

Editing over the Holidays!

The holidays are always a busy and sometimes stressful time of year: food to cook, houses to clean, trips to plan, gifts to buy, family to coordinate, the list goes on. So, we completely understand that editing data for The National Map Corps might not be high on your list of priorities these days.

****Sigh****

But once that turkey's been gobbled down, and your house full of guests is starting to take on more of a "Lord of the Flies" vibe than a Norman Rockwell vibe, well, have we got an idea for you!

If you can answer 'yes' to one or more of the following questions, then we highly recommend sneaking away to find solace in the warm glow of your monitor and doing a little editing for The National Map Corps:



Is your football team losing and grandpa won't stop yelling at the TV?



Are all those kids that looked so sweet and innocent when they arrived at the party now screaming and bouncing off the walls because they've eaten more than their fair share of dessert?



Is your crazy uncle talking politics and conspiracy theories with anyone who will (or won't) listen?



Are family members turning into head-nodding bobble-heads from eating too much stuffing?



Has grandma cornered you to ask why you're not yet married? Or why you don't have children? Or why you don't have more children? Or why you have so many children?



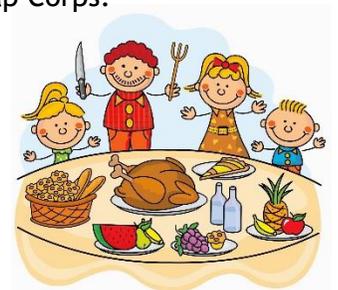
Are your cousins cheating at every board game they bullied you into playing?



Did you forget (or refuse) to buy a plane ticket to visit relatives, and plan on staying in and ordering pizza over the holidays?



Do you love The National Map Corps and want to ensure that the data going into The National Map is of the highest quality?



INSIDE THIS ISSUE

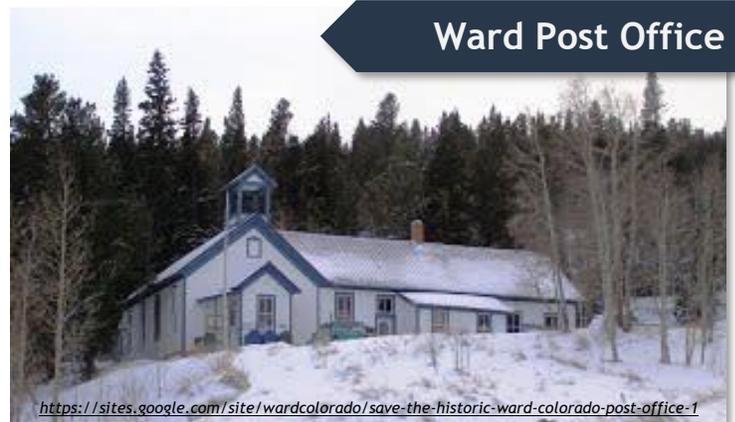
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Happy Holidays from The National Map Corps!

Volunteer Spotlight: virgilturner

As an enthusiastic participant in our [Courthouse Pilot Project](#), volunteer virgilturner contributed a total of 294 courthouse points, placing him in our top courthouse recognition category: the [Suite of the Supreme Court](#). We asked members of the Suite of the Supreme Court if they would be interested in submitting a short bio, and virgilturner agreed to share a little about his experience with The National Map Corps. Thanks for helping us out virgilturner!

"As someone who loves to travel as well as explore the country through maps, I was intrigued when I learned of The National Map Corps. I have found this to be a perfect volunteer opportunity which aligns with both my schedule and avocation. My first map challenge was for [Illinois schools](#) which I read about in the [September 2017 TNMCorps Newsletter](#). Once this challenge ended I was excited to learn about the [Courthouse mapping challenge](#). I started in my home state of Colorado and then moved on to Kansas, Missouri, and Arkansas. I'm now focusing my time on Post Offices in western states. In researching these important public buildings, you learn so much about how the towns and cities around them were established and in some cases how they struggle to survive. For instance, in the mountains of Boulder County, Colorado, I learned about the [Ward Post Office](#) which was built in 1863 as a school to serve families who were drawn to the first gold rush. The structure survived the fire of 1900 and the neglect of the 20th Century which claimed most of the historic buildings in [Ward](#). It continues to serve as the community center for a town of 150 people. These structures tell the history of our country and I am honored to help ensure they are properly located on our [National Map](#)."



