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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**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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*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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A Summary of Geospatial Initiatives in the University of Utah’s Marriott Library

by

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Abstract: The Marriott Library’s Geospatial Initiatives Committee consists of librarians and staff involved in projects designed to provide access to different library resources through geospatial interfaces. We are creating maps that link to resources in our digital collections, including the Western Soundscape Archives and historical photographs, and applying georeferencing to scanned geological thesis maps to manipulate them with Google Earth. The library’s home page now has a clickable map for accessing digital collections by county, and we are working with a Geography professor on creating a “Historical GIS” that utilizes Sanborn fire insurance maps of Salt Lake City and recreates the downtown area as it appeared a century ago. To pull these various projects together, we set up a geospatial portal through CampusGuides. See: http://campusguides.lib.utah.edu/GIS

History of the GSI Committee

A group of librarians and staff (Ken Rockwell, April Love, Dave Morrison, and Ron Bitton) organized a “Geographic Information Systems Committee” in March of 2006 to investigate bringing GIS services into the Marriott Library. We initially had in mind offering the full ESRI ArcView package to library users, as some other academic libraries have done, but questions arose from our administration about this, and GIS services seemed to be well established on campus through the Geography Department’s DIGIT Lab. Our activities in the first few years included bringing in a librarian with GIS expertise to discuss options with staff, making contact with faculty interested in GIS projects, and contacting other users from off campus, including the staff of the Utah Geological Survey and the Utah state government’s Automated Geographic Resource Center. We also discussed ways to create searchable or clickable maps that would retrieve digital library resources, such as historical photographs in our numerous digital collections.

Around 2010, the group redefined itself as the Geospatial Initiatives Committee and invited other staff members with geospatial interests to join us. Our contacts with UGS had revealed their interest in digitizing all geologic maps covering parts of Utah, including those done as part of University thesis work, and this led to our first major project: inventorying thesis maps and arranging to have
them scanned. This brought into the committee Lisa Chaufty of the Institutional Repository and her assistant, Donald Williams. Meanwhile, Amy Brunvand of the Digital Scholarship Lab arranged for the hiring of GIS specialist, Justin Sorensen. Justin’s georeferencing work would make it so that the scanned thesis maps could be manipulated in Google Earth.

Among the projects that we have worked on:

• County-access map interface: Anne Morrow, the Marriott’s digital initiatives librarian, caught the vision of geospatial interfaces—clickable maps to retrieve digital resources—and went to work on that, and spearheaded the creation of a clickable map of Utah counties that facilitates retrieval of digital collections pertaining to a given county.

• The Western Soundscape Archive: A group effort in 2010 involved the use of a Google API to generate a Google map that pinpoints the locations of natural sound recordings in the archive. This project involved writing a program that used existing place name metadata to generate latitude and longitude coordinates, which in turn were used to populate the map.

• Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps: The Marriott Library scanned its Sanborn maps years ago, and Anne Morrow created a clickable map in April of 2010 to access various sets by city or town name.

• A Historical Salt Lake City page: In the fall semester of 2011, Dr. Kevin Henry, a Geography professor, contacted Ken Rockwell with questions about using the Sanborn fire insurance maps of Salt Lake City in GIS-related projects. Ken invited Dr. Henry to meet with the GSI Committee, and Dr. Henry laid out his vision of using various resources to create a “historical GIS” for downtown Salt Lake. He hopes to show correlations between old industrial sites and health problems of “downwinders.” As a related project, Justin Sorensen created a page using an index map with links to various historical photographs from downtown Salt Lake.

• Hidden Water: Anne also made contact with two professors who had met previously with the GIS Committee about their “Hidden Water” project. This involves mapping the historical courses of streams into the Salt Lake Valley. Anne worked with them to create interactive Google maps linking to their historical photographs.

• Green River: This is another project with links from a base map to historical resources. Anne Morrow worked with Multimedia Archives manager Roy Webb to highlight the area now covered by the Flaming Gorge Reservoir near the Utah-Wyoming border.

• Geological thesis maps: Ken Rockwell and April Love inventoried the geologic maps created as part of theses during the period 1950 to 1975. Donald Williams of the Institutional Repository had these maps scanned, and Justin Sorensen georeferenced them. Then the maps were manipulated in Google Earth for three-dimensional display.
Approaches to Mapping Marriott’s Digital Collections

In 2010 Marriott Library took advantage of the free and intuitive tools provided by Google Maps and Google Earth to develop geospatial discovery interfaces for assets housed in the digital library (http://www.lib.utah.edu/collections/digitalCollections.php). Since then, we have used Google mapping tools to create several types of maps: pinpoint maps, area maps and hybrid maps. We have also begun to explore the benefits of Prezi software for navigation and examination of maps that either do not depend upon, or do not display well in standard geospatial interfaces.

• Pinpoint Maps: The pinpoint map includes individual items (in our case digitized historic and contemporary photographs) plotted using address or coordinate metadata. Along with the image, selected descriptive metadata and links to the full record are included. Pinpoint maps are attractive for the immediacy of access to the image and information about it. However, as there is no mechanism connecting the digital asset management system (CONTENTdm) to the map interface, the map will not include new items as they are added to the digital library. Other issues with single-point maps will be discussed below.

• Area maps: Area maps use keyword queries to generate browse lists of related assets. Area maps typically deal with broad geographic areas, such as a town, city or county. As new assets become available in the digital library they automatically appear in the area map. As the keyword queries are dependent on consistent and reliable metadata, where consistency and reliability are lacking we find individual results that should have been omitted as well as results that have been omitted because the metadata was inaccurate or incomplete. Area maps were not considered to have as immediate access as pinpoint maps because they display brief lists of resources and not the actual resource.

• Hybrid maps: An opportunity presented itself in 2011 to participate in the Hidden Water project. Hidden Water sought to unveil the paths of the water systems as they traveled through Salt Lake County along the Wasatch Front. Anne Morrow, working with professors Peter Goss and Craig Denton, developed a geospatial interface that married both pinpoint mapping and area mapping. The queries we created included additional keywords that dramatically limited the results returned to only the most relevant. Images included in the maps were from a controlled set so that there was no immediate concern of excluding future images. That said, there is interest in seeing the project develop in the future to include new materials relevant to the project. While we were not able to eliminate all shortcomings of pinpoint or area maps, using a hybrid approach helped to mitigate drawbacks of each while capitalizing on their individual strengths. (See Figure 1)

• Prezi as a Map Display and Navigation Tool: Among the assets in the digital library are series of historic maps that do not fit neatly into geospatial interfaces. Anne Morrow began experimenting with Prezi presentation software to serve as a navigational tool for these maps. Prezi is intuitive to use, accommodates a variety of file types and includes an array of navigational options and features. A high resolution digital map of US troop marches of 1858 put in Prezi (http://prezi.com/gpcunzadaysb/map-of-lines-of-march-by-us-troops-in-1858/?kw=view-gpcunzadaysb&rc=ref-954527) allows seamless transitions for viewers to examine the map extremely close-up and from a birds eye view. A project currently under consideration involves the Green River maps, consisting of a series of six hand-drawn maps. The project would focus on the
Green River before the construction of Flaming Gorge Dam and Reservoir with images, filmstrips and other media added to help tell the story of the Green River and the surrounding community prior to the construction of Flaming Gorge Dam. When considering projects for Prezi that include high-resolution images, it is important to keep in mind that there is a file size limit in the free version. (See Figure 2)

**Pinpointing: the Problem**

Several of these projects involve index maps that indicate locations covered with a “pushpin” symbol. These pinpoints can be generated using latitude and longitude coordinates. Ideally, each digital resource (photograph, sound recording, etc.) would come with a GPS-generated coordinate pair for its exact location. While such metadata may be easy enough to obtain with today’s “born-digital” objects, they are almost always absent from older resources such as historical photographs. To fill in this vital information, a script can read the *Place names* field, refer to a database such as the federal Geographic Names Information System (http://geonames.usgs.gov/), and generate the coordinates...
needed to generate the map. This approach works easily enough for collections such as the Sanborn maps, where the basic access point for each set is a single city or town name. (See Figure 3)

Coordinate generation is more complicated when multiple place names are included in the Place names field. In the Western Soundscape Archive project, the Place names field may describe the sound recording’s location as occurring at a specific site, such as a campground or nature preserve, and also the setting of that site—in a National Forest, a particular mountain range, or a county. In such cases, the script can be written to select the most localized, precise place among those given. To facilitate the selection in the script used for our project, Ken Rockwell created a ranking system and assigned the place names a rank number in an Excel spreadsheet, with more localized names having lower numbers. The script uses this spreadsheet to select the lowest numeric value found.

