

information Bulletin

Volume 29 Number 2

March 1998



Western Association of Map Libraries

*"... to encourage high standards in every phase of organization
and administration of map libraries..."*

The **Western Association of Map Libraries** is an independent association of persons, educational and business institutions. The Membership has defined, beginning in 1967, its Principal Region as follows: the Provinces of Alberta and British Columbia, and the States of Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

Membership in WAML is open to any individual, institution, or business interested in furthering the purpose of the Association, which is "to encourage high standards in every phase of the organization and administration of map libraries." Send membership checks to the WAML Treasurer at the address shown below. Make checks payable to "WAML", or the "Western Association of Map Libraries." All memberships begin July 1.

WAML and its *Information Bulletin* operate on a Membership Year/Volume Year basis. Subscriptions begin July 1 and end on June 30 the following year. Mid-year joiners/subscribers will receive back-issues for that year. Back issues of the *Information Bulletin* are available for US\$10.00/volume, or portion thereof, from the Business Manager.

Membership Categories

Individual Members reside in the Principal Region. Benefits of Individual Membership include voting privileges, receipt of meeting announcements, attendance at meetings, service as an Officer, and automatic receipt of the *Information Bulletin*. Dues are US\$20.00 per year.

Associate Members reside outside the Principal Region. Associate Members may attend meetings, serve on committees, and automatically receive the *Information Bulletin* and meeting announcements. Dues are US\$20.00 per year.

Institutional Members are commercial firms or educational organizations. The institution or firm may designate one of its staff as its Representative. The Representative has the same rights as Individual Members, except that they may not hold office. The Institutional Member will receive one copy of each issue of the *Information Bulletin* and *Occasional Paper* issued during the year of membership. Dues are US\$40.00 per year.

Lifetime Individual Membership is open to individuals only, for a one-time payment of US\$500. All privileges of membership, each issue of the *Information Bulletin* and a copy of each *Occasional Paper* will be sent, as published, after Lifetime Membership begins.

Subscriptions to the *Information Bulletin* are \$25.00 per volume year. It is issued three times each year: #1 in November, #2 in March, #3 in July. Subscriptions to addresses outside of the United States are US\$3.00 more, for postage

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Western Association of Map Libraries

Volume 29 No. 2

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March 1998

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The *Information Bulletin* is published by the Western Association of Map Libraries as its primary tool of communicating with its Membership and Subscribers; however, opinions expressed herein do not necessarily reflect an official Association position. If you have contributions for the *IB*, the Editors will appreciate receiving your material in electronic form. You may send it via E-mail on BITNET or INTERNET to the Features Editor. You may also send material on magnetic disk, either 3.5 or 5.2 inch, MSDOS format preferred (Word or WordPerfect).

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Secretary: Sue Haffner
Treasurer: Muriel Strickland
Past President: Yvonne Wilson

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Subscriptions Manager: Jim O'Donnell (1997-)
Information Bulletin: Larry Cruse; Dale Steele (production)
Electronic News & Notes: Lucinda Hall

Appointees

Archivist Phil Hoehn (1980-)
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To AACCCM: Mary Larsgaard (1992/93-)
To ACMLA: Tim Ross (1990/91-)
To ALA/MAGERT: Chris Thiry (1996/97-)
To CCISA: Muriel Strickland (1996/7-)
To CUAC: Janet Collins (1996/97-); Peter Stark (1992/93-1997/98)
To GIS: Richard Spohn (1996/97-)
To IFLA: Barbara Haner (1989/90-)
To SLA/G&M: Muriel Strickland (1985/86-)

Committees**Publications Advisory Committee (PAC)**

Jim O'Donnell (1995/96-1997/98)
Doug Smith (1996/97-1997/98)

Ex-Officio:

Larry Cruse, IB (1994-)
Dale Steele, IB Production Editor (1992-)

PAC Microforms Subcommittee

Larry Cruse (1993/94-...)
David Deckelbaum (1996/97-1997/98)

PAC Geoscience Subcommittee

Linda Newman (1994/95-1996/97)
Jim O'Donnell (1994/95-1996/97) (Chair)
Muriel Strickland (1993/94-1996/97)

Nominating Committee

Yvonne Wilson (1997/98) (Chair)
Other members appointed by President

Membership/Hospitality Committee

Richard Spohn (1996/97-1997/98)
Betty Jo Hardison (1996/97-1997/98)
Kathryn Womble (1996/97-1997/98) (Chair)

Preliminary Announcement
WAML Fall 1998 Meeting
September 16-18, 1998
Geography and Map Division
Library of Congress
Washington, D.C.

The Geography and Map Division is pleased to host the Fall 1998 meeting of the Western Association of Map Libraries. Knowing that many members of WAML have not had the opportunity to visit use before, we have planned a program that will provide opportunities to see our facilities, view our collections and meet and discuss professional issues with the staff and administrators of the Division. We are intentionally planning a schedule that has plenty of free time for interaction among WAML members and staff of the Geography and Map Division. The tentative schedule is attached. A final program with information on transportation and lodging will be provided in late spring.

Tentative Program

Wednesday, September 16

AM Business meeting

PM Welcome, Introductions, History of the Division, Tour of the Division
Reception

Thursday, September 17

AM Acquisitions: Programs and Issues

Cataloging and Technical Processing: Activities and Issues

PM Reference and Cartobibliography: Activities and Issues

Scanning and GIS: Activities and Issues

Friday, September 18

AM Map Preservation: Discussion and demonstrations

Discussions with Head, Technical Services and Unit Heads

PM Discussions with Chief and Specialists

Tour of the Great Hall and Treasures of the Library of Congress exhibit

Minutes WAML Spring Meeting Stanford University March 26-27, 1998

by
Sue Haffner
WAML Secretary

Executive Board Meeting

Thursday, March 26, 1998

Meeting called to order at 8:45 a.m. in the Hartley Room, Mitchell Building. Eleven members were present: Bob Sathrum, Kathryn Womble, Muriel Strickland, Sue Haffner, Dale Steele, Yvonne Wilson, Rich Soares, Richard Spohn, Linda Zellmer, Katherine Rankin, Dorothy McGarry.

Treasurer Muriel Strickland presented the acknowledgement that we received from the History of Cartography Project, in recognition of our \$5,000 donation. WAML is included in the list of Founders.

Vice President Linda Zellmer discussed the upcoming September 16-18, 1998, meeting in Washington, D.C. Gary Fitzpatrick, of the Library of Congress, has provided some preliminary information; Gary is in charge of the meeting program. Richard Spohn will handle local arrangements.

More information will be forthcoming.

Future meetings are as follows:

Spring 1999, Long Beach;

Fall 1999, Golden, Colo.;

Spring 2000, Edmonton, Alta.

(joint meeting with ACMLA);

Fall 2000, Provo, Utah;

Spring 2001, Portland, Ore.;

Fall 2002, Hawaii

(35th anniversary meeting).

Still open are Fall 2001 and Spring 2002.

Muriel Strickland presented the financial report. The fall meeting in Pasadena left WAML with a \$200 profit, much to her surprise. The \$25 registration fee for our meetings is obviously adequate to cover our expenses.

Membership: Kathryn Womble reported that she has sent out nine welcoming packets recently. She sent a draft of the new membership brochure to Stan Stevens for review, but the passage of the by-laws revisions means that the brochure needs additional revision.

Business Manager Rich Soares presented his report. He has sent his subscriptions software to Jim O'Donnell, the new Subscriptions Manager, but Jim hasn't been able to get it to work yet.

Subscriptions Manager-no report.

Riley Moffat, Chair of the Publica-

tions Advisory Committee, was not present, but he e-mailed Bob that the projects currently on schedule are coming along.

PAC Geoscience Subcommittee: Muriel Strickland is still working on the index of California geological mapping.

PAC Microforms Subcommittee-no report.

WAML Website and WAML Reflector: the Board approved the appointment of a web committee (Larry Cruise, Linda Zellmer, and Kathryn Womble) to advise on the web page and reflector. The committee will make recommendations regarding content, revisions, timeliness, etc.

Considerable discussion ensued regarding the relationship(s) between WAML's various publications-the *IB*, the e-mail News and Notes, and the webpage-and whether this configuration served the best interests of the membership. It was agreed that the Publications Advisory Committee needs to be involved in any decision-making. Kathryn will check her President's Letter regarding this Committee's charge and determine

whether or not it needs to be revised. The Board agreed that Lucinda Hall, editor of the e-mail News and Notes, needs to be involved, as well.

Date Steele, Production Editor, announced that the November 1997 issue of the *IB* was ready to mail. We are still looking for an editor to replace Larry Cruise.

News and Notes-no report.

By-laws revision: the by-laws were approved by mail vote of the membership. Bob announced that, in light of this, we need to develop a policy and procedures manual. An ad-hoc committee needs to be appointed to do this. Bob Sathrum and Dorothy McGarry volunteered to serve, and several others will be asked to help. This committee should have its report ready by the Washington, D.C. meeting.

Yvonne Wilson announced that we need nominations for next year's officers.

Meeting adjourned at 11:30.

Business Meeting

Thursday, March 26, 1998

President Bob Sathrum opened the meeting at 4:00 p.m. with the introduction of WAML officers.

Secretary Sue Haffner read the highlights of the Executive Board meeting.

Treasurer Muriel Strickland presented the mid-year financial report.

Business Manager Rich Soares reported on his activities.

Vice President Linda Zellmer presented the list of upcoming meeting sites, and handed out a tentative program for the September meeting at the Library of Congress. The spring/sum-

mer 2000 meeting in Edmonton was discussed, with some members concerned that the date (June 18-20) might put it in conflict with other important meetings. Reno was proposed as the site for the fall 2001 meeting, and U.C. Santa Barbara for the spring 2002 meeting.

Those who worked on the revised by-laws-Stan Stevens, Kathryn Womble, Dorothy McGarry-were thanked for their efforts. Bob has proposed a task force to prepare a policy and procedures manual, in light of these revisions. This group should have a preliminary report ready by the Washington, D.C. meeting, with a polished version ready in a year. Anyone who would like to work on this is welcome.

WAML website, reflector, etc.: We need to review our various media for disseminating information in light of modern technology. The purposes of each need to be defined to eliminate overlap and duplication of effort.

Reports from representatives of related organizations:

AACCCM-Mary Larsgaard reported that various representatives are working on the rules for cataloguing digital files. An e-mail reflector has been mounted on the UCSB webpage. Mary will recommend that the Committee have a fall meeting release their final report as soon as possible.

ACMLA-Tim Ross reported that the group will have a joint meeting May 25-28 with the Canadian cartographers. Their facsimile map publication program is ongoing.

ALA/MAGERT-Chris Thiry did not attend Mid-Winter, and suggested that we should get someone else as liaison.

Mary Larsgaard attended some cataloguing meetings.

CCISA-Muriel Strickland had no news of this group.

CUAC-Peter Stark reported that the next meeting will be May 7-8 at U.S.G.S. headquarters.

GIS-Richard Spohn announced that the next meeting will be October 26th in Toronto. Charlotte Duerksen is the Chair; those with questions about the organization can get in touch with her.

IFLA-Dorothy McGarry said that interested parties can now link to IFLA via the WAML web page.

SLA/G&M-Muriel Strickland announced that the next meeting is June 6-11, but that the future of the division is in doubt.

Past President Yvonne Wilson announced that nominations were now open. Greg Armento agreed to be nominated for Vice President/President-Elect; Sue Haffner and Cynthia Jahns agreed to run for Secretary; Muriel Strickland will run again for Treasurer.

Business meeting adjourned at 4:55.

Sounding Board followed, with the bulk of the discussion dealing with what members thought should be included on the WAML webpage.

Respectfully submitted,
Sue Haffner, Secretary.

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WAML Bylaws Adopted March 1998

reported by
Kathryn Womble

Summary

The WAML Executive Board appointed a Constitution and Bylaws Ad Hoc Committee in 1996 to review the Constitution and Bylaws. Stan Stevens, Dorothy McGarry and Kathryn Womble, chair, served on the Committee. A new document, the Western Association of Map Libraries Bylaws was proposed, discussed, given a review period, changed and voted on in March, 1998. The new Bylaws were approved by a 2/3 vote of WAML voting members. The WAML Bylaws, edition of March 1998 are now in effect and are printed below.

History of the WAML Constitution and Bylaws

A group met on November 12, 1966 at the University of California, Berkeley, to consider the establishment of an association, and the first meeting was called for San Francisco State College, San Francisco, on July 1, 1967,

The Constitution and By-Laws were thereupon adopted, and the Western Association of Map Librarians was established, July 1, 1967.

The Constitution, except for the name of the Association, served its

Members for seventeen years without major change. [The name of the Association was changed, ca. September 1969, to: Western Association of Map Libraries. The Office of Secretary-Treasurer was divided into two positions. The amount of Dues has changed from time to time.]

The By-Laws have been amended on the following occasions:

September 1969; June 1973; March 25, 1982, April 7, 1984 (Dues).

The Constitution (As amended, September 1969) appeared in the Nov. 1972 (Vol. 4, #1) *Information Bulletin*. The By-Laws (as amended June 1973) appeared in the Nov. 1973 (Vol. 5, #1) *Information Bulletin*.

The Constitution and By-Laws, as Amended through September 30, 1984, were compiled and published in Vol. 16, No. 1 (November 1984) pp. 5-11. They were republished in the March 1989 (Vol. 20, #2) *Information Bulletin* to reflect all Amendments, July 1, 1967-1984, and the 1988 Amendment.

In 1998, the Constitution and By-Laws underwent major revision which resulted in one document, the Western Association of Map Libraries Bylaws, as amended March 1998. This document is presented below following a summary of changes.

Summary of Changes Reflected in the March 1998 Edition of the WAML Bylaws

1. Adopt a single document: Western Association of Map Libraries Bylaws.

We don't need both Constitution and Bylaws and this would simplify the document and have no impact on how the Association operates.

2. Add Past President to Officers/Executive Board. This will codify what has been actual practice.

3. Change name of Executive Committee to Executive Board. Brings document in line with actual practice.

4. No longer have Institutional or Associate members. Members, Paid Lifetime Members and Honorary Lifetime Members will all have the same rights and privileges. By eliminating Institutional membership category, we will eliminate complications that arise with the rights and privileges of 'representatives' of the institutions based on whether the institution was within the Principal Region. Institutions may still 'subscribe' to the *Information Bulletin* and purchase publications without being Members. The Institutional Membership category

used to make more sense when the Occasional Paper series was more active, as a copy of each Occasional Paper was sent to the Institutional Members.

5. By eliminating the Institutional membership category, the third option for distribution of assets upon dissolution must be changed. Rather than assets going to Institutional Members, they will go to non-profit map librarianship organizations in the US and Canada.

6. All members have the same rights and privileges: right to vote, right to serve as an Officer, committee member, liaison or representative, receipt of *Information Bulletin*, announcements of WAML meetings, mail ballots. This change will open WAML business to wider range of potential members and contributors.

7. Abandon the Principal Region concept for membership purposes, but maintain Principal Region for purpose of choosing meeting sites except under extraordinary circumstances. Meetings outside the Principal Region will require a mail ballot with a 2/3 approval vote of valid ballots returned.

8. Remove specific information about items such as dues, publications, specific positions and duties and committees from the Bylaws. Dues are set by the Executive Board. Any decision made by the Executive Board is automatically subject to reconsideration by the Membership. Create a policies and procedures document that addresses these issues. Additions or amendments to policies and procedures shall be reported to Members present at the business meeting and may be discussed and modified as appropriate.

Western Association of Map Libraries Bylaws

March 1998

1. Name

1.1 The name of this organization shall be the Western Association of Map Libraries.

2. Purpose

2.1 The purpose of the Association shall be to encourage high standards in every phase of the organization and administration of map libraries by:

2.1.1 Providing a forum to discuss mutual concerns and interests.

2.1.2 Exchanging information on experiences, ideas and methods.

2.1.3 Encouraging higher production standards of map manufacturers.

2.1.4 Establishing and improving standards of professional service in this field.

3. Membership

3.1 Any individual interested in furthering the purpose of the Association may become a member by payment of dues in accordance with the Association's policies and procedures.

3.2 Rights and privileges of membership shall be accorded to those individuals who have paid all dues and assessments in accordance with the Association's policies and procedures.

3.3 Membership categories are:

3.3.1 Members are those individuals paying dues annually.

3.3.2 Paid Lifetime Members are those individuals who pay the Lifetime membership fee.

3.3.3 Honorary Lifetime Members are those individuals who are so honored by the Membership. Dues are waived for Honorary Lifetime Members.

3.4 Rights and privileges are equal for all Members, except the Association

may establish a surcharge for postage and costs based on a member's residency. Lifetime Members, in addition to the *Information Bulletin*, shall receive all publications in the Occasional Paper series without cost from the year of lifetime status forward.

3.5 Members may vote on all matters put before the Membership for decision.

3.6 Members are eligible to run for office and to serve as committee members, WAML liaisons or WAML representatives.

3.7 Members may attend all meetings of the general membership and Executive Board.

3.8 The ultimate authority on all matters pertaining to the Association rests with the Membership. Any decision made by the Executive Board is automatically subject to reconsideration by the Membership.

3.9 Members shall receive all issues of the *Information Bulletin*, mail announcements of WAML meetings, mail ballots, and notification of all matters decided by the Executive Board via the *Information Bulletin*.

3.10 Dues, set by the Executive Board and outlined in the Association's policies and procedures, are payable at the beginning of the Association's fiscal year.

4. Meetings of the Membership

4.1 The Association shall hold general meetings at times and places within the Principal Region as selected by the Executive Board after consultation with the Membership. General meetings of the Membership may be held outside the Principal Region as extraordinary circumstances require. A mail ballot vote of the

Membership is required to schedule such a meeting, with an approval vote of 2/3 of the valid ballots returned.

4.2 There shall be two general meetings each year which shall include, in addition to programs, a business meeting at which new policies and procedures adopted by the Executive Board shall be presented to the Membership for ratification.

4.3 Decisions that require a vote of the entire Membership shall be referred to all members by mail ballot.

5. Quorum

5.1 The Members present at a business meeting shall constitute a quorum.

5.2 Any majority vote of a quorum taken at a business meeting shall constitute a majority for the adoption of any matter.

5.3 Three members of the Executive Board shall constitute a quorum; however, whenever possible, all members of the Executive Board shall be consulted before decisions are made or policies and procedures are amended or adopted.

6. Special Meetings

6.1 Special meetings of the Executive Board, one of the committees, or any portion of the Membership may be held at any time, or in any place. The Executive Board shall be notified of plans to hold any special meeting.

6.2 A report of any special meeting, its agenda, attendance and action taken, shall be reported to the next business meeting.

7. Officers

7.1 The Officers of the Association shall be as follows:

President
President Elect (Vice President)

Treasurer
Secretary
Past President

7.2 Members and Lifetime Members of the Association are eligible to serve as officers.

7.3 The term of office for each of the officers, with the exception of Treasurer, shall be one year and shall begin on July 1. The term of office for the Treasurer shall be two years and shall begin on July 1.

7.4 Officers whose terms of office have expired or will expire at the beginning of the next term may stand for election to any open position.

7.5 The Executive Board shall fill any vacancy by appointment of a member. Appointments shall extend for the balance of the vacated term.

7.6 Officers shall not receive honoraria for their duties, but may be reimbursed for expenses associated with their offices.

8. Elections

8.1 Each spring the President shall appoint a three-member Nominating Committee which shall include the Past President.

8.2 The Nominating Committee shall give the Secretary a slate of nominees for the positions to be voted on, and shall inform the Executive Board of the slate.

8.3 The Secretary shall submit this slate to the Membership by mail ballot. The ballot shall state the return deadline date.

8.4 Ballots shall be returned to the Secretary who shall count them and notify the President of the results of the election. If the Secretary is running for office, the ballots shall be returned to and counted by the President Elect. The President Elect shall then notify

the President of the results of the election.

8.5 The President shall notify the newly elected officers, the current Executive Board members and the unsuccessful candidates of the results of the election.

8.6 The Secretary shall then notify the Membership of the results of the election via the *Information Bulletin* and other appropriate publications of the Association.

9. Executive Board

9.1 The Executive Board shall be composed of the Officers.

9.2 The business of the Association shall be conducted by the Executive Board.

9.3 The Executive Board may adopt policies and procedures for the conduct of the Association's business.

9.4 Policies and procedures may be adopted at any time during the year and implemented immediately upon adoption.

9.5 When new or changed policies and procedures are adopted by the Executive Board, they shall be submitted to the members at the next business meeting for review and possible modification.

9.6 All policies and procedures shall be codified in a manual distributed to all officers and chairs of committees.

9.7 When changes occur to the policies and procedures, they shall be published in the *Information Bulletin*.

9.8 The Executive Board may establish standing and/or ad hoc committees to carry out tasks in accordance with the policies and procedures of the Association.

9.9 The Executive Board may appoint, hire, or otherwise engage the

services of members or non-members for positions, tasks and duties that fulfill the needs of the Association.

9.10 The Executive Board may review and adjust these positions and duties as required.

9.11 The Executive Board may grant honoraria to members or non-members engaged in fulfilling such positions, tasks or duties.

9.12 The Executive Board may establish regular or special publications and establish subscription rates for serials and prices for special publications. The Executive Board may approve content and format.

10. Principal Region

10.1 The following states of the United States and provinces of Canada shall comprise the Principal Region for the purpose of selecting the sites of general meetings of the Membership:

Alaska
Alberta
Arizona
British Columbia
California
Colorado
Hawaii
Idaho
Montana
Nevada
New Mexico
Oregon
Utah
Washington
Wyoming

11. Fiscal Year

11.1 The fiscal year extends from July 1 through June 30. The fiscal year shall be the standard year for operation of the Association's business, including the payment of membership dues and rendering of financial statements.

11.2 The Executive Board may adopt other calendar periods for other purposes, or for subscriptions to the *Information Bulletin*.

12. Dissolution

12.1 In the event a decision is made that leads to the dissolution of the Association, the assets remaining after all obligations have been paid shall be distributed by the Executive Board or its successor to a non-profit organization according to one of the following methods:

12.1.1 Donate the entire remaining assets, including title to its copyrights, rents and royalties, to the institution that then holds the Archives of the Association. That institution must agree to use the proceeds for the improvement and maintenance of the Archives of the Association, according to generally recognized archival practices, the ultimate objective being the preservation for research, and/or the distribution of information about the history of the Association.

12.1.2 If the institution then holding the Archives of the Association declines to accept the conditions herein enumerated, another institution shall be sought that shall accept the conditions.

12.1.3 If no institution accepts the maintenance of the Archives of the Association within six months of the stated intent of dissolution, the assets shall be distributed as follows:

12.1.3.1 The assets shall be divided equally among non-profit map librarianship organizations in the United States and Canada. Each organization must agree to use the proceeds for the purposes outlined in Bylaw 2 of this document.

13. Amendments

13.1 These Bylaws may be amended by the Membership by mail ballot.

13.2 Proposed amendments must be submitted in writing to the Secretary by members or by the Executive Board at least one week prior to a scheduled business meeting of the Membership. The amendments shall be read and discussed at the meeting. The Secretary shall be responsible for submitting the proposed amendments to the entire Membership by mail ballot with appropriate explanatory comments with any arguments for or against the proposed amendments.

13.3 The ballot shall state the return deadline date.

13.4 An amendment shall be adopted if approved by a majority of the valid ballots returned.

Cartobibliography of Historical Maps of Greater Los Angeles Part 2: 1900-1925

reprinted from
Index to Historical Maps
of Greater Los Angeles

compiled by
Bernice Kimball

Old Indian Village in Newhall Region. Allen, c1900. HS286.

Sectional & Road Map of L A County. George, 1900. HS55.

Greater Los Angeles - 4 Quads Assembled. USGS, c1900. HS187.

Drainage Basin of L A River, Above Arroyo Seco. City, 1900. HS243.

Boundary of the City of L A - Traverse. City, 1901. Map 5594.

San Pedro, Wilmington & Terminal Island. SPLA RR, 1901. Map 4380.

Greater Los Angeles. Ruegers, 1902. HS28.

Paved Streets in the City. City, 1902. Map 4264.

T2N, R14W. US Surveyor General, 1903. HS513.

Griffith Park—Location of L A & Glendale Ry. City, 1903. HS201.

Map of the City of San Pedro. 1903. Z877.

Santa Monica, Ocean Park & Vicinity. James, 1905. HS103.

Insurance Map of L A — Vol. 4, Index Map. Sanborn, 1905. HS91.

Land that can be Irrigated by Outfall Sewer. City, 1905. Map 5598.

Venice of America. c1905. HS450.

City of Los Angeles. Whitlock, 1906. HS95.

Annexation Map — Shoestring. City, 1906. M-635.

Annexation Map of the City of Los Angeles. City, 1907. Map 217.

Public Bldgs, Schools, Fire Hses, Hydr & RR. Byers/Blu, 1907. HS19.

City of Los Angeles & Vicinity. Jacobs/Rck, 1907. HS23.

Greater Los Angeles. Reuger, 1907. HS248.

Greater Los Angeles & Surroundings - Sec 1. Viole, 1907. HS38.

Greater Los Angeles & Surroundings - Sec 3. Viole, 1907. HS42.

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Greater Los Angeles & Surroundings - Sec 5. Viole, 1907. HS35.

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Greater Los Angeles & Surroundings - Sec 9. Viole, 1907. HS45-3/4.

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Wilmington & San Pedro Harbor (base 1888). USGS, 1907. Map 4404.

Los Angeles Aqueduct & Adjacent Territory. City, 1908. HS99.

Los Angeles & Surroundings - with Railroad Map. Viole, 1908. HS39.

San Pedro Harbor. USGS, 1908. Map 4403.

Wilmington & San Pedro Harbors. CGS, 1909. HS52.

San Pedro Harbor. CGS, 1909. HS53.

Los Angeles Harbor & Vicinity. Fries, 1909. HS84.

Los Angeles - 1909 Birdseye View. Gates, 1909. HS267.

Los Angeles - 1909 Birdseye View (single frame for photorepro.) Gates, 1909. HS268.

City and Suburban Street Map. Viole, 1909. HS265.

