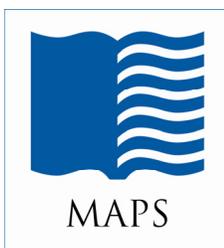


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LOCMAPS@Twitter.com
News and information about the premier map collections of the Library of Congress.

Three students from the Junior Fellows Summer Intern Program at the Library of Congress were paired with G&M staff members to explore topics in geography, cartography and history. The interns displayed their projects in the Thomas Jefferson Building on July 25.

Gettysburg Anniversary an Inspiration

Elizabeth Blackwood is a history major at Duke University. She worked with Edward Redmond, Reference Specialist, on John Bachelder's maps of the Battle of Gettysburg. Bachelder (1825 - 1894) was the pre-eminent 19th-century historian of the battle. His maps were based on actual measurements of the terrain and eye-witness testimonies. Each day's fighting was documented in extreme detail. The maps were published in 1870.

Ms. Blackwood placed digital versions of the maps into Google Earth to create a virtual tour. She complemented the maps with scans of photographs held in the Library's collection. She programmed the HTML code that syncs the various documents together and believes it could serve as template for



(Left to right): Monica Stone, Manuel Velandia, and Elizabeth Blackwood.

future battlefield tours.

Curiosity about the Shape of the World

Monica Stone, a geology major at the College of William and Mary, worked with Jacquie Nolan of Congressional Cartography Program to create an archival database of the Division's GIS projects.

Ms. Stone also investigated the geologic maps and other items that were used in Chief Ralph E. Ehrenberg's exhibit "The Earth Revealed." Two unique items from the collection caught her attention — Philippe Buache's 1756 *Planisphere*

Physique, a map of the physical structure of the Earth, and Kurt Ziesing's 1972 *Tectonic Globe of the Earth*.

"Both of these items depict incorrect geologic theories," she said.

Appreciating One of Florida's Earliest Mapmakers

Manuel Velandia is a GIS major at Kennesaw State University in Georgia. He was paired with Iris Taylor, Cataloging Specialist, to conduct an inventory of the *Vicente Sebastian Pintado Collection* that consists of 62 land ownership maps from Florida. Pintado (1774-1829) was

Story continues on page 3

Abel Buell 1784 U.S. Map Exhibit

The Library of Congress in October will open “Mapping a New Nation: Abel Buell’s Map of the United States, 1784,” an exhibition featuring the first map of the newly independent United States that was compiled, printed and published in America by an American.

Opening on **Monday, Oct. 14**, “Mapping a New Nation” will be located in the Great Hall North Gallery on the first floor of the Thomas Jefferson Building, 10 First St. S.E., Washington, D.C.

The exhibit, which is ongoing with no closing date, is free and open to the public from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Monday through Saturday.

Rare and historically important, Buell’s map was the first to be copyrighted in the United States. The map is known to exist in seven copies, and this copy is considered to be the best illustration of Buell’s work.

Philanthropist David M. Rubenstein, cofounder and managing director of The Carlyle Group, purchased this map through an auction at Christie’s in Manhattan in December 2010. Rubenstein, a long-time supporter of the Library of Congress, has generously placed the map at the Library so it can be publicly displayed

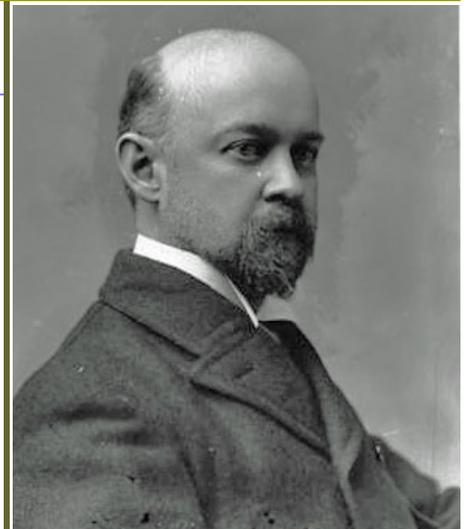
and made available in digital form for research purposes.

Four early wall maps of North America by John Mitchell, Carington Bowles, Thomas Hutchins and William Faden, which were created from 1755 to 1778., will also be on display. Buell, most likely, consulted these maps.

