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.

Membership in WAML is open to any individual interested in furthering the purpose of the Association, which is “to encourage high standards in every phase of the organization and administration of map libraries.” Membership includes receipt of all issues of the Information Bulletin and Electronic News & Notes (if an email address is provided), mail announcements of WAML meetings, voting privileges and receipt of WAML ballots.

Dues are US$30 per year and all memberships begin July 1. You may join any time of the year by sending your name, address, phone, fax, email address and US$30 to the WAML Treasurer at the address below. Make checks payable to “WAML” or the “Western Association of Map Libraries.” Lifetime membership is open to any individual for a one-time payment of US$500. In addition to all membership privileges listed above, Lifetime Members also receive a copy of each volume published in the WAML Occasional Paper series. For more information about WAML, its purpose, meetings and membership, see the WAML Web site at http://www.waml.org or contact an officer listed below.

WAML and its Information Bulletin operate on a membership/volume-year basis. Subscriptions begin July 1 and end on June 30 the following year. Mid-year joiners/subscribers will receive back issues for that year. Back issues of the Information Bulletin are available for US$10/volume, or portion thereof, from the Subscription Manager.

Subscriptions to the Information Bulletin are US$40 per volume year. The Information Bulletin is issued three times each year: Issue #1 in November, Issue #2 in March, and Issue #3 in July. In addition to the subscription cost, US$5 is charged for postage to Canada and US$10 is charged for mailing to countries outside of the US and Canada.

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Contribution Guidelines for News & Notes

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).

N & N is a bimonthly publication that is compiled and posted on the WAML web site at http://www.waml.org. The N & N Editor appreciates receiving contributions via e-mail, but will accept regular mail as well. Please flag time-sensitive items in the subject line. Back issues of N & N can be viewed on the WAML Web site. Selected N & N items also appear in the Information Bulletin. Potential sources for news items include: communication with colleagues, listservs (please acknowledge original author and list), Web sites (use search engines to search for maps, atlases, cartography, geospatial data, GIS and your state, county or city), automated notification services, journals and newspapers, vendor publisher and agency catalogs, newsletters and conference announcements.

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.
Instructions for Authors

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

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

> Insert Figure 1 Here

The Editor will place the image based on the text flow and page layout of the article.

**Illustrations:** Illustrations and graphic material should be submitted in scanner-ready or computer-readable form (gif, jpg or tiff). If it is absolutely impossible to submit scanned images, photographic prints and photocopies may be submitted. All photocopies, even copies of black and white illustrations, should be copied on a color copy machine, as they have a higher resolution than standard black and white copiers. Tables should be word processed and saved as a separate file on the disk.

**References:** References should be included in the text in Author Date format (Jones, 1998). References Cited should be listed at the end of the article in a separate section titled REFERENCES CITED. Citations should be listed alphabetically and written in Author Date style. References to web sites should be written:

Author’s Last Name, First Name, Month, Day & Year Updated. *Title of the web site.* <URL> (Date site accessed).

**Author Information:** The author should include a brief title before the text of the article. Information about the author(s) should also be included: author’s name, position, address and e-mail address, if available.

**Editing:** The editors reserve the right to make minor copy-editing changes.

**Acceptance of manuscripts:** The WAML Information Bulletin editors reserve the right to accept or reject articles.

**Book, Atlas & Media Reviews**

Atlas and book reviews and reviews of digital cartographic products, software and data are welcome. Contact the Atlas & Book Review Editor or the IB Editor. For more information on atlas and book reviews, see the instructions for reviewers in the Book Review section of the Information Bulletin.
## Lists for 2013/14 Membership Year

### Committees and Representatives

#### Executive Board
- **President**
  - Katie Lage
- **Vice President/President Elect**
  - Jon Jablonski
- **Secretary**
  - Janet Dombrowski
- **Treasurer**
  - Melissa Lamont
- **Past President**
  - John Ridener

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- **Archivist**
  - Jane Ingalls (2007 - )
- **Business Manager**
  - Melissa Lamont (2011 - )
- **Membership Manager**
  - Kathy Stroud (2011 - )
- **Subscriptions Manager**
  - Greg Armento (2011 - )
- **Webmaster**
  - Daniel Brendle-Moczuk (2011 - )

#### Membership/Hospitality Committee
- **Chair:** Yvonne Wilson (2002 - )
- **Fatima Van Buren (2012 - )**

#### Publications Advisory Committee (PAC):
- **Chair:** Ken Rockwell, Chair (2006 - )

#### Ex Officio:
- **Tom Brittnacher, IB Ed. (2009 - )**
- **Melissa Lamont, Bus. Mgr (2011 - )**

#### Rules and Procedures Committee
- **Chair:** Katie Lage (2011 - )
- **Cynthia Moriconi, Chair (2006 - )**
- **Michael Smith (2011 - )**
- **Chris Thiry (2006 - )**

#### Web Site Committee
- **Chair:** Daniel Brendle-Moczuk, Webmaster, Chair (2011 - )
- **Melissa Lamont (2009 - )**
- **Tami Morse (2009 - )**
- **Michael Smith, News & Notes Ed. (2009 - )**
- **Linda Zellmer, Map Librarians’ Toolbox Ed. (2005 - )**

#### Representatives/Liaisons
- **To AACCCM**
  - Mary Larsgaard (1992 - )
- **To ACMLA**
  - Tim Ross (1991 - )
- **To ALA/MAGERT**
  - Kathy Rankin (2004 - )
  - Michael Smith (2009 - )
- **To CUAC**
  - Julie Sweetkind-Singer (2009 - 2012)
- **To GSIS**
  - Carol La Russa (2011 - )
- **To SLA/G&M**
  - vacant
Dear WAMLites,

I am still energized by our conference in Yosemite. We had a larger turnout than I had expected (53 people). As always, I loved catching up with old friends and welcoming new attendees and members at the meeting. For about 13% of the attendees, this was their first WAML conference (not counting spouses)! The program was a good mix of historical and local map talks, projects using GIS analysis, and educational sessions on xml metadata, map indexes in ArcGIS Online (the GIS Unconference), and OpenStreetMap. We had been planning a WAML meeting in Yosemite for the last seven years and I am so happy we were able to make it happen—with a little added excitement from the uncertainty generated by the Rim Fire and the government shutdown.

That this is a time of great change in our profession and the needs of WAML members does not come as a surprise to any of us—it seems to be an almost daily topic for reflection in my library. WAML membership is down and the percentage of WAML members who are retired has grown. The Cartographic Users Advisory Council is folding (see page 20). WAML as an organization must respond to this changing environment and changing needs of our members by continuing to support our new roles and attract new members. The WAML 2013 Futures survey (reported on in the July 2013 Information Bulletin v. 44 no. 3) and discussions in the Future of WAML exercise at the conference show the strengths and opportunities for us as an organization. (See a summary of the conference beginning on page 6.)

WAML has a number of exciting new initiatives in the works: the transition to a digital Information Bulletin publication, implementing changes such as online webinars, more continuing education sessions, and better connections with other map and GIS library organizations. I look forward to seeing these grow in the next year. We need your participation in the process as WAML evolves to meet new needs and continues to be the fun, supportive organization we have known!

Katie
The 2013 meeting of the Western Association of Map Libraries (WAML) took place on October 30 to Nov. 2, 2013. We stayed, ate, and met at Tenaya Lodge, located in Fish Camp, California, near the south gate of Yosemite National Park. It had been a longtime dream of the California WAML members to arrange a meeting at Yosemite, and it was finally coming true.

This special meeting was dedicated to the theme of WAML’s future. We have been concerned about our shrinking and aging membership in recent years, and have wondered what we need to do to stay healthy and attract new members. Is our very name a liability? It suggests the paper map collections that have historically been at the heart of the careers of the members, whereas the current “going concern” in libraries is geospatial data and geographic information systems. As map librarians retire, their positions are often left unfilled and responsibility for the collection is turned over to someone with other assignments of more concern to them. New positions have appeared for GIS specialists (sometimes in conjunction with government documents positions), but they haven’t been flocking to join WAML. There’s concern that they may not have the support of their library administration to use travel funds to come to a conference that doesn’t speak to their job responsibilities.

In actuality, however, WAML has been changing with the times. We do have more people working with electronic formats, and the presentations at our meetings often include GIS applications. The presentations at this meeting on Thursday show a good mix of topics, including new ways to use older historical maps for geospatial research:

- Daniel Brendle-Moczuk of the University of Victoria (B.C.) presented on the use of older maps and aerial photographs to track the development of the Victoria area, particularly in the distribution of fruit trees and their transition from orchards to back yards. His effort to preserve the air photos digitally dovetailed with a community project of gleaning fruit for local food banks and educating the public on caring for their trees.
Tami Morse and Tamsen Hert of the University of Wyoming discussed the use of maps to locate places mentioned in a century-old diary of a journey from Laramie to Yellowstone, including their field work along the now-vanished route.

Chrissy Klenke and Dana Miller of the University of Nevada-Reno spoke on their efforts of making maps more accessible in the library catalog, such as with 856 links to the USGS map portal, and created a query for identifying what map contains a given feature.

Jim Thorne at UC-Davis discussed his project of digitizing a unique collection, Albert E. Weislander’s vegetation type maps of California (a 1928 to 1942 project covering nearly half of California). The digital product can be fed into GIS programs to research changing ecology and land cover, with applications for climate change research. They’re also setting up a citizens science project of finding the sites of the photos taken during the original project and rephotographing the scene.

Jon Jablonski of UC-Santa Barbara gave an overview of XML coding for use with our geospatial metadata.

Daniel Holmes, private librarian for the David Rumsey digital map collection, gave us a tour of Yosemite via images from old maps of the region.

Rodney Buhrsmith of EastView Cartographics presented on EastView’s new geospatial platform, the EVGeoCloud, launched this year. This is a shared approach to storing and using remotely-stored geospatial data.

Chris Thiry of the Colorado School of Mines displayed the results of his project to provide online indexes to international topographic map sets, including direct links to those sheets that have been scanned. (See: http://tinyurl.com/nx9anx3) Chris envisions this as a “crowdsourcing” project that others can join, uploading their own index maps. These indexes can be used to create plain map indexes or create indexes that show library holdings. To see an example of a pdf created by joining the map package and library holdings information, go to http://library.mines.edu/digital/maps/Mexico_250k.pdf (Participation requires that participating libraries have an institutional ArcGIS account.)

A good chunk of Friday morning was dedicated to discussion of the organization and where we’d like to see it go. We came away feeling more optimistic about our situation. It was strangely comforting to realize that our situation is not unique; many other peer organizations are facing the same issues of aging and shrinking memberships. Our membership and subscription stats are down from five years ago, but seem to be stabilized; and we have picked up several new members, some of whom were in attendance at this meeting. This included two women from the University of Texas at Austin, who surprised us by answering the call to host the 2014 meeting. That suggested another approach to redefining our organization: expanding the definition of our “principle region” from the Rocky Mountains and West coast states and provinces to go east to the Mississippi River! That will take a vote of the membership, which will happen shortly.

Another change in the air is our publication of the WAML Information Bulletin. We are talking of eliminating the print version, and distributing it online only. There are issues to look into about this, including whether it might affect decisions of some members to continue with the organization and of some institutions to renew their subscriptions. Production has its expenses, but it currently makes us a bit of money above expenses. The Executive Board, at its Wednesday meeting, established an ad hoc committee to look into questions of both format and content of the IB, and it includes the
members of the Publications Advisory Committee (including myself) and those currently involved in the editing and production of the IB.

We also noted changes in other map-related organizations. The Northeast Map Organization (NEMO) has decided to disband. The Cartographic Users Advisory Council, a group consisting of representatives of various map and geospatial organizations is also disbanding, with members thinking that the group has reached the end of its usefulness. Times have changed, so that the classic model of traveling to Washington, D.C., to meet face to face with officials from government map publishing agencies is outmoded. We had a conversation on this and discussed how to carry on the valuable relationships we’ve established with these agencies through other communications. One such channel: the ALA’s Maps and Geospatial Information Round Table (MAGIRT) is talking about launching a series of webinars that could continue some of the functions of CUAC and maintain the contacts. MAGIRT has expressed willingness for WAML to participate in making these arrangements. Another option, raised at our meeting: perhaps WAML could send a representative to the Federal Depository Library meetings, providing funding as it did for CUAC representatives. Meanwhile, the Interior Dept.-sponsored National Geospatial Advisory Committee may be fulfilling some of CUAC’s goals, with its mandate to “provide advice and recommendations related to management of Federal and national geospatial programs” and “review and comment upon geospatial policy and management issues” and “provide a forum to convey views representative of non-federal stakeholders in the geospatial community.” See: http://www.fgdc.gov/ngac Membership is by-invitation-only, but our own Julie Sweetkind-Singer, previously a CUAC representative, has been nominated to serve on it. There is also a new group, the LC-hosted National Digital Stewardship Alliance; it has a geospatial committee that has monthly teleconferences, and it may be useful for some of us to participate. See: http://www.digitalpreservation.gov/ndsa/

One approach to our efforts to advertise ourselves would be to have a Wikipedia article that highlights our history and our involvement in geospatial innovations as well as traditional paper maps. I proposed this to the group during the open-forum portion of our business meeting (known as “Sounding Board”), and others said, “Great idea, go ahead and do it!” (Isn’t that what usually happens when someone has an idea?) So early Saturday morning I wrote up an opening paragraph that sums up the organization, and I ran it by a few people during the day. Then, after our day-long
field trip in Yosemite, I typed it into an e-mail to the WAML mailing list and asked for comments. Not long after, I walked over to the cabin where three of the members were staying, and found Jon Jablonski in the process of reading my e-mail. He knew what to do in Wikipedia (which I hadn’t yet looked into), and took the initiative to start the page and pasted my opening lines in. Bang, we were live! Since then, I have started to add to it, using the index to the IB to find historical articles and pulling up PDFs for them from a disc I have of the first 35 issues. Of course, others are welcome to join the effort, it being Wikipedia.

