

Through 1997 our web site matured, becoming more intuitive and easy to use. But it wasn't until we secured the URL Maps.com did our traffic seriously escalate. With the change in web address we needed to offer much more than our own products to take advantage of the number of visitors our web site was receiving. Through a partnership with the world's largest map wholesaler, also located in Santa Barbara, Maps.com became a virtual map store. While not the first website to offer map products online, Maps.com is a leader in creating a professional, commercial, educational, and reference site built around maps. Beyond our own products (digital maps) and third party products (paper maps) we offer maps and lesson plans for educators through our Maps 101 subscription program. As a reference destination Maps.com offers driving directions, address finders, an online atlas, and links to other map and geography related web sites that deal with map topics we don't cover.

With the growth of the web and delivery through the online channel, MAGELLAN Geographix has come full circle and is making good on our original business plan to deliver maps to the world online. An idea that may have been ahead of its time, we were able to diversify and survive while the technology grew into place for the everyday delivery of maps online. We believe and share the vision that sooner than most people think the internet will be a standard business tool like the telephone and fax machine are today. As I'm fond of saying, "With more hard work, Maps.com can be an overnight success!"

map library bulletin board

Bowling Green State University Map Collection

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Bowling Green State University (BGSU) was established in 1910 and began offering classes in 1914 as a teacher training institution. Over the years the offerings have grown to include the liberal arts, business, pre-professional and professional courses including both Master's and Doctoral degrees. In the earliest pictures of BGSU there is a picture of a room used as the Library. A case with many small drawers appears in the picture and was probably used to house maps. That case, or at least its double, is now in the Map Collection housed in Jerome Library.

However, the Map Collection was not kept with the Library but was housed in the academic departments most likely to use the materials. Over the years this resulted in various levels of support. Finally in 1981, the library assumed responsibility for this collection and it was moved to the Library building. Most of the map cases were also moved and that is how we acquired a collection of all sizes and types including home made cases as well as vertical and horizontal commercially made cabinets.

Over the years the Map Collection has been a depository for the US Geological Survey (USGS), the Army Map Service (AMS), the Defense Mapping Agency (DMA), and the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Agency (NOAA). After the move to the Library was made these depository arrangements were updated and renewed.

The changes in the depository system have complicated the record keeping but we continue to be a depository for government maps from USGS, the National Imagery and Mapping Agency (NIMA)-DMA's successor, and NOAA. We now also house maps received through our government documents department, such as Forest Service maps. We try to select materials which will be useful for our students and the surrounding community.

When the Library received the Map collection, there were many duplicates in the collection. We did a needs survey and decided what materials were needed and therefore what should be kept in the collection. We spent several years weeding out duplicates and superseded maps. We then arranged the materials in pseudo-G Schedule order in anticipation of eventual cataloging. Many years later we have finally achieved that goal and are now in the process of adding our materials to the on-line catalog. Some are being added through an OhioLINK retrospective project with Marcive records and we have also initiated a local retrospective cataloging project for pre-1976 government document materials and other non-government materials. Maybe in a decade or so all our materials will be available in the on-line catalog.

We have approximately sixty-five thousand items in the collection including, around 1000 atlases and 800 government document materials. The bulk of the collection is flat maps including maps at scales from 1:24,000 to 1:3,000,000. We have received some materials on microfiche and are now receiving some electronic materials. We are just beginning to get into electronic mapping and do not yet have the equipment to do much except look at information. We have a proposal in the works which would get us to the first stages of electronic mapping and hopefully we will be successful so that we are not left be-

hind in this rapidly expanding field. We also have the traditional collections of road maps and local area maps.

Since our collection is housed in a basement room with no windows, we have acquired a fairly large collection of map related "stuff" which helps brighten up the space. We have agreements with two other collections here at BGSU to house historical materials. The North West Ohio Historical Collection includes local histories and map materials such as Hardesty atlases. We also have a Historical Collection of the Great Lakes which is involved with collecting records from the Great Lakes, particularly records involving shipping. They receive all our outdated Great Lakes Charts.

Although a fairly small collection, the Map Collection at BGSU is actively collecting materials which are needed by its users. The addition of the map records to the on-line catalog will alert people to the availability of the cartographic materials in the Map Collection. By working with other collections at BGSU we are trying to acquire the information necessary for current use and also build a collection which will be useful in the future.

