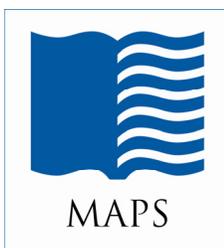


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LOCMaps@Twitter.com

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

Phillips' Legacy: G&M's Acquisition Programs

The vision of the first Chief of the Division, Philip Lee Phillips (1879-1924) is the foundation upon which our acquisition programs have been built.

His legacy is carried on by our staff today that consists of co-author Robert Morris and technician Rene Sayles. In addition, six reference specialists and a cataloger serve as recommenders: John Hessler (digital cartography and early modern), Michael Klein (reference works and Euro-Asia), Anthony Mullan (Latin America and Iberian Peninsula), Edward Redmond (Americana), Cynthia Smith (Slavic language areas) and Min Zhang (East Asia).

While the number of maps and cartographic materials acquired yearly since the establishment of the Division in 1897 has ranged from a few thousand to more than 250,000, with an average of 35,000 for the past five years, the sources have remained basically the same.

Copyright law, in effect since 1870, requires the copyright owner of a work published in the United States to deposit two copies of his or her work in the Copyright Office for disposi-

tion in the Library of Congress. The majority of the Division's domestic commercial maps have been received through this device, including our extensive collections of Sanborn fire insurance maps, panoramic maps, and landownership atlases.

The Federal agency map deposit program began in 1897 when Phillips urged the Librarian of Congress to request "all the Government bureaus issuing maps...to send copies of the same as soon as issued, to be placed on file for reference."

G&M now holds the most comprehensive collection of retrospective and current unclassified Federal map series available for research. The National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA), for example, deposited more than 16,000 maps and geospatial digital data sets last year.

The transfer of surplus or superseded maps by Federal Libraries was codified on February 23, 1903 when Congress passed an act which authorized government agencies "to turn over to the Librarian of Congress, for the use of the Library of Congress, any books, maps



*Philip Lee Phillips, the first
Superintendent of Maps.*

or other materials in the Library of the Department, bureau, or commission no longer needed for its use." This led to major transfers of maps and atlases from the Smithsonian Institution, the State Department, and the War Department. Notable among these were the original manuscript maps associated with the Lewis and Clark expedition, the Hauslab-Liechtenstein Map Collection of some 8,000 manuscript and printed 16th-19th century maps, and several hundred thousand German and Japanese topographic set maps captured by American forces during World War II.

Phillips initiated the Division's first nationwide solici-

Story continues on page 10

Charting the Coast of Norway

Steering Committee Member Authors Historical Survey

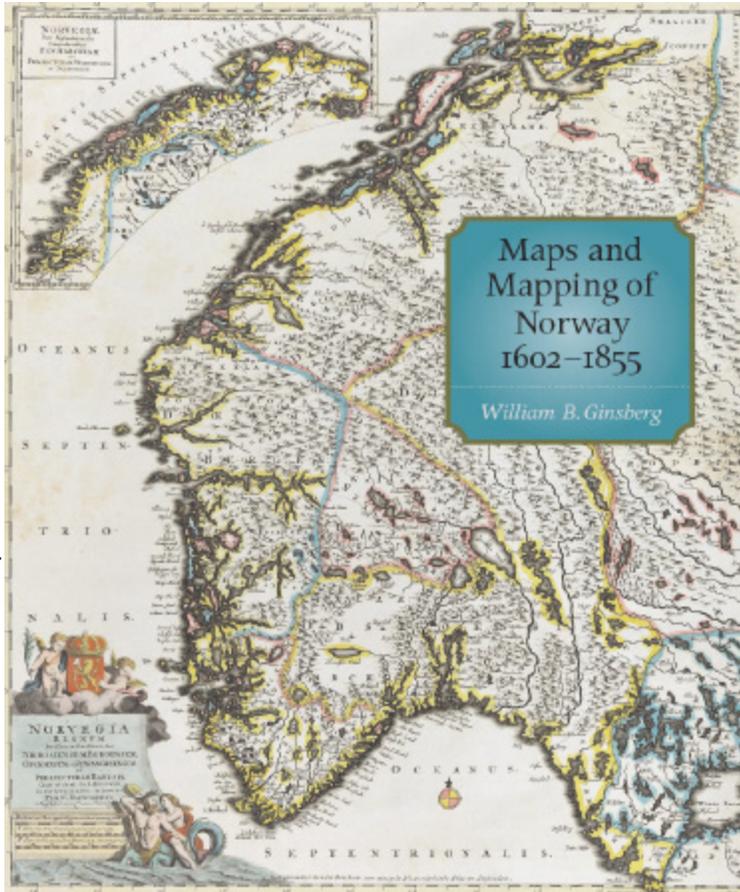
William B. Ginsberg's imagination has set a course to explore historic Scandinavian charts. In his most recent book, *Sea Charts of Norway 1585-1812*, the author and Steering Committee member, presents the most important Norwegian coastal charts of the late 16th to the early 19th centuries.