An interactive program will be part of the exhibition to bring the map and its creator to life. Highlights include:

- “A Closer Look,” which describes the unique features of the Buell map.
- “Out of Many, One,” which compares and contrasts the Buell map to other maps that existed at that time.
- “Journey Across a New Nation,” which traces the journey of George McCully on his 1783 trip from Pittsburgh to Detroit to inform the local Indian tribes that the United States has defeated Britain.
- “The Interesting Life of Abel Buell,” which describes the creative and restless life of Buell.

By Edward Redmond



The Philip Lee Phillips Society 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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Summer Fellows Explore Collections

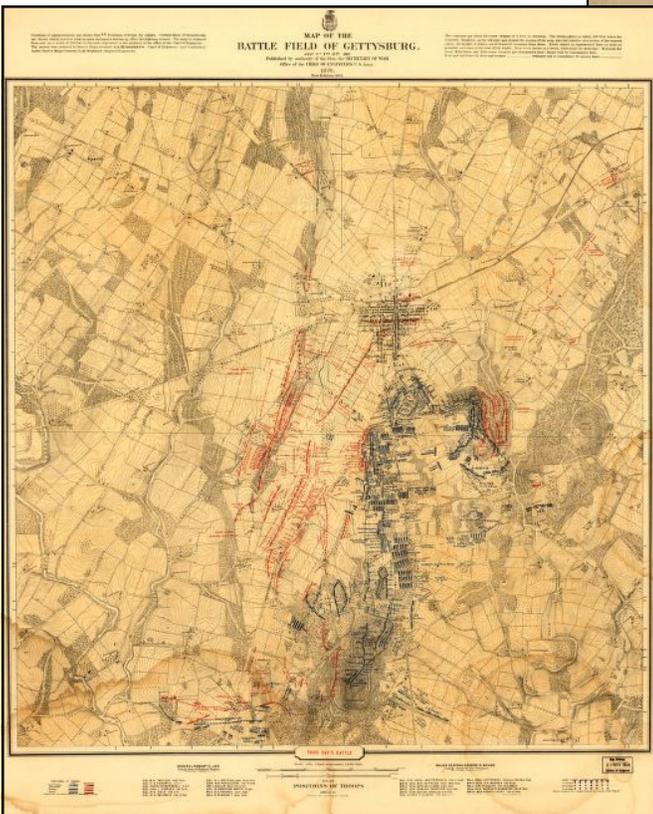
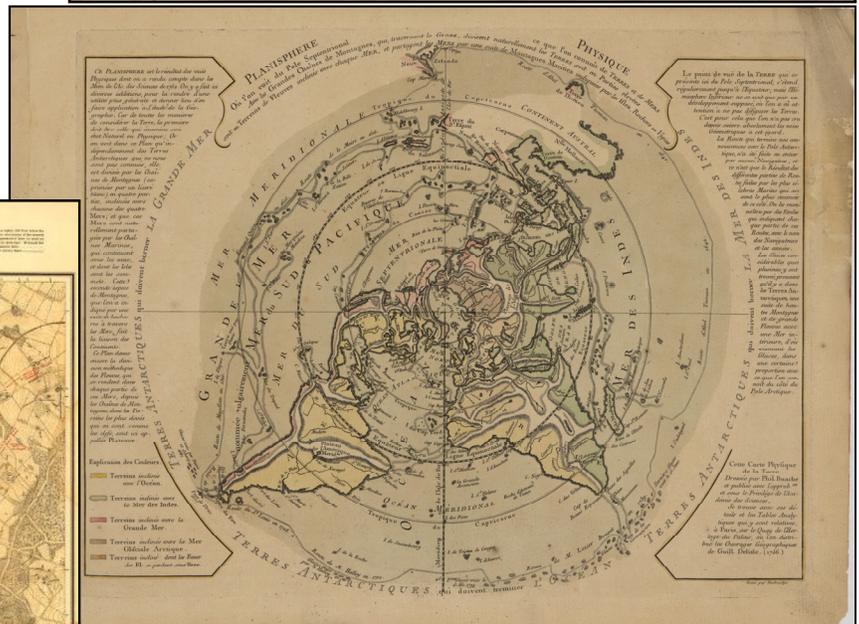
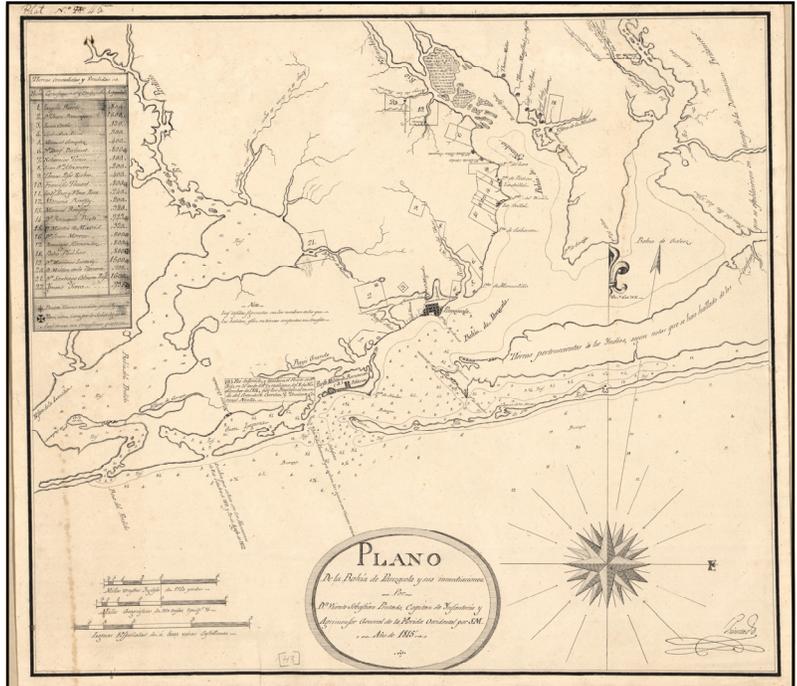
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the Surveyor General of Spanish West Florida.

