

base line

a newsletter of the Map and Geography Round Table

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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

Steve Rogers, Ohio State University

As you read this the ALA Annual Conference in Orlando should be just days away from starting on June 24.

MAGERT will offer the following 3 programs during the Orlando Conference.

- “Paper Maps and Vapor Maps: Finding Maps for Your Library’s Users / Readers / Researchers.”
The speakers will be Alice C. Hudson (Chief, Map Division, The New York Public Library) and Kathleen Weessies (Map Librarian, Michigan State University). Aimed at non-map librarians, the program is intended for those not expert in using maps and spatial data. It will focus on how to find and use maps and atlases for reference and research use—locally, nationally, internationally and via the Internet. The program is planned for Saturday, June 26, from 1:30 PM to 3:30 PM.
- 
- “Florida Geography: Immigrants, Hurricanes and Sinkholes.” Three experts in their respective fields will discuss: the impact of immigration on Florida and Metropolitan Miami; the human and economic impact of nature’s most dangerous storm—hurricanes; and the presence and study of sinkholes in Florida, including the Orlando area. Speakers will be Dr. Thomas D. Boswell (Chair, Department of Geography and Regional Studies, University of Miami), Dr. Hugh E. Willoughby (International Hurricane Research Center, Florida International University), and Dr. Shiou-San Kuo (Director, Florida Sinkhole Research Institute, University of Central Florida). The program will take place on Sunday, June 27, from 1:30 PM to 4:30 PM.
 - “Scanning the Sunshine State: the University of Florida Map & Imagery Library Experience.” Speakers are Dr. HelenJane Armstrong (Head, Map and Imagery Library, George A. Smathers Libraries, University of Florida), Erich J. Kesse (Head, Digital Library Center, George A. Smathers Libraries, University of Florida) and Joe Aufmuth (GIS Librarian, George A. Smathers Libraries, University of Florida). Historical maps and aerial photographs offer unique graphic resources for tracking the evolution of Florida’s landscapes. “Florida from the Air,” a Florida LSTA grant, integrates the spatial mapping functions of GIS with 40,000 Florida aerial tiles captured by the U.S. Department of Agriculture between 1937-1951. “Ephemeral Cities: Color and Connections for the Sanborn” Maps,” an IMLS grant, develops digital city atlases using GIS technologies to integrate Sanborn maps with city directories, newspapers, and other place-related data and objects found

in libraries, archives, museums, and agencies. While all pre-1924 Florida Sanborns were scanned, the goal of the grant is to develop an historic “sense of place” for Gainesville, Tampa, and Key West. Both of these projects will be integrated into the broader statewide PALMM initiative that is supported by all of the public academic libraries. This program will discuss both the general and technical aspects of these projects. The program is scheduled for Monday, June 28, from 1:30 PM to 3:30 PM..

I hope you will have the opportunity to attend these stimulating programs and to meet and discuss map and geography librarianship with your MAGERT colleagues in Florida. If you do not plan to be in Orlando, look for complete coverage of the conference in the next few issues of *base line*.



NEW MAGERT OFFICERS FOR 2004/2005

I am pleased to announce the results of the recent election of officers for the Map and Geography Round Table (ALA).

T. Wangyal Shawa (Princeton University) has been elected Vice-Chair/Chair Elect of MAGERT and John Olson (Syracuse University) has been elected Treasurer.

Congratulations to Wangyal and John. And I also wish to thank Brenda Mathenia (Montana State University) for agreeing to run as a candidate for Treasurer.

Steve Rogers
Chair
Map and Geography Round Table



PROPOSED DUES INCREASE

At the MAGERT General Membership Meeting in Orlando on Tuesday, June 29, 2004 a proposal will be made to raise membership dues. Members will be asked to vote to raise personal member dues to \$20 and institutional member dues to \$60. An explanation for this action can be found in the April 2004 issue of *base line* 25(2) on pages 7-8.

Steve Rogers
Chair,
Map and Geography Round Table



WELCOME NEW MAGERT MEMBERS!

MAGERT wishes to extend a welcome to the following new members registered with ALA since December of 2003. We hope their association with us and with map librarianship is long and fruitful, and we welcome them to become actively involved with the Round Table.

