

BARBARA MCCORKLE RECEIVES MAGERT HONORS AWARD

As chair of the MAGERT Honors Committee, I am pleased to announce the selection of Barbara McCorkle to receive the MAGERT Honors Award for the year 2000. The award, which recognizes lifetime achievement and contributions to map librarianship, was announced at the ALA Conference in July.

Born in 1920, Barbara McCorkle received her B.A. degree from Hunter College in 1942. Following her first marriage in 1944, she moved with her husband to Lawrence, Kansas. In the following years she raised six children and completed courses in a variety of subjects at the University of Kansas. Only in 1968 did she receive her M.L.S. degree. She was employed as a reference librarian or maps librarian at the University of Kansas, Purdue University, and Yale University. She is probably best known among map librarians as Curator of the Map Collection at Yale between 1981 and 1993.

Active in the Society for the History of Discoveries as well as MAGERT, Barbara McCorkle is a prolific author. Her publications include five articles in MAGERT's journal *Meridian*. Since her retirement she has, if anything, stepped up the pace of her writing. Her most recent publications include "The Mapping of New England before 1800," which appeared in *Mapping Boston* (Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 1999), and "Piece by Piece: A Most Unusual Atlas," which appeared in the July-August 2000 issue of *Mercator's World*. Her long awaited bibliography, *The Early Mapping of New England, 1513-1800*, is scheduled to be published this year by the John Carter Brown Library. She now plans to return to work on a comprehensive cartobibliography of the maps in 18th-century English and American geographies, a project which has occupied her intermittently since 1977.

I am sure that everyone in the community of map librarians will want to join us in congratulating Barbara for her achievements, and in wishing her many more years of enjoyable and productive work. —*David Allen*

Accepting the MAGERT Honors Award for Barbara McCorkle, who was unable to attend the ceremony, was her daughter, Frances Clymer, Librarian at the



McCracken Research
Library, Buffalo Bill Historical
Center, in Cody, Wyoming.
David Allen, Chair of the
Honors Committee, hands
Ms. Clymer the award.



ON THE CATALOGING/CATALOGUING FRONT

MAGERT Cataloging and Classification Committee Meeting

ALA Annual Conference, Chicago, 9 July 2000

The meeting was convened by Chair Barbara Story at 9:30 A.M. on Sunday in the Illinois Executive Board Room of the Sheraton Chicago Hotel.

OCLC report. The report was given by Barbara Story for Ellen Caplan, who was unable to attend the meeting. On 23 April and 7 May OCLC implemented many of the changes related to the OCLC-MARC Bibliographic Update 2000. Changes are described in OCLC *Technical Bulletin* 236 and are based on Updates 2 and 3 of *USMARC Format for Bibliographic Data* and in *MARC21 Format for Bibliographic Data*. The most important change of interest to map catalogers is the implementation of a new element, "Form of item," in 008/29 and 006/12 (Form in OCLC's fixed field and 006 field). For OCLC users, this element should now be used to code microforms, braille, and large print. More importantly, it should also be used to code electronic items, using the new code "s." There are several more changes remaining to be implemented, and dates have not yet been set for these updates. The biggest changes that need to be made concern Cataloging Source (Srce) and field 040. As soon as information is available OCLC will notify networks and users.

Several database scans related to the MARC update have been run this year. In January, OCLC scanned and deleted the values for Prime Meridian (Prme) in preparation for the MARC Update implementation. Twelve thousand records were converted. On 23 April, Prme was removed from the fixed field and 006 field displays. In June, the new code "s" was added in Form to 38,800 records. While this included many map records, separate counts by format are not available. OCLC will also do a scan of map records for those that represent microforms and code for those; no date has been set for that scan.

In April OCLC converted the 1st indicator value in name headings for multiple surnames from "2" to "1." Over 1,590,000 bibliographic records were converted. OCLC is also in the process of converting the same indicator value in authority records, but these will take longer because records must be sent to the Library of Congress for redistribution. OCLC users should now code multiple surnames using first indicator "1."

LC report. Barbara Story then gave the Library of Congress Geography and Map Division (G&M) report. The National Digital Library (NDL) Project for Cartographic Materials is

continuing. Scanning of the items described in *Railroad Maps of the United States* has been completed, and the Division's NDL staff have begun working on material described in *Maps and Charts of North America and the West Indies, 1750-1789*. These items were scheduled to be added to the online collection at the end of July. Civil War maps continue to be added to the project; 269 items were available online at the time of Barbara's report.

The LC classification schedule G will be part of the Cataloging Distribution Service's product *Classification Plus*, though no date has as yet been set for this to occur. The online experiment previously reported and originally scheduled to begin in January was delayed, but will begin in August. Barbara suggested that those who had previously signed up for the project might want to reconfirm their interest. You may recall that this project is an opportunity for anyone interested in working directly with LC's classification files. For those interested in the G schedule this would also include access to the cutter number file. Barbara pointed out, however, that access will be provided to all classification schedules, so anyone interested in working with these files should sign up. Cheryl Cook at ccoo@loc.gov is the person to contact.

Barbara announced one recent and one upcoming retirement at G&M. Al Herman, Senior Map Cataloger in the Division, retired in March after 30 years of service. Throughout his career he was active in the Geography and Map Division of the Special Libraries Association, where he served for a time as treasurer.

On 3 August Elizabeth Mangan, the head of Technical Services Section, will retire. In her 31 years as a staff member of G&M she has also served as the head of the Data Processing and Files Maintenance Team and as acting chief of the Division. She was instrumental in the planning and development of computerized cataloging of cartographic material. She also played an important role in the digital conversion of historical materials in the Division's collections. She has also served as Chair of this committee, and anyone who has followed this column in recent years could probably cite other accomplishments. While I suspect that Betsy will not immediately disappear from the CCC meetings, I must add my personal affirmation of Barbara's sentiment by saying that her expertise and great knowledge of cartographic cataloging will be missed.

CC:DA report. In addition to Betsy Mangan's above mentioned accomplishments and a wealth of other experiences, she is currently MAGERT's liaison to the Committee on Cataloging: Description and Access, and in that capacity delivered the following report. CC:DA met on Friday and were scheduled to meet twice on Monday, the afternoon meeting being a joint meeting with MARBI. The Friday meeting had included a report from the ALA Representative to the Joint Steering Committee for the Revision of AACR (JSC), Brian Schottlaender, concerning the committee's March meeting. Betsy and Mary Larsgaard attended that meeting, and due to the fact that they had been greatly involved with a long list of proposals from MAGERT that were being discussed by JSC, the two were called upon to provide details. This led to a general audience participation in the meeting, and was the first time this had ever

happened at a JSC meeting. The proposals are currently being discussed by the organizations representing the constituent countries of JSC. A small set of new proposals, part of the agenda of this committee meeting (see below), were to be discussed at the Monday CC:DA meeting.

The task force on seriality has been reconstituted and is in the process of preparing a report to be submitted to CC:DA by 5 August in order to be forwarded to JSC for its fall meeting.

