

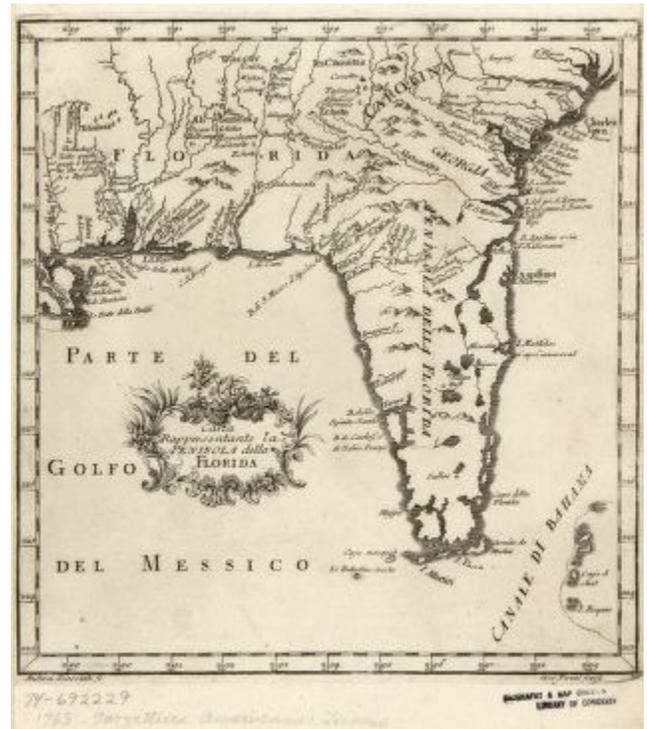
Chief's Report 2014

Inside this issue:

Lecture on Monsters and Renaissance Maps	2
Mapping the Apocalypse	3
Genealogical Group Visits G&M	4
General Tasker Bliss Collection	4
Head of G&M Cataloging Speaks in South Korea	5
Phillips Society Donors Acknowledged	6
Steering Committee Meets in Miami	10
Spring Conference	11

The past year was an exceptional one for our collections, researchers and staff, but before I report on our activities, I want to take this opportunity to thank you for helping us achieve our goal of one million dollars in accumulated donations that your Steering Committee set last year in Tampa. I am pleased to announce that at the end of December, you have contributed \$1,033,354 during the past 20 years, a remarkable effort for the friends of the Geography and Map Division.

The past year marked the completion of the first major renovations and additions to the Division's infrastructure since we moved into our present quarters in March 1980. Our Reading Room has been transformed into a state-of-the-art research center with a custom designed reference desk, restored map tables, cutting-edge GIS equipment, and three large format dedicated digital scanners and printers for personal use. Our facility is also complemented by an enclosed seminar room, designed for displaying and discussing rare materials; a self-contained lecture area with 60 chairs and a wall-size interactive whiteboard for



Andrea Scacciati's 1763 c. map, Carta rappresentante la penisola della Florida, is one of the many maps that have been digitized recently and are available for viewing online. The ongoing project is managed by Colleen Cabill and Diane Schug-O'Neill.

showcasing our collections and for distance learning; and five floor-to-ceiling display cases for exhibiting rare maps, globes, and three-dimensional objects.

Our vault was expanded and reconfigured. A new \$750,000 state-of-the-art secured storage facility (SSF), with dual fire suppression system and movable shelving, was commissioned in Novem-

ber, and our 1,700 rare atlas collection has been transferred to this new facility, freeing up original vault space for better storage of our rare map and globe collections, including the matched pair of Vincenzo Coronelli globes (1688-1693) that had been on public dis-

Story continues on page 9



MAPS

LOCMaps@Twitter.com

*News and information about
the premier map collections of
the Library of Congress.*

G&M Research Center Hosts Map Scholar's Talk on "Monsters and Cannibals" on Renaissance Maps

Headless men once roamed Guyana, according to information on Renaissance-era maps.

And what may surprise one today is that many people in Europe believed it.

Surekha Davies, a Kislak Fellow in the Library of Congress Kluge Center, recently spoke about how Renaissance-era mapmakers created unique motifs for Native Americans. These usually took the shape of a monstrous form.

G&M Division co-sponsored the lecture with the Kluge Center.

Ms. Davies, an Assistant Professor of European History at Western Connecticut State University, explained how she analyzed more than 3,000 maps in the British Library and found that more than one in ten contained imagery of Native Americans.