- City and Suburban Street Map** (single frame for photorepro.) Viole, 1909. HS266.
- Territory Annexed to the City of L A.** City, 1909. HS46.
- Annexation Map - Wilmington Consolidation.** City, 1909. M694.
- Annexation Map - San Pedro.** City, 1909. M709.
- Annexation Map - Colegrove.** City, 1909. M658.
- District Map of Hollywood.** Dart, 1909. Map 5638.
- Official Map of Wilmington.** Dessery, 1909. 5644, 5645.
- Map of San Pedro.** City, 1909. HS277.
- Rail Road Route, Long Beach to Oakland/San Fran.** c1910. HS478.
- Annexation Map — Hollywood Consolidation.** Kimball, 1910. M872.
- Annexation Map — East Hollywood Addition.** Kimball, 1910. HS502.
- Pac Elec Ry Co — Lagoon Line, Part I.** PERY, 1910. HS346.
- Pac Elec Ry Co — Inglewood Line, Part II.** PERY, c1910. HS347.
- Pac Elec Ry along Playa del Rey Blvd.** c1910. HS348.
- Coast: Santa Monica Bay, Topo & Hydrography.** USCGS, c1910. HS411.
- Lines of Pacific Electric Ry.** PERY, 1910. HS523.
- Los Angeles County.** Blunt, 1911. HS59.
- Watershed of L A & San Gabriel Rivers.** City, 1911. HS245.
- City of Eagle Rock - Index Map.** Bixby, 1911. HS199.
- T3N, R13W.** US Surveyor General, 1911. HS510.
- Lines of the Pacific Elec Ry in So Calif.** Pontius, 1912. HS269.
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- Baist's Real Estate Atlas** (base 1910). Baist, 1912. HS383.
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- Business Property Map of Los Angeles.** Marsh, 1913. HS87.
- Tidelands of Inner Bay — Claimed by SPLA & SLRR.** SPRR, 1914. HS465.
- Los Angeles & Surroundings.** Viole, 1914. HS40.
- Los Angeles Harbor & Vicinity.** CGS, 1914. HS48.
- Rancho Rodeo de las Aguas, Sub. & Improvement.** Pillsbury, 1914. HS159.
- Eastlake Park & Selig Polyscope — Prop. Spillwy.** Sawyer, 1914. HS228.
- Port of Los Angeles.** 1915. HS85.
- Burbank & Vicinity.** Lynch, 1915. HS134.
- City of Vernon.** McCurdy, 1915. HS155.
- L A County Flood Control — Bridge Data.** County, 1915. HS179.
- Annexation Map — Palms.** City, 1915. M662.
- Annexation Map — San Fernando.** Kimball, 1915. HS500.
- L A County Wall Sheet No. 24** (South half). County, 1915. Map 4983.
- Annexation Map — Bairds-town.** City, 1915. Map 4894.
- Mean High Water — City of Redondo Beach.** Hanson, 1915. HS384.
- San Pedro Harbor.** War Dept., 1916. Map 5033.
- L A Irrigation District — Bridges & Flumes.** City, 1916. Map 5729.
- Official Map of the County of Los Angeles** (4 frames). Whitlock, 1916. HS73.
- [similar to] **Official Map of the County of Los Angeles** (8 frames). Whitlock, 1916. HS256.
- L A County Wall Sheet No. 58.** County, 1916. Map 5052.
- Rancho Boca de Santa Monica.** Ruxton/Re, 1916. HS89.
- Rancho Laguna — Portion Rancho San Antonio.** Rowan, 1916. HS71.
- L A Harbor & Surrounding Terr.** (1916 Silt). City, 1916. HS203.
- Territory Annexed to City of Los Angeles.** City, 1916. HS147.
- Annexation Map — Westgate.** City, 1916. M813.
- Annexation Map — Occidental.** Kimball, 1916. HS504.
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- Los Angeles Harbor & Vicinity.** CGS, 1917. HS54.
- Hollywood Section of Los Angeles.** Payne, 1917. HS22.
- Rodeo Land & Water Co.— Boundary Survey.** Pillsbury, 1917. HS158.
- Railroad & Industrial Map of the City.** City, 1917. HS233.
- City Map of Los Angeles.** Whitlock, 1917. HS43.
- Annexation Map — Owensmouth Addition.** City, 1917. A18244.
- Annexation Map — West Coast Addition.** City, 1917. M586.
- Los Angeles Harbor & Surrounding Territory.** Harbor, 1918. HS51.
- Los Angeles & Surroundings.** Viole, 1918. HS41.
- Territory Annexed to the City of L A.** City, 1918. HS148.

- Annexation Map — West Adams.* City, 1918. A18254.
- Annexation Map — Griffith Ranch.* City, 1918. A18255.
- Annexation Map — Hansen Heights.* Kimball, 1918. HS503.
- Annexation Map — Ostend.* City, 1918. A17307.
- Annexation Map — Orange Cove.* City, 1918. A17849.
- City of Sawtelle.* Kiler, 1918. HS522.
- Official Map of Culver City — Air-line to Elenda.* Eng Serv, 1919. HS156.
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- Annexation Map — Dodson.* City, 1919. A17349.
- Annexation Map — Fort MacArthur.* City, 1919. A17325.
- Annexation Map — Peck's Addition.* City, 1919. M697.
- Annexation Map — Harbor View.* City, 1919. A17350.
- Official Map of the City of Beverly Hills.* Pillsbury, 1920. HS157.
- San Pedro - Los Angeles Harbor.* Rogers, 1920. HS27.
- Rancho Rodeo de Las Aguas.* Spence, 1920. HS160.
- Annexation Map - St. Francis.* City, 1920. A16339.
- Annexation Map - Hill.* City, 1920. A16341.
- Annexation Map - Chats-worth.* City, 1920. A18296.
- Greater Los Angeles.* Donald, 1921. HS11.
- City of Pasadena - Zones 1 to 4.* Pasadena, 1921. HS127-130.
- City of Glendale & Portion City Eagle Rock.* Glendale, 1921. HS131.
- Territory Annexed to the City of L A.* City, 1921. HS47.
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- City of Culver City.* 1921. Map 5804.
- L A County Wall Sheet No. 6.* County, 1921. Map 5807.
- L A County Wall Sheet No. 40.* County, 1921. Map 5808.
- L A County Wall Sheet No. 41.* County, 1921. Map 5795.
- City of Los Angeles.* Bridwell, 1922. HS14.
- Rancho Rodeo De Las Aguas, Sub & Improvements.* Spence, 1922. HS72.
- L A County Wall Sheet No. 35.* County, 1922. Map 5791.
- L A County Wall Sheet No. 36.* County, 1922. Map 5792.
- L A County Wall Sheet No. 51.* County, 1922. Map 5793.
- L A County Wall Sheet No. 41.* County, 1922. Map 5795.
- L A County Wall Sheet No. 22.* County, 1922. Map 5799.
- L A County Wall Sheet No. 24.* County, 1922. Map 5801.
- L A County Wall Sheet No. 5.* County, 1922. Map 5806.
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- Annexation Map - La Brea.* City, 1922. Map 5345S.
- Annexation Map - Manchester.* City, 1922. A 1594.
- Annexation Map - Melrose.* City, 1922. A 1595.
- Annexation Map - Sawtelle.* City, 1922. A 16340.
- Annexation Map - Angeles Mesa.* City, 1922. A1596.
- Annexation Map - Angeles Mesa No. 2.* City, 1922. A 1597.
- Annexation Map - Rimpau.* City, 1922. A1598.
- Los Angeles, Showing 9 Wards.* Cram, c1923. HS77.
- Greater Los Angeles - 4 Quadrangles.* USGS, c1923. HS186.
- San Pedro.* Thomas, 1923. HS34.
- City of South Pasadena.* Orbison, 1923. HS153.
- Highways Before Planning — Long Beach-Redondo.* Reg. Plan, 1923. HS207.
- Territories Annexed to the City of L A.* City, 1923. HS150.
- Greater Los Angeles - Compiled Quadrangles.* USGS, c1923. HS276.
- Annexation Map - Hancock.* City, 1923. A 1601.
- Annexation Map - Evans.* City, 1923. A 1600.
- Annexation Map - Ambassador.* City, 1923. Ma 3026.
- Annexation Map - Laurel Canyon.* City, 1923. Map 5343.
- Annexation Map - Hyde Park.* City, 1923. A 1602-S.
- Annexation Map - Eagle Rock Consolidation.* Kimball, 1923. IIS501.
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- Annexation Map - Agoure.* City, 1923. A 1746.
- Annexation Map - Lankershim.* City, 1923. Map 5375.
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L A County Wall Sheet No. 57. County, 1924. Map 5828.

L A County Wall Sheet No. 60. County, 1924. Map 5830.

L A County Wall Sheet No. 61. County, 1924. Map 5831.

City of Huntington Park — Exist & Prop Sewer. 1924. Map 5840.

Annexation Map - Provi-dencia. City, 1924. Map 3038.

Annexation Map - Cienega. City, 1924. A1839.

Annexation Map - Annandale. City, 1924. A1838.

Annexation Map - Clinton. City, 1924. A2118.

Annexation Map - Wagner. City, 1924. A2299.

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Boundary Line S/O Rancho El Escorpion. City, 1925. HS190.

Burbank & Vicinity. Rose/Evans, 1925. HS136.

Santa Monica, Including Venice Atlas. Sanborn, 1925. HS97.

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Annexation Map - Hamilton. City, 1925. A2831.

Annexation Map - Martel. City, 1925. A3031.

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Subway & Elevated Tracks — Rapid Transit. Kelker, 1925. HS493.

Plan for City & County — Rapid Transit. Kelker, 1925. HS494.

Digital Developments in the Geography and Map Division, Library of Congress

Excerpts from a presentation given at the
Fall 1996 WAML Meeting in Seattle

by
Gary Fitzpatrick,
GIS Specialist,
Library of Congress

Mr. Fitzpatrick began by noting that although he's been at the Library of Congress for 26 years, he's not new to WAML and the West. His map librarianship career started at UCLA in 1968 working for Carlos Hagen and he still has fond memories of the West and enjoys his visits here very much.

Before getting to digital developments, Gary discussed some other map-related activities at the Library of Congress (LC).

One is publication *Geography and Maps: An Illustrated Guide*. It was published by a grant from the James Madison Council, a sort of Friends of the Library of Congress group. They are producing volumes like this for about a dozen different formats acquired by the Library of Congress. The guide is well illustrated with some of LC's cartographic treasures as well as more representative items from the collection.

Geography and Maps: an Illustrated Guide. Compiled by Ralph E. Ehrenberg. 84p. Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress, 1996. ISBN 0844408174

Another publication of interest is *Images of the World: the Atlas Through History*, edited by John Wolter and Ronald Grim, published in 1997. This volume contains papers from a conference held in 1983. It includes about 35 articles on the history of the atlas as well as a lot of great illustrations.

This marks one of the new developments in the Geography and Map Division because this was developed by McGraw Hill rather than by the Library of Congress itself. Gary said, "We're looking for new partnerships in many different arenas and one thing we're trying to do is find private publishers who will take on projects that have been languishing for lack of funds for many, many years to take them to press. We hope that our relationship with McGraw Hill will blossom into more products like this."

Images of the World: the Atlas Through History. Edited by John A. Wolter and Ronald E. Grim. 466p. Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress, 1997. ISBN 0070715785

Gary also mentioned the establishment of the Philip Lee Phillips Society,

sort of a Friends of the Geography and Map Division group for people who want to help in the acquisition of historical and rare maps. For information about the Society's membership and activities, contact Dr. Ronald E. Grim at (202) 707-8532 or e-mail grim@mail.loc.gov

The Geography and Map Division's Web site can be viewed at: <http://lcweb.loc.gov/rm/geogmap/gmpage.html>

The following excerpts are edited by Kathryn Womble from taped transcripts of Gary's presentation about digital developments at the Library of Congress Geography and Map Division. WAML is meeting at the Library of Congress, September 16-18, 1998 and we hope to give another update of the Geography and Map Division's activities in the *Information Bulletin* following that meeting. For information on that meeting, contact:

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Digital Developments in the Geography and Map Division

What I'd like to talk about are some very exciting things that are happening at the Geography and Map Division in the digital room. It takes a lot of time, as you all are aware, trying to figure out how digital forms of geographic and cartographic information best fit into a library world.

The issues of preservation, access and how to make material available that the public can actually use without having to hand hold every single reader are problems we're all dealing with and I'll be quite frank, we have not yet figured out the answers. We have some ideas, but it's going to take a long time. We look forward to working with a lot of people around the country in solving these issues.

I was appointed GIS (geographic information systems) Specialist about 4 years ago. Basically, I always say I'm a specialist, not an expert. I always clarify that when I'm talking with people in the GIS industry. My job is to figure out what is going on out in the field in terms of electronic forms of geography and cartography and what we can do about it in the Library of Congress. That's a pretty daunting task and it was and is overwhelming by how rapidly it changes.

So, pretty quickly we came up with the idea of trying to get industry to support us in our conversion and adaptation to digital material. We got a bit of seed money from the James Madison Council and we used that seed money to go out and start talking to industry representatives about the

importance of digital forms of geography and cartography being represented in the "National Library." We were trying to see if there was some form of partnership that could be created.

Dr. James Billington, the Librarian of Congress, has been encouraging the Library, pushing us in many respects, to form partnerships because, he was pointing out to us, we could not count on funding from government to do everything that the Library of Congress should do. We were going to have to come up with different forms of funding. He has been quite successful in raising a lot of money for the Library for some really big projects. In the Map Division, Ralph Ehrenberg, our Chief, took up the challenge and we've been in the forefront in the Library in terms of collecting and pushing forward with industry partnerships.

In January of 1995 we had the first meeting of what we call our Center for Geographic Information. Eight companies attended the meeting and we discussed whether partnerships were feasible and what forms they should take. Today I'd like to run through some overheads that I have done for a couple different talks to industry groups. They highlight the direction we are going and some of the problems that we face. You are well aware of the problems yourselves, but I thought it would be interesting to discuss what happened when we pointed them out to industry.

At the first meeting, I laid out to these executives from various GIS firms what the situation was in a traditional map library. We acquired material through various mechanisms that had been in place sometimes for more than a hundred years. We have our traditional forms of processing and control for materials.

Then we have reference in-person,

by letter and telephone, and outreach such as exhibits and so forth. We've included the ideas of photographic reproductions and interlibrary loan as being a form of outreach. In some ways, this is basically what we have been doing in the Map Division since it was established in 1897.

Then I started laying out to them what we thought was going to happen to us because of the developments in digital cartography and geography. In terms of acquisitions, we can see at least a couple different ways that we're going to be acquiring data that we did not before. We're well aware of the possibility of getting data directly from satellites such as LANDSAT imagery and so forth, something we have never collected in the past, but realize we're going to have to in the future.

Also we're aware of data on the Internet and available through the National Spatial Data Infrastructure and other avenues. There's going to be data out there that we're going to have to go get because it's not to going to come into us automatically. So in terms of acquisitions, there are going to be some real challenges.

In processing however, is where the real fear comes in. In addition to traditional materials there are new categories of material that we're going to have to figure out how to process. There are digital maps and atlases, things like the Microsoft Encarta, where a single product represents something analogous to the traditional map and atlas except you have a viewer, data and an analysis tool all built in and the interface takes care of all those functions for you.

There's digital data such as DLG's (digital line graphs), TIGER files and so forth. There is also remote sensing, that as I mentioned we haven't

collected before. Remote sensing is more than satellite imagery because in a digital environment even ocean soundings are a form of remote sensing and all of this type of material can be used in a GIS environment. There are raster images, such as those that U.S. Geological Survey is producing with their DRG's (digital raster graphics) and DOQ's (digital orthophoto quadrangles).

Then there is attribute data. We can collect the TIGER files that define U.S. census units or files that describe market segments. Suddenly, we're in the position where we may be collecting just raw data that we would have never considered before.

There are GIS data sets which might be something such as an environmental study of a region or forest or something like that where many different types of data elements are brought together for a particular study. In our library setting we want to keep them together because as a unit they represent an intellectual product.

Finally there is software we need to acquire. With the ability to scan and print maps we could be issuing digital versions of our maps which other people enhance and then deposit back in our collection, so it sort of becomes an endless cycle of material coming in. When I showed the overhead describing this process to our catalogers, they really groaned and were very worried about the future!

In terms of reference, we are also looking at many new ways of doing business. We can do digital facsimiles of our maps if we scan them. We can put material up on the Internet via the World Wide Web. We can also load information locally and communicate with people through commercial information services. Some compa-

nies such as AOL already have a Library of Congress site.

If we take our historic maps and put them in a scanned environment other people can turn them into commercial products. So we are now getting out to the public through CD-ROM's and so forth that are issued by private publishers or non-profit groups. This is something that we have to be very much aware of.

We may be able to develop certain types of software that may allow people to access our collections. Most likely other people are going to develop software that allows us to communicate what it is we have in our collections. Obviously we're looking at a wide range of new activities that we have to address just as I'm sure you all are considering these same elements yourself.

Now, when we talked about this to our industry partners, or potential partners, we told them we would definitely like industry to share its expertise and provide training to our staff.

One of the ironic outcomes of the digital era is that the numbers of paper maps that we are getting into our Division is just going up and up and up. So many more people are now able to get into cartography as a commercial business and we are swamped just trying to keep up with the paper products. We need help; training and funding to move into the digital era. We need hardware. Congress is not going to come up with the kinds of money we need, we knew that.

We need a lot of help from companies donating software to us. We don't really want to just go out and claim it on copyright. There's no sense in claiming a very expensive piece of software if you're not going to get training or technical support with it. So

the copyright law really does not help us in some areas.

Finally, a lot of private companies are producing data and geographic information that we can use and we hope that they will share with us. We were very new to this idea of courting industry and we weren't asking for a whole lot. I was really worried about how they would react when we said this is how much we need. As I'll tell you later, I was rather surprised at industry's response.

About the same time, the Librarian of Congress was starting to take things in another direction in the Library, when he established the National Digital Library Program. In our first meeting with our potential Center members, we started discussing the National Digital Library Program and it's interesting that the two have coalesced in one respect. The National Digital Library Program, or NDL, as we refer to the program, was established by a 5 million dollar grant from David Packard himself, not from the Hewlett Packard company. Very quickly, another 8 million came in within a few days of that and the Library was off and running on a program to scan five million items from its collections, and maps will be included in that.

The idea is that the Library will provide a vanilla image. We're not going to add any value and everything will be made available to the public. Nobody will be given exclusive rights to anything that is now in the public domain. This latter statement is really important and germane to what we're trying to do in the Geography and Map Division.

The interesting thing from our discussions with industry is that what they most wanted out of us in return

for helping was access to our collections. They saw the geographic technologies as a way to share our collections with the nation and the world, and that meant a lot to them. It meant for instance that for companies that produce GIS software, their clients would be able to get copies of maps in our collection, pull them into their software package and digitize the information from them that they wanted. Some people saw it as an opportunity for remarketing the data, other companies were somewhere in between, they might want to extract data from our maps and create new data that they would sell.

There was a lot of excitement from these industry people as they walked through the Division and for the first time saw two acres of maps sitting before them. I've had the pleasure to escort through the Map Division some of the top level executives in the GIS industry and most of them were not aware of the volume of maps that are in the world. They were totally shocked. I saw jaws actually drop when we walked them into the back rooms. When they heard about the NDL program and thought about the prospect of getting mapping information out to more people they got very excited. We realized we were getting close to a common ground on which we could all work together.

The Geography and Map Division's part of the program is that we will scan and put up on the Internet 60,000 to 80,000 maps. We will do the scanning in house. We simply do not trust transportation systems to take our materials someplace else and have them scanned. There are not that many facilities or service bureaus that can handle our big maps and much of the material that we're supposed to scan is core historic Americana.

Many are one-of-a-kind items that we're not letting out. So we are going to insist on doing the scanning in house and the NDL program is providing a program for four people to do that.

A quick overview of what we'll scan. The things that have been described in our major bibliographies and we have finding aids for them all; Revolutionary War maps and so forth. That's the goal. It's got to be put out there so anybody can get it.

[Question: Is there very much western U.S. material included in this project?]

There's actually a fair amount of western material that we could get into, but most of this is eastern U.S. because of the nature of the history of cartography in this country. We have much more for the east coast than we do for the west; much more for the Northeast than we do the South. The South is probably much more poorly represented in this than the West actually. The West comes out better I would bet.

So, the NDL defined where the Library wanted us to go and the GIS industry was sending us in the same direction. So, our first meeting ended quite well. Let me give you a little run through of what's happened since then. In 1993 we had \$30,000 seed money to start; in '94 we were testing the waters; in 1995 we had our first meeting.

The Library of Congress is exactly what our title says. Many people do not believe this, but we are the Library of Congress and Congress is our first client. We always give them the greatest attention, not necessarily in volume, but that is where we are supposed to put our focus. We want to use GIS technologies to help Congress in its deliberations. That will mostly be done through the Congressional Research Service and they are very interested in this too.

Industry is also interested in ensuring that the geographic and cartographic technologies are well represented in the "National Library" and that we do a good job in preserving that geographic information for the future. I like to point out at GIS conferences that we have atlases and maps in our collection more than 500 years old that are used regularly for research. Does anyone out there honestly think that you can use what's being done today twenty years from now? Something has to be done to preserve the data. We feel, and industry feels, that working together we may be able to solve some of these problems.

How are we doing? We recently had our fourth meeting of the Center and this Monday and Tuesday (September 1996) we're going to have the fifth meeting that will be held here in Bellevue, Washington.

The Center is very much run by the industry leaders, not by us. They are the ones who set the membership requirements and they are the ones who define what each company should do to help us. At our first meeting they decided that to be a full member a company should donate \$5,000 a year to the Library and an associate member category was established at \$500 a year.

All firms, in addition to money, are expected to contribute hardware, software, data or expertise as is appropriate to the firm. It's this latter category that we're really counting on because while there are certain things for which we simply need money, there is also a lot which money cannot buy in terms of knowledge or service. We've taken a different track from what the Library of Congress is doing in the NDL program where they look to the one and two million dollar

donations. We're looking for small donations of cash but serious contributions of service. I think by the end of the year we will have about 14 full members and I think we're up to about 12 associate members now.

Tangent Engineering donated a scanning system including one of their large format, flatbed color scanners, a Sun workstation and a very nice plotter. For the last year and half we have been experimenting with scanning. Within one week of having that scanner on board we completely changed our mind about why we would scan our maps.

It is not to make an archival substitute. We are never going to get rid of any original after we scan it, but it is a way to disseminate a reference quality copy. That is what we're going to be scanning for. Don't ever expect us to put out 1200 dots per inch scans. We have found and our industry partners are telling us 300 dots per inch is all you need.

Tangent is learning from our experience too. This represents the partnership effort. They have discovered, for instance, that many historic maps do not scan the same way modern maps do; they do not respond to light quite the same way that modern maps do. We still don't know exactly why. They are coming out with strange color balances in them and Tangent is still trying to figure this out. Does it have something to do with the ink? Is there something in the paper we just don't know? They are constantly adjusting their machine and making corrections to it so we get better and better scans.

The second major contribution that came out of the Center happened just about the same week the Tangent scanner was installed. Hewlett Packard donated a variety of amazing

equipment to our facility. We are nowhere near ready to take advantage of all the power they have given us. If they had put in just the stripped down versions of everything they gave us we would have been ecstatic. The server they put in our Division came in with four processors and 1.2 gigabytes of RAM. No one I know of has seen a machine with that much RAM. But this is important, we didn't ask them for it, they came in, talked to us, looked at what we were doing and said this is what should be.

This is the type of help we are getting from industry and it has taken us much of this past year to really get that equipment installed and get the rest of the library to accept the fact that we had companies dropping equipment on us. It's been kind of an administrative nightmare to get it all put in place. What it represents from our point of view is the wonderful relationship that we have with Hewlett Packard and these other companies.

They are being very magnanimous about what they're doing. They are giving these things to us with no strings attached. They do not expect anything specific back from us. Hewlett Packard will never run an ad that says the Library of Congress uses our equipment or anything like that. There is no question of that. They are simply so excited at the prospect of making the material available and what that would do for the industry overall. That is what is driving this.

How is the Center actually helping us right now? The major thing we're focusing on at the moment is getting our scanning program going. And then we're going to address the issues of how we should handle modern forms of geographic data such as remote sensing or general GIS packages. We only have so much staff so we're focusing

on the scanning first. The most important thing right now is that we have technical representatives from about 6 or 8 companies who are working with us to define the standards by which we are going to scan materials.

Within our Center we have several working groups. We're going to start a major recruiting effort, so have a Membership Group. We're trying to figure out what we want to do with outreach and programming. Our industry partners also want us to make a lot of intern opportunities available for students.

I have very good reason to believe that an awful lot of money will be donated to the Library to extend our scanning program far beyond the initial parameters of core historic Americana collection. Industry wants us to scan foreign material and they want us to go much later in date. There is a lot of interest, for example, in World War II vintage 1:250,000 scale series from what was then the Army Map Service. They would like to see us doing a greater variety of material and they know we aren't going to get appropriated funds for it.

[Question: What's the timeframe for scanning these 60-80,000 maps?]

That's hard to say. If we took the production capacity that we can put through the scanner right now, I'm pretty sure we could get 80,000 maps by the end of the decade, but Tangent is constantly improving the scanner. I'm pretty sure that within a year we will probably be able to double the capacity that we can run through our one scanner. Plus Tangent is donating a second scanner to us this fall. The new one they are giving us is a black and white scanner. It's a sheet feed scanner. Drum scanners are out. We will never take one of those due

to concerns about damage to our maps. So through increase capacity in terms of number of machines and improvements in the interfaces between the scanners and the computers, I'm pretty sure that within a year we will greatly increase our capacity to the point where we may be able to scan a topo size map, say within about a minutes time. We have outside funding for four positions through NDL and they're the ones who are doing the scanning. I'm also working on agreements with various companies who will fund specific projects that they want scanned.

[Question: What about working with other map collections?]

We hope to see in the future maybe regional scanning centers or maybe even mobile scanning units. We are also going to explore the option of bringing materials into our collections to scan for other institutions as a way to build up our collections. We have actually discovered a use for scanning in the acquisitions process. We have been able to scan material that people bring in that they are possibly interested in donating or selling to the Library. Now we can provide a good color copy for prospective donors who might be willing to purchase an item and they can have a good copy of it too. Scanning technology has changed our thoughts about acquisitions in this way.

[Question: What's the size limit for items to be scanned?]

Right now we can do 24 x 34 inches in color in a single shot. In theory, you can stitch those together to form a big image. The only problem we have with this is that the file sizes we're creating are so huge that we don't know exactly how we're going to move them over the Internet. We have some pretty good ideas. Our

industry partners say that they know how to do it and they are working on everything from file compression to satellite distribution of our files.

[Question: It seems to me that when you talk about industry, the first thought that comes into my mind is that they are going to be interested in certain kinds of materials. Can you speak to that?]

This is one of the things that has surprised me. For much of the last two years, my job has been a sort of program development working with industry. I have been very surprised to find out that industries thoughts are far more varied than I ever gave them credit for in the past.

Some are concerned about the issue of what happens if industry takes over the production of data. Is it going to become too expensive? This relates to what we're doing in terms of modern data. I think GIS is going to become much more pervasive. You're going to find yourself in a few years, not too many years, using GIS on the Web, in an environment where you won't even know you're using it.

Private industry is going to find that they can make a profit at it. Don't expect that to mean that the data will be expensive. I have been absolutely shocked at some of the prices charged for digital geographic data. I can see a scenario where for certain types of maps it may be cheaper in the future for you to pay each time you download that map from the Web than it will be to buy the paper version right now. Geographic data is going to become a consumer commodity and that is going to affect the price infrastructure. We're moving into a new era of marketing. I think industry may greatly reduce the cost that we're paying for geographic data as well as make it more available.

My last comment is that the thing

that has perhaps had the most impact among all the geographic technologies from the past few years has been GPS (global positioning systems). Twenty years ago I don't people thought that anyone would pay for knowing exactly where they were on the face of the earth. Think of all the industries that are growing up out of GPS applications. There are many things you can do to save people money and time or make their lives better simply by being able to tell them where they are on the face of the earth at any given moment. That has spurred a lot of creativity and has a lot of people excited about looking for different ways to use these various technologies. I have no idea how things are going to end up 5 or 10 years from now, but I think the field is going to be so different from anything we can even imagine right now.

I think that to a large extent you're not going to have to worry about the current model of buying software to run GIS in your own libraries. I think that's going to be taken care of for you by service bureaus. While it's very disconcerting right now as we go through this, I think in some ways that just having a little patience and sitting back and letting other people sort it out may to some extent be a good solution for us.

[Unfortunately, time ran out and we needed to wrap up Gary's session.

Gary thanked the group for their attention and WAML for inviting him to speak about digital developments in the Geography and Map Division at the Library of Congress.

WAML will be meeting at the Library of Congress Geography and Map Division in September, 1998 and we hope to follow up this article with information on new developments in the Division.]

Wall Map Storage Methods A Photo Essay

Edited by

Ross Togashi

The storage of oversize rolled and wall maps is often a problem in map libraries. It is generally agreed by most map librarians that maps should be flattened and stored horizontally in map cases, but this may not always be possible for larger maps. The University of Hawaii for example, has a large wall map of Europe that is nearly eight feet wide by seven feet high

"Is there a way to store these important but cumbersome maps?" A recent query and subsequent "discussion" on MAPS-L prompted me to contact those who had provided their solutions to this very problem. This photo-essay is a result of my correspondence with three very helpful map experts who agreed to share their ideas and photographs of wall map storage with all of us.

It is apparent after seeing all of these different storage arrangements that there is not a single best way to store these maps. But perhaps, the deciding map librarian will find this photo-essay of some value in choosing a method that is most suitable for his/her own map library.

