

ON THE CATALOGING/CATALOGUING FRONT

MAGERT program in Chicago, a completed retrospective

conversion project, cataloging talk on Maps-L, and other miscellany

There's a lot to report on this time, despite the fact that I'm not covering any of the usual ALA meetings. I'll start with a program that took place at ALA in July.

MAGERT program "Finding the Way: Access to Cartographic Collections." The program, co-sponsored by MAGERT's Cataloging and Classification Committee and Small Map Collection Discussion Group, was held on Monday, 10 July, 2000 at 2:00 P.M. in the Sheraton Huron Room. I was unable to attend, but through the help of two of the presenters, I am able to offer a summary of part of the program. Scott McEathron (University of Connecticut), who talked about alternative means of providing access to cartographic collections, sent me a copy of the text of his talk, while David Allen (SUNY Stony Brook), whose topic was the application of Dublin Core and CORC (OCLC's Cooperative Online Resource Catalog) to map cataloging, sent me a summary of his remarks. I was unable to contact Joseph Winkler (St. Louis Public Library), whose presentation dealt with a database he has been using for maps at his library.

Scott McEathron's emphasis was on different tools in common use for the access to cartographic materials. According to Scott, it is important in the beginning to ask some basic questions about how the collection is used, such as: What type of material is in the collection and how do people use it? How is it organized? What classification system, if any is used? Scott has noted that the catalog is rarely consulted by patrons seeking a map. Rather, they ask a staff member, who, after conducting the reference interview, locates the map by using her/his knowledge of how the maps are organized in the collection.

To considerations regarding the collection and its users must be added an awareness of the many resource constraints that the library is under. While Scott's talk was geared toward small collections, the information presented applies to all collections. One way to approach the problem is to look at the ratio of bibliographic items to the number of staff, a figure which tends to increase with increasing size of collections, based on data in *World Directory of Map Collections*, 3rd edition, 1993.

The goal then is to maximize access using a minimum of resources. The suggestions for doing this include: good classification, (Scott defines a good classification system as one that is arranged hierarchically by region, then subject, such as LC's G schedule or the AGS Classification) using the numbering or indexing systems that are germane to the materials (especially important for large map series), exploiting commercial software, exploiting

cataloging standards, and exploiting existing cataloging data or indexing when available. Applying these suggestions to depository maps will lead to the following alternatives to onsite cataloging: filing materials using numbering schemes on the items, or alphabetically (as for topographic series); purchasing MARC records; and using of published indexes, such as Andriot's *Guide to USGS Publications*. Web-based resources, such as the USGS home page with its searching capabilities, can also be used.

Commercial software alternatives to MARC include applying Excel or MS-Access to maps. A project carried out by a library volunteer at the Newberry Library in Chicago used Excel to index atlases. The alphabetic sorting capability of Excel allows the generation of separate lists sorted by author, title, or year. The lists can then be placed on a website, where they can be browsed or searched. MS-Access comes with a ready-to-use database called "book collection," which can be adapted for maps.

Advantages of using commercial software include usually excellent user documentation, technical support, availability of training workshops, and often a large pool of knowledge and experience. Disadvantages include the ease with which deviation from established standards can occur and the possibility of compromising the quality of bibliographic description.

One final alternative is GEODEX, a system developed by the library community. The GEODEX catalog contains records for over 350,000 maps cataloged for the American Geographical Society collection that can be retrieved using coordinates, geographic name, or zip code. This is an experimental database, so questions and comments are welcomed. More information can be obtained at

<http://ella.slis.indiana.edu/~jfieber/mapfinder>.

David Allen summarized his talk about the use of Dublin Core and CORC for maps cataloging.

In my own presentation I gave a brief overview of the history of the Dublin Core and CORC. I went over the elements, qualifiers, and refinements in the latest version of CORC, and talked about how they should probably be applied to maps. I showed several examples of how I thought maps could [be] cataloged using CORC. I pointed out that there are still a lot of uncertainties about the application of the Dublin Core and CORC to cataloging maps, and little available documentation. As you know, there is a MAGERT task force which is looking into these matters, and it will give some kind of report at ALA in January. I emphasized in my talk that it is important to construct Dublin Core records in such a way that they can be easily upgraded to MARC. (In theory CORC is supposed to do this at a click of a mouse.) I also suggested that in-house databases (such as Joe's) should have their fields structured in such a way that records can be directly moved into Dublin Core format for use in CORC and other systems.

(email message to author, 8 November 2000)

PCC Committee to Create a Core Bibliographic Record Standard for Cartographic Materials. Paige Andrew sent in some information about the committee that he is chairing. The Committee includes among its membership Mary Larsgaard, Barbara Story, Nancy Kandoian, Rebecca Lubas, and Nancy Holcomb. They are to have a core record standard completed and a final draft turned in by June 1, 2001. The PCC (Program for Cooperative Cataloging) will apparently review the final draft at the ALA Annual Conference in June and then either accept the final draft or ask for further revisions.

