Western Association of Map Libraries

"... to encourage high standards in every phase of organization and administration of map libraries..."
The Western Association of Map Libraries is an independent association of persons. The Membership has defined its Principal Region for meeting locations as: the Provinces of Alberta and British Columbia, and the States of Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.

Membership in WAML is open to any individual interested in furthering the purpose of the Association, which is “to encourage high standards in every phase of the organization and administration of map libraries.” Membership includes receipt of all issues of the Information Bulletin and Electronic News & Notes (if an email address is provided), mail announcements of WAML meetings, voting privileges and receipt of WAML ballots.

Dues are US$30 per year and all memberships begin July 1. You may join any time of the year by sending your name, address, phone, fax, email address and US$30 to the WAML Treasurer at the address below. Make checks payable to “WAML” or the “Western Association of Map Libraries.” Lifetime membership is open to any individual for a one-time payment of US$500. In addition to all membership privileges listed above, Lifetime Members also receive a copy of each volume published in the WAML Occasional Paper series. For more information about WAML, its purpose, meetings and membership, see the WAML Web site at http://www.waml.org or contact an officer listed below.

WAML and its Information Bulletin operate on a membership/volume-year basis. Subscriptions begin July 1 and end on June 30 the following year. Mid-year joiners/subscribers will receive back issues for that year. Back issues of the Information Bulletin are available for US$10/volume, or portion thereof, from the Subscription Manager.

Subscriptions to the Information Bulletin are US$35 per volume year. The Information Bulletin is issued three times each year: Issue #1 in November, Issue #2 in March, and Issue #3 in July. In addition to the subscription cost, US$3 is charged for postage to Canada and US$10 is charged for mailing to countries outside of the US and Canada.

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Western Association of Map Libraries

Volume 35, No. 3

INFORMATION BULLETIN

July 2004

Table of Contents

WAML Business ............................................................................................................................141

In Memoriam: Irene S. Sweetkind, 1936-2004........................................................................144

Spring 2004 WAML Meeting Recap
Pictures........................................................................................................................................145
Executive Board Meeting Minutes..............................................................................................147
Business Meeting Minutes.........................................................................................................149
Speakers, Program, Attendees....................................................................................................150

Integrating the Hoover Map Collection at Branner Earth Sciences
Library and Map Collection by Tracey Erwin and Julie Sweetkind-Singer..............................151

Date Codes for Later H.M. Gousha Maps, 1979-1996 by Ken Rockwell.................................156

Reviews of Atlases, Books and Digital Resources edited by Kathy Rankin...............................157
Arizona Electronic Atlas reviewed by Linda Zellmer; Atlas of the Pacific Northwest reviewed by Janet Collins; You Are Here: Personal Geographies and Other Maps of the Imagination reviewed by Penelope Whitten; Charting Louisiana: Five Hundred Years of Maps. New Orleans: The Historic New Orleans Collection reviewed by Michael Carpenter

New Mapping of Western North America compiled by Ken Rockwell....................................165

News of Note compiled by Linda Zellmer
Benchmarks ................................................................................................................................171
Canadian News............................................................................................................................173
Cataloging News ........................................................................................................................174
Conferences & Classes..............................................................................................................174
Digital Spatial Data ....................................................................................................................175
Employment...............................................................................................................................178
General News............................................................................................................................182
Internet Resources.....................................................................................................................185
New Publications ........................................................................................................................187
New USGS Fact Sheets and Maps..............................................................................................188
Periodical Articles.......................................................................................................................189
US Federal, State and Local Government News......................................................................193
Instructions for Authors

The Western Association of Map Libraries Information Bulletin publishes feature articles, photoessays, association business and selected news and notes related to all forms of cartographic information, including maps, spatial data, GIS, and all aspects of map librarianship. Articles are invited that will address the interests of the publications’ audience. Individuals are encouraged to submit unsolicited articles for consideration.

Length: Articles should be submitted to the Information Bulletin editor via email or on disk in either Microsoft Word or ASCII text format. Submissions should be accompanied by a printed copy which is no more than 20 double-spaced printed pages. Do not include any special formatting, such as page breaks and indentations in the article. Paragraphs should be separated by two line breaks. When submitting articles on disk, please note the author(s) name(s), the word processing program, a brief title of your article and the file name(s) on the disk. Cartographic information is, for the most part, a visual medium, so illustrations should be included whenever possible. Note the approximate location of illustrations by inserting a separate sentence in the text of the article:

Insert Figure 1 Here

The Production Editor will place the image based on the text flow and page layout of the article.

Illustrations: Illustrations and graphic material should be submitted in scanner-ready or computer-readable form (gif, jpg or tiff). If it is absolutely impossible to submit scanned images, photographic prints and photocopies may be submitted. All photocopies, even copies of black and white illustrations, should be copied on a color copy machine, as they have a higher resolution than standard black and white copiers. Tables should be word processed and saved as a separate file on the disk.

References: References should be included in the text in Author Date format (Jones, 1998). References Cited should be listed at the end of the article in a separate section titled REFERENCES CITED. Citations should be listed alphabetically and written in Author Date style. References to web sites should be written:

Author’s Last Name, First Name, Month, Day & Year Updated. Title of the web site. <URL> (Date site accessed).

Author Information: The author should include a brief title before the text of the article. Information about the author(s) should also be included: author’s name, position, address and e-mail address, if available.

Editing: The editors reserve the right to make minor copy-editing changes.

Acceptance of manuscripts: The WAML Information Bulletin editors reserve the right to accept or reject articles.

Book, Atlas & Media Reviews

Atlas and book reviews and reviews of digital cartographic products, software and data are welcome. Contact the Atlas & Book Review Editor, Kathy Rankin or the IB Editor. For more information on atlas and book reviews, see the instructions for reviewers in the Book Review section of the Information Bulletin.
Contribution Guidelines for Electronic News and Notes

Electronic News and Notes contains information on: Benchmarks (major events related to people or Map Libraries, specifically map library events in or about the principal region), Canadian News, Cataloging News, Conferences and Classes, Digital Spatial Data, Employment, General News, Internet Resources, New Publications and cartographic materials, Periodical Articles and news from US Federal, State and Local Government agencies related to map librarianship and the principal region. Submit items to the News and Notes Editor or the appropriate State or Province editor at any time for inclusion in WAML Electronic News and Notes (E-N & N).

E-N & N is a monthly publication that is compiled and posted on the WAML web site at http://www.waml.org. The E-N & N Editor appreciates receiving contributions via e-mail, but will accept regular mail as well. Please flag time-sensitive items in the subject line. Back issues of E-N & N can be viewed on the WAML Web site. Selected E-N & N items also appear in the Information Bulletin. Potential sources for news items include: communication with colleagues, listservs (please acknowledge original author and list), Web sites (use search engines to search for maps, atlases, cartography, geospatial data, GIS and your state, county or city), automated notification services, journals and newspapers, vendor publisher and agency catalogs, newsletters and conference announcements.

E-N & N includes the regular feature “New Mapping of Western North America.” Submit citations for new print and digital maps and atlases of the Western United States and Canadian Provinces to Ken Rockwell, New Mapping Editor. Include ordering information if possible.

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Christopher J.J. Thiry (1998- )  
To GSIS -- Linda Newman (2002- )  
To IFLA --  
Dorothy McGarry (2002- )  
To SLA/G&M -- Linda Zellmer (2002- )  

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**In Memoriam**
Irene S. Sweetkind, 1936-2004  

My mother and WAML member, Irene S. Sweetkind, died on May 14, 2004 from cancer. My mom learned about WAML through my participation in the organization. A map lover from birth, she was excited that I, too, possessed the map bug. Her first visit to a WAML meeting was in Golden, CO in 1999. I was speaking about being the map librarian for two private collectors. During a break in the conference, she came up with a big smile on her face. I asked her what was up. She replied, “Not one person has asked me why I like maps. They ask me, ‘What map do you like?’ These are my people.” Over the years she came to the meetings when she could, joined the organization, and eagerly awaited the arrival of the IB. Her area of interest and expertise was the opening of the west, the effect of maps on the dissemination of information, and the way in which cartography affected personal perceptions of what they would find there. If you got to know her, please lift a glass of scotch (with ice) in her memory. She’d appreciate that!  

--Submitted by Julie Sweetkind-Singer
WAML Spring 2004 Meeting, Chico, CA

Pictures

Outgoing President, Sue Haffner, passes the gavel to President Elect, Julie Sweetkind-Singer.

Lunch on the beautiful campus of CSU Chico.


WAML members raise their classes and give a toast in memory of Ron Whistance-Smith.
WAML Spring 2004 Meeting, Chico, CA

Pictures

Rounding up the folks going on the field trip to the Feather River Fish Hatchery and the Cherokee Mine and Museum.

Eager WAML members ready to embark on Saturday’s field trip.

Group photo taken during the field trip.
WAML Spring 2004 Meeting, Chico, CA

Executive Board Meeting Minutes
April 29, 2004, Meriam Library, California State University at Chico

Present: Sue Haffner, President; Julie Sweetkind-Singer, President-Elect; Julie Hoff, Business Manager; Cynthia Jahns, Treasurer; Matthew Parsons, Information Bulletin editor; Ken Rockwell, acting as secretary for this meeting at the request of the President.
Also in attendance: Janet Collins; Dorothy McGarry; Kathy Rankin.

Meeting convened: 8:15 a.m.

REPORTS

Business Manager's report: Julie Hoff provided a one-page summary. Sales are steady, with Riley Moffat’s Map index to topographic quadrangles of the United States, 1882-1940 still the top seller. Historical societies and genealogists are among the purchasers; we appear to be finding a whole new market via the Internet, with 15 copies selling in the past two years. There is still a good supply of WAML printed volumes. Julie has identified a microfiche service that can reproduce our out-of-print microfiche publications if necessary.

Treasurer's report: Cynthia provided a summary report for the period July 1, 2003 to April 27, 2004. Balance in both accounts is holding steady. A slight drop in the checking account is due to the meeting expenses in Fall 2003 (UC-Santa Cruz) being a bit high (rental and insurance).

IB Editor's report: The March edition, Matthew’s first, came out a little late, due to learning the ropes. He accounted the expenses involved. An extra 30 copies were printed; these could be used for new or prospective members. Matt sent out 29 copies to foreign addresses. For some reason, Johnson & Hayward received the entire printing for the November 2003 edition, and it was arranged that they send them out. We need to document the procedure of who shall send out the IBs to domestic subscribers, so as to prevent future confusion.

Secretary business: Andrew Nicholson has moved to Ontario. Someone else should count the ballots for this year’s election of officers. As outgoing/past president, Sue Haffner will do it.

Nominating Committee: No members are at this meeting, but Chris Thiry did send a list of possible candidates that he intends to contact.

Hospitality: no report.

Future meetings: Julie Sweetkind-Singer provided a report on those already scheduled:

- Fall 2004: Seattle Public Library will host. (At this point Matthew provided some details, including the dates: Sept. 15-18. Regarding the Mt. St. Helens field trip, current consensus is that it be one-day, not overnight. Alternatives for banquet: aboard a cruise ship, which would be more pricy than average, vs. onshore following a ferry ride to Bainbridge Island and back.)

- Spring 2005: University of Colorado at Boulder, March 23-26 (spring break)

- Fall 2005: University of Alaska, Fairbanks. John Kawula sends details of two options, a “long” and “short” program: Either way, the meeting would begin on Sept. 9, and participants would best travel there on Wednesday the 8th or before. Delay until after Labor Day brings prices down, though it will still be more expensive than venues in the lower 48. Short version: meetings at Fairbanks Thur.-Fri., Sat. field trip to working gold mine and Alaska pipeline facility. Long version: meeting Thursday at Fairbanks, then take train to Denali National Park where a new Science Center will have opened, hold Friday afternoon session there. Overnight outside park, bus tour Saturday; another night near park, then Sunday take train back. Short version may reach $800-$1,000, long version could hit
$1,400. John can provide further details for those wishing to extend their visit in Alaska, either before or after the meeting. We will poll the membership at Business meeting to see which version is preferred. [Secretary’s addition: The vote in Business meeting on the afternoon of Apr. 29 showed overwhelming support for the long version.]

• Spring 2006: An offer to host comes from Tim Ross at University of British Columbia in Vancouver, with the suggestion that the favorable exchange rate will make this an inexpensive option following the more expensive Alaska meeting. The Board moved to accept his offer.

• Fall 2006 and Spring 2007: still open, but there is the feeling that WAML should meet in the southern region again, following several northern locations. Janet Collins offered to be available to host in 2007 at Bellingham, but then thought she might be able to orchestrate a meeting at the Grand Canyon.

• A query came from WAML member Angela Gooden in Cincinnati as to whether there is interest in hosting a meeting there. The sense of this board is that there wouldn’t be much support among the membership.

OLD BUSINESS

There was the plan to spell out in a document the duties of WAML officers. Dorothy McGarry said that an ad hoc committee worked on this some years ago, chaired by Bob Sathrum. What is the current status of this document?

Membership Chair: Currently a responsibility of the Treasurer. Incumbent Cynthia Jahns suggests creating a separate position, either elected or appointed. Officer should be committed to recruiting and retaining members, which argues for having it an elected, multiyear commitment.

On the related matter of welcoming new members, Linda Newman found a vendor to make new WAML pins, at a cost of $1.75 each. Cynthia brought the first batch to this meeting and proposes giving out to new members, plus to old members who want one. Agreed.

WAML Publications: On the scanning project, Julie Hoff reports that Bob Huxford is in the process of scanning Occasional Papers 1 through 20. Janet Collins says that he has finished Paper no. 1 (Riley’s Index) for CD but still working on getting permission to produce. On a related note, Sue Haffner reports that Carnegie-Mellon has expressed interest in scanning our publications. Also, an observation that a fiche index to WAML IB volumes 1-10 was produced, and we should consider updating the index to present.

NEW BUSINESS

Kathy Rankin proposes a memorial donation to the University of Alberta map collection in Ron Whistance-Smith’s honor, suggesting $100.00. Cynthia Jahns suggested more, as we can well afford it; perhaps $200-250 for a nice atlas with a memorial nameplate.

MOTION: To donate $250.00 to the William C. Wonders Map Collection at the University of Alberta in Ron Whistance-Smith’s honor. PASSED.

Kathy Rankin suggested that Ron’s wife Rena may still enjoy receiving the IB; shall we continue to send to her, or has Ron’s “Life Membership” expired? Instead, Cynthia Jahns will contact her and send a copy of the March 2004 issue out of Matthew’s surplus, with an invitation that she join as a member.

Cynthia Jahns suggested a pamphlet-sized publication be produced by WAML on “How to run a map library” for those from other specialties who suddenly find themselves responsible for a map collection. No action taken.

Janet Collins suggested that we get involved in the current discussion on the relevance of paper maps (from recent postings on MAPS-L and ACMLA bulletin no. 117, p. 3)

Cartographic Users Advisory Council: Janet asked that the Executive Board address the future direction of CUAC, as recently discussed in MAGERT’s baseline. Cynthia notes that the CUAC website could use some updating, such as posting of recent meeting minutes and details of upcoming sessions. CUAC needs to be accountable to the member organizations. Perhaps the Executive Board could send a letter to CUAC addressing these concerns, invite a CUAC representative to discuss them at a forthcoming WAML Conference.

Meeting adjourned 10:00 a.m.

Minutes respectfully submitted by Ken Rockwell
WAML Spring 2004 Meeting, Chico, CA

Business Meeting Minutes
April 29, 2004, Meriam Library, California State University at Chico

WAML President Sue Haffner opened the meeting at approximately 1:30 p.m.

Ken Rockwell gave a summary of the Executive Board meeting minutes.

Cynthia Jahns gave the Treasurer’s report, both financial details and membership. [For further details see Executive Board minutes.]

Julie Hoff gave the Business manager’s report. [See Executive Board minutes.]

Matthew Parsons gave the Information Bulletins editor’s report. He requested abstracts from this conference’s presentations for inclusion in the next issue.

Julie Sweetkind-Singer gave a report on future WAML meetings. Fall 2006 and Spring 2007 are open, and it would be good to get venues in the southern section of our region. [See Executive Board minutes.] Matthew Parson provided details on the Seattle meeting in Fall 2004. The hosts (Seattle Public Library) seek feedback on banquet options (dinner aboard a cruise vs. ferry ride followed by dinner on land), and on Mt. St. Helens field trip (overnight vs. one-day).

Reports from affiliated organizations.

AACCCM (Dorothy McGarry): The 2nd edition of the Cartographic Materials companion to AACR2 was published late last year.

ACMLA: Janet Collins brought to our attention that they have published an article on “The map library in doubt.”

MAGERT (Kathy Rankin): they are planning to launch a journal of online maps.

CUAC: David Deckelbaum reported that the next meeting will be May 6-7, 2004.

GIS (Linda Newman): Next meeting is in Denver, Nov. 7-10, 2004.


Old business:

Julie Hoff announced the production of new WAML pins, which would be available at tonight’s banquet.

New business:

The Executive Board voted to donate $250 to the William C. Wonders Map Collection at the University of Alberta in Ron Whistance-Smith’s honor.

Meeting adjourned at approximately 2:30 p.m.

Minutes respectfully submitted by Ken Rockwell

* * * *

Julie-Sweetkind-Singer reports that Chuck Eckman, the Head of Governments Documents at Stanford, is looking for a columnist for the newly revived serial, Documents to the People. It would require a minimum two-year commitment and involve submitting two columns per year on recent developments in the mapping professions. Scope of column includes developments in the professional mapping community (MAGERT, WAML, etc); Federal and state map issues of note; GIS-related developments of note; depository maps (USGS, CIA, etc.), and more. The columnist does not need to personally write each column. Guest writers are acceptable: for example, an expert in an area that you identify to write up something on a topic of interest.


To ask questions or express an interest, please contact Chuck Eckman by e-mail: ceckman@stanford.edu or telephone (650-723-2982).

