Western Association of Map Libraries

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

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

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

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

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

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**Western Association of Map Libraries**

**Volume 35, No. 1**

**INFORMATION BULLETIN**

November 2003

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Instructions for Authors

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

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

Insert Figure 1 Here

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Book, Atlas & Media Reviews

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

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

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

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

Information Bulletin and Electronic News & Notes

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Editor vacancies:
Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Oregon, Wyoming

Editor's Message

This will be my last issue as editor of the WAML Information Bulletin. I will be moving to Boston soon to begin a new job at MIT. It has been a pleasure meeting the knowledgeable and friendly WAML members and becoming well acquainted with the goings-on in the map library world as IB editor. Matthew Parsons at the University of Washington has agreed to take over as IB editor. I would like to thank the regular contributors to the IB, Kathy Rankin, Ken Rockwell and Linda Zellmer, for their consistent contributions to the IB.

- Lisa
Lists for 2002/03 Membership Year
Committees and Representatives

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President: Richard Spohn
Vice President/President Elect: Sue Haffner
Secretary: Andrew Nicholson
Treasurer: Cynthia Jahns
Past President: Christopher J.J. Thiry

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Archivist - Julie Sweetkind, (2000-)
Business Manager - Julie Hoff (2002-)
Subscription Manager - Jim O'Donnell, (1997-)
Web Manager - Linda Zellmer (1999-)

Membership/Hospitality Committee
Carol Doyle (2002-)
Yvonne Wilson (2002-)

Nominating Committee
Christopher J.J. Thiry (2002-)
Need additional members

Publications Advisory Committee (PAC)
Linda Newman (2003-)
David Debelbaum (1999-)

Ex Officio:
Linda Zellmer, *IB* Managing Editor (2000-)
Julie Hoff (2002-)

PAC Microforms Subcommittee
Larry Cruse (1993-)
Representatives/Liaisons
To AACCM - Mary Larsgaard (1992-)
To ACMLA - Tim Ross (1991-)
To ALA/MAGERT –
Kathy Rankin (2003-)
To CCISA - Linda Zellmer (1999-)
To CUAC -
David Debelbaum (2003-)
Christopher J.J. Thiry (1998-)
To GSIS - Linda Newman (2002-)
To IFLA - Dorothy McGarry (2002-)
To SLA/G&M - Linda Zellmer (2002-)

President's Message
Greetings, fellow WAMLites!

After a very long, hot summer here in inland California, we can finally see that autumn may actually be in our future. We can’t wait!

Those of us who attended the Santa Cruz meeting had a very enjoyable time, thanks to Cynthia Jahns and her helpers. This turned out to be a “theme” meeting, with the programs dealing chiefly with the coastal Santa Cruz area. The venue, the Long Marine Lab & Seymour Marine Discovery Center, was very interesting, too. The picnic, the banquet, the field trip—all were great. Thanks, again, Cynthia!

As I begin my term as President, I want to express my appreciation for all those WAML members who donate their time, energy, and creativity to our organization. Whether you serve as an officer, or on a committee, host a meeting, or provide another service, your contributions are vital.

Dorothy McGarry is one member who has served WAML in a number of capacities over the years, who always attends the meetings and displays deep interest in society activities. I know all of us are pleased that Dorothy is the recipient of the MAGERT Honors Award for 2003, in recognition of “lifetime achievement and contributions to map and geography librarianship.” Congratulations, Dorothy!

On another note, we have lost Ron Whistance-Smith, emeritus map librarian of the University of Alberta. He succumbed September 25th after a long illness. Those of us who knew Ron always looked forward to visiting with him at WAML meetings. We appreciated his good humor and his knowledge of all things cartographic. Our sympathies go out to his wife, Rena, and their family.

Our next meeting is Spring 2004 in Chico, CA, with Rich Soares and Joe Crotts as hosts. I hope you are making plans to attend, and I look forward to seeing you there.

- Sue
WAML Treasurer’s Report
Financial Statement July 1, 2002 - June 30, 2003

prepared by
Cynthia Jahns
University of California, Santa Cruz

INCOME

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BANK BALANCES AS OF JULY 1, 2003

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MEMBERSHIP July 2003

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<td><strong>155</strong></td>
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Cartographic Users Advisory Council
2003 Annual Agencies Meeting

To Enhance the Distribution and Knowledge of the Cartographic Products of U.S. Government Agencies

Map Librarian Organizations

American Library Association Map and Geography Round Table (ALA/MAGERT)
Geoscience Information Society (GIS)
Special Libraries Association Geography and Map Division (SLA/G&M)
Western Association of Map Libraries (WAML)
American Library Association Government Documents Round Table (ALA/GODORT)
North American Cartographic Information Society (NACIS)

CUAC Representatives

Paige Andrew, Pennsylvania State University (SLA/G&M)
David Decklebaum, University of California, Los Angeles (WAML)
Mike Furlough, University of Virginia (ALA/MAGERT)
Donna Koepp, Harvard University (ALA/GODORT)
Mary McIneroy, University of Iowa (ALA/GODORT)
Clara P. McLeod, Washington University, St. Louis (GIS)
Daniel T. Seldin, Indiana University (NACIS)
Wangyal Shawa, Princeton University (ALA/MAGERT)
Christopher J. J. Thiry, Colorado School of Mines (WAML)
Linda Zellner, Indiana University (GIS)

Agency Presenters

Gil Baldwin: Director, Library Programs Service, Government Printing Office
John Hebert: Chief, Geography and Map Division, Library of Congress
Connie Beard: U.S. Bureau of the Census
Jim Lusby: Disclosure and Release Division, National Imagery & Mapping Agency
Carol Brandt: GIS Program Manager, Bureau of Transportation Statistics
Doug Vandegraff: Chief Cartographer, Division of Realty, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Frank Beck: U.S. Geological Survey/Federal Geographic Data Committee
William Effland: Natural Resources Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture

Attendees

Government Printing Office:  Library of Congress:
Betty Jones                Jim Flatness
Jennifer Davis            Robert Morris
Patricia DuPlantis
Nick Ellis
Vi Moorhouse
Lawrence Woodward
Mr. James is very business oriented and is focused on the future and is externally directed. It is clear that the future is not going to be printing. The future is information dissemination. In the beginning, GPO Access was very much driven by paper products that were available digitally. They are now focused on born digital information and have become an information dissemination agency.

Mr. James has appointed William H. Turri Deputy Public Printer and Chief Operating Officer who is in charge of Innovations and Partnerships. This is a broader program than the traditional partnership initiative that LPS has had on going for several years.

GPO currently employs about 3,100 people. Library Program Service has a staff of 108. Most of these are librarians, many are catalogers, but there are also librarians who are managers and program analyzers. There are many more professionals than there used to be with only about 35 blue-collar workers in LPS.

They are in the process of selecting an integrated library system, and have been in the evaluation phase for the past 6 months. This phase is being directed by professional consultants who have been extremely helpful. They are currently in the contract development phase, working with Ex Libris and PTFS in partnership. They have not yet awarded a contract, but they hope to do so by the end of May.

The new Recommended Specifications for Public Access Workstations in Federal Depository Libraries have been developed based on what LPS sees coming out from federal publishers. It represents middle-of-the-road technology rather than bleeding edge. He is asking CUAC for input on these recommendations. Cindy Etkin, who is responsible for the development of the specifications, will come to the meeting later.

Bonnie Trivizas, Chief of the Library Division has retired and Sheila McGarr is returning from the Department of Education Library to fill Ms. Trivizas’s position.

The transition from paper and fiche to electronic has been progressing for many years. Today, two-thirds of the distribution is online electronic format. One-fourth of the remaining tangible products are maps.

OMB issued a directive to executive agencies allowing them to solicit bids from commercial printers rather than printing documents through GPO. This has reduced GPO's sources of information, even though Congress opposed the directive. This was one of Mr. James first orders of business when he started. When he first took over, he spoke with Mitch Daniels of OMB about the issue. The public loses when printing does not come through GPO, because then information does not get sent out to libraries. Fully 85% of the printing done through GPO is done by outside contractors.

Cataloging staff has been increased by six. They are trying to determine what data and information products will be coming through the program so they will know whether staffing is appropriate. There is a lot of training going on now, both for the
new electronic medium and for the new integrated library system.

Two new formats came through the program in the past year: the electronic book and the mini CD-ROM. This may not be any indication of a trend, but they were something different that required cataloging.

Several new communication channels are now available for communicating with GPO. There is the GPO FDLP-L. To sign on, go to the GPO homepage. Click on list serve. Click on list serve archive. Register at this point. Instructions are also in Administrative Notes. Also available are AskLPS, AskLPS@GPO.gov, and lostdocs@gpo.gov. All of these sources of assistance from GPO are available to all of us and we are encouraged to use them. LPS is also in the process of acquiring help desk software. It will be available in the next few months.

The Interagency Depository Seminar will be held later this month at GPO. This is especially geared towards new government documents librarians. In October the Federal Depository conference will be held in D.C. There will be informational and instructional programs as well as a continuation of the discussion on the future direction of the FDLP.

There is a new program at NARA that assures Access to Archival Databases (AAD). This program will assure the digital archiving of all congressional and regulatory publications.

GPO's digital archive harvests digital-only data. This is done through their open archives server, as well as through partnerships with OCLC, and they are investigating the possibility of including digital management on their ILS contract.

A couple of their partnerships include one with Department of Energy, Office of Science and Technology Information for permanent public access for all fiche and on-line data, and one with the University of Illinois at Chicago for the Foreign Affairs Network of the Department of State.

In response to a question about archiving of publications that are sent out electronically directly from an agency and not through the FDLP, Mr. Baldwin asked that we let LPS know about these cases so that the information can be captured and access can be provided through FDLP.

It was pointed out that CD-ROM products were being cataloged from the cover information instead of from the metadata contained on the CD-ROM. This was noted by the GPO catalogers in attendance.

A question was asked about how broken links on the Web are dealt with. Mr. Baldwin explained the PURCL system. Broken links are discovered by an automated system, but the investigation that needs to be done to repair the link has to be done by a person. Broken links should be reported to askLPS@GPO.gov.

Council had several cataloging questions. The backlog will be resolved with the increase in the number of catalogers, and the assignment of an assistant to help Vi Morehouse with map cataloging. It has been about 18 months since they lost 4 catalogers, and it has taken this long to bring everyone up to speed. There was some discussion about Antarctica maps and how they should be classified, but that was also resolved and should be completed shortly. It was agreed that subject headings could be added for the counties for the Forest Service topos.

In response to questions about CRADAs (Cooperative Research and Development Agreement), Mr. Baldwin explained that when GPO finds out an agency has established a CRADA with a company, GPO contacts the agency and either makes a competing offer or merely explains that the agency is still responsible for getting data to the public. Agencies now are under much pressure to get their information out and still remain solvent.

Minutes submitted by Donna Koepp

Library of Congress
John Hebert, Chief,
Geography and Map Division

John Hebert began with a brief update of recent activities in the Division.

The Library has entered into its final year of its agreement with the German Prince Johannes Waldburg-Wolfgang regarding the Waldeemüller Map. The map is a one-of-a-kind from 1507; it is the first published map to use the word "America." The Library of Congress has given $6.5 million of the $10 million owed to the Prince. The Library is in negotiation with the Discovery Channel for the remaining $3.5 million. The Channel is also considering making a 30-
hour program using many of the maps from the Division.

G&M added 3 new catalogers; 2 filled vacant positions. Two new cartographers will be hired soon; their job will be to use GIS to create maps for Congress. These maps will not be available to the public because they are specifically produced for Congress. The Division has put out notices for participants for their Summer Program. It is unknown how many people will attend. Last summer, 2 people from Native American colleges worked in the Division. Also, a Chinese professor helped analyze the Division’s pre-1900 Chinese maps. Currently, G&M is working with a group from Japan who is interested in scanning a set of older Japanese maps. 160 of the maps in this set are found nowhere in the world other than the Division.

The Division’s Web site has recently added images of maps from WWII and the Lewis and Clark Expedition. The Library will soon be opening an exhibit on the latter topic; a third of the items in the exhibit will be maps. On September 18, 2003, LC will host a conference on Lewis and Clark.

The Phillip Lee Phillips Society recently met in Texas.

There are several large scanning projects going on or planned within the Division. The Chief noted that when items are scanned by the Division, the items are also cataloged. The first project will scan the Vietnam and India 1:50,000 maps. Second, the Division has entered into a contract with Readex where they will scan older maps in the Serial Set; Readex will use Donna Koepp’s index as a reference when selecting the materials. The scans will be made available on LC’s Web site and will be in the public domain. Readex will sell access to the scanned accompanying materials in the Serial Set.

The move to LC’s new Integrated Library System (ILS) has caused problems with the scanned image display software. Owing to changes in the MrSID licensing structure that may cost LC more money, LC is considering translating its files to JPEG2000 format.

The project to scan the Division’s collection of Sanborn maps has fallen apart because Sanborn (who was to pay to have the maps scanned) wanted to re-copyright the maps, even if they were in the public domain. Because of this G&M is examining some other ways to scan their 250,000 Sanborn sheets that are in the public domain.

The Chief informed CUAC that items from the former Soviet Union and Soviet Bloc which were thought to be in the public domain, might not be.

G&M continues to talk with NIMA about co-operative cataloging. G&M catalogs more items, but NIMA catalogs to sheet level of sets.

The Division is going to buy some new scanners; they will be able to scan items 2 feet by 5 feet. They are attempting to purchase a top-mounted scanner which would be used for atlases. G&M wants to hire a scanning technician — someone who is responsible for the scanners, but not the cataloging. Congress has given LC $5.5 million to work with NARA on digital preservation.

Minutes submitted by
Christopher J. J. Thiry

U.S. Bureau of the Census
Connie Beard, Cartographic Operations Branch

Connie Beard of the Census provided an update on recent map products and the progress of the MAF/TIGER modernization activities at the U.S. Census Bureau.

The recent Census products include maps, data and LandView.

Maps Products:

The map products include digital maps on the Web, DVD/CD-ROM, printed report maps, and printed wall maps.

Digital Maps:

All the large-format digital maps of Census 2000 are available on the Web, and some of them are available on DVD/CD-ROM, as listed below:

- Census Tract Outline Maps (Census 2000)... 1 DVD – Available Now
- Entity Based Census 2000 Block Maps... 6 DVDs – 1 Available Now, 5 Coming Soon
- American Indian/Alaska Native/Hawaiian Home Lands (Block Maps, Tract Maps & AIANA Wall Map) 1 DVD – Coming Soon
- Recreated 1990 Block and Census Track/BNA outline maps to fit with 2000 Block and Census Track/BNA
Printed Wall Maps

The following printed wall maps are available on the Census Web page:

- The 108th Congressional District maps.

Census is in the process of making wall maps of individual Congressional Districts and State-based Congressional Districts outline maps.

Cartographic Boundary Files:

The generalized boundary files of all levels of Census Geography from Block Groups and above are available on the Census Web page (http://www.census.gov/geo/www/ cob/index.html). These files have been recently re-generated so that they will integrate vertically in a GIS. The boundary files are available in the following file formats:

- ArcView Shapefile
- Arc/Info Coverage Export (.e00)
- Arc/Info Ungenerate (ASCII)

What's New (http://www.census.gov/geo/www/maps/index.html) is a good place to check these products that are available on the Web.

LandView:

The Census is developing LandView version 5, which integrates EPA, Census data, and USGS Geographic Names Information System. This version of Landview will be a depository item. For more information on the LandView 5 product contact 301-763-4636.

The MAF/TIGER modernization:

The main goals of MAF (Master Address File)/TIGER modernization activities are to replace the old TIGER database system with an open commercial database system such as Oracle, and implement a more flexible, object-oriented development environment. Another objective is to merge the exiting separate databases such as MAF, TIGER, and GEOCAT into a single integrated database system so that it will improve the functionality of the MAF/TIGER system. In addition, the Census is working on improving address and map accuracy by enhancing coordinate systems.

This MAF/TIGER modernization program will improve the effectiveness and lower the cost of 2010 Census, ACS, and many other Census products.

Minutes submitted by
Wangyal Shawa

National Imagery & Mapping Agency
Jim Lusby, Disclosure and Release Division

Jim Lusby began by reporting that policies regarding public release of NIMA products had not changed in the past year. In the wake of the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq, and ongoing security fears, there are still questions and concerns in the federal government about the types of data that can be released to the public. However, Mr. Lusby noted that NIMA has not withdrawn anything from circulation, except...
during an initial review period following September 11, 2001.

As an organization, NIMA is in a period of uncertainty, especially with regard to its role since the formation of the Department of Homeland Security. As a matter of federal law, the Defense Department cannot operate inside the United States, but NIMA assists other agencies that take the lead in protecting the United States. Many of these agencies that have cartographic products and needs have been absorbed into Homeland Security. Mr. Lusby acknowledged a name change for the agency is in the works: the National Imagery and Mapping Agency will become the National Geographic-Intelligence Agency, or NGA.

Although Mr. Lusby announced last year that he was no longer responsible for customer operations, it has taken some time to find another person in NIMA who can serve as a liaison to the map user community. Mary Ford will take on the role that Mr. Lusby previously held prior to September 11, including interaction with GPO. Ford was unable to attend this year’s CUAC meeting owing to prior commitments, but she will attend future meetings. Mr. Lusby promised to train her in the needs of the map user community.

Mr. Lusby commented on some upcoming releases, including some international series of maps, notably covering Peru, Central America, and parts of Africa. The recent release of maps covering Iraq prior to the war was an effort by NIMA to get a common base of information distributed to the media, the public, and internal customers before the war began. He also referred to a series of posters reprinting historical maps from the 19th and 20th centuries. Both these maps and the maps of Iraq are available for public sale through the USGS Web sites. The NIMA homepage (http://www.nima.mil) has a list of large-scale products for sale.

Shuttle Radar Topography Data (SRTM) is currently under release and will be completely distributed soon. The US Public has access to DTED-1 and DTED-2 level data (3-arc second and 30-arc second), and can obtain the data through the USGS Earth Data Center Web sites. Most of the United States has been processed. Free downloads up to a file size limit are available, with purchase options for large quantities of data.

Mr. Lusby clarified that public sale maps could be made available through the FDLP program, but understood that participating libraries had not yet been surveyed regarding which of these series they wished to collect. Mr. Lusby suggested pursuing the matter with the GPO representatives to get the maps into the distribution channels.

Minutes submitted by Mike Furlough

Dan Seldin adjourned the meeting until Friday morning, May 2, at 9:00 A.M.

May 2, 2003

Dan Seldin brought the meeting to order.

Bureau of Transportation Statistics
Carol Brandt, GIS Program Manager

Carol Brandt has been at BTS since 1995 and previously worked at Census Bureau and Defense Mapping Agency.

Bureau of Transportation Statistics is one of ten operating “administrations” within the USDOT (Coast Guard and the Transportation Security Administration were recently moved to the Department of Homeland Security). The USDOT creates and maintains transportation specific spatial data for: highways, railroads, transit systems, airport facilities and air space, and intermodal facilities. USDOT spatial applications take the form of Internet mapping applications, transportation modeling, remote sensing and imagery, and various spatial and cartographic products and data in both hard copy and digital formats.

Non-BTS spatial data efforts of the other administrations within USDOT and mentioned by Ms. Brandt were:

- FHWA – Federal Highway Administration maintains National Highway Planning Network (NHPN), spatial data depicting the National Highway System. The FHWA collects Highway Performance Monitoring System Information from the States and uses spatial
modeling to create representations of flow of traffic over the highway system.
- NHTSA – National Highway Traffic Safety Administration is currently developing better means, including geocoding, for identifying accident locations for the Fatal Accident and Reporting System (FARS).
- FAA – Federal Aviation Administration creates and maintains aeronautical charts for navigation. FAA is moving to more digital information with increased focus on 3-D modeling.
- FTA – Federal Transit Administration is beginning to use GIS technology to model passenger flow through transit system(s) and encourage greater use of transit. FTA recently completed a data collection effort to acquire spatial data representing transit infrastructure.
- FRA – Federal Railroad Administration maintains rail network spatial data to model commodity flow and is collecting geographic locations using GPS to improve safety.
- Office of Pipeline Safety collects spatial data representing pipelines and facilities. Data from the National Pipeline Mapping System (NPMS) is not available to the public post-September 11. The data will be made available on a case-by-case basis if request is cleared by agency (Office needs information on the requester and the planned use of the data). Data is collected and sold by vendors (Pennwell and Tobin) and is accurate to within plus or minus 500 feet.
- MARAD – Maritime Administration is using spatial data to model commodity flow through ports and is responsible for developing plans to improve security at ports throughout the US.

