Western Association of Map Libraries

“... to encourage high standards in every phase of organization and administration of map libraries ...”
The **Western Association of Map Libraries** is an independent association of persons. The Membership has defined its Principal Region for meeting locations as: the Provinces of Alberta and British Columbia, and the States of Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.

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Western Association of Map Libraries

Volume 39, No. 3

INFORMATION BULLETIN

July 2008

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The Western Association of Map Libraries Information Bulletin publishes feature articles, photoessays, association business and selected news and notes related to all forms of cartographic information, including maps, spatial data, GIS, and all aspects of map librarianship. Articles are invited that will address the interests of the publications’ audience. Individuals are encouraged to submit unsolicited articles for consideration.

Length: Articles should be submitted to the Information Bulletin editor via email or on disk in either Microsoft Word or ASCII text format. Submissions should be accompanied by a printed copy which is no more than 20 double-spaced printed pages. Do not include any special formatting, such as page breaks and indentations in the article. Paragraphs should be separated by two line breaks. When submitting articles on disk, please note the author(s) name(s), the word processing program, a brief title of your article and the file name(s) on the disk. Cartographic information is, for the most part, a visual medium, so illustrations should be included whenever possible. Note the approximate location of illustrations by inserting a separate sentence in the text of the article:

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Book, Atlas & Media Reviews

Atlas and book reviews and reviews of digital cartographic products, software and data are welcome. Contact the Atlas & Book Review Editor, Kathy Rankin or the IB Editor. For more information on atlas and book reviews, see the instructions for reviewers in the Book Review section of the Information Bulletin.
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News & Notes contains information on: Benchmarks (major events related to people or Map Libraries, specifically map library events in or about the principal region), Canadian News, Cataloging News, Conferences and Classes, Digital Spatial Data, Employment, General News, Internet Resources, New Publications and cartographic materials, Periodical Articles and news from US Federal, State and Local Government agencies related to map librarianship and the principal region. Submit items to the News & Notes Editor or the appropriate State or Province editor at any time for inclusion in WAML News & Notes (N & N).

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N & N includes the regular feature “New Mapping of Western North America.” Submit citations for new print and digital maps and atlases of the Western United States and Canadian Provinces to Ken Rockwell, New Mapping Editor. Include ordering information if possible.

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Las Vegas Through Maps

The Dam’s construction was only one of the landmark events to change Las Vegas in the 1930s. The legalization of gambling in March 1931 was to prove an even more significant development whose ramifications would dramatically change the landscape of the city of Las Vegas and its surrounding area. With legalization came the gambling halls of downtown Las Vegas that attracted both tourists and dam workers alike to the rapidly growing desert town, as did the liberal marriage and divorce laws of Nevada.

In the early years following legalization, most gambling establishments were located on Fremont Street; only the proprietor of the Meadows Casino was brave enough to locate his upscale casino on Boulder Highway near the intersection of Fremont and Charleston. In 1941, the construction of the first hotel/casino resort on Highway 91 just south of the city limits -- the El Rancho Vegas -- would forever change the city’s destiny. Although some questioned the wisdom of building this far out of the city limits, just one year later, the Last Frontier Hotel/Casino, with its motto of “the early west in modern splendor,” was constructed on this same stretch of desert road leading into California. In 1946, an even grander resort, Benjamin “Bugsy” Siegel’s Flamingo (originally begun by The Hollywood Reporter’s Billy Wilkerson), was constructed on Highway 91, further south of both the El Rancho Vegas and the Last Frontier. Although some of its notoriety came as a result of its connection to Siegel and other organized crime figures (who took control of the casino after Siegel was gunned down in Los Angeles in June 1947), its resort-style elegance set it apart from its western-themed predecessors.

A map from July 1947 created by the Porter & White Agency (Figure 1) clearly shows how the city had embraced tourism as its lifeblood. The map shows the city of Las Vegas, a small portion of Highway 91, and some portions west of the railroad tracks including the site of the original McWilliams town site. As a traveler’s map, it is littered with advertisements for air-cooled motels and auto courts, restaurants, and service stations, and befitting Las Vegas’ reputation, justices of the peace. Surprisingly, the map does little to promote gambling beyond the ads for the Monte Carlo Club, the Las Vegas Club, the Sal Sagev, and the Last Frontier, only the last of which actually lists the word “casino” on its advertisement. Instead, the map seeks to portray the civic virtues of the city, as it includes a directory of Las Vegas service clubs, and notes the following in the map’s inset: “Las Vegas is a city of fine resort hotels and casinos. It is a city of fine homes, churches and schools. Every opportunity for urban and metropolitan life is afforded within the city and on its guest and cattle ranches within a few miles of downtown Fremont.” Interestingly enough, what has been left out of this map is almost as interesting as what has been left in. Perhaps more a reflection of who paid for the privilege of advertising in the map, it still remains curious that three of the most prominent hotels of this era – Highway 91’s El Rancho Vegas and the newly-opened Flamingo, and downtown’s El Cortez – do not merit a mention.
The opening of additional hotel/casino resorts on Highway 91 continued apace as Las Vegas entered the 1950s, with each new hotel seeming grander than the last. By decade’s end, the addition of the Desert Inn, Sahara, Sands, Riviera, Dunes, Tropicana, Hacienda and Stardust hotels had transformed a dusty stretch of highway just outside of the city limits into the world-famous Las Vegas Strip. Other events were transforming the Las Vegas Valley as well. Continued population growth resulted (much of it spillover from personnel stationed at Nellis Air Force Base) in the construction of new tract housing that spilled out from the city of Las Vegas into unincorporated areas of the valley. The city’s rapid population growth also made possible a number of civic developments including the construction of Nevada Southern University, the first institution of higher education in southern Nevada, later rechristened as the University of Nevada, Las Vegas.

The 1950s also ushered in the era of atomic testing at the Nevada Test Site (located on a portion of the bombing range at Nellis) whose proximity to Las Vegas not only boosted the local economy and population, but also proved to be an added tourist attraction for Strip hotels. Although attracting tourists to the Strip had become a top priority, concern with widening the town’s economic base beyond the tourism industry also led city officials to pursue the idea of constructing a convention center to attract the business of America’s growing “meeting industry.” (Moehring, 2000)

The growth of Las Vegas as a tourist destination as well as its significant population expansion during this decade ensured that map production was plentiful in the 1950s as evidenced by the fact that UNLV
Special Collections holds some thirty-five maps from this time period. A home-site lands map of the Las Vegas Valley from 1955 (Figure 2) provides a contemporary look at land distribution, illustrating how much land was either in private hands, classified for small tracts and available for filing, leased or under lease application, or listed as vacant federal land. Interestingly, one of the largest tracts of land in private hands is just west of the city, and is marked Husite, for its owner, Howard Hughes, who intended to move his Hughes Aircraft operations there in the early 1950s (this would later become the Hughes Corporation’s massive Summerlin development). What is perhaps most significant about this map is that it shows how the locus of development has shifted southward from the city of Las Vegas to the area surrounding Highway 91 or what was rapidly developing into the Las Vegas Strip. Published in 1955, the map features all the major resort hotels of the day, including the three that opened that year: the Dunes, Royal Nevada, and Riviera, as well as McCarran Field, which had moved to this southerly location in
1948. The appearance of major roads such as Desert Inn, Flamingo, and Bond (later Tropicana) in a corridor leading east from the Strip also shows the early direction of development in the unincorporated areas of the valley. The fact that the railroad continued to be a prominent feature of the landscape in the 1950s, along with a number of dude ranches and mines, indicates that there was still something of a frontier quality about the Las Vegas Valley, but there can be no mistaking the prominence that has been accorded to the new corridor of hotels lining Highway 91.

A Campbell Realty Company map of Greater Las Vegas from 1957 (Figure 3) provides an even more detailed look at the growth of the Las Vegas metropolitan area during the 1950s. The Strip area is shaded green, its glamorous resort hotels winding the length of Highway 91, along with some two dozen motels and a number of service stations clustered near the newly christened McCarran Airport, giving some indication as to the relative importance of both air and automobile traffic to the Las Vegas tourist trade. Yet the map is far more important for what it can tell us about the area’s civic development outside of the Las Vegas Strip. Distributed by the Chamber of Commerce, the map features an index listing buildings that house churches (over 50!), schools (28), recreational facilities, utilities, banks, hospitals, public facilities, service clubs, and fraternal organizations. Photographs of nearby recreational and tourist attractions such as Lake Mead, Hoover Dam, and Red Rock, are shown side-by-side with images of a large, luxurious ranch style home and a thriving industrial plant, with nary a casino in sight. The city of Las Vegas, not surprisingly, shows the most residential development and North Las Vegas, incorporated just eleven years earlier in 1946, has also expanded dramatically. The growth of residential developments in the unincorporated portions to the north and south of the city’s boundaries also shows
the effects of the era’s population expansion. Yet another indication of the growing importance of these areas is the fact that two of the decade’s most significant civic advancements – the Convention Center and Nevada Southern University – are situated in the unincorporated areas of Winchester and Paradise respectively.