A stray highlight from Sounding Board, Friday, Apr. 30, 2004, augmented by details sent to the WAML mailing list:
## WAML Spring 2004 Meeting, Chico, CA

### Speakers, Program, and Attendees
April 28 - May 1, 2004, Meriam Library, California State University at Chico

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WEDNESDAY April 28, 2004</th>
<th>FRIDAY, April 30, 2004</th>
<th>SATURDAY May 1, 2004</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Early Bird Social at the home of Joe & Brenda Crotts, from 5-9 pm. | Dr. Charlie Urbanowicz (CSU Chico)  
*Mapping the Islands of the Pacific: Islanders and Others (including Cook and Darwin)*  
8:30 - 9:15 am. | Journey through Las Vegas History.  
4:25 - 4:55 pm. |
| THURSDAY, April 29, 2004 | Dr. Thomas A. Cahill (UC Davis)  
*The Vinland map.*  
9:25 - 10:15 am. |  
| Executive Board Meeting, MLIB 226  
8:00 - 10:00 am. | Break, approx. 15 minutes |  
| *Welcome, Announcements, Introductions*  
10:00 - 10:30 am. | Doug Schenk (USGS Menlo Park)  
*The historical map index and catalog at the USGS Earth Science Information Center in Menlo Park.*  
10:40 - 11:15 am. |  
| Chris Kollen (U. of Arizona) and Julie Hoff (Arizona State Library)  
*The Arizona Electronic Atlas: A Tool for Improving Geographic*  
10:30 - 11:05 am. | *Sounding Board*  
11:25 am - 12:10 pm. |  
| Emily Sheffield (CSU Chico) and Alan Rellaford  
*The making of the Northern California Scenic Byways poster/map.*  
11:15 - 11:50 am. | WAML Lunch Provided  
12:10 - 1:30 pm. |  
| Lunch on your own  
Thursday Noon - 1:30 pm. | Deb Besnard and Stan Griffith (CSU Chico)  
*CSU Chico’s digital map projects.*  
1:30 - 2:15 pm. |  
| *Business Meeting*  
1:30 - 2:30 pm. | Ron Cooke (CSU Chico)  
*GIS of historic Plumas County sites.*  
2:25 - 3:00 pm. |  
| Julie Sweetkind-Singer and Jane Ingalls (Stanford U.)  
*Hosting an effective map librarian internship.*  
2:30 - 3:00 pm. | Break, approx. 15 minutes |  
| Break, approx. 15 minutes | Linda Newman (UN Reno)  
*Nevada’s history in maps on the UNR web site.*  
3:30 - 4:15 pm. |  
| Dr. James Pushnik (CSU Chico)  
*Remote sensing the carbon cycle: viewing plants in a different light.*  
3:25 - 4:05 pm. | Kathy Rankin (UN Las Vegas)  
*Tracing the Las Vegas Landscape Through Maps: a Cartographic*  
3:30 - 4:15 pm. |  
| Dr. Jane Li (CSU Chico)  
*Mapping the Islands of the Pacific: Islanders and Others (including Cook and Darwin)*  
3:30 - 4:15 pm. |  
| Meeting Attendees: | Sue Haffner (CSU Fresno) |  
| | Julie Sweetkind-Singer (Stanford) |  
| | John Creaser (UC Berkeley) |  
| | Fatemah VanBuren (UC Berkeley) |  
| | Rich Soares (CSU Chico) |  
| | Jane Ingalls (Stanford) |  
| | Dorothy McGarry (UCLA) |  
| | Bruce Sarjeant (Texas Tech Univ.) |  
| | Kathy Stroud (UC Davis) |  
| | Cynthia Jahns (UC Santa Cruz) |  
| | Janet Collins (Western WA Univ) |  
| | Robert Sathrum (Humboldt State) |  
| | Matthew Parsons (Univ. Wash.) |  
| | David Deckelbaum (UCLA) |  
| | Hillary Oberle (Arizona State U.) |  
| | Kathryn Lage (CU Boulder) |  
| | Tracey Erwin (San Jose State U.) |  
| | Linda Newman (U. Neveda, Reno) |  
| | Sylvia Bender (CA Energy Comm) |  
| | Chris Kollen (Univ. of Arizona) |  
| | Julie Hoff (Ariz. State Library) |  
| | Joanne Wilson (UC Irvine) |  
| | Ken Rockwell (Univ. of Utah) |  
| | Karen Dennison (CSU Fresno) |  
| | Katherine Ranken (UNLV) |  
| | Greg Armento (CSU Long Beach) |  
| | Doug Schenk (U.S.G.S.) |  
| | John Novan (Novacell Tech.) |  
| | Barbara Gasman (Novacell Tech.) |  
| | Murial Strickland (San Diego Hist. Society) |  

*Spring 2004 Meeting*  
150
Integrating the Hoover Map Collection at Branner Earth Sciences Library and Map Collections

by

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and

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Map libraries often receive donations of maps. They come from many sources and are in varying conditions upon arrival. The size of the donation can range from a few sheets to a four-foot high stack, as in the case of the recent donation to Stanford of the William Moran archive. In 2003, Branner Earth Sciences Library and Map Collections received a sizable body of maps from the Hoover Institution Library. This paper will describe the goals and process of the Branner Library staff for integrating the Hoover maps into the collection. It will also address the history of cataloging at Branner Library. The future for this ongoing project will be considered.

Branner came to acquire the maps as the result of a process set in motion in 1996. In that year Provost Condoleezza Rice began work on a plan to transfer most of the book holdings at the Hoover Institution Library to other libraries in the Stanford system. The goal was to make the contents of the Hoover Library, including the East Asia collection, widely accessible to the Stanford community. As the books and the East Asia collection were inventoried it came to light that there were numerous maps stored on the thirteenth floor of the Hoover tower wedged in next to the carillon mechanism. The dusty, cobwebbed space, which could be reached only via a rickety metal cage-style elevator, more closely resembled an attic than a map storage facility. The exact number of maps was unknown, and many had never been cataloged. The maps spanned much of the twentieth century with a focus on the First and Second World Wars. The East Asia collection had hundreds of topographic maps of Japan, China, Mongolia, and Korea produced by the Japanese.

As plans were made for the distribution of the books it became apparent that the maps had no champion. Charlotte Derksen and Julie Sweetkind-Singer lobbyed for the maps in order to save them from an uncertain fate. Branner Library was also the logical place to house the maps as the main map library on campus. Though they lacked staff or space to deal with the maps the alternatives seemed unacceptable.

Early stage

By the spring of 2002 the map collection had hit a stumbling block. Insects had been found in the Hoover map and book collections. Stanford engaged the services of a reputable document restoration company. All the maps were transported to their special facility in San Francisco where the boxed maps were put through a course of freezing, thawing and then re-freezing to ensure complete insect annihilation. The boxes, weighing approximately 60 pounds apiece, were then returned to Stanford.

Finally, on a hot August day in the summer of 2003, seven years after the first discussions began, Branner Library saw the long awaited arrival of the six large boxes containing an estimated 3,000 to 4,000 maps. The East Asia maps, which were not infested, were moved earlier in the summer to an interim storage facility. Half were then moved to Branner shortly thereafter.

To understand the impact of the Hoover map collection on Branner Library it is necessary to mention the history of map cataloging at Branner.

History of cataloging at Branner

Branner has always done its own map cataloging, at minimal level, with no full-time cataloger. As a result the backlog of uncataloged maps is considerable. A retrospective conversion might have seemed the logical next step; however, events conspired to make such a project a remote prospect. After the Loma Prieta earthquake in 1989 Stanford University Libraries (SUL) decided to integrate the Central Map Collection, housed in Green Library, into the geologic map collection, housed at Branner Library. This made Branner the sole repository and resource for map use by the Stanford community for all but the maps in Special Collections (pre-1840). Approximately 100,000 maps were added from Green Library’s Central Map Collection. These maps were not cataloged in Socrates, the online
Library catalog, but were listed in the accompanying card catalog. J.K. Herro, the first official map librarian (1988-1996), began the work of integrating the two collections, online and in reality. His successor, Jean Kan (1996-2000), and map bibliographer Phil Hoehn (1996-2000) continued to catalog the Central Map Collection as well as the Stanford Geological Survey map and field notebook collection. Although positive moves for managing the map collection, the appointments of the map librarian and half-time cataloger were not sufficient to allow for a retrospective conversion of the greatly increased collection.

Julie Sweetkind-Singer became map librarian in May 2000. Under her direction much progress had been made in processing backlogs of maps that often were kept in tall stacks on the tops of map cases. Progress was measured in small increments, but by 2003 the collection was still estimated to be 40% uncataloged. Enter the Hoover collections and an intern. Although Charlotte and Julie had heeded the siren call of “more wonderful maps for your library," they were keenly aware of the difficulties posed by integrating the new Hoover collection into an existing collection that was incompletely processed. It was decided that a student intern could, with guidance, begin the process of sorting maps and adding them to the collection and that space constraints could be addressed later.

Getting Assistance

For a number of years Branner Library has attracted Library school interns from the nearby program at San Jose State University and, in one instance, from a distance the map librarian program. Interns receive academic credit and exposure to a large map unit in an academic library. Julie Sweetkind-Singer saw an opportunity for an intern to begin processing the Hoover maps and incorporating them into the Branner collection. In the summer of 2003 she taught a course: Map Librarian-ship in Academic Libraries. This course is where I first learned of the existence of the Hoover maps. Julie was looking for an intern and I was excited by the opportunity to work with this large, historic collection of maps. After several discussions, we agreed that I would be the first “Hoover intern.” I began my internship in September 2003.

Process and Goals

The first few days on the job consisted of doing a quick assessment of all six boxes. The initial goal was to find all the large sets and get these cataloged and integrated. This would show that Branner was actively creating access to and visibility for the integrated maps. It also gave the highest return for the least amount of work.

The work was physically demanding. As I dug deeper into each box, I sometimes lifted out sections of maps but started running out of places to put them. Many times I just used my arm and shoulder to bear the weight of the maps. In this way I found a number of map sets buried near the bottoms of the boxes.

After I found a map set in the Hoover collection, I then searched for the same set in Socrates, our online catalog. If I found a record, I would check to make sure the set was complete. If not, I would integrate the missing maps. Most of the sets were kept at the library. On the rare occasion where we did have the set, the duplicates were offered to other institutions. If I found no record, I would physically search for the map set in the drawers. This was an important step because of the significant percentage of uncataloged maps. On several occasions I found that we owned all or part of an uncataloged set that matched what we had received from the Hoover collection. Also we found cases where distinct sets had been conflated and only one record existed. In this situation, I would create a new record for the distinct set and a student worker would separate the sets. Then the student could update the catalog by removing items from the old, combined record and correctly adding them to the “new” record.

When Hoover maps appeared to be something we already owned and had cataloged, I checked to make sure that what was in the drawer matched the catalog record. In some cases the catalog record was incomplete or inaccurate. When adding Hoover maps to the collection, I also checked to see if we had an appropriate index map and if not, found or created one.

If no record existed in Socrates, I looked for copy cataloging in OCLC and/or RLIN and imported the record into Workflows, our online cataloging system. The actual processing of map sets could be handed off to student workers. I prepared an instruction sheet for the students and answered any questions that came up when processing the map set. Processing for each sheet included adding call numbers, stamping with a property stamp, adding a metallic security target, adding the individual item records to the cataloging record in Workflows, updating the index.
map and finally, filing the maps in the appropriate drawer.

At this point we feel fairly confident that the majority of large sets have been culled from the boxes. What now remains are small sets and many, many individual sheets. We feel pleased with our progress now that the large sets have been processed, but in some respects the most challenging, time-consuming part of the work lies ahead. Many of the remaining maps need original cataloging. This has been a boon for me by giving me the opportunity to learn how to do original map cataloging. It has also meant the pace of work has slowed due to my lack of experience.

What we’ve found

The Hoover maps have proved to be varied and fascinating. There are over one hundred maps produced by the Office of Strategic Services, precursor of today’s C.I.A. The branch of O.S.S. that produced the mapping was the office of Research and Analysis. Today the C.I.A. maintains a web page on the history of the O.S.S. Although little mention is made of the agency’s mapping per se, the “R & A” section was retained even as its parent organization was disbanded at the end of World War II. I like to think the mapping had something to do with this.

Most of the O.S.S. maps were produced during the Second World War. A random sampling of the many subjects this mapping covers includes:
- Azimuthal projections of the world centered on a variety of North African cities;
- German rail traffic volume;
- Distribution of textile and industrial workers in Bengal and Assam;
- Japanese ports of greatest shipping activity;
- German election results from 1919 and 1924 (Fig. 1);
- Ethnic distribution in Siberia (Fig. 2).

Equally intriguing have been German maps of France stamped “captured” along the bottom margin.

Large sets of Vietnam and Korea maps produced by the U.S. Army Map Service have filled in gaps in our collection. We also found many World War II era maps of Europe by the British War Office mapping agency, the G.S.G.S. French and German mapping also represent a percentage of the total. Some maps will require language skills beyond our scope. We have a number of maps in Cyrillic. In addition, as most of the East Asia maps are completely in Asian languages, cataloging them will require the help of the East Asia Library staff.

Special purpose maps

During the First World War it appears everybody was making maps. Popular journals of the day, such as Life magazine, published large, colorful maps with sweeping red arrows showing proposed invasion routes. The maps might have lacked accuracy, but for an information hungry public they were undoubtedly appreciated (Fig. 3).

A number of German maps used inventive legends to depict the population density of ethnic Germans in areas such as Hungary, Poland, and Czechoslovakia. A quick reading of the map suggests that ethnic Germans were as much as 50% of the population in these areas that would eventually be annexed. Closer examination of the key reveals that the exaggerated size of the figure representing ethnic Germans meant that their total population in these countries was much lower. Geographer Mark Monmonier (1996) gives a full discussion of maps of this nature in How to Lie with Maps.

Conclusion

The opportunity to expand a library’s map collection is always enticing. Although complete integration of the Hoover maps will likely take many years, the effort is well worth the time and the short-term difficulties housing the collection. Part of the future of the Hoover maps includes plans to transfer low use items to the newly opened Stanford Auxiliary Library (SAL III). This large-capacity off campus storage facility is equipped with hundreds of map cases. However, before any part of the Hoover collection can be stored there, the materials must be cataloged. Thus a steady stream of work seems guaranteed for prospective interns.

REFERENCES CITED


For information on the history of the Branner map unit:
http://www-sul.stanford.edu/depts/branner/collections/overview.html

Office of Strategic Services, Research and Analysis branch
Fig. 1: Map of German election results for 1924.

Fig. 2: Ethnic distribution in Siberia.
Fig. 3 Map of the German Front during World War I.
Date codes for later H. M. Gousha maps, 1979-1996

by
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In the website for the Road Map Collectors Association, http://www.roadmaps.org/date.htm, we find a list of date codes used by Rand McNally and H. M. Gousha on their maps. Sometimes this code is the only indication of the date. That list cuts off with the year 1978. This article presents, as an aide to map cataloging, the two-letter date codes for maps published by H. M. Gousha during the last three decades of that company’s existence. During much of this period an explicit statement of date appears somewhere in the map, such as in the legend. This allows for construction of a list of proper dates. I assume that the catalogers of the Library of Congress’ Geography and Map Division must have done this, for I notice that DLC records omit the question mark other libraries have used in subfield c of the 260 field, apparently due to certainty about the date.

For earlier decades, Gousha had indicated the year by a single letter (A-Z), then by double-letters (AA-ZZ, the last being from 1978). After that, the two-letter code became more complex. It started of logically enough, with AB and AC, then became quite irregular in pattern, for reasons known only to whoever assigned these codes. The form for the entire code varies as well: sometimes the two-letter code is the first element, sometimes a numeral precedes it. For example, on a sheet with separate maps of Arizona and New Mexico, the codes read “11-AN-588-J” and “AN-2-598-J,” respectively.

The following list gives the two-letter date code, the year it indicates, and an OCLC number for a record input by the Library of Congress. I note that occasionally the map code on a given map doesn’t agree with its publication date, but this is usually a case of a reprint. For example, a street map of Denver (OCLC #27850962) bears the statement “1992 edition,” but also has a 1991 copyright date, so the two-letter date code for 1991 is used.

I also notice that the codes for the last three years are “reversals” of the codes for 1981-1983. I would thus assume that if there had been any maps published by Gousha in 1997, the code would read “LY.” Unfortunately, by then the esteemed old breakaway from Rand McNally had been re-assimilated into the “mother company.”

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<th>Code</th>
<th>OCLC Number</th>
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<td>AB</td>
<td>7691663</td>
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<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>AC</td>
<td>7009136</td>
</tr>
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<td>AN</td>
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<tr>
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Table 1: Date Codes for Gousha Maps dated between 1979 to 1996.
The Arizona Electronic Atlas is one of a number of electronic state atlases that have sprung up in the last few years. The Atlas is being developed by the University of Arizona Libraries with funding from the Institute for Museum and Library Services National Leadership Grants program ($123,672). The Atlas is divided into four sections: Natural Resources, People and Society, Business and Economics, and Environment and Population. These four sections of the Atlas contain 106 unique data layers, primarily dealing with population for counties, census tracts, American Indian Areas and Congressional Districts. Other topics covered by the Atlas include agriculture (farm size, production expenses, cotton production, and value of agricultural products sold, crop products and livestock products); employment; species richness for amphibians, birds, mammals and reptiles; waterways; climate; mines and ecoregions.

The purpose of the Arizona Electronic Atlas, provided in the section titled “About the Atlas,” is to allow users to create dynamic maps of Arizona with data that meets their needs, allow users to save, email and download maps for use in other applications, meet educational and research goals, provide easy and convenient access to geo-spatial data and provide an innovative tool for improving geographic literacy. Thus, to evaluate this atlas, one must determine whether the Atlas contains data that meets the needs of potential users and whether access to data is easy and convenient.

Does the Atlas meet the needs of potential users? Given that the Atlas deals with an entire state, its users are, presumably, the people within the state and people who are interested in learning more about the state. Over 40 of the data layers in the Atlas deal with population: total population, sex, race and ethnicity, based on the metadata. Most of this data is derived from Geolytics Census CD product. One of the Atlas’ population categories is “People by County.” Given that the state of Arizona only has 15 counties, some of which are larger than several eastern states combined, a map of population by county does not provide users with a lot of useful information; maps of tract-level data are much more meaningful. Total population of counties, census tracts and American Indian areas can be mapped with the Atlas, but population density cannot be shown for these same geographic areas. Wilderness areas can be viewed in the Atlas’ Land theme, but it lacks other types of land information, such as the locations of national parks, forests, Indian reservations, military bases, etc. Geology, which is supposed to be included in the Natural Resources category, is not available at all. All mines, regardless of the material being mined, are mapped using the same symbol; no attempt is made to identify the type of mineral or other material being mined. Finally, the interface is somewhat difficult to use; the only way to view the entire state is to turn off the overview map in the upper left corner of the viewer. The spacing in the viewer needs to be adjusted to allow the entire map of the state as well as the overview map to be viewed simultaneously.