Discussion of new rule proposals. A few more rule proposals have been composed since the first set was submitted to CC:DA in January. At that time Area 7 (Note Area) had not yet been reviewed. Some of the proposals are editorial changes made necessary by the earlier proposals. The new set of proposals deals with fairly routine changes and elicited little discussion.

Rule 3.0A1. This rule describing the general application of Chapter 3 uses the term "navigational" in a listing of types of charts where it should use "nautical," since all charts are navigational. (See also request for Glossary changes.) Also, in keeping with the requested change in the specific material designation, the phrase *map section* should be changed to *section*.

Rule 3.7B2. A change is being requested in the final example as it is written in a style that a cataloger would not normally use. (Change "Except for title and 'La mer du Nord' the map is in English" to "English, except for title and 'La mer du Nord.'")

Rule 3.7B8. Because of the requested rule revisions for 3.3B5 and 3.3B6 to change *Scales vary* to *Scales differ*, a corresponding change is being requested to this note to reflect this change.

Rule 3.7B10. Because of the requested rule revision for 3.5C1 and the addition of new rules 3.5C4 and 3.5C5 (see this column in February 2000 *base line*) to include more of the physical details in the physical description area, changes to the rule and examples are being requested. Basically, the term *photocopy* is being incorporated into the body of the rule and deleted from the examples, and the example "Printed on both sides of sheet" is being deleted.

This essentially documents current practice, as the current edition of *Cartographic Materials* differs from AACR2 on this rule. Jo Davidson commented by e-mail that she would like to retain the note "Printed on both sides of sheet," but didn't specify whether this would be in addition to or instead of using "both sides" in the 300 field. It was pointed out that using the note as given in the example does not unambiguously describe the situation of a map with portions printed on each side of the sheet. "Printed on both sides" taken literally merely indicates that something is printed on each side, i.e., one side is not blank. It was also noted that deleting the example does not preclude its use.

Rule 3.7B12. The rule describes notes on series statements that appear on some but not all items. The problem is with the example, which uses the phrase "Some maps have series designation." While the note as written could be used for the maps in an atlas, the more common situation would be in a map series. The normal description for this situation is sheets rather than maps. So the request is to change "maps" to "sheets" in the example.

Glossary. While reviewing the glossary it was found that the definition for cartographic materials included a misused term and that the definition of a cartographic chart as a synonym for map is inaccurate. The request is to change "navigational" to "nautical" once again (see discussion above), to write a definition of Chart (Cartography) and change the see reference (See map) to a see *also* reference, and to add a see *also* reference in the definition of Map to the definition of Chart (Cartography).

The Committee voted to approve the new proposals for referral to CC:DA without amendment.

Report of the CCC Task Force on Using Dublin Core for Cartographic Materials. Nancy Kandoian reported on the work of the task force, which was created after the Mid-Winter meeting in San Antonio. The task force was formed in response to a suggestion from David Allen (Past Chairperson of MAGERT) that MAGERT study how Dublin Core can be applied to maps, especially those available on the Internet. The Task Force is composed of David Allen, Scott McEathron, Susan Moore, Paula Moehle Church, Andrea Tully, Ellen Caplan (advisor for OCLC matters), Barbary Story (ex officio), and Nancy Kandoian. All members except David Allen are map catalogers, a bias that Nancy recognizes.

The Task Force has been going through the fields of the map cataloging record and relating them to Dublin Core, while also working to gather resources. They will be soliciting people via Maps-L who are currently using Dublin Core to catalog cartographic materials. When they have finished analyzing the elements of Dublin Core for use in cataloging cartographic materials, they will send their recommendations to OCLC.

Mark Crotteau asked if it might not be counterproductive to suggest standards for Dublin Core when the stated purpose of the format is to allow non-catalogers to create metadata. Task Force member Andrea Tully of NIMA stated that from her perspective it is worthwhile because NIMA needs to be able to search for coordinates. Without any standards on how coordinates and other data are entered, the records will be largely unusable. Betsy Mangan offered that what is being proposed are suggestions rather than standards. Part of the problem is that it is not always obvious which field to use for particular types of data. To return to the coordinates example, there should be some consistency in how and where they are entered in the record. Nancy added that Dublin Core itself is evolving to have more standardized ways of doing things. The current consensus about coordinates is that they go in "Coverage (Place)" in the Dublin Core record. Getting feedback to OCLC from special formats catalogers using Dublin Core is an important issue. An article in the January 2000 issue of *LRTS* on authority control in

metadata was recommended (Vellucci, Sherry L., "Metadata and Authority Control," *Library Resources and Technical Services* 44(1):33-43, 2000).

MARBI report. Susan Moore gave the MARBI report as usual. The committee had their first meeting of the conference on Saturday during which they examined Discussion Paper 119 on seriality, derived from Jean Hiron's report. Any proposal resulting from this will be dependent on JSC approval of rule changes regarding seriality, and would probably create a new encoding level for ongoing publications. Integrating entities, i.e., items that are frequently updated by replacement of text, such as websites or looseleaf publications, would be coded "s" for serial. The 260 field would become repeatable, with a new indicator defined to identify a publisher as either the current or a previous one.

For those interested in the holdings format, some changes were approved. Also, changes in use of fields 052 and 058 previously approved for bibliographic format were extended to the community information format.

LC reported that they will in future try to update all formats at the same time, something that had not been done previously. The date expansion for LC catalog numbers is set for January 1, 2001. This means that LC numbers created after that will have a four digit date component rather than the just last two digits. LC is also updating MARC21 web pages to make them easier to use and to provide a bibliography of resources.

MARBI's second meeting was scheduled for Sunday afternoon, and would include the discussion of two proposals and task force reports. Monday's meeting was a joint meeting with CC:DA.

Betsy Mangan pointed out that the change to incorporate integrating resources has not been considering non-books formats. LC has formed a response team, of which Betsy is a member, that is looking carefully at the other formats. One problem that is not covered by the integrating resources proposal occurs in map series where individual sheets are updated periodically, such as topographic map series, but the superseded sheets are being retained, rather than being replaced. Also "printed" needs to be defined in Chapter 12 to mean "text." Musical scores and maps are both printed material, but not printed text.

Chair of Committee. Barbara Story announced that she may be resigning as Chair of the Committee and asked members to think about whether they might be interested in taking on the responsibility of serving in that capacity. If she does decide to resign it would be effective around the end of the year.

Report on the ALCTS Preconference on Metadata. Barbara called for comments from those present who had attended the preconference on Friday. Susan Moore found it an informative session. Dublin Core was covered as well as metadata from other disciplines, which provided

a broader perspective that what this committee sees. Betsy Mangan noted that the program allowed participants to see that there is not just one way to do something with metadata. Barbara Story mentioned that non-Dublin Core users may wonder why we want to do this. Some participants at the preconference said they used Dublin Core because they are not catalogers. All who attended the preconference agreed that they provided a good lunch.

