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

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312/944-6780

Published by the Map and Geography Round Table
**base line** is published six times a year: February, April, June, August, October, and December. Single issues of **base line** are available at a cost of $3.00 per issue, U.S. and Canadian orders; $4.00 per issue for all other foreign orders. Checks, payable to the American Library Association, should be mailed to Jim Coombs, **base line** Production Manager, Maps Library, Southwest Missouri State University, 901 S. National, #175, Springfield, MO 65804-0095. Claims for the current volume year should also be made to the **base line** Production Manager.

Members of MAGERT receive **base line** as a benefit of their memberships. Nonmember subscription rates are $15.00, U.S. and Canada; $20.00 for all other foreign subscriptions. Checks, payable to the American Library Association, should be mailed to Peter Linberger, Subscription Manager, **base line**, Bierce Library, University of Akron, Akron, OH 44325-1709. Tel: 330/972-8230. Fax: 330/972-7225. E-mail: pl@uakron.edu

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FROM THE CHAIR
Steve Rogers, Ohio State University

To begin with, I’d like to introduce myself. My name is Steve Rogers and I am the Map Librarian at Ohio State University. I am also the collection manager (i.e., bibliographer) for geography for the OSU Libraries. During 2003-2004 I will be the chair of our Round Table. I am honored to act as chair and I will try to serve in this position to the best of my abilities during the coming year. Following in the footsteps of our past chair, Mary McInroy, will be no easy task. Mary did a fantastic job as chair—as I knew she would. She was organized, efficient, a good communicator and always diplomatic—great qualities for any person in a leadership role. Mary has served MAGERT well over the past year, and I will try to be as conscientious as chair as Mary was. (A better model for this position would be hard to find.)

It is now about a month after the combined ALA/CLA Annual Conference in Toronto and—as far as I am aware—no one returned with SARS. People did return, however, with new ideas and notions about their libraries and collections after having spent several productive days attending meetings and programs in a wonderful North American city. (The food and weather were terrific too.)

MAGERT sponsored three programs in Toronto: “What’s New in Cartographic Materials Cataloging?” looked at new trends, rules, and issues in map and geospatial cataloging (and included a session on cataloging of early maps); a “Contributed Papers” program examined early French-Canadian mapping of New York and New England, as well as the official mapping of the eastern Canadian-American border in the early nineteenth century; and “Providing Access to Geospatial Data” looked at the issue of accessing geospatial data from the perspectives of both the private sector and academe.

All in all, it was an impressive conference (see Mary McInroy’s additional thoughts on Toronto elsewhere in this issue, as well as the regular committee and meeting reports). I always come away from ALA energized by talking with colleagues about issues in librarianship, spotting new books and products at the exhibits, making new acquaintances and friends, and just exploring and getting around in a new and different city.

(One troubling issue that came up at the conference was the gradual but continuing decline in MAGERT’s overall finances over the last several years. This situation is due chiefly to the lack of new Round Table publications in recent years,
which previously brought in significant income for MAGERT. The executive board is attempting to reverse this trend, and is looking at ways to increase income. More on MAGERT’s financial condition in future issues of base line.)

The next Midwinter Meetings will be held in San Diego in January of 2004, with the Annual Conference occurring next June in Orlando. Attending these conferences is a great way to become (or remain) active in the profession, as there is always something to learn by sharing ideas and knowledge with your peers. If you possibly can, why not plan to attend the Midwinter Meeting in San Diego and/or the Annual meeting in Orlando? Even in these tough economic times, it’s a very worthwhile investment.

REGIONAL EDITORS NEEDED

For a new edition of the Guide to U.S. Map Resources

Regional editors are needed for the proposed 3rd edition of the Guide to U.S. Map Resources. If you would be willing to serve as a regional editor, please contact Chris Thiry, editor of the new guide, at the address below. Regional editors will be responsible for ensuring that map collection coverage is complete for their state(s) or areas in the new Guide.

Contact: Chris Thiry, Map Librarian
Map Room, Arthur Lakes Library
Colorado School of Mines
Golden, CO 80401
(303) 273-3697
cthiry@mines.edu

MARK CROTTEAU

It is with great sadness that we announce the death of Mark Crotteau, the MAGERT Treasurer, base line cataloging editor, and cataloger at Boise State University, on July 26 at the age of 51. Mark had been battling cancer for the last year. His death, however, has come as a shock to many of us in MAGERT since he participated in the recent ALA Conference in Toronto and appeared to have regained good health and to have been optimistic at the time. We extend our deepest sympathies to his wife, three children, and other family members. When I first became editor of base line in 1997, Mark eagerly answered the call for a new cataloging editor. For several years now, we’ve looked forward to the consistently high quality of his cataloging columns in base line and will sorely miss the insight and detail that he provided us. An obituary can be found at http://www.idahostatesman.com/News/Obituaries/obit_single.asp??S=222&id=13807.
I believe the exchange of ideas, the learning of new material, and the opportunity to be around other librarians who work with maps and cartographic materials are primary reasons to attend conferences. Writing as immediate past Chair of MAGERT, I’d like to highlight two social events that “sandwiched” MAGERT’s official schedule at the recent Toronto conference. My choice to highlight these social events is twofold. First, I want to emphasize that an exchange of ideas, etc., can take place anywhere at conference, in a meeting room or at a dinner table. Secondly, I hope to encourage you to attend a future ALA conference if possible and to participate in MAGERT’s slate of conference activities.