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Map Library at Southern Illinois University at Carbondale

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The Map Library at Southern Illinois University at Carbondale is a unit of the Science Division at Morris Library. Officially (in online records, etc.) it is the "Map Room," although it is not and never has been in a room! It is, in fact, an open area collection with a growing trend towards locked cases and office holdings to provide security for items more prone to theft.

The formal collection dates from approximately 1946 with the convergence of new depository receipts and the contributions and support of several faculty in geography and geology, especially Professors Thomas Frank Barton, Stanley Harris, and George Fraunfelder. Early growth in the collection was slow, but the Map Room gained formal library recognition in the late 1950s. The first librarian with a measure of direct responsibility for the map collection was Eugene Graziano (1958-1961), followed by Mary Galneder (1961-1965), Janice Thompson (1965-1968), and Jean Ray (1968-1986). Harry Davis has been the Map and Assistant Science Librarian at Morris Library since 1987, assisted by Janice Fiorino (Li-

brary Technical Assistant II) since 1990. Both spend approximately 75 percent of their time in Map Library responsibilities and the remainder in Science reference desk and related division duties. In addition, the Map Library normally has student assistance up to a total of forty hours per week. The Map Librarian also serves as the library liaison (collection development officer) for the Geography and Geology departments.

The Map Library is on the 6th floor of Morris Library and is normally staffed 8 am to 5 pm, Monday through Friday, plus one evening (Wednesday) from 5 pm to 9 pm. Since the collections are in an open area, the unlocked materials are accessible anytime the Library is open and limited assistance is available through the Science reference and information desk (on a different floor) at other times. The Map Library Office is Room 608B. The telephone number is 618-453-2705 and the FAX number is 618-453-2704. The address for Morris Library is 555 West Grand Avenue, Carbondale, IL 62901-6632. E-mail may be directed to hdavis@lib.siu.edu or jfiorino@lib.siu.edu.

The Map Library has a total area of approximately 3680 sq. ft. in Morris Library, including 3077 sq.ft. for collections and collection use and assistance, 500 sq.ft. for office functions, and 103 sq.ft. in auxiliary storage (but not including remote storage). The map, air photo, and other non-book collections are housed in 165 map cases with 831 drawers plus 41 vertical file cabinets with 187 drawers. The book collections occupy approximately 564 linear feet of shelving, including 261 feet of standard shelving and 303 feet of folio shelving. There is also a small collection of globes, five atlas cases (most atlases are shelved flat on folio shelves), wall map storage, and a light table.

The Map Library has approximately 238,000 sheet maps and over 83,000 aerial photographs in

its cataloged collections. Because of substantial gifts in recent years, there is an uncataloged, but accessible, backlog of an estimated 20,000 maps and 25,000 air photos. Approximately 30,500 superseded editions of U. S. topographic maps are held at a remote storage facility. Approximately 98 percent of the collection is dated 1900 or later. Accession rates have varied considerably in recent years due to budget fluctuations and staff work priorities; 4300 maps and 14,298 aerial photographs were added to the collections in FY 1998, while approximately 3600 items were withdrawn because of supersedure, condition, currency, or loss. Collection strengths include: Illinois; geology; nearly complete old and new U.S. topographic coverage; extensive foreign topographic coverage; FEMA maps; complete wetland inventory coverage for Illinois; over 500 Illinois plat books; Sanborn maps; nearly complete aerial photography for Southern Illinois from 1936 to the present; extensive aerial photography for the same period for central and northern Illinois; aerial photography for the 1993 flood on the Illinois, Mississippi, and Missouri Rivers; and a substantial collection of early Illinois county atlases. Superseded U. S. topographic quadrangle maps are retained. A special resource is the Sang Collection containing original maps from the 16th to the 19th Century and illustrating development of the Mississippi Valley. Other special resources include the Rutledge Collection of Illinois Coal Mine Maps, the Crown Collection of Photographs of [Early] American Maps, and the Jean Gottmann Collection, a set of photographs of maps at the Bibliotheque National, intended to augment the Sang Collection. Southern Illinois University at Carbondale has an active Irish Studies program and the Map Library is endeavoring to enhance its holdings of Irish cartography and related materials.