Map cataloging workshops.

Paige also taught a basic map cataloging workshop, with eleven attendees, for INCOLSA (Indiana Cooperative Library Services Authority), in Indianapolis on Monday, 6 November. Attendees were from a state agency, academic, school district, and public libraries--a good mix and a bit of a challenge in terms of working with their local needs! PALINET will be putting Paige into their Spring 2001 schedule; they had a workshop scheduled for Oct. 24th but not enough people signed up.

Access to the world: pre-1900 maps of the world and maps of California. From Mary Larsgaard comes news of the completion of a retrospective conversion project:

Santa Barbara, CA, October 16, 2000 -- The Map and Imagery Laboratory (MIL), Davidson Library, UCSB, has successfully completed a one-year retrospective cataloging project for ca. 650 pre-1900 maps of various areas of the Earth and ca. 12,000 mainly 20th century maps of California. The project was funded by LSTA, Federal monies administered by the California State Library. Previously, these pre-1900 maps (held by the Special Collections Department of the Davidson Library) and the maps of California (held by MIL) were not in the Library's online catalog (PEGASUS); users had no way of finding out about the maps except by asking staff of the two departments. These records now appear not only on PEGASUS but also on MELVYL, the online catalog of the libraries of the University of California, and on OCLC, a source for catalog records and information as to what libraries hold what items.

To search for these maps via the Web:

a.) Go the website for the California Digital Library (www.cdlib.org) and select MELVYL Catalog.

b.) Or go to the website for the Davidson Library (www.library.ucsb.edu) and select PEGASUS; this will require a TN3270 application.

For more information on the project, contact Mary Larsgaard, who was project director (mary@sdcs.ucsb.edu).

(e-mail message to Maps-L, 16 October, 2000)

Groups working on applying the Dublin Core to map cataloging. I was alerted to the fact that Suzanne Pilsk is trying to identify people who would be helpful in trying to put together an interest group on cartographic materials on the Internet for the CORC User's Group when she sent an email to Nancy Kandoian and me asking about potential time conflicts to a meeting she's setting up at ALA Midwinter in Washington. Look for this meeting on Sunday, 14 January, if you're interested.

Nancy Kandoian, Chair of the MAGERT Cataloging and Classification Committee (CCC) Task Force on Using Dublin Core for Cartographic Materials recently posted a message to Maps-L and other lists seeking input. Here is the text of that message:

A task force on using Dublin Core for cartographic materials seeks your input.

In January 2000, the Cataloging and Classification Committee (CCC) of the American Library Association's Map and Geography Round Table (ALA MAGERT) created a task force to study the application of Dublin Core to cartographic materials. Specifically, the committee charged the task force with "studying how the Dublin Core framework can best be applied to cartographic materials, in particular for cataloging cartographic materials on the Internet. If appropriate, the task force should suggest additions or modifications to the Dublin Core so that it can better describe and provide access to these materials." The task force expects to make its final report to the CCC in January 2001.

The task force welcomes and hereby solicits input from discussion list participants who have created or are creating Dublin Core records for cartographic materials on the Internet. We would appreciate it if you would bring to our attention the issues that you deal with in applying Dublin Core to cartographic materials. What problems do you see? What ways have you devised to deal with special map characteristics? Also we welcome discussion list participants who search for and use Dublin Core records for cartographic materials in public service (e.g. reference librarians), to send us your comments about the usefulness of the records in describing and providing access to maps on the Internet. You may send your comments to me, or to any other task force member named below. Members of the task force, with their e-mail addresses, are as follows:

David Allen, dyallen@notes.cc.sunysb.edu

Paula Moehle Church, pemoehl@ilstu.edu

Scott McEathron, smceathron@libstaff.lib.uconn.edu

Susan Moore, susan.moore@uni.edu

Andrea Tully, TullyAE@nima.mil

Nancy Kandoian, chair, nkandoian@nypl.org

(email message to Maps-L, 1 November, 2000)

Update on cartographic cataloging rule proposals. On 9 November, MAGERT Cataloging and Classification Committee chair Barbara Story sent a series of eighteen email messages to members of the Committee regarding the proposed rule changes to Chapter 3 of AACR2. These were messages relayed from Mary Larsgaard providing information on the issues needing to be resolved concerning the proposals and seeking input from the members. The documents incorporated responses from the Australian Committee on Cataloguing, the Canadian Committee on Cataloguing, and the Library of Congress. The LC response came from the Cataloging Policy and Support Office. The response deadline was 15 November. These issues will no doubt be discussed at ALA Midwinter in preparation for resubmitting the proposals to JSC.

Cataloging talk on Maps-L. A few messages have been sent to Maps-L concerning cataloging issues. I'll report on the ones that are of general interest.