Another activity at the meeting was a mapping exercise, breaking up into small groups and taking different sections of the Tenaya Lodge property, going out to sketch-map it, and then loading our results on the “Open Street Map” site. We had way too little time (especially my group that did the cabin area), but the results are now available for all to see at http://www.openstreetmap.org/#map=19/37.47245/-119.63755.

The field trip topped off the meeting; a bus tour in the park that visited the Mariposa Grove of sequoia redwoods, Glacier Point, and the Yosemite Valley. It was perfect fall weather in the valley, with golden trees along the Merced River. The great waterfalls are stilled for the year, or reduced to a trickle, awaiting another winter snowpack to replenish them; but the granite monoliths above endure.
# WAML Fall 2013 Meeting

**October 30 - November 2, 2013**  
**Tenaya Lodge**  
**Fish Camp (Yosemite), CA**  
**Program and Minutes**

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<th><strong>Wednesday, October 30</strong></th>
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<td>1:15 - 5:30</td>
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<td>Executive Board Meeting</td>
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6:30 - 8:30  
Early Bird (Fireside Room at Jackelope’s Bar and Grill)

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<th><strong>Thursday, October 31</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>9:00 - 10:00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Daniel Brendle-Moczuk</td>
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<td><em>Re-Locating the Orchards of Victoria, BC: A 20 Yards Diet!</em></td>
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10:00 - 10:15  
Break

10:15 - 10:45  
Tami Morse & Tamsen Hert  
*Finding Toltec: Tracing a Historical Trip Using Modern Maps*

10:45 - 11:15  
Chrissy Klenke & Dana Miller  
*Cataloging Outside the Quadrangle: Making Maps More Accessible*

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<td>11:15 - 12:15</td>
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<td>Jim Thorne</td>
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| *From Closet to Computer: Digitizing the 1930s Wieslander Vegetation Type Maps and Seeing What They Tell Us*

12:15 - 1:15  
Lunch buffet

1:15 - 2:15  
Jon Jablonski  
*Bootstrapping Metadata Continuing Education Session*

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<td>2:15 - 3:15</td>
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<td>Daniel O. Holmes</td>
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| *Mapping Yosemite: A History and Aesthetic*

3:15 - 3:30  
Break

3:30 - 4:00  
CUAC Update & Discussion

4:00 - 4:30  
Matthew Tabaka  
*EastView’s New Geospatial Platform*

4:30 - 6:30  
GIS Unconference

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<th><strong>Friday, November 1</strong></th>
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| Discussion: Future of WAML  
(Break 10:00-10:15)

11:45 - 12:45  
Lunch buffet

12:45 - 1:45  
Mapping Activity using Open-StreetMap

1:45 - 2:15  
Break

2:15 - 4:30  
Business Meeting

4:30 - 5:30  
Report on GIS Unconference & Sounding Board

5:30 - 7:00  
Break

7:00 - 9:00  
Banquet (Forest View Room)

<table>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Saturday, November 2</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>9:00 - 5:30</td>
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<tr>
<td>Field Trip</td>
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MINUTES:

Executive Board Minutes
October 30, 2013
Tenaya Lodge, Fish Camp, CA 1:15-5:30 p.m.

Attending: Katie Lage, President; John Ridener, Past President; Jon Jablonski, Vice President/President Elect; Janet Dombrowski, Secretary; Melissa Lamont, Treasurer and Business Manager; Kathy Stroud, Membership Manager; Ken Rockwell, Chair Publications Advisory Committee; Greg Armento, Subscriptions Manager; Tom Brittnacher, IB Editor; Mike Smith, News & Notes editor. Daniel Brendle-Moczuk, Webmaster; Chris Thiry, and Julie Sweetkind-Singer joined us during the meeting.

The meeting was called to order by President Katie Lage at 1:35 pm. Jon Jablonski reviewed the meeting agenda.

Officer Reports

Secretary’s Report
Janet Dombrowski
Notes of the virtual Executive Board meeting held on August 15 regarding CUAC dissolution are available. Virtual meeting minutes are not published or posted to the WAML website.

Treasurer’s Report
Melissa Lamont
The WAML checking account has a balance of $13,000. The money market account has $7,000. There was a $300 surplus from the 2012 Annual Meeting. This years’ conference financials are doing well. The IB (Information Bulletin) is WAML’s biggest expense. Expenses for printing the IB in Santa Barbara are stabilizing. For the calendar year 2012, the IB incurred expenses of $4,020 and received receipts from subscriptions of $5,464, netting $1,444 in income. The indexer for the IB has not yet billed WAML for recent work.

Business Manager’s Report
Melissa Lamont
WAML has established tax-exempt status in the State of California. An application for 501(c) 3 status was submitted to the IRS in January 2013. The IRS is more than a year behind reviewing applications for nonprofit status. WAML’s status has implications for the organization’s use of PayPal. Without nonprofit status, all PayPal transactions are charged sales tax. PayPal also has different fee structures for nonprofits and for-profits. California does not tax intangibles. John Ridener will follow up to see if having tax-exempt status at the state level is sufficient for PayPal. No books were sold in the past year.

WAML Subscription Manager’s Report
Greg Armento
Vol 41 Thru Vol 45

Subscribers/Income
Vol. 41: 118 / $4,083
Vol. 42: 92 / $3,271
Vol. 43: 91 / $3,292
Vol. 44: 89¹ / $3,696
Vol. 45: 89³ / $1,965 to date

Vol. 45:
66 US Subscribers
11 Canada Subscribers
6 + (4)² International

¹ Sent 98 invoices to those who had no renewed previous years to make sure all were covered
² (Four) consolidation subscriptions are mailed to domestic jobber for international distribution
³ Sent 88 invoices in early August; 47 renewals to date.

WAML IB Editor’s Report
Tom Brittnacher
Taking the IB Digital
Tom is hoping that we can launch a digital IB for Volume 46 No. 1, November 2014. Tom requested that the Executive Board form a working group that will evaluate aspects of a digital IB, and develop recommendations to bring forward to the Executive Board. Tom is hoping that we can have the Executive Board make a final decision on various aspects by March 2014 so we have enough time to implement them for a November launch.
Vol. 45 No. 1, November 2013
Please submit materials for the November 2013 edition to Tom Brittnacher by November 27, 2013 (the day before Thanksgiving).

Tom noted that he, John Riden-er, Jon Jablonski, and Mike Smith published a lengthy article in the July 2013 IB (New Frontiers for the Information Bulletin: Taking the IB Digital, vol. 44, no. 3). There are many associated issues: how to accomplish digital publication, impact on membership, loss of institutional subscriptions, access options and implications for administration accompanying these options.

Past President’s Report
John Ridener
John’s attention has been dedicated to planning the Yosemite meeting. Now it’s time to focus on getting a new President Elect. John will be forming a new Nominating Committee, which is composed of the Past President and two members appointed by the President, before March 1.

Hospitality Committee’s Report
Yvonne Wilson
No report.

Membership Manager’s Report
Kathy Stroud
WAML currently has 91 members. This is down from 119 last year. There were 26 non-renewals. Five of these individuals are attending this conference, so we can expect them to renew at registration. Kathy has sent a renewal notice via snail mail to non-renewed members. She noted that the WAML email list needs to be updated to remove long gone members. Kathy will contact Matt Parsons regarding this need.

WAML Web Committee Report
Daniel Brendle-Moczuk
(submitted via email)

Nothing significant to report from WAML web committee. Daniel posed two questions:

(1) Is WAML Web Committee and web administrator responsible for WAML Flickr account and its arrangement? Daniel personally does not think so. Katie Lage opined that when she was Webmaster she posted photos to Flickr on behalf of members, which is no big deal if photos are formatted appropriately. It was suggested that the Webmaster and committee could set limitations and require that members submit photos themselves. Daniel indicated that the WAML past meetings page simply links to the Flickr account (which is somewhat confusing and repetitive.) [Secretary’s clarification: the link “WAMLites photo-stream” goes to the Flickr site. Photos are loosely organized by conference year.]

(2) What should WAML do when past meetings pages/sites no longer exist? The Internet Archive was mentioned as serving this purpose. However, this Archive is incomplete and only takes snapshots at infrequent intervals. Following discussion, the Board agreed that following the annual conference, the hosting committee should make PDFs of the conference site and send them to the Webmaster to load to the WAML website. Cynthia will add this procedure to the Conference Manual. WAML policies and procedures reside on a wiki and need to be moved to the WAML website as does the WAML Conference Manual. What is the future of the WAML website? Various options besides html exist including CMS (Content Management Systems), wikis, and web publishing software such as WordPress. Once the IB goes digital it is expected that the website will change. That will be a good time to revisit this issue. Laughing Squid currently hosts the website for a nominal monthly fee.

Publications Advisory Committee Report
Ken Rockwell
Indexing of the IB continues; Ken has been in contact with the IB production team to make sure that a PDF of each new issue is sent to the indexer, Laura Shelley. The issue of IB authors’ rights arose when Ken received a request to put a digital copy of an IB article in an
author’s institutional repository. WAML currently has no explicit policy on author’s rights; such a policy could allow the author to choose among various Creative Commons options. Ken suggested to IB production team (Jon and Tom) that we write up an official policy to be printed in each IB.

Archivist’s Report
Jane Ingalls
No report.

Old Business

All agenda items have been reported and discussed in the previous section.

New Business

New IB committee charged with IB transition
Motion put forth by Jon Jablonski:

*The Executive Committee charges a committee to oversee the transition of the IB to an electronic publication. Committee shall consist of the existing members of the Publications Advisory Committee (Ken Rockwell, Melissa Lamont, Riley Moffet), those responsible for producing the IB (Tom, Jon, Kathy, Greg), Mike Smith (in his role as News & Notes editor) and any other member who expresses interest.*

Motion passed by unanimous vote of the Executive Board.

New host for wamlex listserv needed
Jon Ridener volunteered to take on this role.

Ways to get more exposure for WAML
Ken Rockwell proposed that a Wikipedia entry on WAML be written. The Board allowed that Ken could go ahead and work on this. Another suggestion was whether or not we could get the IB indexed by a general database vendor (EBSCO, ProQuest, etc.)? The consensus was that this was unlikely. When older issues of the IB were digitized, OCR (optical character recognition) was not available, so the PDF files are static. WAML issued a CD with content through volume 30. Perhaps these could now be OCR’d? Ken Rockwell offered to explore this possibility.

WAML as a consortium or group buying entity?
Rod Buhrsmith, Chief Marketing Officer of East View, has approached WAML about negotiating group discounts for services such as EVCloud. Kathy Stroud noted that many WAML members do not have purchasing power. Katie will talk with Mr. Buhrsmith to get more information about what he is offering.

Discussion about WAML’s role in continuing some CUAC functions
As a result of discussions held at the 2013 Annual Meeting of the Cartographic Users Advisory Council (CUAC), the organization has recommended that the group be disbanded and that member organizations assume the work of liaising with federal agencies regarding cartographic issues. CUAC representation by library associations has dwindled as MAGIRT/GODORT has gone from 4 to 1 representative. NEMO is disbanding, eliminating another representative. NACIS dropped a while back. CUAC meeting used to serve as advocacy forums for library needs, but not in the past 4 years or so. CUAC has become a once a year event in which agencies report what’s new and then minutes take months to be approved by agencies in order to post online.

Julie Sweetkind-Singer, co-chair of CUAC (and WAML member) brought the Board up to date. The Board should be ready to make suggestions at the Business Meeting as to how WAML might proceed so that our membership is represented to maps/GIS leads at federal agencies.

Ideas:
Appoint a WAML member to manage government affairs and advocate for our needs.
The WAML president could meet with presidents of other organizations to discuss needs once or twice a year. Concerns could be communicated through letters to agency representatives.
Encourage WAML members...
to meet with federal agency representatives at other meetings that they attend such as Esri Users Conference, AAG (American Association of Geographers), or GSIS/GSA (Geoscience Information Society/Geological Society of America).

Send a WAML representative to the Federal Depository Library Program (FDLP) annual meeting? Some sessions of the FDLP meeting are webcast. WAML has been supporting travel for 2 members at $500 each to represent us at CUAC. WAML could support 1 member to go to FDLP. WAML members could be informed by publishing meeting results in the IB.