Ms. Brandt also drew attention to the “virtual” National Transportation Library (http://ntl.bts.gov), which offers quick links to spatial and other types of transportation data.

**Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS)**

Within the USDOT, Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS):
- Fills gaps, creating spatial data where no data steward exists;
- Distributes spatial data through the National Transportation Atlas Data Program;
- Provides cartographic and spatial analysis support for the Department;
- Develops internet mapping applications to provide easier access to transportation data;
- Works to coordinate geographic efforts in the USDOT.

The Geographic Information Program within BTS is the lead administration for geographic information within USDOT. It represents USDOT in the Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC), hosts the NSDI clearinghouse node for transportation data, and is coordinating standards development for the transportation portion of the Geospatial One-Stop Initiative. BTS distributes national level transportation-specific spatial data, such as the national Transportation Atlas Databases (NTAD). NTAD contains the majority of the databases owned and maintained by various USDOT modes and includes transportation networks, transportation facilities and geographic reference data. All NTAD databases are available for down load via the BTS Web site (http://www.bts.gov/gis/ntatlas/index.html), and a data CD-ROM is released annually.

BTS purchased a “vintage road network” from GDT (Geographic Data Technologies, Inc. This data set is available via download (network area by area) on their Web site. Contact Ms. Brandt to get the whole network at once on a 4 CD set. Some examples of BTS filling in gaps in data sets include the data on intermodal terminals, metropolitan planning organizations (MPO) boundaries, and working with the National Bridge Inventory (NBI) to geo-locate bridges. The NBI without geocoding is currently available on CD—contact Ms. Ann Shemaka / FHWA Office of Bridge Technology / HIBT-30 400 7th St. SW / Washington, D.C. 20590 /202-366-1575 / ann.shemaka@fhwa.dot.gov

BTS also produces some paper maps (“Annual Major Transportation Facilities,” “Transportation in North America,”) to support BTS publications and the Crisis Management Center, and
maps on request, as indicated on the BTS Web site. Their Internet mapping applications include the National Highway System, tracking Airline Market Share, Airport Congestion, and the North American Transportation Atlas Databases (NORTAD). Via NORTAD, BTS distributes tri-national transportation specific spatial data equivalent to the NTAD for the U.S., Canada, and Mexico. There are plans for developing relationships to allow for regular release of NORTAD.

Security

After September 11, all geospatial data was removed from the BTS Web site for approximately two months, and there is continued focus in BTS on what data <should> be available. Most security concerns center on data showing the geographic locations of possible transportation “choke points,” e.g. tunnels and bridges. For example, the National Bridge Inventory (NBI) is basically a tabular dataset that BTS is working to geocode, but it is undecided at this point whether this data will be made available to the public.

Geospatial One-Stop

BTS is participating in Geospatial One-Stop, an OMB E-government initiative to create a comprehensive Web portal to provide easier—and timelier—access to geospatial data. The lead agency for GeoSpatial One-Stop is the Department of the Interior, USDOT is the lead agency for the transportation area, and BTS is handling the core data content standards development activities for USDOT. Successful implementation of this initiative will require participation from all levels and types of government (perhaps 2/3 of the participation from non-federal sources) plus academic and private sectors. At the time of the CUAC meeting, draft content standards existed for road and rails, standards for air and transit were coming soon, and those for waterways would follow. Other geospatial data themes are scheduled to be available in September. The comprehensive Web portal is scheduled for preview in early June. Check the BTS Web site for Geospatial One-Stop at http://www.bts.gov/gis/geospatial_onestop/index.html.

Minutes submitted by
Mary McInroy

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Doug Vandegraff, Chief Cartographer, Division of Realty

Mr. Vandegraff reported about collaboration between USGS and FWS to produce a new map of the National Wildlife Refuge System for the National Atlas of the United States. The map is unique because it presents the refuge boundaries derived from an entirely digital format. There are now 541 national wildlife refuges and there will soon be 542. There are now more than 100 million acres in the system. Mr. Vandegraff explained that as a result of the digitization process, FWS was able to identify an additional 6 million square miles of refuge area. The scale of the map is 1:7,500,000; both Hawaii and Alaska are depicted at this constant scale.

In the future look for all FWS maps to be produced in a new format.

The goal is to have all maps produced by the agency look alike. Digital orthophotoquads will be used as the base map. There will not be a consistent scale due to the relative sizes of the geography being represented. New maps will begin to appear on the Division of Realty Web site (http://realt.fws.gov/cartoresources.html). Not all regions will set distributing maps on the Web as a priority goal, and data availability will vary by region.

Digital land status maps are being produced. These maps will show the lands already owned by the FWS as well as lands that the service would like to acquire. Approved acquisition boundaries identify lands that are viable for habitat, but not necessarily owned by the FWS.

Within the FWS both AutoDesk and an array of ESRI products are being utilized.

Mr. Vandegraff reported that he has not attended any Department of Homeland Security meetings.

The Service still has plans to connect its Real Property Database with its digital boundary files. Presently the Real Property Database is being converted into an Oracle Database.

GIS layers can be downloaded from the FWS Web site (http://fwsgis.fws.gov/website/nwrbnd/run.htm). These are boundary files. For the lower 48 states the scale is 1:24,000. For Alaska the scale varies from 1:250,000 to 1:63,360. The files for Alaska do contain some attribute data not available for the other states.
Mr. Vandegraft responded to a question about including trails on maps that are available to the public. He said that some maps do indicate where trails are, but it is not a responsibility or priority for the agency.

Budgets have been decreasing, although everyone is familiar with that problem. The revision program, which has existed for a number of years in an attempt to keep the maps up to date, at best is able to revise 1200 to 1500 maps a year.

Minutes submitted by
David Deckelbaum

U.S. Geological Survey
Frank Beck, National Mapping Division

Frank Beck, USGS National Mapping Division, gave the USGS report, substituting for Dan Cavanaugh, who had a conflict that prevented him from attending the meeting. Mr. Beck reported on several projects, including the National Map, which will revolutionize the National Mapping Discipline, the National Atlas, and some discussion on the Global GIS Dataset, DDS-62, a concern of CUAC.

The National Map is a major redirection for the National Mapping Division. Most people are familiar with the USGS' basic product, the 7.5' Quadrangle. The USGS completed once-over coverage at 1:24,000 in the late 1990s. To replicate that effort, it would cost $2,000,000,000 to $3,000,000,000. There is a tremendous amount of information on the 1:24,000 topographic maps. However, USGS has realized in the past few years, based on comments from users, that the maps are definitely out of date. Despite our best efforts, and pleas for funding to keep them up to date, there is a strong realization that USGS is fighting a losing battle trying to maintain the maps on their own.

The National Map was a study that was done a few years ago to address the problem of salvaging the fundamental base-mapping program. The edit USGS received from Barbara Ryan, the USGS' Associate Director of Geography, stated "I am committed to a dramatic improvement in our revision program as one of the major components of a healthy and scientifically sound geographic discipline." The key characteristics of the National Map are that it be current, continuously revised, seamless, with no arbitrary edges, complete and consistently classified, built on the best available data, have varying resolution to reflect geographic reality, integrated within and between themes of data (positional and logical consistency), geographic (no cartographic offsets), that it should be a temporal record, which means that there will be versioning and transactional updates, and that there will be metadata for the data set and at the feature level. USGS has come to the realization that they cannot do it themselves, so the National Map will rely heavily on partnerships, with federal agencies, state, regional and local governments, private industry, universities and libraries, and the public. Everyone is aware of data in various organizations that could help USGS maintain their maps. The National Map will be a system of related databases that will be combined to build and maintain a map that will cover the United States from coast to coast, and border to border. The National Map will show the information that USGS used to collect on their own to produce their topographic maps. The USGS role in the National Map will be to organize the information, be responsible for awareness, availability, and utility, serve as a catalyst and collaborator for creating and stimulating data partnerships, partner in standards development, integrate data from other participants and finally produce and own data when no other source exists.

Most recently, the big emphasis in the National Mapping Division, for better or worse, is the 133 Urban Areas. A tremendous percentage of the population dwells in the major metropolitan areas of our country. Those are the areas that are extremely important for reasons of security and natural disaster recovery. A good percentage of the USGS efforts this past year have been placed on these 133 urban areas.

A sample of the National Map Viewer for Mecklenburg County, NC was shown. It has undergone several changes, based on tests over the past year. This does not show the ultimate appearance of the National Map, but it is an example of the ultimate goal. At present there are no agreements between USGS and Mecklenburg County to maintain these data sets, but it is an example of the direction for the National Map. The National Map will offer a wide range of viewing options. Hopefully, users will be able to drill down from a small-scale depiction, such as the National Atlas, to a large-scale view, such as the Digital...
Orthophotoquads. Users will be able to pick and choose the layers they want and produce a graphic. Some information on the viewer may be owned and maintained by other organizations, perhaps even served by local government agencies. Users will be able to drill down to local data, such as information about local hospitals (services, number of beds, etc.), which will be maintained by local government agencies and/or organizations outside of the USGS. Ideally, local government agencies will take responsibility for maintaining their data, and provide access to USGS and, ultimately, the public.

A question was asked about who would take responsibility for archiving older data, USGS or local agencies. USGS hopes that localities will archive their data, in an appropriate, agreed-upon archival format and mechanism, frequency, etc. The primary concern is that digital information, which will not be printed regularly as has been done for the USGS topographic maps, will not be available for future use in temporal studies. There isn’t a clear understanding on what data needs to be archived, especially if only a small fraction of the features have changed. Perhaps only the information on the transaction will be archived.

Another question was asked about the rural areas, which may not be using GIS. The USGS will continue to be the data gatherer and provider for rural areas that are not currently using GIS or producing digital spatial data. Several approaches could be used. The National Map could simply show the existing topographic map, in the form of a digital raster graphic (a scanned topographic map). Another alternative would be to scan the map separates (roads, contours, vegetation cover, etc.) and allow that information to be accessed separately. That would represent the best available data for those areas, but would take more time and effort. Both options have been examined, but no decision has been made concerning how to show those rural areas.

Congress is enthusiastic about the National Map in some areas, such as the 133 urban areas. NIMA is the driver behind this part of the project. Getting funding for those areas, because of the Homeland Security needs, has been easy. Getting funding work elsewhere is more difficult. Even getting data from local partners, much less getting funding from those organizations to do work is difficult. The biggest incentive for local agencies is that by cooperating with the USGS, their data and that of their neighbors will be much more likely to be seamless and user friendly. USGS is also working on efforts to make local data more accessible. They are working on software packages that will make the data more interchangeable.

The latest fact sheet on the National Map is titled Hazards, Disasters and the National Map. It is USGS Fact Sheet 027-03, available on the Web at: http://erg.usgs.gov/isb/pubs/factsheets/fs02703.html. Several printed byproducts of the National Map, mock-ups of topographic maps, were shown as examples of future print output that can be produced quickly and cheaply. With this type of product, it is difficult to determine what to put in the collar.

Especially given that the data came from multiple sources, and that the data may not be very meaningful, as the data could change daily, and the layers may have been updated at different times. In addition, the new National Wildlife Map from the National Atlas was shown. Another North American map is in process. There is a new area on the National Atlas site on Printable maps, maps that can be printed at page-size for the common users. The site for this is at: http://nationalatlas.gov/printable.html.

Other Questions:

A question was asked about the source information on some of the maps from the old printed National Atlas maps, which give brief bibliographic information, with the statement "and other sources." That request will be forwarded to the National Map office. A question was asked about funding for the National Cooperative Geologic Mapping program. No information on their funding was available.

The Middle East and Iraq maps produced by NIMA were also mentioned. Three additional maps will be available soon. GPO is trying to get copies for distribution to Depository Libraries.

Digital Data Set 62:

Four parts of DDS-62 (Central & South America, Africa, South Asia and South Pacific) were issued through the Depository Library Program. After those first four were issued, the Geologic Division ran into funding problems and could not issue the remaining sets (North America, Europe and North Eurasia). Somehow, a CRADA (Cooperative Research and
Development Agreement) was established with the American Geological Institute. They are producing and issuing the remaining parts of DDS-62, and copyrighting them. The CRADA was announced in late September. What is copyrighted is the package that AGI has put together and issued, such as the ESRI software. What is not copyrighted is the raw data. That has not been a product provided by the U.S. Geological Survey. If there is enough interest in the raw data for the three remaining areas, GPO needs to be petitioned to ask for the data from USGS. The Survey could then provide the data to GPO, who could then provide it to Depository Libraries. GIS-literate librarians and library users would find the data useful.

A question was asked about whether we might be informed about potential CRADAs before they are finalized so that we could comment on them. Mr. Beck had no information on how to comment on them, but suggested two people who might be contacted about commenting on future CRADAs. Other agencies (such as the U.S. Department of Education) could and should have been contacted about providing funding support.

Minutes submitted by
Linda Zellmer

William Effland,
Natural Resources
Conservation Service, U.S.
Department of Agriculture

William (Bill) Effland’s presentation discussed the background, uses and selected examples of various digital soil survey products produced by the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service.

He stated that he would speak about (1) some digital soil survey information; (2) several sources of digital soil information that are available or are being developed; (3) advantages of that information; and (4) how the Agency is working to deliver that information to customers. Additionally, he mentioned future research and application directions of the Soil Survey Division by discussing some landscape analysis projects that he has worked on since transferring to the Division in January, 2003.

Dr. Effland explained that the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) was formerly known as the Soil Conservation Service until about 1994. He noted that he works in the Soil Survey Division, with background and training as a soil scientist. Dr. Effland remarked that he is currently employed as a landscape analyst in the Agency’s 10,000 employees. About 900 of those employed are in the Soil Survey Division, where 45-50% of the workforce is expected to retire in the next five years. He stated that digital soil resource information provided one of the foundation layers for modern natural resource appraisal, analysis and interpretation.

National Cooperative Soil Survey (NCSS)

Dr. Effland stated that the National Cooperative Soil Survey is the key to the soil survey programs that exist throughout the United States. However, there are at least three components of cooperative soil surveys: the state, the county, and the federal government. These partners should be kept clearly in one’s mind when discussing soil survey information. The NCSS has many partners (e.g., federal agencies, state agencies, county agencies, land grant universities and private entities), with USDA/NRCS designated by Congress as the lead federal agency for soil survey programs. Some federal agency partners include the US Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management and the National Park Service, including work on mapping soil resources for the national parks. There are also numerous NCSS partners with State Agencies. Dr. Effland stated that funding for the soil survey program varies from state to state. Each state has its own structure with respect to funding soil survey and how specific information is collected even though there is the broad umbrella of the NCSS, which provides a standardized format. Funding for the soil survey program is obtained through the various NCSS partners. In some states, historically soil survey work was 1/3 funded by the federal government, 1/3 by the states and 1/3 by the counties; in other states, it was primarily funded by the county government, with smaller contributions from the federal and state agencies. He continued his discussion of NCSS partners by stating that the Land Grant Universities are also collaborators who conduct soil science research and participate in field reviews. University cooperators help with the quality assurance of soil survey information. These universities are also an important component as far as research and development of technology for improving soil survey. In some areas, they helped develop the various soil landscape models that are applied as conceptual tools to identify and
delineate different soils in the real world.

Other NCSS partners are groups such as the soil conservation and water conservation districts, which are legislative bodies formed at the county level. Typically, a single county will have a soil conservation district. These distinct groups were formed to give local advice on how to help direct the soil survey program. The last group he mentioned comprised various private entities, noting that some industry groups also serve as partners.

Dr. Effland concluded this section by reminding the group that the National Cooperative Soil Survey is a long-standing collaborative partnership and that “this collaborative working relationship directly influenced the direction and development of soil survey throughout the United States.”

Digital Soil Survey Products

Dr. Effland then discussed digital soil survey products in general, stating that these data are inherently multi-scaled in nature. He said that the data can be displayed and studied on a world basis (global scale) down to something that is essentially within a field or sub-field level (e.g., county to field scale). He mentioned data from the World Soil Resources group led by Dr. Hari Esvaran as an example of global scale soil information. This group works collaboratively with the US State Department, the US Agency for International Development and UN/FAO (Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations) to produce and distribute generalized natural resource information that is available on a global to regional basis. He continued by citing the following two principle databases as examples of information or data available on a national to regional scale:

- The National Resources Inventory (NRI) - a statistical-designed database of over 800,000 sampling points across the U.S. with over 1.2 million records for approximately 200 different attributes. These data were collected every 5 years (1982-1997) and now a sub-sample is collected on a yearly basis (starting in 2000). The NRI is a multi-million dollar effort. It includes spatial and temporal information and allows researchers and policy-makers to look at the status, conditions and trends of natural resources. The NRI does not inventory federal lands.

- State Soil Geographic Database (STATSGO). This data was originally released on CD in 1994 (available at 1:250,000 scale). It utilizes polygon/base mapping of large areas for regional to national scales of analysis and interpretation. The spatial data includes up to 21 different soil components for each polygon, giving the percentage of those different components within the polygon. Physical location for each individual soil component is not given, but there are approximately 20,000 polygons for the U.S. STATSGO data that was utilized in a GIS decision support system project completed under the North American Free Trade Agreement with Canada. Here, STATSGO data was joined across the U.S. and Canadian borders with the Soil Landscapes of Canada data, which is at a mapping scale of 1:1,000,000. In another project, STATSGO data was applied in conjunction with the Soil Landscapes of Canada for estimating soil carbon levels across North America.

Dr. Effland concluded this section by discussing an example of data available on a county to field scale:

- the Soil Survey Geographic Database, (SSURGO). SSURGO data is county level data that is publicly available via the Internet for application in geographic information systems. The NRCS is also developing a Soil Data Viewer in ArcView 3.3, which will be incorporated into the customer toolkit at USDA field offices throughout the U.S. SSURGO data scales vary with typical values ranging from 1:12,000 to 1:24,000.

He stated that these digital soils data are soil reports with county level soil data that have been used for years. He reminded the group of the wealth of information available in these products saying that, “the widely varying resource questions ranging from global to field level areas resulted in five
orders, or mapping levels, of detail for soil survey data. Traditionally, the county soil surveys were published in hard-copy paper format and some users still tend to like this format.

Uses of Digital Soil Products

His talk then focused on the uses of digital soil survey products. Areas mentioned were GIS visualization of soil properties or characteristics; soil interpretations; resource conservation planning; land use management; environmental assessment; and computer simulation modeling. He stated that the GIS visualization, analysis and interpretation of soil properties are a valuable use of the data. In fact, a multi-million dollar yearly effort is currently underway to update and digitize all modern soil surveys. He emphasized that there is also a wealth of soil interpretations available that allows us to look at potentials and limitations for using soils. For example, soils interpretation data allows one to look at engineering properties and limitations. He also stated that resource conservation planning was still a primary focus for using soil survey information, originating in the 1930’s with the early work of the Soil Erosion Service. A current example in this area is nutrient management and environmental quality with respect to air and water quality. Examples of land use planning, environmental assessment and computer simulation modeling were given. He talked about a program called BASINS that uses a model called SWAT (Soil Water Assessment Tool) which is a GIS linked computer simulation modeling tool that allows one to make estimates of the total maximum daily loads (TMDLs) of various watersheds. It is still in development. He also mentioned a water erosion prediction project that uses a tool called GeoWEPP. This model uses digital soil survey information in conjunction with the water erosion prediction model, WEPP.

Dr. Effland discussed the advantages of using digital soil information. One advantage was that the digital data can be accessed very quickly and provide data rapidly. Another was that the digital soil data allows one to think about new relationships and to develop new interpretations that were not considered in the past because that data weren’t easily accessible. There is now and will be increased data availability for integrated resource and management tools. In fact, SSURGO data are becoming available as a part of a common computing environment where data from different agencies are stored on a central server and can be shared throughout the more than 2,000 USDA field offices across the country. Access to this data by a county planner or conservation planner technicians will be available through a GIS tool, the Soil Data Viewer. The last advantage of using digital data that he discussed was its ability to increase the capacity to develop some new soil information, e.g. creating soil information on some of the National Parks or BLM lands, and quickly updating and maintaining the soil information. Such updates would include drawing new soil lines or looking within the soil polygons and trying to understand the relationships of the soils to other factors or environmental variables. He then showed several maps produced from digital soil data to illustrate various uses. Most of these maps can be found on the Internet at: http://soils.usda.gov/soil_survey/main.htm; accessed July 1, 2003.