Nathan Bomer
Lee Vining, CA

Alma Ortega
San Diego, CA

Ronald L. Burdick
Lakewood, OH

Karen Passmore
Mountain Home AFB, ID

Leslie Anne Foster
Eau Claire, WI

Thomas Rowland Pierce
Louisville, KY

Anna C. Hall
Washington, DC

Louise M. Ratliff
Los Angeles, CA

Leanne Hindmarch
Toronto, ON

Eric A. Rector
Baltimore, MD

Mark J. Jung
Green Bay, WI

Pete Reehling
Tampa, FL

Sylvie Lafortune
Sudbury, ON

Jessica J. Schomberg
Mankato, MN

Kent A. Lee
Minneapolis, MN

Kristen Shuyler
Seattle, WA

John Muller
Orlando, FL

Kathleen L. Wells
Hattiesburg, MS

Gregory J. Wool
Ames, IA 

2004 ALA ANNUAL MAGERT SCHEDULE Orlando, FL

The ALA Annual Conference will take place in Orlando, Florida from June 24–30, 2004. The MAGERT schedule appears below. For additional information on all ALA programs, see the ALA Conference Web site <http://www.ala.org/ala/eventsandconferencesb/annual/an2004/home.htm>

Please note that all MAGERT meetings are open to all ALA members. Feel free to attend any meeting that interests you.

Friday, June 25, 2004

7:00 – 9:00 PM MAGERT Welcome Reception
Radisson Barceló Hotel, 8444 International Drive

Saturday, June 26, 2004

8:00 – 9:00 AM	Executive Board I	REN	Elsenia
9:00 – 11:00 AM	Federal Spatial Information Discussion Group	REN	Damsel fish
11:00 AM – 12:00 PM	Publications Committee I	REN	Hinalea
1:30 – 3:30 PM	Program I: Of Paper Maps & Vapor Maps	REN	Crystal BR B
4:00 – 5:00 PM	Small Map Collections Discussion Group	REN	Hinalea
4:00 – 5:00 PM	Research Libraries Map Collection Management Discussion Group	REN	Damsel fish

Sunday, June 27, 2004

8:00 – 9:00 AM	ALCTS-CCS/MAGERT Map Cataloging Discussion Group	PEA	Bayhill I/II
9:30 – 11:00 AM	Cataloging and Classification Committee	PEA	Bayhill I/II
11:30 AM – 12:30 PM	Education Committee	PLAZ	Salon 12
1:30 – 4:30 PM	Program II: Florida Geography	PEA	Plaza Intl BR H
4:00 – 5:00 PM	Membership Committee	REN	Hinalea

Monday, June 28, 2004

8:00 – 9:00 AM	Publications Committee II	REN	Hinalea
9:00 – 11:00 AM	GIS Discussion Group and GeoTech Committee	REN	Walu
10:00 – 11:00 AM	Program Planning Committee	REN	Hinalea
1:30 – 3:30 PM	Program III: Scanning the Sunshine State	REN	Palani Sailfish
4:00 PM	Field Trip to AAA Headquarters	REN	Meet in Lobby

Tuesday, June 29, 2004

8:00 – 9:00 AM	Executive Board II	REN	Walu
9:30 – 11:00 AM	General Membership Meeting	REN	Walu

PEA Peabody Orlando Hotel
PLAZ Rosen Plaza Hotel
REN Renaissance Orlando Resort at Seaworld

ON THE CATALOGING/CATALOGUING FRONT

Rebecca Lubas, MIT

MAGERT Map Cataloging Discussion Group Minutes Submitted by Barbara Rapoport, UCLA

The ALA Midwinter Meeting MAGERT Map Cataloging Discussion Group was held on Sunday, January 11, from 8:00-9:00 AM., chaired by Rebecca Lubas. There were 24 attendees.

After a round of introductions, the meeting launched immediately into the planned question-and-answer session, the answers provided by a panel of experts: Nancy Kandoian, Mary Larsgaard, and Susan Moore. Despite the early start the session was lively and stimulating, and continued without a pause until the end of the hour.

