

a newsletter of the Map and Geography Round Table

*Annual MAGERT directory issue*

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## **FROM THE CHAIR**

**Mary McInroy, University of Iowa**

**A**lthough “January in Philadelphia” does not roll off the tongue quite like “April in Paris,” I believe this upcoming January 24-29 will be a good time to be in Philadelphia. The MAGERT schedule of Midwinter meetings and discussion groups can be found elsewhere in this issue, complete with room numbers.



If you are even slightly interested in this tour and dinner, please RSVP to Mary McInroy at [mary-mcinroy@uiowa.edu](mailto:mary-mcinroy@uiowa.edu) as I'm trying to estimate attendance for the Print Shop owner's sake.

Hope to see you at Midwinter, where we can all hum "January in Phillie."

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process of interviewing for two cataloging positions. Other recent G&M news was reported in this column in the August 2002 *base line*.



Diana Hagen of the University of Florida had left map cataloging to catalog for Cooperative Extension. Cathy Gerhart of the University of Washington reported that their map librarian had recently left and that she was cataloging maps for the first time. She was beginning to catalog rare maps, of which there are about 5,000 in the collection, doing mostly original cataloging.

Rick Grapes of Brigham Young University does all the map cataloging. Much of the collection is uncataloged. Tammy Wang of the American Institute of Physics formerly worked with Paul Stout at Ball State and is still interested in map cataloging.

That concluded the reports on the local map cataloging situation of participants' libraries. By checking the responses for information on what percentage of maps have been cataloged online or the mention of retrospective cataloging, it becomes clear that many libraries do not have records for all their maps in the online catalog. In fact, eleven libraries out of twenty-two represented at the meeting are in that situation.

The chair opened the meeting to general discussion at this point. A question was asked concerning Polish name authorities and Cutter numbers, which are not up-to-date. Betsy Mangan responded that G&M catalogers do not go looking for problems and the receipt of foreign maps is not on a regular schedule. So if they haven't received any Polish maps recently these problems would not yet have been noticed.

Diana Hagen asked whether there may have been any transliteration changes in Greek, as she has recently received some hiking and tourism maps with name changes on some of the islands.

A discussion ensued about use of barcodes on maps. Dan Seldin said he uses alternate barcodes, while Cecilia Bond uses smaller sized barcodes. Scott McEathron had been asking vendors about different types of barcodes, but ran into a problem when the main library decided that they wanted to standardize barcodes. Cathy Gerhart offered that the newer plastic barcodes are thin and do not fade, so they work very well on maps. Steve

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# COMPPUTER MAPPING

Tsering Wangyal Shawa, Princeton University

## How to create a map using 2000 census data

I was thinking of exploring how the American FactFinder's "*geo within geo*" function works for downloading current census data. Recently one of our students asked me to help him create a median family income map of Mercer County, New Jersey, based on Census Block Groups geography, for his research. That made me explore how it works. The American FactFinder "*geo within geo*" provides census attribute tables based on particular census geography, but it doesn't provide boundary files to create a map. In order to create any census map, a person needs not only a census attribute table, but also a census geography boundary file. I will explain how I did it.

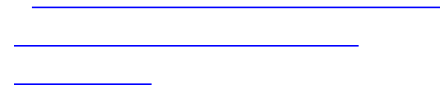
1. In order to get an attribute table from American FactFinder, I typed this URL <http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/BasicFactsServlet>
2. Under the **Data Sets** category I selected **2000 Summary File 3**. Once I selected the 2000 Summary File 3, the next page gave me the option of selecting a few links just to the right of the selected button. I clicked on **Detailed Tables** link. This will led to another page called **Detailed Tables Select Geography**.
3. In the **Choose a selection method**, I selected **geo within geo**. Just under the Choose a selection method

is this note: "*Using geo within geo takes time when working with large numbers of geographies. The current limit on the number of geographies for a geo within geo combination is 4000.*" [Editor's note: This will allow comparison across all counties and county-like entities in the U.S.]

4. Under **Show me all**, I selected **Block Groups**.
5. Under **Within**, I selected **County**.
6. Under **Select a State**, I selected **New Jersey** because the student I was helping wanted to make a New Jersey Mercer County Block Groups map.
7. Under **Select a County**, I selected **Mercer County**.
8. Under **Select one or more geographic areas and click 'Add'**, I selected **All Block Goups** and then pressed the **Add** button that is just below the box. Once I had pressed the **Add button**, all the Block Groups were listed in the next box. Then I pressed the **Next button**.
9. On the **Detailed Tables Select Tables** page's **Search** row I selected **by keyword**. Once I selected the **by keyword** button I was given the option of entering a keyword. I typed "median family income" and then pressed the **Search button**.

