

ON THE CATALOGING/CATALOGUING FRONT

Mark Crotteau, Boise State University

Report on Two Discussion Groups

This installment of "On the Cataloging/Cataloguing Front" contains reports on the two most recent Map Cataloging Discussion Group meetings—at the Annual Convention in San Francisco and at Midwinter in Washington, D.C. My apologies go out to Lucinda Hall, who chaired these meetings, and to the readers for misplacing my notes, resulting in the delay in writing my report on the earlier meeting. My thanks go out to Dan Seldin for sending me an audio tape of the meeting. While my notes reappeared before I began writing this column, having the tape was an invaluable aid to recounting the discussion which took place over eight months ago. First, the report on the meeting in San Francisco.

Map Cataloging Discussion Group

17 June 2001, Marriott Golden Gate Room A3

San Francisco

Lucinda Hall convened the meeting at 8:00 am on Sunday. She announced that the new chair of the group will be Diana Hagen of the University of Florida.

The topic of discussion for the session was how libraries deal with digital cartographic materials. Susan Moore stated that her library, at the University of Northern Iowa, buys records from Marcive. One recent map record turned out to be for something on the Internet. They decided to use "Documents—Internet" as the location for this record.

Mary Larsgaard pointed out that University of California at Santa Barbara was in the same situation. The cataloging department had decided to have one location for Internet resources to make it easier to process these records. Mary was also working on a list of which fields are essential for minimal-level cataloging of resources that may be ephemeral. She was intending to make this available to anyone who could use it. UCSB creates a lot of local non-MARC records for the catalog of the Alexandria Digital Library, including records for websites. Mary believes that these websites should be cataloged on OCLC, and was looking for a way to convert the records in order to load them into the OCLC database.

Rebecca Lubas reported that MIT had hired a campus GIS librarian, and they had selected a subset of the Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC) metadata that will be used for CORC (OCLC's Cooperative Online Resource Catalog of Dublin Core records). They had had requests from the Urban Planning Department to catalog remotely accessed cartographic

items.

Barbara Rapoport at the California Institute of Technology was adding fields to records for digitized versions of maps also held in paper. The location is "World Wide Web." She also added notes for different editions not held in paper, and special 690 fields for added access, e. g., www.maps.

Barbara Story of the Library of Congress Geography and Map Division (G&M) reported a similar situation to that described by Mary Larsgaard. LC was adding 856, 752, and 530 fields to original records when they digitize a map. While they had not been cataloging the Internet, they were beginning to do copy cataloging of some items from the Web. LC was also beginning to use CORC and G&M was looking into the possibility of using it. She asked, "Who tells a cataloger what to catalog from the Internet?"

Mary Larsgaard described using Dublin Core-type fields. In the University of California system, one record is loaded into MELVYL for a given item, and the holdings of all the campuses are attached to that record, so individual institutions do not all have to catalog the item. Individual libraries can download records as is or make local changes. UCSB would not accept a hard copy record with a note added for the digital version if they do not own the item in paper. Mary would like UCSB to contribute to the cooperative effort by cataloging all the cartographic websites. Other libraries in the system would do other types of websites, the goal being that only one library in the state would catalog a given website.

Jimmie Lundgren of the University of Florida said that her system didn't allow use of the single record approach. They were trying to decide on the best way to catalog the digital items. Mary Larsgaard suggested cataloging the original with a 533 note for the digital version, or conversely, cataloging the digital item with a 534 for the paper original. Jimmie acknowledged that this is what they have been doing. Elizabeth Mangan pointed out that this is consistent with the way that paper facsimiles of maps are treated. Barbara Rapoport asked if there is a move toward more sheet level catalog records. Barbara Story responded that LC is working with the National Imagery and Mapping Agency (NIMA) to provide sheet level records for some large series. LC is inputting records produced by NIMA and adding local enhancements to the records. Mary Larsgaard expressed the wish that more sheet level records were available. It was noted that the American Geographical Society Collection at the University of Wisconsin—Milwaukee has non-MARC sheet level records that can be accessed on their website.

How should sheet level records be accessed? Mary Larsgaard uses a 4xx field for the series title, but some catalogers put series and sheet titles in 245 subfields a and p. Betsy Mangan noted that 245 subfield p is the only true indication that what you have is a sheet level record. Mary is trying to find out what series do not have sheet level records, but can't tell if records with 4xx/8xx fields are sheet level records of maps in series or records of individual maps in sets.

Returning to the discussion of digital map records, Lucinda Hall noted that Dartmouth University librarians were making decisions about selecting websites for the gateway of the library home page. Selected sites were put on the library home page, but not necessarily cataloged. Librarians can request that a website be cataloged. At Cornell University the catalog was the first place a website would appear. Before being added to the gateway the website was first cataloged. But this practice broke down when they began acquiring NetLibrary items, and the gateway was scheduled to go away.

Lucinda replied that their gateway would also soon disappear, and posed the question, does the library administration encourage making digital material more visible? At Cornell, this is a strong emphasis; digital items have priority over paper for books and maps. Do patrons demand this? Rebecca Lubas said yes. For example, they want title level access to electronic conference proceedings. Mary Larsgaard noted that users often request items in digital format. A monographic cataloging backlog is often the result of this practice.

Barbara Story wanted to know if users drive selection of remotely accessed materials. Lucinda responded that students want to know what is available electronically. Mark Crotteau referred to an article by Clifford Lynch (The battle to define the future of the book in the digital world, by Clifford Lynch. *First Monday* 6(6), June 2001. URL: http://firstmonday.org/issues/issue_6_6/lynch/index.html) that he had recently read that described developments in the move toward digital books as well as some of the pitfalls of the digital technology. Lucinda mentioned that things go away, which Steve Rogers likened to lost books. It was noted that link checkers may help, but even if a site can still be linked to, the content may change, or sites that start out free may not remain that way.

Betsy Eggleston noted that users some times demand very current material. Wangyal Shawa expressed the view that geospatial items are not handled easily by some cataloging agencies. He suggested the conversion of FGDC data to MARC form for distribution. Mary Larsgaard noted that she has seen some records to which she has had to add the FGDC data. Another side of the problem was brought up by Betsy Mangan, when she pointed out that not all of what should be in the record is in FGDC, e.g., subject access. Also, some cataloging agencies do not have access to metadata.

Jimmie Lundgren suggested that OCLC could help through CORC by writing a program to generate records using a crosswalk, to which additional fields could be added. Phil Hoehn suggested that perhaps a cooperative cataloging project might be the answer, with each state cataloging geospatial data from that state. This could be comparable to the OCLC Major Microforms projects.

The discussion had covered a lot of ground as participants described their various problems surrounding the bibliographic control of digital cartographic materials. The meeting brought out the commonality of experience as map catalogers have had to deal with similar problems.

Map Cataloging Discussion Group meeting
14 January 2001, Washington Convention Center Room 6
Washington, D.C.

The meeting was convened by Lucinda Hall at 8:00 am on an earlier Sunday.

Several announcements preceded the discussion. First, it was announced that there would be a program at the 2001 annual convention in San Francisco, co-sponsored by ALCTS, on the differences between book cataloging and map cataloging. The program would be presented by Kathryn Womble and Susan Moore. Also a pre-conference is scheduled for the 2002 annual meeting in Atlanta. It is to run one and a half days—a half day to look at the changes to Chapter 3 of AACR2 and *Cartographic Materials*, the handbook produced by the American Cataloguing Committee for Cartographic Materials, that are currently being made. It will be possible to sign up for only the half day session. Finally, Lucinda announced that a new chair is needed for the discussion group.