The first question came from Betsy Eggleston, who asked why so many catalogers seemed to chose a corporate body main entry over an individual main entry, even when a personal author or authors were named. This seemed not to be in accordance with rule 21.1.B2 (f). Mary Larsgaard responded that if an individual was named as responsible for the map, that should be the preferred entry. If responsibility lay obviously with a corporate body, or the publisher, then that should be the main entry. Either way, an added entry should be made for the entity not chosen as main entry. Thus all bases would be covered. Nancy Kandoian spoke to the

opposite situation, where, although an individual might be named, the corporate body would be the preferable main entry. This could be when a publishing company had overall responsibility for a sequence of maps which were all produced in a consistent style. She cited maps published by Seeger Map Company, or by National Geographic. Susan Moore commented that National Geographic frequently mentioned the "chief cartographer," but this was more an administrative position and did not denote principal responsibility for an individual map. She herself would rarely give the name of a cartographer: if she did, it would be most usually in a note, rather than subfield "c" of the 245 field. Dorothy McGarry added that cartographers were frequently not responsible for the intellectual content of the map. She cited the California Division of Mines and Geology, which would hire several people to work on a map, including a cartographer, but this did not mean that the cartographer had primary responsibility. The cataloger should only enter under a personal name if the map specifically stated that it was by an individual (or individuals). Continuing the discussion, M. Larsgaard said that traditionally geology maps would have a personal author, and would specify when the field work had been done. The USGS would take the research and create the map, but the responsibility would belong to the geologist.

In general, the presentation of information about responsibility could be quite

confusing. M. Larsgaard gave as an example a map by the Geological Survey of Brazil, which named four different areas of responsibility, with two people named under each area. Size of typeface provided a good clue as to who was chiefly responsible. Thus the choice of main entry was dependent on a combination of factors: what the map indicated about responsibility, what the typeface indicated, and what knowledge of the production method of the map (as in the case of USGS or the California DMG) could tell you about the primary responsibility. In answer to the question whether, typography being equal, principal responsibility resided with construction of the intellectual content, or with the visual representation of that content, (content versus carrier), she would enter under the first named, with an added entry under the second.

B. Eggleston, who was about to hire a cataloger for a 2 year project cataloging pre-1900 maps, asked for written sources to explicate further the choice of main entry. She was referred to the newly published *Cartographic Materials: a Manual of Interpretation for AACR2* (2d. ed.), and the 2 issues of *Cataloging and Classification Quarterly* which were reprinted as a monograph, *Maps and Related Cartographic Materials*, edited by Paige Andrew and Mary Larsgaard, published by Haworth in 1999. N. Kandoain remembered problems with antiquarian maps: an individual name, which was in fact the publisher; sometimes the engraver the only name on the piece; sometimes printer and/or engraver were named in very fine print. In particular she

remembered she had cataloged some railroad brochures which, though the railroad company was nowhere named as publisher of the brochures, the text indicated the company was responsible and were so named as the main entry, though the printer had in fact been named in very fine print. M. Larsgaard recommended that when hiring for this position, it would be better to hire a cataloger and teach them map cataloging, rather than to hire someone with a knowledge of antiquarian maps and teach them cataloging from scratch. She suggested skimming through about a hundred of the maps to see if patterns emerged on which you could base a consistent cataloging approach.

A third question concerned a project cataloging digitized maps. Individual sheets from books and atlases were being digitized. Their sources had been traced, and this was a help. Cataloging would address three areas: the digital representation aspect, the map itself, and a reflection of where the map was from. Regarding the last point: was there an appropriate linking field? One of the 700 fields, but this was dependent on the indexing of the specific cataloging system at the librarian's institution. Adam Schiff pointed out that linking fields were optional. Nancy Kandoian commented that at NYPL they made a distinction between if a map were physically still in a book or atlas, or not. When the map is still physically in the book they use a host entry, when not, then a 700 followed by subfield "t".

Question number 4 involved the cataloging of a CD of an historical atlas of

maps of the parishes of England and Wales. The maps were reproduced from the book, but with additions. Could the 300 field read “1 atlas on 1 CD-ROM”? The answer (“yes”) could be found in AACR2 and *Cartographic Materials*. This was primarily cartographic material, and only secondarily electronic resources. The atlas format should be used, and represented in the 007. Use 006 for the computer aspect.

