base line
a newsletter of the Map and Geography Round Table

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Visit the MAGERT web site at:
http://www.sunysb.edu/libmap/magert1.htm

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base line is an official publication of the American Library Association's Map and Geography Round Table (MAGERT). The purpose of base line is to provide current information on cartographic materials, other publications of interest to map and geography librarians, meetings, related governmental activities, and map librarianship. It is a medium of communication for members of MAGERT and information of interest is welcome. The opinions expressed by contributors are their own and do not necessarily represent those of the American Library Association and MAGERT. Contributions should be sent to the appropriate editor listed below:

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FROM THE CHAIR

Preparations have now been completed for the ALA Midwinter Conference, and I hope to see many of you in Philadelphia. The final MAGERT schedule can be found in this issue of base line. Room assignments will be posted on our Web site around the middle of December.

The Midwinter meetings are devoted to planning and committee work rather than large presentations aimed at a general audience.

Among the items high on my own agenda are the future of MAGERT publications, and particularly of our Web site. We have been gradually adding electronic publications to the site — the most recent addition being an electronic version of the California County Coordinates (previously published as a MAGERT Open File Report). Finding the proper balance between paper and electronic publications is only one of a number of interesting subjects that are bound to be considered at ALA Midwinter. Our publications program is one in which there are numerous possibilities for creative activity, and where new members can find many opportunities.

—David Allen

FROM THE EDITOR

Although this issue may not reach you in time for the holidays, be sure to check out the special section on gift ideas in this issue’s “New Maps and Books” column. Keep them in mind for birthdays, etc., throughout the year.

Remember that even though there aren’t any programs at the ALA Midwinter Conference, everyone is invited to join in the discussion groups and attend most of the committee meetings. We look forward to seeing you there and welcome you to become more involved in MAGERT.

—Mark Thomas
ALA MIDWINTER MEETING, PHILADELPHIA, PA

For locations of meeting, please check the MAGERT web site at http://www.sunysb.edu/libmap/magert1.htm. At the conference, look at the schedule in the ALA conference program as well as for flyers at the MAGERT reception and meetings.

Friday, January 29

MAGERT Reception 7:00 p -9:00 p

Saturday, January 30

Executive Board I 8:00 a - 9:00 a
Bylaws Committee 9:30 a - 11:00 a
Small Map Collections Discussion Group 11:30 a - 12:30 p
Research Libraries Collection Management Group 11:30 a - 12:30 p
Federal Spatial Information Discussion Group 2:00 p - 4:00 p

Sunday, January 31

ALCTS-CCS/MAGERT Cataloging Discussion Group 8:00 a - 9:00 a
Cataloging Committee 9:30 a - 11:00 a
Membership Committee 9:30 p - 11:00 p
Awards and Nominations Committee 11:30 a - 12:30 p
Education Committee 2:00 p - 4:00 p
Program Planning Committee 4:30 p - 5:30 p

Monday, February 1

GIS Discussion Group & Geotech Committee 8:30 a - 11:00 a
Publications Committee 2:00 p - 4:00 p
Reception and Talk at the Free Library of Philadelphia (tentative) 5:00 p - 7:00 p

Tuesday, February 2

Executive Board II 8:30 a - 11:00 a

Because of the difficulty of obtaining suitable accommodations in central Philadelphia, there will be no MAGERT hotel in Philadelphia. Many of us will be staying at the Holiday Inn Independence Mall, one of the official ALA hotels. It is suggested that you make your reservations for housing in Philadelphia as early as possible.

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ON THE CATALOGING/CATALOGUING FRONT

Issues in Map Cataloging: Form/Genre and Digital Materials

Report on the program presented at the ALA Annual Conference in Washington, D.C., co-sponsored by ALA Map and Geography Round Table Cataloging and Classification Committee and ALCTS Cataloging and Classification Section. The program took place on Saturday, June 27, 1998 in the Washington Hilton Lincoln Room West. Six speakers talked on the cataloging aspects of form/genre headings and digital cartographic materials.