Distinct geographic places were linked with iconic stereotypes, the professor said. Brazil was associated with cannibals who cooked men on a spit. Guyana was a land of headless men whose face was buried in their chest, and Patagonia was a land of giants.

Men such as Sir Walter Raleigh, who explored Guyana, were responsible for propagating these associations. Raleigh never was a witness himself of the so-called *Ewaiapanoma* tribe of headless men, but relied upon reports of local inhabitants.

While it sounds like hearsay, Renaissance-era Europeans actually believed the maps and reports that represented native peoples in such ways, because generally speaking, mapmakers were considered trustworthy aggregators of information.

Nonetheless, skeptics began raising

questions. For example concerning Raleigh's claims about headless men, Dutch critics rejected the reports, "because no Dutchman has seen [a headless man]." Later, voyages from Holland would confirm the reports to be false.

Maps of the New World improved, illustrating increasingly accurate geographic information, but iconic stereotypes of peoples were slow to disappear.

By Ryan Moore



Typical renaissance-era depiction of a headless man from Sebastian Münster's Cosmographia Universalis, 1597.



The Philip Lee Phillips Map Society of the Library of Congress is named in honor of Philip Lee Phillips (1857-1924), the first Superintendent of Maps at the Library of Congress when the Hall of Maps and Charts was established in 1897.

The group is a non-profit, voluntary association whose objective is to develop, enhance, and promote the work of the Geography and Map Division by advancing its publication, education, exhibition, preservation and acquisition programs.

For membership information please contact our staff below.

PLP Newsletter Staff

Ryan Moore

Editor

rymo@loc.gov

202-707-7779

Ralph E. Ehrenberg

Managing Editor

rehr@loc.gov

202-707-1992

David Ducey

Copy Editor

dduc@loc.gov

Mapping the Apocalypse

Simulating Ancient Maya Environments

Using Artificial Life, Cellular Automata Modeling, and GIS

In the last few decades, the use of cellular automata and artificial life computer simulation, combined with modern Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and remote sensing, have become a mainstay in cross-disciplinary studies in fields as diverse as cartography, archaeology, urban planning, ecology, historical geography, and epidemiology.

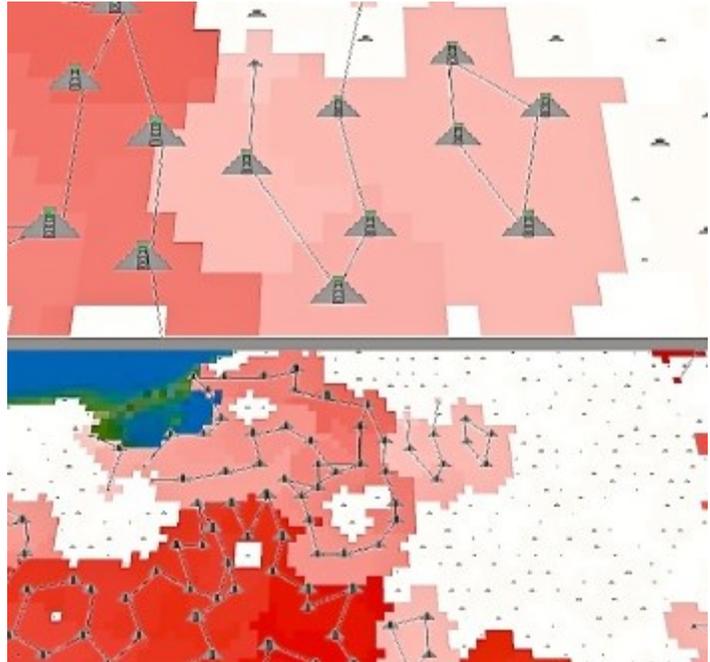
Cellular automata are mathematical models that have simple rules governing the replication and destruction of elements within it.

These kinds of simple and discrete computer models allow the simulation of complex adaptive phenomena like land use, the development of cities, and natural resource utilization. This type of analysis can be conducted in ways that would not have been possible just a decade ago.

The exciting aspect and advantage of simulation is that instead of being tied to static snapshots, simulations incorporate temporal dynamics and far-from-equilibrium phenomena, along with three-dimensional visualization, into models that allow researchers to experiment with many different historical scenarios.

Archival materials and ecological studies are platforms that are ripe for examination. Computer analyzable geographical data has enhanced research in most of the spatially oriented fields of the humanities and allowed investigators to gain deep insights into the evolution and emergence of complex systems like cities, trade networks, and other socioeconomic structures. These types of models are a historical geographers dream.