Ditch the Digits: New Zip-Code Guidelines

While editing, you've probably occasionally run into points that contain an extra 4 digits in the zip code field. This [ZIP+4 system](#) was introduced by the [United States Postal Service](#) in 1983 to further narrow down the area in which a piece of mail was to be delivered. The 4 digits identify a smaller area within the larger 5-digit area, making mail sorting and delivery more efficient. Those extra numbers might be useful to your local post office, but they aren't necessary for the purposes of The National Map Corps.

In the past we allowed (but never required) inclusion of the extra 4 digits. However, our database requirements have recently changed, and we are **no longer collecting four-digit zip code extensions**.

To comply with this new guideline, ditch those digits!

1. Do not add the 4-digit zip code extension when creating new points
2. Remove the 4-digit zip code extension (and hyphen) if you find one entered for an existing point

Zip-code

00802-9993



Zip-code

00840



We've updated our [Name and Address Formatting Guide](#) to include this new information, so if it's been awhile since you reviewed that document, this might be a great time to do so!

Can't Find Data to Edit? Check out the Structure Finder!

We first introduced our [Structure Finder](#) tool back in our [July Newsletter](#), but if you're new to The National Map Corps, you may not know about this valuable resource.

If you've recently signed up to volunteer, or are an old pro, but are having trouble finding unedited data (points with a red border), we highly recommend checking out the [Structure Finder](#) tool. By clicking on either the 'Standard Edit' button or the 'Peer Review' button, this tool will generate randomly selected points that need to be edited or peer reviewed. If you are a new volunteer, you'll use the 'Standard Edit' button to generate red points. Be sure to read through the 'Instructions and About' section to learn more about how this tool works.

And if you signed up to edit data in your local community but can't find any red points, feel free to ["travel" to other parts of the country!](#)

We don't require our volunteers to edit in only one area; in fact, we highly encourage you to move around the map and explore different places. Often there are single red points hiding in and among a sea of green or blue or purple or yellow just waiting for the right volunteer to come along.

Think of it as a treasure hunt and keep at it! [The data is out there](#), and we're always here to help!

USGS
science for a changing world

The National Map Corps

Structure Finder

Instructions and About

Points that need to be edited

Points that need to be peer-reviewed

Generate Random Point

Standard Edit

Peer Review

127 The purple circles represent clustered points. The number shown is the number of clustered points. Zoom in or click to see all of the points.

Updated in Real Time



Editor Roles and Point Colors

All of our volunteers are familiar with the color-coding we assign to each of our points, correct? We frequently reference this color-coding system, but what exactly do these colors mean? And why, if I'm a Peer Reviewer, are points that I'm adding to the system turning green and not blue? The answers to these questions are all part of TNMCorps's QA/QC mechanisms.

QA/QC: Tiered Editing Approach

We've all heard the phrase "Quality Assurance/Quality Control" or "QA/QC." These terms are frequently used interchangeably, however, they each refer to a different type of quality measure. *Quality Assurance* measures preserve data quality by focusing on the data collection process. If the process used to collect information is reliable and well thought-out, then the results from that process should also be of a quality nature. On the other hand, *Quality Control* measures preserve data quality by focusing on the data. So quality control measures involve examining the data that was collected to make sure there are no issues or anomalies.

TNMCorps uses a tiered editing approach as a Quality Assurance mechanism. The tiered editing approach directs data through multiple checks. There are three tiers that both our volunteers and the information collected pass through. Our volunteers start out as Standard Editors. After editing at least 25 points and passing a quality check of their data, they have the option of advancing to the Peer Reviewer role. If a Peer Reviewer continues to produce quality results and edits at least 200 points, they have the option of taking on the Advanced Editor role.

