

references listed at the end of each chapter; they are a gold mine of international publications and Web resources.

This book is recommended to all map or geospatial librarians, whether or not they are located in academic collections. They have the hardest path in the future and it would serve them well to learn what has been tried and what is left to accomplish. A number of contributors made suggestions for further research, so a careful reading will provide practicing map librarians with suggestions for publications and presentations. While library administrators will find much of interest in these chapters, they may find that the chapters by Millea, Peterson, Kraak, Barr, Fairbairn, and the Perkins and Perry debate will cover topics of immediate interest to them. Geography and GIS faculty, as well as other non-librarians, should gain insight into what is at stake if map libraries should be allowed to decline or disappear instead of evolving into something else.

Only one addition and one correction are suggested. In the Introduction (p. 2), the date of the establishment of the Geography & Map Division, Special Libraries Association, was not stated. The Division was established in 1941. Also in the Introduction (p. 6), the North American Cartographic Information Society is given as the North American Cartographic Association.

*Harvard Geospatial Data "Laboratory"* [http://www.provost.harvard.edu/harvard\\_mip/libor\\_sum.html](http://www.provost.harvard.edu/harvard_mip/libor_sum.html)

King, Gary, Principal Investigator (1988) *An operational Social Science Digital Data Library* <http://www.dli2.nsf.gov/projects/harvardproposal.html>

Parry, Robert B. and C.R. Perkins (1987) *World Mapping Today*, Butterworths.

— (2000) *World Mapping Today*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed., Bowker-Saur.

Perkins, C.R. and R.B. Parry (1990) *Information Resources in Cartography*, Bowker-Saur.

— (1996) *Mapping the U.K.: Maps and Spatial Data for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century*, Bowker-Saur.

Soete, G. (1997) *Issues and Innovations in Geographic Information Systems: Transformation Libraries*; 2, ARL Office of Leadership and Management Services.

### Map Library Bulletin Board

#### The Ohio State University Libraries Map Room

The Map Room of the William Oxley Thompson Memorial (Main) Library at the Ohio State University houses a unique collection of cartographic materials on campus. There are approximately 80,000 maps in the collection. The Map Room also maintains a reference collection of over 3,000 atlases, gazetteers, journals, bibliographies and books on mapping and cartography. While the Map Room map collection may seem small for a large research library of Ohio State's size, it should be kept in mind that there is a second library collection of maps on campus — in the Geology Library. The Geology Library map collection houses a complete set of current USGS topographic maps at the 1:24,000 scale, as well as tens of thousands of geologic maps from mapping agencies all over the world.

The Map Room staff consists of one full-time librarian and one student assistant. The student works approximately 12 hours per week. The Map Room is open from 8 a.m. – 5 p.m., Monday through Friday.

The Map Room in the Main Library retains a complete set of the USGS 1:24,000-scale topographic sheets for the following states: Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia. The collection also includes a complete run of the 1:250,000- and 1:100,000-scale United States topographic and planimetric sheets.

Until recently the Map Room was a full map depository for the maps of the Canada National Topographic System distributed by the Canada Map Office. This collection includes basic scale maps (1:50,000) and the national series (1:250,000). The 1:50,000-scale series contains over 12,000 sheets, while the 1:250,000-scale series is made up of some 900 sheets. The library also receives the MCR sheets of the National Atlas of Canada Reference Map Series as part of this depository program. However, a few years ago the depository agreement was revised and the Canada Map Office suspended the free distribution of the 1:50,000-scale topographic maps to most American map libraries within the program, while continuing to ship the National Atlas of Canada Reference Map Series sheets. Fortunately, the production rate of the basic scale maps has slowed over the past couple of years. And since fewer sheets have been issued during this period, we have been able to purchase the new 1:50,000-scale maps of Canada as they have been released.