In this section, Dr. Effland also talked about a map for the National Soil Characterization Database, which showed the location of more than 27,000 soil profiles sampled for the soil survey program. This database “provides detailed morphological, chemical and physical property data which can be linked for analysis and interpretation to spatial data such as STATSGO or the NRI”. Another map showed the status of soil survey digitizing work for the county-level soil surveys. He mentioned that currently, more than 1,450 county soil surveys can be downloaded from the Internet.

He commented about the digitization of the SSURGO data, stating that it has a total of 2,200 counties or area for soils throughout the US. Currently, about 1,450 of these are archived SSURGO. Of the counties remaining, some are just being started, some have map compilation completed, and some are working on digitization. There are several digitizing centers throughout the country and this work is being done in cooperation with some universities.

In discussing tools that are being used to display and query SSURGO data, he named the Soil Data Viewer as the current GIS tool. The earlier Soil Explorer did not allow one to do a “true” GIS analysis. The current Soil Data Viewer uses ESRI’s ArcView GIS software and provides rapid access to numerous soil characteristics and interpretations. It thus allows one to rapidly create many interpretive thematic maps, e.g., on agriculture,
building site development, sanitary facilities, and water tables. Reports - tabular or cartographic - can also be generated using this viewer. With SSURGO data, however, one may have up to three soil components because of the detailed level of soil information. There is also a Web-based Soil Data Viewer that is being developed to view SSURGO data. (http://www.itc.nrcs.usda.gov/soildataviewer; accessed July 1, 2003).

Lastly there was a discussion about a research tool currently under development at the University of Wisconsin-Madison called the 3dMapper. It was originally funded by NRCS as a tool for soil map visualization. He stated that it has now been commercialized and can be used to update the soil maps. It will allow draping digital orthophotographs over a DEM. (http://www.TerrainAnalytics.com; accessed July 1, 2003).

At the end of the discussion, the following questions were asked:

1. Have you considered printing the soil surveys? For example, doing print on demand, similar to what some small publishers are doing?

Dr. Effland stated that there has been some talk of print on demand with some of the publications. He said that they previously had a small publisher near Blacksburg, VA that would print on demand once there was enough interest in the publications. For example, they would print a thousand copies of a specific publication such as “Keys to Soil Taxonomy.” He stated that in many areas the soil resource survey information is underutilized but that it is very valuable to some people in other arca. Dr. Effland mentioned the program at the University of Maryland where they are scanning their old surveys and are making them available through a Web site. This allows users to print only one map sheet, for example. He stated that NRCS is exploring various printing options such as the program at the University of Maryland. It was noted that Pennsylvania, Oregon and Missouri are doing similar work.

2. Terrain Analytics is the distributor for the 3dMapper and it’s for a fee. Is it freeware?

Dr. Effland said that there is a free version that was developed a few years back but that it is not enhanced with additional functionality and is more of a visualization tool. He stated that the current 3dMapper is more of a functional mapping tool and is fairly inexpensive.

3. One of the examples you showed from STATSGO data was the distribution of soil water tables. Is it available for the public to use?

Dr. Effland stated that the data are available on the Web but that the particular graphic for water table distributions is not on the Web. He said that the data can be downloaded from STATSGO and are free through the Web site at Fort Worth. Dr. Effland was unsure if the BASINS data was still available to the general public due to Homeland Security issues. One member stated that the BASINS data are freely available by request through the EPA.

4. What is the minimum scale which determines an arbitrary boundary? For example, what is the minimum factor that you define when you try and determine an arbitrary boundary between Soil A and Soil B? Is there a specific standard or does the person viewing the boundary make the decision?

Dr. Effland stated that each of the soil surveys is mapped at one or two levels or orders. For example, an Order 1 survey would be at a research farm level with most county soil surveys at Order 2. He said that the polygon boundary determinations are standardized based on the soil landscape model and survey order but there is some subjectivity from the individual soil mappers. Dr. Effland said that one reason they are moving into using DEMs, DOQs and raster-based GIS is an effort to remove some of that subjectivity. He stated that if you look in the National Soil Survey Handbook or Soil Survey Manual, there is a table for each mapping scale indicating the minimum size delineation.
5. You talked about the sampling of soils at various locations, the Pedon Database. Is this data accessible to the public?

Dr. Effland stated that the Pedon database is going into transition and it will be one of the Internet maps server type projects but that currently the CD is available. He said that previously, you could buy the data for $50 but now it is in transition where it will be updated more frequently as more soil pedon data becomes available. There are a lot of Land Grant Universities cooperators with the soil pedon data. He also said that, in some cases, the data may be incomplete so it was not used in the NCSS but now they are trying to complete, update and expand the database. Dr. Effland noted several places where they are working to do this, including the University of Arkansas, Pennsylvania State University and a project at the USGS related to information on soil carbon sequestration.

Although there was some mention of blocking certain categories names in GNIS due to 9/11, an analysis later determined that would not be necessary.

The upgrading of the names in GNIS (Phase II) is complete or in progress for all but four States—New York, Kentucky, Alaska, and Michigan. Phase III will likely be scrapped because it has been overtaken by events: namely support for the local and State vertical data integration in support of The National Map and homeland security. Phase II will be completed.

There have been no major changes in procedure or policy regarding how the Board decides on name changes.

6. Will the CD ROM version of the soil surveys be available for all areas of the U.S.? Will including the shape files of raw data become the standard for CD distribution?

Dr. Effland said that the CDROM data will be available on a state-by-state basis. He said that some states have more resources as far as presenting that kind of information but in the long run the hardcopy soil survey report is transitioning into CD or Web-based

server. Dr. Effland also noted that some of the electronic versions of the soil survey reports are technically equivalent to the hard copy report but also contain spatial data such as shape files.

Minutes submitted by Clara McLeod

Adjournment

Mike Furlough thanked Betty Jones for her work in helping CUAC to hold its annual meeting in the Government Printing Offices.

Dan Seldin adjourned the meeting.

AGENCY REPORTS
SUBMITTED VIA PROXY

U.S. Board on Geographic Names
Roger Payne, Executive Secretary (via email)

The Secretary reported that the Board of Geographic Names (BGN) is in the process of beta testing a new version of their Geographic Names Information Service (GNIS) Web site. Two states are testing the changes—Delaware and Florida. After the Web site’s redesign, among the new features will be a spatially enabled component. In the next year, the Board will release and activate the redesigned database, and release a new, enhanced user Internet Web page and interface for GNIS. The Board’s new disc product includes GNIS’ data almost in its entirety, and can be displayed using LANDVIEW V (a product produced by a Federal consortium); the disc is presently marketed by the Bureau of the Census. It is $99, and is in DVD format.

Report taken and submitted by Christopher J.J. Thiry

U.S. Forest Service
Betsy Banas, Staff Cartographer, Geospatial Services Group

I. The Forest Service recently held its second Geospatial Conference in Colorado Springs, Co. There were over 250 attendees from the Federal Government, State and County representatives, State Foresters, and many others. The event was co-sponsored by Colorado State University and The University of Colorado at Colorado Springs. The conference program and presentations are available by contacting David George, the Forest Service Geospatial Conference Program Chair, at dgeorge@fs.fed.us.

II. The Forest Service continues to collaborate with the US Geological
Survey (USGS) in its National Map Initiative. We are pleased to report that the Forest Service is participating in building the National Map, using Forest Service data for two focus areas: Colorado Springs/ San Isabel National Forest and Albuquerque/Cibola National Forest.

III. Last year the Forest Service reported on the focused effort we have placed on our participation in the Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC). We are continuing to be engaged in the varied, fast paced efforts of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) through the FGDC, to coordinate mapping and geospatial data collection and related activities among Federal Agencies. There has been a lot of effort this year, by the FGDC to engage participation among states, local governments, tribes, academia and other entities. OMB and FGDC are developing a means to measure and monitor our adherence to standards in order to hold us accountable for compliance.

IV. The President’s Council on Excellence in Government has keyed in on Electronic Government (e-Gov/ the Internet) as the way to improve efficiency in doing business. 24 e-government initiatives were identified, including Geospatial One-Stop. On December 17, 2002, the President signed the E-Government Act. President Bush states that this legislation “builds upon my Administration’s expanding E-Government initiative by ensuring strong leadership of the information technology activities of Federal agencies, a comprehensive framework for information security standards and programs, and uniform safeguards to protect the confidentiality of information provided by the public for statistical purposes. The Act will also assist in expanding the use of the Internet and computer resources in order to deliver Government services, consistent with the reform principles I outlined on July 10, 2002, for a citizen-centered, results-oriented, and market-based Government.”

The Forest Service has been very involved in Geospatial One-Stop, as we continue our efforts to provide standard geospatial data, which is documented with FGDC compliant metadata. We now have our Forest Service Geodata Clearinghouse up and on-line. The Geodata Clearinghouse can be viewed at http://fgsgeodata.fg.fed.us. It is currently being upgraded to provide ESRI ArcIMS data with FGDC compliant metadata. The upgrade should be complete by October 2003.

To learn more about Electronic Government and Geospatial One Stop, see http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/egov/ and http://www.geo-one-stop.gov/.

The Forest Service is also involved with Recreation One Stop, another of the 24 Presidential e-Gov initiatives. The effort will provide the public with a one stop ‘portal’ to recreational opportunities and will be supported with Internet mapping services.

V. The Forest Service continues to collaborate with the USGS in the sale of our Forest Visitor Maps and other specialty products through our on-line services and vendor network. This enables us to provide better public service. The program has been operational for 2 years and we have seen map sales increased as a result.

VI. Since September 11, the Forest Service has focused efforts on Homeland Security.

A. The Deputy Manager from our Geospatial Service and Technology Center, Barry Napier, has accepted a 15-month detail to the Interagency Geospatial Preparedness Team, located at the Federal Emergency Management Agency. Other members of the team are from USGS and the National Imagery and Mapping Agency. We also have a representative (Susan DeLost from our Washington Office, Engineering Staff) to the FGDC Homeland Security Working Group.

B. Efforts are focused on defining geospatial data that is critical for disaster preparedness and for first response in the event of a crisis. A Standard and agreed upon Critical Infrastructure Layer for Homeland Security is being developed.

C. Forest Service experience with fire-related disaster response has been valuable.

D. Forest Service and other USDA Agencies were involved in the efforts to recover debris from the Columbia Shuttle. Remote Sensing and Global
Positioning System data and technology were utilized.

VII. The Forest Service suffered an extremely severe fire season in 2002. Congress did not allocate additional funds to cover the excessive costs of fighting fires last year. Money was 'borrowed' from other program areas to cover costs. Our Geospatial Service and Technology Center suffered from this 'Fire Borrowing.' The Single Edition Quadrangle Mapping Program, in which we produce 1/24,000 topographic quadrangle maps over National Forest System Lands, has suffered. We were unable to meet our production goal of 600 maps. We are trying to make up the shortfall this year, but it is not certain if we will meet this goal. If we have another bad fire season, we may go through another round of borrowing.

VIII. Our budgets have not been increased, and all of the geospatial initiatives have increases, so our dollars are spread very thin. This has also affected our production schedule.

IX. Another OMB initiative, "Competitive Sourcing" which involves efforts to streamline and improve efficiency has also had an impact. Various program areas are being studied to determine the best way to improve efficiency. Unfortunately, the task of studying programs is costly and takes time from other work. To learn more about competitive sourcing see http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/circulars/a076/a076sa1.html

X. Chris Thiry asked for a Point of Contact at the map printer who does the beautiful work on our Forest Visitor Maps and other maps. The Printer is Williams and Heinz Map Corporation, 8119 Central Avenue, Capitol Heights, MD 20743. The Point of Contact is Mr. Mark Budd, at 1-800-338-6228.

Report taken and submitted by Christopher J.J. Thiry

2003 minutes compiled by Mike Furlough
This is a brief note to let you know that Ron died in the early hours of the morning of September 25. He was peaceful and slipped away surrounded by family. We had spent a wonderful day in vigil and I'm sure he could hear our stories, hymns, prayers, and laughter. We were supported by love and appreciation for Ron's influence and gifts to us, his family and friends, and although we mourn his passing, we know and believe his journey continues with a different roadmap. A memorial service celebrating Ron's life was held September 30.

Thank you for your concern and positive thoughts and prayers over the past months and I know both of us have been upheld by them. I also know that your love and thoughts will continue especially over the next few days and weeks. Without love and care for one another this mortal journey would be lonely and, at times, so discouraging.

The loving care and respect that Ron and the family received from all the staff of the Mel Miller Hospice his past three months were a gift of ministry that we will always remember. In lieu of flowers, and in celebration of Ron's life, we invite you to consider supporting this hospice ministry. Their address is: Mel Miller Hospice, 11111 Jasper Ave., Edmonton, AB. T5K 0L4.

- Rena Whistance-Smith

Ron Whistance-Smith had been the map librarian at the William C. Wonders Map Collection at the University of Alberta and was a long-time member of WAML.

- Kathy Rankin
When Ron Whistance-Smith passed away on September 25, 2003, map librarianship lost a person with a great knowledge of maps and a huge amount of enthusiasm for helping people use them and enjoy them. Ron died at the age of 67, in Edmonton, after a short battle with cancer.

Ron built the University of Alberta's William C. Wonders Map Collection into the largest academic map collection in Canada. He worked tirelessly to add to the collection by searching catalogs, visiting foreign collections, and investigating auctions and sales. At one time he also created the History of Cartography Room from a back storage room at the request of the lecturer for a new course in the history of cartography. Ron also shared maps with others by driving to WAML meetings with his car full of maps for the duplicate map exchange.

David Jones, who is now the head of the map collection, said, "He had a fantastic knowledge of Canadian maps. He was wonderful at infecting people with 'cartophilia'. He was bubbling with interest and knowledge in what he did."

Ron also contributed greatly to map librarian organizations: He served as WAML's president in 1984-85, as secretary in 1985-86, as a member of the Publications Advisory Committee from 1980-1986, served on the Nominating Committee in 1979-80 and 1984-85, and was WAML's representative to the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives (ACMLA). In September 1981, he hosted a meeting of WAML at Edmonton. He made presentations at meetings, and he wrote many book reviews for the IB. Ron was on the ACMLA Executive Board for one year and was Publications Editor for a number of years.

In 1995 WAML awarded him an honorary life membership, and in 2000, at a joint meeting of WAML, ACMLA, and the Canadian Cartographic Association, he received the ACMLA Honours Award. Fran Woodward said, "A conference without Ron is like a dish without that special ingredient."

Ron married Rena Glover in Toronto in 1959. After leaving the RCAF, Ron plotted weather maps at the Toronto/Malton Airport for the Canadian Meteorological Service. When he decided on a change of careers for health reasons, he was hired by the University of Waterloo to set up a new map library, so he and Rena and their four children moved to Waterloo. This position required a degree, so Ron completed an Honors Geography BA degree at Waterloo Lutheran University. In 1970 the family moved to Edmonton so Ron could work on a master's degree in climatology.

In 1971 Ron became interim curator of the William C. Wonders Map Collection, which at that time was part of the Geography Department. He was hired as curator in 1973. Ron retired in 1994, but he continued to volunteer in the map library and to hunt down maps to enrich the collection. Ron also collected antiquarian maps and roadmaps. His map collection will be donated to the university, according to his wishes.

As his wife Rena says, "All of us are better people for having known Ron, and although we mourn his passing, we know and believe his journey continues with a different roadmap."

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Picture of the past presidents being recognized at the 20th anniversary meeting in Reno.

Contributed by Linda Newman, University of Nevada, Reno.
In Celebration of WAML’s 20th Anniversary  
by “R. W-Shakespeare”  
aka Ron Whistance-Smith

Friends, Librarians, Cartographers  
Lend me your ears  
I come here to praise WAML.  
Not to criticize  
The maps men make live after them  
The best are oft treated and con serv ed.  
Jul. Caesar.

So let it be with WAML. The noble Stanley  
Hath told you WAML was ambitious.  
If it were so, it was in a just cause  
And joyfully hath WAML accomplished it.  
Jul. Caesar.

Well, honour is the subject of my story.  
I cannot tell what you and other people  
Think of this organization: but, for my single self,  
I had as lief not be as live to be  
In awe of such a thing as this fair group.  
Jul. Caesar.

(One score years ago did this group form.)  
So we grew together,  
Like to an organic union, seeming parted,  
But yet an union in partition;  
Many lovely collections moulded of one subject;  
Many lovely people, bonded by a common interest.  
Midsummer Nights D.

For to be or not to be is hardly the question,  
Whether tis nobler to our minds to suffer  
The ignorance of the masses to maps  
Or to take arms against this sea of troubles  
And by education end them? To popularize:  
To show the advantages.  
Hamlet.

The quality of maps is not strained,  
It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven,  
They cascade forth from GPO, from Canada Map Office,  
from GEOCENTER, Pacific Travellers Supply, and on,  
Upon the users and the libraries: they are twice blessed.  
They blesseth those who loan and those who borrow:  
Merchant of Venice.

If maps be the food of love, draw on:  
Give me excess of them, that surfeiting,  
Our collections might ever grow, and live.

O! they come to my eye like the sweet view  
When puffy clouds shimmer on a shining sea,  
Swelling then calmly dissipating.  
Twelfth Night.

The man that hath not the love of maps in himself,  
Nor is not mov’d with concord of sweet lines,  
Is fit only for computers, plotters, and discs;  
The notions of his spirit are dull as night,  
And his affections dark as Erebus:  
Let no such man be trusted.  
Merchant of Venice.

(We honour too, past presidents)  
Let none presume  
To wear an undeserved dignity.  
Of that their estates, degrees and offices  
Were not deriv’d corruptly, and that clear honour  
Were purchased by the merit of the wearer.  
How many then should uncover that stand silent;  
How many command rather than be commanded:  
How much higher would we then reach  
Into the darkness of ignorance; and how much knowledge  
Pick’d from the chaff and ruin of our clients  
To be new vanish’d.  
Merchant of Venice.

(I long to hear those words from my friends)  
Come and take choice of all my library,  
And so enhance thy joy.  
Titus Andronicus.

We do smile our faces into more lines than are in  
the new map with the augmentation of the Indies.  
Twelfth Night.

Our revels are now ended. These our maps  
As I foretold you, contain all visions and  
Are neatly stored for future reference:  
And like the basic fabric of these visions,  
The cloud-capp’d towers, the gorgeous palaces,  
The solemn temples, the great globe itself,  
Yea, all which we inherit by purchase and deposit’ry  
Form such a highly coloured pageant, glowing,  
that we must always be new drawers gathering.  
We hold such stuff as dreams are made on, and our little lives  
Are rounded in that service which we provide.  
Timon of Athens.

R. W-Shakespeare (9/11/87)
Preliminary Agenda
WAML SPRING 2004 MEETING
CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY AT CHICO
MEETING APRIL 28 - MAY 1

April 28, Wednesday — Early Bird Social at Joe Crotts’ home
April 29, Thursday — Registration, Program, Banquet
April 30, Friday — Registration, Program
May 1, Saturday — Field Trip

The tentative list of speakers includes:
Thomas Cahill (UC Davis), Dr. James Pushnik (CSU Chico), Dr. Charlie Urbanowicz (CSU Chico), Deb Besnard & Stan Griffith (CSU Chico), Dr. Ron Cooke (CSU Chico), and WAMLites Kathy Rankin (UN Las Vegas), Julie Sweetkind-Singer and Jane Ingalls (Stanford Univ.), and Linda Newman (UN Reno)

HOUSING ACCOMMODATIONS

Conference Hotel
Deadline to Reserve and Receive Special Prices: March 6, 2004

Heritage Inn Express
(1 Walking distance to campus)
725 Broadway
phone: (530) 343-4527
fax: (530) 343-4940

Single (1 person): $51.50
Double (2 persons): $61
Suite (1 person): $80
Suite (2 persons): $86
Contact Name: Beverly

Other Hotels in Chico
- Best Western Heritage Inn, 25 Heritage Lane, (800) 446-4291
- Days Inn (1 Walking distance to campus) 740 Broadway, (530) 343-3286; fax: (530) 894-7864
- Deluxe Inn, 2507 Esplanade, (530) 342-8386
- The Grateful Bed, 1462 Arcadian Avenue, (530) 342-2464
- Holiday Inn, 685 Manzanita Court, (530) 345-2491
- The Matador Motel, 1934 Esplanade, (530) 342-7543
- Motel 6, 665 Manzanita Court, 1-800-544-4866 fax: 1-800-544-4866
- Oxford Suites, 2035 Business Lane, (530) 899-9090 or (800) 870-7848
- Super 8, 655 Manzanita Court, phone, (530) 345-2533 or (877) 345-2533
- Town House Motel, 2231 Esplanade, (530) 343-1621
- Vagabond Inn (1 Walking distance to campus), 630 Main Street, (530) 895-1323
TRANSPORTATION

- **Flights to Chico:**
  Sacramento International Airport
  Shuttle between Sacramento International Airport & Chico: Airport Transportation Service (530-891-1219). They run quite a few times a day, but reservations are required.

