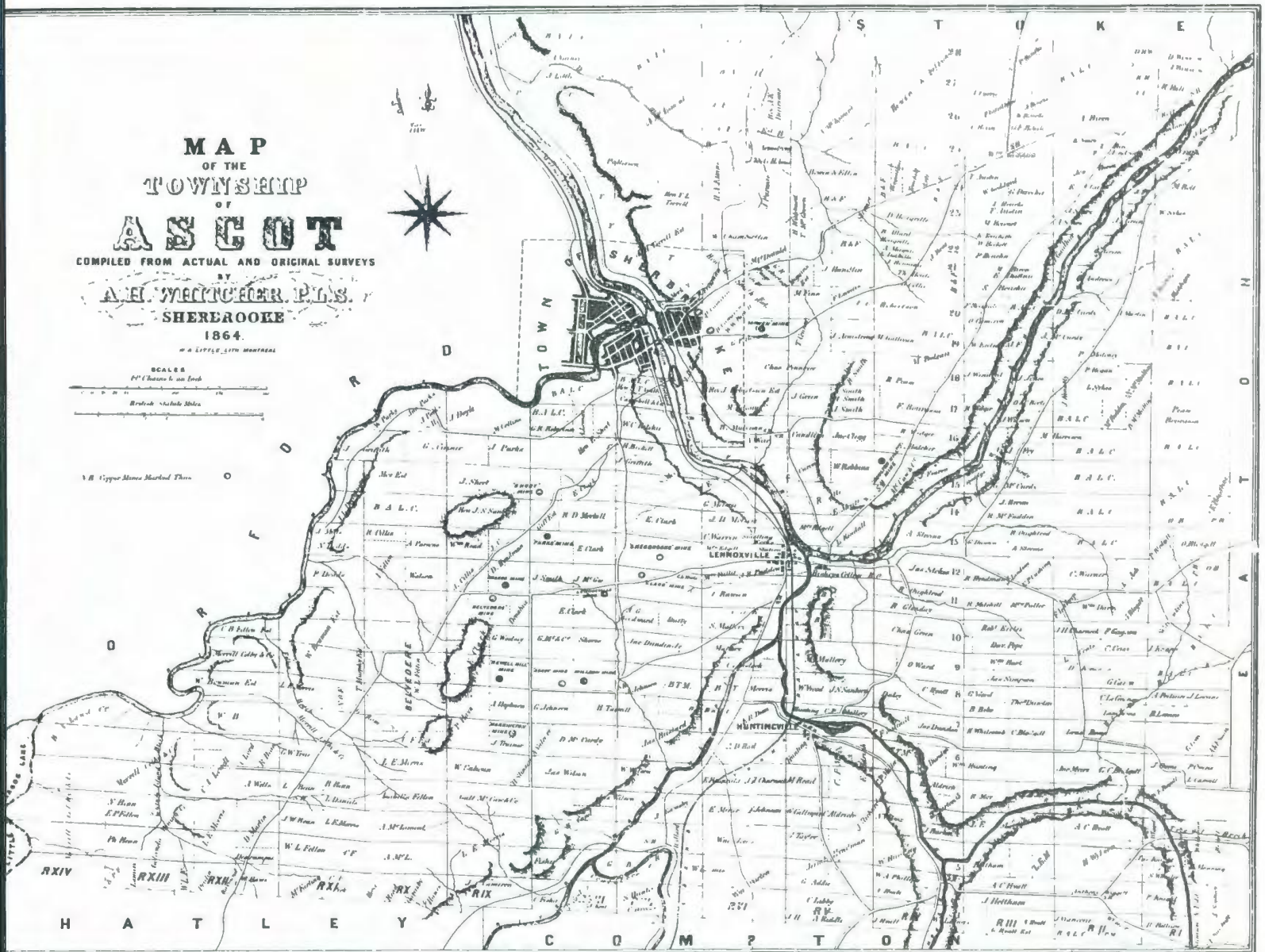


BULLETIN

ASSOCIATION DES CARTOTHÈQUES CANADIENNES



ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES

MEMBERSHIP in the Association of Canadian Map Libraries is open to both individuals and institutions having an interest in maps and the aims and objectives of the Association. Membership dues are for the calendar year and are as follows:

Full (Canadian map field).....	\$25.00
Associate (anyone interested).....	\$25.00
Institutional.....	\$30.00

Members receive quarterly the *ACML Bulletin*, the official journal of the Association.

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Views expressed in the *Bulletin* are those of the contributors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Association.

ACML OBJECTIVES

1. To promote interest and knowledge of its members;
2. To further the professional knowledge of its members;
3. To encourage high standards in every phase of the organization, administration and development of map libraries.

ASSOCIATION DES CARTOTHÈQUES CANADIENNES

Peuvent devenir MEMBRES de l'Association des cartothèques canadiennes tout individu et toute institution qui s'intéressent aux cartes ainsi qu'aux objectifs de l'Association. La cotisation annuelle est la suivante.

Membres actifs (cartothécaires canadiens à plein temps).....	\$25.00
Membres associés (tous les intéressés).....	\$25.00
Institutions.....	\$30.00

Le *Bulletin*, journal officiel de l'Association, est publié trimestriellement.

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Les opinions exprimés dans le *Bulletin* sont celles des collaborateurs et ne correspondent pas nécessairement à celles de l'Association.

OBJECTIFS de l' ACC

1. Susciter l'intérêt pour les cartes et développer la connaissance de la documentation cartographique.
2. Accroître les connaissances professionnelles de ses membres.
3. Préconiser l'adoption de normes élevées dans toutes les étapes de l'organisation, l'administration et le développement des collections de cartes.

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COVER: *Map of the Township of Ascot* by A.H. Whitcher, Sherbrooke, 1864. This map, the original of which is in the Cartographic and Architectural Archives Division of the National Archives of Canada (NMC 20161), has been reproduced as ACML Facsimile Map Series No. 117 (ISSN 0827-8024).

COUVERTURE: *Map of the Township of Ascot* by A.H. Whitcher, Sherbrooke, 1864. Cette carte, dont l'originale se trouve à la Division des archives cartographiques et architecturales, Archives nationale du Canada (NMC 20161), a été reproduite dans la Série de cartes fac-similé de l'ACC no. 117 (ISSN 0827-8024).

From the editor's desk...

The articles by Mark Holton, Kirk Macdonald and Kathy Harding are the last of the papers which were given at the Annual Conference in Charlottetown. The paper by Vivien Cartmell and Yves Tessier was a result of discussions held at the end of the Conference. I hope that the Editor will receive some letters with comments on this paper. Carol Marley has again provided an update on Copyright for us.

The FEATURES section is intended to provide us all with useful information in running our map collections. I hope that you will all agree that we are meeting this objective. I would like to bring your attention to the book *World Mapping Today* by R.B. Parry and C.R. Perkins listed in the **New Books and Atlases** section. Early indication are that this is a superb book and one which we will all find very useful in our collections.

I have listed the people who contributed to this issue at the front with their addresses and telephone numbers. I would like to thank Ed Dahl for selecting the cover map, and Louise Johnston in particular. Please keep sending in material to us, as we can not produce an issue without your contributions. Responsibility for all errors or omissions remain mine.

Lorraine Dubreuil
Editor

MAPS AND THE ART GALLERY

by Mark Holton

Curator, Confederation Art Gallery and Museum

(Paper presented at the 1987 Annual Conference)

Let me begin by thanking you for this invitation to participate in the 21st Annual Conference of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries. It is not often that the curator of a small-town art gallery is asked to speak to such a learned audience. But - I note that the theme of your Annual Conference, or so it is stated in the Programme that was sent to me a few weeks ago, is "Map Collections and Lobsters". I conclude that you are here not only for scholarly reasons, but to have a good time, so I do not feel compelled to dress up and wear a tie this morning.

Most of my remarks about maps and art galleries will be confined to the institution where I am employed, the Confederation Centre Art Gallery - or as I sometimes call it, "my Gallery". Please be mindful of the context: as I have suggested, it is a small-town institution, with a small budget, a small staff, and a small collection. Of course, some of my friends working in the university Art Galleries in the Atlantic region - Acadia, or Mount Saint Vincent, or the University College of Cape Breton - would probably disagree with me, and look with envy on our staff of 10, with me, the 25 or so exhibitions we present every year, and our Permanent Collection of some 7000 objects.

From where I stand, or sit, the only thing big about us is our deficit, perhaps too our dreams. There is so much we would like to do, so many exhibitions we would like to organize, so much research to be done, so many ways we can contribute to an awareness of our cultural and material richness. We have many audiences, and serve many communities: the schools, our community of painters and printmakers, the craft community, collectors, and that most mysterious of all communities, the one that is composed of "the average visitor". As our recent survey of these visitors has made clear, their interests are diverse and their expectations are high.