Kathleen Weessies (Michigan State University) described a set of Rwanda maps that were apparently produced using desktop publishing software. Some of these maps have incorrect bar scales, and Kathleen wanted to know how to handle this problem. Two approaches were suggested for constructing the 255 field. Some respondents would extrapolate from rule 2.5B4 regarding errors in pagination for textual material, giving a statement like "Scale [ca 1:50,000, i. e. ca. 1:100,000]." An example in *Cartographic Materials: A Manual for Interpretation of AACR2*, while not addressing this situation precisely, is given in rule 3B2. The rule deals with incorrect scale statements printed on the map, but could be applied to an incorrect bar scale, giving the following: "Scale [ca. 1:100,000], not [ca. 1:50,000]." It was also suggested that a note could be added to indicate that the scale bar is incorrect.

Jimmie Lundgren (University of Florida) wrote

to ask the opinions of the MAPS-L community about the requirements for coding coordinates in

degrees and minutes in MARC, while the [Federal Geographic Data Committee] requires it in decimal values. There seems to be a growing need for better functional interoperability between databases. Do you think this needs to be resolved? How should this best be resolved? What about polygons? If the option of coding the decimal values in MARC records were proposed and accepted, would you use it? If you did, would you prefer to enter it as an alternative when the information is presented in that way (as on a CD, for example), or should it be entered in both forms on the same records? (email message to Maps-L, 20 October, 2000)

Joe Aufmuth (University of Florida) replied:

There is a serious road block to using MARC records and GIS exchange. The current database fields and relational sub-tables and not searchable. The Federal Geographic Data Committee has stipulations for maintaining metadata and the issue is how can MARC be used to represent those fields and how are they made searchable/reportable. If cross discipline database exchange is going to occur, a MARC record export format must be created and utilized. In addressing the FBIC issues, we found there are fields that are usable but not necessarily appropriate. Whatever is chosen, the database needs numeric range search capabilities if polygon bounding boxes are to be utilized. The other consideration is how the coordinates for the record are chosen and the methods implications for map accuracy standards.

Here is one site that addresses the FGDC cross walks.

"Mapping and Converting Essential Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC) Metadata into MARC21 and Dublin Core: Towards an Alternative to the FGDC Clearinghouse"

<http://eeirc.nwrc.gov/pubs/crosswalk/fgdc-marc-dc.htm>

(email message to Maps-L, 20 October, 2000)

Ken Grabach (Miami University) sought help on a map that had some of the coordinates printed incorrectly. Paige Andrew and Mary Larsgaard both responded to provide the solution. The correct coordinates should be entered in the 034 and 255 fields, and a note should be added to describe the nature of the problem with the coordinates that appear on the map.

That's just about it for this installment. Quite a variety of items to report, and it all came to me via email. Some of it arrived on Maps-L. If anyone reading this encounters information about anything that might be of interest to the cartographic cataloging community, please send it to me at mcrottea@boisestate.edu. Any cartographic cataloging questions? Send them to Maps-L, along with anything else that might be of interest. To subscribe to Maps-L, send the command "Subscribe Maps-L <full_name>" to listserv@listserv.uga.edu.

My thanks to Scott McEathron, David Allen, Paige Andrew, and to everyone else who sent information that aided me in compiling this column. Till next time, keep up the good cataloging.

— *Mark Crotteau*

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ELECTRONIC MAPPING

New ESRI Web Sites

Hoping not to sound too much like an ESRI shill, I wanted to mention two new GIS-related sites from ESRI: The Geography Network and GIS.com. Both sites were unveiled at the annual conference in San Diego in July.

The Geography Network has several features for users to find information on GIS and how it fits in with their industry. The "GIS for Your Specialty" section is most like esri.com's "GIS for Your Industry" section, describing how GIS is used in a variety of disciplines, with links to case studies and images for illustration. It includes a lot of information off the esri.com website--actually, it has taken the more non-software-specific information and moved it to its own site, geared towards new users and those unfamiliar with GIS.

www.gis.com also lists several links to data sources, including www.geographynetwork.com, which ESRI bills as "a collaborative and multi-participant system for publishing, sharing, and using digital geographic information on the Internet."

The Geography Network lists sites that provide static maps, dynamic mapping services, downloadable data sets, and various data clearinghouses. Anyone can register with the site, and can add metadata and links to their own websites (free of charge). ESRI's goal here is to be the main portal for finding digital geographic information on the web. The interface is nice, and the required metadata for each site (excellent to make it required!) lets you know what you're getting--however, the addition of yet another GIS data portal seems somewhat superfluous, especially considering the multitude of other data portals out there, and the effectiveness of search engines such as google.com in finding GIS data of various types. It remains to be seen whether these kinds of portals work as well as the creators hope.

Discussion List Posting

Below is my favorite newsgroup posting in months. It deals with the subject of learning a theme's projection in ArcView. For some this will be familiar information, but the way it's presented is very easy to understand and well-reasoned. It explains not only the technical reasons behind projection coordinates, but explains why ArcView reads those coordinates the way it does.