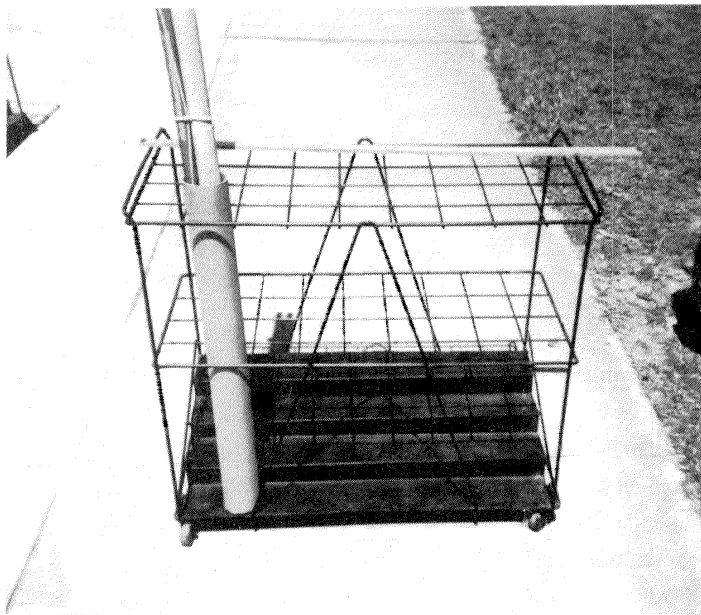
My sincere thanks to the following people who contributed to this photo-essay:

John Anderson
Map Librarian
Cartographic Information Center
Louisiana State University

Laura Saegert
Map Archivist
Texas State Archives
(photos provided courtesy of Archives
and Information Services Division,
Texas State Library)

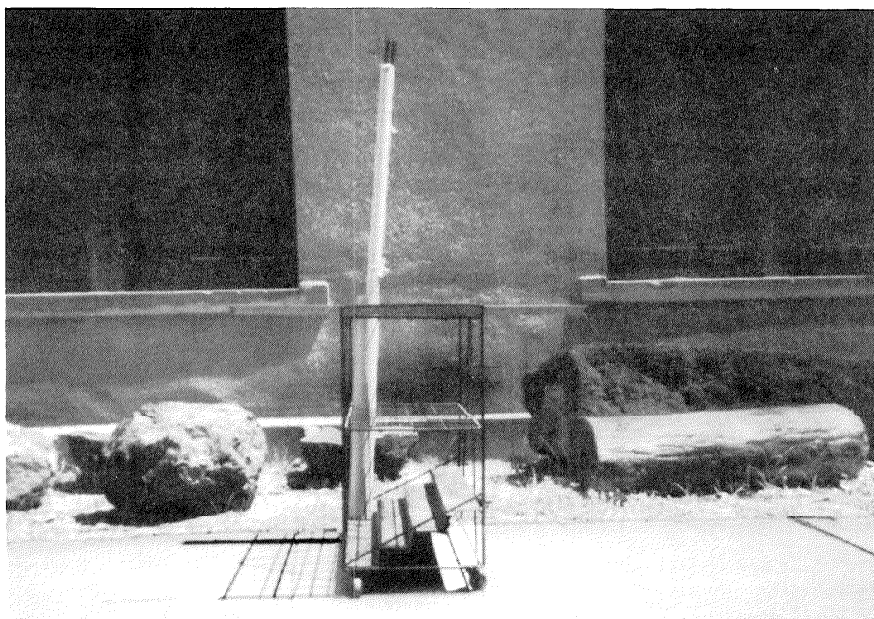
Arlyn Sherwood
Illinois State Library

Wall Map Storage at the Louisiana State University Cartographic Information Center



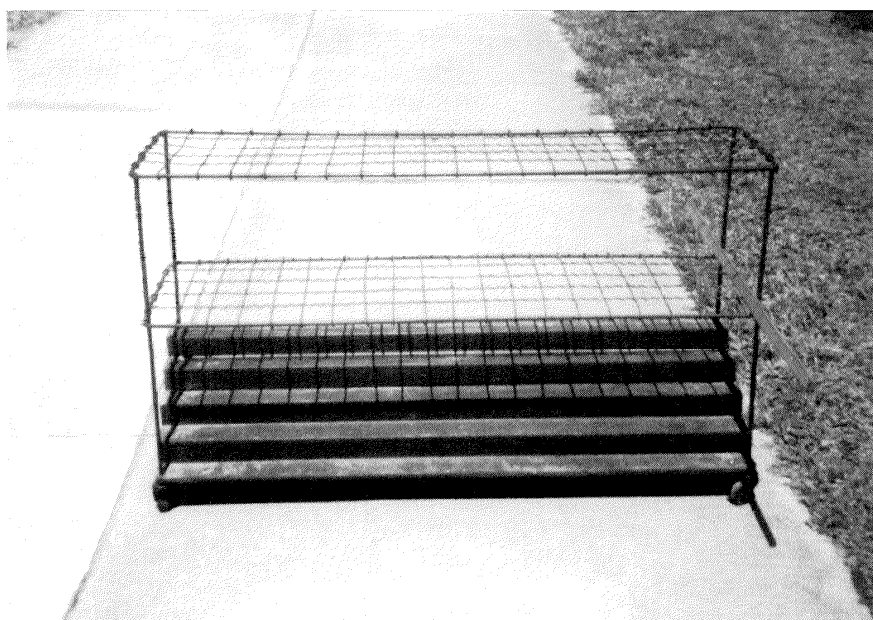
The wall maps in the Cartographic Information Center of the Louisiana State University are stored on mobile metal carts of two sizes. Storing the maps on carts makes them easy to move around the map room when necessary.

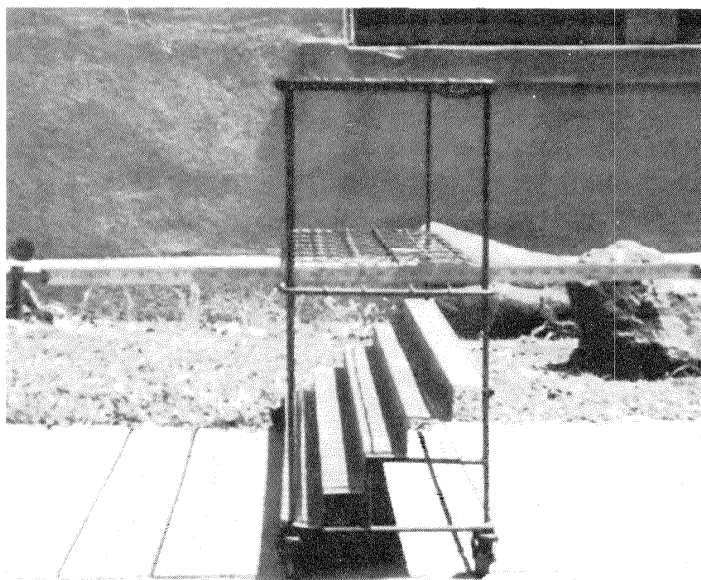
The smaller black carts are made of bent wire and light sheet metal. They stand 32 inches high, 34 inches long, and 16 inches wide. Each has a grid of thirty-six squares in four rows of nine each. The rows are in tiers from front to back with a 2 inch rise between rows. This allows better access to the maps in the back of the cart.



Each square in the row measures 4 inches by 4 inches. As illustrated in the photograph, a 30 inch cardboard tube is inserted in the square to protect the maps from the wire on the cart. The wall maps stored in these carts range from three to nine feet long.

The larger gray carts are also made of bent wire and light sheet metal. They stand 30 inches high, 51 inches long, and 13 inches wide. Each has a grid of one hundred squares in five rows of twenty. The rows are in tiers from front to back with a 2.5-inch rise between rows.





Each of the squares is 2.5 inches by 2.5 inches. Maps stored in these carts are either very lightly mounted or are unmounted sheets in mailing tubes.

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Wall Map Storage at the Texas State Archives



The Texas State Archives uses acid-free tubes and phase boxes to house its collection of oversize wall maps from the late-19th to mid-20th century. Shorter maps are stored on top of map cases in tubes or boxes that are 2.5-5' in length.



Longer maps are stored upright in a corner of the stack in tubes that are 6-8' in length.



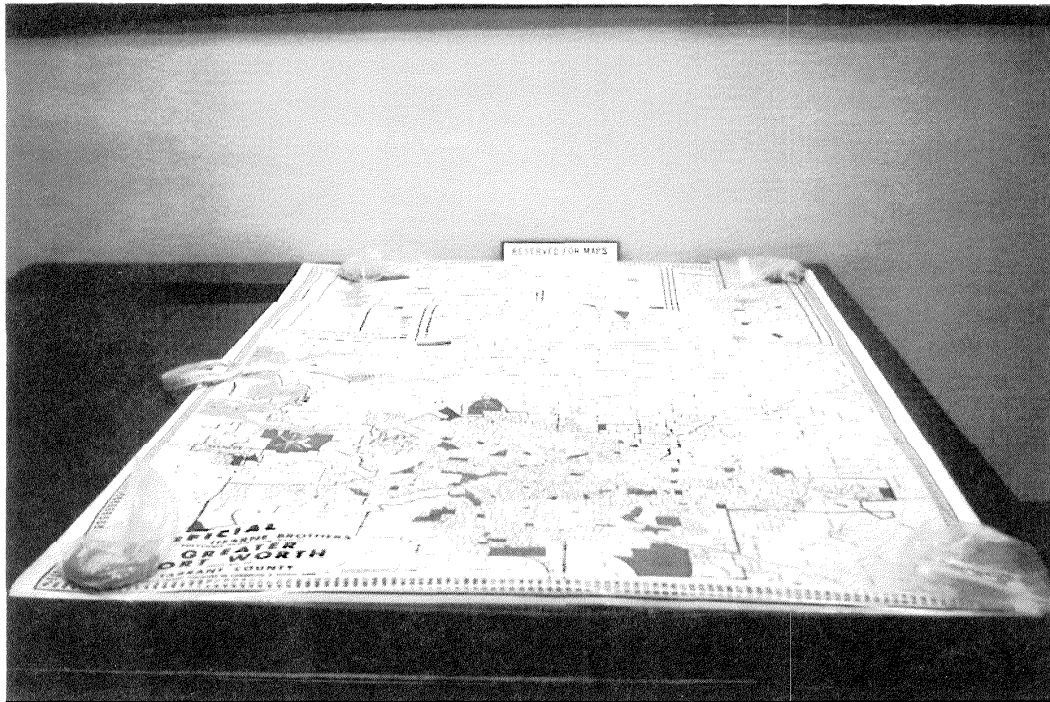
Each tube or box is labelled with the map number to help identify the map.



The Map Archivist has noted that maps are easier to remove from phase boxes than from tubes due to the square sides of the boxes



An example of a large wall map laid out on a table reserved for map viewing

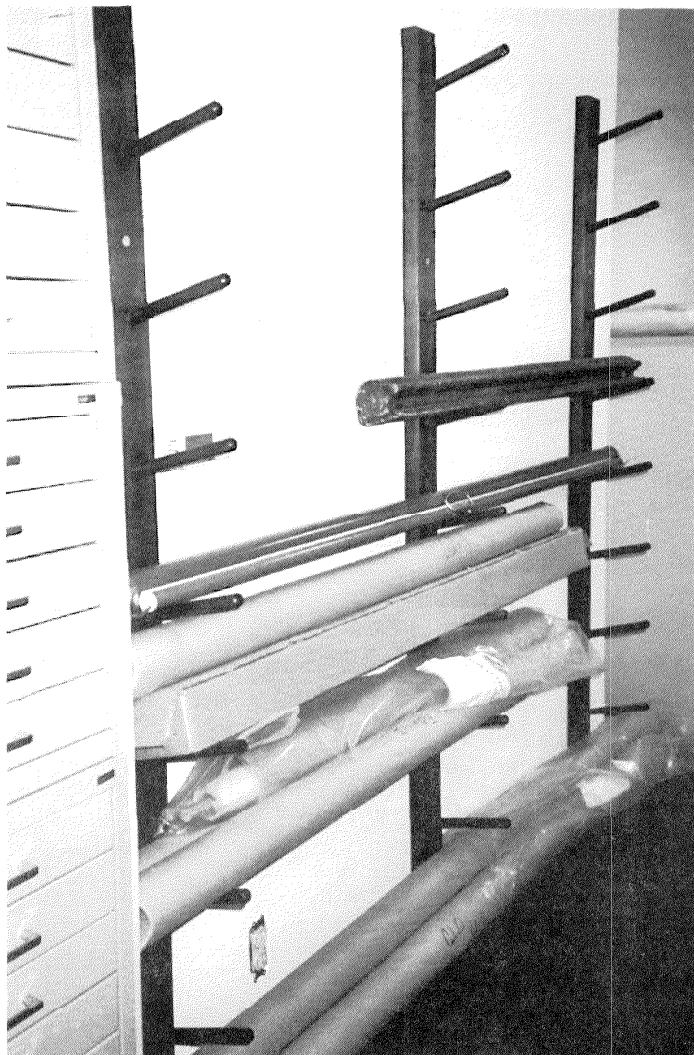


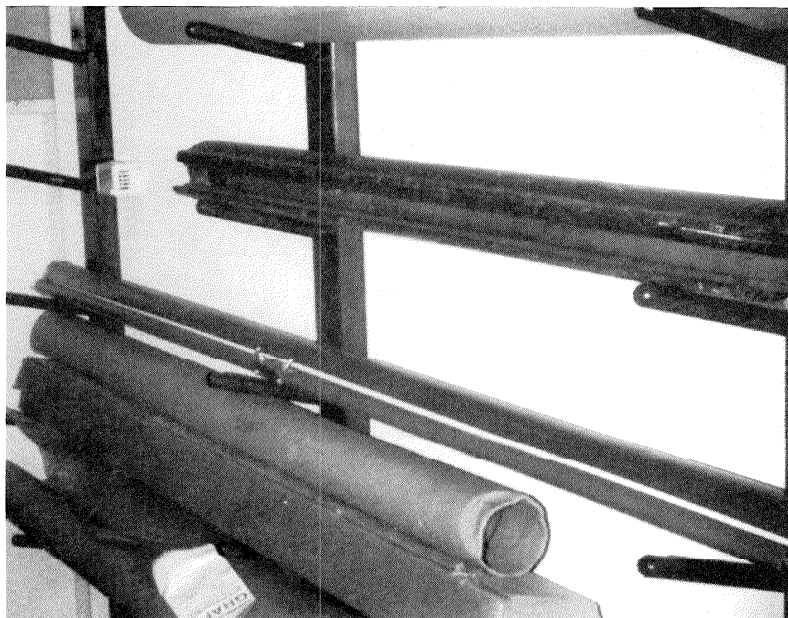
Wall map ready for viewing

Wall Map Storage at the Illinois State Library

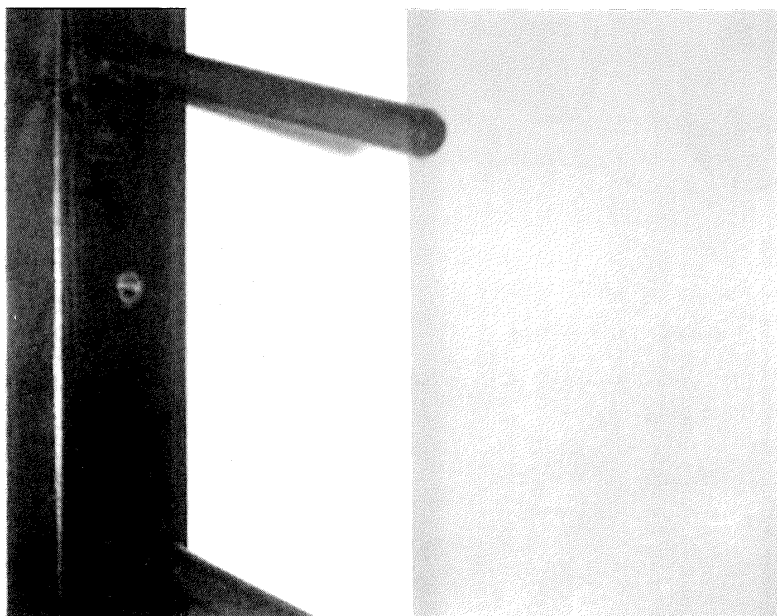


The Illinois State Library stores its collection of wall maps on custom-built wooden "gun racks." The racks were constructed by professional carpenters

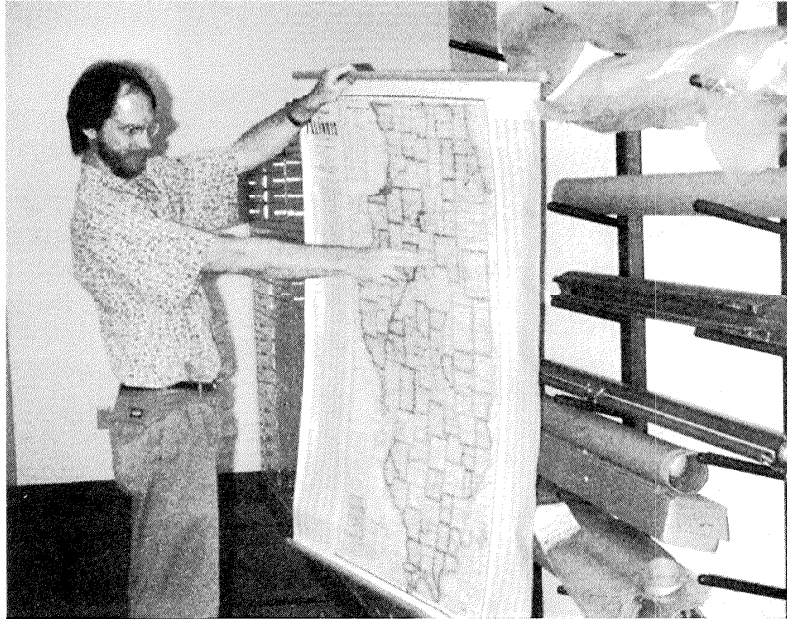




The racks are composed of three 2x4's bolted vertically to the walls and are placed approximately two feet apart from each other.



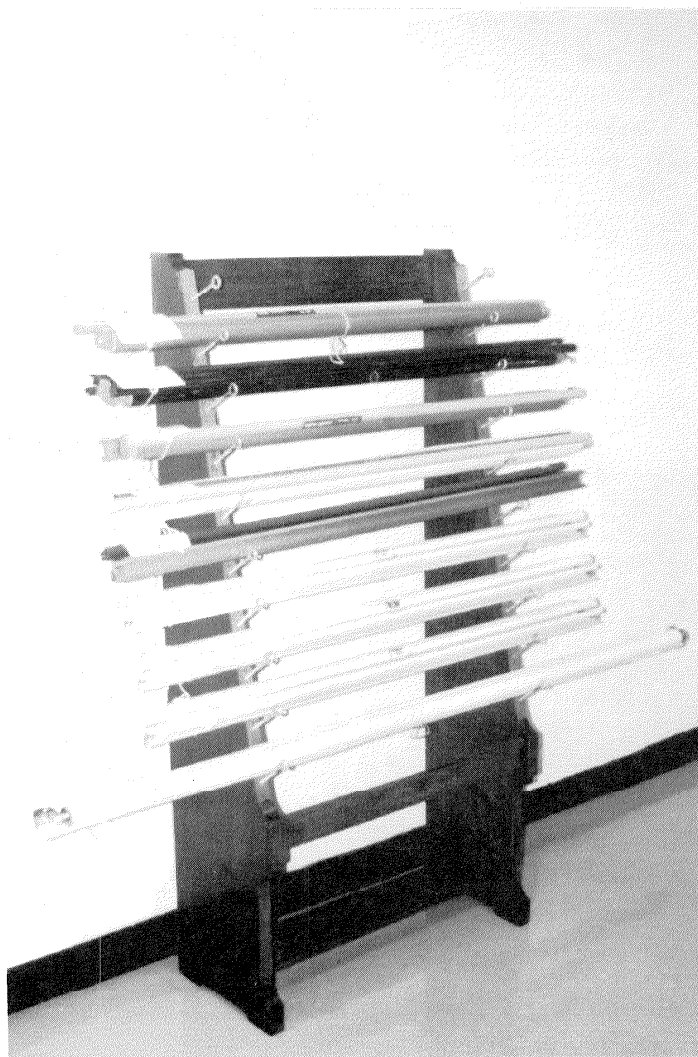
Wooden pegs inserted at an angle provide an adjustable "shelf" for the maps



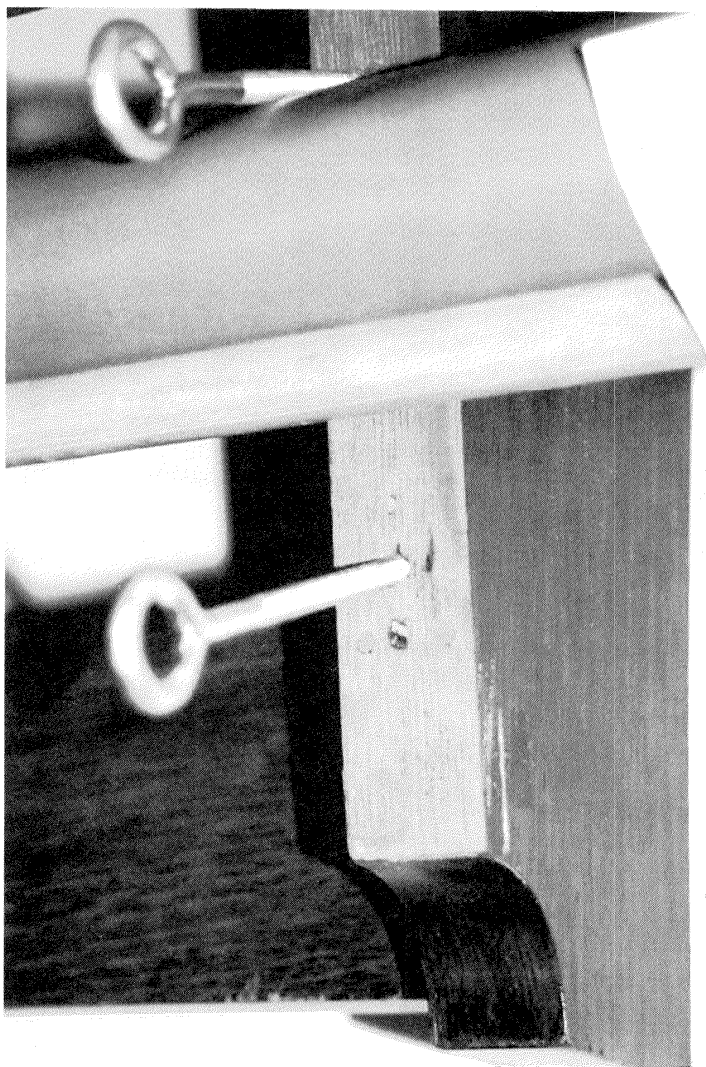
Tom Huber, staff member of the Library
examines a wall map from the collection

Arlyn Sherwood
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email: asherwood@ccgate.sos.state.il.us

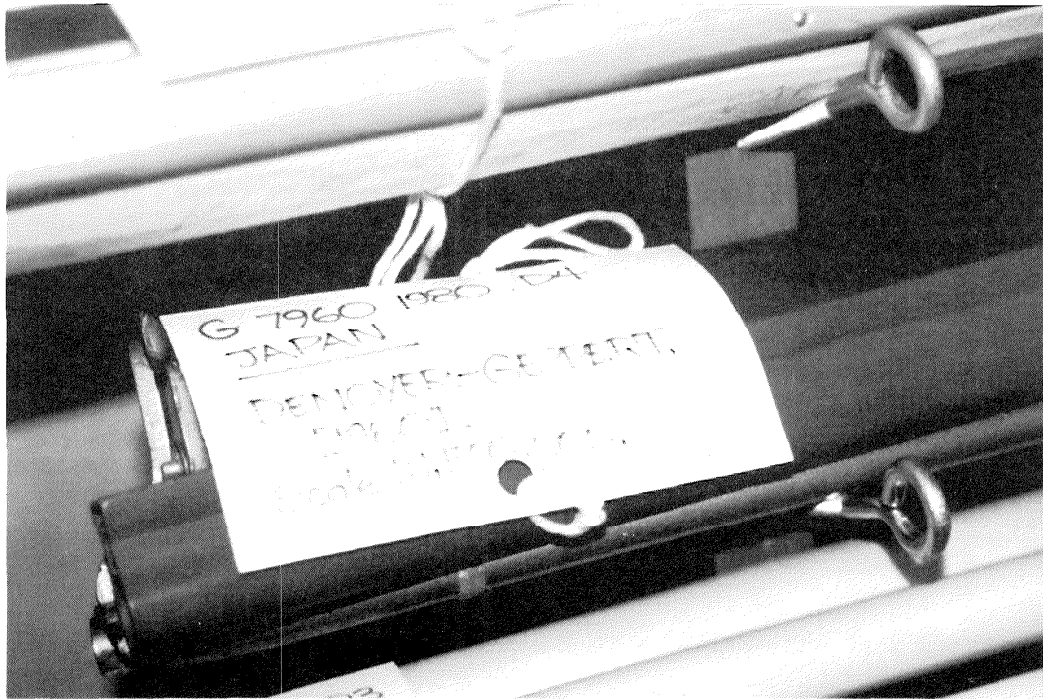
Wall Map Storage at the University of Hawaii Library Map Collection



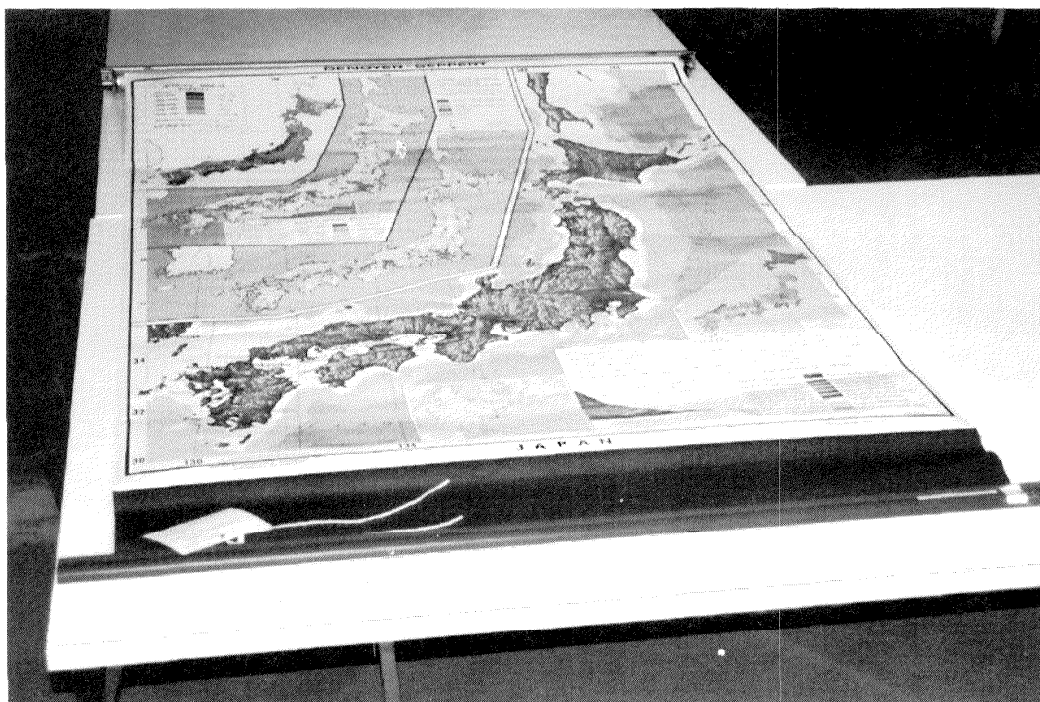
Wall maps held by the University of Hawaii Map Collection are stored on free-standing wooden racks. Racks stand approximately 5' high. Up to ten maps are held on each rack. The maps are arranged in call number sequence



Close-up of the aluminum "pegs" that are screwed into the racks at a slight angle. The maps rest on top of the pegs.



A 3"×5" card is tied by string with a slip knot to one end of each map for easy identification. The call number, title, author/publisher, date, and scale is written on the card.



An example of a wall map laid out on a large study table, ready for the library patron to examine.

