From the Chair

On the Cataloging/Cataloguing Front

MAGIRT Mid-Winter Schedule - Denver 2018

Tidbits of Info

New Maps and Cartographic Materials

Great Moments in Map Librarianship

http://www.ala.org/magirt/

Volume 39, Number 1
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**base line** is an official publication of the American Library Association’s Map and Geospatial Information Round Table (MAGIRT). 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 MAGIRT 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 MAGIRT. Contributions should be sent to the appropriate editor listed below.

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Members of MAGIRT can access base line as a benefit of their membership.

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As we head into the ALA Midwinter Conference in Denver, for those of you who will be in attendance, we look forward to meeting with you in a MAGIRT discussion/interest group, a committee meeting, or at the executive board meeting. I want to point out that we have an ALL Committees Meeting scheduled for Saturday, Feb. 10, from 10:30 – 11:30 a.m. in Room 712 of the Colorado Convention Center. The meeting will give us the opportunity to discuss a variety of ideas in a less formal setting than that of our regular board meeting.

And don’t forget about our field trip to the Earth Sciences & Map Library at the University of Colorado at Boulder on Friday afternoon at 3 p.m. and dinner thereafter, also taking place in Boulder at the Dushanbe Teahouse. Please be sure to thank Tammy Wong for all her hard work on getting us this fun and informative opportunity.

Plans are moving forward for the ALA Annual in New Orleans and chair’s program will feature a panel discussion on Spatial Humanities. The Program Planning Committee will be meeting on Saturday, Feb. 10 from 4:30 to 5:30 p.m. at the Hilton (check the Conference schedule for details) to discuss our ad campaign for the upcoming program.
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Library of Congress Subject Headings – Geographic Headings: Online Training

A series of new Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH) online training has been made available to the library community. Geographic Headings (Module 4.9-4.12), a training sub-unit under Unit 4. Headings, is a four-part module of 64-minute online training. Each module consists of a voice over slides recording, a pdf document of slides, and one or more exercises or quizzes. It is a valuable hands-on training tool and a handy resource to a wide audience – from the novice to expert map catalogers. The instructors are Janis L. Young, MA, MLS, a senior cataloging policy specialist in the Library of Congress Policy Standards Division, and Daniel N. Joudrey, MLIS, Ph. D., an associate professor at Simmons’ School of Library Information Science.

One of the eight main categories of headings, Geographic Headings may be established in either the Name Authority File (NAF) or in LCSH, depending on what the heading represents. The slides contain references to appropriate instruction sheets in Subject Cataloging Manual: Subject Headings (SCM) on the formulation of specific types of geographic headings and their usage as subdivisions.

Module 4.9 gives a meaningful overview of Geographic Headings. Jurisdictional and quasi-jurisdictional entities are established as names in NAF, whereas non-jurisdictional natural and man-made features are established as subjects in LCSH.

The range of geographic headings starts from the highest level, countries, states and provinces, cities, other types of jurisdictions such as townships, boroughs, administrative regions, quasi-jurisdictional entities (not a government per se, but have some characteristics of a government, like conservation districts), military installations (some established in NAF), and sections of cities. The headings in these categories are established as names in NAF, and can be found in H 405 “Establishing Certain Entitles in the Name or Subject Authority File.” Instruction sheet H 405 has been historically known as the “Division of the World” in the Library of Congress. The section NAF or LCSH? in this module enables catalogers to see how the geographic headings are organized in a big picture, how the universe of geographic headings is divided and treated in LC, in these two categories.

Then the module moves to cover the types of headings established in LCSH, which includes natural features, continents, islands and island groups, plateaus, mountains, mountain chains, bodies of water, canyons, deltas, and valleys.

Other types of man-made structures associated with places are also established in LCSH, and treated as subject headings, they include parks and golf courses, trails, highways, roads, tunnels, squares, plazas, bridges, walls (Great Wall of China), ranches, camps, extinct cities, and archaeological sites.
Moreover, there are headings established as subjects in LCSH that include non-jurisdictional regions like French-speaking equatorial Africa and Eastern Europe. Other regions are not established, but can be created by combining a geographic heading with a free-floating phrase, such as the Denver Metropolitan Area.