Questions, discussion. Scott McEathron asked a question about the list of approved codes for other thesauri for field 651. Why is there no code for GNIS? Geonames for foreign geographic names is listed, but the domestic equivalent was left off. The response from the LC members was that codes are created because someone is using them. LCSH headings are based on GNIS names, so most libraries are using LCSH instead. Any library interested in using GNIS names is free to request the creation of a new code. This would allow the coding of headings not yet created by LC, or even for all geographic names including the ones already in LCSH. This situation would be similar to G&M's Civil War maps project, where the 653 field was used for the names of all battles, both those established in LCSH and those not established. Those battles with established headings were also added as 650's. That way all records have the name of the battle as an access point without having to establish any new headings.

Nancy Kandoian asked about 655 field for form/genre of digital maps. She didn't want to use Software or Databases, the closest currently available form headings. Some suggested 653 Maps--Digital, which is what LC is still using. G&M has begun using field 352 for raster or vector data if known. The form/genre discussion is soon to be revived at G&M. In the interim Barbara Story advises continuing to use the 653.

Ann Estabrook asked if anyone knew of a workshop coming up for cataloging digital maps. While no one did Betsy Mangan suggested contacting OCLC, as they frequently schedule workshops on a variety of cataloging topics. Some workshops on general map cataloging are happening in the near future, including workshops at the University of California at Berkeley on August 10 and UCLA the following day being led by Cathy Gerhart. Paige Andrew may be teaching one in Indiana, and Kathryn Womble and Susan Moore are doing one at OCLC in October.

That concluded the discussion and the meeting was adjourned around 11:00.

(Your correspondent would like to point out that this report was compiled under somewhat unusual circumstances, resulting in not being able to exercise the desired level of error checking before submitting it. As I was in the midst of writing this column the Boise State University Library was shut down due to an electrical outage resulting from a small fire on 19 July. As I have not had full access to the resources, both printed and electronic, that I would normally have used to verify some of the details of this report, it is possible some errors may have gone uncorrected. Please excuse such errors should you find them.)

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CARTOGRAPHIC USERS ADVISORY COUNCIL (CUAC)

MAY 4 & 5, 2000

NOAA, SILVER SPRING, MARYLAND

CUAC representatives in attendance:

Janet Collins, Western Washington University (Western Association of Map Libraries: WAML)

Donna Koepp, University of Kansas (Government Documents Round Table of ALA: GODORT)

Clara McLeod, Washington University (Geographic Information Society: GIS)

Dan Seldin, Indiana University (North American Cartographic Information Society: NACIS)

Richard Spohn, University of Cincinnati (GIS)

Paul Stout, Ball State University (NACIS)

Christopher JJ Thiry (CUAC Chair), Colorado School of Mines (WAML)

Mark Thomas, Duke University (Map and Geography Round Table of ALA)

Presenters:

Robin Haun-Mohamed (Government Printing Office)

Vi Moorhouse (Map cataloger at the GPO)

Fred Anderson and Howard Danley (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration)

John Hébert (Chief, Geography and Map Division, Library of Congress)

Jim Lusby (National Imagery and Mapping Agency)

Robert Marx and Tim Trainor (Bureau of the Census)

Rea Mueller (U.S. Geological Survey)

Betsy Banas (U.S. Forest Service)

Tom Patterson (National Park Service)

Government Printing Office (GPO)

Robin Haun-Mohamed of the Government Printing Office (GPO) told the Council that GPO will distribute 28.2 million items in Fiscal Year 2000. GPO distributed 382,000 maps in FY 1999. GPO is entering its fifth year of transition from paper to electronic items. The amount of fiche, paper, and CD-ROMs is down. GPO is attempting to eliminate multiple-formatted products, but these are reviewed on a case-by-case basis. The DRGs are available on-line through Microsoft Terraserver. [See the "Electronic Mapping" column in the April 2000 issue of *base line* for a comparison of the two Terraserver sites: terraserver.microsoft.com and www.terraserver.com —*ed.*] The topos are available on-line via TopoZone (www.topozone.com).

Robin reported that in March she had met with representatives of the Bureau of the Census. They discussed the responsibility for long-term access to Census electronic products. Currently, these products are using Acrobat or Hewlett Packard Graphics Language (HPGL).

The National Wetlands fiche and new web site were discussed. The revised and improved National Wetlands Maps that had been done for GPO a couple of years ago were formatted wrong by the vender, and thus not distributed. Council indicated that if they could be made available on the web, they would not need to be photographed again. Similar versions are available on the web at: <http://wetlands.fws.gov/>

Robin asked the Council a series of questions: 1) What is the impact on libraries when mapping is online? 2) How do we use online spatial/cartographic data? 3) Do we download things, save things, archive them, or do we go back to the original source material each time? 4) Do we handle electronic map needs in the library or do we send our users someplace else? 5) Do we use the airport charts, obstruction charts, approach charts, etc.? 6) What will be the impact if the USGS Open File Reports go online only?

Council members each in turned answered as many of these questions as applied to them.

Government Printing Office (GPO) Map Cataloging

Vi Moorehouse from the GPO Cataloging Unit made a few comments to the Council. She said that there are over 200 map libraries, of which an estimated 40% are run by professional map people. GPO is concerned about the remaining 60%. Vi expressed a desire that the map

library community would provide guidance to those who are uninitiated in map cataloging.

Vi told the Council that their map cataloging backlog is "almost nil." At this point, USGS topographic maps are being cataloged using two different dating methods. One is in the edition statement. If the edition statement is not available, the date is added at the end of the title. The Forest Service-USGS maps are being listed under I 19.81 instead of A13.28. She also indicated that USGS is very receptive to requests to place something online, such as Open File Reports.

Vi discussed a problem with encoding of GPO's new BIBCO records. BIBCO requires that the encoding level in the fixed fields be left blank (like LC). The result is that records are being displayed in OCLC as LC originated, instead of GPO. Thus, it is not possible to identify GPO/BIBCO records in the OCLC title index listings.

National Ocean Service (NOS)

The National Ocean Service (NOS) was represented by Fred Anderson, the Deputy Director of the Office of Aeronautical Charting and Cartography, and Howard Danley, the Deputy Chief of the Navigational Services Division of the Office of Coast Survey.

Fred reported that Aeronautical Charting and Cartography (AC&C) will be moving to the Federal Aviation Administration on October 1, 2000. They will stay in their current facilities in Silver Spring, Maryland. AC&C prints and distributes NOAA and NIMA charts to the public.

Aeronautical charts will remain in the Federal Depository Library Program. Libraries should contact AC&C's Distribution Office in Riverdale, Maryland, for catalogs and other promotional information to give to patrons. The FAA has not made a decision about AC&C printing and distributing Nautical Charts. Fred noted that the printing of aeronautical and nautical charts fit together well. There is a 28-day cycle for aeronautical charts and the nautical charts fill in the printing gaps. The distribution computer system has been fine-tuned and AC&C can start shipping aeronautical and nautical charts directly to the depository libraries, rather than going through GPO. The libraries should be getting these products faster before the effective date of the charts. For future digital aeronautical charts, AC&C does not want to use copyright or user fees. They want to avoid a CRADA because that would create a monopoly and would be outside the Federal Depository Library Program.