Mr. Velandia found an “interesting connection between one of Pintado’s maps and a community called Mulatto Bend, which was a settlement of free persons of color located on the west bank of the Mississippi River.” The residents were property-owning, French-speaking Catholics.

The GIS major used mapping software to compare three of the maps against modern surveys. “I consider it amazing how Pintado was highly precise in his cartographic measurements almost 200 years ago,” he said.

By Ryan Moore



(From top to bottom): Don Vicente Sebastian Pintado’s map of Pensacola Bay and its Vicinity, 1815. Notice Pintado’s unique signature in the lower right corner.

Philippe Buache’s Physical Planisphere depicts his theory of the continuity of the world’s mountain ranges. He believed that the Earth’s continental mountain ranges extended beneath the oceans and connected the continents through a sort of “underwater network.”

John Bachelder’s map of the third day’s fighting at Gettysburg, July 3rd, 1863. Bachelder included all of the brigades that participated in the battle.

Steering Committee Member Processes G&M Collection

Gary North Discusses the Papers of Ocean Floor Cartographers Bruce Heezen and Marie Tharp

Gary North is a member of the Philip Lee Phillips Society Steering Committee and has a background in archival processing. His company North Arrow Ltd. has completed several projects for the Library of Congress. The following is an interview with Mr. North.

*

You reconnected with G&M to work on the Heezen-Tharp Collection. How did this come about?

In 1997, following my retirement from the U.S. Geological Survey as Assistant Division Chief of the National Mapping Division, I began a series of contracts with G&M to curate a large collection of ocean floor maps and related technical data from Bruce Heezen and Marie Tharp of the Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory of Columbia University. Bruce had directed the program and sailed the oceans, collecting data, while Marie turned their precision depth recordings into three-dimensional views of the ocean bottoms.

By 2006, we had processed over 40,000 items and created computer records for over 21,000 map sheets. When Marie died that same year, I became executor of her estate, and for three years, we worked with her lawyers to determine the final location for these materials, sell her home and process all her papers through probate. During this time, several shipments of papers and technical publications were brought to the Library.

By 2009, over 100 boxes of items had arrived at the Library, and I have been asked to consider organizing them.

What is the Heezen-Tharp Collection?

The first phase of the Heezen-Tharp

Collection consists of the preliminary and final maps prepared by Bruce and Marie for the oceans of the world.