  Chico Airport (limited service)
  United Express has several flights a day between Chico and San Francisco. For flight times and prices visit [http://www.united.com](http://www.united.com).

- **Driving to Chico:**
  **From Sacramento Airport:** allow approx. 1 hr 30 min. north on Highway 99
  **From the San Francisco Airport:** allow approx. 4 hrs taking I-80 east to Highway 99, north
  **From Interstate 5 driving north or south:** Take Hwy. 32 east in Orland, 20 min. to Chico

- **Train Service**
  AMTRAK has regular service into downtown Chico, although hours are limited and the station is unstaffed. The AMTRAK train depot is located at West 5th and Orange Streets, telephone: 895-8000 or 800-872-7246. Contact the local travel agencies for details.

- **Greyhound Service**
  The Greyhound bus depot is located at West 5th & Orange Streets. Call them for the schedule and current fares at 530-343-8266 or 1-800-231-2222.

- **Local Transportation in Chico and Butte County**
  Bus service is available through the Chico Area Transit Service (CATS) and Butte County Transit buses. Visit the Web site at: [http://www.bcag.org/transit.htm](http://www.bcag.org/transit.htm), for routes and times.

Look for links to the conference Web site, with online registration forms and additional information, from the WAML Web site at [http://www.waml.org](http://www.waml.org).
WAML Fall 2003 Meeting
Santa Cruz, CA

WAML group picture in front of whale skeleton at Seymour Center, Santa Cruz, CA

Seymour Center,
folks eating lunch

Photos contributed by Cynthia Jahns
UCSC ladies

Speakers talking to people on the patio at the Seymour Center

Wide angle shot of Seymour Center

Photos contributed by Cynthia Jahns
Group picture in the redwood forest of UC Santa Cruz

Early Bird picnic at Natural Bridges State Park

*Photos contributed by Lisa Sweeney*
WAML Banquet
Photos contributed by Ann Hubble
September 11, 2003


WAML Executive Board Meeting Minutes
WAML Fall 2003 meeting, Santa Cruz, CA

WAML President Sue Haffner opened the meeting at 9:15 am.

Treasurer’s Report – Cynthia Jahns distributed the report to the board. WAML is taking more money in than is going out. From July 1, 2002 to Sept 8, 2003, a total of $19,696.70 came in as total cash inflow. A total of $17,768.01 went out. Balances as of Sept. 11, 2003 include $10,464.28 for the CD account and a $12,767.31 for the checking account. WAML is doing well with conferences paying for themselves.

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The Treasurer received a request from a WAML member for a $250 reimbursement for a trip to the CUAC meeting. The treasurer will be making this available to the member.

Membership Report – Cynthia Jahns reported that there are currently 162 members in WAML. 12 new checks are still waiting to be processed and new members maybe included.

Secretary’s Report – Andrew Nicholson reported that no changes had been made to the Stanford Meeting minutes.

Business Manager’s Report – Julie Hoff reported that sales have been slow between March-September 2003.

A notice from the IRS was received indicating that WAML had regained its tax-exempt status as a non-profit organization. This notice was based on the original notice sent to WAML co-founder Stan Stevens in 1975.

The Business Manager has sent Vol.1-20 of the IB to Bob Huxford for scanning.

WAML has 227 copies of Riley Moffat’s Map index to topographic quadrangles of the United States, 1882-1940. These copies could be sold with the electronic version when it’s available for sale.

The Business Manager also recently supplied update information for the WAML listing to two Association Directory Publishers.

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The President asked the Business Manager about the status of the Huxford scanning project involving the Moffat publication. Julie Hoff replied that the WAML Publications Committee had sent out an email recommending that the Huxford scanning proposal go ahead, and that the Huxford Brothers should seek Riley Moffat’s permission to use the publication.

Subscription Manager’s Report – Jim O’Donnell distributed his report. 152 subscriptions have paid for the just completed v.34. Most of the Faxon/Divine shipments have been picked up by EbSCO. One or two may have slipped through which may be picked by another vendor.

The Subscription Manager just received a check for $1160.69 from EbSCO. 61 subscriptions for v.35 have so far been received. A check for $4500 will be sent to the Treasurer before the end of the month.

IB Editor’s Report – Lisa Sweeney began the report by announcing that she is stepping down as editor of the IB after the November issue because she will be changing jobs. Prices for mailing the WAML IB using the bulk rate offered by the U.S. Post Office at Rice will be compared with prices from consolidator, Johnson and Haworth (with the help of Cynthia Jahns, WAML Treasurer) to determine which means of mailing the IB is more cost effective. Lisa also requested feedback about the layout of the images for the WAML Spring 2003 meeting at Stanford.

Web Manager’s Report – Linda Zellmer was not in attendance, but emailed a report to the Board. The Toolbox links on the WAML web site have been updated. The Executive Board, Principal Region Map Collections,
Committees, Antique Map Vendors, and Map Library Organizations webpages have also all been updated.

**Past President's Report** - There was no report.

**Membership/Hospitality Report** - There was no report.

**Book Review Editor's Report** - Katherine Rankin reported that Haworth Press has recently been sending many non-map related books, as well as books that have already been reviewed in the IB. Besides this, all is well.

**Future Meetings** - Julie Sweetkind-Singer reported that the Spring 2004 meeting scheduled for the California State Library in Sacramento has been moved to CSU-Chico, as Kathryn Womble has departed the California State library for a new life in Florida. The meeting will take place in late April or early May. Dates will be confirmed at a later time. A possible field trip to the Lassen Volcanic Area may be offered.

Mary Douglass announced that the Seattle Public Library will be co-hosting the Fall 2004 conference with the University of Washington librarians: Anne Zald and Matthew Parsons. Mary welcomes suggestions for conference speakers and activities. Advice regarding tasks and a timeline to prepare for the conference would also be welcome. Cynthia Jahns mentioned that a Conference Planning Manual existed with a set of guidelines. Cynthia Jahns and Julie Sweetkind-Singer will also circulate an email regarding suggestions and advice on preparing for a WAML conference.

**Old Business**

**Recruiting New Members and Welcoming Policy**

Yvonne Wilson informed the Board that recruiting new WAML members from MAGERT would be difficult, as MAGERT must get permission from ALA to distribute their mailing list. One Board member suggested going directly to ALA to get the membership list, but this was ruled out as it was doubtful that ALA would sell to an outside organization. The Board decided that monitoring issues of Baseline for new members would suffice.

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The board continued discussions on developing a welcoming policy for new members. The board agreed that the information provided by the website has been useful as new members have used the membership form provided at the site. Nevertheless, the WAML President believes that some kind of brochure would be a good idea and will work on it. The Subscription Manager should also be notified of new members and send the most recent issue of the IB to the person. Cynthia Jahns will email Linda Newman about the possibility of getting some new WAML pins.

**IRS and WAML**

The board was pleased to report that the problem was now settled and that WAML had regained its tax-exempt status as a non-profit and is retaining its old tax-exempt number.

**Electronic IB Index**

Julie Hoff will send the Fiche Index for IB Vols 1-10 to Bob Huxford to scan.

**New Business**

Christopher Thiry reported that CUAC would like to co-mingle its Treasury with WAML in order to cover the expenses of hosting meetings. The Treasurer believed that adding a CUAC line to the WAML budget was possible. Jim O'Donnell reminded the Board that this is fine as long as it does not become an odious responsibility for the Treasurer. Cynthia Jahns asked that the CUAC Treasurer or Chair send a formal letter outlining their request to co-mingle treasury funds.

Cynthia Jahns discussed the possibility of creating a separate Membership Chair position on the WAML Executive. The task of tracking membership has become quite large, and it would be best done by a separate position. The board agreed and also concluded that a change in the bylaws was not necessary to create a new position. Cynthia Jahns will be drawing up a list of responsibilities for the new position.

Phil Hoehn has officially stepped down from the Publications Advisory Committee (PAC). The Board is looking for a replacement. The Board wished to state that the PAC Microform Subcommittee is still active with Larry Cruse as Chair.

The Board discussed the idea of encouraging Map Dealers to join WAML. The Board agreed that this would be a good idea, as they would get more information about the group and when our meetings are held.

The Board discussed reviving the News & Notes portion of the website. This should be updated on a monthly basis. Sue Haffner will email Linda Zellmer about the possibility of doing this.

Cynthia Jahns reported that not all WAML members were on the listserv and that email addresses would be checked and re-checked. The situation should be resolved in the next few days.

The Executive Board was adjourned at 11:10am.
September 12, 2003

WAML President Sue Haffner opened the meeting at 9:20am.

Sounding Board
Katherine Rankin announced that long time WAML member Ron Whistance-Smith is terminally ill. A card for Ron will be available for members to sign throughout the conference.

Christopher Thiry announced that the 3rd Edition of the Guide to U.S. Map Resources will be published by Scarecrow Press in Fall 2004. Chris is still looking for regional editors. Be sure to fill in the online submission form, if you have not already done so.

Rich Soares announced that CSU-Chico will be hosting the Spring 2004 WAML meeting. Meeting dates will either be April 28th-29th or May 6-7th. Contact Rich if you have ideas about presenters.

Mary Douglass asked WAML members for advice about map cataloging. Seattle Public Library uses the Dewey system and has an uncatalogued map collection. Ideas about classification schemes would be welcome. Some WAML members responded that the LC system would be good or even a local scheme based on LC.

Julie Sweetkind-Singer reported that Stanford’s Branner Map Library has recently added about 20,000 maps from some of Stanford’s other collections, including the Hoover and East Asian Collection.

Doug Schenk from USGS asked WAML members about whether map scanning projects were being undertaken in their institutions. About 40% of the audience responded that they were. John Creaser mentioned that UC-Berkeley has been scanning many old topos of California. Julie Sweetkind-Singer indicated that opportunities for coordinating digital map grant projects would be a great idea as Santa Barbara, Stanford, Berkeley are all doing similar activities.

The Sounding Board closed at 9:40am

The Business Meeting was resumed by WAML President Sue Haffner at 3:35pm.

WAML Members thanked Cynthia Jahns for hosting a successful conference.

WAML President Sue Haffner called on WAML members to introduce themselves.

The minutes of the March 28th meeting at Stanford University were approved as distributed.

Andrew Nicholson summarized the minutes from the September 11th Executive Board Meeting.

Cynthia Jahns gave the Treasurer’s Report. WAML is in good shape and the fiscal report should appear in the next IB.

Julie Sweetkind-Singer reported on future WAML meetings. The next meeting will be in Spring 2004 at CSU-Chico. The Spring 2005 meeting will be held at University of Colorado-Boulder. If interested in hosting a WAML Conference, please contact Julie. The Spring 2006 meeting site remains open.

Julie Hoff gave the Business Managers Report. New orders have been slow but steady. The IB Index on Fiche will be sent to Bob Huxford to scan.

Jim O’Donnell gave the Subscription Managers Report. Only five subscriptions have not been renewed. Most were picked up by Ebsco after the collapse of Faxon/Divine. If subscriptions at your institution have not been picked by Ebsco or another vendor, contact Jim.
Lisa Sweeney gave the IB Editor's report. The November issue will be her last. Please send submissions by early October.

Committee Reports
Membership/Hospitality – Yvonne Wilson is looking forward to working with the new membership chair.

Publications Advisory – There is no report.

Representatives/Liaisons

AACCCM – Dorothy McGarry reported that the new edition of Map Cataloguing Manual will be released soon in loose leaf format.

ACMLA – There is no report.

ALA/MAGERT – Katherine Rankin reported that a good meeting took place in Toronto. Tours of the University of Toronto Map and Rare Book Collection were enjoyed by all.

CCISA – There is no report.

CUAC – Christopher Thiry reported that the last CUAC meeting was held at the GPO. The 1:50,000 set of NIMA maps of South America are currently waiting for a decision about who wants them. CUAC urges NIMA to pass the maps on to GPO for distribution. NIMA will be distributing a survey to see which libraries want the maps. Next meeting will be at Fish & Wildlife. Also all map shipments from USGS will now include both a shipping and a pick list.

GSIS – Linda Newman reported the meeting will be held in Seattle in November. Charlotte Derkson will be one of the presenters.

IFLA – Dorothy McGarry reported that the annual meeting was held last month in Berlin. The Map Section had many meetings, including discussions on its strategic plan and activities for future meetings in Buenos Aires (2004)), and Oslo (2005). One item discussed was reconstituting the Working Group to revise the International Standard on Bibliographic Description for Cartographic Materials. The Map Section Program dealt with “Digitizing and preserving historical maps.” Speakers included David Rumsey on the “Historical Map Collection”, Juerg Buehler on “The World of Maps: maps and spatial data on the Internet”, and Wolfgang Crom on “Database of Old Maps”. Field trips included a map collection in Berlin, and a day visit to Leipzig.

SLA/G&M - There is no report.

Old Business - There is no old business.

New Business

Stan Stevens gave thanks to John Stevens for his efforts in helping WAML resolve the IRS problem. (Applause)

The meeting was adjourned at 4:05 pm.

WAML Business Meeting Attendees

Sue Haffner, California State-Fresno; Stan Stevens, UC-Santa Cruz; Katherine Rankin, UNLV-Las Vegas; Tracey Erwin, San Jose State Library School; Julie Sweetkind-Singer, Stanford; Jane Ingalls, Stanford; Jon Silver, Stanford; Mabel Suzuki, University of Hawaii-Manoa; Mary Douglass, Seattle Public Library; Linda Newman, UNR-Reno; Harry Preserve, San Jose State; Barbara Haner; Russell Guy, Omni Maps; John Stevens; Elaine Adams, UCLA; Cheri Folkner, UCLA; Julie Hoff, Arizona State; Rich Soares, California State-Chico; John Noval, Novacell Technologies; Barbara Gasman, Novacell Technologies; Jim O'Donnell, CalTech; Fatemah Van Buren, UC-Berkeley; Dorothy McGarry, UCLA; Wendie Helms, UC-Riverside; Christopher J.J. Thiry, Colorado School of Mines; Carol La Russa, UC-Davis; Kathryn Lage, University of Colorado-Boulder; Lisa Sweeney, Rice; Andrew Nicholson, University of Oregon.
**Presentation Titles and Abstracts**  
WAML Meeting, Fall 2003, University of California, Santa Cruz

**Cheryl Hapke**  
USGS - Western Region Coastal and Marine Geology  
"Coastal Cliff Erosion and Long-term Beach Change in Monterey Bay, CA"

Ongoing data collection (using survey quality GPS and high resolution aerial photographs from the Coastal aerial mapping system (CAMS)) and monitoring of the cliffs and beaches in Monterey Bay over the last 50 years will help researchers in planning and modeling change and quantitatively measure losses during episodes, such as El Nino. (Existing studies address erosion qualitatively.) A wide variety of resources are being used for historical information including: aerial photos, ground photos, indexes, contact prints, USGS topographic maps, and historical National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) & National Ocean Service (NOS) topographic survey sheets.

**Michael Buckland**  
UC Berkeley School of Library and Information Management  
"Going places in the digital library: Improved access for place and time"  
http://metadata.sims.berkeley.edu/

There are many challenges associated with creating data sets, catalogs, bibliographies, etc. that are searchable by place and time. Place names can be ambiguous, multiple and unstable over time.

Cultural, historical and international purposes require multi-lingual, multi-script entries and time defined records (since both names and boundaries can be highly unstable over time).

A few suggestions for working through these challenges include: use gazetteers to enrich library records and enable new search (e.g. "within a 50 mile radius"). This can be useful for borders and unstable areas. Use statistical association for rapid, cheap, probabilistic links. There is a need for a formal national standard for gazetteer content and format and systematic harmonization of geo-temporal metadata: an interoperable "substandard".

Recommendations have been developed by the Electronic Cultural Atlas Initiative (ecai.org), with Academia Sinica (Taiwan), Alexandria Digital Library Project (Santa Barbara), and others. These can be read about in: "A Multilingual Gazetteer System for Integrating Spatial and Cultural Resources" (NSF ITR) (http://ecai.org/projects/gazetteer). These recommendations have largely been incorporated in the Alexandria Digital Library Gazetteer standard. A new gazetteer service protocol now supports network access to gazetteers.

Other suggested sources of information for working with the challenges of navigating through digital projects in space and time include the following articles:

"Searching Unfamiliar Metadata Vocabularies" (http://metadata.sims.berkeley.edu/GrantSupported/unfamiliar.html). Funded by: Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) Translingual Information Detection, Extraction and Summarization program. This project addresses the use of statistical associations to map between existing vocabularies (examples: French index to LCSH; English language to U.S. Patent Classification to International Patent Classification)

"Seamless Searching of Numeric and Textual Resources" (http://metadata.sims.berkeley.edu/GrantSupported/seamless.html)  
Funded by: Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS). This project addresses metadata mapping between different genres (examples: searches on the same topic in bibliographies and also in social sciences numeric data series).

"Going places in the Catalog: Improved Geographical Access" (http://www.sims.Berkeley.edu/~buckland/catplace.pdf) Funded by: Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS). This research project will show how
place-related searching in library catalogs can be substantially improved and how place-related searches can be extended to scholarly and education resources in and beyond library catalogs.

The University of Sydney has created software that allows dynamic maps to show selected periods or change through time. (http://acrlarts.usyd.edu.au/research/time_map) Linking place names to latitude and longitude allows maps with points/polylines to indicate data.

Stan Stevens
University of California Santa Cruz
Map Librarian Emeritus;
Founding President of WAML, 1967
“California Rancho Maps: A WAML Project in Progress”

When the U.S. took possession of California in 1848, it respected the grants of land previously made to Mexican citizens, as required by the provisions of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo that ended the Mexico-U.S. war. However, because of conflicting claims to lands, Congress adopted the Land Act of 1851 which required confirmation of titles by a Land Commission. In order to adjudicate the conflicting claims, the Commission required the U.S. Surveyor General for California to create a map of the Rancho being claimed. Of the 813 grants claimed, the Land Commission approved 553. These maps are, in many cases, the earliest known for the areas mapped.

In 1986, before I retired (1993) as Map Librarian at the University of California at Santa Cruz, I acquired a set of five rolls of microfilm containing images of California Rancho maps now maintained by the National Archives.

These are an essential part of any research library, especially in California. My experience with library users proved the need. These maps are useful in answering questions about land ownership history, land use, archeology, and genealogy.

However, the five rolls of “Rancho Maps” came with no finding aid nor index to the content of the microfilm. The best I could do, in reply to a request for a copy of a Rancho map, was to offer the five rolls to a patron with the proviso that “I don’t know where that Rancho is, somewhere on these five rolls of film."

This dilemma led to a project, that when completed will result in a Catalog of Maps of California Rancho (California Private Land Claims) In Frame Sequence on film of the National Archives of the United States; Record Group 49: Records of the General Land Office California Private Land Claims Including Plats and Rejected Plats.