As Las Vegas moved into the 1960s, its population growth continued unabated as did its popularity as a resort and gambling destination. Its origins as a railroad staging town seemed long forgotten. On the Strip, this was the era of the Rat Pack and the Sands Summit, and of glamorous production shows where statuesque showgirls reigned supreme. Major building projects included the construction of Caesars Palace and Circus Circus on the Strip, and the International and Landmark just off the Strip on Paradise Road. This resort growth, in turn, spurred expansion of the suburbs east of the Strip, and throughout the decade, the major growth areas would be the unincorporated townships east of the Strip. In Resort City in the Sunbelt, Eugene Moehring points out some of the startling population trends that characterized this decade, noting that the valley’s development had qualified it as a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA), and that between 1960 and 1970, the Las Vegas SMSA experienced a 115 percent increase in population from 127,016 to 273,288. During this time, the city of Las Vegas also saw its population increase some 94 percent from 64,605 to 125,787; at the same time, the availability of large tracts of land for shopping centers, office parks and residential developments in the unincorporated areas south of the city was responsible for the decentralization of business away from downtown Las Vegas, again serving to accelerate the suburban trend. (Moehring, 2000, p. 108)

The verso of a 1960 Las Vegas tourist map sponsored by the Key Motel chain (Figure 4) was but one of many forums used to promote the area’s population growth. An outline map of the United States is depicted under the heading “all roads lead to Las Vegas” with distances from various US cities to Las Vegas noted, and the words “population explosion” captioned under the large star symbol marking its location in the state. Likewise, an advertisement for Ranch Club Estates urgently proclaims: “Las Vegas Land Boom! – This may be your last opportunity to invest for profit – security – income.” Physically, the Las Vegas area appears little changed from its depiction in the Campbell Realty Company map of 1957, and like the former, its main focus seems to be the promotion of tourist attractions other than gambling. Natural wonders such as Lake Mead, Mount Charleston, and Zion are enthusiastically described, as is the Twin Lakes Lodge (the former Lorenzi Park) – “the Oasis of Las Vegas – Nevada’s All Year Dude Ranch” that is “steeped in the lore of Nevada and its history.” The entire map, in fact, has a distinctly Western feel to it, from the sketches of cowboys, horses, and lassos sprinkled throughout the advertisements to the political endorsement of Constable W.W. “Woody” Cole which depicts him in Western garb. Reinforcing this down-home image are the advertisements that encircle the map itself; there are no explicit references to gambling or casinos, instead there are ads promoting such mundane services as baby sitting, insurance sales, dry cleaning, restaurants, and pest control. The most dramatic advertisement is a photograph of the new $6,500,000 Las Vegas Convention Center proclaiming it to be “The World’s Great New Convention Center” and “so far ahead it will always be new.” Yet even this ad, which declares “conventions are exciting in Las Vegas” provides no further enticement, only the subheading noted under the words “The Strip” on the map itself that describes it as the “show place of the nation.”
The phrase “show place of the nation” was also used to describe the Strip in a Front Boy Service Co. general map and street guide of Greater Las Vegas (Figure 5) produced in 1968, but like the Key Motel-sponsored map, there are no explicit references to gambling or casinos. Although it notes all major Strip casino/hotels as well as golf courses, it is anything but a typical tourist map; as a detailed street map, it provides a clear portrait of the area’s extraordinary growth during the 1960s. Densely drawn, it features all existing streets and subdivisions, but is unique in that it also shows topographical features and township and range information. Perhaps most importantly, the map chronicles the rapid growth of unincorporated areas such as Paradise Valley and east Las Vegas, and shows how development was beginning to spread westward from the Strip, but only in the area bound by Sahara and Spring Mountain Road. Beyond the increase in the number of subdivisions in the unincorporated areas, the appearance of municipal amenities such as parks, public pools, and schools in these areas also provides evidence of suburban growth. Other changes in the Las Vegas landscape are captured as well: the construction of Interstate 15, and the transformation of San Francisco Avenue and Bond Road into Sahara Avenue and Tropicana Road respectively. The 1960s most notable additions to the Strip -- Caesars Palace, Circus Circus and the Aladdin – are marked on the map as are the International and the Landmark on nearby Paradise Road.
Design-wise, this Front Boy map is worthy of commentary, as its stark, utilitarian appearance belies the playful touch of a designer who has scattered all manner of whimsical quotes and comments throughout the map. These range from the platitudes of unknown persons – “a good conscience is a soft pillow,” to folksy sentiments from local notables such as Ralph Lamb (Las Vegas Sheriff at the time) – “the deeper the furrow, the straighter the stalk” to deadpan comments such as “road-checking in this area is more for general information rather than Front Boy’s amusement.” In a similar vein, the map’s cartouche features
flowery sentiments, describing Las Vegas as “the most colorful city of them all” and North Las Vegas as the “city of progress.” Of the Paradise Valley area, the designer exclaims “may it bloom like a rose forever.” The quotes and comments were the work of Russell Meador, a retired USGS cartographer, who founded the Front Boy Service Co. in the 1950s while he was still working as a “front boy” or bell hop on the Las Vegas Strip.

1970s

Las Vegas entered the 1970s on an optimistic note with expansion and growth the watchword for both the city and surrounding areas. Downtown was revitalized with the construction of an $8.5 million city government complex, and the expansion of the Clark County courthouse. In addition, the downtown skyline was to change dramatically with the addition of the Union Plaza and California Hotels, and the expansion of the Fremont, Four Queens, Golden Nugget and Mint hotels. Within the city’s western boundaries, the opening of the Meadows Shopping Mall in 1978 was another significant building project that demonstrated response to the needs of area residents rather than tourists.

On the Strip, the opening of the $100 million, 2,089 room MGM Grand Hotel in 1973 set the tone, with nearly every major resort property including Caesars Palace, Circus Circus, Riviera, Aladdin, Desert Inn, Tropicana, Dunes, Stardust, Silverbird, Flamingo Hilton and Sahara undergoing expansion and renovation during this decade. The development of the unincorporated areas of Las Vegas, in particular, Paradise Valley, continued apace with the $23 million expansion of McCarran International Airport, a major expansion of the Convention Center, and the addition of three new buildings to the University of Nevada, Las Vegas campus, most notably, the Artemus Ham Concert Hall, which proved to be a great boon to the cultural life of Las Vegas.

Yet even as corporate and commercial development changed the face of the Las Vegas landscape, it was residential construction that made the 1970s a record decade for southern Nevada’s construction and real estate markets. As noted in a Las Vegas Chamber of Commerce publication for 1980, between January 1970 and December 1979, housing units grew from 87,000 to 150,000. (Las Vegas Chamber of Commerce, 1980, p. 26). And for the first time, growth wasn’t just limited to the east of the Strip either with completion of Interstate 15 in the early 1970s serving to promote increased development to the west of the city and the Strip.

A portrait of the Las Vegas landscape at the beginning of this momentous decade can be observed in a map published by H.M. Gousha in 1971. (Figure 6) Major changes from the late 1960s are reflected on the map: McCarran Airport has become McCarran International Airport and Nevada Southern has shrugged off its poor stepchild status and is now labeled as the University of Nevada, Las Vegas. The area marked “Paradise Valley” shows the growth in residential development on the eastern side of the Strip while commercial development of note includes a number of downtown properties such as the Union Plaza Hotel, Cashman Field, and Elks Stadium. There still is little or no development south of Spring Mountain Road, however, and portions of Interstate 15 are not yet complete in the north. As befits a map of the Las Vegas “community,” it labels libraries and schools throughout the metropolitan area and the Lake Mead Recreation area takes up the entire verso portion of the map.
By 1979, a CreaTours Inc. map of Greater Las Vegas (published in conjunction with the North Las Vegas Chamber of Commerce) (Figure 7) shows the development, both commercial and residential, that has stretched the boundaries of the Las Vegas metropolitan area. It is bounded by Lone Mountain to the north, Rainbow to the west, Nellis to the east, and ends at Sunset Road just past McCarran Airport to the south. Development in the northeast and southwest is still sparse with the greatest concentration of streets located in the city of Las Vegas and unincorporated townships of Paradise and Winchester. Touted as the “world’s largest postcard” the map is geared towards tourists, showing recent developments on the Strip such as the Silverbird which has replaced the Thunderbird, and Bob Stupak’s Vegas World casino, which opened in 1979 at the intersection of Las Vegas Boulevard and Sahara. It also includes a ring of advertisements on the verso for tourist attractions listing helicopter rides and boat rentals, restaurants and shows such as the Folies Bergere. No less than ten golf courses (with five attached to country clubs) appear on the map with half of them congregated in the corridor along the Strip.
The verso of the map features an illustration of the Las Vegas Valley showing the Lake Mead National Recreation area by noted local artist and photographer Cliff Segerblom. The illustration, taking a bit of artistic license, provides a bird’s eye view of the highways, mountains, bodies of water, along with parts of Arizona and Utah, and the Nevada Test Site. The map also shows how cultural activities have become part of the Las Vegas community with the Las Vegas Art Museum and Meadows Playhouse plotted alongside casinos and shopping centers such as the Boulevard and the newly-constructed Meadows Shopping Center. As with earlier maps of Las Vegas, a listing of Clark County schools (growing ever larger) can also be found on this side of the map.
Las Vegas entered the 1980s on a tragic note, when a fire at the MGM Grand Hotel in November 1980 took the lives of 85 people. Just three months later, in February 1981, a fire at the Las Vegas Hilton Hotel would claim the lives of eight more people. The resulting fire and safety building code changes (some of the strictest in the US) would affect all new construction in Las Vegas. Growth-wise, the plethora of residential construction that had pushed the boundaries of the Las Vegas metropolitan area further outward throughout the 1970s took a definite downturn in the early 1980s. High inflation had resulted in increased costs for materials and labor, and as a result, residential construction slowed dramatically. Commercial ventures, however, such as hotels, office buildings, and shopping centers, would continue to spur construction upward and onward throughout the decade. These types of projects continued to flourish west of the Strip, particularly along the Flamingo Corridor from Interstate 15 to Rainbow Boulevard, and near the West Sahara Corridor. As the decade progressed, large-scale residential construction projects began to gain steam again, with developments such as the Lakes at West Sahara, Spanish Trail Country Club, and Green Valley South stretching the western and southern portions of the Las Vegas Valley. Perhaps the most significant residential construction project of the 1980s, however, was the development of some 25,000 acres of vacant land owned by Howard Hughes Properties on the extreme west end of the Las Vegas Valley. Known as the “Husite Project” it involved the development of mixed-use residential, retail and commercial land into a “new satellite community” (First Interstate Bank, Las Vegas Review Journal and Nevada Development Authority, 1989).

