

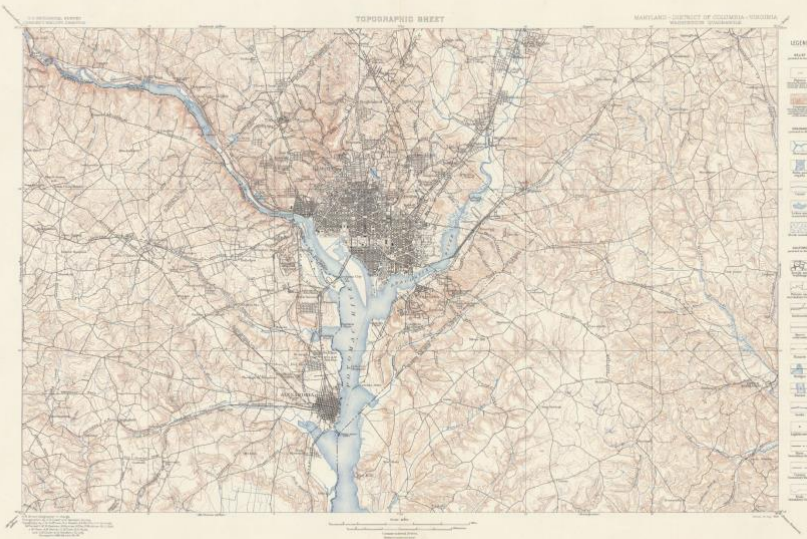
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October 19 - 21, 2015 | Arlington, Virginia

Mapping the Nation and Beyond

Maps from the Federal Government

Hallie Pritchett, University of Georgia
October 20, 2015

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Washington Quadrangle, Maryland - District of Columbia - Virginia, 1900. Geologic Atlas of the United States, USGS, Folio 70.



- Federally produced maps in libraries
- Online vs. paper maps
- The case for retaining and preserving paper maps
- ALA MAGIRT's *Online Guide to U.S. Map Resources* project



Federally produced maps in libraries



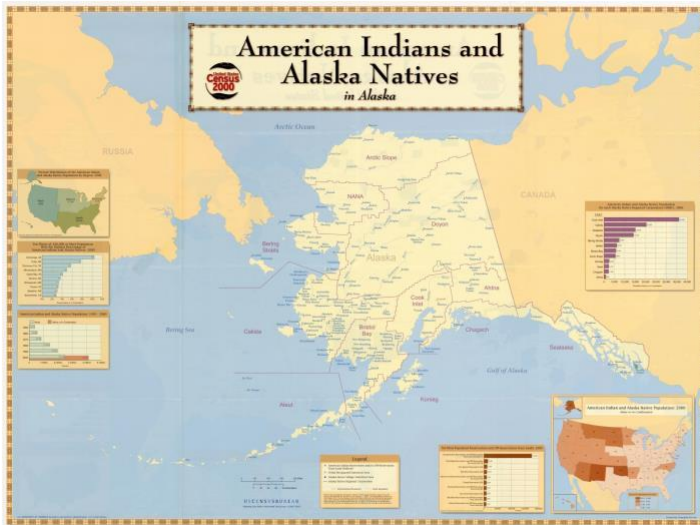
Maps distributed through the FDLP



American Indians and Alaska Natives in the United States. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Geography Division, 2002



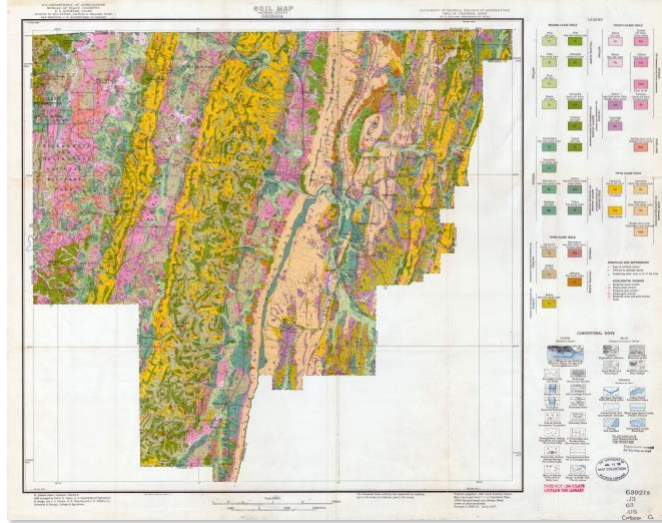
Maps distributed through the FDLP



American Indians and Alaska Natives in the United States. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Geography Division, 2002



