

base line

a newsletter of the Map and Geography Round Table

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

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FROM THE CHAIR

T. Wangyal Shawa, Princeton University

I am happy to learn that the Western Association of Map Libraries (WAML) has started a map scanning project clearinghouse. Some of their goals are to create access to scanned materials and avoid duplication of efforts by other Map Libraries. A similar project was approved by our organization; Christine Kollen of the University of Arizona will take the lead in developing a prototype Scanned Map registry. The Government Publishing Office (GPO) has also started a registry of U.S. Government Publication Digitization Projects. I do not see a problem in starting different scanned map registry databases because they serve different constituencies and give different options of registering scanned materials at different portals. The good part of starting different scanned registries is that this will give us a better understanding of what types of maps are scanned and who is scanning them. It might also encourage more libraries to scan their collections and make their rich collections accessible not only to their patrons but to the general public.



My hope is that more scanning projects will result in more organized scanning workflows, the establishment of file, metadata, and file compression standards, and in building digital infrastructure to disseminate and archive the scanned maps, etc. When we have more libraries scanning their collections and building digital infrastructure, it will become more feasible to introduce e-map interlibrary loan service. I have been pushing for such an idea for some time. It looks like we are closer to achieving that goal. Just imagine the impact of starting an e-map interlibrary loan service to our users. Instead of getting a black-and-white photocopy of a map (color maps can not be interpreted correctly without the color), a person can get a digital map that can be downloaded either through FTP or via a web site. The introduction of such a service will give people more flexibility with maps than ever before.

Recently one of our faculty members wanted to access an old 1:125,000 topographic map of Indian Territory (Chickasaw Nation), Rush Spring, Oklahoma, printed in 1898 and reprinted in 1902. I found that we did not have a copy of that map in our library. When I sent my request to Maps-L I received a few offers; one of the offers was to scan the map according to the dpi that I wanted and make it accessible through an FTP site. That was the perfect service. I see this as an example of e-map interlibrary loan service.

The basic infrastructures needed for an e-map interlibrary loan service are a large-format color scanner and a decent size server. The prices of large-format color scanners

and servers are becoming more affordable. In any case, a large-format color scanner is becoming must-have hardware in the map libraries. More and more of our users want their maps in digital format, and having a large-format scanner in your library will solve that problem. I encourage our community to explore an option of introducing an e-map interlibrary loan service. 

NEMO MEETING, JUNE 8-9

Come to the 20th Annual Meeting of the **North East Map Organization**, June 8-9, 2006, at the University of New Hampshire, Durham, NH.

The program includes a basic **MAP CATALOGING** workshop on Thursday afternoon with instructors including: Paige Andrew of Penn State University, David Bertuca of the University at Buffalo, and Nancy Kandoian of the New York Public Library. NEMO's traditional **MAPSWAP** will follow. Then join us for dinner together with Larry Mayer, Director of UNH's **CENTER FOR COASTAL AND OCEAN MAPPING**.

The Friday morning panel on **DIGITIZED HISTORICAL TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS** will include: Whitley Frost of Harvard University, Sarah Mindel of UConn, and Thelma Thompson of UNH. On Friday afternoon, we'll visit UNH's **OCEAN MAPPING** facility in the Chase Ocean Engineering Building at UNH. This program, operated jointly by UNH and NOAA, is devoted to development of state-of-the-art techniques in hydrography and related disciplines.

This is a great opportunity to enjoy northern New England in early June, to see the University of New Hampshire campus and library, and to network with map lovers and map professionals from all over the Northeast. Join us!

For registration information, please see <http://ublib.buffalo.edu/libraries/asl/maps/nemo/nemo2006.html>

Or contact Paige Gibbs, Library, University of Massachusetts Dartmouth, 285 Old Westport Road, Dartmouth, MA 02747, pgibbs@umassd.edu. For those who cannot attend both days, one-day registration is possible. Registration deadline is **MAY 20, 2006**. 

ON THE CATALOGING/CATALOGUING FRONT

Tammy Wong, Library of Congress

MAGERT Cataloging and Classification Committee

January 22, 2006

San Antonio, TX

Present: Carolyn Kadri, for absent CCC Chair Nancy Kandoian, called the meeting to order at 10:35 AM. She welcomed all the attendees to the CCC meeting. There were 26 attendees in total. Members present: Tom Cutshall, Elizabeth Eggleston, Carolyn Kadri, Mary Larsgaard, Elizabeth Mangan, Dorothy McGarry, Susan Moore, Barbara Rapoport, Daniel Seldin, Tammy Wong.

1. Welcome and Introductions

CCC members and guests introduced themselves.

2. Minutes of last meeting

The minutes from the CCC meeting held at ALA Annual, on Sunday, June 24, 2005, were approved and were submitted for publication in the October 2005 *base line*.

3. RBMS Bibliographic Standards Committee report (Laurence Creider)

The Bibliographic Standards Committee has been quite productive in the area of standards. *Descriptive Cataloging of Rare Materials (Books)* (<http://www.folger.edu/bsc/dcrb/dcrmtext.html>), a revision of draft beta, is scheduled to go to the Library of Congress in April. There was a presentation on *DCRM(Serials)*

(<http://www.folger.edu/bsc/dcrb/dcrmtext.html>) and an announcement that there will be a public hearing on this module at this year's Annual Meeting. *DCRM(Music)* (http://jfletchr.bol.ucla.edu/DCRM/DCRM_opener.htm) was unveiled and a public hearing announced for Midwinter 2007. The various RBMS thesauri (Genre terms, Paper, Provenance, Printing, etc.) will be placed online shortly after Midwinter. [They are now available at: <http://library.osu.edu/sites/users/russell.363/RBMS%20Thesauri/index.htm>] Eventually, it should be possible to download the thesauri and create local authority records in a library's ILS. The Thesaurus Editorial Committee will be reviewing the various thesauri to make them consistent and in agreement with current standards. The Bibliographic Standards Committee is crafting a response to the draft of part 1 of RDA and will submit this to CC:DA. The Library of Congress CPSO is proposing a change in the way resources are cited in *Standard Citation Forms* so that users will be able to retrieve a bibliographic record for the cited source without the guessing that is now necessary (<http://www.folger.edu/bsc/SCFchangeproposal.html>). There will be no more single word citations such as: Adams. There were proposals for various RBMS Pre-Conference Seminars. One that might be of interest to map catalogers is one planned for next year on cataloging ephemera, a category found in many map collections. Eileen Smith at Yale is constructing a web site listing resources (some online, some print) for the names of pre-1800 European book trade personnel

<http://www.library.yale.edu/cataloging/authorities/eurobooktrade.htm/>). This might be of help to catalogers of early maps.

4. Anglo-American Cataloguing Committee for Cartographic Materials report (Mary Larsgaard)

Cartographic Materials: A Manual of Interpretation for AACR2, 2002 Revision, edited by Elizabeth Mangan, is now part of the Web version of *Cataloger's Desktop*.

5. CC:DA report (Elizabeth Mangan)

Please refer to the liaison reports in the next issue of *base line*.

6. ISBD report (Dorothy McGarry)

The International Standard Bibliographic Descriptions (ISBDs) are being consolidated into a single ISBD. It was decided in 2003 to look into the feasibility of the consolidation, and it seemed to be a reasonable decision. The Study Group on Future Directions of the ISBDs of the ISBD Review Group met last April in Frankfurt to work toward the consolidation, with follow up meetings at the IFLA conference in August in Oslo. Various drafts have been done, and the Study Group will meet again in Frankfurt this April to try to come to final decisions on some areas of disagreement and some other areas of changes that could be done at this time. The ISBD(CM) went out for world-wide review previously, although work on it was suspended pending the consolidation, but provisions agreed to then could be put into this new version.

Some of the ISBDs have not been revised since their latest publication, and suggestions for revisions could come in during the world-wide review of the consolidated ISBD.