Use another channel to make our needs known -- perhaps the National Digital Stewardship Alliance (NDSA) or National Geospatial Advisory Committee (NGAC). NDSA has just published a white paper on the preservation of geospatial data. NDSA has monthly, member-driven webinars; many universities and state agencies are already NDSA members. Julie Sweetkind-Singer has been nominated for a chair on the NGAC. Membership is invitation only and the committee does not yet have a member representing the interests of libraries, archives, and museums.

MAGIRT is doing webinars on map/GIS librarianship. Perhaps we could join with them to do webinars with federal agency representatives? ALA makes AdobeConnect available to MAGIRT to do webinars. Is there a way for WAML to get involved before decisions (changes) are made? It is difficult to have an impact on done deals.

**Decision to bring IB Digital**

The question arose as to whether or not there had been an official Board decision to bring the IB into digital format. Board members realized that this had been done, but during a virtual meeting. Minutes from virtual meetings are not published in the IB. To address this oversight and make the decision official, Kathy Stroud made a motion to put the IB online. The motion passed by unanimous vote of the Executive Board.

The meeting was adjourned at 4:38 pm.

**WAML Business Meeting**

**November 1, 2013**

2:15 - 4:30 pm.

Meeting called to order at 2:20 pm.

**IB Editor**

Tom Brittnacher is aiming to bring the IB digital with the November 2014 issue (vol. 46, no. 1). He asked for volunteers to join the IB Transition working group established by the Executive Board.

Tom presented results of the WAML Futures Survey questions pertaining to digital publication of the IB and who should get access and when.

**Archives**

Jane Ingalls continues to receive materials for the WAML archive. WAML has become an archive for the California Map Society. Jane has Stanford students to help process materials. These archives will become part of the Open Archives of California.


**Nominating Committee**

Past President John Ridener will need two members for the Nominating Committee. He will also need members to run for the offices of Vice President/President Elect and Secretary.

**Membership Manager**

Kathy Stroud reported that WAML has 92 current members and expects to add a few more during the conference. This includes seven lifetime members. Last year we had 119 members.

**Webmaster**

Daniel Brendle-Moczuk expects to be hosting the digital IB on the WAML website. WAML Meeting websites will be archived in PDF and posted to the WAML website to avoid
loss of pages and original content. WAML has a Flickr account and anyone can upload photographs.

Vice President/President Elect
Jon Jablonski made a call for volunteers to host future WAML meetings. Julie Sweetkind-Singer offered Stanford to host a meeting in fall of 2015. The David Rumsey Map Center is expected to open in spring 2015 and Stanford is eager to show off the facility. Jon Jablonski offered UC Santa Barbara as a possible host for a 2017 meeting. Deborah Schaeffer offered CSU/LA to help with programming for that meeting. What about next year (2014)? Jon noted that there has not been a conference in Portland (Oregon) for some time and the WhereCamp unconference is held there annually. WAML’s only Portland member works in a small public library and meeting facilities would have to be found elsewhere. Other possibilities contributed by members: Hold WAML meeting in San Diego prior to, or following, the Esri Users Conference held in mid-July. Jablonski noted that Comic-Con is held immediately following Esri and hotel rooms would be booked by attendees. Tamsen Hert suggested a joint conference with Western Historical Association scheduled for 2016 in Minneapolis-St. Paul. Kathy Rankin noted that ALA Annual Conference is in Las Vegas next summer. Might this be an opportunity for WAML to join with MAGIRT?

As far as presentations for a 2014 meeting go, Jon Jablonski is planning a presentation about the Fairchild Aerial Photo Collection donated by Whittier College and John Ridener would like to present regarding GeoJ-SON. The Board could easily fill out the program.

Reports from Representatives/Liaisons

AACCCM (Anglo-American Cataloguing Committee for Cartographic Materials)
No report.

ACLMA (Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives)
Tim Ross reported that the Annual ACLMA conference will be held first week of June 2014 in Montreal.

GSIS (Geoscience Information Society)
Lura Joseph just came from the GSA/GSIS Annual Conference in Denver. She noted that GSIS schedules a conference session for vendors who want to share their news/products with members. It is open to any vendor with relevant resources. WAML might consider doing something like this.

CUAC (Cartographic Users Advisory Council)
Julie Sweetkind-Singer reported that this year’s meeting was delayed by the federal government sequester. The full impact of this 10 (?) day government closure on information resources is yet to be determined. CUAC is disbanding and archives will be sent to the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. Julie recommended that liaison reports be published in the IB.

ALA/MAGIRT (American Library Association/Map and Geospatial Information Round Table)
Report on MAGIRT activities to WAML Meeting in Oct., 2013
At ALA Annual in Chicago in June, 2013, MAGIRT’s Friday social event was a tour of the Newberry Library followed by a Dutch treat dinner. Susan Moore and Paige Andrew presented a program titled Maps the RDA Way: Come Catalog a Map With Us! It was well-received, and because there was no time for questions, there was a webinar on July 22nd in which Susan and Paige both answered questions and reprised some of what they covered in the program for those who were unable to attend.

On Saturday at a dinner, Colleen Cahill, who works at LC’s Geography and Maps Division and is MAGIRT’s webmaster, and Stephen Rogers, who is a retired map librarian from Ohio State University and...
has been a long-time editor of MAGIRT’s newsletter baseline, received MAGIRT’s honors awards.

MAGIRT has been doing other webinars. So far besides Maps the RDA Way they have done Care and Feeding of Maps: Tips for Managing Your Map Collection, which was presented by Hallie Pritchett on March 18, 2013. This webinar got lots of questions, and enough topics were asked about to do another webinar on the same subject. Carol McAuliffe did Maps for Kids: Online Resources for K-12 Geography Education on May 7, 2013. Thirty-five people from all across the U.S. attended. It was very well-received with many positive remarks following the program. Carol has been approached by the American Planning Association about doing a blog post for them about the topic and by the National Council for Geographic Education about doing a similar webinar. AAG has also been in contact. There are recordings of these webinars on ALA Connect, which is available to ALA members.

The GeoTech Committee has been doing mapping of the ALA Membership. The project was unveiled at the MAGIRT booth at ALA Annual but the permanent home is Esri. The committee’s article on geospatial catalogs has been accepted by the Journal of Map & Geography Libraries.

MAGIRT also has a LibGuide for the geospatial librarian-ship world at http://magirt.ala.libguides.com/resources. This guide covers topics ranging from geospatial data, geospatial technologies, a professional development toolkit, and recent MAG-IRT activities on these subjects. Non-ALA members may look at this LibGuide. Mary Larsgaard and I have been working on a section for it called Basic Map Librarianship that covers topics such as collection development, cataloging, digital map sites, preservation, and continuing education for map librarians. It is not yet finished and may not be published until June when Mary and I are going to be part of a panel speaking at ALA Annual on “The Accidental Map Librarian”. It refers to a person with no background in map librarianship who is suddenly made the head of a map library. The panel discussion provides information that a person in the situation can use.

MAGIRT is trying to cope with the loss of CUAC by hosting Webinars on a regularly sched-uled basis with government agency representatives to discuss initiatives, products, data and services and by working more closely with GODORT.

At Midwinter in Philadelphia on Friday, January 24th, 2014, MAGIRT will have a trip to a shop that sells old maps and a no-host dinner afterwards. ALA Annual will be held in Las Vegas on June 26th-July 1st, 2014. MAGIRT will join in the open house that is being held by Lied Library at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas, for the rare book group preconference and will probably also have another social event.

Katherine Rankin, MAGIRT Liaison

New Business
Vendor participation in WAML Conferences

Julie Sweetkind-Singer asked about the inclusion of vendor sessions in the regular conference program. Is this appropriate when the session is essentially a sales pitch? It was revealed that East View paid WAML for their session. Conference hosts are confused by different levels of vendor sponsorship and what they entitle the sponsor to. Jon Jablonski offered that Esri has a policy that any vendor presenting at the Esri User Conference must do their session with a customer. This illustrates an implementation of the vendor’s product and includes customer input on product development. Members called for transparency and clarity. Some libraries may be in the middle of negotiations with vendors making interactions uncomfortable. It was suggested that vendor presentations be separate from sessions. Regarding consortia discounts for purchase of vendor products, we should require the vendor to suggest what they can offer. WAML as a body is
not interested in endorsing any products.

**WAML Group Site on ArcGIS.com**
Following up on his presentation at the unconference, Chris Thiry suggested that WAML could make resources publicly available on the new ArcGIS.com site and encouraged collaboration amongst members in creating and adding resources.

**WAML Bylaws**
Jon Jablonski noted that next year the membership will vote on bylaws. He is working on a renewed purpose statement.

Meeting adjourned at 3:27 pm.
At the recent WAML 2013 Conference in Yosemite the attendees spent Friday morning participating in a focus group discussion session on the future of our organization. Or, as one evaluator put it “we played, essentially.”

Inspired by a graduate student focus group exercise at the University of Oregon Libraries, Kathy Stroud (with her special guest Hobbes and his Top Secret Map) led us in “thinking outside the neat lines.” The groups of 5-6 people explored each member’s “story” of what the ideal WAML organization would look like, using photos from magazines, stickers and pens to create a collage. Each group then “voted” on the ideals that resonated the most. Facilitators presented group summaries to all attendees at Sounding Board.

Be on the lookout for opportunities for further input on the future of our organization and a full report on the themes and ideals elicited during the Future of WAML discussion in the next Information Bulletin.
Summary of the Future of WAML Discussion at the Yosemite 2013 Conference

Left: Julie Sweetkind-Singer, Kathy Stroud, and Hobbes at the banquet

Below: Katherine Strickland explains her ideal WAML “story” as the group listens.
At the last Cartographic Users Advisory Council (CUAC) meeting in April of 2013 representatives from the member organizations continued a discussion about the effectiveness of CUAC in today’s digital world. As a letter sent to member organizations in May explained, “CUAC has been successful in meeting its mission and modern technology has eclipsed much of the traditional work that has been done by this group.” The representatives from member organizations recommended that CUAC be disbanded. Executive boards from each organization, including WAML, have voted to accept this recommendation.

Key factors in necessitating this step were the striking change from the paper-based government information environment to a digital environment, CUAC’s slow outmoded model for disseminating the information learned at the annual meeting with government liaisons, and the dearth of volunteers from member organizations. For instance, in WAML, Julie Sweetkind-Singer and Katie Lage—long-time representatives—had been calling for new volunteers for about a year, with no results, and MAGIRT and GODORT combined had only one representative (of the four laid out in the bylaws). Additionally, the North American Cartographic Information Society (NACIS) was no longer a member and the North Eastern Map Organization (NEMO) has recently folded.

At the recent WAML Meeting in Yosemite attendees asked questions, shared thoughts, discussed ways WAML could continue to serve members in learning about government information in both the executive board meeting and a special session on CUAC. Support coalesced strongly around the concept of keeping connections with the government cartographic information producers. There were many ideas of how to achieve this, ranging from appointing individual WAML members or the WAML Secretary to liaise with specific government agencies (kind of a mini-CUAC within WAML), to participating in existing groups such as the National Digital Stewardship Alliance (NSDA http://www.digitalpreservation.gov/ndsa/) and the National Geospatial Advisory Committee (NGAC http://www.fgdc.gov/ngac). The NSDA holds monthly virtual meetings open to members. WAML member
institutions who are current NSDA members are: UCSD, USCB, UCLA, UCI, UCB, UC Boulder, U Wyoming (Heritage Center), and Oregon State. Julie Sweetkind-Singer has been nominated to be a member of the NGAC; if she is accepted, this would be a good opportunity for the library community to be involved.

Another theme was fostering more connecting between map library and cartographic user organizations such as MAGIRT and NACIS. The idea of holding co-sponsored informational webinars was popular in the discussion session (and is already being discussed by WAML and MAGIRT executive boards). Another idea to this end was to formalize connections between the presidents of organizations, perhaps with quarterly conference calls. WAML could commit, perhaps in coordination with MAGIRT, to sending a representative (a member of the executive board?) to the annual Federal Depository Library Program meeting. This representative would network, communicate, and report back to the WAML membership.

The representatives on CUAC will be tending to the work of dissolving CUAC over the next few months (distributing the money in the bank account to member organizations, archiving important organization papers, etc.). The WAML Executive Board will move forward on co-hosted webinars with MAGIRT and will need to decide on what other measures to implement. As WAML moves forward in a post-CUAC landscape, please share any further thoughts you may have with Julie Sweetkind-Singer (sweetkind@stanford.edu) and Katie Lage (katie.lage@colorado.edu)

For a history of CUAC, its mission, and the member organizations, see http://cuac.wustl.edu/
Navigating to Success: Finding Your Way Through the Challenges of Map Digitization

by
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Introduction: Why would a library want to digitize maps?

A map does not just chart, it unlocks and formulates meaning; it forms bridges between here and there, between disparate ideas that we did not know were previously connected.

