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 “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](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$40 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$5 is charged for postage to Canada and US$10 is charged for mailing to countries outside of the US and Canada.

### WAML Executive Board (July 1, 2013 - June 30, 2014)

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**President's Message** by Katie Lage .................................................................65

**WAML Membership Directory 2013-2014** .......................................................66

**Cartographic Users Advisory Council (CUAC) 2013 Agency Presentation Minutes**
*Submitted by Clara P. McLeod* .................................................................69

**WAML Memorial: Vlad Shkurkin** by Kathy Rankin .............................................84

**Reviews of Atlases, Books and Digital Resources** *edited by* Ilene Raynes.........86

*Sea Monsters: a Voyage Around the World’s Most Beguiling Map* reviewed by David J. Bertuca
*Maps of Paradise* reviewed by John Russell

**New Mapping of Western North America** *compiled by* Ken Rockwell...............90

**News and Notes** *compiled by* Michael Smith

- Benchmarks........................................................................................................100
- Canadian News........................................................................................................100
- Cataloging News.....................................................................................................100
- Conferences, Classes and Exhibitions .................................................................103
- General News........................................................................................................103
- Internet Resources...............................................................................................107
Contribution Guidelines for News & Notes

News & 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 & Notes Editor or the appropriate State or Province editor at any time for inclusion in WAML News & Notes (N & N).

N & N is a bimonthly publication that is compiled and posted on the WAML web site at http://www.waml.org. The 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 N & N can be viewed on the WAML Web site. Selected 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.

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.
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 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 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.
Lists for 2013/14 Membership Year

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Secretary
Janet Dombrowski
Treasurer
Melissa Lamont
Past President
John Ridener

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Business Manager
Melissa Lamont (2011 - )
Membership Manager
Kathy Stroud (2011 - )
Subscriptions Manager
Greg Armento (2011 - )
Webmaster
daniel Brendle-Moczuk (2011 - )

Membership/Hospitality Committee:
Yvonne Wilson, Chair (2002 - )
Fatima Van Buren (2012- )

Publications Advisory Committee (PAC):
Riley Moffat (2004 - )
Ken Rockwell, Chair (2006 - )

Ex Officio:
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Melissa Lamont, Bus. Mgr (2011 - )

Rules and Procedures Committee
Katie Lage (2011- )
Cynthia Moriconi, Chair (2006 - )
Michael Smith (2011 - )
Chris Thiry (2006 - )

Web Site Committee
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Webmaster, Chair (2011 - )
Melissa Lamont (2009 - )
Tami Morse (2009 - )
Michael Smith, News & Notes Ed. (2009 - )
Linda Zellmer, Map Librarians’ Toolbox Ed. (2005 - )

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To AACCCM
Paige Andrew (2014 - )

To ACMLA
Tim Ross (1991 - )

To ALA/MAGERT
Kathy Rankin (2004 - )
Michael Smith (2009 - )

To CUAC
Julie Sweetkind-Singer (2009 - 2012)

To GSIS
Carol La Russa (2011 - )

To SLA/G&M
vacant
Dear WAMLites,

Time has flown since our Yosemite meeting; I can’t believe it’s almost spring! (I know that, for WAML members in California, winter has just started with the intense rains this past weekend, but it’s been a different story for the rest of us!)

**WAML Conference 2014:**
I am pleased to announce that the next WAML meeting will be hosted by Louise Ratliff in Los Angeles, CA, September 3-7. It will be in the fall as it has been for the last number of years. (Avoiding the other big fall conferences as well.) A big thank you to Louise (and to Jon Jablonski for his arm-twisting skills)!

**Digital Information Bulletin:**
Lead by Tom Brittnacher, the team working on the transition to a digital Information Bulletin has been considering issues such as technology, finances, and content. We will keep the membership informed as the IB evolves. A huge thanks to Tom and the rest of our team: Jon Jablonski, John Ridener, Greg Armento, Ken Rockwell, Ilene Raynes, Janet Dombrowski, Kathy Stroud, Lisa Lamont, Mike Smith, and Riley Moffat.

**CUAC Update:**
The Cartographic Users Advisory Council members continue the work to dissolve the organization. We are working on issues including notifying all of our government agency representatives, making sure organizational documents are archived, modifying the webpage, and dispersing the money in the bank account. Please let me or Julie Sweetkind-Singer know if you have any questions.

**Inter-organization connections:**
Paige Andrew has graciously agreed to be WAML’s new liaison to the Anglo-American Cataloguing Committee for Cartographic Materials. He has been a representative to AACCCM since 1989, most recently from the North East Map Organization. He replaces Mary Larsgaard, who, it goes without saying, has been a leader in the cataloging field and in map librarianship. Mary, thank you for your years of service to WAML in this regard!

John Ridener and I are continuing to work with MAGIRT on co-sponsored webinars. We welcome input from WAML members on topics and speakers.

Katie
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Steven Nechero stated that the Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) has been working on conservation with landowners and local and state governments on maintaining healthy and productive landscapes. It was established by Congress in 1935 as the Soil Conservation Service; its name was changed in 1994. Having a wide variety of resource concerns throughout the industry, the service produces many different specialized map products that focus on different resource issues. The geospatial science activities are in full support of environmental analysis. Many of the maps are thematic maps associated with soil quality, nutrient management, irrigation, wildlife, range land, and forest management. The NRCS is heavily involved with federal and state partners as part of national digital ortho program and the national digital elevation program.

The NRCS is currently developing new web and map services for the agency as well as the public. In 2008, a geospatial report was produced that was a blueprint for implementing GIS within inner CS. It has three main pillars: enhancing geospatial governance, in terms of policies and standards; enhancing geospatial planning investments related to imagery and elevation and optimization of their products and services; and optimizing and standardizing geospatial data, technology, and services. For governance support, they work with the department. Steven Lowe is the representative for that department. Tommy Parham is the director of the Geospatial Center for Excellence.

Now, on the web there is a manual for cartography and geospatial informational systems. It has many different policies and standards that are an outgrowth of work done by the Federal Geographic Data Committee and the geospatial line of business group. For planning investments, work has been done on imagery and elevation products, and building smart maps on the web is the next phase. From a data management perspective, CS gathers business requirements from the different user communities, builds services and inventories its products for availability. Feedback is sought constantly to be sure that the products are meeting the needs of the agency and its business partners. CS has been working with ESRI software suite for quite some time since the USDA has an enterprise license with ESRI. It currently uses the 10.1 version of the software at the national office, but the field offices are
still using 10.0. NRCS has been working on building files for imagery, elevation and imagery services, geo-databases, updating or meditative policy in standards, and a service registry for the inner GS portal.

A new tool called GU observer is a framework from which data is being published on the web. It gives users an opportunity to have web-based tools for editing or creating updates to content. It also provides an app that creates easement that does not only do the management for the easement boundaries, but also has the ability to use hybrid imagery and support documents for monitoring.

NRCS has been investing in LiDAR technology to update base maps and provide the field with bare earth models. It is heavily involved in developing geodatabases for their program data and that provides an opportunity to integrate both map and business data in a container that provides robust capabilities for analysis.

NRCS also has a data provisioning site specialized for GIS professionals called the geo-spatial data gateway that has been around since 2001. It has transitioned the maps for the soil survey program to be completely on the web. These maps allow the user to pull up soil data readily for areas of interest. NRCS is converting all of its legacy maps and other products into digital framework to allow easier access to the user community.

NRCS has been working on its national cartography and symbology. It used a previously published handbook to build their style sheet for the different program activities. It have several thousand maps in their inner CS library and is currently in the process of converting the maps to PDFs. Metadata is also being created that will allow users to look within the portal to find information on the historical significance of these maps. The NRCS has a long-term goal of creating a geo-portal that will allow them to sync up all their maps and services in one place.

Question 1: Are there different types of data that is available as large data dumps? Sounds like you do have the ability to get large data dumps. If one wanted all of the soil survey data as one group, it looks like sending you a hard drive and getting the information back is definitely an option.

Answer: Most common: Soil polygons in the US (1:24,000 are really large. So large that it does not lend itself to being on a cd-rom or DVD. Such data can be requested on an external drive. If you go to the website Data Policy link, it will indicate which one of the themes you can order in bulk. Some data themes are sponsored by other agencies like USGS or other federal partners. If ordering from these other sources, we direct you to obtaining the data from them. However, any product that is acquired, financed, or built by NRCS is available from us.

Comment: A hard drive to retrieving bulk soil survey data for the entire US for January 2013 was sent to NRCS and it was really easy to get whereas it was difficult to get large data dumps from other agencies.

Question 2: Can you talk about the metadata for these products? Are they automatically generated and can they be shared?
The geospatial data warehouse where the gateway and the portal point to are based on FGDC metadata. All of the point line, polygon and raster libraries do have metadata. Not all of them are metadata at the feature level. NRCS is currently working towards that goal, realizing that making metadata for web services is relatively new activity. A team is actively revising the metadata policy and in addition to adhering to the FGDC and IOS metadata standards, they are creating a template to be able to reuse that same information and publish it as part of the service. This mash up of easement and soil is really a combination of two metadata records. So the intention is to let the user have a basic knowledge of where the easements and the soil came from. If you wanted to see the whole metadata record, you could go to gateway and you can view it there at the product list. It will eventually be in the portal. When you order it on gateway, some themes give you the option of changing the projections units and datum (predominantly, for the point line and polygon data). The gateway produces a supplemental metadata record that talks about the processing steps. Great strides are being made in the metadata area.

United States Geological Survey
Dave Soller, Chief, National Geologic Map Database
(Submitted by Julie Sweetkind-Singer)

TopoView - a collaborative site developed by the National Geologic Map Database and the National Geospatial Program

Last year Mr. Soller talked to the group about the MapView, a viewer for geologic maps. The viewer was released in October 2012, on Geologic Map Day. The overhaul of the National Geologic Map Database (http://ngmdb.usgs.gov/ngmdb/ngmdb_home.html) is ongoing and will be completed later this year (2013).