A few weeks ago we were offered a travelling exhibition of paintings of Dutch Golden Age - work by Rembrandt and others, from the collection of the National Gallery of Ireland. Great stuff! This is just the sort of show we'd like to present to our visitors - many of whom would probably see this as a corrective tonic to some of the contemporary shows I've organized - but the cost was steep, \$25 000, with transportation and insurance extra. Our exhibition budget this year is \$35 000, received from our Board, plus whatever we can raise on our own from the Canada Council or other sources. Save for the bigger institutions, I think you'll find most galleries in Canada in a similar situation.

So we tend to look for shows close to home, within the Atlantic region, in artist's studios, public galleries and museums and archives, and private collections too. And occasionally, when we can afford it (or when it is subsidized by a generous corporate or other benefactor) we'll display Rembrandt and van Gogh, as well as shows from across Canada.

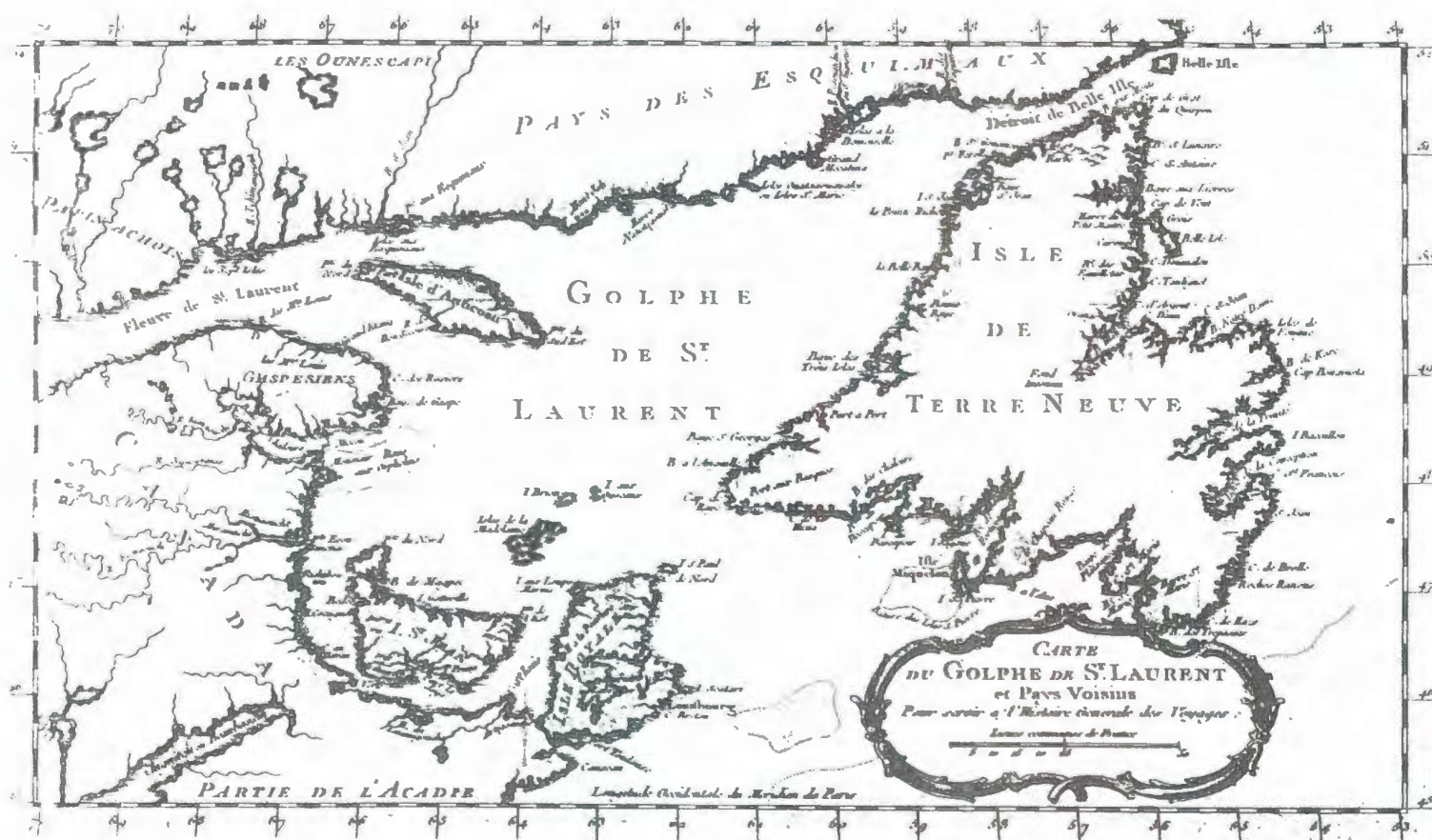
The idea of doing a map exhibition had been floating about for some time before it was actively taken on. I cannot now recall precisely how we became involved with Jim Macnutt's collection but I think it was our Director Emeritus, Dr. Moncrieff Williamson, who first suggested it. I knew that Mr. Macnutt was a very keen map collector, had a great interest in maps in general but collected with a specific focus: P.E.I. and the Gulf of St. Lawrence. A visit to the law office of Macnutt and Dumont was always an opportunity to see his favourites as well as some recent acquisitions. So one day I had lunch with Jim Macnutt - which was very pleasant, as he paid for the lunch - and after discussing such nuts and bolts details as the number of maps to be displayed and how they would be presented and insurance and security and so on, we agreed to proceed. I was delighted that we were able to borrow this collec-

tion not only for the month of June - when we have many visits from our schools - but for July and August too, when we have so many summer visitors. And the show was presented at a time when we had also on display a show called **Down to Earth: Photographs of Rural Life in Prince Edward Island, 1900-1950** a collection gleaned from hundreds of family photo albums by historian Dr. David Weale of U.P.E.I., and another show, **Hats Off To Crafts**, that celebrated the work of members of the Island craft community. Together with our permanent display of paintings by Robert Harris and his contemporaries, we had a nice balance of historical, modern and contemporary shows. During this time we had slightly over 21 000 visitors. The map show was officially launched with a special cake, made with great care in the shape of P.E.I. according to the Thomas Jeffreys map of 1775 with the

icing according to the boundaries that Samuel Holland established in his famous survey.

For presenting this show I had a small budget to work with - \$1200 for our catalogue; actually an illustrated checklist with some reproductions and a short introductory essay - plus a couple of hundred dollars for display: we built a special display case, for a large map by Henry Cundall that Ed Dahl suggested we present flat, and we replaced a few frames and two bright orange mats that our Display Technician found hard to digest. Publicity was piggybacked with the other shows, while our Friends picked up the tab for the opening and the cake.

We added a few special things to the display, a portrait of Samuel Holland borrowed from Holland



20. J.N. Bellin, Carte du Golphe de St. Laurent... (1757)

College, a super portrait in oil of H.J. Cundall, by Robert Harris, from our Permanent Collection. A nice touch, I thought, was a small display of 18th century maps from our Permanent Collection that we presented in the concourse of Confederation Centre, and next to these five maps was a sign indicating there were more maps to be seen upstairs in the Gallery. Our Young People's Art Classes organized several special map days during the summer, with quiz sheets and puzzles and of course a treasure hunt. And in June, when our Docents were active, we gave a great many guided tours.

This was not the first time that maps had appeared in the Gallery. Maps had been used to show where artists lived and worked - for example, in a show of Inuit prints, where the artmaking centres are located

in the Arctic - and as one special subject area in a show about 5 or 6 years ago, called "Treasures of the Archives" that highlighted the collection of the Public Archives of P.E.I.

Just recently, in February, in a large exhibition about the early history of Charlottetown produced jointly by the Gallery and the P.E.I. Museum, we introduced a number of subjects by means of maps - the survey of the City, 1768; the growth of settlement; commercial activity; fortifications; the first subdivisions of land, and so on. I think that Macnutt map exhibition had given us the confidence to dig deeper into the maps and charts collections at the Public Archives of P.E.I. and the accumulation of maps at City Hall. The maps were presented along with drawings, paintings, watercolours, architectural plans and

*The James W. Macnutt Collection
of Maps of the Gulf of St. Lawrence
with Particular Emphasis on Prince Edward Island*

Confederation Centre Art Gallery and Museum

Charlottetown, P.E.I.

June 5 September 7, 1986



some early photographs.

But to the best of my knowledge, the Macnutt maps were the first in our Gallery presented for their own sake and intended to be enjoyed and appreciated as maps. And enjoyed they were: as historical objects, and as art. Islanders, and many others found it fascinating to see the discovery and development of our province unfolding in this collection of 45 pieces of paper, and to discover how exquisitely attractive many of them are. Decorated and embellished, they were a feast for the eye and - through a variety of symbolic objects - for the mind. Not all our visitors picked up on these elements of symbolism, or understood the historical context; but I found it interesting while "tracking" some visitors - following at a discreet distance to observe their behaviour, how much time they spent looking, how much time they spent reading labels, what comments they made to a companion or to our Gallery Commissionaires - that most spent 45 minutes or more in that one Gallery, and those who took the time to look and read enjoyed their time immensely.