The next major section in module 4.9 is Qualifiers. Being able to understand the rules for qualifiers will enable catalogers to understand how to convert geographic headings into geographic subdivisions. The instructors devote more time into exploring the topic in Unit 6 on Subdivisions. The qualifier is placed within parentheses after the geographic heading. Other functions of qualifiers include, to disambiguate among places with the same name in the same jurisdiction, distinguish between places with same name of different types, qualify features in cities, qualify features located in two jurisdictions, qualify features located in three or more jurisdictions, qualify man-made structures associated with places, like bridge or tunnel, and to make headings for geographic features unique. More detailed guidelines are given in instruction sheet H 810 “Qualification of Geographic Headings.”

“The First Order Political Divisions of the Exceptional Countries” section also in H 810 listed the five countries which do not use country to qualify their local places - Australia, Canada, Great Britain, Malaysia, and United States. Their primary qualifiers are the first-order political divisions, so their local places are qualified by state, province, constituent country, state, and state respectively.

Module 4.9 also highlights the geographic subdivisions instruction sheets. Those instructions sheets are covered in great detail in modules 6.8-6.13.

In short, Module 4.9 covers a wide range of concepts of geographic headings which include geographic subdivisions instructions (H 830-H 870), other specific places with confusing or complicated histories or diplomatic situations (H 925-H 1055), and free-floating and pattern subdivisions (H 1095, H 1140, H 1145.5, H 1149.5).

Module 4.10 is about linear jurisdictional name changes and jurisdictional mergers, which are covered in H 708 and H 710.

Jurisdictional Splits, which is also covered in H 720, is the subject of Module 4.11.

Module 4.12 covers the rules in H 760 Geographic Regions, and H 790 Areas Associated with Cities. Some regions are not established, but a number of phrases may be combined with geographic names to form valid headings, such as Paris Metropolitan Area and Caspian Sea Region.

The series of new geographic headings training gives a meaningful structure and hierarchy to the wide range of topics of geographic headings. It makes the underlying concepts of this portion the LCSH easier to grasp and understand. Ample examples are given for each category in the slides. Each module starts with a high-level overview. The training is designed and executed in a logical progression and offered explanations on the construct of various types of geographic headings, from the headings, to the qualifiers, and headings that may be created instantaneously.
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# MAGIRT Mid-Winter Schedule
## ALA Denver 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Place</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Friday, February 9</td>
<td>3:00-5:00 p.m.</td>
<td>MAGIRT Field Trip to Earth Sciences &amp; Map Library, UC Boulder (See page 12 for directions)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5:30 p.m. -</td>
<td>Dinner at the Boulder Dushanbe Teahouse in Downtown Boulder</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saturday, February 10</td>
<td>10:30 AM - 11:30 AM</td>
<td>MAGIRT All Committees meeting</td>
<td>Colorado Convention Center, Rm 712</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1:00 PM - 2:30 PM</td>
<td>Map and Geospatial Collection Management Discussion Group Meeting</td>
<td>Colorado Convention Center, Rm 602</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3:00 PM - 4:00 PM</td>
<td>CANCELED - MAGIRT Cartographic Cataloging Core Competencies Task Force Meeting</td>
<td>Embassy Suites by Hilton Denver Downtown, Rexford Room</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4:30 PM - 5:30 PM</td>
<td>MAGIRT Program Planning Committee</td>
<td>Embassy Suites by Hilton Denver Downtown, Rexford Room</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sunday, February 11</td>
<td>8:30 AM - 10:00 AM</td>
<td>Geo Tech Committee and GIS Discussion Group Meeting</td>
<td>Grand Hyatt Denver, Mt. Oxford</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8:30 AM - 10:00 AM</td>
<td>MAGIRT - Cataloging &amp; Classification Committee Meeting</td>
<td>Grand Hyatt Denver, Mt. Princeton</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10:30 AM - 11:30 AM</td>
<td>Cataloging Cartographic Resources Interest Group Meeting</td>
<td>Grand Hyatt Denver, Mt. Oxford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1:00 PM - 4:00 PM</td>
<td>MAGIRT Executive Board Meeting</td>
<td>Colorado Convention Center, Rm 212</td>
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</table>
For the latest approved minutes from the Exec Board, and the other MAGIRT committees, please log onto ALA Connect

http://connect.ala.org/

Candidates for MAGIRT officers, 2018/2019

Vice Chair Iris Taylor
Secretary Catherine (Cathy) Hodge
Assistant Treasurer Marguerite (Maggie) Ragnow

The election will open on March 12, 2018. Please join me in thanking our three candidates!

Blacklight news

Over January 2018, the GeoBlacklight community completed a 2 week development sprint that resulted in the release of GeoBlacklight version 1.8.