Greg Allord has retired and has completed the vast majority of work on the scanning of historical topographic maps produced by the USGS with the help of students inputting the metadata. Work continues under the Historical Topographic Map Collection project, to identify and scan maps that are missing from this collection. The MapView interface has been adapted to show topographic maps. This product is called TopoView and is a window into the United States Geological Survey’s historical topographic map collection. It is available at http://ngmdb.usgs.gov/maps/TopoView/. They have created a viewer that allows the general public to get browse and find maps published by the USGS. It has not been designed for a sophisticated GIS user to grab large amounts of content.

There is a long relationship between the topographic and geologic mapping in the United States. Geologists rely on the historical topographic maps to look at the history of a place. The NGMDB uses old topographic maps on a daily basis. They want to get to the maps easily and quickly.

From the home page of the National Geologic Map Database home page there is a link to TopoView, which is a beta version of the product. The main drivers behind TopoView are Chris Garrity (chief designer on MapView), Nancy Stamm (Geologic Names Lexicon), Rob Wardwell (backend database work), Greg Allord (project chief, Historical Topo Map Collection), and Dave Soller.

TopoView is intended to serve the immediate need for the older topographic maps to be easily searched, viewed, and downloaded. Longer-term plans, in cooperation with the USGS National
Geospatial Program, may include extending TopoView to also show current (and superseded) maps that are produced by the US TOPO project; providing links to the downloadable GeoTIFFs and map sales; replacing bounding boxes with historical quads (putting it into a Web Map Service); and providing access to any paper topographic maps missing from this Collection that may, in the future, be found and scanned.

Mr. Soller provided a demonstration of TopoView for the group. One may look at different base maps and imagery as well as a scanned USGS topographic map developed by ESRI and the USGS. Note that there is a timeline, which helps in understanding the development of the topographic mapping of the US, both as to when the maps were produced and at what scale. One may also look at cultural changes over time. A good example of this is the development around Reston, Virginia. Mr. Soller used this as an example. He zoomed into the region and as he did so, the quadrangle names popped up. Once one gets to the detailed level, one can download the geoPDF of the quadrangle or browse to a list all topographic maps at that point. The data grid may be sorted by scale or date on the map and then each map can be viewed as a medium resolution jpg. Then if one likes it, one can download it. Metadata is available for the images. One may search for older quads whose name subsequently has changed. This search is governed by the topographic extent rather than by the topographic name.

United States Geological Survey
Timothy Stryker, Chief, Policy, Plans and Analysis
(Submitted by Michael O’Connell)

Landsat Program
Mr. Stryker provided an overview of the history and development of the Landsat program, from the program being founded in 1965, through the launch of Landsat 8 in 2013. The Landsat program has been providing continuous coverage since 1972 with the globe covered every 16 days.

Included was a discussion on the increased capabilities of the satellites and the uses of the data collected. Images provided included time series data on the population growth of Las Vegas, agricultural growth in the Nebraska Sandhills region, and the 2010 Gulf of Mexico oil spill.

The free data policy for USGS started in October 2008. Making available to the public vast quantities of data and encouraging the development of a wide array of web-enabled data sets. This data has enabled many government departments to realize saving in excess of the cost of the Landsat program. The data is also being used to power AmericaView: A Nationwide Consortium for Remote Sensing Education, Research, and Geospatial Applications.

NOAA
Josh Murphy, NOAA
Doug Marcy, NOAA Coastal Services Center
(Submitted by Linda Zellmer)

Josh Murphy and Doug Marcy gave talks about the activities of the National Ocean Service’s Coastal Services Center. The Coastal Services Center is part of NOAA, and is based in Charleston, South Carolina, although there is a small contingent at the NOAA headquarters in Silver Spring, MD.
The mission of the Coastal Services Center is to link people, information and technology. Most often, this is accomplished using GIS and remote sensing. The Center has a very large group using GIS. Their primary headquarters is in Charleston, South Carolina, although they do have people spread out in other regions throughout the United States. They have about 20 people at the Pacific Services Center in Honolulu, as well as people in the Northeast, Gulf and West coasts and the Great Lakes.

The Coastal Services Center has a broad constituency. They work with people who manage the nation’s coastal resources, including state coastal zone management organizations that are mandated to manage state coastal zones by the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, coastal plain communities, Federal, state and local natural resource agencies, as well as emergency management officials. All of these people are tied together by the fact that they work in the coastal zone. They primarily work with coastal communities.

About 50% of the nation’s population lives in the coastal zone. Thus, these areas have high population densities. Coastal managers are trying to manage the popularity of the coastal zone and the high population growth that is occurring in these regions. These areas offer great economic opportunities; many coastal communities have working waterfronts that depend on water and access to water, such as fishing and port facilities. Coastal communities are also at risk from population pressure and coastal hazards, most notably from coastal inundation due to flooding from tropical and sub-tropical storms, nor’easters and other events, such as tsunamis. All of these events put property and lives at risk. Coastal managers are working to protect life, property and the environment. They also have a mandate to balance how coastal marine resources are used and managed. There is a lot of work being done on coastal and marine spatial planning for a variety of uses, including alternative energy (continental shelf wind farms). Coastal managers are trying to balance economic livelihoods of commercial and recreational fishermen, shipping interests, and maintain balanced and diverse ecological habitats. Coastal zone managers are working on a number of different issues.

The Coastal Services Center has existed for almost 20 years. In that time, they have done a lot of listening to their constituencies. Coastal zone managers recognize the usefulness of geospatial information and GIS to help address issues, because everything that happens in the coastal zone is related to a place. Coastal communities in the northeast face different issues than those in the southeast, Gulf and West coasts. There are barriers that have affected the use of geospatial information in the coastal resource management community. There is a huge need for data, such as coastal data that can be used to visualize the past, current and future state of the coastal zone. The ability to find, access and use spatial data and integrate the information with information at the local level is important. There are a lot of organizations at the Federal and state level that work in the coastal zone; efforts need to be coordinated and there is always room for improvement. The audience for coastal zone data has varying levels of technical abilities; some are very technically proficient at using technical data and extracting information from it, while decision makers working at the policy level appreciate a tool that can simply and effectively conveys information. Tools are needed to take data and extract information for making decisions. Many of the barriers to using coastal geospatial information identified by the coastal constituents can be overcome through training, technical assistance, outreach and awareness. As a result of these needs, the Digital Coast has been launched. In its simplest form, the Digital Coast brings together the coastal management and geospatial communities to help assess needs. This enables the Coastal Services Center to develop a constituent
driven, integrated enabling platform to support coastal zone resource management. It enables coastal zone managers to use information to support decisions and affect outcomes. It provides information related to coastal zone management is being used and applied. It is application focused and applicable. It is not enough to provide coastal geospatial data. What is even more important is enabling users to extract needed information to support decision-making.

The Digital Coast is run and operated through two different forums. The first is the Digital Coast Partnership, which is made up of seven national organizations that represent coastal managers and professionals working in fields that are concerned with coastal issues at various scales. It includes organizations that work at the state and local level, such as the Coastal States Organization and the National Association of Counties, as well as organizations that can provide information to help them address issues, such as the American Planning Association, Association of State Floodplain Managers, National States Geographic Information Council, as well as the Nature Conservancy and Urban Land Institute. The Coastal Services Center has been successful developing working partnerships with these organizations, and has even helped these organizations realize where they have common interests related to coastal management and coastal issues. As a result they have been able to work collaboratively to build a constituent driven information platform. The partnership is critical to the success of the digital coast effort. In addition to the Partnership, the Digital Coast is dependent on organizations that contribute information, data, tools and training to the Digital Coast platform, such as Federal and State agencies, Academic institutions, non-governmental organizations and private geospatial firms that contribute to the development and delivery of geospatial information.

On the Digital Coast web site (http://www.csc.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/), users can access data, tools and training. The Digital Coast provides over 15 Terabytes of data including high-resolution LIDAR elevation data, which is critical to coastal inundation mapping, land cover data and orthoimagery in their own platform so that users can define the area of interest and how to view the data. It also includes linkages to over 30 national coastal data sets from other sources. The site has a geospatial data registry that can be used to identify data and web map services related to coastal zone management issues. Users can specify how the data will be accessed and received. Users can request that data be delivered as a DEM or a series of contours in a shape file. They will receive an e-mail to tell them that the data can be downloaded from the CSC FTP site.

The site also includes decision support tools, many of which are designed for the web, which allows users to visualize data and information using the power of GIS without directly using the software. The Digital Coast has over 40 tools that can be used to visualize and analyze data and extract information from geospatial data without need for GIS software.

Training is also provided: the Coastal Services Center has provided 12 training courses which includes web-based options and a webinar archive. Training courses are listed on the web site and offered in person, online and as webinars, some of which are archived. Webinars are offered every month and are recorded so that people can access them at their convenience.

It also contains a blog, called the GeoZone Blog, which is comprised of short posts from Coastal Services Center personnel that allows them to share their knowledge and information with the user community. Part of the site provides information on applications, including the coastal inundation toolkit, information on conserving wetlands, and a site that addresses coastal zone issues using social science and socio-economic data on the coastal zone. The Digital Coast web site also provides information
on the application of geospatial information to coastal issues in the form of narratives called “Stories from the Field” provided by partners and constituents so that they can learn from each other. They highlight the processes used by groups and organizations to address coastal zone issues.

The overall goal is to provide a flexible platform that allows users to dig deeper into coastal zone management issues. It is offered through a tiered approach: users can explore information about coastal counties through the coastal county snapshots, which provides simple summaries about vulnerable coastal zone populations, critical facilities, land cover and development history. Users can also interact with data. Finally, users can download data.

The presentation was summarized with a series of best practices. Since users have varying levels of technical expertise, geospatial information needs to be accessible to all levels of technical proficiency. The Center focuses on outcomes, not just access to data. The Center works to maintain community-focused approach by listening to the users and taking action to address their needs; they also build relationships with federal agencies to facilitate transparency in government and work on behalf of their partners. Finally, they have learned to not try to be everything to everyone.

Questions:

Do you map areas outside of the continental United States such as Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and other territories? Yes, those areas are also included. The Pacific Services Center has worked with most of the Pacific Territories.

How are staffing levels? Are they increasing or decreasing? Not anticipating an increase in staff. However, but by relying on partnerships, they have been able to accomplish the work. They are now working on a project in the Great Lakes with the State Floodplain Managers to try to determine the impacts of climate change in the Great Lakes.

