

Q – I’m interested in the history of Yellowstone Park and would also like to find a map of the park prior to 1900. Does anything like this exist?

INTRODUCTION:

To help this patron, I would ask them several questions:

1) “What have you learned so far about the history of Yellowstone?” This question helps both of us ensure we’re on the same page. It also helps the patron know where they are. Often, when a patron explains their progress aloud, they realize they are a lot farther ahead or further behind than they originally thought. This helps both of us understand the patron’s *real* question, not just the first question they ask.

2) “Is there a specific aspect of Yellowstone history that you are interested in?” This question can help narrow down the scope of their research.

3) “What kinds of maps are you looking for?” This question can have several follow-up questions. Are they looking for maps of trails, of the park in general, of different attractions at the park, or of a specific thing within the park?

4) “Are you doing this for your own interest or another reason?” This helps me pinpoint the most helpful resources for the patron.

5) “What goals do you have for your research?” This is an easy way to rephrase the question above, which will help me get a thorough response and understand this patron.

6) “When you say prior to 1900, how far back do you want to look?” This is a specific question to get us started on research!

SEARCH PROCESS:

The history of Yellowstone National Park is lengthy, since it covers thousands of years and includes many different groups of people. Depending on how much research the patron has

already done, there are many different types of historical accounts to consider ranging in detail, perspective, and scope. First, there are video documentaries available through San Jose State University's King Library, one released by the Ford Motor Company in 1940 and another by Global Screen in 2000. Both can offer an easy-effort overview into the history of the park. Also, since these were released sixty years apart, the patron has an opportunity to analyze how the history of the park has been retold over time.

Yellowstone National Park has a website with great information on the park's history. The Yellowstone National Park website has a timeline, photos, and details about the park's history for the past thousands of years. This site is routinely updated and hosts the most current information on the park. Important historical perspectives are showcased here, including the history of Native Americans in Wyoming and Montana areas, the history of the park's biology, and the development of the park. And finally, two important books are available for additional detail on the history of the park. Both were written by H.M. Chittenden, the first in 1903 and the second in 1964. This is another opportunity to analyze changes in history through the author's perspective, and to get context for maps made prior to 1900.

The David Rumsey Map Collection offers historical maps of different areas. On this site, there are 20 maps of Yellowstone dating prior to 1900. There are 6 from 1869, 9 from 1876, 5 from 1895. These are not all traditional maps. Some are picturesque, and others have mostly text information. The most detailed and practical source is William Ludlow's *Report of a Reconnaissance* of the Montana area, including Yellowstone National Park. This book includes 139 pages of maps, all detailing different areas of the park. There is also a general map at the end of the book.

The Library of Congress also has historical maps, though it has lots of modern maps as well. There are many maps available that show the park overall, except the LOC map collection is slightly tedious to navigate. You have to click on each individual map to see in what year each was made. Since there are a variety of maps available here of different regions of Yellowstone National Park, the Library of Congress is a worthwhile resource to use.

ANSWER:

The Yellowstone National Park website states:

“The human history of the Yellowstone region goes back more than 11,000 years. The stories of people in Yellowstone are preserved in archeological sites and objects that convey information about past human activities in the region, and in people’s connections to the land that provide a sense of place or identity.”

The website provides a brief history timeline with four time periods: precontact, European Americans arrive, protection of the park begins, and park management evolves. There are Yellowstone park employees whose job it is to teach the history of the park through virtual field trips in more detail.

The Library of Congress and David Rumsey Map Collection have the broadest range of 19th century map collections. Specifically, across both sites, Ferdinand Vandever Hayden and William Ludlow made reliable and well-circulated maps in the 19th century that detail the geographic regions of Yellowstone National Park. There are more types of maps than I initially realized: maps of the park trails, roads, different types of rock, park regions, park attractions, and national park buildings. The patron will have a variety of sources to consider for the history and map of Yellowstone.

RESOURCES:

1940. “Yellowstone National Park.” Ford Motor Company.

2000. "Yellowstone National Park, United States." Global Screen.

Chittenden, H.M. 1903. *The Yellowstone National Park: Historical and Descriptive*. The R. Clarke Company.

Chittenden, H.M. 1964. *The Yellowstone National Park*. University of Oklahoma Press.