One major complication of this approach is that it depends on the place names database used to generate the coordinates. The database needs to be fairly comprehensive, but even the best database may lack a more obscure locality. An example is the Mary E. Theler Wetlands, located near Belfair, Mason County, Washington, site of a Western Soundscape recording of a cedar waxwing. The script that fetched coordinates for places came up with zeroes because this small preserve was not in the USGS database. In such cases, one can locate the place with a little detective work, locate it on Google Earth, and manually extract the coordinate (translating Google Earth’s minute-second coor-
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Coordinates into decimal degrees using a converter such as is provided by the Federal Communications Commission at http://transition.fcc.gov/mb/audio/bickel/DDDMMSS-decimal.html. Alternatively, one may decide to go with the next larger area, the city or county. (See Figure 4)

The place names database may also have a less-than-ideal way of selecting the single coordinate that represents a place. For political and administrative units such as cities, counties, or parks, the coordinate is usually a center point. When all that is available for some resources is the county or another large-area unit, such as a national forest, all of the resources will be artificially forced into the same reference point on the resulting map. If the reference place name is a linear feature such as a trail or a river or stream, the database may use a reference coordinate at one end of the feature, far from the actual recording site. The USGS database invariably selects the lowest point in the stream system, its outlet or confluence with another stream, as the reference coordinate. This is not so bad for smaller streams, but when it’s the Colorado River, the result is a point in Mexico where the river empties into the Sea of Cortez (or where it used to before all the water was siphoned off for American water sup-
A very precise place reference is a street address for the location of a photograph in an urban setting. Currently existent addresses are in some databases and can be used to generate the coordinates. We used this feature with a set of historical photographs for Salt Lake City to generate coordinates and produce a clickable map of the downtown area. The digital collection for these photographs has an address field. One occasional drawback arises when an address no longer exists. For example, a block of First South Street (usually referred to locally as “100 South”), extending west from West Temple Street to Second West (200 West) was removed in the 1960s for the construction of the Salt Palace convention center. The script reads an address for a building in the middle of that block and cannot find it, so it retrieves the coordinates at the east end of the former block. (See Figure 5)
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Summary

Geospatial mapping helps to highlight assets in a digital library by creating an experience of serendipity, interaction and access. Different map interfaces have both strengths and weaknesses, including issues of how to translate place-name metadata into coordinates for the pinpointing of resources. Employing a hybrid approach takes advantage of the strengths and minimizes the weaknesses. Exploring software that is not geospatially anchored as a display tool for atypical maps opens new opportunities to increase access and improve interaction with resources housed in digital libraries.
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"Digging" Through our Mining Maps:How We Improved Accessibility

by
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In the summer of 2004, the Map Library at the University of Colorado Boulder inherited approximately 700 rolled maps from our Libraries’ Archives Department. Most of these maps showed mines in Colorado and many showed mines in the Boulder County area. The maps came to us in poor condition. Map pieces were flaking off, dirt and grime was covering the paper, and their tightly rolled state made examining these maps (much less using them) a huge problem. The accessibility issue was compounded by the fact that there was not a single finding aid for these maps. Many of the maps came from archival collections, each with its own finding aid. (See Figures 1-4).
While we wanted to add these maps to our collection so patrons could study them, we had some work to do in order to make these maps usable. There were several issues facing us. First, the maps had been stored in a hand-made plywood case (in a wine-rack fashion). The acidity of the plywood exacerbated the poor condition of these brittle maps, which meant that pieces of the paper often broke off with even the slightest touch. Second, the dryness of our Colorado climate made the maps almost impossible to unroll without damaging them, as the maps had been stored in this case, tightly rolled. The maps were stored in this way for years, possibly since they had been deposited with the library. The third issue was the layer of dirt and grime that covered the maps. The dirt came off as dark smudges on our fingers or on any surface the maps touched. Needless to say, even if these maps could be unrolled and viewed, no one would want to handle them in their less-than-clean condition.

In order to tackle this project, we first met with our former preservation librarian, Pat Morris, to find out what we could and could not do in-house. She gave us instructions and suggestions on how to clean the maps, how to humidify them, as well as how to do some basic preservation work to ensure that the brittle maps would not continue to become more brittle. With her instructions, we could do most of this work in the Map Library.

We cleaned the maps as best we could before humidifying them, since most of the dirt was on the outside...
surface of the maps. We left the maps rolled when cleaning, so as not to have additional pieces of the maps flake off. Since cleaning might stir up a lot of dust, we wore masks when cleaning. The maps were brushed with hake brushes and Absorene was used to rub away any heavy dirt. We attempted to do most the brushing outside, so we weren’t getting dust and particles in the air in the Map Library, but at times, wind and inconsistent weather kept us from going outside. When we could not go outside, we cleaned the maps over plastic sheets, so we could remove the dirt and debris from the area.

Our next step was to humidify the maps so we could unroll them without further damaging them. But first, we had to build a homemade humidifying chamber. Our preservation staff suggested that we find the longest plastic storage box we could (like the ones you slide under a bed) and then create a raised shelf on which the maps could be placed without getting wet when the bottom part of the box was filled with water. Our field trip to the hardware store yielded good results. We found a 44” x 18” x 6” Tupperware container and a plastic, lattice-like grid (the type of lattice used in ceiling light fixtures) to use as our shelf. We sawed the lattice to the proper dimensions so it could fit into the container. We needed a way to raise the grid off the bottom of the container so we could fill the container with water and not have the maps get wet. As several of us had small children at the time, the shelf was successfully supported with plastic Duplo blocks! (See Figures 5-6)
When humidifying the maps, we filled the chamber bottom with about ¼ to ½ inch of water. We needed to be careful to regularly change the water and scrub out the chamber in case mold was forming.

Different papers required different humidifying times, based on the paper’s stability. In general, for what our preservation librarian called “plain” paper (paper made from wood pulp), we would place the rolled maps in the chamber for 24 hours and recheck them the next day. If they did not seem wet enough, we’d leave them again until the end of the day and continue to recheck. It took some practice to determine what “wet enough” meant in terms of getting the maps to easily unroll. At the beginning, we erred on the side of caution, often removing the maps when they were not wet enough. They would then not unroll easily, so we’d have to place them back in the chamber for additional humidification. Once we got the hang of it, we all knew what to look for and could tell when the maps were “ready.” We used a white board to record the date and time the maps should come out of the humidifier, so all staff could see.

The most common types of paper we encountered were “plain” paper, blueprint/blueline paper, linen-backed paper, drawing tissue paper and tissue paper with a glassine coating. Special instructions for these papers per our preservation librarian were as follows: (See Figure 7)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Paper Types and Humidifying Recommendations from our former Preservation Librarian, Pat Morris:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>German linen</strong> (very stable):</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humidify once at a time for only 1 hour (starch might be affected if too wet)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flatten between felt blotters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flatten under a board or a piece of plexiglass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Put paper-covered bricks on board/glass to evenly weight</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*If there is a need to add a bit more humidity (the map is still stiff, and it should not be in humidifier any longer), put the map between mylar sheets, spray the blotter lightly with a mister, and put blotter against mylar. The mylar is slightly porous and will let some moisture through.*

Must be careful with humidity level because the red, yellow and blue inks are probably not permanent, and may run.

| **Blueprint/blueline** (fades severely over time): |
| Can humidify normally |
| Put maps in unbuffered, acid-free folders |

| **Linen-backed**: |
| Watch in humidifier and don’t let get too wet |
| May have animal glue, which could mildew if too wet |

| **Plain old paper:** |
| Can humidify longer, but be very gentle in unrolling |

| **Drawing tissue:** |
| Can humidify quickly, it is acidic and fragile |
| If too fragile, set aside for conservator |

| **Old thicker paper (layered):** |
| Humidify |
| Be careful in flattening because the different layers will respond to humidity differently |
| May have some loss of paper because the layers won’t flatten at the same rate |

| **Glassine tissue (with gloss):** |
| Can be humidified, but is fragile. It is very acidic. |

"Digging" Through our Mining Maps - How We Improved Accessibility 63
In order to flatten the maps, we purchased blotters and a large, heavy piece of Plexiglas. We placed each map between blotters, under the Plexiglas. We put additional weight (bricks) on top of the Plexiglas and left the maps for several days before checking them. If, when removing the weight and the glass we found that the maps re-coiled, we rehumidified the maps and tried flattening again.

Next, we did some basic repair work to the maps in the poorest shape. For small tears, we used Filmoplast, an acid free tape recommended by our preservation department. For larger rips and tears, we encapsulated the maps in mylar. Buffered tissue paper was put behind the map, within the mylar, if the paper was particularly brittle and acidic.

Now the maps were cleaned, flattened and able to be handled, but there was no order to the maps. Since some of the maps were represented on paper finding aids created by the Archives Department and others were not represented anywhere as far as we could determine, we needed to catalog these maps in some way. With over 700 maps and a limited cataloging staff, we decided that, at least initially, we could not fully catalog these maps in OCLC. We decided to use an Excel spreadsheet. With this format, we could enter as much information as we had about each map. Staff and patrons could search the document by keyword to find their needed maps. As for the order of the maps in the spreadsheet, we put them in accession number order and filed them in drawers numerically by this assigned number. (See Figure 8)

As time passed and we saw what a valuable resource these maps could be to patrons, we wanted to publicize their existence and availability more. We decided to create an interactive search tool. So, in the summer of 2012, one of our talented student employees created a Google map index of our Boulder County mining maps.

We chose to index the Boulder County maps because tackling all 700 plus maps seemed like an insurmountable task. But, we had approximately 140 local area mining maps and that was more approachable. Many of these mining maps did not have actual titles, but simply listed the township and range of the area mapped. Because of this, our student found and downloaded a township and range grid for Google Earth in order to plot the maps’ locations. She then used the “add polygon” tool in order to outline the area of each map she was indexing. Before creating the outline of the map, however, she needed to name the area being indexed and write a description about it. This would allow patrons to click on a shape and get some basic information about the map they might wish to view.
The process of making this Google map was through trial and error by our student. While perhaps there’s an easier and faster way to index our mining maps, we are very pleased with the results. Our next step is to publicize this index and the existence of our mining maps. We plan to do this on our website with a digital exhibit and through the creation of a collection-level record in our library catalog.

https://maps.google.com/maps/ms?msid=205853030251022271193.0004c7f662d0f5e7aabbf&msa=0&ll=40.161399,-105.247325&spn=1.716964,2.469177

While our ultimate goal is to fully catalog all of these maps, we know that for the immediate future it’s a “pie in the sky” idea. We’re happy with the progress we’ve made thus far in increasing the accessibility of these maps. When looking back at the first days after the maps were moved here from the Archives Department, we remember the 30 plus boxes of rolled maps, in no order. We have certainly come a long way! (See Figure 9)
Rich Soares passed away on January 4, 2013, after a long and courageous battle with leiomyosarcoma, a rare and extremely serious cancer of the soft tissue. He was 58 years old. He had been receiving alternative treatments domestically and abroad. His illness led to his retirement from California State University, Chico, on September 24, 2012. He is survived by his wife, Gail Beterbide; parents, George and Laurette; children, Heidi Waugh, Holly Soares, David Soares and Leslie Detro; granddaughter, Imari Waugh; three brothers and one sister; and many extended family members. Rich had served for 11 years as the biology, chemistry, agriculture, nutrition and food science and nursing librarian. Rich received his B.A. in geology from CSU, Chico in 1985, followed by an M.L.S. from San Jose State University in 1986.