Doug Marcy gave a talk and demonstration of the Sea Level Rise and Coastal Flooding Impacts Viewer.

Environmental Protection Agency

Harvey Simon, Geospatial Information Officer, EPA Office of Environmental Information

(Submitted by Frances Pollitt)

www.epa.gov
www.geoplatform.gov

GIS has moved on from expert-only to a more general non-expert uses and the Geoplatform is an effort to address more individual and business oriented uses of government geospatial data. The National Geoplatform effort arose from the difficulties following the Deep Water Horizon oil spill and the inability of multiple agencies to share geospatial information. That was in 2010.

The conceptual framework allows for multiple users, multiple forms of use, the goal being to disaggregate interfaces from data. Why build another tool, when you could have a plug-in embedded in the workflow?
There are many agencies involved and working to cooperate.

Work is underway for version 2 of geoplatform.gov with a focus on multiple classes of users (Version 2 has gone live since this talk and can be accessed at www.geoplatform.gov).

FEMA’s had started using it’s ArcGIS Online for Organizations (AGOL) subscription during Hurricane Sandy, and was very active in publishing webmaps and data services through their subscription for use by cooperating organizations in the response. This was a sea change from past events and really improved the response.

Question: How does it relate to National Map?

Answer: Loosely related to the USGS National Map. One of the things that drove EPA’s initiative was a visit by the Deputy Director to different EPA regions who saw many different user interfaces and asked for a reduction in duplication. Our internal Geoplatform initiative is trying to reduce redundant application development and encourage reuse of data services and webmap templates to provide more consistency of look and feel and reduce the time need to deploy internal and public mapping applications. I can’t speak for the Department of Interior, but I think much of what is in the National Map will be incorporated into the National Geospatial Platform over time.

Programmers are trying to work on templates and code sharing so the look and feel of the user’s outcome could be similar. The EPA’s Geoplatform was launched in 2012.

One thing we learned in outreach was that the default ESRI front end was not very satisfying and hard to customize.

We built a geo resources page that linked to all the geo content trying to give a similar look and feel. We trained over 1,000 employees. Using ESRI’s global account system (which we hope to move away from next year), there are over 600 Geoplatform users. We are looking to reach a broader audience and make GIS more mainstream.

We’re also working on standardizing core metadata elements (Title, Description, Keywords) to making webmaps and data services reusable and discoverable. The National Geospatial Platform is going through a similar process.

Easy to use is really, really hard to develop. Continuing issues include:

- hosting costs
- security requirements
- cloud use increasing
- infrastructure not yet ready to use cloud yet

Sequester will limit agency’s giving funds to the common effort to developing the Geospatial platform, but we’re doing everything we can to manage through this period.
Challenges at the Census Bureau include decentralized GIS use with many different groups mapping data. In other words, the cartographers are no longer solely producing the Census Bureau maps. Base reference maps are still created in the Geography Division. More mapping tools are available on the website, with static PDFs and also interactive tools with ArcGIS. Challenges include coordinated production, avoiding duplication of effort, and ensuring minimum levels of cartographic quality. The Bureau has formed a Mapping Coordination Group with representatives from the different divisions interested in maps. This has been fairly successful. Minimum standards of quality are desired and we’ve created guidelines and a mapping template for use in ArcGIS to help Census Bureau staff produce good quality maps reflecting a common Census Bureau look and feel.

Maintaining an up-to-date inventory of maps online is a challenge. It is difficult to keep up with all the thematic maps created, and the Bureau hasn’t set up a process of tracking these.

Under construction is a single landing page for all web map resources.

The next area is open API’s providing the ability for data users to have direct access to datasets.

The House Congressional District maps are the priority for the Geography Division.

New resources include an updated TIGERWeb viewer, National 113th CD wall map, Census Flows Mapper, Census Data Mapper, patterns of metropolitan and micropolitan population change and census tract thematic map viewer, new metropolitan and micropolitan area delineations released on Feb. 28, 2013, TIGER/Line geodatabases prejoined with ACS 5-year data, Easy Stats and Quick Stats.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)
Nancy Blyler
(Submitted by Anne Graham)

Presentation to CUAC (Cartographic Users Advisory Council),
9:30 AM, Friday, April 26, 2013

The USACE is moving away from creating paper maps and is moving in the direction of data mapping.

Work of the Corps of Engineers is varied and supports Army mission based activities. Military programs, real estate for the army, civil works, research and development, and homeland security are all supported by geospatial technology. This talk focuses on the Civil Works mission of the Corps.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has seven division offices that support major watersheds across the country. At several of these division offices there are geospatial technical centers of expertise, such as the Remote Sensing GIS Center, the Survey and Mapping Center, the Photogrammetric Center, the CAD/Building Information Modeling Center, and the Joint Airborne Lidar Bathymetric
The National Levee Database http://nld.usace.army.mil with Corps maintained levees contains survey data that is very accurate. It is publicly available. Web services from other federal agencies are accessible through the NID map service. These include FEMA, Bureau of Reclamation, EPA, US Forest Service, US Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), and NOAA.

The National Inventory of Dams http://nid.usace.army.mil has a public view. There are state by state and national statistics in this publicly available view. However, actual data download is restricted to use by other federal agencies. Corps has 600 dams that being mapped for dam failure risk (not currently available to the public but the USACE is working on guidelines for release by December 2013) Mapping Modeling Consequences. A request can be made to access the national inventory of dams data.

USACE Navigation Mission Corps maintains channels used for navigation along the coast and inland. Channel dredging is part of the maintenance; USACE produces electronic charts for the navigation industry done in international standards meant to support on board electronic navigation systems. This data is also used to produce chart books by the district offices. http://www.fdlp.gov/outreach/partnerships/757-catalogingpartnershipguide

Spatial Data Standards for Facilities, Infrastructure and Environment (SDSFIE) is available at version 3.1 (latest release). http://www.SDSFIE.org It is a data content standard. The standard is recognized by Department of Defense.

**Government Printing Office, Library Services & Content Management presentation**

*By Fang Gao and Donna Kraemer (with Andrew Nitz)*

*Submitted by Julie Sweetkind-Singer*

**What is RDA?**

- RDA succeeded Anglo-American Cataloging Rules, 2nd ed., rev. (AACR2). It was published in June 2010 and was designed for the digital environment. The idea was to better serve the user by providing better metadata that can be shared outside the library community as linked data on the Web. RDA is better at describing all resources, not just paper.

**GPO’s implementation**

- The Library Services and Content Management unit began RDA training in the summer of 2011. They have trained all of the bibliographic control staff for creating bibliographic and authority records. They received approval from BIBCO and NACO to produce both RDA BIBCO records and RDA authority records. They began producing bibliographic and authority records in the spring of 2013. They sent their first batch of RDA authority records for PCC NACO review in December 2012, their test set to sales customers in January of 2013 and at the same time to BIBCO, which were approved. The Full implementation went into effect on April 1, 2013.
Prominent features of RDA records

a. The foundations of RDA are FRBR, the Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records and FRAD, the Functional Requirements for Authority Data.

b. FRBR is a conceptual entity-relationship model. It is composed of entities (in 3 groups), attributes and relationships (between entities groups)
   i. Group 1 Entities: Work, (realized through) Expression, (which is embodied in) Manifestation, (which is exemplified by) Items
   ii. Group 2 Entities: Person, Corporate Body, Family (those responsible for the intellectual or artistic content)
   iii. Group 3 Entities: Concept, Object, Event, Place (the subjects of the work)

c. RDA follows the Statement of International Cataloging Principles: convenience to the user, representation (“take what you see”), common usage, etc.

d. The rules are no longer organized based on specific types of materials. One of the prominent RDA features is the concept of core elements and core-if elements. For example, certain elements of RDA are identified as core elements, such as the title, statement of responsibility, edition, publication, etc. An example of core-if element will be a distributor’s name becomes a core element for a published resource if the publisher’s name is not identified (RDA 2.9.4). Agencies can set up their own local policies.

e. The General Material Designation (GMD) ($h in MARC 245) has been replaced by three new elements:
   i. Content Type (336 field): a categorization reflecting the fundamental form of communication in which the content is expressed and the human sense through which it is intended to be perceived, e.g., text, spoken word, two-dimensional moving image, cartographic tactile image.
   ii. Media Type (337 field): a general type of intermediation device required to view, play, run, etc., the content of a resource, e.g., audio, computer, microform, microscopic, projected, video.
   iii. Carrier Type (338 field): a categorization reflecting the format of the storage medium or the housing of a carrier in combination with the type of intermediation device required to view, play, run, etc., the content, e.g., volume, videodisc, audio disc, microfilm reel, online resource.
   iv. Some other noted changes include (See slide show for other information on changes and familiar fields that remain):

      1. There are no abbreviations used unless taken from the resource itself.
      2. The 264 field replaces the 260 field and it is repeatable.
Map examples - AACR2 vs. RDA

a. They handed out a number of examples where they showed how the old cataloging standard and RDA were reflected in the bibliographic records and reviewed them. These are in the slide show with highlights of the changes for a print serial map, an integrating resource, and an EL monograph map.

Resources for further study

a. They are providing a link from their home page (catalog.gpo.gov) to the RDA records. For maps -> go to advanced, enter rdacarrier, and choose format “maps” in the limit box to see all of the maps cataloged in this standard.

b. Other resources open to everyone without subscription include:
   i. Tools and Resources sections in RDA ToolKit (Access to RDA is by subscription, but Tools and Resources sections are free)
   ii. MARC 21 encoding to accommodate new RDA elements 046 and 3xx in NARs and SARs
   iii. JSC (RDA’s Joint Steering Committee) presentations
   iv. Catalogers Learning Workshop (Program for Cooperative Cataloging, Library of Congress)
   v. Cataloging and RDA webinars (Association for Library Collections and Technical Services)
   vi. PCC and RDA: Frequently Asked Questions (Library of Congress)
   vii. RDA and Cartographic Materials by Paige Andrew (ALCTS website)
   viii. Describing printed maps by Robert Maxwell (BYU website).

Highlights of GPO’s map cataloging

a. USGS publications covering remote sensing images of mineral districts in Afghanistan; Map of the World Oceans (part of the CIA World Factbook); paper Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Surface-Minerals Management maps; converting nautical charts from monograph records to serial records.