The topic for this meeting was simply to allow the attendees to discuss what they are currently doing—what cataloging issues or problems they were dealing with relating to their cartographic collections, or what special projects they may have been working on. Nancy Kandoian of the New York Public Library was the first to speak. Her library had received a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities to catalog and digitize a collection of maps of the middle Atlantic states dating from 1660-1850. This began as a project to catalog a newly-acquired collection, and was later expanded to provide fuller level cataloging for maps already in the collection. A cataloger was hired to assist Nancy in the project. They were also working to assess their backlogs. She was interested to hear about the backlog problems or recon projects that others were experiencing.

Mark Crotteau of Boise State University described his unusual situation of cataloging most cartographic items that come to the Catalog Department in a library where most maps are cataloged in the Maps Department, a public service unit. Maps have historically been cataloged in a non-standard way by staff in the Maps Department, with records being accessed by way of a card catalog. The classification is based on the LC G-schedule, but with some differences, most notably in the construction of cutter numbers for map publishers. Mark had written a report on the state of the map catalog about two years previously, recommending that a recon project be started to provide online access and standardize the cataloging. Maps were on the list of recon projects, but were near the bottom of the list, though there had recently been some suggestion in the Cataloging Department that maps recon could start after the current recon project on microforms was finished.

Steve Rogers of Ohio State University stated that historically maps at his library had not been cataloged. In his position as a reference librarian he felt that they needed to be cataloged in order to enable him to provide effective reference service. He began working toward this end by providing cataloging copy for maps to a copy cataloger. When the copy cataloger later became unable to catalog the maps due to time constraints, she trained Steve how to export records. He had not been doing original cataloging, but had found time to do some copy cataloging in addition to his reference and selection duties. Approximately 10% of the collection had been cataloged at the time of the meeting.

Wangyal Shawa of Princeton University has a background in map cataloging, but was currently dealing more with metadata issues. The maps at Princeton had been cataloged using non-MARC records, and they had adopted a system of searching by coordinates. Wangyal had been trying to find a way to convert the maps to MARC format and was also working toward having newly received maps cataloged on MARC records, which would enable him to be able to provide greater assistance to the map catalogers.

Susan Moore, of the University of Northern Iowa, was doing retrospective conversion, the next to last recon project to be done in her library. She was also working on microcards. In addition, she was helping the newly hired documents and maps librarian, who came in with a documents background, but little experience with maps, to learn about maps. The map acquisitions at UNI have tended to be sporadic, often coming in huge spurts, causing Susan's backlogs to fluctuate wildly.

Andrea Tully, of the National Imagery and Mapping Agency (NIMA), had recently experienced the implementation of a fully-integrated system in her library, allowing them to do MARC cataloging of maps for the first time. They were in the process of working to clean up records that were being loaded into the new system. Andrea is also working with Barbara Story of LC to share records, cataloging map series at the sheet level, and is excited about being able to contribute to the map cataloging community at large.

Nancy Holcomb was supposed to be spending 10% of her time doing map cataloging in her position at Cornell University. They implemented Voyager last year, and she was actually spending half of her time working to create publication patterns in the new system, and expected to be doing so for about a year. Prior to 1991, when Nancy took over the cataloging of maps, it had been done by staff in the map collection. This situation had led to a large backlog. These earlier map records had not been fully converted. This would be the last or near the last recon project. Nancy had also been working with the map librarian cleaning up cutter numbers for geographic areas that did not match the established LC cutter numbers.

Barbara Rapoport has a part-time position at the California Institute of Technology cataloging maps for the Geology Library. She was cataloging both newly received maps and maps already in the collection that had not been cataloged previously. One area of emphasis has

been to enhance the cataloging of maps of the local region. As part of this effort she has been providing added entries for local place names. She also was doing some map cataloging for the Earthquake Engineering Library at CIT.

Dorothy McGarry, of UCLA, has been cataloging maps for the geology and map libraries, the latter having a collection of about a half million sheets. The maps there had never been cataloged until they decided to create catalog records for older maps being moved to remote storage. Dorothy had been cataloging many old maps dating back to the 1800s, which has provided some special challenges. The prospect is that the project make last several years due to a lack of staffing.

Dan Seldin, of Indiana University, is another meeting participant who had recently seen the implementation of a new system, in his case Sirsi Unicorn, which had been brought up two weeks before the meeting. He had begun at IU 27 years before as head of the Geology and Maps Library. In 1984 he began spending half of his time cataloging maps, and became a full-time maps cataloger in 1997. The collection is currently split between the older part of the collection, that had been organized using the AGS classification system, and the newer items which receive full-MARC cataloging and LC call numbers.

Paul Stout of Ball State University, was working in public services with a collection of 140,000 maps. No cataloging of maps had been done until 3 1/2 years previously, when a massive project was begun. Staff were trained to catalog maps at that time. After beginning the project with ready reference maps, the single sheet maps of the United States and the states of Maine through Missouri in classification order had been completed, as well as USGS topographic maps from Maine to Oregon (about 80% of the topo maps). Paul was involved in preparing maps to go to cataloging, including weeding of the collection.

John Olson had been at Syracuse University since the previous June. They were doing a sheet count of maps in the library, projecting a total of about 180,000. The library runs a Voyager system to which they had recently migrated. The map collections had been cataloged, but was split into two classification systems. The more recent maps were cataloged online with LC call numbers, while the older part of the collection was classed using OSS classification with records on cards and no online access. They had recently started a project to fix the call numbers of some older records. The old system at Syracuse could not accept more than three lines of call number, so many numbers had been entered in a non-standard fashion.

The map collection was in the Documents Department, and cataloging had been received for U.S. government produced maps on Marcive tapes. When John began purchasing a lot of maps, it was necessary to train people how to do the cataloging.

Karina Milosovich came from East View Cartographic, a company which boasts the largest supply of Russian maps outside Russia. The parent company had been providing clients with

partial MARC records for books, and was looking into the possibility of doing so for maps as well.

Paige Andrew, came from Pennsylvania State University, an institution with a large general map collection and a mineral sciences collection of 25-30,000 sheets. They had recently finished cataloging the latter, and were about to bring up a new Sirsi Unicorn system. The old system was homegrown, developed in the late 1970s. Paige was coordinating a project for OCLC TechPro to catalog city maps of states surrounding Pennsylvania, to be completed in April. He was also under contract to write a book for Haworth on basic map cataloging (not including electronic format materials), to be published sometime in late 2001 or early 2002. He had been approached for this as part of the special issues of *Cataloging and Classification Quarterly* on cartographic cataloging that he had co-edited with Mary Larsgaard. The book writing process will be largely a process of taking the notes from the map cataloging workshops he has taught and putting the information on paper.

Barbara Story is the Cataloging Team Leader at the Library of Congress Geography and Map Division (G&M). She reported that the map backlogs had been growing and many maps had not been cataloged at the sheet level. Considering all the recon projects mentioned at the meeting, Barbara said that she was hopeful about finding copy for some of those maps. A big problem for G&M was the loss of staff. Al Herman, a senior cataloger had retired and two more staff were scheduled to retire this year. LC had been involved in something they call adequate level cataloging for maps in the "Titled Collection," a collection of older maps for which only a very limited amount of cataloging data had been recorded. This effort was being carried out by staff of the National Digital Library as maps were being digitized for their website. It was decided later, however, that these maps were too important to receive less than full level cataloging, so the maps were being sent to G&M to receive more complete records. This has, of course, added to the backlog. Barbara was excited about the joint project with NIMA that Andrea Tully had mentioned earlier. She was also working with Paige on the development of a core cataloging level for maps, which she hopes will allow G&M to decrease the number of levels of cataloging. If core level works for map cataloging they hope to eliminate minimal and adequate levels.