The Map Library also has a book collection of approximately 3500 volumes, including local, state, national, and world atlases, gazetteers, cartobibliographies, and resources related to the history of cartography. Facsimile atlases are included. A variety of electronic atlases and mapping software programs are available at the Map Library and at the Science Division service desk.

A large part of the book collection is classed as reference material and circulates only by special permission. The majority of the map collection does circulate. There is also a non-circulating journal collection related to cartography, geographic information systems, and map librarianship. Aerial photography circulation is generally limited to photos dated 1955 or later. The collections enjoy widespread use by faculty, staff, and students. The count for individual instances of patron assistance in FY 1998 exceeded 2500, with approximately 1600 of those being more substantively reference in nature. Map and air photo loans and loan renewals in FY 1998 totaled 5585 (based on two-week loans). Principal academic use is by faculty and students in geology, the biological sciences, and archaeology, but there is also considerable use by researchers in a wide range of other disciplines. Community use and recreational use by students is also extensive. Requests for genealogical assistance are frequent. Many patrons are assisted with Internet searches to augment the geographical and cartographic resources available in the Map Library. Additionally, the Map Library staff is trained and expected to assist patrons with map resources included with books and serials in library locations outside the Map Library; this is especially true for maps included with various geological survey series.

The book collection in the Map Library is fully cataloged online as

part of the Illinet Online database. Only about two percent of the sheet map collection is cataloged online. None of the aerial photography is cataloged online. Library of Congress classification is used for all aerial photography and for almost all maps; a small number of maps are classed in the Dewey Decimal classification to maintain their linkage with accompanying Dewey-classed text. The earlier entries in the card catalog utilize a form card in combination with place-subject-date-scale entry, while the later cataloging follows the same form of entry but with a local approximation to AACR2 content. Efforts are underway to move to full online AACR2 cataloging for the majority of new accessions.

Although the Map Library holds the majority of atlases at Morris Library, significant thematic atlases (especially those with demographic, historical, linguistic, and socioeconomic content) are in various subject collections. Likewise, although the Map Library holds probably 95 percent or more of the maps at Morris Library, there are some holdings elsewhere at Morris Library, especially in the Government Documents Collection. This collection includes extensive holdings for the early Coast Survey charts and for U. S. Serial Set maps. The contact for this material is Walter Stubbs, Documents and Assistant Social Studies Librarian at 618-453-2708 or wstubbs@lib.siu.edu.

The Map Library avails itself of the excellent preservation unit at Morris Library and maintains an ongoing and rather extensive map conservation program. This includes paper repair, deacidification, and encapsulation, plus other forms of preservation. Older atlases and selected other items have been converted to "polyester books" with individually encapsulated pages. Planning is ensuing for digital image storage for spatial information preservation.

Morris Library has a Geographic Information Systems unit which operates independently of the Map Library. This unit is headed by D. Kevin Davie, (Researcher III, Administrative Professional staff). Office hours are 8:30 to 4:30, Monday to Friday or contact can be made by phone at 618-453-1248, by FAX at 618-453-3440, and by e-mail at kdavie@lib.siu.edu.

The GIS unit is well-equipped and includes the following:

- * One (1) Sun(UNIX) SPARCstation 5 with CD and 8mm tape drive running one licensed ESRI University Lab Kit
- * Two (2) Windows NT 4.01 workstations (64mb ram) running ArcView 3.1 with Spatial Analyst, Network Analyst, and a variety of other extensions
- * One (1) HP Designjet 650C large format printer
- * One (1) HP Laserjet 4si laser printer
- * One (1) AGFA Horizon color scanner
- * One (1) each of 2gb Jazz drive and 100 mb Zip drive
- * Two (2) 6-disk CD-Rom drives

The summation of storage space from all devices equals 21gb. All machines have full network/internet access.

Although the Map Library and the GIS unit make frequent cross-referrals for patron assistance and cooperate as fully as possible, the two units are separated by four floor levels, and extensive interaction is limited by this and by current organizational structure. The GIS unit has principal responsibility for housing and servicing the library's electronic and digital cartographic resources. The library is part of the ESRI ARL/GIS program and has extensive hardware and software to facilitate Morris Library's GIS program. The unit has been very active in providing special need map production both for researchers on campus and in external contract arrangements.