Questions?

a. Will they convert backfiles to the RDA standard? No, but OCLC will add on a global basis certain new RDA elements, such as the new 3xx fields in AACR records.

b. How does FRBR help the user? RDA will help with the creation of linked data, which will help people find connected items much more easily.

c. Has this been standardized across all Federal Government agencies? How do we foster
greater cooperation? No, this standardization has not been done.

Library of Congress
Ralph E. Ehrenberg (Chief, Geography and Map Division, 2011-present)
Min Zhang (Cataloging Team Leader)
Collen Cahill (Digital Conversion Coordinator)
(Submitted by Clara P. McLeod)

Ehrenberg provided an overview of the Geography and Map Division (G&M). He highlighted the recent newsletter which described the improvements to the acquisition program. This year the G&M acquired around 41,000 items which is a considerable increase when you compare the amount received in the last few years. In addition, G&M received 14,000 computer files which increases the amount received to 40,000 or 50,000. In previous years, G&M used to acquire about 300,000 items yearly. Some of the decrease is due to the decrease of paper maps in favor of computer files. However, this presents a major challenge to G&M to accommodate the new geospatial data. The newsletter lists all the charitable donations as well.

The newsletter also showcased G&M placing the 40,000th item online. G&M is currently at 42,000 items being available online. In addition, the newsletter discusses the spring conference which focused again on Martin Waldseemuller, the early cartographer who prepared the first map of America. This conference will focus on the four remaining maps created by Waldseemuller. G&M is extremely excited to have two of the maps available as a courtesy of the John Carter Brown and the James Fort Bell libraries. This allows G&M to have Waldseemuller’s entire body of work on display for the first time ever for a month long exhibit. The conference is open and free to the public.

G&M has expanded the vault of rarities in many ways. Currently, the expansion included adding a new room which required moving over a million maps and an equal share of map cases to make room for the addition. G&M also added a twitter account (https://twitter.com/LOCMaps) with over 7,000 followers. You can access the account by typing lcgenm. The person that manages the account provides posts to the account daily. In addition, G&M will lead geospatial posting wire and interconnectivity within Congress. G&M will provide all of the geospatial data that has been transferred from CRS and both chambers of Congress.

Zhang stated that the mission of the Library of Congress (LOC) is to provide effective bibliographic access. In addition to the catalogue, the LOC also provides guidance, support, and leadership to Map Librarians all around the world. Material is acquired from 193 countries in 260 languages. The formats include: atlases, maps, books, and digital geospatial data. The LOC has a tremendous amount of manuscripts, rare maps, printings, and special collections from various countries.

The LOC creates congressional cartographic program maps which are increasing in demand by Congress. The cataloguing of LOC is very diverse with different levels. The catalogue record is to be as complete as possible. The only thing not provided in the catalogue is the name of the authority to allow for the minimum level to be enhanced in the special collection.

The LOC provides various services and guidance to all interested parties. One of the major services provided by LOC is to assign geographic cutters to all of the places around the world. This service is requested frequently. Cutter requests should be sent to email address at mapcat@loc.gov. The LOC
responds to lots of questions from online service of ask a librarian (http://www.loc.gov/rr/askalib/ask-geogmap.html). The LOC host interns and provide training to map libraries, churches, and historical societies. These organizations generally have little to no experience and need a basic understanding as to organizing their collection. In addition, the LOC provides tours of various divisions in several different languages. The LOC is very active for ALA and the catalogue committee for descriptions and access. Two members of the team collaborate with the task force to place names and review many libraries proposals from around the world. The LOC is also the driving force behind the cartography genre. The LOC established 65 genre/form subject headings for cartographic materials. The LOC had 4 RDA testers before RDA started. We had to ensure that the RDA was applicable to our collection. The technicians and some of the cataloguers have received in-house RDA training. The training is very important because the LOC will be revising the catalogue menu which has not occurred since 1991. The intent is to incorporate RDA in the new manual which would be called Cartographic Resource Manual and made available online for free hopefully next spring.

The LOC also monitors cartographic cataloguing trends. LOC reviews new proposals to the catalogue which has substantially changed the approach of map and geography libraries. The LOC collaborates with ALA, MAGIRT, and Mark McGee, Harvard Library, which allows for discussions, attendance to ALA meetings, and trading papers to find some kind of definition to distinguish the different kind of digital maps.

An example of the collaboration among libraries and LOC is a national park service record was created online on OCLC. There are 205 other libraries attached to LOC holdings and item records. LOC is constantly updating the catalogue and atlas maps. Two members review the questions submitted online daily. Even though the staff is reduced, the LOC is doing its best effort to help other map libraries.

Questions:

1.) Should you send cutter questions to LC.com?
Answer: Yes.

2.) How many people do you have on your team?
Answer: Only six, but they are all very hard workers. One of them reads over 20 different languages which is very important since we talk to so many different people from around the world.

3.) Do you work with any other divisions?
Answer: We work very closely with the catalogue policy and standards division along with other divisions as well like ABA.

Cahill discussed three main areas of online version of maps. There is a new project to set up the maps to allow for one search engine that searches across places. All the maps should be available online. The new approach includes a new jpeg interface which requires the user to download the software to their desktop. Some of the drawbacks: 1.) a link does not exist as previously which takes you back to “how do I order this image”; and 2.) American Memory information is not all included which means you have to go other sites. Essentially, a user will need to be familiar with both tools to access map information. The new interface does allow the user to go directly to American Memory. All 41,000+...
maps are available in American Memory with the exception of the Sanborn collection.

The new project has added over 1000 county line ownership maps with less than 500 sheets remaining to having all land ownership maps available online. Also, a number of county land ownership atlases and gradually added more to the collection. Most of the collection is generated by request. There was a request from a Congressman to produce some Sudan maps with a set of 770 sheets. Research revealed that Sudan does not copyright their government documents. Since there is no copyright issue, G&M was able to post everything from 1909 - 1970’s. Another request was generated by Pefugic Initiatives to scan a large amount of maps from our Americana vault and Atlantic Neptune collections. This collection is a set of early 17th century navigational maps of the North American coast.

G&M has agreements with various libraries to place maps on various websites which allows for greater distribution and reach a larger population base. One such agreement with the Boston Public Library allows for 42 maps to be exchanged along with a few Atlantic Neptune maps. Another agreement that G&M is considering is allowing all of the items we have scanned to mass online projects.

Questions from Ehrenberg to the Audience:
Are you familiar with section on the website “places in the news?” Response: We collaborate with the digital and archives team to provide descriptions. Most of the data is coming from the CIA fact book and other government sites. This site provides the last 8 years of updates. The site is updated weekly.

Ehrenberg commented that the newsletter is available to users, even if no donation is provided. The newsletter is published 4 times a year.

Question from the Audience:
What are the plans to celebrate the 100th anniversary of WWI? Response: Doing inventory and a volunteer started this week. Was pitched to a group to fund scanning WWI maps but no takers yet.

USFS
Betsy Kanalley, USFS Geospatial Services Program Manager
(Submitted by Michael O’Connell)

Ms. Kanalley provided an overview of the Forest Service’s mission and role in managing the nation’s forests and grasslands. In particular, she focused on the Geospatial Management Office and its development since its creation in 2007. The strategic growth areas include map production and usability, web based and interactive maps, and digital map production and distribution.

The Forest Service Geodata Clearinghouse allows for the dynamic generation of maps of Forest Service lands, and links to fire, research and GIS datasets. In addition, the Forest Service is developing an interactive map of their lands, which will include roads and allowable usage of the lands for visitors.

The presentation concluded with a look at the Forest Service’s partnership with the Avenza Map Store which allows for downloading maps onto mobile devices. These maps populate apps which link with the devices GPS software to allow for real-time location tracking and offline use.
Vladimir Vladimirovich Shkurkin passed away on August 13, 2013, in San Pablo, California, from complications of colon cancer. Vlad was an expert on Sanborn fire insurance maps and owned the publishing company Precise Maps of Old Western Towns. He published Sanborn and Dakin maps of towns in western United States on microfilm and in facsimile editions. At the WAML meeting in Bellingham, Washington, in September, 1991, he sponsored Dr. Vladimir Svyatoslavovich Kusov, who was Docent of Cartography in the Geography Department of Moscow State University, to attend the meeting and present a paper “Count Nikolai Rumiantsev and Russian Exploration of Alaska and North America”. He translated the paper phonetically from Russian so the professor could present it in English. The paper was also published in the WAML Information Bulletin in volume 25, number 1 (November 1993). Vlad also enjoyed exposing the professor to the culture of the United States by ordering typical American food for him. Vlad Shkurkin also wrote Precise Maps of Old Western Towns: Fire Insurance Maps as Primary Historic Records (1984), and “Sanborn Maps: Some Personal Notes and Comments”, which was published in volume 24, number 2 (1993) of the WAML Information Bulletin. Vlad was also a member of the advisory committee for the online Union List of Sanborn and Other Fire Insurance Maps. Vlad was also a member of the California Map Society.

Vlad came from a line of interesting people. He was born in Seattle, Washington, on April 8, 1930, to Irene Petrovna (Lapiken) (1906-1996) and Vladimir Pavlovich Shkurkin (1899-1990). Vladimir Pavlovich Shkurkin was born in northern China. He was an artist who painted murals in public buildings in Seattle, moved to San Francisco and painted murals for the Golden Gate International Exposition of 1939, then settled in Vallejo and worked as a commercial artist at Mare Island Naval Shipyard until he retired in 1963. He continued to paint, and he painted over 3,000 works during his lifetime. After Vlad was born, he and his parents lived with his paternal grandparents, East Asian scholar Pavel Vasilievich Shkurkin (1868-1943), and school teacher Helen Vasilievna Shkurkin (1872-1968). Vlad's grandfather studied the Chinese and Manchurian languages, participated in the quelling of the Boxer Rebellion, worked for the Vladivostok police force, and was wounded during the Russo-Japanese war. He worked as a translator. When he immigrated to Seattle, he brought his collection, which may be one of the premiere private Far East archive and library collections in the world. Vlad curated it and donated a scarce 1909 Russian language plan of Harbin, China, from his grandfather's archive to the University of California, Berkeley Library along with many of Vlad's publications.