The book was published in the fall of 2012 by Septentrionalium Press of New York, which has released two earlier works by Mr. Ginsberg on Scandinavian and Norwegian cartography.

Mr. Ginsberg argues that Norway's geographical position attracted the attention of early printed chart makers. Cartographers from different countries would borrow and "plagiarize" one another's work, the author explains.

Finding intact historical specimens was a difficult matter, because of the "harsh working environment" of sailors that often damaged materials. Mr. Ginsberg states his compilation of more than 220 maps should be considered unusually well preserved and scarce.

Political and commercial factors influenced the creation of sea charts of Norway. The economic strength and trade interests of Holland jump-

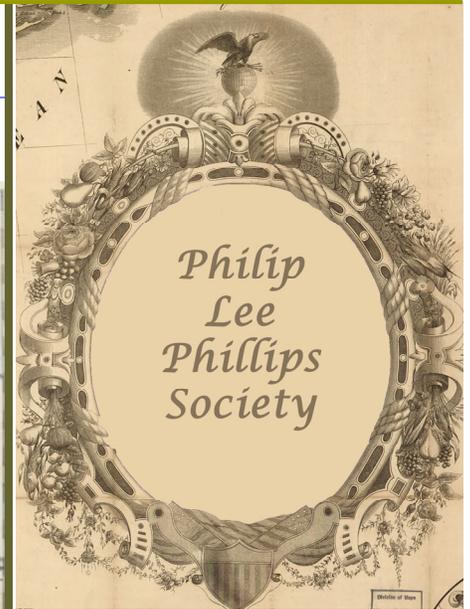


started the effort.

Lucas Janszoon Waghenaer produced three influential maritime guides, including *Spiegel der Zeevaerdt* (Mirror of Navigation) in 1584, that established the Dutch as leaders in cartography for the next 100 years.

The famed Dutch cartographer Willem Janszoon Blaeu (1571-1638) adopted elements of Waghenaer's styles, particularly in his *Het Licht der Zee-vaert* (The Light of Navigation) in 1608.

The work contains five charts of the Norwegian coast that cover from waters around Oslo to the country's most northern points in five sheets. Blaeu advanced Norwegian charting by adding more detail than his predecessor who had depicted the



The Philip Lee Phillips Society 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.

To obtain membership and activities information, please contact:

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Managing Editor

Story continues on page 6

Mapping Colorado's History

Land Founded on a Lust for Gold

Mapmakers considered the land that would become Colorado unimportant and covered it with a cartouche. The discovery of gold changed that in the 1850s.

Wesley Brown, a member of the Philip Lee Phillips Steering Committee and founding member, presented a history of the discovery and exploration of the place that became Colorado. Mr. Brown explained how that information is revealed on maps of the interior West from 1540-1861, when Colorado became a Territory.