Howard Danley reported that they don't know what will happen with printing and distribution of nautical charts when AC&C goes to the FAA. They have a Cooperative Research & Development Agreement (CRADA) for print on demand for nautical charts. Nautical charts have a life of 1-2 years. Commercial ships have to keep their charts corrected by hand from updates that are published in *Notices to Mariners*. Until 1969, the charts in the warehouse were hand corrected until shipped. Nautical charting agencies in the rest of the world still hand-correct the charts before shipping. Print-on-demand will allow more up-to-date charts to be

distributed. A print-on-demand trial of forty charts of the New York Harbor area will be undertaken by a company called Vomela in St. Paul, Minnesota. There is a continual update of the digital files and the base information can be changed in two to three weeks. The print-on-demand copies would have an added value and cost more. They could be produced in custom editions with special marginal information for commercial users or recreational users. They could be printed with or without Loran. NOS wants to test the viability of these higher cost charts.

Currently, raster digital nautical charts are produced under a CRADA with Maptech. The company has a web site, www.maptech.com which has views of the charts available online. The regular CD-ROMs cost about \$200 each. They have a Professional Series CD for \$500 each. These come with an e-mail update service. Updates are received by e-mail and the charts are updated when the CD is run. The updated charts can be saved to the hard disk or a floppy disk or only the updates are saved so that the updated charts are displayed on the screen when it is called up. NOS is working to have these Professional Series CD charts certified by the Coast Guard for the carriage requirements for use in navigation for ships of more than 1600 tons.

Vector nautical charts are being developed by NOS. By the end of the year, vector charts of the 40 largest United States ports should be available. Ships should be able to navigate using the vector charts with GPS. NOS has a demo of the area near Valdez, Alaska. Had these charts been available, the Exxon Valdez would have received six audio warnings before it ran aground. The NOS home page has images of the nautical charts at 100 dpi. These should be small enough so they cannot be used for navigation, but provide customers with an idea of coverage.

For now, NOS will continue with both print-on-demand and lithographic copies in parallel. When the price of the print-on-demand copies comes down, maybe the lithographic copies would be dropped. The print-on-demand copies would be copyrighted and would not be in the Federal Depository Library Program.

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Library of Congress Geography and Map Division (LC G&M)

John Hébert, the new Chief of the Geography and Map Division at the Library of Congress, spoke to the Council before lunch. John worked in the Library's Hispanic Division before moving to Geography and Map. He announced several staffing changes. Betsy Mangan will be retiring in the summer. Betsy has been with the Division for over 30 years. John hopes to hire an assistant chief and someone to take over the reins of the cataloging unit. Al Herman retired in the spring. The Division will be hiring a new Administrative Officer. Currently, the Division is in good shape as far as staffing — the push for materials in the American Memory Program

has helped.

The Division continues to bring in a large number of materials through purchases, the State Department Program, and the copyright program. Recently, the Division received a gift including 6 of the known 18 maps by Lafayette's cartographer. The Division is starting to make arrangements to acquire maps from Cuba.

Last summer, LC implemented a new Integrated Library System (ILS) — Endeavor. It has been a trial at times. NIMA also installed Endeavor, so the two organizations are working out agreements to share data. While NIMA has never used the MARC format, they have cataloged each individual sheet of the various map series. Conversely, LC catalogs using MARC, but has not individually cataloged the sheets to its various series (numbering over 2,000,000 sheets). Once LC acquires the individual sheet information from NIMA, they will hire contract workers to bring the records up to LC standards.

The National Digital Library Program is entering its 5th year. The Library is reviewing the Program and deciding whether it should remain in the departments (like G & M) or consolidated into one system-wide office. The Division has completed scanning their collection of panoramic maps of the US, and continues to add these types of maps as they acquire them. They have also completely scanned two atlases, including one by Ortelius. New categories include railroad maps, Civil War maps, Revolutionary War maps, and maps of the Spanish and Portuguese world from before 1600. The maps in the various categories are being derived from the cartobibliographies compiled at LC. The Civil War scanning project was begun in November 1999. The Revolutionary War maps will start soon. Spanish maps will start in the Fall. The Division entered a contract in 1998 with Sanborn to scan their maps. The project has been halted due to a dispute over copyright. LC is allowing Sanborn access to 250,000 maps that are in the public domain, but Sanborn wants to add a copyright statement to the scanned images. LC feels that anything made before 1923 is in the public domain. Also, the Division is currently exploring a cooperative project with the State of Virginia Library and West Point to scan maps of the cartographer of the Confederacy. Other proposed scanning projects include the U.S. county atlases from the 1800's, land ownership maps, and maps of Eastern Europe from the late 1800's. Printed copies of the scanned maps are available through a company in Seattle — www.museumarchives.com. John believes that a print out of a panoramic map will cost about \$40.

Gary Fitzpatrick has received funding to hire two people in FY 2001 and two more in FY 2002 to do GIS in the Division for Congress. Essentially, they will create GIS maps on demand for Congressional members.

The Council inquired about the LC Summer Project. John was very interested in doing it. Despite concerns about the cost of housing, he indicated that LC would be unable to provide funding toward housing. However, he encouraged everyone to write letters to him requesting information and expressing interest in the Summer Program. He indicated the Philip Lee

Philips Society might be able to help.

The Division has initiated weekly talks by staff members. The topics are chosen by the speakers and the talks are intended to build bridges of understanding within the Division and to let others know what they are doing.

National Imagery and Mapping Agency (NIMA)

Jim Lusby addressed the Council for NIMA. He works in the National/Civil Agencies Customer Operation Branch. There are Customer Operations liaison officers and technicians stationed worldwide. NIMA products meet the needs of civil, national, and law enforcement customers. Their products helped support the USGS Environmental Crisis Support efforts such as Hurricane Mitch and the Colombian earthquake. Working with the Secret Service, NIMA has supported security efforts during the Papal visit to St. Louis, the Energy Conference in Houston, and the World Bank Meeting in Washington.

The digital products that NIMA has available are on their web site: www.nima.mil/geospatial/products/DTED/dted.html.

Through agreements with other countries, NIMA will soon be distributing available topographic maps at a scale of 1:50,000, 1:1,000,000, 1:250,000, and cities at various scales of the following countries: Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, Somalia, Tanzania, Uganda, Bolivia, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Belize, Honduras, Guatemala, El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica. Once printed, depository libraries who have chosen to receive NIMA topographic maps will get a full set (or as many as are available) of each country.

In summary, Jim made three points: 1) There will be Digital Nautical Charts (DNCs) which are vector images. These are not yet finished. There is a replacement for Digital Chart of the World (the Vector Map Level 0) which consists of four CD-ROMs. 2) There will be a vector map of the world at Level 1 detail but only of selective countries. 3) NIMA is moving toward providing foundation-feature data electronically. They want to provide the data and have others do the hard copy mapping. The data will be continuously updated. There are no concrete plans to archive the data, but they are talking about it. NIMA hopes to phase out printed products by 2010.