My apologies for the delay in providing a summary. Better late than never, I suppose.

My original question involved trying to figure out the projection of a theme without

having metadata on hand. I figured that if AV could display a theme, it therefore could identify the projection, if any, of the theme. I figured there would be some way to "ask" AV what projection underlay whatever theme happened to be active. I figured that even when Theme A and Theme B were added, in that order, to a view, that deleting Theme A would allow me to then see Theme B.

I figured wrong.

The 19 responses I received went about it in different ways, but all of them ended up making two major points:

1. AV has never, does not, and may never be able to determine the projection of a theme merely because the theme happens to be loaded into a view.
2. This is because AV simply displays points, lines and polygons according to their coordinates. Different projections may entail different ranges of coordinates, but to AV, it's all just numbers. AV will take a feature with a huge number (say, a UTM projection with coordinates something like {500000, 4000000}) and stick it on the screen at that location. It also will put the theme front and center so you can look at it. If AV then is presented with a different theme with features whose positions are described by numbers well outside the range of the coordinates of the first theme (say, an unprojected feature with coordinates like {-45, 80}), it will stick that feature at that location, using the much larger scale of the first theme. In other words, both themes in fact would be visible at the same time, but you might need a screen the size of a billboard to encompass them both. Compressed to a screen of a 17 or 21 or 25 inches in size, both themes might be so impossibly small that they would be, in effect, invisible. It is possible to see one theme, and then the other, first by selecting one of the themes and then using the "Zoom to Active Theme" button. This, in effect, brings the theme that had been at the opposite end of the billboard front and center, while pushing the other theme way out to the other end of the billboard.

If all that makes absolutely no sense, here is the same point as made by people who are much more intelligent:

"As an example, one theme might be a state plane or albers projection (meters based, huge numbers ranging in the thousands or millions for coordinates), and the other in decimal degrees (ranges from -180 to +180 in X and -90/+90 in Y). Combine the two and the DD data will be a very tiny splot inside the huge coordinate space of the meters-based projection." -- Nicholas Lindenberg

[In my case, I was working with two themes, one called Precincts and one called

Streets]:

"Both themes are being drawn, but since they are in different projections, they are being drawn very far apart from each other. For instance, if one theme is in decimal degrees with coordinates in the range of $\{+90,-180\}$ to $\{-90,+180\}$, then a theme in UTM with coordinates around $\{500000, 4000000\}$ will draw many decimal degree "earths" away. If you add Precincts first to a new View, the View window automatically sets its extent to show the Precincts theme. When you add the Streets theme it draws somewhere else, but the View window doesn't reset its extent to show both. To do this you could click the Zoom to Full Extent button. This would set the map extent to the smallest extent necessary to show both themes in the same View. In all likelihood, neither theme will be visible when you do this because you'll be zoomed out very far. To prove to yourself that both themes are really there you can click on the Precincts theme in the Table of Contents to make it selected and then click on the Zoom to Active Theme(s) button. The Precincts theme should be displayed. Then click on the Streets theme to make it selected, and again click on the Zoom to Active Theme(s) button. This time the Streets theme should be visible." -- Doug Sheldon

"Bad news: ArcView doesn't know anything about projections, and cannot use data that are in different projections together. The reason you can't see the second theme is that it is out of the view-boundaries (which were set by the first theme). If you click the "zoom to theme" button, you'll see the second theme (but not the first one, since it's now outside the view). While ArcInfo coverages can store projection information, ArcView doesn't use this information. Shapefiles don't store projection information at all. If you don't know what projection or coordinate system your data is in, the best you can do is guess." -- Robert van Waasbergen

Robert goes on to say:

"Setting the projection of a view only makes sense if your themes are in "unprojected" coordinates. This feature is mostly of use if you have global data, and you want to make maps of different areas in the world, for which different projections are suitable. Under no circumstances will Arcview project individual themes from different projections into a single, common projection. Such "on-the-fly" projecting is rumoured to be a feature in the next generation of ArcView, version 8. Until then, you'll have to manually reproject your data to create new data sets that are all in the same projection/coordinate system."

"The difficulties you are experiencing are caused by the coordinates of the projected data being stored in the coordinates of the projection. Once data is

projected it's coordinates are in a Cartesian graphic system. A value of 500,000 by 5,000,000 in UTM NAD83 zone 14 looks the same as 500,000 by 5,000,000 in Lambert Azimuthal Equal Area. This makes it very difficult for there to be any software which recognizes what projection the data is in. Use of Metadata files and formats like GeoTIFF, SDTS and OGIS which contain and carry the projection information are needed so that newer software can do projection-on-the-fly. This will allow AV and other GIS systems "to know what the projection is".
-- Chuck Nelson

And finally,

"If you want to change the projection of a data set using the Projection Extension, you will need to know the specs of both the input & output projection. There is no way around this. That's one reason why we all make such a fuss about metadata!" -- Sarah North

Thanks to all who responded.