Question 5 concerned recording coordinates. Should one supply coordinates when the map does not specify them, but when you can judge what they should be from other sources? And what about maps of relatively small areas, such as an historic monument? M. Larsgaard answered that it would depend on the policy of the library of the institution for which one was working. The Library of Congress had a policy of giving coordinates only when they appeared printed in the four corners of the map. Her own institution (UCSB), on the other hand, required coordinates in the every bibliographic map record. She had thus had much experience with the question. She had only balked at providing coordinates for imaginary places! For a small area, the central coordinates should be given. She found David Cobb’s lists of the coordinates of the individual states very helpful. She also had a list of country coordinates (from the CIA). It was useful to use these lists; they helped maintain consistency. Lists were on the MAGERT web site. She had a list of coordinates for the counties of California, and other county lists of other states must exist. These should all be on the MAGERT web site if they were not already there. A suggestion

was made to include coordinates on the geographic authority record. MAGERT catalogers should consider making a proposal to this effect.

Question 6: Adam Schiff asked, if you had a tourist map of Chicago, should you have both the subject heading “Chicago (IL.) — Maps, Tourist” and “Chicago (IL.) — Maps”? R. Fox, (LC) commented on the problem of “roads and streets.” Usually, one could infer if a map was a street map — for example, maps put out by the AAA, city maps, or those titled “Street map of” However, in general it was thought to be helpful to have the simple “Geographic place name — Maps” heading as an extra access point. D. Seldin commented that geology maps frequently add the geographic subject heading in order to expand the subject access beyond the topographic. Rebecca Lubas circulated a pictorial map of the East Village (N.Y., N.Y.), and a lively discussion ensued on possible subject headings, and how to bring out the nature of the map, between subject heading and notes, and the importance of the latter if the title did not convey relevant information.

Last, Laurence Creider asked the appropriate physical description for many of the river and dam project maps he was currently cataloging. The maps were frequently on several sheets, and would be accompanied by several sheets of profiles or sections of the height of the streams and of the river banks. Should the physical description

See *Cataloging* on page 18

GEOSPATIAL NEWS

Wangyal Shawa, Princeton University

LizardTech to incorporate ISO standard JPEG2000 into their products

LizardTech will incorporate the emerging ISO standard JPEG2000 into their future products. They have recently released a new Software Development Kit (SDK) 4.0 that supports both MrSID and JPEG2000. Next, they plan to release GeoExpress 4.1 encoder sometime in August that will support wavelet compression either in MrSID (a proprietary format) or in JPEG2000 (ISO standard, a non-proprietary format). They recently announced a partnership with Galdos Systems, Inc., to significantly extend the capabilities of JPEG2000 by jointly developing an ISO standard for geospatial metadata in GML (Geography Markup Language) through the Open GIS Consortium (OGC) <http://www.opengis.org/> consensus process <http://www.lizardtech.com/company/news/pr/pr.php?val=23>.

JPEG2000 geo-location definition using GML is backed by Algo Vision LuraTech, ER Mapper, Kakadu Software, Morgan Multimedia, and Yakoa

Leaders in JPEG2000 technology made an announcement through a press release on May 7, 2004, about their endorsement of a common way to use GML (Geography Markup Language) schema for storing geo-location information for imagery, within the JPEG2000 format. Algo Vision LuraTech GmbH, Kakadu Software, Earth

Resource Mapping, Morgan Multimedia, and Yakoa were actively involved in JPEG2000 since the very beginning. Their present endorsement will ensure the geospatial community can store data in a unified and non-proprietary way within JPEG2000 using GML. They have released a simple document explaining how to use GML to store geo-location information in JPEG2000 files. The document can be accessed through this page:

http://www.ermapper.com/jpeg2000/standards/JPEG2000_Geolocation.pdf.

Algo Vision LuraTech has recently released LuraWave.jp2 C-SDK GEO edition for Windows. If you are interested in evaluating the jp2 C-SDK GEO edition, visit their web site <http://www.algovision-luratech.com/>

Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM) data

The SRTM data cover most of the land surfaces that lay between 60 degrees north latitude and 54 degrees south latitude. The data was collected originally at 30-meter resolution but was averaged to 90-meter resolution. Recently USGS has released 90 meter SRTM data in .hgt format covering Eurasia and Africa. The data can be downloaded from this FTP site <ftp://edcftp.cr.usgs.gov/pub/data/srtm> However, earlier the USGS released 30-meter North America and 90-meter South America SRTM data; they can be downloaded in ArcGRID file format

from The National Map Seamless Data Distribution System <http://seamless.usgs.gov>. To download South America SRTM data a person needs to use International Viewer. The SRTM data is one of the best global elevation data available to the public at no cost.