Betsy Eggleston talked about map cataloging at Harvard University, an institution with a main map collection of 350,000 items and an additional 10-11,000 maps in the Geology Library. She had been cataloging maps in the geology collection for ten years. She had been doing USGS folded maps, and they had begun a project on state level records for quadrangle maps. David Cobb was the map librarian at Harvard. He was sending records to Betsy's group with call numbers and changes he would like to have done and they were checking records for coding errors and other problems. David Cobb was working on this rather concertedly, partly because he was setting up a cartographic information system called MapLibOratory, that was to be an adjunct to the library catalog. They also had just finished a recon and reclassification project for 10-12,000 atlases.

Diana Hagen and Jimmie Lundgren both attended the meeting from the University of Florida. Jimmie had begun as head of the science cataloging unit three years before. HelenJane Armstrong, the head of maps cataloging, was selecting maps that need cataloging. Uncataloged maps were being classified and stored in call number order. They did a recon project seven years earlier and had replaced records on cards with online records for everything that had been available on OCLC at the time. In the fall of 2000 she had staff available to search the items that hadn't been converted previously, and they have been able to complete the cataloging of all the items that had been cataloged on cards. Jimmie pointed out that they still had a lot of items that have never been cataloged. The library is a SACO member and they submit proposals for new subject headings, including new place name heading proposals.

Lucinda Hall of Dartmouth College wasn't doing cataloging at the time of the meeting. Her responsibilities were for collection development, but she hoped to get back to cataloging. She was responsible for buying maps and sending them to Cataloging Department. The catalogers were consulting Lucinda when they had questions. She was interested in doing map recon, and had assigned students the task of searching the card catalog to determine which maps are currently cataloged online. They will then have to check the collection to determine what items were never cataloged at all. The map room specialist has often been the only person who could find a particular map. Part of the collection was classified in Dewey, and Lucinda intended to reclassify these to get rid of the second system. She also noted that maps that had been removed from books bore the book call number, another part of the collection that she was hoping to reclassify.

In reviewing the discussion Lucinda noted that retrospective conversion was clearly an important issue surrounding many map collections. Maps appear to often be the last format for which recon gets done, which may reflect the value, or lack thereof, that libraries place on their map collections. Barbara Rapoport suggested that one strategy might be to encourage faculty members who recognize the importance of the map collections to try to influence the library to get all the maps cataloged.

Susan Moore indicated that along with maps and other formats she had been cataloging Internet resources, which seem to be of greater interest than maps to some in the library. Jimmie Lundgren noted that she and Diana get a lot of maps cataloged during the Christmas recess, when there are not a lot of demands on their time. Lucinda asked, what else can be done to stimulate interest in the map collections? Paige Andrew responded that getting some of them cataloged can itself generate interest, as this will tend to drive up use statistics. Dan Seldin had had the same experience with an increase in usage of cataloged materials. Including maps in bibliographic instruction programs was an idea mentioned by Barbara Rapoport. Dorothy McGarry suggested that an article documenting the increased usage of maps after they have been cataloged might help persuade cataloging supervisors or library administrators of the value of having maps in the online catalog.

Wangyal stated that the administration of his library doesn't pay attention to maps. He asked, how do you advertise the collection? This could be accomplished by targeting specific university departments with information about maps that they would find useful. Or the library could hold special events or set up exhibitions. Once interest is generated in the collection, make it clear that the best access can be provided if the maps are cataloged. Lucinda said she had been approached to do an exhibition of maps and intends to try to organize one.

All in all, giving the discussion group participants a chance to share their experiences resulted in an entertaining and useful discussion. It brought up some important issues and gave all those who attended the meeting a chance to know a little more about what their colleagues in cartographic cataloging were doing. It might be a useful idea to hold similar sessions every few years, and might even help to identify discussion topics for future meetings.

That's it for this report. Once again my apologies to Lucinda and the readers of this column in taking so long to get the report on the Midwinter discussion group meeting in print. Till next time, keep cataloging those good maps.

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MAGERT Executive Board II Minutes

ALA Annual Conference, San Francisco

Tuesday, June 19, 2001

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

There were problems with the room for the Monday afternoon program. Chris Kollen has contacted Danielle Alderson and will be writing a letter of complaint to ALA Offices. It was suggested that a letter also be written to the Moscone Convention Center office as well. Some suggestions to prevent a repeat of this incident included having a local person check the size of the rooms, call the hotels to confirm the size of the room, have someone check the room as soon as they arrive, or increasing the estimated attendance.

There was a request for board approval to obtain a membership list for program planning for next year. The request was approved.

The Map and Geography Round Table is an associate sponsor of GIS Day. There was some discussion on what the next steps should be. A press release to ALA was suggested and a link to the GIS Day web page will be added to the MAGERT page. Some promotional material was passed around for viewing. GIS Day could be used as a tool to advertise what your library is doing with regard to GIS.

Bill Sudduth, an upcoming chair of GODORT, said there is a bill (Senate bill 803) has something in it pertaining to GIS (Section 209). This is something that bears watching. Mara Tongue, chief of the Earth Science Information Center in Menlo Park, joined the meeting to discuss the National Map report. There will be a new National Map, which will be a largely digital product, but some hard copy will be available. The average age of the topographic maps is twenty-four years. There is a need to update these maps on a more regular basis. Barb Ryan, Associate Director of Geography, is dedicated to seeing that they produce new products. The National Map will be seamless, continually maintained, updated every seven days using base satellite imagery, and nationally consistent at the 1:24,000 scale, although there will be other data available at different scales. It will underpin the federal activities and those of other private and public organizations and support integrating, sharing, and using spatial data easily and consistently. That gets down closer to the state, county, and local levels. The data content will be the DOQs (the rectified imagery) and satellite imagery, land characteristics, elevation, vector layers, transportation, hydro, structures and boundaries, and geographic names. Right now, that's all they're looking at regarding content level. It will be consistently classified, include variable resolution (with the satellite imagery or the DOQs), consistent and integrated among themes and data, and current within seven days. Mara

encouraged comments, both positive and negative, on the National Map plan. The goal is to have the map available on the web around the clock in the public domain, though that is contingent on USGS being able to purchase data from other sources and making that data public domain. The seven-day cycle will be from satellite imagery, which is public domain, but some of the base data may be from other sources. Often, instead of buying data, trades can be worked out. The maps will have shaded relief. The software for the map will most probably be developed in-house at USGS.

USGS's roles will be in standards and leadership areas, as well as product generation and operation, area maintenance offices, and having federal and state liaisons. There were some questions as to what exactly would be updated every seven days, which will probably be the satellite imagery from LANDSAT 7 and not the topographic information. There were also questions about rectifying the various base line data and Mara acknowledged that there is work that needs to be done to get these various data sets rectified. Another concern expressed was the lack of information on plans to archive the data. This is a concern at USGS as well and there are some ideas that are being investigated but suggestions are welcome. There is a recognition that maintenance of historical data will be needed.

Another question raised as to what was meant by "hard copy will be available." Mara explained that if you have the capability, you can print out customized maps from the web site. There will still be some maps printed but the details are still somewhat in flux. There is one plan that maps from the National Map will be printed on some sort of schedule. There are now kiosks being run in partnership with National Geographic that will print maps on demand at a cost of \$7.95. These maps are copyrighted. USGS will be trying to obtain data from other sources and will also be trying to get the data into the public domain.

The meeting adjourned at 9:00 am.

Respectfully submitted,

Susan Moore
Secretary, Map and Geography Round Table

MAGERT General Membership Meeting

ALA Annual Conference, San Francisco

Tuesday, June 19, 2001

Chair Chris Kollen called the meeting to order.

OFFICER REPORTS

Chair

Chris Kollen

At Executive Board II, there was a discussion about the problems that occurred with the program on Monday. Chris will be writing a letter to ALA and the San Francisco Convention Bureau expressing our dissatisfaction with the way the situation was handled. Also at Executive Board II, Mara Tongue came and spoke about the National Map. Chris will write an official letter from MAGERT commenting on the report and she encourages individuals to send in their comments.

