

## From Terra to Terabytes Spring Conference Wrap-up

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Speakers came from around the country to discuss how cartography impacted daily life and how the mapping process has improved remarkably in the last century. And one speaker threw down the gauntlet, shocking an audience with a great affection for paper maps, arguing that the analog medium has no future.

More than 200 people attended G&M's two-day conference on mapping in the twentieth century and beyond. The event was sponsored by the generous funding of the Philip Lee Phillips Map Society.

Keynote speaker Mark Monmonier, professor of Geography at Syracuse University, said that more than any other time history, people have access to maps to both know their world and to actively participate in the mapping of it, such as with mediums like Google Earth. However, governmental and corporate tracking and mapping of one's personal movements threatens freedom.



Photo: Daniel Sprayberry

*James Akerman of the Newberry Library discusses the role of advertising in road maps.*

### Travel and Maps

The rise of automobile provided a remarkable increase in personal liberty, and maps helped ordinary people find their way. Hotels, restaurants, and others wanted to direct travelers to their doorsteps and worked with map publishing giants, like Rand McNally, to have their location "embedded" in a map, said James Akerman of the Newberry Library.

In the 1920s, commercial aviation was trying to convince

hesitant travelers that flight was a safe and quick means of travel. Airlines, such as Pan Am, produced souvenir maps to educate and entertain before inflight radio and movies; and, importantly, to alleviate worries by showing off a plane's safety equipment, said Ralph E. Ehrenberg, Chief of G&M.

Travel and maps became a fixture in daily American life.

*Story continues on page 2*



MAPS

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*News and information about the premier map collections of the Library of Congress.*

# Twentieth-Century Mapping Conference

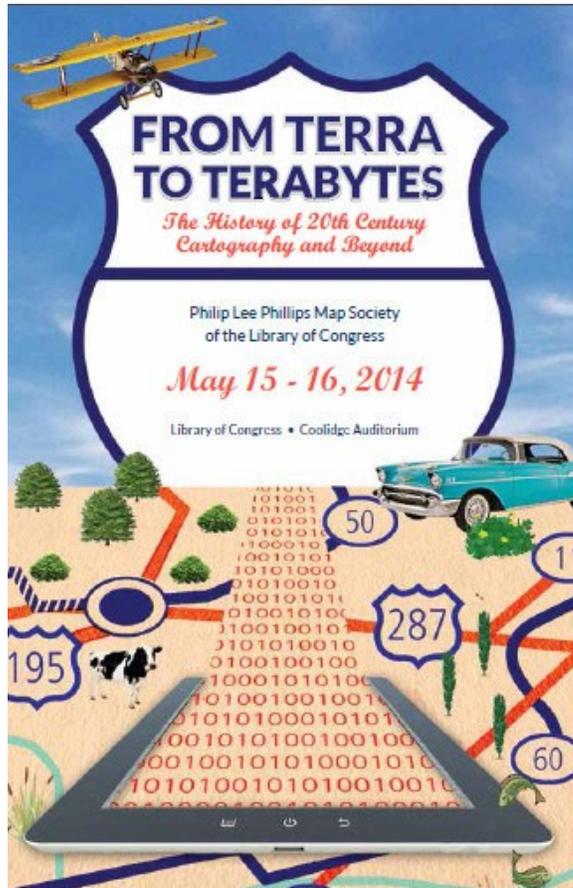
## Spying and Propaganda

From the Cold War forward, maps could no longer be taken at face value, explained Timothy Barney, a communications professor at the University of Richmond. He showed a map called *Gulag—Slavery, Inc.*, which was published in 1951 by the AFL-CIO. It highlighted slave-labor in the communist nation, but nothing was mentioned of the CIA's role in funding the map's publication or providing testimonials from escapees that were strategically placed along the map's margins.

By the 1990s, global positioning systems and satellite photography, tools that were once exclusive to the military-intelligence community, became a part of everyday life, said Laura Kurgan, an architecture professor at Columbia University. The development warrants both celebration and skepticism, the professor warned, pointing to how maps were used by former Secretary of State Colin Powell to argue at the United Nations in 2003 that weapons of mass destruction were present in Iraq. The weapons were never found by invading U.S.-led coalition forces.

## Maps Are Dead--Long Live Maps!

Since the late 1950s, computer processing power has steadily increased, and incredible possibilities for real-time simulations for emergency planning, logistics, marketing campaigns and a host of other things continues to develop, said John Hessler, a specialist in G&M.



Therefore, in light of computer simulations, paper maps “are obsolete the minute they are printed,” he said. Then causing a hush to come over the crowd, Mr. Hessler stated that as a future mapping tool, paper maps are a dead medium.