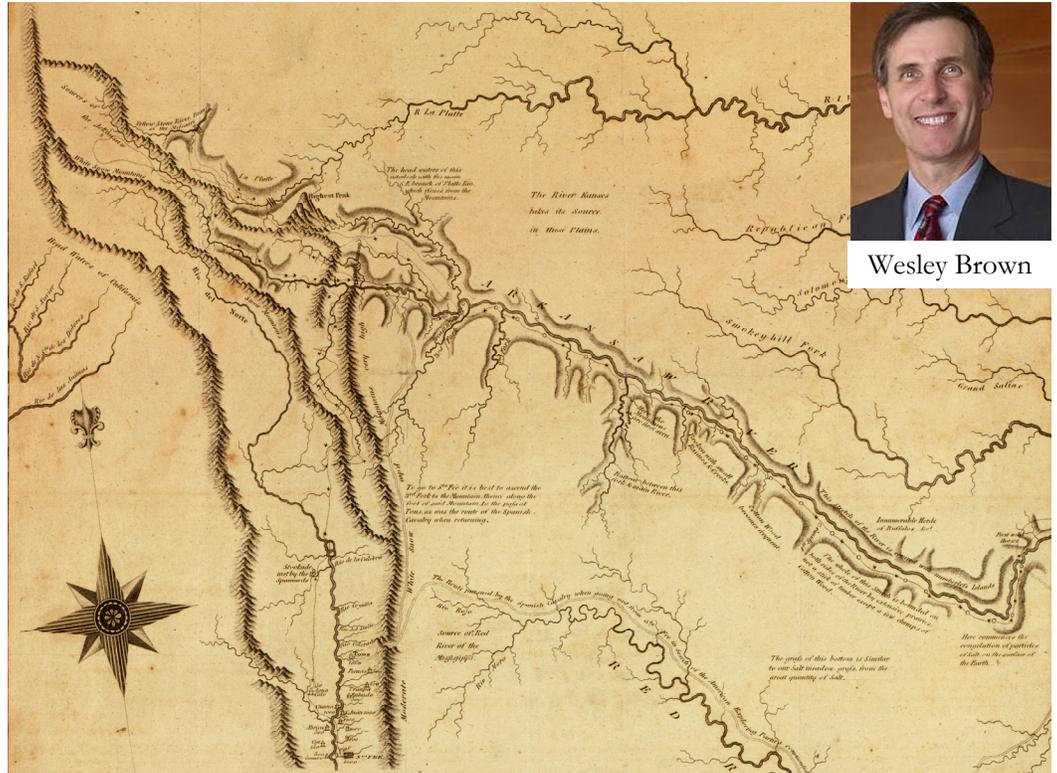
The December 14 lecture was part of series organized by the Washington Map Society and G&M. More than forty persons were in attendance.

Interest in exploring North America's interior was connected to a lust for gold, Mr. Brown said. Spanish explorers in the 1550s set out in search of the elusive El Dorado. Although the Seven Cities of Gold failed to materialize, maps of previously unexplored territory were the upshot.

French cartographers capitalized on Spanish reports, but they and others would begin with a set of mistaken geographic assumptions, such as believing that one central group of mountains was the source of all the major rivers of the west, Mr. Brown explained.

Spain moved to quell Comanche uprisings in the regions around Colorado, which resulted in better maps. The Anza Campaign of 1779 was one of the cartographic watersheds.

It was an American, however, who created "the birth certificate of Colo-



Pike's map of unexplored areas in 1810. Mr. Brown calls it "the birth certificate of Colorado."

rado," Mr. Brown said. Zebulon Montgomery Pike (1779-1813) was a brigadier general and explorer for whom Pike's Peak in Colorado is named. In 1806, Pike explored the southern portion of the Louisiana Purchase to find the headwaters of the Red River. His account had wide appeal and was published in Dutch, French and German.

The Spanish name "Colorado" would be inspired by the large amounts of red sandstone soil discovered during Pike's expedition.

In 1857, U.S. Army cartographer Gouverneur K. Warren (1830-1882) used Pike's information, and that of others, to create a grand map of the region. He was investigating possible transcontinental railroad routes, and ended up creating the first compre-

hensive map of the United States west of the Mississippi in 1857.