I need not add, that the young people had a grand time, whether with the word quiz, or making a list of all the images of fish, birds and animals that appeared on the maps [we were given several hundred old road maps by the Highways Department, and they were painted on, or decorated, or used as raw material for a collage].

Looking back, there were a few areas where the presentation could have been improved. With more money, I could have published a large catalogue to include the information on each map that appeared only on the label. Had that been possible, those labels could have been smaller, there would have been fewer words on the wall, and the exhibition might not have looked so busy. But then, how many people go through an exhibition, catalogue in hand? I thought then, and still think so now, that a few sentences is not too much to read even if typed on a card and mounted on the wall next to the map. A larger catalogue would also have accommodated more illustrations. And as for that greatest of luxuries in a small gallery - time to do

research - well, more research time would have allowed me to do more digging into the origins and circumstances of each map. As it was, time was limited, and so were reference texts. I do not know the literature of maps, so I had to get on as best I could with what I had. As far as possible I followed the format of Mary Javorski of the Glenbow Museum.

The exhibition was, as I said, composed of 45 maps. It was not encyclopedic, and certainly small in comparison to *The Canadian West Discovered* at the Glenbow. But the show was a most useful introduction to historical maps, for me and for visitors, in a geographical context with which most of them are familiar, and for that reason, and a few others [budget; relation to our collection; prominence given to a local collection], we considered the show a success.

I understand that many of you in this room are responsible for collections of maps that number in the thousands and tens of thousands. And I know that you face problems in common with the public art galleries of this country: insufficient space, not enough staff, very tight budgets, and a totally inadequate acquisitions fund. But I do hope that you might give some thought to further encourage the sharing of your collections with interested art gallery curators, not only to make the depth and diversity of your collections better known, but to draw attention to your role as the custodians of these historical and artistic objects, but also to let these collections be seen by new and sympathetic eyes. Now I may be on dangerous ground here, you may be up to things that I'm not aware of, but that's another problem I face, one I share with curators in other galleries outside the major centres - isolation. We find it difficult sometimes to be in touch with others; we feel cut off, especially when travel budgets are embarrassingly small. So I'd be most interested to hear what Canadian Map Libraries are doing in terms of exhibitions and publications, and what ideas you may have for displaying some of your collections. Like curators, visitors to art galleries are on the whole curious, interested people, and would enjoy and appreciate opportunities to see more of these fascinating objects.

ALL ADRIFT ABOUT OCEANIC MAPPING: THE PROBLEMS OF USING THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CLASSIFICATION WITH OCEANIC AND COASTAL ZONE MAPPING

by Kirk MacDonald, Canadian Hydrographic Service

and

Lori Collins, Biblio-Tech Limited

The Bedford Institute of Oceanography (BIO) is one of the foremost oceanographic research establishments in North America. The Map and Chart Collection was established in 1981 when a number of small mostly uncataloged collections were brought together and the services of a professional librarian provided to catalogue the collection. We chose the Library of Congress scheme because it was the system that was being used in the main BIO collection and was the main system in use at most other government collections. We also were aware that the National Map Collection was being converted to the LC system.

We now maintain a collection of about 35-40,000 maps and charts and serve a community of about 600 marine scientists, hydrographers and technicians from the three federal departments housed at BIO.

While we have not regretted our decision to use LC, we have found difficulty from the very beginning in providing adequate and consistent access to some of our nautical charts and maps. This has been particularly true for users who frequently have wanted access to all available mapping for a specific ocean area.

We also encountered some deficiencies in the LC "G" schedule as it applies to maps and charts of oceanic and coastal areas.

The Library of Congress schedule "G", was designed primarily to describe maps of land areas. Most land maps follow national, sub-national or well defined regional boundaries and so are relatively straight forward to group together in a useful classification scheme. Oceanic maps, on the other hand, often

ignore boundaries, even those natural feature boundaries like oceanic basins.

CHART SERIES

We have found the treatment of large series of nautical charts to be a particularly thorny problem. The issuing body of these series is usually a government agency. While some agencies produce sub-series of coastal charts, or, exclusively chart their own adjacent coasts, it is more frequently the case that at least a few charts within a series will cover areas extending well beyond the country's territorial seas. Many national hydrographic services are responsible for charting areas world wide. The British Admiralty, the United States Defense Mapping Agency and the French Service Hydrographique et Oceanographique de la Marine produce charts for all parts of the world.

Various options, for classifying nautical charts in series, present themselves. In the interest of providing as unique a number as possible, one is tempted to classify charts with the issuing agency's country of origin. This results in the anomaly of, for example, a chart of the coastal waters of Bolivia being effectively buried with the charts and land maps of the British Isles, because the chart was produced by the British Admiralty.

At the other end of the spectrum is the option of grouping all hydrographic charts in a world ocean number (G9096).

In either case, to be sure of finding all charts of a specific area, one must theoretically consult all indexes of chart series held by one's collection. Con-

sider, for example, the number of series that might be selected for a search of the high Arctic or the North Sea. In addition to this problem the numbering of charts changes from one current index of a series to another, thus requiring a search of more than one index for each series.

Neither option lends itself well to classifying the INT series of charts. These charts are produced in accordance with the Chart Regulations and Specifications of the International Hydrographic Organization. The production of each INT chart is placed under the responsibility of one "producer nation". Any IHO member state can request reproduction material from a "producer nation" and thus become a "printer nation". All IHO member states are encouraged to make appropriate chart and survey data available to the "producer nations".

The success of the INT concept has been a catalyst to expand the series to larger and larger scale charts. In addition to the sharing of reproduction materials the sharing of raw survey data, particularly electronically manipulatable data will effect us. In the future it will be possible to obtain data from various sources and produce new charts at new scales and projections for specific use. The development of the "electronic chart" is an example of one future application.

One might also consider trying to divide up large nautical series into regional groupings, for example north Atlantic mapping. While this may seem reasonable it soon becomes apparent that one would have to then make indexes for each area from the various chart producer's catalogues. This would be a huge task, particularly when the catalogues vary so much in what they consider a reasonable geographic area.

The option of analyzing each individual chart seems far outside the realm of all but the smallest collection.

COASTAL MAPPING

Some other difficulties were encountered

with our maps and charts of coastal areas. Were we to class the charts that were within the coastal area of a nation state with that country's coastal maps no matter who produced them? Should we class these charts and maps in the adjacent oceanic area? Where there was more than one land area shown, should we class with the next larger oceanic area or the next larger land area?

If one chooses to classify all maps and charts that are within a "coastal margin" as part of the country's land number a major problem arises. That problem is, who makes up and maintains the indexes? This could become a full time job all by itself.

A significant problem is encountered when one considers the issue of the extent of a country's coastal margin.

If 80% of the chart covers an area within 12 nautical miles of a coast I suspect there will be little argument that it is a coastal chart. What about a 200 nautical mile limit? What about using a physical feature? If you are looking at charts of the west coast of South America do you base your decision on the extent of the continental margin? If you do base your decision on the extent of the continental margin do you make your boundary the edge of the continental shelf or the bottom of the continental rise or some point between this point and the abyssal plain? It seems a problem that we may not be able to address adequately in the near future. Certainly LC "G" was not designed to accommodate this issue.

Even beyond the question of continental margins, we are at the beginning of a period where the deep oceans will become exploited. There are discussions about the oceans being a "Common Heritage of Man". This may produce problems for map librarians in the future. For example, there is some debate that the worlds oceans should ultimately be divided up so that each country may extract the resources of their plot of ocean bottom. Right now it may just be idle speculation. Let's look at an example. A time may come when an area of deep ocean in the Atlantic or Indian Ocean may be claimed as the property of the people of, say, Switzerland! Will we then group mapping of this area

of the ocean with Swiss coastal mapping ? !!

We felt slightly "...at sea..." when faced with choosing between the various possibilities that presented themselves for the classification of maps and charts of coastal waters, and classification of large series of nautical charts. Then, in 1985, portions of about 20 nautical chart series were donated to the collection. A decision was called for. We felt that the time had come to consult our colleagues with older more established collections who might have dealt with the problems we were confronting.

THE SURVEY

In January 1986, we sent out 137 questionnaires to map and chart collections that were listed in *Map and Chart Collections in Canada and the United States*.

We received 69 responses or about a 50% response rate. Normally one might reasonably expect a 20-30% response from such a survey. Our suspicions were confirmed that we were not alone. Few of our respondents who held major holdings of oceanographic mapping were satisfied with the way that LC "G" provided for oceanographic maps. Most had, to a greater or lesser extent, devised means of extending the range of options open to them by LC or had devised entirely different schemes for dealing with oceanic mapping.

RESULTS OF THE SURVEY

We were pleased with the response rate and with the interesting comments that we received.