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Book and Atlas Reviews

edited by

Kathy Rankin

University of Nevada – Las Vegas

Benchmark Maps. *California Road & Recreation Atlas.*

Berkeley: Benchmark Maps, c1998. 129 p. \$22.95. ISBN 0929591437

If you buy only one road atlas of California this year, it should be this one.

To prepare this publication, Benchmark Maps, whose previous atlases of Arizona and New Mexico have won cartographic awards, sent out teams to field check over 23,000 miles of California roads. Working county by county, they verified place names; determined condition, signage, and seasonal restrictions of roads; and gathered information on important sites and recreational facilities. The result is a guidebook which any California traveler will use extensively.

The maps are divided into two sections: Recreation and Landscape. The dozen recreation maps (scale 1:905,000) are keyed to the landscape maps, and feature lists of tourist sites on the facing pages. The usual attractions are listed—parks, campgrounds, beaches, museums—but also noted are bird watching areas, notable towns, natural wonders, and miscellaneous tourist destinations. Each entry is annotated with description, exact location, telephone number, and grid reference. Enlarged views of Los Angeles, San Diego, and San Fran-

cisco are included in this section, as well as a map of "Selected Tasting Rooms in Wine Producing Regions". These "Recreation Resources" are all indexed at the end of the section.

The landscape maps are what set this publication apart from other tour books. They are beautiful shaded relief creations produced in association with Allan Cartography, and with Allan's instantly-recognizable palette. In addition to shading, relief is shown by gradient tints and spot heights. The thirty-nine double-wide maps (scale 1:300,000) clearly show the freeways and roads in red, and all 4-wheel drive roads are so marked. The dimensional landforms tell the driver what sort of terrain is ahead. Legibility is excellent and the maps have a clean appearance. Each page includes a location map in the upper corner and scale and gradient bars across the top. Page references at the side of each sheet refer the user to the adjacent map.

The index has the following sections: counties and county seats; cities and towns; wilderness and wildlife areas; selected water bodies; selected tribal lands; national parks, monuments and forests; state & regional parks, beaches and forests; and selected physical features.

As you can see, there is a lot of information in this volume. Aside from

travelers, librarians might want to keep it on hand at the reference desk. It will help answer a lot of questions.

*Sue Haffner
Map Library
CSU Fresno*

Edney, Matthew H. *Mapping an Empire: The Geographical Construction of British India, 1765-1843*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1997. 458 p. \$35. LC: 96-39703 ISBN: 0-226-18487-0.

Mapping an Empire is at once a history of cartography and science and a political and cultural history, its subject matter stemming from Matthew Edney's view that "Imperialism and mapmaking intersect in the most basic manner". This is not intended to be a detailed history of the East India Company's surveyors and their work, already accomplished in Reginald Phillimore's *Historical Record of the Survey of India (1945-58)*. Rather Edney's intention has been to write a history of cartography, at the same time addressing the history of science and the ideology of British India. The book spans the period between James Rennell's survey of Bengal (1765-1771), the first extensive survey undertaken by the British in India, and George

Everest's retirement in 1843 from his appointment as surveyor general of India and superintendent of the Great Trigonometrical Survey. The primary source for the book was the East India Company's Archives, held in the British Library's Oriental and India Office Collections.

The book is laid out in four parts, covering 1) the construction of geographical knowledge during the Enlightenment, 2) the institutional structures of the East India Company, 3) the Great Trigonometrical Survey and its underlying cartographic systems and 4) cartography, science and the representation of empire. The whole is preceded by an introductory chapter in which the ideologies and practices of mapmaking and imperialism are discussed.

Here Edney argues that geography and empire are intimately and thoroughly interwoven. To govern territories, a nation must know them. In this vein, the author draws parallels between imperial Rome and imperial British India. He argues persuasively that imperial British India was far more dependent upon maps than imperial Rome had ever been. In large part this was due to the expansion of map literacy in Europe after 1450, driven by new printing technologies and humanist culture, which resulted in maps being the dominant vehicle for conveying geographical conditions in the Enlightenment and thereafter. Edney goes on to describe the book as a study of British conceptions of what India should be, as distinct from the "real" India. What the British mapped, and what they created, was British India.

Although each section of the book is a pleasure to read, part one is particularly fine. Edney considers the scope of geography in the Enlighten-

ment and discusses the role of vision therein, dividing observation into plain observation (which he terms the scientific gaze) and landscape (the picturesque gaze). The relationship between geographical observation and travel and exploration narratives is also considered, bringing together a fascinating corpus of recent research by cultural historians. The urge to follow up on the footnotes is irresistible.

Edney is associate professor of geography and anthropology and American and New England Studies and faculty scholar in the Osher Map Library and Smith Center for Cartographic Education at the University of Southern Maine. His broad scholarly background surely accounts for the breadth and depth of this beautifully written book. An extensive bibliography ranges across the fields of geography, philosophy, science and culture. The index helps the reader to keep track of a large cast of surveyors and administrators, interweaving subjects as diverse as indigenous informants, the picturesque gaze and aspects of major topics such as triangulation, surveying and mapping. Although there are very few graphics, those included are of high quality. They help the reader to understand the chronology and to visualize the territorial growth of the East India Company and the progress of its surveys.

Dedicated to Brian Harley, *Mapping an Empire* is an appropriate tribute to a scholar who sensitized historians of cartography to the relationship between maps and imperialism. The book, a major contribution to the history of cartography, belongs in all research libraries.

Carol Marley
Hitschfeld Geographic
Information Center
McGill University, Montreal

Greeley, Ronald and Batson, Raymond M. *The NASA Atlas of the Solar System*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1997. 369p. \$150.00 ISBN: 0-521-56127-2

NASA spacecraft explore the solar system, but the task of mapping the worlds they reveal falls to the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS). Over the last forty years numerous exotic worlds have been charted by their cartographers, and predecessors at the U.S. Army and Air Force. Many map libraries have examples of these maps, ranging from a few Apollo-era lunar charts acquired at the height of the 'space race' to a full set of USGS Miscellaneous Investigations (I-series) maps.

There are now roughly a thousand planetary maps in the I-series, including shaded relief maps, photomosaics and geological maps of 20 worlds other than Earth. In the late 1980s USGS began to compile all this material into an atlas of the solar system, but the project was shelved for financial reasons. One author told me at the time that he doubted if the new maps would ever be published, but eventually the project was taken over by Cambridge University Press and this book was born.

This is a true atlas, a bound collection of maps, unlike numerous previous books with similar titles which were really general reference books containing a few maps. Here, the text and photographs are definitely subsidiary to the 160 pages of superb maps. The landscapes of these varied worlds are portrayed in shaded relief, with contours where suitable data exist, interpreted in geological maps, and described in a relatively non-technical text. The latter extends to bodies such as Pluto and the asteroids which are not mapped, and also covers

mapping methods and the basics of planetary science. A forty-page gazetteer lists and explains place names on each world.

No book of this scope is free from problems, at least in a first edition. Only bodies mapped by USGS are included, understandably but regrettably. A future edition should be more inclusive. By my count (and definition of the word 'map') over 50 solar system bodies have been mapped to date, but only 22 are included here. The missing worlds are mainly the smaller objects seen by NASA spacecraft, such as the Martian moon Deimos and the asteroid Gaspra, and those like the nucleus of Comet Halley which have been mapped from other sources of data.

An experimental map of Mars' moon Phobos, not released in the I-series, is included here and shows what would be possible for many small bodies.

In other cases a simple sketch map is all we have, but for completeness it should be included. Most of the maps use Lambert's equivalent azimuthal projection, but extended to the whole sphere rather than restricted to one hemisphere as is usual. The distorted periphery of the resulting maps can be distracting and an inefficient use of space. The colour schemes of the geological maps are often poorly designed in a well-meaning but ill-advised attempt to be consistent throughout the atlas. Venus is mapped in eleven kinds of red, for instance, and there is simply not enough colour variation to tell one unit from another. A similar decision to use uniform scales for bodies of vastly different sizes causes similar problems. It is obviously desirable to indicate the relative sizes of these worlds, but not necessarily in the

geological maps themselves which should scaled according to the level of detail that needs to be shown.

Unfortunately, some of the smaller worlds in each planet's retinue of moons (Io, Enceladus, Miranda) are more interesting than the larger objects (Callisto, Rhea, Oberon), or seem so in available images. Some of the geological maps are so small as to be useless. Others are oversimplified or lacking altogether despite interesting examples in the literature. Similarly the general maps of bodies of roughly similar size are shown at the same scale, giving six double pages for Callisto and only three for our Moon. The reverse would be more appropriate given our knowledge and the relative significance of the two bodies to planetary science. Although most lunar and Venusian spacecraft landing site locations are indicated, some (e.g. the Vega sites on Venus) are not, and Martian landers are omitted altogether.

For historical reasons it would have been desirable to see detailed maps of the Apollo landing sites and surface activities, and various other robotic landing sites as well. These maps already exist in technical reports and only need to be redrawn in a consistent style. Finally, there are a few errors and inconsistencies. Triton is misidentified on page 305. The central longitude of a map of Venus on p. 57 is incorrectly stated. A diagram explaining how tidal effects cause volcanic activity on a moon of Jupiter is seriously flawed. Various references suggest that the text was prepared in 1992 and revised up to about 1995, but the revisions are spotty and inconsistent.

How does this ambitious atlas shape up overall? Very well, despite my criticisms. There is absolutely nothing else of this scope. Although there is

little that is strictly new - most maps are the standard I-series maps reprojected to new formats, Venus and Phobos being the main exceptions - most of the source material will be unfamiliar to all but planetary science specialists. A future edition should correct some problems, but in the meantime this is still the best atlas - the only true atlas - of the solar system. Should a map librarian order it? Not all collections cater to non-geographers, of course, which is unfortunate since geographers are far from being the only users of maps. A library which has few or none of the USGS I-series maps would find this an economical way to provide a cartographic summary of mid-1990s knowledge of the solar system. A collection with extensive holdings of lunar and planetary maps might find relatively little in this volume to justify its cost, though the gazetteer and some of the geological maps are interesting and hard to find elsewhere.

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Allen, James Paul and Eugene Turner. ***The Ethnic Quilt: Population Diversity in Southern California***. Northridge, CA: Center for Geographical Studies, California State University, Northridge, 1997. 282 p. LC 97-66216, ISBN 0965696618. \$49.95 (\$29.95 paper). [Order from: Center for Geographical Studies, Department of Geography, California State University, Northridge, Northridge, CA 91330-8249.]

The Ethnic Quilt is rich with detail, informative, and visually fascinating. It provides the reader with an in-

depth understanding of the complex population geography of Southern California, perhaps the most multicultural region of the nation. Allen and Turner, both Cal State Northridge geography professors, have produced another highly-regarded reference work, *We the People: An Atlas of America's Ethnic Diversity* (Macmillan, 1988) and also created *The Atlas of Population Patterns in Metropolitan Los Angeles and Orange Counties, 1990* (Department of Geography, California State University, Northridge, 1991). The present work under review is a considerable elaboration and expansion of representations in the latter title. But by no means is it a second edition. Statistical data supporting the work comes from two sources: the 1990 U.S. Census of Population and the CSU Social Sciences Database Archive located at CSU, Los Angeles. This work is both an in-depth encyclopedia of the L.A. Basin's population geography and a educational thematic map tour of the "ethnic quilt" that comprises a pattern of the fifteen million inhabitants that dwell in a five county urban region.

Although this work is largely text, it is well worth reading. Written in a clear and concise style, the text is supported by bibliographic references and supplemented by seventeen graphs and twenty-eight tables. The Los Angeles Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area, the focus of the work, consists of Los Angeles, Ventura, Orange, Riverside, and San Bernardino counties, which together account for about fifty percent of California's population. Full page maps of the L.A. basin are typically color-coded at the census tract level. Quarter page maps are color-coded to illustrate demographic data drawn

from Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMA). They show characteristics not available at the census-tract level. The eighty-two maps in *The Ethnic Quilt* stretch east-west from Upland to Thousand Oaks and north-south from Santa Clarita to Dana Point. Ventura, Riverside and San Bernardino proper are not covered on the maps and San Diego and the eastern deserts are completely outside the scope of the book. Individual maps cover a wide diversity of ethnic categories: Hispanic, Chinese, Black, Turkish, Indonesian, Korean, English, to name a few. Other maps depict non-ethnic population characteristics: occupations, poverty, and distribution of employment types.

There are numerous tables and maps that could be discussed in depth. Two of the most interesting are table 9.1 "Residential Segregation Between Ethnic Groups, Los Angeles and Orange Counties, 1990", and table 8.4 "Disproportionate Representation of Ethnic Groups in Selected Occupations". Table 9.1 presents statistical dissimilarity evidencing the degree of segregation between a wide array of cross-tabulated ethnic groups and Table 8.4 provides a concise portrait of which ethnic groups are overrepresented in various occupations found in L.A.

The book's nine chapters do not just focus on present day patterns, but they deftly describe the demographic and ethnic history of The Basin (as Angelenos sometimes refer to it). In comparing regional socioeconomic data of 1960 and 1990, Allen and Turner also projected future economic and demographic trends for the area. They came to some startling conclusions that made the newspaper headlines here. Of their several findings, the most shocking was that even though the income gap between Whites and both Blacks and Hispanics narrowed nationally between

1960 and 1990, in Southern California the gap between Whites and the others increased! This fact, coupled with increasing Hispanic political influence in an eventual White-minority region presents some vexing socioeconomic dilemmas. As found in economic statistics and population demographics, Southern California is becoming increasingly self-segregated and economically stratified. The authors go on to provide some analysis of their findings.

I have only one minor criticism. The authors are exceptionally even-handed in describing the historic circumstances which caused fifteen million Southern Californians (descendants of immigrants all) to live here. They do an excellent and thorough job of describing the important influence of Latinos in the region, particularly in the present century. However, except for the native Californios, they do not discuss the role of Hispanic migration from other parts of the United States previous to 1900. In their survey of the Mexican-American heritage of Southern California, one might suppose all Mexican-Americans, except for the Californios, came from another country. However, in the Mexican Cession of 1848, half of Mexico became part of the United States and an estimated eighty thousand Mexicans became instant U.S. citizens. (This fact is cited in their earlier work *We the People: An Atlas of America's Ethnic Diversity*.) According to the earliest state census that comprised former Mexican territory (completed in the 1850s and 60s after an influx of Anglos), an estimated four hundred thirty-five thousand lived in these areas in 1850. Thus nearly twenty percent of the population in the southwestern states

would have been considered Hispanic. And by 1900, their descendants in the American Southwest numbered nearly four hundred thousand (Englekirk and Marin "Mexican Americans" in *Gale Encyclopedia of Multicultural America*, Detroit: Gale, 1997 p. 907). No doubt many of these Hispanic citizens migrated to Southern California for reasons not unlike their fellow Anglo-Americans.

This atlas has been one of the most enjoyable to review. It can be used as a reference work, or as a text. Allen and Turner have created a unique and useful work. It is strongly recommended for all libraries interested in American urban centers, or the history of California.

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Black, Jeremy. *Cambridge Illustrated Atlas [of] Warfare: Renaissance to Revolution 1492-1792*. Cambridge, England: Press Syndicate of the University of Cambridge, 1996. 192 p. \$39.95. ISBN: 0-521-47033-1.

This is one of those "atlases" in which the space allotted to maps is somewhat less than that given to text. The text is a summary of military events in verbal form and the maps are a summary of events in graphic form. In the best of such atlases, each form is able to stand alone but the synergy inherent in combining the two produces more than the sum of its parts.

I approached this atlas with a positive bias. When I showed the book to a military historian friend, he remarked that he had already purchased a copy and was greatly impressed. Secondly the dust jacket performs its task of creating an immediate positive reac-

tion to the book. It features a full page reproduction of a portion of a colored engraving titled "The Fall of Magdeburg, 20th May 1631". As one does with a new book of this sort, I flipped through the pages and was enthralled by the magnificent reproductions of all or part of other early paintings and engravings, especially those which accompany the introduction to each chapter. These are spread across one and one fifth pages from the left, with the remainder of the right hand page occupied by a brief outline of what is to be encountered in the following pages. Unlike the jacket illustration, no title is provided for these illustrations. All that can be learned about them is the name of the institution in which they are held, all but one being in London. Several antique maps find a place in early chapters also. These too are inadequately identified.

After my first quick run through the book it occurred to me that it would make an excellent text for any course on the history of this time period, or of military history in general. I visualize the student going through the book during the first week or so of the course, then studying other works on particular areas in depth, and finally, before exams, reviewing this atlas. Lectures would probably be received with greater understanding as would the additional readings.

The story is set forth in six chapters, opening and closing with "Warfare in the Wider World", the first covering the period 1490 (two years earlier than the title indicates) to 1700, the closing chapter dealing with 1700 to 1792. The intervening chapters are all titled "War in Europe" and cover shorter periods of time. A two-page "Conclusion: World Military Power, 1792", is followed by a "Further Reading" list, a ten page "Chronology" and an index.

The author, Jeremy Black, seems to be well on the road to overcoming Martin Gilbert's output. The New York Public Library catalogue on-line lists 29 titles by Black, who is still relatively young, having been born in 1955.

As I read through the text I was looking for each place name mentioned on the accompanying map or maps. I fear the tacit rule that whatever is in the text should be on the map, has rather frequently been broken. Neither is there any referencing system on the maps by which one can locate a place name given in the index to the book. Such place names are referenced only to a page number with bold type indicating if it is shown on a map.

I began to note errors, the first being Roanoke Island shown as a Portuguese settlement of 1585. The Battle of Moyry Pass in Ireland, is shown on the map as an English victory but described in the text as an English defeat. On page 100, the symbol for an indecisive battle was omitted from the legend. Several spelling errors have crept onto the maps, Enkhuzen instead of Enkhuizen in the Netherlands, and on page 75, 'Velada' (a general?) in the text becomes 'Velandia' on the map. At least two sites, one a siege and the other a battle, have been misplaced, and not to avoid crowding, - Reggio on page 25 and Naseby on page 82. There are inconsistencies in the detail shown in drainage systems not only between maps but within maps. Whereas in maps of China, India, and even in Siberia, major river systems are shown, the base maps of North America on page 45 shows the same detail for what became the United States but within Canada, only a very small portion of the Saguenay River,

and the St. Lawrence River are shown even though the text refers to rivers north of the Saguenay. When the same base is used on page 149, even the Saguenay has been removed.

A number of problems arise due to the limited range of colors used. Differentiation of colors is sometimes difficult or impossible, some colors visible under natural light disappear under artificial light. In other cases lines used for movement of armies or boundaries disappear into the background color and require a magnifying glass to locate. On page 36, the eastern limits of Poland in 1648 cannot be found. Bordered areas of the Aztec and Inca Empires on page 13 cannot always be seen against the background and when seen are ambiguous. For instance, on which side of the boundary were the Aztecs? Clear cross hatching would have been more effective here. Cross hatching is used on page 22 to show the Mughal dependencies but is all but invisible. In places the type is too small to be easily read, requiring a magnifying glass again (i.e. page 7). On page 130, two shades of solid purple arrows indicate "Prussian Attack 1778", and "Planned Prussian Attack, 1778". The two colors are barely distinguishable.

On previous maps, broken arrows are used to distinguish planned from actual events. Why not here? Though not a mistake, I would suggest that on the map showing the Battle of Blenheim on page 105, since both the Duke of Marlborough (known to most people to be a Churchill), and General Churchill are shown to have been in command positions it might help those of us not so intimately acquainted with British history, to note somewhere that General Churchill was Charles, the Duke's younger brother.

Fearing that I was overreacting to

what I perceived as errors or poor cartography in what was at first glance such an attractive product from a quality academic publisher, and with an author of such stature, I turned to another friend who is both a published historian and cartographer having produced numerous maps for journals and books to accompany the works of military historians at the University of Calgary. He too was drawn into the story by both the interesting text, by the illustrations, and by the beauty of the maps. During his first quick scan of the contents he came to the map of North America on page 149. "How far is it from Toronto to Montreal," he asked? "About 350 miles", I replied. "Look at this " he said. According to the scale bar on this map the distance between these two cities is 100 km. or 60 miles. We looked back at page 45. Both the main map and inset indicate about 300 miles. But something looked peculiar about the numbers given for miles and kilometers on the main map. The kilometer readings of 250 and 500 appeared on the upper side of the line, while approximately two thirds of the way between these two markings, on the lower side of the line is shown 400 km. It appears that was originally 400 miles and was not converted to kilometers prior to transcribing on the map.

The confusion does not end there, because although the inset is about a 1.5 times enlargement, the scale bar indicates a reduction. There are other instances of incorrect scale lines: page 31 indicates Moscow to the Sea of Azov as about 200 km instead of over 1000 km, and maps on pages 75, 105, 150, 154, 155, and 157. On page 105, the Battle of Blenheim is shown as taking place along a 60 km. or 42 mile front, instead of 6 km. or 4 miles. On page 30, the comparison of kilometers

to miles is shown as 1 km. equals approximately 0.76 miles instead of 0.62 miles.

Let me summarize our criticisms briefly. 1. The large pictures accompanying the introductory paragraphs to each chapter should have been identified by title. 2. Though the design of the maps is attractive, the soft, pastel color combinations have resulted in some loss in clarity of the information presented. 3. The choice of a sandy background for most maps means that many arrows and symbols in national colors fade into the background (another color choice problem). 4. Too often there is an unnecessary lack of contrast between the colors used for arrows (especially the blue - why were red and black used so sparingly for arrows when they are so visible when used) that causes problems for the reader (more color). 5. Scales are untrustworthy. 6. Some details of maps which can be seen in natural light are lost when viewed under artificial light. 7. Editing and proof reading.

Having said all this I must mention that my historian/cartographer friend is going out to buy a copy and so should every library that would buy history texts or atlases. In our estimation this book should reach 'best seller' through adoption as a text. In hopes that there will be a revised edition or a corrected second printing, a list of all the errors found will be forwarded to the publisher as soon as possible.

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[With thanks to my friend William C. Mills, whose most recent article will be found in the August, 1997 number of The International History Review.]

New Mapping of North America

compiled by

Ken Rockwell

University of Utah Library Catalog Department

Alaska

Gross Bar Recreational Maps. *A fisheries map of the Kenai Peninsula : including fishing, shellfish, camping, etc.* Scale [ca. 1:253,440]. Gross Bar Recreational Maps, 1997. OCLC #38032029

Alberta

Strategic Design Ltd. *Sour gas map of Alberta and British Columbia.* Scale not given. [Calgary, Alta.] : Oilweek, 1997. OCLC #38055126

Arizona

American Map Corporation. *Road maps with the universal GPS grid : Arizona, New Mexico.* Scale 1:1,730,000. Herndon, Va. : Alexis U.S.A. Inc., 1996. OCLC #38079350

Arizona atlas & data book. Scale not given. Eugene, OR : Public Sector Information, 1998. OCLC #38013192

Arizona Oil and Gas Conservation Commission. *Well location map, State of Arizona : wells drilled for oil, natural gas, helium and geothermal resources and selected wells drilled for stratigraphic or mineral information.* 4 maps on 2 sheets, scales

1:667,000 and 1:126,720. Phoenix, Ariz. : The Commission, 1996. OCLC #38038437

Four Corners Tourism Council. *Four Corners: Arizona, Utah, Colorado, New Mexico.* Scale not given. Monticello, Utah : Four Corners Tourism Council, 1997. OCLC #38067856

Weir, Gordon Whitney. *Preliminary geologic map of the Blue Ridge Reservoir quadrangle, Coconino County, Arizona.* Scale 1:24,000. USGS Open-file report 94-271, pub. 1997. OCLC #38148339

Weir, Gordon Whitney. *Preliminary geologic map of the Strawberry quadrangle, Yavapai, Gila, and Coconino Counties, Arizona.* Scale 1:24,000. USGS Open-file report 94-265, pub. 1997. OCLC #38110441

British Columbia

British Columbia recreational atlas. 4th ed., 142 p. Scale 1:600,000. Victoria, B.C. : Phototype Composing Ltd., 1997. OCLC #38070797

California

American Map Corporation. *Road maps with the universal GPS grid : California, Nevada.* Scale 1:1,540,000. Herndon, Va. : Alexis U.S.A. Inc., 1996. OCLC #38079353

Benchmark Maps. *California road & recreation atlas.* 127 p., scales differ. Berkeley, Calif. : Benchmark Maps, 1998. OCLC # 38096081

Bowen, William A. *Digital atlas of California.* Scales differ. Northridge, Calif. : California Geographical Survey, Dept. of Geography, California State University, Northridge, 1997. Part of the Electronic Map Library series. URL: <http://130.166.124.2/CApage1.html> OCLC #38038538

A digital version of the 1970 U.S. Geological Survey topographic map of the San Francisco Bay region, three sheets. Scale 1:125,000. USGS Open-file report 97-500, pub. 1997. URL: <http://wrgis.wr.usgs.gov/open-file/of97-500> OCLC # 38092027

Magellan Geographix. *California travel ideas map.* Scale [ca. 1:1,700,000]. Santa Barbara, CA :

Magellan Geographix, 1997. OCLC #38067774

Masse, Robert P. *Major earthquakes and fault zones of California*. Scale not given. Don Mills, Ontario : Unique Media, 1996. OCLC #38148223

Colorado

American Map Corporation. *Road maps with the universal GPS grid : Colorado, Utah*. Scale 1:1,060,000. Herndon, Va. : Alexis U.S.A. Inc., 1996. OCLC #38079356

MacVan Productions. *Denver, the map: regional Denver atlas*. 2nd ed., 272 p. Colorado Springs, CO : distributed by Macvan Productions, 1997. OCLC #38060610

North Star Mapping. *Back roads of Aspen and central Colorado, plus historic mining towns : including Crested Butte, Leadville, ghost towns, and city street map of Aspen*. Scale ca. 1:235,000. Flagstaff, AZ : North Star Mapping, 1996. OCLC #38032033

Pierson Graphics Corp. *Colorado (close up) recreation & road map*. Scale 1:600,000. Denver, CO : Pierson Graphics, 1996. OCLC #38079359

Vail Associates, Inc. *Vail & Beaver Creek biking & hiking maps*. 2 views on 1 sheet, not drawn to scale. Vail, Colo. : The Associates, 1997. OCLC #38076283

Hawaii

MapEasy, Inc. *Mapeasy's guidemap to Hawaii : a unique & easy-to-use guide to the islands : a location map & guide book in one!* 8 maps on 1 sheet, scale not given. Amagansett, NY : Mapeasy, 1996. OCLC #38032377

Idaho

American Map Corporation. *Road maps with the universal GPS grid : Idaho, Montana, Wyoming*. Scale 1:1,765,000. Herndon, Va. : Alexis U.S.A., 1996. OCLC #38079355

Utah Fishing and Outdoors. *South-ern Idaho fishing map*. Scale ca. 1:590,000. Centerville, UT : Utah Fishing & Outdoors, 1996. OCLC #38067906

Montana

United States Natural Resources Conservation Service. *Lake County Area, Montana : 7.5 minute series*. 36 sheets, scale 1:24,000. [Washington, D.C.?] : The Service, 1997. OCLC #38101079

Oregon

American Map Corporation. *Road maps with the universal GPS grid, Washington, Oregon*. Scale 1:1,310,000. Herndon, Va. : Alexis U.S.A., 1996. OCLC #38079400

Mabey, Matthew A. *Relative earthquake hazard map of the Portland Metro region, Clackamas, Multnomah, and Washington Counties, Oregon*. Scale ca. 1:62,500. Oregon Dept. of Geology and Mineral Industries, Interpretive map series IMS-1, pub. 1997. OCLC #38140930

Schwerdt Graphic Arts Ltd. *Washington, Oregon : colorful, highly detailed road map with metro area insets*. Scale 1:975,000. Oshawa, Ont. : Peter Heiler Ltd. (Distribution by MapArt Publishing Corporation, 1997. OCLC #38079425

Utah

Niehues, James. *Salt Lake area resort map & information*. Scale indeterminable. Salt Lake City, UT : Salt Lake Convention and Visitors Bureau, 1996. OCLC #38067833

Utah fishing map / compiled by Utah Fishing & Outdoors magazine. Scale ca. 1:1,200,000. Centerville, UT : Utah Fishing, 1996. OCLC #38067896

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New Publications

•*Arjuna's Atlas of Sri Lanka*. T. Somasekaram, chief editor [et al.]. 1st printing. Dehiwala, Sri Lanka: Arjuna Consulting Co., 1997.