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Election Data

Well, it's just too easy to pass up: Election 2000 maps and data. By the time this is published things should be decided, but the data will be studied by students and instructors for years. A few interesting postings circulated in November about the cartographic images and data to surface out of the election melee, some of which are summarized here.

<http://spatialnews.geocomm.com/features/election2000> From the GeoCommunity, this site has free downloadable election data, including ballot counts by county, for the entire US. There is a secondary page at

http://spatialnews.geocomm.com/features/florida_election/, which has more specific information on the events in Florida, as well as a graphic of the US with

voting methods for each county (e.g., punch cards, optical scanners, electronic voting, etc.).

<http://www.electiondataservices.com/home.htm> Election Data Services, which as of November 20, 2000 was selling a Election 2000 Results Poster for \$25, even though the recount wasn't yet official.

USAToday.com produced several nice maps and did some nice graphics with maps and attribute data combined. Specifically:

Voting methods around the USA, <http://www.usatoday.com/politics/voting/frame.htm>. Allows you to look at one method at a time and its geographic distribution, as well as a combined map of all methods throughout US counties.

Florida voter breakdown, <http://www.usatoday.com/politics/florida/frame.htm> , showing Buchanan votes and results of the hand counts.

Updated county-by-county results, www.usatoday.com/news/vote2000/cbc/map.htm

From ESRI, a lesson plan that looks at several variables that played a role in the 2000 election process: racial and ethnic composition of the voting age population, voter registration and actual voting history by state, electoral votes by state, and political party composition of both the House of Representatives and of the Senate by state.

To find the lesson, go to www.esri.com/arclessons and choose "View all ArcLessons" and scroll through the list to find the "Election 2000" lesson.

From the UK, a cartogram of the electoral votes per state, and state allegiances for the past three elections:

<http://www1.telegraph.co.uk:80/graphics/00/11/8/wpresbig.gif>.

—*Jenny Stone Muilenburg*
GIS Librarian
University of Washington

NEW MAPS AND BOOKS

New Maps

Mapguides

Mapguides is a nice series of publications from Penguin Books. A cross between a travel guide and a detailed tourist map, each small (5 x 8") booklet, averaging about 60 pages, includes a central section of large-scale maps of a city, preceded and followed by text on such things as museums, places of interest, shopping, entertainment, architecture, and "interesting walks." *The New York Mapguide* (2d. ed., 2000; ISBN: 0140294597), for example, has about 15 two-page maps at 1:10,000 scale that identify all the major buildings, subway stations and lines, bus routes, churches, restaurants, etc.

The *London Maguire* (4th ed., 2000; ISBN: 0140279482), besides making it look like a cinch to get around that confusing city, has nice little sections on Greenwich, the Docklands, and the many parks. All the major attractions (and some minor ones as well) are featured, and even the interesting pubs are located. The maps are very well done, with an immense amount of information without looking cluttered. Also available are *Mapguides* for Paris and Amsterdam. Most of them seem to have been written by Michael Middleditch, and all are good buys at \$8.95 each.

Ray Maphouse

Ray Maphouse is a German firm whose new series of travel maps has been generating a lot of favorable comment. Thirteen titles are available, with more promised in the near future. Most of the current maps are focused on islands apparently popular with German tourists, such as Crete, Corfu, Cyprus, the Canaries, Ibiza, Malta, Mallorca, and Rhodes (all of which sound inviting to those of us in the chilly northeast). Other maps presently available in their ambitiously titled "World Mapping Project" include Cuba, the Dominican Republic, and Namibia.

The detailed topographic maps have contour lines, roads marked with distances between towns, latitude and longitude grid, and points of interest. The folded maps naturally vary in scale, but all seem to open to a 24 x 26" sheet size, and are very reasonably priced at \$6.95. Many more are due out soon, including maps for Mauritius, Jamaica, Portugal, the Philippines, the Maldives, Thailand, and Tunisia. Available from OMNI, MapLink, and Treaty Oak.

3-D Lake

Thanks to Linda Newman at the University of Nevada for pointing out the recent release of a Lake Tahoe 3-D map. *Lake Tahoe 3-D Shaded Relief*, by Gary L. Johnson and Kris Ann Pizarro, Special Publication 28 from the Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology, is a beautiful 18 x 24" color map, complete with 3-D glasses. It's available rolled for \$15 plus \$7 shipping, and can be seen and ordered online at the NBMG web site (www.nbmj.unr.edu), or by phone at 775-784-6691, ext. 2.

When I ordered a copy of the above, the nice folks at NBMG also called my attention to another recent and similar 3-D map. If you like your maps faults and all, *Preliminary Map of Pleistocene to Holocene Faults in the Lake Tahoe Basin, CA and NV* is "almost the same map" with slightly different area coverage and scale, and with the faults shown. Number OF00-4, it includes 3-D glasses and text, and goes for \$20 plus shipping.