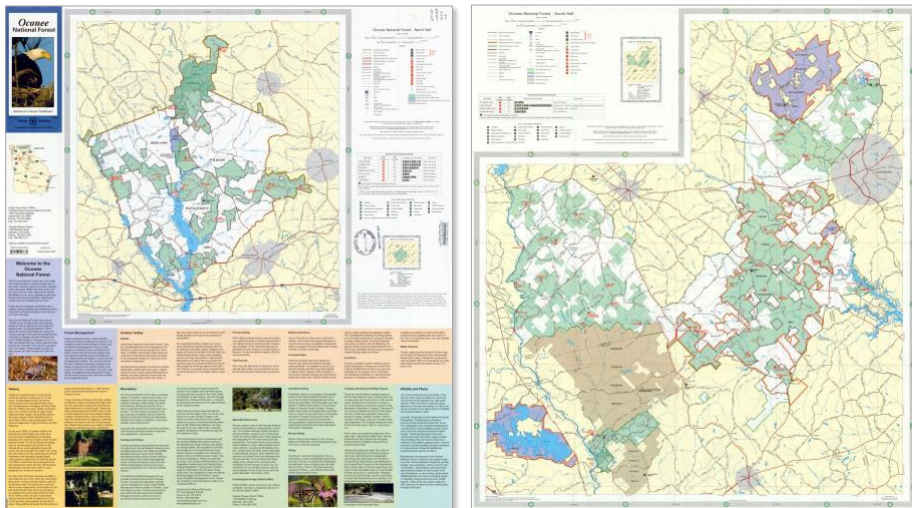
Maps distributed through the FDLP



Soil Map, Catoosa County, Georgia. USDA, Bureau of Plant Industry, Division of Soil Survey, 1937



Maps distributed through the FDLP



Oconee National Forest, Georgia. U.S. Forest Service, Southern Region, rev. 2008



Maps distributed through the FDLP



Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, Georgia/Tennessee. National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, 2013



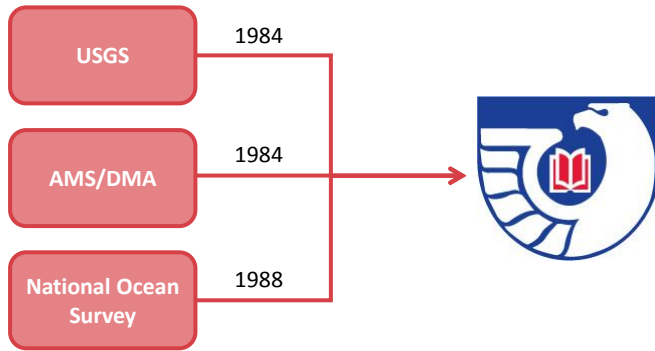
Maps distributed through the FDLP



IFR enroute low altitude. U.S. FAA National Aeronautical Charting Office. Effective 20 Aug 2015 to 15 Oct 2015

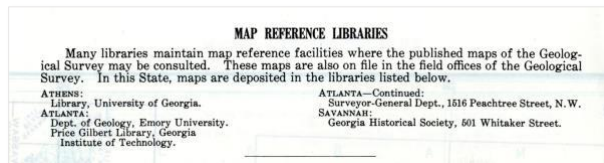


Other depository programs for maps



US Geological Survey

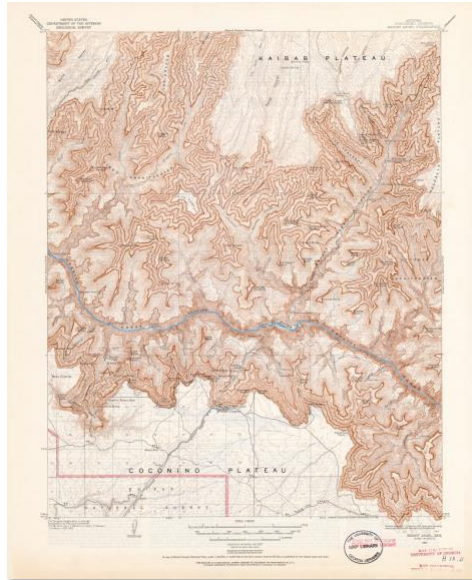
- Established in 1879; started mapping the country in the 1880s
- Depository program started in 1895
- Distributed mainly topographic maps in multiple scales as well as certain thematic maps
- Did not include maps issued for text series (e.g. USGS Bulletin, Professional Papers, etc.)