Census Bureau

Robert Marx, Chief of the Census Bureau's Geography Division, and Tim Trainor, Chief of the Cartographic Operations Branch of the Division, spoke to CUAC about developments at the Census Bureau. They gave the Council a TIGER bookmark that had lots of useful URLs for Geography Division web sites.

They began their talk with new developments for Census 2000. The term Block Numbering Areas (BNAs) will not be used any more — just Census Tracts and Census Block Groups, although not all of these have been developed with local authorities. Formerly, there was a required minimum population of 1000 in order to constitute a Census Designated Place (CDP), but now there will be no minimum population requirement. CDPs are closely settled and named, although unincorporated, communities. The Census works with local governments to decide which blocks make up a CDP. Block numbers will now be 4 digits with no suffix; this style of number will be available first with the P.L. 94-171 data release shortly before April 2001. Census blocks are the smallest area of land defined by line features on census maps. ZIP Code Tabulation Areas (ZCTAs) are approximately the same as USPS ZIP Code service areas and have been developed to address difficulties in mapping USPS ZIP Codes. ZIP Codes are assigned to routes or points, and technically aren't area features. ZCTAs will be done at the 3-digit level for large areas that don't have housing units (because ZIP Codes in these areas are as yet undefined by the US Postal Service).

In contrast to the predominately black and white paper products from 1990 and earlier, Census 2000 will have an emphasis on electronic map products, in color, with paper products available on demand. Electronic media will include the Internet, CD-ROM, and DVD-ROM. Plotter formats will include Adobe Acrobat Portable Document Format (PDF) and Hewlett Packard Graphic Language (HPGL). Examples of CDs being produced are the Congressional District Atlas, Census Mapper, and PL 94-171 Redistricting Data from the Census 2000 Dress Rehearsal. Digital format has advantages in the areas of more efficient storage, ease of selecting and choosing a map, and retaining the ability to print. Census's standard plotter is an HP DesignJet 1050C, which produces color or black and white output at 600 dots per inch and includes 80 megabytes of RAM and a 2 gigabyte hard disc. The Acrobat files will have thumbnails and geographic area names will be searchable.

Customers will still be able to order paper products from the Census Bureau. Cartographic products will be available a month before the PL 94-171 data and should cost the same as in 1990 (\$5 a sheet for a printed map). Boundary files in Acrobat (PDF) will be downloadable to the public, but not the HPGL plotter format; the latter can be purchased on DVD.

Examples of paper products that will be available for purchase are large-format reference maps, such as Government Unit Block Maps, Census Tract Outline Maps, and State/County Outline Maps. After 2000, State/County Metro Areas, Urbanized Areas, and Congressional Districts maps will be available, as well as Public Use Microdata Sample Products (PUMS). Corner Point Files, based on map sheet coordinates, will be provided for large format maps only.

P.L. 94-171 paper products will be available by March 2001, HPGL files by April, and Acrobat files in May. The Governmental unit maps will be available on paper in May 2001, in HPGL in June, and in Acrobat in July. Other reference maps will follow later in 2001.

For those needing to manipulate electronic files, generalized boundary files will be available from the Census Bureau's Geography Division cartographic boundary file web site (www.census.gov/geo/www/cob/) in some standard GIS formats: ArcView shape files, ArcInfo export format files, and ASCII. The TIGER/Line file discs will continue to be available as they have been for those who need to translate street and boundary files into GIS formats. Files will come with FGDC compliant metadata.

U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)

Rea Mueller spoke to the Council concerning USGS issues. The Survey serves a variety of disciplines including geologic, cartographic, hydrologic, and biologic. They are moving into the web in all areas, including data, electronic publications, status graphics, GNIS, geography, and National Biological Infrastructure. Search and access tools include GLIS to identify and order materials and Earth Explorer (from OHIOVIEW funding) that contains Landsat and Corona).

Map lists will continue to be put online. These will show the version-date rather than the currentness-date. The version date is the latest date and will be in the lower right-hand corner of the paper topographic map. New editions of the paper indexes will combine map indexes (the green books) and map lists (the information in the old brown books or white state Map Lists) onto one sheet. While the printed map lists will only show the version date, the online map lists give both version and currentness dates. Map reference codes will be added to the index sheet. Maine is the prototype for this series, with North Carolina in the works. The Mineral Resources Data System (MRDS) and the Minerals Availability System/Minerals Industry Location System (MAS/MILS) databases are available in electronic format on CD-ROM-DDS-52.

Terraserver offers maps on the web. The DRG's are available for all of the U.S. except Alaska. The DOQ's are still not complete for the entire U.S.

Rea told the Council about a new information program that may be accessed by calling 1-888-ASK-USGS. One of the option buttons on the toll-free number is "Talk to the USGS Library Information Desk." The new web site (<http://ask.usgs.gov>) will have information on water, hazards, and biology.

The thematic map series are changing. The "I," "HA," and "Circum-Pacific" map series will continue to be produced and be sent under a single depository number. Other series are complete and the final numbers are: C-146, OM-227, OC-148, GP-1016, MR-96, GQ-1804. A few maps in each series are still in progress and will be sent when completed. The MF series may be saved but only in electronic form.

Progress continues on the online version of the *National Atlas*, which may be viewed at www.

nationalatlas.gov/. The project is progressing with the cooperation of eighteen federal agency partners. Some new maps include a shaded relief map and an earthquake map. *The National Atlas* has an interactive browser and connects with the Terraserver, which allows users to view aspects of a local area.

Several trends were noted in USGS map production and distribution. There will be more cooperative partnerships. USGS maps will likely continue not to fall under copyright. Future revision of the topographic maps will focus on top-selling quads and on maps produced in cooperation with other agencies.

U.S. Forest Service (USFS)

Betsy Banas from the US Forest Service, Washington, D.C. Office spoke to the Council about some new mapping activities. Mapping for the Forest Service historically was done from regional offices. But in 1975, the Forest Service began to consolidate mapping with the establishment of the Geometronics Service Center in Salt Lake City. As technology has evolved the Center has become increasingly involved in geospatial activities: providing geospatial data, services and training in addition to traditional mapping. In 1999 Geometronics Service Center was renamed the Geospatial Service and Technology Center (GSTC), to better reflect its new mission.

The production of the "Single edition" series of maps continues. These are produced to the specifications of the USGS 1:24,000 scale topographic quadrangles with Forest Service information as well. Several years ago, the Forest Service entered into an agreement with USGS to produce, in accordance with USGS standards, the quads covering the Forests. Consequently, the Forest Service is in the process of updating a large number of topo maps, and plans to keep their revision cycle on a tighter schedule than would otherwise be possible if USGS were responsible for their update. Five years is the ideal, but realistically it can be as much as 15 to 20 years. Quads in areas of frequent change are revised more frequently.

Until recently, the Forest Visitors' Maps have been available for purchase only from the individual forests themselves. But, the Service has entered into an agreement with USGS such that USGS will sell and distribute Forest Visitor Maps, through their vendor network, for participating Forests.