Can the Atlas be used to identify and download geospatial data? Data from the site can be downloaded, but the download interface lacks metadata. Metadata can only be viewed by clicking on a theme in the Atlas’ interactive map viewer. The metadata in the Atlas is, at best, extremely skimpy. For example, a user cannot determine whether the data for Native American areas deals with all people living within the boundaries of a reservation or just the Native American population of that area. Users wishing to
download data will find more data, as well as complete metadata and previews, by using the Southern Arizona Data Services Program data site (http://sdfsnet.srnr.arizona.edu/).

The Arizona Electronic Atlas is a digital product which, presumably, can be supplemented as data becomes available or time allows. I sincerely hope that this is not the final product. If the Atlas is supposed to be a tool for improving geographic literacy, then it desperately needs additional thematic data. I suggest that the developers spend time looking at national atlases, such as the National Atlas of the United States (http://www.nationalatlas.gov), the Atlas of Canada (http://atlas.gc.ca/site/english/index.html) or other state atlases for additional ideas.

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The Atlas of the Pacific Northwest has been in existence for close to fifty years and it improves with every edition. The eighth edition was published in 1993, and the seventh in 1985. The purpose of the Atlas has been “to provide a standard reference book on Washington, Oregon, and Idaho”. The authors’ intent has been realized in a very successful way. It is a blending of over 200 maps, graphs, and figures along with text. It is also priced very reasonably for both paper and hardcover editions.

The Atlas has undergone extensive revision: the Table of Contents has been rearranged; there are different authors for seven sections including cultural/historical, population, transportation, land use, forest resources, minerals and mining, and outdoor recreation. Some chapters have been reduced in size, in part due to the scale reduction of some maps. Other chapters have greatly expanded, most notably, the chapter on Transportation has increased by 8 pages, The Region chapter has increased by 4 pages, and the chapter titled Historical Geography has increased by 3 pages. The number of photographs and tables included in this edition has been reduced approximately by one-half. The text nicely complements and provides further information on the maps, figures, and tables.

Maps and text have been updated to reflect currency, including use of the 2000 Census figures. The currency is really helpful, considering that atlases of Idaho and Washington state are outdated: The Compact Atlas of Idaho (Moscow: Cart-O-graphics Laboratory, University of Idaho) was published in 1983, and Washington: a Centennial Atlas (Eugene: University of Oregon Press, 2001) is a treasure trove of information.

There are many positive additions to the latest edition. Chapter 1, The Region, includes a map on the “Regions of the Pacific Northwest” on page 5, which delineates the lowland areas, mountain ranges, Columbia Basin, and Snake River Plain. Chapter 2, Cultural-Historical Geography has been enhanced by maps showing “Major Archaeological Sites”, “Tribal Territories”, “Fur-Trading Posts and Religious Missions”, “Historical Main Railroad Lines”, and “Ethnic Concentrations”. Chapter 4, Transportation, has a new text portion on “Issues”, which has become more critical with our significant population growth in the last few decades.

It is also pleasing to see new material/maps in: Chapter 5, Landforms and Geology, on geologic hazards; Chapter 7, Climate, using the Koppen Climate Classification (in color); Chapter 10, Forest Resources, a delineation in (Figures 10-1 and 10-2) Timberland Ownership and Productivity by State; Chapter 11, Water Resources, Trans-boundary water management; Chapter 13, Energy Resources, a new graph showing Northwest Conservation Savings, 1978-2000; Chapter 15, Minerals and Mining, new maps on Sand and Gravel Production Sites, Clay Production Sites, and Active Metal Mines; Chapter 17, Outdoor Recreation and Tourism, the addition of the Continental Divide Trail to the existing Map 17-3 titled Wilderness Areas and Scenic Trails, and a new map showing State Parks.

There are also pleasing cartographic stylistic changes. Color symbols have been softened and improved on many maps, i.e. the Ecoregions map shown on page 72. Another change in the ninth edition is the use of a
relief base map, overlaid with information on a variety of topics, i.e. Wheat, shown on page 81. Use of the relief base map is particularly effective with the various “dot” maps. Another great application of the relief base map is for depicting the Main Railroad Lines, circa 1915, Map 2-11, shown on page 20.

And yes, there are a few maps that might be reviewed for a number of reasons. Examining several editions of the Atlas, Map 2-4, Exploration by Sea and Land 1542-1820 on page 14 continues to be difficult to interpret. I am certainly not a cartographer, but perhaps the use of color might make interpretation easier. Map 2-7, Indian Reservations, on page 16 is incomplete. The following website lists additional websites not included on the map: http: www.usbr.gov/native/regions/pn/PN.pdf. Map 2-11 on page 20 might be easier to read if it were depicted in color as well (or maybe it is my advancing age and declining vision!). In Chapter 6, Land Use, the map on page 58 showing Land Cover for year 2000, has a separate category for “water bodies”. However, due to the small scale of the map, Lake Chelan, a major lake in Washington, (Washington’s longest lake and yes, it is relatively narrow) doesn’t show at all. Some of the other classifications are also difficult to distinguish due to the small scale. Land cover maps are frequently requested by patrons, so a larger scale would be most helpful.

Figure 16-3, Manufacturing Employment Percentages in Metropolitan Statistical Areas, is a complex wealth of information. It is shown on page 131 and is depicted quite differently than it was in the last edition of the atlas. The Figure remains challenging for the user to decipher without some careful study and I must confess to finding the previous edition a bit easier to glean information from.

The reduction in the number of pages devoted to chapters that continue to be a significant economic and environmental component of our region is a bit surprising. For example, the chapter on “Commercial Timberland Resources” has been reduced from seven to three pages, “Ocean Resources” from twelve to nine pages.

The maps generally provide date of information but occasionally one slips through without a date, such as Map 18-2 on page 149, showing distribution of Wildfowl Harvest. There are some consistency issues with the Sources, (Bibliographies) both in labeling, font color, and inclusion. At the end of Chapter 3, the label “Sources” is missing, and the text color is different from other chapters. The chapters on Landforms and Geology, Soils, Outdoor Recreation Resources and Tourism, Hunting and Fishing all lack any bibliography or “Sources” at the conclusion of their respective chapters.

I would still love to see an index to insure that the user can quickly locate unusual topics. In addition, references to government web sites on the Internet for further information would be beneficial. And finally, it would be really beneficial if the authors would consider making the Atlas available on CD-ROM, and at some point, as an interactive atlas.

The latest edition of the Atlas of the Pacific Northwest is a significant source for researchers in geography and cartography. It should be included in all types of libraries and library collections with an interest in the region. But, do not discard your earlier editions because they contain some content not reflected in the latest edition.

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Katherine Harmon believes that humans have an urge to map. In her brief introduction, the author describes this volume as “… my own personal proof of the mapping instinct: an idiosyncratic collection of maps that transcend the norm, either because of the mapmaker’s personal viewpoint, or sense of humor, or ingenuity, or all of the above. These are maps of the imagination, as all maps are, only more so.” (pg. 11)

You are Here is primarily a book of pictures, mostly colored, many of them annotated. What ties these pictures together is the unorthodox use of geography and cartographic convention to convey personal views of the physical, emotional, and cognitive world around and within us. The mediums represented by these pictures are varied; paintings, photographs,
textiles, aboriginal rock art, maps, book illustrations, computer generated images, and soft sculpture to name a few. There are as well a few textual maps (Body Map of my Life, pg. 36) and short selections on creating maps. Annotations may include information about the artist, the source of the map, the specific technique employed to create the map, or information regarding what is being portrayed on the map.

The volume is divided into three sections: Personal Geography; At Home in the World; and Realms of Fantasy. Personal Geography includes maps based on the human body, maps that are the product of dreams, hallucinations, and mental illness, and maps of feeling and belief. For example, an anatomical chart from a seventeenth century hand-painted scroll depicts major ‘channels’ of Tibetan Buddhist medicine (pg. 30), while Topography of a Face (pg. 34) is a black and white illustration of a human face with contour lines representing the ups and downs of the eyes, nose, cheeks, mouth and chin. The New Map of the Journey of Life: The Roads to Happiness and Misery (pg. 50) charts the course between Heaven and Hell and Geographical Guide to a Man’s Heart with Obstacles and Entrances Clearly Marked (pg. 52) includes the “Memory of Mother Moat” and the “Impenetrable Wall of Ego.”

Offbeat maps of real places make up the section titled At Home in the World. One of my favorites is Manhattan (pg.75), a poem in the shape of the island, with references in the poem to features and locations (Harlem, Rockefeller Center, The Lincoln Tunnel, The Fulton Fish Market) placed to coincide with their true geographic location. Two Maps of Boylan Heights (pg. 104-107) combines text and pictures to illustrate that one can map just about anything, whether it be the distribution of pumpkins on porches on Halloween, or the number of times an address is referenced in the community newsletter. How well could you draw the outline of the continental United States from memory? United Shapes of America (pg. 110) is an eye-catching rendition in oil of 100 or so such outlines drawn by Las Vegas teenagers.

The third section, Realms of Fantasy, begins with Robert Louis Stevenson’s map of Treasure Island (pg. 148), followed by a short piece on The Lure of Maps in Arthur Ransome (pg. 150-153). As might be expected, a number of the maps in this section are taken from works of fiction. Others are abstract and not so abstract artistic representations such as the Imaginary Animal Islands (pg. 157), one in the shape of a crab, the other in the shape of a wolf. And least we forget our furry companions, the mapping instincts of a dog are captured in Cyrus’s Squirrel Map of Spring Creek, Noting All the Choicest Hang-Outs of Those Elusive Critters, the Chasing of Which Gives Such Meaning to Life (pg. 168).

Harmon has definitely succeeded in conveying the range of imaginative, creative, instructive, and humorous end-products of our urge to map. This is a book the reader can come back to again and again, each time finding something new to appreciate (be sure and check out The River of Gratitude, pg. 190-191). The only criticism I have is that because of the reduced scale, the text on a few of the maps is either too small or too faint to be read. I would recommend You Are Here for both public and academic libraries.

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Lemmon, Alfred E., John T. Magill, and Jason R. Wiese, editors; John R. Hébert, consulting editor.


Conceptually, Louisiana is a strange and mutable domain with its changeling status derived from two sources: politics and nature. The political mutability of Louisiana comes from a delusion possessed by many Americans at the time of its purchase from France in 1803: the territory the United States had bought consisted solely of the area around New Orleans. However, what the United States really acquired under the name of Louisiana was so large that it virtually doubled the area of the country. Yet, Louisiana as purchased did yet not contain an important portion of what is now the state of Louisiana, namely the West Florida parishes. Later, when Louisiana became a state, it consisted of only a small portion of the Louisiana Purchase. Thus the term “Louisiana” has had at least three different geographical meanings in its history.

The natural mutability of Louisiana, on the other hand, is caused by
changing river courses, silt deposits, storms, and the hand of man. Even as the Mississippi River has, with human aid, extended itself into the Gulf of Mexico, new silt has not filled the rest of Louisiana’s coastline, and storms have been able to subtract islands, swamps, low-lying coastal areas, and even whole towns from the map. As rivers have changed courses, governmental boundaries, including state lines, have occasionally been affected.

Given this dual mutability, most of it evident through the past 200 years, a retrospective view of Louisiana through maps is of more than passing interest. Charting Louisiana provides that overview in excellent detail through the reproduction of maps through time. Charting Louisiana weighs 8½ pounds, is 12¼ inches tall by 14½ inches wide, and contains 383 pages, in which 193 maps are reproduced, with some of the reproductions extending for more than one page. The earliest map reproduced dates from 1524 while the latest appears to be from 1996. The essays, for which the maps are accompaniments, consume about 240 double-columned pages, many of them laden with illustrations. The reproductions of the maps generally, though not always, appear at the end of the chapters they illustrate.

After prefatory material discussing the origins and present status of The Historic New Orleans Collection (THNOC), there follow an introduction, six chapters, and bibliographies which I will describe below.

The introduction by John Hébert of the Library of Congress provides a general description of the project, the history of many of the maps used in the volume as well as a brief overview of the volume.

In Chapter 1, “Discovery and Early Cartography of the North Gulf Coast,” Paul E. Hoffman (open disclosure: Dr. Hoffman and I work at the same university) describes many early maps of North America, including a tantalizing suggestion that early maps, not reproduced in the volume under review, show evidence of hitherto unknown voyages of exploration. Hoffman shows how information available to early cartographers did not always appear in the maps they produced. Instead maps display several traditions, evidently the result of succeeding generations of cartographers copying the work of their predecessors rather than working from reports of explorations; rivers persistently appear in the wrong places, the Mississippi Delta persistently appears in the wrong area and the names of many geographical features are confused with others. Only in the years 1682 to 1703 do we finally get maps that are reasonably close to the facts, and even so inaccuracies persist. The differences between what the early explorers had to be aware of and what sixteenth- and seventeenth-century cartographers depicted is truly striking. Hoffman’s essay makes one wonder about the power of preconceived ideas in cartography and mapping even today.

In Chapter 2, “La Louisiane / La Luisiana: a Bourbon Colony,” Alfred E. Lemmon discusses the tangled history of Louisiana as a colony, first of the French, starting officially in 1699, then of the Spanish who received the unprofitable colony in 1763, which the Spanish retroceded to France in 1801. Recognizing that he could not defend the colony, Napoleon sold it to the United States in 1803. The colonial period saw an increase in accuracy in the maps the French and the Spanish generated. The book contains reproductions of a number of manuscript maps from the period including some of the newly founded town of St. Louis in what is now Missouri. The maps from the colonial period that are reproduced in this chapter probably have the greatest variety of provenance; the originals are to be found in the Bibliothèque nationale de France, the Library of Congress, the Archivio general de las Indias, THNOC, etc.

In Chapter 3, “Forming a General Geographical Idea of ‘Country’: Mapping Louisiana from 1803 to 1820,” Ralph E. Ehrenberg discusses the era between the Louisiana Purchase of 1803 and the final relinquishing of Spain’s claims to its former province of Spanish West Florida. In this period, Louisiana was admitted to the Union in 1812 (with the rest of the Louisiana Purchase becoming the Missouri Territory), and the War of 1812 took place, with the concomitant U.S. taking of the British-held West Florida parishes, and the Battle of New Orleans. With changes in political boundaries came more maps, but more importantly, from the cartographer’s point of view, new forms of land surveying came into force. In colonial days, most holdings were narrow strips of land, each having a short stretch of the shore of a stream such as the Mississippi River or a bayou at one end in order to permit easy shipment of goods. With a new American mapping...
system based on rectangular grids, the early nineteenth-century maps of Louisiana that attempt to show property holdings become most interesting, if not challenging.

In Chapter 4, “Mapping Louisiana in the Nineteenth Century,” Mark F. Fernandez discusses what should now be seen as the history of the state of Louisiana. In the period before the Civil War, change was in the air, not only from increasing settlement in the state, but also, starting around 1850, increasing reliance on railroads as a means of moving goods and stimulating trade. New Orleans developed as a great city; its position near the mouth of the Mississippi River made it the most important port for the center of the United States. Additionally, the removal of log rafts (natural collections of detritus blocking navigation of a waterway) in the Red River by Captain Henry M. Shreve in the early 1830s improved transportation throughout the state; one of the maps clearly displays the position of the log raft before its removal.

Then came the Civil War, Reconstruction, and the white counter-revolution. From these traumas, the state first went through economic difficulty and finally rebuilt. Although, outside of battle plans, no maps can show the effects of these events, natural disasters can be the subject of maps; the great floods of 1874, 1882, and 1890 are represented here cartographically. Sanborn fire insurance maps display the layouts of buildings in various towns. Bird’s-eye maps become a common feature and can show economic developments. Many of the maps reproduced in this chapter show the effects of acidic deterioration.

In Chapter 5, “Torrents of Change: Louisiana in the Modern Age,” Jason R. Wiese (open disclosure: Mr. Wiese is a former student of mine) discusses Louisiana of the twentieth century. The year 1927 is most important in Louisiana history because of the flood of that year, a flood whose effects were exacerbated by the dynamiting of levees to relieve pressure further down the river; the dynamiting was responsible for many deaths. The effects are shown on maps, as well as Army Corps of Engineers projects to relieve flooding more permanently than the old levee system had been able to do. These projects would later have the effect of changing the Louisiana coastline. The Corps of Engineers has attempted to stop the seeming determination of the Mississippi River to change course and join up with the Atchafalaya River. Furthermore, the Mississippi has changed courses many times in the past hundreds of years with the result that state borders drawn through the middle of a river channel must either change or stop being based on the river’s course. Such a matter would be of no interest were it not for ownership of natural resources. Natural resources such as oil are of interest to Louisiana and the states surrounding it, so the question of state lines often goes to the Federal court system. Maps reproduced at the end of this chapter are often produced as evidence.

As an impoverished Southern state until the discovery of oil, Louisiana had an inadequate system of paved roads. When oil was developed in the 1920s, the administrations of several governors, most notably that of Huey Long, started building and paving roads; road maps were not far behind, first as political propaganda, then as a device to stimulate tourism. Such maps are also found at the end of the chapter. During World War II, German U-boats prowled the Gulf of Mexico seeking ships that had recently left the port of New Orleans. A map of their presence is also found at the end of the chapter. A final map at the end of the chapter shows shoreline losses from 1853 to 1989. What is reproduced is but one of three panels of the original map, but that panel is truly dramatic in showing what has happened over 150 years.