Map reference libraries listing from the Index to Topographic Mapping in Georgia, USGS, November 1959



Alexandria Quadrangle (L) and Washington West Quadrangle (R), USGS 7 1/2-Minute Series, 1945



Bright Angel Quadrangle, scale 1:48,000, U.S. Geological Survey, 1903

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Rozel Point SW Quadrangle, USGS 7.5' Minute Series, 1969

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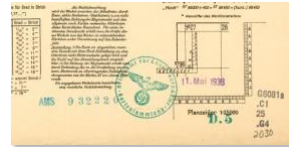
Athens West (L) and Athens East (R) Quadrangles, USGS 7.5' Minute Series, 1998

AMS/TOPOCOM/DMS

- Depository program started after WWII for distributing surplus military maps
- Significant factor in the expansion of academic map libraries and collections
- Program name changes:
 - *Army Map Service (AMS)* - 1947
 - *Army Topographic Command (TOPOCOM)* - 1968
 - *Defense Mapping Agency (DMA)* – 1972
- Maps distributed included:
 - *Army surplus maps*
 - *WWII captured maps*
 - *Maps of areas outside of the US*

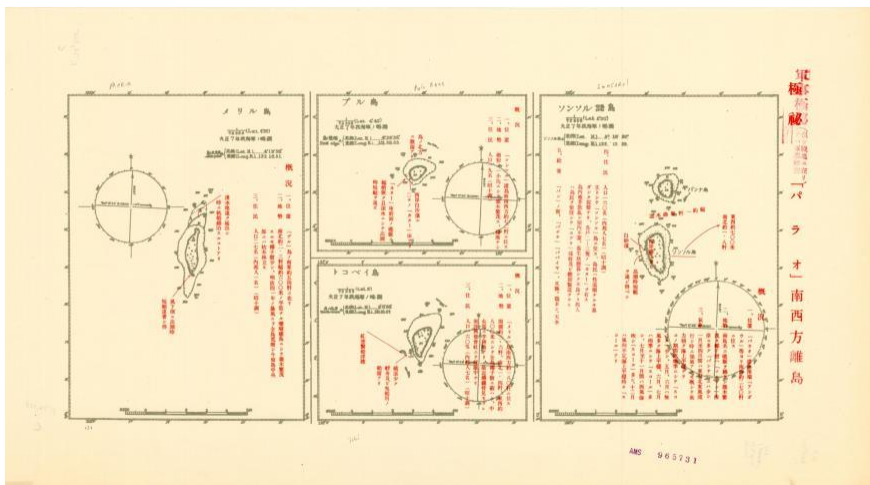


Cherbourg - Valognes sheet, France 1:100,000. Army Map Service, 2nd edition, 1947



(L) Schwartau sheet, Topographische Karte 1:25,000, Germany. Reichsamt für Landesaufnahme, 193-

(Above) Original German and AMS property stamps



Japanese captured map showing various islands of the Caroline Islands archipelago in the South Pacific

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Prepared by
Army Map Service
Corps of Engineers
District Engineer Area

The Moon, prepared by Army Map Service, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, 196-