I will always harbor a special fondness for Rich because he began his library career with me. I hired him as a student assistant in the CSU, Chico library map collection in 1983. He served in the map collection until he graduated in 1985. At one point, when he needed a place to stay in Chico and avoid the 40 mile commute from his home in Red Bluff, I ensconced him in my tiny pool house in my backyard. He was fascinated with maps, and he and I had many good conversations about maps and map finding tools. He became very interested in the Geologic Map Index to U.S.G.S. 7.5’ and 15’ Quadrangles of California that I had begun and was frequently working on. Rich was married at the time and his wife had just given birth to their first child, and he was a bit uncomfortable of the prospects of becoming a field geologist and the frequent separations from his family that would be required. I suggested that he think about doing like I did, and combine his geology with library science and seek a career in earth science librarianship. He took me up on this, and immediately after receiving his degree in geology he ventured to the Bay Area and studied library science at San Jose State University.

After receiving his MLS in 1986, Rich headed to nearby Stanford University and got his taste of the real world, serving in the Branner Earth Science Library to late 1987. He was a senior library assistant, focusing on science and maps, including map cataloging and collection development. From there Rich ventured eastward to Brigham Young University and stepped up to the professional ranks. At BYU’s Harold B. Lee Library, Rich served as a reference specialist in the sciences, with emphasis on reference and collection development in geology, geography, and maps. He took on the duties of map cataloging and preservation. It was here that Rich whet his interest in cartobibliography and first put his skills to test with Early Soil Maps of California, 1900-1940: A Bibliography With Indexes. This initial foray into library literature was well received and appeared in the WAML Information Bulletin, volume 32, July 2001.

Rich couldn’t resist the opportunity to return to his home state and alma mater, CSU, Chico, and on
August 1, 2001, he was appointed as an assistant librarian at Chico’s Meriam Library. I had the pleasure of serving on the hiring committee that selected him for the position. Four years later, I had the pleasure of chairing the personnel committee that promoted him to Associate Librarian and granting him tenure in 2005. Rich served at Chico for 11 years as the biology, chemistry, agriculture, nutrition and food science and nursing librarian. He brought his interest in cartobibliography with him and in the succeeding years nurtured it into major contributions to the literature. He began in the field of biology and made a major contribution to the bibliography of ornithology with his online Index to Current Ornithology in 2002. “I found that a valuable periodical for which we have a standing order, Current Ornithology, was poorly covered by our databases or indexes and consequently little used. I created an online, searchable listing of Current Ornithology’s contents, displayable in title, author, or chronologic order” (Soares, 2005).

Rich quickly earned a respected position among faculty. He belonged to numerous listservs, including ChemInfo, STS, AgNet, AnimalNet, and FoodNetl, and he valued their importance to himself as well as to science faculty. Listservs “keep me informed of current issues in science as well as library related issues. Not only do I learn from these sources, but I often share any news worthy of note with my faculty” (Soares, 2005). “Mr. Soares has, with these efforts, communicated that he is an essential component of our academic efforts and very supportive of our professional activities” (Jim Postma, chemistry professor, CSU, Chico, 2005).

Rich gave numerous presentations to faculty and staff on the use of databases and “alert” services. “Alert services are important to research and teaching faculty because they allow faculty to know what is being published on subjects of interest. Unlike publisher alerts, database alerts cast a much wider net when fishing for those gems in the sea of seemingly endless publications” (Soares, 2005). And that was what Rich was all about. He never left a stone unturned when searching for some elusive bit of information.

Rich published prolifically during 2004 and 2005. Recognizing a serious omission in natural resource literature, he authored several indexes of soil and geologic maps appearing in print and online on the World Wide Web. Bibliographies of early soil maps of California and the Pacific Northwest issued by the United States Department of Agriculture and geologic maps of Utah issued by the United States Geological Survey have appeared in print in four issues of the WAML Information Bulletin. “I know that many of our readers, especially those from California, will find the information in your bibliography useful in their work” (Linda Zellmer, WAML Editor, Arizona State University, 2005). The soil maps are unique and differ from earlier soil indexes in that “These cartobibliographies … focus on the maps rather than the reports” (Soares, 2005). “The Utah geologic map index, 1883-1980, is invaluable for its detail and comprehensiveness” (Linda Newman, University of Nevada, Reno, 2005). An online version of the Utah geologic map index was expanded to include publications issued by the Utah Geological Survey. “I have found your list to be very handy to use” (Mary Larsgaard, UC Santa Barbara, 2005). “Mr. Soares has made “a significant contribution to the geologic literature” (Richard Flory, geology professor, CSU, Chico, 2005). A bibliography of Department of Agriculture soil maps of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Alaska and Hawaii appears on the World Wide Web, and, through the Western Association of Map Libraries “Tool Box,” has been linked to over 260 websites world-wide. “It’s awesome! Congrats for generating a really useful tool” (Janet Collins, Western Washington University, 2005). Rich’s final publication was an investigation into citation analysis, The Most Often Cited Chemistry Books in 1981: Twenty Years

“Rich was an excellent librarian who was always looking for new and innovative ways to reach students and faculty” (Sarah Blakeslee, CSU, Chico, Dean of Libraries, 2013).

Rich joined WAML in 1986. He was very active in the Association through the early 2000s. He served as Business Manager from 1988 to 2002 and Publications Manager from 1992 to 2002. Rich co-hosted two WAML conferences. In spring 2001, Rich and Riley Moffat hosted the con-
ference at BYU in Provo. Rich gave a workshop on map preservation. The conference included a tour of the U.S.G.S. Western Distribution Center in Salt Lake City. The conference will forever be imprinted in my memory. The banquet was held at Robert Redford’s Snowbird resort in nearby Park City, and when I was walking down the hall toward the banquet room, the movie legend himself stepped out of a side room and smacked right into me—my one and only physical contact with a movie star. In spring 2004, Rich joined me in hosting WAML at CSU, Chico. Rich had become well-grounded in HTML, and he provided the first online registration for a WAML conference. “Dreamweaver has helped me prepare web pages for publication, collection development, reference, and instruction” (Soares, 2005). “Some 50 participants, representing educational institutions, government agencies and public libraries, journeyed from Texas, Alaska and Hawaii and most states therein to hear lectures and discuss any and all matters of interest relating to maps and geography. Topics ranged far and wide, with an eclectic blend of historical presentations peppered with a healthy dose of more contemporary high technology” (Joe Crotts, CSU, Chico, 2005).

“Rich came from a family of organizers. You would go into his office and he would have pictures of his father with Caesar Chavez up on the wall” (Vince Ornelas, CFA Chico Chapter President). Rich became very active in the faculty union, CFA (California Faculty Association), in 2003, continuing until forced to curtail union activities due to his deteriorating health in 2011. In 2004 he began serving as CFA’s Probationary Faculty Representative and member of the Librarian’s Caucus. In 2008, he was appointed to the all-important position of CSU, Chico Chapter Faculty Rights Chair. He played a major role in providing representation to all faculty, CFA members and non-members alike, protecting rights guaranteed by the collective bargaining agreement. “As Faculty Rights Chair, I have played an important role in creating or changing university policies on nepotism, smoking, lecturer range elevation, and teaching evaluations and visitations” (Soares, 2011). In 2009 he assumed the role of CFA Web Master.

Rich proudly championed the rights of the individual. He was oft times called an activist, and the label was bestowed out of respect and admiration for his inscrutable pursuit of ensuring fairness in questions of compliance. Rich called himself an advocate: a supporter of the rights of an individual to be heard and his side of the story considered. But, above all, Rich was fair, to the individual and to the institution, and for this he was highly respected by both faculty and administrators. He stood up for the little guy; but he never shafted the institution. “He provided a great deal of service to the university and faculty” (Vince Ornelas, CFA Chico Chapter President).

In his memorial, January 18, 2013, in Chico, Rich was characterized as a “caring, decent and understanding” person who had ascended to become a man but never left the boy behind. He could be funny; he could be serious; but he left no doubt to friend or foe that what concerned them equally mattered to him. His ever present sense of humor belied an innate sense of stoic determination to see that, in the end, the job got done; the issue got resolved, in the manner that was right, whether it favored one side or the other. His presence was sought after in times of joy and times of stress. He could be depended upon. He would listen. Time spent with Rich was time to remember. We now have this link with Rich to all the wonderful memories of his presence during the all too brief time we had to spend with him.