Over the last two years, after teaching a graduate course at Johns Hopkins University on cartographic simulation, I have been experimenting with a GIS oriented model that uses integrated and agent-based cellular automata, along with network methods to represent ancient Maya society and its surrounding environment. Cellular automata are very simple both algorithmically and mathematically, but can simulate extremely complex behavior. Most geographers and cartographers would have been introduced to them through the work of Waldo Tobler who tried to use them to model land development, after reading the famous Martin Gardner piece on a simple program called “The



Game of Life” in *Scientific American* back in the early 1970s.

My model is of course much more complex and attempts to present and spatially mimic the relationship between population growth, agricultural production, climate variability, and the stability of trade networks within the Maya pre-collapse society. The interaction among various environmental subsystems, such as water use, forest cutting and agricultural production, across a wide range of spatial scales shows how several of these systems may have reached tipping points and whose interdependence led to the decline of ancient Maya society.

The overall model treats the organization of ancient Maya society as an example of complex emergence and simulates patterns of growth and collapse in a wide range of complicated phenomena with an evolution that is difficult to study using the currently available geographical and archaeological evidence.

The results of the experiments will be published in the *Journal of Complexity* next spring.

By John Hessler

G&M Research Center Instructs Genealogists

Members from the Jewish Genealogical Society of Greater Washington visited the Division to learn about how to use maps to track down ancestors.

Habte Teclmariam, Reference Specialist, and Mike Buscher, Head of the Reading Room, gave a mini-research class to the thirteen genealogists.

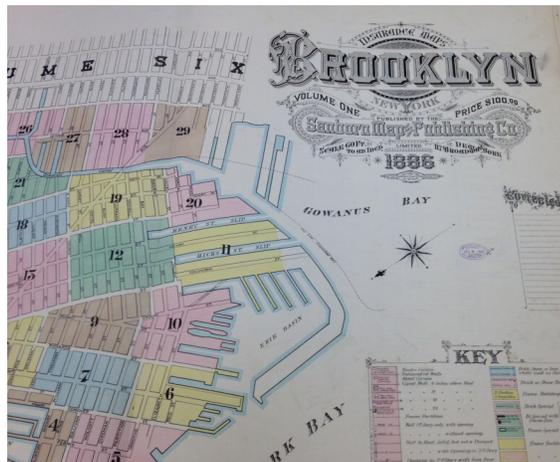
Mr. Teclmariam, who is fluent in a number of languages, including Hebrew, stressed the importance of understanding history and how it affected countries such as Poland, a place of interest to the group. Since Poland underwent several border changes throughout its history, tools such as gazetteers are helpful when looking for towns. The gazetteer will list all known iterations of a place name, including all known spellings.

Group members had the chance to review maps from the Sanborn Map Company, which published detailed maps showing individual buildings and lots in approximately 12,000 cities and towns in the United States.

Mr. Buscher highlighted Sanborn maps of New York City, which was an initial destination for the greatest portion of immigrants from Europe.

"It's your collection," Mr. Buscher said, encouraging the society's members to investigate the maps, which they with apparent enthusiasm.

By Ryan Moore



A portion of a Sanborn Fire Insurance Map that depicts Brooklyn, New York in 1886. The maps list almost all buildings, streets, places of work, parks, schools, many residences, and town/city layouts.

General Tasker Bliss Map Collection

The map collection of General Tasker Howard Bliss, the Chief of Staff of the United States Army from September 22, 1917 until May 18, 1918, is available for research in G&M and a finding aid for the collection is reviewable online. General Bliss also served as President Woodrow Wilson's military advisor during the Paris Peace Conference in 1919.

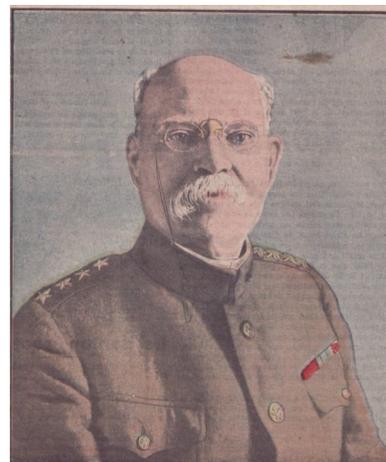
The collection of some 270 primarily concerns maps from WWI, the Allied intervention in Russia, and the Paris Peace conference of 1919. All maps were collected and/or used by General Bliss. The materials are in English, French, German, Italian and Turkish. The Division acquired the collection in 1937.