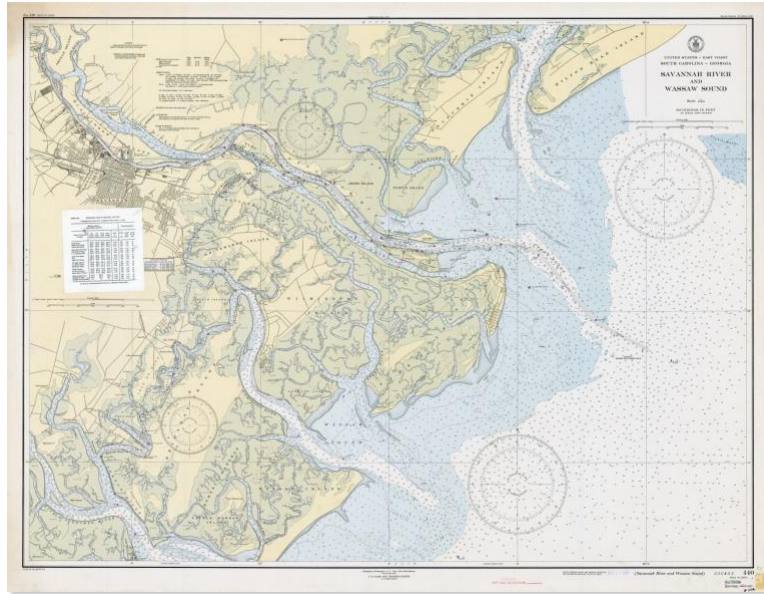
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National Ocean Survey

- Part of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)
- Publishes nautical charts for the marine waters of the US and its dependencies, the Great Lakes, and certain other navigable waterways
- Charts superseded frequently



Savannah River and Wassaw Sound. U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 28th edition, 1944



Other federally produced geospatial products



University of Georgia 1951 (L) and 1980 (R), USDA Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service aerial photographs



Other federally produced geospatial products

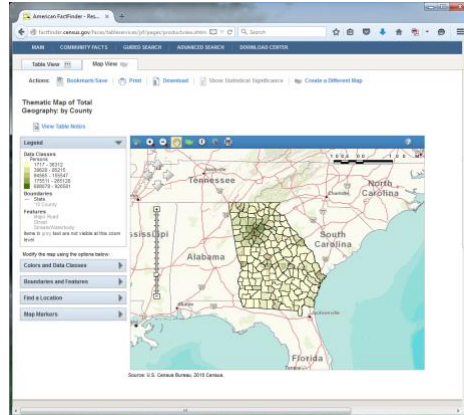


Online vs. paper maps

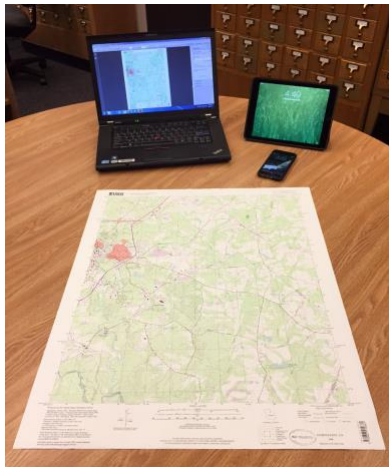


Online maps - pros

- Updated more frequently
- Wider variety of maps available
- Accessible from many devices
- Often interactive or customizable
- Do not take up space in the library



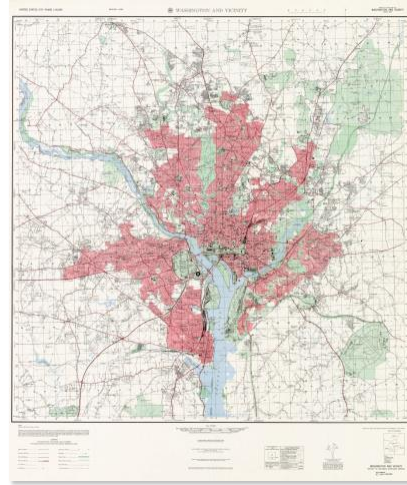
Online maps - cons



- Need a device to access
- Need a large format printer to print to scale
- Cannot see the extent of large areas
- Devices not large enough to see maps in their entirety
- Not all maps – particularly historical maps – are online

Paper maps - pros

- Can be easier/more practical to use
- Easier to see the extent of an area
- Not all maps are available online, especially historical maps
- No special equipment required to use (except the occasional magnifying glass)



Washington and Vicinity, United States City Plans 1:36,000, AMS, 1955

Paper maps - cons



Brittle maps may break at the folds if unfolded and/or flattened

- Not updated frequently or at all
- Fragile format – easy to damage
- Need special equipment to house
- Need staff expertise
- Take up a lot of space



The case for retaining and preserving paper maps

Why libraries do not retain paper maps

- Space issues
- Housing issues
- Lack of staff expertise
- Lack of use
- Online availability
- All of the above