David Reser of the Cataloging and Support Office of the Library of Congress began by giving an update on activities relating to electronic resources cataloging and LCSH form/genre headings at LC. The first subject is covered by Draft Interim Guidelines for Cataloging Electronic Resources (DCM B19), a document that has been developed by LC. This may be old news to many, as the document had been available for several months before the ALA program. Since the document is available on the CPSO web site, I give only a brief summary of Reser’s remarks here. After pointing out why the guidelines are needed and why they are interim guidelines, he reviewed some of the terminology used in the guidelines. The issue of coding for content rather than carrier was reviewed, along with the constraints on LC’s implementation of the change to content-oriented cataloging. The concept of manifestations was explained and the one-versus two-record approaches to cataloging multiple versions was briefly discussed.

Reser then listed a few ongoing efforts which will be watched by the library community: metadata issues, a current “hot topic;” the new ISBD(ER) and AACR2R harmonization; the impact of the redefinition of code “m” in the Leader/06 and changes in the fixed field for electronic resources, not soon to be implemented at LC (mainly due to the current lull in activity with ongoing projects in advance of the implementation of the new integrated library system (ILS)); working groups on seriality issues and rule 0.24 brought about by the results of last October’s Toronto conference; and LC-specific projects (BEOnline and the Electronic Resources Project). Information about many if not all of these topics can be found on the Library of Congress web site, which is searchable.

On the form/genre problem, the speaker pointed out that the changes required to authority records to accommodate form/genre are only a subset of the new authority record elements. Indexing of the form/genre headings is a problem: subfield $v$ is not currently indexed in the LC system. There are normalization issues involving heading comparisons and duplicate detection. And form/genre will have an impact on other LC products.
As part of the LC implementation strategy, subdivision authority records will be created to control the approximately 3,000 form, topical, and chronological subheadings. These records will initially be skeletal and there will need to be two records created for subdivisions that can be used as both form and topical headings. Also, form subdivisions will have to be recoded in many existing authority records. CPSO will draft guidelines and update documentation on form subdivisions, to be included in 1998 update number 2 to *Subject Cataloging Manual: Subject Headings*. At the time of the presentation LC was intending to begin coding subfield $v$ in bibliographic records by November 1. The creation of subheading authority records will probably be phased in by format area, possibly after the implementation of the new ILS. One important note concerning the addition of form/genre authorities for headings also used as topical headings: some systems do not currently allow identical character strings in two different authority records.

For *Draft Interim Guidelines for Cataloging Electronic Resources*, for information on subdivision authority records, and for current information about other cataloging issues, the CPSO web site can be accessed at http://lcweb.loc.gov/cattdir/cpso/.

The second presenter was Paige Andrew, who talked about use of form and genre terms in bibliographic records for cartographic materials. He began by giving credit to Barbara Story for a paper she had written from which much of the material in his talk had been drawn. After looking at some basic definitions, he talked about the application of the terms “form” and “genre” to maps. For example, “map” is a form, while “topographic map” would be regarded as a genre. Other groups had been working on the form/genre problem before map catalogers got into it. In fact, the history of this work goes back to 1979, when MARBI approved MARC fields 655 and 755 for forms and genres, respectively, for use with thesauri other than LCSH. In 1991 LC’s “Subject Subdivision Conference” resulted in a request being submitted for subfield $v$. In 1994, the 755 field was dropped due to the inability to unambiguously define the difference between form and genre. And in 1995, MARBI approved subfield $v$ for use in 6XX fields.

The map cataloging community is now working on the problems that other groups have encountered previously of how to use form/genre in subject analysis. Perhaps the most basic problem is when to use the 655 field and when to use subfield $v$. Both techniques offer advantages to the searcher. Using subfield $v$ helps to prevent false drops, while recording form/genre in the 655 field enables the user to separately search for a particular form or genre. Many lean toward using both 655 and subfield $v$: 655 if the form applies to the entirety of the
material covered by the bibliographic record and subfield $v$ to link a form to a specific topical subject heading where not all subjects receive the form subheading.