Finally, in Chapter 6, “New Orleans through Three Centuries,” John T. Magill discusses the history and mapping of New Orleans. New Orleans rightfully receives special treatment not only because it is the biggest city in Louisiana, but also because of its unique culture; politics plays out in Louisiana as the rest of the state vs. New Orleans. The chapter itself is full of nineteenth-century photographs; the end is full of city plans which document the development of the city. One matter on which I would like to have seen more material was the split of the city into three municipalities in the 1830s. The violent struggle among ethnic groups in the city lasted in various forms throughout the nineteenth century. Perhaps the cartographic materials that would depict these matters simply do not exist.

By default, 500 years of maps of more or less the same area show the evolution of mapping techniques, all the way from virtual fable to the use of remote sensing imagery and composite digitization techniques. A chapter-length discussion of these
techniques would have made for an interesting addition to the book, although it must be emphasized here that the history of mapping techniques is not central to the conception of Charting Louisiana.

A couple of cavils:
1. Although attributions of scale on early maps are not usable, the blanket policy of eliminating all such descriptions even from reasonably accurate nineteenth- and twentieth-century maps strikes this reviewer as unwise.
2. The system of capitalization used in the transcription of map titles is at best erratic. To capitalize words such as the French “des” in the middle of a phrase is simply improper. Unfortunately, a large number of similar instances can be found in the textual endnotes, captions for the maps, and in the cartobibliography.

Does the book fulfill its purpose of providing a history of mapping of Louisiana? Yes. More importantly, the essays coupled with the maps provide an excellent synthesis of Louisiana history. With its unusually complex history, Louisiana has long needed such a resource. I hope the publishers are able to sell many thousands of copies. Highly recommended for academic, public, and high-school libraries as well as personal collections.

Michael Carpenter
School of Library and Information Science
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

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**Recently-Received Publications**


Co-published simultaneously as *The Reference Librarian*, no. 81, 2003.


Co-published simultaneously as *Cataloging & Classification Quarterly*, v. 37, no. 1/2, 2003.


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**Review Guidelines**

These guidelines have been created to aid the reviewer on questions of format and general policies for reviews.

**Review Format**: The review should be presented in three sections: 1) the bibliographic citation, 2) the review, 3) identification of the reviewer. Please submit reviews via e-mail. Microsoft Word format as an attachment is preferred. You may also send your review on 3.5” floppy disks. Please note, if you send your review through floppy or e-mail, also send via fax or mail, a backup paper copy for verification of content. Floppies will be returned upon request. The bibliographic citation should include: Author’s name, title, edition (if applicable), place of publication, publisher, date, number of pages, price, LC number (if known), and ISBN number (if known). An example, including correct punctuation is given below:


Reviews should be double-spaced and follow the usual principles of paragraphing. If reviewed material is compared with other works, please include author’s name, title,
publisher and date of publication within the review itself rather than using foot-notes. The review should be followed by your name as you wish to be cited, place of employment, including city and state.

**Editorial Policies:** The opinions and judgements appearing in WAML reviews are those of the author and do not reflect official sanction of WAML. The book review editor retains the right to make alterations in reviews submitted. If minor revisions do not alter the reviewer’s intent, they will be made without further communication. However, if the review editor feels that extensive revisions are needed, or if changes would result in altering the reviewer’s intent, such editing would only be made with the knowledge and agreement of the reviewer.

**Review Content:** To a certain extent the contents of a work must be described, however the reviewer should avoid making the review a list of the work’s contents. Rather the review should emphasize analysis, evaluation and comparative criticism. Questions, which should be considered in the review process, include: What is the purpose of the work? Has the content as described by the title been fulfilled? Has the author’s intent as described in the work’s preface and/or introductory remarks been realized in its content? How much of the work’s content is cartographic, or is it primarily written text illustrated by a few maps? How important is this work for research in geography and cartography? Should it be included in library collections, and what kind? The length of your review should be determined by the importance of the item being reviewed.

Reviews of books received by individual libraries that might be of interest to a wider audience are also invited, so long as they follow the review guidelines. Submit reviews to the Review Editor.

Thank you for your attention to these guidelines. Additional reviewers are always welcome. Please feel free to recommend other qualified reviewers who might be interested in submitting reviews to the *Information Bulletin*.

Katherine L. Rankin
Review Editor
WAML *Information Bulletin*
Catalog Department
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4505 Maryland Parkway
Box 457034
Las Vegas, Nevada 89154-7034
Tel: (702) 895-2224
New Mapping of Western North America
compiled by
Ken Rockwell
University of Utah Library Catalog Department

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165 New Mapping of Western North America
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National Geographic Society.  

Nielsen, Frank M.  
*Franko’s map of Santa Catalina Island: recreational map for divers, kayakers, campers, hikers, mountain bikers, boaters, tourists.* 1 map, scale ca. 1:64,000. Corona, Calif.: F.M. Nielsen, pub. 2003. ISBN: 1931494045  OCLC: 54472941

Pease, Ben.  

San Diego East Visitors Bureau.  
*San Diego East County visitors map: the way California used to be.* 1 map, scale not given. Alpine, CA: San Diego East Visitors Bureau, pub. 2003. OCLC: 54441696

Thompson, Robert A.  
*Historical atlas map of Sonoma County, California.* 1 atlas (102 p.), scales differ. Sanger, Calif.: Sonoma County Historical Society, 2003 reprint of 1877 ed. published by Thos. H. Thompson & Co. in Oakland, Calif., including the essay: History of Sonoma County, California by Robert A. Thompson. OCLC: 54495032

Phil Hoehn reports the following new maps:

Geologic Map of the Haskell Peak Area, Sierra County, California. 1 map, scale 1:12,000. Sacramento: California Division of Mines and Geology, Map no. 55, pub. 2003.

Geologic Map of the Monterey 30' x 60' Quadrangle and Adjacent Areas, California. 1 map, 3 color plates, scale 1:100,000. Sacramento: California Division of Mines and Geology, Regional Geologic Map no. 1, pub. 2003.

Also, the North Coast Watershed Assessment Program has CDs available of “Maps, GIS Data and Geologic Report for the Watershed Mapping Series”, at $40 each. The same information is available at their website: http://www.newwatershed.ca.gov/

To order, see the California Geological Survey website at: http://www.consrv.ca.gov/CGS/information/publications/recent.htm

COLORADO

Niehues, James.  
*Rocky Mountain National Park panoramic hiking map.* 1 map, not drawn to scale. Estes Park, Colo.: Fern/Horn Endeavors, pub. 2003. OCLC: 54484824

Mapsco, Inc.  

Perry, William J.  

HAWAII

Eakins, Barry W.  


Travel Graphics International.  

IDAHO

dtG Maps.  

dtG Maps.  

U.S. Forest Service.  

U.S. Forest Service.  


MONTANA


Address: Publications Office
Montana Tech of the University of Montana
1300 West Park Street
Butte, MT 59701-8997


NEVADA


Eastern Sierra Audubon. Eastern Sierra birding trail map. 1 map, produced by Eastern Sierra Audubon on cooperation with Mono Lake Committee and Owens Valley Committee, 2003. Accessible via the Web at http://www.easternsierrabirdingtrail.org OCLC: 55072559


OREGON


PACIFIC STATES


Hallwag. Pacific Northwest, northern Rockies 1:1,200,000. 1 map, scale 1:1,200,000. Bern, Switzerland :: Hallwag AG, 2002. OCLC: 55214878

A map of Lewis and Clark’s track, across the western portion of North America from the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean: by order of the executive of the United States in 1804, 5 & 6. Facsimile reproduction by Lewis & Clark Productions West; Yankton, SD: LewisandClarkTrail.com, distributor, pub. 2002. OCLC: 55126333

SOUTHWESTERN U.S.


UTAH


Order information for Utah Geological Survey: http://www.maps.state.ut.us/geomaps.htm#order


WASHINGTON


Palmer, Stephen P. Liquefaction susceptibility of the greater Tacoma urban area, Pierce and King Counties, Washington. 1 map, scale 1:30,000. Olympia, Wash.: Washington Division of Geology and Earth Resources Geologic Map no. 51, pub. 2002. OCLC: 55496072


[Order information for WDGER: http://www.dnr.wa.gov/base/publications.html ]
WESTERN CANADA

International Travel Maps.  

June Warren Publishing.  

WESTERN U.S.

Maptech, Inc.  

WYOMING

Delorme.  

Wyoming State Trails Program.  

Wyoming State Trails Program.  

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Wyoming State Trails Program.

Notice of newly-published maps and cartographic products are welcome, so they can be announced even before they appear in my default source, namely OCLC. However, I’d like to clarify the scope of the list. Given all the map products available, I have to place some limits on myself and the list, so I’ve routinely excluded the following: city street maps, simply because of their great quantity, regularly-updated, virtually annual editions of various maps, such as US National Park maps, AAA state and California region maps, state highway dept. road maps, Thomas Bros. Street atlases, NIMA/NOAA nautical charts, and USGS topos.

Thus, I concentrate on thematic maps (including cities, such as an earthquake map for San Francisco), and new maps of states and regions by commercial publishers. Examples are geologic maps covering a USGS quadrangle, a state road map from a foreign publisher, and recreation maps. So let me know when you become aware of a new map, being aware, though, that I may already have had it on a previous list and will try to screen those out.

--Ken Rockwell

New Mapping of Western North America Editor
Benchmarks

Kathy Rankin Named Librarian of the Year

Katherine L. Rankin, Special Formats Catalog Librarian, WAML Information Bulletin Book Review Editor and former WAML President, was given the University of Nevada, Las Vegas Libraries’ McPhee Librarian of the Year Award for 2003. Congratulations Kathy!

Gary Fitzpatrick Retires

Gary Fitzpatrick, former head of the Center for Geographic Information at the Library of Congress Geography & Map Division, retired in April. Most recently, Gary’s work at LC involved the introduction of new technologies in the Division, including geographic information systems. Through the Center for Geographic Information, the Library of Congress implemented a program to scan historic maps from the Division’s and other collections, which are now an integral part of American Memory.

Gary has written and co-authored several books, including The Early Mapping of Hawai‘i, and Surveying the Mahele: Mapping the Hawaiian Land Revolution (both with Riley Moffat), Direct Line Distances and International Time Tables. He has also given talks about the Center for Geographic Information and access to geographic information at various meetings, including several WAML meetings.

New Maps Added to Rumsey Collection

The following are highlights from 1,218 new maps just added to the David Rumsey Map Collection, http://www.davidrumsey.com. There are now over 10,000 map images online. All titles may be found by launching the Insight Browser or Java Client and using the Search/by Publication Author to find the author last names below.

18 digital composite maps joining the original Cassini maps into groups of up to 16 joined maps for viewing entire regions of France. The first accurate trigonometric survey of an entire country, the Cassini maps span three generations of mapmakers and became the model for later national surveys in England and the U.S.

Cartes et Tables de la Geographie Physique ou Naturelle, 1770 De Lisle, Guillaume; Buache, Philippe, Paris 20 Maps, tables, and diagrams. One of the first physical atlases published.


Allgemeiner Hand Atlas der Erde,
1856. Geographisches Institut [Weimar, Germany]. 70 Maps and diagrams. Extraordinarily detailed maps of the world, including three solar system diagrams. The Geographic Institute at Weimar was one of the finest and most prolific publishers of world atlases in Germany during the nineteenth century.


Historical Atlas Map of Fresno County... California, 1891 Thompson, Thos. H., Tulare, California 105 Maps, views, and plans. Thompson made several county atlases of the counties around San Francisco Bay, but this (with Tulare County below) was the only county atlas made elsewhere in California.

Historical Atlas Map of Tulare County... California, 1892 Thompson, Thos. H., Tulare, California 164 Maps, views, and plans. A special sepia toned edition of this atlas (limited to 150 copies). Thompson lived in Tulare County, which may explain the great detail shown here, his largest county atlas production.

Atlas Universel: Europe, Asie, Afrique, Amerique Meridionle, Oceanique, 1827 Vandermaelen, Philippe, Bruxelles 400 maps and views. The first lithographic atlas of the world, with all the maps on the same scale. If all the maps were joined together, they would form a globe 7.75 meters in diameter (such a globe was made in Brussels after the atlas was published). The North American volume, Amerique Septentronle, was put online previously, and these additional five volumes complete the online atlas.

A web page with links to the new maps and atlases is available at http://www.davidrumsey.com/recentadditions.html. Contributed by Phil Hoehn, Map Librarian, philhoehn@juno.com.

7.5 Million and Growing

Maps for over seven and a half million square miles of the earth’s surface are now in digital format and available as part of the Earth Sciences and Map Library’s collection. For some perspective this is an area twice the size of the U.S. (including Alaska). These maps provide complete topographic coverage for forty-one countries spanning most of the world’s continents. Emphasis to date has been on countries in the Middle East, Asia and portions of Africa.

The phenomenal growth of our electronic map collection during the past year was accomplished both through purchased and gift digital files and to a greater extent from in-house scanning of our paper collections using a large format scanner. Approximately 6,000 files of high-resolution imagery (400-dpi) are available on CD-ROM or DVD in both tiff and jpeg formats for patron use. In addition many of these maps are now available at a lower resolution for viewing on the Web and more will be added in the future. This is the only internet site to date providing detailed country-wide map coverage. A full listing of current digital topographic sets is now available. Many of these sets were produced by the former Soviet Union and do not have any copyright restrictions. Copyrighted maps have been restricted to UC access only. Web statistics and email requests attest to their high usage.

In addition to topographic sets, several thousand separate maps have been scanned. All items are fully cataloged and can be found in both Pathfinder and Melvyl with links to the digital images. There are some pre-defined searches available on our Browse page which will retrieve all of these records plus those containing links to digital maps at other sites. Foremost among the non-library links are the maps of the David Rumsey Collection which emphasizes rare 18th and 19th century North and South America maps. There are now 4,209 MARC records for the Rumsey Collection in Gladis representing 5,259 online images. Cataloging for this collection is being done by former Map Librarian Phil Hoehn and is loaded directly to the Gladis database from OCLC. Written by John Creaser, Earth Sciences and Map Library, UC Berkeley for CU News, vol. 59, no. 19, May 22, 2003.

Library of Congress Receives Kislak Collection

A major collection of rare books, manuscripts, historic documents, maps and art of the Americas
has been donated to the Library of Congress by the Jay I. Kislak Foundation of Miami Lakes, Fla. The collection contains some of the earliest records of indigenous peoples in North America and objects from the discovery, contact and colonial periods, especially for Florida, the Caribbean and Mesoamerica.

The donation from the Kislak Foundation also includes a grant to help support the development and dissemination of scholarly work in the culture and history of the Americas, including publications, two annual fellowships and an annual lecture on a topic related to this field of study.

The Kislak Collection focuses on the circum-Caribbean region and Mesoamerica during the first encounters and the early years of exploration and discovery in the 16th century. Its materials extend from 1200 B.C. (Olmec culture) through the colonial period to the early decades of the United States. Items in the collection deal with the geography of the southeastern United States, the Caribbean, Mesoamerica and parts of the rest of the Americas.

The collection includes a unique 1516 printed map, the Carta Marina, the first printed navigational chart of the entire world, prepared by cartographer and cosmographer Martin Waldseemüller. This map rejoins the Waldseemüller 1507 world map, the first map to name America, which the Library of Congress acquired in May 2003. The two maps had been bound together in a portfolio in the 16th century, which was later acquired by the family of Prince Waldburg-Wolfegg and housed in their castle in Baden-Württemberg, Germany, until the Library’s purchase of the 1507 map last year. The Collection also includes five maps by the Italian cartographer Baptista Boazio to illustrate the 1585-86 voyage and raids of Sir Francis Drake, including the first map of a North American city, St. Augustine, Fla.

### Canadian News

#### Canadian Geoscape Poster Series

A national poster series has been developed to Canadians greater knowledge of their local landscape and natural resources. The Geoscape Canada program, led by the Geological Survey of Canada (part of NRCan), is developing posters for 15 communities across Canada. To date, most of the posters deal with metropolitan areas (including Vancouver, Calgary, Montréal, Halifax and Whitehorse), although a poster dealing with southern Saskatchewan covers a larger area. Most of the posters include maps of the region, in addition to geological information. A web site (http://www.geoscape.nrcan.gc.ca/) provides an overview of each poster and additional information. For more information, contact: Alexandra Muir, Director of Communications, Natural Resources Canada, (613) 947-8246. Posters may be purchased through the Geological Survey of Canada Bookstore, 601 Booth Street, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0E8, Toll free (Canada & U.S.A.): 1-888-252-4301, Fax: (613)943-0646, E-mail: gsc_bookstore@gsc.nrcan.gc.ca.

#### Atlas of Canada Includes Aboriginal Maps

The Atlas of Canada (http://atlas.gc.ca/site/index.html) now provides produced maps showing the distribution of First Nations, Métis and Inuit populations in Canada. The Atlas now includes a series of maps on Aboriginal languages showing the Aboriginal languages spoken in Canada. Historically, Aboriginal people have been classified in six broadly defined cultural areas on the basis of major geographic regions. The Aboriginal population of Canada were traditionally hunters and gatherers. This is documented in a series of maps showing the changing distribution of Aboriginal Peoples during three periods in Canadian history. Another map shows the territory covered by historical Indian treaties, signed during the eighteenth to the early twentieth century. The Atlas now includes maps showing Aboriginal Languages, Aboriginal Populations (1630, 1740 and 1823), Aboriginal Population, Historical Treaties and Nunavut communities. For more information see the Atlas of Canada web site.

#### New Canadian Bird’s Eye Views from ACMLA

Two new bird’s eye views of Canadian Cities are now available from the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives. The two new views are of Calgary (1910) and Ottawa (1893). These reproductions have been printed through the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives’ Historical Maps Committee. Maps cost $15.00 each and are printed on high quality paper 55 x 70cm (22” x 28”). A minimum of $7.50 will be charged for postage and handling. Larger orders will be charged the actual surface/parcel rate. Additional maps
available in the series include Dawson City, YK (1903), Québec, PQ (1905), Halifax, NS (1879), Hamilton, ON (1894), Toronto, ON (1876), London, ON (1872), Vancouver, BC (1898), Montréal, PQ (1889), Waterloo, ON (189-), Ottawa, ON (1876) and Winnipeg, MB (1881). Orders should be directed to: ACMLA/ACACC, c/o Gordon Beck, Lloyd Reeds Map Collection, McMaster University, 1280 Main Street West, Hamilton, Ontario, CANADA L8S 4L6. Contributed by Cathy Moulder, moulder@mcmaster.ca.