Past-Chair

Joe Winkler

No report

Vice-Chair

Mark Thomas

No report.

Secretary

Susan Moore

Susan requested that if individuals wanted a fuller form of their reports in the minutes they should get their reports to her before the *base line* deadline.

Treasurer

Steve Rogers

Through the end of March 2001, MAGERT's total revenues for fiscal 2001 were \$6,463 and total expenses were \$6,316. Income was derived primarily from membership dues, subscriptions to *base line*, donations, and sales of books. Expenses were chiefly for the printing/ mailing of *base line* and various conference/meeting expenses. Our carryover balance from last fiscal year was \$11,992 and at the end of March this balance was \$12,139. [See the balance sheet elsewhere in this issue. ed.]

COMMITTEE REPORTS

Cataloging and Classification

Susan Moore for Barbara Story

The meeting was very well attended. The OCLC report from Ellen Caplan included updates on the various clean-up projects taking place. The CC:DA report included an update on the revision of Chapter 3 which covers cartographic materials. The G schedule is now available, although the place cutters are not included in the paper schedule (they are available in the electronic version of the schedules). The committee drafting the core record for cartographic materials has forwarded their work to the Program for Cooperative Cataloging and expect comments back by late summer or early fall.

Constitution and Bylaws

David Cobb

No report.

Education

Melissa Lamont

The committee met on June 18, 2001 at 8:45 am.

The committee carried on business begun at the Midwinter conference.

MAGERT Web Site: The committee continued to work on possible content for the MAGERT site. Peter Linberger is nearly ready to submit an annotated list of statistical sources. Melissa will remind other authors to check for outdated links and general timeliness on pages already submitted. The committee agreed that we should encourage the speakers at MAGERT programs to submit their Power Point presentations, abstracts, papers or other material for the inclusion on the site. It was noted that the concept was also discussed at the Publications committee meeting.

The committee discussed listing links to other map and geography web sites and decided to

look at web directory services such as Infomine, Argus Clearinghouse, and LII. Working with one of these sites would keep the burden of maintaining individual links from the MAGERT web master and might result in a more encompassing selection of links. The committee will review the directory sites for later discussion.

A paper written several years ago concerning the education of prospective map librarians was also discussed. The committee was interested in placing at least part of the paper—the sections concerning resources for continued education—on the MAGERT web site. Several opinions were expressed. The paper would be more valuable with an update. However, in the interest of time, the paper could be uploaded to the site in .pdf and updated in a second edition at a later time. Melissa will try to locate an electronic version of the paper and the committee will decide later how to handle the paper.

Program Evaluation Forms: The committee solicited four sample program evaluation forms to provide a basis for a MAGERT form. Melissa received several examples and will draft a sample form for the committee's comments. The committee may be able to present the Executive Board with a sample form at Midwinter for approval and use at the Annual conference 2002.

The committee agreed to continue work via e-mail, and the meeting was adjourned at 9:20 in time for the GIS discussion.

Exhibits

Mary McInroy

The booth went well this year. There were good volunteers and the location was good. We gave away all the mouse pads. Mary thanked the volunteers who worked the booth: David Allen, Susan Moore, Kathy Rankin, Carolyn Kadri, Emily Jacox, Steve Rogers, Alice Hudson, and Phil Hoehn.

GeoTech

Chris Kollen for Wangyal Shawa

The committee met on Monday and there were about thirty people there. People shared what they were doing with GIS and what computer system they used. Licensing and access to data were the chief discussion topics. At Executive Board II, Wangyal brought up the fact that we are an Associate Sponsor for GIS Day and showed a printout of the GIS Day web page. We discussed placing a link to the GIS Day web page from our web page as well as having a space for libraries to share what they are doing for GIS Day.

Honors and Awards

Joe Winkler

Christopher Baruth was the award recipient this year. He was unavailable to attend the conference but sent some comments with the Deputy Director for the library.

Membership

Mary McInroy

Membership is at 384, which is a slight increase.

At the Membership Committee meeting, the MAGERT membership survey results were briefly discussed. MAGERT seems to be meeting most needs of survey respondents. Each MAGERT committee should examine survey results for information germane to their committee charge. In the hope of increasing membership numbers and involvement level of members, promotional plans for MAGERT programs and membership benefits were outlined as follows. Individuals/committees responsible for carrying out plans are listed in parentheses.

Bring/distribute MAGERT brochures and conference schedules at each MAGERT-sponsored program, including receptions (MAGERT Chair and/or Membership, as well as cooperation of all committees and program organizers); bring/distribute committee descriptions at receptions (MAGERT Chair or Membership); utilize maps-l, govdoc-l, and other appropriate listservs to reach non-MAGERT members, e.g., for MAGERT program announcements and other news (Membership); scheduling volunteer workers and distribute MAGERT schedules, etc.; at MAGERT booth during annual conference (Membership); send brochures to New Members Round Table (NMRT) orientation organizers, send MAGERT representative to NMRT orientation to hand out conference schedules and briefly describe MAGERT (MAGERT Chair and/or Membership); send MAGERT brochure and a letter targeting new library school graduates to ALA-accredited library schools each May, asking that information be posted on student bulletin board (Membership); when names lists received from ALA office, send letters to new, reinstated, and dropped MAGERT members (Membership); send names of new members to editor of *base line* for publication (Membership).

Since a number of survey respondents mentioned wishing ALA membership was not a requirement for MAGERT membership status, McInroy will write and send to Rogers a paragraph explaining that a subscription to *base line* does not require membership in ALA. Rogers will mount the information on the MAGERT website.

McInroy will also write conference exhibit procedures down, to pass on to next Membership Chair.

Nominating

Joe Winkler

No report.

Programming

Mark Thomas

There will be a map cataloging preconference in Atlanta. The three programs that are being developed for the annual conference are: mapping the Civil War; what should a GIS librarian do (discuss the various responsibilities of GIS librarians in various institutions); and mapping the changing face of the South (with an urban planning focus). If people have ideas for the annual conference to be held in Toronto, please get in touch with Mary McInroy.

Elizabeth Mangan said that she had spoke with a member of the Western European Study Group of ACRL who said they will have a program at the Atlanta conference on the historic mapping of Western Europe. Karl Longstreth is scheduled to be one of the speakers.

Publications

Steve Rogers

Eight people attended the Publications Committee meeting on Sunday morning.

Mark Thomas, editor of *base line*, reported that *base line* has been coming out on schedule and thanked its regular contributors: Chris Kollen, Mark Crotteau, Fred Musto and Jenny Stone Muilenburg. Mark also noted that Steve Rogers has been coding the columns and reports having long-term value into HTML for addition to the MAGERT Web site.

Mark noted that changes and improvements to the *base line* layout over the past year have included the use of double columns, drop caps, and the placing of a miniature MAGERT logo at the end of stories. Mark also noted that in the recent membership survey feedback on *base line* was generally positive and provided him with useful input for future directions. Possible enhancements to *base line* were discussed.

Peter Linberger, *base line* subscription manager, said subscription requests and payments were coming along, noting most *base line* subscriptions (i.e., those outside of ALA membership) are institutional subscriptions.

The committee discussed the planned revision of the *Guide to U.S. Map Resources*. Rogers reported that Chris Thiry has volunteered to replace Brent Allison as general editor of the Guide. Brent has asked to step down due to health reasons. Chris is the Map Librarian at the Colorado School of Mines. If any members are willing to serve as a regional editor for the Guide, he or she should contact Chris at [cthery@mines.edu](mailto:cthiery@mines.edu).

The committee also discussed the Web site along with ideas for enhancing it. One proposal was the addition of a short list of map dealers with links to their Web sites.