Paige Andrew is a member of the Cartographic Form/Genre Working Group that has been working on these questions. The other members are Barbara Story, Elizabeth Mangan, and Mary Larsgaard. They began work in 1996. The goals of the group are to identify cartographic form/genre terms, to determine how to incorporate form/genre terms into the bibliographic record, and to get feedback from the cartographic community. After the initial meeting at the 1996 ALA Annual Conference in New York, they developed a set of principles for developing the headings list, then sought input from experts in the cartographic community. A year later, at the 1997 meeting in San Francisco, they realized they needed to start over. The list needed to be re-drafted and made into a hierarchical thesaurus. The group wanted to wait until the LC-wide form/genre group had finished its work and also felt a need to consider the needs of local libraries.

Where are we now? The survey results did not provide much guidance. There was a very mixed response concerning the value of form/genre headings for maps. The group issued a report after the San Francisco meeting. Since then work has been delayed due to the situation at LC, where a lot of projects are on hold pending the implementation of the new system. The group is still welcoming any and all comments.

Ellen Caplan was next up, talking about OCLC's involvement in the documentation of electronic cataloging issues. She reported on a number of documents that have been produced by OCLC. Coding guidelines are dealt with in Cataloging Electronic Resources: OCLC-MARC Coding Guidelines and March 1998 Changes to Tagging by Rich Greene and OCLC Guidelines on the Choice of Type and BLvl for Electronic Resources by Jay Weitz. The OCLC coding guidelines cover topics including the change in definition of type "m," use of separate versus single records for different manifestations, use of the 006 and 007 fields, and 856 field changes.

Ellen commented on the use of existing records, emphasizing that OCLC members are not to input duplicate records and should report duplicates, records requiring type code changes, and errors. Policies on replacing existing records were also reviewed. To search for currently available documents visit the OCLC web site at http://www.oclc.org/oclc/menu/home1.htm.

The next speaker was Pat McGlamery, whose topic was Federal Geographic Data Committee metadata and how to make cartographic data accessible. He described some of the work being done by the University of Connecticut Center base line 19(6): 8
for Geographic Information and Analysis Metadata Project. The data processing project begins with USMARC data in maps format records. The starting point is paper maps because most digitized data are captured from maps. Most users are looking for spatial information and are not as concerned about the format. Sheet level metadata are compiled in the form of lat/long “footprints” needed to break out sets to generate FGDC compliant data. Several examples of products were shown.

One example involved information not in the University of Connecticut Library. A format was developed whereby data could be input by town clerks, for example. The system remembers who is inputting the data and can thus pinpoint the data geographically. This may be accomplished by entering bounding boxes for the town. The types of problems that can be anticipated with such a system were discussed.

Mary Larsgaard next talked about digital materials at the Map and Imagery Laboratory, Davidson Library, University of California, Santa Barbara. The Alexandria Digital Library (ADL) project grant was due to end in September 1998, but an extension of the grant had been applied for. Mary talked about the evolution of the cataloging of digital cartographic materials in the ADL. NSF in the original grant was interested in the user interface, so the cataloging interface was primitive. Some of the cataloging at ADL has been decidedly nonstandard as compared to the cataloging at the Davidson Library, which has always followed standard practice.

In the prototype catalog (October 1994-Spring 1995), they used new FGDC fields for metadata for items originally issued in digital form, and for scans of data originally issued in hard copy they cataloged both versions on one record. Back then in the early days of electronic resource cataloging, this meant they had to, in Larsgaard’s words, “pray no one noticed” the oddities of this mode of cataloging. The first web version appeared in the summer of 1995, and was in use for three years. By this time the FGDC fields were provisionally available in USMARC, and they were entering a separate record for scanned versions of hard copy items. These were not standard records, however, as they included only the information that was unique to the electronic version and was linked to the record for the original using field 776 (Other Physical Form). The second edition of the web version was in the process of being implemented in the summer of 1998. The FGDC fields are now standard USMARC fare, and the cataloging at ADL has gone back to a two record approach for paper and electronic versions. They have gone back to standard cataloging because of other problems with the system. A relational database with multiple table joins had been used in earlier versions, which resulted in very slow access times.
Larsgaard announced that ADL would become part of the California Digital Library that was scheduled to be up by the end of the year. She also offered a note about how form and genre are handled in ADL. Genres are placed in an area of the record called “type,” while form is given in a note beginning “Available as.”