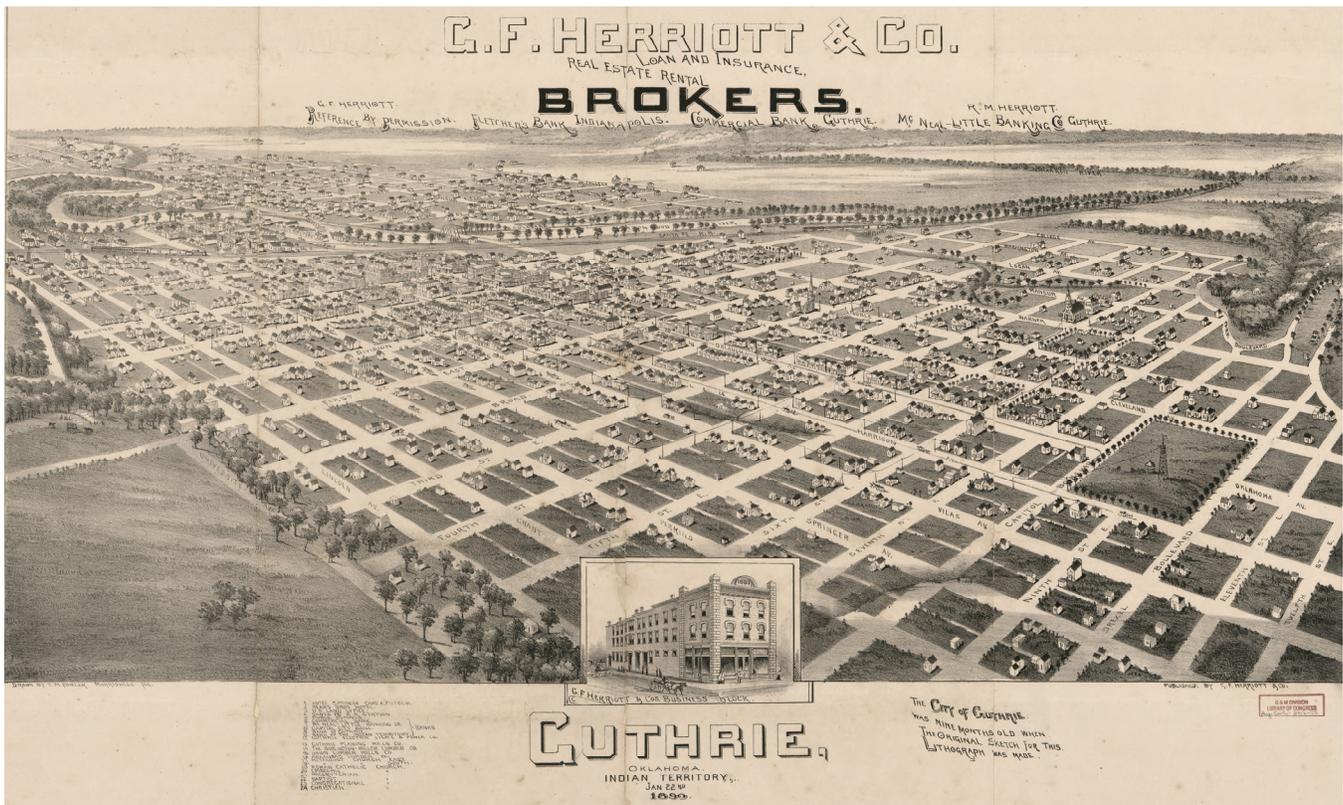
Warren would become famous for securing Little Round Top at the Battle of Gettysburg in 1863. He received a minor wound during the battle and recovered from his injuries.

The expansive western interior, however, contained only two centers of population, Bent's Fort, a trading hub, and Fort Massachusetts, a military outpost. That all changed with the discovery of gold.

In 1858, William G. Russell along with a group of Cherokee Indian miners braved dangers to prospect along the South Platte River. Russell's group discovered 600 grams of gold in a glacier deposit.

Story continues on page 6

Oklahoma's Guthrie Was the Queen of the Prairie



The night before President Harrison's "Hoss Race of 1889," the land was an empty Oklahoma plain, by the end of the next day, the city of Guthrie was born.

