.

CATALOGING

During the past few years we have developed a new position description that is applicable to all new staff and existing catalogers in the division. That position description calls for wide responsibility for individual catalogers, from cataloging maps and atlases to maps on compact disk and on line websites. Cataloger Iris Taylor was selected in September 2005 and has been involved since then in the Library Leadership Development Program; she will return to the Division in October 2006.

Rare maps and atlases

But, in addition, an effort is underway to ensure that our rarest atlases and maps are under full cataloging control. The so called vault project is moving forward, with increasing materials under control and more readily available descriptively to the public.

Posting for new team leader to follow

For the past two years I have been rotating acting team leaders to head up the

Cataloging Team. I have permission to post the team leader position, although it will be restricted to within our service unit; I hope that we will have a new permanent leader sometime this fall.

INVENTORY/PRESERVATION

As mentioned earlier, we have worked to inventory and to preserve special collections, among them the Snyder, Colvocoresses, Doyle, Tharp/Heezen collections. These efforts do not represent our only or our significant preservation and inventory efforts.

Rehousing of US maps

For the past 4 years we have had a team working on rehousing/relabeling our title collection of US maps, pre-1970. At present over 100,000 maps have been rehoused, and an assessment of preservation concerns made. That project has systematically worked on the individual state holdings in the Division and as of this date only a handful of states remain for work; of course, the largest of those remaining is California, so we are not there yet, but we estimate another 30,000 maps remain to be handled and rehoused.

Academia Sinica Project, Korean National Library project, Japan and Inoh Tadataka

For the past 4 years we have been engaged in a number of projects, related to retrospective materials, for Asia. From the major efforts of Professor Li Xiacong, Peking University, to identify and to assist us in assessing preservation concerns for our Chinese maps collection pre 1900, to the work of Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan, in the past two

years to scan and catalog maps in our China collection, we have obtained increasing information about the importance of these holdings to China and China researchers. Professor Li issued a cartobibliography, in Beijing, in Chinese *A Descriptive Catalogue of the Traditional Chinese Maps Collected in the Library of Congress* (Beijing: Cultural Relic Publishing House, 2004) about our holdings, and that publication has appeared on the Internet, thus further enhancing knowledge of our holdings.

Five years ago, the Japanese Inoh Tadataka Society discovered our manuscript holdings of large scale mapping of Japan prepared by Inoh Tadataka in the period 1800-1818. That individual was most responsible, and is accredited with the preparation of the first technical map of Japan, using triangulation, and modern references to coordinates as he accomplished the mapping of Japan from the far north of Hokkaido to the far west of Kyushu. Our particular holdings of most value to Japan was the presence in our collections of the largest holding of manuscripts maps by Tadataka, in that we held the large scale series of Tadataka's output on Japan, which he produced in 214 sheets; we held in the Division 207 of the 214 sheets. The largest record at the time of the discovery in G&M in 2001 was 43 sheets held at the National Diet Library in Tokyo. With their understanding of our holdings in the Library of Congress, the Japan Map Center and the Geographic Survey Institute of Japan supported our effort to preserve and to scan our holdings. We provided a complete digital file of our holdings to Japan; in 2004 a series of 17 exhibitions were held throughout Japan to introduce Tadataka to the Japanese

people; the Geography and Map Division loaned 32 original manuscripts from our Tadataka collection for those exhibits.

Recently the National Library of Korea has shown tremendous interest in our Korean atlas and map collection and they are proposing support of our effort to preserve and to scan our historical Korean collection.

Serial maps project sheet level control and access using Google Earth interface

Finally, and I describe this in its infancy, we are developing a proposal to offer an alternative and exciting method to reach into our set map collection, and by extension our cartographic collection. We are investigating the ability to reach into our set map holdings through the use of an interface on top of Google Earth. By drilling down on a particular part of the earth, and using scale as a defining characteristic, we are studying the practicality of laying grids, representing individual sheet coverage, on top of Google Earth. From this the user will be able to determine coverage for his/her part of the world, found in G&M; eventually, following study of copyright concerns, the interface will permit placement of the actually scanned sheets on line too. We will keep you updated on this development, however, it is clear from research in the past 4 months in the Division that the system will work and that it will allow coordinate searching for exact location.

SCANNING

The scanning program in the Geography and Map Division is now more than 10

years old. To date, some 9500 maps have been added to the on line data base. These items include many historical materials, much Americana, and increasingly materials from throughout the world. The scanning program, our Digital team, is driven by long range scanning proposals and reader demand for reproductions of Division materials in digital format.

We set out in the beginning of the program 10 years ago to scan popular items in our collection based on the use of established cartobibliographies as the framing device. Since the beginning we have placed the panoramic maps, railroad bibliography, US Civil War, American Revolutionary War items on line. Today the first three mentioned group of materials are practically completed, with new panoramic maps added routinely and with the Civil War materials lacking only the Sherman collection from being on line.

This year we added the Jedediah Hotchkiss Civil War map collection, and a year ago we entered into an agreement with the Virginia Historical Society and the Library of Virginia to post Civil War maps in their collections on our site.

In the matter of the US Revolutionary War materials, much progress has been made and yet much remains to be done; we have added the Rochambeau collection on line but yet to be scanned are several items, including nearly 1800 Atlantic Neptune sheets in our collection. In the meanwhile we continue to receive requests for county landownership maps, set map segments, World War II and other conflict data, increasingly maps from the Luso Hispanic world cartobibliography and so on. We have also been involved in the

tedious task of scanning the US Serial Set maps, those that contain any coloration, and progress is being made there; that is a project with Readex. Also, we have entertained proposals from the University of Texas and the University System of California and Stanford to scan, with their support, pre-1923 Sanborn fire insurance map sheets for their respective states.

In 2002 we began to scan a substantial series of maps by the Japanese mapmaker Inoh Tadataka and that series is now on line; and in 2004 and 2005 a number of Chinese maps were scanned by Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan in our collections, and we are currently reviewing the quality of that scanning and producing the necessary cataloging to allow these items to be placed on line.

A program that spun off of our desire to provide a Maps in the News segment to our website and to that of the Library of Congress has been the systematic scanning of CIA maps for the nations of the world and a goodly number of those sheets are readily available on the website. With the Library's development of the Veterans History Project, in another Division of the Library, we have been adding maps of various conflicts, when copyright and limited distribution concerns do not exist. The scanning program selection is limited by copyright concerns, whether US or international; what eventually is scanned is affected by time, the existence of catalog record, and machinery. The Geography and Map Division collections now contains approximately 5.2 million map sheets, 75,000 atlases, 500 globes and globe gores, 3000 raised relief images, and over 13,000 CDs containing maps. To date, with the institution of machine readable

cataloging in the early 70s, approximately 500,000 bibliographic records exist and that number is strongly represented by contemporary maps, i.e., those acquired since 1970.

REFERENCE

The reading room continues to offer fine service to in house and correspondents. Kathryn Engstrom, former head of the reference team retired in early January; currently we have received permission to fill the position and I am in the process of rewriting the position description. We have been allowed to fill the position from within Library Services only.

The reading room team has continued to build its website listing finding aids of use to the researcher. In addition to works on Afghanistan and genealogical materials for Central and Eastern Europe, the 9 volume Phillips-LeGear's A List of Geographical Atlases in the Library of Congress has been scanned and a pdf file will be mounted shortly. Also, a work by Mike Kline of the Reading Room on the Louisiana Purchase will be forthcoming shortly

CARTOGRAPHY FOR CONGRESS

Our main entry into the GIS field has been through our Congressional Cartography Program. The cartographer there, and we have vacancy which occurred at the end of January for a second cartographer/data person, has been actively engaged with individual Congressional requests, committee requests, and those long term research projects received through the Library's Congressional Research

Services. The program has effectively met congressional demand for timely maps depicting every imaginable topic, from the impact of Katrina and Rita on the Gulf Coast, to the long term impact of the reduction of AMTRAK Service.

To date, we have not translated that GIS service into the Reference Team; however, I have been given permission to hire a high level Digital Specialist who it is hoped will bring such skills into the Division. Just to clarify, the Congressional Cartography Program is directed to work for Congress. An extended GIS program assumed additional hires and training, which is an ideal that we are pursuing, but without much success in implementation.

Ginny Mason and the Congressional Cartography Program will be honored as a top governmental GIS program at the annual ESRI users' conference in August.

OUTREACH

In the matter of outreach, the Division has tied much of its programming in this area to association with the Phillips Society in which an annual meeting is held. So far in the past 5 years we have held meetings of content at the Miami Map Fair, the International Map Collectors Society meeting in Denver (2005), with the Texas Map Society (In Texas and in Washington in September 2005), in Chicago during the IMCoS meeting in 2001, and in Washington in a separate program on mapping Latin America. We host in our division the monthly meeting of the Washington Map Society. A year ago, we hosted along with the Cartographic Users Advisory counsel a 2 day program on the future of Map Librarianship and

Map libraries preceded by a one day IFLA work shop on the paper map collections.

In September 2005 we opened the latest exhibit in our G&M corridor, the cosponsored exhibition Maps in Our Lives with support from the American Congress on Surveying and Mapping; the exhibition will remain on site until January 2007 at which time it will travel to Omaha to be mounted in the Western History Museum. That exhibition is now available on line on our website.