In October 1999, President Clinton called a halt to all construction of Roads in unroaded Forest areas. This (the Roadless Initiative) is a conservation effort to protect endangered species and promote biological diversity. An environmental impact statement will be done on 54 million acres. GIS has been an essential tool in this process. Numerous product-specific maps have been generated which display information from a variety of geospatial and tabular files. The data provides information regarding inventory of roadless areas, road status, fire risk, forest health. These can be viewed at: www.roadless.fs.fed.us.

National Park Service (NPS)

Tom Patterson from the National Park Service Division of Publications at the Harpers Ferry Center spoke to the Council regarding mapping of the National Parks. Lands under Park Service stewardship cover most States and Territories, including Alaska, Hawaii, American Samoa, Guam, the Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico. The Harpers Ferry Center staff of four cartographers provide visitor-orientation mapping for the 379 parks in the system. The cartographic program at the Harpers Ferry Center is unique among Federal agencies for its strong emphasis on graphic design.

The National Park Service web site receives approximately 850,000 hits per day. Within that site, the Harpers Ferry Center's web site is the 10th most popular web site in the NPS. There were 4.7 million hits on the Harpers Ferry site last year.

There are approximately 500 maps in the Division of Publications inventory, 99% of which are digitized. Of the digital inventory, 80% are on the web. The remaining 20% are still waiting to be printed before they are placed on the web. Digital map files are available in both Adobe Acrobat (PDF) format and Adobe Illustrator (AI) format. With the release of Adobe Illustrator 9.0, maps will be posted in PDF format only, since the PDF and AI formats will merge. Shaded relief images, which are used as placed art backgrounds within vector maps, are published on the web only in gray scale. Well over 100 shaded reliefs are loaded on the web page as 200 dpi JPEGs. There are no plans to scan historic park maps.

Tom presented new maps of Mt. Rainier; Crater Lake; Channel Islands (with digitally-generated bathymetry); Buck Island Reef in the Virgin Islands (he noted that it was a challenge to show the reef bottom with traditional cartographic methods, so they incorporated aerial photography); an oblique view of the Grand Canyon; California Trail; a guide to Fort Larned, KS (using 3D technology for the landscape details, including buildings and trees); and Fort Davis, Texas.

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EXECUTIVE BOARD I MINUTES

Map and Geography Round Table

Saturday, July 8, 2000

The meeting was called to order at 8:05 AM.

There were two schedule changes to announce. The ALCTS/CCS/MAGERT Map Cataloging Discussion Group was moved to the Hyatt Regency. Executive Board II and the General Membership Meeting were moved to the Hyatt Regency Crystal Ballroom A. Danielle Alderson did a wonderful job of getting all the MAGERT meetings in hotels within an easy walking distance of one another.

There will be some opportunities for map-related events outside of MAGERT. The Friends of the Libraries Organization is sponsoring a program "Book Trip: The Solving of a True Library Mystery," about the Gilbert Bland case, on Monday from 1-2:30. The LITA GIS Interest Group is sponsoring three trips to various sites as "GIS on Location" program.

Alice Hudson is the new MAGERT representative to IFLA, replacing Pat McGlamery. Melissa Lamont continues her term as well.

Joe Winkler mentioned the expense connected to the MAGERT reception. Discussion on possible avenues to explore was deferred to Executive Board II. Also deferred to Executive Board II was a discussion of the list of liaisons in the Bylaws and partial financial support for the ALA MAGERT representative Anglo-American Committee on Cataloging Cartographic Materials to the Joint Steering Committee of the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules meeting in London.

HelenJane Armstrong received the SLA Geography and Map Divisions Honors Award. Congratulations HelenJane!



The first MAGERT Executive Board meeting at the ALA Annual Conference in Chicago. The meeting is open to everyone.

The ALA Core Values Task Force, which sent a representative to the Midwinter meeting, has revised the draft based on the input received. The fifth draft of the Core Values is available on the web at www.ala.org/congress/corevalues/draft5.html

An ALA Conference Committee subcommittee on improving the Midwinter meeting has sent some correspondence which Joe forwarded to officers and committee chairs for comment. The subcommittee has four goals: to make Midwinter more efficient and cost effective, more meaningful, less formidable to new attendees, and to obtain more information from people. Joe will forward the message again to obtain additional comments.

There is a proposed ALA policy on library services for people with disabilities at: www.ala.org/ascla/ada_assembly.html

There was some exchange from the Round Tables large enough to have their own Councilors about how they should conduct themselves and whether they should instruct their Councilor to vote on any proposal or on just proposals of importance to the Round Table. Nothing was decided. The question was raised as to who is our shared Councilor [later confirmed to be Bob Doyle].

There were two Round Table Coordinating Committee events on Friday. The first was the meeting, the second was an orientation. At the meeting, materials relating to the planned five-year publicity campaign were shared. The campaign is called "@ Your Library". The goal is to

cover all types of libraries. This campaign is an outgrowth of the ALA Action 2005 plan. There is a new advisory committee that will cover issues related to the ALA web site, such as privacy issues, etc.

There was a Round Table representative appointed to the 2002 (Atlanta) Conference Program Coordinating Team, which should have occurred at the last Midwinter. At the next Midwinter meeting in Washington, the representatives for the 2003 Toronto Conference Program Planning Team will be selected. This is the team that will be assigning tracks to the programs to facilitate people getting to programs on similar topics. The work of the planning team may require staying through Wednesdays.

One item on the agenda for the Round Table Coordinating Committee was "Who speaks for ALA?" which turned out to be what types of political activity the Round Tables could engage in. Since ALA is a 501(c)(3) organization, the organization and its internal parts are forbidden to do anything that could be construed as working for a candidate. Working for or against a particular piece of legislation is permitted. The penalties are severe, up to and including loss of the tax-exempt status for ALA as a whole. The Social Responsibilities Round Table wanted a discussion on how to get dissenting views out into the open. SRRT seemed to want to be able to draft a dissenting opinion, much as the Supreme Court does. This led to a spirited discussion with Paula Goedert (principal outside counsel for ALA) explaining that ALA is an incorporated body and the internal parts are not incorporated, so if any sub-organization gets sued, the organization that would get "hit" would be ALA.

Danielle Alderson distributed some copies of the Round Table Handbook given to her by Cheryl Malden who is the Round Table Coordinating Committee liaison. She would like to put portions of the Handbook on the ALA web site and would like input as to what we see as important to go on the web site. Danielle requested that members of the Executive Board send comments on what to include on the web site to her.

The question arose as to whether there were any contingency plans in case there is a call for a boycott of Georgia due to issues surrounding the design of its state flag. So far, there appear to be no plans being made.

Karl spoke on the outcomes of the ICA and CCISA meeting. It wasn't a big meeting and a lot of the discussion was political. Main concerns were the decline in membership in organizations across the board. It was suggested that the groups get together every couple of years. Some support was given to investigating the creation of one map librarianship organization or at least sharing common concerns.

There was some discussion as to what can be done to help new members get involved in the activities of MAGERT and what role the reception could play in helping new members feel welcome, such as calling it the "New Members Reception," or having a sign-up sheet and having the Chair follow up with the new folks.