(Larsen, p. 138)

There are many reasons to embark upon a map digitization project. Maps are often popular, visually interesting, locally relevant, and contain unique information. They are often held in special collections, archives and map libraries where they are typically non-circulating items that can be difficult to access. Digitization is one strategy that eliminates these barriers. Users do not need to work around the hours the archive is open, they can access materials at the same time as other users, and they can find other related maps using the metadata of the collection without contacting the archive manager. Maps may have a longer life by reducing handling if they are online. Digitization also highlights rare materials for a wider, global audience, making the items more visible and increasing interest in the collection. Having the maps online and globally accessible brings geographic information to users who may not be able to come to the map library. Digitization often facilitates research use because digital maps allow users to hone in on details that are very difficult to see in the physical item by using software tools and the power of high resolution. Images can be cropped, layered with other maps, or easily shared in the digital environment. Despite all the doors technology opens for possible uses, another by-product of putting the maps online is that it may actually increase interest in visiting the map collection or accessing items that are not yet online. In addition to building interest in the collection, libraries can generate substantial interest in scanned images of maps or copies of maps printed from the scanned images. Some of these requests will undoubtedly fall into fair use or non-commercial use, but others may be for documentaries, publications, or other enterprises that can form one channel of revenue for the repository. Finally, with the growth in online access to all sorts of data, users may be interested in interacting with the digital collection in various ways, including sharing...
their own knowledge of the map, adding relevant data, like when an undated map was published, or noting important details that might not have been explicit on the map. All this user-contributed information can improve the accuracy of the metadata record and foster good relationships with library patrons by building a sense of community.

To Begin: Selecting maps for digitization

Audience
As with any digitization project, it is important to define the various type of audiences the collections is being created to support. By choosing a primary audience and brainstorming about secondary audiences, the map collection and associated web interface can be customized to meet user needs. Most academic libraries support the general audiences of undergraduate students, graduate and doctoral students, and teaching faculty; but map collections often have appeal above and beyond academia. Some of the other audiences to consider when planning a project include:

- Historians and Researchers (both professional and amateur) who seek facts and evidence found on maps from a specific date and/or location (Example: Someone studying urban growth in Las Vegas)

- Community members/ local history buffs/ genealogists – Other community members may be interested in history for personal research, family history, nostalgia and viewing local history over time (Example: A city resident researching the property their home was built on)

- Government agencies – There is often interest in maps as legal records of property and boundaries from governmental and political organizations who seek data for policy and decision-making or are who are interested in primary source documentation (Example: Las Vegas Water District researching the location of wells and pipelines in the city)

- Designers / Artists – Some researchers are interested in maps as visual and artistic artifacts (Example: Student studying maps used for advertising or promotion of Las Vegas)

- Resource Interests: Researchers studying geological and environmental history may be interested in maps that serve as records of natural resource use or as documents that tell the story of the mining industry in Southern Nevada

Copyright
Copyright must always be considered before making digital copies that will be freely available on the web. If copyright status is unknown, it may need to be researched. Some possible issues that could arise include situations where the map is published in a book and needs clearance to be scanned, or if a company/agency that owns the copyright on a map prefers not to allow it to be posted to the web (regardless of whether it is still selling that map). Sometimes the copyright holder may be hard to track down as the company may have gone out of business or the organization may no longer exist. Orphan works or maps with questionable copyright status may be considered for digitization based on the local institution’s copyright policy.
Protecting Resources

Maps may contain sensitive information that should not be posted on the web. For example, a map in the University of Nevada, Las Vegas Libraries’ collections contained marks indicating sites of petroglyphs on the map. Even though some of them are now under the waters of Lake Mead, providing the public with a map to find them might cause them to be stolen or defaced. Consulting with the local land agencies could be an option to help make the best decision.

Legal Concerns

Maps can also contain classified information. For example, a publisher wanted to include the runway at the secret military base Groom Lake on the Nevada Test Site in their Nevada atlas. They ended up using Soviet spy satellite images since no United States maps showed it. They might have been in trouble if they were posting that map to the web.

Maps might also contain commercially sensitive information such as the location of mine claims or wells that the companies would not want to have on the web. Casinos, commercial facilities and government agencies often decline to publically post detailed floor plans, maps, or architectural diagrams because of trade secrets, and security issues.

Maps in context—History

As the primary focus of the University of Nevada, Las Vegas Libraries’ Special Collections is to document the history of the Southern Nevada region and the Mountain West, the map collection is very important in supporting this research area. Maps fall into the following geographical and topical categories:

- Maps of the American West
- Maps of Southern Nevada
- Maps of the city of Las Vegas
- Maps showing mining claims and mines

Scanning: Selection Considerations

Because maps are usually too big to go in a standard scanner, there are several decision points to consider before digitization begins. A sample process for prepping the maps to be digitized is below:

1. Evaluating Condition: Maps may be too fragile to go through a large format scanner. If maps have been enclosed in a Mylar “envelope”, which is called encapsulation, the reflection off the plastic may cause bubbles, streaking, or lines on the scanned image. University of Nevada, Las Vegas Libraries’ Digital Collections has created a document used before scanning maps that evaluates condition and prepares the scanners. (See Appendix 1)

2. Handling Storing and Transporting: Maps are hard to store because they take up a large amount of space while they are waiting to be scanned and cannot be moved around easily. Ensure adequate storage space is available in the staging area for digitization to keep the items safely stacked. Because large flat areas are easy targets for setting heavy boxes and storing other materials, mark the area so that the maps remain safe. Retrieving maps to be scanned from map cases may take longer than pulling books off a shelf or photos out of a folder, so be aware when planning workflows. Keep several carts handy for transport to and from storage areas.

3. Equipment Selection: Maps will generally need to be scanned either using a large format
scanner, oversized rare book scanner or with a camera array in a studio. Most libraries do not have all of these options available. Two options (large format scanning and outsourcing) will be detailed in this article. Maps can also be scanned on rare book scanners or flatbed scanners (or captured with a camera) in “pieces” and the digital images can be “stitched” together in Photoshop (either manually or with an automated algorithm). This process can be complex and should be considered as an option if equipment is not available to capture the entire map.

4. File Storage: Once digital images are captured they need to be stored, backed up, and added to the library data preservation and migration plans. Map data files are often near to or can be over 100MB, which means they take up a large amount of storage room on a server and may load slowly when they are being served up on the web.

5. Vendors: Scanning maps may be outsourced if the library cannot afford a large format scanner or a camera setup. Many vendors do this type of work, but it can be expensive with prices based on the size of the map and the required capture resolution. These variables determine the amount of panels needed to capture the high-resolution image (two is cheaper than four) and the process needed to create a full image from the pieces. Many vendors recommend camera capture and do not use large format scanners than can so easily damage a fragile map beyond repair.

Specifications and Standards

Once the maps are prepped, the procedure for digitization (if in-house) needs to be established:

1. Scanners should be calibrated prior to use

2. Specifications: Adequate resolution to capture detail should be determined (In general: smaller items can be scanned at 600 dpi and larger maps may be scanned at: 300 dpi, though the check the image size can be helpful in adjusting resolution. Files that exceed 100 MB can become difficult to work with. There is a handy tool to aid in scanning maps: the Image Quality Calculator is a helpful tool to determine adequate resolution. Maps may be multi-side or have multiple pages with varying degrees of detail.

3. True color (image processing): After scanning, work on a copy of the image can be done to crop, straighten, deskew, or remove color cast. These steps will vary locally depending on digitization practices. It is generally a good practice to keep the unaltered raw TIFF image as a master and work on derivative images to process.

4. Maps often contain numerical data, and sometimes text. In general, these are not suitable for transcription or OCR, though in some cases, the map may warrant detailed metadata.

5. Capture preservation and technical metadata such as master file creation date, master extent, master file format, master operating system, master file quality, master file creation software, and scanner.

If outsourcing map digitization, vendors typically have worksheets or some formal process that they use to help generate a quote. It is important prior to these conversations for the client to determine the condition of collection, size of maps, number or each size, desired resolution, file format, and any metadata capture that needs to be completed during digitization. Time constraints can also affect the cost of the outsourcing. Most vendors will supply deliverables of master (raw files), stitched
Navigating to Success: Finding Your Way Through the Challenges of Map Digitization

Presenting maps online

Digital Files
Large map and image files are becoming easier to manage on the web than they used to be. In the past, multiple copies of images and low, medium, and high resolutions were offered so users with different bandwidths could balance access with speed. As users have become accustomed to uploading, viewing, and downloading larger files of their own on the web, expectations have grown that all content should be available 24/7 on any device. In some cases, specialized viewers or software are required to view high-resolution map files, and in some cases, sophisticated or proprietary map applications (GIS data, Flash applications) may not function well on mobile devices. Digital collections manager use several techniques to help counteract these issues; from using responsive design in creating digital map collection websites, to providing instructional videos on how to search and view collections, to building custom applications for iOS devices and other mobile platforms. As concerns about slow loading files decrease, concerns about how files may be used have emerged. Digitized images can be easily shared, reproduced, used out of context (or without attribution), or if users have the option, maps may be commented on or subject to user dialogue and conversations that are not mediated by a librarian.

Metadata

Descriptive Metadata
Metadata for maps should include fields that describe the main attributes of the map, assigned in a formal fashion so that there is consistency across the collection. Some of the commonly assigned metadata fields include: creator of the map, the title of the map, the publisher, the date of publication, the physical description of the map, the coverage or the coordinates or name of the geographic area covered by the map, the source of the map, the contributor which could be a co-cartographer or a group that had the map made, file format of the map image, identifier which is a call number or some other number to identify the source information for the map, language of the map, subject of the map, and the ownership of the rights to the map image. Dublin Core Metadata Initiative metadata elements, the schema used with many map collections, including University of Nevada, Las Vegas Libraries’, is a simplified form of the MARC, or machine-readable cataloging, format.

Technical Metadata
Technical metadata has to do with how the map was scanned. This is important in case there is a problem with the image or if a person wants to scan more maps in the same way a map was scanned. At a minimum, the technical metadata should include the file format and file size. The object type (text, still image, etc.) is also helpful and uses a controlled vocabulary of terms. Here is an example of a text-based description of technical metadata: “This file is derived from a high-resolution (300 dpi, 24-bit) uncompressed TIFF image that was scanned from the original using a Vidar TruScan Titan Atlas scanner, default color configuration. The TIFF files were converted into the JPEG2000 format”. A convention for assigning titles to object can also be helpful in informing users of the
format of the item, especially as digital collections records may come up in search results outside of their created context. For example this title communicates “what”, “where”, and “when” all in the title of the object: “Topographic map of the Camp Mohave quadrangle in California, Nevada and Arizona, 1942”.

**Subject Indexing**
Some of the most important metadata terms for discovery of maps on the Web and in aggregated environments are subject terms. These are often terms that provide coverage information such as: geographical names, country, state, county, city, and/or neighborhood. In some map collections, street addresses (text) and/or geographic coordinates are also provided. Subject headings can also be general topics that sort maps into categories like geology, topography, or roads. Here are some examples of subject headings for maps:

*Library of Congress Subject Headings*
  - Roads—Arizona—Maps
  - Las Vegas (Nev.)—Maps
  - Geology—Nevada—Maps

There can also be genre heads for the type of map:
  - Topographical maps
  - Geological maps

In order to compare new and old maps of the same area, the old maps needs to be georeferenced, noting the geographical coordinates of different points on the map. Here are coordinates for a map:

```
westlimit=-120; eastlimit=-114; southlimit=35; northlimit=42
or put in another way: W 120º--W 114º/N 42º--N 35º
```

All western hemisphere longitude coordinates are west and latitude coordinates are north or south depending upon whether a place is north or south of the equator. These are the coordinates for Nevada.

**Vocabularies and Thesauri**
By applying controlled vocabularies and thesauri specific to map collections, expert researchers can find maps more efficiently using specific and precise terms. Here are some thesauri that could be used for geographical names in metadata:

*Getty Thesaurus for Geographic Materials:*
*GNIS (Board of Geographic Names):* http://geonames.usgs.gov/
*Geonames: http://www.geonames.org/

Other resources that can help verify place names, especially for local usage, are a library’s OPAC, Google including Google Scholar, and local place name thesauri that are created for this purpose such as the compiled list of resources for the state of Nevada, *Place Names.*
What does the future hold?

Geographic data and technologies
As we go forward into a future that will rely more and more on digital information, digitizing maps and posting them online will start to feed into larger more complex projects to use (and reuse) this data. For instance city governments collect large amounts of demographic data that can form rich information resources when combined with historic maps. Several examples of these types of projects exist and there is a pilot project to investigate this kind of work with historic maps from the Southern Nevada: History in Maps collection. See figure 1.

![Example of layered map Las Vegas, 1920 – beta testing with City of Las Vegas](image)

Figure 1: Example of layered map Las Vegas, 1920 – beta testing with City of Las Vegas

Another way to highlight contemporary versus historic maps data, is to use Google Map interfaces in conjunction with digital collections. An example of this type of integration exists in the University of Nevada, Las Vegas Libraries’ Digital Collections in the search results implementation we built to highlight our maps collection. See figure 2a. See figure 2b to see the map the metadata goes to.
Navigating to Success: Finding Your Way Through the Challenges of Map Digitization

Figure 2a: Example of Google maps embedded with search results from University of Nevada, Las Vegas Libraries’ Digital Collections

Figure 2b
Lastly, another innovative way to work with digitized maps is to provide access and search features not commonly implemented, such as spatial search. Because some users may not have the information at hand to perform a text-based name search on a location, it can be very helpful to be able to provide tools to users that allow drawing a box around the area they are interested in viewing on a map. This spatial search tool, ISIS, developed at University of Nevada, Las Vegas Libraries provides access via “search maps entirely within”, “maps at least in”, or “maps entirely without” the area selected. See figure 3.