As usual, MAGERT members began their conference by attending the MAGERT reception on Friday night. Representatives from both our conference sponsors were there, Angela Lee for ESRI and Jennifer Findlay for the University of Toronto Press. David Jones from the University of Alberta’s Map Collection brought samples of map reproductions available from ACMLA (Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives). Between answering the Canada/United States Trivia Quiz, visiting with familiar and unfamiliar people, the giving away of door prizes (three Canadian map reproductions—thank you to ACMLA/David Jones), and the presentation of MAGERT’s achievement award to Dorothy McGarry, reception attendees enjoyed the evening.

Our second social event followed the last MAGERT program on Monday afternoon. Over 20 program attendees, including some non-MAGERT members, rode the subway to the University of Toronto’s Robarts Library. GIS & Map Librarian Marcel Fortin led our tour of the Data, Map and Government Information Services area there in the Library, and also gave attendees a glimpse of the maps in the Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library next door. After the library tour, we gathered at the Duke of York Pub for one last conference get-together.

Toronto was a terrific city for us visitors—pedestrian friendly lay-out, handy subway system, good weather, and much variety in cuisine. Although conference attendance was down, final totals were only 3,400 fewer attendees than Atlanta (final registration in Toronto was 17,671). 2004 could be

Jennifer Findlay of the University of Toronto Press looks on as David Jones prepares to take a photo at the MAGERT reception.
a perfect time to begin exploring what MAGERT has to offer you at conference—perhaps a MAGERT committee will be working on a project in your area of expertise, or a program topic will dovetail with new-assigned duties in your home library. I know I speak for the MAGERT Executive Board members when I say—we hope to see you at a future ALA conference, perhaps San Diego in January or Orlando next June.

**DOROTHY McGARRY RECEIVES 2003 MAGERT HONORS AWARD**

*Remarks by Mark Thomas, Chair of MAGERT’s Honors Award Committee, at the MAGERT welcome reception in Toronto on June 20, 2003.*

The Map and Geography Round Table of the American Library Association is proud to give its Honors Award for 2003 to Dorothy McGarry. The award recognizes lifetime achievement and contributions to map and geography librarianship. Her contributions, though, go far beyond this, serving a vital role in the world of cataloging and in librarianship in general, as well as representing librarianship to the larger academic world.

Ms. McGarry, a Librarian Emerita at UCLA since her formal retirement in 1993, still serves there as a part-time Catalog Librarian at the Science & Engineering Library. Prior to her
retirement from UCLA, she served from 1976 to 1993 as the Head of the Cataloging Division of the Physical Sciences and Technology Libraries, for which she had been a cataloger since beginning her career at UCLA in 1971. Also, she served as Acting Head of UCLA’s Geology-Geophysics Library in 1976. Ms. McGarry earned both her Bachelor’s in Anthropology and her MLS degree at UCLA (although some 22 years apart!).

To say she has been active in numerous library professional organizations is an understatement: SLA, IFLA, ALA, WAML, GIS, ASIS and many of their divisions, sections, and chapters. In fact, the listing of committees in which she has been active is seemingly endless, so I’ll focus on her duties as chair of different groups.

Within ALA, she has been Chair of the interdivisional Catalog Form, Function, and Use Committee; Chair of the Cataloging and Classification Section of ALCTS; Chair for of the Book Catalogs Committee of ALCTS (then, RTSD); Chair of the Task Force on Minimal Level Cataloging of the Catalog Form and Function Committee of RTSD; on the ALCTS Board of Directors; Chair of the Heads of Cataloging Discussion Group of the Cataloging and Classification Section of ALCTS; Chair and Secretary of the Committee on Cataloging: Description and Access of ALCTS; and Chair of the Ad Hoc Committee on Designing a Conference Proceedings Style Sheet for the Science and Technology Section of ACRL. She has also been a member of MAGERT’s Cataloging and Classification Committee.

Dorothy McGarry receives the 2003 MAGERT Honors Award from the Chair of MAGERT’s Award Committee, Mark Thomas.
Ms. McGarry has been a member of the SLA Board of Directors and Chair of its Bylaws Committee. She has been Chair of SLA’s Committee on Cataloging; Chair of the Geography and Map Division (as well as its representative to AACCCM and its delegate to IFLA); Chair of the Physics-Astronomy-Mathematics Division (as well as Chair of its Membership Committee); Chair of the Science-Technology Division; and the newsletter editor of the SLA Southern California Chapter. She has been Chair of the Bylaws Committee of the ASIS Los Angeles Chapter, Co-Chair for Publicity for the chapter, and Secretary of the chapter.

She has been active for years in the Geoscience Information Society (GIS), especially working with issues surrounding field trip guidebooks and as member and chair of their International Initiatives Committee. For the IFLA Division of Bibliographic Control, she’s been a member of its Coordinating Board the Chair of its Task Force on Guidelines for OPAC Displays. She has also been chair of the IFLA Section on Classification and Indexing.

Also serving as an ambassador for the profession in organizations outside of library and information science, she has lent her expertise on the American Geological Institute’s Vocabulary Task Force for the 4th edition of the GeoRef Thesaurus and consulted on mapping GeoRef fields into the USMARC format. She has also served on the Library Committee of the American Mathematical Society.