Chief Ehrenberg countered, when closing the conference, “Soldiers in Afghanistan can still use a map that has a bullet hole, not an Ipad with one.”

By Ryan Moore



The Philip Lee Phillips Map Society of the Library of Congress is named in honor of Philip Lee Phillips (1857-1924), the first Superintendent of Maps at the Library of Congress when the Hall of Maps and Charts was established in 1897.

The group is a non-profit, voluntary association whose objective is to develop, enhance, and promote the work of the Geography and Map Division by advancing its publication, education, exhibition, preservation and acquisition programs.

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## G&M Acquires British Map of The Confederacy

### *Phillips Society Member's Donation Key to Purchase*

During the Antebellum era, British mills and Southern cotton went hand in hand. The outbreak of the American Civil War in 1861 threatened that very lucrative trade. Englishmen who relied on the import attempted to influence their government into assisting the Confederacy, despite the fact that slavery was outlawed in Britain.

A piece of that lesser-known history has come to G&M. The recently acquired map titled, *Civil War in America. Read's Grand Panoramic View of the Free and Confederate States of America*, is a rare artistic rendering that is known to exist in only two other locations: one in the French *Bibliothèque Nationale* and the other in a private collection in Florida.

Roger and Julie Baskes, in support of the Library's James Madison Council, purchased the map for the Division. Mr. Baskes is a past member of the Phillips Map Society Steering Committee and a current member of the Madison Council.

The map was printed in France by a British publisher only 47 days after the battle at Fort Sumter in 1861. It is likely one of the first maps published in Europe to mention the U.S. Civil War. It is measured at 27.5 x 20.5 inches.

Drawn from a vantage point high above Cuba, the Confederate states are boldly colored in gold while the northern states are depicted in a pale greyish white. The impression is given that the Confederacy is substantially larger in size than the Union, which appears as if it is being devoured between the jaws of the slave states and "British America."

The size of the Confederacy is further exaggerated with the inclusion of Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland, and Del-



aware. None of these states would leave the Union.

An interesting footnote is the depiction of Virginia. Within weeks of this map being printed, the western counties would decide not to secede, acting in opposition with the rest of the state. These counties would later be admitted into the Union as the state of West Virginia.

Despite the map's intimations, the South was much weaker than the Union. It had a population of nine million people, and of those four million

were slaves; the Union had some 22 million with the majority of the country's heavy industry.

Foreign intervention never arrived to offset the imbalance, and in 1865, the South capitulated, with its armies defeated, cities in ruins and slaves freed.

By Robert Morris &

Ryan Moore

## Current Events and GIS

### *Intern Analyzes Ukraine's Borders and Population*

An intern in G&M's Congressional Cartography Program gave a presentation titled "Conflict in Ukraine – Past and Present" to Library of Congress staff members in April.

University of Mary Washington senior Christina Sabol was paired with Congressional Cartography Specialist Jacqueline Nolan to gain experience in GIS. Using this state-of-the-art mapping software, Ms. Sabol examined Ukraine's historic boundary changes. She was interested in the impact on the country's present population and economy. The project was part of her GIS certificate program.

Ms. Sabol employed maps to illustrate how Ukraine's present cultural diversity developed.

When the movement by Russia to annex Crimea occurred in early 2014, Ms. Sabol incorporated these events into her research. She used the new information to analyze data that she collected on Ukraine's import/export trade. She also considered Russia's perception of economic dominance over Ukraine.