There is always room for even more outreach and cooperative activities. As we enter increasingly work on scanning popular series of maps, for example the Sanborn and the US Geological Survey Quadrangle maps and the country landownership maps, more agreement across this country regarding the quality of cataloging, identification, the scanning requirements on metadata collection, on the camera resolution for scanning, for agreement on the need to georeference sheets and so forth will be necessary. And, for now, we are trying to get our own house in order through accelerated efforts to identify our collection, and to make them better known. I look forward to working with you in the future, individually or collectively, as we confront the challenge to understand our collections, as we attempt to meld the paper and digital cartographic worlds and carry the cartographic data forward as a whole.

John R. Hébert
Chief, Geography and Map Division
Library of Congress



**CARTOGRAPHIC USERS ADVISORY COUNCIL
(CUAC)**

**2006 Annual Agencies Meeting, May 4th-5th, 2006
George Washington Carver Center/USDA, Beltsville, Maryland**

CUAC Members:

Joe Aufmuth, University of Florida,
MAGERT

Michael Fry, University of Maryland,
WAML

Katie Lage, University of Colorado
at Boulder, **WAML**

Mary McInroy, University of Iowa,
GODORT

Clara P. McLeod, Washington
University, **GSIS**

Bruce Obenhaus, Virginia Tech,
**SLA Social Science Division,
G&M**

Anita Oser, SLA, Social Science
Division, **G&M**

Daniel T. Seldin, Indiana University,
NACIS

Joy Suh, George Mason University,
GODORT

Thelma Thompson, University of
New Hampshire, **NEMO**

Linda Zellmer, Indiana University,
GSIS

Agency Presenters:

Christine Clarke, introductory
remarks

George Rohaley, National Remote
Sensing Leader, **USDA-NRCS**

Susan J. DeLost, Program Manager,
Geospatial Services, **USDA
Forest Service**

Dr. Brett L. Abrams, Electronic
Records Archivist (**NARA**) and
Chair of the Historical Data
Working Group/**FGDC**

Bob Bewley, Senior Geographer,
Bureau of Land Management

Carol Brandt, Geospatial Information
Program Manager, **Bureau of
Transportation Statistics/DOT**

Gregory J Allord, Science Informa-
tion and Education Office, **Geo-
logical Survey**

Michael P. McDermott, National
Coordinator, Natural Science
Network, **Geological Survey**

William R. "Bill" Effland, Soil
Scientist, **USDA/NRCS Soil
Survey Division**

Tim Trainor, Assistant Division Chief
for Geographic Areas and Carto-
graphic Data Products, Geogra-
phy Division

Robin L. Haun-Mohamed, Direc-
tor, Collection Mgmt & Preserva-
tion, **GPO**

Ted Preibe, Director, Library Plan-
ning & Development, **GPO**

Dr. John R. Hébert, Chief, Geogra-
phy and Map Division, **Library of
Congress**

**Submitted Written Agency Report:
Department of Energy**

Federal Agency Presentations Schedule

Thursday PM, 4 May, beginning 1:15 PM

- 1:15 – Welcome, introductions, (remarks by Christine Clarke, NCRS)
- 1:30 – Remote sensing/NRCS, George Rohaley
- 2:00 – USFS, Susan DeLost
- 2:30 – NARA, Brett Abrams
- 3:00 – BLM, Bob Bewley
- 3:30 – closing remarks

Friday, May 5, 2006, beginning 9AM

- 9:00 – Welcome, introductions, last-minute preparations
- 9:15 – BTS, Carol Brandt
- 9:45 – USGS, Greg Allord and Mike McDermott
- 10:30–10:45 – *break*
- 10:45 – Soil Survey/NRCS, Bill Effland
- 11:30 – CENSUS, Tim Trainor
- LUNCH—USDA cafeteria*
- 1:00 – GPO, Robin L. Haun-Mohamed and Ted Priebe
- 1:45 – LC/G&M, John Hébert
- 2:30 – closing remarks

INTRODUCTORY SESSION REMARKS: CHRISTINE CLARKE, NCRS.

Chris begins by explaining that she is with the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), one of roughly 27 organizational units in the USDA. USDA has over 100,000 staff and NRCS, the Farm Service Agency, and Rural Devel-

opment are considered the 3 field based agencies, meaning that they have staff in almost every county in the nation. NRCS changed its name from the Soil Conservation Service in 1994, and before that they were the Soil Erosion Service (1935) under the DOI. Their purpose at that time was to mediate and minimize the negative impacts of the dust bowl and wind erosion. Today, the agency focuses on land management, conservation, and working with farmers, ranchers, and land owners at the local field level. They have approximately 150 GIS specialists in the field. Some staff are district conservationists that are using a Customer Service Tool kit (CST), which is an application built on top of ESRI products like ArcMap. This is a user friendly interface that can be used in all fifty states to develop farm plans, view DOQs, or aerial photos. Other GIS users work more with raw data and support CST users. The agency is also involved in the Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC) Geo-spatial One Stop, and the Geo-spatial Line of Business (GeoLOB).

Brief Q&A period:

Question: Do you think that the government will go to a more centralized funding system?

Answer: That's a possibility, but it's a challenge to compare GIS activities across disciplines. Christine welcomes help in building a foundation for GIS use with standard data sets and infrastructure.

Question: Has the USDA Geospatial Data Gateway limited access to data to non .gov users?

Answer: Yes, The Gateway was developed to deliver authoritative data to USDA agency field staff. Due to the

convenience of the data access via the Gateway, non federal use increased substantially over time. To ensure non-federal users acquired the most up to date data from the appropriate sources, outside users are now redirected to the authoritative data source. In doing so, USDA does not incur distribution responsibilities for data of which we are not the authoritative source and users are ensured the most current information. They only turned off those layers for which they were not the authoritative source for the data sets (for example, data kept by USGS).

Question: Is there state-wide aerial photography available on the USDA site?
Answer: The most current aerial photography available from USDA can be found at <http://www.apfo.usda.gov/>
(submitted by Clara McLeod)

GEORGE ROHALEY, NRCS-REMOTE SENSING LEADER

George Rohaley's talk, "Use of Remote Sensing in USDA and NRCS," included a brief overview of the use of remote sensing in NRCS, imagery sources, applications of imagery, USDA image archive and distribution, and USDA NAIP (National Agricultural Imagery Program), which is one of the biggest imagery programs in USDA. He also discussed smaller projects that are specific for NRCS and showed more than 100 slides in the presentation.

The mission of National Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) is to help people conserve, maintain, and improve our natural resources and environment. In

short, NRCS mission is "helping people help the land."

Most of NRCS's acquired imagery comes from three sources: Satellites, High and Low Altitude Airborne cameras, and digital sensors. NRCS acquires imagery for its people who work on the ground at the USDA county service centers (about 3000 offices). The Service Centers have converted from using analog data to mostly using digital data today. The centers have ArcGIS and use agency business-oriented tools called "Customer Service Toolkit." Orthoimagery is used as a base map for all GIS data layers at the Service Centers.

Most of the imagery NCRS uses comes from airborne system (film or digital). Typically the Service Centers prefer airborne images with natural color because it is visually more relatable to actual ground situations. Recently, however, USDA contractors are flying more imagery with digital sensors. We have been told that digital imagery cannot be used in court; attorneys account for a small demand for film images.

Along with the Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS), Farm Service Agency (FSA), and Forest Service (FS), NCRS is one of the top four imagery users in the USDA. (Others include National Agricultural Statistical Service (NASS), Risk Management Agency (RMA), Agricultural Research Service (ARS), and Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS).)

Applications of imagery within USDA include agricultural competitiveness, agro-terrorism, base map, carbon synthesis,

compliance, base area, crop monitoring, crop condition assessment, soil survey, disaster monitoring, drought monitoring, earning warning, environmental monitoring, fire suppression, homeland security, resource inventory, invasive species, land use conversion, and yield monitoring. NRCS focuses on soil survey, crop monitoring, environmental monitoring, and resource inventory.

Satellite images that NRCS uses primarily come by FAS. FAS has contracted with companies such as Digital Globe, Earthsat, Eurimage, GeoEye, Space Imaging, and SPOT to get world wide images. NRCS can gain access to FAS images (Rohaley showed several slides for 03, 04, 05 LANDSAT acquisitions showing good coverage of US area and 06 AWIFs acquisition). The FAS Web site, Crop Explorer (<http://www.pedcad.fas.usda.gov/cropexplorer>), provides image and data services for weather, soil moisture, crop, and vegetation conditions. One can pick up a region, browse, and download MODIS images. These satellite images (250-m) are in JPEG 2000 and GeoTiff formats and can be imported into GIS. 2006 acquisition will include commercial satellite imagery for Pacific region (Hawaii) and Alaska. These satellite images will be accessible to the public at a degraded resolution.