The end of the decade also saw the most significant Strip development in years with the construction of Steve Wynn’s Mirage on the north end of Las Vegas Boulevard. Wynn’s renovation of the old Golden Nugget Hotel on Fremont Street in the early 1980s had turned it into a first-class property, and he propelled this success into the construction of the Mirage. The luxurious, south-sea themed-hotel casino was the first major luxury resort to be built on the Strip in decades. Its success was not only the impetus for the wave of new hotel construction that swept the Strip in the 1990s, but also served to set the standard for the modern Las Vegas hotel-casino resort.

The street map of greater Las Vegas, Nevada, published by Front Boy Service Co. in 1984 (Figure 8) shows the growth in the western part of the Las Vegas Valley and the development of Green Valley to the south. Gone are the comments on roads and flowery statements about the cities as the rapid growth of the Las Vegas area has left little room for quotes and comments on this edition of the Front Boy map.

A fun map from Travel Graphics International published in 1987 (Figure 9) takes artistic license with its bird’s eye view pictorial map of the Strip and the surrounding area. Hotels and attractions around Las Vegas are shown as cartoon characters and fun historical facts are included to make the map entertaining for tourists -- demonstrating that even a cartoon map can reveal insights into Las Vegas history! Here we see the Strip landscape at a momentous time in the late 1980s just before the great boon in hotel construction that would change Las Vegas forever. Of particular interest on the north end of the Strip is the sign for the Castaways – only two years later Steve Wynn would transform the Strip on this same spot by opening the Mirage – the first of the great mega-resorts of the 1990s Vegas-building boom.
figure 8
1990s

figure 9

Las Vegas Through Maps
The 1990s were a history-making decade for the Las Vegas metropolitan area. From spectacular themed-resort hotels springing up along the Strip, to “locals” casinos sprouting up all over the Las Vegas Valley, to housing developments spreading in all directions, and a population that grew by 55%, Las Vegas made headlines throughout the decade. Dazzling new hotels and a “family friendly” climate (exemplified by the MGM Grand’s Theme Park and the Excalibur Hotel/Casino) served to attract record numbers of tourists – from 20,954,240 in 1990, annual visitor statistics would increase to 35,849,691 by decade’s end (Las Vegas Convention and Visitors Authority). The population growth from 1990 to 1998 was of particular significance, marking Las Vegas as the fastest growing metropolitan area in the United States according to the U.S. Census in 2000.

Spurred on by the success of the Mirage, a string of themed resorts opened up on or near the Strip throughout the decade ranging from Mandalay Bay at the far south end of the Strip to the Stratosphere Tower at the far north end of Las Vegas Boulevard just within the city limits. From size to theme to amenities, each successive Las Vegas hotel casino resort constructed in the 1990s seemed to trump the one that opened before it. These newer and grander hotel-casino resorts also changed both the landscape and the skyline of the Las Vegas Strip, from the mammoth new MGM Grand with its 5000 rooms to the Manhattan skyline of the New York New York Hotel Casino to the sprawling lake bordering the Bellagio to the faux Eiffel Tower attached to the Paris Hotel Casino, Strip architecture went both up and out. Notably, implosions destroyed some of the hotels that had been part of the first wave of Strip development in the 1950s; the Hacienda gave way to Mandalay Bay’s golden tower, the Dunes and its golf course to the Bellagio and its $10 million water show, while the site of the legendary Sands was transformed into a Venetian palazzo. In addition, with their flashy neon signs, both the Hard Rock Hotel Casino and the colorful Rio Hotel Casino demonstrated that casinos off the Strip could be just as popular and profitable.

If the fantastical growth of the Strip in the 1990s was what attracted popular media attention to Sin City, it was the residential growth that attracted more in-depth attention as it expanded in all directions in an attempt to keep pace with the tremendous population growth of the Las Vegas metropolitan area. The “Husite Project” in the northwest, renamed Summerlin, was probably the most ambitious development completed in the 1990s. More than just a master-planned community, with its shopping, cultural, and entertainment amenities (including a locals casino) it has come to be thought of as almost a suburb of Las Vegas. In addition, housing developments such as MacDonald Ranch and Anthem expanded south into Henderson while other construction ventured further into North Las Vegas towards Lone Mountain Road. Construction off the Strip was not just limited to housing developments, however, as “locals” casinos expanded north with Santa Fe and Texas Station in North Las Vegas, east onto Boulder Highway with Boulder Station and south into Henderson with Sunset Station and the Reserve. The construction of shopping facilities also followed residential building patterns with the Sunset Galleria Mall in Henderson to the southeast and the Beltz Factory Outlet Mall on south Las Vegas Boulevard near Warm Springs Road.

The growth of the Las Vegas area was so significant during the 1990s that the Advanced Planning Division of Clark County’s Department of Comprehensive Planning created a map (Figure 10) illustrating the proposed metropolitan Las Vegas development area that also depicted the urban growth boundary for the city of Las Vegas.
Less than a map and more than a photograph, the Las Vegas atlas series created by Landiscor Aerial Information (Figure 11) has been a mainstay of those researching property and title information on Las Vegas property since the 1980s. One side is an aerial photograph with street, freeway, and building names superimposed on it, while the verso of each page is a traditional map of the same area with zoning information and average daily traffic counts. The page shown here from a 1996 Landiscor atlas shows the density of development revealed in the aerial photograph and features Desert Shores and Sun City Las Vegas, two of the larger residential communities constructed to house the growing number of families and retirees (respectively) that made the move to Las Vegas during the 1990s.
Las Vegas Through Maps

A MapEasy map from 1997 (Figure 12) shows some of the major properties that defined the new wave of Strip and off-Strip construction in the 1990s: Stratosphere, MGM Grand, New York New York, Hard Rock and Rio. The Bellagio is shown as under construction at the time. The map also notes the importance of the retail trade to tourism as it indicates the location of new shopping areas such as the Beltz Outlet Mall (now Las Vegas Outlet Mall) and the newly-constructed Forum Shops at Caesars Palace.

2000s

As Las Vegas moved into the 21st century, its growth continued unabated. Even after the economic slump following 9/11, construction continued and the Las Vegas metropolitan area expanded in all directions, growing ever closer to the Black Mountains near Henderson, and to the mountains in the southwest near the Southern Highlands development. Even Red Rock Canyon, once surrounded by desert, now finds housing developments and a hotel casino at its doorstep. In the early part of the decade, Las Vegas housing developments continued to go up at breakneck pace and as a result, streets were added monthly and published maps struggled to keep up with the developments. Developments such as Aliante, Iron Mountain Ranch, Tuscany, Nevada Trails, Providence, Mountain Edge, and Inspirada represented typical large-scale residential development constructed in the early part of the 2000s.

In addition to this traditional type of housing, however, a significant trend during the 2000s has been the construction of high-rise condos on or near the Strip --- the “Manhattanization of Las Vegas.” A dearth of available land both on the Strip and in some outlying areas made high-rise and mid-rise condo towers the trend in building and by 2007, nine such developments had opened. Although many others were planned, they never got off the ground due to financing and construction issues; several projects are under construction as of this writing and should open by the end of the decade resulting in a dramatic change in the skyline of the Las Vegas metropolitan area. (Murad, 2005)

On the Strip, the building of themed, megaresort casinos slowed down in the early part of the decade. The opening of Steve Wynn’s eponymous resort in 2005 was the first major Strip hotel/casino opening since the Aladdin in 2000, but has since been followed by several major Strip casino resort developments (City Center and Fountainbleu) which are still under construction as this article goes to press. As always, the construction of Strip resorts has been preceded by implosions, and the 2000s saw the demise of several historic and long-standing properties: the Desert Inn, Boardwalk, Westward Ho, Stardust and New Frontier.