One surprise that came from the survey was the variety of systems that people are using!! Other than LC, Dewey, UDC, Boggs and Lewis or simply using graphical indexes an additional 13 unique systems were listed.

As can be seen from *FIGURE 1* the **LIBRARY OF CONGRESS** classification system is the most popular system of classification with 55.1%. Another 10.1% listed LC but also had either modified

the LC schedules for their collections or had a supplementary system of classifying charts. The result was that 65.2% of our sample used LC in one form or another.

The second largest grouping for classification of charts and nautical mapping was found to be those **collections that had developed their own systems**. These collections accounted for 28.9% of our sample.

BOGGS & LEWIS was used by only 2.9% of respondents. UDC and the DEWEY DECIMAL SYSTEM were used but only in conjunction with either LC or with some additional system and in each case by only 1 collection.

Our second major interest was to gauge how well our colleagues felt the system they were using was working. Question 3 of the questionnaire asked ...

Is the classification system you are presently using adequate for your needs?

The survey showed that 53.6 % replied that they were satisfied 4.3% said they were not and 42% said that they were only somewhat happy with their present systems. *FIGURE 2* shows the results of this question. In order to make some comparisons we decided to divide our sample into groups of collections that had indicated that they had over 1000 maps or charts and those that had less than 1000. We found that smaller collections tended to be more often dissatisfied or only somewhat satisfied with their current method for cataloguing than was the case for the larger collections. *FIGURE 3* show the results of Question 3 for collections with more than and less than 1000 maps and charts.

Our Question 6,7 and 8 were posed to find out how to deal with nautical chart series if the collection used the Library of Congress system.

Forty-nine responses were received for this set of questions while only 46 collections indicated in Question 1 that they used LC. We assume that somewhere between Question 1 and 6, three more collections decided that they used LC. We based the following percentages on 49 responses. From our analysis of