In the area of publications, besides contributions mentioned above she is on the editorial board of *Cataloging and Classification Quarterly* and has served as the Coordinator of the Committee for *Best of Cataloging and Classification Quarterly*, vol. 28. Libraries Unlimited in 2001 published a book she co-edited, *Seymour Lubetzky: Writings on the Classical Art of Cataloging*. She has also co-edited an IFLA conference proceedings, *Subject Indexing: Principles and Practices in the 90’s* and compiled the *Directory of Catalogers of SLA*.

Awards that she has previously been presented include the SLA John Cotton Dana Award; induction into the SLA Hall of Fame; Outstanding Member Award (twice) for the LA chapter of ASIS; PAM Achievement Award of SLA’s Physics-Astronomy-Mathematics Division; Continuous Service Award and Billie Connor Award for continuous and outstanding service of SLA’s Southern California Chapter; and WAML’s Service Award.
EXECUTIVE BOARD I MINUTES
ALA Annual Conference, Toronto
Saturday, June 21, 2003

The meeting was called to order at 8:07 AM.

The program for Sunday afternoon needs a slide projector. Mary will check with the hotel to ensure that a projector will be there. Meetings are taking place in the Toronto Colony Hotel, although the hotel is no longer accepting guests.

The minutes from the Midwinter Meetings were approved as published in base line.

Issues from the Round Table Coordinating Assembly

As of June 16, there were 8642 paid registrations, 1249 of which were CLA members. There have been 2700 cancellations as of June 16. The GO-DORT preconference went well.

Once again, a topic of conversation at RTCA was who speaks for ALA. Political speech of the organization is curtailed by ALA’s tax status. A revised draft policy on political speech will be distributed to the RTCA discussion list. Individual members of the organization can speak as individuals.

There was a third congress on support staff issues in May that seemed very successful. ALA is going to review how issues are presented to support staff and how support staff communicate with ALA.

Communication between the Councilor and the Round Tables need to be improved. There will be some actions taken to improve communication.

Issues for committees to address during the conference

CUAC has asked that we check on the interest in having a conference on “Map Libraries in Transition” (there was one held at LC G&M in 1993) and if there is, what the desired programs and outcomes for the conference would be. There seems to be a trend toward consolidating map collections into other areas in the libraries. This could be one aspect to be covered. Another issue is the push to digital information.

Old business

There was no old business.

New business

A new chair is needed for the Cataloging and Classification Committee. A new chair is needed for the Education Committee. The Publications Committee will be talking about the Guide to Map Resources, 3rd ed.

Joy Suh on the Education Committee has created a list of all the map collections that have MAGERT members in alphabetical order by member name. The feeling was that the list would be more useful in order by institution.
The maintenance of the page will be discussed at the Education Committee meeting.

Wangyal Shawa is doing a survey and would like more respondents. The NRC is doing a study on the licensing of GIS geospatial data/information and Wangyal would like to provide them some data. There are two questions: What is your rough acquisitions budget for purchasing maps and GIS data; and what percentage of your collection is acquired through the depository program. He has received limited responses so far.

Mark Thomas has started reviewing the organization manual and he has been appointed as the person to review and suggest updates for the manual to the Executive Board.

Scheduling MAGERT meetings:
It has been suggested that the scheduling of Executive Board II and General Membership for Midwinter earlier than Tuesday morning would work better. There have been some attempts in doing this in the past. This will be investigated.

There was some discussion of the possibility of having a preconference in Chicago.

There was also some discussion about when the slate of candidates is due to ALA offices.

[LATER NOTE: As per ALA liaison Danielle Alderson, since we are such a small group, our slate of nominees can be turned in to her immediately after Midwinter.]

The meeting was adjourned at 8:53 AM.

Respectfully submitted,

Susan Moore,
Secretary

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EXECUTIVE BOARD II MINUTES
ALA Annual Conference, Toronto
Tuesday, June 24, 2003

Announcements

Steve Rogers reported that Mark Crotteau had met with BARC, where BARC expressed their concern about the steady decline in the MAGERT bottom line. Our ALA liaison contacted Mary with a couple of suggestions: one was to raise dues (possibly to $18.00) and another was to make base line a online publication. Other ideas were to bring out new publications, sell T-shirts at conferences again, sell advertising space in base line, and/or sell advertising space on the MAGERT web page. The T-shirts used to sell well as long as the image on the shirt was clear.

There was a suggestion to raise the dues to $18.00 and the non-member subscription price to base line to $20.00. Raising dues will be discussed at the General Membership Meeting.
Issues from Executive Board I

There were some discussions in various committees about the proposal from CUAC on having a conference on “Map Libraries in Transition.” From the Cataloging and Classification Committee, the discussion concerned the need to have a focused topic and a “neutral” location since there wouldn’t be just one map organization putting the conference together. One suggestion was to hold this conference between SLA and ALA. Another suggestion was to see if CUAC could find another agency (USGS or some other agency) to host/support the conference. There needs to be a focus and some definite outcomes to take away from the conference.

Issues from committee meetings and discussion groups

Rebecca Lubas of MIT will be the new discussion leader of the ALCTS/MAGERT Map Cataloging Discussion Group.