If the schedule works out, a revised draft will be prepared following the meeting in Frankfurt, to go out for world-wide review in June or July. With three months available for the review, and depending on the responses received, it is possible that a further revised version of the consolidated ISBD could be approved by the Review Group early in 2007, with a vote by the Standing Committee of the IFLA Cataloguing Section following that.

7. LC report (Collen Cahill for John Hébert)

Geography and Map Division
ALA Midwinter report
January 18, 2006

The Geography and Map Division has maintained an active schedule since the last report given at the ALA Annual Meeting. The filling of the GS-13 Team Leader Position in the Cataloging Team and the GS-14 Digital Specialist position are actively pursued this fiscal year 2006; the Cataloging position is to be filled from within the Library Services Service Unit; the Digital Specialist position is an open posting. Both positions will be posted in the spring. The Division had four retirements in late 2005, 2 from the Cataloging Team and 2 from the Administrative Team.

In September 2005 the Division opened the exhibition "Maps In Our Lives" which was mounted in recognition of a thirty-five

year partnership between the Geography and Map Division and the American Congress on Surveying and Mapping (ACSM); it co-sponsored the International Map Collectors' Society conference in Denver, Colorado and it hosted the annual meeting of the Philip Lee Phillips Society at that meeting; in late September the Division held a conference with the Texas Map Society in the Library of Congress on the Martin Waldseemüller world map of 1507. In October to December a team from Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan, through agreement, worked in the Division to scan maps of China in the Geography and Map Division collection and made a presentation on the China History in Time and Space and Taiwan History and Time and Space on-line interactive database.

The US map rehousing project continues, with over 100,000 pre-1970 maps of individual states re-jacketed and accessed for preservation work; the project is planned for completion in FY2007. An intern from University of Minnesota, St. Cloud worked with the Digital Team during the fall. That team was responsible for putting on the web new sites on World War II Situation Maps, the Jedediah Hotchkiss Civil War Map Site, the Rochambeau American Revolutionary War site, and continuing numbers of contemporary maps of nation states and other items from the Division's historical files. Official visits from the Chancellor of Austria and the former national librarian of Iran to the Geography and Map Division occurred in November and December respectively.

Dr. John R. Hébert
Chief, Geography and Map Division

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8. MARBI report (Susan Moore)

The chief paper of interest to the cartographic community before MARBI at Midwinter was Discussion Paper 2006-DP01 concerning the addition of a coordinates field to authority records. The paper met with general support and will be coming back as a proposal for the annual meeting.

Proposal 2006-03 (Standardized terminology for access restrictions in field 506 in the bibliographic format) called for adding a subfield to field 506 that would contain standardized terms for access restrictions. This proposal passed. Access restrictions not using the standardized terms will still be input in the subfield a.

Discussion Paper 2006-DP03 covered the adding of former heading information in authority records. While generating some discussion, the paper did meet with general support and a proposal will be coming back to MARBI.

MARBI also heard a brief report on the MARC Content Designation Utilization Project. The website for the project is at <http://www.mcdu.unt.edu/>

9. Old business

- a. Task Force on guidelines for recording map set holdings — Interim report (Elizabeth Eggleston)

Please refer to the February 2006 *base line*.

- b. Geographic Subject Coordinates investigation (Colleen Cahill; Jimmie Lundgren)

The discussion paper, "Recording geographic coordinates in the MARC 21 Authority Format" <http://www.loc.gov/marc/marbi/2006/2006-dp01.html> was introduced at MARBI by Jimmie Lundgren, with hearty support by Colleen Cahill, Mary Larsgaard, and others from the map cataloging community. The University of Florida and the MAGERT Map Cataloging Committee co-sponsored this, and Rebecca Guenther at LC edited it and got it on the MARBI Agenda. The paper's main idea was endorsed right away and the committee focused on addressing the following questions that were outlined in the discussion paper.

(1) *Should decimal or non-decimal format be required?* No, better for now to keep all options from the Bibliographic 034.

(2) *How should a point be entered?* Repeat latitude in both latitude fields and longitude in both longitude fields as is done to enter points in bibliographic records and used in Alexandria Digital Library. Points will be useful for buildings, etc., although area will be better for most place headings when available.

(3) *Should all subfields from bibliographic 034 be copied into the authorities 034?* There was general agreement that we can omit the first indicator, but need the second indicator to use with the G-ring subfields. The subfields a-c should be omitted, but the other subfields should be retained.

(4) *Should the field be repeatable?* The 034 in authorities should be repeatable because there are some scenarios such as variation over time that would make

multiple 034 fields useful.

(5) *If the set of coordinates given pertains to a specific time period, where should that be recorded?* It was agreed that it would be better to record time in a new subfield of the 034 as Colleen suggested than to use a separate field.

(6) *Should there be a subfield to record source of data?* It was seen as a good idea to include source in a subfield 2.

It was also agreed that we need a new subfield for names of extraterrestrial bodies such as planets to allow identification of features on the moon and planets using coordinates (Colleen's suggestion). Colleen has been developing a new database of geographic coordinates for places that will be able to be used in the authority records for places and for other cataloging purposes, and is looking for additional sources for this data.

The next step will be for Rebecca Guenther to convert the discussion paper into a proposal for consideration by MARBI at the ALA meeting in New Orleans in June 2006. It is hoped that inclusion of this data field in authority records will pave the way for library catalogs to begin allowing users to search by coordinates and through the functioning of the authority records find various kinds of resources whose records include subject headings associated with that place.

10. Adjournment

The meeting adjourned at about 11:30 AM.

Respectfully submitted, Tammy Wong

**Library of Congress
Geography & Map Division Liaison
Report
Submitted by Tammy Wong**

**Cataloging developments, Jun-Dec
2005**

1. Cataloging Team staffing

The position of Cataloging Team Leader will be open to qualified applicants within the Library of Congress and will be posted in the spring. The retirement of Richard Fox and Shirley Martin reduces our Cataloging Team to 10 staff members.

2. Voyager with Unicode Release

The Library of Congress Online Catalog has been upgraded to a new version. The most notable feature of the upgraded online catalog is the ability to view and search using non-Roman (Unicode) characters in the JACKPHY languages (Japanese, Arabic, Chinese, Korean, Persian, Hebrew, and Yiddish). For information on how to display or search in non-Roman characters (Unicode), please view our new help screen: <http://catalog.loc.gov/help/unicode.htm>. It is possible to successfully *Print* or *Save* non-Roman characters using the “Save, Print, or Email Records” function of the Online Catalog (found at the bottom of search results and single record displays). However, at this time it is not possible to Email records containing non-Roman characters, or words including any diacritic marks.

**3. Descriptive Cataloging of East
Asian Material: CJK examples of
AACR2 and Library Congress
Rule Interpretations**

Chapter 3 of AACR2, Cartographic Materials, has been added to the *Descriptive Cataloging of East Asian Material: CJK examples of AACR2 and Library of Congress Rule Interpretations*. It is a guidebook widely utilized by catalogers who work with Chinese, Japanese, and Korean materials outside the Library of Congress. The Cataloging Team has contributed to the incorporation of more up-to-date examples in those languages. The format of the workbook is in digital version and it is posted on the LC Cataloging Policy & Support Office (CPSO) home page (www.loc.gov/catdir/cpso/CJKChap3.pdf) Please send comments to Philip Melzer, pmel@loc.gov, Regional and Cooperative Cataloging Division, Library of Congress, no later than February 28, 2006.

4. Yemen

The heading for the country of Yemen has been changed to Yemen (Republic). The classification and caption for Yemen (G7540) in the G Schedule has been updated accordingly and a scope note “Including maps of the Yemen Arabic Republic (North Yemen)” has been added. Affected bibliographic records are currently being revised.