For a decade, she was known as the "Queen of the Prairie" and was elevated by the leadership of the man who would go on to found Hollywood.

G&M has acquired a unique bird's-eye view of Guthrie drawn nine months after the establishment of its post office in 1890. It shows a large grid of streets, a variety of homes and buildings. Key points of interest include the land office, public schools, businesses, and churches. The size of the lithograph is 39 x 80 centimeters.

No other examples are known to exist, according to G&M Acquisitions Specialist Robert Morris.

The view was drawn by T.M. Fowler and published by Guthrie businessman G.F. Herriott who sought to capitalize on the already strong interest

in settling the former Indian Territory.

The land rush began at noon on April 22, 1889. The Army fired a cannon, and men raced for a piece of the American dream. When a man found an attractive parcel of 160 acres, he claimed it with stakes that contained his name and location. He was legally obligated to occupy and improve it for the next five years.

A few overly anxious settlers entered the territory to claim land before the cannon fired. They are forever remembered as "Sooners."

Hobart Johnstone Whitley emerged as a civic leader, who would later be known as "the Father of Hollywood." A naturalized citizen from Toronto, he steered the chamber of commerce and served as governor of Oklahoma.

Under Whitley's direction, Guthrie boomed. The city directory listed 6 banks, 16 barbers, 16 blacksmiths, 17 carpenters, 2 cigar manufacturers, 5

newspapers, 7 hardware stores, 15 hotels, 19 pharmacists, 22 lumber companies, 39 doctors, 40 restaurants, and 81 lawyers.

Bent on securing his city's future, Whitley traveled to Washington, D.C. where he persuaded Congress to name Guthrie as the capital. His work paid off.

In 1907, Oklahoma was declared a state by then President Theodore Roosevelt with Guthrie as the capital. The two men happened to be friends.

The glory was short lived. By 1913, commercial and governmental interests changed, and Guthrie would slowly fade.

Whitley, on the other hand, was a star on the rise. He would found some 140 towns in his lifetime. Hollywood was one of them.

By Ryan Moore

History of Geographic Information Systems Project

The history of computer-based cartography has been understudied and artifacts surrounding it have been poorly preserved.

G&M wants to change that fact. The Division has begun a large scale project to collect materials, technical information, and algorithms from the earliest days of computer cartography. This project, which is being directed by the author, began as a series of lectures for graduate students given at Johns Hopkins University. It has resulted in the Division's acquisition of a number of important archives from the earliest days of computer cartography.

The first archive to be acquired was that of Dr. Nicholas Chrisman, who was an important programmer and researcher at the Harvard Laboratory for Computer Graphics and Spatial Analysis. He was involved during the early development of what would become GIS.

Presently, Dr. Chrisman is a professor of geomatic sciences at University Laval, Quebec, Canada, and scientific director of the GE-OIDE (Geomatics for Informed Decisions) Network.

His archive contains a very rare set of papers from the Harvard Laboratory called "The Harvard Papers in Theoretical Geography"

that detail experiments in computer analysis of cartographic problems.

The materials offer insight into the theoretical thinking of these early researchers. Represented in the documents are their reactions to experiments with algebraic topology, complex algorithms and various forms of abstract algebras in order to redefine the map as a mathematical tool for geographic analysis.

Rare physical specimens are part of the collection, such as printouts of many important early cartographic experiments conducted with some of the first computer graphics printers like the IBM 407

and 1401. Many of these maps are the only known copies that have survived and several date from the early 1960's.

The ephemeral nature of much of this material has resulted in little of the history of this period of cartography being saved except in private collections like Dr. Chrisman's.

G&M is in the process of securing many other archives from other important programmers, mathematicians and geographers from this revolutionary period in the history of cartography.

By John Hessler
Reference Specialist

Notes From International Miami Map Fair

Three members of G&M attended the 20th Miami International Map Fair on February 2 and 3. The goals of the trip were to hold a meeting of the Philip Lee Phillips Society Steering Committee, meet with map vendors and perform outreach.

Each of the goals was successfully achieved by Chief Ralph E. Ehrenberg, Ryan Moore, Division staff member and Executive Secretary of the Phillips Society, and Robert Morris, Acquisitions Officer.

