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Navigating the Map Collection
by Christopher J.J. Thiry

Library staff has created many e-help pages to assist after-hours, off-site, and independent researchers. The aim of the Library’s website contributors is to create user-friendly web pages that enable users to independently begin their research. The Map Room’s homepage includes information, such as answers to some of the most frequently asked questions (FAQs) and step-by-step guides to finding information resources (e.g. geology maps).

One of our goals is to promote information literacy and, consequently, life-long searching and evaluation skills. Posting web pages that provide answers to basic questions and general information about the Library is one way to facilitate self-initiated skill development.

For example, when accessing the Map Room’s web page, users can learn “How to find a map”:

Over 99.9% of the Library’s maps have been cataloged and can be located via Catalyst, the Library’s catalog. To find a map, always start with the NARROWEST geographic focus; a search that is too geographically wide will yield many irrelevant items. For instance, if you are looking for a map of “North Table Mountain,” begin your search with that term. If that fails, try a less narrow geographic term such as “Golden”, “Jefferson County”, etc. If you cannot locate relevant items in Catalyst, or if you find too many items, see a librarian for guidance. Be aware that as you widen the geographic area of your search, the amount of detail that a particular map shows will decrease.

The Map Room’s online information is one example of the rich information found within the Library’s website. We always welcome suggestions to improve the usefulness of our web pages. Please send your comments or suggestions to: libref@mines.edu.
Jewels found in Library’s Collection of Early Geology Books
by Robert Sorgenfrei

We continue our examination of great books in the Arthur Lakes Library with two more treasures from the Russell L. & Lyn Wood Mining History Archive.


By the early 1800’s, there were two schools of geological thought: the catastrophists and the uniformitarians. Catastrophists thought that sudden great geophysical revolutions, such as earthquake, flood, tidal waves, and other global catastrophes had violently transformed the earth into what it is today. The uniformitarians believed that the earth had undergone drastic change too, but that the transformation of the earth had taken place very slowly and gradually over millions of years. James Hutton was one of the first uniformitarians; however, his three volume Theory of the Earth published between 1785 and 1799, while revolutionary, is ponderous in the extreme.

Thirty years later, Charles Lyell would be the first person to put uniformitarian ideas into the mainstream of public thought. Lyell was trained as a lawyer and this legal background prepared him well for expressing himself concisely and eloquently. Lyell published in three volumes, The Principles of Geology: an Attempt to Explain the Former Changes of the Earth’s Surface by Reference to Causes Now in Operation, between 1830 and 1833. The public took to the book in a way no other geological book had ever been received. It was the topic of discussion in parlors and salons. It was translated and by 1872, had gone through eleven revised editions. Lyell knew how to collect detailed facts along with interesting anecdotes and build up a case for the uniformitarianist theory that readers found easy to accept. Lyell maintained that one did not need special equipment or detailed scientific knowledge to decipher the earth’s history, only a basic knowledge of uniformitarian theory, curiosity, and sufficient powers of observation in order to read the earth’s history. More than any other book, Lyell’s made geology the premier popular science in the first half of the nineteenth century.


Geologist Clarence Dutton was a member of the John Wesley Powell Survey when he began his geological studies of the Grand Canyon. His work, Tertiary History of the Grand Canon [sic] District was a compendium of all the geological research completed at the time on the Grand Canyon, and is the seminal work on the region. First published as part of the United States Geological Survey’s 1881 First Annual Report, it was well received by most critics and considered more than just a scientific tract. Indeed, Dutton’s writing rises to the level of prose in places as it takes readers on excursions among towering buttes and cliffs in the Grand Canyon.

When the Atlas that accompanies the monograph was published in 1882, even those few who criticized the work were silenced. The Atlas features the work of two artists: William Henry Holmes and Thomas Moran. Holmes was a geologist and artist who created with ink warm, golden panoramas of landscape, each standing alone as a work of art. Thomas Moran got his start as a Grand Canyon artist with the publication of his drawings in the Atlas. Later, he became the major Grand Canyon artist of the early twentieth century. It was Dutton’s words and their vision recorded on 23 chromolithographic plates that made the book what it is. Fortunately, the book is back in print and available again to readers who don’t want to pay a premium price for a first edition. Stephen Pyne wrote in the foreword to the current in-print edition that Dutton: “recast a rocky peninsula into geo-poetry, reshaped an amorphous panorama of time in narrative history, and transformed an American scene into a universal symbol.”
Selected Publications By and About the Colorado School of Mines
by Heather Whitehead

The Library receives many questions about the history of the Colorado School of Mines. Visitors and former students often ask to see class yearbooks and other CSM publications. Items selected below are accessible in the Library Book Stacks or Journal Stacks, and additional items may be found in the Russell L. and Lyn Wood Mining History Archive. For help finding items, ask for assistance at the Library Reference or Circulation Desks.