Vlad graduated from Vallejo High School and attended Vallejo Junior College. He volunteered for the US Army and served in the Signal Corps from 1948 through 1952. Vlad was awarded the Bronze Star during the Korean War for repairs to critical communications equipment under fire.
Vlad graduated from the University of California, Berkeley, in 1955 with majors in Engineering and Slavic Languages. He met his future wife, Olga Ivanova (Lisenko) at Berkeley, and they were married in 1954. Vlad worked as a nuclear engineer at Mare Island Naval Shipyard for twenty years helping build nuclear submarines. Before that, he worked at several electronics, nuclear energy, and research and design organizations. Vlad retired in 1994. He was also a ham radio operator.

Vlad is survived by his wife Olga; brother, Berkeley paleontologist George V. Shkurkin; three children; and four grandchildren. His memorial service was held on August 22, 2013, at Saint John the Baptist Russian Orthodox Church in Berkeley, and he was buried in the Serbian Cemetery in Colma, California, on August 23, 2013.

The family asked that donations in Vlad’s memory be made to either St. John the Baptist Orthodox Church in Berkeley (http://stjohnthebaptistberkeley.org/stjohn/Home.html) or to the Monastery of St. John of Shanghai in Manton, California (http://www.monasteryofstjohn.org/).

-- Kathy Rankin

In the darker past, we believed there to be sea monsters; creatures that roamed the oceans in search of humans to visit their cruelties upon. Most of our beliefs have been changed, or at least reinterpreted as the truths that they always were. Through the ages, proto-scientists and zoologists began to record the natural world with its mysteries; cartographers too became interested in documenting the real world.

Joseph Nigg presents a book on one early effort to document the creatures from our earliest nightmares. *Sea Monsters* is a marvelous work that is sure to please a diverse audience. On first impression, this book appears to be a beautiful collection of images of sea monsters with their descriptions. The 157 color images are well-printed on heavy stock, making them a joy to view. However, when beginning the text, one discovers that the main theme of the book is deeper.

*Sea Monsters* describes a medieval map titled the *Carta Marina*, which was published in 1539 by Olaus Magnus, archbishop of Uppsala. He worked to create an accurate map showing the Scandinavian lands between Iceland in the West to Sweden in the East and Denmark in the South. What is most important, Magnus made the map to provide a visual reference to the creatures that lived in the Norwegian and North Sea areas. A supplementary book was written later that was a catalog of sea monsters. The map and books took several decades to complete and were a compilation of knowledge from various sources. The topic may seem to be more a study of fiction, but Nigg’s book brings the work into the real world when one begins to read the text, and to examine the map and the artwork.

On the surface, to our modern minds, the study of sea monsters wanders into the realm of fantasy, but up to the 17th century, sea creatures were still a force of nature that could not be underestimated. The charting and descriptions of sea creatures was not a work of complete imagination. Magnus’s work was followed by later cartographers, such as Sebastian Munsters and Abraham Ortelius who referred to his publication when drawing their charts.

In the introduction to *Sea Monsters*, the author describes the contents and theme. The book is about the Olaus Magnus map, along with a brief description of his related texts. The map was drawn as part of a lifetime endeavor to catalog some of the creatures living in the seas around Scandinavia. Not only was this map a major undertaking, it was one of the first of its kind and was a model followed by successive cartographers.

*Sea Monsters* is an important contribution to cartographic history literature as it describes a map, of which only several extant copies exist, making it both rare and also less-known by researchers. It is written as a “virtual journey” around the *Carta Marina*, describing creatures and the regions being visited.

The *Carta Marina* is a large map; it is roughly six feet tall by four feet wide and is made up of nine panels. The original is a full-color engraving on wood. Several printed versions exist, but these are black-line facsimiles and lack the depth of
the original.

The map was a starting point for the cataloging of creatures in the sea and was the basis for subsequent references to sea monsters on maps, in atlases, and bestiaries throughout the Middle Ages and down to later times. The map and books together provide the zoologist with a history of sea monsters that was a model for later writers of similar works.

Sea monsters, by early definition are “…enormous marine animals that were regarded as dangerous.” p. 32. In this sense, most of the included creatures are malevolent, with a few that were friendly toward man.

Magnus relied upon ancient and contemporary sources for his compilation. Such writers as Pliny the Elder and Aristotle provided early descriptions of some of the sea creatures that existed. Magnus studied texts, interviewed sailors and historians, and examined any materials he could find to assist his efforts.

Magnus and his successors were actually developing serious zoological descriptions of creatures that they felt existed, based on eye-witnesses and on earlier scholarly works. As time went on, their creatures were codified and identified with real creatures, though some would never become real as they were based on imagination or the erroneous conjecture of witnesses.

The dedication of Olaus Magnus to drawing the map, and in writing the texts, shows that he was creating a catalog/encyclopedia that was accurate and useful. Some of the monsters referred to true creatures and these are described fairly correctly, while other creatures seem to reflect a combination of ancient beliefs, early studies, and sometimes pure conjecture. In Sea Monsters, Nigg explains the context of each creature with the beliefs and accepted “facts” of the period, as well as the amount of time it took for people to change their perception of the truth. In some cases, Magnus’s writings were sustained for centuries before enough proof destroyed their persistence.

After the book’s introduction, chapters follow along the virtual route, with each chapter describing creatures as depicted on various panels of the map. Map references are given and each creature is explained in its own chapter.

Each chapter has several subsections that provide information in a consistent pattern. The first is entitled “Map Legacy” and describes how the animal transferred to later cartographers’ works; “Ancestral Lore” is a section tracing the origins of the creature from Magnus’s research; and a section called “And Since” provides interpretations of the creature in reality, explaining whether it is based on a real creature or something else. It is fascinating to read and to see how many of these creatures had a basis in fact. Once it is explained, the truth is revealed.

By using this pattern, the author allows the reader to follow through the book and be able to refer to the map and text along the way, with “monster charts” that let the reader cross-reference images as they examine each monster. Included are monsters such as the Rockas, the Sea Worm, the Ziphius, and the Sea Serpent (which is actually listed as a specific entity, rather than a general term).

Also included in the book is an English translation of the full map key that appears on the Carta Marina, allowing the reader to view the map and understand its contents. For anyone who views ancient and Medieval maps, this is a useful inclusion. A Glossary at the end, lists the creature along with its modern name, with a small photograph, so that the reader can see how each came to be described.

Finally there is a Time Line for the “Lore and Legacy of the Carta Marina” showing key figures in the development of bestiaries on sea monsters. It covers major figures in the book from Aristotle through
Abraham Ortelius, a cartographer who included references to the Magnus map in his World atlas.

The bibliography offers a good listing of further reading, along with a short list of relevant websites.

This work can be read by a wide range of people, on several levels. For the cartographic historian it is an excellent description of the map and its history; for the artist, it provides wonderful imagery; for historic and literary studies it has explanations that tie the varying views through the history of sea monsters, both mythical and real. For zoologists, the work holds both material knowledge and entertainment.

The production of this book is excellent. The cover contains the same color images from the dust jacket; it is printed on good, stiff board with a matte/satin feel. The pages are bright with excellent quality image reproduction and aesthetic typography. The binding is signature-sewn and the pages can lay flat without damaging the binding.

Important to note is the dust jacket. If you remove it from the book and unfold it completely, you will have a full-color, quality facsimile of the Carta Marina that measures 58 x 78 cm. This can be used while reading the book or it can be flattened and displayed as a sheet map.

The chapters are organized and the text very readable so that even younger readers can follow the descriptions, while scholars will be able to gather a good deal of knowledge. Overall, this book is a good addition to any collection and would also make a wonderful gift with universal appeal. I highly recommend Sea Monsters.

David J. Bertuca, Map Librarian
University at Buffalo Libraries
Buffalo, New York

Alessandro Scafi’s *Maps of Paradise* is an accessible survey of how Latin Christendom, from the medieval to the modern era, mapped the Garden of Eden. The book begins with the historical etymology of paradise and its deployment in the major world religions before moving to its main subject: how Western Christians (uniquely) represented the Garden of Eden in their geospatial worldview. With medieval maps, Eden was present in the East, part of a larger visual narrative of the history of the world from Creation to the present. In these maps, East is at the top and the narrative unfolds from there down to the West (the Atlantic), with current and historical spatial features existing in the same visual field, an approach that corresponded to a theology where Eden was a place on Earth that could be approached (though fallen humanity could never enter). With the dual rise of European exploration and quantitative thinking in the early modern period, approaches to mapping paradise changed. These changes were not solely due to the quantitative narratives of early modern maps, as theology, especially after the Reformation, came to think of Eden as something that once existed but, after the Great Flood, was no longer present on Earth. Maps of the time generally placed Eden in modern Iraq, seeing in the Tigris and Euphrates the most likely remains of the four rivers originating in Eden.

Over the course of the nineteenth century, Western Christians ceased to be interested in locating Eden, leaving its mapping to Biblical literalists and fringe elements, as well as to some scholars.

Scafi’s narrative is accompanied by numerous images, as any good book on maps should be, and each chapter concludes with a bibliographic essay that provides citations to material discussed in that chapter (there are no notes within the chapter texts) as well as suggestions for further reading. The images are generally lovely, as we have come to expect from this publisher, though a few details are blurry and a couple of the reproductions are too muddy to be very legible. The bibliographic essays are useful, if dated. Additionally, a lot of the materials cited are not in English, so may not be appropriate for a non-scholarly audience.

What is strange about this book is that Scafi published, with the University of Chicago Press and the British Library, *Mapping Paradise: A History of Heaven on Earth* (2006), a 398 page work that is a scholarly treatment of the same topic as *Maps of Paradise*. Although it is nowhere mentioned in *Maps of Paradise*, I would call this an abridgement of the earlier book. I find it perhaps a little unusual that the publisher would hide this fact, but almost all of the citations in *Maps of Paradise* pre-date *Mapping Paradise*, most of the images were used in the earlier book (though in different order), the chapter titles and sections are remarkably similar (though not in identical order), and I was able to find cases where the text was substantially the same or actually identical. I confess that I have not done a systematic comparison, so I am unable to make concrete claims as to the content overlap. I would say that if your library already owns *Mapping Paradise*, there is very little reason to acquire *Maps of Paradise*. If your library does not have the earlier book, *Maps of Paradise* is a brief and worthwhile survey of its subject, but I hesitate to call it an essential purchase: Scafi’s narrative does not substantially change our perspective on the history of cartography, nor is it comprehensive enough to be used as a checklist for collectors.