10. In the next box I was given the option of selecting various attributes related to median family income. I selected **P77, Median family income in 1999 (Dollars)**, and then pressed the **Add** button.
11. Once the selected attribute table was listed on the next box, I pressed the **Show Table button** and opened a page called **Detailed Tables**
14. To get the boundary file, I decided to download it from the ESRI Census 2000 data page rather than from the Census' Cartographic Boundary

ber from the boundary file in this new column. I called the new table "mercer\_income." I did this because I wanted to join this table with the boundary file.



sure that the Block Groups FIPS code numbers were lined up correctly with the mercer\_income table. Once everything was correctly matched, I saved the table.

17. I opened ArcMap and added the Block Groups boundary map, and then on the table of contents, right clicked on boundary file and selected **Joins and Relates** and then **Join**. After that, I chose STFID field, and in **choose the table to join**, I browsed to the mercer\_income data from my hard drive and pressed **OK**. Once that was done the income table was joined to the boundary file and I was ready to create a median family income map of Mercer County.

upgraded and has new features and data. Here is the URL: <http://seamless.usgs.gov/viewer.htm>  
The old URL was <http://edcnts14.cr.usgs.gov/Website/seamless.htm>.

The new things that were added to this web page are:

1. Now users can download data up to 100MB, and it will allow you to download it immediately.
2. The site also offers 10 meters resolution seamless elevation data that covers approximately 40% of the United States.
3. It also allows users to download the 30 meters resolution National Land



# NEW MAPS AND BOOKS

Fred Musto, Yale University

## New Maps

### Ordnance Survey Explored

Britain's Ordnance Survey has been gradually replacing their 1:25K series of topo maps. The OS used to have three map series at this scale, including their *Pathfinder* and *Outdoor Leisure* products. Both have been folded into a new *Explorer* series which is due to be completed by spring 2003. Only about 20 of the 400-plus maps, mainly those in northernmost Scotland, remain to be published, so now might be good time to consider ordering a set.

The *Explorer* maps are a little different from the familiar USGS 24K topos. For one, the sheet sizes vary, since the decision was made to focus each map on a logical area of interest, rather than stick to a rigid grid arrangement. This also reinforces the OS's intent to make them serve as tourist and outdoor leisure maps as well. This is accomplished by overlaying small icons identifying such things as museums, castles, parking, camp sites, public conveniences (toilets to us), walking trails, and of course pubs.

The *Explorer* maps I've seen are really stunning, and I spent some time pondering just what makes them so attractive. Maybe it's the fine detail of the cartography which still attempts to outline every building even in urban settings, unlike the USGS with its

swatches of pink representing built-up areas. Or perhaps it's the OS color scheme, which seems so aesthetically pleasing. In any case, they're wonderful maps, and if you can afford a whole set, a great addition to any collection.

The *Explorers* are available flat or folded, some are printed on both sides, and, as mentioned, the dimensions vary. Our library opted for the flat versions and we were chagrined to find that the largest sheets measure around 38 x 50", making them an awkward fit for our cabinet drawers. Both Omni Resources and MapLink sell them for \$11.95 each, placing the cost of the whole series over \$4000, but both vendors would probably negotiate a lower price for the entire set.

If \$4000 is too big a bite out of your budget, a less expensive (but not cheap) alternative is the OS *Landranger Map* series. The 1:50K maps have all been recently revised, and include the tourist and traveling information added to the *Explorer*

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UNESCO has also released a smaller version of the 2<sup>nd</sup> edition of its popular *Geological Map of the World*. The 1:50M, 46 x 21" map is reduction of the 1:25M edition released in 2000 in a three-sheet, 77 x 39" format. The 2<sup>nd</sup> edition was completely revised to show a clearer distinction between formations; oceanic geology was also updated, and positions of the main volcanoes and meteor craters were added. The smaller map sells for 12, the three-sheet version for 42.

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25") and sells for £10. The BGS also has a number of reproductions of Smith's county maps listed on their web site <http://www.bgs.ac.uk>.

### **ITMB**

**C**andian-based ITMB Publishing continues to turn out good maps of under-mapped areas. Their stated commitment this year was to emphasize Middle Eastern and Muslim 6 0 Tft

On the other side of the world, another hydrogeologic map showing relief, cli-





cartobibliography of over 70 maps from the CW collections. Each entry includes a one-page description covering the background and significance of the map, accompanied by a large and clear color illustration, often with additional enlargements of map details.