USDA Image Archive and Distribution:

All aerial photographs and digital imagery acquired by NRCS must be contracted by the USDA Aerial Photography Field Office (APFO). Located in Salt Lake City, Utah, APFO provides contracting support for the department's aerial

photography needs. It has one of the largest collections of historical aerial photos dating back to the mid 1950's. It provides a centralized photo and imagery archive library (55,000 rolls of film and 84,000 photo indices). The system has been automated, cataloged, and is easily retrievable. Custom scanning of historical images are available. Films, photos, CDs, and DVDs are stored in controlled environments.

USDA Aerial Contract Awards:

Most of these image acquisitions are done based on contract awards. FY2005 contract awards are over 30 million (\$ 33,455,497). The contract awards have substantially increased in the last three years. Most of the funding (71 %) goes to USDA NAIP. See the Aerial Photography Field Office (APFO) Web site (<http://www.apfo.usda.gov>) for image status, contracting services, and any other information.

USDA Small Area Photography Contracting:

NRCS has been involved with a small area photography and aerial photographic contracting project. This project is a five-year contract to acquire very high resolution imagery (1:4,000 to 1:15,840 scale) under a indefinite delivery-indefinite quantity contract and for specific task orders in smaller areas such as National Resource Inventory (NRI) sites, which acquires imagery resolution that results in a ground resolving distance of 2.5 inches. Why is such high resolution required? Each year, NRI acquires approximately 70,000 sites a quarter acre in size to do as inventory. In the past, inventory was site specific, but now it is done primarily by

photographic interpretation techniques. NRCS has specific photographic periods, mostly in growing seasons. The NRCS contractors update their projects status every two or three days through the web. Data collection will be done using remote sensing techniques at three remote sensing laboratories: Greensboro, NC; Fort Worth, TX; and Portland, OR. During FY 05, six vendors were awarded to cover small areas such as NRI photo stations (9"x 9" photos). There are 71,514 NRI photo locations in FY 06.

National Agricultural Imagery Program (NAIP):

This program is USDA's largest imagery program, acquiring 1 and 2 meter natural color digital ortho imagery during the agricultural growing season (summer). NAIP updates 1 meter resolution images on a 5 year cycle. Digital Compressed County Mosaic (CCM) has improved image quality due to a 15:1 compression ratio instead of the 50:1 ratio that was available in 2004/2005. It is available 30 days after acquisition via USDA Geospatial Data Gateway (<http://gdw.apfo.usda.gov/naip/viewer>). The program has over \$23 million (\$23,795,354) in 2005 in terms of funding. The program has been additionally successful because of federal and state cooperative partnerships. Each year NAIP has a set of states for contracting. Why do we acquire so much ortho imagery now? Technology and contracting have made the process price less expensive — the average cost for 1 meter ortho rectified (\$171.85 per DOQQ) and 2 meter rectified (\$158.82 per DOQQ). Costs are more affordable because vendors are allowed to resell "derived" or

value added material after contract products. NAIP contract awards have been increased from 9 million to 30 million from 2003 to 2006. There are many more subcontractors willing to do this work for NAIP. In 2005, most of the country was covered (in comparison to a mere about 5 states in the past). There are states that are covered by 1 or 2 meter resolution. FSA acquires 2 meter digital ortho images for an entire county and delivery is required within 30 days. NRCS primarily focuses on acquiring images in 1 meter states through partnerships. Those states that have old images are given priority for updating by NRCS. Trend is changing from film to digital sensors (it is believed 50 % are covered by digital in 2006 and 60% will be in 2008). Rohaley showed some of NAIP mosaic imagery to show the improved accuracy by changed resolution (1 or 2 meter) and compression ratio from 2004 to 2005. Compressed mosaics are available to the public through USDA Data Gateway, but higher resolution digital data is only available by order.

Distribution links for future information and data include:

- USDA Aerial Photography Field Office (<http://gdw.apfo.usda.gov/naip/viewer>) for NAIP and USDA Aerial Imagery.
- USDA Data Gateway (<http://datagateway.nrcs.usda.gov>) for data products packaged by county.
- Foreign Agricultural Crop Explorer (<http://www.pecad.fas.usda.gov/cropexplorer>) for global image, weather, etc.

Digital Elevation Model (DEM):

NRCS has contracted to acquire DEM data. Most DEM data is in the public domain. Digital elevation is used for land use planning and soil surveys. When combined with digital ortho imagery, digital elevation allows updating soil survey mapping on laptops rather than from the ground (soil survey and DEM will be covered in detail at tomorrow's presentation).

Imagery for the Nation Proposal:

Everyone wants imagery: local, regional, state, tribal, and federal governments, as well as the private sector. There is a proposal for three distinct programs under imagery for the nation: one-meter, one-foot, and six-inch acquisition programs — a sort of infrastructure. The one-meter program, which will be managed by USDA, would enhance the existing NAIP with the cover of the lower 48 states annually (Hawaii every 3 years; Alaska over 5 years) with natural color. The one-foot program will be managed by USGS, covering everything east of the Mississippi River and counties west of the Mississippi River with populations more than 25 people/square miles every 3 years with natural color. The six-inch program, which will be managed by USGS, will cover all urbanized areas per U.S. Census Bureau definitions (more than 50,000 populations with more than 1,000 people per square mile) every 3 years with natural color. Annual total estimated budget for production, quality control, and archive and distribution, is \$114 million. Expected taxpayer savings by replacing the existing local, state, tribal and federal programs with one consistent national program is \$159 million.

Questions/discussion:

CUAC: What happened to National High Altitude Photography (NHAP) program, DOQs, and its creation with one-meter accuracy?

The NHAP program was replaced by National Aerial Photography Program (NAPP), which was administrated by USGS. NAPP is now gone.

NAPP produced the original source of ortho images based on 1:40K scale and mostly black & white. However, NRCS and most of USDA do not need NAPP product. NRCS, USDA, and Farm Service Agency also need natural color images. Therefore, NAPP went to NAIP. The soil survey program still needs leaf-off images such as black and white, but can get them from archives at the USDA Aerial Field Office.

CUAC: Is there any back up system for the CD-ROM product in case there is damage to the CDs stored at the USDA Aerial Field Office in Salt Lake City?

CDs and firewire drives are used to deliver NAIP items. Now they are on a server. The products come in multiple copies, and states which use the images have back-up copies. Film life span is 75 years.

(Submitted by Joy Suh)

**SUSAN J. DELOST, PROGRAM MANAGER,
GEOSPATIAL SERVICES, USDA FOREST
SERVICE**

Susan DeLost, Geospatial Services
Program Manager, spoke about "USDA

Forest Service Maps and Other Related Products” on Thursday May 4, 2006. She began by giving an overview of the land managed by the USFS and the mission of the USFS. Maps and geospatial data support the activities of the USFS in a number of areas, including: forest planning, forest health protection, watershed restoration, fire prevention & management, and recreation. The USFS participates in interagency coordination with the FGDC and partners with the USGS, the BLM, and other organizations (federal, tribal, state, local) to increase efficiency and provide additional services and products to its customers.

Maps have been an integral part of the USFS activities since the agency’s establishment in 1905 and are a vital part of managing the national forests and grasslands. Maps were initially produced at the local unit level, with little standardization or consistency. Since the mid-1970’s, with the establishment of the USFS’ Geospatial Service and Technology Center (GSTC), the emphasis on standardization has increased, while still allowing flexibility for local needs. The GSTC works closely with the agency’s national forest units and Regional Offices to produce map products, geospatial data and related applications. The GSTC and the Remote Sensing Applications Center (RSAC) units of the USFS, co-located in Salt Lake City, Utah, are leaders in providing geospatial information products, training, and technical support to the agency and its many partners. Susan distributed a CD entitled “A Legacy of Forest Service Mapping” to all CUAC members, which gives more information about this history.

Susan showed the traditional mapping products produced by the USFS: general maps, forest visitor maps, topographic maps, and specialty maps and brochures (<http://www.fs.fed.us/maps/>). She brought samples of some of these maps to share with the group. They have just finished updating the map for the brochure, “A Guide to Your National Forests and Grasslands,” which was last updated in 2000. Another agency map product is the Forest/Grassland Visitor Map, which has traditionally been produced at a scale of $\frac{1}{2}'' = 1$ mile. Some forests are now producing these at the $1'' = 1$ mile scale.

In 1992, the USFS entered into an agreement with the USGS to produce a single-edition 1:24,000 (1:63,360 in Alaska) topographic map product covering national forest lands. This product replaces the two similar topographic quad products that each agency had previously produced over the same areas. The USGS and USFS jointly developed a standard for this series, which incorporates the traditional USGS 1:24,000 topographic quad standards and USFS-specific information. They are updated every 7-10 years. Under the agreement, the USGS has the responsibility for printing and distributing these maps. As a result of this agreement, the federal government has realized savings as one map per area is produced, instead of two, as had been the case prior to the establishment of the single-edition agreement.

The USFS is a voting member on the Board on Geographic Names (BGN). Betsy Kanalley is the USFS/USDA representative to the BGN and is the current chair of the BGN’s Domestic

Names Committee. The USFS participates in updating and maintaining the Geographic Names Information System (GNIS).

Susan discussed and showed the FS Geodata Clearinghouse (<http://fsgeodata.sc.egov.usda.gov/>), which provides access to metadata and downloadable data created by the USFS. She also showed a web-GIS service for active fire mapping, linked from the FS Geodata Clearinghouse.