The growth of casino resorts off the Strip has been much more pronounced and seemed to follow the growth of residential development to some degree. Off Strip, the Palms just opposite the Rio on Flamingo was the first major hotel/casino to open in 2001, and its efforts to combine a locals casino with hip nightspots made it a success even in the immediate aftermath of 9/11. Others such as the Casino Montelago at Lake Las Vegas, the Suncoast in Summerlin, Green Valley Ranch in Henderson, Red Rock Station and South Point were much farther from the Strip but closer to the residential developments that have spread out in all directions from the original city center of Las Vegas. Another residential trend in the first decade of the 21st century has been the creation of what has been termed the “metropolitan lifestyle center” – a development that combines shops, restaurants, condos, services, and office space in a pedestrian-friendly environment. Examples of such lifestyle centers include the District near Green Valley Ranch Station in Henderson and the newly-constructed Town Square on the South Strip.

The 2000s have also been characterized by a strong drive to revitalize downtown by bringing din-
ing, shopping and living spaces to what had become an increasingly marginalized area. Although the Neonopolis complex failed to revitalize the east end of the Fremont Street Experience near Las Vegas Boulevard after its opening in 2002, the addition of the upscale Las Vegas Premium Outlet Malls and the opening of the World Market Center were two major commercial construction projects that did change the face of downtown Las Vegas. In addition, the completion of residential high-rise condos such as Soho Lofts, Newport Lofts, and the Streamline Tower has added dynamic living spaces to an area that had previously been home to only run-down residential dwellings and shabby motels.

A 2008 map created by German-owned publisher Borch GmbH (Figure 13) depicts many of the changes noted above. In addition to showing the development that has spread to all corners of the Las Vegas metropolitan area, the map’s verso shows the casino resorts that have followed these developments such as the Palms, the Casino Montelago, Green Valley Ranch, South Point and Red Rock Station. Metropolitan lifestyle centers such as the District near Green Valley Ranch and Town Square are also noted on this map as is downtown’s redevelopment, with both the Premium Outlet Mall and wholesale World Market Center prominently featured. As a tourist map, it is significant that it depicts such sites as the Atomic Testing Museum and Springs Preserve; both attractions opened in the 2000s and illustrate the growing importance of non-gaming cultural activities to the Las Vegas area in the new millennium.

It is clear that as the decade comes to a close, more changes will be in store for this dynamic and ever-changing metropolitan area and that they will continue to affect the creation of maps. In 2002, the *Las Vegas Review Journal* reported that the Las Vegas area was adding between 1,000 and 2,000 new streets a year and map publishers often found it difficult to keep up with the pace of this change. (Squires, 2002). The most widely-distributed Las Vegas atlas has been Rand McNally’s *The Thomas Guide: Las Vegas Street Guide*, usually referred to as simply *The Thomas Guide*. Compass Maps published the *Las Vegas Clark County Street and Road Atlas*, but hasn’t produced an edition since 1999. Local publishers such
as Metro Maps and Front Boy have tended to publish new editions more often but even they have had their difficulties. Long-standing local map maker Front Boy produced a *Street Directory* that came out every month (even providing a year of extended phone service to purchasers for info on newly-added streets) for many years, before they went out of business in 2007. Other local maps that have kept pace with these changes are Metro Maps which continues to publish the *Greater Las Vegas Street Guide & Directory* twice a year and the *Directions Official Street Guide* (it provides directions instead of a map from an assumed starting point) which is published yearly and continuously updated online.

**Conclusion**

As this article has shown, maps documenting the Las Vegas landscape have varied widely over the past two centuries in terms of their design, content, and function. In the nineteenth century they have ranged from maps produced as part of government-sanctioned exploration of the early western United States to crude sketches of the area around the Mormon Fort to hand-colored pages from commercial atlases featuring newly-formed western states. In the early twentieth century, settlement of Las Vegas provided the impetus for the development of other types of maps featuring the small desert town. Maps from this era included those designed for investors that showed mining ventures of southern Nevada, Clark’s Las Vegas town site as it looked at the time of the great land auction in May 1905, and those geared toward agricultural investors illustrating the proliferation of natural springs in the area that made farming viable in the desert. There was little population growth in the 1920s, but the 1930s brought the construction of the Boulder Dam project and select maps from that era show some of the significant topographical changes that affected the landscape surrounding the Las Vegas area at the time.

Following the legalization of gaming in 1931 and the construction of the first casino resorts on the Las Vegas Strip in the 1940s, Las Vegas began to develop into a significant tourist attraction and many of the maps produced reflect this increased interest. Tourist maps created at the behest of commercial entities and local business organizations with a stake in tourism such as Triple A and the Chamber of Commerce were prominent in the 1950s and 1960s and have remained so today. Although these tourist maps focused on casinos and recreational activities, real estate maps from this time period tended to illustrate the growth of the Las Vegas community by showing the layouts of new subdivisions that were springing up to the east, west and north of the city center.

Trends in map design and technology in recent years have resulted in the development of maps such as those made by Landiscor which are a hybrid of map information overlaid onto aerial photographs. Most recently, maps of the Las Vegas metropolitan area, like any major area, have been created through the use of satellite images which can incorporate street-level views and photographs of individual houses and buildings. Although paper maps are not yet passé and the Thomas Guide still sells, in Las Vegas like most cities, MapQuest and Google Maps have gained in popularity and shown themselves to be cheaper, quicker and more direct alternatives for finding one’s way around this increasingly spread out city. While they may not always be up to date regarding new streets and road closures, their availability and convenience certainly accounts for their popularity.

Despite this popularity, however, neither type of map can serve as a substitute for the published map or street atlas in revealing historical insights about the landscape over time. Whether designed for explorers, investors, tourists, real estate agents, or simply community residents, the maps described here show not only the diversity of content, form and function of maps over time, but serve as visual evidence of the rich and complex history of Las Vegas and its environs over the past 160 years.
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Review of Atlases, Books and Digital Resources

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This is an important and challenging book about a fairly specialized subject. It is primarily addressed to historical researchers and to teachers of history who are interested in using GIS. It should also be of interest to librarians who work with GIS or history—especially for those who provide GIS services for history departments, or who are particularly interested in the history of cartography.

This book updates and expands upon a previous ESRI publication: *Past Time, Past Place: GIS for History* (2002). Although several articles in *Placing History* are related to articles that appeared in the earlier work, it is essentially a new publication. The contributions in this volume originated in a conference on GIS and history held at the Newberry Library in 2004.

The ten articles in *Placing History* cover subjects ranging from teaching history with GIS, to discussions about the problems of adapting GIS to historical research, to case studies of the use of GIS with historical materials.

One theme that reoccurs in many of these essays is the difficulty of using GIS with historical materials. Your typical GIS application involves creating a choropleth map, which maps the distribution of a single variable over a set of pre-established boundary files (such as counties or census tracts). Historians typically work with materials that are too complex and qualitative to be dealt with successfully in this way. Historians have to work with such things as multiple variables, change through time, and incomplete or uncertain data. Often, reliable boundary files do not exist for historical data.

Several of the essays in *Placing History* point to new developments that facilitate working with historical materials in GIS. One of these is the development of object-oriented data bases. Another is the development of three dimensional “space-time cubes” to map change through time. Ways to map uncertain data are explored. One author (Ian N. Gregory) calls for supplementing GIS with more sophisticated spatial statistics.

The ‘case study’ articles are the most accessible. Three of them illustrate ways in which relatively conventional GIS can be used to analyze historical problems: Geoff Cunfer, “Scaling the Dust Bowl”; Brian Donahue, “Mapping husbandry in Concord”; and Anne Kelly Knowles, “What Could Lee See at Gettysburg?”

I found particularly interesting two articles dealing with more exotic historical materials. One of these is Peter K. Bol, “Creating a GIS for the History of China.” Bol struggles with the problem of creating a GIS for a culture in which (at least prior to the influence of western maps in the nineteenth century), administrative boundaries were virtually non-existent, and spatial data was collected and organized on the basis of a top-down administrative hierarchy.

A particularly intriguing contribution is Richard J.A. Talbert and Tom Elliot, “New Windows on the Peutinger Map of the Roman World.” The so-called Peutinger Map (named after Conrad Peutinger, who acquired it sometime after
1500) is apparently a medieval copy of a Roman map showing most of the Roman Empire, and extending as far east as modern Sri Lanka. To modern eyes, it is a very strange map: it lacks (among other things) a uniform scale, orientation, and coordinate system. This makes it impossible to georeference through “rubber sheeting” or otherwise analyze in a GIS. Nonetheless, the authors managed to find ways to use GIS technology to analyze the map, and to help them arrive at significant new observations about its possible purpose and how it was constructed. Readers will have to go to the original essay to see how they accomplished this.

The essays in this volume provide much food for thought. Placing History should be read by anyone seriously interested in GIS. Both the problems and the solutions outlined in this book are not unique to history. There is a tendency for casual users of GIS to see it as a kind of panacea, and to regard easily produced choropleth maps as the last word in mapping science. This book should encourage GIS users to develop a more sophisticated view of the possibilities and limitations of this form of mapping.

The articles in Placing History are heavily footnoted, and the book includes a comprehensive bibliography. It also comes with a CD-ROM supplement, which includes Power Point and PDF files, as well as sample data layers, which can be viewed using ArcExplorer Java Edition for Education (a free program).

This book should be acquired by all academic libraries, and by large public libraries, especially if they offer GIS services. Map collections and GIS facilities may want to purchase a second copy for reference purposes.


and...