The final presenter was Elizabeth Mangan who talked about digital materials at the Library of Congress’s Geography and Map Division (G&M). The division has been involved in the preparation of the geospatial metadata standard in FGDC. MARBI proposals were made to allow the MARC format to contain cartographic data. In 1995, a group of U.S. and Canadian catalogers met to discuss how to incorporate this information in the rules for cartographic cataloging, and work has been proceeding toward the proposal of new rules agreeable to both countries.

Also on the electronic cartographic materials front, a move to challenge the age-old rule of carrier over content has developed. This has given rise to the document titled *Guidelines for Distinguishing Cartographic Materials on Computer File Carriers from Other Materials on Computer File Carriers* and document DCM B19 mentioned above. As the cataloging of electronic cartographic materials evolves, the expectation is that FGDC data will eventually be incorporated into the MARC record. Mangan also touched on the practice that LC is calling delineation, a one-record approach for dealing with multiple formats, the equivalent of the dashed-on entry of days past.

A short question and answer period followed the presentations. The issue of scale statement for digital items was brought up. American catalogers mostly feel that scale does not make sense in this context, while Canadians want the scale of the original to be part of the record. This is one of the important areas of discussion that has been going on between map librarians in the two countries to find a compromise that can be accommodated in rules acceptable to both countries. The Americans came up with the option of using the phrase “Scale not appropriate” in the 255 subfield. David Allen, the editor of the MAGERT web page, mentioned that he is working on a page of metadata. Finally, Ellen Caplan offered a clarification of a statement she had made earlier that the 006 and 007 fields are mandatory on computer file records; the fields are not on records for the originals of scanned items.

That’s it for this report. For the February column, I intend to look at some interesting map cataloging questions that have come through the Internet, and I look forward to seeing some of my readers at ALA Midwinter in Philadelphia.

—Mark Crotteau

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NEW MAPS AND BOOKS

New Maps

Albania & Kosova

Like many people, I sometimes admit to lack of interest in problems happening in distant and unfamiliar parts of the world. However, my awareness of the Balkans was heightened by two maps I recently received. The first is *Shqiperia Etnike — Ethnic Albania*, an undated map with no publishing information except an attribution to “Prof. Ahmet Gashi.” The 1:550,000, 37" x 21" colored map, with an index of place names on the reverse, shows the border of “ethnic Albania” superimposed on a map of the area. What’s striking is that “ethnic Albania” covers not only the province of Kosova, but also large parts of Montenegro, Macedonia, and Greece.

Another map has a title which says much about the situation in that area, and is usually preceded by a phrase like “self-declared.” *Republika e Kosoves — Republic of Kosova* is a nicely done, 1:250,000 scale, shaded relief map of Kosova, published, not surprisingly, in the Albanian capital of Tirana by Toena. Both maps list for $17.95 each from OMNI Resources, although they indicate supplies are limited. ([http://www.omnimap.com](http://www.omnimap.com))

Slovakia Land Cover

From Mary Larsgaard at UCSB comes information on a recent map from Slovakia. *Slovakia — CORINE Land Cover Tourist Map* (with additional titles in German and Slovak), at 1:500,000, was published in Bratislava by the Institute of Geography, Slovak Academy of Sciences, in 1996. (And no, I didn’t know what CORINE stood for, but like everything else these days, you can find out on the Web). The map focuses on land-cover information, has extensive text on “Landscape and Land Cover of Slovakia” on the verso, and even an inset on “Vineyard regions.” To obtain a copy Mary suggests contacting the author, Jan Feranec, Head, Dept. Of Cartography and Geoinformatics, Institute of Geography, Slovak Academy of Sciences, Stefanikova 49, 814 73 Bratislava, Slovak Republic (or try the easy way and e-mail him at geogfera@savba.sk).