Mary McInroy will check to see if Karl wishes to continue as discussion leader of the Research Library Group.

There was some discussion of the status of the Small Map Collection Discussion Group and the possibility of the group just meeting at the Annual Conference.

With the discontinuation of the ARL-GIS Literacy Project, the charge to the GeoTech Committee needs to be revised. This will be done as part of the review of the Organization Manual.

Committee chairs need to be finalized and sent to ALA by July 1.

The Membership Committee suggested adding a column to the sign-up sheet for people to indicate whether or not they are MAGERT members.

Also, the Western Association of Map Libraries would like the names and addresses of our new members. Lorre Smith will contact ALA to see if there is a policy about sharing member information.

Mark Thomas has old sign-up sheets and program evaluations and he will contact the ALA archivists to see if there are guidelines about what to place in the archives.

New Business

There was a request from a member for the Executive Board to draft a letter to the Chief of the Library of Congress Geography and Map Division, the assistant head of LC Library Services, and the director of the Library’s Public Service Collections to express concern regarding the vacancies in the technical services unit of the Division. The Head of Cataloging recently became vacant and the Head of Technical Services position has been vacant for 3-4 years. This leaves a void in the leadership in cartographic materials librarianship. The Executive Board moved, seconded, and passed a motion to draft a letter.

The Chair of MAGERT also needs to contact the Chief of the Geography and Map Division to get a new liaison from Library of Congress.
Liaisons

ALA Education Assembly: The new chair of the Education Committee will be the new liaison
CCISA: Hasn’t met, but the chair should report if they do meet
COSML: Current liaison Helen Jane Armstrong will contact others in the organization re. continuing COSML. She will communicate the results to Steve Rogers this fall.
Freedom to Read Foundation: Susan Moore will be the new liaison
ARL-GIS Literacy Project: This will be dropped. If the project sends out information on GIS literacy, the information can be shared at a meeting at conference

The meeting adjourned at 9:00 AM.

Respectfully submitted,

Susan Moore,
Secretary

CARTOGRAPHIC USERS ADVISORY COUNCIL (CUAC)
2003 Annual Agencies Meeting
May 1 & 2, 2003

Carl Hayden Room (8th floor) U.S. Government Printing Office.

CUAC Representatives

Paige Andrew, Pennsylvania State University (SLA/G&M)
David Deacklebaum, Univeristy of California, Los Angeles (WAML)
Mike Furlough, University of Virginia (ALA/MAGERT)
Donna Koepp, Harvard University (ALA/GODORT)
Mary McInroy, University of Iowa (ALA/GODORT)
Clara P. McLeod, Washington University (GSIS)
Daniel T. Seldin, Indiana University (NASIS)
Wangyal Shawa, Princeton University (ALA/MAGERT)
Christopher J. J. Thiry, Colorado School of Mines (WAML)
Linda Zellmer, Indiana University (GSIS)

Agency Presenters

Gil Baldwin
John Hébert
Chief, Geography and Map Division, Library of Congress
Connie Beard
U.S. Bureau of the Census
Jim Lusby (NIMA)
Disclosure and Release Division, National Imagery & Mapping Agency
Carol Brandt
GIS Program Manager, Bureau of Transportation Statistics
Doug Vandegraff (F&WS)
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:

Betty Jones (Government Printing Office)
Jennifer Davis (Government Printing Office)
Patricia DuPlantis (Government Printing Office)
Nick Ellis (Government Printing Office)
Jim Flatness (Library of Congress)
Vi Moorhouse (Government Printing Office)
Robert Morris (Library of Congress)
Lawrence Woodward (Government Printing Office)

MAY 1, 2003

CUAC Co-chairs Dan Seldin and Mike Furlough called the meeting to order and welcomed the attendees.

Government Printing Office
Gil Baldwin, Director, Library Programs Service

Mr. Baldwin welcomed CUAC to GPO and assured us that he had a terrific staff that would be available for our two days of meetings to help make our meeting comfortable and productive.

In December 2002, the Bush Administration appointed a new Public Printer, who was confirmed by the Senate. He is Bruce James; originally from Nevada. Mr. James has an industry background. He brings an entrepreneurial spirit and a business approach. His staff is working on a two-year cycle of change. There are three phases to this, and to some extent all three phases are ongoing, but in most aspects they are in the fact-finding phase with lots of pilot projects, discussions with different communities, and exploring various products and services. The next phase is developing consensus on what the future will look like and getting input from all communities on a strategic plan. The final phase will be implementation.

Judith Russell has been appointed Superintendent of Documents. Judith spent several years at GPO before her years at NCLIS and has now returned as the first woman Superintendent of Documents.

Mr. James is very business oriented, 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 as Deputy Public Printer and Chief Operating Officer, 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
Library Programs Service has a staff of 108. Most of these are librarians, many are catalogers, but there are also librarians who are managers and program analysts. 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 that came through the program in the past year: the audio E-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 GPOLISTSERV. Click on listserv 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 such as the digital archiving project with OCLC. They are investigating the possibility of including digital management on their ILS contract.

A couple of their partnerships are one with the Department of Energy, Office of Science and Technology Information, for permanent public access for all fiche and online 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 PURL 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 CRA-DAs (Cooperative Research and Development Agreements), 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 Hébert, Chief, Geography and Map Division

John Hébert 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 Waldseemüller 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 website 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 website 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 were 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 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.