The Catalog will include the he following elements:

| I. Rancho Names and Variant Rancho Names Index (Including Variant Names and Names as Used by the Geographic Names Information System of the United States Geological Survey (Dec. 1996)) |
| II. Title Index (Exact title as appears on the map) |
| III. Grantees Index (and other Associated Persons) |

| IV. Surveyor Index |
| V. Survey Date Index |
| VI. Quadrangle Names (USGS quads on which the Rancho boundaries are depicted) |
| VII. County Index |
| VIII. General Land Office Grant Number Index |
| IX. General Land Office Map Number Index |
| X. California Land Commission Docket Number Index |
| XI. Expediente Number Index |
| XII. Bancroft Library Land Case Map Number Index |
| XIII. Patent Date Index |

The microfilm masters are held by the National Archives of the United States. They comprise a portion of Record Group 49: Records of the General Land Office, and bear the title: California Private Land Claims. Microfilm copies of rolls of microfilm from the National Archives may be purchased at $34 per roll (including shipping) for U.S. orders ($39 for foreign orders). Instructions on how to order microfilm are available at: http://www.archives.gov/publications/how_to_order_microfilm.html. The National Archives Web site (http://www.archives.gov/research_room/federal_records_guide/bureau/of_land_management_rg049.html#49.3.4) provides a description of this body of records. The microfilm is described as: “Records of the Office of the Surveyor General of California for the "rancho" period, and consisting of “complete expedientes” (1-579), “incomplete expedientes” (1-
315), transcripts and translations of documents submitted in support of titles in cases 1-809 before the Board of California Land Claims Commissioners, a journal and minutes of board proceedings, and lists or indexes to land grants, 1852-56; and “diseños” received from the California Board of Land Commissioners, 1852-56”.

[disenío — In the Spanish and Mexican days in California the Spanish disenio, “design,” “sketch,” “plan,” etc. took on a specialized meaning of a sketch or rough plan showing the boundaries of the rancho being requested. One or more such sketches accompanied the other legal papers comprising the expediente which were submitted to the proper authorities.

expediente — Spanish for “The collection of all the papers belonging to a business matter.” In California, during Spanish and Mexican times, the term was applied particularly to those “legal papers dealing with the separation of a parcel of land from the public domain and the granting of it to an individual or institution.”]

In addition to the five rolls containing the maps, there are 118 rolls of film containing California Private Land Claim Dockets (T910). Roll 118 includes a Docket Register and an Old Index. These supplement the maps.

This project is supported by a $1,000. grant by the WAML Executive Board, to help bring finality to the indexing. It is hoped that the final product will be published by WAML, although the form of that product is not yet determined.

Brian Fulfrost
University of California Santa Cruz (UCSC) GIS Lab manager
http://ucatlas.ucsc.edu/about.html

The UC Atlas of Global Inequality explores the interaction between global integration (globalization) and inequality, and provides maps, graphics and data primarily for use by students and teachers in the University of California. We hope the information may also be of use for researchers and activists worldwide.

In the first phase of Atlas construction, we have generated maps examining some aspects of material inequality, life and death, global connectedness and economic globalization. In the second phase of Atlas construction, we plan to expand coverage to health and gender, and to add more interactive capacities, enabling users to make comparisons among countries. We also plan, where data is available, to portray aspects of inequality within countries, starting with the health consequences of wealth and poverty. The Atlas of Global Inequality is a project of the Center for Global, International and Regional Studies (CGRS) at the University of California Santa Cruz, advised and supported by faculty from several University of California campuses. The Center for Global, International and Regional Studies (CGRS) (http://www2.ucsc.edu/cgrs/) has undertaken as its guiding principle the coordinating and deepening of campus-wide collaboration in areas of research, teaching and public education related to furthering our understanding of the complex issues that surround the new economic, social and political structures of our time.

Gerald E Weber
UCSC Earth Sciences, Lecturer Emeritus: Geomorphology, engineering geology, neotectonics, forensic geology
“Use of Historic Maps and Aerial Photos to Study Geologic Processes: Problems and Potential Uses”

Beginning in the 1850s (following statehood) the United States Coastal Survey began a systematic survey of the California coastline. These maps, dating from the early 1850s through the 1870s, present a highly accurate picture of both the position of the shoreline and, in many instances, the adjacent coastal topography. In addition, hydrographic surveys performed at approximately the same time that provide information on water depth, are available for selected areas of the coastline. For years these maps have been used by geologists and oceanographers as a baseline from which to determine long term coastal erosion rates. Early coastal flights of vertical aerial photographs (1928 - 1941, etc.) also provide information regarding the position of the shoreline, changes in beach width, and cultural changes. A third source of information includes any of a variety of maps and early photographic records of the coastline. A more careful analysis of these materials indicates these documents may be useful in studying geologic processes other than coastal erosion such as long term changes in the littoral drift.
along the central California coastline.

Beach sediment is transported southward along the central coast from Half Moon Bay southward to Moss Landing in the center of Monterey Bay, in what is informally called the Northern Monterey Bay Littoral Cell. This southward transport of sand… which nourishes the beaches of northern Monterey Bay, is fed primarily by coastal streams, but for several centuries may have been partially nourished by a finite point source of sand at Point Año Nuevo. The 1853 shoreline and hydrographic maps provide a source from which we can approximate the volume of sand that may have been available to littoral drift for this short time period. When combined with observations on geologic changes from aerial photography and other historic maps a recognizable pattern emerges regarding sand sources in the littoral cell and the erosional changes at the point.

Use of these documents is hampered by the difficulty of accurately registering the older maps to more recent surveys, a lack of recognizable cultural features and questions regarding the symbols used on the early maps. However, despite these problems the early maps of the coastline have proven to be invaluable for the study of coastal evolution.

David Howell
USGS
"The North American Tapestry of Time and Terrain"
http://tapestry.usgs.gov/

The North America Tapestry of Time and Terrain is woven from a geologic map and a shaded relief map. The combination reveals the geologic history of North America through the relationship among geology, topography and time. Regional surficial processes as well as continental-scale tectonic events are exposed in the three dimensions of space and the fourth dimension, geologic time. The main map shows the age of the bedrock underlying North America, while four smaller maps show the distribution of four principal rock types: sedimentary, volcanic, plutonic, and metamorphic. The geologic data were generalized from the forthcoming Decade of North American Geology Geologic Map of North America. Processing and reprojection of the geologic data were done in ArcINFO GIS. The underlying cartographic structure is a shaded relief map derived from a 1-kilometer digital elevation model (DEM). The two component maps were georeferenced to one another using GIS software and the final images were combined using graphics software. The North America Tapestry of Time and Terrain (1:8,000,000 scale) is an extension of the 2000 Tapestry of Time and Terrain, which covered only the conterminous United States. This US Geological Survey map was prepared in collaboration with the Geological Survey of Canada and the Mexican Consejo Recursos de Minerales.

The North American Tapestry of Time and Terrain Web site (http://tapestry.usgs.gov/) includes the two maps, description of features, legend, boundaries, an interactive puzzle of regions, a panorama movie, and links to ordering the Tapestry of Time and Terrain jigsaw puzzle.

David Howell had the Tapestry of Time and Terrain turned into a jigsaw puzzle and it is being sold as a fundraiser for GeoKids (http://tapestry.usgs.gov/).

Chuck Stein
GeoFusion
"Global-to-Street Level 3D Digital Earth Visualization and Mapping Technology"
http://www.geofusion.com/

GeoFusion, Inc., is a three-dimensional visualization technology company dedicated to putting the earth on everybody’s desktop. This vision is being implemented through licensing of its GeoMatrix Toolkit, strategic partner product developments, and custom application and rendering services. Primary markets for GeoFusion are GIS, navigation, government, defense, gaming, entertainment, and consumer.

GeoMatrix™ technology provides an increased sense of realism with world-wide datasets through features such as continuous level-of-detail while zooming, terrain morphing between resolution levels, and a multiple globes capability that allows for cloud layers, overlays, multiple planets, etc. The GeoMatrix™ System is used to pre-process and then access, in real-time, arbitrary (and typically very large) amounts of geo-specific data: image, terrain, vector, and annotation. The data is pre-processed using a spherical tiling system; tiles are filtered into multiple resolution levels for use in high-quality 3D perspective views of the Earth. These views can then be combined with a variety of overlay graphics, text, models of buildings, planes, etc., and used to produce still images, motion picture
sequences, or interactive sessions at a computer workstation.

With the advent of high-bandwidth networks, geometrically increasing amounts of satellite imagery, and vast amounts of geo-spatially-based data, opportunities abound for innovative products and services that blend these together in a useful fashion for customers needs. GeoFusion will partner with companies interested in developing unique digital Earth-based applications to meet this demand. GeoFusion will provide the expertise in digital Earth rendering, data acquisition, and data fusion.

ESRI has announced plans to integrate GeoFusion, Inc.’s GeoMatrix Toolkit technology into the ArcGIS family of geographic information system (GIS) software. GeoFusion’s technology provides high-performance, high-quality, three-dimensional visualization of virtually unlimited amounts of imagery, terrain, vector, and annotation data from outer space to street level. Product integration will allow existing ArcGIS geodatabases to be mapped onto a digital earth and explored from a global perspective.

Rikk Kvitek
California State University
Monterey Bay (CSUMB), Seafloor Mapping Lab Director
“Applications of Multimedia GIS, Acoustic Remote Sensing and 3D Visualization for Marine Habitat Mapping”
http://seafloor.csumb.edu

The Seaﬂoor Mapping Lab (SFML), within the Earth System Science and Policy Institute at California State University Monterey Bay (CSUMB), specializes in high-resolution acoustic remote sensing for coastal habitats. Combining research and education with state-of-the-art geospatial technology, the SFML offers unique hands-on, field-to-ﬁnish experience to students while conducting professional habitat mapping surveys for resource management and basic research along the continental margins.

The Seaﬂoor Mapping Lab has established a long-term partnership with the California Department of Fish and Game to provide high-resolution multibeam and sidescan sonar habitat maps of critical ﬁsheries and marine management areas along the California coast.

The CSUMB Seaﬂoor Mapping Lab is a state-of-the-art acoustic remote sensing and GIS analysis facility, specializing in nearshore marine habitat mapping. SFML operates a dedicated 32 ft trailable survey vessel, equipped with over $1,000,000 in instrumentation optimized for shallow water (5-250 m) multibeam, sidescan sonar and ROV video surveys. Mapping products include high resolution (1m) bathymetry in shaded relief, contours, xyz grids, and 3D fly-through simulations, sidescan sonar mosaics and substrate interpretations, georeferenced ROV video groundtruth imagery of identifiable substrate and habitat types, classified seafloor habitat maps based on the integration of all data sources, multimedia GIS output.

The mission of the Earth Systems Science & Policy Institute (ESSP) at CSUMB is to explore the interactions of earth’s physical and biological environments through active learning and applied research in marine, coastal, and watershed systems. Three overarching goals unite the program:

1. To enable students to apply an earth systems perspective to evaluate and solve environmental problems using scientific, technical, and analytical skills.

2. To prepare students for leadership roles in which they will devise effective policy solutions by integrating biological, physical, and social dimensions.

3. To educate students who will be qualified to pursue ethical and rewarding career pathways.

On the U.S. Navy Hydrographic Office monthly pilot charts is the statement "Founded upon the researches made in the early part of the nineteenth century by Matthew Fontaine Maury, while serving as a lieutenant in the United States Navy." Chester G. Hearn, amateur historian and author of several U.S. military history books of the Civil War era, writes a highly readable account of this extraordinary pioneer in navigational history who has been given the title "Pathfinder of the Seas" as well as "Father of Oceanography."

Hearn begins with a brief history of the perils of ocean navigation from the time of Christopher Columbus in 1492 through three hundred years of nations pursuing overseas conquests and lucrative trade. An assortment of sailing instruments and charts were developed over time, but it was not until 1761 that the chronometer was invented. While the chronometer was the most accurate instrument available (and very expensive) to fix positions at sea, sailing still remained hazardous as winds and currents continued to baffle even the most experienced and skilled sailors. Hearn points out that "for more than three hundred years seafarers had crossed the doldrums and the horse latitudes, discovered the Roaring Forties, the trade winds, and became conscious of the sea's currents, but they never unified or condensed the knowledge in a useful manner."

Matthew Fontaine Maury, the seventh child of a struggling Virginia tobacco farmer, was born on January 14, 1806. The family later moved west to Tennessee when Matthew was four years old. His oldest brother, John, had already left home at age thirteen to become a midshipman in the navy. It was through John's letters and occasional visits home that young Matthew became enthralled with the sea. Matthew yearned to follow his brother's footsteps in military service, but John's untimely death at sea from yellow fever at age twenty-eight was so devastating to his parents, they would not allow him to apply to West Point where he hoped he could continue his studies in mathematics and science. Despite their vehement disapproval, he managed to wrangle an appointment from Congressman Sam Houston as a midshipman in the Navy. Unlike the army, no academy of higher learning existed to train naval officers. Seasoned sailors provided training in basic seamanship, navigation, and ordnance, and a hired schoolmaster was on board for academic instruction. In Maury's case, the schoolmasters he encountered were often inept in trying to maintain shipboard discipline and consequently hardly any formal learning took place during a cruise. Maury resorted to self-instruction, studying all available materials and even furnishing his own private library with books purchased at his expense. Nevertheless, these ocean voyages provided Maury an education that could never be replicated in a classroom. In addition to his first voyage in 1825, across the Atlantic and back, subsequent cruises took him to South America and he participated in the first circumnavigation by a U.S. Navy vessel, a voyage that took four years to complete.

During the 1830s, the peacetime navy had far too many personnel and too few ships to accommodate them all. Maury was among those placed on shore at half-pay, and chances for a position as a ship's navigator were very limited. While opportunities were available on merchant vessels, Maury remained committed to a naval career. Instead, he turned to writing a textbook on navigation titled *A New
Theoretical and Practical Treatise on Navigation. The book was so favorably received that in time, it replaced Nathaniel Bowditch’s Practical Navigator as the primary textbook for midshipmen.

Finally promoted to lieutenant, Maury eagerly awaited a shipboard assignment. When the Navy’s long delayed South Seas exploring expedition became a reality, he found himself under the command of Lieutenant Charles Wilkes, a fellow officer who viewed him as a rival in the ocean sciences and whose earlier actions caused Maury to distrust him. Maury withdrew from the expedition. On route to another assignment, a fateful stagecoach accident crippled Maury to the extent that he would never be able to go on sea duty again. Though devastated by the turn of events, Maury was elated when he was appointed the superintendent of the Depot of Charts and Instruments in Washington, D.C. (The depot later combined with the newly built observatory to become the U.S. Naval Observatory and Hydrographic Office in 1854.)

Maury discovered logbooks deposited with the depot since the earliest days of the U.S. Navy contained fascinating bits of information gleaned from reading through them. Although not in any systematic format, here were records of weather and ocean conditions for all seasons and for all parts of the world. Starting with the familiar New York to Rio de Janeiro route, he pulled the data on force of winds, rain, fog, unusual ocean currents, distance covered during a daily run, natural or unusual phenomena observed, and other significant details. Analyzing the data, Maury was convinced that new, effective charts could be produced. What was needed was more data. He designed an abstract log to include daily recordings of latitude and longitude, directions and speed of currents, compass variations, air pressure, air and water temperatures, and direction and force of winds. In addition to Navy ships, he enlisted the cooperation of commercial vessels. Maury’s stated goal was “to provide charts that would generalize the experience of navigators in such a manner that each may have before him, at a glance, the experience of all.”

The captain of the bark W.H.D.C. Wright tested the direct route laid out in Maury’s charts and sailing directions. To everyone’s amazement, the experienced navigator, who had previously zigzagged the Atlantic from Baltimore to Rio de Janeiro under conventional sailing of the time, was able to reach his destination seventeen days earlier and likewise returned to homeport a month earlier. The shipping community immediately took notice, for every day less at sea was a savings to the owner and safer for the vessel, cargo and crew.

In addition to the original track charts (series A), Maury and his staff developed other series to cover trade winds and monsoons (series B), pilot charts (series C), thermal sheets of the north and south Atlantic (series D), and storm and rain charts (series E). An interesting chart was series F: whale charts that showed breeding habits, migration, and seasonal locations. Tracking the whales also provided important information on currents.

In the chapter “California Clippers,” Hearn describes how Maury’s scientific reputation was solidly established when fast sailing clipper ships combined with the California gold rush of the late 1840s created an enormous need for speedier passages to and from the west coast. It was quickly determined that the fastest passage was by strictly following Maury’s charts and sailing directions. Subsequently, exciting races were held to see which ship would make the fastest voyage. While ship design was important, it was Maury’s work that played the crucial role in whether a ship would lose time under adverse weather conditions or go astray in unfriendly currents. Hearn provides a vivid account of the clippers, the men who sailed them, and the outcome of their voyages.

Hearn also delves into the personal rivalries and professional jealousies Maury faced as he tried to advance his career. Among those who tried to impede him were Alexander Dallas Bache, who headed the U.S. Coast Survey and who was a close friend of Joseph Henry, first secretary of the Smithsonian Institution whose area expertise was in land meteorology. The two men sought to undermine Maury’s desire for a “universal system” of land and sea observations, belittled his lack of formal education and regarded him as a practical scientist rather a man of pure science.

A lengthy chapter in the sixth edition of Explanations and Sailing Directions to Accompany the Wind and Current Charts was the foundation for his next book.
While his works were all issued under the auspices of the Navy, publisher Biddles of Philadelphia recommended that Maury write a less technical version for the general public and copyright it. Published by Harper and Brothers in 1855, *The Physical Geography of the Sea* is considered the first book on oceanography. Harper eventually issued eleven editions while several more editions were published in Great Britain and other European countries. In its first edition, there was much praise as well as criticism that it lacked scientific accuracy. Hearn comments: "Maury had created his own problems by drawing whimsical conclusions and using obsolete and questionable sources to do so.”

Maury’s wide-ranging interests went beyond the study of ocean currents and winds. He was curious about exploration in the Amazon River in Brazil, the effects of weather on land, and his investigations also proved that no land mass existed in the north polar region, only ice masses. Maury’s study of ocean depths and the Atlantic basin from deep ocean soundings and the discovery of a shallow plateau between Newfoundland and Ireland (which he named Telegraphic Plateau) encouraged the laying of the first transatlantic cable in 1858, a joint American and British effort. Another of Maury’s greatest contributions was the establishment of a “divided highway in the sea with one-way traffic lanes” as Hearn describes it. Icebergs in the foggy north Atlantic were the cause of steamer (by now the sailing vessel of choice due to its speed and safety) collisions or other close calls. He quickly devised “steamer lanes” with the northern route for the U.S. to Europe run and the southern route for the westbound ships.

Maury was deeply troubled as state after state seceded from the union beginning with South Carolina in 1860. Born in Virginia and raised in Tennessee, he felt compelled to resign from the Navy and did so with great reluctance. Maury contributed to the Confederacy’s cause by protecting the coastline from being attacked. He experimented with rigging underwater explosions or "torpedoes." It was sadly ironic that Maury’s charts helped the Confederate navy chase and destroy the Union trading ships and whaling vessels. Hearn believes that Maury “never envisioned that his greatest contribution to navigation would be for the commerce raiding—the burning, bonding and scuttling of 237 of the very vessels he tried most to protect.”

After the Civil War was over, unsure of his status as a former Confederate officer, Maury briefly placed himself in self-exile in Mexico, where he became a naturalized citizen and was appointed honorary counselor of state by Emperor Maximilian. He was eventually pardoned by President Andrew Johnson and allowed back in the United States. Maury lived out the rest of his life as a professor of meteorology and physics at the Virginia Military Institute.

The end pages of the book contain a copy of Plate 8 from Maury’s 1861 edition of *The Physical Geography of the Seas* showing prevailing winds, seasonal migration of the doldrums, and recommended routes for ocean passages. Interspersed throughout the book are illustrations of sailing vessels that Maury served on, a scene of a busy New York shipyard of the 1820s, the depot and the observatory that served as his residence, sample logbook entries, and diagrams of his wind and current charts, including the Series F Whale Chart. Included are photographs of Maury and his family, as well as those of influential men, rivals and supporters, who shaped his career.

Modern day sailors still rely on pilot charts and sailing directions, now vastly improved with new findings and technology. Hearn's biography would be a welcome addition in understanding the man and his work that started it all. While this book may not be necessary for a map collection and it does not pretend to be an in-depth scholarly book, it certainly should be acquired for general collections with history, geography, oceanography, and military history sections.

Mabel K. Suzuki  
Government Documents and Maps Department  
University of Hawaii-Manoa Library  
Honolulu, Hawaii

The National Maritime Museum in Greenwich, England, “holds the world’s greatest single collection relating to the history of British and western European seafaring from around 1500 onwards.” (p. v). The collection holds over 5,000 items used for navigation, astronomy, and maritime surveying. The first in a series of books describing the entire scientific instrument collection, the *Globes of Greenwich* focuses on the 300+ globes and related items. Elly Dekker, the primary author, has produced not only a very useful book on the history of globe making, but also a visually beautiful one that would be an excellent addition to any map library that can afford the $160.00 price tag.