Briefly Noted

From the folks at McElfresh Map Co., purveyors of those neat original water color maps of Civil War battles, comes their latest, *The Battlefield of Cold Harbor, Hanover County, Virginia 1864*, "the last hurrah of the Army of Northern Virginia." The map image is 15 x 17", at about a 1:33K scale, on an 18 x 28" sheet. On the reverse is text describing Union mapping at Cold Harbor and a reproduction of a Union theater map. \$14.95 (ISBN: 1885294174). The map can be ordered from McElfresh (www.mcelfreshmap.com) or from Amazon.com.

Manhattan Block by Block: A Street Atlas. John Tauranac. Santa Barbara, CA: Tauranac Maps, 2000. 172 pp. (ISBN: 1878892126). Travel maps don't come much more detailed than this. The block by block coverage of Manhattan shows all the major buildings, street numbers, and complete bus, subway, and train routes, in a convenient 9 x 4" paperback format. \$14.95 from MapLink.

ITMB keeps churning out new maps, most of which still focus on "undermapped" areas. Recent releases include *Russia, Laos and Cambodia, Sri Lanka, Nigeria*, and (surprise) *France*. The map of *Russia* at 1:5.7M on a 38 x 31" sheet claims to be one of the few where every part of the country is at the same scale (instead of eastern Russia at a smaller scale than 'European' Russia). *Laos and Cambodia*, at 1:800K, uses hypsometric tinting and some contour lines, and features Laos on one side, Cambodia on the other, with insets for central Phnom Penh and central Vientiane. *Sri Lanka*, at 1:475K, is indexed, uses icons for places of interest, and includes an inset for Colombo. The *Nigeria* map, at 1:1,900K, is also indexed, has insets for Lagos and Lagos Island, and shows district boundaries, distances in kilometers, and travel information. *Russia* is priced at \$10.95, *Laos & Cambodia* at \$9.95, and *Sri Lanka and Nigeria* at \$8.95.

It seems that Southeast Asia is getting a lot more attention from map producers. The latest entry is the map of *Thailand* by Michelin, purportedly the first Michelin map of an Asian

country. Done with their usual fine level of detail, Map #965 is indexed in several languages, including Thai, and place names on the map are given in Thai script as well as the Latin alphabet. The large (53 x 40"), 1:1.37M map, is printed on one side, includes an inset of the area around Bangkok, and retails for \$10.95.

For the mountain climbing set, National Geographic Trails Illustrated has a new sub-series within their "Adventure Series" maps. Four "Nepal Adventure Maps" cover the area around Mount Everest: #3001-*Everest Base Camp*; #3002-*Khumbu*; #3003-*Annapurna*; and #3004-*Langtang*. At varying scales, but in a uniform 24 x 36" format, the maps are printed on a waterproof, tear-resistant material, and sell for \$16.99. The *Everest Base Camp*, for example, features trekking routes from Lukla to the base camp; a full map of Nepal and a detail of Kathmandu is shown on the reverse. More information at (www.trailsillustrated.com).

New Books and Atlases

Close Society

Popular Maps. The Ordnance Survey Popular Edition One-Inch Map of England and Wales, 1919-1926. Yolande Hodson. London: Charles Close Society, 1999. 411 pp., £30 (ISBN: 1870598156). I've made no secret of my fondness for the maps of Britain published over the years by the Ordnance Survey. To me they possess a combination of beauty and functionality that few map series can match. The Brits apparently feel the same. The famous "one-inch to a mile" maps were replaced by the 1:50K Landranger series in 1974, but interest in the early maps remains high.

Popular Maps is a history of one edition of the one-inch series, the "Popular Edition," which was published between 1919 and 1926. The book discusses the history of the one-inch series, their production and revision methods, the portrayal of landscape and various other features, and how the maps were marketed. The heart of the work is a detailed catalogue of every issue of every sheet in the series. This labor of love by the author is a bit overwhelming, and perhaps more than most people would want to know about the subject.

The Charles Close Society, the publisher of this book, is devoted to the study of Ordnance Survey maps. Named after a former Director-General of the OS, the Society, besides offering a opportunity for aficionados of OS maps to get together, also issues a number of interesting publications. One such publication, perhaps of more general use than most, is *Ordnance Survey Maps: A Concise Guide for Historians*, by Richard Oliver. Published in 1993, this compact (192 p.) volume includes a short history of the OS, a description of the various scales used in their maps, a list of all towns mapped by the OS at large scale, and a nice annotated bibliography. As an introduction to how OS maps can be used by students of history, it can't be beat. A list of other available Close Society publications, ordering information, and information on the society itself can be found at their web site (www.charlesclosesociety.org.uk).