John Russell
University of Oregon Libraries
Eugene, Oregon
New Mapping of Western North America

compiled by

Ken Rockwell
University of Utah Library Catalog Department

ALASKA


ARIZONA


U.S. Forest Service, Southwest-

### BRITISH COLUMBIA


### CALIFORNIA


Baselt, David. Bay Area Trail Map: Carquinez Strait & Berkeley Hills: Crockett Hills Regional Park, Carquinez Strait Regional Shoreline, Wildcat Canyon Regional Park, ... Briones and San Pablo Reservoirs. 2 maps on 1 sheet, scale 1:25,000. Campbell, Calif.: Redwood Hikes Press, pub.


National Geographic Maps (Firm). Big Basin, Santa Cruz, California. 1 map, scale ca. 1:40,000. Evergreen, Colo.: National Geographic Maps, Trails Illustrated map 816, pub. 2013. ISBN: 9781566956758; OCLC: 862944403

National Geographic Maps (Firm). Skyline Boulevard, California. 1 map, scale ca. 1:40,000. Evergreen, Colo.: National Geographic Maps, Trails Illustrated map 815, pub. 2013. ISBN: 9781566956307 or 9781566956680; OCLC: 862763917

Orange County (Calif.) Transportation Authority. Orange County bikeways guide. 1 map, scale not given. Orange, CA: Orange County Transportation Authority, 2013 edition. OCLC: 868315147


COLORADO


Frankos Maps Ltd. Franko’s adventure guide to the San Juan Mountains: Ridgway, Ouray, Telluride, Silverton. 1 map, scale ca. 1:100,000. Corona, Calif.: Frankos Maps, pub.
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<th>Publisher</th>
<th>Title</th>
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<td>GTR Mapping (Firm)</td>
<td>Colorado geologic highway map and shaded elevation map with 14,000 ft. peaks, selected mining districts, &amp; dinosaur localities. 2 maps on 1 sheet, scale 1:1,000,000.</td>
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<td>Evergreen, Colo.: National Geographic Maps, Trails Illustrated map 109, revised 2013. ISBN: 9781566953221; OCLC: 862766552</td>
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**HAWAI'I**

IDAHO

Year: 2013
Description: 1 map, scale 1:63,360.

ISBN: 9781933783321; OCLC: 870575729


New Mapping of Western North America


New Mapping of Western North America
NEVADA


NEW MEXICO


OREGON


Hildreth, Wes, et al. Geologic map of Three Sisters volcanic
cluster, Cascade Range, Oregon. 1 map, scale 1:24,000.


Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife. White River Wildlife Area. 1 map, scale ca. 1:90,000. Portland, Or.: Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, pub. 2013. OCLC: 865196152. Web access: http://library.state.or.us/repository/2013/201311191532562

PACIFIC STATES

ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION

SOUTHWESTERN STATES
Adventure Cycling Association. Bicycle touring map: western express. 59 maps on 4 sheets, scale 1:250,000. Missoula, Mont.: Adventure Cycling Association, pub. 2012. ISBN: 9780935108613 (Sheet 1); 9780935108620 (Sheet 2); 9780935108637 (Sheet 3); 9780935108644 (Sheet 4); OCLC: 864936700.

WASHINGTON


UTAH

WASHINGTON

Cascade Foothills Farmland Association. North central Washington, Ag tourism driving map: fruit stands, wineries, tourist attractions ... and more. 1 map, scale not given. Peshastin, Wash.: Cascade Foothills Farmland Association, [2011?]. OCLC: 869856316


Dragovich, Joe D. Geologic map of the Sultan 7.5-minute quadrangle, King and Snohomish Counties, Washington. 1 map, scale 1:24,000. Olympia, Wash.: Division of Geology and Earth Resources, Map series no. 2013-01, pub. 2013. OCLC: 870276765


Western Canada

Canadian Cartographics Corporation. Western Canada : British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, road map. 2 maps on 1 sheet, scale 1:2,000,000. Oshawa, Ontario: Canadian Cartographics Corporation, pub. 2012. ISBN: 9781553682486; OCLC: 868564126


Western United States

Adventure Cycling Association. The Great Divide mountain bike route. 12 maps on 6 sheets, scale 1:250,000. Missoula, Mont.: Adventure Cycling Association, revised 2011. ISBN: 9780935108538 (Sheet 1); 9780935108545 (Sheet 2); 9780935108552 (Sheet 3); 9780935108569 (Sheet 4); 9780935108576 (Sheet 5); 9780935108583 (Sheet 6). OCLC: 864938190


Wyoming


News and Notes
compiled by
Michael Smith
Univ. of California-San Diego

BENCHMARKS

Tim Ross has retired as the Map Librarian at the University of British Columbia. Congratulations, Tim!

Tom Brittnacher has also left UBC to become the GeoSpatial Data Curator at UC Santa Barbara. Congratulations, Tom!

New GIS & Map Librarian at UC Berkeley
I am very pleased to introduce you to Susan Powell, our new GIS & Map Librarian at UC Berkeley. Susan started on January 15, and her office is located in the Earth Sciences & Map Library. She joins us from the Yale University Library, where she was the GIS Specialist for Metadata. She has a BA in Geology from Oberlin College, an MLS from Indiana University, and an MA in Geography from Indiana University.

Susan will be responsible for building and managing our map and geospatial data collections, providing reference, instruction, and consultations related to those collections, and overseeing metadata and catalog record creation for maps and geospatial data. She will also be the primary contact for our maps ILL. In addition, she will serve as the selector and liaison for Geography.

--Brian Quigley

CANADIAN NEWS

Carto 2014: The 2014 ACMLA conference will be in Montreal from June 17th to June 20th, 2014. Workshops will take place on Tuesday June 17th. The sessions and meetings will be from Wednesday June 18th to Friday June 20th. For more information about the conference, please consult the ACMLA website (http://www.acmla-acacc.ca).

With Tim Ross’s retirement, we are seeking a new Canadian representative who will report here as well as at the WAML conference (either in person or by a written report). Please send your interest to me.

CATALOGING NEWS

Reported by Paige Andrew

What’s happening in the world of map cataloging? During the month of February and leading into March, there’s quite a bit going on with actual and proposed changes to RDA, which I will share shortly. And of course, the American Library Association recently held its annual Midwinter Meeting in Philadelphia at the end of January so I do have some notes to share about the two Map and Geospatial Information Round Table (MAGIRT) cataloging bodies and their activities. Plus look for a couple of “newsy” items at the end.

MAGIRT CATALOGING ACTIVITIES at the 2014 ALA MIDWINTER MEETING

Both the MAGIRT Cataloging and Classification Committee and the ALCTS/CaMMS MAGIRT Cartographic Resources Cataloging Interest Group held well-attended meetings in Philadelphia as part of overall MAGIRT activities. I had the pleasure to attend and contribute to both of them, and recall attendance at the MAGIRT CCC meeting at about fifteen or sixteen, and the Interest Group meeting was overflowing with more than twenty attending. Very heartening was the number of non-MAGIRT members present at the IG meeting (and yes, we did some recruiting!). Here are very brief,
non-comprehensive, discussions and other activities from the two meetings — look for complete reports from the two Chairs of these groups to be published in the next issue of MAGIRT’s newsletter, baseline:

**MAGIRT Cataloging and Classification Committee (Chair, Susan Moore, Univ. of Northern Iowa)**

Nancy Kandoian shared an update to the forthcoming cataloging manual, *Descriptive Cataloging of Rare Materials: Cartographic*, which now appears to be slated for publication later in 2014 as the editorial team works through last situations and finalizes all text.

Paige Andrew, substituting for Mary Larsgaard as the MAGIRT liaison to AACCCM, read a status report from Mary about recent decisions regarding *Cartographic Materials: A Manual of Interpretation for AACR2, 2002 Revision* and the body who created it, the Anglo-American Cataloguing Committee for Cartographic Materials. In essence, members of AACCCM have decided against pursuing yet another revision to CM based on RDA, noting that a forthcoming manual by Andrew, Larsgaard and Susan Moore will serve catalogers well as the RDA cataloging manual combined with continuing to use many practical aspects of CM. Due to this decision, the AACCCM is moving towards disbanding this longstanding group, which cannot happen until aspects of selling remaining copies of CM have been completed by ALA.

There were reports from other liaisons heard as well (OCLC, LC, IFLA, MARBI etc.). Additionally, a couple of MAGIRT CCC subcommittees are continuing their work, notably a “best cataloging practices in RDA” committee aiming to create a helpful document in the near future.

**MAGIRT Cartographic Resources Cataloging Interest Group (Chair, Marc McGee, Harvard Univ.)**

The purpose of this group is to bring together those interested and/or involved in cartographic resources cataloging, and thus topics of discussion can be wide ranging. The Chair of this group most-usually brings at least one topic to the meeting to kick off discussions, and therefore Marc opened things with asking how the WEMI (work, expression, manifestation, item) model is reflected within the catalog record, especially at the “work” level. A few other discussion topics included:

- Linked open data, and especially how it might relate to geographic name authority records
- Use of geographic coordinates in authority records
- Search interfaces and the use and role of geographic coordinates in catalog records for spatial searching

As noted at the outset, this was one of the best-attended, if not the best attended MAGIRT IG meeting ever and therefore a lot of useful information (as well as opinions) were shared amongst the attendees.

**RDA ACTIVITIES**

An announcement or two at the beginning hailed forthcoming changes to RDA, most notably that the latest revisions were to arrive soon, and in two stages. In February the Toolkit was updated to introduce a number of JSC “fast track” changes that had been completed since the Nov. 2013 JSC meeting and update of the Toolkit. These changes that take care of typographical and similar minor errors in the text of the instructions and/or examples as well as proposals received that could be quickly agreed upon. Probably the biggest impact of this update to cartographic resources catalogers is the introduction of a new Relationship Designator; cartographer (expression). It is defined as “A person, family, or corporate body contributing to an expression of a work by providing additional cartography, or by modifying the previous cartography”.