The first section of the book provides extensive information about the history of the collection and the history of globe making written by numerous scholars from the National Maritime Museum. Dekker explains in the first chapter how globes, both terrestrial and celestial, and armillary spheres were used as scientific instruments for hundreds of years. Another early chapter describes how globes were constructed and should now be conserved. Throughout this chapter, and the book as a whole, well-chosen photographs and color plates accompany the text. Globe making in the British Isles is discussed in chapter five and illustrated with numerous advertisements from the 1700-1800s. The chapter ends with a table of British globe makers and sellers giving their working dates, their trades, and the type of materials they produced.

Chapter six by Jonathan Betts explains the history and workings of clockwork globes. Special funding was secured to pay for hand-drawn diagrams showing the inner mechanisms that powered these clocks. This is followed by a chapter on globes in art, complete with reproductions of paintings by Hogarth, Ter Bruggen, and Vermeer.

Before the catalog begins, the final chapter focuses on the collection’s “uncommonly handsome globes.” Dekker has chosen the “crème de la crème” of the National Maritime Museum collection.” (p. 87) The author spends a great deal of time explaining each choice in detail. The globes are shown from various angles in full color photographs. The reproductions are of the highest quality and truly give the reader a sense of the object down to its smallest detail.

The bulk of the book consists of the catalog of the collection. Instruments are separated into four categories: armillary spheres, Islamic globes, Western manuscript globes, and Western printed globes and planispheres. The first three categories are arranged chronologically. The fourth, and bulk of the collection, is listed alphabetically by publisher. Each object is cataloged with basic data such as the date, type of object, diameter, overall dimensions, and provenance. Dekker also includes any information known about the piece’s inscription(s), construction, and cartography. Interspersed with the catalog, which includes black and white photographs of the pieces, are full-color plates of the items as a whole and in detail.

It should be noted that the collection, while primarily of British-made globes, includes instruments from over 10 different countries.

An appendix lists the country of origin for each item. The end of the book contains eight appendices covering primarily information about the constellations and star names and labels.

Dekker’s work will no doubt be used for years to come as the definitive catalog for the National Maritime Collection. It will also be a valuable resource for anyone interested in the history and workings of globes and armillary spheres. It is obvious that no expense has been spared to make this catalog exhaustive, complete, and beautiful.

Dekker’s goal was to give scholars access to these materials and she has succeeded admirably. This book is intended to contribute to the call for a comprehensive “Historical Catalogue of Early Globes” by R.A. Skelton in 1951 and endorsed by the International Geographical Congress in Washington in 1952. It appears that even though it took 50 years for this volume to be produced, it was worth the wait.

Julie Sweetkind-Singer
GIS & Map Librarian
Stanford University


This attractive book is really three publications in one volume. The first 52 pages contain two essays
by Margaret Beck Pritchard, "Claiming the Land," and "Use & Elegant Furniture for Screens, Halls, Large Rooms, Stair Cases: Maps as Symbolic Objects." The bulk of the book is composed of detailed descriptions with contextual narratives of 73 maps in "A Selection of Maps from the Colonial Williamsburg Collection," also by Pritchard. This is followed by "The Atlas of John Custis, 1698," by Henry G. Taliaferro. This section provides an essay on Custis and his made-to-order atlas, assembled by London map publisher Philip Lea, followed by a detailed description of it and the 103 maps it contains. A complementary final essay by Taliaferro is entitled, "Philip Lea and the Seventeenth-Century Map Trade." Concluding the volume are a 42-item glossary, a five-page bibliography, and 14-page author-title-subject index.

The work is well written and thoroughly documented by two experts in the field. Pritchard is Curator of Prints, Maps and Wallpaper at Colonial Williamsburg, and co-authored *William Byrd II and His Lost History: Engravings of the Americas* and co-edited *Empire's Nature: Mark Catesby's New World Vision*. Taliaferro is a noted rare map and print dealer who compiled *Cartographic Sources in the Rosenberg Library*, among other publications.

More than 200 illustrations of maps, or parts of maps, approximately three-quarters of which are in color, are contained in the book. The maps range from 1592 to 1787 (plus the 1818 "A Map of Virginia" by James Madison, D.D.), and concentrate on the 13 original colonies, with about two-thirds of them covering the present-day eastern or central United States. Most of the other maps are world maps, globes, and maps of the whole of America or North America. Also included, however, are 15 maps covering Latin America, 14 of parts of the Eastern Hemisphere, with the remainder covering the Atlantic and imaginary places. A complete transcription of the title is provided for each map, including line endings and type style, as well as author, engraver, publisher, size and color. A textual description of each map of from one to several paragraphs in length discusses its context, importance, and maker(s). Various states of the maps are noted along with references to published sources.

In addition to reproductions of maps, there are 66 illustrations, nearly half of which are in color. They include portraits, scenes of printing offices, battles, city views, title pages and map cartouches.

The maps and other illustrations are attractive and informative, but one wishes that all the maps were fully legible — many are reduced beyond clear readability. Some might also quibble with the choice of certain reproductions. For example, the "Plan of Fort Le Quesne" appears twice at the same size on pages 27 and 153, as does "Plan of the Town and Harbour of Boston ... 1775" found on pages 33 and 237. A cartouche detail on page 109 is actually smaller than the map itself reproduced two pages earlier. Some might have wished to see these duplicated images replaced by additional ones. These are decidedly minor issues when considering the overall excellence of the work.

This book would be a wise choice for collections having an interest in colonial American history or in the history of cartography.

Philip Hoehn, Librarian
David Rumsey Collection
San Francisco, California


This work showcases five geographic misrepresentations in American cartography: The use of the name "America," the definition of the width of the Central American isthmus, the location of the northwest passage, the depiction of California as an island, and Lake Superior's fictitious islands. Each chapter paints the context in which each idea was born and played out in cartographic works (usually over many decades). Cartographers created and perpetuated these errors, eventually to either be resolved through further exploration, or, in the case of the name "America," perpetuated.

The author has published before on historical cartography, authoring the first seven chapters of *The Mapping of America* (New York: Harry Abrams, 1980), covering the years 1500-1800. In 2000 he authored *This Land is Your Land: The Geographic Evolution of the United States* (NY: Harry Abrams). He has also published dozens of other works, mainly about surgery, including the multi-editioned *Principles of Surgery*.

The first chapter, "The Greatest Misnomer on Planet Earth," is timely considering that the Library...
of Congress recently purchased the Waldseemüller map of 1507, the first to use the word “America” on a land mass (South America), for ten million dollars. The author explores ideas of what the two American continents should have been named, pointing out that no other continents’ names are derived from a person. He considers the merits of Christopher Columbus, John Cabot, Ponce de Leon, and Giovanni da Verazzano, but gives short shrift to any Native American names. He brushes off the idea as unrealistic in the face of European economic interest in the continent. That may be so, but perhaps the idea should have received more attention. Life isn’t fair, as we all know, and the biggest lesson we learn in this book is that it is not which ideas have the most merit, but which receive the most press.

In chapters two and three, “A Corset of Convenience” and “Depicting a Desire,” we learn of the economic and political mishaps that occurred as a result of misrepresentation of Central and North America coasts. These two chapters are related in that the errors were largely due to economic and political agendas of those European nations wanting to be first to discover and exploit a quick passage to Asia. The third chapter is lengthy, reflecting the duration and complexity of the search for the Northwest Passage. Thirty pages are used to describe the accomplishments and failures of expedition after expedition, finally meeting with success in 1907.

Chapters four and five, “Formed Fantasy Persisted” and “French Fantasies,” focus on errors that are more innocent and amusing. But these chapters perhaps add most to the research, as the origins of these subjects have not been extensively examined. Maps that depict California as an island are wildly popular collector’s items, with exhibitions, a book and two published carto-bibliographies documenting the topic. Schwartz’s treatment describes the step-by-step process that changed the depiction of California from a coast to an island, and then back again. Last is the study of the fictitious islands of Lake Superior. We first read twenty pages of general history of the exploration of the Great Lakes before learning of the erroneous travel reports that led to the inclusion of these islands, later immortalized in the 1783 Treaty of Paris deciding the boundary between the United States and British North America. The author uses this opportunity to clear up a small confusion pointed out in a 1984 article (“The Fictitious Islands of Lake Superior” by Conrad E. Heidenreich, Map Collector, 27, p. 21-25).

These five topics are tied together with the common theme of the shenanigans that cause and can result from misrepresentations in mapping. Besides being an enjoyable read, researchers will most likely be interested in this book for the author’s thorough research and the lists of suggested additional reading.

The reviewer recommends that libraries catalog this book with subject headings to reflect each of the five topics (the chapter titles are too vague to be useful). The author’s detailed research pays much greater attention to topics often glossed over in general exploration and history of cartography books.

Kathleen Weessies
Maps/GIS Librarian
Michigan State University
East Lansing, Michigan


Susan Schulten, the author of The Geographical Imagination in America, 1880-1950, examines three traditions of geographic knowledge to illustrate how geography “helped Americans imagine and comprehend a world that most would not experience firsthand.” (p.3) The three areas she uses to illustrate America’s geographical imagination are the evolution of map-making, which made maps cheaply available to the public, the history of the National Geographic Society, and the development of academic and school geography. She contends that maps can tell us much about American culture, and they have also helped to shape Americans’ ideas and attitudes about the world. Schulten, assistant professor of history at the University of Denver, believes that maps are not just “scientific records of an expanding body of knowledge,” but they “function as arbiters of power” (p.65)

In her first section on mass-produced maps, Schulten “examines the design, production, marketing, and consumption of the atlas from the 1870s to the end of the nineteenth century. (p. 17) The
ability to convey geographic information was dependent on limitations of graphic techniques. As techniques improved the ability to display the world more accurately, this in turn influenced how Americans viewed the world. Schulten contends that the information portrayed on mass-produced and distributed maps shaped the attitudes of Americans toward other countries and other races. For instance, Rand McNally’s New Family Atlas of the World, published in the late 1800s, “elevated the centrality of Western Europe and the United States” (p.44) by showing each state and each European nation on a separate map, but mapping only a few sub-continental regions of South America, Asia, and Africa. During and after the Spanish American War, atlases became focused around resources and commerce and supported the economic and territorial expansionism of American foreign policy.

Schulten’s second section traces the history of the National Geographic Society as it became an extremely important source of information about the world to Americans. Up until around 1905, the National Geographic was primarily a technical journal. In 1897, Alexander Graham Bell, president of the Society, hired an energetic assistant editor, Gilbert Grosvenor, and soon promoted him to general editor. Grosvenor and Bell reoriented the Society toward non-professionals and popularized it, greatly increasing membership. Through its articles and photography, the National Geographic brought images of different cultures and people to the notice of the many Americans who joined the Society and received the magazine. Around the same time, academic geography began to consider not just the physical environment, but also the human presence in the landscape. Exhibits put together by the National Geographic Society displaying “the barbarous and semi-barbarous peoples of the world, as nearly as possible in their ordinary and native environments,” (p.60) were enthusiastically received by the public. Many of the writers of the magazine had worked for the government or the military and brought a certain perspective with them. The National Geographic’s popularity might be a result of the magazine’s positive viewpoint while it still reported on wars and human interactions around the world. The editorial policies of the magazine also reflected the goals of the nation as America expanded both commercially and politically. There was a “tacit assumption... that geographic knowledge was linked to the health of the nation itself.” (p. 50-51) Although approval of the editorial policies of the magazine was not unanimous and the policies were the subject of some criticism, its success did not diminish.

An examination of the intellectual and theoretical history of school and academic geography is the third area addressed by Schulten. Just as map-making technologies were developing and the National Geographic Society became more influential, geography as a discipline was also evolving. In the nineteenth century, geography was a standard subject that lent itself to rote memorization. However, from this emphasis on facts of the physical environment, geography began to change into a systematic, scientific study of the world from an evolutionary framework by the late 1800s. After the Spanish American War and continuing through the world wars, the nation’s attention turned outward and expanded to include human factors, available resources, trade, commerce, and expansionism. Physical geography began to be superseded by more specialized subjects in the social sciences. Geography was considered too broad, but many geographers failed to recognize this and continued to bicker over the best form of the discipline rather than address the more realistic problem that “asserting breadth in the age of specialization clearly has its perils.” (p. 126). Schulten examines the changing nature of geography as it was taught in the elementary and secondary schools, and how this changing emphasis reflected what was happening in the other two areas that she covers.

Schulten concludes that “geographic knowledge operates conservatively. Because mass-market cartography, academic and modern school geography, and the National Geographic each developed in an age of economic and territorial growth, they reflected and supported those imperatives.” (p. 240) Schulten does not attempt to explain the entire history of geography in America, but picks three interrelated areas of focus, and she does an excellent job of tying them together. She illustrates how the developments in each area were influenced by and exerted influence over the others, and how each helped to shape the way Americans viewed the world. She uses well-chosen maps and pictures to illustrate her ideas. There are extensive notes, an index, and a lengthy bibliography.
Recommended for all academic collections.

Suzanne N. Taylor
Reference/Map Librarian
Colorado State University
Fort Collins, Colorado

Publications Recently Received


Review Guidelines

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

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


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

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

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(Contact: Alaska Division of Geological & Geophysical Surveys: 794 University Ave., Suite 200, Fairbanks, AK 99709-3645 URL: http://www.dggs.dnr.state.ak.us/)

ALBERTA


ARIZONA


**BRITISH COLUMBIA**


(British Columbia Geological Survey Branch: URL: http://www.em.gov.bc.ca/Publicinfo/default.htm)


**CALIFORNIA**


Compass Maps. *California short cut*. 1 map, scale ca. 1:3,200,000.


Dibblee, Thomas W. *Santa Monica mountains 1:24,000*. 1 CD-ROM covering 23 quadrangles, input scale 1:24,000. Santa Barbara, Calif.: Dibblee Geological Foundation, CD no. 1, pub. 2001. OCLC: 52978144


Harrison, Tom. *Cayamaca Rancho State Park: Cayamaca Peak-Green Valley, Stonewall Peak-


Irwin, W. P., and Wooden, Joseph L. Map showing plutons and accreted terranes of the Sierra Nevada, California, with a tabulation of U/Pb isotopic ages. Scale 1:1,000,000. U.S. Geological Survey open-file report no. 01-229, pub. 2001. OCLC: 52536392


Thomas Bros. Maps. California road atlas. The 2003 is the first of a supposedly annual series by Rand McNally. OCLC: 5299929


COLORADO

Arbogast, Belinda F. Evolution of the landscape along the Clear Creek corridor, Colorado, urbanization, aggregate mining and reclamation. Scale ca. 1:44,000. USGS Geologic investigations series no. 1-2760, pub. 2002. OCLC: 52449237


HAWAI'I


**IDAHO**


U.S. Forest Service, Intermountain Region. *South Hills trail map: Rock Creek Recreation Area*. Scale 1:63,360. Ogden, Utah:

Intermountain Regional Office, 2003. OCLC: 52432745

**MONTANA**


Lopez, David A., and Sims, Marianne. *Areas of potential swelling-clay hazard in the Billings area, Yellowstone County,


NEVADA


GPS Outfitters. GPS1 - Using GPS with maps. (video from GPS Outfitters) $19.95 - “Covers topo basics, latitude/longitude, and the UTM coordinate system; plotting GPS positions on a map and creating waypoints using map coordinates; includes free coordinate ruler and practice map (universal 1:24,000 scale grid ruler measures both lat/long and UTM coordinates); used by the USGS for UTM/GPS training.”


Yager, Douglas B., and Folger, Helen W. Map showing antimony
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**OREGON**


**NEW MEXICO**


Southwest Technology Development Institute. *New Mexico geothermal resources.* 1 map, scale ca. 1:1,000,000. Idaho Falls, Idaho: INEEL Spatial Analysis Laboratory, pub. 2002. OCLC: 53033050

**PACIFIC NORTHWEST**


PACIFIC STATES


Dohrenwend, John C. Flaming Gorge. 1 remote-sensing image, scale ca. 1:100,000. Teasdale, Utah: J.C. Dohrenwend, pub. 2002. OCLC: 52491831

Hayden, Janice M. Interim geologic map of the Little Creek Mountain quadrangle, Washington County, Utah. 1 map, scale 1:24,000. Salt Lake City, Utah: Utah Geological Survey, Open-file report no. 417, pub. 2003. OCLC: 53009025


UTAH

Alpentech, Inc. Stansbury touring map: hiking, mountain biking, back country skiing. Scale 1:36,000. Salt Lake City, Utah: Alpentech, pub. 2001. OCLC: 52625975

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US Bureau of Land Management, Utah State Office. Interagency recreation travel map, Utah, Cedar City/St. George: 1:100,000 scale topographic map showing motorized vehicle travel designations, access routes, recreation destinations. Salt Lake City, Utah: BLM, Utah State Office, pub. 2002. OCLC: 52697829

WASHINGTON


Reduced size facsimile for the University of Virginia’s Lewis & Clark Bicentennial Project, pub. by the Library, 2002. OCLC: 52478771


**WYOMING**


**YUKON TERRITORY**

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

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

— Ken Rockwell
New Mapping of Western North America Editor
News of Note

compiled by

Linda Zellmer
Indiana University Library

Benchmarks

Lisa Sweeney Moving to MIT

Lisa Sweeney, editor of the Western Association of Map Libraries Information Bulletin, has accepted a position at MIT and will begin as their library GIS specialist in January. The November WAML IB will be her last issue as editor. We wish her all the best in her new endeavors.

New FGDC Director Announced

Ivan B. DeLoatch has been selected as the Staff Director of the Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC). As Staff Director, Mr. DeLoatch will provide leadership and management for FGDC operations and activities. The FGDC is a 19 member federal interagency committee that is developing the National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI) in cooperation with organizations from State, local and tribal governments, the academic community, and the private sector. The FGDC Secretariat is organizationally located within the Geographic Information Office of the U.S. Geological Survey.

Mr. DeLoatch has over 23 years of environmental program, technical, and policy experience in the federal, state, and private sectors. For the past year, he has served as the Acting Staff Director of the FGDC and has advanced the Committee’s ongoing efforts in pursuing the vision to build an effective and efficient NSDI. He has also provided the experience, energy and insight to bring federal, state, local and industry officials together to build alliances necessary to truly effect the development of a coordinated NSDI that supports the geospatial community.

Prior to assignment at USGS, Mr. DeLoatch served as Chief of the Data Acquisition Branch in the Environmental Protection Agency’s (EPA) Office of Environmental Information, where he led the effort to establish EPA’s Geospatial Program and implemented innovative approaches to acquire key datasets for agency-wide use. He played a central role in EPA’s efforts to develop an enterprise approach for the use of geospatial data, tools and technology that includes key internal and external planning activities.

Stanford Geological Survey maps and field notebooks now online.

The Stanford Geological Survey (SGS) existed for 100 years, from 1895 until 1995. During this time, students and faculty went into the field to survey and map parts of California, Nevada and Utah. The SGS manuscript collection has been available in a limited way, only to those who visited the library and located the few items shown in the library’s catalog.

From September 2001 until October 2003, Branner Earth Sciences Library and Map Collections received grant funding from the California State Library, and matching funds from Stanford University Libraries, and the School of Earth Sciences. The grant was given to catalog, scan, and display the maps, field notebooks and field reports from this collection. All of the work produced by the Survey is now cataloged in Socrates (http://jerson.stanford.edu/), Stanford’s online catalog. 488 maps, cross section, and columnar section images are available to view. More map images as well as a selection of field notebooks will be added in two batches early in 2004.

The collection is displayed using the Luna Insight software client. Instructions for how to download the software and view the collection are available at: http://gilll.stanford.edu/depts/branner/SGS_home.html.

Contributed by Julie Sweetkind-Singer, GIS & Map Librarian, Branner Earth Sciences Library & Map Collections, Stanford University.
Waldseemüller Map Purchase Completed

From an LC Press Release: The Library of Congress has completed the $10 million purchase of the only known copy of the 1507 world map by Martin Waldseemüller from Prince Johannes Waldsburg-Wolfegg, thanks to the generosity of the Congress of the United States, Discovery Channel, Gerald Lenfest, David Koch and a number of other donors. The map has been in the custody of the Library of Congress since late June 2001, when the Library made an initial down payment toward its purchase.