G&M volunteer, Herb Gilder, conducted an inventory of the collection

in 2003. The author organized the materials and prepared a finding aid in 2014.

Noteworthy maps in the collection include those annotated by Bliss depicting the American advances against the Germans. The series concerning WWI is capped with a map that shows the disposition of forces on November 11, 1918, Armistice Day. Equally intriguing are maps showing the Allied intervention in Russia during 1919 and maps depicting the location of ethnic groups in Europe, which were used to redraw borders -- especially maps illustrating the birth of new countries such as Poland (*Proposed Frontiers of Poland*) or Czechoslovakia (*Republique Tchechoslovaque*).

Those interested in reviewing the materials should search the Library



OPAC using the title *Tasker Howard Bliss collection of World War I Maps*.

By Ryan Moore

The Uniqueness of Eastern Maps

G&M Head of Cataloging Speaks in South Korea

Understanding the cultural context in which Asian mapmakers worked is critical if one wishes to analyze their maps, explained Min Zhang, G&M Head of Cataloging, when addressing colleagues from more than fifteen countries at a conference in Seoul, South Korea. The event was organized by the International Map Collectors' Society ("IMCOS").

Historically, the nations of China, Korea, and Japan were inward looking. They eschewed exploration, foreign interactions, trade, and other influences that might challenge their customs. Isolationism characterized not only their foreign policies, but also their entire worldview. This contrasted greatly with European countries that sought to expand their power and resources through exploration and global trade.

The reason that similar efforts were not a driving force in China, for example, is because the Chinese people saw themselves as the central power around which all human civilization flowed. China's geography complimented the inward looking views held by that country's leadership. Ancient China constituted a landmass with impressive resources, waterways, and unfettered access to the sea, yet was in relative isolation from any power that could threaten the empire.

These attitudes and geographic realities in turn affected the type of cartography that was produced in Asia. Map features on Ancient Chinese, Korean, and Japanese maps were often lyrical, dream-like, and highly imaginative, while the same features on Western maps were relegated to few colors and simple lines.

The eighteenth-century Japanese map, *Tokaido Bunkenzu*, serves as a fantastic example of this theme. Designed as a road map to capture the geography between Edo and Kyoto, this map is mounted on two scrolls and is 3,575 cm

long. The illustrations are poetic and almost surreal. The map is valued today not for directions between two cities but for the astonishing beauty and exquisite detail it captures. While classified as a map, it is more of a work of art, a characterization that applies to many historical Asian maps.

Although accuracy is a primary component of Western maps, Asian mapmakers frequently exaggerated features to stress their importance. An Asian map, for example, might demonstrate the importance of a city with an exciting illustration that required a great deal of space.

Further differentiating Asian cartography is the absence of fixed geometric system that governed space. North might appear in various locations on the same map, such as in cases when the mapmaker was trying to capture a route as the traveler would experience it.

The visual aspects of Asian maps typically were supplemented by text. One such example is *Coastal Map of China between 1787 and 1801*. It contains six scrolls that depict the main features of China's coastline, including Taiwan. The supporting text is lengthy and detailed, providing distances between places, and specific information about the geographic areas represented.

The presence of images and text offer today's scholar a historical window into not only Asian cartography but its larger history. Typically created as a standalone product with unique and intrinsic features, unlike European maps that were reproduced with printing presses, Asian maps supplied their users, such as rulers and administrators, with a geographic inventory of their empires. The data contained on maps and accompany texts were used to levy taxes, assign public works projects, and



locate military installations.

Historical Asian cartography remains a unique body of work that should be treasured for its intrinsic value and celebrated for the manner in which it synthesizes disparate disciplines. These unique maps have stories to tell, stories hidden in their recesses and curves. Historical Asian maps offer a lifetime of reading, watching and enchantment.

By Min Zhang

Editor's note: Limited copies of Reading Imperial Cartography: Ming-Qing Historical Maps in the Library of Congress are still available for a donation of \$100. If interested, please contact Ralph E. Ehbrenberg by email at rebr@loc.gov

Acknowledgements

Waldseemüller Circle: \$50,000—or more (cumulative)

Roger S. Baskes

William B. Ginsberg

David. M. Rumsey

J. Thomas Touchton

Ptolemy Circle: \$10,000—\$49,999 (cumulative)

W. Graham Arader III

Richard H. Brown

Wesley A. Brown

Ralph E. Ehrenberg

Jenkins Garrett

Arthur Holzheimer

John F. Jameson

Jay Lester

Glen McLaughlin

Kenneth Nebenzahl

Norfolk Southern Ftd.