The meeting adjourned at 9:00 AM.

Respectfully submitted,

Susan Moore, Secretary, MAGERT

NEW MAPS AND BOOKS

New Maps

Misspent Youth

Every now and then (but lately, it seems, more frequently) I come across a news item that makes me wonder what I've done with my life. The most recent was the announcement that the Ordnance Survey, the venerable British national mapping agency, had recently appointed a new Director General. Vanessa Lawrence, age 37, is the youngest person and the first woman to hold that position. Ms Williams, who from her photo could pass as a grad student, comes from a GIS business background, which may indicate where the map world is headed. A brief bio (and the aforementioned photo) can be seen at the OS web site (www.ordsvy.gov.uk).

While digesting this bit of news I also noted that the OS has issued two new maps (in paper, thankfully) in their wall map series. The newest is *Europe*, a nice 1:5,500,000, 38 x 51" physical and political map of the continent, with an inset map of the European Union, and flags, currency and population illustrated, for £5.95, or £14.95 encapsulated. Another recent product is a map of *Bible Lands*. Designed for several age groups, one side features maps and illustrations relating to Jerusalem, Christmas and Easter stories, location of important biblical places, and a timeline of key events. The reverse, appropriate for older users, shows such things as the Exodus, the life of Jesus, Paul's journeys, and the Roman Empire, and has a more detailed historical timeline. It's available encapsulated for £12.95.

Jerusalem and the Old City

As in the *Bible Lands* map mentioned above, Jerusalem continues to be a center of world concern with the recent Middle East peace talks focusing on Israeli and Palestinian claims to that city. One somewhat unusual cartographic piece is the *Jerusalem Art Map*, a beautiful hand-drawn map by Norbert Ceulmans, the "world famous art cartographic designer" from Belgium. Based on aerial photographs and drawn as a bird's eye view with "old world craftsmanship," the map is accurate, attractively colored, and printed on "hand-made Velin d'Arche fast paper." It's impressive in size (31 x 47") and price (\$195). The map and several related, less expensive products, such as a print of the "Old City" part of the full map for \$35, can be viewed at (www.mapofjerusalem.com).

A somewhat similar item is *Old Jerusalem*, a 3-D-like map from Bollman Bildkarten, one of the first firms to do those axonometric city maps. Like all the Bollman products the hand-drawn *Jerusalem* is beautifully executed, showing every building at a scale of 1:3,000. It was

produced in 1969 but is still listed in the OMNI Resources catalog for \$10.95.

Perhaps a little more practical is a new tourist map of *Jerusalem* from Streetwise, the U.S. publisher of laminated pocket travel maps. The 1:17,000 folded map, which opens to 8.5 x 27", retails for \$5.95. For those needing more detail, MAP - Mapping & Publishing Ltd. of Tel Aviv has issued *Jerusalem: The New Street Atlas*. The 1996 publication is available in English or Hebrew and in two scales, 1:8,000 or 1:12,000. Each 72 page atlas covers the entire metropolitan area, with clear markings for hotels, museum, embassies, and religious institutions, and with all streets and places of interest indexed. The large-scale map of the Old City identifies the major Jewish, Moslem, and Christian sites. \$25 for the 1:8K edition; \$20 for the 1:12K version, from OMNI (www.omnimap.com).

And let's not forget our friends at the CIA and National Geographic. If you receive those nice CIA maps on deposit, you probably already have *Jerusalem and Vicinity: March 1993* ("802123 (R00821) 5-93"), and the earlier version issued in 1984. These large (24 x 36", 1:35,000 scale) maps are useful for identifying boundary shifts and settlement patterns. And if you save those map supplements to *National Geographic*, the April 1996 issue included a nice double map of *Jerusalem and The Old City*, at about 1:84,000 and 1:15,000 scales, done in their usual informative style.

Beating the Heat

I consider it a worthwhile day if I discover a new word to add to my rather limited vocabulary. Today's word is "geocryological," as in the *Geocryological Map of Russia and Neighbouring Republics*. This is the English translation of a 1996 Russian work dealing with permafrost. The huge map, consisting of 16 sheets, each about 21 x 34", shows the distribution of seasonally and perennially frozen ground; permafrost thickness; mean annual temperatures of the ground; types of seasonal ground freezing and thawing; and distribution of various deposits and bedrock formations. The map (according to its academic translators) can be used for such things as assessing conditions for construction of pipelines and power stations; industrial and radioactive waste disposal; and development of mineral deposits. Maybe so, but it's also a great looking map. It comes with a booklet translating the legends and related text, and can be ordered from Geotechnical Science Laboratories at Carleton University in Ottawa for a mere \$350. If you need some convincing you can find more information, ordering instructions, and some sample illustrations at (www.freezingground.org/map), one of my favorite URL names.

Briefly Noted

For fans of Tony Hillerman mysteries, which are set in and around the Navajo reservation and Four Corners area of the southwest, comes an updated edition of the *Tony Hillerman's Indian Country Map & Guide* from Time Traveler Maps. First mentioned in the October 1999 issue of *base line*, the map, which traces the events and locations in Hillerman's novels, has been

updated to include his latest book, *Hunting Badger*. \$14.95 retail, but \$13.50 if ordered on their web site (www.mapz.com).

New from our friends up north is the *Land Cover Map of Canada*. Based on 1995 satellite data, the 31 x 44" color map shows the distribution of some 31 land cover types across Canada. The map is the latest addition to the National Atlas of Canada Reference Map Series. More information about the new National Atlas can be seen at (www.atlas.gc.ca).

For seismologists and natural disaster fans, the USGS has over the years issued many maps displaying the locations of earthquakes throughout the world. A number of them are now available from OMNI Resources for \$12 each. Titles include "A Century of Great Earthquakes: 1897-1996;" "World Seismicity Poster: 1979-1988;" "Caribbean Seismicity: 1900-1994"; and "Earthquakes in the Conterminous United States: 1534-1991." Many of them use base maps from Raven Maps, so they are quite attractive. (www.omnimap.com).

New Books and Atlases

World Mapping Today. R. B. Parry and C. R. Perkins. 2d edition. Bowker-Saur, 2000. 1100 p. \$350 (ISBN: 1857390350). One of the more handy cartographic reference books, *World Mapping Today*, first published in 1987, is designed as a guide to available mapping world-wide, with information about the maps themselves, the publishers and providers, and availability and acquisition. The text for each country describes the major map series and the programs of national mapping agencies. A very useful feature is the inclusion of graphic indexes to the more significant national map series, "designed for photocopying and marking up by map curators" (and they certainly were).

This new edition is a much larger, completely rewritten volume which takes into account the changes in technology of map production (can you say "digital"?) and changes in the political and economic situation of each country. The series indexes have been redrawn (by computer this time, instead of by hand), and increased from 200 to 350. Introductory chapters discuss the current state of world mapping and the problems of access to maps and spatial data, with special attention to the Internet. It's expensive, but probably worth it, and a necessity for most map collections.