The SRTM data that are accessible through the FTP are not fully processed. In other words, the missing values are not corrected or interpolated and therefore you will find holes in the data. If you would like to purchase an enhanced SRTM data, you can contact <http://www.isciences.com>. They are selling the enhanced SRTM data in a few different file formats including ESRI grid.

If you would like to download a free SRTM data of the world in 500-meter resolution, you can download it from this web site: <http://www.computamaps.com/freedata.php>

Urban Areas High-Resolution Orthoimagery

The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) is acquiring high-resolution color orthoimagery for the 133 most populated metropolitan areas of the United States. A resolution of imagery will be approximately meter or about 1 foot. Most of the imageries will be accessible to the public for free download through the Seamless Data Distribution System-Enhanced (SDDS-E) <http://seamless.usgs.gov> or they can be purchased from the EROS Data Center. Right now a person can view and download 44 urban orthoimageries;

however, there are 10 urban orthoimageries in the Seamless Data Distribution System that can be viewed but cannot be downloaded because of license agreement restrictions. You can find the full list of high-resolution color orthoimagery from this web site: <http://seamless.usgs.gov/news.html>

DigitalGlobe and Keyhole to deliver QuickBird Imagery through the Internet using 3D Earth Visualization Application

DigitalGlobe and Keyhole have recently announced an agreement to make DigitalGlobe QuickBird imageries of the United States and international cities collected in 2002 and later, and roads, schools, and businesses from other sources, available over the Internet for a fee. However, you can try Keyhole 3D Earth Visualization Application for seven days for free <http://www.keyhole.com/> by downloading the application and getting an access code. The user can fly from space to street level seamlessly either by entering an address or by using the zoom-in tool. You can view the location from different heights and directions. It is really a neat visualization application.

Landsat 7 SLC-off price reduction and new gap-filled product release

The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) is reducing the price of Landsat 7 Enhanced Thematic Mapper Plus (ETM+) SLC-off scenes with gaps in data resulting from a satellite anomaly

in May of 2003. Scenes that contain gaps in data will be reduced from \$600 to \$250. Scenes with the gaps filled in using data acquired prior to the anomaly will also be offered at a reduced price of \$275 beginning May 10, 2004. As of May 10, both types of data product may be searched and ordered on Earth Explorer <http://edcsns17.cr.usgs.gov/EarthExplorer/> or GloVis <http://glovis.usgs.gov>. The new product being offered for \$275 will have the gap areas filled in with Landsat 7 data acquired prior to the Scan Line Corrector (SLC) failure at a similar time of the year. The two scenes are geometrically registered, and a histogram matching technique is applied to the fill pixels that provide the best-expected radiance values for the missing data.

**Mapping the Risks: Assessing the
Homeland Security Implications
of Publicly Available Geospatial
Information**

RAND released the document *Mapping the Risks: Assessing the Homeland Security Implications of Publicly Available Geospatial Information*. The RAND study was sponsored by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA) and the study partner USGS to assess the homeland security implications of publicly available geospatial information. Specifically, RAND researchers assessed whether and how geospatial data and information that is publicly available from U.S. federal sources can be exploited by terrorists and other adversaries seeking to attack U.S. critical infrastructure. The study also provides an analytical process that can be used to identify and evaluate potentially sensitive geospatial information. You can download the full report in pdf format from this site: <http://www.rand.org/publications/MG/MG142/>.



MAP LIBRARIES CONFERENCE SET FOR 2005

One outcome of the 2004 CUAC meeting, held this past May at the Census Bureau's offices in Suitland, MD, is a planned 2005 conference on changes and challenges facing map libraries and map librarians. Tentative plans for the conference are as follows: the conference will be held at the Library of Congress Madison Building on Thursday and Friday, May 12 and 13, 2005. The model for this 2005 conference is an earlier "Map Libraries in Transition" conference, held at LC in 1993.

More information will be forthcoming.

Mary McInroy
CUAC representative for GODORT.



NEW MAPS AND BOOKS

Fred Musto, Yale University

New Maps

D-Day

As the outpouring of books and atlases on World War II continues unabated, interest in the D-Day invasion in Normandy is peaking with the 60th anniversary this June. A number of commemorative D-Day maps have been released recently, including many from publishers outside the U.S.