Also discussed was the possibility of reprinting documents involving mapping and/or exploration, but no decision was reached.

Rogers gave a brief report on the calendar year 2000 and 2001 sales of MAGERT publications, based on figures supplied to him from Jim Coombs of the Maps Library at Southwest Missouri State University. The figures showed that the 3 top sellers among MAGERT publications are the *Cartographic Citations: a Style Guide, Index to the LC "G" Schedule*, and *The Mapping of the National Parks*,

Finally, it was noted that the committee is looking for someone to take over responsibility for the MAGERT Web site. David Allen, who originally brought up the site and currently maintains it, said he would be willing to turn over this task to someone else.

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DISCUSSION GROUPS

ALCTS/MAGERT Map Cataloging Discussion

Susan Moore, Elizabeth Mangan and Barbara Rapoport for Lucinda Hall

There was a good turn-out. There was a brief recap of the map cataloging program the day before. A discussion of what people are doing with digital cartographic materials was the principle discussion topic. The cataloging of maps sets and series as either individual sheets or as series/sets was raised but time ran out before the topic was investigated in much depth.

Federal Spatial Information Discussion Group

Mark Thomas

Nineteen persons attended the FSIDG meeting on Monday, June 18. Mark Thomas made announcements from the CUAC meeting last April; full minutes will be published in an upcoming *base line*. [Please see the August 2001 issue. ed.] The other MAGERT representative to CUAC is Mike Furlough. The USGS representative present at the Discussion Group, Mara Tongue, head of the ESIC in Menlo Park, announced that USGS is considering discontinuing the free distribution of data in SDTS format. Contact Mara (mtongue@usgs.gov) or the USGS Rolla office if you have concerns. Other issues discussed included permanent accessibility to geospatial data and the need for CUAC and GPO involvement in FGDC. We agreed that map library organizations need to write letters to USSG and to Congress regarding their concerns in these areas. We discussed The National Map initiative from USGS; concerns

with it include that it doesn't address archiving, is fuzzy on copyright and public domain issues, and it doesn't mention GPO. There also perhaps needs to be more thought about issues regarding local versus federal data collection. It was clear from the discussion that the USGS is expected to continue moving from a production and retail model more towards a business model.

Research Libraries Collection Management Group

David Cobb

No report.

Small Map Collections

Joe Winkler

There was a general discussion of concerns including acquisitions, circulation, care and handling of maps, cataloging map sets (one record or single sheets), and physical access to the collection (open or closed stacks). About ten people attended the session.

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LIAISONS AND REPRESENTATIVES

SLA Geography and Map Division

Alice Hudson

The Special Libraries Association conference was held in San Antonio June 10-14. There was good attendance at meetings, three of which were on GIS.

GODORT

Barbara Levergood

It was reported at the Federal Documents Task Force business meeting that the National Map Work Group asked GODORT for comments on the National Map.

The Serial Set inventory database is now up at the University of Kansas. It includes information about which libraries own which volumes. The URL is www.ku.edu/~anschutz/SerialSet.

Tad Downing of GPO reported that of GPO's cataloging staff has been lost to the Library of Congress.

Joe Lieberman's e-government bill (S. 803) was discussed. GODORT's legislation group will forward comments to the ALA Washington Office. The bill proposes a Federal Chief Information Officer within the Office of Management and Budget charged with coordinating efforts across agencies. There is a section in bill that has something to do with GIS. [See August 2001 issue of *base line*. ed.]

The Ad Hoc Committee of Digitization of Government Information is continuing its work and expects a report to GODORT at Annual 2002.

Plans for the 2002 annual conference includes a preconference on Census 2000 and a program on innovative services for state and local information. The programs were on the acquisition of cartographic materials, maps and more on the web, geographic information systems in water resource management, a program on IFLA in Jerusalem, GIS in special libraries, a sixtieth anniversary luncheon, contributed paper on mapping the West, and a government mapping update. Vanette Schwartz is the incoming chair and Paige Andrew is the incoming secretary.

There are financial issues in the Geography and Map Division, but it got a major grant on GIS awareness from SLA that allowed it to sponsor the three programs on GIS. Next year's meeting will be in Los Angeles and the following year in New York.

New York Public Library

Alice Hudson

It looks as if they will be getting two million dollars to renovate the Map Division. There was a major exhibit on the mapping of the United States held at NYPL that was very well received. There was a parallel exhibit on touring the West showing the history of actors and speakers going to entertain the traders and trappers who went West.

Freedom to Read Foundation

Alice Hudson

No report.

GODORT Committee on Rare and Endangered Government Documents

Alice Hudson

No report.

ACRL Rare Books and Manuscripts Section

Nancy Kandoian

The Bibliographic Standards Committee chair has requested the draft AACCCM revisions for early cartographic materials. The Committee is updating their rare book cataloging manual and want to expand the cartographic content.

Education Assembly

Melissa Lamont

No report.

Committee on Cataloging: Description and Access

Elizabeth Mangan

As usual, CC:DA met twice during the conference. The revisions package for Chapter 3, Cartographic Materials, was accepted and our need for a physical description for remote access digital files including size and color was recognized. The rule revision package will next be incorporated into a clean copy of all of Chapter 3 for review by the JSC at its October meeting in Ottawa. The next package of AACR2R amendments will be available late this summer. This package will include a complete Chapter 9 for Electronic Resources and also a completely revised index. These amendments will not be available on the web in .pdf format. Chapter 3 revisions are expected to be published in the summer of 2002.

Congress of Cartographic Information Specialists

No report.

Cartographic Users Advisory Council

Mark Thomas

The Cartographic Users Advisory Council (CUAC) met in Washington, DC, at the Library of Congress Geography and Map Division (LC G&M) on April 17-18, 2001. This year, CUAC members began their meeting with agency representatives by explaining, for the benefit of those representatives who were unfamiliar with the library use of their material, about the benefits of the Federal Depository Library Program (FDLP) and about the spatial information needs of our institutions. At GPO, Tad Downing is the new acting Chief of the Depository Administration Branch after Robin Haun-Mohammed moved to become Chief of the Depository Services Staff (both were present). The depository program barely survived proposed devastating budget cuts during the previous year. Also discussed were more details of GPO's ongoing electronic transition and the recommended specifications for computer workstations in depositories. Rea Mueller of the USGS discussed the National Mapping Revision Effort (NMRE), various digital initiatives, the National Atlas effort, and maps-on-demand at stores of retail partners. John Hébert of the LC G&M Division discussed progress in their digital

scanning projects, cataloging cooperation with NIMA, and the 50th anniversary of the Summer Project. Jim Lusby of NIMA explained about some of their digital files available from the web (for instance, see <http://geoengine.nima.mil>) and that he will work to get selected non-sensitive NIMA maps and data into the FDLP. At the Census Geography Division, Tim Trainor went over changes that occurred with Census 2000 and plans for dissemination of the data. We also received reports regarding the work of the Board on Geographic Names, the Natural Resource Conservation Service of the USDA, and the Fish and Wildlife Service. After the meetings, CUAC members also got to speak with a staff member of the Senate Appropriations Committee to express our concerns about USGS funding and to learn more about the appropriations process. Look for detailed minutes in an upcoming issue of *base line*. [Please see the August 2001 *base line*. ed.]

Committee on Southern Map Libraries

No report.

IFLA

Melissa Lamont

It will be held in August in Boston. The Section of Geography and Map Libraries is planning two paper sessions, one on Monday and one on Wednesday. The sessions are on digitizing historical maps and providing access to digitized maps. The papers will be published in an upcoming issue of INSPEL. There are ways to get appointed to IFLA other than being appointed by SLA or ALA. If interested, contact Melissa.