The next update to the RDA Toolkit is due out in April 2014 and in recent weeks the JSC Secretary has been sharing specific files of reports via the RDA-L list. One of these will have a major impact on our descriptive practice of abbrevi-
ating place names in the place of publication (or production, distribution or manufacture) element in the 264 field. The British Library has proposed eliminating the abbreviation practices of geographic place names, not only in this field but also in the creation of headings and in access points in the record. Their proposal, titled “Revision of 9.8.1.3, 9.9.1.3, 9.10.1.3, 9.11.1.3, 10.5.1.3, 11.3.1.3, 11.13.1.3, 16.2.2.4, 16.2.2.9.2, B.1, B.11 to eliminate use of abbreviations for places, British Library Follow-up” (file name 6JSC/BL/10/BL follow-up), was accepted at the November 2013 JSC meeting and in December became part of a working document for the JSC Working Group on Places. It remains to be seen how many elements in the proposal will be worked into a larger effort to make changes to all aspects regarding place names in RDA but it seems apparent to me that sweeping changes in this regard will likely happen by the end of 2014, including the elimination of Table B.11.

OTHER ACTIVITIES AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

Update on book RDA and Cartographic Resources:

As reported earlier, the authors of this forthcoming map cataloging book have hoped to see it published in time for release at the upcoming ALA Annual Conference in June. Both Susan and I had an opportunity to separately talk to ALA Editions marketing personnel at the recent ALA Midwinter Meeting in January and were told that demand for our book is high and therefore the marketing folk hoped also to get this out to customers sooner rather than later. They also were clear about not having a role in the work and decisions made about publication deadlines. Since returning to work from that conference, in February we received word from our book editor that most likely our book will be published no sooner than September 2014, which was disappointing news. In the meantime, we have recently completed a round of minor changes throughout the text based on a request from our book editor (to include mentioning the possible change to RDA noted above about abbreviation practices for place names, which he of course is not aware of). We will next get a copyedited draft to review in the near future, return any suggested changes back to ALA Editions, and later receive final proofs to look over before it moves into the printing stage. So, like all of you who have ordered a copy, we’re frustrated, but there isn’t anything we can do about it except see this through the final steps. Stay tuned!

Cooperative Map Cataloging Initiative:

Slightly more than half of the CIC (otherwise known as the Big Ten universities, though by next year we will be fourteen in number) libraries banded together last summer after the ALA Annual Conference in Chicago and under Christopher Cronin’s leadership formed the CIC Cataloging Language Expertise Study Group. Although I was not an original member, my colleague John Attig asked me to join this group because of the expectation of moving from identifying foreign language expertise (most especially non-Roman script languages) residing in catalogers from the eight participating libraries to a cooperative cataloging effort based on those skills. The transformation from identifying language gaps amongst the libraries to moving into a cooperative cataloging situation began in January with the universities of Minnesota and Iowa and Penn State University organizing to work together on cataloging maps. Penn State maps catalogers plus additional staff with expertise in the CJK languages and Arabic will be cataloging a maximum of 120 maps over a one-year period for Minnesota and Iowa’s collections as part of a pilot project. It is exciting to know that maps catalogers are the first cooperative project to come out of this effort, even before other libraries organize to work on monographs and A/V materials! Once the pilot has ended we do not know what the future holds, but we are also collecting data regarding how long it takes to complete a host of activities so that a report can be generated that will hopefully help answer the decades-long
question of “how much does it cost to catalog a map?” and at least partially answer “how many maps should a cataloger be able to do in a day [or week, month, etc.]?”

To wrap this up I would like to do my next column based on a compilation of cartographic resources cataloging projects from a variety of institutions. This could include cataloging projects of specific collections in a given library, participation in or planning to participate in cooperative cataloging programs such as NACO or BIBCO, map cataloging workshops, presentations, etc. that were recently given or planned on providing, and similar. Let’s share what is going on across the WAML membership relating to any aspect of cataloging so that perhaps a bigger picture emerges of activities across western U.S. map collections. And who knows, perhaps we could formulate our own WAML cooperative map cataloging initiative in which those with expertise can assist those in need. Please send me a descriptive paragraph or two in the next four to six weeks and if I get enough contributions I will create a column devoted to this single topic. I look forward to hearing from you!

Paige G. Andrew  
Maps Cataloging Librarian  
Pennsylvania State University  
and Co-Editor, Journal of Map & Geography Libraries

### CONFERENCES, CLASSES AND EXHIBITIONS

**NACIS 2014** will be held in Pittsburgh, October 8-11. It doesn’t conflict with WAML so everyone can attend. Pittsburgh is in the western part of the state...

### GENERAL NEWS

**WAML News**

The next WAML meeting will be held at the UCLA campus in Los Angeles from September 3-7. Preliminary details from Jon Jablonski:

- On behalf of the executive committee and Louise Ratliff, I would like to announce that the 2014 WAML meeting will be held at the University of California Los Angeles ‘Sunset Village, Wednesday, September 3 through Sunday, September 7.

- Louise and myself will be your local hosts, and we welcome you to volunteer to support the organizing of the conference—especially if you are local to the Los Angeles area.

- We are looking forward to greeting you for an action-packed 2 day conference, a full-day field trip, and the possibility of a half-day continuing education program. If you would like to present, or have a suggestion for a speaker, please contact Louise and me directly.

UCLA’s housing has the option of single rooms and double rooms—both with shared baths. There are also dining options. Room rates range from $115 for a single/$134 for a double with breakfast to $134-$172 for breakfast, lunch, and dinner. The meal plans would apply to everyone—you won’t get to choose individually.


Paige Andrew has graciously agreed to be **WAML’s new liaison to the Anglo-American Cataloguing Committee for Cartographic Materials**. He has been a representative to AACCCM since 1989, most recently from the North East Map Organization. He replaces Mary Larsgaard, who, it goes without saying, has been a leader in the cataloging field and in map librarianship. Mary, thank you for your years of service to WAML in this regard!

--Katie Lage

**The Cartographic Users Advisory Council (CUAC)** is disbanding. The group’s revenues will be returned to its member organizations. That’s over $1000 coming back to WAML!
**Julie Sweetkind-Singer** has been named to the National Geospatial Advisory Committee.

As the first librarian named to this group, my job is to represent the interests of the library, museums and archives community. As I get more involved, I’ll send periodic updates to the list and will ask for feedback on matters that come before the committee.

Press release:


**Future WAML Meetings:**


**WAML Meetings Web Page:**

http://www.waml.org/meetings.html

**OTHER NEWS**

A message from The British Library:

The British Library is home to King George III’s private collection of maps and views which numbers around 60,000 items. We want to fully catalogue, conserve and digitise this collection, a project that will take us approximately 4 years to complete.

**At the moment, we have just launched our fundraising campaign for the maps and views of London from the collection, which number around 1,200. A great deal of London’s history can be told from these unique maps and views, some of which have never been seen by the general public. Some gems include a map by Wenceslaus Hollar showing the damage to London caused by the great fire of 1666 and what is reputed to be Elizabeth I’s own map, recording the measures taken to defend the Thames from the Spanish Armada (1588). More details of our campaign can be found at www.bl.uk/unlock-london-maps.**

We would appreciate any help you could give us in getting the word out there to the members of the Western Association of Map Libraries. If this sounds like something you would be willing to explore, maybe we could speak to discuss next steps?

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www.bl.uk/supportus

**Latest Idaho and New Mexico Quads Available**

Newly designed US Topo maps for Idaho and New Mexico, featuring the Public Land Survey System, are now available online for free download.

The USGS, in cooperation with other Federal agencies, has posted new Idaho US Topo quadrangles (1,193) and New Mexico quads (1,980 maps) which include Public Land Survey System (PLSS). These are added to the growing list of states west of the Mississippi River to have PLSS data added to US Topo maps.

“It is a privilege to support production of the US Topo maps, as I am an extensive user of these products,” said Kristin Fishburn, a geographer with the USGS. “The capability to turn layers on and off combined with the continuous enhancements in content makes the maps particularly useful for a recreational user. I’m excited to peruse the new Idaho and New Mexico maps.”

The PLSS is a way of subdividing and describing land in the United States. All lands in the public domain are subject to subdivision by this rectangular system of surveys, which is regulated by the U.S. Department of the Interior. Other selected states will begin getting PLSS map data during the next respective revision cycle.

The new design for US Topo maps improves readability of maps for online and printed use, while retaining the look and feel of the traditional USGS topo map. Map symbols are easy to read when the digital aerial photograph layer imagery is
Other re-design enhancements and new features:

- New shaded relief layer for enhanced view of the terrain
- Military installation boundaries, post offices and cemeteries
- New road classification
- A slight screening (transparency) has been applied to some features to enhance visibility of multiple competing layers
- New PDF legend attachment
- Metadata formatted to support multiple browsers

US Topo maps are created from geographic datasets in The National Map, and deliver visible content such as high-resolution aerial photography, which was not available on older paper-based topographic maps. The new US Topo maps provide modern technical advantages that support wider and faster public distribution and on-screen geographic analysis tools for users.

The new digital topographic maps are PDF documents with geospatial extensions (GeoPDF®) image software format and may be viewed using Adobe Reader, available as a no-cost download.

These new quads replace the first edition US Topo maps for Idaho and New Mexico. The replaced maps will be added to the USGS Historical Topographic Map Collection which are also available for free download from The National Map and the USGS Map Locator & Downloader website.

US Topo maps are updated every three years. The initial round of the 48 conterminous state coverage was completed in September of 2012. Hawaii and Puerto Rico maps have recently been added. More than 400 new US Topo maps for Alaska have been added to the USGS Map Locator & Downloader, but will take several years to complete.

For more information, go to: http://nationalmap.gov/ustopo/

The USGS website has recently been released in a beta test at http://beta.usgs.gov/. There is a “send feedback” tab hidden in the lower right corner.