Joe Crotts

This book treats the reader to a visual feast that links geography with medicine, specifically, epidemiology and public health. The data is presented as a story and is visually powerful, explicit and informative, although it can be a dense read at times. The author has an extensive background in medical geography, gerontology, public health and bioethics which is demonstrated in this work showing a very practical side as well as compassion and understanding for the afflicted. Every generation experiences epidemics of their time, but this book provides a context for the historic and contemporary epidemics and how they are experienced from the perspective of a patient, and how it extends across geographical boundaries to affect cities, nations and beyond. Scale is the key descriptor here and maps depict varying scales and epidemics demonstrate how symptoms are shared from an individual across geography. A story about disease is not always happy but the images that are both computer generated maps as well as the line drawn and woodcuts or prints make it understandable in a different dimension.

The stories are compelling and historically significant and add to earlier work done by Koch. The author of fifteen books, this work leads readers to seek out his other releases, including *Cartographies of Disease: Maps, Mapping, and Medicine* (2005). What distinguishes these two volumes is that the most recent *Disease Maps* reviews more historical conceptualizations of disease at multiple scales demonstrating the relationship across mapping, medicine and disease. The medicine that is covered in this volume documents the chronology of plague, yellow fever, malaria, cholera, typhoid, polio and cancer as epidemics through history from the sixteenth century to the contemporary era. There are many chapters on cholera, contributing to about half of the entire volume. Readers are enlightened with early anatomical and cartographic atlases of Vesalius and Ortelius illustrating early depictions of disease mapping. According to Koch, disease mapping was influenced by the *De Humani Corporis Fabrica* (1543) and the *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum* (1570) from the sixteenth century. Later in the seventeenth century, Thomas Syndenham, known as the father of English medicine, began to classify diseases by associating symptoms with physical, social and environmental factors.

Additional philosophers that Koch uses to illustrate contributions to disease mapping include William Farr, Robert Boyle, Thomas Hobbes, John Simon, Henry Whitehead, John Sutherland, Henry Acland and John Snow, each of whose contributions illustrate significant understanding about medical epidemics. But there are well known theorists, such as Francis Bacon and William Whewell that are omitted. History is keenly observed, but it remains curious about some choices in failing to include these examples of early philosophical thinkers. Since Koch claims his central focus is about scale especially if he wants his readers to understand maps and mapping as a method of argument and discourse in the context of the period, it is equally curious about other omissions like those who have become identified with the contemporary study of data visualization and spatial...
data like Ben Schneideman, Edward Tufte, Mark Monmonier to name a few who are well recognized.

The book of twelve chapters divided into three sections is interesting and oftentimes compelling however there are some weaknesses in bridging the social sciences with the history of medicine. The emphasis on how medical mapping rapidly evolved in the nineteenth century is not so evident in light of political, social and environmental contexts. Examining the early maps is very much of an aesthetic activity because there is a void in some of the textual explanations that would make this interesting subject and book even stronger. Not being an epidemiologist or physician makes it difficult to find fault in the ultimate release of the book, but I think that more history of science and medicine would frame this work into a richer product and better tell the story of disease mapping. Also, epidemiologists may not rely upon maps like other professionals so linking maps and disease requires even more effort and consistency than Koch provides for his readers. Containing whatever flaws the book has, it still remains among the few if any books that attempt to explore maps and disease with such a wide body of illustrative examples, even if they appear at times problematic. I thought the last chapters on cancer were highly relevant in this day of computer generated and easily transmitted data and maps that point to specific location and amplify the surrounding environment while explaining details and context about the disease, offering ideas about causality, mortality, and other public health concerns. Medicine like other fields is increasingly evidence-based when we consider how to treat conditions and explain them more broadly, and it is these social science elements that make this so vital and important.

Despite some shortcomings, Koch deserves to be applauded for this product because I can find no other book that attempts this mastery the way he does. If a future edition is released, it will likely build upon and correct what weaknesses there are in this edition and continue to demonstrate how visualization brings together the anatomical and cartographic dimensions. A less ponderous prose style will make the reading an easier task so that one can really understand the maps that are included and sometimes awkwardly described. There is more work to be done to fully affirm the book jacket statement, “Ultimately, Disease Maps redefines conventional histories of disease and the way we confront it with a new, almost surgical precision, revealing that only in maps do patterns emerge that allow disease theories to be proposed hypotheses tested and treatments advanced.”

Thousands of books and articles have been written about nearly every aspect of Yellowstone National Park. This rich bibliography ranges from exploration accounts and the study of geysers to the first men and women to serve as interpreters and rangers in the world’s first national park. Not until the publication of this atlas have all these pieces been combined into one comprehensive source.

The idea for this project originated as a class project for the Advanced Cartography class at the University of Oregon in 2004. Taught by Dr. James Meacham, the course “focuses on developing cartographic products around a central theme.” In discussing the requirements for the class project, Meacham and W. Andrew Marcus decided to create an atlas of Yellowstone.

Not an insignificant project, it involved hundreds of experts from a variety of disciplines along with cooperation from the National Park Service. Financial support came from individuals, and regional institutions including universities and private companies. The University of California Press was identified as the most likely publisher because of their experience in publishing atlases. The format limits the chosen topics to a pair of pages, though for some topics the focus narrows in a series of succeeding pages. As stated on page 254, “Any atlas is a work of interpretation and many, many decisions about which data to include and exclude.” The editors continue to address this by stating that “a major reason for not including topics was because spatial data did not exist to tell the story in map form.” This may be true for many topics, but there are several culturally significant stories that were not included even though such spatial data does exist. Perhaps they were not aware of individuals who could share that data with them.

The Atlas of Yellowstone covers a much larger geographic area than the title indicates. The park, established in 1872, is at the center of what is now considered the greater Yellowstone ecosystem. National forests surround Yellowstone and its southern sisters, Grand Teton National Park and the John D. Rockefeller Memorial Parkway, including the National Elk Refuge, wilderness areas and populated places from Jackson and Cody, Wyoming to West Yellowstone and Bozeman, Montana. The numerous charts, tables and maps cover this broad region which occupies parts of Wyoming, Montana and Idaho.

The body of the atlas begins by placing Yellowstone geographically in the world and the region. It moves from this broad context into more detailed maps of the communities considered “gateways” to the parks to a history of the political boundaries.

The Human Geography section follows and covers the cultural aspects from archaeology and Native Americans to artists and artistic interpretations. Exploration of the region, not an insignificant part of the history is summarized. Those who appreciate historic maps will relish the six pages (too few) that document some of the early cartographic efforts between 1808 and 1872. Sections from such maps as Clark and King’s 1895 map, Ferris’s Manuscript Map of 1836, and Reynolds 1860 map are reproduced. Two pages are dedicated to the iconic photographs and paintings of William Henry Jackson and Thomas Moran – two of the artists who accompanied the 1871 Hayden Expedition. Additional artistic representations are found on the following pages.

Development of tourist and administrative facilities in Yellowstone play a significant role in the park’s history. At each major tourist destination within Yellowstone, hotels, camps, swimming pools and numerous other structures were built to accommodate the needs of the...
visitors as well as the administration. Yet, in the atlas, only the development at the Upper Geyser Basin is examined. The explanation for this is stated on pages 40-41: “The development of the Old Faithful area helps tell the story of park wide development trends,” and “The development history near Old Faithful reflects similar changes throughout the park.” These other areas, Mammoth, Lake and Fishing Village, Canyon and Tower/Roosevelt developed at different times and for different reasons. Leaving out this detail weakens the cultural context of the publication.

Grand Teton National Park is covered to a small degree and one of the most interesting entries relates the history of climbing in the Tetons. A panorama of the Teton Range with the peak names and dates of first ascents is the highlight of this pair. In the same vein as the above comments, the cultural history of Grand Teton is nonexistent. The human history of Jackson’s Hole, including the fur trade, the location of the dozens of dude ranches, along with the growth of that industry and how it changed with the formation of the national park, are completely overlooked. This section is rounded out with general topics related to the human story including standard documentation such as visitation, labor and employment, income, land ownership and population.

The physical geography section comprises the bulk of the work and includes entries on elevation, cross sections, landforms and geology among many others. Included here are entries unique to the region: geothermal activity, geysers, and earthquakes. Though even here, the 1959 earthquake, which caused damage to park structures and roads and caused the death of a number of campers along the Madison River in Montana, is mentioned only in passing. Of particular interest are the pages devoted to rivers and the drainage basins. It is in this region that the headwaters of the major western rivers, the Yellowstone/Missouri, the Snake/Columbia, and the Green/Colorado rise and flow. Fire history and specifically the 1988 fires are important entries here.

Wildlife is the focus of the next section. Covered here are all the usual creatures that draw visitors and scientists to Yellowstone: grizzly bears, wolves, coyotes, bison, elk, fish and thermophiles. John Varley notes in his preface that the data from this atlas, such as the “first-time maps of changes in bison migrations over time,” have been used as baseline information for the public discussion of management issues.

Reference maps fill the next 44 pages. These are divided into two sets, regional maps at a scale of 1:500,000 and national park reference maps at a scale of 1:100,000. According to the accompanying text on page 179, these maps “provide a comprehensive overview of areas by displaying place names, elevations, roads, rivers and other key information.” The national park series provides greater detail showing all roads, streams and rivers, including braided channels of the Snake, and names of glaciers. The maps here, like the maps throughout, are works of art. However, a little more attention to how they appear in a bound volume would have been nice. For example, Mammoth Hot Springs and Gardiner, Montana are shown on both the Electric Peak and Tower Junction maps and Norris Geyser Basin appears on both the West Yellowstone and Canyon Village maps. However, Canyon Village is only depicted on the map of that name, and the detail of the village falls in the gutter, thus making it impossible to see the detail of this significant area. Supporting material in the form of a gazetteer, USGS map indexes, and selected place names for both Yellowstone and Grand Teton enhance the usability of the maps. The maps for this volume were produced by Allan Cartography, makers of the award-winning Raven wall maps series and the Benchmark Road and Recreation atlases.