![Figure 3: Example of ISIS open source spatial search tool interface](image)
Collaboration
As more map collections get launched online, the collaborative opportunities to work together on aggregating maps and geographic information increase. By contributing maps to regional digital library consortia such as the Mountain West Digital Library (MWDL), the Western Waters Digital Library (WWDL) and (via MWDL) the Digital Public Library of American (DPLA), these maps can gain even more exposure and visibility.

Linked Data
Currently in our map collection, we are limited by our digital asset management software in terms of how we show connection between related materials (i.e. a map of a mine and a book about the mine). We indicate this relationship by manually adding a “Referenced by” link in the metadata to show the context. In the future, the University of Nevada, Las Vegas Libraries is investigating a research project to transform our CONTENTdm digital collections metadata into linked data that could connect with other published data sets in the linked data cloud revealing relationships between content in new and interesting ways.

Learning objects and support for educators
Another area of interest for digital map collection development is to build educational materials, such as primary source sets, classroom activities, and other K-12 and secondary education learning objects for the benefit of educators. These activities were mapped to state teaching standards in the areas of geography, but could also be used in other subject areas. We have currently created educational learning objects for two digital collections that feature maps. Below is a learning activity from the Southern Nevada: The Boomtown Years Collection that illustrates the possibilities of developing this kind of value-added educational content.

Sample Digital Map Collection Learning Object:

First view historic map of mining plots. Then Use Google Earth to determine the actual latitude and longitude of these plots today.

1. How would you describe this land area using only the data in Google Earth?
2. Would your description be similar to or different from your description when just considering the map?

See figure 4.

Monetizing collections
Another possibility for the future of map collections is the decision to work on promoting the collection via digitization as a catalog of images for purchase. If the library is going to license and sell digital images or prints several steps need to be considered including legal obligations, copyright, how customers request the images, customer service policies, and equipment (such as a large format printer to print the maps). While monetizing collections can present new streams of income, the mission of the academic library to support research and education needs to be considered while developing this kind of program.
Academic libraries hold some of the most fascinating and unique map collections in the world. Digital collections offer an exciting gateway to access these materials and transform the ways that users can access and use these primary source materials. While there are challenges associated with the larger format of maps, and there are some interesting decisions to consider before publishing an online collection, the benefits far outweigh these considerations. Regardless of library size, budget, technical infrastructure, or staffing, there is an appropriate approach to map digitization that will result in a successful digitization project. Through considering selection, digitization specifications, metadata, and future directions, there are resources enough to form a “map” to help digital collections managers navigate to success.

Figure 4: Sample Digital Map Collection Learning Object

Conclusion
Academic libraries hold some of the most fascinating and unique map collections in the world. Digital collections offer an exciting gateway to access these materials and transform the ways that users can access and use these primary source materials. While there are challenges associated with the larger format of maps, and there are some interesting decisions to consider before publishing an online collection, the benefits far outweigh these considerations. Regardless of library size, budget, technical infrastructure, or staffing, there is an appropriate approach to map digitization that will result in a successful digitization project. Through considering selection, digitization specifications, metadata, and future directions, there are resources enough to form a “map” to help digital collections managers navigate to success.
Appendix 1: Map Pre-Scanning Checklist

Evaluation of the map

- Are there tears or pieces about to come off? Send the map to the staff to mend with archival document repair tape.
- Are any pieces torn off (separate from the map)? Send the map to staff to mend with archival document repair tape.
- Is the paper brittle, does it feel like it will tear or crack? Check with staff; put the map between two clean sheets of Mylar if it is going to be scanned on the large format Contex scanner.
- Is there any adhesive on the map or encapsulation that might come off onto the scanner during the scanning process? Check with staff; remove if possible, without damaging the map.
- Are any important parts of the map covered by a label or other material? Refer the map to staff; remove coverings if possible, without damaging the map. (Map may need to go to staff for relabeling.)
- Look for sharp or loose pieces of Mylar on the edges of the encapsulation that could scratch the scanner glass. Refer the map to staff; trim if possible.
- Are attachments (such as letters and booklets) to be included with in the scan? Check with the Metadata Librarian. Can attachments be removed if they are connected with staples, paper clips, metal fasteners, etc.? Refer the item to staff; remove attachments if possible and return to the original condition (when possible) when scanning is done.
- Never scan any material that has metal on it (paper clips, staples, tattletape, RFID tags, fasteners, etc.) as they will scratch the scanner surface, or get stuck in sheet-fed scanners (including the Contex). Refer the item to staff. Plastic paper clips should be removed prior to scanning.
- If an encapsulated map scans with air pockets that render part of the scan unusable (usually seen as a dark gray area on the scan), refer it to staff. Do not cut open encapsulated maps unless necessary. If the scan comes out with an air pocket you may cut open one side of the encapsulation to let air out. Do this as close to the seam as possible and use a heavy metal ruler to keep the cut straight -- use an X-acto knife or scalpel (NOT scissors) on a self-healing mat.

Evaluation of the scanners

- Look for hair, dust, adhesives or other debris on the glass, rollers and white background platen on the Contex, and glass and white reflective document mat on the Epson flatbed.
- Always use a soft, lint-free cloth and isopropyl alcohol to clean ANY parts of the scanner (glass, rollers, white platen, etc.). Do NOT use commercial glass cleaners or papers towels.
Appendix 2: Map Collection Examples
A selected list of digital map collections is below:

American Geographic Society Library Digital Map Collection: http://collections.lib.uwm.edu/cdm/landingpage/collection/agdm

Harvard University Libraries Map Collection: http://hcl.harvard.edu/libraries/maps/digitalmaps/technical.html

David Rumsey Map Collection: http://www.davidrumsey.com/about

Library of Congress Map Collection: http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/gmdhtml/

Iowa Maps Digital Collection: http://digital.lib.uiowa.edu/maps/

NYPL Digital Galley of Maps: http://digitalgallery.nypl.org/nypldigital/explore/?col_id=149

Old Maps Online: https://sites.google.com/site/oldmapsonlineorg/

Perry-Castañeda Library Map Collection: http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/
Reference List

Dublin Core Metadata Initiative: http://dublincore.org/

Example of layered map Las Vegas, 1920: http://gisgate.co.clark.nv.us/openweb/

Example of Google maps from UNLV Digital Collections: http://tinyurl.com/ln6dwu3

Example of ISIS open source spatial search tool interface: http://digital.library.unlv.edu/isis/

Getty Thesaurus for Geographic Materials: http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/tgn/

GNIS (Board of Geographic Names): http://geonames.usgs.gov/

Geonames: http://www.geonames.org/

Image Quality Calculator: http://images.library.uiuc.edu/calculator/image_calc.asp


Library of Congress Subject Headings: http://id.loc.gov/authorities/subjects.html


Sample Digital Map Collection learning object: http://digital.librar
Mapping to the People!

by
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Making Map Creation Accessible and Relevant to Patrons

A student appears at your door and is looking for help with mapping. She is a graduate student who is working on a group project for her advocacy seminar. They have a list of voters’ names and addresses and want to map them so they can do a door-knocking campaign to encourage voting in an upcoming election. Thus starts a process of iterations that both address the student’s needs and enlarge the librarian’s knowledge and skills. One map has shortcomings that lead to a different way of making the map and that map in turn leads possibly to another.

As It Is Now: A Real World Example

Starting with the advocacy students that walked through the door, we ask what types of issues are associated with this request and how do we make the most of the situation? The first and most obvious issue is that the student is coming to a map or GIS librarian because they cannot make the map on their own. What are the ramifications of that situation? There is no training that they have received or information that has been presented to them that allow them to learn how to make a map. Also, they do not have (or do not know that they have) access to mapping programs. While the institution may well have courses and self-training programs for learning how to use mapping programs and they may make access to mapping programs available to students, this does not answer the whole problem. An academic career does not always allow students the leisure to spend a semester taking a training or academic course that is often outside the normal course schedule of their department.

So the students end up at the door of a specialist. The series of maps that were created began with a map created by ArcGIS of all of the approximately 7,000 voters. The Excel data file was first geocoded using a batch geocoding program available online (batchgeo.com) and then was converted into a dbf file from Excel to use with ArcGIS. A total map including all of the voters was created and saved afterwards as a PDF file. Then because such a large area and large number of voters were included in the total map, maps of smaller areas with high concentrations of voters were generated and saved as PDF files. These were still less useful than we thought we should be able to create. With high concentrations of voters in small areas labeling made it difficult to tell the names of the voters or the streets.

The next step was to try to make a “map” with Google Earth so that each individual user could zoom into the appropriate area. Using KML such a map was created which had a number of advantages
for the users, foremost being that not only could the user zoom in close enough to see the pushpins marking the houses of voters and still read the street names, there are even multiple markers with names when several voters lived at the same address. So a copy of the KML file was placed on a server so that the students access the file with either Google Earth or Google Maps as they chose.

In a final iteration, to maximize the utility and make the data more open to the students, a demonstration file of the information was provided to Geographic Research, Inc. who made it available to the users of SimplyMap at the University of Illinois at Chicago. One of the advantages of this approach was that students could generate their own maps using the program and create maps that were at the precinct level since the precinct number had been included in the database. These maps can be saved and printed out to take in the field for those who do not have network connected mobile devices for field use.

Having provided multiple formats of maps from several different platforms and allowed them to continue with their project, what does the librarian do at this point? First there is an assessment of what brought the students to the door and then secondly what can be done differently or better to provide that information to a future student (or faculty).

First Causes
The first issue that strikes me is that in a time of incredible technology and increasing utility on the Internet, that students did not know how to make the map, did not even seem to realize that they could make a map. Additionally, while the students have access (though unused) to really fine mapping software programs and training while they are at the university, they will not likely have the same access when they graduate and go out into the professional world in which they have been trained. Many students who could make use of maps in their professions, such as social workers, public health professionals, educators, etc., will not be in a position to do mapping because they do not have the tools. Clearly there is a gap here, an information gap that the librarian is well suited to address. What does the librarian need to do?

- Do a scan of the universe of possible means for simple and free mapping, data sources, and Internet conveyers of knowledge that are generally available.
- Create means for bringing these sources together (such as a portal or research/subject guide) and include basic information about how the user can go about using this information to create a map
- Do bibliographic instruction in classes where mapping is a reasonable, though not often considered, skill so you can get into the classrooms to introduce the idea to students and faculty
- Optimally set up a short training (either as part of one of the classes where you have done instruction or as a free standing unit) to teach do-it-yourself mapping.

Let us consider each of these options and look in more detail at what can be done with each of these approaches.

What’s Out There for Non-Professionals to Use for Mapping?
This is really a multi-part issue because one does not simply make a map; the map has to have something that it is depicting, whether that is data such as demographics, points of interest, or changes over time. So the librarian will need not only to find means for maps to be produced but suggestions on places where data can be found. If we think of the process of creating a map we
would have something like the following steps:

- Locate a means or program to make a map
- Find the data that you will put on the map
  - If the data does not have location information or has limited information, then the data has to be amplified to include things like ZIP code, longitude and latitude, census tract, etc.
- Make the data conform to the requirements of the mapping application
- Put the map and data together
- Make the map have sufficient information displayed to be useful for the purpose of the map

In this day and age, mapping programs or apps abound and seem to increase on a regular basis. However there are some that every librarian who deals with geospatial information should be aware of and at least minimally able to use. These include: Google Map or Earth, including using KML or MyMaps; Wikimapia; Open Street Map, and Bing Maps. Clearly this excludes ArcGIS because we are considering the programs that are readily accessible and generally free for the user.

Data sources can vary as much as the projects with which the patrons are involved. There are of course census data files that can be downloaded from American Factfinder among other sites. But often the patron will either bring the data to the project such as a listing of names and addresses or will be collecting it, perhaps on the fly. In a time of crowdsourced data and volunteered geographic information (VGI) any one, and their volunteers or organization members, can be the source of the data. With GPS units and cell phones capable of providing geographic coordinates, almost anyone can gather the needed data for mapping either point data such as locations of food sources, or trails or paths such as routes which children take to school. Combining these inputs with small sensors that can measure air quality, weather data, or biometrics of the person for example can provide a rich and even real time set of data for mapping. The problem for the librarian is not the lack of information but the fact that there are so many types and sources that could be recommended to a future mapmaker.

Again all of the data must have a geographic variable that can be mapped so knowing good sources of geocoding for data files is a significant factor in the mapping experience. The University of Southern California’s Geospatial Services web page (https://webgis.usc.edu/Services/Geocode/Default.sapx) is just such a source.