5. American Memory collection:

Hotchkiss Map Collection <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/collections/maps/hotchkiss/>

The cataloging of the Hotchkiss Map Collection is almost completed. Maps are still being digitized and added on a monthly basis as part of the American Memory project. The *Hotchkiss Map Collection* contains cartographic items made by Major Jedediah Hotchkiss (1828-1899), a topographic engineer in the Confederate Army. Hotchkiss made detailed battle maps primarily of the Shenandoah Valley, some of which were used by Generals Robert E. Lee and Thomas J. “Stonewall” Jackson for their combat planning and strategy. Several of the maps have annotations of various military officers, demonstrating their importance in the military campaigns. The collection also includes maps made or used by Hotchkiss during his post-war years, including maps with information about railroads, minerals and mining, geology, and history, most of which focus on Virginia and West Virginia, but also

cover other states and even the world. The collection consists of 341 sketch-books, manuscripts, and annotated printed maps, the originals of which reside in the Geography and Map Division of the Library of Congress.

6. Query from National Library of Russia in St. Petersburg

The Geography & Map Division received an inquiry from National Library of Russia in St. Petersburg regarding our policy in establishing Russian geographic authority headings and the types of reference sources we consult in the process of establishing these headings. One of our catalogers provided specific guidelines, stressing that our headings use the LC form of romanization of that language, not the Board of Geographic Names (BGN) system, which is what GEOnet uses. This specific rule is documented in LCRI 23.2. In regard to the reference sources, we use mainly GEOnet Names Server (GNS) and Columbia gazetteers. 🌐🌐



MAGERT Chair T. Wangyal Shawa (far right) presides over the MAGERT Executive Board I meeting at the ALA Midwinter Meetings in San Antonio. (See the following page for minutes.)

MAGERT EXECUTIVE BOARD I

ALA Midwinter 2006

San Antonio, Texas, January 20, 2006

Present: T. Wangyal Shawa (Princeton University) Chair, Dorothy McGarry (UCLA, Ret.), Dan Seldin (Indiana University), Iris Taylor (Library of Congress), Pete Reehling (University of South Florida), Scott R. McEathron (University of Kansas), Steve Rogers (Ohio State University), Mark Thomas (Duke University), John Lawton (University of Minnesota), Mary McInroy (University of Iowa), Susan Moore (University of Northern Iowa), Carolyn Kadri (University of Texas, Arlington), Seanna Tsung (Library of Congress), John Olson (Syracuse University), Jan Dixon (University of Arkansas), Betsy Eggleston (Harvard University), Secretary.

Announcements

Chair Wangyal Shawa thanked Carolyn Kadri for organizing the MAGERT reception, which was held at La Focaccia Italian Grill on Friday. The cost of the reception was approximately \$600. It was a great party and the food was good. There were two sponsors for the event, East View Cartographic and Treaty Oak Map Distributor.

Letter to ESRI

Wangyal updated the Board on his letter to ESRI President, Jack Dangermond re: designing systems for the map and geospatial library community that will allow scanned maps and GIS data sets to be cataloged, searched, and accessed by a single system. ESRI has assigned the Prototype Research Group to

look into this problem. Wangyal received a response to his letter from Hugh Keegan at ESRI requesting a conference call to discuss requirements. ESRI will work on a prototype system. Unfortunately, it will not be ready in time for a presentation at ALA Annual 2006 due to problems ESRI is having integrating their image server with the rest of their system.

Sponsor Letter for Reception

Wangyal suggested that we archive a sample letter asking for sponsorship of the MAGERT reception so that it will be among the material passed on to future Chairs, in order to make their job easier. The Board agreed.

The Board discussed ways to show our appreciation to sponsors. It was decided to offer them free advertising space in *base line* in proportion to the size of their contribution. John Olsen volunteered to draft guidelines for sponsorship acknowledgement.

Other Reception Issues

In the course of arranging this year reception, the Danielle Alderson asked whether we would want to use free space provided by some of the hotels. Members of the Board agreed that this might be less expensive than renting space, but there may be even more economical options. Carolyn Kadri suggested that we get started early in reserving space in New Orleans, as the closer to the event you do it, the less inexpensive space is available.

Steve Rogers suggested looking for a restaurant with a meeting room or a hotel that is not one of the conference hotels. Wangyal will begin looking for space and at the same time will ask Danielle Alderson about booking space for us at a hotel.

Small Map Collection Discussion Group

Brenda Mathenia, the current chair of the Small Map Collection Discussion Group, has not responded to e-mails recently and is assumed to have resigned. The Board discussed whether to continue holding the discussion group, as it has suffered from low attendance at recent meetings, but decided to postpone a decision until after ALA Annual 2006. For the meeting that is scheduled to be held here in San Antonio, Mary McInroy will direct people who show up to the Research Libraries Discussion Group, which is being held nearby at the same time.

Round Table Coordinating Assembly

Susan Moore reported on the meeting of the Round Table Coordinating Assembly that took place on Friday.

Carol Brey-Casiano talked about ALA Annual 2006 in New Orleans. The ALA Office sent staff members to the city in November. They reported that the area that we will be in appears to be in good enough shape to host the conference. Mold does not seem to be an overwhelming problem. Registrations are currently at the same level they were for Chicago at this time last year. Since this will be the first big conference to be held in New Orleans since the hurricane and is

likely to have a \$20 million impact on the local economy, ALA is eager to follow through on plans to hold the conference there.

A new strategic plan for ALA was introduced and copies are included with registration materials. In addition, ALA has proposed a dues increase of \$30. This will be phased in gradually.

John Chrastka, ALA Manager for Membership Development, distributed membership statistics and reiterated that he is willing to run whatever special membership reports we need.

Members of the Assembly discussed American Libraries Direct, the new weekly e-mail news service, and noted that there is no section in it for Round Table news.

Members approved in principle a resolution that would give Round Tables that have at least 1% of ALA membership their own councilor. While MAGERT is still too small to have its own councilor, our shared councilor would be representing fewer groups. Members also picked groups to appointment members to serve on the Round Table Program Coordinating Team, which is the group that puts programs in tracks.

Pre-20th Century Cartographic Materials Cataloging Workshop

Carolyn Kadri requested approval for a workshop on cataloging antiquarian cartographic material to be held at ALA Annual 2007, in Washington, D.C. This workshop would be led by Carolyn, Seanna Tsung of the Library of Congress, and Nancy Kandoian of New

York Public Library. It may be possible to hold it at the Library of Congress, thus the avoiding the cost of a room. It could also include a tour of the Library of Congress Map Collection and further involve working with participants to begin creating a clearinghouse for ongoing special cartographic materials cataloging projects. The Board discussed the logistics of sponsoring the workshop as a preconference. A motion that we support in principle a workshop on cataloging of

pre-20th century cartographic materials was approved. Carolyn and Seanna were directed to explore the practical issues further and report back at the Executive Board II on Monday or e-mail information to members of the Board.

Meeting adjourned.

Respectively submitted,
Elizabeth Eggleston



MAGERT EXECUTIVE BOARD II

ALA Midwinter 2006

San Antonio, Texas, January 23, 2006

Present: T. Wangyal Shawa (Princeton University) Chair, Jordan Scepanski (ALA Council), Susan Moore (University of Northern Iowa), Dan Seldin (Indiana University), Barbara Rappaport (CalTech), Scott McEathron (University of Kansas), Pete Reehling (University of South Florida), Carolyn Kadri (University of Texas at Arlington), Mary McInroy (University of Iowa), Steve Rogers (Ohio State University), John Olsen (Syracuse), John Lawton (University of Minnesota), Jan Dixon (University of Arkansas), Kathy Weimer (Texas A & M University), Chris Kollen (University of Arizona), Betsy Eggleston (Harvard University) Secretary

Nominations for Round Table

Councilor for Small Round Tables

Jordan Scepanski, Round Table Councilor for Small Round Tables, addressed the Board on two issues. First he asked the Board to consider nominating someone to run for Small Round Table Councilor to succeed him.

Nominations need to be submitted within the next couple of weeks. He suggested that a good candidate would belong to more than one of the represented Round Tables. Obligations of the Councilor include attending both ALA Annual and ALA Midwinter, meeting with the ALA Council and with the Round Tables. Secondly, he asked the Board to consider some action on a resolution to add four Round Table Councilors to ALA Council which would increase the number of councilors for the Round Tables from 6 to 10, with each Round Table with over 1% of ALA membership having its own councilor. This resolution is coming before the Council on Tuesday.