Those of you who attended the WAML Spring Meeting in Vancouver in May 2006 may recall Mr. Hayes presentation to us titled “Historical Atlases of Western North America,” containing the theme “maps I have known and loved.” At his presentation he announced the pending publication of two new historical atlases, Historical Atlas of California and Historical Atlas of the United States. Mr. Hayes previous publications include Historical Atlas of the Pacific Northwest, Historical Atlas of the Arctic, Historical Atlas of Canada and Historical Atlas of Vancouver and the Lower Fraser Valley.

The two titles under review are similar in layout and high quality production values. They are both hardbound volumes on semi-glossy acid-paper, heavily illustrated using original color, with highly detailed yet reduced scale map reproductions depicting the historical geography of California and the United States, respectively. The reviewed atlases’ illustrations usually do not present the entire map, only the section of it pertinent to the author’s narrative. The California atlas contains 476 illustrated figures and the United States volume has 535. Every illustration is referenced in the volume’s “catalog of maps,” and each work provides a bibliography. Mr. Hayes writes in an entertaining, breezy style, and challenged with the task of covering so much chronologic and geographic data he does a fine job in presenting cartographic history in a popular and entertaining way. At the same time he makes the works academically interesting by bringing to a wider audience some very interesting cartographic reproductions. The atlases are “eye candy” to cartophiles.
The only disappointment in reviewing Mr. Hayes’s works is that some detail is lost in the necessarily reduced-scale map reproductions—though it would unrealistic to expect anything more for publications of these dimensions and price. Just have yourself a spyglass ready for the tiny legends and place-names. Another minor quibble is that both volumes, as heavily illustrated as they are, contain few post-1950 maps. Most cartographic images from the latter 20th century are covered in the titles’ respective last chapters. The “Moving and Shaking” chapter in the California atlas depicts some recent topographic, geologic, satellite and GIS generated imagery and “the Cold and Other Wars” in the United States section presents some recent political maps and illustrations.

The California atlas particularly fills a niche for libraries in that there has not been anything similar to this published in the last quarter century. Titles remotely similar might be Warren A. Beck’s Historical Atlas of California, (University of Oklahoma Press, 1974), or Ralph N. Preston’s northern and southern editions of Early California, ... Early Forts, Old Mines, Old Town Sites (Western Guide Publishers, 1974) or David Hornbeck’s 1983 work California Patterns : A Geographical and Historical Atlas.

While the layout and scope of the reviewed titles could cause some readers to conclude that these are “coffee table” works, I would reply that they are more than that. As a package they capture the attention of the reader and bring to a wider audience a great many hidden treasures the geographical narrative of California and the United States. Though the titles provide only a historical survey, the heavily illustrated yet referenced nature of the works makes them worthy additions to any library’s reference atlas collection, and especially for any collection focused on the western United States. The easy, entertaining narrative of each work makes them suitable for non-fiction general collections as well.

Greg Armento is the Geography Librarian at California State California State University, Long Beach


In Maps and Civilization, Norman Thrower makes a few promises: that this is a book about the relationship between maps and civilization, as well as the relationship between cartography and culture/society; and that this is a treatise on “map appreciation and map intelligence” written for “the non-specialist who wishes or needs to know something of maps” (2). Unfortunately for the reader, Maps and Civilization is primarily a chronicle of maps and people from the history of cartography that speeds over its terrain quickly, with little consideration for the novice that is supposed to be the target audience.

The narrative that Thrower has compiled begins with maps of “preliterate peoples” (Amerindians and Pacific Islanders) and stretches through Antiquity on up to the computer-generated maps of the recent past. Thrower’s text is focused on the history of Western Civilization, with the exception of the chapter on early maps of Asia and the discussion of Islamic maps of the medieval period, and has the feel of scholarship from an earlier era—something not unexpected for the third edition of a book that was originally conceived in the early 1970s. Thrower has not incorporated much of the recent scholarship in the history of cartography (or in history) that has both broadened our understanding of the global inter-connectedness of societies and deepened our understanding of the complicated relationship between maps and the societies that produce them. Thrower leaves the reader (at least, this reader) with the impression that there
is some universal impulse for map-making, an ahistorical stance that does little to illuminate “cartography in culture and society.”

To what degree is this book useful for non-specialists? Given how crowded it is with brief descriptions of seemingly everyone who ever created a map: not very useful. Granted, writing an introductory survey of the history of cartography in the West is difficult, but part of the bargain of doing a survey is deciding what things are of central importance and what things are peripheral and thus can be left out. My other complaint is the use of cartographic terms without explaining them or even including them in the glossary in the back. What is the novice to make of “gnomonic projection” (which also, incidentally, is not in the index but appears in the text on page 19) or that the “sexagesimal system of dividing the figure” came to us “from Babylon by way of Greece” (18)? If non-specialist means someone who knows that our measurements of latitude and longitude are sexagesimal, then I recant, but my assumption is that the people who would naturally gravitate toward this kind of introductory text will need a little bit of explanation.

To make matters worse, many of the illustrations are too poorly reproduced to be illustrative. I understand the desire to keep the text inexpensive, but perhaps choosing maps that will work within the given parameters would be better than maps that are so gray as to be illegible or too fuzzy to be read. On the other hand, compare this book with another University of Chicago Press title published the same year: Maps: Finding Our Place in the World (James R. Akerman and Robert W. Karrow Jr., eds.). The illustrations in the Akerman and Karrow book are much better, the book has 198 color plates, and it costs $55.00 for a cloth edition. Granted, that is a $30.00 difference, but I am not saying that Maps and Civilization needs 198 color plates, just better reproduction quality. It would be worth paying a few extra dollars for better illustrations in a book about the history of maps, would it not?

This third edition of Maps and Civilization is primarily differentiated from its preceding edition by the presence of a separate bibliography, which does make it easier to find additional readings (with the caveat that most of these readings are more than fifteen years old). However, if your library already has the second edition, it hardly seems worth getting the new edition simply for the bibliography. Furthermore, if someone comes to your library looking for a readable introduction to the history of maps, I would point them elsewhere.


The subtitle A Sourcebook for GIS Users indicates the intended purpose of Designed Maps. However, this collection of excellent map design examples could also prove to be a useful map library reference resource. Map users as well as map designers need to know what makes a map and how they differ from each other.

The examples are details of published paper maps, reproduced at their original size. These are good, well-designed, clearly informative maps selected for those very reasons. Some are multi-purpose general maps; some are single-minded thematic maps. In addition, there is a considerable selection of transitional or special-purpose maps. At 8 1/2 by 10 inches, the horizontal page is adequate for a representative map detail whatever its scale. The legend is given as well and there is a short analysis of the map’s qualities.

Six chapters, more or less equal in length, each with a one-page
introduction, encompass sixty-five different representative maps winnowed down from hundreds of possibilities.

The divisions, in order, are:
1. Reference maps: Topographic
2. Reference maps: Navigation
3. Special – purpose maps: Visitor and Recreation
4. Special – purpose maps: Infrastructure
5. Thematic maps: Categorical
6. Thematic maps: Quantitative

There is no need to say more about the individual maps: they are all excellent choices and the author has done a great job with the potential of a bonus audience among map library users.

Muriel Strickland lives in San Diego.

Review Guidelines

These guidelines have been created to aid the reviewer on questions of format and general policies for reviews.

Review Format: The review should be presented in three sections: 1) the bibliographic citation, 2) the review, 3) identification of the reviewer. Please submit reviews via e-mail. Microsoft Word format as an attachment is preferred. You may also send your review on 3.5” floppy disks. Please note, if you send your review through floppy or e-mail, also send via fax or mail, a backup paper copy for verification of content. Floppies will be returned upon request. The bibliographic citation should include: Author’s name, title, edition (if applicable), place of publication, publisher, date, number of pages, price, LC number (if known), and ISBN number (if known). An example, including correct punctuation is given below:


Reviews should be double-spaced and follow the usual principles of paragraphing. If reviewed material is compared with other works, please include author’s name, title, publisher and date of publication within the review itself rather than using foot-notes. The review should be followed by your name as you wish to be cited, place of employment, including city and state.

Editorial Policies: The opinions and judgements appearing in WAML reviews are those of the author and do not reflect official sanction of WAML. The book review editor retains the right to make alterations in reviews submitted. If minor revisions do not alter the reviewer’s intent, they will be made without further communication. However, if the review editor feels that extensive revisions are needed, or if changes would result in altering the reviewer’s intent, such editing would only be made with the knowledge and agreement of the reviewer.

Review Content: To a certain extent the contents of a work must be described, however the reviewer should avoid making the review a list of the work’s contents. Rather the review should emphasize analysis, evaluation and comparative criticism. Questions, which should be considered in the review process, include: What is the purpose of the work? Has the content as described by the title been fulfilled? Has the author’s intent as described in the work’s preface and/or introductory remarks been realized in its content? How much of the work’s content is cartographic, or is it primarily written text illustrated by a few maps? How important is this work for research in geography and cartography? Should it be included in library collections, and what kind? The length of your review should be determined by the importance of the item being reviewed.

Reviews of books received by individual libraries that might be of interest to a wider audience are also invited, so
long as they follow the review guidelines. Submit reviews to the Review Editor.
Thank you for your attention to these guidelines. Additional reviewers are always welcome. Please feel free to recommend other qualified reviewers who might be interested in submitting reviews to the Information Bulletin.