R.D. Parsons

Isadore M. Scott

George Tobolowsky

Eric W. Wolf

William C. Wooldridge

Mercator Circle: \$5,000—\$9,999 (cumulative)

Richard B. Arkway, Inc.

Joseph Fitzgerald

Warren Heckrotte

Norman B. Leventhal

Jeremy D. Pool

Albert H. Small

Patricia M. van Ee

Alan M. Voorhees

Donald & Barbara Zale Fund

Abe Zale Fund

Acknowledgements

Lewis & Clark Circle: \$1,000—\$4,999 (cumulative)

ADC The Map People	Christopher M. Baruth	H.J. Baum	Sanford H. Bederman	John R. Bockstoe
William M. Brennan	Stephen A. Bromberg	William H. Browder	Margaret R. Brown	Christian Brun
Rand Burnette	Douglas L. Burrill	Lawrence C. Caldwell	California Map Society	Jonathan C. Coopersmith
Andrew J. Cosentino	John P. Cosgrove	Brock R. Covington	Bruce M. Cummins	Fred Czarra
Dana G. Dalrymple	Robert J. Davanzo	Dick de Pagter	Randall A. Detro	Louis DeVorse
John W. Docktor	Georgette M. Dorn	Robert H. Einhaus	Barbara A. Fine	Michael W. Fisher
James A. Flatness	Richard M. Fox	John W. Galiardo	George D. Glazer	Thomas D. Goodrich
John R. Greene	Ronald E. Grim	Robert Grogg	Dennis M. Gurtz	Ronald R. Gustafson
William N. Harris	Michael D. Heaston	John R. Hébert	Alfred A. Herman	Judith F. Hernstadt
Priscilla R. Hexter	Robert A. Highbarger	Jon R. Holt	Alice C. Hudson	Marcia J. Kanner
Herschel Kanter	Jay L. Kislak	James A. Kissako	Janet E. Lanman	Ronald A. Lindquist
Barry L. MacLean	Frederick J. Manning Trust	Map Store Inc.	MapRecord Publications	Martayan Lan & Augustyn Inc.
Kenneth B. McConnell	Barbara B. McCorkle	Donald McGuirk	Iris M. Miller	P.J. Mode
Mark Monmonier	David J. Morgan	Gary W. North	James S. O'Brien	Old Print Gallery
Harold L. Osher	Frank T. Padberg	Theodore W. Palmer	Donald W. Perkins	Michael Perlman
Charles B. Peterson	Roni L. Pick	Peter J. Porrazzo	Jonathan Potter Ltd.	Dianne G. Powell
William L. Pritchard	Dennis Reinhartz	William B. Resor	George Ritzlin	Mark Rosenbaum
Leonard A. Rothman	Thomas F. Sander	John A. Sandor	Constantine B. Scarvelis	Seymour Schwartz
Daniel T. Seldin	Robert Shilkret	Jeffrey M. Siegal	Lawrence R. Stack	Richard R. Stander
Richard W. Stephenson	M.A. Stiffman	Robert W. Stocker	Paulus Swaen	Linda W. Swain
Swets Information Services	Henry G. Taliaferro	Norman J. Thrower	Daniel H. Trachtenberg	Richard Umansky
Luke A. Vavra	Steven J. Vogel	James V. Walker	Ann H. Wells	Ieda S. Wiarda
John A. Wolter	Alberta A. Wood	Rosalind L. Woodward	Cordell D. Yee	

Acknowledgements

Mason-Dixon Circle: \$250—\$999

John P. Andrews	Richard S. Baum	Paul G. Bell	Judith Blakely	Don Brodie
Robert G. David	Sarah E. Gay	Kiky Polites	Pamela A. Rau	Ronald Salz
		William A. Stanley		

Map Fellows: \$100—\$249

Stephen M. Banker	Leland J. Blair	Robert S. Bolt	Boston Rare Maps Inc.	Donald H. Cresswell
Bruce F. DeVine	Deepak Bhattasali Trust	Elaine Dotson	Paul T. Dziemiela	Matthew H. Edney
John English	Hunter M. Gaunt	Glenn S. Gerstell	Jane H. Gibbs	Lars N. Grava
John M. Gubbins	Stephen R. Hanon	Hubert O. Johnson	Joel Kovarsky	Christopher W. Lane
David Lilburne	J.P. Mathias	Junius C. McElveen	Robert McLean	Paul M. Mich
Robert J. Moir	Reynolds Moore	David T. Painter	Mary Pedley	Richard Pegg
Richard L. Pflederer	Kathleen M. Register	Robert G. Rhodes	Philip L. Richardson	Jeffrey A. Sheehan
John R. Short	Kathy D. Smith	Joseph J. Snyder	Elizabeth Stockton	Juliet Sweetkind- Singer
James W. Sykes	R.E. True	Vladimiro Valerio	David West	David Lee Williamson
		Raymond J. Wolf		