Map 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 boundaries. These maps were created using the same software as Census 2000 mapping software. The outline maps were saved as PDF files. They are available on the Internet now and later will be made available on DVD.

Printed Report Maps:
The printed reports include the Sum-
mary Population and Housing Characteristic Reports (PHC-1 and PHC-2). All the printed report maps are accessible on the Internet at http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/index.html. These printed report maps consist of maps such as state and county outline maps, county subdivision maps, and tribal subdivision maps. The PHC-3 report will be coming out late in the summer and it will include state-based Metropolitan Area maps, showing the 1999 OMB definition of Metropolitan Areas that were in effect for Census 2000 and state-based urban areas maps that shows the location and name of the urbanized area and urban clusters for that state. The large-format maps of urbanized areas and urban cluster outline maps are available on the Internet in PDF file format. The Census is planning to put these maps on DVD later.

The Census Bureau is currently making the 1% sample or Super-PUMA maps available on their web page and later on DVD/CD-ROM. The end of the summer 5% sample data maps will be made available on the web. The Census has also made individual state profile maps and information available on their web page.

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 re-printing historical maps from the 19th and 20th centuries. Both these maps and the maps of Iraq are available for public sale through the USGS websites. The NIMA homepage has a list of large-scale products for sale (http://www.nima.mil).
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 [ca. 100 m.– ed.] and 1-arc second [ca. 30 m.– ed.]), 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 AM.

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 Administra-
tion 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; and
- 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 download 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 website. 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 website. 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 website 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 and 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 Vandegrift, 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 website (http://realty.fws.gov/carto-resources.html). Not all regions will set the distribution of 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 website (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. Vandegraff 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.

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’s 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 billion to $3 billion. 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. 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.

The National Map

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 edict USGS received from Barbara Ryan, the USGS’s 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 ourselves, 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, are the 133 Urban Areas. A tremendous percentage of the popula-
tion 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 date 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 (AGI). 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 pro-
vide 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 among 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
Dr. Effland noted that 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.

Another NCSS partner is 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 was 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 Eswaran 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 there 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 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 allow 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/survey 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 areas. 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 and 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 website 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 map 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.

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 CD-ROM 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 hard copy 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.

IN THE NEXT ISSUE OF BASE LINE (OCTOBER) …

We will continue the minutes of the May CUAC meeting with written reports from agency liaisons who were unable to attend the meetings.

We will complete our coverage of the ALA/CLA Annual Conference in Toronto with minutes from the MAGERT General Membership Meeting.
New Maps

Liberia

Like most map folk, whenever a new political hotspot erupts I try to find out what maps of that area are available. As I write, Liberia is in the news because of its long civil war and the imminent dispatch of U.S. troops to the country. However, in spite of its historical connection to our own history, that African nation must be one of the more under-mapped countries of the world.

One of novelist’s Graham Greene’s lesser know works is Journey Without Maps (1936), an account of his travels across Liberia in 1935. For Greene, one of the supposed attractions of Liberia was that the only reliable map was an old American military one, with many sections blank except for the word “Cannibals.” Mapwise not much has changed, and there seem to be few available reference or travel maps apart from those ubiquitous CIA products.

About the only general map of Liberia readily obtainable is that issued in 1993 by Fachhochschule Karlsruhe, the technological university in Karlsruhe, Germany. This basic folded map, measuring 19 x 23" at a 1:1M scale, has elevation coloring and shows main roads and railways. Stanford’s in the UK has it listed on their web site for £10.95. (http://www.stanfords.co.uk)

For topographic maps, the Russian military 1:200K series is the only one that covers the entire country. It’s available from the usual sources, and since there are only 24 sheets, reasonably priced as those things go (Omni offers the set for $288). In the 1980s, Britain’s Directorate of Overseas Surveys, which is now Ordnance Survey International, began publishing a 1:50K series. Only about 60 out of a potential 160 sheets are available, covering parts of the northern, northeastern, and southern areas of Liberia. Omni and Map Link both offer them. Map Link’s price is a little cheaper, at $12.50 a sheet versus Omni’s $16 if the entire set is purchased, but whether they’re in stock is another question.

As a side note, I should mention the Library of Congress’s American Memory Project, which includes a interesting little section on “Maps of Liberia, 1830-1870.” Most of the twenty or so maps are from LC’s American Colonization Society Collection. (http://memory.loc.gov/ammem)

Estonia

After focusing so much on the world’s trouble spots, I occasionally like to examine the mapping of a somewhat quieter part of the globe. Estonia is a little country that doesn’t loom very large on the world news radar screen, but it is are well-represented cartographically. For administrative purposes the small nation is divided into 15 counties (and 47 towns, and 207 rural municipalities.) E. O.
Map, a firm based in the capital Tallinn, is issuing a series of county maps; about 10 are available now, the rest due out later this year. The maps are done at scales ranging from 1:120K to 1:150K, and most include a city-center map of the county’s main city. The maps are well-done, have multi-lingual legends, and include tourist information. Omni offers them for $7.95 each. [http://www.omnimap.com](http://www.omnimap.com)

E. O. Maps also publishes a series of street maps for some of the larger towns in Estonia. The nine available maps, produced in the 1990s, all have a 1:10K scale, with multi-lingual legends, an index, tourist information, and ads for lodging (important if you’re trying to find a good hotel in Jogeva or Valga-Valka). $6.95 each from Omni. Such city maps are hard to find, and if you want to expand your collection you may have to order from one of the major British map dealers like Stanford’s, who stock maps of Tallinn from Cartographia, Reise & Verkehrsverlag, and Latvian publisher Jana Seta. The Jana Seta Tallin, published in 2000, sells for £4.95 from Stanford’s. It uses a 1:25K scale for the entire city and 1:10K for the central area on the reverse, with a multi-lingual legend that includes English.