The French IGN has just released *Normandy – D-Day, 6 June 1944*. The main map on the 47 x 35" sheet is based on a 1:1M road map and overprinted to show the various units involved and their landing areas along the coast. The battlefront after 24 hours is indicated, while another map identifies the location of monuments, cemeteries, and museums. The legend and brief text is in German, French, and English. It's available from Stanford's in the UK for £4.95. (<http://www.stanfords.co.uk>)

French publisher Heimdal Editions has a new *D-Day Landing Beaches Map* by Georges Bernage, author of several books and guides on this topic. It might be difficult to obtain from a U.S. vendor, but is listed at amazon.co.uk website for £20.90.

Another French map is Michelin's *Battle of Normandy*, first issued in 1992, basically a military topographic map of the period overlaid with locations, routes, sectors, dates, etc. of the inva-

sion. Numbered Michelin Map No. 102, it's widely available for around \$12.95.

Only the British would come up with a title like *Major & Mrs. Holt's Battle Map of Normandy*. The Major and the missus are authors of a number of popular guides to military battlefields, including Normandy. First issued in 1999, this double-sided 1:116K map shows the present day coastal area of Normandy overprinted with lots of information about the battle. Included are listings for all the memorials, cemeteries, etc. in the area. £3.50 from Stanford's.

The UK Hydrographic Office has reprinted 5 beach maps prepared for the invasion. *Maps of the D-Day Landing Beaches* are the special charts created from information gathered by Hydrographic Office surveyors in secret nighttime missions along the French coast. The five maps cover the Sword, Juno, Gold, Omaha, and Utah landing areas and show the ground situation in great detail. The maps, folded into a nice 8 x 12" presentation wallet, are priced at £18.99 from the Admiralty's sales agent in the UK, Sea Chest Nautical Bookshop, which also carries a number of other historical reproductions of Admiralty charts.

<http://www.seachest.co.uk>

Le Havre to Cherbourg: Normandy at D-Day, June 1944 is the latest item from the creative hands of Earl McEl-

fresh. This is a bit different from his usual hand-drawn color maps of Civil war and other battlefields. Based on contemporary military maps, air photos, and French road maps, it covers the entire D-Day landing area from Cherbourg to Le Havre and the Bay of Seine, extending deep inland to show some later major battle areas. The reverse of the 26 x 50" sheet includes some photos of the 3-D terrain models used to plan the invasion, and six smaller maps depicting key sites in greater detail. Unfortunately you may have to join the History Book Club to get a copy. It's part of HBC's June "Editor's Choice" selection, selling for \$19.95, but it's not clear if the map will also be available from other sources at a later date.

<http://www.historybookclub.com>

? Dibblee-di, dibblee-da ?

Unless you're a geologist or from California (or a California geologist) you may not have heard of Thomas Dibblee. Apparently somewhat of a legend in those circles, Tom Dibblee spent some 60 years creating high quality geological maps of the state of California before the days of computer mapping. Now a group of his admirers have formed the Dibblee Geological Foundation to preserve and publish his maps. Based at the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, the foundation has published over a hundred of these maps, with more on the way.

The areas covered are mainly in western and southern California. The maps are printed in full color with a consis-

tent color scheme at a uniform 1:24K scale using USGS topos as base maps, and like most geological maps, are strikingly attractive. Priced at \$15 each folded and \$20 for the rolled versions, a complete list of the maps along with ordering information (and more about the nonagenarian Mr. Dibblee) are found at <http://www.sbnature.org/dibblee>.

Rails Across the Outback

Hema Maps' *Rail Journeys of Australia* will have great appeal for train buffs, travelers, and those who like winners. It was released to coincide with the opening of the long-awaited line from Darwin to Adelaide, 3000 kilometers in length, linking for the first time Northern and Southern Australia. (A bit of railway trivia — the first train, known as The Ghan, which arrived in Darwin on February 4, 2004, stretched over a kilometer in length, making it the longest passenger train in Australian history.)

But back to the map, which won the IMTA (International Map Trade Association) gold medal for best product at its recent trade show. One side of the 39 x 28" sheet features a map of Australia at 1:5.5M showing all the railway lines. The various gauges are indicated by color coding and the map is fully indexed. Famous "rail journeys" are described, with photos of the trains, and a comprehensive list of miniature railways, museums, and "heritage train operators" is included. On the reverse are schematic maps of the suburban rail networks for all the major cities. Priced at A\$12.95 (about

\$9 U.S.), it should be available shortly from vendors like MapLink and Omni Resources.