Shortly before the trip, the Library's General Counsel, Mr. Ehrenberg and Mr. Moore discussed improving

the governance of the Phillips Society in accordance with a new set of model bylaws recently created for friends groups. The consultation helped to clarify qualifications for membership and the execution of annual membership meetings.

On the first day of the map fair, the Society's Steering Committee gathered with the G&M staffers. Eight members of the committee were present as well as two advisors to the group.

The new bylaws were presented to the group, which were discussed and generally well received. The

Society will vote on the bylaws at the spring Annual Meeting.

Other matters of business also were addressed. The committee discussed ways to reach the next generation of scholars and map enthusiasts.

Mr. Morris reported on recent Geography and Map Division acquisitions, including the purchase of an historic Virginia map, which stemmed from a \$35,000 collaborative donation from Steering Committee member William Wooldridge and the Norfolk and Southern Foundation.

Mr. Moore reported on

finances and communications. He stated that the group has raised \$887,054.62 since 1995.

A topic of note was the consideration of using *Facebook* as an outreach and recruiting tool.

After the meeting, the G&M staff members met with many of the 56 map dealers attending the Fair, and reviewed their various cartographic offerings. They also performed outreach, distributed literature, and signed up persons for the Division's mailing list.

Charting Norway

Story continued from page 2

coastline in four sheets. Both Waghe-
naer and Blaeu omitted latitude and
longitude lines from his respective
work.

England's rise as a sea power caused
a demand for pilot guides; however,
this did not necessarily result in original
charting.

In the late 1600s, John Seller, an
enterprising publisher, saw his fellow
countrymen were relying on Dutch
imported products and set up a domes-
tic operation. Seller advertised his
works as a "sea waggoner" and in 1669
titled it *English Pilot*. Thereafter,
"waggoner" became synonymous with
sea atlas.

Seller's business was eclipsed by the
Mount & Page firm that reprinted
Seller's *English Pilot* until 1803. Among
the Mount & Page charts of Norway
were copies of Dutch ones, according
to Ginsberg.

The Norwegians, who were ruled by

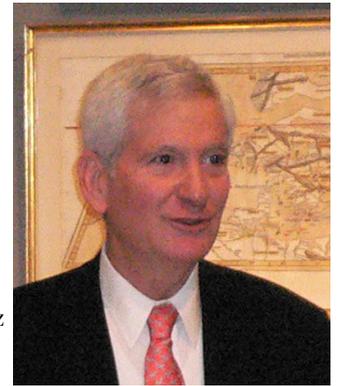
Denmark, entered into charting their
own waters in 1784. Carl Fredrik
Grove (1758-1829), a Danish naval
officer, headed the project and pro-
duced seven charts that have become
known as the "Grove charts." Drafted
on a large scale, each 60 x 90 centime-
ters, they contain latitude and longitude
lines, as well as rhumb lines.

French cartographers, like others,
borrowed from existing charts. Gins-
burg highlights "Cotes de Norwege"
that was produced by the Depot Gen-
eral de la Marine in 1812. These six
sheets, measuring 60 x 90 cm, are of
nearly identical coverage as the Grove
charts.

In addition to recounting the history
of the charts of Norwegian waters, Mr.
Ginsberg has made an analysis of the
map coverage. He has graphed and
compared the work of cartographers.

Not only what mapmakers did but
how they decided to depict Norway,
interests Mr. Ginsberg. He notes that

the place-
ment of
Norway on
maps in a
north-to-
east orienta-
tion was
started by
Jacob Aerstz
Colom
(1600-1673)
and emerged
as the standard.



William B. Ginsberg

Mr. Ginsberg holds a Ph.D. in eco-
nomics from Harvard University. He
taught at the Hebrew University, worked
on Wall Street, was special assistant to
the chairman of the FCC and founded
one of the first cellular communications
companies in the United States. He
started collecting maps approximately
thirty years ago. He has served as Co-
Chair of the Philip Lee Phillips Society
and is a member of the Madison Council.