Another large and valuable collection in the Map Room is a series of nautical charts distributed by the Coast Survey of the National Ocean Service, a division of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). These

unique — yet often underutilized — nautical resources contain a wealth of information about this nation's coastal waters and harbors. Issued in a variety of scales, these charts offer a unique portrait of the harbors, waterways and coastlines of the United States. The Map Room also maintains a large collection of unclassified charts of the world's harbors and coastlines, made available to libraries by the National Imagery and Mapping Agency (NIMA) of the Department of Defense. This extensive collection, also produced in a range of scales, is a unique resource providing important navigation data for most shorelines, coastal areas and harbors outside of the United States. On occasion the charts issued by NIMA turn out to be the most detailed cartographic resources available in the Map Room for less-traveled areas of the world. When answering a user's recent request for a map of a portion of the Galapagos Islands, it just so happened that a nautical chart from NIMA had the most detailed geographic coverage of the place in question — the island of Santa Maria.

The Map Room also has an extensive collection of dated but still very useful AMS (U. S. Army Map Service) sheet maps at various scales for cities, countries and regions from around the world, most of which were distributed to depository libraries after World War II and throughout the 1950s and 1960s and 1970s. While admittedly these are dated resources that do not reflect the many changes caused by development over the past 50 years, these maps still provide remarkably thorough and detailed coverage for many countries and areas of the world, and can often provide answers to geographic, historical, and locational questions, despite their obvious date limitations.

One category of materials that can serve to update the older AMS

maps is the Map Room's valuable collection of aeronautical or visual charts, provided by the National Imagery and Mapping Agency. These charts, updated and distributed irregularly by the Department of Defense, cover the globe at a variety of scales. They include Global Navigation and Planning Charts (GNC) 1:5,000,000; Jet Navigation Charts (JNC) 1:2,000,000; Operational Navigation Charts (ONC) 1:1,000,000; Tactical Pilotage Charts (TPC) 1:500,000 and Joint Operations Graphics-Air (JOG-A); 1:250,000. On a number of occasions these indispensable charts have proved to be the only available mapping source for remote areas of the world, and have provided answers to researchers questions that were not found in the Map Room's other cartographic resources.

The Map Room also has a substantial collection of city and regional maps, acquired through both purchases and donations. The majority of the collection is comprised of maps of cities and regions within the United States, but there are many maps of international cities in the collection as well. In addition, the Map Room has a strong collection of historic city plans, acquired from publishers such as Historic Urban Plans in Ithaca, New York.

Unfortunately only a small percentage — perhaps 15% — of the map collection is cataloged and accessible through the library's online catalog. However, until the early 1990s, none of the maps in the collection were cataloged. But for the past decade I have been continually striving to get more of the collection cataloged. Without a doubt, the use of the collection has increased as more maps appear in the library's online catalog.

I have added a few digital maps, atlases and spatial data to the collection, but for the most part at this time I am relying on the web to provide much of this

geospatial data. The Map Room Web site (<http://www.lib.ohio-state.edu/mapweb/>) contains a number of links to map sites and resources for geospatial data. For example, the Web site points users to Ohio data sets at OGRIP, the Ohio Geographically Referenced Information Program. From the OGRIP site the user can download the following spatial data sets for Ohio: Digital Line Graphs (DLGs), Digital Orthophoto Quarterquadangles (DOQQs), Digital Raster Graphics (DRGs), and Digital Elevation Models (DEMs).

The Map Room Web site also contains links to several sources of scanned maps, both historical and contemporary. A marvelous source for historic maps of North and South America is David Rumsey's Historical Map Collection site (<http://www.davidrumsey.com/>). In addition, the Map Room site includes a link to a little known source for the 15-minute quads of Ohio (<http://www.railsandtrails.com/usgs1900/oh/>). And for contemporary digitized maps, nothing beats the incomparable Map Collection site at the University of Texas (<http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/index.html>).

Historically the Map Room has not acquired aerial photography or satellite imagery. There is a small collection of satellite imagery (perhaps 80 poster-size images) that serves simply as a sampling of satellite imagery of areas from around the world. Recently, however, the Digital Media Center of OhioLINK (a statewide consortium of academic libraries) has provided Web access to Landsat 7 satellite imagery of Ohio to researchers and students at OhioLINK member libraries — including Ohio State. OhioLINK has purchased all Ohio-based data captured by Landsat 7 since the first data sets were available, and maintains a standing order for new data as it is captured. (OhioLINK only purchases scenes having less than 30%

cloud cover.) A new snapshot of the state is captured every 16 days. Nine Landsat 7 scenes comprise a complete 'snapshot' of Ohio, and each represents ground cover approximately 115 miles wide by 106 miles long.