•Armitage, Geoff. *The Shadow of the Moon: British Solar Eclipse Mapping in the Eighteenth Century*. Tring, Hert, England: Map Collector Publications Ltd., 1997. ISBN 0-906430-17-8.

•Cross, Cordell. *Map Facts.: The Ultimate Map-Using Guide*. Surrey, B.C.: Aggie Blinkhorn Organization, 1995. ISBN 0969624832.

•Federal Geographic Data Committee. *Framework Introduction and Guide*. Available from the FGDC, c/o U.S. Geological Survey, 590 National Center, Reston, VA 20192 att. J. Fox; tel. 703-648-5514; fax 703-648 5755, gdc@usgs.gov [Portions of the text will be posted to the FGDC web page: <<http://www.fgdc.gov>> under the Framework/References section.]

•Hoehn, Philip and Mary Larsgaard. *Dictionary of Abbreviations and Acronyms in Geographic Information Systems, Cartography, and Remote Sensing*. Version 3.0, October 1997. <http://library.berkeley.edu/EART/abbrev.html> (unchanged)

•*Map Cataloging Bibliography: Selectively Annotated*. Edited by Glenda Jo Fox Hughes and Constance Demetracopoulos. Washington, D.C.: Special Libraries Association, 1997. Special Libraries Association, Geography and Map Division Special Publication Number 4.

•Oswald, Diane. *Fire Insurance Maps, Their History and Applications*. College Station, Texas: Lacewing Press, 1997. ISBN: 0-9659698-0-0.

•*SLA Geography and Map Division Bulletin Index 3*. The 132 page index covers Bulletin numbers 103 - 158 (March 1976 -December 1989).

•van der Krogt, Peter. *Koeman's Atlantes Neerlandici*. New Edition, Volume I: The Folio Atlases published by Gerard Mercator, Jodocus Hondius, Henricus Hondius, Johannes Janssonius and their successors. t Goy-Houten: HES Publishers, 1997. ISBN 90 6194 268 3 (v.1); 9061942489(set).. For more information, see: <http://www.forum-hes.nl/atlineerl.htm>

•On October 15, a two-hour satellite videoconference titled "*A Practical Guide to Metadata Implementation for GIS/LIS Professionals*" was broadcast from the WHA studios in Madison, Wisconsin. The videoconference was sponsored by the National States Geographic Information Council and funded by the Federal Geographic Data Committee. The videoconference covered the following topics:

- What is Metadata and Why is it Important?
- Get Acquainted with the Content Standards for Digital Geospatial Metadata
- Getting Started
- Metadata Tools
- Practical Experience with Creating Metadata: A State Perspective (Minnesota)
- What Can You Do With Your Metadata?

The broadcast was received by 109 sites in 34 states and 3 provinces in Canada. Estimated attendance was 200 in Wisconsin, 1500 outside Wisconsin.

The video of the metadata satellite videoconference, along with the participant packet, are available from NSGIC for only \$30.

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Periodical Articles

•*Computers in Libraries* 18(1); January 1, 1998, v.

Jacso, Peter. "The World at Your Fingertips: CD-ROM Atlases in 1998." p. 63.

•*Geotimes* 42(12); December 1997.

Solier, D R. and Berg, T. M. "The national geologic map database - A progress report." p. 29+.

•*GIS World* 11(1); January 1, 1998.

Corbley, Kevin. "Open the Flood Gates! Data Providers Prepare to Overcome Access and Delivery Problems." p. 52.

•*International Journal of Geographical Information Systems* 12(1); January 1, 1998.

Liu, Xian and Schrack, Gunther F. "A new ordering strategy applied to spatial data processing." p. 3.

•*Renewable Resources Journal* 15(3); Fall 1997.

Morain, Stanley. "A Strategy for the National Spatial Data Infrastructure Federal Geographic Data Committee." p. 15.

Websites

•*NSDI_L Web Addresses associated with Clearinghouse Participants*

There have been several recent requests for additional information on who is participating in the formal Clearinghouse. This information is useful for sites interested in establish-

ing compliant, searchable Nodes and to identify sites "in your neighborhood" to which you can turn for advice. The list of searchable nodes has been available from the Clearinghouse interface as the "Status" link. I have also just prepared a program that will retrieve the identities of websites that are referenced by registered Clearinghouse Nodes. This way one can use the Clearinghouse to search for spatial data, and can traverse links of participating organizations to explore ancillary information they may portray in their website but not make searchable via dataset-level metadata. Thus the Clearinghouse provides the basic search capability, and the website list supports site browse and contact capability.

Please visit the query interface and new website listing from the Clearinghouse page of the FGDC at <http://www.fgdc.gov/Clearinghouse> (Posted to NSDI_L by Doug Nebert 2/5/98)

•**Darius Bartlett** writes "BICY_GIS@NPS.GOV sent me the following, and then asked me to forward a copy to MAPS-L as well."

"The USGS plans, pending approval, to create a Web site based on the new ArcView Internet Map Server that will allow a wide range of users, from the planetary researcher to the casual home user, to access planetary GIS databases.

'For further information on the use of GIS in planetary exploration, contact Trent M. Hare by E-mail at thare@flagmail.wr.usgs.gov'

ESRI ArcUser Magazine, January-March 1998"

(Posted 3/4/98)

•**Jan Smits** put the 1994-1996 progress reports for 14 European

countries on the LIBER-homepage. They can be located under the URL <http://www.konbib.nl/kb/skd/liber/intro.htm> (From posting to MAPS-L by Jan Smits 1/9/98)

•**Special Characters On The Web**

Virginia Hetrick has loaded information about special characters at <http://www.ioa.ucla.edu/~hetrick/webspecchars.htm>

At the end of that page is a link to the actual table of special characters as defined in the HTML (v.3.2) Reference Specification. (From a posting to MAPS-L by Virginia Hetrick 2/4/98)

•Lois Heiser reports via MAPS-L (2/24/98) that the current address for **Geonet-L** is Geonet-L@listserv.indiana.edu. Backfiles are available via web: <http://listserv.indiana.edu/archives/index.html>

•**The Geonet Names Server** is at <http://www.nima.mil/gns/html/>

•**Arizona State University Libraries** moved their home pages to a University server, so all of the addresses for their web pages have changed. The URL for the ASU Libraries' Map Collection is now: <http://www.asu.edu/lib/hayden/govdocs/maps/mapcoll.htm>

(From a posting to MAPS-L by Linda Zellmer 2/2/98)

•The full list of **map definitions** that J. H. Andrews refers to in his article "What is a Map? The Lexicographers Reply," *Cartographica* 33(4):1-11, (1996 [i.e., 1998]) is available at www.usm.maine.edu/~maps/essays.

(From a posting to MAPS-L by Matthew Edney 2/4/98)

•**Bibliography of Literature on Coastal/Marine GIS**

An interactive, searchable bibliography of scientific literature on coastal

and marine applications of GIS has been put on the World Wide Web at <http://www2.csc.noaa.gov/gisprojects/biblio/default.asp>

The bibliography is the result of work by Sea-Grant Institute at the University of Wisconsin-Madison (USA), at the Coastal Services Centre of NOAA (South Carolina, USA) and the Coastal Resources Centre at University College Cork (Ireland).

(From a posting to MAPS-L by Darius Bartlett 1/14/98)

•**Digital atlas of Washington D.C. and vicinity** [computer file] /

William A. Bowen. [Northridge, CA] : California Geographical Survey, Dept. of Geography, California State University, Northridge, 1998- 1 atlas : col. Mode of access: WWW browser. URL:<http://130.166.124.2/dcp1.html> (Posted to MAPS-L 2/4/98 by Phil Hoehn)

•GPZ Technology has developed **GRASS-XMI**, a tool that provides a user-friendly environment for running GRASS. The latest version includes a Map Calculator and many enhanced features and is available for downloading at <http://www.gpz.com/grassxmi.htm> (Posted to MAPS-L by Willie Shaw 11/5/97)

•The California Geographical Survey and the Department of Geography at California State University, Northridge have added the **Digital Atlas of Boston, Massachusetts and Vicinity** to their Electronic Map Library. The address is <http://130.166.124.2/bospg1.html> (From a posting to MAPS-L by Phil Hoehn 12/10/97)

•**dem3d** is Windows 95 software for viewing US Geological Survey (USGS) Digital Elevation Models

(DEM's). The USGS is offering an experimental version to the public for a limited time while additional testing and research are conducted. If favorable responses and results are received, the USGS may make the viewer available as a standard supplement to our DEM's. To download a copy of dem3d, it's users manual, and retrieve sample DEM's, visit the dem3d home page <http://mcmweb.er.usgs.gov/viewers/dem_view.html>.

(Posted to MAPS-L 11/17/97 by Jim Mauck)

•A nice article on **Donna Koepp's Serial Set cartobibliography** appears at <http://www.cispubs.com/journal.html>

(Posted to MAPS-L 2/24/98 by Brent Allison)

•The address of **Instituto Geografico Militar of Argentina** is:
e-mail: public@mapas.igm.gov.ar
<http://www.igm.gov.ar/indexx.htm>
Fax: 54-1-576.55.09

•The address of **Institut Cartografic de Catalunya** is:
e-mail: webmaster@icc.es (or personal-name@icc.es)
<http://www.icc.es/>
Fax: 34-3-426.74.42

•**Superseded U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Nautical Chart Conversion Table** (A list of old chart numbers with new equivalent number and brief title) is at: <<http://www-sul.stanford.edu/depts/branner/NautOld.html>>

(From a posting to MAPS-L 12/15/97 by Phil Hoehn)

•There is a bibliography on the web for Coast Survey annual reports: <http://www.lib.noaa.gov/edocs/cgsreports.html>

State & Province News

Arizona

•Linda Zellmer has a new email address: Linda.Zellmer@asu.edu

•ASU Libraries' Map Collection has a new (1994) set of Maricopa County Tax Assessor Photos. Scales vary: Residential/commercial areas are produced at a scale of 1:4800; less developed areas at a scale of 1:7200.

(from a posting by Linda Zellmer to AGIC-L 4/9/98)

•Aerial Photography and Remote Sensing Meeting

Representatives from EarthData L.L.C. were in Tucson March 24, 1998, to talk about newer technologies for producing color digital orthophotography.

Capabilities include:

Lidar capabilities

Inertial Measurement with Air Borne GPS

Shorter turn around time (production capabilities)

Capabilities for engineering scale with stall plane that can fly as low as 300 feet with FAA waiver

Sensor Fusion alternatives

Reduction in costs for control panels - up to 85%

Color Digital Orthophotos

(from posting to SAGIS-L by John Regan, reposted to AGIC-L by Bill Timmins 2/24/98)

British Columbia

•B.C. Archives Recovers Priceless Maps

Victoria-Seventeen of 20 historical maps that were stolen in December 1995, including a map of the Pacific Ocean from a 396-year-old Ortelius atlas, have been recovered and will be

restored to their original volumes at the B.C. Archives, Dan Miller, minister responsible for the Information, Science and Technology Agency, said today.

"The recovery of these maps is a big relief," said Miller. "Preserving these types of documents while maintaining public accessibility is a real challenge faced every day by archivists and librarians."

All but three of the 20 stolen maps were recovered. This was done by taking the nine vandalized books to Charlottesville, Virginia, to determine if any of the many items recovered and stored by the FBI were a match. Experts had to compare each map to a potential matching book. By comparing the size and color of the edges of the page and using ultraviolet light to bring out blemishes in the paper, matches could be confirmed. Unlike modern printing processes, historical volumes were cut by hand after they are bound so no two of an edition are exactly the same, thus improving the chances of confirming a match.

"Processes at B.C. Archives were immediately modified to reduce the risk of this type of vandalism occurring again," added Miller. "I am confident that every measure was taken to secure the collections while still maintaining accessibility."

The B.C. Archives is currently looking at options for restoring the maps to their original volumes. Each volume may need to be taken apart and then reconstructed by a conservator, a process that could take up to a year. Complete restoration could cost up to \$8,000.

Theft of the priceless maps was

discovered earlier this year. On Jan. 13, a letter was received from the John Carter Brown Library in Providence, Rhode Island, notifying archive libraries in Canada and the U.S.A. of damage to several of their historical volumes by an individual who had been convicted in Virginia and Florida on related charges. A check of records revealed that a person using the same name had visited the B.C. Archives in October 1995. A review of all the volumes retrieved for the visitor revealed the damaged volumes.

At least 18 institutions across North America suffered losses from the same thief, including libraries at the University of British Columbia, University of Virginia, Duke University, University of North Carolina, University of Chicago, Chicago Public Library, Northwestern University, University of Delaware and Washington University. Approximately 95 maps remain unclaimed.

B.C. Archives is the central archives service for the provincial government and provides research access to records of enduring value to the province for both government and public clientele. Its archival holdings include: government documents and records, private historical manuscripts and papers, maps, charts and architectural plans, photographs, paintings, drawings and prints, audio and video tapes, film, newspapers and an extensive library of publications with a strong emphasis on the social and political history of British Columbia and the Pacific Northwest.

(press release, reposted to MAPS-L by Alberta Auringer Wood 12/17/98)

California

•John Creaser has mounted several hundred aerial photographs of California regions at <<http://sunsite.berkeley.edu/AerialPhotos/>> or linked to our HomePage: <<http://library.berkeley.edu/EART/>>

The following flights are now available:

1994 UCB campus 1:800

1989 Cypress Structure, Nimitz Freeway, Oakland Post Earthquake, oblique

1968 San Francisco Bay Area, 1:30,000

1944 Yosemite Valley, 1:20,000

1931 San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge Approaches, 1:9,600

(From posting to MAPS-L by John Creaser 12/4 /97)

Utah

Ken Rockwell has a new e-mail address is: krockwel@library.utah.edu

U.S. Agency News

•Partnership funding programs for the National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI) for Fiscal Year 1998 are open and applications are available online

When are they open: Open period for applications for the FY 1998 programs is now:

* the NSDI Cooperative Agreements Program — closes February 27, 1998,

* the NSDI Benefits Program — closes February 27, 1998

* the NSDI Framework Demonstration Projects Program — closes March 13,

1998.

What these programs are about:

The Cooperative Agreements Program funds projects focused on promoting metadata collection and

creating clearinghouses of geographic data linked to the Internet, developing NSDI standards, advancing the NSDI through education, and organizing and strengthening state-wide or regional programs for geographic data sharing.

The Benefits Program funds projects that assess the qualitative or quantitative benefits of using a shared data resource to solve particular problems over a given geographic area.

The Framework Demonstration Projects Program funds projects that demonstrate technical, operational and business capabilities to collaboratively create and maintain certain categories of commonly needed 'Framework' data.

Proposals must involve partnering between two or more organizations. Applications may be submitted by Federal agencies, State and local government agencies, educational institutions, private firms, private foundations, and Federally acknowledged or state-recognized Native American tribes or groups.

Applications from Federal agencies will not be competed against applications from other sources. Participants are expected to cost share in the project.

Whom to contact & how to get application materials:

Copies of each Program Announcement are available through the Web at <http://www.usgs.gov/contracts/index.html>

Also, paper copies of Program Announcement #1434-HQ-98-PA-00044 for the NSDI Cooperative Agreements Program, Program

Announcement #1434-HQ-98-PA-00046 for the NSDI Benefits Program, and Program Announcement #1434-HQ-98-PA-00045 for the NSDI Framework Demonstration Projects Program may be obtained by writing to:

Ms. Karen Staubs
U.S. Geological Survey
Office of Acquisition and Federal Assistance

Mail Stop 205B
12201 Sunrise Valley Drive
Reston, Virginia 20192
(703) 648 7372
fax (703) 648-7901.

Requests for hard copies must be in writing; verbal requests will not be honored.

For further information contact:

For the NSDI Cooperative Agreements Program contact Ms. Kathleen Craig, USGS Office of Acquisition and Federal Assistance, (703) 648-7357, fax (703) 648-7901.

For the NSDI Benefits Program contact Ms. Debra Walsh, USGS Office of Acquisition and Federal Assistance, (703) 648-7384, fax (703) 648-7901.

For the NSDI Framework Demonstration Projects Program contact Ms. Tammy Fanning, USGS Office of Acquisition and Federal Assistance, (703)

648-7363, fax (703) 648-7901.

(Posted to NSDI_L 1/9/98 by Barbara S. Poore)

•USGS Geologic Investigations Series Maps

In August 1996, the USGS changed the I-map series name from Miscellaneous Investigations Series to Geologic Investigations Series. All geologic maps approved for publica-

tion after August 1996 will be published in the Geologic Investigation Series. However, maps approved for publication before that date will have the Miscellaneous Investigation Series name. Eventually all maps will be in the Geologic Investigation Series. They are still called I-maps and the definition of the series remains the same.

Both series I-maps are listed in the New Publications of the U.S. Geological Survey; the list can be seen at <<http://pubs.usgs.gov/publications/index.html>>.

(Posted to MAPS-L 3/17/98 by RCA Mueller)

•The Framework Introduction and Guide.

The Federal Geographic Data Committee has published a handbook, The Framework Introduction and Guide. The guide introduces the framework concepts that have been developed over the past several years by the geospatial data community in support of the National Spatial Data Infrastructure and describes what individuals and organizations can do to participate in the development and use of framework data.

The framework represents a collaborative effort to create a widely available source of common themes of basic geographic data. It provides the most common data themes geographic data users need as well as an environment to support the development and use of these data.

Written for users and producers of digital geographic data, the 106-page guide introduces framework concepts, suggests actions participants can take, and provides a directory of useful resources. It is geared toward both

technical and managerial interests, and addresses issues related to collaborative data development and maintenance.

Portions of the text will be posted to the FGDC web page this winter. You can find it at <<http://www.fgdc.gov>> under the Framework/References section. The printed version is now available. You can get a copy by writing, faxing or e-mailing the FGDC (c/o U.S. Geological Survey, 590 National Center, Reston, VA 20192 att. J. Fox; 703-648-5514; 703-648-5755[fax], gdc@usgs.gov) and requesting the Framework Introduction and Guide. Be sure to include your full postal address.

For more information on the framework contact Michael Domaratz, Federal Geographic Data Committee, 703-648-4533

The "Framework Introduction and Guide" was not selected by GPO as a depository item.

(From postings to MAPS-L by Barbara Poore and Michael Domaratz)

•"Geological Agency to Stay Put USGS won't leave Menlo Park, Babbitt tells scientists, staff" San Francisco Chronicle March 3, 1998 (complete text of article posted to MAPS-L 3/3/98 by Peter Stark)

•Joint Census Bureau, EPA Venture to Yield New Electronic View of the United States

The Commerce Department's Census Bureau and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) today announced a new upgraded version of a jointly-produced geographic information system that permits users to draw a circle around any location in the nation and, within seconds, generate a demographic and environ-

mental profile of the area in the circle.

The product, LandView III, combines Census Bureau information on population, housing and the nation's geography (roads, rivers, railroad lines, political and statistical boundaries from the 1995 TIGER/Line Files) with EPA databases on things like hazardous waste.

"Planners at all levels of government, concerned citizens and the like can use it to better understand, access and manipulate interagency government-provided spatial data. It will enable them to have a better grasp of the environments in which we live," said U.S. Geological Survey computer scientist Jerry McFaul.

The demographic data are extracts from the 1990 Census of Population and Housing data files. They cover topics such as income, poverty status, educational attainment, age, race and Hispanic origin, whether the householder was living in the same house they occupied in 1985, land and water area, housing costs and year housing units were built before 1940.

The geographic data also include landmarks and related features, such as schools, hospitals, cemeteries, dams, airports, nuclear sites, religious buildings and lakes (derived primarily from U.S. Geological Survey databases).

The information from the five EPA databases gives the location of hazardous waste and other sites regulated by the EPA, kinds and amounts of chemical emissions, and other data.

Users can generate thematic maps that display demographic data on a map, with various colors or patterns representing numerical values, and

create customized street maps which display boundaries and landmarks. They also can search for map objects that fit specific criteria (e.g., all neighborhoods, or census tracts, in a city in which non-Hispanic Whites are a minority) and generate statistical profiles on them. Additionally, users trying to pinpoint a neighborhood or address can determine the census tract or block group in which they are located.

Windows-based LandView III is an upgrade of DOS-based LandView II released in 1995. It contains updated street and landmark information, improved street-search, thematic mapping and data-querying techniques and a much greater volume of demographic data than in the previous versions.

The mapping software in LandView III is an adaptation of MARPLOT, developed by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Hazardous Materials Response and Assessment Division. The database management software in LandView III was developed at the EPA's Chemical Emergency Preparedness and Prevention Office.

LandView III comes on a set of 11 compact discs. Ten of the disks contain the full array of small-area geographic data, allowing users to generate thematic and street maps for counties, places, census tracts and block groups within a state. The 11th disc has limited street information but contains both geographic boundary and census data for the entire country, allowing users to display data thematically on a map of the entire country or, for example, within a region made up of several states.

The discs cost \$99 each or \$549 for the entire set and may be ordered from the Census Bureau's Customer Services Branch (301-457-4100).

The Census Bureau is pre-eminent collector and provider of timely, relevant and quality data about the people and economy of the United States. In more than 100 surveys annually and 20 censuses a decade, evolving from the first census in 1790, the Census Bureau provides official information about America's people, businesses, industries and institutions.

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News

•Applications requested for the 1998 **Walter W. Ristow Prize** in the History of Cartography and Map Librarianship

The Walter W. Ristow Prize seeks to recognize achievement in cartographic history and map librarianship and is awarded annually by the Washington Map Society.

Who may apply: The competition is open to all full or part-time upper-level undergraduate, graduate and first-year postdoctoral students attending accredited colleges or universities.

Entry criteria: Entries are to be research papers or bibliographic studies related to cartographic history and/or map librarianship and have been completed in fulfillment of requirements for course work. A short edition of a longer paper is permitted; papers of shorter length

have been highly competitive. The text may not exceed 7,500 words, in English. Papers must be fully documented in a style of the author's choice.

Deadline: Entries must be post-marked by June 1, 1998 and sent to John Docktor, Ristow Prize, 150 S. Strathcona Drive, York, PA 17403-3833.

Format: Entries must be submitted in three unbound copies with appropriate title page and cover sheet. The cover sheet must include the entrant's name, address and telephone number(s) for timely contact.

Judging Criteria: Entries will be judged on three broad criteria: importance of research, (e.g., originality, sources); quality of research (e.g., accuracy, source reliability); quality of writing (e.g., clarity, command of cartographic terms).

Judging Methods: Entries will be assessed by three judges of suitable cartographic background. Judges will receive anonymous copies of entries, read them independently, and report their assessments to a collator.

The Award: The winner will receive \$500, a one-year membership in the Washington Map Society, and the paper will be published in *The Portolan*, the journal of the Washington Map Society.

Walter W. Ristow, co-founder and first president of the Washington Map Society, is Chief, Emeritus of the Geography and Map Division of the Library of Congress.

For further information about the Ristow Prize or the Washington Map Society, contact Ed Redmond, Secretary, Washington Map Society, Library of Congress, Geography and

Map Division, Washington, DC 20540-4650.

***India Office Records Map Collection temporary closure 1998**

The India Office Records Map Collection, as part of The British Library Oriental and India Office Collections, will close at 197 Blackfriars Road, London SE1 8NG, at 5.45 p.m. on Friday 3 April 1998.

The Oriental and India Office Collections will then remain entirely closed until 12 August, while the collections and services are moved to The British Library new building.

The India Office Records Map Collection will open again with the opening of the new Oriental and India Office Reading Room in The British Library, 96 Euston Road, London NW1 2DB, at 9.30 a.m. on Wednesday 12 August 1998. E-mail address, telephone and fax numbers will remain the same.

We regret this protracted closure: it is necessary because our present Reading Room is the only space we can convert into a packing and loading area for moving the collections. During the April-August period we will try to monitor map enquiries by e-mail and telephone, and give advice on alternative sources of information where possible.

These closure dates, and fuller information about new services, will shortly appear on The British Library website. For information on services in The British Library, please visit <http://www.bl.uk/index.html>

and for news of the Oriental and India Collections move, follow the links to: Information > St Pancras > News > Oriental

(Posted to MAPS-L by Andrew Cook ON 1/20/98)

•A CNN news report, 'Map maker sued in Ron Brown plane crash' can be found at <http://www.cnn.com/US/9804/03/brown.crash.suit.ap/> or, easily accessed at <http://www.cnn.com> (Posted to MAPS-L by Brian Bach on 4/3/98)

***Notable Map Collection at the School of Slavonic and East European Studies**

Thanks to the allocation of a Non-Formula Funding (Follett) grant, a notable map collection at the School of Slavonic and East European Studies, University of London (SSEES), has now been catalogued. The collection comprises maps published in Russia and Western Europe. The maps cover Russia and the countries of Central, Eastern and South-Eastern Europe. They date from the sixteenth to the twentieth century and the eighteenth century is particularly well represented. Among the 219 bibliographical items (representing 238 sheets) are maps published by the Imperial Academy of Sciences in St Petersburg showing the Baltic and the Crimea and an exceptionally fine range of maps of Hungary and Transylvania.

Many of the Russian maps were probably purchased by the School in 1958 as part of the stock of V. V. Baratchevsky's Russian Bookshop (located first in Hanway Street and later in Tottenham Street, London W1). The portfolio of maps of Hungary was donated some thirty years ago by Mr E. J. Groom who had learned Hungarian at the School. The source of other maps is unknown. However, the entire collection was professionally conserved between 1973 and 1975 and all sheets are now

in excellent condition.

Probably one third of the SSEES collection is not held by the British Library Map Library. The highly important map of Hungary by Nicander Philippinus Fundanus (1595) is held by the British Library in facsimile but SSEES has an original. Within the limits of its area coverage, the SSEES collection has an excellent representation of the works of the major early cartographers: Mercator, Jansson, L'Isle, Moll, Senex, Blaeu, de Vaugondy, Sanson, Wit, Visscher, Homann, Hondius, Scutter and Jaillot. The collection is particularly useful in that it brings together maps for a given region.

The maps are included in the Library's on-line catalogue: consull.ull.ac.uk or via the School's Web Page: <http://www.ssees.ac.uk/> > and searches by cartographer, title or subject will reveal them.

The School is indebted to Ms April Carlucci and Mr Colin Bruce for their work in cataloguing the collection. Without Ms Carlucci's valuable report on the project this note would have been considerably less informative.

(Message from J.E.O. Screen posted to MAPS-L by Tony Campbell)

•Closures Affecting The Map Library And Other British Library Departments Containing Map Collections Until 2000

The Map Library: closed Jul - Aug 1998, with service restricted from Jun 98 - Feb 99

The Dept. Of Manuscripts (Manuscript Maps): Aug 98 - Jan 99, with service restricted from Aug 98 - Jan 99

The Oriental And India Office Collections (OIOC) with modern

India Mapping(1700-), maps in records and Oriental maps: closed Apr - Aug 98, with service restricted from Apr 98 - Jan 99

The Humanities reading room: closed Oct - Nov 97, with service restricted until Mar 98, then Jun - Dec 98

Rare Books room, with topographical works and some antiquarian atlases: closed Feb - Mar 98, with service restricted until Jun 98

The Science Reference and Information Service (SRIS), with mainly earth sciences maps: closed Dec 98 - Jun 99, with service restricted from Dec 98 - Jun 99

Social Policy Information (SPIS) with maps in Parliamentary Papers: closed Spring 1999 with service restricted until Spring 1999

(Posted to MAPS-L 11/21/97 by Tony Campbell)

•Sources of plastic tubes that can be used for transporting maps (posted to MAPS-L)

ULINE

2200 S. Lakeside Dr.

Waukegan, IL 60085

(1-800-295-5510 in the US)

Gravenhurst Plastics

Gravenhurst, Ontario, Canada

705-687-6628.

•NRCan will re-issue the Depository Agreement for Maps Distributed by the Canada Map Office on January 1, 1998, per a MAPS-L posting by Alberta Wood (4/8/98).