National Geographic Maps

From the “we should have seen this coming” category comes a new CD-ROM from the National Geographic Society. About this time a year ago they issued *The
Complete National Geographic, the full text and pictures from every issue from 1888 to 1996 on 30 CDs at the very reasonable price of $150. The set was deservedly well-received, and the only negative was that the foldout maps for which NG is so well-known were not included. That problem has now been remedied with a new 6 CD-ROM set called National Geographic Maps. The subtitle, Every Foldout Map from National Geographic Magazine, says it all. Users can search maps by region and subject, pan and zoom in, and print full-scale maps or sections. You can even “take thematic tours of the world, complete with audio, video, and photos.” All this for $79.95.

If you bought the Complete NG when it first came out, it was subtitled 108 Years of National Geographic Magazine on CD-ROM. Present buyers get “109 years,” but you can keep your set current with the “1997 Update” for $9.95. (http://www.nationalgeographic.com/cdrom)

Iceland

If you aren’t cold enough this time of year, a new series of maps of Iceland should get you thinking of snowy places. Mál og menning is an Icelandic publisher that has produced a series of maps updating or reformatting material from the Iceland Survey. Among the items are a touring map of Iceland at 1:600,000 with text in four languages, and a four-sheet topographic map series at 1:300,000, with details and photos of Iceland’s natural wonders on the reverse. Only the sheet covering the Southwest is available now, with the other three sheets due in January 1999. The publisher also offers a geological map, which updates the 1990 Iceland Survey map; a tectonic map showing rocks classified by age, with volcanic systems; and a vegetation map illustrating the predominant vegetation groups. All are multilingual, and priced at $16.95 per map or sheet from OMNI or Map Link.

Mayans and Egyptians

For those interested in pyramids, antiquities, and warmer climes in general, Treaty Oak has two new maps. The Maya World of Mexico, from Guia Roji of Mexico, is a 1:1,000,000 tourist map of the Mayan region of southeastern Mexico. The map has extensive text in English and Spanish and information on some 70 archaeological sites and tourist attractions. $8.95.

Guide to the Giza Plateau and Some Mysteries of Original Egyptian Culture by Sunship Publishing is a detailed map of the entire Gaza Plateau surrounded by color photos and other illustrations. This folded 27” x 35” poster map may not contain “more diverse information about Giza than any other single published source,” but it might come close. $14.95. (maps@treatyoak.com).
Titanic Map

“You’ve seen the movie...... now see the map.” With all the hype surrounding Titanic, this was inevitable. The Titanic Reference Map from Map Link may indeed be the “first complete map of the world’s most famous shipwreck.” It certainly manages to cram a lot of information onto its double-sided, 26" x 39" format — diagrams of the ship; maps of the paths of the Titanic, the icebergs, and rescue ships; information on “the lost” and “the saved;” and more, including a dramatic cover picture of the sinking ship. Maybe not as much fun as watching Leonardo DiCaprio go under 8 times, but a lot cheaper at only $5.95. See the description at the MapQuest MapStore (http://www.mapstore.com).

Christmas

And yes, Virginia, there is a Christmas Island, thanks to Captain Cook’s fortuitous discovery. In the Indian Ocean and with a very un-Christmas-like climate, the Australian territory once depended on phosphate mining as it’s only major economic activity. It now has a casino and is a major tourist destination. It was mapped by AUSLIG, the Australian Survey, at 1:25,000 in 1988. Although somewhat dated, the map shows excellent detail, and is available from OMNI for $7.95.

Moscow

Barbara Cox at the Marriott Library, University of Utah, tipped readers of Maps-L to an interesting article in the online version of the CIA journal Studies in Intelligence. From “Vol. 01, No. 1, 1997,” and apparently one of the few articles publically available, comes “The Best Map of Moscow,” by Joseph A. Baclawski. The article discusses the history and production of the CIAproduced maps of Moscow, which are still are a staple of many map collections. For years they were considered “the best unclassified general reference map of Moscow.”