Until recently, the only large-scale topographic mapping available was that produced by the Russian military. However, a new official Eesti Kaart 1:50,000 topo series was begun in 1999. Distributed through Eesti Kaardikeskus (the Estonian Map Center State Enterprise within the National Land Board, which acts as the national mapping agency), the maps are in Estonian (naturally) with a legend in Estonian and English. Omni indicates 31 sheets are available, for about 25% coverage of the country, with more due in the coming months. They list them as a set for $375.

If this is really a lot more than you needed to know about Estonia, you may be able to get by with the maps put out by ITMB or Map Link, both at 1:400K on 27 x 39" sheets. The single-sided ITMB Estonia, published in 2001, includes an inset map of the capital Tallin and goes for $8.95. The two-sided Map Link version, issued in 1993, sells for a mere $3.00.

**Chinese Provincial**

Star publishing of Beijing published a series of political maps of Chinese provinces in 2000-2001. On folded sheets that open to about 29 x 40", the detailed maps show administrative divisions colored, major roads, rivers, etc., but no contour lines. They’re attractive maps, but entirely in Chinese (no English, no romanization). In fact the only thing this language-poor reviewer could read was the ISBN number and the price label. But good maps of China are few, so if you have Chinese readers (and catalogers) these would be useful additions. Omni offers them at $7.95 each or $125 for a set of 33 maps.

Another option for Chinese provincial maps are those issued by the Chinese National Tourism Association. They are definitely tourist maps, with skimpy detail focused on roads and tourist sites. Size and scale vary somewhat, but the reverse of each sheet usually
features city street maps, many photos, and descriptive text. The advantage is that they are in English, and cheap at $6.95. Both Omni and Map Link carry them, but apparently they are in short supply with no reprinting scheduled, so it might be a good time to acquire them.

+How Deep Is the Ocean, How High Is the Sky…

Those well-known Russian military cartographic products are not limited to topos of land masses. They do a pretty good job on the seas as well, especially in the polar regions. An example is the “Central Arctic Basin” bathymetric map of the Arctic Ocean, issued in 2002 by the Russian Ministry of Defense GUNiO Department of Navigation and Oceanography, and offered by East View Cartographic. The 1:2.5M scale map, which covers all of the Arctic Ocean, is published on four sheets, each measuring 29 x 39". The contours (isobaths) are drawn at 50-meter intervals up to 200, and every 200 meters thereafter.

The map also includes topo mapping for adjacent land areas of Russia, Greenland, and Canada. It’s completely in Russian, but East View supplies an English translation of the legend and explanatory text, and, they note proudly, “Librarians will be happy to learn that East View Cartographic supplies a MARC record … at no additional charge.” Naturally the chart itself isn’t cheap, at $89.95 plus shipping.

EVC also offers a single-sheet, smaller-scale (1:5M) version of the Arctic map that was published in 2000. It’s bilingual, English/Russian, and priced at $39.95. For the other end of the globe, there is a much older (1980) bathymetric map of the Antarctic issued by the USSR Merchant Marine Ministry. The two-sheet, 1:5M scale chart is in Russian, and sells for $59.95. (http://www.cartographic.com)

EVC also carries a number of large-scale Russian nautical charts, including many for areas not covered by other mapping agencies, like NOAA and the British Admiralty. EVC’s price per chart of $75 is comparable to Omni’s, but Omni doesn’t seem to stock very many Russian charts. Both Omni and East View can supply the NOAA and Admiralty charts, while Omni also offers Australian and New Zealand government nautical charts.

Low Country Topos

If you like to keep your topo maps neat and tidy, the Dutch have a solution. The official 1:50K topos of the Netherlands, produced by Topographische Dienst (TD), are available either as loose sheets or as a four-volume bound atlas. The atlas uses a 9 x 11" page format, and each volume has an extensive index in the back. The 110 individual sheets necessary for complete coverage are available for $995 from Omni, while the atlas version goes for $550.

Another recent and less-expensive option is the Topographische Nederland Atlas, 1:50,000, published in 2002 by ANWB, which is the Dutch motor and travel club similar to our AAA. The large-format (14"), 289-page atlas contains complete coverage of the Nether-
lands at 1:50K using official TD maps. It’s sells for $89.95 from Omni.

And for an interesting historical comparison, in 1990 Wolters–Noordhoff published the *Grote Historische Atlas van Nederland: 1:50,000*, which reprinted in facsimile the original 1:50K topos issued in the 1850s that were titled “Topographische en Militaire Kaart van het Koningrijk der Nederlanden.” The four-volume atlas is still in print and available from Omni for $295.