The Board voted to endorse the resolution to add four Round Table councilors to ALA Council for the Round Tables meeting the criteria specified in the resolution.

Mary McInroy's name was put forward to run for the position of Councilor.

Wangyal will send an e-mail to that effect to Jordan Scepanski.

Announcements

On behalf of the Awards and Nominations Committee, Susan Moore announced that Pete Reehling is a candidate for Chair/Chair Elect, and Karen Kuhn, Treasurer. The Committee has also decided on an award recipient, who will be named at ALA Annual.

Small Map Collection Discussion Group

Mary McInroy has spoken with Brenda Mathenia. Brenda has changed jobs and is no longer involved with maps and would like to resign as chair of the Small Map Collection Discussion Group. She agrees that the Board should consider whether there is really a need for this discussion group. Brenda will write a report on the meeting held here in San Antonio. The Board will revisit this question at ALA Annual 2006 in light of Brenda report.

Pre-20th Century Cartographic Materials Cataloging Workshop

Carolyn Kadri reported that there had been overwhelming support from the MAGERT Cataloging and Classification Committee for the idea of holding an antiquarian map cataloging workshop in Washington, D.C. at ALA Annual 2007. She, Nancy Kandoian, and Seanna Tsung will go ahead with plans for the workshop. She has spoken with Danielle Alderson and Conference Services and found that there needs to be a plan in place by ALA Annual 2006. It was suggested that the workshop be sponsored by MAGERT,

and that ALCTS:CCS, ACRL Rare Books and Manuscripts Division, and GODORT Rare and Endangered Documents Committee be asked if they would be interested in co-sponsoring in name only. Seanna is going to investigate whether she can book the Mumford Room at the Library of Congress for the Workshop.

Research Libraries Map Collection Management Group

Jan Dixon reported on the discussion on library security for map collections that took place at the Research Libraries Map Collection Management Group meeting. The discussion spawned a suggestion that MAGERT form a task force which would draft a manual on library security for cartographic materials and look into holding a program on that topic at ALA Annual 2007. The Board approved a motion to proceed with the formation of a task force to investigate library security for cartographic resources. The membership will be appointed from the volunteers. The Chair of the Task Force must be a MAGERT member; others on the Task Force need not be. [see full report p. 18]

Publications Committee Announcements

Steve Rogers announced that the *Guide to U.S. Map Resources* has been published by Scarecrow Press. Scarecrow will advertise it in Choice and other traditional venues.

There are two new *base line* editors: Tammy Wong (Library of Congress) is the new Cataloging Editor, and David Bertuca (SUNY Buffalo) is the New Books and New Maps Editor.

Steve reported that his survey of MAGERT members revealed that most are willing to receive *base line* in electronic form only. Twenty percent would still like to have it in print. The current plan is, however, to keep issuing it in print. Steve will write a report of the survey for *base line*.

The publications inventory at the University of Washington, which amounts to an estimated 90 boxes of MAGERT publications, including *Occasional Papers, Meridian, base line, and Circulars*, is becoming a problem for Ann Zahl, who is under pressure to have it removed. Jim Coombs, at Southwest Missouri State University in Springfield, Missouri is willing to take it, but neither party is interested in paying the estimated \$1500 shipping to have it moved. In view of the fact that sales figures for this material are very low, it is not reasonable for MAGERT to spend that much for shipping them, either. Steve will contact Ann Zahl and see if it would be all right for the boxes to stay at the University of Washington until someone from MAGERT can get there to inventory them and discard unneeded material, presumably by Midwinter 2007, which will be held in Seattle, if not sooner. Chris Kollen may be in Seattle in the spring, and if so, is willing to do a rough inventory at that time. It was suggested that unneeded material could be offered free to librarians at the conference.

Registry of Scanned Cartographic Materials

Chris Kollen reported on the progress of plans for a Registry of Scanned Cartographic Materials. A survey was

sent out over e-mail. It has been recommended that the registry be web-based with a form for input. The Publications Committee recommended a few changes to the form that will be used to enter data, including whether the materials scanned had been geo-referenced and whether or not they had been rectified. The Publications Committee recommended to the Executive Board that this project be continued. Chris has asked the University of Arizona Library to host the database. The Board approved a motion to ask Chris to mount the registry, contingent upon approval from her library to host it.

Treasurer Report

John Olsen reported that as of July 31 MAGERT revenues amounted to \$9659 and total expenses were \$7624. The *base line* budgeted amount was \$1151, but actual expenses were \$3685. The consensus was that the issue of how to reduce that expense will need to be explored further, if not now, then in a couple of years.

Membership Committee

John Lawton reported that the membership figures for Nov. 2005 were 390 members, a 2.36% increase over the number for Nov. 2004. The number of members this year has been greater every month except two, compared to the number for the previous year.

The Membership Committee has discussed ideas for the MAGERT booth at ALA Annual 2006 in New Orleans. Members of the committee would like to use a variety of cartographic resources to

depict New Orleans over the years. Steve Rogers will supply 200-300 MAGERT brochures for the booth. The Board discussed the possibility of purchasing new display boards for the booth. One estimate for 4 new panels was \$1800 . John was directed by the Board to explore options for buying new panels and to report back to the Board at ALA Annual 2006.

John also raised a question with the Board about whether the MAGERT *Manual* statement to the effect that the Membership Committee is limited to 2 members and a Chair is negotiable. A motion was approved that the manual be revised to allow for as many members of the Committee as are necessary to carry out its work. Susan Moore will revise the manual.

Education Committee

Pete Reehling reported that he and Kathy Weimer, Committee Vice-

Chair, had had an active schedule here in San Antonio. In addition to the meeting of the Education Committee, they gave a poster session on Monday at the ALISE (Association for Library and Information Science Education) conference, which was well-received. They spent time networking at the conference and spoke with a library school dean who is interested in adding GIS coursework in the program. Details will follow in the Committee report in *baseline*.

Pete and Kathy also attended the pre-conference Forum on Education for Librarianship, which was very interesting, and the ALA Education Assembly.

Meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,
Betsy Eggleston, Secretary



Steve Rogers (far right) leads the discussion during the meeting of the MAGERT Publications Committee at the ALA Midwinter Meetings in San Antonio.

**RESEARCH LIBRARIES
COLLECTION MANAGEMENT GROUP
ALA MAGERT Midwinter San Antonio, January 2006**

Thirty people attended the 1/22/2006 session of the Research Libraries Collection Management Discussion Group, covering the topic of *Library Security for Map Collections: The Future*. The timely discussion was co-chaired by David Cobb (Harvard Map Collection) and Alice Hudson (New York Public Library Map Division).

Alice Hudson offered her “Top Ten” concerns/strategies of library security for maps:

10. Know your library rules about patron behavior.
9. Create a “rare map room” policy and post this on signs.
8. Limit the number of items in use at one time by a patron.
7. Examine the map first, before giving it to a patron. Make sure to have clear observations of your patrons.
6. Define “old” or “antiquarian” maps for your library and stick with the use policies for them.
5. Read guidelines for map library use and security (e.g. *ARL Spec Kit 284: Security in Special Collections*, October 2004).
4. Require a sign-out slip for each item, and have users fill them out, not staff.
3. Retain map use information.
2. Require picture I.D. before use of “old” or “antiquarian” maps.
1. Trust no one; not here to be nice, instead here to take care of library materials and security.

David Cobb insightfully covered various security issues in the course of the discussion:

Take advantage of the awareness from the recent map theft case to realize the vulnerability of collections and to discourage other thefts.

The situation is getting worse, including an attack on a Special Collections Librarian.

Get administrative support. Let them know what is in your collection, and the increased value of the materials.

Check your insurance policy.