The border around a point will change color depending on what role the volunteer was using when they edited that point. With each change in border color comes incremental increases in data quality.



Question: If I'm a Peer Reviewer, why are points that I'm adding turning green and not blue?

The purpose of the "Peer Reviewer" role is to review another person's edits. Red points that a Peer Reviewer edits, or points that a Peer Reviewer creates, have not yet been reviewed by another editor. Therefore, a Peer Reviewer's points are added to the system with a green border, signaling to other Peer Reviewers that the point still needs to be reviewed by another editor.

Points that an Advanced Editor adds are treated differently. Since an Advanced Editor has gained a significant amount of experience and has demonstrated meticulous attention to detail, the points that an Advanced Editor edits can bypass the Peer Review tier. This is indicated by the purple border given to points added by an Advanced Editor.

So, as you're adding structures to the web editor, don't be surprised if your points are a color that's different than expected. It's all part of our QA/QC process. Reach out to us at nationalmapcorps@usgs.gov with questions!

American Architecture Part 3

This article is the last in a three-part series detailing prominent American architectural styles.

Researching structures for The National Map Corps leads one to explore different regions and their cultures via map imagery and local websites. In doing so, it is easy to become intrigued by the various [phases of American architecture](#), some of which date back to the birth of our nation.



In our [last newsletter](#) we covered the revival period by describing Greek, Gothic, and Italianate Revival styles. In this article, we will review the Gilded Age which includes Late Victorian, Beaux-Arts, and Arts and Crafts architectural styles. Since the Arts and Crafts movement was most popular in residential architecture and TNMCORPS does not collect residential structures, this article will focus more heavily on Late Victorian and Beaux-Arts.

While this list does not cover every US architectural period, some of the more prominent periods to emerge during our nation's early history include:

Colonial (1600s - 1800s)

- Georgian
- Federal
- French
- Spanish

Revival (early-1800s)

- Greek
- Italianate
- Gothic

Gilded Age (mid- to late-1800s)

- Late Victorian
- Beaux-Arts
- Arts and Crafts (early-1900s)
- 20th century Revivalism

Late Victorian

Late Victorian architecture emerged as a [popular design after the Civil War](#). Why use of the term “Late” and not just Victorian? For starters, use of the term “Victorian” refers to the reign of Queen Victoria in Britain. During Victoria’s rule (1837-1901), many different architectural styles emerged and incorporated design elements that used Queen Victoria’s preferences as inspiration. A prime example would be Queen Victoria’s [passion for lace](#) and the use of “lacey” cornices and other design elements in the period’s architectural styles. Some of the styles discussed in our [previous newsletter](#) (e.g., Italianate and Gothic Revival) could be considered a type of “Early Victorian” architecture since they emerged during the earlier years of Victoria’s rule. While the term “Early Victorian” is not formally recognized by architects, “Late Victorian” is and refers to a broad architectural period that includes Romanesque, Queen Anne, and Folk Victorian subtypes. While we won’t fully explore each of these subtypes individually, we will briefly describe them along with which of their traits broadly characterize Late Victorian architecture.

Queen Victoria



Image source: By Franz Xaver Winterhalter - Original painting owned by the Royal Collection. Source of photograph unknown., Public Domain, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=2043254>

In terms of design elements, Late Victorian architecture shares some similarities with its predecessors, especially its frequent use of ornamentation and steep, varying rooflines. This table lists some of the more common characteristics of Late Victorian Architecture as they are distributed across its three subtypes.

Romanesque (1870s-1900):	Queen Anne (1880s-1900):	Folk Victorian (1880s-1900):
Steep, multi-faceted rooflines	Steep, multi-faceted rooflines	Steep, multi-faceted rooflines
Asymmetrical facades	Asymmetrical facades	Asymmetrical facades (i.e., frequently “L”-shaped)
Frequent use of rounded (or sometimes square) towers	Occasional use of rounded or square towers and turrets (i.e., a small castle-like tower attached to a larger tower at the corner of a building)	Cornice brackets
Round arches over windows / entryways	Gables and dormers	Partial front porches (on residential structures)
Cavernous entryways (i.e., grand entryways)	Partial- or Full-width porches (on residential structures)	
Conical roofs on towers		

American Architecture Part 3 (Continued)

Where are these structures today?