These sheets are arranged by oceans and include technical map sheets. Most of these maps are dated from the late 1940s to the 1970s.

As we unpack the most recent materials from Marie's estate, we have personal papers; letters; school and college records; awards; photographs; technical publications; and personal items from her father, a soil scientist, and brother, a forest ranger.

Who were Heezen and Tharp? What should people know about them?

Bruce Heezen came from an Iowa turkey farm and first went to sea, as a student, on a ship from the Wood's Hole Oceanographic Institute. After college, he came to Columbia University to work on his advanced degrees.

Marie Tharp was the daughter of a traveling soil scientist and received a degree in Geology from the University of Michigan. As a female pioneer in the earth sciences, she first worked for an oil company in Oklahoma and then relocated to Columbia to work with Bruce at Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory.

As they prepared the first maps of the North Atlantic, Marie discovered a trench running along the spine of the Mid-Atlantic Ridge. Later they were able to connect all the major crustal plates for over 40,000 miles, thus confirming the concept of plate tectonics and crustal movement.



You played an important role in acquiring the materials, including "rescuing" some. Would you explain?

The Heezen-Tharp items now held by G&M all came from Marie's house in Nyack, New York where Bruce and Marie did most of their work. After many trips to New York, during the early phase of the project, I brought back many van loads of materials. Then as executor, I oversaw the sales, auctions, and contacts with her friends to bring what we could to Washington.

With the sale of her home, the buyer asked us to speed up the disposal of everything we could. We discovered several storage units which we unloaded and shipped to the Library.

What new things have you learned since processing the collection?

We have discovered items related to her husband, whom she always denied having. (Editor's note: Marie Tharp was married but rarely mentioned it to her colleagues.)

There are more of her own technical publications that she wrote after

Story continues on page 5

Swedish Royals Inspect Maps

G&M Staff Members gave presentations to the King and Queen of Sweden during their recent trip to the United States.

King Carl XVI Gustav and Queen Silvia visited to celebrate the 375th anniversary of the arrival of the first Swedish settlers who founded Fort Christina in Delaware.

Their visit included a trip to the Library of Congress. Staff from G&M, Rare Books, and Manuscript divisions displayed materials from their collections.

Cynthia Smith, Reference Specialist, presented maps and answered questions by the King and

Queen. The materials included late seventeenth-century maps by Jean-Baptiste Franquelin, John Ogilby and Nicolaes Visscher. The maps illustrate Swedish settlements in the Delaware area.

A sea atlas by Pieter Goos, a publication that Swedish and Dutch mariners would have likely used during the seventeenth century, also was shown. Plates from the atlas depict the locations of New Sweden settlements near the Delaware Bay. It is regarded as one of the best marine atlases of its day.

John Hessler, Reference Specialist, took the King and Queen to see a display

of the maps of Martin Waldseemüller. The King inquired about the sources that Waldseemüller used in order to depict the northern regions on the map, including Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Finland.

During the reception, Dr. and Mrs. Billington presented the royal couple with a framed facsimile of the map titled *Carte de l'Amérique Septentrionale...* by Franquelin. The circa 1688 map prominently displays the region known as "Nouvelle Suede" in the Delaware area.

By Cynthia Smith
and John Hessler

Gary North's Project

Story Continued from Page 5

Bruce's death in 1973 and hundreds of letters and photographs.

Overall you understand how she was treated as a woman in the sciences and gain an appreciation of her genius, which I feel was her ability to extrapolate between sets of data in order to compile a complete look at the ocean floors that no one had ever seen before.

By Ryan Moore

Notes from Around the Division

The Cataloging Team is revising the *Map Cataloging Manual* that was published in 1991. The new manual will provide an explanation of G&M practices and policies for analyzing, cataloging, and classifying cartographic materials in an online environment. It will be updated to reflect the adoption of *Resource Description and Access* informational guidelines and will include information about atlases and other cartographic formats.

*

Min Zhang, Head of Cataloging and Tammy Wong, Cataloger, gave a presentation at the Ameri-

can Library Association in Chicago called "Unique map collections in the Library of Congress." They highlighted some amusing, allegorical, and amazing maps from the collection. These included the Abel Buell map of America and the Waldseemüller world map; also "fun maps" such as, temperance maps, flat earth map, fan map, and a map of Chicago gangs.