The new release features significantly improved support for index maps, small bug fixes, and a fully developed GeoBlacklight metadata application profile. See the improvements and download the latest release at

http://geoblacklight.org
Editor’s Note
Mark Mononier, one of the Geography Department faculty here at my institution, Syracuse University, has requested the input from the MAGIRT collective. Please read his message below and if you wish to acquire a free copy of his forthcoming book please contact him directly.

Directory of Cartographic Inventors
In the next few months I will have available a small book (about 170 pages) with short biographies of inventors issued a US patent for one or more map-related inventions. This is an ancillary product of the National Science Foundation grant that supported research for my book Patents and Cartographic Inventions: A New Perspective for Map History (published last spring by Palgrave Macmillan). The Palgrave book focuses on inventions, whereas A Directory of Cartographic Inventors, written mostly by students under my direction, focuses on biographical details for specific inventors.

The dissemination plan for the grant includes publication of the Directory through Amazon in both print and eBook formats with pricing set at a zero-profit, no-cost-recovery level. In addition, I plan to mail copies of the Directory to a limited number of map libraries with publicly accessible collections of cartographic reference works. My intention is to spend down remaining funds by buying printed copies from Amazon and mailing/shipping them to publicly accessible map collections. I am thinking about 50 copies, but it could be higher.

If you are willing to commit to placing a copy of the Directory in your collection of reference materials, send me the name-and-address information so I can copy-paste into a Word or Excel file to expeditiously generate mailing labels.

Please use the following format, which includes a contact phone number and e-mail address.

COLLECTION
ATTN: [name]
GRENVILLE JACKSON LIBRARY
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123 UNIVERSITY AVENUE
CITY, STATE 12345
(123) 456-7890
personal.name@maplibrary.biguni.edu

I would appreciate map librarians sending this information to me at mon2ier@syr.edu with the subject line “Directory of Inventors.” I will reply with a short formal acknowledgement. It is not my intention to develop a mailing list, but I might include a distribution list in my final report to the NSF.

All best,
Mark Monmonier
Cartographic Resources Cataloging Interest Group meeting

The Cartographic Resources Cataloging Interest Group meeting is an open discussion session for addressing topics of interest to the cartographic and geospatial resources cataloging community. This is a great forum for posing questions to and exchanging ideas with members of the cartographic resources cataloging community.

Sunday: 10:30 - 11:30 : Location: Grand Hyatt Denver, Mt. Oxford

Currently on our agenda:

• **BIBFRAME update/Q&A** (Iris Taylor & Tammy Wong, Library of Congress Geography and Map Division)

• **Update from Linked Data for Production (LD4P) Cartographic Materials team** (Marc McGee, Harvard University, in absentia)

• **Update from the MAGIRT Cataloging and Classification Committee’s 3R Task Force** (Paige Andrew, Pennsylvania State University)

• **Update on revision of the MAGIRT Core Competencies document** (Maggie Long, Wesleyan University, in absentia)

• **Discussion/Q&A: Requesting new geographic cutters/”052 codes” in the G classification** (LC Geography and Map Division)

• **Discussion: Practices and policy regarding the use of decimal degrees in latitude/longitude coordinates**
  • Call for ideas for future programming
  • Other topics/open discussion

All are welcome to attend the meeting. Notes from the session will be posted to various resources including the MAGIRT email list soon after the conference, as well as printed in the next issue of our newsletter, *base line*.

We look forward to your attendance and the opportunity to share comments, concerns, and resources at the meeting in Denver!

Please send any additional suggestions for discussion topics to tkiser@lib.msu.edu.

Tim Kiser
Chair, CaMMS/MAGIRT Cartographic Resources Cataloging Interest Group
Catalog Librarian for Maps
Michigan State University Libraries
(517) 884-0825
tkiser@lib.msu.edu
MAGIRT Field Trip

ALA Mid-winter 2018

Our field trip will be a tour of the Earth Sciences & Map Library, University of Colorado – Boulder. Come and learn about their impressive collection of Mining Maps of Colorado, connect with other MAGIRT members, and join us for a pay-for-your-own dinner social in downtown Boulder afterwards.

Please contact Tammy Wong twon@loc.gov with your plans to attend the tour and/or the dinner before February 2.

Earth Sciences & Map Library, UC Boulder (2200 Colorado Ave, Boulder, CO) GoogleMaps

When: Friday February 9, 3:00-5:00 p.m.