Publications about CSM

History of the Colorado School of Mines: origin and early years. By Regis Chauvenet, 1920. The unfinished, unrevised manuscript of the “History” of the School of Mines that Regis Chauvenet was writing at the time of his death.


Colorado School of Mines: The 100 Year Horizon. By the Colorado School of Mines Foundation [1955?]. “…a plan by which a great future may be assured for this fine college.”


Publications by CSM

Alumni Registry/Directory/Mines Directory/Mines Magazine (Directory Issue) Network/ Mines Network etc. Look here for alumni information; recent years list CSM Alumni by name, by year, by option, and geographically.

Colorado School of Mines Catalogues/Catalog/Bulletin etc. Look here for general CSM information, courses of instruction, department information, faculty listings, etc. May have both Graduate and Undergraduate versions.

Colorado School of Mines Quarterly (title varies). A scholarly journal; index and information available online at http://www.mines.edu/library/IDS/quarterly.html

High Grade. A journal of prose and verse written by CSM students and staff.

Mines : the magazine of the Colorado School of Mines. A journal from the Alumni Association. Also available online from Spring 2001 at http://www.alumnifriends.mines.edu/Alumni/mines_magazine/

Oredigger/Mines Oredigger. The student newspaper.

Prospector: Annual of the Colorado School of Mines. The student yearbook.

Did you know?

➡ The first Board of Trustees met in Golden, July 6, 1874; W.A.H. Loveland was elected President of the Board and Capt. Edward L. Berthoud was selected as the Registrar.

➡ In 1874 there were 6 faculty members; it seems only one of them was paid.

➡ Tuition charges for the first year of school were: $55 for the 1st session; $55 for the 2nd session and $40 for the 3rd session.

➡ Capt. Jas. T. Smith was appointed to the Board of Trustees in 1876, and was still serving as a member in 1916 (40 years later) when Regis Chauvenet began writing his history of the School.

➡ In 1879 there was agitation in Colorado to merge the School of Mines with the State University at Boulder.
Family Papers Chronicle Early Development of the Homestake Mine
by Robert Sorgenfrei

The earliest part of the collection contains letters from the 1880’s from Judge Daniel McLaughlin to his son who was attending Georgetown University at the time. There are documents on mining claims, mine reports, and other material from the early 20th century. The collection also contains an exchange of letters between two prominent geologists of the 1920’s, Lawrence Wright, chief geologist of Homestake and Donald McLaughlin (no relation), consulting geologist for Homestake and later president of the company. Their correspondence chronicles the controversy between them about the origin and age of the Homestake ore body. But the majority of the collection contains letters, documents, and mine reports assembled by Mary McLaughlin Craig from the 1930’s to the 1960’s when she was buying and selling mining claims near the Homestake Mine for speculative purposes. Craig was not a shrinking violet and it shows in her letters. After all, she was doing business with people in mining who thought that women had no place there. She carried on years of correspondence with Homestake president Edward Clark, and they remained friends, even when she sued the company for 4.5 million dollars in 1938. In addition to the Homestake material, there are letters between Craig and some of the leading mining engineers, geologists, and mining lawyers of the day. The list of Craig correspondents reads like a Who’s Who of early to mid 20th century mining.

Mary McLaughlin Craig always wanted to pass on a mining inheritance to her granddaughters and she did in the form of this remarkable collection now in residence at the Arthur Lakes Library.

The Homestake Mine in the Black Hills of South Dakota was the longest operating gold mine (1879-2002) in the United States, mining the largest gold ore deposit ever found in the Western Hemisphere. The mine attracted many people who settled there to make a living.