Duplicate topo quads – UGA Map and Government Information Library

Why libraries do not retain paper maps – housing and/or space issues



15 drawer map case

- Filing maps flat in map cases is ideal
- Folds create weak spots
- Maps that never get unfolded may eventually become brittle and impossible to unfold without damaging the map

Why libraries do not retain paper maps – housing and/or space issues

- Map cases:
 - Take up a **LOT** of space
 - Are **VERY** heavy
 - Can create safety issues (*user + ladder = lawsuit*)
 - Can only hold so many maps
 - Are expensive



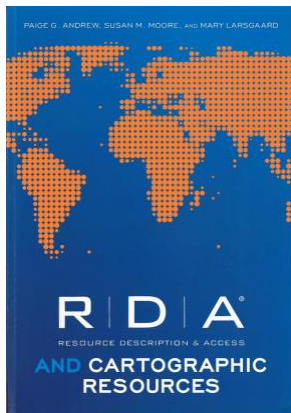
25 drawer stack – almost 7' tall!

Why libraries do not retain paper maps – lack of staff expertise

- Reference issues:
 - All questions related to location
 - Need to understand scale, coordinates, projection
 - Most patrons are looking for local information
 - Unique copying/printing/scanning issues



Why libraries do not retain paper maps – lack of staff expertise



- Cataloging issues:
 - Unique attributes – scale, coordinates, projection, etc.
 - Unique fields in bib records
 - Arrange by LC, Sudoc, or alphabetically?

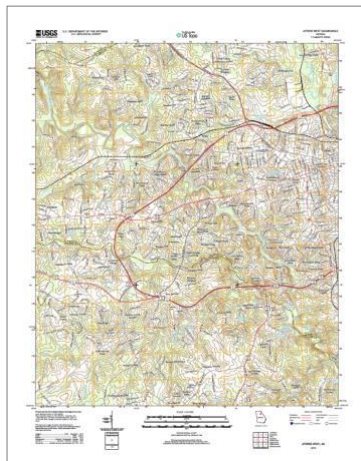
Why libraries do not retain paper maps – lack of use

- Why don't paper maps get used?
 - Hard to find if not cataloged
 - Hard to find if filed by Sudoc or title – LC call numbers are classified geographically
 - Out of scope for your particular library
 - May be perceived as an obsolete format



The former UGA Map Library – map cases as far as the eye can see...

Why libraries do not retain paper maps – online availability



Topographic layer (L) and orthoimage layer (R), Athens West, US Topo 7.5' Minute Series, 2014

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USGS
science for a changing world

The National Map
science for a changing world

The National Map: Historical Topographic Map Collection

Historical Topographic Maps - Preserving the Past

In 2009, USGS began the release of a new generation of topographic maps (US Topo) in electronic form, and in 2011, complemented them with the release of high-resolution scans of more than 178,000 historical topographic maps of the United States. The topographic map remains an indispensable tool for everyday use in government, science, industry, land management planning, and recreation.

Historic maps are snapshots of the nation's physical and cultural features at a particular time. Maps of the same area can show how an area looked before development and provide a detailed view of changes over time. Historical maps are often useful to scientists, historians, environmentalists, genealogists and others researching a particular geographic location or area.

The goal of The National Map's Historical Topographic Map Collection (HTMC), which started in 2011, is to provide a digital repository of USGS 1:250,000 scale and larger maps printed between 1884, the inception of the topographic mapping program, and 2006. The **National Geospatial Program (NGP)** is accurately cataloging and creating metadata to accompany high-resolution, geo-referenced digital files representing the legacy lithographic maps. These maps are either no longer available for distribution in print or are being replaced by the new generation of US Topo maps.

GeoPDF® versions of HTMC maps can be downloaded free of charge from these applications:

- The "Map Locator and Downloader" application at <http://store.usgs.gov>
- The National Map Viewer at <http://viewer.nationalmap.gov/viewer/> -- This is primarily a download platform for USGS National Geospatial Program data.

**TUPELO, MS 2015 (ORTHOIMAGE OFF)
7.5 MINUTE SERIES QUADRANGLE (1:24,000--SCALE)
US TOPO MAP**

click on map to view larger image
download meta (GeoPDF 27 MB)

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MAGIRT
Map and Geospatial Information Round Table

Map and Geospatial Information Round Table (MAGIRT)

Map Scanning Registry

The ALA MAGIRT Map Scanning Registry and the Western Association of Map Libraries (WAML) Scanning Project Clearinghouse have recently been combined together. All records from both are now available in the ALA MAGIRT Map Scanning Registry.