Schedule:

3:00-5:00 p.m. Gather in Earth Sciences & Map Library, UC Boulder (See below for directions)

5:30 p.m. - ? Dinner in Downtown Boulder – Will take The Hop, which picks up right outside the Earth Sciences & Map Library and goes downtown (10-minute ride, $2.60/$1.30 for 65+ or Day Pass $5.20/$2.60 for 65+), restaurant TBD.

Getting There: From downtown Denver to the UC Boulder campus

• Take the Flatiron Flyer FF1 (commuter bus) from Union Station (30-40 minute ride, $2.60/$1.30 for 65+ or Day Pass $5.20/$2.60 for 65+)

• Get off at Broadway & Euclid

• Walk over to the Earth Sciences & Map Library (5 to 10-minute walk)

This Google Map gives you an idea of the walk from the bus stop to the library: https://goo.gl/maps/Zxj8r79DTAU2

FF1 Westbound schedule: http://www3.rtd-denver.com/schedules/getSchedule.action?runboardId=2319&routeId=FF&routeType=30&branch=FF1&&direction=W-Bound&serviceType=3#direction

In the afternoon of Feb 9, FF1 is running and picks up at Union Station. Union Station is about a mile from the convention center area. There is a free 16th street mall shuttle that could get folks over to Union Station. Reminder: FF1 can get crowded at times, but it runs about every 15 minutes.

FF1 Eastbound schedule: http://www3.rtd-denver.com/schedules/getSchedule.action?runboardId=2319&routeId=FF&routeType=30&branch=FF1&&direction=E-Bound&serviceType=3#direction

Here’s a map of the route http://www.rtd-denver.com/routemaps/2319/FF_FF1.pdf

Thanks to Phil White for providing the directions.
NEW MAPS AND CARTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS

DAVID BERTUCA

UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO

“\textit{A map does not just chart, it unlocks and formulates meaning; it forms bridges between here and there, between disparate ideas that we did not know were previously connected.}”--Reif Larsen, \textit{The Selected Works of T.S. Spivet}.

It’s already February. I missed January and am still trying to figure out what’s going on in 2018. I was lucky enough to spend several weeks in Arizona, enjoying the warmth, hiking and exploring the landscape, and visiting family. I was also able to enjoy working with some maps on the ground instead of on paper alone.

Maps do not receive the credit that they deserve. Early maps were treasured for their artistry and their utility. Nations fought for control of maps. For centuries, having a map in hand, made the difference between success and failure of a journey; a difference between survival and doom.

Now I find that people do not care for the “piles” of maps that gather in collections or on the seat of a car. Print is dead; printed maps take up space. Why do we need to keep old maps around? Aren’t the new digital ones good enough for finding your way around?

I expect that many of you have had similar questions brought to your attention as institutions and individuals rush toward the e-future and are quick to dismiss the “legacy” technologies (i.e., printed materials). Having thousands of paper maps in a large space is being seen as a luxury by administrators and against opposition, we are unable to provide good justification for the need to preserve our past through cartographic resources.

Many scholars and average patrons, who come into our library, do hold the collection as sacred. They often remark on the quality of materials, the variety and wealth of knowledge to be gained by examining maps. They leave with a reverence for our efforts to preserve and provide for their needs.

But how do we convince those who control the space and support for such collections? What can we do to protect the decades of careful collecting of maps and related materials, from the modern administrators who see these efforts as unimportant? For me, this is a critical question. I do not have solutions, nor can I gain support from those who might influence the strategic planners who are set on a course of drastic change.

For now, I will concentrate on finding new maps and cartographic creations, on assisting my users in succeeding in their quests for answers, and continuing to raise awareness of the value of our collections.
Atlases and Books


The Great Lakes of North America are a major resource that impacts a highly populated region. Situated between two nations, the lake system is vital to both and good management of the region requires cooperation and planning to maintain the quality of life that exists because of the waterways.

The Third Coast Atlas is a work relating to urbanization in the Great Lakes region, specifically describing the current state of cities and their use of the drainage basin. As stated in the preface, this description does not deal with analysis or evaluation of the conditions of the region; “this atlas aspires to simply describe” the Great Lakes as a basis for performing urban analysis.

The atlas uses “maps, plans, diagrams, timelines, and photographs, as well as speculative design research projects and critical texts” to provide a full visualization of the Great Lakes ecosystem and its interrelation with cities and the surrounding population. The research leading to the publication of this work comes from urban planners, architects, from North America and Europe.

The toponym “Third Coast” comes from a concept of the Great Lakes and the “urban rim;” cities and towns along the shores of the five lakes and the Saint Lawrence River.