Common recommendation — let everyone know immediately after a theft. It may require a quieter involvement to return maps. Do not tell press.

Examine some related web sites:
- *RBMS Guidelines for the Security of Rare Books, Manuscripts, and Other Special Collections* <http://www.rbms.nd.edu/>- *Links relating to the theft of early books and maps* <http://www.maphistory.info/theftlinks.html>- *ARL Spec Kit 284: Security in Special Collections*, October 2004 <http://www.arl.org/pubscat/pr/2004/announcespec284.html>

The ultimate security is to lock the door, but people expect to come and have access to maps and other cartographic materials.

Consider your own library situation, and opportunities for “closed stacks” and appropriate furnishings.

Provide the best copying facility available; user can get good copy.

Stamp your maps, within the neatline and within an atlas.

Capture valuable materials digitally. Place image in the online repository and link it to the catalog record.

The time has come that we have no more “friends;” some have mistrusted us.

Have security obvious when users arrive, but do not talk about it.

Personal belongings must go into lockers.

Make your facility uninviting for theft.

Design a suitable physical facility for use — large tables with nothing on the top and chairs with backs no higher than top of table. Place the furniture within line-of-sight, with no obstructions.

Restrict use of “antiquarian” materials to certain tables.

Designate a storage space for return-use/recall of materials, away from user tables.

When cameras are used for security, locate them centrally over the area of use. Have signage to tell people that they are being recorded, for liability.

Check laptops.

Use locking doors, with buzzer for in/out.

Inform the staff about collection security; tell them how important it is to watch!

Realize the value in your collection, including the maps from the Serials Sets.

Consider rare and expensive cartographic materials, including current and digital resources, road maps, etc.

All libraries, including smaller public libraries and historical societies, need to be concerned about potential thefts.

As a follow-up to this energetic discussion, the group proposed to create a Task Force to further address the concerns of library security of maps plus other cartographic and geospatial data resources. The Task Force would prepare guidelines for library security of cartographic resources, in the form of a manual. This project would be coordinated with the related library security efforts of RBMS and GODORT. A program at ALA Annual Conference was also proposed to address this topic, for all types of libraries. Nine participants volunteered to join the proposed Task Force. The Discussion Group coordinator, Jan

Dixon, offered a resolution for this Task Force at the MAGERT Executive Board meeting the next day, and it was approved.

Janet B. Dixon, March 2006 

Alice Hudson and David Cobb (below) discuss map security issues at the meeting of the MAGERT Research Libraries Collection Management Group at the ALA Midwinter Meetings in San Antonio.



“MAPS IN OUR LIVES” EXHIBIT

- *The following announcement was posted to MAPS-L on March 29 by Tony Campbell. — ed.*

The Library of Congress has just mounted online its current exhibition, “Maps in Our Lives.”

<http://www.loc.gov/exhibits/maps/maps-home.html>

Divided into Surveying, GIS, Cartography, and Geodesy, and featuring material from other collections as well, this comprises an interesting selection of thematic maps (including David Woodward’s “Cultural Map of Wisconsin”), but starts with George Washington’s farm through time — a reflection of a physical exhibition in the James Madison Building until January 6, 2007, celebrating a 30-year partnership with the American Congress on Surveying and Mapping. 

NEW MAPS AND CARTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS ALONG WITH OTHER ITEMS OF INTEREST

David J. Bertuca, The University at Buffalo

Spring comes to the Northern Hemisphere and with it many new maps are appearing everywhere. Despite the predictions of the death of printed maps, we live in a wonderful time when more maps are being produced than ever. In fact, it is probably harder to decide which map of a specific place is the better one to obtain, and most places in the world are mapped in some form or another.

I spend time hunting through bookstores and other sources for maps and atlases, knowing that the quantity of published items means that surplus maps and atlases will be reduced in price as time goes on. After all, “who wants to buy last year’s atlas of the world?”

As I like to remind my colleagues, there is no such thing as an outdated or obsolete map. Once it is last year’s edition, it is now history — a historical record of the landscape at a particular moment in time — and as such, it becomes a valuable tool for researchers of the past.

It is sad that many, including map producers, believe that the only good map is the most recent map. Even the two largest publishers in North America, the USGS and Natural Resources Canada, have stated their intention to drastically reduce printing of paper maps and products.

Online maps are convenient and sometimes provide what print maps cannot, most obviously: on demand, up-to-the-minute data, animation and adjustable layers of data, and the ability to customize

per user demands. But, a map that is dynamic is a map that has no predecessor. You cannot always find out what was on the earlier version since this does not exist. The ability to study history with an evolving online map is only possible if copies are made during its lifetime. And, online maps suffer from a few weaknesses: they are not easy to use if your screen display is smaller than 24 x 48 inches, distortion is introduced through display quality, they can be altered without proof of changes, and they are really not convenient if you are high in the woods and need to determine where you are.

The beauty and sublime nature of the printed map renders it to be useful today, tomorrow, and for a long time to come. Not the least of its uses is as a great wall decoration sometime in the distant future. Printed maps are portable, no-tech data sources and are easy to view as a whole without any sort of “scrolling” or other movement. They also, short of physical destruction, will be still here tomorrow when you need them (the publisher does not recall or “destroy” the edition the way that websites do).

I do appreciate the electronic map format when it provides solutions to specific needs, or when it visually demonstrates some aspect, such as changes over time, in a graphic way, but the digital map is only another way to show geographic data — it is another mapping tool, another format that complements the printed map, not replaces it.

So, maps, in any format, are worthy of note and worth the time to review and use. Something to think about the next time a colleague or director asks “what good are paper maps?”

MAPS

Just in time for National DNA Day (April 25).

Populating the World: Tracing the Journey of Our Ancestors. [Supplement map included in the Genographic Project kit]. (See also: “The Greatest Journey” *National Geographic* (Mar. 2006), for a description of the project (online intro: <http://www7.nationalgeographic.com/ngm/0603/feature2/index.html>, includes a map).

Where do we come from and how did we populate the Earth? How old is humanity and are we really all related? These are questions that have been asked and speculated upon for almost as long as two people have had a conversation about anything other than food and survival. DNA research has made breakthroughs on the study of these questions in the last 60 years and in only the past 15 years has the science begun to truly create the greatest map that you probably thought you would never see.

Once DNA sequences for humans and various animals were mapped, and the process of mapping individuals became easier, the average individual could now obtain their own answers to these eternal questions.

The Genographic Project¹, a research partnership of National Geographic and IBM, is an attempt to gather and correlate chromosome data for every human willing to purchase a test kit and send in a sample. In the case of this project, “data” is collected by taking a swab of cells from inside the cheek (by rubbing with a soft swab), then sending the sample to the lab for analysis. All data is confidential and only the donor has an identifying code to use for visualizing their individual results.

The real thrill is that this same code is used to see how the individual compares with thousands of other people in the world. The goal is to gather data from as many individuals, as well as from as many indigenous tribal groups, as is possible in order to “map” human DNA migration throughout the world from the origins of “modern man” about 40-50,000 years ago, to the present (to get an idea of the project, see their: *Atlas of the Human Journey*: <https://www3.nationalgeographic.com/genographic/atlas.html>)

In this study, you could discover (from your DNA sample) that you might belong

1. The Genographic Project is one of several similar studies being conducted in the world. See these sites for more: the Waite Family Foundation: http://www.waittfoundation.org/past/Genographic_faqs.html ; the National Human Genome Project: http://www.ornl.gov/sci/techresources/Human_Genome/home.shtml ; Oxford Ancestors: <http://www.oxfordancestors.com/index.html> (especially note: “DNA Connections”); MitoSearch: <http://www.mitosearch.org/> ; and Charles F. Kerchner’s Mitochondria DNA (mtDNA) Test Results Log (BLOG): <http://www.kerchner.com/cgi-kerchner/mtdna.cgi> .

to a rare group of humans who descended from an ancient culture in Siberia, or perhaps are an offspring of a king of Ireland (see the website on this).