Another section by Taliaferro focuses on the "Atlas of John Custis, 1698," describing the 100-plus maps in a late 17<sup>th</sup> century composite atlas assembled by London map publisher Philip Lea for a prominent Virginian. An informative essay on "Philip Lea and the Seventeenth Century Map Trade" concludes the book. A glossary and a substantial bibliography are also included. The first-rate production values justify the price (which would undoubtedly have been much higher without foundation support). *Degrees of Latitude* compliments two other recent works on early American mapping, Barbara McCorkle's *New England in Early Printed Maps, 1513-1800* (2001) and the 3rd edition of William Cumming's *The Southeast in Early Maps* (1998), and should be in every map collection.

***Mapping the West: America's Westward Movement, 1524-1890.*** Paul E. Cohen. New York: Rizzoli, 2002. 208 p. \$50 (ISBN: 0847824926).

***Washington in Maps, 1606-2000.*** Iris Miller. New York: Rizzoli, 2002. 176 p. \$50 (ISBN: 0847824470).

Rizzoli has been issuing a series of nicely illustrated books on map topics, such as *Manhattan in Maps* by Paul Cohen and Robert Augustyn (1997),

and the recent *Holy Land in Maps*, edited by Ariel Tishby (2001). Their latest two books, published just in time for the Holidays, are similar in format, if not equal in quality and usefulness. The more successful of the two is Cohen's *Mapping the West*, a review of some 60 maps that trace the cartography of the American west from its beginnings to the end of the 19th century. Most of the entries are by Cohen, a partner of noted dealer Richard Arkway, but some 17 other authors contribute annotations. The colored illustrations are fairly well-reproduced, many spreading across two pages, although the bigger maps suffer from the need to reduce a large-scale detailed map to fit a rather smallish 9 x 10" page size.

The real value of the book lies perhaps more in the substantial descriptive text accompanying each map, which provides historical background and comprises in totality almost a veritable concise history of the western movement. The volume is divided into eleven thematic sections, such as "The Mexican War and Its Aftermath," and "Railroads, Rivers, and States." Of note is a section on the "Maps of the Lewis and Clark Expedition" by John Allen, a nice 20-page summary of the expedition in a review of seven relevant maps. Some of the maps included are well-known and frequently reproduced, but a few are quite unusual and rarely seen. The publisher's limitations on the size and quality of the illustrations have at least kept the price reasonable, and this is a worthwhile acquisition for all map collections, as well as a great gift book for the map lover or history buff.

A little less successful is Miller's *Washington in Maps*, which focuses on

the growth and development of our nation's capital. The author is a landscape architect, and the book has appeal to those interested in urban planning as well as history. The time frame extends to the present, and although the first map covered is the John Smith map of Virginia from the early 1600s, at least a third of the entries date from the 20th century, including the obligatory satellite image and metro transit plan. One problem with collections of maps of a single area is that they begin to seem repetitious. Miller avoids monotony by varying the many versions of the familiar L'Enfant plan with bird's-eye views, axonometric maps, and several proposed designs that were never implemented.

One noticeable difference in comparing *Washington* with *Mapping the West* is the smaller typeface in the former and the reduced size of the illustrations. Fewer images cover a full page, making many of them even more difficult to discern. One might assume that the author's text was too extensive for the publisher's page limit, which is a good 15% less than its companion work even though both include roughly the same number of maps. But such restrictions seem to be necessary nowadays to produce attractively illustrated works at (barely) affordable prices. These quibbles aside, *Washington in Maps*, like *Mapping the West*, belongs in all collections.

***Mercator: The Man Who Mapped the Planet.*** Nicholas Crane. London: Weidenfeld & Nicolson, 2002. 348 p. £20 (ISBN: 0297646656). (The U.S. edition, published by Holt, is scheduled

to appear in January 2003 at \$26.) This interesting and well-written biography is more of a "life and times" in its wonderfully evocative description of Mercator's world in the Low Countries of the 16th century. While naturally focused on Mercator's life, it touches on many aspects of the social and intellectual milieu of that contentious period, with its religious controversies, continual wars, famines, and plague. It's scholarly, well footnoted and with a comprehensive bibliography, but very readable. All of Mercator's accomplishments are covered in great detail, from his famous globes, his innovative maps, the first "atlas," and of course the projection for which he is most famous. There are two inserts of color illustrations, plus a few black and white images scattered throughout the book. One could always wish for more, but they are relevant and well-chosen. It's not a quick read, nor much of a reference book from which information could be quickly obtained, but as biography and history it succeeds admirably. A necessary addition for most libraries, in the circulating collection if not in the map room.

***Where Is Here? Canada's Maps and the Stories They Tell.*** Alan Morantz. Toronto: Penguin Canada, 2002. 256 p. CDN\$24.50 (ISBN:0143013513).