•Conservation Technology Support Program 1998

Request for Letters of Inquiry

The January 2, 1998, deadline for submitting CTSP letters of inquiry is fast approaching. For guidelines send blank email message (no subject, no

message) to ctsp@lists.desktop.org. Guidelines will be returned to you automatically by email. Questions: contact Janet Seymour email jseymour@desktop.org or call 406/442-3696.

CTSP is an annual granting program for US-based nonprofit conservation, environmental and sustainability groups that need to initiate or upgrade their geographic information systems (GIS) to address conservation and environmental issues. In-kind grants include Hewlett-Packard hardware, ESRI software, training, and technical support.

Invitations to submit full proposals will be issued in late January with proposal deadline of February 20; awards will be announced in mid-April.

Thanks,

The CTSP partners

•Announcing the Fifth Series of J.B. Harley Research Fellowships in the History of Cartography

The Trustees of the J.B. Harley Research Fellowships Trust Fund are pleased to announce the fifth series of awards, as follows:

Karen C. Pinto (Department of History, Columbia University) 'Ways of Seeing: The World in the Medieval Muslim Cartographical Imagination'. [3 weeks].

Dr. James C. Robertson (Department of History, University of the West Indies, Kingston, Jamaica) 'Maps, Surveyors and Surveying: Framing the Initial English Settlement in Jamaica'. [2 weeks].

Jill Shefrin (independent researcher, Toronto, Canada) 'Maps as Educational Aids in the Teaching of

Geography to Children in England, 1760-1820'. [3 weeks].

As a direct result of fund-raising by the American Friends of the J.B. Harley Research Fellowships, Inc., from this year it has proved possible to increase the number and amount of the awards. Past awards have averaged four weeks in all, at a weekly value of 200 pounds. The 1998 awards have more than doubled the weeks to a total of eight (each week now worth 250 pounds) while increasing the number of awards made from two to three.

It is expected that future awards should at least match this but any increase depends on further donations. If you are interested in details of tax-deductible dollar donations, please contact the American Friends, c/o Prof. David Woodward, 1443 Mound Street, Madison, WI 53711-2221. Those wishing to apply for a Fellowship (closing date 1st November) should write to the Hon.Sec., c/o British Library Map Library, 96 Euston Road, St Pancras, London NW1 2DB, preferably saying where you saw this notice.

(Posted to MAPS-L 2/10/98 by Tony Campbell)

•Helen Wallis Fellowship

An annual fellowship is being established at the British Library to honour the memory of Helen Wallis and confer recognition by the Library on a scholar whose work will help promote the extended and complementary use of the British Library's book and cartographic collections. Dr Helen Wallis OBE was Map Librarian at the British Museum and then British Library (1967-86).

A trust fund set up for this purpose

has attracted donations from friends, former colleagues and admirers of Helen Wallis from all parts of the world. The resulting income will be made available to the fellow in the form of a voucher (worth approximately 300 pounds) to be spent in the British Library, on photographs, books, or any other charged service.

There will be an annual award. Applicants will be expected to refer to the classes of material they intend to consult and to demonstrate how their research might be disseminated. The fellowship may be held as a full or part-time appointment, but would normally be for a minimum of 6 months. The maximum period will be one year.

The fellow would be entitled to all the privileges accorded to the Centre for the Book fellows.

The Fellowship will be launched in January 1999, once all the Humanities collections are available in the new St Pancras building.

The closing date for the first award is 1 May 1998

For the *full* terms of reference please contact the undersigned.

(Posted to MAPS-L 2/4/98 by Tony Campbell)

•A Machine-Readable Map of English and Welsh Historic Parish Boundaries: A New Research Project at Exeter University, Uk

I am pleased to announce that the UK Economic and Social Science Research Council has agreed to fund the above project at Exeter. Dr Richard Oliver will be employed as research fellow from 1st January 1998. The following is a copy of the ESRC press release:
"This project will reconstruct and make available in electronic map form the boundaries of all the pre-1850

parishes, townships and other local administrative districts of England and Wales (the so-called 'ancient' or 'historic' parishes). A comprehensive gazetteer recording the archival provenance of all the boundaries will accompany the map. The need of such a map has been long-felt but its production has only become realistic at relatively modest cost by the completion of recent Leverhulme Trust and ESRC funded work at Exeter University on tithe surveys (compiled after 1836 in the process of reforming the way that the Church of England was financed) and on enclosure maps (used to record land ownership as the process of enclosure brought about the change from communal to individual exploitation). These projects provide us with about 85 per cent of 'ancient parish' boundaries. We will fill this gap by reference to other sources, compile a complete map on a National Grid base, and publish the map and accompanying gazetteer as a CDROM. This will serve both users who wish to download boundaries into a GIS platform and those who want to print a paper copy of the boundaries in a particular locality."

(from Roger Kain, Department of Geography, University of Exeter; cross posted to MAPS-L 10/31/97 by Tony Campbell)

Dealer News

•Treaty Oak's latest catalog (Fall 1997) was mailed to librarians last semester. Anyone who wishes to receive a copy (free!) can request same by email.

(From a posting to MAPS-L 2/4/98 by Mark Walker)

•**BLR Data Announces the Acquisition of Wessex, Inc., a Leading Provider of U.S. Census Bureau Data.**

Acquisition Expands BLR Data's Presence in the Government data market.

Tucson, AZ; January 14, 1998

BLR Data today announced that it has acquired Wessex, a leading provider of U.S. Census Bureau and government data. Wessex provides geographic data, mapping and demographic solutions for a wide range of industry sectors, including retail, finance, real estate, telecommunications, education and government.

Wessex was formed in 1983 to provide spreadsheet, database design and consulting for PC users at larger U.S. corporations. In the fall of 1992, Wessex released their first product, a conversion of the TIGER files into MapInfo format. The company quickly established itself as a price performance leader in the industry.

Wessex released the first version of Pro/Filer in 1993. The Windows based product delivered demographic data gathered in the 1990 Census. By 1994, Wessex was producing data in MapInfo and ArcView format. At the end of 1994 Wessex introduced First St., a product created with partner ESRI. In 1995, Wessex added SAS and SPSS format data to its Pro/Filer demographics line. Wessex joined Microsoft's Office Compatible Program in 1995, and release FirstMap, a product which makes desktop mapping with Excel 95 quick, easy, and effective.

"We have always respected Wessex's ability to deliver U.S. Census Bureau and government data," said John W. Buttery, BLR Data's

president. "We look forward to expanding their data product lines and making Wessex the leading government geographic and demographic data publisher."

Scott Elliott, CEO of Wessex, and his organization will be joining BLR Data as an operating division. According to Elliott, "We are very excited to become part of BLR Data. The synergies of the operating division will allow us to extend the Wessex product line and Web presence."

"Our experienced direct, VAR and OEM sales groups will add significant presence and stability to the Wessex data product line," said Steve Kresl, VP of Sales and Marketing of BLR Data. "We look forward to strengthening and expanding the relationships that Wessex has developed."

According to Brian McCarty, CEO of BLR Data, "This acquisition represents the first of many for BLR Data in 1998. Our company is committed to the GIS data business and we want to provide our clients with all the tools necessary to make their applications successful. We intend to use BLR Data's large cash position to expand our product offerings through acquisition of key U.S. and International data providers."

About BLR Data:

BLR Data maintains over 50 databases, including StreetNetwork 7.2, TrafficVolumes 4.0, MajorRoads, HighwayNetwork, Telco boundaries, demographics and GIS software. BLR Data also offers custom application development and consulting services. The company has grown exponentially since 1991 and employs over 110 people who are dedicated to developing, marketing and supporting our

premium databases. In 1997, BLR Data purchased its World Headquarters in Tucson, Arizona. The company has regional sales offices in Portland, Dallas and Hartford. The Wessex Division offices are in Winnetka, Illinois.

<http://www.blrdata.com>

<http://www.wessex.com>

(Posted by Scott Elliott to MapInfo list, reposted to MAPS-L 1/15/98 by Mark Thomas)

•**Antique Map, Atlas, Globe Auction**

March 7, 1998

Heritage Map Museum

Catalogues for the March 7th Antique Map, Atlas and Globe Auction can still be purchased and will be sent by Priority Mail. The full catalogue with 60 colored illustrations can be reviewed on our Web Site at <http://www.carto.com>

Our next map, atlas, globe auction is scheduled for June 13th.

(Posted to MAPS-L 3/3/98 by Heritage Map Museum)

•**GeoSystems** has launched MapQuest Map Store, an internet map store at <<http://www.mapstore.com>>.

(From a posting to MAPS-L 3/13/98 by Eric Riback)

•**High Mountain Press**, Santa Fe, NM, is looking for an author or authors for a book project tentatively called Cartographic Design and Production: A Manual for ARC/INFO and ArcView Users. High Mountain Press is a publisher of higher-end computer software instructional books and are business partners with Environmental Systems Research Institute, producers of ARC/INFO and ArcView.

In brief, the book is to be an instructional guide on principles of cartographic design featuring specific information, how-tos, tools, rules, and workarounds in ARC/INFO and ArcView. The book would provide cartographic training to ARC/INFO and ArcView users (at whatever level) in a relatively easy-to-grasp, non-intimidating fashion.

Interested parties should contact:
please contact me at .

Daril Bentley
Senior Editor
High Mountain Press
Santa Fe, NM
dbentley@hmp.com
505/474-5146

(from a email from Daril Bentley,
reposted to AGIC-L 3/10/98 by Jana Fry)

•**Mapswap** has a new e-mail address (info@mapswap.nl) and a new URL: <http://www.mapswap.nl> (from a posting to MAPS-L 3/30/98 by Peter Nugter)

•**Bartholomew Mapping Services** has a new web address: <http://www.bartholomewmaps.com> (From a posting to MAPS-L 1/20/98 by Tim Rideout)

•**Four One Company Ltd** has a new web address: <http://www.fourone.com> and a new email address: maps@fourone.com

(From a posting to MAPS-L 2/6/98 by Four One)

•**The MapArt** map company finally has gone online at the web site: <http://www.mapart.com>.

(from a posting to MAPS-L 2/4/98 by Melissa Leitch)

•Information about **Goldbug's** new CD ROM version of the AniMap County Boundary Historical Atlas

combined with the SiteFinder U.S. Place Name Database and the SiteFinder U.S. Cemetery Database is available at their website: <http://www.goldbug.com> including a downloadable demo version.

(posted to MAPS-L 11/25/97 by Art Lassagne)

Digital News

•**TRI Maps.** Clary-Meuser & Associates has produced a series of maps (6000+) covering all TRI facilities in the US. Check their work at: <<http://www.mapcruzin.com/EI>> (demographic/tri maps of silicon valley)

or <<http://www.mapcruzin.com>> (toxic maps including a link to our own Santa Cruz TRI) or <http://www.mapcruzin.com/meuser> (from 12/2/97 posting by Michael R. Meuser)

•**LandForm Gold and LandForm C3**

Real-time 3D terrain modelers for Windows95/NT
<http://www.floating.co.uk/landform>
Floating Point Systems are pleased to announce the release of LandForm Gold and LandForm C3 real-time terrain modelers for Windows 95/NT.

With LandForm Gold it has never been easier to visualise your terrain data. You can fly through terrain models at real-time rates - superimpose imagery for realistic displays - use the mouse for interactive control - and output results in VRML - all on your desktop PC !

LandForm is also easy to use, working with a variety of digital elevation models(DEM) and gives a great price/performance ratio too. Use it to bring a new insight to your

projects in telecoms planning, civil engineering, environmental management, mineral exploration, and mission planning.

To find out more visit <<http://www.floating.co.uk/landform>>, you can download our 14 day trial version allowing you to put LandForm to work on your own DEM data. The web site also contains lots of technical information, links to DEM data sources and an on-line

(Posting 1/28/98 by Dr Tony Kehoe of Floating Point Systems UK Ltd)

•**NSDI-L Blmdoc7** - Metadata Tool For Arcinfo

Blmdoc7.aml for Arcinfo rev 7 is now available from: <<ftp://ftp.blm.gov/pub/gis/blm/blmdoc7.tar.gz>>

We believe this produces fdgc compliant metadata (as determined by mp, the metadata parser).

(from a posting to NSDI-L 1/5/98 by Sol Katz)

•**New Version of dlgv32 Allows Viewing of DLG/SDTS Data**

The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) is releasing the latest version of its free digital data viewing software, dlgv32, v.3.0. Users can now view DLG Spatial Data Transfer Standard (SDTS) files as well as Digital Line Graph Optional (DLG-O) and Digital Raster Graphic (DRG) geospatial files. dlgv32 is Windows 95 software and offers basic data viewing and manipulation functions such as convenient data loading, pan and zoom capabilities, point-to-point measurements, and the viewing of DLG and SDTS attribute codes. Another feature is the simultaneous viewing of multiple data files and formats, such as vector DLG-O and

raster DRG data. Instructions for downloading the software, the users manual and SDTS tutorial, and sample data files can be accessed through the dlgv32 and dem3d Software Link web page (http://mcmcweb.er.usgs.gov/viewers/dlg_view.html).

(from 3/10/98 posting to MAPS-L by James Mauck)

•OGC Announces Further Progress Toward Open Geoprocessing
Wayland, Massachusetts, USA,
February 27, 1998

The Open GIS Consortium, Inc. (OGC) announced today that two important new Requests For Proposals (RFPs) were approved February 12, 1998 by the OGC Technical Committee and OGC Management Committee at meetings of these committees in Munich, Germany. 110 attendees representing 66 organizations and 14 countries were present. These most recent OGC bimonthly meetings were hosted by Siemens Nixdorf Informationssysteme (SNI) (Munich, Germany), a Principal Member of OGC.

The RFPs, which will be posted on OGC's public web site (<http://www.opengis.org>) early in March, request the submission of proposed detailed engineering specifications for software interfaces which implement recently completed parts of OGC's OpenGIS Abstract Specification. Interfaces that conform to OpenGIS Implementation Specifications resulting from such submissions will enable diverse geoprocessing software systems to communicate directly, which will enable complex geospatial information to become an integral part of modern network-based information systems.

One of the two recent RFPs is called the Grid Coverages RFP. It goes the next step beyond the first OpenGIS Implementation Specifications for Simple Features. The previously released Simple Features Implementation Specifications provide standard methods for systems to communicate simple geometry, spatial reference system, and attribute information.

OpenGIS Grid Coverages Implementation Specifications will provide standard methods for systems to create and share additional types of geospatial information. New categories of information introduced include elevation matrices, raster structures, digital images, and other structures using a grid of points with attached values as their foundation. (OGC coverages are similar to objects commonly called "fields" in college GIS courses.) Important coverage categories addressed by this RFP include satellite images, scanned maps, digital elevation models, and computer map displays. Consensus interfaces on these objects will enable diverse systems to interoperate in performing tasks such as merging, interpolation, resampling, evaluation, and map algebra analysis.

The other RFP approved for release last week is the Catalog RFP. OpenGIS Implementation Specifications for Catalogs will provide standard methods for publishing and discovering information about network-resident geodata. OpenGIS Implementation Specifications for Catalogs create a foundation, for example, for interoperable geospatial "search engines" which will provide information about network-resident geodata resources, just as Web search engines provide information

about html-formatted text and simple images. Queries to geospatial catalogs might typically consist of a specified place name, area or point location and a specified information theme, such as roads, hotels, or population density. The information returned would consist of a list of geodata servers that contain the specified information, together with metadata that will help the user to select the most appropriate sources.

Both RFPs ask for implementation specifications that will enable developers to build interfaces for software running on any of the common distributed computing platforms (DCPs), such as OLE/COM and CORBA. Different DCPs require slightly different specifications, but OGC is designing the specification to provide as much interoperability between DCPs as possible. Submitters are expected to be teams of geospatial software vendors, database software vendors, and others who can contribute to the necessary technology and supporting infrastructure needed to implement the vision of the OpenGIS Abstract Specification.

The meetings in Munich were attended by many Europeans responding to OGC's appeal for European participation. On Friday, there was a well-attended OGC and ISO TC/211 ad hoc technical working session. Significant progress was made at this session by reviewing each work item of ISO TC/211, and establishing action items and responsibilities that will help bring the two organizations' specifications into alignment.

The Open GIS Consortium is an international organization of 118

members engaged in a cooperative effort to create open computing specifications in the area of geoprocessing. OGC envisions the full integration of geospatial data and geoprocessing resources into mainstream computing and the widespread use of interoperable, commercial geoprocessing software throughout the information infrastructure.

Lance McKee

Vice President Corporate Communications

Open GIS Consortium, Inc.
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Wayland, MA 01778-5037
USA

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•NAPA Study

A summary of the NAPA study can be found at the NAPA web site, <<http://www.napawash.org>>. Jerry Dobson's GIS World column also provides an overview. The full report can be ordered from NAPA. *Geographic Information for the 21st Century: Building a Strategy for the Nation*, (358 pp), Order # 98-01, is published by the National Academy of Public Administration. Copies may be purchased for \$30.00 plus shipping by calling NAPA Publications at 301-617-7801. The media may obtain complimentary copies by contacting the Academy's Office of Communications. (from posting by Thomas M. Palmerlee, reposted to MAPS-L 1/14/98 by Brent Allison)

•IDRISI Users Database

The Idrisi Resource Center Salzburg has worked to setup a webbased IDRISI Users Database at: <<http://www.geo.sbg.ac.at/idrisi/idrisiusers.htm>> (from a 3/30/98 posting by Eric Lorup)

•Community 2020

I will send you literature on Community 2020 software which I believe will meet and surpass your expectations of what software or data you can get for your \$250. (Only I would personally add \$49 to it and get the five software sets that ship with the Nationwide system). The US Department of Housing and Urban Development offers a system for communicating information about places, their characteristics, and what is going on in them. It is suitable for depicting what took place in times past, including using multimedia.

Community 2020 is a geographic information system that provides three very extensive data sets and the software to permit you to enter data, analyse it with the supplied data, and display it in many ways on maps, charts, spreadsheets, bar graphs, pie charts dot density and scalable symbols (on maps). You can also add photographs and video to your display, or have them activate when you touch a location on the map. In similar fashion you can incorporate extensive data, and activate its display when the icon showing the location of the site or event is touched by the cursor. You are able to modify the maps in virtually any way you choose - adding locations, roads, text, etc, etc. HUD developed this software with Caliper corporation to enable persons and groups who are not computer literate to plan, analyse and communicate with high quality mapping and information software.

The three data sets are comprised of the following: All U.S. Streets, roads, highways, and Interstate highways; US Railroads; US Cities, Counties, States, urban places, Census Places, Congres-

sional Districts; Census Tracts, Census Block Groups; US Waterbodies; Landmarks such as schools and universities, parks, churches, monuments, cemeteries, village greens, and other. The second set is comprised of Demographic, Housing and other Census Data - 640 different Census data elements for the US and territories, down to the block group level. 180 of these Census Data elements are estimated for 1997 and projected to the years 2002 and 2007. The software computes this for all of the supplied boundaries, including joined boundaries, and for boundaries drawn by the user (any polygons) as well. You can label anything using the supplied information or enter your own labels if you prefer. The third data set is remarkable, but probably will be of less interest to an historian. I use it to deduce where older structures have been replaced and where they have survived. The data is program and project data for virtually all currently HUD-funded or guaranteed programs and projects in every jurisdiction in the United States, including data from 1995 to 1997 as well as monthly updates to the present. For each, contact persons, program description, funding details, location(s), and as appropriate to the kind of projects: tenant characteristics, building characteristics, jobs generated, units created, persons trained and other measures of objectives achieved. Boundaries of Empowerment Zones and Enterprise communities and Homeownership Zones are shown.

The data resides on the CDROM so your computer memory is not wasted. Maps you save retrieve the data when you call them up again. You can

import data from other mapping programs and a long list of formats, and you can also export to them. You can print maps, project them, create layouts, and enter them into text documents, powerpoint presentations or slides. There is more to describe, but I think you already get the point. Data you obtain or generate will be very effectively used in Community 2020, and it is a very effective communication medium. I hope this is helpful to you.

(Lois Dean's response to request by Howard H. Foster; reposted to MAPS-L 3/30/98 by Alice Hudson)

•RS & GIS Survey

UNEP/GRID completed an international survey of RS & GIS software products which they will put on their web page <<http://grid2.cr.usgs.gov>> after it is approved.

(from a 1/20/98 posting by Sean Chenoweth)

•NSDI-L Metadata Tools Survey and Testing Underway

The Ohio GIS interagency consortium known as OGRIP is finishing up a thorough inventory and evaluation of all known software available for the processing of FGDC metadata. In a style that goes beyond the informal July 1997 inventory and the now-outdated Mitre tools review, OGRIP has identified and is in the process of performing in-house testing on approximately 40 public and commercial software packages supporting FGDC metadata. Evaluation criteria will include its user-friendliness and ability to read and write FGDC metadata entries, among other traits.

This message is a notice to the interested user community that the initial findings will be published to the

FGDC website in May 1998 at the conclusion of this phase of their project. Project members also intend to publish a more detailed evaluation as a formal journal article subsequently. Announcement of the availability of this useful metadata software evaluation will be made through these email lists. (Posted to NSDI-L 3/23/98 by Doug Nebert)

•NSDI-L metadata software update

Recent changes to mp and xtme may be of interest to the recipients of NSDI-L and several other lists receiving this message.

mp now generates META elements conforming (?) to the Dublin Core. This should make our metadata records easier for search engines to find and characterize. Those who are familiar with the Dublin Core are welcome to suggest better mappings of FGDC elements to Dublin Core elements; I hope to refine my mappings where possible.

mp now preformats (inserts <pre> and </pre>) lines in textual values beginning with >. This makes it easy to do some simple formatting of information within the textual values.

xtme now has a "tips" line at the bottom of the main window indicating useful information such as the actions that menu items do and whether elements are mandatory, mandatory if applicable, optional, repeatable, or a set from which a choice must be made. This should assist novice users to create metadata with xtme. Tips can be supplied for extensions as well (contact me for details).

I have built executables for DG/UX, Linux, Solaris 2.5.1, Irix 6.4 (new), HP/UX 9.05 (old — I'm working to build it on 10.10), SunOs 4.1.3, DOS under

DOS4Gw and Win95 (console). AIX is currently not updated because I seem to have lost my account on a nearby RS/6000.

I encourage all users to obtain updated versions of the software, and to obtain them from my server. The URL is: <<http://geochange.er.usgs.gov/pub/tools/metadata/>>

Please contact me if you have questions or problems installing or using the software.

(from Peter N. Schweitzer)

•NSDI-L Clearinghouse Workgroup Status 1997

A consolidated status report of Clearinghouse Activity for 1997 is now available for review from the Clearinghouse home page on the FGDC website: <<http://www.fgdc.gov/Clearinghouse/Participation/WGstatus97.html>>

(Posted to NSDI-L 3/11/98 by Doug Nebert)

•Manifold System GIS

I am writing to this list because I believe our announcement can help open NSDI discussions to a wider, more egalitarian group of participants. It is a simple fact that the multi-thousand dollar cost of serious GIS software has made GIS in general, and NSDI in particular, something of an elite sport not open to many players who cannot muster the finances to participate. We are introducing a GIS system of unprecedented power at any price, and offering it for only \$65. We think this might open up participation to a greater range of people and organizations.

Please visit www.manifold.net for something intense and unprecedented

in GIS. In addition to product, the site features 10 gigabytes of free, downloadable data, including the complete DCW.

Manifold System is a new type of software that integrates data visualization with point-and-click analytics and database. Visually, it will appear to many GIS users as another GIS system with profoundly enhanced analytics. For example, it includes several hundred graph theory, networking analysis, and computational geometric functions, many of which are packaged into point-and-click solvers. It also includes full SQL and database management capability, as well as extending SQL with over 90 graph theoretic and geometric predicates. It does much, much more analysis than most "pro" GIS systems, yet it only costs \$65. [before you think this is impossible, visit the site and compare Manifold's capabilities to say, MapInfo Professional or ESRI].

Manifold works in geographic or abstract coordinate systems. Thus, it can map and manipulate "dimensionless" networks such as maps of the Internet or other computer networks, maps of networks which represent the relationships between molecules, or abstract data sets used in general statistics and data mining work. Manifold has numerous statistics functions as well. To support general networking use, we include autodiscovery capabilities for computer networks, including autodiscovery by SNMP as well as others.

If anything, we see this as a new type of application, one which is broadly applicable to many, many

disciplines besides GIS. It is a sort of new metaphor spreadsheet program, one that uses a free form visual interface instead of a grid of rows and columns, and that provides an analytic lexicon of networking, geometric, statistical, and database relationships instead of just spreadsheet arithmetic.

Please visit our site and provide links to it from your sites. Also, any suggestions for improvements, new data you'd like to see added to our site and so forth are always welcome.

Best regards,

Dimitri Rotow

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Carson City, Nevada 89701 USA

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dar@manifold.net

(Posted to NSDI-L 3/16/98 by Dimitri Rotow)

•Metadata Standards and Analysis Tools

Have you seen our metadata standards and analysis tools?

www.kismeta.com.

I'll send an eval of our commercial release or a beat of our new products free at your request. Thanks, Rick Orli at <orlir@rg2.com>

(from Rick Orli, 1/14/98)

•SDTS Implementors' Workshop

A summary of the Spatial Data Transfer Standard (SDTS) Implementors' Workshop is available from the SDTS web page at <<http://mcmweb.er.usgs.gov/sdts/>> or directly at <<http://mcmweb.er.usgs.gov/sdts/result/index.html>>

The workshop was held in September 1997 at the University of Missouri - Rolla, and was sponsored by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), the Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC),

and the American National Standards Institute (ANSI). The summary includes brief reviews or slides from presentations by GIS and data translator vendors, Federal agencies, and standards groups such as the OpenGIS Consortium.

(Posted to NSDI-L 1/12/98 by Charley Hickman)

•OpenGIS Consortium and FGDC Demonstration

December 2 marks the beginning of an ongoing demonstration between the OpenGIS Consortium and the Federal Geographic Data Committee to experiment with distributed spatial data discovery and mapping from multiple remote sites, vendors, and platforms. The OpenMap software, developed by GTE/BBN for DARPA is being integrated with FGDC member data offerings and the Java Clearinghouse interface to discover and draw GIS and raster data from multiple sites on the Internet into a single mapping window.

Built on top of Open GIS "Simple Features" and existing data rendering specialists that communicate with ARC/INFO, SDE, Oracle SDO, Intergraph GeoMedia, and defense data sets (DTED and DCW), OpenMap allows a Java client to draw disparate data in a single graphical window. In this way custom maps can be drawn from their original data stores in various organizations by end users without the need to duplicate data sets on the Internet or for an end-user to own or require GIS or viewer software. While this does not yet provide the ability to perform more advanced processing such as overlay or corridor analysis, it provides end-users with the ability to assemble

maps from original sources of data. Future standards from the OGC will define how these data objects can interoperate in true, distributed GIS.

A Powerpoint slideshow (in both HTML/GIF and Powerpoint97) of the presentation to be delivered to the FGDC Coordination Group is available from the FGDC Communications page as: <<http://130.11.52.178/powerpoint/powerpoint.html>> (first bullet)

The OpenMap Java software interface will be publicized in the near future and the integrated OpenMap/Clearinghouse demonstrator should be available in early February. The OpenMap data server software (using CORBA ORBs) has been installed on a number of servers on the Internet and their accessibility will be posted soon.

We seek organizational (public and private!) participation in this testbed through the posting of data, collaborative building of "data specialists", contribution of software, expertise, and development funds to pursue enhancements, experiments, and live trade-show exhibits over the course of the coming year. (Posted to NSDI-L 12/06/97 by Doug Nebert)

•MetaViewer 1.1

Sure, all of our FGDC Metadata Clearinghouses are GREAT, but:

*How about all those municipal departments and small business which can't access the NET?

*And the folks with SSLLOOWW network connections, or who work off-line at home or in transit?

*And the teachers and school-kids who want to learn about what you're doing?

Do you want to GET your metadata

"out" into the world, even to folks who can't GET to the net? If so, MetaViewer is for you.