By Jacqueline Nolan

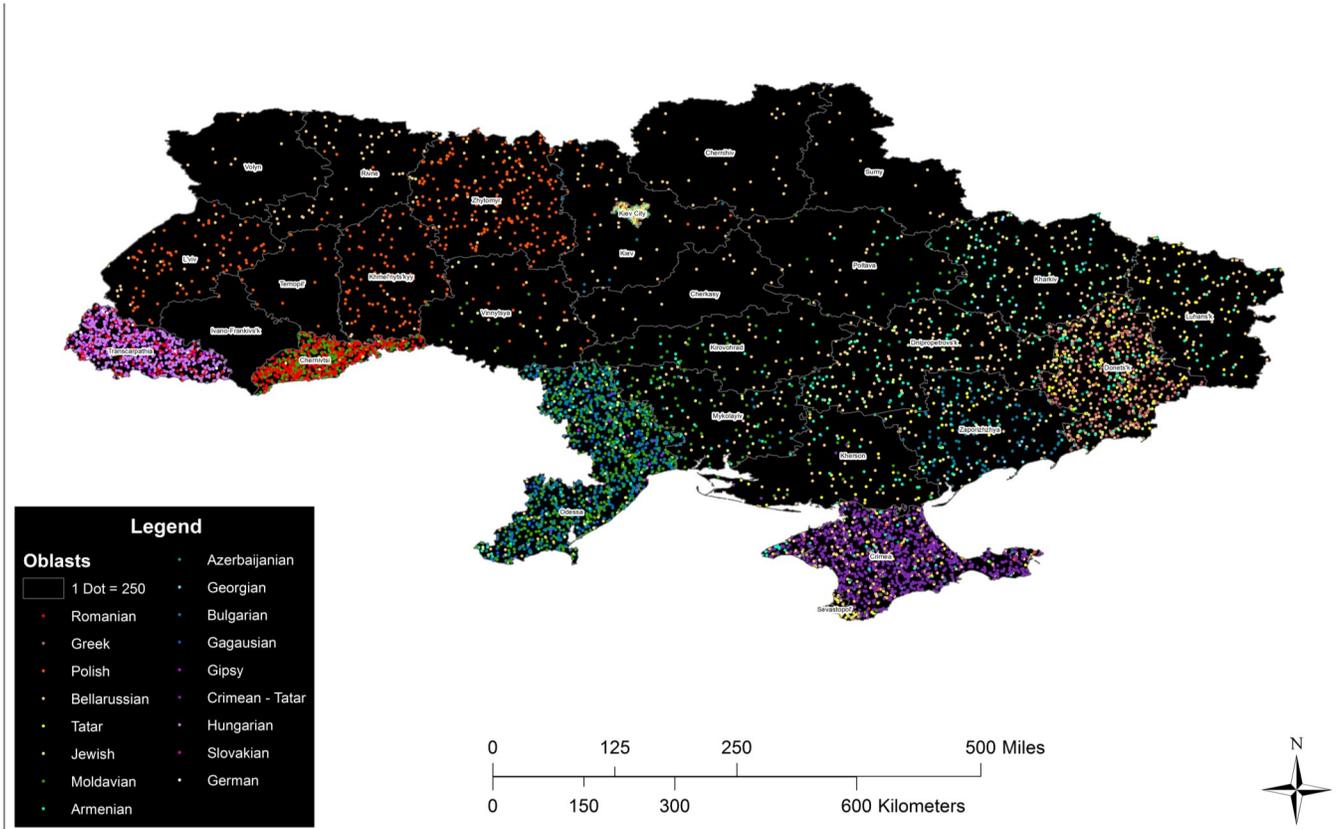
*Editor's note: map on this page and two on the following were created by Ms. Sabol.*



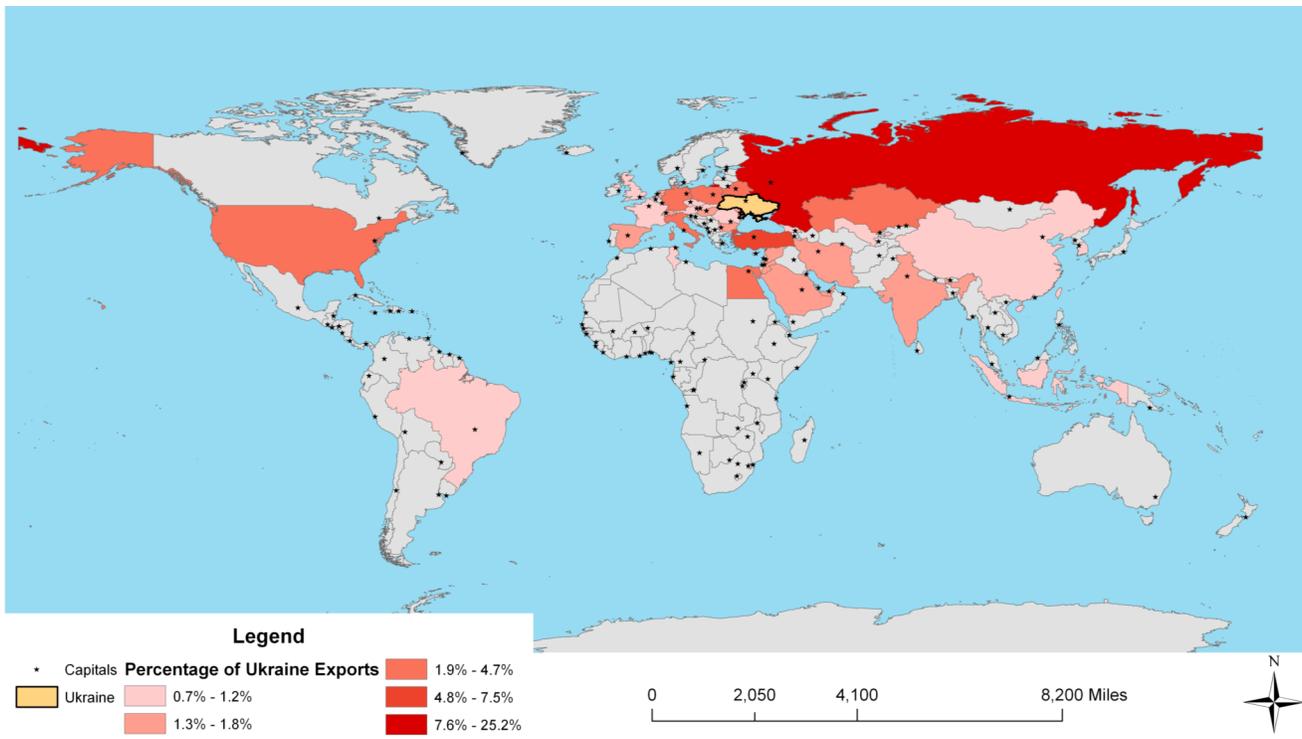
*“From Viking Kings to post-Soviet threats of invasion, Ukraine has been at the heart of conflict in the Eastern European court for the past 2,000 years. At its height, Ukraine [occupied] much of Eastern Europe, stretching from the Baltic Sea in the north to the Black Sea in the south. In the east, Ukraine [extended] as far as the Taman Peninsula to the headwaters of the Vistula in the west, only to soon be swallowed by powerful neighboring empires.”*