Associate Map Fellows: \$50—\$99

William Brandenburg	David R. Budge	Charles A. Burroughs	Martin M. Cassidy	Coash Family Trust
Karen S. Cook	EBSCO	Woodard E. Farmer	Gary L. Fitzpatrick	William P. Gotschall
Gerald L. Greenberg	Jennifer L. Jacobs	Dewitt W. King	Joseph F. Kocian	Lillian E. Kovac
Mary L. Larsgaard	William L. Maiman	Marianne M. Mckee	Ernest J. Moore	Mary N. Morrow
Ralph Setian	Roberta L. Shaffer	Sinclair A. Sheers	Yolanda Theunissen	Leah M. Thomas

The Year in Review and Looking Forward

Story continued from page 1

play on the sixth floor of the Madison Building since their acquisition thirty years ago.

An adjacent vault room, now designated the Jay I. Kislak Vault and Study Center, was redesigned to hold the Kislak artifact collection on Pre-Columbian material cultures that was recently transferred to the Geography and Map Division, along with the curatorship of the Jay I. Kislak Collection for the History of the Early Americas.

For the third year in a row, we were fortunate to receive substantial funding for acquisitions, which amounted to \$1,250,000. Nearly 37,000 cartographic items were obtained through government transfers, government deposits, the Department of State's Federal Map Procurement Program, copyright deposits, donations and purchases-- totaling a twenty-two percent increase over 2013 receipts.

Noteworthy map acquisitions included a 1787 Comanche Pictograph depicting a battle between Comanche and Apache bands in the Sierra Blanca Mountains of New Mexico, *Read's Grand Panoramic View of the Free & Confederate Slave States of America* (London: 1861), donated by Phillips Society members Julie and Roger Baskes, and ten manuscript maps by Agustin Codazzi, which were used in the compilation of the first printed atlas of Venezuela (1830). New geospatial digital coverage included geopolitical hotspots Iran, Myanmar, and Ukraine. Our collection of private papers was notably enhanced with the addition of the archives of Richard W. Stephenson, a former Division officer and founding member of the Phillips Society, and Nicholas Chrisman, one of the leading pioneers in the development of computer graphics and spatial analysis.

Our Cataloging Team, led by Min Zhang, continued to redefine itself for the Digital Age. Employing the new Resource Description and Access (RDA) cataloging rules, the Team created 6,754 bibliographic records controlling 76,771 cartographic items in 19 languages ranging from Arabic to Ottoman Turkish.

Worldwide use of our online website continued to grow. Patrons visited our collections via our online websites nearly one million times and viewed 2,768,000 map images. According to Adobe Marketing Cloud, nine of the top sixteen Library of Congress websites visited were produced by the Geography and Map Division, including the top rated set, "Civil War Maps," which was visited 97,760 times, representing 8.2% of all LC web visits.

For the first time in a decade, the Division received funding to fill some critical vacancies. Michael Buscher was promoted to Reference Team Leader, Robert Morris to Acquisitions Officer, and Ryan Moore to Library Specialist. All three bring extensive experience and expertise to their respective jobs. We were also fortunate to add two Library Technicians: Carlyn Osborn (B. S. in the History of Science, Johns Hopkins University) and Hannah Stahl (B.A. in Medieval and Renaissance Studies, University of New York-Albany). A GIS/Cartographer position was also funded, and applications are currently being accepted.

Many of you who ordered copies of maps over the years may remember Technical Information Specialist Charlotte Houtz, who retired after some 37 years of distinguished service.

We also regret the departure of Library Technician Ian Fowler, who did amazing work in organizing our single sheet and set maps collections. We



Mike Buscher, Head of Collections Management, was promoted to the Head of the Research Center in 2014.

wish Ian well in his new position with the Osher Map Library at the University of Southern Maine.

In closing, I hope that you will join us during our Spring Conference on Polar Cartography on May 14 and 15, 2015 at the Library.

By Ralph E. Ehrenberg

Steering Committee Meets in Miami

Longtime Member Steps Down

The Steering Committee held a meeting at the International Miami Map Fair in February.