“*America’s Birth Certificate*”

A merigo Vespucci gained everlasting fame when Martin Waldseemuller, on his 1507 world map, named the newly discovered western continent after him. This is the map the Library of Congress recently purchased from Prince Johannes Waldenburg-Wolfgang for $10 million in 2001. The map, the only surviving copy, was apparently gathering dust in the library of the family castle in Wurtenburg when it was uncovered in 1901. If you want to see what $10 million will buy these days, LC is planning a permanent display in the Jefferson Building sometime in 2004 (and a preview in the Lewis & Clark exhibition which opens in late July of this year).

If you can’t wait, a new reproduction of this map, the first to use the name “America,” will give you a good sense of what the fuss is about. “The 1507 Waldseemuller World Map, America’s Birth Certificate,” from Educare Press, is a nice, glossy 24 x 36" poster in a sepia color presumably similar to the original. Of course since the original map measures around 4.5 x 8' when assembled from its twelve sheets, the effect is not quite the same. But since no one is likely to issue a 36-square-foot facsimile any time soon, this will suffice. It’s available from the publisher for $29.95. ([http://www.educarepress.com](http://www.educarepress.com))

Another reproduction of the Waldseemuller’s 1507 map was issued by the British firm Wychwood Editions, which produces beautiful copies of historical maps on high-quality paper. Their version, which measures about 22 x 37", is in striking color. Although it’s available from several U.S. sources, the price varies widely, from $19.95 to $44.95. The cheapest seems to be from Stanfords’s in the UK at £9.95 (about $15.90).

**Briefly Noted**

Omni Resources, bless their hearts, is one vendor that acknowledges the library market in their promotions. Their latest idea is to bundle all the world (non-U.S.) national park maps into a discounted package. The 190 maps from 33 countries are offered at a 15% discount off their normal price, but still a hefty $1709. Besides the usual suspects, the collection also includes national park maps for such countries as Cuba, Morocco, Slovenia, Serbia, and Poland. A companion set for U. S. parks is also in the works.

ITMB continues to churn out new maps. Their quality varies somewhat, but they’re generally good basic maps for areas with little other coverage available, and a first choice for smaller map collections on limited budgets. Newly released country maps include
those for Mauritania at 1:2M; Bangladesh at 1:750K; Paraguay at 1:800K with an inset map of Asuncion and a place names index; and Antigua & Barbuda at 1:35K. ITMB also has new city maps for Moscow, at 1:12K for the central city and 1:50K for the entire urban area; and one for Mexico’s second largest city Guadalajara at 1:12.5K. Most of the ITMB maps sell for $8.95.

Topo maps of Lebanon, except for the Russian versions, are difficult to find. Now Omni announces that the “old French Lebanese” 1:50K series has been released for public sale. These are presumably the Carte du Liban 1:50,000 maps which were started in the 1950s (according to World Mapping Today). The set of 27 sheets sells for a hefty $1000.

Worth a look, and worth supporting, is a new dealer specializing in maps of Mexico. Mexico Maps offers the 2003 2nd edition of the Baja California Guide Map, published by Esparza Editores. The 18 x 27” road and tourist map, at a 1:800K scale, includes several insets of towns. By the same publisher is Colima Villa de Alvarez & Manzanillo Planos Urbanos, from publisher EM Editores, is a 2003 map covering both the capital of the state of Colima (the “first commercial map ever made” of that city), and the nearby popular vacation destination of Manzanillo. The map is done at a 1:45K scale, and also retails for $7.95. (http://www.mexicomaps.com)

New Books and Atlases


This latest book from surgeon and map historian Seymour Schwartz is a detailed study of five cartographic errors that have played a significant role in the history of North America. They include the naming of America after Amerigo Vespucci; the “False Sea” of Verazzano; the search for a northwest passage; California as an island; and the mapping of the Great lakes. Unlike some of Schwartz’s previous efforts, this work does not have the look of a coffee table book. As might be expected from a university press, Mismapping is more intellectually substantial, well-researched and documented, and well-written. Perhaps also to be expected from a university press on a budget, the 62 illustrations are all in black and white, but they are clear enough to support the author’s points. There is nothing groundbreaking here, but it’s an interesting read and a good sourcebook for anyone interested in the history of cartography.


From an author who views the history of mapping in Japan as an “investigation of texts, cultural practices, and intellectual processes,” this unusual work examines the use of map imagery in Japanese travel accounts, illustrated
comic fiction, fictional accounts of foreign travel, and satirical mappings of urban pleasure quarters. Only the first of its five chapters deals directly with actual maps, but it provides a good summary of commercial and government mapping during Japan’s early modern period. The book is based on a dissertation, and it occasionally reads like one, but for the most part the author has made the text accessible beyond a strictly academic audience. Only some 20 black and white illustrations are included, but there are extensive notes and an impressive bibliography. It should appeal to readers interested in Japanese maps as well as students of cultural history.


Since maps of Africa are an interest of mine, I awaited the publication of this title with anticipation. While not exactly what I was expecting, it’s still an interesting study of the development of the European intellectual and cartographical image of Africa. The author traces the depiction of Africa in maps from the Middle Ages through the Renaissance, touching on such topics as mappamundi, the Prester John legend, portolan charts, exploration, historical accounts, and geographical myths and misconceptions. It’s a wide-ranging, challenging work that’s well-written, skillfully argued, and fully documented, with an excellent bibliography of original and secondary sources. One drawback is the dearth of relevant images that would have made many of the points raised in the text easier to follow. While sometimes heavy going, it’s worth the effort to push through the academic prose. Rather pricey, and not necessarily for the map collection per se, but suitable for all academic libraries and collections dealing with Africa.