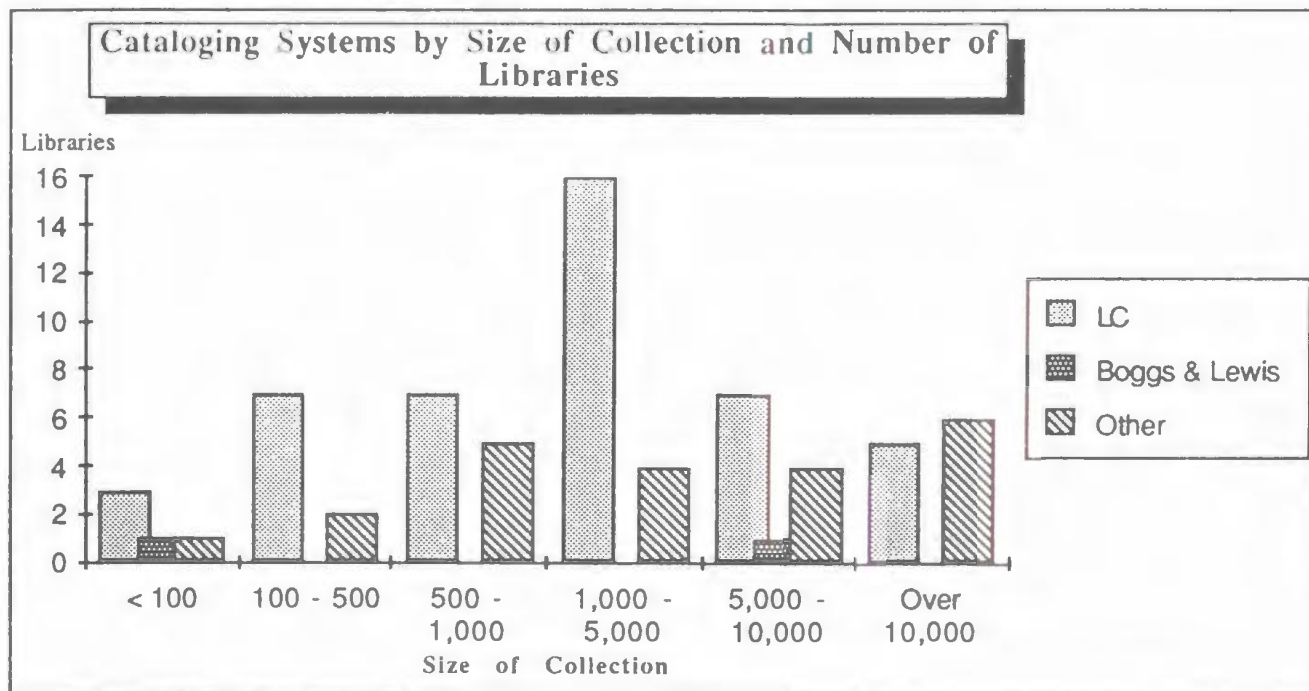


FIGURE 1

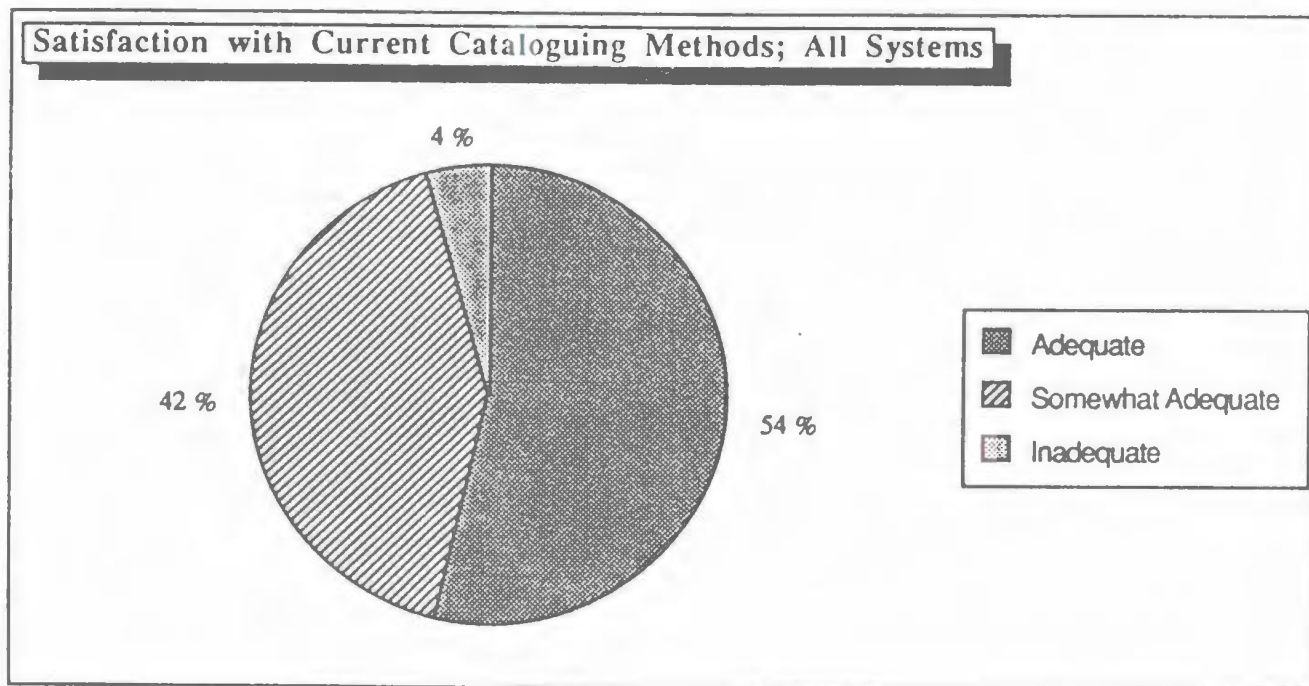


FIGURE 2

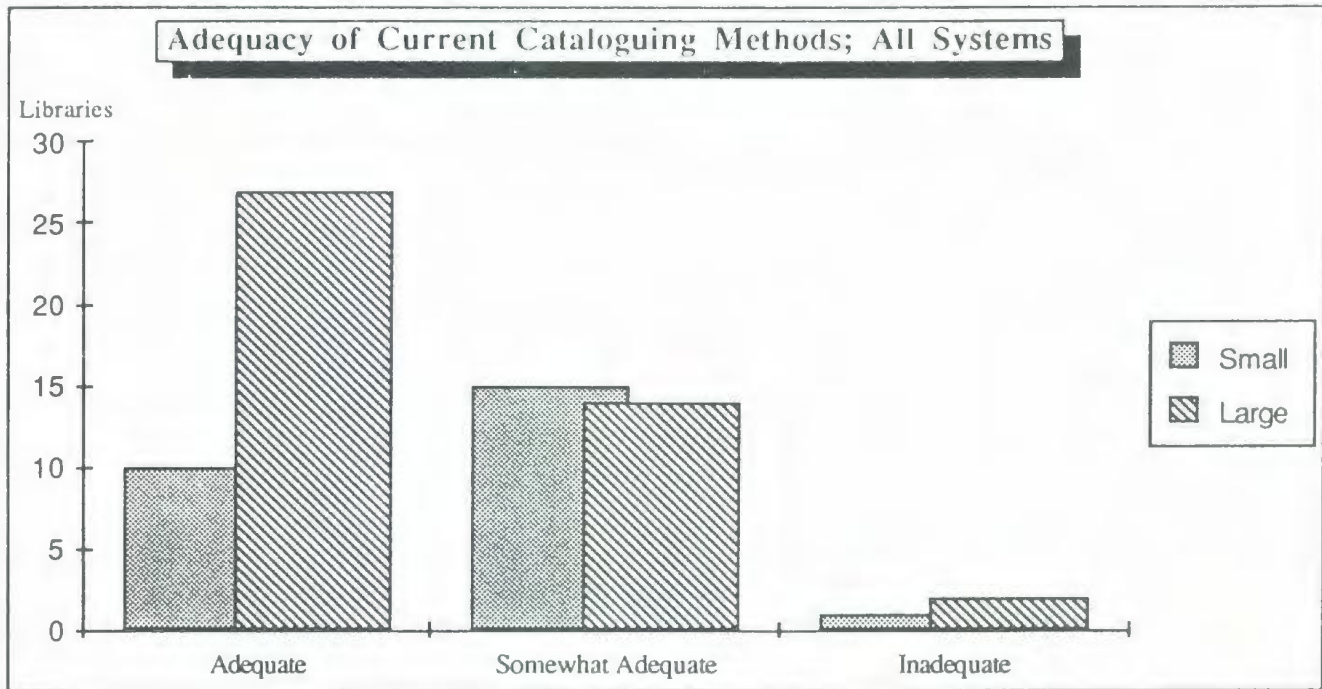


FIGURE 3

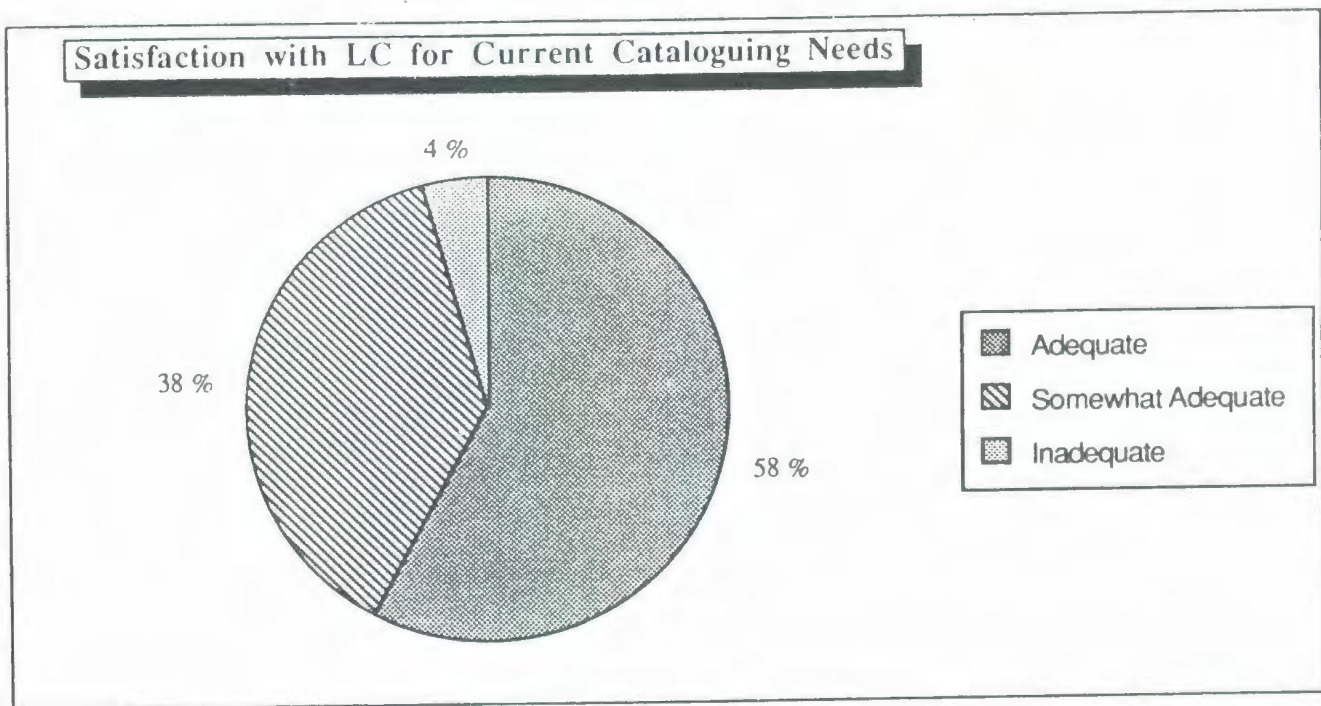


FIGURE 4

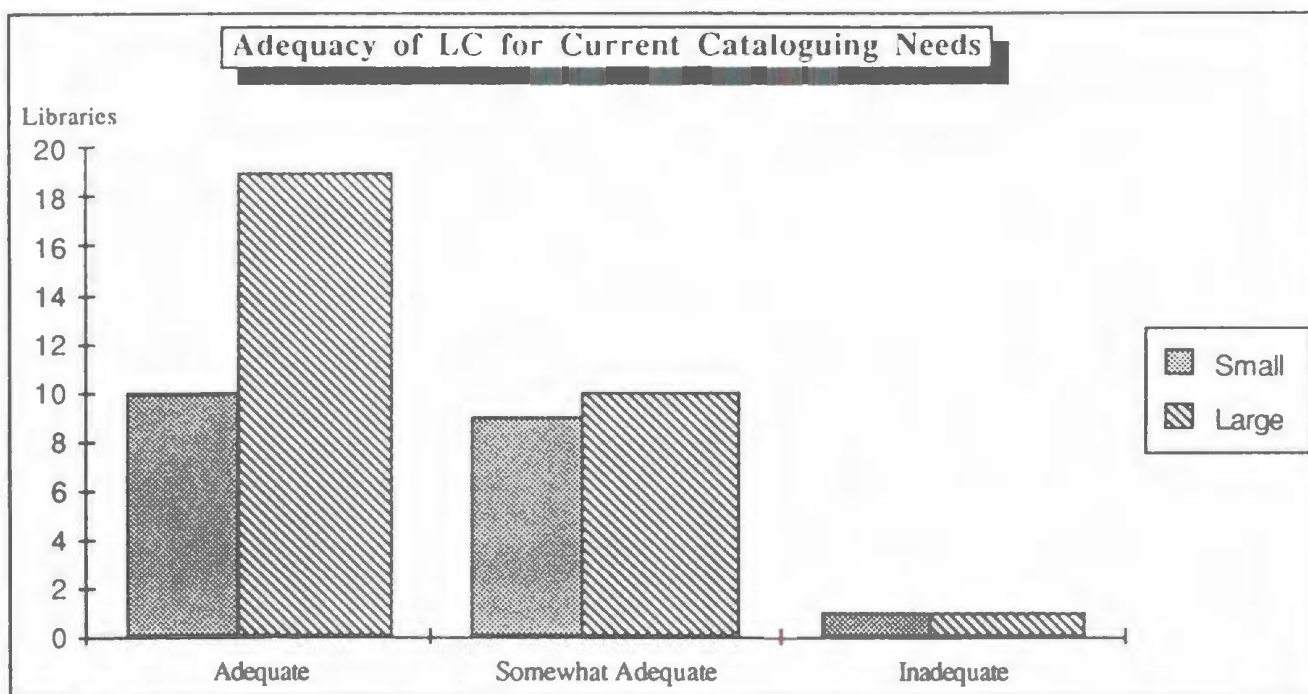


FIGURE 5

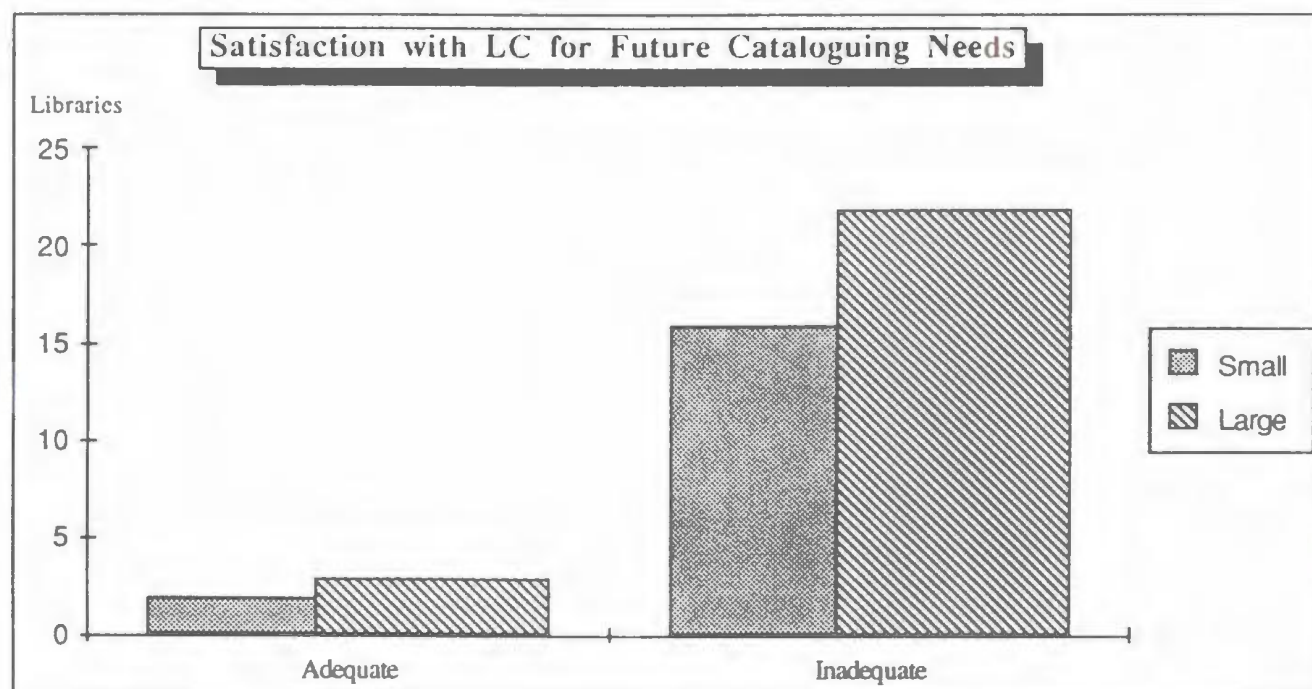


FIGURE 6

TABLE 1

GROUP	YES	NO	Ratio
			YES vs. NO
ALL RESPONDENTS	13	48	1 : 3.7
+1,000 MAPS	8	29	1 : 3.6
< 1000 MAPS	5	19	1 : 3.8
LC			
ALL RESPONDENTS	5	38	1 : 7.6
LC + 1,000 MAPS	3	22	1 : 7.3
LC < 1,000 MAPS	2	16	1 : 8.0

responses from questions 6,7, and 8 we found that despite the common use of LC 8.2% of collections classified their nautical chart series with the country of origin; 37.7% classified them in general ocean numbers like 9096; 40.8% classed them with the country of origin in some cases and in the general oceans in other cases; and 27.2% used other types of systems or did individual analytics. *FIGURE 4* shows the satisfaction expressed by users of the LC "G" schedule for current cataloguing needs. *FIGURE 5* shows the results when comparing large and small collections for the same question.

We feel this very inconsistency indicates a lack of clarity using the LC "G" schedule.

Question 12 of our survey was asked in order to assess how well map cataloguing schemes were perceived to work in the future. The question was phrased

The potential to exploit ocean and sub-ocean

resources is growing. The types and detail of mapping and charting for the coastal and deep oceanic areas will grow correspondingly. Do you feel that existing classification schemes will be able to deal with this increase in types and numbers of charts and maps?

When we looked at the answers to question 12 we found that approximately 3.7 times as many respondents felt that the systems they were using would prove inadequate in the future for oceanic mapping as felt it would remain adequate. This figure remains consistent for larger or smaller collections.

We then looked at Question 12, looking only at the collections that had indicated, in Question 1, that they used LC. We then asked..."Will LC be able to handle your future cataloguing requirements". We found that for every response we received that felt that LC would continue to be able to deal with their future cataloguing requirements, between 7.3 and 8.0 responses were received that said "NO, LC will be inadequate for future requirements !!"

This result shows that users of LC responded about twice as often as the general group that they felt their system of cataloguing would be unable to deal adequately for future cataloguing requirements. This is a significantly higher level of uncertainty than collections that did not use LC. (SEE *TABLE 1* AND *FIGURE 6*)

The written comments that were included in our responses to questions were revealing. Individual charts or maps; or small map or chart series ended up in all sorts of different places around collections. Some ended up as part of a coastal series or in a general oceanic series or with the country of origin. Some became part of a state or provincial coastal series or even a part of a continental map series. In some cases some collections are taking the rare nautical chart that does not belong to a large world series like the DMA or British Admiralty series and renumbering them to the closest chart number that conforms to the big series and grouping them in. This is certainly a novel way of cutting down on the number of graphical indexes to look through!!

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

While the survey shows that LC is the most popular system at 65.2% it also shows that LC seem to be perceived as lacking in precision and flexibility. The numbers of other classification systems and the number of people who said that they felt that LC would not be adequate for future requirements support this view.

Many of the questionnaires returned with detailed explanations of "home grown" classifications schemes that were working well for the individual collections. We think it is significant that 13 of 69 collections that answered our questionnaire felt that existing classification schemes were so unsuitable that they resorted to something completely different.

An article by Mary Larsgaard in the December 1986 issue of the *Bulletin*, "Map Cataloging From an American Perspective", prompts some additional comments. Ms. Larsgaard writes of the growing number of map records that are being entered into shared cataloguing schemes like OCLC. Ms. Larsgaard points out the benefits of sharing our cataloguing through a common system. Of the 13 largest collections, represented in our survey as having more than 10,000 maps or charts that dealt with the oceans, six used a completely unique system. Where so many of us seem to be going our own ways with our nautical mapping, particularly the larger collections, the movement towards shared cataloguing, will be slow for those of us concerned with oceanic mapping. A consistently applied version of the LC "G" schedule would enhance map records in such a shared system.