The Atlas refers to earlier studies and documents to form a history and a distinct view of the regions that make up this megaregion. The contents are essays by contributors that describe specific topics (e.g., regionalization, glacial effects) in detail, along with a second series of chapters on specific cities throughout the region. These present lengthy studies of each city with prospects for each city’s development.
Chapters called “Portfolios” are photographic essays on specific themes. An example is one entitled, “NASA,” which contains satellite views of the Great Lakes from various perspectives and seasons. Another example “Water” shows a few representative photographs of the land-water interface.

A chapter “Profiles” will be of interest to many. It provides maps that show individual cities with color designations showing urban use (e.g., commercial, residential, recreational). It contains both large and small cities, each with its own page of maps. The first map in the chapter is an outline of the Great Lakes that is colored based on use, again as above.

Not all of the cities profiled, are littoral; also included are some urban areas that lie within the drainage basin (e.g., Grand Rapids, MI; Syracuse, NY).

Of particular interest to mappers and more generally useful are several chapters that provide good collections of maps.

“Projections” offers maps that visualize the Great Lakes basin in various ways. Not all of the maps are standard types. For example, some show comparisons between East Coast, West Coast, and Great Lakes coastlines with maps that show each coastline in a linear fashion. Major cities are designated showing population distribution. The extensive Great Lakes coastline is more impressive when viewed in this linear comparison.

Also in this chapter are a variety of descriptive maps that were drawn to make visualization of each theme very easy to understand. A series of sectional maps of the Lakes, and of each lake, shows depths and elevations from a variety of angles. Another series shows bathymetric outlines for each lake. Still another shows metropolitan areas for each lake. These are very good visuals that show each theme clearly.

Several portfolio chapters of note include:

- Mapping the Third Coast, 1643-1837. This contains facsimile maps from the historic period.
- U.S. Lake Survey, 1849-1879. Facsimile charts by the Lake Survey are included here.

A section titled, “Plans” contains over 100 planning projects for the 21st Century development of urban areas in the region. These show creative concepts for the future.

The atlas also contains biographical credentials of contributors, references, and an index.

This work took me a long time to analyze and develop a description. It is dense with data and concepts (and physically heavy), plus the writing is sometimes more abstract and requires interpretation. As such, not all parts will be understandable to all readers.

However, this atlas provides good visualizations that will suit all levels of user, from high school through adult learner, while also providing college and professional level research material. The
maps and illustrations are very good; the creative plans and urban descriptions can be inspiring for most readers, and the text will be useful to professionals.

This work would be good for both map collections and for general book collections.


Throughout history (and before it), nations and places have come and gone. Some were significant; others were quite small and unassuming. One thing they all have in common is that they all existed at one time.

Places that you are familiar with, or heard of, such as Biafra, and forgotten places like Sedang, are among the lands that came and went.

This book is an interesting twist on geography. The author’s dream of seeing the world, one step at a time, is confounded by his knowledge that he has neither enough time or energy to see it all. But, he is a collector. Sometimes he finds artifacts of cultures on beaches along the coast of his country, Denmark. Other times he locates things with a history through his travels. These supplement his walks for trying to understand and experience the world.

A third way that the author has “visited” or learned about other places, has been through collecting postage stamps. It is a small substitute for real travel, but through collecting stamps, he has been on a journey of a sort. The author’s goal is to collect a stamp “from every country and every regime that has ever been active since … 1840.”

He states that worldwide, there have been more than a thousand regimes that have issued stamps between 1840 and 1975. This book is not just a collection of rare stamps; it is also a history of nations large and small, some of which, disappeared without notice, by all except those who were there at the time.

The book is divided by chronological periods (i.e., 1840-1860), then by a selection of countries. Each country is shown by a location map, time period of existence, and population/area statistics. The text describes
the basic history of the place and its people. For each nation, a stamp is shown. All of the stamps are cancelled, meaning that the author had to find stamps that were actually used on a letter.

A selection of places that were once nations of their own, but now either part of another country, or whose name no longer is used, includes:

- Heligoland (now an island; once part of Denmark, then held by Britain, and finally ceded back to Germany)
- Labuan (island off the coast of Borneo, a colony, now part of Sabah)
- Bhopal (independent monarchy, later part of British India, finally merged with India)
- Carnaro and Fiume (small state in the corner of Italy and the Serb kingdom)
- Inini (now part of French Guiana)
- Upper Yafa (tribal nation, now part of Yemen)
- Elobey, Annobon and Corisco (islands off Western Africa, now part of Equatorial Guinea)
- Boyaca (independent until Colombia returned to reclaim it by war).