**How to Spread the Word**

As the librarian is acquiring sources and websites for all of the information needed for a mapmaker, some access point or means of distributing the information needs to be built. It is probably best that it be done in process; this is just a recognition of the organic nature of the collection process and of the data and programs. This area is growing and changing on an almost daily basis so things are constantly going to be added, amended, or removed frequently.

Because this is not a static endeavor, some general organizing of the materials might break down into areas such as Background Reading, Software Programs and Apps, Data Sources, and Examples. By having the information organized around these topics, it is easier for the user to find the portions they are interested in and easier for the librarian to keep up-to-date. An example of this can be found at the UIC Library (http://researchguides.uic.edu/content.php?pid=116396&sid=1004386).
The *Readings* section could include books and articles on topics such as Public Participation GIS (PPGIS), VGI, Crowdsourcing as well as links and references to basics of mapmaking. In addition to the Research Guide or Pathfinder for Readings, RefWorks allows you to create the reading list and readily update it while still making it available to others when it is shared or publicly available.

*Software Programs and Apps* would link the user to online programs as well as assist them in finding user manuals and blogs that could address issues that they have. In addition as presentations are created, such as one used for teaching the basics of using KML, links to those materials can be included here as well.

*Data Sources* would not only have links to basic sources like census data but also to geocoding sites and blogs on unconventional data creation. Since GPS units and smartphones are a potential source of data for users it would be a great place to include links to using the devices and how to get the most information from them.

Finally, *Examples* could provide the user with samples of mapping done in a variety of ways and in addition to the links, the annotation would indicate some of the specifics of the example that make it useful for study (e.g., “Here’s a good and straightforward example of having neighborhood members provide location information on gang activity”).

**Bibliographic Instruction and Class**

While we can all wish and hope that our students and patrons are eagerly seeking us out to help them with mapping projects, it is likely clear to most geospatial librarians that many of the potential users of our services do not even know we exist (“Maps? We have maps in the library?”). Our geography, geology, and urban planning students and faculty know about us but often other student and faculty members may not have mapping on their radar. It is important to be flexible in thinking about which departments might be able to use mapmaking as part of the curriculum. Public health has a history of map use such as John Snow’s mapping of a London cholera outbreak that helped pinpoint the source of the epidemic but we cannot assume that all students in public health are aware of the significance of maps. Likewise Jane Addams and her Hull-House volunteers made some of the first sociological assessments of neighborhoods using maps that included income and ethnicity to inform their settlement house projects. Today that work would be called social work and again the history of the discipline has not always retained its professional memory of mapping.

One of the most exciting newer uses of mapping is in the spatial humanities. History students of all stripes are beginning to appreciate the utility of mapping to organize and analyze historical information. The National Park Service has created an extensive online map of the Civil War Battle of Fredericksburg that should soon become publicly available. Oral histories and narratives of Nantucket are mapped and the analysis that the maps provide an understanding of the changing nature of the island’s population. Archivists can use maps to provide an overview and access to their online materials.

**Syllabus for a Course in Mapping to the People**

A final step would be a free-standing or integrated section of a course on mapping to be taught either under the auspices of the library or as part of a course for another discipline. With the increasing
interest in spatial and digital humanities, these disciplines represent a fertile ground for such course collaborations in part because the techniques of mapping are much less likely to be readily available to these faculty and students. Teaching mapping techniques in a humanities discipline could be taught as part of a methods class such as historiography or in a specialized seminar including both the mapping and other spatial or digital techniques.

Assuming that such a course would last a semester and that no more than half of it would be designated for the mapping methods, a sample syllabus could run along these lines shown in Table 1.

The syllabus grows out of the process of creating a map with any of the low-technology approaches that are readily available to anyone: define the purpose, find the base map, acquire the data, and produce the map.

**Conclusions**
There is a need among patrons of which they may not even be aware. There are a number of times and places when students could make good use of a customized map for their information. And they have the capacity to create these maps if they only knew it. As information specialists, we have the opportunity and obligation to assist them in this process. What has been laid out in this paper is an outline of that process. It will involve both making our patrons aware of the capacities they have access to and the materials and processes to fulfill those needs. It is in many ways the essence of what a librarian does – provide access and instruction.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Week</th>
<th>Class Coverage</th>
<th>Assignments</th>
<th>In-class work</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Introduction to maps: scale, projections, parts of a map, types of maps</td>
<td>Chapter in text that provides overview</td>
<td>View series of maps, name parts, discuss good and bad portions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Information needed to create own maps: base, data (point, area, line), georeferencing</td>
<td>Decide on a map project to make, Google Earth &amp; Map signup</td>
<td>Practice basics in Google Earth/Map, and in spreadsheets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Putting information on a map; how to georeference and best practices on database creation</td>
<td>Create initial spreadsheet for own map project</td>
<td>View several georeferencing tools and how they are used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>How best to convey information of various types on maps</td>
<td>Create first draft of map project</td>
<td>Discussion of issues on individual maps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Combining various types of information on a single map</td>
<td>Continue work on individual map; instructor consult as needed</td>
<td>Using different programs with the same dataset</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Demonstrations of individual maps with class discussion</td>
<td>Final project ready for demonstration</td>
<td>Class discussion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Additions and changes to individual maps discussed</td>
<td>Turn in final project</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Mapping Latin America* is among the first English-language texts to cover the broad sweep of mapping activities across modern Latin America from the Rio Grande to Patagonia. Beyond that, it provides a concise overview of the benefits of taking an interdisciplinary view in balancing textual readings of maps with their contextual analysis. This work represents a major shift away from the traditional emphasis on the *making* of maps to concern for how people have used maps to *create meaning* in their world – a rejection of the long-held idea that maps are the products of the cartography process to document or navigate the world.

*This is a new understanding that is part of a growing awareness of spatial practices in human history. How humans act in and across space, how they move things and ideas through space, and how they construe unique places and regions and give them meaning – these are all increasingly accepted as fundamental issues that have informed and shaped historical trends and events (pg. xv).*

The 57 essays in this volume are remarkable new interpretations of maps and their meanings in terms of the societies and cultures that produced them. Readers may not agree with all the interpretations, but the essays are thought-provoking for anyone interested in how people have used maps to create meaning in their worlds.

The essays are organized in three principal periods within the past 500 years – the period of European conquest and colonization of American peoples and territories (ca. 1500–ca. 1800), a period of independence movements and nation-state formation (ca. 1800 – 1900), and a period in which forces of migration, industrialization, and globalization reconfigured twentieth century social-spatial relationships. While contributors from geography and history prevail, the disciplines of literary studies, art history, architecture and planning, and anthropology are represented. The 98 maps represented in color reproductions are a highly varied lot: Renaissance world maps, town plans, maps of vegetation, road maps, advertising art, subway maps, and indigenous maps. By intermixing all of these varying map formats, *Mapping Latin America* makes the point that none is more important than the other, but together reveal the historical importance of maps in interpreting Latin American spaces and societies.

The wide-ranging maps interpreted in these essays, from scientific explorations to highly regional plans of human settlement, makes characterizing them as a whole difficult. One essay interprets *apilleras*, or testimonial tapestries, sewn by anonymous Chilean women during the dictatorship of General Augusto Pinochet to both protest and “map” those who had “disappeared.” Another uses a 2005 subway plan for Mexico City as an inventory and representation of Mexican society both in time and space.

The essays are designed to be read singly or as a group. Essays are approximately four to six pages in length. Each is documented through a rich set
of notes and list of additional readings. A lengthy section of additional resources provides ample opportunity for continued discovery. Readers are encouraged to consult the Mapping Latin America webpage, http://www.press.uchicago.edu/books/MappingLatinAmerica/index.html for links to high-quality zoomable online versions of many of the maps in the book and other resources. The published reproductions vary in quality for close perusal, depending on the size, scale, and original condition of the map in question.

Mapping Latin America would be useful in collections that support upper-division or graduate research in the region. It could serve graduate students in search of thesis topics particularly well with its ample documentation for further study and thought-provoking interpretations.

Sylvia Bender  
California Energy Commission


Map Worlds: A History of Women in Cartography is an exploration of female mapmakers and their role in cartography, from the thirteenth century to the present day. There are three sections or strands of research in this book: a historical account of women in cartography, biographical vignettes of twenty-eight female pioneers in the field, and lastly an analysis of the experiences and challenges of a group of contemporary women cartographers. The author is professor emeritus of sociology at the University of New Brunswick, Canada, and a former cartographic editor.

Over half of the book is taken up with the first two areas, historical mapping developments and biographical sketches of female cartographers. The author notes the early development of European family run map ateliers and the roles for women in engraving and colouring. In the 19th century United States women produced embroidered maps. Some of the early female cartographers profiled include Mina Hubbard who explored and mapped Labrador in the early 1900’s, Florence Kelley who produced 1890’s thematic maps for Chicago, Mary Adela Blagg who in 1935 produced the first standard moon features nomenclature (Named Lunar Nomenclature), Phyllis Pearsall who created A-Z Maps of London in 1936, and the “Mapping Maids” who produced maps during World War II.

The last section of the book takes a different approach and deals with issues of gender and the occupation of cartography. To do this the author used several research methods, including participant observation at cartography related conferences including the International Cartographic Association and many others, and personal interviews with thirty-eight contemporary female cartographers about their career experiences. He makes some interesting observations on participant responses on issues of “getting that first spark”, cartographic perspectives, professional relationships and gender roles in their workplaces.

The author’s research for this project began in the late 1990’s and consequently feels a little dated. Although he mentions technological changes in the field, there is no mention of the impact of cartographic events such as GIS, Google Maps/Earth and volunteer mapping. The third strand, the gender occupation study, doesn’t fit that well in terms of style with the historical overview and biographical
vignettes provided in the first section of the book. That said, this book offers a “rehabilitative history” and is an important contribution to the field of gender studies.

The book is mainly text, with a few good quality black and white images, maps and data tables. Also included are references, footnotes, index and appendices describing the author’s methodology, interview topics, and an overview of the twenty-eight pioneers in cartography. There is an interesting account of the author “hanging out” at conferences for his participant observation research. Overall, this book is well researched and written, and recommended for academic library collections.

Susan McKee
Geospatial Librarian
University of Calgary
Calgary, Alberta


This book stems from Dori’s PhD dissertation at Arizona State University. It is scholarly in tone but appears aimed at a more popular audience.

Prior to the 20th Century, cartography was more an art than a science. Maps were hand drawn, then scribed or engraved and printed; imagine plane-table surveys and copper plate engraving in reverse. Now we have maps computer generated from imagery with symbols and names to help make sense of it. Yet there has always been the genre of thematic maps created to tell a particular story or sell an idea at the exclusion of other non-relevant information. Now these too are generally created from computer databases.

During the first fifty years of Arizona statehood when the state was relatively empty, promoters of tourism and development to the young state used popular artwork and cartoon characters to sell the idea of visiting Arizona. Dori calls these promotional pieces cartographs and the creators cartographic illustrators.

The format of the book starts with an outline of what each chapter addresses and ends with short biographies of the major cartographic illustrators mentioned in the text. Dori has obviously done a great deal of research and studied many examples of cartographs, but in describing so many and choosing to illustrate only some of them, the descriptions can become somewhat tedious and frustrating (not having the illustration to refer to).

That aside, Dori has a unique story to tell that can be related to many other places as they attempt to sell themselves as tourist destinations. In Arizona’s case it was apparently so successful that it has grown from just a few hundred thousand to several millions.

The story starts with a format we’re familiar with – the bird’s eye view; a style that in the late 19th Century allowed more creativity in mapping a place. With statehood came more organized promotional venues culminating in the very successful Arizona Highways magazine that early on published many of these cartographs. (Arizona Highways was a staple publication along with National Geographic in my home growing up in Arizona in the 1950s.)

These hand drawn cartographs, often using cartoon characters and relief depicted obliquely in which scale and relationships could become fluid, were very popular in the 1930s and 1940s. It was popular-
ized nationally by Ruth Taylor White who coined the term ‘cartograph’ and in Arizona by George Avey, art director of Arizona Highways. This style could create cartographs that filled Arizona’s empty spaces with fun images that could compress vast landscapes. Some of these cartographs were relatively simple but a few were real works of art such as Reg Manning’s 1938 Cartoon Map of Arizona and Harriet F. Cobb’s 1934 blend of more traditional cartography with creative illustration (p. 111). Now many of these sparse landscapes are filled in with evidence of human occupation such as housing subdivisions.

The cartographs also told a romanticized story of Arizona’s history of Native American tribes, the Spanish colonization with noble conquistadors and Catholic priests such as Father Kino and the missions they established, (a must see for visitors of the period). The stories told are also those of miners and cowboys and the development they brought. As we look back, we may see this commodification of Arizona’s history in the way the Indians and Mexicans are portrayed as not being politically correct, but it seemed to be successful with the more naïve tourists of the day. This same story played out in California and Florida and other formerly less occupied spaces as promoters created these kinds of cartographs to bring tourists and their money to their states.

In analyzing these cartographs, Dori helps us understand and appreciate a unique genre of cartography. This book belongs in collections with an interest in cartography, tourism, and Arizona history.