Goals of the Registry

- Find out what scanning is being planned, in process, or complete for a particular geographic area
- Head off any duplication of effort
- Provide a resource to use for finding a particular digital image
- Provide a resource for reviewing the various technical parameters used in different projects

Add Project

If you want to add a project to the Map Scanning Registry, **send an e-mail message to Chris Kollen** requesting the username and password. After logging in, go to the Add Project page to enter your project's information.

Update Project

If you need to update information about your project, **send an e-mail message to Chris Kollen**. Include the project or map title and the field and information you want updated. You will be sent an e-mail confirmation when the updates have been made.

Locating Other Scanned Maps

Registry of U.S. Government Publication Digitization Projects - includes some map scanning projects.

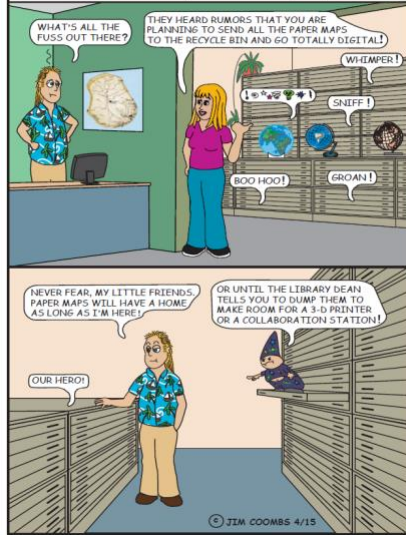
WorldCat - search by digital projects and maps

You may also want to check relevant national libraries that have done map scanning projects.

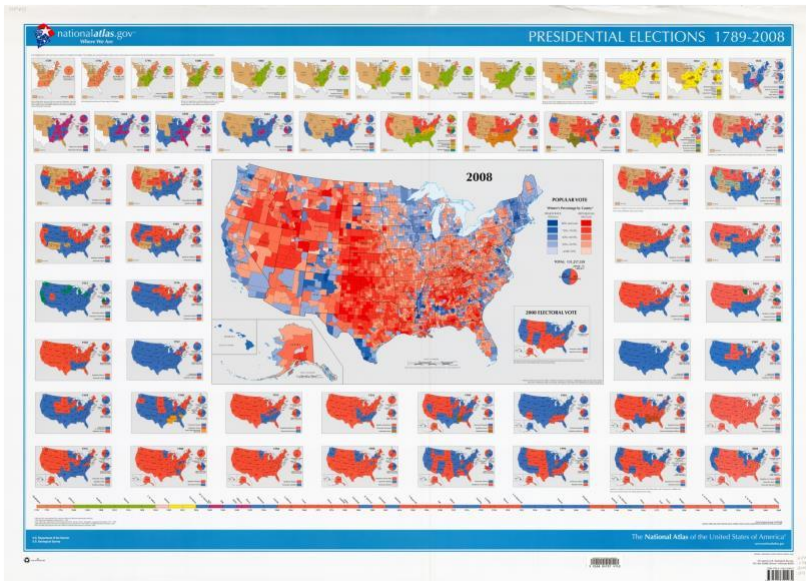


The case for retaining paper maps

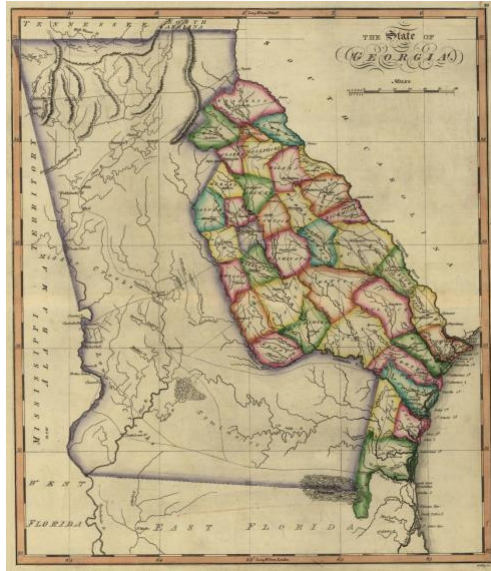
Great Moments In Map Librarianship by Jim Coombs