This important publication will be of value to researchers and should be used by all who live,
work and play in this region. A major reference work, it belongs in all academic libraries and is an essential title for any map collection. And, last but not least, all those who love Yellowstone will want this in their library.

To conclude, John Varley, former director of the Yellowstone Center for Resources sums up the value of the atlas: “. . .all of us who enjoy perusing fabulous maps and poring over charts and graphs can anticipate hours of enjoyment and edification ahead of us.”

Tamsen Emerson Hert
Head, Emmett D. Chisum Special Collections
University of Wyoming Libraries
Laramie, Wyoming


The author, Bradley M. Gottfried’s latest work, The Maps of Antietam is timely as we mark the 150th anniversary of the battle—one of the most horrific and costly in American history. This work is volume four of a series of similar atlases in the Savas Beatie military atlas series: the previous two by Gottfried being The Maps of First Bull Run (2009) and The Maps of Gettysburg (2007). The third atlas in the series is The Maps of Chickamauga (2009) by David A. Powell and David A. Friedrichs. All of the atlases are similar in layout and are also available as e-books via ebrary.

In the introduction the author provides the publication history of these atlases and states their purpose “to offer a broad and full understanding of the complete campaign rather than a micro-history of a particular event or day” (p. XV). The author also strives to be neutral in coverage and provide both points of view. This has allowed the author to avoid many of the myths and biases that are often present in U.S. Civil War histories.

This is not an atlas with images of historical maps, but rather series of maps displaying the tactical situation at a given time of the battle—similar to the The West Point Atlas of the Civil War (1962). However, as this focuses on the shorter time period, September 2-20, 1862, and more limited geography, the author is able to provide much greater detail and analysis. The work focuses in turn on each of the primary sectors or battles of the campaign. Each left hand (even numbered) page includes text corresponding to the map on the right hand (odd numbered) page. The author purposefully provides “no new theories or evaluations of why the campaign or battles unfold as they did” (p. XV). A source of particular importance to this work is the manuscripts of Ezra Carman which have recently been published by two different publishers: The Maryland Campaign of September 1862: Ezra A. Carman’s definitive study of the Union and Confederate armies at Antietam edited by Joseph Pierro (New York: Routledge, 2008) and The Maryland campaign of September 1862 Vol. 1, South Mountain edited and annotated by Thomas G. Clemens (New York; California: Savas Beatie, 2010-).

The forward, written by Dr. Thomas G. Clemens, provides a very brief strategic
and political context (including prelude and outcomes) for the Maryland Campaign. However, by no means are all of the larger strategic and economic issues addressed.

The author begins with Lee’s invasion of Maryland with the first set of maps. He also provides some context for the invasion and offers more details to the reader but also repeats some of the points made in the forward. Generally, the author does a good job illustrating the movements that are described within the text. However, there are times when placenames that appear within the text are not on any of the corresponding maps. For example, in the first section, places including: Ox Hill, Tennallytown, Nolen’s Ferry, Newton Hall, and Martinsburg are not shown.

In general, the quality of the cartography is fair. It is effective in illustrating the movement of the formations across the landscape in each engagement. However, there is room for improvement, especially in the depiction of elevation. The author represents elevation using much generalized contour-like lines (the contours lines are composed of hachured vertical line segments — light grey in color) — not really hachures and not true contours — too light to provide the emphasis that the terrain of the region demands. The landscape of western Maryland, with its series of ridges and valleys, is of primary importance to understanding the developments of the Antietam campaign. This is of particularly true for the Battle of South Mountain and also Harpers Ferry. Any cartographer or student trying to depict or understand the big picture of this campaign would do well to begin with the U.S. Geological Survey’s Harterstown Quadrangle (1912) and Antietam Quadrangle (1910) topographic sheets of the 15-minute series. The 15-minute topographic quadrangles accurately depict the rugged terrain of the region including the long north-south running ridges of Catoctin Mountain, Blue Ridge/ South Mountain, and Elk Ridge. Some of the best maps produced of these battles remain many of those produced over a century ago and published in the Atlas to Accompany the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies (1891-1895). Particularly noteworthy are: “Battle-Fields of South Mountain…” prepared by the Bureau of Topographical Engineers (Plate XXVII, no. 3) [see http://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~26859~1100155]; and maps 1 and 2 of Plate XXIX, “Map of the Battle-Fields of Harper’s Ferry…” by S. Howell Brown (1864) and “Antietam…” by J. E. Weyss (1867) [see http://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~26861~1100157].

Despite any shortcomings in the cartography, the atlas makes a valuable contribution to the body of work on the military actions of the Antietam campaign and understanding of the Civil War. The maps are instrumental to providing a fuller understanding of the movement of the formations in each of the engagements. I recommend this atlas to academic libraries supporting graduate level history programs or campuses with Reserve Officer Training Corps programs.

Scott R. McEathron
University of Kansas Libraries
Lawrence, Kansas
New Mapping of Western North America

compiled by

Ken Rockwell

University of Utah Library Catalog Department

ALASKA

International Travel Maps.


National Geographic Maps.


Summit Terragraphics (Firm). Lake Clark National Park: raised-relief map. 1 relief model, horizontal scale 1:346,000. New Market, Md.: Summit Terragraphics, pub. 2010. OCLC: 826383658

Summit Terragraphics (Firm). Kenai Fjords National Park: raised-relief map. 1 relief model, horizontal scale 1:204,000. New Market, Md.: Summit Terragraphics, pub. 2010. OCLC: 826372102


ALBERTA


International Travel Maps (Firm). Jasper Nat’l Park & Northern Alberta. 2 maps, scale 1:250,000 and 1:1,000,000.

ARIZONA

Brownlee, Derek. Lynx Lake Recreation Area, Bradshaw Ranger District, Prescott National Forest. 1 map, scale 1:19,000. Prescott, Ariz.: U.S. Forest Service, Southwestern Region, pub. 2011. OCLC: 826904223


BRITISH COLUMBIA

Bednarski, Jan M. Surficial geology, Chu Chua Creek (west half), British Columbia. 1 map, scale 1:50,000. Ottawa: Geological Survey of Canada, Open file map no. 6278, pub. 2010. OCLC: 826436583


GeoBC. British Columbia. 1
New Mapping of Western North America


CALIFORNIA


International Travel Maps (Firm). California North & San Francisco. 2 maps on 1 sheet, scale 1:1,000,000. Richmond, B.C.: International Travel Maps, pub. 2013. OCLC: 824846566

International Travel Maps (Firm). California South & Los Angeles. 2 maps on 1 sheet, scale 1:1,000,000. Richmond, B.C.: International Travel Maps, pub. 2013. OCLC: 824846563

International Travel Maps (Firm). California, scale 1:1,000,000. San Francisco, Los Angeles. 2 maps on 1 sheet, scale 1:1,000,000. Richmond, B.C.: International Travel Maps, pub. 2012. OCLC: 824846557


Seeger Map Co. Wineries of Napa and Sonoma counties. 1 map, scale ca. 1:150,000. Heathrow, Fla.: AAA, pub. 2012. OCLC:

Sylvester, Arthur Gibbs. Geo-
logic map of the north Lake
Tahoe-Donner Pass region,
northern Sierra Nevada, Cali-
fornia. 1 map, scale 1:48,000.
Sacramento, Calif.: California
Geological Survey, map
sheet 60, pub. 2012. OCLC:
816234314

U.S. Bureau of Land Man-
agement. California Coastal
National Monument: gateway
to the Lost Coast! 3 maps on
1 sheet, scale not given.
Sacramento, Calif.: Bureau of
Land Management, pub. 2012.
OCLC: 816234202

U.S. Bureau of Land Man-
agement. Fort Ord national monu-
ment, trail map & guide. 1 map,
scale ca. 1:40,000. Hollister,
Calif.: Bureau of Land Man-
agement, pub. 2012. OCLC:
815509198

U.S. Bureau of Land Man-
agement. Jawbone-Butterbredt
ACEC & Recreation Area.
1 map, scale ca. 1:90,000.
Ridgecrest, Calif.: Bureau of
Land Management, pub. 2012.
OCLC: 815509196

U.S. Bureau of Land Manage-
ment, El Centro Field Office.
BLM routes of travel for west-
ern Imperial County, California.
1 map, scale ca. 1:145,000. El
Centro, Calif.: Bureau of Land
Management, El Centro Field
Office, pub. 2012. OCLC:
816234219

U.S. Bureau of Land Manage-
ment, Redding Area Office.