Briefly Noted

For a number of years British publisher David & Charles has been issuing reproductions of the famous one-inch Ordnance Survey maps of England and Wales that were originally published in the 19th century. Their latest offering is *Victorian Ordnance Survey Collection London*, a collection of four of these maps created in the 1820s that cover the city of London and the surrounding area including Windsor, Maidstone, Watford, Brentwood, Southend, Guilford, and Bracknell. £14.99 from amazon.co.uk or direct from the publisher where a complete list of available OS reprints may be found.

<http://www.davidandcharles.co.uk>

Earthquakes in the Central United States-1699-2002 is an attractive 43 x 57" poster map from the USGS. Folks living in Arkansas, Tennessee, Missouri, Kentucky, and Indiana might already sense that they're in the most seismically active area east of the Rockies. Proof is dramatically shown in the hundreds of earthquakes large enough to be felt that are identified on the map. Symbols indicate the magnitude of each quake, most of which were fortunately of the small variety. A few of the biggest, including the New Madrid quakes of 1811-1812, are highlighted with descriptive text. If not received as a depository item, copies of map I-2812 are available for \$7 plus

\$5 shipping. A digital version can be downloaded free from <http://pubs.usgs.gov/imap/I-2812>

Since every issue of *base line* seems to require a Lewis & Clark item, here's a personal favorite. One of the treasures of the Western America Collection in Yale's Beinecke Library is the comprehensive manuscript map that Clark created in 1810 after his return to St. Louis. *Lewis and Clark's West: William Clark's 1810 Master Map of the American West* is a nicely reproduced, full-size (32 x 55") color facsimile of the original. Distributed by the University Press of New England, the folded version sells for \$14.95, a rolled "collector's edition" for \$50.

<http://www.dartmouth.edu/~upne>

New Books and Atlases

Historical Atlas of Islam. Malise Ruthven. With Azim Nanji. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 2004. 208 p., \$35 (ISBN: 0674013859).

There have been a number of historical atlases of the Muslim world published in recent years, an understandable trend given the current political situation, and probably long overdue as well. Examples include *An Historical Atlas of Islam*, 2d edition, published by Brill in 2002. Designed to accompany the publisher's *Encyclopedia of Islam*, it has wonderful large-format maps but little text, and the focus is on early (pre-20th century) Islamic history. It also comes with a CD-ROM but is quite expensive at \$295. The revised edition of Free-

man-Grenville's *Historical Atlas of Islam*, issued by Continuum in 2002, is the most substantial in terms of the amount of text and the number of maps and illustrations, but the black and white maps and small 7 x 10" size make it less than attractive. *Historical Atlas of the Islamic World*, released late last year, is a typical Facts on File product with lots of colorful illustrations.

This latest *Historical Atlas of Islam* is a solid contribution to the field, if not quite as outstanding as the imprint of Harvard University Press might imply. Most of the 64 brief sections consist of one or two pages of text, a good map, and occasional other illustrations. The main author is an established authority on Islam, and the text is informative and well-written. The maps are clear and straight-forward if not elegant, while the list of topics seems a little disjointed. Most cover historical periods, with about a third dealing with the 20th century (e.g., "Flashpoint Gulf, 1950-2003," "Muslims in North America"). A few thematic subjects are unexpected ("Muslim Cinema," "Internet Use"), but except for one topic, "World Terrorism," which seems a little strident, the approach is balanced. A chronology, glossary, and brief bibliography conclude the work. The price of this latest *Historical Atlas of Islam* is certainly reasonable, and it would be a useful addition to all reference collections.

Making Space: Revisioning the World, 1475-1600. John Rennie Short. Syracuse: Syracuse University Press, 2004.

185 p. \$24.95 (ISBN: 0815630239). It seems almost every recent issue of *base line* has included a review of one of John Rennie Short's books. The latest from this prolific academic is a rather brief account of the new way of seeing and mapping the world that developed during the Renaissance. Short divides his account into six sections (or "spatial discourses" in one of the few lapses into academic-speak): the latitude/longitude grid; the development of cosmography or view of the universe; the types of maps that evolved during this period; and, more briefly, navigation, surveying, and the mapping of territories. There are a number of black and white illustrations scattered throughout the 156 pages of text, with notes and a bibliography completing the work. It's a well-written, accessible book, which, while perhaps not the definitive work on the subject, provides a good introduction and would be useful to anyone working in a map collection.