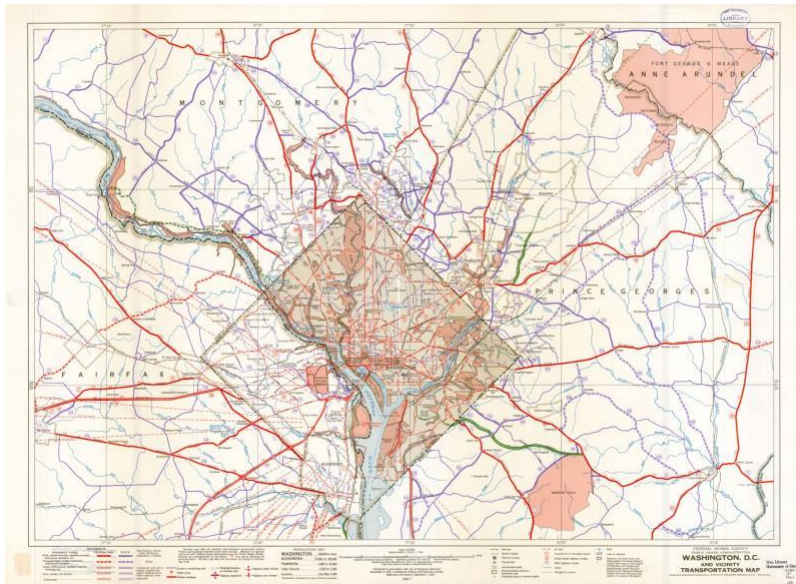
From the ALA MAGIRT newsletter base line, v.36: no.1 2015



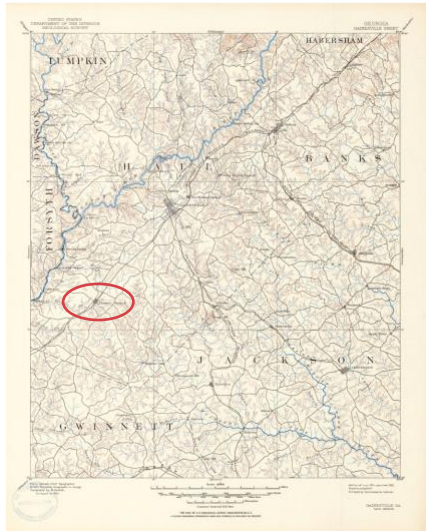
Presidential Elections 1789-2008. National Atlas of the United States of America, 2009



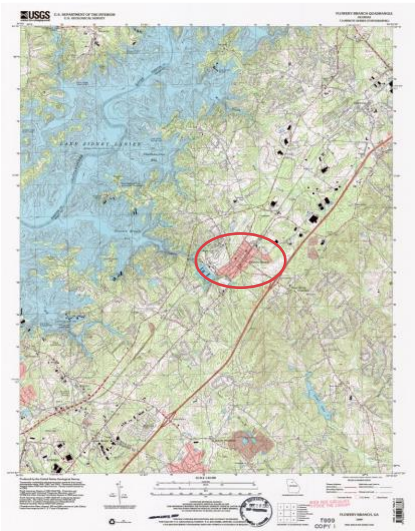
Gridley and Lewis. *The State of Georgia, 1810*. From the Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division



Washington, D.C. and Vicinity Transportation Map. Federal Works Agency, Public Roads Administration, 1947



Georgia Gainesville sheet. USGS 30' series, edition of 1891, reprinted 1950



Flowery Branch Quadrangle, Georgia. USGS 7.5-minute series, 1999



In summary...

- Maps = data visualization
- Superseded maps show how areas have changed over time
- Not all maps – especially historic maps – are available online
- Do not need an electronic device to use a paper map
- Researchers of all types value paper maps



What to consider when weeding maps

- Consult with your depository coordinator **FIRST**
- Consider how maps in your collection are used
- Don't automatically assume you want or need to weed previous editions
- Check with departments at your institution to see if they still want or need paper maps
- Check with area libraries to see what they are retaining
- Offer weeded maps on MAPS-L



Online *Guide to U.S. Map Resources*


Potential for partnership with the Map and Geospatial Information Round Table (MAGIRT) of the American Library Association (ALA)