Although Illinois is well-blessed with a number of excellent map libraries with sizeable collections, the collection at Southern Illinois University at Carbondale is not geographically near any of them and is at least three hours' drive from any other map collection of significant size or diversity. Consequently the map and air photo collections at Morris Library serve not only the university users, but also a wide public clientele in southern Illinois and adjoining areas. Efforts are underway to try to achieve greater linkage and cooperation among the map libraries and map librarians of Illinois, so as to effect greater sharing of resources and expertise.

We in the Map Library at Southern Illinois University at Carbondale know how much more we would like to have in our collections, how much more we would like to do and achieve, how much more time we would like to have to do everything needing doing, but we also know that we have a good collection and we are glad that we are serving so many satisfied patrons. We invite you to contact us if we can assist you in any way.

NACIS news

NOTE: NACIS is represented on the Cartographic Users Advisory Council (CUAC). Following are the minutes from the May 7, 1998 meeting submitted by Dan Seldin.

Cartographic Users Advisory Council (CUAC)

The 1998 annual meeting of the Cartographic Users Advisory Council took place on the campus of the U. S. Geological Survey headquarters in Reston, Virginia. Rae Mueller of the Earth Science Information Center and Hedy

Rossmessl graciously provided local arrangements. Between 10:00 and 11:30 in the morning, the Council was taken on a tour of the Survey's headquarters and of the USGS Printing Plant by William A. Radlinski, a retired associate director of the U.S. Geological Survey.

After lunch, CUAC members were given a demonstration of the U.S. Geological Survey's prototype National Atlas of the United States web site. Mr. Jay Donnelley of the Survey began the demonstration by examining the hard copy 1970 National Atlas. Approximately 16,000 copies of the atlas were produced. Of these, 60% were distributed to libraries; 26% to governments; 14% to the public. At \$100.00 in 1970 dollars, the percentage sold to the general public was quite high. The atlas was a product of the 1960s and included only 1 plate on crime and no maps on the national health—topics of considerable interest today.

Through focus groups, e-mail solicitations, and polls, the USGS has found that the citizens, businesses, and government want a National Atlas to provide a wider variety of information than presented in the atlas of 1970. First and foremost, they want graphic information illustrating quality of life issues such as health, crime, and the environment. They want to compare one region of the country to another to understand "How am I doing?" on such topics as distribution of federal tax dollars to the states or the quality of public schools. Also, there are "Geography for Life" standards issued by the National Council for Geographic Education that the USGS hopes to support through the new National Atlas program.

The USGS plans to incorporate these desires and interests into the new National Atlas. The Survey will also take advantage of the great advances made in electronic access, information management, and delivery technologies that did not exist in 1970 in the new atlas' maps.

As an example of how the Survey has used new multi-media technology in information delivery, Donnelly presented a map of the United States showing the monthly change in vegetation which resembled a film strip of 12 scenes automatically moving from one month/season to another.

At the present time, the Survey is working to make the National Atlas available on the web. The Atlas probably will not appear as a bound atlas and a CD-ROM version has not been entirely ruled out.

The National Atlas as demonstrated is not merely a collection of maps. The Atlas has a high degree of interactivity that allows users to select and view various data layers and to build queries around place names and thematic data. Links to data and other data sites abound.

In the 1960s the USGS cooperated with several governmental agencies to bring a variety of thematic data to the 1970 edition of the National Atlas. This tradition will be continued in the new National Atlas, but with even more cooperating agencies, such as the U.S. Dept. of Justice and the Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta. Mr. Donnelly also talked about the possibility of soliciting data from the governments of Canada and Mexico in order to produce authoritative North American maps. Beyond the government, the Survey hopes to bring in private partners to help develop appropriate software to view the atlas and the marketing expertise in order to distribute the atlas as widely as possible—two arenas where the federal government has lagged behind the private sector. What the Survey and other federal agencies want to concentrate on is their strength: accuracy and authoritative data.

The first offering of National Atlas maps on the World Wide Web should be available by June 1. In order to properly read and build maps, you will need Netscape 4 or Microsoft Internet Explorer 4 with