Jon Jablonski, Review Editor
WAML Information Bulletin
Documents Center
University of Oregon
Eugene, OR 97403-1299
(541) 346-3051
jonjab@uoregon.edu
New Mapping of Western North America
compiled by
Ken Rockwell
University of Utah Library Catalog Department

ALASKA


ALBERTA


ARIZONA


Billingsley, George H., et al. Geologic map of the Peach Springs 30’ x 60’ quadrangle, Mohave and Coconino Counties, northwestern Arizona. 1 electronic map, input scale 1:100,000. Flagstaff, Ariz.: U.S. Geological Survey, Scientific investigations map no. 2900, pub. 2006. OCLC:


**BRITISH COLUMBIA**


Gem Trek Publishing. *Explorer’s map, southwest British Columbia, northern Washington, covers all of Vancouver Island: parks, lodges, ski areas, attractions*. 1 map, scale...
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<td>Niehues, James E. Mountain atlas 2007.08: Whistler Mountain and Blackcomb Mountain</td>
<td>1 view, not drawn to scale. Whistler, B.C.: Whistler Blackcomb, pub. 2007</td>
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<td>Pham, Viet Hoa. International travel maps, Whistler &amp; Sea to Sky Highway</td>
<td>2 maps on 1 sheet, scales 1:50,000 and 1:185,000. Richmond, B.C.: International Travel Maps, pub. 2008</td>
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| Dibblee, Thomas W. Geologic map of the Castle Rock Ridge quadrangle, Santa Clara and Santa Cruz counties, California. 1 map, scale 1:24,000. Santa Barbara, Calif.: Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, Dibblee Geology Center map no. DF-352, pub. 2007. OCLC: 221677936
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| Dibblee, Thomas W. Geologic map of the Clark Lake & Rabbit Peak 15 minute quadrangle, Riverside and Imperial Counties, California. 1 map, scale 62,500. Santa Barbara, Calif.: Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, Dibblee Geology Center map no. DF-374, pub. 2008. OCLC: 233035441
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| Dibblee, Thomas W. Geologic map of the Cottonwood Spring and Canyon Spring 15 minute quadrangle, Riverside and Imperial Counties, California. 1 map, scale 62,500. Santa Barbara, Calif.: Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, Dibblee Geology Center map no. DF-375, pub. 2008. OCLC: 233035659
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| Dibblee, Thomas W. Geologic map of the Durmid 15 minute quadrangle, Riverside and Imperial Counties, California. 1 map, scale 62,500. Santa Barbara, Calif.: Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, Dibblee Geology Center map no. DF-376, pub. 2008. OCLC: 233035893
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| Dibblee, Thomas W. Geologic map of the Hemet & Idyllwild 15 minute quadrangle, Riverside and Imperial Counties, California. 1 map, scale 62,500. Santa Barbara, Calif.: Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, Dibblee Geology Center map no. DF-371, pub. 2008. OCLC: 233034407
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| Dibblee, Thomas W. Geologic map of the Palm Desert and Coachella 15 minute quadrangle, Riverside and Imperial Counties, California. 1 map, scale 62,500. Santa Barbara, Calif.: Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, Dibblee Geology Center map no. DF-373, pub. 2008. OCLC: 233035103
|---|---|---|
| Dibblee, Thomas W. Geologic map of the Thousand Palms & Lost Horse Mountain Spring 15 minute quadrangle, Riverside and Imperial Counties, California. 1 map, scale 62,500. Santa Barbara, Calif.: Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, Dibblee Geology Center map no. DF-372, pub. 2008. OCLC: 233034669
|---|---|---|
| Gill, Tracy. A biogeographic assessment of northcentral California: Phase II, Environmental setting and
**New Mapping of Western North America**


8. **Slemmons, David B.** *Quaternary fault and lineament map of Owens Valley, Inyo County, eastern California.* 1 map, scale 1:100,000. Boulder, Colo.: Geological Society of America, Map and chart series no. MCH096, pub. 2008. OCLC: 233976499


10. **Temecula Valley Winegrowers Association.** *Wineries of Temecula Valley.* 1 map, scale not given. Temecula, Calif.: Temecula Valley Winegrowers Association, pub. 2007. OCLC: 229454983


National Geographic Maps.

National Geographic Maps.

National Geographic Maps.

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National Geographic Maps.

National Geographic Maps.

National Geographic Maps.

National Geographic Maps.


HAWAII

Bier, James Allen. O’ahu, the gathering place. 1 map, scale ca. 1:150,000. Honolulu: University of Hawai’i Press, 7th ed., pub. 2007. OCLC: 232575411


National Geographic Maps. Hawaii TOPO! outdoor recreation mapping software. 2 CD-ROMs, input scale 1:24,000. Evergreen, Colo.: National Geographic Maps, version 4.2.4, pub. 2006. OCLC: 229892118

Nielsen, Frank M. Franko’s guide map of Hawaii, the Big Island: with things to see and do. 1 map, scale ca. 1:400,000. Corona, Calif.: Franko’s Maps, pub. 2006. ISBN: 9781931494779  OCLC: 236169721


IDAHO


dtG Maps (Firm) Canyon County: detail map pages and street index. 1 atlas (various pagings), scale 1:16,896.

Freed, Jane S., et al. Geologic map of the Potlatch 30 x 60 minute quadrangle, Idaho. 1 map, scale 1:100,000. Moscow, Idaho: Idaho Geological Survey, Geologic map series, no. 41, pub. 2006. Web access: http://www.idahogeology.com/Products/reverselook.asp?switch=title&value=Geologic%5FM ap%5Fof%5Fthe%5FPotlatch %5F30%5Fx%5F60%5FMi nute%5FQuadrangle,%5FIdaho


Lewis, Reed S., et al. Geologic map of the Coeur d’Alene

30 x 60 minute quadrangle, Idaho. 1 map, scale 1:100,000. Moscow, Idaho: Idaho Geological Survey, Geologic map no. 33, pub. 2006. OCLC: 232108944

Lewis, Reed S., et al. Geologic map of the Potlatch 30 x 60 minute quadrangle, Idaho. 1 map, scale 1:100,000. Moscow, Idaho: Idaho Geological Survey, Geologic map no. 41, pub. 2006. OCLC: 232329603 Web access: http://www.idahogeology.com/Products/reverselook.asp?switch=title&value=Geologic%5FMap%5Fof%5FPotlatch%5F30%5Fx%5F60%5FMi nute%5FQuadrangle,%5FIdaho

Lewis, Reed S., et al. Geologic map of the Sixmile Creek quadrangle, Clearwater, Idaho, and Lewis Counties, Idaho. 1 map, scale 1:24,000. Moscow, Idaho: Idaho Geological Survey, Geologic map no. 43, pub. 2006. OCLC: 232959579 Web access: http://www.idahogeology.org/Products/reverselook.asp?switch=title&value=Geologic%5FM ap%5Fof%5FSixmile%5FCreek%5FQuadrangle,%5FIdaho,%5Fand%5FLewis%5FCount ies,%5FIdaho


National Geographic Maps. Idaho TOPO! outdoor recreation mapping software. 6 CD-ROMs, input scale 1:24,000. Evergreen, Colo.: National Geographic Maps, version 4.2.8, pub. 2007. OCLC: 229892611


MONTANA


dtG Maps (Firm) Yellowstone County: detail map pages and street index. 1 atlas (various

Montana TOPO! outdoor recreation mapping software. 10 CD-ROMs, input scale 1:24,000. Evergreen, Colo.: National Geographic Maps, version 4.2.6, pub. 2007. OCLC: 231620923


Oregon TOPO! outdoor recreation mapping software. 6 CD-ROMs, input scale 1:24,000. Evergreen, Colo.: National Geographic Maps, version 4.2.4, pub. 2007. OCLC: 30800748

Priest, George R., et al. Geologic map of the Klamath Falls area, Klamath County, Oregon. 1 map, scale
New Mapping of Western North America


[Order information, Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries: Nature of the Northwest Center [distributor]: http://www.naturenw.org/store-maps.htm ]


PACIFIC NORTHWEST


UTAH


PACIFIC NORTHWEST


UTAH


NEW MAPPING OF WESTERN NORTH AMERICA

WAML Information Bulletin 38(3) July 2008


WASHINGTON

Cakir, Recep, et al. Seismic design category maps for...


Dragovich, Joe D. Geologic map of the Fall City 7.5-minute quadrangle, King County, Washington. 1 map, scale 1:24,000. Olympia, Wash.: Wash. Division of Geology and Earth Resources, Geologic map no. GM-67, pub. 2007. OCLC: 222001092  Web access:  http://www.dnr.wa.gov/Pages/Publications.aspx


Washington Dept. of Natural Resources, Resource Mapping Section. San Juan Islands and Point Roberts. 1 map, scale 1:100,000. Olympia: Washington DNR, pub. 2007. OCLC: 224565489

WYOMING


Private Lands Public Wildlife Access Program (Wyo.) Fall 2006 & spring 2007 walk-in area hunting atlas. 1 atlas (58 p.), scales differ. Chey-
Stone, Donald S., et al. **Rocky Mountain transect, Wyoming.** 2 DVD-ROMs. Littleton, Colo.: D.S. Stone, pub. 2007. OCLC: 231425297 Abstract: Transect traverses approximately 410 miles across Wyoming crossing the major basins and uplifted mountain ranges. It intersects oil-field structures and deep wildcat tests within each basin. Topographic strip map accompanies corresponding transect on DVD.