By Ryan Moore

Mapping Colorado's Past

Story continued from page 3

The word spread like wildfire. In fact,
more prospectors were drawn to the Colo-
rado gold rush than the California rush, Mr.
Brown said. Reacting to the boom, Presi-
dent Lincoln ordered a survey.

By 1861, Colorado was officially a Terri-
tory and had found her place on the map.

Mr. Brown has been a collector and stu-
dent of historic maps for 30 years. He is
Co-founder of the Rocky Mountain Map
Society; former Co-chair of the Philip Lee
Phillips Society; and Commissioner and
President of the Denver Public Library.

By Ryan Moore



Gouverneur K. Warren's *Map of the territory of the United States from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean*. Colorado sits squarely in the center of Warren's masterpiece.

Acknowledgements

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

Roger S. Baskes	David M. Rumsey	John T. Touchton
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Ptolemy Circle: \$10,000—\$49,999 (cumulative)

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William B. Ginsberg	Arthur Holzheimer	John F. Jameson
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Mason-Dixon Circle: \$250—\$999

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Story continued from page 1

tation program in 1902 by sending circular letters to nearly 3,000 county post offices requesting local maps. Since this initial effort, solicitation letters have been sent to various government offices, at regular intervals, for over 100 years.

The Philip Lee Phillips Society and Society members have been especially helpful in funding acquisitions since its establishment in 1995. (See William Wooldridge in the last issue of the *Nemslatter*.)

Donations have played an important role in building our collection. Among the many donated collections are Arthur W. Hummel collection of rare Chinese maps, one of the most

extensive outside of Asia, acquired through the generosity of Andrew W. Mellon; Hal Shelton's hand-drawn three-dimensional relief maps, donated by Times Mirror; the maps and personal research notes donated by Marie Tharp and Bruce Heezen that document their pioneering cartographic studies of the ocean floor; and Martin Waldseemüller's two 1507-16 masterpieces, facilitated by the Library's former German-Dutch Specialist Margrit Krewson, and donated in part by Gerald Lenfest, David Koch, the Discovery Channel, Jay I. Kislak, George Tobolowsky and Virginia Gray.

The foreign map acquisition program dates from 1898 when Phillips first requested State Department embassy officials to obtain current maps

of foreign areas. It was expanded substantially after World War II when the Division proposed that all Federal agencies interested in acquiring foreign maps coordinate their efforts in order to reestablish foreign contacts disrupted by the war. Initially established in 1947 as the Interagency Map and Publications Acquisitions Committee (IMPAC), the State Department's Foreign Map Procurement Program sends Foreign Service officers with specialties in geography and cartography on cartographic procurement trips to foreign areas of interest for the Library of Congress and other Federal agencies.

By Ralph E. Ehrenberg and
Robert Morris

G&M Posts 40,000th Item Online

G&M has posted its 40,000th item online, which is partially depicted here. The insert in the upper corner is from the title sheet.

The Chart of North America From Boston to the Strait of Florida and Havana, published in London in 1863, was the kind of chart used by English blockade runners during the Civil War.

The harbor of Charleston, SC is shown. Orange designates lighthouses. Soundings are visible on the large four-sheet chart.

It is a fine example of a "Blueback."

Blueback charts were published by private chart makers in the 19th century. They take their name

from the cheap, blue sugar paper backing that English chart sellers used to protect charts sold as loose sheets.



Phillips Society Spring Conference & Meeting

For the First Time all Waldseemüller's Known Works on Exhibit!

Thursday, May 16

All day open house and behind the scenes tours in G&M for Phillips Society Members

11:00-12:00, Tour of Library of Waldseemüller exhibit in the Thomas Jefferson Building

1:00 – 3:00, Phillips Society Steering Committee Meeting

3:30 – 4:30, Annual Membership Meeting

Friday, May 17

Conference: *Re-Drawing Ptolemy: 1507 Globe Gores, Waldseemüller's 1513 Geographia and 1516 Carta Marina*

Morning Session

Moderated by John Hébert

Speakers include: John Hessler; David Parsons and Susan Danforth;
Dan DeSimone, Sylvia Albro, John Bertomaschi, and the 1513 Study Group