The study compares your DNA to the database of all the samples, looking for mutations, or “changes,” to your gene sequence. By tracing the mutations, similar gene sequences with the same mutations can be grouped to form a snapshot of a particular branch of the genetic tree.

I encourage you to visit the Genographic Project website: <https://www3.nationalgeographic.com/genographic/index.html>, for a better description than I can give, and to see the maps, histories, and various findings along this most incredible journey. I also encourage you join the thousands who have started along the path to discovering where they originated, and how they moved across the world landscape. At the website you can order a test kit for \$100, part of which is used to test indigenous people throughout the world, thus adding to the genetic database and improving your own results. The kit contains test equipment, a booklet on the project, a DVD that is really amazing, and a map: *Populating the World: Tracing the Journey of Our Ancestors*, that shows the major migration patterns of our ancestors based on DNA evidence. On the verso is a descriptive “map” of chromosomes and text: “The How and Why of DNA: A Genetic Primer.” This gives you a good introduction to the process and the study.

If you are a man, you can purchase two kits: one to test your maternal mtDNA markers (mitochondrial DNA), and the second to test for your paternal Y chro-

mosome markers. If you are a woman and have a brother or uncle or other male blood relative, they can provide a sample so that you can find out your father’s genetic line.

Using the code number that you are given with your kit, you can log on to the Genographic Project and see what chromosome markers you have and your relationship to all the other people in the study. You will see maps showing your group’s movements through history, and can get a sense of who you really are. As the database grows, the results will become more accurate.

In the near future, I hope to have a small website available on the Genographic Project and bibliographic cites to the most useful resources on this study and will announce it once it is completed. This project is of great interest to genealogists, anthropologists, and biologists, among others.

I wish to give special thanks to colleague and MAGERT member, Michele Shular, our GIS/Geosciences Librarian for her enthusiasm on this topic. She got me started on my own genetic journey and also provided a selection of books and websites (see footnote) to speed my progress.

And, National DNA Day? Go to: <http://www.genome.gov/10506367>.

Earthquake Risk: A Global View.
(Supplement map to *National Geographic* April 2006).

Earthquakes, volcanoes, and other seismic activity reminds us that the world is always

changing and that new maps will always be needed. The current issue of National Geographic includes not only a great story on the San Francisco Earthquake (See topic below under Online Maps and Internet Resources), it also includes a supplement map that shows the world from the viewpoint of seismic conditions. Color-coded data shows high risk regions, population density for these regions, and highlights the ten “deadliest” and ten “costliest” earthquakes of the last 100 years. The data is simplified but easy to understand and comes with verso material on mitigating losses, as well as on the types of seismic activities that can occur.

It is a smaller map, of the type that NGS now usually includes as magazine supplements, but it is useful for all levels of readers and makes a nice display map.

World Heritage Map. UNESCO World Heritage Centre, National Geographic, and Hewlett Packard Partnership, 2006. 1 map: col.; 78 x 50 cm.

This map, the first to be produced in collaboration with National Geographic and Hewlett Packard, lists World Heritage sites around the world.

The map shows the locations of the 812 World Heritage properties, and with color photos, is a great display map.

The map can be downloaded free of charge from: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/news/226>, and is available in English, French, and Spanish editions. A free printed edition can be requested by sending an e-mail to wh-info@unesco.org.

ONLINE MAPS AND INTERNET RESOURCES

ANNIVERSARIES IN MAPS AND ATLASES

1906 San Francisco Earthquake

April 18, 2006 is the 100th anniversary of the Great 1906 San Francisco Earthquake. At 5:12 a.m. that morning, the ground beneath the region began to rumble. It was a foreshock that was felt widely throughout the San Francisco Bay area. The great earthquake came about 20-25 seconds later; its epicenter being near San Francisco. Strong shaking lasted 45-60 seconds, interspersed with violent shocks. People felt the quake from southern Oregon to south of Los Angeles and eastward into central Nevada. Named for the great city, which was partly destroyed in the quake and the ensuing fire, the earthquake actually covered a great portion of the San Andreas Fault zone causing damage and fatalities throughout the region.

A number of government and municipal agencies have prepared websites and exhibits to commemorate the 100th anniversary and to promote awareness of earthquakes and readiness, and to show the 1906 event's effect on current earthquake studies. Several key sites (each having many good maps and geographic data) are listed here: <http://quake.usgs.gov/info/1906/>. This USGS web exhibit with links to earthquake resources is an excellent place to start. The 1906 event is covered well, but also has data and materials on more recent activities, with links to more resources, making this an all-around tool for seismic and historical study. Of par-

ticular interest is the small map showing the vast extent of the fault rupture: <http://quake.usgs.gov/info/1906/howlong.html>.

Additional web resources:

The 1906 Earthquake Centennial Alliance events page: <http://1906centennial.org/activities/>, provides listings of all city/regional sponsored activities, as well as maps, histories, and photographs of the earthquake as it happened.

View a panorama of the city showing damage: http://mirror-pole.com/sfeq/entry/sf_entry.html.

The University of California at Berkeley created a great exhibit with a strong component for seismic research: http://seismo.berkeley.edu/seismo/hayward/seismicity.hist_1906.html.

Other map sources on the San Andreas Fault include:

Stoffer, Philip W. *The San Andreas Fault in The San Francisco Bay Area, California: A Geology Fieldtrip Guidebook to Selected Stops on Public Lands*. (Open-File Report 2005-1127). 2005. Online Version 1.0: <http://pubs.usgs.gov/of/2005/1127/>.

The USGS with its multiplying server domains (and ever changing URLs) also has the USGS National Seismic Hazard Maps site: <http://earthquake.usgs.gov/research/hazmaps/> that provides maps, historical data, mitigation practices, earthquake preparedness data, plus other tools to assist earthquake research and study for the entire United States. Of note at this site is the Custom Mapping and Analysis Tool:

<http://earthquake.usgs.gov/research/hazmaps/interactive/index.php> that lets you do your own map activity. These sites are worth a look to familiarize you for those patrons interested in seismic studies.

New Geologic Maps Highlight Bay Area Earthquake Hazards: <http://earthquake.usgs.gov/regional/nca/qmap/>

On February 24, the U.S. Geological Survey and the California Geological Survey announced two new digital geologic maps of the densely populated section of the San Francisco Bay area. "These maps are designed to give the general public as well as land-use planners, utilities and life-line owners, and emergency response officials, new and better tools to assess their risk from earthquake damage."

The first map shows the "young geologic" deposits in the low-lying sections of the Bay Area. These areas are where most San Franciscans either live or work. It is essential to inform people and planners of these areas because they are the most prone to effects of earthquakes than areas built on older, more solid ground (one reason for extensive damage in 1906 was from this type of "built-up" area where land was created by filling in shallow areas of the bay). The online maps also include photographs showing effects on these areas when the quake caused soil "liquefaction." During an earthquake, the soil moves more rapidly as if it were a liquid, causing much greater surface shifting and damage. Underground infrastructure also shifts more rapidly, causing gas line breaks, power outages, and other serious situations.

The second map shows the likelihood that these young deposits will liquefy. Since these regions were heavily damaged in 1906, and since much of the man-made landfill liquefied in the 1989 Loma Prieta earthquake, some of the worst damage in both events occurred in these areas. This also means that in the future these areas may be the most devastated again.

The new maps supplement a 2000 edition map (<http://pubs.usgs.gov/of/2000/of00-444/>) showing the Bay region and are to be used to update data on it, as well as to cover portions that have not been surveyed completely yet. The California Geological Survey has created zone maps of the greater San Francisco: see their Seismic Hazards Zonation Program page: <http://www.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/shzp/>.

Additional maps include *Maps of Quaternary Deposits and Liquefaction Susceptibility in the Central San Francisco Bay Region, California*: <http://pubs.usgs.gov/of/2006/1037/>.

100th Anniversary of The Atlas of Canada 1906-2006

The *Atlas of Canada* is celebrating 100 years of mapping Canada's geography and history. During 2006, the anniversary page "will be kept up-to-date with all the most current information."