Cataloging News

The Library of Congress reports that they have received positive feedback from the map library community since they made Geographic Cutters available on their web site as a PDF. The PDF file contains approximately 107,000 geographic cutters. The file, which was updated in early May, will be updated quarterly.

There was also a recent enhancement to the G Schedule in Class Web. The 22 maps that are included in the printed G Schedule were added to the Class Web version. A total of 133 links were made at appropriate locations throughout the G Schedule to access the maps which are in color. Class Web is updated weekly. Contributed by Richard Fox, Library of Congress.

Conferences and Classes


Maps & Society Programme, 2003-4. University of London, Warburg Institute, Woburn Square, London at 5 PM on a Thursday. URL: http://www.maphistory.info/warburgprog.html or contact Tony Campbell (t.campbell @ockendon.clara.co.uk).


Digital Spatial Data

Inland Electronic Navigation Charts

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has begun development of Inland Electronic Navigation Charts (IENCs) on 8,200 miles of rivers in the U.S. This initiative is in response to demand from the inland navigation industry, technology capabilities and availability of accurate GPS. These IENCs are also possible because of accurate and up-to-date survey and chart data collected by the Corps for waterway maintenance and construction. Unlike current chart books produced by the Corps districts, the IENCs will have consistent features, scale, accuracy, and update frequency. The electronic products will also follow the international S-57 exchange format for consistency with efforts in other countries and compatibility with electronic chart display and information systems (ECDIS) and electronic chart systems (ECS). However, inland navigation in the U.S. has some fundamental distinctions from coastal, deep-draft navigation, which could translate to unique requirements for the planned IENCs. Electronic chart books are available online at: http://www.tec.army.mil/echarts/books/.

Electronic Nautical Charts Available

The Office of Coast Survey (OCS) has been involved in the development of a NOAA Electronic Navigational Chart (NOAA ENC®) suite to support the marine transportation infrastructure and coastal management for a number of years. The NOAA ENC® supports all types of marine navigation by providing the official database for electronic charting systems, including the Electronic Chart Display and Information System (ECDIS). NOAA ENC®s support real-time navigation as well as the collision and grounding avoidance needs of the mariner, and accommodate a real-time tide and current display capability that is essential for large vessel navigation. NOAA ENC®s also provide fully integrated vector base maps for use in geographic information systems (GIS) that are used for coastal management or other purposes. The NOAA ENC®s are in the International Hydrographic Office (IHO) S-57 international exchange format and comply with the IHO ENC Product Specification, however, there are two different versions of NOAA ENC®s.

NOAA is continuing to work to produce and maintain the ENC®s and are pleased to announce that they are available to the public at no cost. Later this year, NOAA ENC® incremental updates will provide automatic NOAA ENC® corrections for Notices to Mariners and other changes. In the meantime, all Notice to Mariners corrections are provided to the public by posting corrected versions of the NOAA ENC®s to the Web site. Please see the Download page for more information. Technical questions about the NOAA ENC®, its format or the standards involved should be addressed to enc.charttechnical@noaa.gov. The Electronic Nautical Charts download site is at: http://chartmaker.ncd.noaa.gov/ncd/enc/download.htm. Questions related to production scheduling or cartographic content of the NOAA...
ENC®s may be directed to enc.chartproduction@noaa.gov.

**Merged Extracted Vector Shoreline Data**

Merged Extracted Vector Shoreline Data set, created from the Extracted Vector Shoreline Series, a topologically clean shoreline file depicting the Mean High Water line at the best scale for the continental U.S., Hawaii, Alaska, and U.S. territories, can be downloaded from the NOAA web site. The main purpose of the Charted Vector Shoreline Project is to provide public access to accurate and current coastline and shoreline data. The project targets scales between 1:10,000 and 1:80,000 with emphasis on the larger scales. Using processes and software designed by the Cartographic and Geospatial Technology Programs (CGTP), the vector data are automatically extracted from the NOAA Nautical Charts.

From each chart, Mean High Water and Mean Lower Low Water lines are extracted as vector lines from the binary raster files used in nautical chart production. The resulting vector high and lower low water lines are derived from the legal depictions on nautical charts for the United States. The nautical chart contains information critical to navigational users, but which obstructs a clear view of the basic topographic and hydrographic data. The charts are therefore cleaned of all navigational aides and symbols, prepared as TIF images and georeferenced. Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC) compliant metadata is also available. The FGDC metadata file is a static file available online. Both the Coastal Map and Vector Shoreline Series are produced from NOAA Nautical Charts.

The Coastal Map Data Layer for GIS Systems project, designed to create an up-to-date, digital, and geo-referenced coastal map data layer, began as a way to provide the coastal stewardship community and general public with non-proprietary navigational chart images to be used as backdrops for Geographic Information Systems (GIS) derived products. Coastal maps are produced from NOS nautical charts for all near-shore geographic areas of the United States. The nautical chart contains information critical to navigational users, but which obstructs a clear view of the basic topographic and hydrographic data. The charts are therefore cleaned of all navigational aides and symbols, prepared as TIF images and georeferenced. Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC) compliant metadata is also available.

**User Specific Interpolation for Landsat 7**

After the Scan Line Corrector (SLC) failure onboard Landsat 7 on May 31, 2003 (http://landsat7.usgs.gov/slc_off.html), the Enhanced Thematic Mapper Plus (ETM+) sensor continued acquiring data with the SLC turned off. The data has proven to be useful, particularly within the central portion of any given scene. In October 2003, the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Earth Resources Observation System (EROS) Data Center (EDC) released an initial set of the SLC-off data. Although the initial SLC-off data product is currently only being processed by the Level 1 Product Generation System (LPGS), Level 1G, Level 1P, and Level 1T are scheduled to be processed through the National Land Archive Production System (NLAPS) in the very near future.

In order to continue enhancing the overall usability of SLC-off data, the USGS EDC is implementing a series of improvements to the products and processing, several of which will result in a fully populated SLC-off image. The first of these enhancements (user-selected interpolation) became available March 10, 2004. By selecting maximum interpolation, a user may now receive a fully populated (“wall-to-wall”) SLC-off image. It is important to note; however, that the alternate scan gaps will now contain “smeared” data values. This might be of particular interest to land cover and large-area/regional analysis types of applications.

Two factors specific to the user-selected interpolation SLC-off data are:

- The dataset will currently only be available through LPGS.
- There will be a difference in the extent of interpolation, depending on the resampling method.

General Plans Data for California

The Resources Agency in conjunction with the University of California Davis are proud to announce the release of the first ever seamless General Plan map of California. All county general plans and many city general plans were integrated into 1 statewide Geographic Information System (GIS) dataset. The data was then standardized to thirteen consistent land use classifications for the intent of natural resource and infrastructure planning.

Two GIS datasets have been released and are available for widespread use. The first dataset is the ‘source’ General Plans, standardized to the 13 classes, as they were delivered from the counties and local entities. The sister dataset is the likely current land use more accurately representing residential growth in areas of low and very low densities. This work took place at the University of California-Davis Department of Environmental Science and Policy and the Information Center for the Environment. Peer review took place through communication with selected individual members of the California Planning Roundtable. The data is freely available and distributed through the California Resources Agency. Data can be viewed at the California Digital Conservation Atlas at http://legacy.ca.gov. Source dataset metadata and download point are within the Legacy Data Collection in the California Environmental Information Catalog at: http://gis.ca.gov/catalog/BrowseRecord.epi?id=21454. General Plans with Rural Residential metadata and download point are within the Legacy Data Collection in the California Environmental Information Catalog at: http://gis.ca.gov/catalog/BrowseRecord.epi?id=21453.

For additional information Please contact Mike Byrne, California Resources Agency, michael.byrne@resources.ca.gov for information on Data Distribution, Bob Jonnston, University of California Davis, Dept. Environmental Science and Policy, rajohnston@ucdavis.edu for information on data content and process, and Mike McCoy, University of California Davis, Information Center for the Environment and California Planning Roundtable, President, mcmcceoy@ucdavis.edu for information on data significance and Peer Review and Shengyi Gao, University of California Davis, Dept. Environmental Science and Policy, sgao@ucdavis.edu for information on data integration and processing. Contributed by Phil Hoehn, David Rumsey Collection, philhoehn@juno.com.

Washington, D.C. GIS from Cartography Associates

The David Rumsey Collection recently announced the availability of a GIS Browser that allows integration and interaction of historical maps of Washington, D.C. with current geospatial data and other historical maps. The browser allows users to create, save, and print custom maps; interactively blend/fade/merge and overlay/swipe multiple map layers for enabling real-time visual change analysis. Customized results can be saved and downloaded as new images, complete with the georeferencing information for easy integration into other desktop GIS applications. Telemorphic, Inc. built the browser starting with their standard Maplicity(TM) and MapImager(TM) products, and added custom application development to support simultaneous review of multiple historical maps in a linked viewer environment. Telemorphic uses ArcIMS(TM) from ESRI, Inc. to provide the server-side GIS functionality for the site and Metropolis New Media, Inc. for managed GIS hosting services. The geospatial data is provided by USGS and ESRI, Inc. Twenty-nine of the maps are from the Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division. The browser is available at: http://www.davidrumsey.com/GIS/washingtondc.htm. Contributed by Phil Hoehn, David Rumsey Collection, philhoehn@juno.com.

Geographic Coordinate Information from Nevada BLM

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Nevada State Office has expanded its Public Lands Records web site to include information from its Geographic Coordinate Data Base. The expanded site contains additional information on more than 3,000 Geographic Coordinate Data Base townships. This information is available to all interested users on their Web site at http://www.nv.blm.gov/landrecords. In addition to information on Master Title Plats, Use Plats, and Historical Indices, the web site now includes files containing Line drawings of townships, in both AutoCad.dxf and AutoCad.scr formats, Text files containing geographic and plane coordinate information and Mapping files,
which depict township lines and section lines, in several different geographic information system formats. Customers can continue to access these records at any of the BLM Nevada’s nine Information Access Centers. This information is particularly useful for utility, mining, oil and gas, and geothermal energy interests, real estate developers and state and local government agencies. For additional technical information, please contact Doug Potts, GCDB Lead, at 775-861-6543.

Landsat 7 Price Reduction

Beginning May 10, 2004, the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) has reduced the price of Landsat 7 scenes with gaps in data resulting from a May, 2003 equipment failure. Scenes that contain gaps in data will cost $250 rather than $600. Scenes with the gaps filled in using data acquired prior to the anomaly will also be offered at a reduced price of $275.

The new product being offered for $275 will have the gap areas filled in with Landsat 7 data acquired prior to the scan line corrector (SLC) failure at a similar time of the year. The two scenes are geometrically registered, and a histogram matching technique is applied to the fill pixels that provide the best-expected radiance values for the missing data. The new product represents an effort by the USGS Landsat 7 Project at the EROS Data Center in Sioux Falls, South Dakota to increase the utility of the Landsat 7 Enhanced Thematic Mapper Plus (ETM+) data affected by the non-functional scan line corrector.

The USGS is continuing to research other methods of providing better merged data products and will continue to provide information resulting from this work as it becomes available.

A sample product, with a comparison of the degraded data, further information, a complete list of the new pricing structure, and regular updates on planned product releases can be found at http://landsat7.usgs.gov/slcenhancements/.

Employment

Assistant Map Librarian, University of Minnesota-Twin Cities - The University of Minnesota Libraries seeks innovative and energetic applicants for the position of Assistant Map Librarian in the John R. Borchert Map Library (http://map.lib.umn.edu), one of the largest and most heavily used academic map libraries in the nation. This position, reporting to the Head of the Borchert Map Library, provides an excellent opportunity to participate in all aspects of map librarianship, including reference, cataloging, and GIS. Qualifications include: ALA accredited masters degree in Library Science, or foreign equivalent and knowledge of cataloging practices, tools, and standards. Salary competitive, commensurate with experience. For complete description and requirements and how to apply, see: http://www1.umn.edu/ohr/employment/openings/job124472.html. The University of Minnesota is an Equal Opportunity Educator and Employer.

Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and Map Librarian, Ball State University, Muncie, IN - is a comprehensive regional university with approximately 18,000 students and 800 faculty. It is located 50 miles northeast of Indianapolis in Muncie, whose population numbers 70,000. The University Libraries consist of a main collection and 2 branch libraries with holdings of 1.5 million volumes. It employs 38 librarians and 77 support staff.

Responsibilities: Provide subject-specific reference, consultation, and instruction assistance with digital geospatial and traditional cartographic resources in the Geospatial Center and Map Collection (GCMC) and general research assistance at the Bracken Library reference desk via in-person and online contact; provide outreach and user education to faculty and students on subject-specific services and resources with an emphasis on geospatial data and mapping; promote use of the GCMC, GIS resources, and geographic information processing through exhibits, lectures, orientation tours, and print/electronic publications (subject bibliographies, guides); recommend service objectives, output measures, and operational procedures for the GCMC; build and develop GIS and cartographic resources to support the teaching, research, and service missions of the University, including acquisition of data sets and digitization of appropriate print resources in the collection; supervise, train and collaborate with support staff and students in GCMC operations and services.

Minimum qualifications: MLS/MLIS/MIS degree from an ALA accredited program at time of appointment; knowledge of or experience with GIS software
(such as ArcView, ArcGIS, or GeoMedia) and support; knowledge of or experience with a library map collection; effective oral and written communication skills.

Preferred qualifications: bachelor’s degree in a discipline with an emphasis on spatial data, such as in the field of architecture, earth sciences, land use planning, or geography; experience with promoting GIS and geographical applications for use in education and research; supervisory experience; teaching and/or training experience; advanced degree in architecture, cartography, geography, or similar field that makes extensive use of GIS. Salary negotiable from a minimum of $39,000.

Send letter of application, resume, transcripts of graduate degree(s) (unofficial copies acceptable) and the names, addresses, telephone/fax numbers of three references (at least one of which is a current or former supervisor) to: Ms. Dixie D. DeWitt, Business Services Supervisor, University Libraries, Ball State University, Muncie, IN 47306. Review of applications will begin immediately and continue until the position is filled. (http://www.bsu.edu/library)

Catalog Librarian, Boise State University Albertsons Library
- Primary duties: cataloging of cartographic, serial, and monographic materials; collection development responsibilities; and limited reference desk service. Required qualifications: ALA-accredited graduate level degree; minimum two years professional cataloging experience; demonstrated online map cataloging experience using the MARC format; work experience using an automated system in an academic and/or research environment; familiarity with cataloging processes and techniques and experience with basic cataloging tools, including AACR2, LCRI, LC classification and authorities, LCSH subject analysis, and MARC 21; aptitude for accuracy and attention to detail; excellent analytical skills; strong communication skills. Preferred qualifications: Experience with OCLC; familiarity with Endeavor’s Voyager system; cataloging of electronic and non-print resources; reading knowledge of German or other second language; collection development knowledge; and reference experience in an academic library. Salary and Appointment: Faculty rank and status; 12-month, tenure-track position. Salary dependent upon qualifications.

Send letter of application, resume, and contact information for three professional references to: barbaraglackin@boisestate.edu or to: Barbara Glackin, Head of Cataloging and Online Catalog, Albertsons Library, Boise State University, 1910 University Drive, Boise, ID 83725-1430. Review of applications will begin April 1, 2004 and will continue until position is filled. Albertsons Library web site: http://library.boisestate.edu.

Head, Geographic Information and Data Centre, University of Ottawa Library Network
- Responsibilities: The University of Ottawa Library Network seeks an energetic and service-oriented Head, Geographic Information and Data Centre with excellent communication skills for the Arts and Science Library (Morisset Library). The successful candidate will be a creative individual who can work well with other colleagues in a challenging and changing environment.

Setting: Located in the heart of the National Capital, the University of Ottawa is recognized as one of Canada’s leading teaching and research institution. With 1000 regular faculty and 28,000 students enrolled in over 220 programs, the University of Ottawa offers a broad spectrum of high quality programs in both English and French. For more information, see: http://www.uottawa.ca.

Description: Reporting to the Director of the Morisset Library, the Head, Geographic Information and Data Centre plans, organizes, and manages all activities related to the administration of the Geographic Information and Data Centre; ensures the development, organization, management and retrieval of a collection of spatial and statistical information in paper and electronic formats to meet the teaching and research needs of users; provides reference, instructional programs, outreach and faculty liaison services for map, Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and statistical information; promotes the use of the collection and services. The Head of the Geographic Information and Data Centre also acts as the subject specialist for Geography and Environmental Studies. The main objective of this position is to contribute to the optimal development, organization and use of library information resources in support of the learning, teaching and research mission of the University of Ottawa.
**Essential Qualifications:** Master’s degree in Library Science (MLS) from an ALA accredited institution; Eight (8) years of professional experience, less if experience is particularly pertinent; University degree in geography, geology or social sciences, preferably at the graduate level; Knowledge and experience with GIS and statistical data and knowledge of spatial data structures and formats and metadata standards; Experience in collection development and reference services related to spatial and statistical information in both print and digital formats; Knowledge of emerging technologies in libraries and in data management and retrieval and a high degree of computer literacy; Strong public service and team orientation; Management, organizational and supervisory skills as well as experience marketing services; Good teaching and communication skills; Bilingualism (English and French).

Rank and salary will be commensurate with qualifications and experience. If the candidate meets the qualifications the minimum salary will be $55,133. Applications, accompanied by an up-to-date Curriculum Vitae, should be submitted no later than 5pm, March 26, 2004, to: Leslie Weir, Bibliothecaire en chef/University Chief Librarian, Université d’Ottawa/University of Ottawa, 65 University, Ottawa, ON K1N 6A5, (613) 562-5883 (voix/voice) (613) 562-5195 (télécopier/fax), Internet: lweir@uottawa.ca.

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**Earth Sciences Librarian and Bibliographer, Branner Earth Sciences Library and Map Collections The Stanford University Libraries/Academic Information Resources, Stanford, California 94305-6004**

- The Stanford University Libraries seek an energetic, intellectually engaged subject specialist with graduate training in an Earth Sciences discipline to develop and manage collections supporting the following academic areas: Earth Sciences, Geophysics, Petroleum Engineering, and Earth Systems. The Librarian works closely with faculty and advanced students to facilitate research and encourages the use of Stanford’s rich holdings of subject materials through collection development activities, advanced reference help, and bibliographic instruction.