In 1877, a lawyer named Daniel McLaughlin arrived in the Black Hills. There, he practiced law, started a family, and became a judge in Deadwood. His son, William Law McLaughlin also practiced law and owned mining claims in the area. His daughter, Mary born in 1889, developed an interest in mining from her father. After his death in 1911, Mary continued to manage the family mining claims, and although she left Deadwood for California, she never lost interest in mining. In later years, she wrote: “I find that my greatest interest in life is mining and I do not seem to be able to keep away from it”. Mary McLaughlin Craig’s passion preserved a unique collection on mining in the Black Hills.

You Can Make an Impact in Your Own Way
Contributions help make the Library a world-class source for information in the study of energy, the Earth’s subsurface resources, advanced materials, the environment and engineering education.

- Donate today by using the enclosed postage paid envelope.
- Donate mining papers, maps, letters, stock certificates and/or photographs.
- Include the Arthur Lakes Library in your estate planning.
- Make a leadership gift to support a special project, collection or service.
- Visit http://www.mines.edu/library/giving

Please contact Joanne V. Lerud-Heck to discuss how you can make an impact. Call (303)273-3690 or email jlerud@mines.edu
Electronic Resources Update
by Heather Whitehead

The Library strives to meet the research and study needs of an increasingly mobile and technologically savvy user population. Expansion of the depth and breadth of our electronic resources is one more way we can meet our users’ expectations.

Science and Science Classic

What item fills over 60 feet of Library shelves? It’s the journal Science, generally accepted as one of the two top general science journals in the world. For almost 130 years, the journal has assisted the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) in its mission to promote science to the public and monitor issues which affect the scientific community. Its first issue was July 3, 1880, with a cover price of $0.10 per issue or $4.00 per year.

Since 1880, Science has published some big stories by the famous and not so famous, including:

- New disease baffles medical community, JL Marx et al., 13 August 1982, v. 217, p. 618 [an early look at the AIDS epidemic, when only 184 deaths were attributed to AIDS].

The Library has purchased Science Classic, the 1880-1995 digital archive of Science, as an enhancement to our current (1996 onward) online subscription to Science. The CSM user community can now search and view the entire run of the journal in online format, including all its classic and famous papers.

Web of Science and EndNote Web

The Library has added 5 back years to Web of Science (Science Citation Index Expanded), giving CSM users access to database content from 1990 to present.

EndNote Web has been integrated into the Web of Knowledge/Web of Science platform. EndNote Web allows CSM users to store, share, and save references over multiple search sessions.

Compendex and INSPEC databases

The Library has added backfiles to two major engineering databases, giving CSM users the ability to search the literature from 1884 (Compendex) or from 1896 (INSPEC).

IOP full text journals

The Library has added the E-Band product from the Institute of Physics (IOP) to our current and Historic Archive IOP subscriptions, giving CSM users full text e-access to the majority of IOP journals back to their first issue.


Colorado Mining Districts: A Reference, by Lisa G. Dunn

Library faculty members spend 10% of their professional time involved in research related to librarianship or subject specialties. That research generally results in the publication of journal articles, symposium or conference presentations or publication of a book. We’re pleased to announce the availability of the following publication:

A compilation of mining districts in Colorado from the technical literature of the late 1800’s to the present. Start your research here, identify mining district locations, trace a district’s history and name changes.

Includes:
- Over 800 entries on mining districts
- Black & white illustrations of mines in selected districts
- An index of mining districts by county
- A bibliography of over 200 references

Price: $ 50.00 (includes US shipping and handling)
To purchase a copy, please contact Beth Zecca, (303) 273.3899 or ezecca@mines.edu.
Jeff Holstein, Our First Intern
by Megan Tomeo

The library profession is facing the “graying” of its work force. Over the next several decades, great numbers of librarians will be retiring. Will the next generation be ready? To help prepare future librarians, especially science and technology librarians, Arthur Lakes Library has created an internship program.

Our internship is for any current library science student or recent graduate with a background in science or technology. Interns do not receive monetary compensation in the program. However, internships or practicums are often required to earn a library science degree.

Through the program, interns fulfill that requirement as well as utilize the opportunity to practice theory learned in a classroom in a real-life setting. The Library benefits as well. Soon-to-be or newly minted librarians bring enthusiasm, a new perspective and fresh ideas to the Library.