As a personal aside, some years ago I read Martin Cruz Smith’s 1981 novel Gorky Park, a police procedural mystery set in Moscow. Struck by the seemingly realistic setting and descriptions of the buildings in the city, I assumed the author had once lived in Moscow. I was surprised to read in a later interview with Smith that he had never set foot in Russia, but had relied on a detailed map of Moscow and his writer’s imagination to bring the story to life. Perhaps this was the map he used.

New Books

Just announced is the publication of The History of Cartography, Volume 2, Book 3: Cartography in the Traditional African, American, Arctic, Australian, and...
A new edition of *Maps of Texas and the Southwest, 1513-1900*, by James C. Martin and Robert Sydney Martin has just been issued by the Texas State Historical Association in Austin. 190 pp., $39.95 (ISBN 087611169X). This is basically a reprint of a work first published in 1984 for the Amon Carter Museum by the University of New Mexico Press. The new edition adds eight additional color plates to the nine of the original, and a new preface. Fifty significant maps of the area are illustrated and discussed, preceded by 13 brief thematic sections covering such topics as “The Science of Map Making,” “The Map Trade,” “Spanish Colonization,” etc. The work originated as an exhibition catalog, and it shows, but this format has its advantages. The 50 maps are displayed side by side with long annotations on the historical significance of the map, and the coverage is broader than the title might indicate, making this a relatively painless way to learn some cartographic history. (Some of the maps are reproduced in the Contours of Discovery portfolio mentioned in the “Gifts” section elsewhere in this *base line*).


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Another new work with a southwestern theme is *The Mapping of the Entradas into the Greater Southwest*, edited by Dennis Reinhartz and Gerald D. Saxon. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1998. 256 pp., $34.50 (ISBN 0-8061-3047-4). Five scholars of history, geography and cartography discuss the role 16th century explorers and mapmakers, such as Cabeza de Vaca, Coronado, and de Soto, played in bringing knowledge of the New World to Europe. With 120 B&W and 20 color illustrations, and an annotated cartobibliography.

A separate Geology Library houses most of the geological maps on my campus, so except for some historical ones, I see relatively few of them. While lovely to look at, (and I’m sure delightful to know), I know little about how they work. Some of my ignorance has been alleviated by exposure to a book titled *Geological* base line 19(6): 14

A new (3rd) edition of Mary Larsgaard's Map Librarianship: An Introduction, has been issued by Libraries Unlimited, 475 pp., $68.50 (ISBN 1563084740). I'm sure almost all map librarians have used this comprehensive guide to just about everything one needs to know about our field, and I'm sure Mary finds it hard to believe her work first appeared twenty years ago. While much remains the same, new appendices such as a "Sampling of Digital Data on CD-ROMS and Disks," and "Draft of New Cataloging Rules for Spatial Data in Digital Form," indicate how far we've come since 1978.

GIFTS FOR MAP AFICIONADOS

The mails being what they are this time of year, this issue of base line will probably reach readers after Christmas. However, in the spirit of the holidays I thought a list of gift ideas for map lovers might be appropriate. And although it's supposedly better to give than receive, it wouldn't hurt to add some of these to your own wish lists.

Note cards and postcards featuring maps are always a nice touch when corresponding with map folks, and, like calendars, they're a fun way to increase one's knowledge of antique maps. Unfortunately, they're almost too nice to use for their intended purpose. The Metropolitan Museum of Art gift shop offers a set of map note cards featuring six designs from 16th-century maps. A box of 24 cards goes for $13.95. (http://www.metmuseum.org).

Three books of postcards have been published by Pomegranate: The Art of Cartography, from the Huntington Library; Maps of the Ancient World, featuring maps from the Smith & Osher Cartographic Collections; and Maps of the Heavens, with illustrations of Andreas Cellarius' beautiful celestial charts from the British Library. All retail for $9.95 each, and are available from several sources including the Mercator's World Bookshop (http://www.mercatormag.com).