Susan also demonstrated a new USFS Geoportals intranet site, which provides one-stop shopping for geospatial information for agency employees.

The USFS is working on a number of new geospatial tools and products: the Geospatial Interface, Carto Tools, MPS Atlas, Print-on-Demand, and additional web-based data and services. The Geospatial Interface is essentially an ESRI ArcMap™ extension that allows users to easily retrieve, view, and use spatial and tabular data related to their subject area which are stored in a number of databases across the agency.

Carto Tools provides map templates for various USFS map products that are included in documents (e.g., Forest Plan Revisions and others) and publications to increase the standardization of these products.

MPS Atlas is a project that the USFS is working on with ESRI that will incorporate the Carto Tools templates into ArcGIS in order to simplify map production for both standard and unique products.

The Print-on-Demand initiative's goal is to design and implement a print on demand web solution for Single Edition Quadrangles. It will first be implemented internally, with public access planned for the future. The USFS is exploring opportunities to partner with other service providers, both public and private. This interface will provide access to standard quadrangles and user-selected areas, but will not include the vegetation tint. One goal is to provide more up-to-date data for displaying and printing maps via a web-based service than is currently possible with the printed map product. The USFS has not yet developed an archiving process for this product. Susan suggested that CUAC send a letter to the FGDC and her about the need to archive this data as it is updated.

(Submitted by Katie Lage)

DR. BRETT L. ABRAMS, ELECTRONIC RECORDS ARCHIVIST (NARA) AND CHAIR OF THE HISTORICAL DATA WORKING GROUP/FGDC

Brett focused his presentation on the activities of the Historical Data Working Group (HDWP) established by the Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC) to promote “the awareness of the historical dimension to geospatial data which have been financed in whole or part by Federal funds” and to facilitate “maintaining historically valuable geospatial data and making it available to future generations.” Current membership includes personnel from USGS’s Eros Data Center, the FSA Aerial Photography Field Office, DOJ, EPA, San Diego Supercomputing Center, CIESIN (Columbia University), NC State University

Library, University of Connecticut Library (MAGIC), Boze Allen Hamilton, ESRI, FGDC, and OGC (Open Geospatial Consortium). The group is chaired by Brett Abrams, NARA.

The function of NARA is to assist all federal agencies in managing their records, including geospatial records, throughout their lifecycle and to preserve those records of “enduring” value in the National Archives. The NARA Appraisal Policy 1441 states that NARA is not only responsible for transferring and storing records under optimal conditions but also that they can be retrieved and their value retained during their assigned retention periods. Geospatial records that are scheduled as permanent include the Fish and Wildlife’s Wetlands Inventory and Wildlife Refuges Files, The Forest Service’s Fire Management Maps, and the Bureau of the Census 1990 and 1992 version of TIGER/Line files and the 1980 GBF/DIME File.

The current standards for the transfer of GIS records consist of the FGDC Content Standards for Digital Geospatial Metadata, the Spatial Data Transfer Standard (SDTS), GML v.3.1.1 and Simple Features Profile. The SDTS is not ideal in that it is cumbersome and USGS is not completing scheduled maintenance. GML v.3.1.1 and Simple Features Profiles are also problematic in that there is significant complexity and variability in some of its elements. In addition, the schemas are not saved as a part of the “archival bundle,” but are instead URL addresses to websites that will probably become outdated. Thus both SDTS and

GML v.3.1.1 have questionable value for archival purposes.

Currently the HDWG is pursuing building a community among individuals and organizations interested in the historical dimension to geographical data, including maintaining a website with a library of information and a discussion component available to members. Future initiatives for the working group include creating a Geospatial One Stop Portal Community for historical collections such as those at NARA and the Library of Congress; developing application schema and archival profile using GML and simple features profile; and increasing the scanning of historical maps.

The following two links provide additional information about the Historical Data Working Group:

Link to the main page:

<http://www.fgdc.gov/participation/working-groups-subcommittees/hdwg/index.html>

Link to the library page:

http://www.fgdc.gov/participation/working-groups-subcommittees/hdwg/folder_contents

(Submitted by Anita K. Oser)

The CUAC minutes will be continued in the next issue of base line.



NEW MAPS AND CARTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS, ALONG WITH OTHER ITEMS OF INTEREST

David J. Bertuca, University at Buffalo

Autumn arrived rapidly, but the beautiful blue skies and clear atmosphere is always my favorite time of year. Even with the “normal” pace of the school year or the off-vacation period, fall is a nice time for making progress and learning new things.

A really good editorial appeared in the July issue of *The Cartographic Journal*. Kenneth Field’s editorial “Be Map Aware: Cutting-Edge... Not Close to the Edge” (Vol. 43:2 (July 2006): 115-116), reminds us that advancements in technology may not be providing better maps. Better tools provide the potential for doing better, but this does not mean that the output will be better. Field discusses how current technological “improvements” in cartography may be eroding the quality and accuracy of maps, and how this can lead to serious errors for users, or at least will create a decrease in user-confidence in maps. The opening example, of a GPS-road map system that leads drivers off a 100-foot cliff, should get your attention.

While you have the *Journal* in hand, take a look through some of the succeeding articles. Several articles discuss ways of maintaining accuracy of data while drawing maps. The opening paper on “Specialist Maps Prepared by British Military Geologists for the D-Day Landings and Operations in Normandy, 1944” is a thorough examination with great map reproductions to illustrate this topic. Geographers, geologists, and historians are among those who might enjoy reading this.

In September, the University at Buffalo had a special event: the 14th Dalai Lama visited us for four days (visit highlights and videos of his speaking sessions: http://www.buffalo.edu/dalai_lama/).

What a sublime occasion and an opportunity for us to display some incredible maps. Our Special Collections unit of the Libraries was fortunate enough to prepare an exhibit of rare maps showing Tibet and Asia over a 500 year period. The exhibit: “Discovering Tibet: Western Notions of Central Asia and Tibet” that opened on September 15, 2006 features maps from the collection of Dr. Richard V. Lee and Susan B. Lee, including a 16th-century woodblock map of Asia (the first of the continent), 17th-century Dutch maps showing roads used for the north-south Silk Road commerce and 19th-century maps that reveal increasing detail as travelers explored the region. In addition, are maps in rare books, such as an 18th century map from *Prévost’s Histoire générale des voyages*. Dr. Lee also provided photographs and other materials from his collection (he spent many journeys in Tibet and India, and in fact, his treating medical concerns of Tibetan monks and people was what drew the Dalai Lama’s attention to UB).

The maps in Dr. Lee’s collection are immaculate; some of them appear as if they were printed yesterday (except that the maps are not printed on modern, acidic paper) and show original works by such cartographers as Sebastian Münster,

Jodocus Hondius, John Speed, the Blaeu brothers (sons of Willem), Firman Didot, and many others. A text guide to the exhibit is available upon request from John A Edens edens@buffalo.edu.

Looking at the history of Tibet and its current situation (as a conquered state), and visiting with His Holiness, one has the opportunity to reflect on this great culture and what the future will hold for this unique land and its people. Just by coincidence, I located a timely article: McGuire, Lizzy. "The End of the Roam?" *Geographical* 78:9 (Sept. 2006): 62-67, which shows the plight of Tibetan nomads who are being forced by the Chinese to give up their cultural heritage. Provocative photographs and a map complement the text describing an extinction in the making.

This monthly journal of the Royal Geographical Society contains many good geography and regional studies, short news and trivia bits, as well as maps that show specific topics. If your institution does not subscribe to *Geographical*, visit their website for details: <http://geographical.co.uk/>.

MAPS

A *fgghanistan, Pakistan, and Middle East*. Washington, D.C.: National Geographic Society, 2006. Scale: 1:6,087,000. 1 cm. = 61 km. 1 in. = 96 miles.

With war and continuous turmoil in Southwest Asia and the Middle East, World attention is focused on the region and its people. National Geographic has produced a new political map showing the

Middle East that also includes Afghanistan and Pakistan, two countries that are closely tied to the culture and politics of the Middle East. Countries that border on the featured nations have enough land to show their context to the region. This is a good map of standard NGS quality with updated names and features.

Pakistan and Afghanistan were featured on a thematic map: *Afghanistan: Land in Crisis* that appeared in the December 2001 magazine that provided a look at the culture, religion, and politics that shaped these lands. The map is for sale separately and is a good associate to the above map.

Baghdad. 2nd ed. Bethesda, MD: National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency, 2006. 1 map: col.; 69 x 108 cm. Scale: 1:40,000.

Within the hotspot Middle East Baghdad has seen a great deal of change in the past five years. This map provides a good, general view of the city showing main features and works. It is very useful for those who follow the news or who are studying the history of the war in Iraq.

Rohweder, Arne; Rohweder, Martina. **Indochina: Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia 1:1 200 000**. [1st ed.]. Bielefeld: Reise Know-How Verlag, 2006 (ISBN: 3831770727). 1 map: both sides, col., plastic; 70 x 101 cm.

Map of Indochina, showing Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia. Relief is shown by contours, gradient tints and spot heights. Legend in German and English.