Fostering an internship program in libraries often is met with trepidation by librarians. A typical scenario involves a frantic library science student scrabbling to find a willing library and begging an unwitting librarian for an internship. Being known for helpfulness, librarians often say yes before considering the time and energy needed to prepare a proper internship. This can result in an unproductive experience for both intern and library. What makes the Arthur Lakes Library internship worthy of discussion is a structured, organized experience that brings a mix of real work, exposure to the quirks of the academic environments, mentoring and networking that combines into a full package that benefits both intern and the Library.

The internship begins with the hiring process. The Library evaluates all applicants to select the best candidates. Applicants then have the opportunity to practice their interviewing skills. The scope of the internship is determined by the interests and experience of the intern combined with the needs of the Library. The internship includes a mentoring component so the intern becomes acquainted with the professional requirements of the Arthur Lakes Library environment. The interns accompany librarians to Library and campus meetings and events. A networking chain will be formed as interns serve as professional contacts for future interns. An intern’s tie with another intern as well as the Library staff can turn into future collaborations and opportunities for professional development. Both the intern and the internship program will be evaluated so positives can be strengthened and weaknesses improved.

The First Intern: Jeff Holstein

During the fall 2006 semester, Jeff Holstein passed the grueling interview and was selected as the first intern. Jeff is currently pursuing his Masters of Library Science degree from the University of Denver, while working part time as a Library Assistant at Red Rocks Community College. He holds bachelors degrees in Computer Science and Mathematics and Mechanical Engineering. After graduating, Jeff wants to be a science librarian in an academic library. He enjoys working with faculty, staff, and students; therefore he is seeking a public service position such as reference. He is interested in researching and conducting usability testing especially with library Web sites. He feels this is often a user’s first impression of the library so it should be as simple and user friendly as possible. In his spare time between classes, work, and internship, Jeff likes to travel, read, hike, rock climb, cook ethnic food and listen to regional folk music.
Gina Hutchings, High Octane Student Assistant

by Wendy Shortridge

“Neither snow, nor rain, nor heat, nor gloom of night, nor surgery stays this CSM student from the swift completion of her appointed rounds.” This modified version of the postal worker motto could apply to Gina Hutchings, Library student assistant. Despite sporting a cast after ankle surgery, Gina steadfastly reported to work at the Circulation Desk throughout the 2006 Holiday Blizzard.

During her three years as a Library assistant Gina has shifted books through the heat of summer and shelved books through the gloom of night during late night shifts. Through all kinds of weather, Gina is one of the Library’s most trusted and valuable student assistants.

Gina’s sparkling personality has added much appreciated zest to the many areas of the Library in which she has worked. Those areas include Circulation, Information Delivery Services (IDS), the Administrative Office, and as a barista at Book & Brew. Gina will graduate with a B.S. in Chemical Engineering and a minor in Bioengineering and Life Sciences this May.

She is considering acceptance of a full fellowship into the Pharmaceutical Science Ph.D. program at the University of Colorado Health Sciences Center. In addition to her rigorous academic schedule, Gina serves as Senior Class Secretary, student liaison to the Faculty Senate, and as co-president of CSM Club Volleyball.

Gina’s outside interests include snowboarding and, one that matches her high octane energy, road rallies. Road rallies are car races that take place on public or private roads in modified or specially built street-legal cars. Gina serves as the navigator in races and is modifying a Subaru Impreza for national competitions with her boyfriend. They have competed in small races in Colorado and Texas.

Whether she’s navigating book carts through the stacks, keeping the Administrative Office tidy, or serving espresso, Gina’s take-charge attitude with a smile has brightened many a patron and staff member’s day.
Ginnie Griffith, long-time Library custodian, retired in 2007. She is looking forward to spending more time with her children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren.

In keeping with environmentally friendly practices, this newsletter was printed on 100% recycled paper using vegetable-based inks. The size and mailing method were chosen to minimize waste. Using recycled fiber takes about 1.4 tons out of the landfill to produce 1.0 tons of recycled fiber. In addition, less water, fewer chemicals, and less energy are required. Recycling is an effective way to conserve our resources and protect our environment.

Please Recycle. Preserving the delicate balance of our ecology requires a commitment from all of us. Recycling is an effective way to conserve our resources and protect our environment.

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