As America's [railroad network expanded](#) westward, Late Victorian architecture spread quickly and became quite common in many cities across the nation. Popular cities known for their Victorian architectures include Philadelphia (PA), Pittsburgh (PA), Louisville (KY), and San Francisco (CA) among others. TNMCorps editors will find structures with Late Victorian design elements in public buildings such as courthouses or city and town hall structures. Perfect examples of Victorian Architecture in the TNMCorps Web Editor include:

- [Delaware County Courthouse](#) in Manchester, IA
- [Cincinnati City Hall](#) in Cincinnati, OH
- [Lackawanna County Courthouse](#) in Scranton, PA
- [Clarion County Courthouse](#) in Clarion, PA

Clarion County Courthouse is of the [Queen Anne architectural style](#) and is listed on the [National Register of Historic Places](#). Architectural details include a square tower that dominates an otherwise small facade, and multi-faceted rooflines.



Image source:
By Nicholas A. Tonelli - Flickr: Clarion County Courthouse, CC BY
2.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=19859414>

The Delaware County Courthouse was [constructed in 1894 and is of the Romanesque architectural style](#). It is currently listed on the [National Register of Historic Places](#). Characteristics include square towers, rounded arches, and multifaceted rooflines.



Image source:
By Kevin Schuchmann - Own work, CC BY-SA
3.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=35401572>

Cincinnati's City Hall is of the [Romanesque architectural style and was constructed in 1893](#). It, too, is listed on the [National Register of Historic Places](#). Architectural characteristics include both square and rounded towers, rounded arches, and grand, cavernous entryways.



Image source: <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=17984457>

American Architecture Part 3 (Continued)

Beaux Arts

The Beaux Arts movement in America is an architectural style that [gained its popularity from the widely attended World's Columbian Exposition in 1893](#). The title "Beaux Arts" stems from an architectural style taught at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts school (a.k.a., the School of Fine Arts) in Paris, France. The architectural style taught at the Ecole [drew heavily upon French neoclassicism](#), which [intentionally incorporated Greek and Roman details](#) while relying upon modern technology such as steel support beams for the buildings' grandeur and structural integrity. Many of our nation's prominent architects studied at the Ecole and were [asked by clients to incorporate this design style into their works](#) after seeing it on display at the World's Columbian Exposition.

The [World's Columbian Exposition](#) was an event staged to celebrate the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbus's expedition to the Americas. It served as display of all the innovative technologies and construction methods brought forth by the Industrial Revolution. The layout of the fairgrounds and its [200 temporary buildings](#) used [Beaux Arts principles of design](#) for the fair's [27 million visitors](#) to admire and take in.



Modern Technology: Additional examples of France's influence on architecture during this time period are the Eiffel Tower and the Statue of Liberty. [Designed by Gustave Eiffel and completed in 1889](#), the Eiffel Tower was an elaborate example of what modern construction technologies (e.g., steel) could achieve. [Gustave Eiffel](#) also designed the interior support system for the Statue of Liberty. As for Lady Liberty's platform, it too was designed in the Beaux Arts style and [by an Ecole de Beaux-Arts architect \(Richard Hunt\)](#). So that icon on your courthouse badge can be traced back to the Beaux Arts period!

Characteristics of Beaux Arts architecture as it was used throughout the United States include:

- Stately and [symmetrical facades](#)
- [Heavy masonry](#), including [rusticated facades](#) (e.g., facades designed to look as though the building was constructed with stone but with modern materials beneath)
- [Statues and sculptures](#) incorporated into facades
- [Arched windows](#)
- [Arched doors with pediments](#)
- Classical details including (but not limited to) [balustrades, pilasters, and garlands](#)
- Grand entrances



Where are these structures today?