Jordanien = Jordan 1:400 000. [1st ed.]. Bielefeld: Reise Know-How Verlag, 2006 (ISBN: 3831771618). 1 map: both sides, col.; on sheet 70 x 100 cm.

Relief is shown by contours, gradient tints and spot heights. This map is in German, but is still a good sheet showing Jordan.

EarthBall [Inflatable Globe]. (Orbis). <http://www.earthball.com/index.html>.

While I was going through a catalog recently, I ran across an ad for inflatable globes. Not something new, but it does merit a reminder as these have many uses in promoting maps and geography on a large, attention-getting way. The *EarthBall* is an exact replica of planet Earth on a 16 inch ball. Using NASA 1 km resolution images from 2001, the ball is a great way to show the entire Earth. Other sizes are available (up to 100 feet in diameter!) and there is a “night” view version with cities under-printed (beneath the “daytime” image) so that under a black light, the Earth at night is shown. Go to the Orbis website (above) and look at their “inflatables” pages. You can also read FAQs at: <http://www.earthball.com/faq.htm>.

The RTA System Map: [Chicago Metropolitan Area]. [Chicago, Ill.]: Regional Transportation Authority; designed by Smartmaps, Inc., 2006. 1 map: col.; 90 x 56 cm. Scale: [ca. 1:140,000].

For a look at the entire RTA system, this map is impressive. It includes text and 3 inset maps: *Aurora/Naperville — Elgin — Joliet*. The verso includes a map of

Chicago with an inset for Hyde Park, and maps of downtown Chicago, 10 maps of bus routes, and indexes to points of interest.

Tel Aviv, with Ramat Gan, Givatayim and Bnei Brak: a Carta Map. Jerusalem: Carta (Karta), 2006. 1 map: col.; 82 x 57 cm. Scale: 1:14,000.

A new map of Tel Aviv, Israel, providing current streets and other features. Includes index/directory for streets and points of interest. Also included is an inset showing “Old Jaffa,” the site of the original district.

2006 Alphabetized Zip Code Prefix Map. Rockville, MD: National Information Data Center, 2006. 53 sheets of maps; on sheets 53 x 65 cm. Scales differ.

United States Postal Service, Zip Codes are delineated by state. This set includes maps of the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Los Angeles, and New York City, and shows the first three digits of the Zip Code. The maps are issued with: *The National Five Digit ZIP Code and Post Office Directory*.

Yellowstone River: Floater’s Guide : Far West/Bonfield. [Washington, D.C.]: Bureau of Land Management, 2006 (GovDoc: I 53.7/2:Y 3/4; GPO Item No: 0633). 1 map: both sides, col., plastic-treated; on sheet 46 x 102 cm. Scale: [ca. 1:63,360]

“Floating” is a term that sounds so relaxing and one imagines a “nice float along the river” as being a nice sounding trip, but

“floats” are what canoeists, kayakers, and rafters call paddling up or down rivers and waterways. In this case, the Yellowstone River is anything but tame and relaxing, but the relaxation comes from managing one’s boat through rapids, chutes, waterfalls, and eddies in the pursuit of a thrilling day in the wild. The Bureau of Land Management has been preparing a series of sectional maps of the Yellowstone River (the first length of this series was produced in 1999 — this map is an example of the series) for use by boaters who want to journey through wild and varied landscapes in search of recreation and reflection.

Relief is shown by contours. The map shows float distances and times (a float is a point-to-point trip), hazards and obstacles, river access sites roads, trails, towns, and other useful features are included to assist the boater in traveling and finding provisions, as well as for planning where to start and stop a voyage.

New Maps from ITMB

The following are a representative sampling of maps produced by the International Travel Maps & Books. All are nicely printed, with lots of additional data. This company is among the few that cover many countries in great detail. These are road maps that include tourist sites but are very useful for current and historical study of the countries. Most show relief with gradient tints and spot heights. Many of the examples below are for places in Asia, but I also added a few other regions because these new maps may be of special interest to many collections.

Armenia and Azerbaijan, Scale 1:650,000. 3rd ed. Vancouver, B.C.: International Travel Maps, 2006 (ISBN: 1553411161). 1 map : col., (plastic coated); 68 x 98 cm.

This year’s arrivals from ITMB include a number of Asian countries, in this case: the Republic of Armenia and the country of Azerbaijan. Full color, with good detail, and with inclusion of insets on the ethnography of the cities of Baku (Azerbaijan) and Yerevan (Armenia).

Duggan, Andrew. ***Bangkok, Thailand, Scale 1:10,000:Indexed.*** Vancouver, B.C.: International Travel Maps, 2006 (ISBN: 1553416066). 1 map: col.; 68 x 99 cm.. Scale: 1:10,000.

Another of the ITMB releases this year, this large-scale map of the city and metropolitan area of Bangkok will assist the traveler as well as the researcher. Includes insets: “*Bangkok region*” and “*Bangkok Transit & River Boat Guide.*”

Chu, Thi Thu Huong; Kastner, Nadine. ***Bhutan, Scale 1:380,000.*** 2nd ed. Vancouver, B.C.: International Travel Maps, 2006. (ISBN: 1553411382). 1 map: col.; 53 x 98 cm., folded to 25 x 11 cm. Scale: 1:380,000.

A good map covering a country that few know. Relief is shown by gradient tints and a single spot height. Includes indexed ancillary maps: *Paro — Thimphu.*

Botswana : Scale 1:1,500,000. 4th ed. Vancouver, B.C.: International Travel Maps, 2006. (ISBN: 1553411439). 1 map: col.; 69 x 73 cm., on sheet 69 x 100 cm. Relief is shown by gradient tints.

African countries are part of the new ITMB catalog and this one is a good ex-

ample. Also shows national parks and reserves and has inset: “*Central Gaborone.*”

Dang, Ngoc Dung; Pham, Viet Hoa; Korobova, Galina. ***Crimea, Ukraine, Scale 1:320,000.*** Vancouver, B.C.: International Travel Maps, 2006. (ISBN: 1553415752). 1 map:; col.; 69 x 103 cm. Scale: 1:3200,000.

The Crimea is a popular tourist region, as well as a crossroads for invasion and migration. This map updates roads and features and is useful for historians and travelers alike.

Duggan, Andrew. ***Dubai, United Arab Emirates.*** Vancouver, B.C.: International Travel Maps, 2006 (ISBN: 155341621X). 1 map:; col.; 69 x 99 cm. **Scale:** 1:15,000.

A good, large-scale map of Dubayy in the United Arab Emirates. Also includes insets: Dubai /Abu Dhabi regional map — Dubai coastal projects — Al Sufouh / Dubai marina — Dubai Light Metro.

Le, Nhat Nam; Weit, Wencke. ***Iceland, Scale 1:425,000: Indexed: Waterproof = Ísland, mælikvardi 1:450,000: watterproof.*** Vancouver, B.C.: ITMB Publishing, 2006 (ISBN: 1553412451). 1 map: both sides, col.; 87 x 135 cm., on sheet 99 x 69 cm. Scale: 1:450,000.

Though well west of Asia, this map of Iceland is an attractive new, first edition release. Relief is shown by contours, gradient tints, and spot heights. Depths shown by gradient tints. Includes inset: *Reykjavík.*

Indonesia: scale 1:2,400,000. 2nd ed. Vancouver, B.C.: ITMB Publishing, 2006 (ISBN: 1553412494). 1 map: both sides, col.; 74 x 191 cm.

Indonesia is so large that this map is divided into an eastern and western portion. Relief is shown by gradient tints and spot heights. Depths shown by gradient tints.

Mau, Nicole; Kastner, Nadine; Joyce, Lan. ***Philippines : scale 1:1,200,000 : indexed.*** 2nd ed. Vancouver, B.C.: ITMB Publishing Ltd, 2006 (ISBN: 1553413679). 1 map: both sides, col.; 134 x 99 cm.

Road and tourist map of the Philippines that still provides more than just a travel map. Relief is shown by shading, gradient tints, and shading; bathymetry shown by gradient tints. Insets: [*Batanes and Babuyan Islands*] — *Major air routes in Philippines* — *Centre of Manila City* — *Central Cebu City* — *Central Davao City.*

Alfred-Duggan, Andrew. ***Oslo & Bergen (Norway): Scale 1:10,000.*** 1st ed. Vancouver, B.C.: International Travel Maps, 2006 (ISBN: 1553416821). 2 maps on 1 sheet: col.; 99 x 69 cm.

Large-scale city maps of the capital (Oslo) and a major Norwegian city. Has inset maps: *Oslo/Bergen Connections* — *Oslo transit map* — *Oslo locality map.* Includes color illustrations.

Duggan, Andrew; Navrátil, Jirí. ***Prague, Czech Republic, scale 1:7,000 = Praha, Česká Republika, měřítko 1:7,000.*** 2nd ed. Vancouver, B.C.: International Travel Maps, 2006 (ISBN: 1553416899). 1 map: col.; 99 cm. x 69 cm.

Another large-scale map, this time of the ancient city of Prague in the Czech Republic. Has insets: *Prague-Ruzyně Airport* — *Prague/Praha Regional Map*

and an ancillary map of the Prague transit and subway system.