The author provides lively descriptions of the places, their culture and people, and reasons for their sovereignty, along with their final status. He explains the stamps of each place, including sometimes, scents and markings that he experienced. References are given for further reading, and incidental materials, such as local recipes, are added.

Also included are extensive notes, bibliography, and index.

This book would be of interest by readers of all ages, providing a worldwide look at the cultures and politics of many regions around the globe. For geographers, historians, and others, this work will provide interesting reading and data. It would be at home in any collection and would also make a nice gift for travel enthusiasts.


Hurrican Sandy struck the East Coast of the United States on October 29, 2012, causing over $65 billion in damage. In the New York Metropolitan Area, there were 160 deaths and major flooding, including Manhattan’s financial district, which had a 14 foot storm surge down Wall Street. Power was out over most of the city. Subways were underwater; even cell phones were useless because of loss of power to towers. Manhattan and its surrounding population spent months recovering.

For many, this was an unusual event that created destruction and great difficulties. For Ashley Dawson, this inspired thoughts on the future of a New York dealing with climate change.
Dawson wrote Extreme Cities partly to reflect on New York’s reaction to the disaster, but also to discuss climate change in a greater context. Cities around the world are facing potential disasters of the same type. In addition to the damage and loss of life, the author describes the disparity between affluent and poor when it comes to disaster mitigation and loss.

Cities, he argues, “are at the forefront of the coming climate chaos…” He states that cities contain much of the world’s population and cause much of its climate-altering changes. Most cities are also highly vulnerable to climate-related disasters. “Today, more than 50 percent of the world’s population lives within 120 miles of the sea; by 2025, it is estimated that this figure will reach 75 percent.”

This book describes a series of themes related to urban growth and climate change. Case studies of urban areas help to demonstrate the need for better urban planning, more equitable preparation
of cities, and other issues that might better prepare the world for handling future disasters to reduce loss for everyone.

This book is partly a problem and solution work, partly a case study with accounts of events, and an awareness-raising study. The author writes in areas of human rights, equity, human migration, and related topics. He is an English professor in CUNY, and was also a visiting faculty member at the Princeton Environmental Institute, working in environmental and sustainability research. His writing presents evidence, criticism, and history to substantiate his book’s theme.

This work would be useful for college and professional, along with adult learning level studies in geography, environmental, culture and 21st Century studies, and is designed to raise awareness. It offers a broad approach to an area that needs more attention.

**Web Resources**

China Data Center (University of Michigan) [https://chinadatacenter.org/](https://chinadatacenter.org/)

If you are going to be supplying shape files and data on China to any of your users, this resource may be a good place to begin. Currently they offer “2016 China Administrative Boundary Maps” that include GIS shape files. These may be purchased through an agreement with the Center.

Along with the above product, there are data sets for earlier census years. Many maps and data may be acquired by subscription, with some having free components as well.

In addition however, there are free maps and statistical data available that might be good for a variety of studies. Under “Data & Services” are census data and maps, which are arranged by province. For each entry, you will see either a free or pay notation. For patrons studying China in depth, the subscription resources will probably be helpful.

For less intense work, or for those without a budget, there are free maps and data sets available. Along the sidebar under Data & Services are listings for free data and maps online. The China Data Online link also has some free materials.

Some of the free resources include:

- **Data:** Rivers, Relief, Provincial boundaries, Major Rivers, etc.
- **Maps:** China Atlas of the 3rd Industrial Census, 2000 population census, etc.

To use, make a selection, then for each subsequent page, make selections until you reach the data or map that you need. The maps include shape files.

For anyone researching China, especially its population, this is a useful site. For more casual users, the free resources may suffice. This site would be good to remember for future reference.

**Conclusion**

More to come; the year is already running fast, but so are the map makers and geographers. Looking forward to spring.—DJB

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base line 39 (1): 19
LOOK AT THIS COOL GLOBE BOTTLE I FOUND AT A FLEA MARKET!

THAT IS COOL!
DO YOU THINK IF YOU RUB IT A MAP GENIE WILL POP OUT?

THANK YOU FOR FREEING ME! I’LL GRANT YOU THREE WISHES AFTER YOU ANSWER THESE SECURITY QUESTIONS. WHAT WAS THE FIRST MAP YOU CATALOGED? WHO WAS YOUR STUDENT ASSISTANT IN 1990?