[A series of all Wyoming counties showing ZIP code zones has been produced by Intelligent Direct of Wellsboro, Pennsylvania]
**News of Note**

*compiled by*

**Cynthia Jahns**

Univ. of California-Santa Cruz

adapted from: http://www.waml.org/newsnts.html

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**Members of the Month**

**Jon Jablonski (March-April, 2008)**

*Where did you go to college?*

I started at Boston University on a Navy ROTC scholarship studying math. I left after 2 years as a conscientious objector. I wound up landing at the University of Wisconsin—Milwaukee, and graduated in 1993 with a BFA in photography. After hitting the MLS-glass ceiling at Northwestern’s medical library, I went to the University of Washington for my library degree. I’m now studying part time for an MA in geography.

*Tell us what your job at Univ. of Oregon encompasses.*

Maps at Oregon are part of the Document Center, which does gov docs, business, microforms, and maps. I do reference in those areas, supervise a cost-recovery aerial photography business, and collect and provide access to maps, GIS data, and the airphotos. There’s a bit of light catalog maintenance for the depository stuff, but most of our tech services are handled by the larger cataloging department. Oh—and I’m the geography subject specialist. So there’s selection, instruction, and liaison duties there too.

*Where was your first job working with maps?*

While at UW I volunteered on a project that was digitizing Soviet topo maps in order to make an atlas and electoral datasets available. The prototype is still up at: [http://depts.washington.edu/ceir/](http://depts.washington.edu/ceir/)

*Do you have a favorite map?*

There’s this crazy Chile mineral resource map that has such a complicated symbology that it looks like a tartan crazy quilt. For a while I was also taking a cartoon map of Iran to classes that had this great formal portrait of the Shah printed on the back of it, but I think it walked off. I like showing bad maps to cartography classes and begging the students to use their newly acquired map-making skills with care: with great power comes great responsibility you know.

*Where is your favorite place to go on vacation?*

Heading home to Chicago for family, food, and art is the most common vacation. We haven’t repeated too much because there’s still so many places to go. I’ve been in the northwest for 9 years and haven’t even seen Crater Lake or Mt. St. Helens!

*What’s the most fun you ever had at a WAML conference?*

The dinner at Liberace’s restaurant was certainly the most interesting setting for a banquet.

*What do you like to do when you aren’t being a map librarian?*

Well, if it wasn’t for school I’d be playing a lot more tennis. As it is, most of the spare time is spent tending to the garden—we have a drought tolerant flower bed instead of a front lawn.

*What book(s) are you reading these days?*

I’m in the middle of William Gibson’s “Spook Country,” which I started over spring break. I love the worlds that he creates, which are eerily similar to ours—just a little bit more high tech and a lot more interesting. I’m finishing up “The China Fantasy” by James Mann, who used to be the LA Times’ China hand. It’s a good popular non-fiction read on the last 30 years of US-China
relations. Next up this weekend is “Red Capitalism in South China,” which is required reading for a class.

**What is your least favorite thing to do at work?**

Complain. UO is a fairly resource-poor institution and the map library has suffered through the neglect that tends to accompany rapid turnover. Ed Thatcher and Peter Stark built a collection that is far too big for 2 people to manage. 6 or 7 would be a more appropriate number. That short-staffedness means that I really have to scramble for help, and that’s always stressful and unpleasant.

**And what’s your favorite thing to do at work?**

I love the show-and-tell for intro to cartography/GIS classes. There’s 2 of them, one in geography and one in planning. Most of the instructors bring their students early in the quarter. They are really encouraged to look at A LOT of maps as they progress. I cover 5 big tables with everything from the aforementioned Brazilian crazy-quilt to our 1793 Treaty of Paris map. I try to just get them into the cases and pulling things out, and also stress that we are perfectly happy to go retrieve things from locked storage. I don’t care if it’s a freshman or a hobo—our maps are here to be used.

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**Kathy Rankin (May-June, 2008)**

**Where did you go to college?** *(Undergrad, grad and anything else)*

My undergraduate degree is in education with a major in Spanish from Arizona State University. My MLS is from University of Arizona.

**Tell us what your job at University of Nevada, Las Vegas Libraries encompasses.**

I am the Special Collections Catalog Librarian. I catalog all the books, media, and maps. Special Collections collects as well as helping with archival collections cataloging. I also catalog maps for the Government Publications Dept. that aren’t covered by MARCIVE tapes, especially maps from the Nevada state government. I’m also a metadata consultant for digitization projects. Since there is no map librarian, I’m sometimes asked to do things such as figure out how to provide an index to maps on CDs or to find a good home for atlases we’re discarding.

**Where was your first job working with maps?**

This is basically it, although I did catalog atlases from the History of Cartography Collection at University of Texas at Arlington when I was the Special Collections cataloger there, and I helped them collection information to apply for a NEH grant to obtain a temporary map cataloger, but they didn’t get the grant.

**Do you have a favorite map?**

I like the map **Las Vegas Valley, Showing Artesian Wells**, J.T. McWilliams, 1920, we own that shows all the artesian wells and springs that used to exist in Las Vegas because now that the water table has dropped so much, most of them no longer exist. It’s on the WAML website as my coauthor and I mentioned it in the first part of our article published in the March IB, “A Cartographic Journey Through Las Vegas History: Tracing the Las Vegas Landscape Through Maps”.

**Any memorable map-related reference questions that you could tell us about?**

I don’t answer map reference questions, but I can tell you about the maps that were the most difficult for me to catalog. They were two maps of Old Jerusalem in Hebrew. The vowels aren’t written in Hebrew, so if a person doesn’t read it, there’s no way to transliterate it. Someone in my library was able to read enough that I was able to make brief records in our OPAC for them. I said they’d better outsource anything else we buy in Hebrew.

**Where is your favorite place to go on vacation?**

I love Hawaii, and my best friend from high school lives on Kauai. I’d also like to visit other islands in the Pacific.

**What’s the most fun you ever had at a WAML conference?**
I really enjoyed the setting of the meeting held in Jackson Hole, Wyoming, and I also had a blast seeing the geysers in Yellowstone National Park.

What do you like to do when you aren’t being a map and special collections cataloger?

I like to do needlework, read, especially mysteries, pet my cats, and travel.

What book(s) are you reading these days?

The Second Mouse by Archer Mayor.

What is your least favorite thing to do at work?

Catalog in languages I don’t read and that can’t be translated using a dictionary such as Breton and Hebrew or even Old Dutch and Old German.

And what’s your favorite thing to do at work?

Figure out the date for a map that’s not dated or solve some other puzzle in cataloging something.

**Benchmarks**

**David Cobb is Retiring from Harvard**

After over 40 years of map librarianship, David Cobb announced to his staff and the SSP Managers today that he will be retiring from the Harvard Map Collection (exact date to be determined!). Prior to his arrival at Harvard College Library in 1992, David was a faculty member and Map and Geography Librarian at the University of Illinois (1973-1992), Map Librarian at Indiana University in (1970-1973), and Map Librarian at the University of Vermont (1967-1970).

David’s enthusiasm, energy, and overall effectiveness as a leader have been unswerving since he joined the profession. As both curator and manager of one of the world’s finest print map libraries, David changed the landscape of services and collections at Harvard. He literally opened the doors to the community at large, embarked on collaborations across the University for geospatial data sharing, and laid the groundwork for our current 21st century digital cartography and geospatial library services before most map libraries began to even grapple with these ideas.

His professional contributions have been rich and varied. Highlights include: Member, ARL Coordinating Committee for the ARL GIS Literacy Project; Past editor, Meridian, a journal of the Map and Geography Round Table of ALA; host of the 2003 International Conference on the History of Cartography; Past Chair, Depository Library Council; founding President of the Boston Map Society; and numerous activities with the ALA/ACRL Rare Books and Manuscripts Section, ALA Map and Geography Roundtable, Western Association of Map Libraries, and the International Map Collector’s Society.

David has published widely including a co-edited book, Mapping Boston (MIT Press, 1999) and is a much sought after speaker. He has given numerous presentations and lectures on Harvard’s map treasures, cartography on the web, the impact of GIS on library services, map security and theft, map societies in the United States, and the list goes on.

Finally, throughout his career, he has been committed to open access to collections, raising awareness of security issues for research map libraries, conservation and preservation, and developing donor relations.

You might be thinking, what next? After retirement, David and Karen will be ‘dirt farming’ in Vermont. The first crop of garlic goes in this fall, and then there will be apples, pears, and blueberries to come. And that’s just for starters!

A big congratulations is in order! A proper celebration and more formal HCL and University announcement will occur down the road, but for now, let’s take advantage of every moment he remains with us in the SSP!

--Submitted by: Diane Geraci Librarian for the Social Sciences Harvard College Library

**Daniel O. Holmes**, former librarian and instructor in the Geography Department at the
University of California, Berkeley, has been appointed Librarian for the David Rumsey Collection. He can be reached at: dholmes@sierranevada.org

Linda Newman, Geoscience & Map Librarian in the DeLaMare Library, University of Nevada, Reno, has been elected Chair of the Nevada State Board on Geographic Names for a 2 year term. She has served on the Board since 1982 as the representative for the University of Nevada, Reno.