Afternoon Session

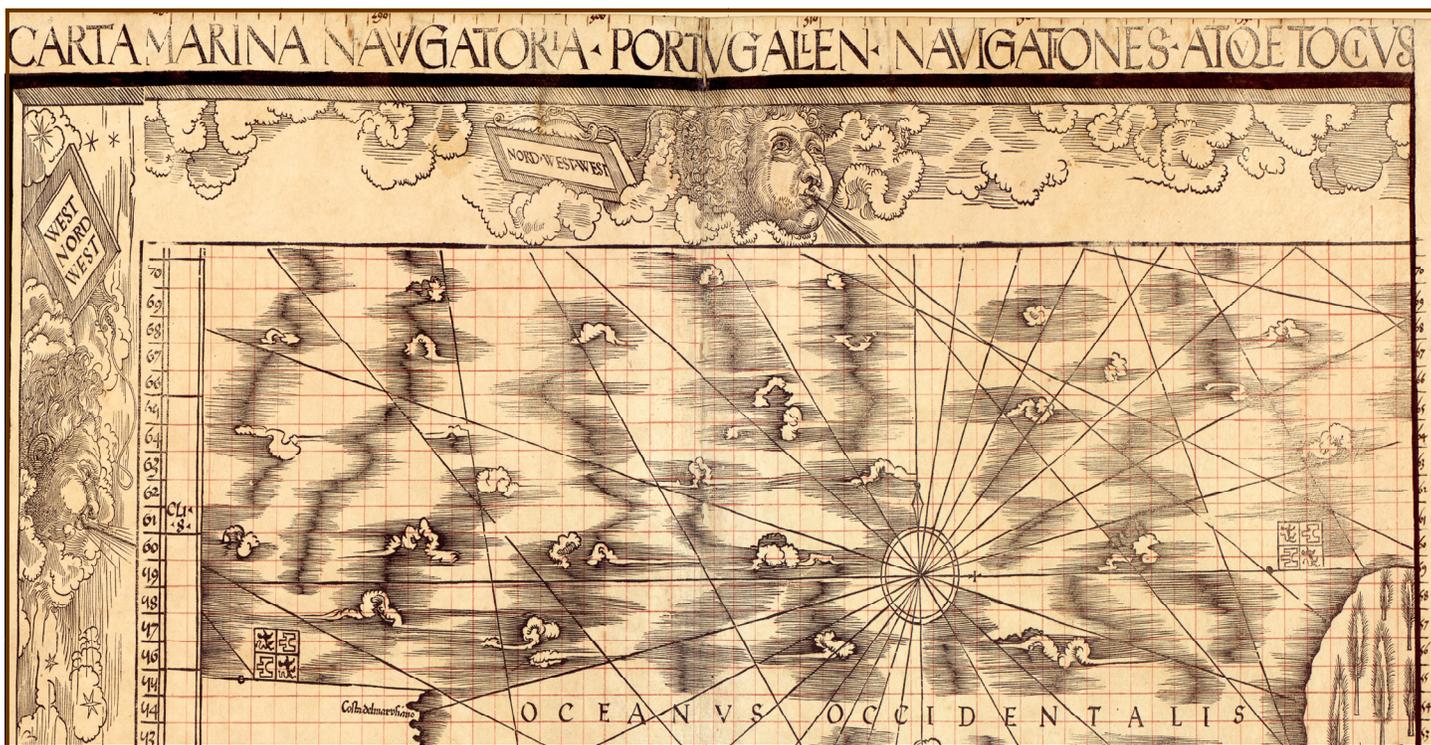
Moderated by Wesley Brown

Speakers include: Richard Pfelderer; Surehka Davies; Marguerite Ragnow and Chet Van Duzer

Saturday, May 18

Morning Session

Tours of G&M and Waldseemüller exhibit in the Thomas Jefferson Building



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Dianne V. Powell, Texas (Vice Chair)

Wesley A. Brown, Colo.

Joseph H. Fitzgerald, Fla.

William B. Ginsberg, N.Y.

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