There are lots of military atlases out there, but this one is better than most. Its nineteen sections, ranging from “The Colonial Wars: 1512-1774” to “The Post-Cold War Era: 1990-,” contain well-written summaries of military events as well as excellent maps. Each section was composed by a different author, usually an academic authority in the field. The longest chapters naturally deal with action-filled years, such as World War II in the Pacific, while less space is given to periods of little military activity, e.g., “The Growth of the Professional Army: 1815-60.” The 140 color maps are clear and uncluttered, and the entire work has the professional presentation typical of Oxford U.P. With text substantial enough that the atlas could almost serve as brief illustrated history of the American military experience, this title is good addition to all library collections.


Compared to the colorful, impressive looking Atlas of American Military History, the revised Penguin Atlas of Ancient History seems like a poor
cousin. The look is positively retro, with simple two-color maps overlaid on the same outline base, and a relatively small (7 x 9") page size. But outward appearances can be deceiving, and this dowdy friend has an inner beauty. Like other atlases in the Penquin series, most of which were authored by McEvedy, the best part is the text itself. Each of the 50 or so full-page maps is placed opposite a dense page of historical information that is comprehensive, interestingly written, and often downright witty. It’s the kind of atlas that’s great for casual bedside reading, where the entire sweep of (western) ancient history can be digested in easy chunks. Even if you have the original edition, first published in 1967, this “completely revised” version is worth acquiring for your library, and at only $15 you should get one for yourself.

**Historical Maps of the Napoleonic Wars.** Simon Forty and Michael Swift. London: PRC Publishing Ltd., 2003. 144 p. $24.95. (ISBN: 1856486516). Michael Swift has made a nice career of publishing collections of maps from Britain’s Public Record Office. Most of these books (e.g., *Historical Maps of North America*) have little to recommend them—the selection of maps often seems random, little descriptive information is included, and the images are often poorly reproduced. However, this book was a pleasant surprise. Perhaps because the subject is by nature more limited and self-defining, the book is more coherent, and most of the maps are actually battle plans, arranged chronologically from 1790-1819. A more pleasing production overall, the maps are clear and easy to read, and each is accompanied by a brief but informative paragraph that sets the historical background. There is also a nice 30-page introductory summary of the Napoleonic period, presumably by Simon Forty. Unlike other books in the series, maps from outside the PRO collections are also included, including some “sourced from 19th century books.” While the book is interesting for the maps themselves, it’s not really an historical atlas of the Napoleonic wars, although it might be useful as a collection of exemplars of military mapping.


For some time, the USGS has been pushing its idea of “The National Map,” a public domain geographic database that other agencies “can extend, enhance, and reference….” It’s a little more complicated than that, but a good place to get a handle on the concept is this report issued by the National Research Council in response to a USGS request for a review of its proposal. After a summary of the USGS position, the report discusses the need for a national map, its components, and how it would be implemented, followed by its recommendations. The meat of the report is much less than 100 pages, and naturally there’s also an “Executive Summary” if you don’t want to wade through the whole thing. Even better, the whole report can be browsed for free at the National Academies Press website, where a more permanent paperback copy can be had for $31.20, or a book and PDF file combo for $37.50. (http://www.nap.edu/catalog)
MAGERT PUBLICATIONS

Publications

Guide to U.S. Map Resources

The West Indies and Florida to 1900: An Annotated Carto-Bibliography
   Available from: Jim Coombs, Maps Library, Southwest Missouri State University, 901 S. National, #175, Springfield, MO

Circulars

Available from: Jim Coombs, Maps Library, Southwest Missouri State University, 901 S. National, #175, Springfield, MO

No. 1 Cartographic Citations—A Style Guide

No. 2 Index to the Library of Congress “G” Schedule—A Map and Atlas Classification Aid
   1996  $25.00

Occasional Paper Series

Available from: Jim Coombs, Maps Library, Southwest Missouri State University, 901 S. National, #175, Springfield, MO

No. 1 Exploration and Mapping of the American West, Selected Essays
   1986  $20.00  ISBN 0-932757-01-4

No. 2 A Guide to Historical Map Resources for Greater New York
   1988  $15.00  ISBN 0-932757-02-2

No. 3 Mapping the Transmississippi West, 1540-1861: An Index to the Cartobibliography
   1992  $35.00  ISBN 0-932757-03

No. 4 Exploration and Mapping of the National Parks
   1993  $40.00  ISBN 0-932757-04-9
Great Moments In Map Librarianship  by Jim Coombs

WHAT DID YOU DO THIS SUMMER?
I WENT TO ...

OH, I'VE BEEN THERE
(YES? YOU KNOW WHERE THE ... IS?)

WASN'T IT ON THE WAY TO ...?
NO, IT'S NEXT TO ...

GOVT. DOCS.  MAPS  PERIODICALS

ARE YOU SURE?
I THINK IT WAS OVER BY ...

YEAH, I'M SURE IF I HAD A MAP, I COULD SHOW YOU.

OK. I WONDER IF THEY HAVE ANY MAPS IN THIS LIBRARY?

MAPS

8/03
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