For reasons unknown to the author, the Map Room was never blessed by owning copies of the Sanborn fire insurance maps for either Columbus or other cities in Ohio. (The Sanborn maps are large-scale maps from the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century to the 1970s, showing residential, commercial and industrial sections of thousands of cities and towns throughout the country. These detailed maps show the size, shape and construction of buildings, the names and widths of streets, property boundaries, building uses and block and house numbers. Today they are an invaluable historical resource depicting the structure and use of building in American cities over the past 100 years.) Ohio State's library did purchase the Sanborn maps on black & white microfilm several years ago, and these have until recently served as the only format available for our users. Recently, however, OhioLINK's Digital Media Center purchased the digitized version of the Sanborn maps of Ohio cities and made them available on the Web to students and faculty of member institutions. Although the digital versions of these maps were made from the microfilm copies and not from the original color maps, the online format offers our users a powerful, significant and easily accessible historic map resource.

While the Map Room has a relatively small map collection for an academic library the size of Ohio State's, it is rich with cartographic resources. There is a wealth of cartographic and geographic information located in the Map Room, and I am thrilled to be in a position to provide help in uncovering these valuable resources for the students,

faculty and staff of Ohio State.

*Steve Rogers*  
*Map Librarian / Geography Collection*  
*Manager*  
*The Ohio State University Libraries*  
*211 Main Library*  
*1858 Neil Ave. Mall*  
*Columbus, OH 43210-1286*  
*614.688.8774 (voice)*  
*rogers.20@osu.edu*

### **Digital Map and Geospatial Information Center Princeton University Library**

The Digital Map and Geospatial Information service was formally started at Princeton University in August 1998. It is located in the Geosciences and Map library in Guyot Hall. I was hired to start this new library service. The main goal of launching this new library initiative was to manage, catalog, and make digital geospatial data accessible either online or offline. We also provide a full range of digital mapping and GIS services to our patrons, including reference, research consultation, and instruction to library users about how to search and use digital geospatial data that we have purchased or received free of charge through the Federal Depository Library Program (FDLP).

### **What digital data do we collect and what is our general policy of collecting digital data?**

We are one of the regional Federal Depository Libraries and hence receive all digital data that are distributed to libraries through the FDLP program free of charge. In addition to receiving data through the FDLP, we actively collect local, regional, national and international digital data as

much as possible. The most crucial problem faced by librarians who collect digital geospatial data is how to develop their collection in conjunction with paper maps. At Princeton, I made the decision to collect all the possible "core or base GIS data" that includes government units, transportation networks, hydrography, elevation, and gazetteer data that are available on the market at the regional level, (digital geospatial data that were developed using map scale of 1:1,000,000 or 1:250,000) except satellite images and aerial photos. However, we buy satellite images and aerial photographs if a class is doing a project on a particular area of the world and requests such data. I also made another decision regarding buying digital map products, that is, if a published map is sold as a good scanned map, then I will buy the digital rather than the hard copy map. This is done to solve physical space limitation for storing hard copy maps and the flexibility provided by digital maps. Should a patron need a hard copy of a scanned map, we can print the map using our large format printer. Early on I decided not to buy atlases and digital maps that are bundled with software if that data cannot be viewed or analyzed independently of the bundled software. With the above policy in mind, Princeton University Library's Digital Map and Geospatial Information Center is developing a rich collection of digital map and geospatial data to address the ever-growing demand for geographic data.

At the international level, we have digital data that are digitized from maps with a scale of 1:1,000,000 or 1:250,000 or 1km resolution such as DCW, VMAP0, GTOPO30 and Global GIS Database: Asia, South Pacific, Africa, Central and South America, and Africa Data Sampler, as well as all the VMAP1 data that are available on the market.