Chappie Shasta off-highway
vehicle guide. 1 map, scale
ca. 1:47,000. Redding, Calif.: 
Bureau of Land Management,
Redding Field Office, pub. 2011.
OCLC: 820915717

U.S. Forest Service, Pacific
Southwest Region. Los Pa-
dres National Forest, Mt. Pi-
nos, Ojai & Santa Barbara
Ranger Districts. 1 map, scale
1:126,720. San Francisco:
ISBN: 9781593515195; OCLC:
820915677

Van Gosen, Bradley S., et
al. Reported historic asbestos
mines, historic asbestos pros-
pects, and other natural occur-
rences of asbestos in California.
1 map, scale ca. 1:1,070,000.
Reston, Va.: U.S. Geological
Survey, Open-file report no.
2011-1188 and California Geo-
logical Survey map sheet no. 59,
pub. 2011. OCLC: 818802644

Vin Maps (Firm). California
central coast: AVAs and sub-
appellations: most significant
AVAs, sub-appellations and
general areas. 1 map, scale ca.
1:1,450,000. Tacoma, Wash.: 
Vin Maps, pub. 2012. OCLC:
824624463

Vin Maps (Firm). California
central coast: AVAs and sub-
appellations: most significant
AVAs, sub-appellations and
general areas. 1 map, scale ca.
1:1,450,000. Tacoma, Wash.: 
Vin Maps, pub. 2012. OCLC:
824625333

Vin Maps (Firm). California
wine regions: Napa Valley vine-
yard areas and wineries. 1 map,
scale 1:72,000. Tacoma, Wash.: 
Vin Maps, pub. 2012. OCLC:
819768331

Vin Maps (Firm). California
wine regions: Sonoma County
vineyard areas and wineries. 1
map, scale ca. 1:113,000. Ta-
coma, Wash.: Vin Maps, 2nd ed.,
pub. 2012. OCLC: 824626017

Vin Maps (Firm). California
wine regions: Temecula Valley
vineyard areas and wineries. 1
map, scale 1:26,000. Tacoma,
OCLC: 819760117

Vin Maps (Firm). Santa Cruz
Mountains American viticultural
area: appellation. 1 map, scale
ca. 1:126,000. Heathrow, Fla.: 
AAA, pub. 2012. OCLC:
820915731

Warren Associates. California:
Central Sierra Nevada,
Central Valley ,, Wine Country,
Yosemite National Park. 1 map,
scale ca. 1:570,000. Heathrow,
Fla.: AAA, pub. 2012. OCLC:
820915731

Warren Associates. Southern
California: including Coachella
Valley, Imperial Valley ... San
Diego area, Southern Califor-
nia beaches. 1 map, scale ca.
1:570,000. Heathrow, Fla.: 
AAA, pub. 2012. OCLC:
820915728
COLOMBIA


HAWAII


Nielsen, Frank M. Franko’s Lanai guide: details of Lanai City and The Four Seasons Resorts, Lanai plus The Experience at Koele Golf Course and The Challenge at Manele Golf Course. 1 map, scale ca. 1:130,000. Corona, Calif.: Franko’s Maps, pub. 2012. OCLC: 819588232

Nielsen, Frank M. Franko’s map of Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941: a historical account of the Day of Infamy, December 7, 1941: a historical account of the Day of Infamy, December
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Authors</th>
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<td>New Mapping of Western North America</td>
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**IDAHO**

Benchmark Maps (Firm).


**MONTANA**

Benchmark Maps (Firm). Montana road & recreation atlas. 1 atlas (127 p.), scales differ.

dtG Maps (Firm). Maps, Missoula County, (South) Lake County used by police, fire & rescue!: detail map pages and street index. 1 atlas (various pagings), scale 1:15,840. Bozeman, Mont.: dtG Maps, 7th ed., pub. 2010. OCLC: 820915682


NEVADA

Benchmark Maps (Firm). Nevada road map: detailed statewide road map, parks & monuments, points of interest, mileage map, large metro maps of Las Vegas, Reno area, Carson City & Tahoe area. 1 map, scale 1:950,400. Medford, Or.: Benchmark Maps, pub. 2011. ISBN: 9780783499000; OCLC: 815509178


ISBN: 9783866093256; OCLC: 828239738


NEW MEXICO


Public Lands Interpretive Association. Recreation map of southeast New Mexico: the most comprehensive recreational map to the public lands of New Mexico. 1 map, scale 1:375,000. Albuquerque, N.M.: Public Lands Interpretive Association, pub. 2010. ISBN: 9781879343344; OCLC: 824457721


OREGON


Burns, William J., et al. Landslide inventory maps of the Dixie Mountain quadrangle, Washington, Multnomah, and Columbia counties. 1 CD-


McCloughry, Jason D.  Digital geologic map of the


Abstract: Geospatial database system that stores and manages Oregon's geothermal resource information and communicates the state's geothermal potential. Web access: http://www.oregongeology.org/sub/gtilo/download_data.htm


Oregon Dept. of Geology and Mineral Industries. Lakeside West, Coos County, Oregon. 1 CD-ROM, input scale 1:10,000. Portland, Or.: Oregon Dept. of Geology and


Oregon Dept. of Geology and Mineral Industries. Tsunami inundation map no. TIM-Coos-01, pub. 2012. OCLC: 824429293


U.S. Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Region. Heppner Ranger District, Umatilla National Forest, Oregon. 1 map, scale 1:63,360. Portland,

**UTAH**


**WASHINGTON**


The Map Company. Mount Rainier & surrounding commu-
New Mapping of Western North America


MairDumont (Firm). USA West, Pacific Coast, Sierra Nevada, Rocky Mountains: with scenic routes and places of interest; fold-out overview map, distance table, index of place names. Publication: 1 map, scale 1:2,000,000. Ostfildern: Mair-Dumont, Marco Polo series, 6th edition, pub. 2012. ISBN: 9783829739139; OCLC: 820460645


WYOMING


National Geographic Maps (Firm). Old Faithful day hikes, Yellowstone National Park: outdoor recreation map. 1 map, scale ca. 1:30,000. Evergreen, Colo.: National Geographic Maps, Trails Illustrated map no. 319, pub. 2012. ISBN: 9781566956659; OCLC: 818873454


News and Notes
compiled by
Michael Smith
Univ. of California-San Diego

BENCHMARKS

WAML President, John Ridener, has taken a new position at Urban Mapping (urbanmapping.com). John, congratulations and best of luck.

CATALOGING NEWS

Reported by Paige Andrew

Brand New Combined PCC BSR

For those of you who are members of the LC PCC BIBCO program some exciting news was recently released (on Nov. 9, 2012), a new “combined BSR”! Now we catalogers only have to worry about looking in one place for specifics on the Bibliographic Standard Record, as opposed to seeking out one of the former ten format-based BSRs. (of course, some may also bemoan this change and would prefer that we retain our own cartographic BSR since several of us map catalogers contributed hours of time and effort to the original one and subsequent updates) This new BSR includes RDA-based MARC fields as well, so it is comprehensive. Here’s a portion of the announcement I received as the BIBCO Coordinator for my institution:

“I’m extremely pleased to announce the availability of the new RDA BIBCO Standard Record (BSR) for multiple formats. It has been mounted on the PCC Website: BSR in PDF: http://www.loc.gov/aba/pcc/scs/documents/PCC-RDA-BSR.pdf


Many thanks to those who made this possible, but especially to Chris Cronin for his amazing work in pulling it all altogether. A related document, the Combined Provider-Neutral E-Resource Guidelines are also available for review with great thanks to Becky Culbertson: P-N E-Resource Guidelines: http://www.loc.gov/aba/pcc/scs/documents/PN-RDA-Combined.docx

Please read through the guidelines carefully and give them a try. We are seeking your input in the form of a survey on both documents that can be found at: https://www.surveymonkey.com/s/RK3XVGM

We will be gathering input through the month of November, reviewing and making any necessary changes to the guidelines in December, and publishing the new guidelines on the PCC site by the end of the year.”

Philip E. Schreur
Head, Metadata Department Chair, Program for Cooperative Cataloging
Stanford University

In addition to the new BSR if you missed it in the middle of this announcement, a related final document is now also available, the “Combined Provider-Neutral E-Resource Guidelines”.

PLEASE NOTE the survey that is underway, and take the time to share your thoughts, to the benefit of all of us!

PCC RDA Name Authority File Phased Changes

Just a reminder, the PCC continues to move forward on updating the LC Name Authority File to bring it into alignment with RDA, and is currently working through Phase II of their “game plan.” From their document, “Summary of Programmatic Changes to the LC/NACO
Authority File” at: http://www.loc.gov/aba/rda/:

**Phase One** will consist only of adding a 667 note to the name authority record (started on July 30, 2012).

**Phase Two** will consist of the actual programmatic changes to the 1XX heading that are not acceptable under RDA (e.g., changes to Bible headings, spelling out Dept. and months, etc., in the subfield $d for personal names). This Phase is scheduled to take place before March 31, 2013.

For background reading on this entire project, see the document “PCC Day One for RDA Authority Records” found at: http://www.loc.gov/aba/pcc/ under the What’s New, Decisions, Policies, and Tasks section.”

Phase One was completed in September and I’m sure many of you catalogers have been seeing the use of the new 667 note in given authority records to guide you on usage.

**Other Items of Potential Interest**

1. Forthcoming Workshop on Map Cataloging including RDA
   As a reminder, Susan Moore and I are currently planning a program on cataloging cartographic materials using RDA for the 2013 ALA Annual Conference. The 1.5 hour session is being hosted by the Map and Geospatial Information Round Table of ALA and co-sponsored by the Association for Library Collections and Technical Services. Due to the short amount of time allotted the instructors will focus exclusively on title information, mathematical data changes, the new publication/production/distribution/copyright field, and physical description/carriers.

   2. New Maps Cataloging Book for RDA
   Work by co-authors Paige Andrew and Mary Larsgaard continues on a new cataloging manual for RDA. While a firm publication date has not been established by ALA Editions, if upcoming deadlines are met by the authors the book should be available around the official time of RDA implementation, April 2013 (okay, officially its March 31, 2013). If you are interested in this how-to manual you can find information, including pre-ordering, at the ALA Editions bookstore site, http://www.alastore.ala.org/detail.aspx?ID=3542.

   3. New Canadian Cartographic Materials Citation Guidelines
   One of the benefits of membership in the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives (ACMLA) is receiving their Bulletin, which is always full of interesting information on what is going on across Canada with our fellow map librarians. And, of course, even more important is keeping an active network alive, and hopefully growing, with my colleagues north of the border. So, it was exciting to read about (and see accompanying pictures of attendees and presenters!) CARTO 2012, the ACMLA 46th Annual Conference held June 12-15, 2012 at the Ryerson University Library and Archives in Toronto. And another important part of the Spring/Summer 2012 issue of the ACLMA Bulletin (No. 141) is the inclusion of a brand new set of map citation guidelines.