MetaViewer 1.1 is a stand-alone application for Windows-95, which allows you to browse, index and search dozens or hundreds of FGDC-standard metadata records — yours, mine, or anyone's. MetaViewer 1.1 gives you full access to the complete text of the records, while allowing easy organization, custom sort keys, and easy update with new records.

Built as a "run time" application in Visual FoxPro, MetaViewer 1.1 has an import operation to select files for single-file or batch mode importation of FGDC files. Version 1.1 allows the user to perform single-file or batch imports of the following file types: *.gen *.met *.doc *.txt or *.* files.

The user can choose which file types appear in the file or directory picking dialog boxes. The batch file import routine reports the number of files of the selected type that have been found.

MetaViewer 1.1 is shareware developed with FGDC financial support, and is available on the "Metadata Resources" page of the Vermont GIS Web Site. Download a copy today, load up your own metadata records, and give it away to anyone who needs your metadata. Your feedback will be welcome, as MetaViewer Version 1.2 — including improved documentation — will be released soon!

Bruce Westcott, Executive Director
VT Center for Geographic Information, Inc.

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(802)656-4277
FAX 656-0776

<http://geo-vt.uvm.edu>
(posted to NSDI-L by Bruce Westcott)

•**ESA DATA has tamed the TIGER!** Check out our web site at <<http://www.esadata.com>>

ESA DATA has enhanced and converted the Census TIGER files to shapefiles. We enhanced the street data by identifying unnamed service roads by their corresponding highway names (this improvement allowed 1100 additional street segments to be geocodable in Houston, TX, alone!). We then combined this enhanced data with US Postal ZIP+4 data to provide unsurpassed mapping & geocoding capabilities!

We offer streets, ZIP+4 centroids, highways, railroads, pipelines, power lines, rivers, lakes, counties, minor civil divisions (towns), places (cities), metropolitan statistical areas, school districts, congressional districts, local voting districts, census tracts and block numbering areas, key geographic locations, and landmarks for every county in the US and her possessions for only \$495 (the ZIP+4 data alone is worth this price) - the best value in the GIS industry! You can also order data for individual counties or states.

For more info, please call us at 800-ESA-DATA, e-mail us at sales@esadata.com, or visit our web site at <<http://www.esadata.com>> We look forward to hearing from you and serving your GIS needs.

ESA DATA, Inc.
PO Box 2028
Missouri City, TX 77459
800-ESA-DATA
<http://www.esadata.com>
(from sales@esadata.com)

•The FGDC Utilities Data Content Standard is now open for public review.

It is the intent of this standard to define the set of common utility system information for the community of users that capture and use geospatial information about utility systems. The standard specifies the semantic geospatial information for utility systems, including names, definitions and domains for utility system components that can be geospatially depicted as feature types and their non-graphical attributes.

Comments are encouraged about the content, completeness, and usability of the proposed standard. Comments are requested specifically on the following topics:

additional required data content for utility systems (i.e., features, attributes, domains)

existing defacto or ad hoc utilities standard(s) (e.g., internal organization schema, published documents, etc.) issues on implementation

Please send comments by E-mail to: Internet: gdc-util@usgs.gov

Or, send one hard copy version of the comments and a soft copy version on a 3X5 diskette, Word Perfect 6.0 to:

Utilities Data Content Standard Review
c/o FGDC Secretariat (attn: Jennifer Fox)

U.S. Geological Survey
590 National Center
12201 Sunrise Valley Drive
Reston, Virginia, 20192

Copies of the standard can be downloaded from http://www.fgdc.gov/Standards/PR_Announcements/Standards/

PRstandards.html, or hardcopies can be requested through the above internet and mailing addresses.

All comments must be received by February 6, 1998

(Posted to NSDI-L 11/7/97 by Barbara S. Poore)

Cataloging

•On March 15, OCLC planned to implement updates to USMARC code lists and to tag 856. For more information, please see OCLC System News (March 1998 Changes to MARC Tagging, Parts I-III). A copy of the changes will be posted in the March issue of OCLC's Bits and Pieces.. See URL: <http://www.oclc.org/oclc/bit/213/mar98toc.htm>

(from posting to MAPS-L by Ellen Caplan 3/21/98)

•Guidelines for Distinguishing Cartographic Materials on Computer File Carriers Available

The Library of Congress has developed guidelines to assist catalogers working with cartographic computer files to distinguish them from other types of computer files. The guidelines are intended to ensure consistent selection of the correct USMARC Type of Record (Leader/06) code by offering definitions, selection criteria, and illustrative examples. In the past, Type of Record code "m" (Computer file) was used to indicate that the content of the record was for a body of information encoded in a manner that allows it to be processed by a computer, that is, a computer file carrier (e.g., computer disk/c, computer cartridge, remote access file). MARBI Proposal No. 95-9 (Encoding of Digital Maps in the USMARC Bibliographic Format)

redefined the Leader/06 code "e" from "printed map" to "cartographic material," thus making it possible to emphasize the content of the item by encoding records for cartographic materials on computer file carriers using the Leader/06 value "e" (Cartographic material), instead of "m" (Computer file).

The guidelines are only intended to address issues related to the change in definition of code "e" in Leader/06 noted above. Additional guidelines will be developed and issued in the future to address the redefinition of code "m" in Leader/06 approved as part of MARBI Proposal No. 97-3R (Redefinition of code "m" (Computer file) in Leader/06 in the USMARC Bibliographic Format).

The guidelines may be found at the Library of Congress Web site at <http://lcweb.loc.gov/marc/cfmap.html>. Comments on the guidelines may be addressed to the Cataloging Policy and Support Office via electronic mail to: cpso@loc.gov.

(LC Cataloging and Policy Support Office message posted to MAPS-L 1/23/98 by Ellen Caplan)

•MARBI report at ALA

Discussion Paper 106 explored the feasibility of creating a new date code in field 008 to allow for the coding of incorrect dates. After some discussion focusing on how multi-date records with incorrect dates could be handled, a proposal will be brought forward at annual.

MARBI passed Proposal 98-6, taking the option that a new character position, 29, called "Form of item" will be added to field 008 for maps. Codes for Braille and large print will be moved from their current location

to the new position and changed. This position will also have codes for the various microforms and regular print reproductions. (There is some question as to when this change will be implemented, since LC has a moratorium on changes while awaiting the ILS.)

Discussion Paper 104 explores adding a new type of 007 field for tactile materials. After considerable discussion, some expressed support for separate 007 fields for instances where multiple tactile methods have been used. That would mean that for a map with two different grades of Braille, there would be three 007 fields: one for the map, one for one grade of Braille, and one for the other grade.

Discussion Paper 107 resulted in a wide-ranging debate on the purposes and effects of adding 856 fields to authority records. The discussion of adding URLs to authority records will continue on the USMARC listserv.

(from a posting to MAPS-L by Susan Moore 2/4 /98)

Employment

(Although the application deadlines for these positions have passed, they are reported here as a matter of record.)

Metadata Workshop Trainer

Overview

The New York State Office for Information Technology is seeking a vendor to develop and conduct a training session on the development and maintenance of metadata for spatial data sets used in geographic information systems. Target date for delivery of the workshop is mid-March 1998.

Deliverables

Deliverables will include a workshop script, accompanying electronic slide presentation, appropriate handouts for workshop participants, and in-person presentation of one or two training sessions in Albany, New York for up to 15 participants each session.

All materials developed by the vendor will be delivered to the Office for Technology in both paper and digital format and will become the property of the Office for Technology, with no restrictions on further modification, duplication or distribution.

Qualifications

Vendors interested developing and conducting this training should

- * be familiar with spatial data sets,
- * be familiar with the Content Standard for Digital Geospatial Metadata,
- * be able to use the Metadata Entry System to create metadata for GIS data sets,
- * have experience developing and conducting training for adult audiences and
- * be willing to work cooperatively with New York State GIS Clearinghouse personnel.

Target Audience

The workshop should be targeted toward GIS users in state agencies and local governments.

Duration

No longer than 4 hours with one 15 minute break. One suggested time frame is 9:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m.

Learning Objectives

After attending the workshop, participants should be able to explain the concept of metadata, be acquainted with the Content Standard for Digital Geospatial Metadata, and be able to use the Metadata Entry System to accu-

rately document their data sets and submit the documentation to the New York State GIS Clearinghouse.

Scope and Content

The Clearinghouse is focusing its initial efforts on obtaining information about as many data sets as possible, with the idea of encouraging data custodians to develop more complete metadata as time permits, or as needs dictate. The Clearinghouse will thus encourage data custodians to document their data sets using the Metadata Entry System (M.E.S.) developed by Doug Nebert of the Federal Geographic Data Committee. While the M.E.S. includes a limited number of fields, resulting in somewhat "bare-bones" documentation, it is simple to learn, easy to use, and requires no software other than a Web browser.

One focus of the workshop should be instructing participants in documenting their data sets using M.E.S.; however, the workshop should also provide a general overview of the concept of metadata, the CSDGM, the availability of other tools for creating more robust metadata, and spatial data clearinghouses.

The workshop should cover the following information (this is not a suggested order of presentation and depth of coverage will vary by topic):

- * An Introduction to Metadata
- * What metadata is
- * Why metadata is important
- * Why GIS data custodians should create metadata
- * The Content Standard for Digital Geospatial Metadata
- * Why the Standard is important
- * An overview of the standard
- * definition of key elements

- * some explanation of elements with which users experience confusion
- * how to use the standard to document GIS data sets
- * Metadata Creation Tools
- * Introduction to the availability of various tools
- * Metadata Entry System
- * CorpsMet95
- * MetaMaker
- * Word Processing templates
- * In-depth review of the Metadata Entry System (M.E.S.) developed by Doug Nebert of the FGDC
- * Walk-through of documenting a data set using M.E.S.
- * Opportunity for participants to practice using M.E.S. to document one of their own data sets
- * Spatial Data Clearinghouses
- * An overview of the concept of a spatial data clearinghouse
- * How a spatial data clearinghouse works
- * Benefits of clearinghouse participation
- * Description of the New York State GIS Clearinghouse
- * How it works
- * Benefits of participation
- * The New York State GIS Data Sharing Cooperative
- * What it is
- * Why it's important
- * Benefits of belonging
- * How to join
- Resources Available

A substantial body of information about metadata already exists. Much of this material may be useful in developing and conducting the above-described workshop. These materials include:

- * The Metadata Primer — provides

an introduction to metadata, the CSDGM, and metadata tools. Much of the information contained herein could be adapted for NYS. URL: <http://localis2.lib.wisc.edu/~dhart/metaprim.htm>

- * An on-line metadata creation exercise developed by Wisconsin.

URL: <http://badger.state.wi.us/agencies/wlib/sco/metex/>

- * A metadata tutorial from USGS.

URL: http://www.blm.gov/gis/meta/barney/tut_met1.html

- * The Metadata Implementation Conference, available on video, which may be borrowed from the State Library. Title: GIS/LIS Metadata Implementation VideoConference 10/15/97. Call number: MB/VC 97-6541

- * Metadata FAQ. URL: <http://geochange.er.usgs.gov/pub/tools/metadata/tools/doc/faq.html>

- * What is Metadata? URL: <http://badger.state.wi.us/agencies/wlib/sco/pages/qa-meta.htm>

- * The New York State GIS Clearinghouse web site includes information about state and national Clearinghouse efforts as well as links to metadata information and information on the New York State Data Sharing Cooperative. URL: <http://www.nysl.nysed.gov/gis/>

Contact

Individuals and organizations interested in providing this service should submit a letter stating qualifications and experience in the areas listed above and providing a price quote covering the deliverables specified above. Please provide two quotes: one for delivery of one training session and another for delivery of two training sessions. Documentation should be

submitted by January 23, 1998 to:

JoAnne Rydzynski
New York State Archives and
Records Administration
9B38 CEC
Albany, NY 12230
(518) 473-4255
jrydzyns@mail.nysed.gov

Map Specialist at the British Library Map Library

The Map Library is seeking a map specialist to undertake a range of Curatorial work. The duties are split between the automated cataloguing section and the Student's Room. Undertaking relief supervision of the Student's Room would be an important part of the job and you would be expected to undertake Saturday duty approximately once in every four weeks. The work also involves cataloguing modern (and possibly antiquarian) material and editing retroconverted catalogue records.

Experience in the cartographic field - as a cataloguer, librarian or researcher - is essential. You will have good communication skills and confidence in dealing with the public. You will be a good teamworker with an ability to meet targets. A degree or equivalent qualification in geography or history would normally be expected. A working knowledge of one or more Western European foreign languages is desirable, as is computer literacy.

Starting salary on appointment will be between 14,348 - 17,935 pounds depending on qualifications and experience. Annual increases thereafter will be performance related up to a maximum of 21,523 pounds.

For further details and an applica-

tion please telephone: 0171 412 7331.

The closing date for the receipt of completed application forms is: 24 November 1997.

Geographic Information Systems Librarian

Librarian I or II

Geosciences and Map Library

Princeton University Library

Princeton, New Jersey

Description: This position is responsible for the design, launching, and management of an automated cartographic information service, incorporating both electronic and traditional resources in a campus-wide networked environment, and provides ongoing reference, research consultation, and instruction to users and library staff. Princeton University is a member of the ARL-GIS Literacy Project. The service is to be developed via partnerships within and outside of the library. This position will be housed in the Geosciences Library, but collaboration with the Social Science Data Center, other subject libraries, Library Systems staff, and academic departments is vital. This position assists with the selection of data, software, and hardware for GIS; catalogs and organizes the digital collection and makes it available for use; designs and delivers instructional short courses in GIS tools and data for patrons and staff, and acts as a consultant to patrons needing special assistance for courses or projects integrating GIS; hires, trains, and supervises student staff to assist with GIS, and continues to develop the cartographic web site (<http://www.princeton.edu/~geolib>) as a part of the service. In addition, this

librarian assists in the operation of the Geosciences Library, in library planning and projects, collection development, reference, outreach, local cataloging, and supervision of staff, and will deputize for the Geosciences Librarian, to whom this position reports. The Geosciences Library is a branch library with over 75,000 volumes and 1,400 serial subscriptions. Located within the library is the Map Collection containing 294,000 maps and related materials in all subject areas.

Required: An ALA accredited MLS degree; academic or work-related experience with GIS software and data, statistics, and cartographic design concepts; appropriate computer ability (Windows, NT, Unix, networking); demonstrated ability to use computer and Internet information systems including the Web; educational or work-related background in geography, social sciences, or geosciences. Individual selected must have strong interpersonal and communication skills (oral and written); ability to plan effectively and to organize work efficiently; flexibility; and the ability to work well under pressure. Must have a demonstrated commitment to delivering user-oriented service and training; the ability to work independently and collaboratively with all levels of users and staff; and eagerness to work as part of a team. Strongly preferred is a knowledge of maps and a strong interest in and enthusiasm for working with them in all formats and helping others to use them. Knowledge of government documents and cataloging is helpful.

Benefits: Twenty-four (24) vacation days a year, plus eleven (11) paid

holidays. Annuity program (TIAA/CREF), group life insurance, health coverage insurance, and disability insurance, all paid by the University.

Salary & Rank: Dependent upon qualifications and experience.

Review of applications will begin on December 31, 1997 and will continue until the job is filled. Nominations and applications (resume and the names, titles, addresses and phone numbers of three references to be contacted) should be sent to:

GIS Librarian Search Committee
c/o Human Resources Librarian
Princeton University Library
One Washington Road
Princeton, New Jersey 08544

Princeton University is an equal opportunity/affirmative action employer

Head, Government Publications and Map Department, Public Services Division.

Northwestern University Library

Summary: Under the direction of the Assistant University Librarian for Public Services, Head of the Government Publications and Map Department has primary responsibility for administration of the Department. Establishes goals, objectives, policies and procedures and allocates resources within the Department. Plans and implements departmental programs which enable faculty, students, and the public to be aware of and effectively use the collections. Directs and participates in the daily operations and services. Serves as a member of Management Council, an advisory body to the University Librarian.

Department: The Government

Publications and Map Department is a strong service-oriented unit of the Public Services Division. The collection consists of over one million items. The Department is a designated depository for the publications of the United States Government (since 1876, currently selects 75%), United Nations, European Union and State of Illinois. The staff consists of four librarians, the Data Services Consultant/ICPSR Representative and three support staff. The Head of Government Publications is a member of the Public Services Division management team and the Library Management Council.

Responsibilities: Responsible for the provision of quality services to users of the Government Publications and Map Department. Provides leadership in planning departmental priorities, operations and services, supervises staff, and manages departmental budgets. Conducts departmental meetings and represents Department at division-wide and library-wide meetings. Promotes continuing staff development for Department's employees. Prepares Department's annual report, budget requests, professional evaluations and other reports as required by Library Administration. Manages the MARCIVE tape load. Represents Library at local, regional and national professional meetings related to government publications. Selects materials for collections and manages book funds. Coordinates and participates the acquisition and bibliographic control of the department's collections. Plans reference services, including outreach and user education appropriate to the Department's priorities and resources.

Promotes close cooperation and communication with the Reference Department and other units providing reference service. Coordinates user services regarding access to machine-readable data files received through the Federal Depository Library Program and other consortial arrangements such as the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR). Shares responsibility for staffing the Department's service desk, including some evening and weekend hours. Participates in library-wide planning and service programs. Serves as a member of Management Council, an advisory body to the University Librarian.

QUALIFICATIONS: Required: An MLS from an ALA accredited library school. Minimum of four years government documents experience in an academic/research library including supervisory experience. Knowledge of the Federal Depository Library Program. Experience with government information sources in electronic format, including CD-ROMs, online databases, and Internet resources. Excellent communication skills, ability to work effectively with all levels of staff and users in a challenging and rapidly changing environment. Knowledge of computer applications in libraries. Demonstrated commitment to government publications librarianship. Some evening and weekend hours required. Commitment to quality public service. **SALARY:** \$40,000 minimum.

TO APPLY: Send letter of application and resume, including names of three references, to

Peter J. Devlin,
Personnel Librarian,
Northwestern University Library,

Evanston, Illinois 60208-2300.

Applications submitted by April 15, 1998 will be given first consideration. Northwestern University is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer. Employment eligibility verification required upon hire.

Government Publications/ Instruction Librarian

Responsibilities: Reporting to the Head Government Publications Librarian, the incumbent will: provide service to finding government information, especially in electronic formats participate in service at the Government Publications reference desk, including evening and weekend hours in rotation ensure that electronic documents operations are in compliance with FDLP regulations, including facilitating access to electronic government publications participate in the Libraries instruction program and coordinate instruction-related activities for government information recommend hardware and software needs to section head work closely with the Libraries' web administrator oversee and maintain the Government Publications web page, monitor supersession of documents in electronic format to ensure that the collection is current coordinate license agreements with the Collection Development Coordinating Team and participate in collection development responsibility conduct staff training sessions for electronic government information and serve on Library and University committees. A record of professional growth, scholarship/creative activity and service in keeping with Library and University standards will be expected for

promotion and tenure consideration.

Qualifications Required: Master's degree from an ALA-accredited program proficiency with microcomputer hardware/software ability to work flexibly and creatively in a changing environment excellent communication and presentation skills strong commitment to the principles of collegiality, user-centered service and information literacy.

Preferred: Familiarity with database searching, CD-ROMs, the Internet, HTML, and MARC format speaking and reading knowledge of Spanish desirable undergraduate or second graduate degree in social science or business experience in an academic library setting.

Salary Range: Salary commensurate with experience and background. Faculty status, attractive benefits package, including 24 days annual leave, retirement options, health insurance, and no state income tax. The University has an excellent fringe benefits package.

The Setting: The UNLV Libraries are comprised of the main Dickinson Library, a Curriculum Materials Library and an Architecture Studies Library. The collections include over 800,000 volumes and 7,500 serial subscriptions, plus substantial nonbook collections, government documents and more than 1.5 million microforms. UNLV is Nevada's largest comprehensive, doctoral-degree-granting institution, with 20,000 students and more than 700 full-time faculty. For more information, see the UNLV World Wide Web site at: <http://www.unlv.edu>.

Application deadline details: Send letter of application, resume, and the

names, addresses, telephone numbers, and e-mail addresses of three professional references to:

Aimee Quinn, Chair
Government Publications/Instruction Librarian Search Committee
James R. Dickinson Library
University of Nevada, Las Vegas
4505 Maryland Pky
Las Vegas, NV 89154-7001.

Review of applications will begin April 15, 1998 and will continue until the position is filled. A video-conference interview may be required if you are selected as a semi-finalist.

Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer. Minorities, Women, Veterans and the Disabled are encouraged to apply.

Data Services Coordinator Public Documents and Maps Department

Perkins Library
Duke University

General Description: The Public Documents and Maps Department is a unit of the Perkins Library System with responsibilities for collection development, public services, technical services, computer equipment and support, and physical maintenance of the collection of state, federal and international documents and maps. The Data Services Coordinator is a member of the Public Documents and Maps team, and as resource specialist for data resources (primarily in the social sciences), is responsible for acquisition and processing of, and providing access to these materials administering the department's Web pages and online services and representing the department on related committees providing high quality

reference assistance conducting bibliographic instruction and staff training related to the department's collections and services and serving as the department's liaison to relevant committees and groups. The position supervises one staff member and reports to the Head, Public Documents and Maps Department.

Responsibilities: 1. Serves as resource specialist for data resources primarily in electronic form. Develops, implements and reviews collection policies for data resources in consultation with department head and team members, other resource specialists, the library administration, and the University community. Identifies and cooperates with other data providers within Duke University, TRLN, the Research Triangle and nationally. Provides individual assistance to library users in locating and extracting data and has primary responsibility for remote dissemination of data via the World Wide Web. Provides instruction and training in data location and retrieval to Duke faculty, students and staff. Supervises one staff member (computer technician).

2. Provides reference service at the department's public service desk, including evening and weekend hours as well as on-call duty for selected weekends. Serves as primary resource person for data materials. Trains and assists staff in providing reference assistance for data materials in all formats. Serves as back-up during time of peak demand for reference service. Works with team members to ensure the provision of quality reference assistance to users and to continually evaluate the

department's reference collection, with particular emphasis on data resources in all formats, to ensure that holdings meet user needs.

3. Coordinates design and development of Public Documents and Maps Department Web pages. Works with team members to provide an attractive and useful Web presence. Represents the department on the Web Interface Team.

4. Responsible for coordinating the selection and purchase of online services unique to the department in consultation with department's other librarians. Serves as department's representative to the Electronic Access Committee and to the Library Information Systems Department.

5. Collaborates with Duke librarians, faculty, and students to encourage full use of the department's resources. This includes staff training programs, library instruction, and classroom presentations for faculty and students as well as preparation of bibliographies, guides, displays, homepages, and other user aids.

6. Participates in professional activities at the state and national levels that enhance the development and use of data resources and the documents and maps collections at Duke.

7. Other duties as appropriate and mutually agreed upon.

Qualifications: Required: master's degree from an ALA-accredited program minimum of two years experience with government documents or data services demonstrated knowledge of and experience with electronic information resources demonstrated commitment to public service working knowledge of DOS

and Windows computer environments and of HTML. Must be flexible and a self-starter, possess excellent teaching and oral and written communication skills, and have the ability to be an enthusiastic participant in a team-oriented environment. Desirable: experience with SAS or SPSS and Extract data retrieval systems supervisory experience.

Salary and Benefits: Salary dependent upon qualifications and experience. =2432.000 minimum. Comprehensive benefits package includes 20 days vacation, 3 personal days, 11 holidays, 12 days sick leave health, disability and life insurance retirement plan options educational assistance and tuition grants.

Environment: Duke University was created in 1924 by James Buchanan Duke through the provisions establishing the family philanthropic foundation, The Duke Endowment, of which Trinity College was the principal beneficiary. The Dukes had long supported Trinity College which traced its origins to a school founded in 1838 and renamed in 1859 when it affiliated with the Methodist Church. As a result of the Duke gift, Trinity underwent physical and academic expansion into Duke University.

Recent decades have seen Duke realize its founder's aspirations to become a major center of learning. The Duke University Medical Center has achieved international prominence, and many Duke schools and departments are consistently ranked among the nation's best. The university frequently wins attention for its research achievements and academic innovations, and its faculty is often called upon to provide leaders for national and

international academic and professional organizations. Duke continues to work to honor its founder's charge to attain a place of real leadership in the educational world. The University community includes 11,535 students, 2,073 faculty and 18,500 employees.

The libraries of Duke University consist of the William R. Perkins Library and its seven branches on campus: Biological and Environmental Sciences, Chemistry, Lilly, Engineering, Music, Math-Physics, and Rare Book, Manuscript and Special Collections the Pearse Memorial Library at the Duke Marine Laboratory in Beaufort and the independently administered libraries of Divinity, Law, Medicine and Business (Fuqua). Duke's library holdings of 4.6 million volumes, eleven million manuscripts and over two million public documents are the eighth largest among private universities in the United States. Duke is a member of the Triangle Research Libraries Network which promotes collaboration regarding information resources, information technology and human resources with the libraries of the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, North Carolina Central University and North Carolina State University.

Duke University and Durham are located in the Research Triangle, a region which encompasses one of the nation's premier concentrations of academic, corporate and public research. The Triangle region is rated among the most desirable areas in North America to live and work, and Durham was recently identified by the *Utne Reader* as one of the ten most enlightened towns in America.

Deadline: Review of applications will begin in early April and continue until the position is filled.

Application: Send cover letter, detailed resume and the names, addresses and telephone numbers of three references to:

Sharon A. Sullivan,
Director, Personnel Services,
Perkins Library,
Box 90194,
Duke University,
Durham, NC 27708.

Duke University is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action employer. The Perkins Library System has a strong commitment to Affirmative Action and is actively seeking to increase the racial and ethnic diversity of our staff.

Center for Advanced Computer Studies

University of Southwestern Louisiana and the USGS National Wetlands Research Center

The Center for Advanced Computer Studies at the University of Southwestern Louisiana and the USGS National Wetlands Research Center are participating in a joint project to develop a digital library for energy and environmental data and information. The Information Center will have data mining capabilities of data and information in digital and paper formats, initially for data specific to the geographic region. The project requires two new positions in the library. A librarian with a M.S. degree in Library and Information Science is needed with a knowledge of electronic and print data sources in the areas of geographic information systems, geography, ecology, environment,

census, community and business information, energy extraction industry, and manufacturing industry. Other qualifications include use of appropriate application software, library systems, Unix, the National Biological Information Infrastructure (NBII) and Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC) metadata standards, and Internet data and searching tools. The librarian will install specific library software, Cuadra Star, to manage the virtual and physical collection and develop specialized information products for use by clients and evaluate the information use. Starting salary is \$38,000 to \$40,000.

The second position is for a cataloging librarian with a M.S. degree in Library and Information Science. The candidate will catalog digital and text data and information using accepted cataloging rules of AACR2, USMARC, Library of Congress Subject Headings, OCLC MARC, and NBII and FGDC metadata standards. The candidate will add records to the NBII using Meta-maker, to WorldCat, and manage the local library system. Starting salary is \$33,000 to \$35,000.

The candidates will be employed by the University of Southwestern Louisiana and will receive benefits offered to employees of the institution.

Please send a letter of application and resume to Judy Buys, USGS National Wetlands Research Center Library, 700 Cajundome Blvd., Lafayette, LA 70506. For more information, contact judy_buys@usgs.gov. We would like to receive all applications by February 13th.

Lafayette is in the heart of French Louisiana with a strong tradition of Cajun food and music, mild climate,

and economic growth.

Refer to this address for more information about the project: <http://extreme.cacs.usl.edu/~cice/irc/irc.html>

The University is in compliance with title IX of the Civil Rights Act, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and is an Equal Employment Opportunity Affirmative Action Employer.

Conferences

•18th International Conference on the History of Cartography.

Athens, Greece, 11 - 16 July 1999.
The Society for Hellenic Cartography and the National Hellenic Research Foundation in collaboration with Imago Mundi, Ltd organise the conference. The Conference theme is "The Cartography of the Mediterranean World" and any other aspect of the history of cartography.

•6th ACM Symposium On Geographic Information Systems

Call For Papers

Washington, D.C.