In attendance was Chair George Tobolowsky, Vice Chair Dianne G. Powell, Wesley Brown, Robert David, William Ginsberg, Ronald Grim, Arthur Holzheimer, Richard Pflederer, J. Thomas Touchton, James Walker, and William Wooldridge.

G&M was represented by Chief Ralph E. Ehrenberg, Ryan Moore, Jacqueline Nolan, and Robert Morris.

The group was joined by two distinguished guests, retired Steering Committee member Joseph Fitzgerald and Peter Barber of the British Library.

Bill Wooldridge Steps Down

We learned at the meeting that longtime Steering Committee member William Wooldridge will step down. Mr. Wooldridge, who began his tenure in 2008, explained to the Committee that he is no longer actively collecting maps.

Mr. Wooldridge's contributions to the Phillips Map Society are numerous. One of recent note was that he provided funding, along with the Norfolk and Southern Foundation, to acquire the reduced version of Herman Böye's four sheet *Map of the state of Virginia: reduced from the nine sheet map of the state in conformity to law*.

(Editor's note: a complete story on the Böye map can be found in the Fall 2012 edition.)

A respected scholar and collector of the maps of Virginia, Mr. Wooldridge authored *Mapping Virginia: From the Age of Exploration to the Civil War*. The book is published by the University of Virginia Press.

Million Dollar Goal Reached

Last year, the Committee sparked a drive to surpass the million dollar mark and is thankful to all those who have donated funds to the group. The Committee was pleased to learn that cumulative donations, from the group's start in 1995 to present, amount to \$1,013,454.62.

Membership and Finances

Membership is growing. More than 400 people are on the mailing list and 175 of them contributed funds in 2014.

Last year, \$40,169 was spent on literature, advertising, and the annual conference, which was the greatest expense. Presently, the group has \$256,971 in its account.

Conference Planning

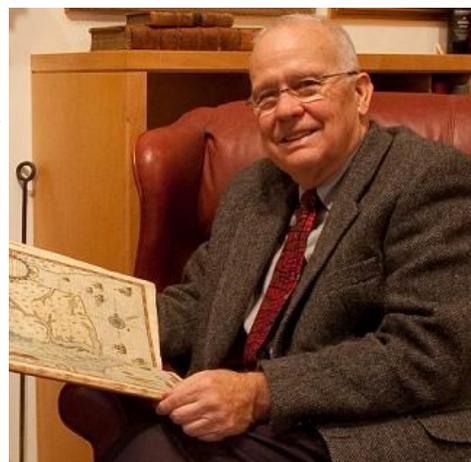
Richard Pflederer reported on the Conference Subcommittee's work. Mr. Pflederer and Mark Monmonier surveyed Steering Committee members and identified topics that the group would like to explore, which include Voyages of Exploration in the Pacific, Asian Cartography – China, Japan and Korea, Maps of Decolonization, and Maps of Central and South America. The criteria used to select these topics were target audience, potential speakers, and relationship to the Library's collections.

Webpage Redesign

The group's webpage, which is hosted by the Library, is being revamped. The site will have improved navigation and more content, which will include past issues of *The Occasional Papers* and previous issues of the newsletter.

G&M plans to have the redesign completed by summer 2015.