International travel maps, Scotland, Great Britain: Scale 1:380,000. 2nd ed. Vancouver, B.C.: International Travel Maps, 2006 (ISBN: 1553415760). 1 map: col., both sides; 99 x 126 cm.

Relief is shown by gradient tints and spot heights. Includes inset maps: *Shetland Islands* and *Orkney Islands*.

A few other new ITMB maps are listed below:

Kazakhstan, scale 1:2,300,000 (ISBN: 1553412699)

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, scale 1:10,000 (ISBN: 1553416619)

Libya, scale 1:2,600,000 (ISBN: 1553413008)

Mongolia, scale 1:2,500,000 (ISBN: 1553413326)

Panama, scale 1:480,000 (ISBN: 1553413598)

Saint Petersburg, Russia, scale 1:14,000 (ISBN: 1553417089)

San Diego (California) including Tijuana, Mexico (ISBN: 1553416996)

Sudan, scale 1:2 500 000 (ISBN: 1553414144).

ONLINE MAPS AND INTERNET RESOURCES

Recently I presented a workshop for reference librarians on finding good maps online. This includes both digital copies of print maps and digitally produced maps (with no paper counterpart). I found a whole bunch of new sites and maps while preparing the course materials and some of these appear below. For a

list of more online maps/sites, see: **Maps Online: Digitized and Electronic Map Resources**

(<http://www.davidbertuca.net/maps/e-maps-examples.html>).

USGS Publications Warehouse

<http://infotrek.er.usgs.gov/pubs/>

Not a new site but one that is worth remembering, especially since more maps are turning up here (and also more maps are being added from paper editions). Search for USGS maps, reports, and other published documents, many of which are fully reproduced online. Includes Maps, Reports, Aerial and Satellite Imagery, Real-Time Data and more. The database contains: "Bibliographic citations for over 70,000 publications, full product and thematic map content for over 40,000 publications [and] USGS numbered series begun in 1880." You can locate full facsimile (pdf or html) documents, such as these examples:

Hydrostructural Maps of the Death Valley Regional Flow System, Nevada and California (U.S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous Field Studies Map MF-2372). <http://pubs.usgs.gov/mf/2002/mf-2372/>

Map showing scandium concentrations from stream sediments and soils throughout the Humboldt River basin and surrounding areas, northern Nevada (Miscellaneous Field Studies Map Report Number 2407-A). <http://pubs.er.usgs.gov/usgspubs/mf/mf2407A>.

Wetland Delineation with IKONOS High-Resolution Satellite Imagery, Fort Custer Training Center, Battle Creek, Michigan, 2005 (Scientific Investigations Report 2006–5051).
<http://pubs.usgs.gov/sir/2006/5051/>

John H.W. Stuckenberg Map Collection (Gettysburg College).

<http://www.gettysburg.edu/library/gettdigital/maps/index.html>

Dr. Stuckenberg collected many rare and old maps and atlases, and his collection is in the Musselman Library, Special Collections. This collection contains: “three 17th century atlases and over 500 separate maps from the 16th through the 19th century.” Many of these are by notable cartographer, such as Willem Blaeu, Matthaeus Seutter, and Tobias Lotter.

What makes this collection more interesting is that many of these maps have been digitized and are available online. You can zoom in on details and scroll around each map, studying it from your office. The images are well-scanned and are the next best thing to seeing them in person.

William C. Wonders Map Collection
(University of Alberta, Cameron Library).
<http://www.library.ualberta.ca/subject/maps/index.cfm>

One of the largest collections of cartographic materials in Canada, this site offers a database of the collection to assist in locating maps in the collection. It does not link to digital maps, but does enable finding the existence of specific maps.

Toronto Maps

http://www.greatertoronto.org/site_04.htm

A virtual collection of electronic maps of Toronto, Ontario and the Greater Toronto Area (GTA). This is a sort of gateway site to a variety of digital maps by government and public organizations in Toronto. Maps range from very detailed to simple tourist types but for the subject, many are very helpful.

Visited Countries Custom Map.

<http://www.world66.com/myworld66/visitedCountries>

Prepare a map of all the places you have visited. Simple checklist approach to select places, then create the map. The generated map is a small World map but it makes a nice tool for showing something such as the British Commonwealth states, or other groupings of countries. A neat feature is that the page displays the HTML code that created the map and you can copy the code and paste it into a web document or blog, to display your map.

Surface Distance Between Two Points of Latitude and Longitude.

<http://www.wcrl.ars.usda.gov/cec/java/lat-long.htm>

There are a lot of great cartographic calculators on the web and this is another that might be handy for quick measurements. Enter coordinates for two points in the World and get a distance calculation. This page also has a calculator for Great Circle measurements between two points, or between two of the hundreds of cities and other

combinations that have been pre-loaded by the author.

Aids and HIV in Africa

Three websites provide maps and statistics on these diseases for African nations. Graphic interactive maps and data visually defines these statistics. Many other sites exist; these are examples of a few:

Aids in Africa.net (<http://www.aidsinafrica.net/map.php>); **Aids in Africa** (Time online site) (http://www.time.com/time/2001/aidsinafrica/map_flash.html); **HIV World Epidemic map** (HIV Vaccine Trials Unit, University of Rochester (N. Y.)) (<http://www.vaccineunit.org/map.aspx>).

Poverty Atlas

<http://www.ciesin.columbia.edu/povmap/atlasMedia/>

The Atlas and additional maps/data are part of the Poverty Mapping Project (CIESIN: The Center for International Earth Science Information Network), at the Earth Institute at Columbia University <http://www.ciesin.columbia.edu/povmap/index.html>. The atlas is online in its entirety, or can be obtained from the site in print. Additional maps on poverty are also available here. Also available are data sets for GIS use on poverty for the World or by country.

Atlas of United States Mortality.

(Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC))

<http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/products/pubs/pubd/other/atlas/atlas.htm>

The CDC publishes epidemiological maps and data on a variety of diseases, conditions, and other health-related problems. A good selection of maps and pages from the atlas are available online, to view or download. You can order a copy of the entire atlas, which includes a CD-ROM of maps, tables, and the data used to generate the maps.

Also from the CDC are the Heart Disease Atlases. Available online are the full atlases: *The Women's Atlas: Women and Heart Disease: An Atlas of Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Mortality* 2nd ed., and *The Men's Atlas: Men and Heart Disease: An Atlas of Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Mortality*. Both are located at: <http://www.cdc.gov/dhdsp/library/maps/cvdatlas/index.htm>.

Jingban Tianwen Quantu: Capital Edition of a Complete Map (of the World Based on) Astronomy

<http://www.rice.edu/fondren/erc/projects/jingban/>

The Chinese view of the World, the *Jingban tianwen quantu* was produced between 1780 and 1795 by a Chinese scholar named Ma Junliang. He was well-known for his skill as a mapmaker. This site provides background to the map and a good facsimile of the map using software to allow you to zoom in on details. It is an incredible map and again, this site is the next best thing to holding it in your hand.

Interactive Nolli Map
<http://nolli.uoregon.edu/>

“The **1748 Map of Rome**, by *Giambattista Nolli* is widely regarded by scholars as one of the most important historical documents of the city ever created. This project is a collaborative exploration of the exquisite Nolli engraving, through its historic significance and contemporary application.” — website introduction.

This map has been digitized and developed into a GIS along the same lines as modern city GIS applications. You can “turn on” layers, such as “fountains,” “city gates,” or the “walls of Rome” to view their location on the 1748 map. You can turn the map off leaving a line drawing of the layers that you selected, or you can superimpose a satellite image of modern Rome onto the map. Each layer can be viewed at full intensity or may be faded to a transparent level allowing you to see the 1748 map, overlaid with the satellite image, overlaid with other features.

You are able to pan around the map using a smaller location map, and can zoom in on details. There is a function that allows you to create a bookmark link so that you can recover a particular view that you created with the map. This is a wonderful site for historians, archaeologists, travelers, classic studies students, and others. It is also a great example of GIS used to provide access to, and to enhance classic maps.

Irish Historical Mapping Archive
(Ordnance Survey. Ireland)
<http://www.irishhistoricmaps.ie/historic/>

This website by the Ordnance Survey contains online images of maps of Ireland drawn between 1829-1913. The maps include land survey maps, county maps, and are well-digitized. This site is useful for historians, genealogists, Irish studies students, and others.

BOOKS

Africa's Lakes: Atlas of Our Changing Environment [Computer Program]. Nairobi, Kenya: United Nations Environment Programme, 2006 (ISBN: 9280726943). 1 atlas (viii, 90 p.): col. ill., col. maps.

A computer software file set that provides maps, satellite and other imagery, along with text and references for the environmental state of lake regions in Africa. Includes geology and studies of environmental change patterns.

Winsberg, Morton D.; Ueland, Jeff. *Atlas of Race, Ancestry, and Religion in 21st-Century Florida*. Gainesville: University Press of Florida, 2006 (ISBN: 0813029295 (alk. paper)). 124 p.: maps; 24 cm; Bibl: (p. [121]-124). Scales differ.

A macro urban geographical study of the changing population in Florida, this atlas shows history and trends of the population: ethnography, cultural patterns, religions, and other factors that make up the modern Floridian.