- The Librarian is a member of the Science and Engineering Resource Group and participates actively in the Group’s programs. The Librarian reports to the Head of Branner Earth Sciences Library and Map Collections, but also maintains effective working connections with many other units. The ability to work flexibly and personally with a wide range of colleagues and to negotiate skillfully a complex academic environment is indispensable.

- The position requires demonstrated subject expertise; experience in research libraries; and a masters degree from an ALA-accredited library and information science school or the equivalent in training and experience. Preference will be given applications received by April 16, 2004. Full position description, including detailed responsibilities, qualifications, compensation and benefits, as well as the electronic procedures to apply are available at: http://jobs.stanford.edu/openings/display.cgi?Job_Rcq=004924& JFam=NIL&JOBCODE=1592.

Applications through the regular mail are also welcome and can be sent to: Carol Olsen, Director of Human Resources, Stanford University Libraries, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305-3090

**Government Documents Librarian, The Maureen and Mike Mansfield Library of The University of Montana, Missoula, MT**

- The University of Montana seeks an entry-level, enthusiastic, innovative, user-oriented, and technologically knowledgeable librarian to provide leadership in the organization, use, and management of the Library’s federal government documents collection in a rapidly changing environment. The Government Documents Librarian provides leadership in promoting user awareness of and access to government information in all formats and serves as the resource person for documents reference. Working in the only Regional Depository Library for Montana, the Government Documents Librarian provides coordination and outreach to the other depository collections within the state and facilitates compliance with Federal Depository Library Program guidelines, policies, and practices. This requires active networking with the government information community on regional, state, and national levels.

- This position will collaborate with Library Systems personnel on digitization efforts and digital government information initiatives; and consult with Bibliographic Management Services on cataloging and metadata issues, working with that unit to improve access to...
government information resources in all formats.

As a Reference Librarian, the successful applicant will participate in all areas of general reference service as a member of the Reference Team. Some evening and weekend work will be required. The successful applicant will participate in collection development, including the identification and acquisition of resources that complement the depository program; maintain liaison activities with assigned academic departments; and work pro-actively to further integrate information literacy instruction into the curriculum, within the mission of the Library Instruction Program. This position includes responsibility for the development of government information web pages, user guides, and bibliographies, and for providing continuing government information education for Information Center personnel.

Required: ALA-accredited library masters degree earned within the last three years; recent experience working with and/or coursework with government documents, using both traditional/print and electronic government information resources. Excellent interpersonal communication, presentation, organization, and time management skills. Capable of working constructively, flexibly, creatively, and energetically both autonomously and in a collaborative, and collegial environment. Strong commitment to user-focused services. Ability to handle multiple responsibilities in a rapidly changing environment. Ability to meet standards for achieving tenure and promotion, including research leading to peer reviewed publications.

Preferred: Facility with computers, technology, and web authoring. Conversant with emerging issues related to teaching, instructional design, learning technologies, and information literacy standards for higher education. Experience with or knowledge of cartographic information resources and GIS. Experience with or knowledge of best practices for digitization and electronic resource acquisition and management.

Rank and Salary - Position is a 12-month, tenure-track appointment at the rank of Assistant Professor. The University of Montana offers a comprehensive benefits package including TIAA CREF. Candidates applying by April 30, 2004 will be given first consideration. To apply, please submit, as email attachments or by mail, a letter of application, a resume, and contact information (including email) for three professional references to: Administrative Services, c/o Candy Holt, Maureen and Mike Mansfield Library, The University of Montana, 32 Campus Drive, Missoula, MT 59812-9936. Phone: (406) 243-6800, Fax: (406) 243-6864, Email: jobs@weblib.lib.umt.edu

Earth and Mineral Sciences Librarian - The Penn State University Libraries seeks an energetic and creative librarian to join the Fletcher L. Byrom Earth and Mineral Sciences Library (http://www.libraries.psu.edu/emsl). This branch library, located in the College of Earth and Mineral Sciences, encompasses the fields of geography, geosciences, meteorology, materials sciences, and geo-environmental engineering.

The College of Earth and Mineral Sciences is student-centered, innovative, and renowned for its blend of science, engineering, and social science. The College encourages interdisciplinary and internationally focused scholarship, and has a special interest in Africa. This position, which reports to the Head of the Earth and Mineral Sciences Library, has broad responsibilities including reference, instruction, collection development, faculty liaison, service, research and scholarship.

Qualifications: Requires an ALA-accredited MLS or equivalent; academic background or relevant experience in one of the subject fields of the College, engineering, or the sciences; experience with electronic information resources; strong commitment to instruction and service to users from diverse backgrounds; excellent communication and interpersonal skills. Evidence of potential for promotion and tenure will be considered.

Salary and benefits: This is a tenure track faculty position. Salary and rank are commensurate with experience. Excellent fringe benefits include liberal vacation, excellent insurance, state or TIAA/CREF retirement options, and educational privilege.

Environment: Penn State, a land-grant institution, is a member of the CIC (Big 10) academic consortium. Based on 2002 ARL statistics, Penn State University Libraries rank 12th in North America among private and public research universities. “America’s Best Colleges 2004,” in U.S. News & World Report,
ranks Penn State 15th among top national doctoral universities. The Libraries hold membership in ARL, OCLC, RLG, CRL and the Digital Library Federation. Collections exceed four million volumes. The University Libraries are located at University Park and 23 other campuses throughout Pennsylvania, with about 6,000 faculty and nearly 42,000 students at University Park, and a total of 82,000 students system wide. The University Park campus is set in State College, a university town located in the heart of central Pennsylvania. State College offers a vibrant community with outstanding recreational facilities, a low crime rate, and excellent public schools. The campus is within a half day drive to Washington, DC, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York City and Pittsburgh. For more information, please visit our web site at http://www.libraries.psu.edu.

To apply, send letter of application, resume, and contact information of three references to Search Committee, The Pennsylvania State University, Box EMS-ASL, 511 Paterno Library, University Park, PA 16802. Review of applications will begin on July 1, 2004, and continue until the position is filled. Penn State is committed to affirmative action, equal opportunity and the diversity of its workforce.

General News

Map Libraries in Transition 2 Conference

How will you provide service to maps and spatial information in an electronic environment? As a result of discussions at the 2004 Cartographic Users Advisory Council meeting, held May 6-7, 2004 at the Census Bureau’s offices in Suitland, MD, a conference is being planned for 2005 to discuss changes in the world of cartographic information and the challenges facing libraries and librarians working with this information. Tentatively, the conference will be held at the Library of Congress Madison Building, Thursday and Friday, May 12 and 13, 2005. The model for this conference will be the Map Libraries in Transition conference, which was held at the Library of Congress in 1993.

ESRI Education User Conference

Join educators from around the world in exploring the possibilities of geographic learning at the Fourth Annual ESRI Education User Conference (EdUC). The EdUC will be held at the Marriott Hotel & Marina in San Diego, California, August 7–10, 2004. This dedicated conference coincides with the ESRI International User Conference. Register today at: http://www.esri.com/events/educ/registration.html. The conference provides paper presentations, panel discussions, and computer lab time to help you guide students in learning about GIS technology and how GIS and geographic-based thinking can promote an integrated approach to decision making in science, engineering, mathematics, economics, sociology, health, and more. Educators of all types and levels are encouraged to participate, including K–12 educators, Librarians, Museum and science center professionals, College and university faculty and staff and GIS professionals who are interested in becoming involved with education. For questions regarding the ESRI Education User Conference, e-mail educ@esri.com or call 651-994-0823, extension 8321. An online agenda is now available at: http://infoweb.esri.com/esriPopup.html.

New Dibblee Maps Released

On April 6th, the Dibblee Geology Center released 10 new maps of Riverside County in Southern California. These maps include San Bernardino, Sunnymead, Redlands, Steele Peak, Perris, El Casco, Beaumont, Lakeview, San Jacinto, Winchester, and Hemet quadrangles. There will be approximately 4 more map releases for the remainder of the year, with more to follow in the coming years. The goal of the Dibblee Geology Center is to preserve, publish, and distribute Thomas Dibblee, Jr.’s unpublished geologic maps of nearly one fourth of the state of California for their scientific and educational value. So far, a mosaic of 97 full color maps have been published as 1:24:000-scale quadrangles. With Mr. Dibblee’s philosophy of creating maps that provide basic field data to the geologic community, these maps are used by engineering geologists, oil companies, planning agencies, US Forest Service, researchers, educators and students, environmental consultants, archaeologists, realtors and developers, and more.

In over 75 years of active fieldwork and mapping, Thomas Wilson Dibblee, Jr. has created a true California legacy for his geologic discoveries, reports,
Rediscovery of Africa

The Stanford University Libraries, Department of Special Collections, is pleased to announce an exhibit titled The Rediscovery of Africa, 1400–1900: Antique Maps & Rare Images. This exhibition highlights the Stanford University Libraries’ holdings of antique African maps including the Oscar I. Norwich collection, described as one of the finest private collections of African maps in the world. The Rediscovery of Africa will be on view at Stanford University’s Cecil H. Green Library, Peterson Gallery, second floor of the Bing Wing from April 1 through August 1, 2004. The exhibition is free and open to the public.

Stanford’s African map collection became a major resource for library users in August of 2001 with the acquisition of the Dr. Oscar I. Norwich collection of Maps of Africa and Its Islands. Norwich (1910–1994) was born in Johannesburg, South Africa. He was a practicing surgeon and one of the world’s foremost authorities on African maps. His collection consists of over 300 maps collected over a period of approximately forty years. The acquisition was made possible in part by a gift from William R. and Yvonne E. Jacobson, who have also established the Jacobson Africana Collections Program at Stanford.

With the acquisition of the Norwich collection, the Stanford University Libraries’ collection of antique African maps has become one of the largest and most diverse in the world. The 570 maps that comprise the collection span the fifteenth through the early twentieth centuries, with most produced at the height of Europe’s colonial expansion into the continent. The oldest map in the collection was printed in Germany in 1486, and was based on the work of Greek geographer Ptolemy. The collection also includes the work of some of Europe’s most famous cartographers.

Taken as a group, the maps in the Stanford’s collection reveal the extraordinary changes in European conceptions of Africa over five centuries. They chronicle the European encounter with African kingdoms, the slave trade, and the colonization of the continent, and the myths and stories that Europeans created to explain Africa to themselves. They provide a unique historical view of origins of cartography, changes in power relationships, commerce, religion, scientific method, and artistry.

In addition to the fine antiquarian maps, the exhibition will feature rare books in Stanford’s collections, including the famous atlas by Abraham Ortelius and John Ogilby’s Africa, both published in the seventeenth century.

In conjunction with the exhibition, the Stanford University Libraries announces the publication of the exhibition catalogue The Rediscovery of Africa, 1400–1900: Antique Maps & Rare Images. The catalogue includes color reproductions of some of the finest maps in the collection and a series of essays by guest curator William R. Jacobson. The price of the catalog is $25 tax included. To order copies please contact the Department of Special Collections, Green Library, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305-6004; attn: Lisa Marie Hall, phone 650-725-1021 or via e-mail at specpubs@sulmail.stanford.edu.

Rand Report on Spatial Information & Homeland Security

On March 25, the RAND Corporation released a report on homeland security implications for making geospatial information publicly available. The report, Mapping the Risks: Assessing the Homeland Security Implications of Publicly Available Geospatial Information (Report # MG-142) is available at: http://www.rand.org/publications/MG/MG142/. Anyone can download the PDF version for free at this site. This report documents a RAND study that was sponsored by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA) and the U.S. Geological Survey, to assess the homeland
security implications of publicly available geospatial information. Specifically, RAND researchers assessed whether and how geospatial data and information that is publicly available from U.S. federal sources can be exploited by terrorists and other adversaries seeking to attack U.S. critical infrastructure. The study also provides an analytical process that can be used to identify and evaluate potentially sensitive geospatial information.

USGS Publication on Urban Growth in America

Farmlands, wetlands, forests and deserts that composed the American landscape in the early 20th century have frequently been transformed during the past 30 years into mushrooming metropolitan areas as urbanization spreads across the country. Many metropolitan areas in the United States are growing at extraordinary rates. A new publication from the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), Urban Growth in American Cities, provides a measured, scientific view of urbanization in 16 metropolitan areas by describing spatial changes in landscape characteristics, the driving forces of urbanization and the potential consequences and challenges of continued growth. The 52-page booklet features contrasting image pairs from the early 1970’s and 1990’s that colorfully illustrate the extent of urban development in the selected metropolitan areas. Supporting data were derived from archived satellite images that are available through The National Map http://nationalmap.usgs.gov/. An accompanying overview of historical factors in American urban growth helps explain the transformation that these areas have undergone over two decades.

The 16 metropolitan areas included in the study were Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Denver, Houston, Las Vegas, Memphis, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Orlando, Phoenix, Pittsburgh, Raleigh-Durham, Reno-Sparks, Sacramento, Seattle-Tacoma and Tampa-St.Petersburg. On average, between 1973 and 1992, these metropolitan regions averaged 173 square miles of additional urban land over the two decades with Houston, Orlando and Atlanta as the top three regions by area. The growth leaders by percentage change were Las Vegas (193%), Orlando (157%), and Phoenix (103%). Copies of Urban Growth in American Cities (USGS Circular 1252) are available by calling 1-888-ASK-USGS.

Surficial Geologic Map of Eastern and Central US

The Surficial Geologic Map of the Eastern and Central United States depicts the areal distribution of surficial geologic deposits and other materials that accumulated or formed during the past two million years, the period that includes all activities of the human species. These materials are at the surface of the earth. They make up the ground on which we walk, the dirt in which we dig foundations, and the soil in which we grow crops. Most of our human activity is related in one way or another to these surface materials that are referred to collectively by many geologists as regolith, the mantle of fragmental and generally unconsolidated material that overlies the bedrock foundation of our continent.

This 2003 surficial geologic map provides a broad overview of the areal distribution of more than 150 types of surficial deposits and materials. In recent years, surficial deposits and materials have become a focus of much interest by scientists, environmentalists, government agencies and the general public. This map was derived primarily from 31 published maps in the U.S. Geological Survey’s Quaternary Geologic Atlas of the United States map series (Miscellaneous Investigations Series I-1420). It was compiled at the 1:1,000,000 scale, to be viewed as a digital map at 1:2,000,000 nominal scale and to be printed as a conventional paper map at 1:2,500,000 scale. An index of the Miscellaneous Investigation series maps (I-1420) is printed on the map.

This map, Stock #115020, Price $7.00 for the map and pamphlet, plus $5.00 handling, is available through the USGS Store at: http://store.usgs.gov. Contributed by Sheryle Girk-Jackson, email: sjjackson@usgs.gov.

D-Day Map Reproductions Available

The UK Hydrographic Office is offering reproductions of D-Day beach maps folded into an A4 size presentation wallet. The maps tell the story of hydrographic surveyors surveying in the dark off the coast. The retail price is £18.99 for the set. Maps can be purchased by mail order from The Sea Chest Nautical Book Shop in Plymouth. Telephone number 01752 222012 (+44 1752 222012 from overseas) or email sales@seachest.co.uk. For more information, contact...
Helen Breeze, Archive Marketing, Commercial Development, United Kingdom Hydrographic Office, Telephone 01823 337900 ext. 3240, E-mail: helen.breeze@ukho.gov.uk.

Internet Resources

Lewis and Clark Geosystem Available

Geospatial One-Stop has a link to the Lewis and Clark Geosystem, a collection of private, state, local and federal data resources associated with the geography of the Lewis and Clark expedition (1803-1806). Data has been compiled from key partners including NASA's John C. Stennis Space Center, the Army Corps of Engineers, the US Fish and Wildlife Service, the U.S. Geological Survey, the University of Montana - Montana Tech, the US Forest Service, and a collection of Lewis and Clark scholars. The Geosystem is intended for educational and research purposes and its primary goal is to provide a Web-based geospatial system wherein concepts of historical landscape change can be explored interactively via the Web.

The purpose of the Lewis and Clark Geosystem is to provide multi-scale and multi-temporal examination of the geography of the Lewis and Clark route. Covering two hundred years of change, 1803-1806, the purpose is to present a variety of spatial data, historical, ecological, climatological, etc., in a way that allows for examination of historical landscape change as a result of anthropogenic and non-anthropogenic effects. A second purpose is to explore the deployment and networking of a variety of geospatial Web services that each provide unique geospatial data types of interest to the study of the geography of Lewis and Clark’s route.

BLM Launches New Land Survey Website

The Bureau of Land Management launched a new website that provides data standards for land records information and the Cadastral National Spatial Data Infrastructure (Cadastral NSDI) in April. The site serves as a central location for land-ownership data standards, training materials, and reports on a variety of subjects. Reports include summaries of how land-parcel information has been used to respond in emergencies and how data sets for property boundaries have been developed.

Located at http://www.nationalcad.org, the website will primarily benefit professionals such as county assessors, surveyors, and others who want to collect or exchange accurate, current cadastral information. The site posts publications and other resources related to the Cadastral NSDI, which represents the technology, and standards, necessary to promote geospatial data-sharing within the cadastral community. Cadastral NSDI provides parcel-level information describing location, ownership, value, and interests in real property.

The Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC), an interagency group composed of representatives from the executive branch, County and State government, and other members of the cadastral community, is co-sponsoring the site with the BLM. Featuring information from the FGDC’s Cadastral Subcommittee and its Eastern and Western subcommittees, the Web site provides an independent data source that reflects the diverse interests of the many contributors to Cadastral NSDI. The Web address for the site is independent from all agencies and vendors contributing to the site, ensuring that visitors can access the site even if a participating party’s Internet service is not working.

The site also hosts on-line educational materials and resources that were developed to support the implementation and use of FGDC’s Content Standard for Cadastral Data. The Cadastral Subcommittee encourages anyone who has informative materials to submit them to the cadastral community via this website. Over the next few months, contact information for all agencies’ cadastral staff will also become available using a map-based application. FGDC’s Cadastral Subcommittee and the BLM will be partnering with the National State Geographic Information Council to further develop the content for this additional feature.