Early mapping of the Pacific, Including Australia and New Zealand.

Thomas Suarez.
Tuttle, 2004. \$50. ISBN: 0794600921.
Like Suarez's previous book, *Early Mapping of Southeast Asia* (Periplus, 1999), this is a beautifully printed, lavishly illustrated, and exceptionally informative work. The author is a dealer and authority on the mapping of this area of the world, and it shows in the substantial well-written textual material. The 11 chapters cover such areas as "Earliest Mapping of Australia and New Zealand," "The Discovery of Tahiti and Hawaii," and "Micronesia, the Elusive Isles." The maps chosen for

inclusion are unusual and their color reproduction is excellent. Like many of the truly good historical atlases, the text constitutes a concise but comprehensive history of the topic, in this case the history of Pacific exploration. A necessary purchase for all map and geography collections, and reasonably priced for such an attractively produced book.

Mapping the Victorian Social Body.

Pamela K. Gilbert. Albany: State University of New York Press, 2004. 245 p. \$65.50 HC, \$21.95 Pbk. (ISBN: 0791460258; 0791460266, pbk.)

Occasionally I stumble across an interesting book purely by accident (the blind hog and the acorn thing), such as this study of medical and sanitary map-

ping in 19th-century England and British India. Chapter topics, all of which relate to cartography in some way, include the mapping of the London cholera epidemic of 1854, John Snow and his famous maps, the role of disease in Dickens, and British mapping of epidemics in India. Scholarly, but well-written and jargon-free, it would be a great addition to any collection dealing with British social history or medical geography. Like many university press books it's rather expensive, especially for one with only a few black and white illustrations, but the paperback version is reasonably priced.



Cataloging

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be “x” maps, with the profiles treated as accompanying material? Preferably, the description should read: “‘w’ maps on ‘x’ sheets and ‘y’ profiles on ‘z’ sheets.” Or, if the sequences of maps and profiles were separately numbered, one could describe them as “2 maps ...etc.” B. Eggleston suggested looking at LC records by searching on the 300 field with a keyword search on “profile” or “section.” M. Larsgaard referred the group to “Cataloging geologic sections” by Chris Thierry in *Maps and Related Cartographic Materials*.

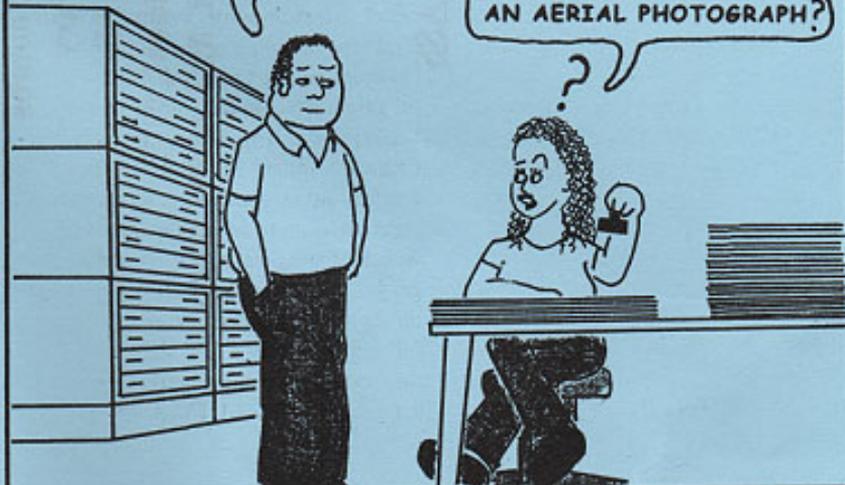
There was general agreement that the discussion group had gone splendidly, and was very useful. R. Lubas thought it would be good to repeat the format at Annual in Orlando.



Great Moments In Map Librarianship by Jim Coombs

CAN YOU PULL OUT THE AERIAL MAP OF SPRINGFIELD FOR ME?

... DO YOU MEAN AN AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH?



NO, I MEAN AN AERIAL MAP YOU KNOW, A "TOPOG"

UH ... BOSS?!?

HE WANTS THE TOPOGRAPHIC QUADRANGLE



6/04 JIM COOMBS