I had high expectations when I discovered this book on a Canadian book web site, anticipating from the subtitle a history of Canadian mapping. Unfortunately it's anything but a coherent study of historic maps, being instead an episodic hodgepodge of anecdotal stories and potentially interesting themes never fully developed, which jumps from

topic to topic with no apparent logical organization. While a chronological arrangement might have brought some structure to the book, a typical chapter, titled "Exploitation," jumps from early mapping of the Grand Banks, to seismic surveying, to GIS for business. Another covers place-naming by Natives, bird's-eye views of cities, and county atlases, all in the space of a few pages. One wishes the author, apparently a magazine writer, could have found a theme that was of real interest to him and more fully developed it.

The book has no academic pretensions; there are no footnotes or even a bibliography, and several authors are quoted at length with no indication of the source. It's obviously intended for a "popular" audience, and the writing is sprightly. But its appeal to a wider readership is severely limited by the almost complete lack of illustrative material. Frustratingly, almost none of the maps or

ties. However the July 2002 issue caught my eye with its content announcement of "Exploratory Essays: History of Cartography in the Twentieth Century." The *History of Cartography* series, now edited by David Woodward, promises to be the preeminent source for the subject when completed, but its progress is agonizingly slow. The first volume was published in 1987, but volume 3, on the European Renaissance, is not due out until 2003.

However, preliminary work has begun on the projected 6th and penultimate volume on "Cartography in the Twentieth Century." These ten "exploratory essays" by the featured authors of that volume give a good preview of what can be expected. The topics are interesting and wide-ranging, from the specific ("American Promotional Road Mapping in the Twentieth Century" by Jim Akerman) to the more obscure

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Media, 2002.

*NFT, Not For Tourists* guides are a new series of detailed map and guidebooks to major cities. As the title suggests, the information provided is more than touristy. As an example, the 2003 *NFT Guide to New York City* divides the borough into 25 grids. Each grid map is repeated three times, locating and listing “Essentials,” “Sundries / Entertainment,” and “Transportation.” The “Essentials” include such things as ATMs, schools, libraries, 24-hour pharmacies, and bagels (which I suppose could be considered an essential in New York.) Under “Sundries/Entertainment” are listed cafes, gyms, hardware and liquor stores, and video rentals. The “Transportation” section identifies parking facilities, car rentals, subways and bus lines, and gas stations.

The formats vary from city to city. The New York City guide is a compact 4 x 6", 305-page sturdily bound paperback priced at \$14.95, while the Los Angeles guide, perhaps because of the larger area covered, is a 7.5 x 9", 335-page, spiral-bound work retailing for \$19.95. The 52 maps feature only two categories; “Essentials” includes gas stations, understandably in that car-driven soci-

*Helsinki Atlas of the Near East in the Neo-Assyrian Period*. Edited by Simo Parpola and Michael Porter. [Finland]: Casco Bay Assyriological Institute / Neo-Assyrian Text Corpus Project, 2001. 33+ 46 p., pbk. \$29.95 (ISBN: 9514590503).

If you’re not up on your ancient history, you may not know that Assyrian Empire reached its greatest extent in the late 8th and 7th centuries BC. Apparently there has been a “long-felt need for accurate mapping” of Assyria at this time, a need well met by this attractive little atlas. The 33 full-page color maps, which cover an area from the eastern Mediterranean to present-day Iran, are excellent, with hypsometric tinting and very clear and clean graphics. Divided into 1:2M overview and 1:1M detail maps, the topography is apparently based on NIMA’s *Vector Map Level 0* dataset, digitized from the ONC chart series.

More useful to the scholar is the accompanying gazetteer, which serves as an index to the maps and links the Neo-Assyrian toponyms to their modern, classical, or Biblical names.

those serving ancient Near Eastern studies, and a good buy as well. It's available through Eisenbrauns, a specialist vendor in ancient Near East and Biblical studies <http://www.eisenbrauns.com>.

### New Editions

**C***arta Bible Atlas*. Yohanan SAharoni, et al. Jerusalem: Carta, 2002. 223 p. \$38.95 (ISBN: 9652204870).

world's 6000 spoken languages are likely to disappear in the foreseeable future might not seem a bad thing to some people, it's a concern to linguists and those worried about the loss of our cultural heritage. This updated and expanded edition of a work first published in 1996 includes a comprehensive list of endangered languages and some 30 pages of maps identifying their locations. A copy can be ordered online from UNESCO <http://upo.unesco.org>.

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# MAGERT DIRECTORY

December 2002

Please send corrections and changes to the MAGERT Secretary, Susan Moore, at [susan.moore@uni.edu](mailto:susan.moore@uni.edu)

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See page 2.



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