We at BIO feel philosophically that it would be inappropriate to abandon LC despite the problems

we have had; and the obvious problems that others have had, as indicated by our survey. It is, after all, the most popular system for cataloguing and classification and its decisions will continue to influence more map collections than probably any other group. We are, however, concerned that the deficiencies that we have found in our use of LC will be exacerbated by two trends. First their is the question of use and ownership of the oceans that we have discussed. Secondly, there is the movement towards participation in shared cataloguing schemes. It is difficult to share cataloguing information when it appears there are so many fundamental differences in treatment.

In summary our survey offers direct and indirect confirmation of our perceptions of deficiencies in LC. While we recognize that it is something of a compromise to use a system other than LC it has been our experience that the most useful and accurate access to our nautical mapping and charting is through computerized access using geographical coordinates.

The proper titles and limits of charts of many hydrographic services are already available in a computer compatible form. We feel that it is highly desirable to integrate this information with LC cataloguing data. MARC coding format already includes a field for geographical coordinates in the mathematical data area. Perhaps it might be possible to have the Library of Congress approach member states of the International Hydrographic Organization to obtain this data in order to coordinate our access?

The future will keep bringing us new types of maps and charts of our oceans for us to deal with. Finding a more common approach and sharing our cataloguing would be of benefit to us all.

THE NATIONAL ATLAS OF CANADA FIFTH EDITION: FORMAT, SCALE AND DISTRIBUTION

by Kathy Harding

(Panel Discussion, 1987 ACML Annual Conference)

One of the great joys of a good atlas is browsing through it. Even casual perusal provides one with countless facts, relationships and ideas. The physical form of the fifth edition of the *National Atlas of Canada* is unwieldy in the extreme, not conducive to browsing, and in fact is equally inconvenient even for serious intellectual use. Despite the market survey findings that only 31 percent of the potential market for the atlas would prefer the separate map sheet approach,⁽¹⁾ it was decided to proceed with this format on the grounds that it would be easier to update sheets and add new ones. Subjectively, I find this great awkward behemoth frustrating to use, but objectively I will concede that it does have some merits over a bound format. There are other precedents (e.g. the national atlases of Sweden and Switzerland) which have proven the flexibility of this format. F.J. Ormeling Sr. wrote that there "is the advantage that a map in a loose-leaf binder can be replaced or updated, a feature which is particularly attractive to the growing group of users who insist upon up-to-date information. Therefore, the loose-leaf or boxed atlas seems to be the atlas of the future."⁽²⁾

I found that I could come to some peace with the format if I 'unbound my preconceptions' and stopped even thinking of it as an atlas but rather as the "National Box of Maps of Canada". In fact, provincial sales tax is charged on it. Atlases are not taxable, but maps are. Therefore it is apparent that even the Government of Ontario does not view it as an atlas.

So, I have learned to live with the box, and I can even live with one fold, but I have to take umbrage with the second fold. To me, it is the greatest source of physical awkwardness in the format of the atlas. In the current parlance, it is not user-friendly. The maps are beautifully designed, but perhaps if there were smaller

margins, and the neatlines were drawn in closer to the Canadian landmass, the sheets could have been physically smaller without any reduction in scale. Then perhaps they could have been folded only once and stored in a large loose-leaf portfolio, to make the cartographic information a little more easily accessible and to reduce wear and tear on the sheets. The whole format as it stands is not conducive either to the atlas's longevity or to its casual intellectual appeal.