   The ACMLA Recommended Best Practices in Citation of Cartographic Materials was compiled by Alberta Auringer Woods and presented by the Bibliographic Control Committee of the ACMLA. It contains five example citations for each of 27 different forms of cartographic material in a table-based layout. Very easy to use and will be helpful to anyone needing to “see” citation styles for use in a given paper or book. Of course, this set of guidelines comes on the heels of the 2nd edition of Cartographic Citations, A Style Guide by Christine Kollen, Wangyal Shawa, and Mary Larsgaard, a publication of the Map and Geography Round Table (now Map and Geospatial Information Round Table) of ALA, that came out in 2010. Similar to the new Canadian citation guidelines, this book is broken down into 6 broad cartographic material types and under each are examples for each type, often with more than
the five-per-type shown in the Canadian guidelines.

The ACMLA cartographic citation guidelines can also be found at: http://www.acmla.org/docs/ACMLA_BestPracticesCitations.pdf

It’s always helpful to have tools to turn to for any task needing to be done in map librarianship, so I thank Alberta and the members of the BCC for the work that went into this effort.

Paige Andrew
Maps Cataloging Librarian
Pennsylvania State University

GENERAL NEWS

WAML NEWS

WAML in Hawaii Meeting Wrap-Up: With 50 attendees and speakers, the 2012 WAML Conference was one of the best attended in years. Perhaps we could meet there every 5 years? I trust if you added any days before or after the meeting you had a great time (I did, on The Big Island). I hope to get some of my pictures up somewhere during the upcoming break. Which reminds me, A Call for WAML photos from Mabel:

To WAML 2012 attendees

Here are some great photos shared by fellow attendees:

From Dean Walton
http://www.flickr.com/

photos/wolframburner/
sets/72157631909564386/

We hope to be adding other photos to the WAML flickr site soon.

From Jon Jablonski:
I’ve been slowly narrating my photos on Google+. If you don’t want to read the serialized version on my profile page (it will probably take me another 2 weeks to tell the whole story), you can view the album all at once at:
https://plus.google.com/photos/110429065324007104977/albums/5811965303805234385

Photos from Carlos Diaz:
https://www.facebook.com/media/set/?set=a.4788565554519.191692.1307229615&type=3

From Chris Thiry:
Here’s the link to my “how to” guide for creating the indexes: http://library.mines.edu/LBGuide_Maps_GIS_how_to

The WAML meeting in Hawaii had a very nice remembrance ceremony at Ala Moana Beach. For those unable to attend, there is now a WAML Memorials page with photos and obituaries (http://www.waml.org/Memorials.html).

Hawaii Quadrangles
http://magis.manoa.hawaii.edu/maps/digital/quads.html

How does one map Hawaii?
It’s not an easy proposition, but the United States Geological Survey (USGS) has been doing just that for over a century.

The University of Hawai’i at Manoa Library has created this digital archive of topographical quadrangles for the state of Hawaii, and they are a real find. Visitors to the site will note that they can view the maps by island and that each map also contains a helpful index that can aid users in their search for specific areas of interest. Additionally, visitors can view historical USGS maps from 1910 to 1933 that provide additional layers of data about these rather unique locales. [KMG]


Future WAML Meetings:

Yosemite, October 30 - November 3, 2013

WAML Meetings Web Page:
http://www.waml.org/meetings.html
USGS Press Releases:

National Atlas Delivers New Million-Scale Digital Map Data
What’s “1”?  It’s the new set of digital cartographic frameworks from The National Atlas of the United States of America®. Prepared at one million-scale (where an inch on a map is nearly 16 miles) this authoritative and integrated national dataset has twice the detail of previous versions. Users can now easily find “one” using popular search engines or portals like Data.gov; get it as documented data or Web map services from nationalatlas.gov and other sources; and use “one” in their geospatial analyses, maps, or map mashups.

This is the first time the Federal government has ever released these basic digital map themes at 1:1,000,000-scale:
- Boundaries (national, state, and county)
- Transportation (roads, railroad, railroad stations, airports, and ports)
- Surface waters (coastlines, streams, gaging stations, water bodies, and wetlands, all fully networked)
- Cities and towns

This new release serves as the foundation for small-scale maps and datasets on the Nation’s people, heritage, and resources.

The new map data is delivered at no cost and is available online (http://nationalatlas.gov/) as a web map service from nationalatlas.gov

“For more than 130 years the USGS has been the ‘go to’ source for quality maps and authoritative map content,” said USGS Director Marcia McNutt. “The new million-scale digital series continues this proud tradition, providing users with multi-million uses only limited by their imaginations.”

By moving to one million-scale, the National Atlas achieves two goals to better serve national and international audiences. First, map features have been harmonized at the U.S. borders of Canada and Mexico with data from national mapping programs in those nations for use in the Environmental Atlas of North America. (http://www.cec.org/atlas) Also, a second edition of the data that conforms to the specifications of the Global Map is ready. Global Map is an international effort by government mapping organizations to make a consistent map of the world at one million scale.

Future releases are scheduled to include: Federal and Native American lands, Congressional Districts, U.S. Statistical areas and more.

The National Atlas of the United States® is a cooperative effort to make geographic information collected by the United States government easier to find, get, and use. Its development is led by the U.S. Geological Survey.

National Geologic Map Database Gets a Face Lift
The U.S. Geological Survey and the Association of American State Geologists (AASG) partner to launch a redesigned database of standardized geoscience information, the National Geologic Map Database (NGMDB).

In concert with the inaugural, multi-agency Geologic Map Day, the USGS and AASG are pleased to release a significantly updated infrastructure and a new “look” to the NGMDB. For example, the MapView features a visually compelling new interface that uses the latest technology to portray the Nation’s geologic maps published by the USGS, the state geological surveys, and many others. These maps, available from the NGMDB in several popular and easy to use formats, can be viewed in detail and downloaded from the various publishers.

“Students, resource professionals, government managers, and anyone else who needs easy access to large amounts of geologic information that is authoritative, quality controlled, and accurately georeferenced are going to appreciate the new map viewer for geoscience information,”
said USGS Director Marcia McNutt. “We are grateful to the enduring partnership with our colleagues at the many State geological surveys which has enabled coordinated data delivery to the public at large.”

This online resource, mandated by Congress as a State-Federal partnership, is the result of a 17-year joint venture. The mandate is to provide rapid access for resource managers, scientists, and the general public to well-documented and standardized geoscience information that can be used to support research, understanding, and decisions on a wide breadth of societal needs. With this redesign, the NGMDB further enhances its ability to fulfill that mission.

For further information, visit the National Atlas website (http://ngmdb.usgs.gov/).

Announcement regarding the Digital Atlas of Historical County Boundaries:
The Newberry Library’s Dr. William M. Scholl Center for American History and Culture is delighted to announce the launch of an updated and expanded edition of the digital Atlas of Historical County Boundaries. The Atlas provides comprehensive data and downloadable shapefiles on the formation, development, and fluidity of county borders within the territory of the United States from 1629 to 2000. Updates to the digital Atlas of Historical County Boundaries include:

- An enhanced user-interface.
- New National Data: Interactive maps with supporting shapefiles and metadata. These maps allow the user to view the development of county borders on a national scale from 1783–2000 (http://publications.newberry.org/ahcbp/index.html).
- Boundary Animations of U.S. Historical County Boundaries (1629–2000), as well as State and Territorial boundaries (1783–2000).
- A national synthesis of the Atlas’s individual state files-work.

First launched in 2010, the Atlas represents more than twenty years of work compiling county lines from research in state laws and other primary sources. It offers comprehensive information for counties in all fifty states, which makes it a powerful research tool for individuals and institutions alike. The Atlas is an authoritative reference for scholars and researchers in areas as varied as history, politics, geography, journalism, law, and genealogical studies. With the help of ArcIMS software, users can access interactive maps that allow them to compare counties across historical periods for every state. Users can download files for use in GIS systems and Google Earth, as well as printable PDFs.

The National Endowment for the Humanities provided the principal funding for this project; the Newberry served as sponsor and home base; and private individuals and foundations contributed significant additional support to this project. The Newberry Library is the copyright holder; all files of the digital Atlas of Historical County Boundaries are free for use under a Creative Commons License. All queries should be directed to: scholl@newberry.org

Elephant-Shaped Buildings and Other Curiosities:
NYPL’s Map Librarian Talks About Making Historical Geography a Part of the Internet (Huffington Post)

Google Maps Gets a Makeover: Google Maps has gotten a fresh new look, adding some “visual improvements” to its design. The application now lets users get a clearer view of natural geography by showing terrain and color gradations to illustrate vegetation. It also includes labels for natural land formations. (Mashable) See the website: http://mashable.com/2012/10/27/google-maps-makeover/

From Google: Get a better view of natural geography
with Google Maps. See http://google-latlong.blogspot.ca/2012/10/get-better-view-of-natural-geography.html

Google Maps lets you explore the Earth’s city lights at night with NASA/NOAA’s Black Marble imagery: Google Maps has launched a new layer called Earth at Night 2012 using data from NASA’s Earth Observatory and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. The data is referred to as Black Marble imagery because of its unique view of the planet’s city lights at night. See https://plus.google.com/+GoogleMaps/posts/HNFErV8HfQT?cfem=1


Google’s Street View Now Available on Mobile Browsers: See http://mashable.com/2012/10/04/street-view-mobile/

Apparently, Apple’s new map app has a few problems...