The Atlas of Canada is the primary source for maps and geographical data on the country, providing a rich treasure of maps on every aspect of the nation, from agriculture and environment to population and culture, with a large selection of special topic data, such as ice formation on Canadian waterways.

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The anniversary celebration has special events and online activities, to view, and to take part in: http://atlas.gc.ca/site/english/100_anniversary/index.html. There are also special 100th Anniversary maps to download: http://atlas.gc.ca/site/english/maps/reference/anniversary_maps.

MORE MAPS AND ATLASES

S hular, Michele D. *A Guide to the Cartographic Products of the Federal Depository Library Program (FDLP)*. Buffalo, NY: State University of New York at Buffalo, 2006. 18 p. pdf (MAGERT Electronic Publication, no. 6) (Access: <http://magert.who.edu/pubs/FDLPguide.html>).

U.S. Government documents make up the greater portion of many map collections and comprise the largest body of maps to choose from. Finding all the main agencies producing maps is not always an easy process. "This guide was designed for use as a collection development tool by map selectors of depository libraries that participate in the FDLP. The list of cartographic products contained in this guide, were culled from the official semi-annual publication List of Classes produced by the U.S. Government Printing Office (GPO)." — Author.

This concise guide is an excellent tool for depository librarians needing to locate SuDoc maps and is also quite useful for any librarian wishing to find maps. The maps and map series are arranged by class and class title (which may also add a brief description) is given along with the Item number to help in the selection process.

The work will be updated regularly and the author is willing to hear of any omissions so that she can keep the list current.

While you are viewing this publication, take a few moments to view the MAGERT Publications page: <http://magert.who.edu/pubs.html>, to see the other works by map librarians to assist your own collection development.

Maps of Mars Water

<http://www.lanl.gov/news/releases/archive/03-101.shtml>

Released in 2003, these remote-sensing image maps show likely sites of water on Mars, include geologic features such as Vallis Marineris, the largest canyon in the solar system.

The maps detail the distribution of water-equivalent hydrogen as revealed by instruments developed by Los Alamos National Laboratory aboard NASA's Mars Odyssey spacecraft. The data for the maps was produced by a neutron spectrometer at Los Alamos that has been carefully mapping the hydrogen content of the planet's surface by measuring changes in neutrons given off by soil, an indicator of hydrogen likely in the form of water-ice. View new color maps at: <http://www.lanl.gov/worldview/news/photos/mars.shtml>.

The Planets

Ralph Aeschliman Planetary Cartography and Graphics: <http://ralphaeschliman.com/id20.htm>, has a selection of maps of: Mars, Venus, and the Moon. The maps

are drawn by a former USGS airbrush cartographer. The images are very detailed and good for studying the basic geography of these planetary bodies.

Mammal-Extinction Danger Zones Revealed in New Map

http://news.nationalgeographic.com/news/2006/03/0306_060306_mammals.html.

On March 6, National Geographic announced a new map produced by a team of biologists that identifies 20 hot spots around the world where mammal species, while not yet appearing threatened, are likely to be at high risk of extinction in the near future.

The map graphically defines these areas that are vulnerable to change so that we might be able to prevent these extinctions or slow their demise.

BOOKS

Alai, Cyrus. *General maps of Persia 1477-1925*. Leiden; Boston: Brill, 2005 (ISBN: 9004147594; Series ISSN: 0169-9423; \$258.00). xv, 317 p.; ill., maps; 38 cm; Bibl.: (p. 295-298). (OCLC: 62283706) (Handbook of Oriental Studies = Handbuch der Orientalistik. Section one, the Near and Middle East; v. 80).

A colorful book, both images and text. More than 400 maps are reproduced in high quality color and include items from many major collections. The maps are arranged by cartographer and country of production. The author has made it so that readers can view the collected works of each cartographer.

The text discusses both the cartography and the geography of Iran (Persia) over six centuries, showing the country, regions, cities, and other map views. In addition, a number of indexes provide multiple choices of access to the maps. Order information: <http://www.brill.nl/>.

Singh, Ashbindu and Loveland, Thomas R. *One planet, Many People: Atlas of Our Changing Environment*. Nairobi, Kenya: UNEP, 2005 (ISBN: 9280725718). 1 atlas (vii, 320 p.) col. ill., col. maps; 34 cm. (OCLC: 60654976).

The Earth is an environment that is always changing, but human activity has often been ignored in this process until the past 50 years or so. Our effect on the Earth has become so obvious that it is now difficult to dismiss as unimportant.

The United Nations Environment Programme, in a joint project with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, U.S. Geological Survey, and the University of Maryland at College Park, have created a beautiful yet functional atlas of the world's environment. *One planet, Many People* is a great resource showing human impact on the planet. The first section contains chapters covering our influence on Earth in terms of population, cultural traditions, land use, energy and resources consumption, and other topics. Our impacts on the atmosphere, water, forests, and climate are described in the second part of the book. A final section includes chapters on "Natural and Human-Induced Extreme Hazards," and discusses the effects of seismic and climatic events, as well as industrial disasters created by human development.

The book includes statistics, timelines, maps, and satellite images showing regions over a span of time. The imagery shows very clearly how people are altering the landscape.

What makes this book even more impressive is that UNEP has created a website with the entire book online. You can read/view the work either in hand or online. The online site also has updates to images and descriptions. The two formats complement one another. The dual format distributes the findings and the theme of the book to a far greater audience. The online edition (OCLC: 62236672) can be accessed through the UNEP website: <http://www.na.unep.net/OnePlanetManyPeople/index.php>.

Everett-Heath, John. *The Concise Dictionary of World Place-Names*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2005 (ISBN: 0198605374; 9780198605379). xii, 595 p.; 20 cm.; Bibl.: (p. [594]-[596]) (OCLC: 61129155). Gazetteers.

URL: <http://www.loc.gov/catdir/toc/ecip0517/2005023089.html>

There are never enough gazetteers and place-name dictionaries. Each has a scope and purpose and this work is no exception. Over 8,000 place-names are included, mainly for "more important" places. Places that need no explanation, or that are of lesser importance in the world are omitted. The book therefore is compact, yet contains a useful listing of countries, states, provinces, cities, towns, geographical features, and other commonly searched locales.

This gazetteer is more of a dictionary, providing the meanings and origins of names, along with brief histories if necessary.

A glossary gives geographical terms from many languages and a "Personalities" appendix provides short annotations on famous persons in history who had an effect on the changing territories of the world.

Farrell, William R. *Classical Place Names in New York State: Origins, Histories and Meanings*. Jamesville, N.Y.: Pine Grove Press, 2002 (ISBN: 1890691119). xx, 168 p., ill., maps; Bibl.: (p. 153-163).

New York State has an unusually high number of cities and towns named after the people, places, and mythology of the Classical Greek and Roman world. At least 300 towns, villages, counties, and other municipalities have names, such as Cicero, Romulus, Macedon, and a wide range of others. William Farrell has compiled a list of these through many years of teaching, and the published work is part history, part gazetteer, part geography study. He also explains how this abundance of topical naming came about.

Classical Place Names in New York State, contains brief histories of these names, along with the story of the original persons or places of the namesakes. The book is arranged by topic (e.g., Greek Personalities, Greek Place names, Mythological names, etc.) and has also added additional sections on topics, such as Biblical names or Latin and Greek words used as place names in New York.

Each name includes a map key of New York showing the location of the named place, along with population and other information.

A nice feature is a series of maps of New York showing groupings of names by

topic, such as: "Homer's *Iliad* and *Odyssey* reflected in New York State Geography," or "Greek Authors," or by permutations of a specific word (e.g., "Seneca," with Seneca River, Seneca Falls, etc.).

A glossary and bibliography provide additional information, and an index lists all place names in the book, giving one more way to locate each name. Overall, the book is quite well done, with a very long list of places, including some carry-over from ancient Carthage, the Palestine of the Bible, the Middle East, and other Mediterranean places. It is a useful tool in studying regional geography and also is interesting reading.