The Waldseemüller map was housed for more than 350 years in the 16th-century castle belonging to the family of Prince Johannes Waldsburg-Wolfegg at Wolfegg in southern Germany. The map, in pristine condition, originally belonged to Johann Schöner (1477-1557), a Nuremberg astronomer, geographer and cartographer. Long thought lost, the 1507 treasure generated great excitement when it was rediscovered in the Waldburg-Wolfegg castle in 1901. The government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the German state of Baden-Württemberg granted an export license for the map, which is registered in the German comprehensive list of valuable national cultural property, so that it could be acquired by the Library of Congress. In its report making supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 2001, the House Appropriations Committee endorsed the Library’s efforts to acquire the Waldseemüller map (House Report 107-102, June 20, 2001).

Under the terms of the agreement, the map will be on display in the Thomas Jefferson Building of the Library of Congress. A formal ceremony, attended by high-ranking representatives of the governments of both Germany and the United States will be arranged in 2004 to mark the acquisition of the map, as soon as the gallery devoted to its presentation is prepared. The Waldseemüller map will be previewed in the exhibition “Rivers, Edens, Empires: Lewis & Clark and the Revealing of America,” which opens to the public on July 24.

The map grew out of an ambitious project in St. Dié, France, in the early years of the 16th century, to update geographic knowledge flowing out of the new discoveries of the late 15th and early 16th centuries. Martin Waldseemüller’s large world map was the most exciting product of that research effort. He included on the map data gathered by Amerigo Vespucci during Vespucci’s voyages of 1501-1502 to the New World. Waldseemüller named the new lands “America” on his 1507 map in the recognition of Vespucci’s understanding that a new continent had been uncovered following Columbus’ and subsequent voyages in the late 15th century. An edition of 1,000 copies of the large woodcut print was reportedly printed and sold, but no other copy is known to have survived.

Waldseemüller’s map supported Amerigo Vespucci’s revolutionary concept of the New World as a separate continent, which, until then, was unknown to the Europeans. It was the first map, printed or manuscript, to depict clearly a separate Western Hemisphere, with the Pacific as a separate ocean. The map reflected a huge leap forward in knowledge, recognizing the newly found American landmass and forever changing mankind’s understanding and perception of the world itself.

Canadian News

Canadian Geographical Names Service Launched

The official Canadian Geographical Names Service (CGNS) Web site (http://cngs.nrcan.gc.ca) was launched June 25, 2003. This site contains geographical names approved by the Geographical Names Board of Canada and includes data applicable to web mapping applications. The CGNS is a data subset of the Canadian Geographical Names Data Base maintained by Natural Resources Canada. Available information results from close collaboration among partners at the provincial, territorial and federal levels. The CGNS is a standards-based Web Map/Feature Server that delivers geographical names into the CGDI and was supported in part by funding from GeoConnections. With the new site, users can obtain the latitude and longitude of the point searched and a list of NTS maps showing the site.

Canadian Archive Maps Site

A new section on the Atlas of Canada Web site will be enjoyed by history buffs all over North America. On July 1, 2003, the Archive Maps of Canada site was launched as part of Canada Day celebrations. The site is a compilation of maps that have been
The 943 maps in the archives are scanned from the original five printed editions of the National Atlas of Canada, dating back to 1906. Users can explore details contained in these historical maps by zooming in and out, panning or moving the map in various directions, and then downloading or printing the results. The archives also contain the Canadian sector of the International Map of the World series, 1956 to 1987, and the first Glacier Atlas of Canada, 1969 to 1972.

Visitors can enter the archives from http://atlas.gc.ca and select an edition from the scroll-down menu under Map Archives.

Cataloging News

MARC Codes for Countries

The 2003 Edition of the MARC Code List for Countries is now available on the Library of Congress Web site (http://www.loc.gov/marc/countries/). Among the changes in this edition is the addition of a code for East Timor (reported in an earlier Information Bulletin) and code changes for Newfoundland and Labrador and Serbia and Montenegro (formerly Yugoslavia). An accompanying Web site provides the MARC Codes for Geographic Areas (http://www.loc.gov/marc/geocodes/). Both sites have links to pages that provide up-to-date information.

New Cartographic Materials Cataloging Manual Available

The new edition of Cartographic Materials: A Manual of Interpretation for AACR2, 2002 Revision, 2nd Edition, is now available. It provides information on recent revisions of Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, and examples, applications and policies dealing with new types of cartographic materials that are available because of changes in cartographic publishing. Cartographic Materials, which is an essential companion to AACR2 for map catalogers, has been revised and expanded to reflect current AACR2 terminology and new forms of cartographic materials. Some of the highlights of the second edition include rules for digital spatial data, information on digital cartography and geospatial information, and a section on cataloging early cartographic materials and atlases. It is available for $100.00 ($90.00 for members) from the American Library Association.

Conferences and Classes

Western Association of Map Libraries. Spring, 2004 Meeting. Chico, California.


International Association for Social Science Information Service & Technology


North American Cartographic Information Society (NACIS), To Be Announced. URL: http://www.nacgis.org/.


Summary File 4 Data Released

Individual files of Summary File (SF) 4 have been released for each of the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico; and for the United States. The tables (matrices) are identical for all files, but the geographic coverage differs. Data are provided down to the census tract level. Summary File 4 (SF4) contains the sample data, which is the information...
compiled from the questions asked of a sample of all people and housing units (i.e. the "long" census form).

The sample data are presented in 213 population tables (matrices) and 110 housing tables, identified with "PCT" and "HCT", respectively. Each table is iterated for 336 population groups: the total population, 132 race groups, 78 American Indian and Alaska Native tribe categories (reflecting 39 individual tribes), 39 Hispanic or Latino groups, and 86 ancestry groups.

Subject: SPOT Image Satellite Image Data

The USGS began distributing multispectral and panchromatic satellite imagery from the Systeme pour l'Observation de la Terre (SPOT) satellite system on Monday, August 11, 2003. The SPOT satellite system is owned and operated by the French space agency, Centre National d'Etudes Spatiales (CNES). The SPOT satellites carry two High Resolution Visible (HRV) sensors. The HRVs consist of multi-linear array detectors that operate in a cross-track direction. Operating independently of each other, the two HRVs acquire imagery in either multi-spectral and/ or panchromatic modes at any viewing angle within plus or minus 27 degrees. This off-nadir viewing also enables the acquisition of stereoscopic imagery.

According to an agreement the USGS reached with SPOT Image Corporation, the EROS Data Center (EDC) can release SPOT archived data to all U.S. Government agencies and their affiliates, except the U.S.

Department of Agriculture (USDA) and the Department of Defense (DOD).

The USGS SPOT archive includes 604,600 panchromatic (10-meter resolution) and 339,100 multispectral (20-meter resolution) scenes archived over North America between 87 and 10 degrees North latitude. Each scene covers a 60- by 60-kilometer area. SPOT acquired these scenes from June 1986 to December 1998. Each systematically corrected scene is available at a cost of $600. For additional information about SPOT data, please visit the SPOT Web site at: http://www.spot.com/.

While this data can be searched on the Earth Explorer Web site: http://earthexplorer.usgs.gov/, no orders can be submitted on this site. For information about ordering the data, please contact EDC Customer Services staff at: (605) 594-6151. Contributed by Sheryle Girk-Jackson, sjackson@usgs.gov.

Landsat 7 Develops Mechanical Problems

On May 31, 2003 problems developed with the Landsat 7 Enhanced Thematic Mapper plus (ETM+) instrument. These problems appeared to be caused by a failure of the ETM+ scan line corrector (SLC), mechanical device that compensates for the forward motion of the spacecraft.

A study team, led by the USGS Flight Operations manager, has been investigating the causes and attempting to develop remedial actions since May. However, despite several attempts to recover the SLC, it appears that the problem was caused by a mechanical malfunction. Unfortunately, no mechanical redundancy exists for the SLC malfunction, and so the loss of ETM data appears to be permanent.

Landsat 7 will continue to collect data with the SLC turned off; it is able to provide 75% of the data that it was designed to collect. Efforts are being made to adjust processing systems for SLC-off data. Currently, multispectral imagery is available from Landsat 5 TM, EO-1 Advanced Land Imager (ALI), and ASTER.

Landsat 7, which was launched in April, 1999, is the latest in a series of Earth observation satellites that have collected data continuously since 1972. For more information about Landsat 7 and Landsat Data see http://landsat7.usgs.gov/index.php.

JPEG 2000, MrSID Generation 3, and DIGEST Now Supported by ArcGIS 8.3

ESRI recently announced support for three new raster data formats in ArcGIS Desktop 8.3. The formats include JPEG 2000 from Mapping Science, Inc.; MrSID Generation 3 from LizardTech; and the DIGEST (ASRP/USRP) format.

JPEG 2000 is the next generation of JPEG (jiff) raster files. For more information on JPEG 2000, visit http://www.mappingscience.com. MrSID Generation 3—Generation 3 is the latest version of MrSID raster files developed by LizardTech. For more information on MrSID, visit http://www.lizardtech.com. DIGEST Annex A is used primarily by defense and military agencies. The
ArcGIS 8.3 Raster Update can be downloaded from http://support.esri.com.

Employment

Assistant Department Head - Data, Government and Geographic Information Services Unit, University of California, San Diego Libraries. Send application letter including a statement of qualifications, a full resume of education and relevant experience, and the names of at least three persons who are knowledgeable about your qualifications for this position to libraryjobs@ucsd.edu or to UCSD, Debra Ambrose, Library Human Resources, 9500 Gilman Drive Dept 0175H, La Jolla, CA 92039-0175. Telephone: 858.534.1279; Confidential Fax: 858.534.8634. Application consideration begins November 3, 2003 and will continue until the position is filled.

Coordinator of Information Services Librarian Level III, Library Information Resources (Position #3081), Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio. Submit letter of application, résumé, and names, telephone numbers, and e-mail addresses of at least three professional references to: Case Western Reserve University, Human Resources Department, 10900 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio 44106-7047 or Faxed to (216) 368-4678. Review of applications will begin immediately and will continue until the positions are filled. Complete job descriptions and requirements available at: http://www.cwru.edu/UL/LibAdmin/jobs/joblist.html.


GIS/Data Center Director. Rice University, Houston, TX. To apply, send letter of application, resume, and the names, titles, addresses, and telephone numbers and/or e-mail addresses of three references to: Melinda Reagor Flannery, Assistant University Librarian/Fondren Library MS-44/ Rice University/P. O. Box 1892/ Houston, TX 77251-1892. Inquiries: (713) 348-3773 or e-mail reagor@rice.edu. Applications received by January 5, 2004 will receive first consideration.

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

Government Documents/Instruction Librarian, Assistant Professor (Probationary Faculty Position). Minnesota State University, Mankato. Send detailed letter addressing position qualifications, vita and the names, addresses, e-mail, telephone and fax numbers of four to six professional references to: Government Documents/Instruction Librarian Search Committee, c/o Ms. Becky Schwartzkopf, Memorial Library, Minnesota State University, Mankato, P.O. Box 8419, Mankato, MN 56001. Telephone: (507) 389-5956, TTY: (800) 627-3529 or 711, FAX: (507) 389-5155, Email: becky.schwartzkopf@mnsu.edu. Starting date: August 23, 2004. For complete position vacancy notice: http://www.lib.mnsu.edu/lib/vacancies.html. Applications received by September 15, 2003 will receive priority consideration.

Maps Cataloger/Lead Librarian. Orgeon Historical Society. Application deadline is 1/15/03. Please visit www.ohs.org for application procedures.

Map/GIS Librarian. University of California, Davis, General Library. Applicants should send cover letter, resume, and the names, addresses, telephone numbers and e-mail addresses of three references (including current supervisor) to: Debbie Ojakangas, Library Administration, University of California, 100 North West Quad, Davis, CA 95616-5292. Phone: (530) 752-3444, Fax: (530) 752-6899, E-mail: daojakangas@ucdavis.edu. Screening of applications will begin September 15, 2003 and the position is open until filled. This position is covered by a collective bargaining agreement.

Reference/Map Librarian. Stony Brook University. Send cover letter, resume and names of 3 references to: Ms. Germaine
Hoynos, Assistant Director for Administrative Services, Library, Director's Office, Stony Brook University Stony Brook, NY 11794-3300. Applications will be accepted until the position is filled, but those received by December 8, 2003 will receive first consideration.

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**General News**

**Territorial Ambitions - Mapping the Far West, 1772 – 1872**

The Society of California Pioneers is pleased to exhibit a selection of rare and influential maps in *Territorial Ambitions: Mapping the Far West, 1772-1872*. The exhibition spans the period of Western exploration in the later eighteenth century, when California was often depicted as an island, up until the establishment of the transcontinental railroad in 1869. During this time, vast, uncharted areas west of the one-hundredth meridian were gradually explored, mapped and remapped, while utopian fantasies of “lost” cities of gold, a northwest passage to India, and an American Arcadia on the Pacific Slope were reconciled with geographic reality.

*Territorial Ambitions* contains approximately fifty maps from The Society’s collection that have never before been shown publicly. The exhibition features such major works as Didier-Robert De Vaugondy’s 1772 Carte de Californie, La Perouse’s journal of 1785-88, and John Frémont and Charles Preuss’ 1842 Map of Oregon and Upper California. There are mining maps by Edward Ord and William Jackson and The Official Map of the City of San Francisco by William M. Eddy. The exhibition also includes railroad maps, topographical maps, bird’s eye views, nautical maps and coastal surveys. All of these maps were instrumental in helping to determine the economic and political future of the American West.

The Society of California Pioneers is the state’s oldest historical organization. It was founded in 1850 by pre-Gold Rush pioneers. The Seymour Pioneer Museum, a non-profit museum operated by The Society of California Pioneers, offers free educational programs to Bay Area schools. Dedicated to the preservation, promotion, and enjoyment of California heritage, the Society’s archives include an outstanding collection of 19th and early 20th century artwork, artifacts, photographs and manuscripts. The Society also houses the Alice Phelan Sullivan Library and the Moore Gallery, which are open to the public by appointment.

The Society of California Pioneers is located at 300 Fourth Street at Folsom in San Francisco, California. Telephone: 415-957-1839, E-mail: info@californiapioneers.org, URL: http://www.californiapioneers.org.

**Exhibition Dates:** October 31, 2003 - May 28, 2004, Museum Hours: Weds – Friday, and the 1st Saturday of each Month 10am-4pm, General Admission $3; Students & Seniors $1

**For more information contact:**
Vicki Wiese, Visitor Services Coordinator, The Society of California Pioneers, Tel 415-957-1849 // Fax 415-957-9858, info@californiapioneers.org

*Contributed by Vicki Wiese.*

Class on History and Preservation of Maps

David Woodward will be offering a class on the history and preservation of maps as part of the Rare Book School. This course is intended for those who seek a general overview of the technical and cultural aspects of the history of maps so these documents can be effectively understood and described as both artifacts and cultural texts. This course will consist of multimedia lectures, with workshop exercises using original materials. The first two days address questions related to the authenticity and physical quality of maps, globes, and atlases and how these were drawn, printed, and colored from pre-classical times to the pre-digital era. This section will build an introductory vocabulary and understanding of the map as artifact. The remaining days provide an overview of why maps, plans, views, and charts were made and how these objects were used historically: taxation; administration; warfare; way finding; and organizing geographical and cultural knowledge in both literal and metaphorical ways. Major format changes and technological transitions in mapmaking and their cultural impact will be discussed. The course will introduce some theoretical issues in the current scholarship on map history, but its focus will be on developing an appreciation for maps as material objects.

Although this course is intended to introduce map history, participants will derive most from the course if they have already been exposed to the problems in understanding maps and who might eventually take
advanced courses in this subject at Rare Book School. Such participants might include rare book librarians, conservators, map librarians, map collectors, and map dealers. In their personal statement, applicants should describe the nature of their developing interest in the history of the map, their expectations of the course, and the purposes to which they propose to put the knowledge gained from the course. Contributed by Linda Zellmer, lzellmer@indiana.edu.

Geography Awareness Week

Geography Awareness Week is November 16-22, 2003. The theme for this year is Habitu: Home Sweet Home. This year the program will focus national attention on the wide diversity of habitats in the U.S. and world through the creation of a series of educational projects. To explore in a kid safe environment, check out the National Geographic link below for activities, lessons and materials. In addition, you may contact the Arizona Geographic Alliance for materials. It is hoped that this program will raise public awareness of issues related to the use, management, and conservation of America's public and private lands. To find more information, see the National Geographic Society’s Web site for K-12 interactive activities to jump-start your Geography awareness week activities http://www.nationalgeographic.com/geographyaction/.

As part of Geography Awareness Week, GIS Day will be held November 19, 2003. GIS Day is a locally organized event that shares information about geographic information systems (GIS). GIS users and vendors provide information on GIS by open their doors to schools, businesses, and the general public to showcase real-world applications of GIS technology. The event is principally sponsored by the National Geographic Society, the Association of American Geographers, University Consortium for Geographic Information Science, the United States Geological Survey, The Library of Congress, Sun Microsystems, Hewlett-Packard, and ESRI. For more information on GIS Day, or to find a nearby activity see: http://www.gisday.com.

Internet Resources

Geospatial One-Stop Launched

The first release of GeoData.gov, the new public gateway to maps, geospatial data and resources, was launched June 30, 2003 as part of Geospatial One-Stop, one of the President’s EGovernment initiatives. GeoData.gov, which was launched by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and the Department of Interior, features “one-step” access to geospatial information and resources and allows multiple users in different locations to share information, while integrating data from many sources. It also allows easy searches for existing and planned data with a goal of “two clicks to content.”

The goals of GeoData.gov are improved interoperability and access to geospatial data and resources. GeoData.gov is the first major milestone for the Geospatial One-Stop project. The portal is only a first step; work on a second generation of the portal with enhanced functionality and alignment with the Federal Enterprise Architecture is already underway.

Lewis & Clark Web Sites

The 200th Anniversary of the Lewis and Clark Expedition has lead to the development of a number of Web Sites. ESRI has developed a Web site (http://www.esri.com/lewisandclark) that commemorates the Expedition. Their site provides an introduction to modern analyses along the Lewis & Clark route, as well as a detailed history of mapmaking, from the tools used by the Corps of Discovery to modern cartographic methods such as geographic information systems.

The David Rumsey Collection is marking the 200th anniversary of the Lewis and Clark Expedition by providing access to 30 of the most significant historical maps via the GIS Viewer. The GIS Viewer allows users to interact with, integrate, and visualize the historic maps with modern geospatial data from NASA, USGS, ESRI and GCS Research. The modern geospatial data can be overlaid and compared to the historical maps.

The U.S. Geological Survey has also developed a web page that provides information on the expedition, science, natural history and recreation along the Lewis & Clark route. The site includes a link to resources for teachers and children. It is available at http://www.usgs.gov/features/lewisandclark.html.

Finally, Carlos Diaz at Evergreen State College has developed a Hot
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* Contributed by Phil Hoehn, philhoehn@juno.com.
Federal & State News

American Memory Adds Maps of Macau

Library of Congress PR 03-112: The Geography and Map Division of the Library of Congress has mounted a special presentation online in the “Map Collections, 1500-2003” of the American Memory Web site devoted to Macau, the oldest permanent European settlement in Asia, which was returned by Portugal to China in 1999.

The materials are at [http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/gmdhtml/macau/macau.html](http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/gmdhtml/macau/macau.html). Now known as the Macau Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China, Macau consists of the city of Macau on a small peninsula of the Chinese mainland and the two small islands of Taipa and Colôane, which are connected by a causeway. The entire area of this administrative region is 21 square kilometers, which is about one-tenth the size of Washington, D.C. As of July 2001, Macau had an estimated population of about 454,000.

The Portuguese established this port on the southeastern coast of China at the mouth of the Zhu Jiang (Pearl River) in 1557, when they were the dominant power in European trade with Asia. Portugal continued its presence in Macau for more than 400 years. In December 1887, after a series of negotiations between Portugal and China about Macau’s sovereignty, a protocol was agreed upon that recognized Portugal’s occupation and governing of Macau. Following Portugal’s Revolution of 1974 and China’s development of a reunification strategy, China and Portugal issued the Joint Declaration on the Question of Macau on April 13, 1987. This declaration stated that on Dec. 20, 1999, China would resume its exercise of sovereignty in Macau.

By viewing this small selection of 16 maps, it will be evident that the European influence was particularly profound in the mapping of Macau, reflecting a strong economic interest in the port city for more than 400 years.

U.S. Geological Survey Improves Processing for Federal Depository Library Shipments

The Branch of Information Services (BIS) supports the dissemination of products and information for the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS). BIS receives shipments monthly, and distributes the new and revised map products to depository libraries in compliance with an Interagency Agreement between the USGS and the U.S. Government Printing Office (GPO).