November 6-7, 1998

Scope of the symposium: This symposium aims at bringing together all people carrying out research in novel systems based on spatial data and knowledge, within the framework of the 7th International Conference on Information and Knowledge Management (CIKM). The emphasis will be essentially targeted to the development of generic principles and systems in computing based on those applications. Cross-fertilizations and synergies between several applications can help to develop new computing knowledge. Among others, we are especially looking for

papers dealing with:

- Multidatabase spatial data structures
- Multidatabase GIS indexing
- Embarked GIS
- Spatial Decision Support System
- CASE tools for geomatics
- Visual languages and user interfaces
- Real time GIS, especially based on GPS
- Hypermaps and interactive mapping
- Visualization and huge synoptics design
- Animated cartography
- Computer Graphics semiology
- Multi-source fusion especially for updating
- Quality control and re-engineering
- Parallel and distributed GIS
- Knowledge discovery and mining
- GIS metadata
- Multi-media GIS
- Digital libraries for GIS
- Virtual reality in GIS
- Interoperability among heterogeneous GIS
- Geographic data interchange standards
- GIS and internet working
- Groupware and GIS (CSCW)
- Client-server architecture for GIS
- GIS and Java
- Distributed spatial objects
- Spatial knowledge engineering
- Systems for spatial reasoning
- Systems for spatial negotiation
- Spatial data warehousing and indexing
- 3D GIS
- Spatio-temporal databases

Among novel applications, overall attention will be paid to domains such as:

- Marine cartography and oceanography
- Transportation
- Geomarketing
- Urban and environmental planning
- Risk prevention
- Earth observation
- Geological information systems
- Extraterrestrial mapping
- etc.

Submission: Please, send full papers, limited to 12 pages, together with authors' names and addresses to the Program Committee Chairman by May 10, 1998, only by electronic submission to Professor Robert LAURINI, E-mail: Robert.Laurini@if.insa-lyon.fr

Important Dates

Paper submission deadline:

May 1, 1998

Notification of acceptance:

July 15, 1998

Camera ready paper due: October 1, 1998

ACM-GIS'98 date: November 6-7, 1998

•International Health Geographics Conference

Event Sponsors:

The Johns Hopkins School of Public Health

Environmental Systems Research Institute, Inc.

16-18 October, 1998

Maritime Institute,
5700 Hammonds Ferry Road,
Baltimore, MD 21090

Registration:

contact: Salwa Ahmed

Email: saahmed@jhsph.edu

saahmed@welchlink.welch.jhu.edu

Contact Person for discussing

specific issues related to paper and abstract submission:

Omar A. Khan

email: okhan@jhuccp.org

1600 Ruxton Road, Suite B7

Towson, Maryland 21204

(410) 659-6149 (day)

(410) 821-8703 (eve)

(410) 659-6266 (fax)

Deadline for abstract submission:

April 30, 1998

Purpose of Conference: The First International Health Geographics Conference (IHGC) will bring together for the first time people from many different disciplines who share a common foundation: the geographic aspects of health. The IHGC will foster dialogue between: doctors, medical researchers, epidemiologists, environmental scientists, geographers, geologists, computer scientists, statisticians, hydrologists, entomologists, toxicologists, ecologists, business managers, regulators, and indeed, all those appreciative of the links between GIS and health.

The focus is unrestricted within the domain of GIS and health; the conference organizers seek to promote international dialogue and shared learning through the presentation and discussion of high-quality research and applications. There are a variety of disciplines already identified to lead towards this aim; case examples from Managed Care, Insurance, Pharmaceuticals, Epidemiology, Demography, Environmental Health, Infrastructure/Facilities Management, Emergency Systems, Medicine, Web-based GIS, MIS, Community Health and others will be integrated Interventions of the future: Using GIS with Methods and Processes focusing on Data Creation/Acquisition, Spatial & Statistical Analysis, Data Dissemination/Presentation, Automated Sys-

tems, and Health Information Management to provide a uniquely informative and enjoyable experience for attendees.

•11th Annual Conference of the European Map Curator's Group (Groupe des Cartothecaires de LIBER). September 1998. Preliminary information is available at site "<http://www.konbib.nl/kb/skd/liber/11th.htm>."

•GIS in Public Health Conference. San Diego, California, 17 - 20 August 1998. This conference will highlight innovative applications of GIS (geographic information systems) and spatial analysis techniques for the protection of public health and the environment.

Complete conference details can be obtained on ATSDR's Home Page, located at "<http://atsdr1.atsdr.cdc.gov:8080/GIS/conference/>."

•1998 International Symposium for Spatial Data Handling. Simon Fraser University, Vancouver, Canada, 12 - 15 July 1998

•10th International Geomatics Conference and 91st Canadian Institute of Geomatics Annual General Meeting

June 8 - 11, 1998

Ottawa, Canada.

Call for Papers

This call for papers is for the joint program of The 10th International Geomatics Conference and The 91st Canadian Institute of Geomatics Annual General Meeting scheduled for June 8 - 11, 1998 in

Ottawa, Canada. The event is organized by Geomatics Canada of the Canadian Department of Natural Resources, and by The Canadian Institute of Geomatics (CIG).

The theme of this joint program is Spatial Data Infrastructures (SDI). SDI '98/CIG '98 will examine the policies, initiatives, technologies and applications leading to national and international spatial data infrastructures. The conference program will consist of workshops and demonstrations, a technical program, an exhibition and a social program.

The conference technical program will have five tracks of sessions exploring spatial data infrastructures and one track which will link SDI to the field of geomatics. The technical program will open and conclude with a panel discussion.

The six tracks are:

SDI national overviews;

SDI data access;

SDI data frameworks;

SDI related standards;

SDI partnerships and policy solutions; and

Geomatics applications.

Participants are invited to submit abstracts for papers, posters, roundtables, workshops or panels. Papers should be planned for 30-minute presentation and discussion time slots, roundtables and panels for 90-minute time slots, and workshops and demonstrations for half or full-day sessions. Poster presentations will be displayed on a poster board supplied by the conference organizers. Material should be clearly legible from a distance of 1-2 metres (3-6 feet). Poster displays should not exceed 90 cm (35") by 180 cm (70") in size.

All abstracts must include the title; suggested session track (theme); whether intended as a paper or for a workshop, roundtable, panel or poster presentation; the author's (and co-

authors') name and contact information including telephone, fax and e-mail; a text of approximately 250 words; and key words. The preferred submission of abstracts is to the SDI '98 Web site, but e-mail, fax and mail are also acceptable. Abstracts must be received by January 28, 1998.

For additional information please contact:

Stefan Palko

Chair, SDI '98 Technical Program Committee

GeoAccess Division

Canada Centre for Remote Sensing
615 Booth Street, Room 650

Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, K1A 0E9

Tel: 1-613-947-0785

Fax: 1-613-947-2410

E-mail:

stefan.palko@geocan.nrcan.gc.ca or
sdi98@ccrs.nrcan.gc.ca

•Joint Canadian Cartographic Association and Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives (CCA/ACMLA) conference

Department of Geography
University of Western Ontario

London, Ontario

May 27-30, 1998

The '98 draft program is ready for you to see at <http://www.geog.uwo.ca/>

[1998_map_conference/overview.html](http://www.geog.uwo.ca/1998_map_conference/overview.html)

•Maps and Air Photo Systems Forum

Lakehead University Summer
Institute for Advanced Studies <http://www.lusias.org>

The Lakehead University Summer Institute for Advanced Studies offers graduate courses in the use of computing technologies for research in the humanities and social sciences. These courses would interest those

scholars who use information obtained from maps and air photo systems and who wish to use the theories and methods of hypermedia in their research. This Graduate Summer Institute aims to promote and create a research environment where students can work with professional staff and researchers from leading institutions across the world. Students first learn about Hypermedia technologies, and then have the option to apply them to their own research materials. There are two sessions to choose from and all courses are taught at Lakehead University in Thunder Bay, Ontario, Canada.

The MacKenzie Ward Trust is collaborating with Lakehead University in organizing this innovative Graduate Summer School in 1998. The courses offered at LUSIAS aim to bridge the gap between technologies and the social sciences. The explosion of digital information has not yet been accompanied by a similar growth in software tools to manage and organize digital data. Hypermedia technologies offer the potential to resolve these information management problems. They will enable students to investigate issues from new angles and invite new ways of molding and presenting their research materials. The completion of courses allows students to gain graduate level credits or they can be used to further professional training.

There are two sessions in 1998:
Session I: May 11th to 30, 1998
Session II: July 6th to 25th, 1998
For further information, contact:
Alicia Colson

LUSIAS Administrator

•**Boston Map Society**

April 27, 1998

The Boston Map Society has scheduled its next meeting for Monday, April 27, 1998 at 5:30 pm. Mr. Francis Manasek, map dealer and author of the book *Collecting Old Maps*, will present a lecture on the paper and printing process used in maps. He will look at characteristics of paper from that used in Schedel's Nuremberg Chronicle (1493) to today's newsprint. Particular attention will be paid to paper used in maps by Blaeu, Mercator, Bonne, Mitchell, Johnson, and others. He will also discuss differences in the lines produced by various types of printing processes and how they interact with the paper to produce the map images we collect today.

His recent books, *Uncommon Value, A Rare Book Dealers World* (1995) and *Collecting Old Maps* (1997) will be available for sale during the reception to follow his presentation.

Anyone interested in the world of maps is encouraged to join the Boston Map Society and attend its quarterly meetings.

•Two tutorials

Santa Barbara, Calif.

April 21, 1998

In connection with the IEEE Advances in Digital Libraries conference in Santa Barbara, April 21-24 (<http://www.alexandria.ucsb.edu/conferences/ADL98/>) there are two tutorials on the afternoon of Tuesday April 21st. Either of these may be attended with or without registration at the full conference.

The tutorials are:

(1) Building Geospatial Collections: Metadata Creation / Ingest Procedures; and

(2) Software Agents for Information Retrieval.

The tutorial registration fee is \$135 for IEEE members and \$165 for non-members.

Contact Melissa Mullen at mullen@alexandria.ucsb.edu to get your name on the list for one of the tutorials. You may register and pay on-site. Registration opens at noon on April 21st; the workshops are 1:30-5:30.

Here are descriptions of the two tutorials:

TITLE: Building Geospatial Collections: Metadata Creation / Ingest Procedures

INSTRUCTORS:

Linda L. Hill and

Mary L. Larsgaard

Alexandria Digital Library, UCSB

DESCRIPTION:

This tutorial will build on the basic principals of collection building (selection, acquisition, metadata creation, object processing, and quality control) to address in detail the characteristics of georeferenced information objects. Collection building will be viewed in terms of the purpose of the collection - who will use it and what objects will be in it. The process of metadata design and creation will be linked to the purposes of the activity - for retrieval, initial evaluation for suitability, and access. Cataloging practices, concept representation systems, and processing steps that are particularly suited to spatial information representation will be reviewed. The presenters will incorporate into the workshop the lessons learned from building the collections for the Alexandria Digital Library.

Tutorial workbook will be provided.

Who should attend:

Librarians, data center operators, and others who are creating collections that contain georeferenced information objects such as maps, aerial photos, remote sensing images, and georeferenced texts, reports, articles, pictures, etc., both digital and hardcopy.

Contact information:

Linda L. Hill

Computer Science

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<http://www.alexandria.ucsb.edu/~lhill>

~lhill

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Mary L. Larsgaard

Map and Imagery Laboratory
Davidson Library

University of California
Santa Barbara, CA 93106

mary@library.ucsb.edu

Voice: 805-893-4049

Fax: 805-893-8799

About the instructors:

Dr. Linda L. Hill has a Ph.D. in library science from the University of Pittsburgh. She has conducted research into the retrieval effectiveness of spatial representations of geographic "aboutness" of earth science research articles to the use of geographic names from established thesauri. She has worked with georeferenced information as head of a petroleum exploration and production research library, assistant director of Petroleum Abstracts which indexes petroleum exploration and production literature, consultant with the federal government's Global Change Data

and Information System, and as a research specialist with the Alexandria Digital Library. She is also an active participant in metadata-related standard activities.

Mary L. Larsgaard has an M.A. in library science from the University of Minnesota, a M.A. in Geography from the University of Oregon, and a B.A. in Geology from Macalester College. She is the author of "Map Librarianship: An Introduction", now in its second edition. She is the assistant director of the Map and Imagery Laboratory of the Davidson Library at the University of California at Santa Barbara and the person most directly responsible for the building of the Alexandria Digital Library collection. She is also an active participant in the Dublin Core and professional map librarian activities.

Title: Software Agents for Information Retrieval

Instructors:

Tim Finin and Charles Nicholas
University of Maryland Baltimore

County

James Mayfield

Johns Hopkins Applied Physics

Laboratory

Description:

This tutorial will provide an introduction to software agents concepts and technologies and their applications in information retrieval systems and digital libraries. The tutorial will be divided into three sections of roughly one hour each followed by a short conclusion.

The first will present concepts which underlie the software agents paradigm and illustrate them with a range of example applications. The second part will cover agent software architectures, agent communication languages, and

cooperation protocols. The third segment will present a number of examples of agent-based information retrieval systems and discuss the techniques used in them. Course material will include hardcopy of presentation slides and additional material which is available via the web at <http://www.cs.umbc.edu/abir>.

Who should attend:

This tutorial is aimed at an general audience of practicing computer scientists and managers of information technology R&D projects. We will not assume any detailed knowledge of information retrieval or artificial intelligence.

Contact information:

Tim Finin

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Engineering

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County

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<http://www.cs.umbc.edu/~nicholas/>

Voice: 410-455-2594,

Fax: 410-455-3969

About the instructors:

Dr. Timothy W. Finin is a Professor of Computer Science and Electrical Engineering at the University of Maryland Baltimore County. He has had over 25 years of experience in the applications of Artificial Intelligence to problems in database and knowledge base systems, intelligent information systems, natural language processing, intelligent interfaces and robotics. He is currently working on the development of technology to support intelligent information agents. Prior to joining the UMBC, he was a Technical Director at the Unisys Center for Advanced Information Technology, a member of the faculty of the University of Pennsylvania, and on research staff of the MIT AI Lab. He holds an SB degree in EE from MIT and a PhD in Computer Science from the University of Illinois. Finin is the author of over one hundred publications and has received research grants and contracts from a variety of sources. He has been the past program chair and general chair of the IEEE Conference on Artificial Intelligence for Applications, the general chair of the first two ACM Conferences on Information and Knowledge Management and the program co-chair of the Second ACM Autonomous Agents conference. He is currently on the editorial board of three journals. Finin is a former AAAI councilor and AAAI's representative on the CRA board of directors.

Dr. Charles Nicholas is an Associate Professor of Computer Science

and Electrical Engineering at the University of Maryland Baltimore County. He received the B.S. degree in Computer Science from the University of Michigan in 1979, and the M.S. and Ph.D. degrees in Computer Science from The Ohio State University in 1982 and 1988, respectively. He has been at UMBC since August 1988. Nicholas served as the general chair of the fourth and fifth ACM Conferences on Information and Knowledge Management and Co-Chair of the 1996 Principles of Document Processing Workshop. His areas of interest include information retrieval, electronic document processing, and software engineering.

Dr. James Mayfield is an Associate Professor in the UMBC CSEE Department currently on leave at the Johns Hopkins University Applied Physics Laboratory. He received the A.B. degree from Harvard College in 1979. His Ph.D. degree in Computer Science was awarded by the University of California at Berkeley in 1989. Mayfield's dissertation, which was part of the Unix Consultant project, explored how a consultant system can recognize the plans and goals of its users based on their English queries, so as to more effectively address their needs. Mayfield has organized four seminal workshops in the area of "Natural Language text Retrieval", "Intelligent Hypertext Systems" and "Intelligent Information Agents".

•GIS Strategies for the Next Millennium

April 23-24, 1998

Hotel Mindanao, Madrid (Spain)

<http://www.lander.es/~mgould/strategies.html>

Guest instructors:

- William Huxhold, Univ of Wisconsin

- Allan Levinsohn, AG Levinsohn Consulting (Canada)

- Michael Gould, Univ Jaume I, Castellon (Spain)

... in addition to other european GI market representatives

Sponsors:

- Autodesk

- Oracle

- TeleAtlas

- National Centre for Geographic Information (Spain)

- Spanish national GIS association (AESIG)

- GIS Europe magazine

All the details are available on-line at:

<http://www.lander.es/~mgould/strategies.html>

•Workshop on MARC tagging and cataloging of sheet maps

March 19, 1998

INCOLSA Indianapolis office

Paige Andrew to Present Maps Workshop at INCOLSA

The workshop is designed for catalogers who are new to maps cataloging or who would like to refresh their knowledge of MARC elements used in the cataloging of sheet maps.

Paige Andrew, of Penn State University, will be presenting the workshop. An experienced maps cataloger himself, he has further distinguished himself as an able teacher and trainer through his many state and regional workshops on maps cataloging.

Enrollment in this INCOLSA workshop is limited to 40. The registration fee for the workshop is \$40 for INCOLSA members (state of

Indiana) or \$48 for non-members (including registrants from outside Indiana).

Participants may register for the workshop in either of two ways:

(1) by completing the online registration form on the INCOLSA web site at this URL: <http://incolsa.palni.edu/HTML/calendar/form/form.htm> with payment following by mail; or,

(2) by completing the registration form at the end of the INCOLSA Workshop Catalog and Calendar and mailing or faxing it along with payment to the INCOLSA Central Office in Indianapolis (faxes to (317) 328-2380, with payment following by mail).

Registrants should specify the following workshop number and name on the registration form:

OCL-004.5 MARC Format: Maps

Please note that this is a "non-listed" workshop on the electronic registration form.

Please feel free to call or e-mail Dorothy McKowen at the INCOLSA Indianapolis office if you have questions (see telephone number and e-mail address in signature block).

•NSGIC Mid-Year Meeting

March 13-15, 1998

Chicago Marriott O'Hare.

Session Descriptions

Cadastral Standards Bob Ader
Nancy VonMeyer

Experiences of the Subcommittee in living with the Standard including educational materials, standard maintenance, implementation profiles, and how to be an area integrator for cadastral data. NSGIC and others will provide input from the perspective on integrating cadastral data (update

frequency, decision support, and distribution).

Who should attend: Anyone who has to use parcel data created from other sources, area integrators and anyone involved in regional government who works with data or data policies.

Cadastral educational materials at <http://www.fairview-industries.com/welcome.html>

Communications Committee

Bill Baillargeon

The following issues will be addressed:

- 1) newsletter editor
- 2) electronic communications within NSGIC (Web site, list server and communications for the administrative office)
- 3) mailing list development and maintenance and
- 4) communications component of NSGIC Strategic Plan

Conference Planning Committee

Rick Memmel

The conference planning committee administers the annual conference, mid-year meeting, site selection for both events, and solicitation of corporate sponsors. Among other issues, the discussion will focus on the annual conference agenda, block diagram of session times, future site selection, corporate sponsor strategy, session leaders and content.

Standards Committee

David Stage

The NSGIC Standards Committee (SC) will be reviewing: the status of State Participants on the FGDC Workgroups use of the NSGIC Standards Committee Website to facilitate communication with the NSGIC membership how the Standards Committee's activities fit in with the

NSDI strategic plan a review of the work plan regarding progress and the status of the SC's CCAP grant:

Establishing a Digital Library of Geographic Information Standards and Practices..

Strategic Planning Session

Bruce Westcott Plenary session to review, assess and provide input to the NSGIC Strategic Plan. The objective is to develop a consensus on priorities and initiate the development of a work plan to implement the strategies.

Cooperative Testbed Project

Kathy Clement / Gene Trobia

The Testbed Working Group will be developing ways to increase resources for development of foundational data sets. The group will focus on the redirection of funding sources from a traditional project approach toward a geographic based approach. Criteria will be developed to identify major testbed projects, existing funding sources, and the identification of feasible projects.

NAPA Response Workgroup

Bruce Westcott / Susan Lambert

The objective is to develop NSGIC's draft response to the National Academy of Public Administration's recommendations in their publication Geographic Information for the 21st Century: Building a Strategy for the Nation. An Executive Summary of the recommendations is located at <http://www.napawash.org>.

Coordination Handbook Project

Nancy McCann Kathy / Clement

A handbook is being designed that will serve as a document of understanding to communicate ways that different governmental entities enter

into agreements for data sharing and coordination, cooperating with others toward mutual benefit, and entering into cost sharing arrangements for data development. This handbook will include: funding models, sample agreements, partnering rules and guidelines, and contact information.

NSDI Strategic Plan

John Moeller

A review of the NSDI Strategic Plan from a federal perspective and an assessment of where progress has and has not been made since 1996. This session will have a direct bearing on Saturday's Strategic Planning Session.

Program Schedule Friday, March 13

8:30 am - 12:00 pm Cadastral Standards — Part 1: Bob Ader and Nancy Von Meyer

12:00 - 1:30 pm Lunch on your own

1:30 - 5:00 pm Cadastral Standards — Part 2: Bob Ader and Nancy Von Meyer

NSDI Strategic Plan John Moeller

5:30 - 6:30 pm NSGIC Board

Meeting: Dennis Goreham

Saturday, March 14

9:00 - 9:15 am Introduction and

Opening Remarks: Dennis Goreham

9:15 - 9:45 am NSDI - Assessment of

Progress with the NSDI Strategic Plan

Where Are We and Where Do We Go

From Here? John Moeller

9:45 - 10:45 am Committee and

Workgroup Reports: Getting Ready for the Strategic Planning Session

10:45 - 11:00 am Break

11:00 am - 12:00 pm Breakout

Sessions:

1. Communications Committee: Bill Baillargeon

2. Framework Survey: Karen Siderelis

3. Membership Committee: Nancy McCann

4. Intergovernmental Relations: Sheryl Oliver

5. Standards Committee: David Stage

6. Conference Planning: Rick Memmel

12:00 - 1:30 pm Lunch: Guest speaker — Gary Fitzpatrick, Library of Congress

1:30 - 3:30 pm Strategic Planning Session: Preparing a Strategy for the Future Bruce Westcott

3:45 - 4:00 pm Break

4:00 - 5:00 pm Workgroups:

1. Conference Planning

2. Cooperative Testbed Project

3. Coordination Handbook

4. NAPA Response

5. New Workgroups from Strategic Planning Session

Sunday, March 15

8:30 - 8:45 am Plenary: Organization for the Morning Session Dennis Goreham

8:45 - 10:30 am Breakout Sessions: Continuation of Saturday Workgroups

10:30 - 10:45 am Break

10:45 am - 12:00 pm Plenary:

Wrap Up Workgroups Information

Location: Chicago Marriott O'Hare

Dates: Friday, March 13-Sunday, March 15

Western Association of Map Libraries

Microform Publications

Occasional Papers

- 1976 *Union List of Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps Held by Institutions in the United States and Canada, vol. 1, Alabama to Missouri* by R. Philip Hoehn. OP2 LC #76-6129 ISBN 0-939112-16-7 \$4.00
- 1983 *Index to the Information Bulletin (Volumes 1-10, 1969-1979) of the Western Association of Map Libraries* by Frances M. Woodward. OP9. LC #834880 ISBN 0-939112-10-8 \$5.00

Information Bulletin

Western Association of Map Libraries *Information Bulletin* v.1-20. 99 fiche. ISBN 0-939112-20-5 \$40.00

Microform Sets

- Spezialkarte der Österreichisch-Ungarischen Monarchie* [Austro-Hungarian Empire], 1873-1889. 1:75,000.
Complete set of all editions. ISBN 0-939112-25-6. 3665 fiche. \$1,200.00
First editions only. 1037 fiche. \$300.00
- Maps and Charts of North America and the Caribbean, 1750-1789.* Phase I, Titles 3-1551. 335 fiche \$110.00
- Maps and Charts of North America and the Caribbean 1750-1789.* Phase II, Titles 156-271. 380 fiche \$125.00
- [Poland] Wojskowy Instytut Geograficzny. 1:100,000. 193-. 53 fiche \$500.00
- Reichsamt für Landesaufnahme. *Karte des Deutschen Reiches.* [Germany]. 1:100,000. Berlin, 186?-194?
4,100 fiche. \$1,500.00
- Cassini & Carte de France, French Revolutionary Era Surveys.* 214 fiche \$85.00
- US. Navy Nautical Charts of Melanesia.* 1917-1975. 251 fiche \$100.00
- Pacific Basin Map Exhibit of the Library of Congress.* 83 fiche \$30.00
- Bernice Bishop Museum Air Photos of Melanesia.* ca. 64,000 photos on 70 reels of 35mm film \$35/roll
- Gazetteer of the World, or Dictionary of Geographical Knowledge.* 7 vols. London: Fullarton, 1859.
1990 fiche edition. 79 fiche ISBN 0-939112-19-1 \$30.00
- Gazetteer to AMS 1:25,000-Maps of West Germany.* 3 vol. 1959, 1990 ed. 36 fiche. ISBN 0-939112-23-X \$15.00
- USGS GNIS Gazetteers:*
- California* (17 fiche) ISBN 0-939112-21-3 \$10.00
- Nevada* (5 fiche). ISBN 0-939112-22-1 \$5.00
- Ward Maps of United States Cities* (Pre-1900). LC 1975. WAML 1990 ed. 321 fiche ISBN 0-939112-24-8 \$100.00

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c/o Richard E. Soares
WAML Business Manager
P.O. Box 1667
Provo, UT 84603-1667

Western Association of Map Libraries

Paper publications Occasional Papers

- 1973 *Catalogue of Sanborn Atlases at California State University, Northridge* by Gary W. Rees and Mary Hoeber. OP1. LC #73-5773 ISBN 0-939112-01-9 \$4.00
- 1977 *Union List of Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps held by Institutions in the United States and Canada, vol. 2, Montana to Wyoming; Canada and Mexico* by William S. Peterson-Hunt and Evelyn L. Woodruff; *with a Supplement and Corrigenda to Volume 1*, by R. Philip Hoehn. OP3. LC#76-2129 Rev. ISBN 0-939112-03-5 \$6.00
- 1978 *Index to Early Twentieth-Century City Plans Appearing in Guidebooks: Baedeker, Muirhead-Blue Guides, Murray, I.J.G.R., etc., Plus Selected Other Works to Provide Worldwide Coverage of over 2,000 Plans to over 1,200 Communities, Found in 74 Guidebooks* by Harold M. Otness. OP4. LC #78-15094 ISBN 0-939112-05-1 \$6.00
- 1978 *The Maps of Fiji: A Selective and Annotated Cartobibliography* by Mason S. Green. OP5. LC #78-24066 ISBN 0-939112-06-X \$4.00
- 1980 *Index to Nineteenth-Century City Plans Appearing in Guidebooks: Baedeker, Murray, Joanne, Black, Appleton, Meyer, Plus Selected Other Works to Provide Coverage of over 1,800 Plans to Nearly 600 Communities, Found in 164 Guidebooks* by Harold M. Otness. OP7. LC # 80-24483 ISBN 0-939112-08-6 \$6.00
- 1981 *Microcartography: Applications for Archives and Libraries* edited by Larry Cruse, with the assistance of Sylvia B. Warren. OP6. LC #81-19718 ISBN 0-939112-07-8 \$20.00
- 1981 *Printed Maps of Utah to 1900; An Annotated Cartobibliography* by Riley Moore Moffat. OP8. LC #81459 ISBN 0-939112-09-4 \$10.00
- 1984 *Nevada Directory of Maps and Aerial Photo Resources* by Mary B. Ansari and Linda P. Newman. OP11. LC #83-26068 ISBN 0-939112-13-2 \$15.00
- 1986 *Map Index to Topographic Quadrangles of the United States, 1882-1940* by Riley Moore Moffat. OP10. LC #84-21984 ISBN 0-939112-12-4 \$32.50
- 1990 *Cartobibliography of Separately Published U.S. Geological Survey Special Maps and River Surveys*, by Peter L. Stark. OP12 LC #89-14684 ISBN 0-939112-15-9 (hard cover) \$40.00
- 1993 *Topographic Mapping of Africa, Antarctica and Eurasia* by Mary L. Larsgaard. OP14. LC #92-39327 ISBN 0-939112-29-9 \$45.00

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