*

John Hessler, Senior Reference Specialist, lectured at MIT's Advances in Computation Seminar on the Foundations of GIS called, "Conceptual Quick-sand: notes toward a

mereo-topological theory of geographic space." In conjunction, he also taught a week long seminar at Johns Hopkins University called the "Topological Foundations of GIS."

*

Mr. Hessler's recent cartographic explorations will appear in his forthcoming book that is titled, *Cartography in the Age of Computer Simulation: Lectures on the Mathematical Foundations of GIS*, which collects his lectures on the philosophy and logical foundations of Geographic Information Systems. It will be published by Springer-Verlag in January 2014.

*

Michael Buscher, Acting Head of Reference, assisted in a tour for 10 Taiwanese officers from the Material Production & Manufacturing Center of the Armaments Bureau who are engaged in production of military maps.

*

Jacquie Nolan of the Congressional Cartography selected a map from the collection to help illustrate a forthcoming book by Senate Curator Amy Elizabeth Burton titled, *To Make Beautiful the Capitol: Rediscovering the Art of Constantino Brumidi*.

World War I Map Collection Transferred to G&M

General Charles Summerall Ordered the Last American Attack

Major General Charles P. Summerall was a collector of WWI maps, and G&M has recently received more than 100 of them. Summerall (1867-1955) became the subject of congressional scrutiny after ordering the last American attack in WWI.

The maps were previously held in the Library's Manuscript Division, but were largely unprocessed. They will complement the 61 Summerall maps presently in G&M's holdings.

Officer and Advisor

Summerall had a bright career in the military. He graduated from West Point and served abroad in the Philippines and China. During WWI, Summerall rose from leading an artillery brigade to commanding an entire corps. He participated in the battles of St. Mihiel and the Meuse-Argonne.

During the 1919 Peace of Paris talks, Summerall was an advisor to President Woodrow Wilson. He went on to serve as the Army Chief of Staff and was President of the Citadel in South Carolina.

Summerall's maps illustrate tactical situations on the Western front. They depict attack plans, artillery grids, and intelligence about enemy forces. A number of the maps are manuscripts and have handwritten annotations. Summerall gathered them from American, French and German sources.

The largest map of the group is a 128 x 160 cm depiction of Verdun and other portions of the Western

Front. It shows the farthest extent of the German advance into France and the Hindenburg Line. Known to the Germans as the Siegfried line, the defensive works extended from Arras to Laffaux, near Soissons.

The Last American Attack

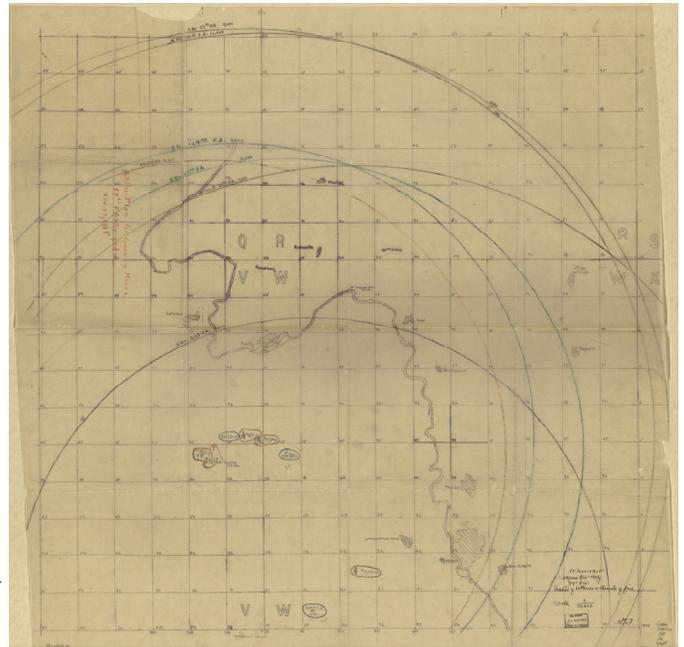
Peers compared Summerall to Stonewall Jackson, the aggressive Civil War commander. The tough-minded Summerall did not trust that the Germans would abide by the coming November 11th armistice and wished to keep the pressure on the enemy.