*— Christina Sabol, G&M Congressional Cartography Intern*

## Mapping Ukraine's Ethnic Minorities



## Ukraine's Trade Partners



## Cutting-Edge Technology and Map Analysis

### *G&M Staffer Investigates Aztec Map*

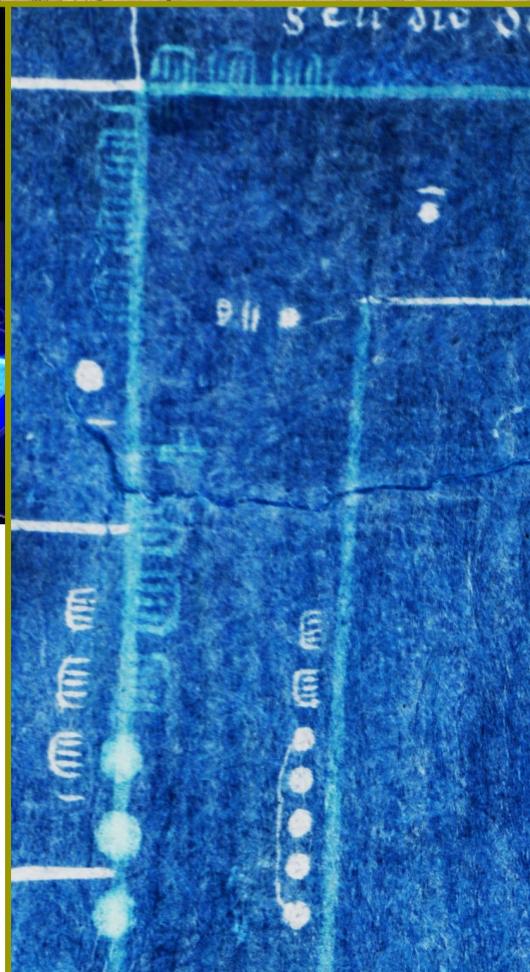
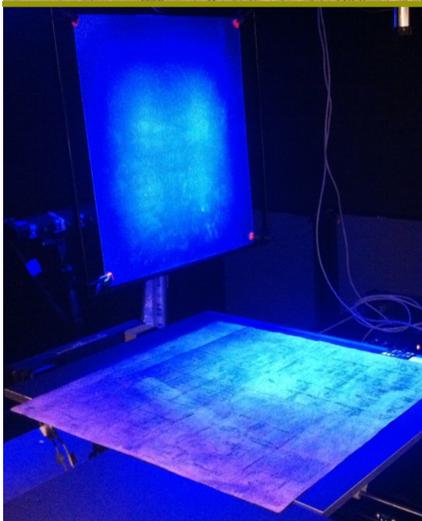
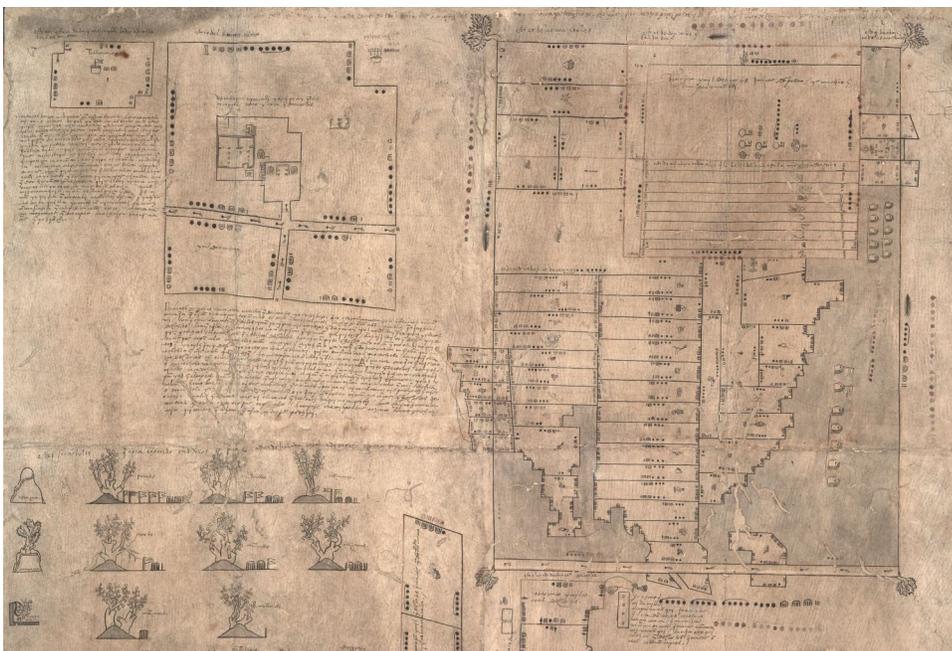
Cutting-edge imaging technology is being used by G&M and other Library specialists to read information that has faded on a rare Aztec map that once was the centerpiece of a land dispute.