U.S. Department of the Interior Press Release: Geospatial Site Provides Ongoing Awareness of Natural Hazards

A new Interior Department website offers the public as well as federal, state and local emergency management communities online maps containing the latest available information on earthquakes, earthquake shakemaps, streamflow data and floods, volcanoes and wildfires, as well as information on severe weather hazards. See http://interior.gov/news/pressreleases/geospatial-site-provides-ongoing-awareness-of-natural-hazards.cfm

See-Through Maps was created for the Mapping and Its Discontents symposium held at UC, Berkeley on November 1st, 2013, which discussed the position of the mapmaker, the ways maps reveal or hide their agendas, and the uses to which maps are put. All Twenty-Three See-Through Maps entered in competition can be viewed in the online exhibit at http://seethroughmaps.wordpress.com/entries/

The first prize, co-sponsored by the Berkeley Center for New Media, was awarded on Nov. 1 at the Mapping and Its Discontents symposium to Alan McConchie for his map “Every Line Ever, Every Point Ever.”

Students turn historic map into a VIDEO GAME: Pud-
Ding Lane Productions from De Montfort University won the Off the Map challenge with their game set in 17th century London. The video game allows people to fly through London and features amazing attention to detail as well as a layout inspired by real maps of the time. See the Daily Mail article at http://dailym.ai/1eZMmmY

Tech Innovator And Master Of Maps Dies At 80: Roger Tomlinson, the man widely regarded as the father of GIS — Geographic Information Systems — has died at age 80. Tomlinson’s 1960s innovation, using computer software to overlay different types of maps on top of one another, revolutionized industry and government. Listen to the NPR audio recording at http://npr/1nwsV7M

National Geographic Offers Up Over 500 Maps Through Google Maps Engine’s Public Data Program. The partnership will mean that more than 500 reference and historic maps will now be available to browse as an additional layer on Google’s digital maps engine. This is part of the newly launched Google Maps Engine public data program, which lets organizations distribute their map content to consumers using Google’s cloud infrastructure. See http://techcrunch.com/2013/12/06/national-geographic-offers-up-over-500-maps-through-google-maps-engines-public-data-program/

Here’s more about the public data program:
Google Maps Gallery debuts as Web’s interactive digital atlas: The tech giant partners with governments and organizations to publish hundreds of historic and informative maps that anyone can explore. Ever wanted to know the best escape route out of a city in case of an emergency? How about which of the world’s coral reefs are in the greatest danger? Or, the exact route of the Lewis and Clark Trail in 1814? All of these maps are now far easier to find because of a feature Google launched on Thursday called Google Maps Gallery. This gallery is full of interactive digital maps from a variety of businesses, governments, and nonprofit organizations, such as National Geographic, World Bank Group, and the US Geological Survey.... See the http://npr/1nwsV7M article at http://news.cnet.com/8301-1023_3-57619703-93/google-maps-gallery-debuts-as-webs-interactive-digital-atlas/ article at http://arstechnica.com/science/2014/02/now-you-can-enjoy-google-maps-tagged-with-climate-data/

Now you can enjoy Google maps tagged with climate data: Or, if you prefer, you can read the planet’s temperature in Google Earth. In an interesting bit of geotagging, the University of East Anglia’s Climatic Research Unit has placed its global temperature data on Google Maps. The data set, called CRUTEM4, tracks how the temperatures at the Earth’s surface have changed over the last century or so (ocean data is handled by a different project and is not included here). By adding geographic data, it’s possible to get a sense of how different regions are responding to our changing climate and where we still lack solid data.... See the http://news.cnet.com/8301-1023_3-57619703-93/google-maps-gallery-debuts-as-webs-interactive-digital-atlas/ article at http://arstechnica.com/science/2014/02/now-you-can-enjoy-google-maps-tagged-with-climate-data/


From the I Did Not Know That Department: The Forgotten Giant Arrows that Guide you Across America ...In 1924, the federal government funded enormous concrete arrows to be built every 10 miles or so along established airmail routes to help the pilots trace their way across America in bad weather conditions and particularly at night, which was a more efficient time to fly... See the http://news.cnet.com/8301-1023_3-57619703-93/google-maps-gallery-debuts-as-webs-interactive-digital-atlas/ article at http://www.messynessychic.com/2013/11/15/the-forgotten-giant-arrows-that-guide-you-across-america/

Who put the Z in A-to-Z? Maps of Zombieland: The rising tide of evil, the relative
safety of a few sanctuaries: these are the two main vectors of zombie cartography. In the first category, the epidemiological map shows the outbreak and spread of the disease. But unlike John Snow’s famous cholera map [1], there is nothing even remotely remedial about it. Nor does it share the patronisingly reassuring undertone of most actual disease maps. Its purpose is to alarm and horrify the map reader...


Other recent Strange Maps include: Agloe, the Paper Town Stronger than Fiction, Sex and Drugs and Border Changes [in Belgium and the Netherlands], and The Beauty of Duplicity: Two Maps of Kashmir. See http://bigthink.com/blogs/strange-maps

New cartifacts at uncommongrounds.com include city “neighborwoods” map coasters and city map glasses. See http://www.uncommongoods.com/search.html/find/?q=maps

Too late for the holidays, but ahead plan this year with a few literary map items found at http://www.buzzfeed.com/isaacfitzgerald/16-fantastic-gifts-for-lit-lovers

How these artists created illustrated maps of their cities: The CREATIVE©ITIES project asked ten illustrators in the Asia Pacific to “map” their cities, resulting in striking graphic statements on what these places represent. See the web page at http://poskod.my/street-notes/how-these-artists-created-illustrated-maps-of-their-cities/

Six Interesting Maps of 2013 (and One Graphic), including Airports of the World can be found on GIS Lounge at http://www.gislounge.com/interesting-maps-2013/

The most corrupt countries, 2013 edition: See the website at http://boingboing.net/2013/12/03/the-most-corrupt-countries-20.html


The Most Amazing, Beautiful and Viral Maps of the Year can be viewed on the Wired MapLab web page at http://www.wired.com/wired-science/2013/12/the-best-maps-of-2013/

INTERNET RESOURCES

Create your own tours in Google Maps and Google Earth with Tour Builder. See http://www.freetech4teachers.com/2013/11/tour-builder-makes-it-easier-than-ever.html#.Uyzbr_ldXh4

This is how many planes are in the air right now: http://planefinder.net/ (WOW!)

Most excellent: Atlas of the Historical Geography of the United States: Here you will find one of the greatest historical atlases: Charles O. Paullin and John K. Wright’s Atlas of the Historical Geography of the United States, first published in 1932. This digital edition reproduces all of the atlas’s nearly 700 maps. Many of these beautiful maps are enhanced here in ways impossible in print, animated to show change over time or made clickable to view the underlying data. Remarkable maps produced eight decades ago with the functionality of the twenty-first century. (University of Richmond, my dad’s alma mater btw...) See http://dsl.richmond.edu/historicalatlas/

Quick maps: United States Economic Activity, Split in Half (http://i.imgur.com/zu-WVXza.jpg) and United States Economic Activity, In Four Quarters (http://i.imgur.com/GUr4j6C.gif)

Lands of milk and honey: The ‘edible’ atlas: Using real food, two artists have created an edible atlas that shows that we really are what we eat. See http://www.independent.co.uk/arts-entertainment/art/features/
lands-of-milk-and-honey-the-edible-atlas-9203435.html
For more information about the artists’ work, visit hargreavesandlevin.com.

This is the coolest world map, ever: What Each Country Leads The World In (large map)
Russia: Raspberries and nuclear warheads... See http://thedoghouseediaries.com/large/5414.png

Not sure if this recently launched at UCLA, but you can see 521 East Asian Maps in the Bruman Collection at http://digital2.library.ucla.edu/Search.do?keyWord=&selectedProjects=356

Interactive Cartography: 10 of the more interesting (and random) interactive maps we have come across recently via Globemakers (lots of interesting map related material on the blog, especially globes). See http://www.bellerbyandco.com/blog/random/interactive-cartography/#.UzCyd_lDxh5

Mapping the Nation, a companion website to the book of the same name, features the nation’s first electoral map from 1880. Interestingly, Republican used to be Blue and Democratic was Red, but Utah was still firmly Republican. See http://www.mappingthenation.com/

Who Owns the Arctic: Territorial claims of countries in the Arctic are being spurred by the presence of large caches of oil and natural gas, melting ice and dwindling energy reserves in other regions. See the New York Times article at http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2013/12/07/sunday-review/who-owns-the-arctic.html?_r=0


San Francisco Airport Exhibits Maps from Rumsey Collection
Maps of San Francisco from the David Rumsey Collection will be exhibited at the San Francisco International Airport Museum from December 14, 2013 to August 3, 2014. Over 30 maps, views, and photographs document the extraordinary growth of San Francisco from the gold rush village of 1849 to the 20th century metropolis it became. The exhibit will be in the airport exhibition gallery in Terminal 2 (Virgin America and American Airlines), beyond security. The exhibit combines the original maps with digital representations, including videos and Google Earth overlays. View a selection of the exhibit maps at the airport online exhibit and read the press release. You can also view all the maps used in the exhibit on davidrumsey.com

Who Owns the Arctic: Territorial claims of countries in the Arctic are being spurred by the presence of large caches of oil and natural gas, melting ice and dwindling energy reserves in other regions. See the New York Times article at http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2013/12/07/sunday-review/who-owns-the-arctic.html?_r=0

From the exhibition catalog: “San Francisco was at once improbable and inevitable. Much of the land at the northern tip of this hilly peninsula consisted of windswept sand dunes and was frequently blanketed with a cold fog during its summer season. But its location at the entrance to the largest natural harbor on the Pacific Coast, a series of auspicious events, and consecutive generations of citizens boldly reinventing their home on their own terms all combined to produce a city considered by many of its residents and visitors to be one of the world’s finest only fifty years after its founding. By all accounts, the transition of this sleepy village clinging to the shoreline of a sheltered cove to a boisterous, thriving metropolis was sudden. Charts, maps, and illustrated views document the remarkable pace of San Francisco’s early development in the latter half of the nineteenth century and its perpetual state of transformation throughout the twentieth century.”
Western Association of Map Libraries

Information Bulletin

Occasional Papers

Paper Publications
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, L.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
1981 Printed Maps of Utah to 1900; An Annotated Cartobibliography by Riley Moore Moffat. OP8. LC #81-4539 ISBN 0-939112-09-4  $10.00
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:

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