In June 2003, BIS implemented a new order processing system specifically developed for depository library shipments. The previous system, although effective, was a tedious and complicated manual process. The new system creates a custom Pick Sheet consisting of products specific to the recipient’s ordering criteria. The Pick Sheet is a new feature providing the following benefits:

- Helps USGS pull the correct products for each recipient in a more timely manner
- Informs recipients what materials should be contained in their order
- Greatly improves USGS’s ability to efficiently resolve and process claims
- Enables USGS to better handle package returns as a result of shipment problems

The electronic Federal Depository Library Ship List is sent to GPO to be posted on the Federal Bulletin Board at: [http://fedbbs.access.gpo.gov/fdp01.htm](http://fedbbs.access.gpo.gov/fdp01.htm). The ship list provides all the new and revised GPO items for that specific shipment.

Customers receiving multiple series products may receive multiple packages of various sizes. Questions or comments on these new processes, as well as claims related to sendings should be directed to: U. S. Geological Survey, Branch of Information Services, Federal Center, Box 25286, MS 306, Attn: Receiving, Denver, Colorado 80225, Phone 303-202-4703, Fax 303-202-4694, Email: GS-N-RMMC Inventory Management ACL@usgs.gov.

Multibeam Bathymetry and Perspective Views of Glacier Bay, Alaska

The goal of the U.S. Geological Survey is to develop integrated geological and oceanographic habitat models for the marine benthos in Glacier Bay. This is the first step toward determining the habitat relationships of critical species and resources within the park.

Glacier Bay, Alaska is a diverse fjord ecosystem with multiple tidewater glaciers and complex
biological, geological, and oceanographic patterns that vary greatly along its length. Because the Bay was completely glaciated prior to the 1700's, Glacier Bay experienced the fastest glacier retreat recorded in historical times. As a result, some of the highest rates of glacial sedimentation and uplift have occurred here. Glacier Bay is the deepest silled fjord in Alaska, with depths over 450 meters. Mapping benthic (seafloor) habitats is crucial to understanding and managing Glacier Bay's complex marine ecosystem and the marine species therein. High-resolution multibeam mapping of the bay, funded jointly by the US Geological Survey (USGS) and the National Park Service (NPS) provides an unprecedented new baseline for resource and habitat assessment, as well as geological and oceanographic research. Full integration of the new data set will require additional ground-truthing (sampling) data and analysis.

The 2003 edition, 2-sheet poster of Glacier Bay National Park measures approximately 29" x 44" each sheet, and is available from a USGS Earth Science Information Center (ESIC). To locate the nearest ESIC, call 1-888-ASK-USGS, or visit: http://www.usgs.gov. The posters (Stock no. 's: 115243 and 115244) are available for $4.00 for each sheet, plus $5.00 handling charge.


The site references the first version of this map, Open File 02-391. The difference between the two products is minor. Contributed by Sheryle Girk-Jackson, sjackson@usgs.gov.

### NIMA Name to Change

When the Defense Authorization Bill for 2004 is signed, NIMA will officially change its name to the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA). The language concerning the proposed name change is in Chapter 22 of the Defense Authorization Bill for 2004.

NIMA was created in 1996 to address challenges identified within the Intelligence Community following the demise of the Soviet Union and the 1991 Persian Gulf War. The NGA will bring geospatial and imagery analysis disciplines together into one agency. By merging these functions, NIMA will be able to produce a new intelligence product, geospatial intelligence, or GEOINT, to provide a more complete picture of geographic areas on the Earth.

### NIMA Awards Contract to Nextview

From a NIMA Press Release: On September 30, 2003, NIMA awarded contract valued at more than $500 million to DigitalGlobe to assure the availability of high-resolution imagery from the next-generation of commercial imaging satellites. The contract, known as NextView, allows NIMA to participate in the development cycle for the next generation of U.S. commercial satellite imaging capabilities. NextView eliminates the commodity-based approach of commercial imagery acquisition and will assure access, priority tasking rights, volume (area coverage) and broad licensing terms for sharing imagery with all potential partners. This contract will change the way NIMA provides geospatial intelligence by assuring availability of 0.5-meter commercial imagery.

NIMA is pursuing further discussions with Space Imaging, LLC in Thornton, CO, regarding a contract to continue development of a follow-on system to provide NIMA an additional source to mitigate a potential commercial gap in availability of commercial imagery to support the geospatial mission. More information on the contract and Digital Globe can be found at http://www.digitalglobe.com.

### U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Customer Service Center Pilot

On July 1, 2003, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) launched a national toll-free call and e-mail response center pilot project. This project is a partnership between the Department of the Interior, General Services Administration and the Office of Management and Budget's USA Services, an e-gov initiative.

With the assistance of contractors at USA Services National Contact Center in Indianapolis, Indiana, the Fish & Wildlife Service is now equipped to handle public inquiries received via telephone and e-mail. USA Services contractors answer frequently asked FWS questions received through a public inquiry line (1-800-344-WILD) and e-mail received through the Service's Contact Us home page link. In the first month of the pilot, 9,367 telephone inquiries came in through
the 800 number. During the same time period, the National Contact Center answered 223 e-mail inquiries and referred 155 to the Fish & Wildlife Service’s Customer Service Center. Most e-mail inquiries were answered within 2 days of receipt, with the majority answered within an hour.

For more information about the Service’s new Customer Support Center, contact Anita Noguera at (703) 358-2294 or anita_noguera@fws.gov.

Under San Francisco Bay

A 2-sided poster features a new view of the floor of west-central San Francisco Bay - the deep part of the bay, where ocean-going vessels traverse the shipping lanes and strong tidal currents sculpt the bay floor. The data used to create the poster provides the first look, in detail, of such a large area of the bay floor. On one side of the poster is a view of the floor and on the reverse side is a smaller, three-dimensional image for viewing with 3-D glasses, along with information about the sediment, rock pinnacles and an explanation of the high-resolution multi-beam mapping process.

The view of the floor of San Francisco Bay was made from data gathered by U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), using a state-of-the-art mapping system (see the “High-Resolution Multi-beam Mapping” on the poster). The information is helping to answer challenging questions such as:

- How much sediment is on the bay floor, and how do water currents move the sediment?
  - Where can sediment dredged from harbors and shipping channels be safely disposed of?
  - How much rock must be trimmed from pinnacles on the bay floor to ensure that ships do not run aground on them?

This poster describes the way in which the USGS has started answering these questions. Several web sites are listed on the poster for further information about such topics as: Pacific sea floor mapping, multi-beam data, and sediment and pollutant transport.

The poster and free 3-D glasses, stock numbers 115025 for the poster and 115030 for the 3-D glasses, are available for $4.00 plus $5.00 shipping and handling. The poster measures approximately 25"x35" and is available from a USGS Earth Science Information Center (ESIC). To locate the nearest ESIC, call 1-888-ASK USGS, or visit: http://www.usgs.gov. Contributed by Sheryle Girk-Jackson, sjjackson@usgs.gov.

North America Tapestry of Time and Terrain

A new map in the Geologic Investigations Series, I-2781, this tapestry map is the result of a collaboration among the U.S. Geological Survey, the Geological Survey of Canada, and the Mexican Consejo de Recursos Minerales. The map combines one-kilometer resolution digital elevation data with a new geologic map from the Decade of North American Geology. The scale of the large map is 1 to 8 million, using a Lambert Azimuthal Equal Area Projection.

The cartographic tapestry is woven from a geologic map and a shaded relief map. This digital combination reveals the geologic history of North America through the interrelation of rock type, topography and time. Regional surface processes as well as continent-scale tectonic events are exposed in the three dimensions of space and the fourth dimension, geologic time. On the main part of the map, the ages of rock depict the geological history of the continent, by showing the varying age of the bedrock underlying North America. Inset maps show the distribution of four major rock types: sedimentary, volcanic, plutonic, and metamorphic.

The map expands the original concept of the 2000 Tapestry of Time and Terrain, by Jose F. Vigil, Richard J. Pike and David G. Howell, which covered the conterminous United States. For more information and to view the map online, visit http://geopubs.wr.usgs.gov/i-map/i2781/. The map may be downloaded in different formats.

The map, Stock no. 114767, is available for $7.00 for the map plus $5.00 handling charge from a USGS Earth Science Information Center (ESIC). To locate the nearest ESIC, call 1-888-ASK-USGS, or visit http://www.usgs.gov. Contributed by Sheryle Girk-Jackson, sjjackson@usgs.gov.

Gila Cliff Dwellings Poster

The first known inhabitants of the Gila Cliff Dwellings, the Mogollon People, may not have been aware...
of how the caves they inhabited 1000 years ago were formed, but scientists from the U.S. Geological Survey and the National Park Service are well acquainted with the process.

Originally, the caves were probably excavated by a combination of stream action and spring sapping. As the stream in Cliff Dweller Canyon cut down through the layers of Gila conglomerate, it may have encountered a relatively soft layer and cut laterally into it, initiating an alcove. Lateral stream erosion is most effective where bends cause the stream to impinge directly on the canyon walls. Spring Sapping, or sapping, is a natural erosion process that occurs, usually at the base of a cliff. Softer layers are worn away, leaving upper layers unsupported, which can then break off in large and small blocks. It may work in conjunction with lateral stream erosion, or may be the main process in cave formation.

This poster describes in detail how these two natural erosion processes carved through layers of the canyon walls to create the caves seen today at Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument, located near Silver City, in southwestern New Mexico. The poster includes pictures of the seven caves that make up the monument. There is also a section on the role of exfoliation as it pertains to the development of the caves.

For a digital copy of a free promotional flyer on the Gila Cliff Dwellings, contact Ken Gerson at 303-202-4640, or Gene Jackson at 303-202-4321, from the Marketing Department of the USGS in Denver. The poster, stock no. 112312, is available for $7.00 for the poster plus $5.00 handling from any USGS Earth Science Information Center (ESIC). To locate the nearest ESIC, call 1-800-ASK USGS, or visit: http://www.usgs.gov. Contributed by Sheryle Girk-Jackson, sjjackson@usgs.gov.

New Minimum Technical Requirements for Depository Libraries

In accordance with the schedule established to regularly increase workstation requirements, new minimum technical requirements for workstations in Federal depository libraries will go into effect October 1, 2003. These requirements, which also include requirements for workstations used for cartographic data, were originally issued as the 2002 Recommended Specifications for Public Access Workstations in Federal Depository Libraries in Administrative Notes, v. 23, # 8, (6/15/02).

All Federal depository libraries must meet the minimum technical requirements to keep pace with technological change in order to fulfill their Title 44 obligation to provide access to Government information products. The Library Programs Service (LPS) will continue to issue Recommended Specifications for Public Access Workstations in Federal Depository Libraries each spring to assist depository library staff in planning for new computer purchases.

As another step in the transition to an e-FDLP and in accordance with Depository Library Council recommendations from its spring 2000 meeting, a schedule was established to regularly increase workstation requirements. Fifteen months after issuance, recommended specifications will become minimum technical requirements. The requirements, the recommended specifications, and the schedule are all available from the FDLP Desktop at http://www.access.gpo.gov/su_docs/fdlp/computers.

Questions about the Minimum Technical Requirements or Recommended Specifications should be directed to Cynthia Etkin at cetkin@gpo.gov.

Electronic Records Management and Preservation Pose Challenges for NARA

According to a recent GAO Report (GAO-03-936T), the National Archives and Records Administration's long-term program for storage and retrieval of electronic records lacks several key elements, including a vision for the system from the user's perspective and a mechanism to track the program's cost and schedule.

NARA is developing an Electronic Records Archive as a permanent way to store, search and access federal records, no matter what technology originally created it. Officials plan to release the request for proposals for the system by the end of this year, and expect it to start operating by the end of 2006.

However, GAO's evaluation of the program for Rep. Ernest Istook (R-Okla.), Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee's Transportation, Treasury and Independent Agencies' subcommittee, found several deficiencies in NARA's plan for the acquisition, including:
An incomplete target enterprise architecture.
- No concept of operations for the system from the users' perspective.
- Several unfilled management positions.
- An incomplete schedule and process to track the costs of the program.

The full text of the report is available at: http://www.gao.gov/cgi-bin/getrpt?GAO-03-936T.

New USGS Fact Sheets and Publications

The US Geological Survey has recently published several Publications and Fact Sheets related to the Western United States. They include:


FS 0024-03. Bacterial contamination at Huntington Beach, California; is it from a local offshore wastewater outfall?, by Jiping Xu, Marlene Noble, Leslie Rosenfeld, John Large, Peter Hamilton and Burt Jones. 2003. 4 p. URL: http://geopubs.wr.usgs.gov/fact-sheet/fs024-03/.


Among other items of interest are:

USGS Professional Paper 1676. The Pu‘u ‘O‘o-Kupaianaha eruption of Kilauea Volcano, Hawai‘i; the first 20 years, edited by Christina Heliier, D. A.


Washington DG ER Library News

Because of budget problems which resulted in staffing reductions, the Washington DG ER Library has reduced operating hours. Connie Manson, who has attended several WAML meetings in her years with the Washington Division of Geology & Earth Resources left Survey Library August 31, 2003.

The administrators at the Washington Department of Natural Resources intend to maintain the Bibliography of Washington Geology and the Index to Geologic and Geophysical Mapping of Washington will continue. Connie can be reached at: cjm@thurston.com.

New DOGAMI Maps

The Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries recently released three new maps. They are:

Department of Geology and Mineral Industries.

Each map is available on CD-ROM for $10 or $15 for a printed copy of the map, from the Nature of the Northwest Information Center (NNW), 800 NE Oregon Street #5, Portland, Oregon, 97232. Maps can also be purchased through Nature of the Northwest at (503) 872-2750 or order online at http://www.naturenw.org. There is a $3 shipping and handling charge for all mailed items. For additional information, please contact the Nature of the Northwest Information Center.

Seismic Hazard Zone Maps for L.A. County

The California Geological Survey recently released two additional maps on seismic hazards in Los Angeles County. These maps identify areas that must take precautions to avoid potentially devastating effects of large earthquakes. These Seismic Hazard Zone maps identify areas where liquefaction or landslides are likely to occur during damaging earthquakes. The new maps cover the Acton Quadrangle in central Los Angeles County and the Pacifico Mountain Quadrangle. The Acton Quadrangle map identifies liquefaction zones in Soledad Canyon and its tributary canyons, where significant development is occurring. Landslide zoning covers nearly a fifth of the evaluated portion of the quadrangle. Nearly

the entire Pacifico Mountain Quadrangle is in rugged San Gabriel Mountain terrain. Development at this time is limited to ranching and rural residential areas, although there is a great deal of recreational use. The liquefaction zones are limited to the bottoms of the area’s numerous canyons. About one-fifth of the evaluated area is in landslide zones.

The California Geological Survey has issued 91 official Seismic Hazard Zone Maps, 75 for Southern California and 18 for the Bay Area. Another 13 maps, including several for Los Angeles and Ventura counties, are under review. Color copies of official maps can be purchased through DOC’s California Geological Survey at (213) 239-0878, (916) 445-5716, or (415) 904-7707. The maps also can be viewed and downloaded on the Web at http://gmw.consrv.ca.gov/shmp/.

New Geologic Maps for Arizona

The Arizona Geological Survey has released several maps in their Digital Geologic Map series. They include:


• DGM26T—Text only, 46 pages, $7.50 + shipping & handling.

• DGM27—Geologic Map of a portion of the silicified Mescal paleokarst, northern Sierra Ancha, central Arizona, by S.J. Skotnicki, 2002 1 CD-ROM. $10.00 + shipping & handling.

• DGM27S—One color map, scale 1:50,000, $10.00 + shipping & handling.

• DGM28—Geologic Map of the Phoenix Mountains; Central Arizona, by J.K. Johnson, S.J. Reynolds, and D.A. Jones, 2003 1 CD-ROM. $18.00 + shipping & handling.


A new poster showing a geologic map of the state, titled Arizona Rocks! is also available for $6.95 + shipping & handling. Publications and maps may be purchased by mail or in person from the AZGS office in Tucson, or by mail from Arizona Geological Survey, Publication Sales, 416 W. Congress St., Suite 100, Tucson, Arizona 85701. Telephone: (520) 770-3500; FAX: (520) 770-3505.

New Geologic Map for Nevada

The Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology has recently published a new map titled Geologic map of the Beaver Peak Quadrangle, Elko and Eureka Counties, Nevada by Theodore et al. (2003). It is available for $16 (rolled or folded) and can be ordered through the Bureau’s web site (http://www.nbmg.unr.edu/sales/pbs.htm) or through their sales office:

Publication Sales- Mail Stop 178,
New Geologic Maps for Idaho

The Idaho Geological Survey released several new geologic maps and technical reports containing maps in September, all of which are now available on their website.

- DWM-19 Bedrock Geologic Map of the Weippe North 7 1/2’ Quadrangle, Clearwater County, Idaho
- GM-35 Geologic Map of the Northern and Central Parts of the Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory, Eastern Idaho
- T-03-4 Geologic Map of the Clifton Quadrangle, Franklin and Oneida Counties, Idaho
- T-03-3 Geologic Map of Advent Gulch and Rush Peak 7.5-Minute Quadrangles, Washington County, Idaho
- T-03-2 Geologic Map of the Downey East Quadrangle and Regions of the Swan Lake, Oxford, and Cottonwood Peak Quadrangles, Bannock County, Idaho
- T-03-1 Geologic Map of the Monroe Butte 7.5-Minute Quadrangle, Washington County, Idaho, and Baker County, Oregon

They can be printed for free from the links on the IGS web site (http://www.idahogeology.org/Products/PubList.asp).

Montana Geologic Maps in pdf Format

The Montana Bureau of Mines & Geology is now providing many of their maps digitally, for free, through their web site. Over 60 of their 1:100,000-scale geologic maps can be downloaded and plotted in color. Access to the maps is available from an index map located at http://www.mbmg.mttech.edu/stmap.htm.

Digital Data for Colorado

The Colorado Geological Survey is now providing digital data on engineering and environmental geology, geologic hazards and mineral resources through their Data Distribution System web site. Many of the items on the site are maps; some are in shapefile format. See what is available at http://geosurvey.state.co.us/pubs/gis/data_download.htm.

NMBGMR Digital Maps

The New Mexico Bureau of Geology & Mineral Resources is offering maps in their STATEMAP program as pdf files on their web site. They can be viewed online or plotted at: http://geoinfo.nmt.edu/statemap/quads/quad_index.html.

JOG Maps for Mexico and Parts of the Pacific Islands

The National Imagery and Mapping Agency (NIMA) has recently released to the public, the Joint Operations Graphic (JOG) maps for Mexico and parts of the Pacific Island areas. JOG maps are at a scale of 1:250,000. They show contours, and include populated places, roads, railroads, boundaries, vegetation, and hydro information. They may also include navigational information, such as the maximum elevation within a 10,000 meter box, radio towers, and visual aids and obstructions.

USGS is the sales agent for the public distribution of unclassified NIMA map products and digital cartographic data. NIMA is a national intelligence and combat support agency whose mission is to provide timely, relevant and accurate Geo-spatial Intelligence in support of our national security. Geo-spatial Intelligence is the exploitation and analysis of imagery and geo-spatial information to describe, access and visually depict physical features and geographically referenced activities on the Earth.

The JOG maps are not available online and are not yet indexed on either the NIMA website or the USGS website.

The maps are available through the U.S. Earth Science Information Center (ESIC). To locate the Nearest ESIC, call 1-888-ASK-USGS, or visit: http://www.usgs.gov.
The JOG Maps are available for $10.00 for each map, plus $5.00 handling. The Stock Numbers and names are:

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# Western Association of Map Libraries
## Microform Publications

### Information Bulletin


### Occasional Papers

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<td>1976</td>
<td><em>Union List of Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps Held by Institutions in the United States and Canada,</em> vol. 1, Alabama to Missouri</td>
<td>R. Philip Hoehn</td>
<td>0-939112-16-7</td>
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<td>1983</td>
<td><em>Index to the Information Bulletin (Volumes 1-10, 1969-1979)</em> of the Western Association of Map Libraries</td>
<td>Frances M. Woodward</td>
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### Paper Publications

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<td><em>Catalogue of Sanborn Atlases at California State University, Northridge</em></td>
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<td>Harold M. Omess</td>
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