Finland

Suomen Kartasto / Atlas of Finland. *Suomen Kartasto*, the national atlas of Finland, has long been the authoritative cartographic work on Finland. The first edition was published in 1899, with subsequent editions in 1910, 1925, 1960, and 1977. The 5th edition (1977-1992), the first produced by the National Board of Survey, is much broader in scope than earlier editions, and has been published in 26 folios over some 16 years. It's one of those impressive European scholarly projects with nice thematic maps on every conceivable topic and authoritative text. Fortunately, each folio also comes with a separate English translation of the text as an appendix. Most of the folios are still in print and available through OMNI for \$42.95 each.

Now, for those libraries with smaller budgets or less patient catalogers, there is a 6th edition *Atlas of Finland (Suomen Kartasto)*, Porvoo: Suomen Maantieteellinen Seura, 1999, issued to commemorate the 100th year of Finnish atlas production. This one-volume version of the atlas contains detailed thematic maps, other illustrations, and extensive text in its 207 pages. Alas, it may only be available in Finnish, but it's still a good buy at \$54.95. Available from OMNI Resources (www.omnimap.com).

For those collections whose needs or budget for things Finnish is limited, a useful purchase might be the new 1999 edition *Road Atlas of Finland (Suomi Vagatlas)*, Vanta: Karttakeskus. The atlas covers southern Finland at 1:200,000 and the north at 1:400,000. The detailed maps include symbols for tourist sites and services, and an index of about 50,000 names is included. It's available from OMNI for \$49.95, but truth be told, the new *Atlas of Finland* is only slightly more.

This Land Is Your Land: The Geographic Evolution of the United States. Seymour Schwartz. New York: Abrams, 2000. 304 pp., \$75 (ISBN: 0785811656). Schwartz, a renaissance man of sorts, being a noted surgeon, map collector, and popular historian, has produced a heavily illustrated history of the growth of the United States with emphasis on the individual states. The text seems to be simply a framework on which to hang the many map illustrations, by my count some 160 reproductions of historical maps, which are clearly the author's main interest. The other illustrations, adding up to some 300, seem to be afterthoughts, perhaps chosen by a picture editor not in tune with the project. They are oddly chosen and out of place, e.g., a photo of a young Frank Sinatra in a chapter on colonial New Jersey, "born in Hoboken" the only apparent connection.

The map illustrations themselves could have been better produced; some could certainly be clearer, sharper, and larger. The second LC subject heading assigned, "United States--Maps," attests to the book's emphasis. For this reason it could find its way onto some map collection reference shelves. While the large number of reproductions of historically significant maps

might make it useful, one wishes that a little more care and attention had gone into this production. (Schwartz's earlier publication, *The French and Indian War: The Imperial Struggle for North America*, generally well-received when first published in 1994, was recently reprinted.)

Lewis and Clark Trail Maps: A Cartographic Reconstruction, Volume 1. Missouri River between Camp River Dubois (Illinois) and Fort Mandan (North Dakota)---Outbound 1804; Return 1806. Martin Plamondon II. Pullman: Washington State University Press, 2000. 208 pp. \$65 HC (ISBN 0-87422-232-X); \$45 PB (ISBN 0-87422-233-8). Many years ago, while doing military duty in the wilds of Montana, I had a colleague whose hobby was tracing the route of the Lewis and Clark expedition across the hinterlands of that great state. The fact that things must have appeared very different nearly two hundred years ago, even in those wide open spaces, didn't seem to deter him. If he's still out there, following the Missouri River, he would greatly appreciate this interesting new book.

Lewis and Clark Trail Maps is a series of over 500 maps covering the entire route of the expedition from near St. Louis to the Pacific Ocean and back again. While acknowledging that the landscape along the route has been greatly altered both by nature and by man, the author felt that a modern cartographic construction would give historians a better understanding of the expedition. This volume, the first of three planned, contains 153 black and white topographic maps. Data from the time of the expedition is shown as solid lines and fonts, overlaying modern data indicated by dotted lines and a dot matrix format. The maps take a bit of getting used to, but are generally clear and legible. Excerpts from the journals of the expedition members are also shown on each map, highlighting a particular place or event. There are helpful indexes by "camps" as well as by date, and a comprehensive place-name index.

New Editions

Antique Map Price Record & Handbook for 1999-2000. Vol. 16. Amherst, MA: Kimmel Publications, 2000. 471 pp. \$50. Here's a publication, well known in the map trade, that is useful for all map collections, even those without many maps of the "antique" variety. Once an annual publication, it went to a biannual schedule in 1997-98. The *Price Record* lists prices for antique maps listed in the catalogs of some 28 map dealers, both in the U.S. and abroad, and in several auctions. Indicative of an interesting trend, for this edition listings on eBay have been added.

The *Price Record's* primary use, of course, is to help answer the question "how much is this map worth?" (although the usual caveats apply: catalog listings may not reflect the actual sale, and prices depend so much on condition, etc.). Arranged by map-maker, with an additional index by title, it also includes a cumulative frequency listing of map-makers throughout all editions, a comprehensive a list of dealers, and a helpful bibliography. Available from Kimmel Publications, P.O. Box 12, Amherst, MA 01004; e-mail: kimmelpub@mindspring.com.