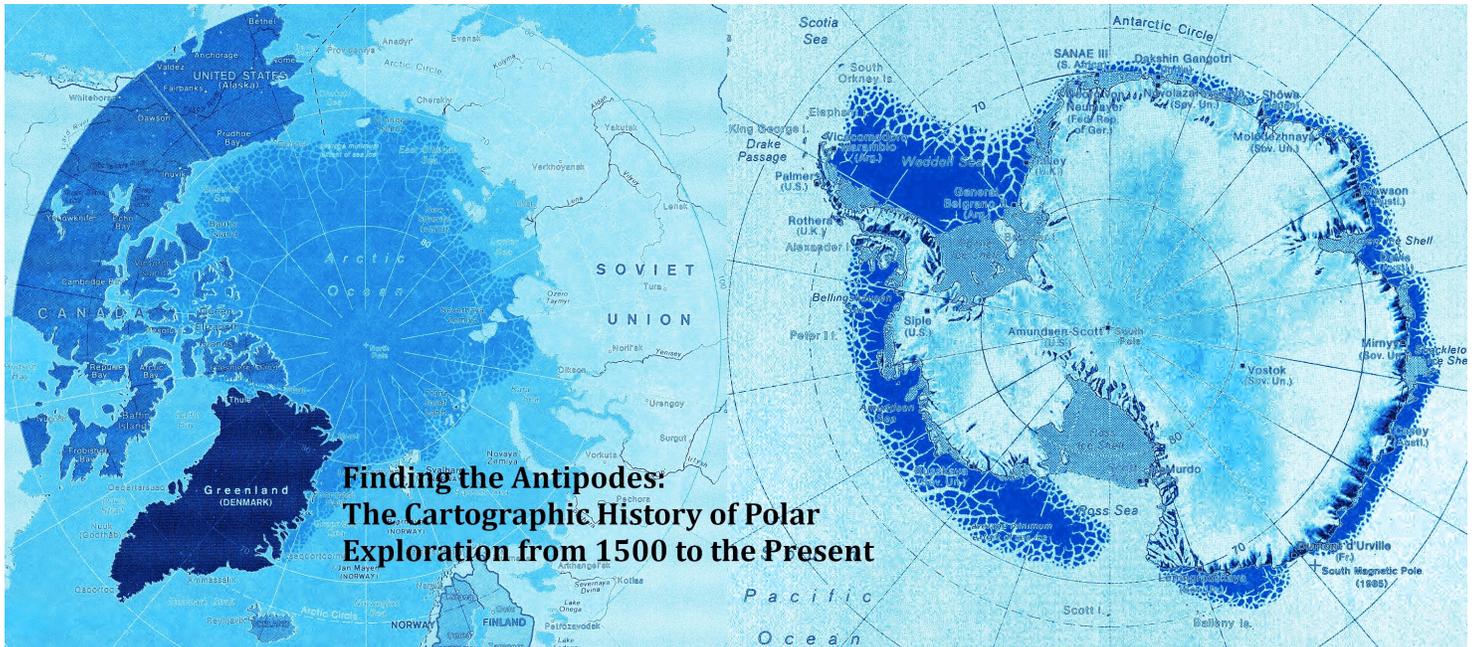
By Ryan Moore



William Wooldridge, author and Steering Committee member since 2008, stepped down from his post in February. His contributions to the Phillips Map Society will be missed.

Spring Conference on Polar Regions

Phillips Map Society Hosts Conference in D.C. May 14-15



**Finding the Antipodes:
The Cartographic History of Polar
Exploration from 1500 to the Present**

Keynotes:

Dr. Michael Robinson
University of Hartford

Author of **The Coldest Crucible: Arctic Exploration and American Culture**

Dr. Robert Clancy
University of Newcastle

Author of **Mapping Antarctica: A Five Hundred Year Record of Discovery**

Papers:

Dr. Claire Porter
Dr. Cole Kelleher
Polar Geospatial Center, University of Minnesota

Dr. Claire and Dr. Cole are field cartographers who work in both the Arctic and Antarctic. They will talk about remote sensing, and mapping of the poles

Dr. Henry Huntington
University of Alaska

Author of **The Meaning of Ice: People and Sea Ice in Three Arctic Communities**

Dr. Oran Young
Bren School of Environmental Science
University of California, Santa Barbara

Author of **Arctic Politics: Cooperation in the Circumpolar North**

Mr. Arthur Dunkelman
Director Kislak Foundation

Collecting the Poles: Reflections on Building the Kislak Polar Collection

Steering Committee

George Tobolowsky, Texas (Chair)

Dianne G. Powell, Texas (Vice Chair)

Wesley A. Brown, Colo.

Robert David, Fla.

William B. Ginsberg, N.Y.

Arthur Holzheimer, Ill.

Jay Lester, N.C.

Glen McLaughlin, Calif.

Kenneth Nebenzahl, Ill.

Richard Pflederer, Va.

Seymour I. Schwartz, N.Y.

J. Thomas Touchton, Fla.

James Walker, Ore.

William Wooldridge, Va.

Ex Officio

Ralph E. Ehrenberg, Chief, G&M

John R. Hébert, Chief, G&M , 1999-2011

John A. Wolter, Chief, G&M, 1978-1991

Academic Advisors

Ronald Grim, Boston Public Library

Alice Hudson, New York Public Library, Ret.

Mark Monmonier, Syracuse University

Mary Pedley, Univ. of Michigan

Dennis Reinhartz, Univ. of Texas at Arlington, Ret.

Susan Schulten, Univ. of Denver

Norman J. W. Thrower, Univ. of California at LA, Ret.

Cordell D. K. Yee, St. John's College, Annapolis