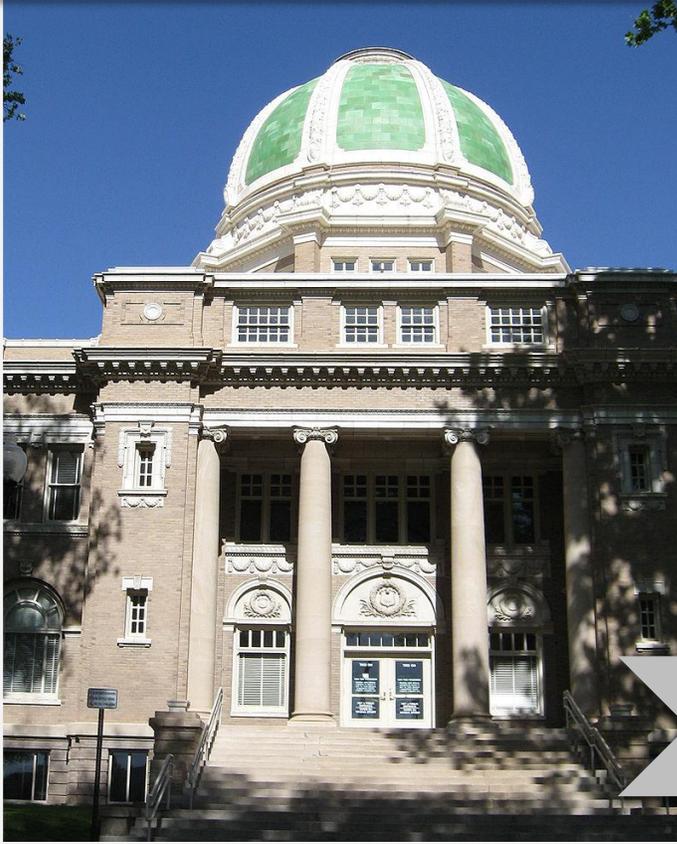
Due to each building's grandeur and prominence, Beaux Arts architectural style was primarily used for public buildings. TNMCorps editors will encounter Beaux Arts architecture when collecting points for county courthouses or city and town hall structures. Examples of Beaux Arts architecture include:

- [Bee County Courthouse](#) in Beeville, TX
- [Box Butte County Courthouse](#) in Alliance, NE
- [Dawson County Courthouse](#) in Lexington, NE
- [Chaves County Courthouse](#) in Roswell, NM

American Architecture Part 3 (Continued)



The Chaves County Court House was [built in 1911](#). It is [listed on the National Register of Historic Places](#). Its characteristics include garlands, sculptures, and curved arches.



The Dawson County Courthouse in Lexington, Nebraska was [completed in 1914](#) and is currently [listed on the National Register of Historic Places](#). Its characteristics include arched windows, statues, and other classical ornamentation.

Aerial Photo Interpretation Part 8: City/Town Halls

This article is the 6th in a series of newsletter articles highlighting aerial photo interpretation for different structure types. This month we will focus on City/Town Halls.

Check out our past [newsletters](#) for the other articles in this series:

[September 2017](#) - Part 1: Cemeteries

[November 2017](#) - Part 2: Post Offices

[January 2018](#) - Part 3: Fire Stations and EMS

[March 2018](#) - Part 4: Prisons / Correctional Facilities

[May 2018](#) - Part 5: Hospitals

[July 2018](#) - Part 6: Ambulance Services

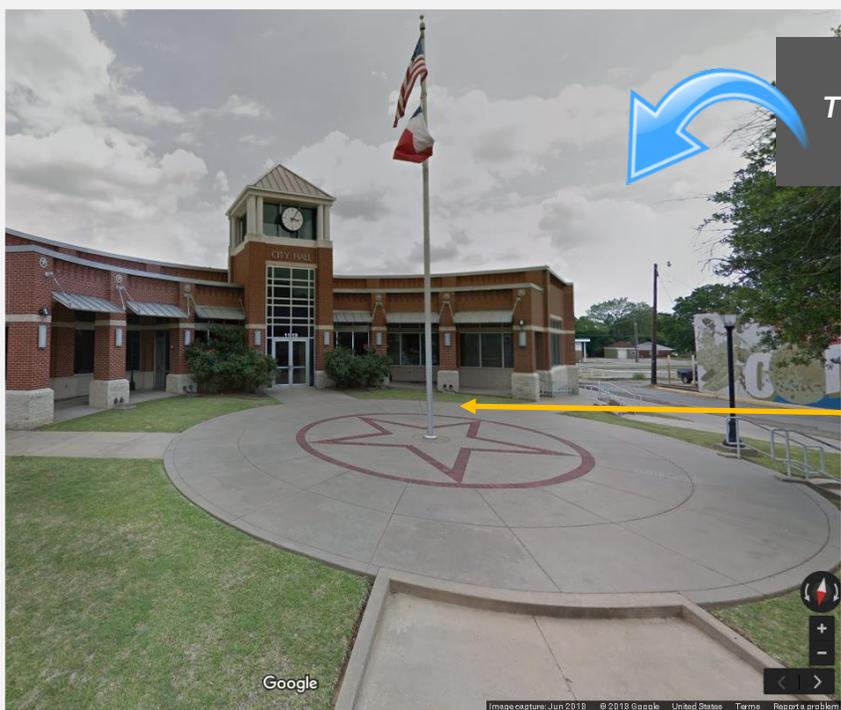
[September 2018](#) - Part 7: Law Enforcement

You may not realize it, but every time you participate in TNMCorps you are conducting aerial photo interpretation. This part of the process of editing structures can be quite fun and interesting. In order to identify the correct building associated with a structure point, you must do a little bit of detective work by searching for clues in the imagery. You may be an expert at this, or you may be new to it. Either way, here are some helpful tips and tricks for interpreting the aerial photography background layers and identifying building types.

Aerial Photo Interpretation Part 8 (Continued)

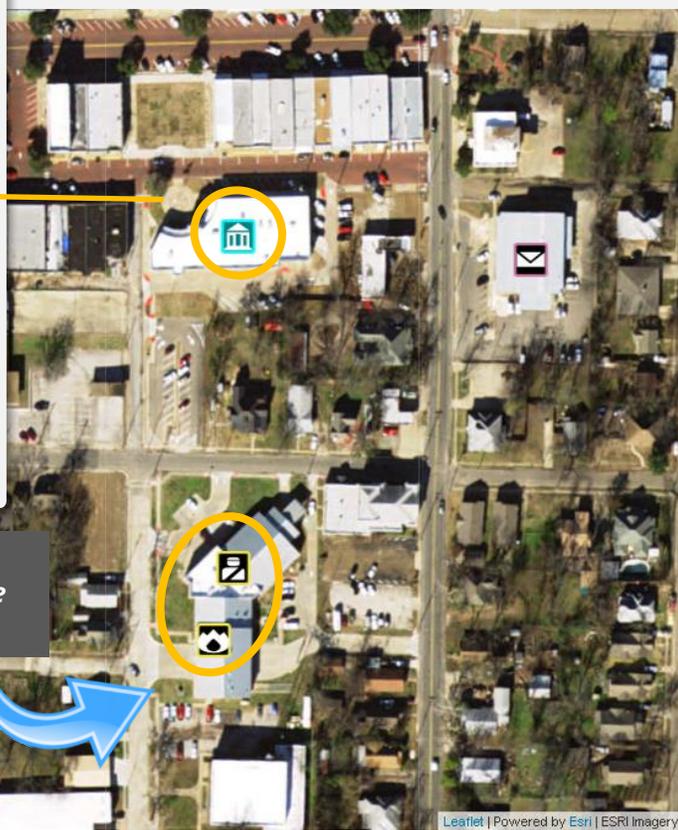
City/Town Halls

Similar to [law enforcement](#) and [ambulance services](#), city and town halls can be difficult to locate using imagery alone. Today, many local government administrative functions have been moved to nondescript office buildings, making them much more challenging to distinguish in aerial imagery. Don't forget, we are not collecting [historic city/town halls](#) (i.e. no longer functioning as the local government administrative building). Make sure to only collect the current, functioning, seat of local government. Our [Structures List](#) provides more details on the types of structures we're collecting as city and town halls.