Riley Moffat, Senior Librarian Brigham Young University Hawaii


The open sea was a frightening place for medieval and Renaissance explorers who faced shipwreck due to storms, rudimentary navigational instruments, and other factors. It has been argued that cartographers accentuated this fear by placing sea monsters in uncharted waters on their maps. Chet Van Duzer, who has held research fellowships at the Library of Congress and Brown University, complicates this simple explanation for mapped sea creatures by exploring their meanings and sources. His Sea Monsters on Medieval and Renaissance Maps completes a triad of recent cartography texts by the author that includes Johann Schöner’s Globe of 1515: Transcription and Study (American Philosophical Society, 2010), and, with John W. Hessler, Seeing the World Anew: The Radical Vision of Martin Waldseemüller’s 1507 & 1516 World Maps (Levenger, in association with the Library of Congress, 2012). His latest book is the most comprehensive work regarding sea monsters on cartographic materials.

Van Duzer suggests that between the tenth and sixteenth centuries cartographers regu-
larly sought out the most recent sea monster descriptions as sources for their maps, a finding similar to Richard W. Unger, who, in his *Ships on Maps: Pictures of Power in Renaissance Europe* (Palgrave Macmillan, 2010), argues that early modern European map makers placed the most up-to-date ship designs on their maps. The reasons for incorporating monsters onto maps varied over time and according to the whims of the cartographer and his patron. On medieval maps, particularly “T-O” *mappaemundi*, cartographers depicted fictitious creatures in the circumfluent ocean to dissuade travel there and to display artistic prowess. Other illustrations of marine life held hidden political messages: the Gough Map of Britain from c. 1400 contains a killer whale and swordfish facing a larger whale, which, according to Van Duzer, symbolizes England’s then contentious relationship with Scotland and Wales. Sea monsters also had economic implications: the various creatures on Olaus Magnus’s 1539 *Carta marina*, the subject of Joseph Nigg’s *Sea Monsters: A Voyage around the World’s Most Beguiling Map* (Chicago University Press, 2013), served as the basis for many other Renaissance monsters. Van Duzer contends that Magnus strategically placed his monsters to discourage non-Nordic fishermen from exploiting Scandinavian fishing grounds, and he feels that many more maps would have contained sea monsters if not for financial constraints and aesthetic reasons.

As is common with British Library publications on cartography, the book is beautifully illustrated. It contains well over one hundred color maps and detailed insets ranging from an eighth century BCE Assyrian Frieze to the twelfth century painted ceiling at the Church of St. Martin in Zillis, Switzerland. Van Duzer divides the body with four “Pictorial Excursuses,” including “the Cartographic Career of the Walrus” (78-9) that displays the animal’s evolution from an elephantine monster during the early sixteenth century to a realistic aquatic mammal by century’s end. Not only are the images expressive on their own, but they also are supplemented by insightful descriptions that reinforce Van Duzer’s thesis.

Yet this strength reveals one of the few weaknesses of the study, as Van Duzer could have done more to explain the transition from depictions of monsters to known sea life. Increased contact with walruses, seals, and whales by European fishermen and explorers certainly affected this progression, but readers are left to wonder. This is one of several instances where Van Duzer could have taken his analysis further. He mentions that the Renaissance produced more realistic, three dimensional sea creatures, but he could have said more about the Renaissance emphasis on marvels, on specific changes from medieval art, and in regards to these maps as works of art. He provides convincing evidence that the noted member of the Dieppe School of Cartography Pierre Desceliers hired a specialist to paint the sea monsters on his grand 1550 map, though he might have said more about artistic qualifications. The most conspicuous omission is Van Duzer’s failure to address how the Age of Discovery altered the placement and prevalence of sea monsters on maps. Early modern travel narratives regularly contained fanciful accounts of unfamiliar sea life that certainly made it onto maps and sea charts.

Among Van Duzer’s greatest strengths is his ability to connect mapped sea monsters with their sources, whether visual or written. These materials vary from obscure bestiaries and poems to the writings of Homer and Marco Polo. Van Duzer’s sources are equally impressive; he cites recent scholarship written in many languages and examines maps held by institutions across Europe. The absence of specialist terminology makes the book appropriate for general readers, while the impressive research will benefit historians and art historians, geographers and cartographers, and folklorists and cryptozoologists. Van Duzer clearly establishes the many uses and origins of sea monsters on maps, and his text
will become the standard book
on this topic.

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Assistant to the Director of the Medieval and Renaissance Studies Program
University of Nebraska
Lincoln, Nebraska
New Mapping of Western North America

compiled by

Ken Rockwell

University of Utah Library Catalog Department

ALASKA

Alaska Division of Oil and Gas. Cook Inlet areawide 2013W competitive oil and gas lease sale regional tract map. 1 map, scale ca. 1:443,520. Anchorage, Alaska: Alaska Dept. of Natural Resources, Division of Oil and Gas, Rev. Apr. 16, 2013. OCLC: 844982881. Web access: http://library.state.ak.us/asp/edocs/2013/05/ocn844982881.pdf


ARIZONA

Brownlee, Derek. Map of Lynx Lake Recreation Area. 1 map, scale ca. 1:19,000. [Vallejo, Calif.]: U.S. Forest Service, Southwestern Region, pub. 2013. OCLC: 858179394


BRITISH COLUMBIA


MapArt (Firm). Okanagan, Kootenays, road map: detailed full colour road map of the South-Central interior from the Fraser to the Columbia Valley. 1 map, scale 1:500,000. Oshawa, Ont.: Peter Heiler Ltd., pub. 2012. ISBN: 9781553685838; OCLC: 855889892

**CALIFORNIA**


Lee, Eben.  Santa Cruz Mountains visitors map. 1 map, scale not given. Boulder Creek, Calif.: Santa Cruz Mountain Bulletin, pub. 2013. OCLC: 858683412


U.S. Forest Service.  Pacific
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<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Scale</th>
<th>Publisher</th>
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<tr>
<td>MONTANA</td>
<td>Carter, Jeff, et al. Discovery map, Bozeman, Big Sky, Livingston, Bridger Bowl, Belgrade, Montana State University, Montana: souvenir map &amp; guide.</td>
<td>1 map, not drawn to scale.</td>
<td>Waitsfield, Vermont:</td>
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New Mapping of Western North America


NEVADA


NEW MEXICO


OREGON


English, John T., et al. Channel migration hazard data and maps for the Sandy River, Multnomah and Clackamas counties, Oregon. 1 CD-ROM, input scales differ. Portland, Or.: State of

Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries. Tsunami inundation maps for Arch Cape - Falcon Cove, Clatsop County, Oregon. 1 CD-ROM, input scale 1:10,000. Portland, Or.: Oregon Dept. of Geology and Mineral Industries, Tsunami inundation map TIM-Clat-10, pub. 2013. OCLC: 859627693


Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries. Tsunami inundation maps for Cannon Beach, Clatsop County, Oregon. 1 CD-ROM, input scale 1:10,000. Portland, Or.: Oregon Dept. of Geology and Mineral Industries, Tsunami inundation map TIM-Clat-09, pub. 2013. OCLC: 859535358

Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries. Tsunami inundation maps for Del Rey Beach, Clatsop County, Oregon. 1 CD-ROM, input scale 1:10,000. Portland, Or.: Oregon Dept. of Geology and Mineral Industries, Tsunami inundation map TIM-Clat-07, pub. 2013. OCLC: 859556700


Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries. Tsunami inundation maps for Youngs River South, Clatsop County, Oregon. 1 CD-ROM, input scale 1:10,000. Portland, Or.: Oregon Dept. of Geology and Mineral Industries, Tsunami inundation map TIM-Clat-06, pub. 2013. OCLC: 859553891

Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries. Tsunami inundation maps for Gearhart - Seaside, Clatsop County, Oregon. 1 CD-ROM, input scale 1:10,000. Portland, Or.: Oregon Dept. of Geology and Mineral Industries, Tsunami inundation map TIM-Clat-08, pub. 2013. OCLC: 859623971


Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries. Tsunami inundation maps for Warrenton North, Clatsop County, Oregon. 1 CD-ROM, input scale 1:10,000. Portland, Or.: Oregon Dept. of Geology and Mineral Industries, Tsunami inundation map TIM-Clat-02, pub. 2013. OCLC: 859537183

Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries. Tsunami inundation maps for Warrenton South - Rilea, Clatsop County, Oregon. 1 CD-ROM, input scale 1:10,000. Portland, Or.: Oregon Dept. of Geology and Mineral Industries, Tsunami inundation map TIM-Clat-03, pub. 2013. OCLC: 859538781

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Gorge Publishing. The Best Gorge map: featuring detailed roads, points of interest, historical overview, visitor information listings, historical Columbia River Hwy, outdoor recreation locations, wineries, local favorites & much more. 1 map, scale ca. 1:240,000. Hood River, Or.: Gorge Publishing, distributed by Columbia River Gorge Visitors Assoc., pub.
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<th>Region</th>
<th>Author/Creator</th>
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<td>DriveTheTop10.com (Firm)</td>
<td>Top 10 scenic drives in the northern Rockies: adventure map.</td>
<td>1 map, scale ca. 1:2,400,000. [Place of publication not stated]: DriveTheTop10.com, pub. 2010.</td>
<td>OCLC: 858674007</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Southwestern States</strong></td>
<td>Burns, Michael. USA Southwest</td>
<td>USA Southwest.</td>
<td>1 map, scale 1:1,000,000.</td>
<td>Richmond, B.C.: International Travel Maps, pub. 2014. ISBN: 9781553414841; OCLC: 862109714</td>
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<td></td>
<td>DriveTheTop10.com (Firm).</td>
<td>Top 10 scenic drives in the northern Rockies: adventure map.</td>
<td>1 map, scale ca. 1:2,400,000. [Place of publication not stated]: DriveTheTop10.com, pub. 2010.</td>
<td>OCLC: 858674007</td>
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**New Mapping of Western North America**

53


Wyoming, Division of State Parks, Historic Sites and Trails. Glendo State Park trails. 3 maps on one sheet, scale ca. 1:9,350. Cheyenne, WY: Division of State Parks, Historic Sites and Trails, pub. 2012. OCLC: 856197745

WESTERN UNITED STATES

International Travel Maps (Firm), USA Pacific coast: from Vancouver to San Diego. 1 map, scale 1:1,000,000. Richmond, B.C.: ITMB Publishing Ltd., pub. 2012. ISBN: 9781553412465; OCLC: 852804962

WYOMING

National Geographic Maps (Firm). Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness West, Gardiner, Livingston. 1 map, scale ca. 1:70,000. Evergreen, Colo.: National Geographic Maps, Trails Illustrated topographic
News and Notes
compiled by
Michael Smith
Univ. of California-San Diego

CATALOGING NEWS

Reported by Paige Andrew

REMINDER: 2013 MAGIRT Program on Cataloging Using RDA Available

The 2013 MAGIRT Program that Susan Moore and I presented in Chicago at the ALA Annual Conference was done using PowerPoint slides along with some hands-on activities. Those PPT slides are available from the MAGIRT website: http://magirt.ala.libguides.com/trainingsandpresentations, and you have to scroll down a bit to get to it. In addition, at the top you will find that we conducted a Q&A follow-up session on July 22nd and it includes a Word document with questions and replies. We had approximately 80 attendees at the Program from mostly all over the United States but also a couple of individuals from Europe and Canada. Results of a post-conference survey were very positive, with the largest complaint being that we should have devoted at least a half-day to this effort! (Unfortunately, the way ALA is now scheduling timeslots that is not possible)

In case you are not aware, MAGIRT leadership last year invested in and set up a LibGuide to not only help organize and maintain MAGIRT functions, organization, documentation, and publications, but also as a resource to many different map librarianship topics. It therefore is open not only to MAGIRT members but to anyone who wishes to find out what the organization is about, who is involved, the expertise and services we provide and so forth. The MAGIRT LibGuide will be continuously updated and revised and hopefully expanded. It can be found here: http://magirt.ala.libguides.com/resources and we hope all professional librarians find it useful to them in one way or another. If you have suggestions for improvement please don’t hesitate to contact myself or any of the MAGIRT leaders, and we’d love your feedback!

MAGIRT Cataloging & Classification Committee forms RDA “Best Practices” TF

At the recent ALA Annual Conference the MAGIRT CCC met as usual on Sunday morning following the MAGIRT/ALCTS CaMMS Cataloging of Cartographic Resources Interest Group meeting. It was at the Interest Group meeting that the topic of a map cataloging RDA “best practices” document, website, or publication was introduced and discussed. Resource Description and Access (RDA) is not prescriptive in many instances, leaving open interpretation by individual catalogers on how to handle doing – or not doing – something that is part of creating a description for a map or other cartographic item. Probably the most outstanding example of this is no explicit instruction on whether to begin a scale statement in a 255 field in the bibliographic record with the word “Scale” as was done under AACR2 rules. This leaves open the possibility of starting that statement with a representative fraction or even a verbal scale that doesn’t begin with “Scale…”. This has been discussed widely on MAPS-L, RDA-L, OLAC-L and between catalogers in the past year and most accept that it is best to continue the former AACR2 rule that explicitly states one must begin this data point with the word “Scale” (see AARC2R 3.3B1).