Most of the map sheets are drawn at a uniform scale of 1:7 500 000. The IGU Commission on National Atlases stated that "varying the system of scales within an atlas enables geographers to choose map formats suitable to the complexity or importance of subjects, to amplify some subjects, to show in detail the more interesting phenomena, and at the same time avoid having in the atlas half-empty pages which carry little information."⁽³⁾ At the Symposium on the Marketing of Cartographic Information (Queen's University at Kingston, 1984) it was stated that there is a "need to consistently represent all of Canada's territorial space ... to promote better awareness and understanding of the great size and geographical diversity of Canada's regions and the influence this has on all aspects of culture, the economy and natural heritage".⁽⁴⁾ What is really needed is less philosophy and more varied scales. This small scale may be suitable for many aspects of physical geography, showing the distribution of continuous phenomena, but it is much less suitable for many aspects of human geography and economic geography, which are often discrete distributions. Four-fifths of this country has never been permanently settled; most of the population lives in 1 percent of the land, in greatest concentration from Quebec City to Windsor, Ontario. I would venture to say that the uniformity of scale is less a factor of a deeply-felt philosophy than of compromise. It is much

less expensive to use a single base map than to create several according to need.

Who are the atlas users supposed to be? The promotional blurb states that the atlas "will serve as an invaluable reference tool for students, researchers and teachers, and those in business, industry, professional associations, and all levels of government". In fact, the scale of many of the maps renders them useless at the concrete level of map use, that is, using the maps as working documents. They are of interest only at the abstract level, described by Barbara Petchenik as "map use (with) no operational value, but as a society we value the understanding of spatially distributed phenomena for its own sake ... (It) satisfies purely intellectual needs." (5) That is, mostly the intellectual needs of undergraduates and high school students. Concrete and applied map use generally requires larger scales.

Another factor keeping this atlas off the best-seller list is the cost. Again despite the market survey finding that only 6 percent of the potential market would have any serious interest in an atlas that cost over \$100.00, our *National Atlas* costs \$142.50 plus tax for the box with twenty-five maps. If there is a zero inflation rate until all the rest of the future maps are printed, they will cost an additional \$875.00 plus tax (for new sheets alone, no revisions), plus the cost of another box, plus shipping and handling. That comes to over \$1000.00, and surely well out of the reach of many libraries and individuals.

Purchasers of the *National Atlas of Canada* were promised "receipt of free newsletters informing readers of new maps and their prices". One newsletter was received in April, 1986, and one in June, 1986. No lists have been received since then. Since the release of

the first twenty-five maps in the atlas, nearly that many again have been published. Purchasers are not being informed of new sheets, and the lists are but poor reflections of the actual publishing activities. What the users of the *National Atlas* need is more information regarding forthcoming map sheets, as well as lists of what is already available. My map case is not yet half-full, it is still half-empty. There is a need for hard-copy thematic maps of Canada, needs that can never be satisfactorily met by anything else. We would all be delighted to see an operational electronic atlas, but are horrified at the thought of the hard-copy map production losing momentum. I acknowledge that co-ordinating a thematic mapping programme for a country of 10 000 000 square kilometers must be onerous. As Mackenzie King said, "If some countries have too much history, Canada has too much geography". But if I may add, not enough national atlas.

References:

- (1) G. Falconer and P. Lloyd, "Marketing the National Atlas of Canada". Paper presented at the Symposium on the Marketing of Cartographic Information, Queen's University at Kingston, Ontario, May 14-17, 1984.
- (2) F.J. Ormeling Sr., "The Purpose and Use of National Atlases". *Cartographica* Monograph no. 23, 1979, p. 22.
- (3) "National Atlases". *Cartographica* Monograph no. 4, 1972, p. 35.
- (4) G. Falconer, op. cit.
- (5) Barbara B. Petchenik, "Maps, Markets and Money: A Look at the Economic Underpinnings of Cartography." Paper presented at the Symposium on the Marketing of Cartographic Information, Queen's University at Kingston, May 14-17, 1984.

PROPOSAL TO CHANGE THE FREQUENCY OF THE ACML MEETINGS FOR A PLANNED INTEGRATION OF REGIONAL AND NATIONAL MEETINGS ON A TWO-YEAR CYCLE.

by Vivien Cartmell and Yves Tessier

1. A PROPOSAL

The Association of Canadian Map Libraries was established in 1967 at an inaugural meeting in Ottawa. During its first two decades of existence the Association, renamed in June 1987 to Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives, has gradually grown in strength and its achievements are not inconsiderable. However, the sphere of map libraries and archives continues to be relatively small in size and practical and academic advances in the field develop at a slow pace. With this latter in mind, as well as the very realistic current economic and sustaining squeeze that all Canadian institutions are experiencing, we forward a proposal regarding the frequency and planning of the Association's annual conference and the organization of regional activities.

It is proposed that the frequency of the annual conference of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives be changed to a biennial conference with interpolated biennial regional meetings, and that regional chapters be established.

2. DISCOURSE IN SUPPORT OF THE PROPOSAL

2.1 "SMALL" SUPPORTING MEMBERSHIP

The objectives of the Association, regularly published in its quarterly *Bulletin*, follow:

1. To promote interest and knowledge of its members;
2. To further the professional knowledge of its members;
3. To encourage high standards in every phase of the organization, administration and development of map libraries and archives by:

a) providing for discussion of mutual problems and interests through meetings and/or publications;

b) exchanging information on experiences, ideas and methods;

c) establishing and improving standards of professional service in this field.

Statistics of the membership in *Bulletin* 62, March 1987 (p. 43) emphasize the small size of the Association (as of December 1986): 76 full members, 22 associate members, and 140 institutional members. It is the "full" although "small" membership category which attends conferences and which is largely responsible for contributing to the *Bulletin* to keep this vital part of the information continuum in existence.

2.2 ADVANTAGES OF THE BIENNIAL CONFERENCE

There are several advantages associated with holding the conference biennially. The conference planning period would be longer which would encourage more sophisticated planning with time available for attention to all-important detail. There would also be time to plan for an exhibition at the conference site as well as organize to have some trade exhibits. The production of a high quality conference every two years would attract a larger audience as well as active participation in the presentation of papers, seminars and workshops from further afield than Canada. There is no doubt that the conference will remain Canadian in nature and perspective, but the injection of fresh ideas and approaches from abroad would be beneficial. It is a well-known fact that the Association's conferences frequently suffer from rather lacklustre presentations, and social gatherings do not achieve all the necessary thrust and drive to keep the cartographic archives and libraries in the upper echelons of the special materials field. How many of the members working in universities find that their special materials area is frequently treated in a second class manner? Surely a prestigious biennial conference should go some way to changing such attitudes.