Hayden, F.V. 1869. "Map of the Yellowstone and Missouri rivers and their tributaries." *Library of Congress*. <https://www.loc.gov/item/96682479/>

Ludlow, W. (n.d.) "Report of a Reconnaissance from Carroll, Montana Territory." *David Rumsey Map Collection*. <https://www.davidrumsey.com/>

Hayden, F.V. 1876. "Preliminary geological map of Yellowstone National Park." *Library of Congress*.
<https://www.loc.gov/resource/g4262y.ye000002/?r=-0.027,0.257,0.523,0.258,0>

Yellowstone National Park. (n.d.). "Park History." *National Parks Service*.
<https://www.nps.gov/yell/learn/historyculture/park-history.html>

Q – I’m doing a paper for my college class and I need to find out who William Bligh was, what famous historical event he was involved in, and what happened to him after that. I will need at least 2 authoritative references.

INTRODUCTION:

To start, I will ask the patron a few questions:

- Where are you at, regarding your assignment? This will help me and the patron determine what they have already learned, and what else they need to know. This will help us be more efficient and productive in our work.
- Do you have your paper instructions? I would like to view them if possible.
- By “authoritative references,” does your professor have a specific requirement?

These questions will help us ensure our research process stays on track toward the requirements of this patron’s assignment.

SEARCH PROCESS:

If the patron needs help from the beginning--determining who William Bligh was, what famous historical event he was involved in, and what happened to him after that--Wikipedia is a great place to start. With Wikipedia, we can quickly answer this first part of the question and tell us what to look for in authoritative sources, which can be harder to navigate. Wikipedia has an article on William Bligh, on his ship the HMS Bounty, and on the famous historical event called “Mutiny on the Bounty.” This is what we know so far, and we can further corroborate these facts on other, authoritative sites.

Without any prior knowledge, we know in this question states to look for how William Bligh was. The word “was” implies William Bligh is deceased, so we will check retrospective biographical sources like the Oxford Dictionary of National Biography.

Finally, to find two authoritative sources, we will look through the Biography and Genealogy Master Index. This index shows several biographical entries on William Bligh from various sources, all of which are authoritative. The patron can choose which of these sources they would like to read through and use. At this point, I would urge the patron to try more than two sources and select the best two. To be thorough, I will go through this list of entries with my patron and ensure they have access, either at the library we're at, or at another close location if necessary. If checking with another library is necessary, I will call and ensure the entry is available for the patron to read, and if possible, place the entry on reserve.

ANSWER:

According to Wikipedia, William Bligh was a Royal Navy officer, a colonial administrator, and captain of the ship called "HMS Bounty." The famous historical event he was part of was the "Mutiny on the Bounty," which occurred in 1789. After members of his crew took control of the HMS Bounty, Bligh and the remaining loyal members of his crew escaped to an island called Timor. He stayed in the navy after the mutiny occurred. After this, Bligh became the Governor of New South Wales, Australia. His involvement in the corrupt rum trade led to his deposition. He died in 1817.

This entry is what I have access to at the moment, since the other authoritative sources were available in print at the San Jose State King Library and I was acting as if I were a librarian there. Three authoritative sources from the Biography and Genealogy Master Index are linked below. These sources will provide more details on the life of William Bligh, and these details will be more reliable than those in the Wikipedia article.

RESOURCES:

(n.d.). "William Bligh." *Wikipedia*. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Bligh

(n.d.). "Mutiny on the Bounty." *Wikipedia*.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mutiny_on_the_Bounty

(n.d.). "HMS Bounty." *Wikipedia*. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HMS_Bounty

Bligh, William. (2021). In T. Atterberry (Ed.), *Biography and Genealogy Master Index* (2021 ed.). Gale.

<https://link.gale.com/apps/doc/HJEBRS239937129/GDL?u=csusj&sid=bookmark-GDL&xid=ac02f4c5>

Bligh, William. (2021). In T. Atterberry (Ed.), *Biography and Genealogy Master Index* (2021 ed.). Gale.

<https://link.gale.com/apps/doc/TPVXKU966470965/GDL?u=csusj&sid=bookmark-GDL&xid=9ca9c636>

Bligh, William. (2021). In T. Atterberry (Ed.), *Biography and Genealogy Master Index* (2021 ed.). Gale.

<https://link.gale.com/apps/doc/CZJIUH278331541/GDL?u=csusj&sid=bookmark-GDL&xid=5d00bf0c>

Q – I am planning a trip to Paris for my family later this year. How do I find information about the latest COVID protocols and risks and what kind of documentation I need for international travel?

INTERVIEW:

To begin helping this patron, I will ask them several questions regarding their planned trip. Their answers to these questions are important because they

- Have you been to Paris before?
- How many people are going on this trip?
- When exactly is your trip scheduled for?
- Can you tell me more about what you have planned for this trip? These plans can include how long you're going to stay in Paris, and where you hope to go while you're there.
- Do you anticipate anything unusual about your trip, maybe regarding what you're bringing or what you have scheduled? If not, that is perfectly fine. This just helps us know what to look for.