The *Oztoticpac Lands Map*, which is one of the most important maps in the Library's collections, was created around 1540. It is a large, more than three square feet, Aztec document with writing in Spanish and Nahuatl, a native language of Mexico.

One of the few surviving examples of Aztec, Maya, or Inca mapping, it was drawn on paper made from the bark of a tree related to the fig, known as *amatl*.

The map concerns a lawsuit between the estate of Don Carlos Ometochtli Chichimecatecotl, an Aztec lord who was burned at the stake for being a heretic, and the local church authority. The family sought to recover the sizeable estate that was located near present-day Mexico City. Besides the layout of property lines and palaces, the map also shows drawings in red and black inks supplemented with indigenous measurements and place glyphs. The detail-rich document also contains the size of the plots (written in the Aztec base 20 numbering system) and inventories of various orchards and vineyards.

Textual information on the map, once brightly colored in red, has faded. The Library has undertaken a project to create a hyperspectral image of the map and to use computer algorithms to enhance the colors and faded script. The principal investigators, Fenella France, Chief of Preservation Research and the author of this story will use these images in statistical calculations called *Principle*



*Component Analysis* in the coming months. It is hoped that any hidden script will be revealed.

By John Hessler

*Editor's note: The Oztoticpac Lands Map was featured in the Spring 2012 edition of the newsletter. Photos show the map, computer used to scan it and a portion under blue light.*

## *G&M's Cataloging Team Trains Foreign Counterparts*

G&M's Cataloging Team provided training for librarians from the German National Library in April.

The librarians are technical services managers from the *Deutsche Nationalbibliothek* and visited the Library of Congress for five days of training and discussions. Barbara Pfeifer, Constanze Schumann and Renate Gömpel will be responsible for implementing Resource Description and Access (RDA) next year in Germany.

RDA is a new method for cataloging

that will replace American-Anglo Cataloging Rules that were first published in 1978.

The new rules are meant to better account for the variety of analog and digital formats that libraries are collecting.

Senior Cataloging Specialists Seanna Tsung and Tammy Wong have been working on RDA standards since 2010. They have prepared a training manual titled *RDA Best Practice Guide for Cartographic Resources*. Map librarians around

the world are consulting the manual, as they begin to implement RDA.

By Min Zhang  
Head of Cataloging, G&M



*Above: G&M Cataloging Team Iris Taylor (left), Min Zhang (center) and Tammy Wong (right) with catalogers from the German National Library, Barbara Pfeifer (left of Ms. Zhang) and Constanze Schumann (right).*



*Right: G&M Cataloging Specialist Seanna Tsung leads a training session on RDA and map cataloging.*

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