On cold autumn morning, more than 1,100 soldiers and marines died in an assault across the Meuse River to seize the French town of Stenay. The men had to hasten over a rickety pontoon bridge while under a hail of enemy artillery and machine gun fire.

The attack resulted in public outrage and was investigated by Congress. General John J. Pershing, Commander of the American Expeditionary Forces, defended Summerall's decision. He concurred that combat operations were to continue until Germany had proven she would honor the armistice.

The inquiry found no one culpable for the deaths that had occurred during



Artillery plan for the attack on Stenay on November 10 & 11, 1918, which happened only hours before the Armistice took effect.

the last day and hours of the war. However, many survivors of the battle and their families were embittered by the ruling.

Volunteer Scott Van Genderen assisted in the project. He created an inventory of the maps. The maps will be cataloged and preserved.

By Ryan Moore

Cuban Library Head Visits G&M

Anthony Mullan, Reference Specialist (right), and Eduardo Torres Cuevas, Director of the National Library of Cuba inspect a seventeenth-century view (ca. 1650) of Havana harbor by the Dutch cartographer and watercolorist, Johannes Vingboons. He was also the principal cartographer of the Dutch West India company.

Mr. Torres Cuevas went on a tour of the Division and stacks. Mr. Mullan showed him some eighteenth-century manuscript maps from the Luso-Hispanic map collection, including ones of Cuba.



Protecting Treasured D-Day Map



Michael Buscher, Acting Head of the Reading Room (right), recently showed a group of visitors the Charles Burwell relief map of Utah Beach. The map, constructed of rubber on foam backing, was created in anticipation of the D-Day Invasion of Nazi-occupied France in 1944.

Burwell, a naval intelligence officer, presented the map to Supreme Allied Commander Dwight D. Eisenhower and British Field Marshal Bernard Montgomery two days before June 6 landings. It shows tide lines, the slope of the beach, buildings beyond the beach, and the location of "hedgehogs." The latter were designed to rip apart the hulls of landing craft that hit them as they came ashore. According to Burwell, this may have been the first time a rubber relief map had been constructed for planning a military amphibious operation. Burwell,

a native of Virginia, went on to help map plans for Operation Olympia, the proposed invasion of the Japanese mainland.

The Utah Beach map was built in two sections, and each portion measures 120 x 120 cm. The Library treasure currently is being fitted for a custom-made case, which will ensure its longevity.

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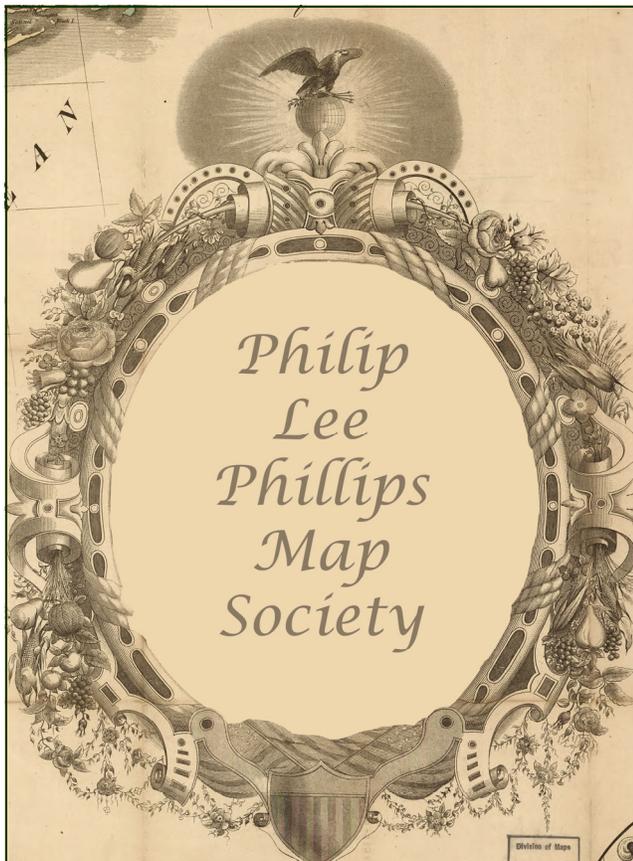
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