Walvin, James. *Atlas of Slavery*. 1st ed. Harlow, England; New York: Pearson Longman, 2006 (ISBN: 0582437806)

(pbk.)). 1 atlas (xiv, 146 p.): maps; 25 cm; Bibl.: (p. 140). Scales differ.

The African-American slave trade covered a period of over 350 years involving a number of European nations and a complex economic trade system. This atlas depicts this history to show how it functioned through the period and the effects on two continents.

Amick, Nancy; Bogia, Ruth. *Atlas of Southeast Asia*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton Braille Press, 2006. 1 atlas (24 maps on 83 leaves): braille and tactile; 28 x 23 cm. Scales differ.

This is a title that I did not actually see, but having seen others in this category, I wanted to bring it to your attention. Anyone who has assisted a blind patron in using any kind of visual materials knows the challenges faced when trying to develop concepts in the mind without the benefit of sight. This atlas helps by allowing the user to “feel” their way over maps of Southeast Asia. It is embossed for blind and vision impaired users. Maps include large, foldout and smaller, and the text is in Braille. Visit the National Federation for the Blind for lists of more tactile maps and information on how to assist visually impaired patrons: <http://www.nfb.org/nfb/Default.asp>. An old list of maps is: <http://www.nfb.org/Images/nfb/Publications/braille/tactilemaps.htm>. Other producers of tactile maps can be located online from many sources. Here is a listing for several producers: <http://www.abledata.com/abledatam?pgid=19327§ionid=19327&top=14732>. The American Printing House for the Blind <http://www.aph.org/> offers tactile maps,

rulers, and measuring devices, and large-print atlases.

De Blij, Harm J. *Atlas of the United States*. New York, NY: George Philip & Son; Oxford University Press, 2006 (ISBN: 0195220447). 1 atlas (208 p.): col. ill., col. maps; 35 cm. Scales differ.

One of the great geographers today, De Blij is familiar to many in the field and his works have always been well-written, clearly describing concepts, so that they are readable by a more general audience.

In the *Atlas* are found maps, illustrations, and descriptive text on the United States in terms of its economic and social conditions. Maps and text cover major cities in state maps, with data on people, business, and geography, along with photographs of significant features.

Relief is shown on maps by shading, gradient tints, and spot heights. Depths for water bodies are shown using gradient tints and soundings.

Nag, Prithvish. *Atlas of Kolkata*. 1st ed. Kolkata [Calcutta]: National Atlas & Thematic Mapping Organisation, Dept. of Science & Technology, Government of India, 2006. 1 atlas (xix, 284, 30 p.): col.; 23 cm. [1:5,000].

This “Golden Jubilee Publication” is a large-scale atlas of this great and glorious city in India. Kolkata, “the city of joy,” is an ancient city that has lived through many changes. This atlas provides some history on the changes and also gives assistance in finding older street and place names using

several indexes: “New/old street names” and “Old/new street names.” Also is a map: *Growth of Kolkata* that visualizes the passage of time on the city. The *Atlas of Kolkata* is very reasonably priced and would be useful to historians, writers, and travelers.

Williams, China. *City walks: Washington, D.C. : 50 adventures on foot*. San Francisco: Chronicle Books, 2006 (ISBN: 0811851281). 1 map on 50 cards: col.; 14 x 10 cm. in container 15 x 11 x 4 cm. +1 map (col.) 38 x 10 cm. Scale: not given.

An interesting way to display maps and place data, made for someone on the go and needing a compact map of an area. You can plan a daily walk around various places in D.C. and learn something about the city as you walk. You could even do a “random card” draw to determine your “walk for today.”

“*City walks: Washington D.C.* will give you an intimate view of the city. Each card in this deck outlines a self-guided walking adventure, with a detailed map on one side and insider information on the other. From the prestigious government buildings, memorials, and museums in the federal district..., to the historical neighborhoods like Georgetown and Dupont Circle, you’ll discover the locals’ favorite places to eat, drink, stop, shop, rest, walk, and play...” — Container.

If you find this resource useful or interesting (as a collection item or as a gift, etc.), Chronicle Books has published many other cities in this *City Walks* series, such as: *Rome: 50 Adventures on Foot*,

San Francisco..., London... Paris..., Amsterdam..., and Boston....

Collins Atlas of Military History. 1st U.S. ed. New York, NY: HarperCollins, 2006 (ISBN: 0060849975 (pbk.)). 1 atlas (192 p.): ca. 162 col. maps; 25 cm.

If you need to provide access to maps on military history and historical geography, this book is a good general work on the topic. “Published in collaboration with the Smithsonian Institution” — p.4 of cover. The book covers war from ancient times through 2003, arranging periods into chapters (e.g., “War in the Middle Ages, 400–1500,” “The Military Renaissance, 1500–1650,” “Warfare Under the Ancient Regime, 1650–1785,” “The Age of Revolution, 1792–1815”) and showing maps with descriptions of key concepts for each period.

This is not as in-depth as some of the other books on the subject (i.e., *West Point* or *Oxford History’s*) but for general coverage, or for a younger audience, this book might be handy.

Story, Ronald. *Concise Historical Atlas of World War Two: the Geography of Conflict*. New York: Oxford University Press (ISBN: 0195182197 (cloth); 0195182200 (pbk.)). 1 atlas (vi, 113 p.): col. maps; 24 cm. Scales differ.

This is not a work from the highly-scholarly Oxford History series (referred to above), but instead is a work by an author who has a good grasp of the Second World War who defined it in 50 maps. The maps provide a clear look at

specific actions, battles, campaigns, and theaters, and provide a continuum of these events beyond the borders of the end of the war (initial maps show World War I alliances, and the last maps cover the effects or aftermath).

Also included are some more unique aspects of the war, including less represented theaters, related events, such as the “Long March” of the Chinese Communists. This is truly a “concise” work, with brief annotations for each map, but again may be just right for those wishing to study the war in a more general way, or who need a quick map showing one key topic of the war.

Schlüter, Thomas; Trauth, Martin H. *Geological Atlas of Africa: With Notes on Stratigraphy, Tectonics, Economic Geology, Geohazards and Geosites of Each Country*. Berlin; New York: Springer, 2005 (ISBN: 354029144X). 1 atlas (xi, 272 p.): ill., maps (chiefly col.); 28 cm +1 CD-ROM (col. 4 3/4 in). Scales differ.

Geology is one of our popular topics for map requests and global studies have pushed the need for geological studies beyond North America. This book, which came out late last year, gives a good introduction and comprehensive description of the geological sciences of Africa.

The use of maps “shows the stratigraphy, tectonics, economic geology, geohazards and geosites of each country and territory of the continent.” — Editor’s comments. The purpose of the work is to give researchers and students a good source of data on Africa.

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The accompanying CD-ROM contains geological maps (pdf) of each African country and allows additional data for study. This book is college-level and well organized.

FOCUS TOPIC MAPS: UNUSUAL PLACES

An alternate title for this section could be “Places I’d Like to Visit Someday,” as it contains a few of the special places in the world that are worth seeing in person. These maps represent some useful and interesting pieces of cartography.

Australian Geographic [presents] Australia for Adventurers & Dreamers. Terrey Hills, NSW. Australian Geographic, 2006. 1 map: col.; 84 x 101 cm. Scale: [ca. 1:4,750,000].

This map first appeared as a Supplement to *Australian Geographic* issue 81, (Jan.-Mar. 2006). Visit the mystical places of the aborigines, such as *Uluru* (original name for Ayer’s Rock), and find places to go “walk-about.” Relief is shown by shading. Includes notes, climatic charts and insets: “Australia/United States/UK-Ireland/Japan country comparison,” “Australia’s Territories.”

Duggan, Andrew; Weit, Wencke. *Cuzco Region, Machu Piccu, Peru, Scale 1:110,000*. 2nd ed. Vancouver, B.C.: International Travel Maps, 2006 (ISBN: 1553415655). 1 map: col.; 68 x 98 cm.

Latin America, especially the pre-Columbian world, is a mixture of lost cities, ancient cultures, mysterious and mystical stories, and colorful landscapes beyond imagination. The land of the Incas and the heart of the Inca Empire appears on this map. It is a good map source for studying modern central Peru, and for locating ancient cities, ruins, and other features, including the famous and mysterious Machu Piccu site.

Relief is shown by gradient tints, spot heights, and form lines. Included on the map are indexes to Inca ruins and towns, color illustrations and the following insets: *Aguas Calientes — Zona arqueologica, Machu Picchu, World Heritage Site — Inca Trail = Camino Inca — Cuzco, Peru — Railroad information, Perurail.*

Squires, Darrell; Spence, Kevin. ***Galápagos Islands (Ecuador), scale 1:420,000.*** 6th ed. Vancouver, B.C.: International Travel Maps, 2006 (1553415817). 1 map: col., plastic; 68 x 99 cm.

The Galapagos Islands are another amazing place where isolation has allowed for plant and animal diversity rarely seen in the modern world. Such a place is the ultimate destination for many naturalists and travelers. Relief is shown by contours and spot heights. Depths shown by contours. Included are illustrations and text about animals to be found on the Islands. The legend is in English and Spanish.