Point Distribution Mapping Available for Berkeley Natural History Museum Datasets

The Berkeley Natural History Museum of the University of California, Berkeley has released an online GIS point distribution mapping application. Currently 410,000 out of the 12 million specimens in their collection can be displayed on a map. The specimens available are from the Museum of Vertebrate
Zoology, University and Jepson Herbaria, and the UC Museum of Paleontology. To access the site, connect to the BNHM Maps homepage, http://bnhmmaps.berkeley.edu/. Individual interfaces for each museum will be implemented soon. Contributed by Phil Hoehn, philhoehn@juno.com.

Hydrologic Model for Northern Powder River Basin, Wyoming

The Wyoming State Geological Survey in conjunction with other state and Federal agencies has developed an Interactive Geologic, Hydrologic, and Water Quality Database and Model for the Northern Powder River Basin (PRB). The primary objective of the model is to relate water quality analyses from water, oil, gas, and coalbed methane wells to specific coal beds or geologic formations. The project will enable developers, water users, or regulators to more effectively estimate the quality of water before it is produced.

Database users can generate on-the-fly geologic columns anywhere in the project area. A geologic column shows the depth of various subsurface horizons, such as coal beds or geologic formations. In addition, the user can generate a geologic cross section at any location. A cross section is like a vertical slice out of the earth, and it shows the relationships of coal beds or geologic formations to one another over a selected distance. The database is available at: http://ims.wrds.uwyo.edu/prb/runims.html.

Georgia Aerial Photographs

We are pleased to announce that a new database, Georgia Aerial Photographs, has been added to the Digital Library of Georgia. Georgia Aerial Photographs currently is in demo. The URL is http://purl.galileo.usg.edu/demo/express?link=gaph. The Georgia Aerial Photographs database provides online access to more than 50,000 black and white images for selected Georgia counties. The collection contains the USDA Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service index images for the entire state with aerial photographs for the following 47 counties: Appling, Atkinson, Bacon, Baker, Baldwin, Banks, Barrow, Bartow, Ben Hill, Berrien, Bibb, Bleckley, Brantley, Brooks, Bryan, Bulloch, Burke, Cherokee, Clarke, Cobb, Coweta, Decatur, Dekalb, Dodge, Dougherty, Early, Effingham, Fayette, Floyd, Forsyth, Fulton, Greene, Gwinnett, Hall, Houston, Jackson, Laurens, Lowndes, Madison, Muscogee, Oconee, Oglethorpe, Richmond, Screven, Seminole, Tattnall and Tift. Index photographs, created by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), also are available in this database. The photographs and indexes, produced from 1938 to the 1980s, are part of the University of Georgia Libraries’ Map Collection located in the Science Library.

National Geographic MapMachine Relaunched

National Geographic’s Map Machine (http://plasma.nationalgeographic.com/mapmachine/index.html) has been redesigned. It now includes political and street maps, historic maps from the Library of Congress, USGS topographic maps and aerial imagery. Country profiles and Maps in the News are worth checking out too. Some of the key features and resources on the relaunched site include:

- New content -- The site has added aerial imagery provided by GlobeXplorer that allows you to zoom in on your house or another landmark, as well as USGS topographic maps of the United States, especially suited for the outdoor enthusiast.
- User-friendly tools -- Informational layers on each map, showing roads, political boundaries and place names, can be turned on and off. A suite of tools allows users to measure distances, pan over the map, zoom in and out and label key map features. Once a map is customized, it can be saved, e-mailed to a friend or purchased in a wall-map-sized, high-quality print.
- Quick Map Search -- This improved function allows users to enter the name of a city, country, region, continent or U.S. ZIP code to find a list of several maps relevant to the area.
- More map themes -- Users can search and browse several different categories, including countries and continents, conservation and ecology, outdoor recreation, space, trip planning, historical maps, and maps geared for students and educators.
- Online Map Store -- Users can purchase hundreds of National Geographic wall, trail and digital mapping products, along with atlases and globes. Visitors can also create their own atlas, aerial and topographic maps by zooming in on key areas and personalizing with labels. These maps can be ordered in a variety of sizes and formats for mail delivery.
- Maps in the News and More -- The site highlights maps of places
in the news. The flags-and-facts feature provides country profiles, and many other useful features round out the engaging site.

New Publications


Otterstrom, Samuel, 2004. A Geographical History of
**United States City-Systems:**


**New USGS Fact Sheets and Maps**

The U.S. Geological Survey recently released several new Fact Sheets and maps. They include:

**COLORADO:**


**ARIZONA:**


**COLORADO:**
*Geologic map of the Horse Mountain Quadrangle, Garfield County, Colorado,* by W. J. Perry, R. R. Shroba, R. B. Scott and Florian Maldonado. 2003. MF-2415. Scale 1:24,000 (1 inch = about 1.6 miles). Sheet 37 by 42.5 inches (in color). $7.

**Maps:**

**MONTANA:**
*Glacier National Park; part of Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park, Montana.* 1998. p. . Lat 48°13’ to 49°, long 113°10’ to 114°30’. Scale 1:100,000 (1 inch = about 1.6 miles). Sheet 37 by 42.5 inches (in color). $7.

**ARIZONA:**
IDAHO, MONTANA:

NEW MEXICO:

Periodical Articles


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<td>Hibbs Jr., Douglas A.; Olsson, Ola</td>
<td>Geography, biogeography, and why some countries are rich and others are poor.</td>
<td><em>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</em>, v. 101, no. 10, p. 3715-3720.</td>
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**Route Map: James Mackay’s Map of the Missouri River.** *Western Historical Quarterly*, v. 35, no. 1, p. 53-62.


**Faye, Michael L. and others,** 2004. The Challenges Facing Landlocked Developing Countries. *Journal of Human Development*, v. 5, no. 1, p. 31-68.


**Foody, Giles M.** 2004. GIS:


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<td>New tuberculosis research shows link to geographic populations.</td>
<td>Health &amp; Medicine Week, April 12, 2004, p. 725-727.</td>
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USGS Issues Request for Information

The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) distribution facility in Lakewood, Colorado currently disseminates USGS and other Federal agency scientific information products (maps, books, reports, and other publications). These products are disseminated in hardcopy, CD-ROM, DVD, and print-on-demand formats through our network of authorized USGS Business Partners as well as through walk-up and mail delivery mechanisms. USGS has issued a Request for Information (RFI) for feedback concerning meeting and improving delivery of information to the public. This request for information is to engage the public and private sector in providing innovative ideas for the way our information is disseminated.

The USGS is interested in identifying organizations capable of warehousing and delivering USGS and other Federal agency information products and managing an inventory currently consisting of more than 89,000 titles, or approximately 30 million units. The USGS is also interested in determining if there is public
or private sector interest in the hardcopy distribution function as the USGS migrates to an emphasis on an electronic warehouse distribution system.

To better understand the wide range of innovative solutions and opportunities that are available, the USGS is issuing an RFI. The request will be available on FedBizOpps.gov, by April 30, 2004. This is the single point-of-entry for Federal government procurement, and Government buyers are able to publicize their business opportunities by posting directly to FedBizOpps via the Internet. Commercial vendors seeking Federal markets for their products and services can search, monitor and retrieve solicitations by the entire Federal contracting community at the following website: http://www.fedbizopps.gov. From: Ronald Lofton, Assistant Branch Chief, Information Services, U. S. Geological Survey. Contributed by David Cobb, cobb@fas.harvard.edu.

Homeland Security Guidelines & Report

The geospatial data community’s use of a common, standardized approach to identify data sets that have sensitive content and provide appropriate access to such information will increase the effectiveness of individual organization’s actions. The Guidelines for Providing Appropriate Access to Geospatial Data in Response to Security Concerns provide procedures to identify sensitive information content of geospatial data sets. Should such content be identified, the guidelines help organizations provide appropriate access to the data and still protect sensitive information content. The guidelines are available for public review from May 3 through June 2, 2004. The review package, which includes the guidelines and instructions for comment, is available for download at http://www.fgdc.gov/fgdc/homeland/FGDC_access_guidelines.pdf.

A related work that the working group found useful is the RAND Corporation report Mapping the Risks: Assessing the Homeland Security Implications of Publicly Available Geospatial Information. (Report # MG-142). The report is available at http://www.rand.org/publications/MG/MG142/.

NGA WW II Historical Map Series

During war, maps provide a means to plan for the future. After war, they offer a vivid recollection of the past. A new compilation of World War II cartography and imagery – now known collectively as geospatial intelligence – does not purport to convey a comprehensive history. Instead, it provides a representative sample of maps and photographic materials used in various theaters of the conflict. Overall, the United States produced as many as 5 million military maps a month during World War II. The material was first compiled as a series of posters for display on Memorial Day, 2004 at the dedication of the National World War II Memorial in Washington, D.C. All of the included maps were reproduced from public research institutions, including primarily the National Archives and Records Administration. All of the imagery was reproduced from the National Archives. The WWII Historical Map Series includes posters with maps showing the Aleutians, the Battle of the Bulge, Bombing of Berlin, D-Day, France, the French-German Border, Iwo Jima, Anzio, Italy, Japan, Luzon, Negros Island, New Guinea, Normandy Air Campaign, Okinawa, the Southwest Pacific, the Philippines, and the raid on Ploesti. The posters are available for purchase by the public from the Government Printing Office (http://bookstore.gpo.gov/).

USGS Celebrates 50 years in Menlo Park

In January of 1954, 120 employees of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) moved into what would be the first of many USGS buildings in Menlo Park. These USGS employees were previously stationed all around the western United States from San Francisco to Salt Lake City, and several were even commuting from our Washington DC office. Bringing them together in a central western region facility would lead to increased scientific cooperation and efficient use of resources. The Survey’s Western Region Headquarters would eventually grow to include 2000 people housed in almost two dozen buildings spread from Redwood City to Palo Alto. In recent years, that number has been reduced by downsizing and decentralization, but the USGS still employs about 600 people at their Middlefield Road campus in Menlo Park.

This 50th anniversary of the USGS in Menlo Park comes at the same time the whole USGS is celebrating its 125th anniversary.
as a federal agency. These 125th and 50th anniversaries will be celebrated throughout 2004 with a variety of public events at 345 Middlefield Road in Menlo Park, California.

On Earth Day, Thursday, April 22 at 7:00 p.m., the USGS held a series of public lectures highlighting its major scientific achievements over the past 50 years. Future 50th anniversary lectures highlighting the major scientific achievements of USGS scientists in Menlo Park will include topics such as: Ecosystem restoration in the Sacramento - San Joaquin Delta, Development of the Paleomagnetic time scale and its contributions to the Theory of Plate tectonics, the construction of the Trans-Alaska petroleum pipeline, Landslides studies and real-time monitoring, Mineral resources, Insights from the ocean bottom, Advances in Volcanology, Monitoring San Francisco Bay, Advances in earthquake science, and Understanding California’s geologic history. For more information on the public lecture schedule at the USGS, see http://online.wr.usgs.gov/calendar/ or by calling (650) 329-5000.

Currently on display in the lobby and hallways of USGS Building 3 are exhibits about the early years of the USGS shortly after its establishment in 1879 and its first director, Clarence King. In development are more exhibits and public displays featuring the past 50 years in Menlo Park. The displays at the USGS are open for public viewing Monday - Friday, 8:00 - 5:00. Also on April 22 the USGS will launch a 50th anniversary Web site http://quake.usgs.gov/50years showcasing its scientific achievements, and highlighting 50 years in Menlo Park. The Web site will feature a history of the USGS in Menlo Park, historic maps, photos and newspaper clippings, brief accounts of accomplishments, reminiscences of senior Survey scientists and retirees, a schedule of public events, and more. Visit the Web site frequently, as it will evolve and grow throughout the year. In addition to this anniversary, the U.S. Geological Survey is also celebrating. It turned 125 on March 3.

GPO Digitization & Preservation Initiative

The U.S. Government Printing Office (GPO) will collaborate with the Association of Research Libraries (ARL) and others in the library community on a national digitization plan. The goal is to digitize a complete legacy collection of tangible U.S. Government documents to make sure that these materials are available, in the public domain, for permanent public access. The conversion of tangible materials will begin with print publications, but will eventually include microfiche and other tangible formats. Information will be digitized based on established priorities or local needs. GPO will:

• Coordinate this effort;
• Assist in the establishment and implementation of standards;
• Maintain a registry of digitization projects;
• Serve as a trusted repository for preservation and access, in addition to any other places that the materials might be held;
• Certify and authenticate the electronic files; and
• Ensure that there is appropriate cataloging and metadata for the items in the collection.

The availability of an electronic legacy collection will allow depository libraries, including regional libraries, to manage their tangible collections more effectively, substituting electronic copies for tangible copies -- if they wish to do so.

The first step in this process is to compile a list of priority titles or series for digitization. GPO is seeking recommendations of Government document titles and series that should be among the early items to be digitized. Please review the list of candidates for digitization that have already been proposed and add other titles that you feel should be on the list. Part one of the survey will close on May 8, 2004. Following the analysis of the recommendations, GPO will ask the community to rank suggested titles and series for digitization. The second part of the survey will consist of a ranking period that will begin by mid-May and last for two weeks. When the ranking is completed, GPO will make the results known, both as a single consolidated list, and also as separate lists by library type. This will make it possible to identify the overall priorities of the community as well as to identify the titles that are of greatest interest to specific types of libraries, such as public libraries, law libraries or state libraries. The lists will serve to focus attention on high interest titles and provide suggestions for institutions that are planning digitization projects. Libraries will be free of digitize other parts of the legacy collection based on institutional interests and
local needs.

**NOAA Educational Kits Available**

A new online educational product, titled **Discovery Kits** is now available at the NOAA Web site. The kits were developed by the NOAA Ocean Service. The most recent kit explains geodesy—the science that measures and monitors the size and shape of the Earth, identifies points on its surface and forms the basis for worldwide Global Positioning Systems (GPS). The kits explain the science behind NOAA’s activities and make complex subjects more accessible to a nonscientific audience. Several other kits are in development, covering topics such as estuarine ecology, nonpoint source pollution and marine archaeology.

**Discovery Kits** are geared toward high school students and educators. Previous kits dealt with corals and tides and water levels. All are written in a student–friendly style, according to the National Science Teachers Association, which undertook a formal review of the kits. The Discovery Kits are one of many tools NOAA is developing to improve the understanding of the changing Earth and it processes. They also enhance public environmental literacy, which improves the public’s understanding and appreciation of NOAA’s missions.

The Geodesy **Discovery Kits** includes three components that educators and students will find useful:

- A 10-chapter tutorial explaining geodesy, including the history of the science, the figure of the Earth, the National Spatial Reference System and GPS. The multimedia tutorial includes many illustrations and interactive, animated graphics that help explain this complex subject.
- A Roadmap to Resources, which includes a set of annotated Web site references directing educators and students to specific geodetic data offered by the NOAA Geodetic Survey (NGS) and other NOAA Web sites.
- Lesson plans correlated with National Science Education Standards and targeted to educators at the high school level. Each lesson plan combines tutorial content with data offerings listed in the Roadmap to Resources.

The Discovery Kits are available on the web at: http://oceanservice.noaa.gov/education/.

**Ivan B. DeLoatch named FGDC Staff Director**

Ivan B. DeLoatch has been selected as the Staff Director of the Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC). As Staff Director, he will provide leadership and management for FGDC operations and activities. Ivan has over 23 years of environmental program, technical, and policy experience in the Federal, State, and private sectors. For the past year, he has served as the Acting Staff Director of the FGDC pursuing the vision to build an effective and efficient NSDI. He has also provided new experience and insight to bring Federal, State, local and industry officials together to build alliances necessary to effect the development of a coordinated NSDI that supports the broad geospatial community. Prior to assignment at USGS, he served as Chief of the Data Acquisition Branch in the Environmental Protection Agency’s (EPA) Office of Environmental Information, where he led the effort to establish EPA’s Geospatial Program and implemented innovative approaches to acquire key datasets for agency-wide use. He played a central role in EPA’s efforts to develop an enterprise approach for the use of geospatial data, tools and technology that includes key internal and external planning activities.

**Bureau of Reclamation DataWeb**

The Bureau of Reclamation’s DataWeb, http://www.usbr.gov/dataweb/, is an electronic presentation of the Bureau of Reclamation’s (Reclamation) Project Data Book. These compilations have been published since 1941 under the title Summarized Data on Federal Reclamation Projects and other titles. These publications have provided historical, statistical, and technical information on the projects of the Bureau of Reclamation to legislators, State and Federal officials, water users, engineers, educators, students, and others, in foreign countries as well as the United States, who are concerned about water resource development. DataWeb attempts to continue to serve this need by providing up-to-date project information on the Internet.

Most of these individual projects, which are located west of the 100th Meridian, were developed for irrigation, water storage, and development in arid and semiarid lands. However, the Bureau’s role has expanded by the concept of multiple-use development. By applying this concept, Reclamation
assures the Nation that maximum benefits are being derived today and will be in the future as we manage our water resources.

Today, the Bureau’s attention is focused on the Nation’s energy needs and environmental quality. These factors have become major considerations in decision making related to how water resources are allocated to agriculture, municipalities and industries, the hydroelectric power development, fish and wildlife enhancement, and recreation. On the DataWeb, Reclamation projects, substantially complete and in operation, are reviewed in detail with attention to history, costs, beneficiaries, engineering, water data, and productivity. Pages on individual Projects, Dams & Reservoirs, and Power Plants can be found by selecting from alphabetical and state listings, and flat maps. Interactive Maps can also be created by the user showing desired features.

The names of projects and their chief features have sometimes changed. Names used during the planning and development stages of projects may later be changed by action of the Congress or upon review by the Board on Geographic Names. Statistical data are also subject to change. Dimensions of structures may change because of structural alterations. Reservoir capacities are subject to revision as a result of siltation studies. Changes are sometimes introduced because of different methods of measurement, or because of revised definitions.

**Historical Censuses Now Online**

Many historical Census documents and volumes of the Statistical Abstract of the United States are now online at the U.S. Census Bureau’s Internet site as the agency moves toward its goal of posting all of its publications online. The initial rollout consists of results from the first census in 1790 to the 1860 census. Statistical Abstracts from 1878-1936 and 1953-56 also are online. Missing census reports and Statistical Abstracts will be added as the Census Bureau finishes scanning paper copies of the historical documents. The historical documents are image files that are not searchable, but do include indexes and tables of contents. To access the files, users should go to the U.S. Census Bureau home page at http://www.census.gov and select the Publications link on the left side of the page.