Hey, Apple: Mapping Takes More Work than You Think: Apple’s apology suggests it may underestimate how much effort is needed to build a great map app. See http://www.technologyreview.com/news/429365/hey-apple-mapping-takes-more-work-than-you-think/


For the full interview, see this David Rumsey blog post: PBS NewsHour Story links Apple, Google, and Historical Maps: The October 31, 2012 edition of the PBS NewsHour had a story by Spencer Michels on the competition between Apple and Google map services, and it included an interview with David Rumsey on the “cartographic continuum” between old paper maps and new digital maps. (http://www.davidrumsey.com/blog/2012/11/1/pbs-newshour-story-links-apple-google-and-historical-maps)

A trio of timely articles from The Atlantic:


• The Geography of Gun Violence in Cities and Metros (http://www.theatlanticcities.com/neighborhoods/2012/12/geography-gun-violence-cities-versus-metros/4044/)

• How Bad Will Climate Change Get for the Eastern U.S.? Look at These Crazy Maps (http://www.theatlanticcities.com/neighborhoods/2012/12/how-bad-will-climate-change-get-eastern-us-look-these-crazy-maps/4208/)

Los Angeles librarian is all over the maps: Glen Creason, map librarian at the downtown Central Library, helps preserve a street-by-street history of Los Angeles. See http://www.latimes.com/news/local/la-me-harnisch-creason-20120920,0,1814432.column

Saved from Dumpster: Amazing map collection makes librarians tingle* A Mount Washington home slated for demolition yields a trove of maps, including one from 1592. The acquisition gives the city library one of the country’s top five library map archives. (*ok, who is tingling?) See http://www.latimes.com/news/local/la-me-map-house-20121019,0,2619000.story
Podcast: A Los Angeles map from 1942 causes a big stir in 2012: Jo Mora’s famous map is now available as a print (Southern California Public Radio) See http://www.scpr.org/programs/patt-morrison/2012/06/01/26761/a-los-angeles-map-from-1942-causes-a-big-stir-in-2/

Birmingham library friends preserving 1926 Jim Crow-era map that promoted racial zoning (The Birmingham News) See http://blog.al.com/spotnews/2012/09/birmingham_library_friends_pre.html


Ha Ha: A College Football Rivalry Immortalized by Map Bunnies (Mental Floss) See http://www.mentalfloss.com/blogs/archives/152347


INTERNET RESOURCES

Hey, did you hear about the recent Presidential Election?! Apparently, there was one just last month and there are maps galore to visualise all the carnage...

Sites of interest:

This Is the Real Political Map of America: We Are Not That Divided (Gizmodo) at http://gizmodo.com/election-2012/

And if you want to relive the 2008 election, there is the Stanford Election Atlas, which displays precinct level results. See http://atlas.esri.com/stanford

Wow! xkcd maps Congress’s political leanings since the start of the republic: Randall Munroe has outdone himself. XKCD, the “webcomic of romance, sarcasm, math, and language,” just posted another amazing, wall-sized infographic, this one depicting the historical ideological swings of left, right and center of the US Senate and House of Representatives (http://xkcd.com/1127/). (Free Government Information)

See the article here: http://freegovinfo.info/node/3805
And see Randall’s other *huge* and hugely fascinating infographics at http://store.xkcd.com/products/congress-poster

September 23, 2012 - 2,174 New Maps Added: 2,174 new maps and images have been added to the David Rumsey Map Collection, bringing the online collection to 34,595 maps and images. See the article at http://www.davidrumsey.com/blog/2012/9/22/september-23-2012-2-174-new-maps-added

Highlights in this addition are Arrowsmith’s Large Maps of Europe, Africa and Asia, 1796 - 1818, Pardies’ Star and Constellation Maps of the Heavens, 1693, the five volume 1764 Petit Atlas Maritime by Bellin, Pownall’s 1776 Topographical Description, a huge 1845 manuscript map of the New York and New Haven Railroad, a group of Pocket and Guide Maps from 1822 to 1936, 11 U.S. County Atlases from 1865 to 1908, the manuscript Log Of H.M.S. “Swiftsure” from 1884, and 136 Wall Maps from the University of California Geography Department. To
view all 2,174 new maps and images, see http://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/s/y226h0

There are over 19,000 photos covering Asia and the Middle East available in the AGSL Digital Photo Archive. See http://www4.uwm.edu/libraries/digilib/agsphoto/html/about.cfm

A color-coded map of the world’s most and least emotional countries can be viewed at http://www.washingtonpost.com/blogs/worldviews/wp/2012/11/28/a-color-coded-map-of-the-worlds-most-and-least-emotional-countries/ (Washington Post)

Architecture and Sculpture on Street View: Arti-Fact (http://www.arti-fact.com/) is a great collection of architecturally important buildings and sculptures that can be found on Google Maps Street View. It is possible to search the collections by either ‘architecture’ or ‘sculpture’ and then search by country or by city. It is also possible to view collections of featured artists and architects. For example, you can view a map of links to Street Views of the buildings of the recently deceased Brazilian architect Oscar Niemeyer. If you select a marker on any of the collection maps a Street View of your selection will load, with details about the sculpture or building displayed and the responsible artist or architect. Read the article at http://googlemapsmania.blogspot.com/2012/12/architecture-and-sculpture-on-street.html

50 Years of Concerts of The Rolling Stones: an interactive map of their live-show story can be seen at http://vizzuality.github.com/rollingstonesmap/#/

There are a lot of snazzy graphics and maps at: http://selection.datavisualization.ch/

More crazily detailed Lord of the Rings maps at: http://lotrproject.com/map/

Ok, then: Hand Drawn Maps with Names of Every Brothel, Casino & Saloon in Two Chicago Neighborhoods from 1870 to 1905 can be viewed at http://calumet412.tumblr.com/post/3726659139/this-to-me-is-the-most-interesting-thing-ive-ever (Calumet 412 tumblr)

NEW PUBLICATIONS

Publications about Mapping

An interesting list, indeed: Simon Garfield’s top 10 books with maps: From Winnie the Pooh to Grayson Perry, the author charts the best writing about the indispensable tools for reading the world. See http://www.guardian.co.uk/books/2012/oct/24/simon-garfield-top-10-maps

And a review of his book, On the Map: A Mind-Expanding Exploration of the Way the World Looks (U.S. title) can be found at http://www.guardian.co.uk/books/2012/oct/19/on-the-map-simon-garfield-review

See also: his piece, Mapping American Writers at http://moreintelligentlife.com/content/places/mapping-american-writers


New Book: Mapping the Nation: History & Cartography in 19th Century America: In Mapping the Nation, Susan Schulten traces the rise of new forms of mapping and graphic knowledge in American life. From statistical mapping to historical atlases, Americans confronted entirely new ways to think about cartography in the nineteenth century. [The site includes high res images of maps found in the book.] See http://www.mappingthenation.com/

From the Editors of Journal of Map & Geography
Libraries:
We would like to announce that the latest issue of the Journal of Map & Geography Libraries is now published. Volume 8(3) includes papers on a wide variety of topics and perspectives:

- **Data Enhancement and Standardization Using AIS and GIS: A Public and Private Effort** by Samir Dhar & Peter Lindquist
- **Developing the Online Atlas of Oregon Lakes** by Richard Lycan, David Banis, Will Garrick, Morgan Harvey, Rich Miller & Mark Sytsma
- **Local History Maps in Full Text Resources** by Kathleen Weessies
- **An Aid to Analyzing the Sustainability of Commonly Used Geospatial Formats: The Library of Congress Sustainability Website** by Nancy J. Hoebelheinrich
- **Saving the Ratzer Map: Lessons Learned in the Conservation, Restoration, Management and Publicity of Cartographic Resources** by Carolyn Marie Hansen

**Geography, GIS and Gaming:**
Learning Tools or Just for Fun?
by John A. Olson

**CALL FOR PAPERS**
The Journal of Map & Geography Libraries is published three times a year by Taylor & Francis and receives manuscripts on an ongoing basis. The journal publishes international research on the collecting, organization, and utilization of geographic and cartographic materials and information.

Recent special issues were on Crisis Mapping, Vol. 8(2) (2012) and Geographic Issues in Medicine, Vol. 7 (1&3) (2011). Our next themed issue will be on Working Digitally with Historic Maps. More information about the journal can be found at http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/wmgl20

The co-editors can be contacted at jmgl.editors@gmail.com

We look forward to hearing from you.

Kathy Weimer and Paige Andrew, co-editors, Journal of Map & Geography Libraries

With this publication, Birlinn/NLS have completed the ‘Great Atlas of Scotland’ publishing project, with limited edition facsimiles of the Blaeu Atlas of Scotland (1654), the Roy Military Survey (1747-55), and John Thomson’s atlas (1832).


The Survey Atlas of Scotland limited facsimile edition can be purchased at a standard price of £100, but if you order before 31 December, there is a discount of £25. To receive this discount please call 0845 370 0067 (Mon - Fri 9am - 5pm) and quote ‘NLS12’.

**Chris Fleet**  
**Senior Map Curator**  
**National Library of Scotland**

### Reported by Phil Hoehn, December 2012

This is Phil’s last contribution.  
Thanks, Phil! If anyone would like to take over compiling a similar list, please contact Mike Smith at mls003@ucsd.edu


*Professional Surveyor Magazine*, v. 32, no 9, p. 44-46.


*Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives Bulletin*, no. 141, p. XX.


Wood, Alberta Auringer. 2012. ACMLA Recommended Best Practices in Citation of Cartographic Materials.  

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. Ottesen. 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. Ottesen. 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 #81-1459 ISBN 0-939112-09-4 $10.00
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