Atlas of the Valley of the Kings. Ed. By Kent R. Weeks. Cairo: American University in Cairo Press, 2000. \$150 (ISBN: 9774245490). For the past 15 years a group called the Theban Mapping Project, based at the American University in Cairo, has been compiling a comprehensive archaeological database of the area around Thebes. Home of thousands of tombs and temples, it's one of Egypt's and the world's most important archaeological zones. The TMP has recently focused their attention on the Valley of the Kings and have produced a

magnificent work that surveys some 62 tombs that date from the XVIII to the XX Dynasty (including Tutankamen).

The atlas consists of 72 loose sheets ranging in size from 27 x 39" to 14 x 40" folded into a 14.5 x 20.5" cloth covered box. It includes very large-scale plans, longitudinal and transverse sections, and axionometric drawings of every accessible tomb, plus 1:800 topographic maps of the East and West valleys, and 1:250 maps of major sections of the area. The maps are accompanied by a booklet with discussions of the survey techniques, indexes, lists by date and ruler name, and a comprehensive bibliography. (Mention is also made of a CD-ROM version of the atlas, perhaps to come later.) The Theban Mapping Project has a great web site with lots of information about the atlas, the Valley of Kings, and Egyptology in general, along with samples from the atlas and ordering information (www.kv5.com).

The Island of Lost Maps; A True Story of Cartographic Crime. Miles Harvey. New York: Random House, (Sept.) 2000. \$24.95 (ISBN: 0375501517). One map-related program at the recent ALA conference that didn't receive much advance notice featured Miles Harvey, author of a forthcoming book focusing on notorious map thief Gilbert Bland. Those attendees lucky enough to stop by could have picked up an "advance uncorrected reader's edition" of *Island of Lost Maps*. While ostensibly about Bland, who relieved a number of institutional map collections of some of their most valuable treasures, the book is much more.

The appropriately named villain, who refused to talk to the author, remains something of a mystery. To compensate, Harvey broadened his approach, ranging widely over such topics as map dealers (including a fascinating chapter on the infamous Graham Arader), rare book librarians, institutional policies and attitudes towards security, law enforcement types, and especially the history of maps and their making, a theme which runs throughout the volume.

It's entertaining, well-written, what we used to call "a good read," and generally sympathetic to the library world. If you liked a similar work on bibliomania, *A Gentle Madness* by Nicholas Basbanes (who also spoke at ALA), you'll enjoy this as well. Random House seems to be high on the book, promising a large first printing. It's due out in September but can be pre-ordered now from online book dealers.

Many Tongues

As I've mentioned several times in this column, I'm reluctant to include many items not in English, an admittedly narrow view that effectively eliminates a number of potentially valuable works from consideration. To assuage my guilt, here is a list of recent books and atlases in a variety of languages, with a common characteristic of being largely illustrative as well as useful (or just plain attractive and fun to look at).

Geografski Atlas Slovenije; Drzava v prostoru in casu. Ljubljana: DZS, 1998. 360 p. (ISBN:

863411502X). A nicely done atlas of Slovenia, with thematic maps, many photos, and text, all in Slovene except for an "Article Summaries" at the very end. Themes covered include the usual suspects, but there's also a section on "Cartographic Image," which has some illustrations of old maps, and a history of Slovene cartography. If you try to collect at least one atlas for every country, this would be a good choice.

Atles Ambiental de la Mediterrania; L'estructura del territori i del paisatge (Environmental Atlas of the Mediterranean; The Structure of the Territory and the Landscape). Barcelona: Generalitat de Catalunya, Institut Cartografic de Catalunya, et al., 1999. 220 p., 7159 pesetas (c. \$40) (ISBN: 8439349564). A very attractive and informative atlas focusing on the landscape of the Mediterranean basin, and illustrated not with maps per se, but mainly with satellite images. In Catalan, but with an English translation of the text at the back of the volume.

Store Norgesatlas. Oslo: Kunnskapsforlaget, 1999. 278 p., c. \$85 (ISBN: 8257309532). A very good new atlas of Norway, consisting mainly of 1:250,000 topo maps, along with sections of city plans, photographs of landscape types, thematic maps, a colorful display of each town's coat of arms, statistical information, and a very comprehensive index. Unfortunately, but not surprisingly, completely in Norwegian.

Imago Siciliae; Cartografia storica della Sicilia 1420-1860. Ed. Liliane Dufour and Antonio La Gumina. Catania: Domenico Sanfilippo Editore, 1998. 327 p. Another of those sumptuous books on historical cartography that the Italians do so well. This cartographic history of Sicily features 281 maps, beautifully reproduced in color in a large 13 x 13" format, one map to a page. The descriptive text, fairly brief for each map, is placed at the end of the volume, so the full page is devoted to the map image. The annotations also use a system of stars to rate the rarity of each item. All in Italian, but the maps don't need much interpretation. A nice addition, if you can afford it, at 380,000 lira or about \$185.

La Historia de España en Mapas. Madrid: Centro Nacional de Información Geográfica, 1999. 147 p., c. \$55 (ISBN: 8495172011). A very well-done historical atlas of Spain, extending from prehistoric times to the present, in 33 brief chapters. Light on textual matter, but the color maps and illustrations are excellent. It has several chapters on Latin America, so it's not totally Euro-centric.

Cartes anciennes de la Bretagne, 1582-1800. Claude Gaudillat. Spézet: Coop Breizh, 1999. c. 600 FRF, \$88, (ISBN: 2-84346-023-9). In French, except for preface in French, English, and Breton (one of the odder looking languages around). Another nice collection of maps of a relatively small area, the French province of Brittany. Some 80 pages of color plates, which fill most of the large-format pages (11.5 x 15.5"), are preceded by a short introduction on the history of maps, with brief descriptive entries and a list of mapmakers. An attractive production that doesn't require fluency in the language to appreciate the maps.

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MAGERT RECEPTION ALA ANNUAL CONFERENCE CHICAGO 2000



Patrick McGlamery (U. of Connecticut), David Cobb (Harvard U.), and Angela Lee (ESRI) enjoying a conversation. New members, especially, are encouraged to attend the reception, usually held on the Friday evening of each ALA conference.



Scott McEathron (U. of Connecticut) and T. Wangyal Shawa (Princeton U.) surprised by the camera.

Check *base line* and the MAGERT web site for location, time, and date of future receptions.

Great Moments In Map Librarianship by Jim Coombs

OK, MULDER,
EXPLAIN TO ME AGAIN
WHY WE ARE OUT
IN THE MIDDLE
OF NOWHERE!

BECAUSE, SCULLY,
THIS TOPO MAP
SAYS THERE'S AN
"INTERPLANETARY
AIRSTRIP" HERE.

BUT THE NEW EDITION
OF THE MAP DOESN'T
NAME THE AIRSTRIP!

THAT'S WHY IT
NEEDS TO BE
INVESTIGATED
FOR THE X-FILES!

YOU KNOW, IT COULD BE JUST A JOKE
BY A BORED CARTOGRAPHER.

©JIM COOMBS 8/00