Burns, Cameron; Burns, Cameron. ***Kilimanjaro and East Africa : a Climbing and Trekking Guide.*** 2nd rev. ed. Seattle, WA: Mountaineers Books, 2006 (ISBN: 0898866049 (pbk.)).

Kilimanjaro (“shining mountain” in Swahili) is an incredible mountain, 19,340 feet in altitude, rising almost 15,000 feet above the surrounding plains, home to glaciers and a dormant stratovolcano that sometimes emits from near its crater. This highest mountain on the continent, can be seen miles away, and the view from the top is breathtaking. It stands in East Africa, a place where legendary animals and peoples have roamed for centuries.

This book is designed for the hiker and climber, with additional chapters covering hikes up a number of peaks in Tanzania and Eastern Africa. Also included are all sorts of information on travel, lodging, outfitters, and the types of information one would need to trek into the Savannah and mountainous Rift Valley regions.

This book is a revised edition of: *Kilimanjaro & Mount Kenya* (1998) and updates information to the present. It also includes bibliographical references, making it useful for more than hiking and traveling.

Stringall, Stephen C. ***Kilimanjaro, Scale 1:62,500.*** 2nd ed. Vancouver, B.C.: International Travel Maps, 2004 (ISBN: 1553415531). 1 map: col.; 65 x 84 cm. (Series: *Mountains of the World (International Travel Maps)*).

A nice companion to your climb of Kilimanjaro, this provides topography and trails, as well as information on the region. Relief is shown by contours, gradient tints, and spot heights. The Universal Transverse Mercator projection makes it helpful to GPS users. Includes inset: *Environs of Kilimanjaro*.

This is a good, new edition map showing the land of Tibet (claimed by China), with a larger-scale map showing the valley of Lhasa, capital of Tibet home of the Dalai Lama, and the inspiration for James Hilton's *Lost Horizon*, the mythical "Shangri-La." Relief is shown by contours, spot heights and gradient tints. Includes inset: *Lhasa*.

Rohweder, Arne; Rohweder, Martina.
Tibet Autonome Region 1:1 500 000: Lhasa-Tal, Lhasa Valley 1:50 000. 2nd ed. Bielefeld, Germany: Reise Know-How, 2006 (ISBN: 3831770859). 1 map: both sides, col., plastic-treated; on sheet 69 x 101 cm. **Scales:** 1:1,500,000; 1:50 000.

Tibet is a big place and until the late 1940s was isolated to the extent that little was known about this peaceful and sublime region of the World.

CONCLUSION

I hope that you have enjoyed this issue of "New Maps" as much as I did writing it. There are so many new map and geography works that are worth mentioning that I never run out of items to look at. What a wonderful place this modern World, where we have such vast expanses of maps and books to see.



FROM THE EDITOR

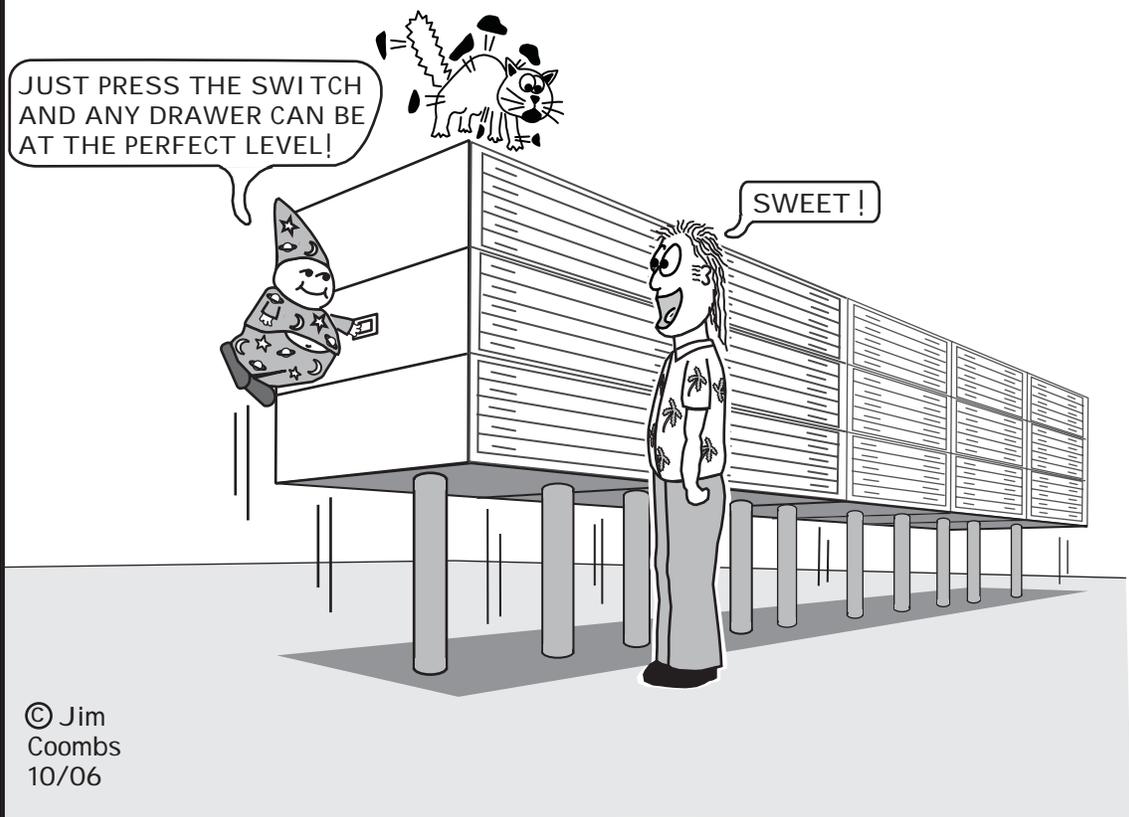
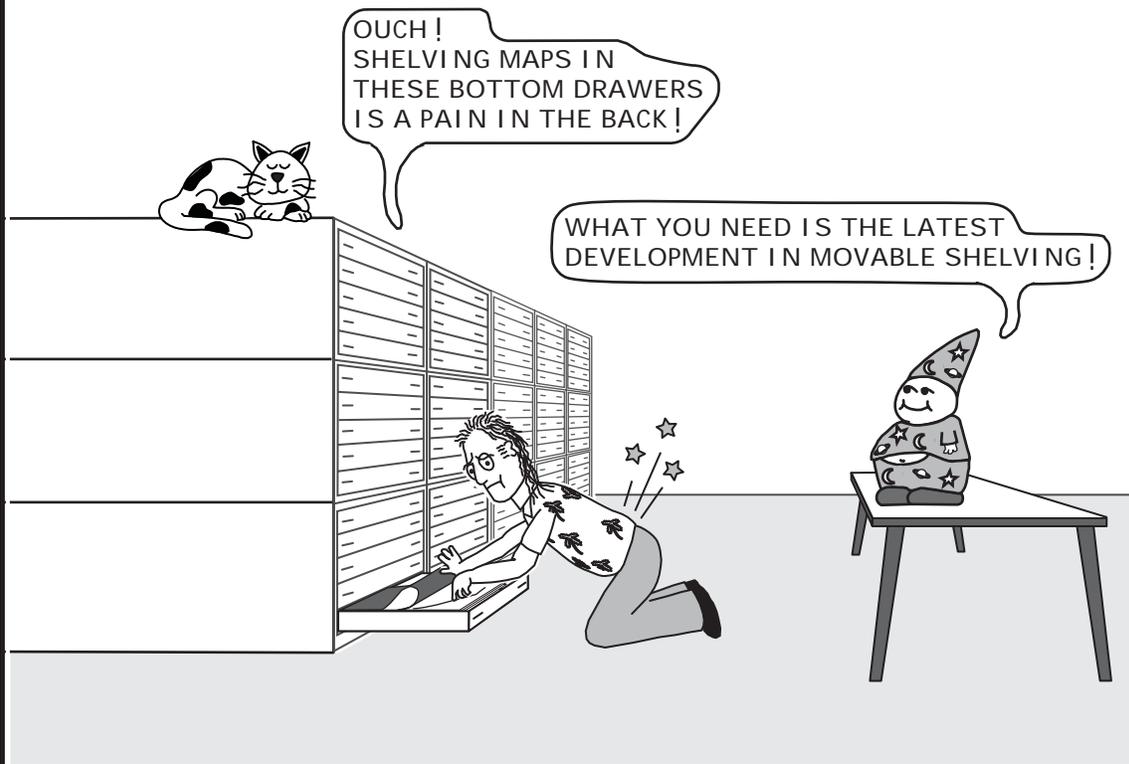
Mark Thomas, Duke University

This will be my last issue as *base line* editor. Other responsibilities are filling my time, so I won't be able to continue. I enjoyed the years I've served MAGERT members in the capacity as Editor, but I'm sure that you'll continue to benefit from the publication under new leadership.

I couldn't have done it without all the effort from the contributors; they're the ones who do most of the work. Also, I appreciate the support over the years from MAGERT's Publications Committee and Board members.

I hope that everyone keeps enjoying cartographic materials and sharing their knowledge with others. 

Great Moments In Map Librarianship by Jim Coombs



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