Directory of Canadian Map Collections / Répertoire des Collections Canadiennes de Cartes, 7th edition. Prepared by Melissa S. A Leitch. ACMLA, 2000. \$20 (ISSN: 0070-5217). An updated guide to some 90 map collections in Canada, with information on collection size, staffing, hours, and contacts, with appendices of web sites and e-mail addresses. Available from Louis Cardinal, ACMLA Publications Officer, c/o National Archives of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0N3; e-mail: lcardinal@archives.ca.

Taking a Global Perspective

Occasionally a publication comes along that is deserving of more than the paragraph or two that usually suffices for a "New Books" review. Such a work is *Globes at Greenwich: A Catalogue of the Globes and Armillary Spheres in the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich*, by Elly Dekker, et al., and published by Oxford University Press and the National Maritime Museum in 1999 (ISBN: 0198565593). Many books on cartography are both very attractive and very expensive, but relatively few have scholarly or reference value equal to their price. Perhaps in keeping with the current sale values of their subjects, books on globes are also high priced, but they are usually well-produced and worthy of their topic.

Globes at Greenwich exceeds all these expectations. It's both a beautiful and lavish production, and a substantial and lasting scholarly contribution. Ostensibly a catalog of the 300 globes and related objects at Britain's National Maritime Museum, it's actually much more. The prefatory matter to the catalog itself is a considerable reference work on its own, with brief but very informative articles on such topics as an "introduction to globes and spheres," a history of the collection at Greenwich, the construction and conservation of globes, globes used in navigation, globe-making in the British Isles, clockwork globes, globes based on French cartographer Demongenot, and globes in art.

Another substantial (50-page) chapter, titled "Uncommonly Handsome Globes," features twelve highlights from the collection, surely a difficult choice, each fully described and illustrated with several beautiful color photos. The bulk of the book is the catalog itself, a model of a descriptive cartobibliography. Divided into sections on armillary spheres, Islamic globes, Western manuscript globes, and Western printed globes and planispheres, each entry is illustrated with at least one black and white photo, and has a lengthy annotation on provenance, inscriptions, construction, and cartography of the item, along with notes and references to other literature. Within each section, arrangement is alphabetical by publisher, then ordered by size.

The work concludes with a substantial bibliography, appendices listing globes by country of origin, a list of constellations and star names appearing on globes, and a general index. In addition to the "Uncommonly Handsome" section, there is an additional 16-page section of color photos. The large-format, 592-page work is sturdily bound and slipcased, and at \$160 is well-worth its price. *Globes at Greenwich* is largely the work of Elly Dekker, perhaps the

foremost authority on globes today.

If this whets your appetite for books on globes, there are several other recent titles worth considering. A good introduction to the subject is *Globes from the Western World* by the same Elly Dekker and Peter van der Krogt, her colleague at the University of Utrecht, published in London by Zwemmer, 1991. Unfortunately out of print at present, it should be available from used book dealers. The authors divide the book into chapters by country, focusing on individual globe makers. Beautiful illustrations and informed text make this a good first place to begin research on globes.

Another more focused and scholarly work by Peter van der Krogt is *Globi Neerlandici: The Production of Globes in the Low Countries*, Utrecht: HES Publishers, 1993. 647 pp. Part I of this massive work is "The History of Globe Production in the Low Countries," with ten chapters ranging from "Globes before and during the Renaissance" to "The Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries," all well-illustrated in black & white photos with a 16-page color insert. Part II is a "Cartobibliography of Globes Published in the Netherlands, 16th-18th Centuries," divided into three periods and listed by publisher. The descriptions and annotations are exhaustive, and similar in format to those in *Globes at Greenwich*. It's as close as we'll probably come to the last word on this subject, and if you can afford the asking price, it's still available from the publisher for about \$350 (www.forum-hes.nl/hes.htm).

A much earlier and still-valuable work, recently reprinted, is Edward Luther Stevenson's *Terrestrial and Celestial Globes*. This classic text discusses some 850 globes from antiquity to the end of the 18th century. First published in a limited edition two-volume set by Yale University Press in 1921, it was reissued in one volume by Martino Publishing in 1998. The only drawback is the black & white photos that don't reproduce very well.

And finally, a very recent and well-received publication is *Sphaerae Mundi: Early Globes at the Stewart Museum, Montreal*, edited by Ed Dahl and Jean-Francois Gauvin, and published by McGill-Queen's University Press, 2000. (160 pp., \$49.95). The authors use the wonderful Stewart Museum collection, beautifully illustrated in color, to trace development of globe making over three centuries.

— Fred Musto

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GREAT MOMENTS IN MAP LIBRARIANSHIP by Jim Coombs