Library of Congress

Barbara Story

Acquisitions

Significant acquisitions:

- Dr. Charles B. Peterson, Senior Map Cataloger in the Geography and Map Division, donated a collection of over 15,000 20th century state, regional, and city road maps (primarily of the United States) distributed by the U.S. petroleum industry.
- Nicol, George. Manuscript sketch of troop positions in the Petersburg and Richmond area. September, 1864.
- Jollain, Gerard. Set of five maps: *World, Europe, Africa, Asia, America*. Paris : 1656-1658. All issued as separate sheets and all are either unique or known in only one or two examples.
- Sayer, Robert. *The United States of America with the British Possessions of Canada*,

London : 1790. Based on Jefferys' 1783 map, this is likely the first English produced map to depict the flag of the United States.

- Panoramic views:

Bachman, John. Untitled manuscript view of Havana, Cuba, ca. 1890. Bachman was one of the most famous of the American panoramic artists of the 19th century.

Denslow, William Wallace. *Bath, N. Y.*, 1878. From Mossy Bank. Drawn by Denslow, the illustrator of the Wizard of Oz.

- Pyle, S. *An Accurate Plan of the Country Between New York and Philadelphia* London : 1777. Illustrates troop positions and movements between New York City and Philadelphia during the New Jersey Campaign.

- Fitz, Ellen. *Fitz Globe* Manufactured by Ginn & Heath. Boston : ca. 1880. The globe sphere was produced by Gilman Joslin, but the historically significant aspect of this work relates to the mounting which was patented by Ellen Fitz in 1875.

- Burr, David. *Routes From New York to Montreal and From Albany to Niagara* New York : 1842. Only one other copy of this atlas is cited in NUC Pre-56 Imprints.

- Russian/Soviet mapping:

1:200,000 scale topographic maps: Mexico, Bermuda, Bahamas, Cuba, Haiti, Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, Nicaragua, and Lesser Antilles

Nautical charts of the Pacific coast of Russia - 345 charts.

- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service: reestablished automatic deposit of the National Wetlands Inventory map series and acquired 6,000 additional sheets. Contacted 28 state Departments of Transportation and received over 7,000 county and city/town highway maps

- Continued active cooperative acquisition program with the State Department's Foreign Map Procurement Program focusing on trips to: Suriname, Guyana, French Guiana, Finland, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Belarus, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, Bolivia, Zimbabwe, Madagascar, Mauritius, Israel, Morocco, Gabon, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Papua New Guinea, New Zealand, Indonesia, Kiribati.

National Digital Library

The Division's National Digital Library project has placed 4,635 maps online. A number of

items from the cartobibliography, *The Luso-Hispanic World in Maps*, are online as is an HTML version of the document at: www.loc.gov/rr/geogmap/luso/lusohome.html. NDL staff continue to scan Civil War maps and maps from the American Revolutionary era.

Cataloging

The LC Classification Class G is now available through the Library's Cataloging Distribution Service. The G schedule was last issued in print form in 1976. It will also be available later this year as part of *Classification Plus*.

At the ALA Midwinter conference in Washington, D.C., the Geography and Map Division (G&M) and the National Imagery and Mapping Agency (NIMA) co-hosted a program titled "Map and Chart Library Forum: Cooperative Map Cataloging" to discuss issues with respect to cataloging and sharing map/chart bibliographic records.

Outreach, Research, And Reference Activities

The Phillips Society and the Huntington Society met in a highly successful joint meeting at the Library of Congress on May 3-5, 2001. The topic of the conference was the mapping of Latin America. A senior reference librarian in the Division, Michael Kline, received an award to produce a special online presentation commemorating the bicentennial of the Louisiana Purchase in 2003.

Summer Project

There will be five participants in the Library's summer project, which will begin July 9 and last for five weeks.

Machine-Readable Bibliographic Information

Susan Moore

Major issues before MARBI included the changes to the MARC format to accommodate the new definition of seriality. The impact of the new definition of seriality on cartographic materials will evolve as we work with the new guidelines. The proposal to make field 260 (Publication, distribution, etc.) repeatable passed with some revision. The discussion paper where to accommodate dates from various metadata schemes into the MARC format will be coming back in the form of a proposal. There was also some discussion on how series numbering is handled and it was decided to work with software vendors instead of changing the format.

North American Cartographic Information Society

Daniel Seldin

The North American Cartographic Information Society has not met since Midwinter. The next meeting is in Portland, Oregon on October 3-6.

Northeast Map Organization

Patrick McGlamery

NEMO celebrated its 13th year at Mount Holyoke College in South Hadley, Massachusetts. There were forty people in attendance. In 2002, the meeting will take place the first week of June in the Boston area.

USGS

Mara Tongue

Mara distributed various handouts of information.

Western Association of Map Libraries

Greg Armento

There have been two meetings of WAML. There was a meeting in Reno in November and a meeting in May in Provo. Talks at the Provo meeting ranged from mapping the universe to female travelers in the Middle East in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. They will be meeting in conjunction with NACIS in October in Portland and in the spring of 2002, the meeting will be in Santa Barbara. In fall 2002, the meeting will be at the University of Hawaii. Membership is up to around 172 members.

Chris Kollen passed the "gavel" to Mark Thomas.

The meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,
Susan Moore Secretary, Map and Geography Round Table

New Maps and Books

Fred Musto, Yale University

New Maps

New York Skyline

As I write this column, images of the World Trade Center tragedy continue to haunt us, and news reports frequently mention the effects on people's psyche of the alteration of the New York skyline. No map can portray the way the WTC dominated the city better than the 3-D or axonometric maps that show buildings in elevation. Ironically most of the ones that have been done for New York focus on midtown Manhattan and miss the twin towers of the WTC. One that does focus on lower Manhattan is the *Downtown Manhattan* map from mapPoster.com, a striking 35 x 23" color poster that shows the city as it probably will never be again.

Although they are not maps, two posters from the same source give some sense of the massive size of the WTC. "New York's Tallest Buildings" and "The World's Tallest Buildings" visually compare the WTC with other man-made structures. The 11 x 14" posters sell for \$8.95; the *Downtown Manhattan* map for \$19.95. Images and ordering information are available at their web site (www.mapPoster.com).

Several other indelible images of the New York skyline are available in the "Panoramic Cityscapes" series offered by A Galaxy of Maps. The panoramic photos, which measure 13.5 x 40" and sell for \$37.95, are striking mementos of what used to be. See them at (www.galaxymaps.com)

Afghanistan

At present, any maps of Afghanistan or Pakistan, even travel maps, are as hard to come by as U. S. flags. Not that there were many available to begin with. Except for the Russian military topos, detailed mapping of both countries is either non-existent (Afghanistan) or restricted and almost impossible to obtain (Pakistan). A nice map of both countries, *Afghanistan, Pakistan* by RV Verlag was published in 1993 (ISBN 3575332622), and apparently reissued, or redistributed, by American Map in 1999 (ISBN 0841605610). The 1:2M folded map, which opens to 38 x 37", is listed in the GeoCenter catalog and may be available from them (www.geokatalog.de).

Another good map of Afghanistan is that produced by the Swedish Committee for Afghanistan (Svenska Afghanistankommitten) in 1991. The 1:1.5M scale, 27 x 38" shaded relief map, in

English, includes an inset of Kabul. It comes with a 16-page booklet, "Index and Supplement to Map of Afghanistan," which adds maps showing land type, refugees, population density, and food supply, and includes a complete place name index. As I write this, it was still in stock at Omni Resources for \$19.95 (www.omnimap.com).

Canada

A new wall map of Canada from Natural Resources Canada is the latest addition to their Reference Maps Series, part of the new National Atlas of Canada. The 42 x 62", 1:4M map uses digital relief shading to show the physiography of the country. The map shows political divisions in 1999, including the new territory of Nunavut. Numbered MCR 0105, the map can be purchased for \$25 from World of Maps or at the National Atlas of Canada web site (<http://atlas.gc.ca>).