**NASA’s Terra Satellite Tracks Global Pollution**

Data from NASA’s Terra satellite is adding to our understanding of how pollution spreads around the globe. The information will help scientists protect and understand the Earth. NASA funded scientists from the National Center for Atmospheric Research (NCAR), Boulder, Colo., will present two studies focusing on global air pollution. Terra and other NASA Earth observing satellites provide vital tools for monitoring global levels, sources and destinations of CO and other pollutants. The growing data record shows seasonal and annual variations, clues about how our planet may be changing. CO molecules can last from a few weeks to several months in the atmosphere, allowing them to travel long distances and impact air quality far from the point of emission.

In late summer 2002 and spring 2003, Terra observed big fires in western Russia and Siberia. The fires led to a ‘dirty’ 2002/03 winter atmosphere in the Northern Hemisphere with high amounts of CO and aerosol. Peak levels of CO hung over the United States. By using two complementary instruments on Terra, scientists were able to tell the difference between pollutants originating from wildfires and those from urban and industrial sources. The MOPITT instrument provided CO data, while the Moderate-resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS) instrument recorded aerosol data.

Work has started to determine if the MOPITT instrument can track CO pollution originating from cities. Clerbaux, a scientist visiting NCAR from the French National Center for Scientific Research, points out tracking pollution from cities is very important, since half the people on Earth will live in urban centers by 2007. Though MOPITT was not designed specifically to detect pollution plumes from cities, the results look promising. By selecting the data and averaging it over long time periods, the observations were made more reliable, and help distinguish the city emissions from other distant sources.

**Science.gov 2.0 Launched**

Science.gov 2.0, the next major step in government science information retrieval, was launched May 11, 2004. Science.gov is the gateway to reliable information about science and technology from across federal government organizations. Science.gov 2.0 offers groundbreaking, user-friendly
technology enhancements to the interagency science portal. While retaining the content and advances originally unveiled in December 2002, now Version 2.0 will search 47 million pages of government R&D results and present the result to the patron in relevancy-ranked order. The new technology sorts through the government’s vast reservoirs of research and rapidly returns information in an order more likely to meet users’ needs. Science.gov is made possible through a collaboration of 12 major science agencies.

The Nation’s FirstGov for science, Science.gov is for the educational and library communities, as well as business people, entrepreneurs, agency scientists and anyone with an interest in science. The information is all free and no registration is required. Science.gov contains reliable information resources selected by the agencies as their best science information. The Science.gov Web site provides the unique ability to search across 30 databases as well as across 1,700 Web sites. The World Wide Web consists of two parts: the Surface Web and the Deep Web. Popular search engines can access the Surface Web, but not the Deep Web. Among the resources in the Deep Web are the huge databases created and maintained by the science agencies. Using a “metasearch” technology, Science.gov 2.0 brings the 30 largest of these databases together and makes them searchable via a single query. For Science.gov 2.0, the Department of Energy funded the development of a new relevancy-ranking technology and applied it to metasearches in the Deep Web. Hosted by the Department of Energy’s Office of Scientific and Technical Information, Science.gov is made possible through a collaboration of the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Education, Energy, Health and Human Services and Interior, as well as the Environmental Protection Agency, the Government Printing Office, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the National Science Foundation, with support from the National Archives and Records Administration.

HUD MapStats

The MapsStats Website from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development provides One Click Access to State and Two Click Access to County and City Data. The site was developed through a partnership between the Department of Housing and Urban Development, FedStats and the U.S. Census Bureau. It makes locating key government-wide statistical data and information about cities, counties, states and the nation easier with the activation of an enhanced MapsStats section of the FedStats website, http://www.fedstats.gov, a one-stop site for community stakeholders, researchers, students and everyday data users.

MapStats, when used with HUD’s State of the Cities Data System, provides users with a powerful tool for accessing detailed demographic and business information for cities. Data from the State of the Cities Data System are available for four decades, enabling users to research trends. Mapstats also provides a number of helpful tools and links. For example, if you don’t know a county name but know a place or ZIP Code, MapStats place search function will tell you the county and will link directly to the statistics page for that county, or state or city. Clicking on the question mark to the left of any data item provides an easy to read explanation, documentation and hyperlinks to other resources. Thematic mapping is also available for some data, and for hard-core data aficionados, Federal Information Processing Standard codes - often referred to as FIPS codes - for states, counties and cities are referenced at the bottom of every page. HUD and FedStats officials say future enhancements will be based on user feedback.

NASA to Aid Public Health Research

NASA’s Office of Earth Science has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to promote cooperation of U.S. agencies and departments in advancing the research and development of environmental public health. The MOU provides the interagency mechanism to accomplish the President’s Management Agenda, which emphasizes the importance of integrated performance and
budget to provide solutions for U.S. citizens. The MOU enables NASA and the CDC to work together to identify areas of mutual interest, implement projects or programs that address the goals and objectives of both agencies.

NASA and the CDC will cooperate to provide services and support, conduct science and technology research and activities in the area of Earth remote sensing. NASA’s unique capabilities in Earth observations, modeling, and systems engineering will help characterize the relationship between environmental hazards, human exposures to risks and potential health effects.

**NASA Seeks Digital Imagery Partnership**

NASA wants to make the historic imagery captured by the agency’s exploration activities accessible to the public. To do so, NASA has requested proposals to digitize and consolidate agency analog, still, film, video and graphic imagery for easier public online research and retrieval. A comprehensive database of historical, educational and commercially viable material will be developed by a partnership between NASA and an organization or group. NASA has more than 115,000 film and video titles and millions of still images documenting the history of America’s space program.

NASA will review proposals from organizations sharing the agency’s mission, values and goals that could provide entrepreneurial opportunities, in a non-reimbursable relationship, to provide public access to these vast imagery archives. Through partnerships with the private sector, NASA hopes to continue to inspire the next generation of explorers, while sharing the tremendous archives of imagery gathered during America’s exploration of space. Proposals for the project are due June 25. After the June deadline, NASA will review proposals from organizations sharing the agency’s mission, values and goals that could provide entrepreneurial opportunities, in a non-reimbursable relationship, to provide public access to these vast imagery archives.

**Important Farmlands in Yolo County, California**

Important farmland maps identify Prime and Unique farmland, and farmlands of State and local importance, as defined in 7CFR657. When integrated into a broader community planning system, important farmland maps help provide an integrated planning base.

NRCS is concerned about actions that impair agricultural production. The Nation needs to know the extent and location of the best land for producing food, feed, fiber forage, and oilseed crops. In addition to prime and unique farmlands, farmlands that are of statewide and local importance for producing these crops also need to be identified. The creation of important farmland maps helps clarify relationships that may not readily be apparent without maps. Important farmland maps are used by communities to support local farmland protection programs and are needed to streamline customer program and legal requests for soils information. Thus, access to important farmland maps translates into more effective programming decisions.

The California NRCS office has produced an important farmland map for Yolo County, California. It can be downloaded in pdf format from: http://www.necn.nrcs.usda.gov/branch/gdb/products/farmland/index.html.

**New NRCS California Publications**

A new publication titled, *Living in the Foothills*, has been released by the NRCS California Office. The publication is a guide to developing environmental awareness and obtaining resources for protection, development and maintenance of foothills property. It is available online at ftp://ftp-fc.sc.egov.usda.gov/CA/news/Publications/general/Foothills.pdf.

NRCS California also recently celebrated the publication of the *Soil Survey of Intermountain Area, California*. The survey, which was started in the 1980’s, updates all earlier surveys of the area and provides much additional information. The survey covers an area larger than the State of Rhode Island, and includes the northwestern part of Lassen County, the southwestern part of Modoc County, the southeastern part of Siskiyou County, and the northeastern part of Shasta County. This survey is one of the first in the nation to be published in six different formats: the traditional printed version, Adobe Acrobat PDF, CD, DVD and two online versions. The Soil Survey is a publication of the National Cooperative Soil Survey, a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other federal, state, and
local agencies. The Natural Resources Conservation Service has leadership for the National Cooperative Soil Survey. The online versions are available at http://www.ca.nrcs.usda.gov/mlra02/intmtn.html.

**New Montana Soil Surveys Released**

The USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has recently published new soil surveys for several Montana counties, including Carter, Choteau, Custer, Fallon and Lewis and Clark counties. More information about Montana soil surveys can be found at http://www.mt.nrcs.usda.gov. These soil surveys are available at no cost from the Montana NRCS field office. The data for these surveys can also be downloaded from the NRCS Soil Data Mart (http://soildatamart.nrcs.usda.gov/).

**Washington Soils Information Available on the Web**

The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) announced today that published and out-of-print soil survey reports for Washington State are now available on the Internet. The reports include a narrative describing the county including precipitation, use history and facts about the county; tabular data listing important soil properties, land use ratings and features, and classification of each soil; and soil maps. Maps are accessed through a Viewer that allows users to zoom in on any location, do simple calculations or query the map. Soil surveys are complete or partially complete for all counties in the State. There are currently online soil survey reports for most of the state; more are being added regularly. The soil surveys are available at: http://www.or.nrcs.usda.gov/pnw_soil/wa_reports.html.

**Arizona Geological Survey Publications**

The Arizona Geological Survey has recently modified the following Digital Geologic Maps:

- **DGM 18** - (Fortified Peak Quad.), version 2.0: A cross section and new geochronologic information were added; the area covered by the inset map (1:12,000 scale) was extended.
- **DGM 19** - (Durham Hills Quad.), version 1.1: A cross section was added and minor changes were made; no new mapping.
- **DGM 21** - (Oro Valley Quad.), version 2.0: Additional new mapping at Pusch Peak and Pima Canyon, one cross section, and 3 radiometric age dates were added; one age for biotite granite of Alamo Canyon was revised.
- **DGM 22** - (Chief Butte Quad.), version 1.1: A cross section and new geochronological information were added; no new mapping.
- **DGM 23** - (North of Oracle Quad.), version 2.0: Additional mapping of the porphyritic granite near the town of Oracle was added.

Each DGM is produced at a scale of 1:24,000. They are available on CD-ROM or in print for $15.00, plus shipping and handling.

**A field guide to the geology of Sabino Canyon and the Catalina Highway, Down-to-Earth 17, is planned for release about June 30, 2004. The book highlights 11 geologic features visible from the shuttle road up Sabino Canyon and 14 features that can be viewed along the Catalina Highway to Mt. Lemmon. More information on ordering can be obtained from AZGS Publications, 416 W. Congress St., Suite 100, Tucson, AZ 85701.**

**New California Seismic Hazards Maps**

An official Seismic Hazard Zone Map of the Lovejoy Butte Quadrangle, in northern Los Angeles County was released April 19, 2004. Maps and Evaluation Reports may be viewed at the Seismic Hazards Mapping website http://gmw.consrv.ca.gov/shmp/. Three Preliminary Seismic Hazard Zone Maps are also available for review. Maps for the Niles, Morgan Hill, and Milpitas Quadrangles in Santa Clara County have been released for public review. The Milpitas map includes areas that were previously mapped and released. The new mapping covers the Alameda County parts of the quadrangles. They are also available on the Seismic Hazards Mapping website.

**New Releases from Colorado Geological Survey**

The Colorado Geological Survey announced the release of two publications in April. Information Series 68, Directory of Active and Permitted Mines in Colorado – 2002 contains information on mines and quarries in Colorado including commodity, location, mine operator, production information (where available), and basic geology. A high-quality color shaded-relief map showing the mine locations, highways, cities and towns, railroads, and other features is included on the CD. Special Publication 54, titled
2003 Summary of Coal Resources in Colorado is a collection of coal resource data for all of the major coal basins in Colorado. It is an updated version to earlier CGS publications summarizing coal resources in Colorado, first printed in 1973, now in its sixth revision.

The cost of Information Series 68 is $15.00; Special Publication costs $7.50. Shipping and handling charges will be added to the cost. These publications are available from the Colorado Geological Survey, Publications Section, 1313 Sherman Street, Room 715, Denver, CO 80203, e-mail address: cgspubs@state.co.us; Fax number: (303) 866-2461; Phone: (303) 866-4762. Visa and MasterCard are accepted. See http://geosurvey.state.co.us for a complete list of publications available through the Colorado Geological Survey.

Butte, Montana Map

The Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology has just released a new full-color, glossy wall map, titled Butte, Montana, Richest Hill on Earth: 100 Years of Underground Mining, by Ted Duaimé, Patrick Kennelly, and Paul Thale (MC 19). The map is a compilation of previously unpublished historical information about the underground mines in Butte as mapped by the Anaconda Mining Company. The 10,000 miles of underground workings can be seen, broken down by depth, over a base map of Butte with modern roads and landmarks. The names and locations of 74 major mines are included, and symbols show existing headframes as of 2004. The publication also includes a 3D cross section of the various mine levels under the Berkeley Pit, and interpretive text and figures. The map costs $10, plus $4.50 shipping/handling, and is available from the MBMG Sales Office at pubsales@mtech.edu or (406) 496-4167. It can also be purchased online at: http://www.mbbg.mtech.edu/pub_order-form.htm.

New NBMG Publications

The following new publications are available from Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology:

• M-145 - Geologic map of the Big Bald Mountain Quadrangle and part of the Tognini Spring Quadrangle, White Pine County, Nevada, Nutt and Hart (2004), $12.00.

Orders may be placed through the NBMG shopping cart at http://www.nbmg.unr.edu/sales.htm or by calling (775) 784-6691 x2. Contributed by Linda Newman, lnewman@unr.edu.

New Oregon Geology Publications and Maps

The Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries (DOGAMI) has recently released several new reports related to Oregon geology. The reports are:

• O–04-05 - Geotechnical Investigation, Johnson Creek Landslide, Lincoln County, Oregon, prepared by Landslide Technology.
• O–04-04 - SOTA Field Trip Guide, State of the Cascade Arc: stratocone persistence, mafic lava shields, and pyroclastic volcanism associated with intra-arc rift propagation by Richard Conrey, Department of Geology, Washington State University, Anita Grunder, Department of Geosciences, Oregon State University, Mariek Schmidt, Department of Geosciences, Oregon State University.
• Open File Report O-04-08 - Geologic Hazards Study for the Columbia River Transportation Corridor by Yumei Wang, Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries and Amer Chaker, CERF.
• Open File Report O-04-11 - Coastal Processes and Shoreline Erosion on the Oregon Coast, Cascade Head to Cape Kiwanda, by Jonathan C. Allan, Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries.
• **Open-File Report O-04-12**  

Several new geologic maps have also been released including:

• **GMS–96** - Geologic Map of the Fort Klamath Quadrangle, Klamath County, Oregon, by Thomas J. Wiley, Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries.

• **GMS–117** - Geologic Map of the Bryant Mountain and Langell Valley Quadrangles, Klamath County, Oregon, by Margaret D. Jenks, Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries.

Each report is available on CD-ROM for $10. Individual maps from O-03-11 and O-04-12 are available in printed form for $15. All are available from the Nature of the Northwest Information Center (NNW), 800 NE Oregon Street #5, Portland, Oregon, 97232, or call (503) 872-2750 or order online at http://www.naturenw.org. There is a $3 shipping and handling charge for all mailed items. Additionally, these items as well as all department maps can be purchased at DOGAMI Field Offices in Grants Pass and Baker City, Oregon.

New Utah 7.5' Geologic Maps

The Utah Geological Survey recently released Geologic map of The Divide quadrangle, Washington County, Utah, by Janice M. Hayden, 32 p., 2 pl. 1:24,000, ISBN 1-55791-597-0, 2/04, M-197. It is available for $11.95 from the Natural Resources Map & Bookstore, 1594 W. North Temple, Salt Lake City, UT 84116, Fax: 801.537.3395, Telephone 1-888-UTAH MAP (882.4627) or 801-537-3320.

**Washington DGER Sales Change**

In order to better serve their customers, The Washington Division of Geology and Earth Resources has changed their sales policy. As of Monday, March 22, 2004, DGER is now selling most of their publications through the Washington State Department of Printing General Store (http://www.prt.wa.gov/). They will now only distribute only Open File Reports, Digital Reports, and a few miscellaneous publications from their Olympia office; all others must be purchased from the Department of Printing. While this new process results in an increase in some of the publication prices, it provides some major benefits, such as online ordering, credit-card payment, fast shipping (most orders mailed within 3 days), the ability to view each publication cover online, and walk-in service.

**New Washington DGER Publications**

The Division of Geology and Earth Resources has recently released several new reports related to Washington geology. They include:


These publications can be accessed on the Web or purchased from Washington Division of Geology and Earth Resources, PO Box 47007, Olympia, WA 98504-7007.
Western Association of Map Libraries
Information Bulletin
Microform Publications


Occasional Papers

Paper Publications

Occasional Papers
1973  Catalogue of Sanborn Atlases at California State University, Northridge by Gary W. Rees and Mary Hoeber. OP1. LC #73-5773 ISBN 0-939112-01-9 $4.00
1978  Index to Early Twentieth-Century City Plans Appearing in Guidebooks: Baedeker, Muirhead-Blue Guides, Murray, I.J.G.R., etc., Plus Selected Other Works to Provide Worldwide Coverage of over 2,000 Plans to over 1,200 Communities, Found in 74 Guidebooks by Harold M. Otness. OP4. LC #78-15094 ISBN 0-939112-05-1 $6.00
1980  Index to Nineteenth-Century City Plans Appearing in Guidebooks: Baedeker, Murray, Joanne, Black, Appleton, Meyer, Plus Selected Other Works to Provide Coverage of over 1,800 Plans to Nearly 600 Communities, Found in 164 Guidebooks by Harold M. Otness. OP7. LC #80-24483 ISBN 0-939112-08-6 $6.00
1986  Map Index to Topographic Quadrangles of the United States, 1882-1940 by Riley Moore Moffat. OP10. LC #84-21984 ISBN 0-939112-12-4 $40.00

Send Check (payable to WAML) or Purchase Order to: Western Association of Map Libraries
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