Dickson, Paul. *Labels For Locals: What to Call People From Abilene to Zimbabwe*. Springfield, MA: Merriam-Webster, 1997. (ISBN: 0877796165 acid-free). xv, 220 p.: ill.; Bibl.: (p. 213-217).

What would you call a lady from Aberdeen, Scotland? (Aberdonian); where can you meet a Cohosier (Cohoes, NY), or how would you make a sarcastic remark about someone from Arizona? (call them a "Zonie").

Demonyms are sometimes rather tricky to determine, sometimes leading to embarrassment or miscommunication between speakers. Oh, what's a demonym? It is what you call someone who inhabits a particular locale (demos = people/nym = name).

OK, so this is not a new book, but copies of it are showing up in book sale catalogs and the local used book store. If you have the chance to find a copy, this is a great reference for the geographer. You

can also use the book when traveling to avoid using a derogatory term for someone living in a particular country.

The book is well-researched by a linguistics specialist who also adds a little humor to his work. Some demonyms are easy to figure out: New Yorker, Chicagoan, but others require some knowledge to choose properly: Neoricán (a Puerto Rican living in the US, or who has returned home to PR to live), Orleanian (New Orleans resident), or a Bragard (one who lives in Saint-Dizier, France). Still other demonyms are included showing nicknames (friendly or otherwise) for places: a Sage Hen (Nevada resident), a Buzzard (Georgian), a Bizonian (post-WW2 German living in the British-American joint zone of occupation), or a Beefhead (Texan).

Sidebars and annotations provide references to use or origins. Many sources were consulted, including sometimes asking people from a particular locale what they called themselves. A good book to place with your gazetteers.

Adkin, Mark. *The Trafalgar Companion: a Guide to History's Most Famous Sea Battle and the Life of Admiral Lord Nelson*. London: Aurum, 2005 (ISBN: 1845130189 (cased). ill. (chiefly col.), col. maps, col. ports.; 30 cm. Bibl.: (p. 556) (OCLC: 58555701).

In the Last issue I described The Trafalgar Way Map, showing the route taken by the officer who delivered the good news to the British Admiralty following the naval victory. This wonderful book covers the battle and everything you would want to know about it. The Trafalgar Companion

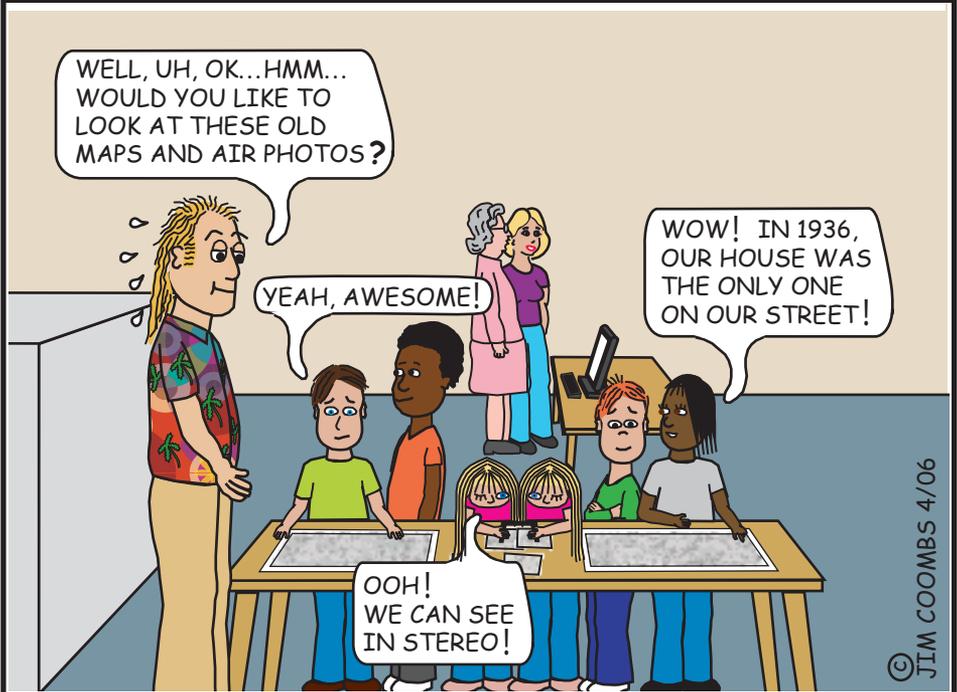
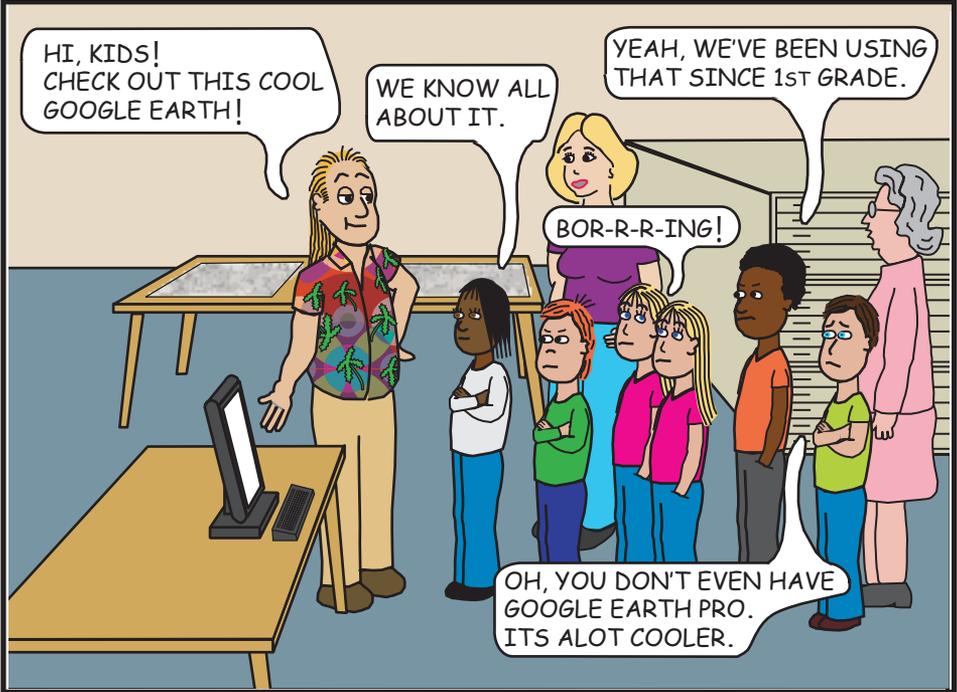
is the ultimate book on the battle, the events preceding it, and on every aspect of the lives and activities of the men who shaped its outcome. Written by the author of *The Waterloo Companion: the Complete Guide to History's Most Famous Land Battle* (2001; ISBN: 185410764X), this comprehensive work is well illustrated with photographs, drawings and paintings, and most important, with maps and charts of all kinds.

The Maps show the areas that the British and Anglo-Spanish fleets patrolled, the places that actions occurred, and cartographic diagrams of the fleet movements during the great battle, as well as in other battles during the Napoleonic Wars. The graphics are superb and clearly describe the events. Mapping is consistent throughout the book making it easy to follow and compare between different maps.

The book appeals to military historians, naval enthusiasts, and history readers, providing a deep look at navy life, battle in the age of sail, and capsule biographies of the notable persons involved in the period. While not an atlas in itself, it is a great example of the use of maps to visualize history and time. This work and *The Waterloo Companion*, deserve a place in a history or geography collection. Both provide excellent, objective descriptions of their respective events, with clarity and attention to details, while the writing is warm and interesting for non-enthusiasts.

Later this spring is usually when many new publications show up so I expect next time to have some surprises and more interesting cartographic items for your inspection. Enjoy the spring! 🌍🌍

Great Moments In Map Librarianship by Jim Coombs



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