Flag Poles

To identify a flag pole in the imagery, look for thin, elongated shadows.



City/town halls may be co-located or located nearby to other city services such as law enforcement stations, fire departments, or courthouses.



This city/town hall is co-located with a fire station

Frequently located in the center of town (if in a small town), or near a city square or park.



Aerial Photo Interpretation Part 8 (Continued)

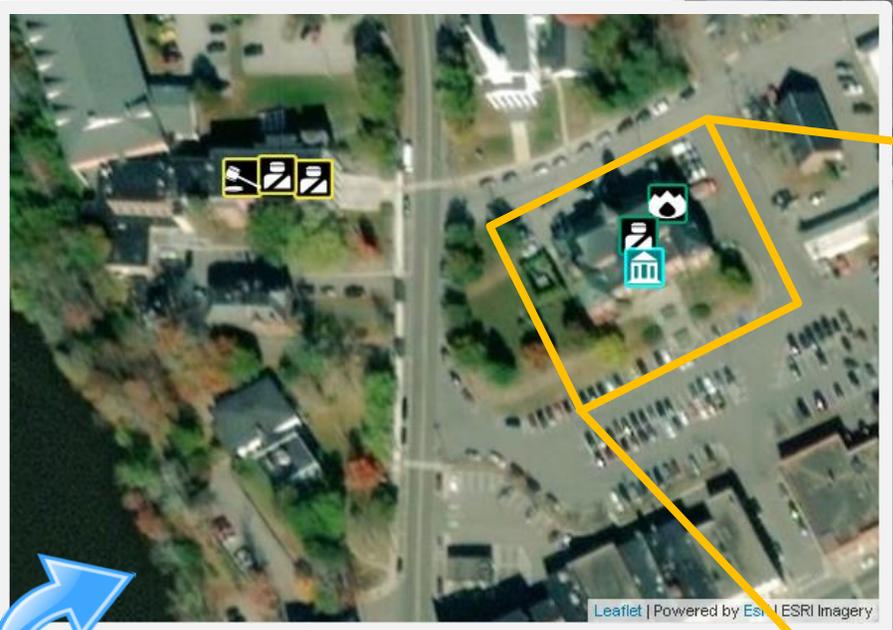


Prominent, welcoming entrances, long staircase, lawn, fountains, statues, etc.



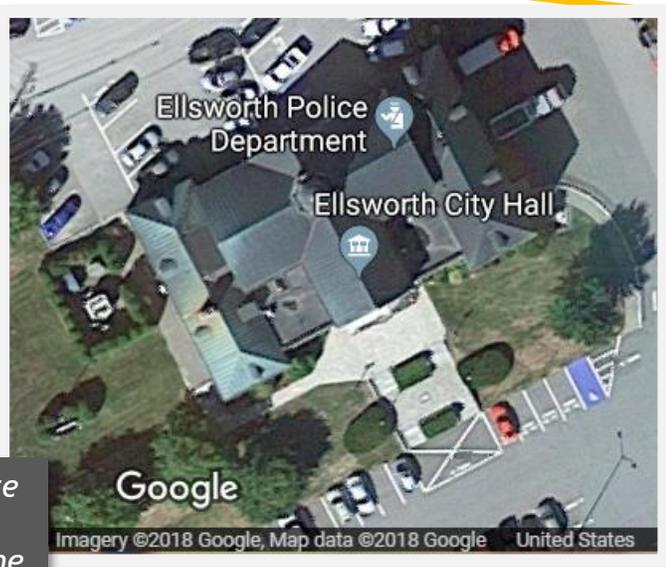
This city/town hall is also located next to a city park, and is near both a courthouse and a law enforcement facility

Leaflet | Powered by Esri | ESRI Imagery



Leaflet | Powered by Esri | ESRI Imagery

This city/town hall is co-located with both a police and fire station and is located near the courthouse and other law enforcement facilities. It is also located in the center of the city and has a large walkway to the entrance.