A nice gift for someone seriously interested in becoming a map collector is the "Antique Map Gift Box" offered by the Philadelphia Print Shop. The gift box contains a copy of Frank Manasek's Collecting Old Maps; three booklets authored by Chris Lane and Donald Cresswell of PPS — What Is a Print?, Guide to Collecting Antique Maps, and Guide to Collecting Antique Historical Prints; a gift certificate for $50; a magnifying glass; and a subscription to the Philadelphia Print Shop's catalogues. "A $178 value for only $150." If a stocking-stuffer is more...
what you had in mind, the *Guide to Collecting Antique Maps* is available separately for $8.00. More information can be found at their web site ([http://www.philaprintshop.com](http://www.philaprintshop.com)).

In the “New Books” section mention was made of a book published by the Texas State Historical Association. The TSHA also offers a nice portfolio of map reproductions, *Contours of Discovery, Printed Maps Delineating the Texas and Southwestern Chapters in the Cartographic History of North America*. Accompanied by a 60-page guide, the 22 maps, almost all in color, are printed in a large 17" x 22" format, and are, as they say, “suitable for framing.” This collection has been available since 1981, but it’s still reasonably priced at $49.95. Fun for the beginning, or impecunious, collector. (ISBN 0-87611-058-8). TSHA, 2.306 Sid Richardson Hall, University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX 78712, 800-687-8132.

Something different are the “Modern-day maps made to look like antiques” from A Galaxy of Maps. The colored maps are printed on parchment-like paper and offer “a unique opportunity to combine up-to-date maps with the allure of an antique reproduction.” Many of the 17 available maps are of islands (like Barbados and Aruba), all measure about 20" x 30" and cost $29.95. I don’t know quite what to make of these maps, but the more I look at them, the more I like them. Judge for yourself at the Galaxy of Maps web site ([http://www.galaxymaps.com](http://www.galaxymaps.com)).

I’ve often taken flack from some of my environmentally sensitive students when I’ve carelessly thrown something in the generic trash bin rather than the appropriate recycling container. If you know of such people, they would undoubtedly appreciate stationery made from recycled USGS and other topo maps. Available are “Topolopes”, envelopes made from excess topo maps, as well as typing paper (white on one side, map on the reverse), note pads, and gift wrap. Reasonably priced, as you might expect. For prices and availability, check the OMNI web site. ([http://www.omnimap.com](http://www.omnimap.com)).

Those who like unusual screen savers for their computers might enjoy the “Antique Map Screen Saver” from Manticore Products of Chicago. Featuring 25 maps from the 13th through the 17th century, the program loops continuously and lets you choose which maps appear in the cycle, the length of time displayed, and whether the title and provenance show on screen. The program can be installed from two diskettes purchased from Manticore for $19.95, or downloaded directly from the web for $14.95. ([http://www.manticore.com](http://www.manticore.com))

For those not easily embarrassed, a line of map fashions is available from Interarts. Items such as jackets, caps, and the inevitable ties, can be had with various map designs. A “Wearin’ the World” map jacket,” for example, will really make you stand out at the next MAGERT meeting. See them on the Interarts web site ([http://www.interartsmaps.com](http://www.interartsmaps.com))

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For the slightly more conservative comes the “City Tie” from CIVITAS in Boston. The ties, showing antique city plans of Rome, London, New York, Washington, and Boston, are available in several color schemes for $39.95. For the ladies, scarfs will be “coming soon.” (http://www.citytie.com)

And perhaps stretching the map connection a bit, I should also mention the “Escape Map Bomber Jacket” from the National Geographic Society. The leather aviator style jacket features a lining resembling the silk escape maps issued to World War II pilots. $399.95 (and not even reversible).

Finally, in the category of “Who buys these things?” (or “Who can afford these things?”) fall the following items. From the Hammacher-Schlemmer catalog, “Offering the Best, the Only and the Unexpected for 150 Years” for people who thought they had everything, comes an unusual item. Featured on the cover of a recent catalog, “The only gravity-defying globe” is a free-floating globe, held in a mid-air position by electromagnetic suspension, which will spin continuously if turned. Mounted on a 6-foot stand, this is truly a conversation starter, and a great item for a map collection. The only problem is finding someone with $2500 to spend on it. If you don’t get their catalogs, see it at (http://www.hammacher.com).