The Legal Surveys Division of Natural Resources Canada has recently issued an up-to-date series of maps illustrating government-owned lands. *Canada Lands* is a bilingual map of the entire country at 1:7.5M scale, measuring 28 x 34" and showing "territorial land," national parks, and Indian reserves. There are also "Canada Lands" maps for each province and territory, in varying scales and sheet sizes, identifying Indian Reserves and national and provincial parks. Also available is *Treaties and Comprehensive Land Claims in Canada*, at 1:7.5M map that illustrates both settled and unsettled land claims, and historic treaties. The maps are produced on plotter paper, and expensive at \$50 CAN each. Laminated versions are also available for additional cost. Available from World of Maps (www.worldofmaps.com).

Provincial China

The Chinese National Tourism Administration has produced a new series of tourist maps in English for each of China's provinces. The colorful maps are not very detailed and somewhat simplistic, but their intended audiences are potential visitors, and they are certainly interesting from the standpoint of highlighting what the government thinks important or worth noting. The maps vary in size and scale from province to province, but all have photos and text on the reverse describing points of interest and local information. Not cartographically, but perhaps culturally, significant and worth acquiring, especially at their reasonable price of \$6.95 each from Omni Resources (www.omnimap.com).

Series Rouge No More

The French Institut Géographique Nationale is issuing a new set of road maps to replace the 1:250K "Red Series" (Series rouge). Done to the usual high IGN standards, the 18 new *Cartes Regionales* have shaded relief, detailed road information, and a city center map of the main city in the region. The legend is trilingual, and there is an extensive place-name index on the

reverse. The scales vary slightly, from 1:250K to 1:280K, as do the sheet sizes, but most measure 38 x 52". The prices seem to vary as well, \$6.95 from Omni and \$5.95 from MapLink.

For Cheese Heads

The Wisconsin State Cartographer's Office offers two interesting items. The *Wisconsin Land Cover Map* is a large (42 x 50") and attractive color map showing 13 types of land cover as determined from satellite images. Also of interest, especially for those with any connection to the beautiful University of Wisconsin main campus, is the *UW-Madison Campus Image Map*, a 20 x 30" poster of a full-color view created from a composite of some 80 aerial photos taken in 1999. The land cover map sells for \$10, the campus map for \$14, and both can be ordered at the SCO web site (www.geography.wisc.edu/sco).

General Reference

The newest map in the latest online-and-separately-issued-printed-sheets incarnation of the USGS *National Atlas* is a *General Reference Map* of the U.S. The general purpose map is designed to supersede the map of the same title that appeared in the original printed *National Atlas of the United States of America*, published in 1970. The 30 x 42" color map, done at a 1:5M scale, includes the usual information, including major highways, railroads and ferries, mountain elevations, etc. As their blurb says, it's "ideal for framing or laminating" and gracing a school or office wall. Available from the USGS for \$7.00, stock number TUS0438 (www.nationalatlas.gov/atlasmap.html).

(The wonderful but long out-of-print 1970 *National Atlas* has now been digitized and made available at the Library of Congress web site as part of the American Memory Project. It's buried deep within the "Map Collection: 1500-1999" pages, under "Cultural Landscapes." (<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/gmdhtml>))

Santa's Coming

Since this will probably be the last issue of *base line* to reach readers before Christmas, I feel obligated to include an item as yet unseen and unavailable, but too intriguing not to mention. It's the *Santa Map* from Hedberg Maps, described as a "cultural geography of Santa Claus." Look for it soon (late October) from MapLink.

New Books

Mapping the World: Early Printed World Maps, 1472-1700. Rodney W. Shirley. Riverside, CT: Early World Press, 2001. 669 p. \$300 ISBN:0970351810.

First published by Holland Press in 1984, Shirley's magisterial cartobibliography, considered the definitive work on the subject, identifies and illustrates every map of the world issued through the end of the 16th century. Although reprinted with minor corrections in 1987 and 1993, it has been out-of-print, difficult to find, and expensive when found. As in previous reprintings, this new edition keeps the original text intact, and confines its changes to a "Corrigenda and Addenda" section, now up to 40 pages, at the beginning of the book. At its hefty \$300 price tag, the few changes and additions may not be enough to justify purchase for those libraries owning the original. But if you don't have a copy, best to grab one now before it goes out of print again. It's available from (www.mapsage.com).

Historical Maps of Louisiana: An Annotated Bibliography. Joyce Nelson Rolston and Anne G. Stanton. Baton Rouge: Department of Geography and Anthropology, Louisiana State University, 1999. (Fred B. Kniffen Cultural Resources Laboratory, monograph series, no. 3) 122 p. \$24 ISBN: 0938909029.

This is a decent cartobibliography for Louisiana, listing approximately 750 items by historical period. The brief entries are bibliographically complete, with some descriptive notes and listing of sources and repositories, and are well indexed. An appendix lists pre-1900 U.S. nautical charts and USGS topographic maps. The paperback is nicely printed on glossy paper, but unfortunately, except for the covers, there are no illustrations. Nonetheless, a reasonably priced addition to the list of state cartobibliographies. Order from the LSU Dept. of Geography and Anthropology (www.ga.lsu.edu/gphome.html).

National Atlas of Kenya. Nairobi: Survey of Kenya, 1991. 4th edition. 156 p.

Here's a work that's not really new, but perhaps newly available. The 1991 edition updates and expands the 1970 3rd edition, which is fairly widely held. The 4th edition, on the other hand, seems to have had limited distribution (only 3 copies located on OCLC). Now available again from Omni Resources, it retains the 1:3,000,000 scale for most of the base maps and the small section of historical maps, but the majority of the remaining maps have been revised and redrawn, and a number of new maps added. The 4th is over 50 pages longer, while retaining the large 16 x 15" format. It's also more logically arranged, divided into 5 sections, with new maps for such topics as archaeological sites, railway freight and road traffic, national monuments, parliamentary constituencies, fossil sites, major cash crops, etc. The maps are good, the accompanying text substantial, and it's a decent atlas for a region where there aren't many available. Worth acquiring even if your collection has the earlier editions (www.omnimap.com).

The National Physical Atlas of China. Compiled and edited by the Institute of Geography, Chinese Academy of Sciences. Beijing: China Cartographic Publishing House, 1999. 230 p. \$400. ISBN: 7503120401.

Part of the National Atlas Series. Started in the late 1950s, but interrupted by the Cultural Revolution (1966-76). Only the first complete volume, *The Physical Atlas of the Peoples Republic of China* was published in 1965 (1967). This second edition is part of the renewed National Atlas Series, begun in the 1980s, and planned to include other volumes of a General Atlas, Economic Atlas, Agricultural Atlas, and Historical Atlas. The new edition updates statistical data from the 1950s to the 1980s; more topics on "animals and plants," new topics highlighting progress in earth science and ecology; better maps, digital mapping.

This is a true atlas; all maps with no text beyond the introduction save on the map legends. Entirely in English. But the maps are of very good quality, many covering the entire large 13 x 20" page size. Over 500 color maps. The expected topics under broad and sub-topics: Physical Environment Geological and Geophysical Maps; Geomorphologic Maps; Climatic Maps; Land Hydrological maps; Soil Maps; Biologic Maps; Ocean Maps; Natural Resources ; Natural Disasters ; Natural Utilization and Conservation. And some unusual and unexpected map topics; e.g., Harmful Animals in Farmland; Injurious Insects in Husbandry; Fluorine Environment and Fluorosis Disease; River Water Temperature; Important Marine Shrimps and Crabs; Medical Wild Plants; Droughts and Water Loggings in the Last 500 Years. Available from Omni.