Imagery ©2018 Google, Map data ©2018 Google United States

Aerial Photo Interpretation Part 8 (Continued)

Official website for the city of Fredericksburg, Texas

presentation of the final Community Visioning will be made on Tuesday, December 4, 2018, at 6:00 p.m., at the Hill Country University Center located at East Main Street 290 in Fredericksburg. Everyone is invited to attend. [Read on...](#)

CITY SEEKING SPONSORS & VENDORS FOR NEW YEAR'S EVE EVENTS...

Come join the fun! The City of Fredericksburg is looking for vendors and sponsors to assist with our New Year's Eve events on Monday, December 31st at Marktplatz. [Read on...](#)

Upcoming Meeting Agendas

[City Council Meeting - November 19, 2018](#)

[All Agendas](#)

Special Events Calendar

Fri, Nov 23

[Eisbahn - Ice Skating Rink](#)

Fri, Nov 23

[Lighting of the German Christmas Pyramid and Community Christmas Tree](#)

Sat, Nov 24

[Fredericksburg Turkey Trot](#)

[View All](#)

[View All](#)

The best name and address to use for a city or town hall can often be found at the top or bottom of the local government's official website

THE CITY OF
Fredericksburg
TEXAS



Contact Us

City Hall
126 W Main Street
Fredericksburg, TX 78624-3708

Phone: 830-997-7521
Fax: 830-997-1861

FAQs

- How do I contact a city department?
- Who do I call if my dog or cat has been picked up by the Animal Control Officer?
- Does the City take care of the creeks for mosquitoes?

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Greenway Segment Closed Temporarily

A segment of the Beaver Creek Greenway will be closed beginning November 13th. [Read on...](#)

[View All](#)

Personnel Committee

Wed Nov. 28

[Parks, Recreation & Cultural Resources Advisory Commission](#)

Tue Dec. 4

[Town Council Meeting](#)

[View All](#)

Official website for the city of Apex, North Carolina

Contact Information

Apex Town Hall
73 Hunter Street
P.O. Box 250
Apex, NC 27502
Phone: (919) 249-3400

Apex Popular Links

- Town Departments
- Staff Directory
- Employee Intranet
- Calendar of Events
- Recent News

Helpful Numbers

- Utility Questions / Payments:** (919) 362-8676
- Town Clerk:** (919) 249-3303
- Parks & Recreation:** (919) 249-3402
- Public Works:** (919) 249-3427
- Community Center:** (919) 249-3402

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Have a story or photo you'd like to share?

We want them! This could be anything from a photo of you verifying a structure or an interesting story that you discovered while editing.

Photos, graphics, and stories may be used in future news releases and social media posts. All materials submitted become part of the “[public domain](#),” and can be used by USGS in the future unless otherwise specified.

Please email them to nationalmapcorps@usgs.gov



New Recognition Category Members



Squadron of Biplane Spectators
(6000-6999)



Ring of Reconnaissance Rocketeers
(5000-5999)



Family of Floating Photogrammetrists
(3000-3999)



Flock of Winged Witnesses
(4000-4999)

- USGSTaylor



Theodolite Assemblage
(2000-2999)



Alidade Alliance
(1000-1999)



Stadia Board Society
(500-999)



Circle of the Surveyor's Compass
(200-499)

- Britty01

- SaltyHiker
- jconcah



Pedometer Posse (100-199)

- BriceCook27
- Daniel
- DonaldSeccombe
- SaltyHiker



Society of the Steel Tape (50-99)

- Jazzturtle
- SaltyHiker
- Andrew Millar
- WilliamJL
- nehasahlawat



Order of the Surveyor's Chain (25-49)

- Jazzturtle
- kattystratty
- WilliamJL
- Monsoonie
- Clint Rudloff
- JISIBOR
- Westfalia 805
- c snlbaker
- nehasahlawat
- robynleigh7

CONTACT US AT: nationalmapcorps@usgs.gov for suggestions, questions, additions to the next newsletter, or if you would like to be removed from the email list.