SEARCH PROCESS:

The Department of State is the authoritative source for international travel guidelines and restrictions. The Department of State website has an international travel section with information split into four situational categories: before you go, country information, while abroad, and emergencies. There are additional links to accommodate travelers with unique or different situations, and these links provide more useful travel information. The potential unique or different situations include: traveling with pets, with firearms, as a volunteer, on a cruise ship, to a high-risk area, for a profession, and as a person who is older, female, disabled, or LGBTQI. We will look at this list and determine if the patron should read any additional information, or if someone in their traveling group would benefit from this information. In general, the Department

of State recommends that to have a safe international journey, travelers should plan for potential crises, ensure a clean bill of health, and establish connection with their banks prior to leaving on their trip.

Finally, the Department of State has a “destination” section that explains specific travel conditions in nearly all countries. This section also explains conditions in the desired country of travel that can limit travel abilities or change regular travel procedure. The spread of Covid-19 in different countries is a factor in measuring ease of travel. The US Embassy & Consulates in France provides up-to-date information on whether there is a curfew in France, instructions on how to get a French Health Pass, and other steps that have recently been added to the document checklist for entry into France and many tourist attractions in France.

Additionally, we should check the CDC for specific Covid-19 protocols for traveling into France. The CDC has travel recommendations for fully vaccinated and unvaccinated travelers visiting a variety of countries around the world. The Department of State travel site also links viewers to the same CDC Covid-19 protocols page.

ANSWER:

The Department of State has a “Traveler’s Checklist,” and required documents are one part of it. Here are the Dept. of State’s instructions:

“Safeguard your documents! Make two copies of all your travel documents in case of emergency. Leave one copy with a trusted friend or relative at home and carry the other separately from your original documents. To help prevent theft, do not carry your passport in your back pocket, and keep it separate from your money.”

Documents include:

- **Passports** (which should be applied for several months in advance)

- **Visas** (required in France for visitors planning to stay longer than 90 days)
- For **vaccinated visitors**: proof of vaccination
- For **unvaccinated visitors**:
 - “negative PCR test 72 hours before departure OR an antigen test performed in the 48 hours before departure...”
 - “...testing again upon arrival...” and reason for traveling. A source is listed below from the French government listing accepted reasons for travel.
 - **Note:** children under the age of 11 do not need proof of vaccination or a COVID test. “Travelers ages 11 through 17 are treated as vaccinated if they are accompanied by a fully vaccinated parent or guardian. Travelers in this age group traveling independently must meet the rules applicable to adult travelers.”
- “**Attestation**,” meaning a French travel certificate. There are different detailed requirements for this certificate specific to each visitor, and I can go over these in-person with the patron once I know more about them and the people accompanying them on vacation. This is a recent addition to French travel.
- **Health Pass:** Not required to enter France, but this is required to see many attractions within France. Instructions on how to get a health pass are listed below.

According to the CDC, France has a “level four” on the Covid-19 risk scale from 0-4, indicating that it is a high-risk zone for international travelers due to Covid-19. For vaccinated travelers, pre-flight Covid testing and post-flight self-quarantine are not required. Unvaccinated travelers must get tested 1-3 days prior to their trip, wear a mask over their nose and mouth while

traveling, avoid crowds, maintain social distancing, get tested 3-5 days after travel, and self-quarantine after travel. It should be noted that France also faces instability and potential for terrorism, and these are listed on the CDC as additional reasons to avoid unnecessary travel to France. There is no longer a curfew in France, but there are restrictions in

RESOURCES:

“Attestation de déplacement et de voyage.” *Ministere de L’Interieur*.

<https://www.interieur.gouv.fr/Actualites/L-actu-du-Ministere/Attestation-de-deplacement-et-de-voyage>

“Covid-19 in France.” *Central for Disease Control*.

<https://wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/notices/covid-4/coronavirus-france>

“France Travel Advisory.” *U.S. Department of State*.

<https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/traveladvisories/traveladvisories/france-travel-advisory.html>

“International Travel.” *U.S. Department of State*.

<https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/international-travel.html>

“Long-stay Visa.” *France-Visas*.

https://france-visas.gouv.fr/en_US/web/france-visas/long-stay-visa#:~:text=In%20order%20to%20extend%20your%20stay%20beyond%20the,conditions%20as%20if%20you%20held%20a%20Schengen%20visa.

“Travel and Travel Certificate.” *Ministere de L’Interieur*.

<https://www.interieur.gouv.fr/Actualites/L-actu-du-Ministere/Attestation-de-deplacement-et-de-voyage>

“How to Get a French Health Pass.” *US Embassy & Consulates in France*.

<https://fr.usembassy.gov/how-to-get-a-french-health-pass/>