Atlas of Laos: The Spatial Structures of Economic and Social Development of the Lao People's Democratic Republic. Bounthavy Sisouphanthong and Christian Taillard. NIAS (Nordic Institute of Asian Studies), Silkworm Books, 2000. 160 p., pbk. (ISBN 9747551411 (Silkworm); ISBN 8787062879 (NAIS)).

A nice little atlas, the product of scientific cooperation between Laos and France (and a Scandinavian publisher). An up-to-date socio-economic atlas, divided into eight chapters, "territory," "Settlement," "Population dynamics," etc., each with 5 to 8 topics ("Literacy," "Level of education") covered in a half-page of text and typically six maps. The small but clear color maps mainly show data down to the provincial, and provide lots of information hard to find elsewhere, e.g. authorized foreign investment, internal migration flows, even rural and urban households with refrigerators or television sets. An interesting set of maps focuses on "Problems of accessibility due to unexploded ordinance" left over from the Vietnam War. A good addition to any collection, well-done, and reasonably priced (\$24.95). Available from online sources like Amazon.com and Barnes & Noble.

Arjuna's Atlas of Sri Lanka. Edited T. Somasekaram. Dehiwala, Sri Lanka: Arjuna Consulting Co. Ltd., 1997. 220 p. pbk. ISBN: 95592760402 (12 x 8.5").

A nice atlas, edited by the former Surveyor General of Sri Lanka. He and other retired colleagues formed their own map publishing company. The editor also served as chief editor of the *National Atlas of Sri Lanka* published in 1988, and this work updates and expands that publication. Ten subject sections ("Physical environment; People; Agriculture; etc.) and some

60 sub-topics, including some unusual and unexpected maps (Gem Deposits; Garment Factories; Land Values in Colombo; etc.), each map in color, most full-page size and nicely done, and accompanied by one or two pages of text and statistical data.

AAAS Atlas of Population & Environment. Paul Harrison and Fred Pierce. Berkeley: University of California Press, 2000. 204 p. \$65 hc; \$29.95 pbk. ISBN: 0520230817 cloth; 0520230841 pbk.

An interesting work from the American Association for the Advancement of Science that emphasizes the links between population growth and environmental issues. A comprehensive overview of the subject is followed by sections discussing topics within the broader divisions of population's relation to natural resources; land use; atmosphere; waste and chemicals; ecosystems; and biodiversity. The colorful world maps illustrating each topic are small but well-done, and a number of graphs and tables on a myriad of topics enhance the substantial text. A few "Case Studies" conclude the work. The message is usually gloomy, but the coverage is extensive and authoritative.

The Map That Changed the World: William Smith and the Birth of Modern Geology. Simon Winchester. New York: HarperCollins, 2001. 329 p.

The Great Arc: The Dramatic Tale of How India Was Mapped and Everest Was Named. John Keay. New York: HarperCollins, 2000. (Pbk. ed., 2001)

Here are two books that qualify under the old heading of "good reads." Winchester's *Map That Changed the World* has gotten more press, and its cover (that ingeniously folds out to a large map) has generated almost as much interest in its cover as its content. Winchester, author of the surprisingly popular *The Professor and the Madman*, has written an interesting portrait of William Smith, the man who produced the first geologic map of England in 1815. Smith's story is one of triumph over hardship and adversity, with wonderful descriptions of British life at the time. The author has the gift of style, and the book moves easily along, even when discussing the esoterica of geology.

The Great Arc is similarly well-written in an easy and readable style, telling the story of the great undertaking of the mapping of the British raj and the heroic attempt by the usual quirky and appealing group of British eccentrics that made the empire to survey India by running a great arc through some of the most challenging country in the world. The author perhaps digresses slightly at the end when he turns to the attempts to measure the highest peaks in the Himalayas and the naming of one of them after the last (but perhaps not the greatest) of the surveyors. Certainly not as detailed as Mathew Edney's recent book, *Mapping an Empire: The Geographical Construction of British India, 1765-1843*, and without the scholarly apparatus, but much more readable.

Both are enjoyable reads, appealing to anyone interested in mapping, and would make great gifts.

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SCENES FROM THE ALA ANNUAL CONFERENCE IN SAN FRANCISCO



David Rumsey spoke at the program sponsored by MAGERT's GeoTech Committee at the San Francisco ALA conference last June. Mr. Rumsey discussed issues involved in his project to digitize maps and get them available over the web.



David Rumsey was generous enough to invite MAGERT members to a reception at his collection and to tour his digitizing studio. MAGERT members (above) are mesmerized by the collection.

At the end of the General Membership Meeting in San Francisco in June, past MAGERT Chair Chris Kollen hands off the virtual gavel to the next MAGERT Chair Mark Thomas.



Map and Geography Round Table Treasurer's Interim Report, FY 2000/2001

Through March 31, 2001

Code # Account Title	Admin. Budgeted	Admin. thru 03/01	base line Budgeted	base line thru 03/01	Total Budgeted	Total thru 03/01
Beginning Balance						
3000 Carryover from 1999/00						\$11,992
Revenue						
4000- 4003 Dues	\$7,475	\$4,163			\$7,475	\$4,163
4100- 4101 Sales/Books, Pamphlets	\$200	\$280			\$200	\$280
4110 Subscriptions	\$1,000	\$1,207			\$1,000	\$1,207
4140 Advertising	\$0	\$0			\$0	\$0
4400 Donations/Honoraria	\$0	\$814				\$814
4490 Miscellaneous Revenue	\$0					\$0
Total Revenue	\$8,675	\$6,463	\$0	\$0	\$8,675	\$6,463
Expenses						
5122 Bank S/C	\$0	\$0				\$0
5150 Messenger Service	\$0	\$12	\$0	\$0		\$12
5210 Transportation	\$1,000	\$700			\$1,000	\$700
5212 Lodging & Meals	\$300	\$0			\$300	\$0
5300 Facilities Rental	\$500	\$500			\$500	\$500
5301 Conf. Equip. Rental	\$1,000	\$0			\$1,000	\$0
5302 Meal Functions	\$500	\$2,407			\$500	\$2,407
5304 Speaker/Guest Expense	\$1,500	\$0			\$1,500	\$0
5306 Awards	\$100	\$0			\$100	\$0
5402 Printing-Outside	\$0	\$317	\$3,000	\$1,133	\$3,000	\$1,450
5410 Mail Service-Outside	\$0	\$0	\$1,600	\$900	\$1,600	\$900
5414 Supplies/Production	\$0	\$0			\$0	\$0
5500 Supplies/Operating	\$100	\$6	\$0	\$0	\$100	\$6
5523 Postage/E-mail	\$0	\$41			\$0	\$41
5599 Miscellaneous Expense	\$0	(\$61)	\$100	\$67	\$100	\$7
5902-5999 Inter-Unit Transfers	\$350	\$0	\$140	\$90	\$490	\$90
Total Direct Expenses	\$5,350	\$3,923	\$4,840	\$2,190	\$10,190	\$6,113
Overhead	\$374	\$203				
Total Expenses					\$10,564	\$6,316
Ending Balance						\$12,139
(Submitted at Annual Conference - San Francisco, June 2001) Steve Rogers, Treasurer						

Great Moments In Map Librarianship by Jim Coombs

WHY DO WE KEEP ALL THESE NAUTICAL CHARTS? THEY'RE A PAIN TO SHELVES, THEY TAKE UP SO MUCH SPACE, AND NOBODY USES THEM!

I'M DOING A PRESENTATION ON STRATEGIC STRAITS AROUND THE WORLD, AND I NEED SOME MAPS FOR VISUAL AIDS!

WELL, IT'S BECAUSE...



HOW ABOUT THESE NAUTICAL CHARTS?

PERFECT!

HE'S GOOD. HE'S REALLY GOOD!



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