Carol Patterson McAuliffe
University of Florida
October 20, 2015

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MAGIRT

- Map & Geospatial Information Round Table (MAGIRT)
- World's largest map and geospatial library organization
- Approximately 300 members representing a variety of institutions, including many federal depository libraries



<http://www.ala.org/magirt/>

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Partnerships




Liaisonships

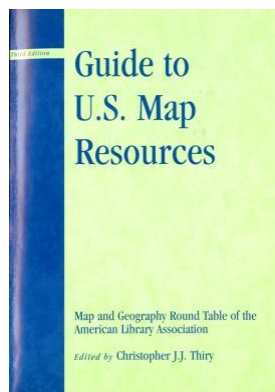


North American Cartographic Information Society





Guide to U.S. Map Resources



- First edition (editor: David Cobb) published in 1986
- Third edition (editor: Christopher Thiry) published in 2006
- In October 2014, the MAGIRT Publications Committee formed taskforce to investigate an online edition.



Guide to U.S. Map Resources

Taskforce Wish List

- Online crowd-sourced directory
- Searchable map interface
- Searchable subject specialties
- Links to digital collections
- Include all members of the Federal Depository Library Program with map collections



MAGIRT and GPO: Proposed Partnership

- To provide another point of access to geospatial publications by the U.S. Government
- To inventory print cartographic resources in FDLP libraries (GPO, USGS topographic maps, NOAA nautical charts, etc.)
- To track retention and deselection policies of cartographic resources in FDLP libraries
- To identify potential FIPNet partner libraries

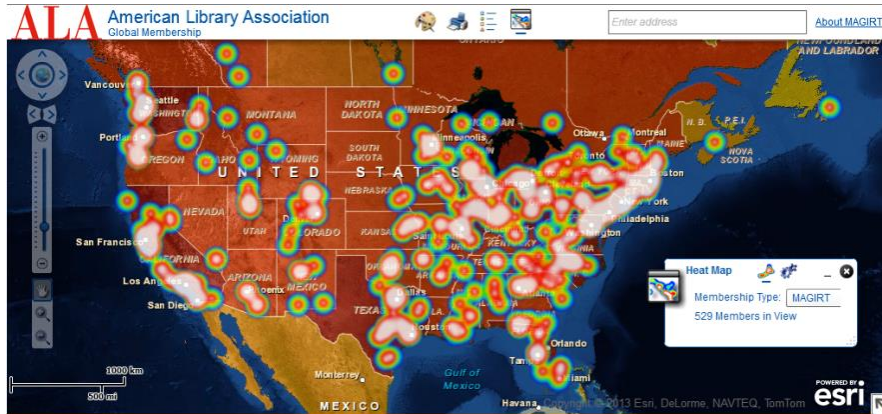


Path to Success

- Develop survey of FDLP member libraries regarding their cartographic holdings and retention/deselection policies
- Expand survey to include libraries outside of the FDLP with significant government document collections
- Create database and *Online Guide to U.S. Map Resources*
- Provide training in using and updating library information through the *Guide's* website
- Establish sustainable plan for maintaining the *Guide*



MAGIRT Membership Map



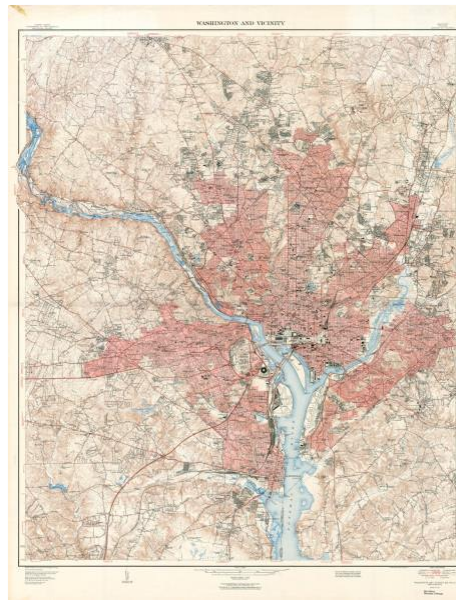
<http://arcweb.forest.usf.edu/flex/ALA/>



Questions?

Hallie Pritchett
University of Georgia
hpritch@uga.edu

Carol McAuliffe
University of Florida
carolmc@uflib.ufl.edu



Washington and Vicinity, MD.-VA.-D.C. U.S. Geological Survey, 1951