The Smithsonian Institution gift catalogue always has some interesting stuff. One unusual item is “A World of Gems” globe. With each country cut from various gemstones, inlaid and surrounded by a sea of lapis, the 8" diameter globe is truly striking. Also striking is the price, “on sale” at $2795, down from its original tag of $3200. (http://www.si.edu/youandsi/products)

—Fred Musto

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**ENGLISH MAPS OF EXPLORATION**

**EXHIBITED AT NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY**

“*In thy map securely saile*”: *Maps, Atlases, Charts, and Globes from the Lawrence H. Slaughter Collection*

October 24, 1998 - March 20, 1999

The Edna Barnes Salomon Room (Room 316), New York Public Library Center for the Humanities, Fifth Avenue at 42nd Street

The exhibit’s title, taken from a 17th-century poem by Robert Herrick, describes exploration of unfamiliar territory through maps rather than actual travel. A spectacular collection of maps, atlases, charts, and globes from the 17th and 18th centuries recently donated by the estate of Mr. Lawrence H. Slaughter enables visitors to explore the world as it was viewed at this time. The exhibit draws from
the unique and extremely valuable Slaughter collection comprising about 600 maps, 100 atlases, and 50 books of Dutch, French, and primarily English origin. "In thy map securely saile" examines the English mapping scene in the 1700s, Dutch cartography in the early 17th century, and the Dutch influence on English map making, navigation, and the English charting heritage. The exhibit features early images of the New World including the West Indies and Bermuda, the Chesapeake colonies, and the northeastern colonies, and post-Revolutionary maps, with particular emphasis on the planning of the new Capital in Washington.

This exhibition has been sponsored by Condé Nast Traveler and co-sponsored by AT&T and Jaguar Cars. Support for the Library's exhibitions program has been provided by the Pinewood Foundation. Alice Hudson, Chief of NYPL's Map Division and Curator of the exhibit, can be contacted at ahudson@nypl.org.

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**MAGERT OPEN FILE REPORTS ONLINE**

As part of its electronic publications program, MAGERT is starting to put some of its old Open File Reports up on the Web. The first publication in this series to be put in HTML is R. Bruce Robertson's *California County Coordinates*, which Phil Hoehn was kind enough to reformat. We expect others in the OFR series to follow soon, and welcome proposals for new electronic publications.

The URL of the MAGERT Web Site is [http://www.sunysb.edu/libmap/magert1.htm](http://www.sunysb.edu/libmap/magert1.htm). Click on “MAGERT Electronic Publications” to find the California Coordinates.

— David Allen

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**CORRECTION TO MINUTES**

In the “Executive Board II and General Membership Meeting Minutes, ALA Midwinter Conference, Washington, DC,” published in the August 1998 issue of *base line* (v.19, no.4), the projected publication date for *Meridian* 16 should be changed from July 2000 to July 1999.

At the beginning of the second sentence of the third paragraph of the Publications Committee Report (final paragraph on p. 14):

replace

David Cobb will be editor through issue 16, which will be out in July 2000 ... with

David Cobb will be editor through issue 16, which will be out in July 1999 ...

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Great Moments In Map Librarianship by Jim Coombs

INVENTION FOR PREVENTING MAP SCRUNCH IN BACK OF STORAGE FILES

1. MAP USER PUSHES MAP FILE DRAWER CLOSED WITH FOOT.
2. CRANKY OLD MAP LIBRARIAN GETS AGITATED BY THE VIBRATIONS OF MAP DRAWER SLAMMING.
3. HEAT FROM STEAMED HEAD CAUSES INFLATABLE GLOBE TO RISE LOWERING ATTACHED MAP ONTO BAR CODE SCANNER.
4. SCANNER TRIGGERS ZORCHING CAT'S TAIL WITH LASER BEAM.
5. STARTLED CAT PUSHES BUTTON WHICH TURNS ON RED LIGHT ABOVE SECRET MASTER OF MAPDOM.
6. THINKING HE SEES A TRAFFIC SIGNAL, CONFUSED SECRET MASTER HITS BRAKE PEDAL TO SLOW DOWN MAP DRAWER.

JIM COOMBS 12/98