Larry Carver, AUL for Library Systems, Digital Library Operations and the Map and Imagery Lab at UC Santa Barbara, has retired. Since 1967 Larry has been the chief architect of the Map and Imagery Lab and the internationally recognized Alexandria Digital Library. He will return in August to work part-time as Director of Information Strategy and PI for the multi-million dollar NDIP Library of Congress grant.

Cataloging News

Adding geographic coordinates to authority records


The Map and Geography Round Table of ALA successfully got MARBI to add the 034 field to the Authority Format. This is in the MARC format now and includes a subfield for date, for as we all know, geographic coordinates can change over time.

The Library of Congress is awaiting the acceptance of the 034 in the authority format by various ILS providers, including our own, Voyager. Once that is in place, we will investigate loading bounding box coordinates for locations; by this I mean 4 points (northern most, southern most, eastern most and western most). For cities and smaller areas, we are considering a center point, as the boundaries change rapidly in such locations. All this is in the planning stage and there is not a firm timeline. We certainly do want to use a batch load for as much of this process as possible.

MAGERT workbook on cataloging rare and antiquarian maps available for purchase

Did you miss ALA's Map and Geography Round Table preconference on cataloging early maps and atlases, Rare, Antiquarian or Just Plain Old: Cataloging Pre-Twentieth Century Cartographic Resources, which was held last June at the Library of Congress prior to the American Library Association Annual Conference in Washington, D.C.? The workbook used in the preconference and issued to participants has been reprinted and is available for purchase from MAGERT for $40.

Our current supply will soon be sold out, but we are doing another printing in response to your firm orders. So to be sure to obtain a copy, send your requests without delay to the address below. The workbook includes illustrations and cataloging examples taken from sheet maps, atlas plates and atlases, focusing on early and pre-twentieth century cartographic materials. Some of the areas covered by the workbook include elements of description, transcription, mathematical data and supportive research. The $40 price includes shipping and handling.

Orders for the workbook, Rare, Antiquarian, or Just Plain Old, should be sent to:

Jim Coombs
MAGERT Publications Distribution Manager
Maps Library
Missouri State University
901 S. National, #175
Springfield, MO 65897 USA
Email: JimCoombs@missouristate.edu

News from OCLC: A new OCLC Tech Bulletin describes changes to subfields for the 034 (Coded Cartographic Mathematical Data) in bibliographic records, and indexing of 034 subfield z for bibliographic and 034 subfields d, e, f, g and z in authority records. http://www.oclc.org/support/documentation/worldcat/tb/255/
Barbara B. Tillett, Chair of the IFLA Meeting of Experts on an International Cataloguing Code requested comments on the final draft of the Statement of International Cataloguing Principles. The draft is available on the group’s wiki. http://catprinciples.pbwiki.com/

Conferences & Classes

Future WAML Meetings:
*San Diego, Oct. 1-4, 2008
*Salt Lake City, Apr. 29-May 2, 2009
*Yosemite, Fall 2009

The National Library of Russia is hosting a meeting on October 23 & 24 in St. Petersburg and the theme is “Access to the Baltic Sea: Maps and Other Information Sources.” See the description under Biblioteca Baltica which is an association of national libraries on the Baltic Sea. The conference website is: http://www.nlr.ru/tus/20081023/

The Society for the History of Discoveries 2008 annual meeting will be held from October 5 - 7, 2008 in Arlington Texas*. The meeting will be held in conjunction with the Virginia Garrett Lectures on the History of Cartography (see next item) on October 3rd, and the meetings of the Texas Map Society and Philip Lee Phillips Society (October 4). The preliminary program, hotel and transportation details can be found at http://www.sochistdisc.org/annual_meetings/annual_2008/annual_meeting_2008.htm

Sixth Biennial Virginia Garrett Lectures on the History of Cartography will be held Friday, October 3, at the Central Library of The University of Texas at Arlington.

The Applied Geography Conferences will be held in Wilmington, DE, October 15-18.

11th annual Road Map Collector’s Association (RMCA) Map Expo -- Friday, Oct. 3 and Saturday, Oct. 4, 2008 -- in Hammond, Indiana.

Federal, State & Local Government News

USGS announced that the Landsat archive, 35 years of images of the earth’s surface, will soon be available at no charge. Check out the announcement on the Landsat page: http://landsat.usgs.gov/

The USGS and the National Archives signed an agreement meant to ensure the preservation and access of the EROS archive of historic satellite imagery and aerial photography currently archived by the USGS at its Earth Resources Observation and Science (EROS) Center in Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

General News

James Brubaker, who allegedly stole maps from more than 100 libraries, was arrested. There was extensive press coverage the Great Falls Tribune and Seattle Times newspapers.

IAMA Announces New Database of Missing and Stolen Maps

The International Antiquarian Mapsellers Association (IAMA) is pleased to announce the opening of our new Missing and Stolen Map Database: www.missingmaps.info.

There is no fee associated with the use of this database, and we sincerely hope that librarians, dealers and collectors will make use of this site. There are no current entries: those will depend on user participation.

East View Cartographic Acquires RMIB

East View Cartographic announced its acquisition of RMIB Geosciences out of The Netherlands. RMIB Geosciences was a global distributor of scientific maps and related publications, specializing in the difficult-to-acquire cartographic publications of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

RMIB Geosciences (earlier Rudolf Muller International Booksellers) was the first company to bring to market topographic maps of Indonesia, East Timor, Rwanda, and other exotic locations. RMIB reliably served hundreds of libraries and organizations in Europe and beyond.
With the RMIB Geosciences acquisition, EVC has taken possession of a large number of rare and valuable maps and atlases.

As they are catalogued these publications will be added to the GIS-based EVC Store which can be used to search and browse EVC products at www.cartographic.com

Theresa Cheng is the new academic and public library account representative at East View Cartographic. You can contact her at 952-252-4551 or by email teresa.cheng@cartographic.com

Apply for American Geographical Society Library Fellowships for 2009 by October 31, 2008. Awards will be announced on or before December 1, 2008 for fellowships to be held during 2009. http://www.uwm.edu/Libraries/AGSL/fellowships.html

Internet Resources

G. Salim Mohammed, Maps/GIS Librarian at the Government Documents/Maps Department of the University of Hawaii at Manoa, announced Manoa MAGIS (Maps, Aerials and GIS) covering geospatial data. The website includes aerial photography for Oahu, Kauai, and the Big Island - currently in a beta viewer - and 300 DPI versions of the most recent available USGS 7.5’ topos, 1989-1999. http://magis.manoa.hawaii.edu/

Mapping News from Portland and Utah
-submitted by Ken Rockwell

An elected regional government, Metro helps “make the region an extraordinary place to live, work, and play.” Metro serves more than 1.4 million residents in Clackamas, Multnomah and Washington counties, and the 25 cities in the Portland region. They’ve made available maps for the Portland metropolitan area produced by the Metro Data Resource Center. See: http://www.metro-region.org/index.cfm/go/by.web/id=24876 They include county maps showing flood plains, wetlands, undeveloped land, and zoning. They have some GIS applications software, called MetroMap, available for public use.

Meanwhile, here in Utah, the Utah Geological Survey is planning to build an online map-based index to geologic mapping of Utah. It will eventually have links to scanned images of maps previously published by UGS and USGS. They will also be seeking the help of the University of Utah and Brigham Young University digital projects programs to possibly get scans of university geology thesis maps.

New Publications

Bibliography of Articles about Maps and Mapping

March/April 2008 by Phil Hoehn


McDowell, Mary and Craig, Dana, 2007. How the Spanish Armada is Fought: Again and
News of Note


Bibliography of Articles about Maps and Mapping May/June 2008 by Phil Hoehn


Western Association of Map Libraries

Microform Publications

Information Bulletin

Occasional Papers

Paper Publications

Occasional Papers
1973 Catalogue of Sanborn Atlases at California State University, Northridge by Gary W. Rees and Mary Hoeber. OP1. LC #73-5773 ISBN 0-939112-01-9 $4.00
1978 Index to Early Twentieth-Century City Plans Appearing in Guidebooks: Baedeker, Muirhead-Blue Guides, Murray, I.J.G.R., etc., Plus Selected Other Works to Provide Worldwide Coverage of over 2,000 Plans to over 1,200 Communities, Found in 74 Guidebooks by Harold M. Otness. OP4. LC #78-15094 ISBN 0-939112-05-1 $6.00
1980 Index to Nineteenth-Century City Plans Appearing in Guidebooks: Baedeker, Murray, Joanne, Black, Appleton, Meyer, Plus Selected Other Works to Provide Coverage of over 1,800 Plans to Nearly 600 Communities, Found in 164 Guidebooks by Harold M. Otness. OP7. LC #80-24483 ISBN 0-939112-08-6 $6.00
1981 Printed Maps of Utah to 1900; An Annotated Cartobibliography by Riley Moore Moffat. OP8. LC #81-15094 ISBN 0-939112-09-4 $10.00
1986 Map Index to Topographic Quadrangles of the United States, 1882-1940 by Riley Moore Moffat. OP10. LC #84-21984 ISBN 0-939112-12-4 $40.00

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