There are enough examples of this kind of open interpreta-
tion of RDA instructions that a proposal to form a RDA Best Practices Task Force was placed on the table at the Cataloging & Classification Committee meeting and it was unanimously approved. Chair Susan Moore sought out volunteers to become members at the meeting and followed this more broadly with a call for volunteers in August, formulating a Best Practices TF in September. An important first step was accomplished also in September when Marc McGee of Harvard University, and Chair of the MAGIRT/ALCTS CaMMS Cataloging of Cartographic Resources Interest Group, worked with MAGIRT member Bojana Skarich of Michigan State University to set up a listserv for this group to do its work within. It is hoped that a draft Best Practices document will be ready to roll out in time for the ALA Midwinter meeting in January 2014 in Philadelphia.

MAGIRT/ALCTS CaMMS Cataloging of Cartographic Resources Interest Group Looks to Improve Cartographic Form/Genre Headings

Similar to the discussion noted above regarding a RDA Cataloging Best Practices effort, Chair Marc McGee introduced and lead a discussion about improving digital geospatial data concepts in the Library of Congress’ Genre Form Terms for Library and Archival Materials (LCGFT) thesaurus. While terms such as “Vector data”, “Raster data”, and “Geodatabases” are a welcome step forward in an effort to describe digital geospatial data types, they lack in understanding and specificity. As noted in the August 2013 edition of MAGIRT’s newsletter baseline “Discussion centered on how best to update existing LCGFT [terms] to provide catalogers with further guidance for the application of these LCGFT [terms] with digital geospatial data materials. In some cases, disambiguation of definitions could be provided in the form of a scope note; while in other cases, perhaps, a change in terminology would be best for clarification purposes. Discussion also included whether more types of LCGFT [terms] would be useful for covering digital geospatial data concepts. The goal of any changes to LCGFT would be to enhance and/or clarify existing genre/form headings for more consistent cataloging and effective data discovery.” Marc is working with Wangyal Shawa of Princeton University to draft a proposal in this regard that will go to Janis Young, Chief of the LC Policy and Standards Division to see if we can assist in improving authority records for existing terms and work to add others to the thesaurus.

Public Hearing for Descriptive Cataloging of Rare Materials (C) Held

From the August 2013 edition of MAGIRT’s baseline newsletter: “Nancy Kandoian, part of the editorial team for the DCRM(C), reported on the public hearing session. Draft text is available: http://www.rbms.info/committees/bibliographic_standards/dcrm/dcrm/dcrm.html Nancy will send out a link to the wiki with highlighted differences between DCRM(C) and DCRM(B). A comment period is open until July 31, 2013. Email comments to: dcrm-feedback@googlegroups.com The final document will be available online only, through Cataloger’s Desktop, and also on the Web for free.”

Nancy Kandoian (NYPL), Todd Fell, Chair (Yale), Manon Théroux (U.S. Senate Library), Randal Brandt (Bancroft Library), and Laurence Crieder (New Mexico State Univ.) are the Editorial Team for the new Descriptive Cataloging of Rare Materials (Cartographic) standard, “a manual for the treatment of early and rare cartographic materials”, with this effort getting started in 2008. As you can see above, they are currently pulling together a final draft of this much-anticipated work and during the summer months held an open comments period on a first full draft. Nancy reported to several groups at the ALA Annual Conference in June/July that they hope to see this manual published early in 2014. (Former initial members of the Editorial Team included Carolyn Kadri of the Univ. of Texas at Austin and Seanna
Contacting Map Catalogers at the Library of Congress

If you are not aware, the Map Cataloging unit of the LC Geography & Map Division set up its own email address earlier this year. If you have questions, concerns or suggestions relating to anything about cataloging cartographic materials as it applies to the Library of Congress, feel free to send them to mapcat@loc.gov.

Update on Forthcoming Book on Cataloging Cartographic Resources using RDA

I will wrap this column up with an update on progress for a book effort that Mary Larsgaard and I launched a couple of years ago with ALA Editions. Initially we started slow in large part because RDA was still in a phase where it was not known if it would be adopted in the United States or elsewhere, so we approached this project cautiously. Once that became a moot point in 2012 (because RDA was adopted) Mary and I were free to move forward. In the interim, due to a number of factors competing for my time and attention, progress has been slow. However, in August 2013 we invited a new partner to this effort, Susan Moore, Special Materials Cataloger at the University of Northern Iowa. Susan, like me, also has hands-on experience with using RDA for maps and other materials and because she and I (and also with Mary on occasion) have partnered on map cataloging programs and workshops in the past we felt this move would strengthen our effort.

As of this writing we have contacted and lined up several volunteers from the U.S., Canada, and even Europe to review a first full draft during a mid-November to mid-December timeframe, and writing has once again begun. We also established a firm deadline with our book editor at ALA Editions to turn in a final manuscript on or before January 6, 2014. If we meet that goal it is possible that the long awaited RDA and Cartographic Resources will be published by the time ALA Annual Conference rolls around in June.

Paige G. Andrew
Maps Cataloging Librarian
Pennsylvania State University
and Co-Editor, Journal of Map & Geography Libraries

CONFERENCES, CLASSES AND EXHIBITIONS

August 17, 2013 - January 6, 2014 - San Marino, California
A first-of-its-kind exhibition documenting the life of the Franciscan missionary who founded California’s mission system and the missions’ impact on California Indians and culture is at the Huntington Library, Art Collections, and Botanical Gardens, 1151 Oxford Road. (http://www.huntington.org/) The exhibition, Junípero Serra and the Legacies of the California Missions, is unprecedented in its examination of the spiritual and intellectual influences on Junípero Serra’s life that led to his founding of the mission system in California; the transition for thousands of Indians from village to mission life and their responses to it; romantic notions of California born amid myrid myths of mission life; and responses of contemporary Indians, in art and recorded interviews, to the experience. The exhibition features religious art, diaries and Bibles, letters, maps and reliquaries that provide the context for Serra’s early years as a Franciscan priest, his deployment to Mexico as missionary and agent of the Spanish Inquisition, and the work that occupied his final years: establishing the first nine of 21 Spanish missions in Alta California. (see http://huntington.org/huntingtonlibrary_02.aspx?id=12734)

(via Cartography - Calendar of Meetings and Events: http://home.earthlink.net/~docktor/index.htm)

GENERAL NEWS

Future WAML Meetings:
Several future meetings are in the planning stages. More
Information will be available soon.

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

OTHER NEWS

From Stanford: the Glen McLaughlin Collection of Maps of California as an Island is now online. Includes nearly 750 maps from 1622 to the mid-1800’s. See http://lib.stanford.edu/california-as-an-island/

Help fund this project: J.B. Harley’s “The Map as Biography” + the map in question, on one sheet: John Brian Harley wrote an essay for the now-defunct magazine The Map Collector in 1987, in response to a request to describe his favorite map... The essay discusses how this map, Ordnance Survey Map, Six-inch Sheet Devonshire CIX, SE, Newton Abbot, published in 1904, works as a history of the place, a document in the history of the Ordnance Survey, and as a personal memoir of his time there and the family whose ashes lie buried in the churchyard. The map (detail shown above) will be printed at full size (17 x 22”) from a copy at the Library of Congress, in black and white, and the essay will be printed on the back of the map... (Nat Case) See http://go.owu.edu/~jbkrygie/krygie_html/geog_222/geog_222_exer/harley.pdf

America’s Mood Map: An Interactive Guide to the United States of Attitude: West Virginia is the most neurotic state, Utah is the most agreeable and the folks of Wisconsin are the country’s most extroverted, a new study says. Take TIME’s test to find out which state most suits you... See http://science.time.com/2013/10/22/the-united-states-of-attitude-an-interactive-guide-to-americas-moods/


Free Technology for Teachers The following online tutorials are available: How to Create Placemarks and Tours in Google Earth (http://gisetc.com/home/made-from-a-map-maps-on-your-nails/) ; How to Find Google Earth Files Without Opening Google Earth (http://www.freetech4teachers.com/2013/09/how-to-find-google-earth-files-without.html#.Umhuivlwp8F) and Seven Science Lessons that Utilize Google Earth (http://www.freetech4teachers.com/2013/10/seven-science-lessons-that-utilize.html#.Umhuivlwp8F)

The 6 Best Google Maps Games: See the list at http://googlemapsmania.blogspot.com/2013/09/the-6-best-google-maps-games.html (of course, GeoGuessr is #1.)

Quick directions in Google maps: Need to know how to get from point A to point B and you don’t want to faff around with Google maps? Now you don’t have to. In the normal search box, just type in <place A> to <place B> and Google will pull up a directions card for you, and you can then click it that to expand the driving directions, or click on the map to go to the usual map directions.

These simulators are REALLY COOL! 5 Tools To Take An Auto-Guided Google Street View Tour: Hitting the road for a scenic drive can be super relaxing. Unfortunately, it’s neither a cheap, nor an environmentally friendly pastime, which both traffic and weather can utterly ruin. With Google Street View you can comfortably explore the world from your desk. Google Maps is a nifty navigation tool and all the information embedded in the maps make it a great travel guide, too. Now
you can even set Street View on auto-pilot and let it take you on the world’s most scenic drives. (See http://www.makeuseof.com/tag/5-tools-to-take-an-auto-guided-google-street-view-tour/)

Here’s a tongue in cheek introduction to maps (video in French with English subtitles): MAP vost (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZCPJVSNSZM). Let me introduce you to a new bio-optical knowledge recording and dissemination system, responding to the trade name: MAP. “Map” is an unprecedented technological revolution...


Ten Beautiful Medieval Maps
See them at http://www.medievalists.net/2013/07/28/ten-beautiful-medieval-maps/

Rarely Seen Maps From San Francisco’s Quirkiest Hidden Library
See them at Wired’s MapLab (http://www.wired.com/wiredscience/2013/08/prelinger-library-rare-maps/)


Or choose from other map related items at http://www.smithsonianstore.com/catalog/search_command.cmd?form_state=searchForm&form_state=searchForm&keyword=map

INTERNET RESOURCES

In July, Wired magazine introduced a new mapping blog called MapLab and it has been very active. (See http://www.wired.com/wiredscience/2013/07/map-it/?cid=co9638394) (Check out recent entries, such as Brilliant Maps Reveal Age of the World’s Buildings (http://www.wired.com/wiredscience/2013/10/building-ages-map-gallery/) and 1885 Map Reveals Vice in San Francisco’s Chinatown and Racism at City Hall (http://www.wired.com/wiredscience/2013/09/1885-map-san-francisco-chinatown/).

A Before and After Look at America’s Great Cities:
Chicago, Denver, Los Angeles, Washington, New York, San Francisco. (See http://www.smithsonianmag.com/history-archaeology/A-Before-and-After-Look-at-Americas-Great-Cities.html) The historical map viewable in the spyglass above comes from the David Rumsey Map Collection (http://www.davidrumsey.com/). We recently asked David Rumsey, a map expert who has been collecting maps since the 1980s, to describe the nature of the map to us. His personal map collection currently contains more than 150,000 maps and is one of the largest private collections in the United States. (Smithsonian Magazine)
Here’s a site devoted to Tokyo (in Japanese: http://ktgis.net/kjmapw/kjmapw.html?), as described by The Beauty in Japan’s Historical Maps (Read the article at http://googlemapsmania.blogspot.com/2013/09/the-beauty-in-japans-historical-maps.html)

Here’s one for the trainspotters who can’t get outside: Live Real-Time Map of Amtrak Trains. Amtrak has today launched a real-time map of its more than 300 daily trains. The Amtrak Track a Train map shows the live position of all the network’s trains. See it at http://www.amtrak.com/train-routes (Google Maps Mania)

August 19, 2013 - 5,359 new maps and images have been added to the David Rumsey Map Collection, bringing the online collection to 42,725 maps and related images. Highlights in this addition are Rizzi Zannoni’s 1808 Atlante geografico del regno di Napoli; a very early geography game from France, Le Jeu du Monde of 1645; several World Atlases by Stieler; 60 Maritime Charts from the United States Exploring Expedition, 1850; over 900 topographical and geological maps from the 19th and 20th century published by the Ordnance Survey of Great Briton; 10 maritime charts from various parts of the world, 1807 - 1882; 7 County and City Atlases, 1872 - 1913; 6 manuscript maps of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad in the U.S. Southwest, 1882; Russell’s report and map of ancient Lake Lahontan in Nevada; the Codazzi and Paz Atlas of Colombia, 1889; a rare German Physical Atlas of the Atlantic Ocean, 1922; the 1906 and 1915 editions of the Atlas of Canada; Baist’s 1921 real estate Atlas of Los Angeles; Paullin and Wright’s 1932 Atlas of the Historical Geography of the United States; transportation traffic maps of California from 1934; a rare Thomas Brothers Atlas of California, 1938; Key transit system aerial photos of Alameda and Contra Costa Counties, California, 1948; and the 1988 U.S.G.S Atlas of Oblique Maps. All titles may be found athttp://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/s/2bcr73
Western Association of Map Libraries

Microform Publications


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
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