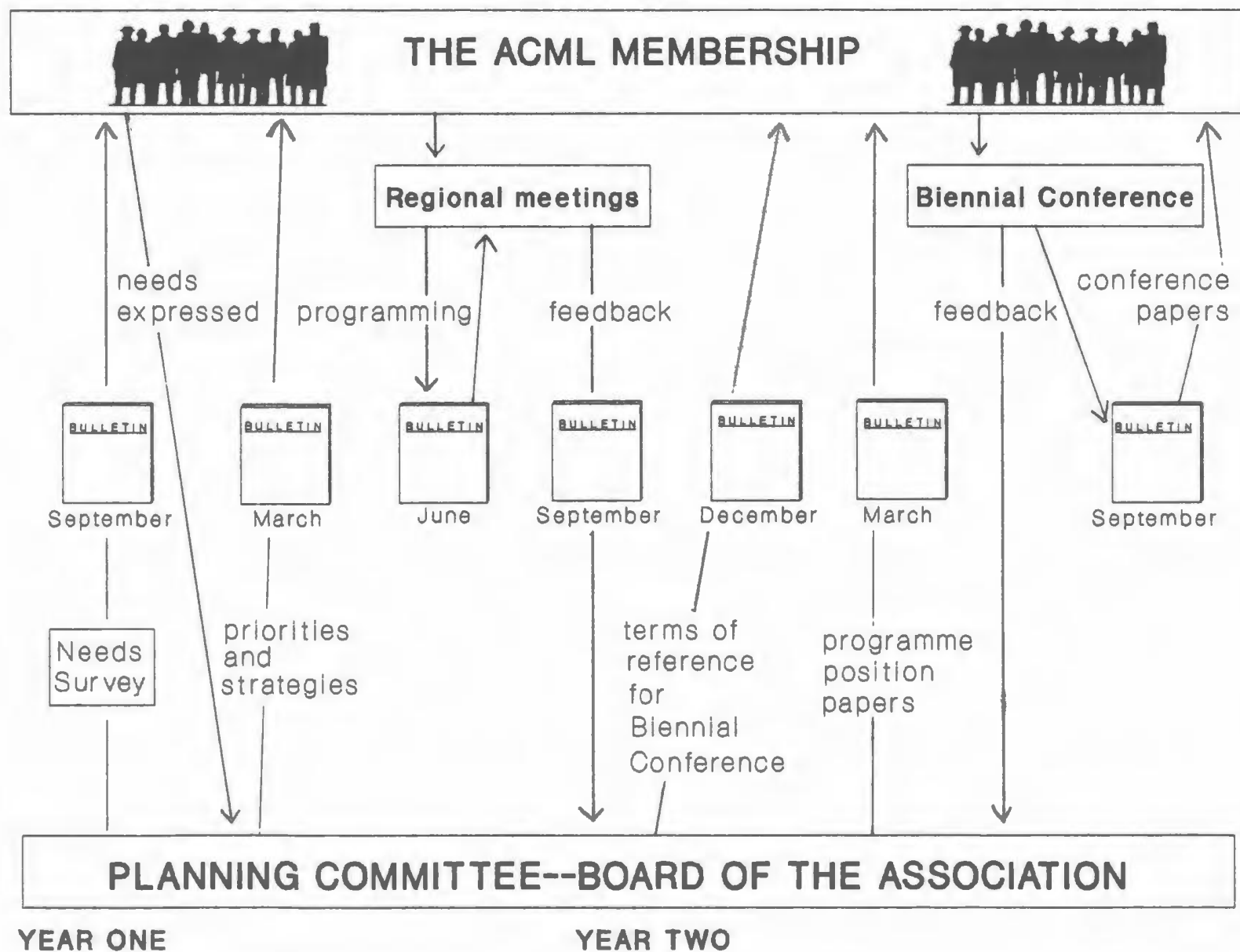
FIGURE 1

**A TWO-YEAR CYCLE PLANNING SCHEDULE FOR
ACMLA REGIONAL MEETINGS
AND BIENNIAL CONFERENCE**

TIME	ACTION	OPERANT	MEDIUM
<u>YEAR ONE</u>			
September - December	Membership needs and wishes assessment	Planning Committee	Membership survey through the <i>Bulletin</i> (Sept.)
January - February	Assessment analyzed, priorities set and strategies established	Planning Committee and Board	
March	Publication of priorities and strategies as set	Board	<i>Bulletin</i> (March)
March - June	Planning of regional meetings in chapters	Local organizing committees	
June	Publication of regional meetings programmes or activities	Local organizing committees	<i>Bulletin</i> (June)
June	Regional meetings or activities held	Local organizing committees	
June - September	Feedback from regional meetings (needs more precisely defined) to Planning Committee	Local organizing committees	<i>Bulletin</i> (Sept.)
<u>YEAR TWO</u>			
November	Terms of reference for Biennial Conference set and published	Planning Committee and Board	<i>Bulletin</i> (Dec.)
January - June	Planning of Biennial Conference organization	Planning Committees, Board and Local conference organizing committee	
March	Publication of Biennial Conference proposed program with position papers related to the theme selected	Planning Committee and Board	<i>Bulletin</i> (March)
June	Biennial conference held	Board and Local Committee	
June - September	Feedback from Conference and General Meeting to Planning Committee (a new two-year cycle to begin)	Local Committee	
September	Publication of conference papers	Local Committee and <i>Bulletin</i> Editor	

Figure 2

THE DYNAMICS OF INTERACTION



2.3 MONETARY SUPPORT MADE EASIER

Membership attendance should increase if the conferences are held less frequently. Monetary support from institutions may be more forthcoming every other year rather than every year as conferences are always held in far-flung reaches for a significant portion of the members, due to the immensity of this country and the dispersion of the membership.

2.4 ADDRESSING REGIONAL CONCERNS

Canada's geography imposes "regional federalism" to nationwide undertakings, for efficiency in physical communications as well as in addressing local or regional issues. People meet for sharing common concerns, which may vary in diversity on a continental scale. Some concerns may be of interest to the whole, some are not. How to cope with the latter? Regional chapters and meetings were invented a long time ago. They could provide an economical and practical way to meet more specific needs of the membership. They could be used as an interface with the Association, for "uploading" or "downloading" ideas, concerns, needs, information, etc.

2.5 THE *BULLETIN* AS A VITAL MEANS

No small credit is due to the editors of the *Bulletin* who work to maintain a high standard as well as to publish it quarterly. Should the annual conference become a biennial conference, the status of the *Bulletin* would be enhanced as a vehicle of communication and debate at regional and national levels.

3. DETAILED PROPOSAL

3.1 A PROPOSAL FOR THE FORMAT OF A BIENNIAL ACML CONFERENCE

1. Provide a distinctive theme for each conference in accordance with membership needs or wishes.

2. Consider a four or five day conference, the first day of which can be devoted to business sessions and the annual general meeting. A fifth or sixth day can be devoted to "instructive" tours or a tour. Consideration should also be given to placing the banquet on another evening, other than that preceding the final day of meeting: why should that final day always suffer from the effects of the night before?

3. Consider running concurrent sessions.

4. Consider workshops: at this time the continuing development in the field of automation provides excellent workshop material. Workshop/seminars can provide a more formal and productive form of aspects of problem solving in relation to various institutions or concerns.

3.2 A PROPOSAL FOR REGIONAL CHAPTERS AND MEETINGS WITHIN ACML

1. Consider establishing regional chapters with some financial support (East, Québec, Ontario, West?);

2. Consider having interpolated biennial regional meetings;

3. Consider having "visiting" activities for regional chapters (a "visiting" lecturer, a "flying" workshop, a "Circulating" exhibit, etc.)

4. INTEGRATION AND IMPLEMENTATION

The main intent behind this proposal is towards increased efficiency of interaction between membership needs and its satisfaction through the Association. The proposal calls for a thorough planning of activities and for an integration between national and regional activities.

In order to ease implementation of this proposal, a planning schedule is proposed in Figure 1. The dynamics of interactions between the membership and the Association is shown in Figure 2. Changes in structures are kept to a minimum. The planning committee referred to in the schedule is meant to comprise executive officers only, and could be the Board itself. Regional chapters have to be established with a minimal structure which could be the core of the local organizing committees.

It should also be noted that such a proposal would necessitate a two year term for officers of the Association. One of the main advantages of a two year term is the familiarity with the task that the incumbent has during his/her second year of office. The election of new officers would have to be synchronized with the biennial conference.

This proposal is respectfully submitted to the membership and to the Board of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives.

COPYRIGHT IN CANADA

The Copyright Act, not substantially revised since 1924, is being amended, and none too soon. We have a law that did not envisage modern forms of creative activity nor new ways of communicating that activity. We have witnessed the coming of radio, television, photo copiers, audio and video recorders, computers, satellites, all of which use and exploit intellectual property. It is high time that our copyright laws take account of the times.

Copyright legislation has been divided into two packages, the first of which is Bill C-60, summarized in Consumer and Corporate Affairs' pamphlet, *Amendment to the Copyright Act, Spring 1987*. Once it goes through, a second package of amendments will be introduced. Bill C-60 addresses: computer programs, anti-piracy remedies, the relationship of copyright and industrial design legislation, the Copyright Board, the collective management of copyright, moral rights, protection of choreographic works, the abolition of compulsory licenses for the making of sound recordings and the right to exhibit artistic works in public.

The information science professions have assumed an active role in shaping the new regulations, among them the Canadian Library Association and the Association of Canadian Archivists. The former has attempted to address the noticeable shift away from the Government's position in 1984, as reported in *From Gutenberg to Telidol*, to a new position, reported in *A Charter of Rights for Creators*, 1985. This shift has been away from the balance between the interests of both users and creators towards the interests of creators. CLA's stance on copyright can be followed through its official publications. Of particular interest is the association's recent brief to the Legislative Committee on Bill C-60 (*Feliciter*, November, 1987, p. 2). CLA has requested that the sections dealing with "Collective Administration of Copyright" be dropped from the current package of amendments and be reconsidered in conjunction with fair dealing and copyright exceptions; failing that, then fair dealing and copyright exceptions should be dealt with now. The issue is of obvious concern to librarians who will be placed in the position of intermediary between user and publisher (collective), without clarification of fair dealing and photocopying exemptions.

As part of its brief CLA also requested that the existing definition of maps, charts and plans as "literary works" be retained and that the amendment defining them as "artistic works" be dropped. On October 29, 1987, CLA presented these views to the Legislative Committee. At the same time it presented ACML's brief on the subject, the draft of which follows this article. We hope that our recommendations will be adopted. Otherwise map archivists and librarians will be faced with the difficult task of interpreting fair dealing with no legislative guidance. We have requested that maps, charts and plans not be treated as "artistic works", thereby excluding them from exhibition rights provisions. As we have pointed out, map producers have little in common with artists. Maps are published in large editions and they are of a scientific and technical nature. Publishers benefit from the exhibition of their maps to publicize their work, thereby expanding their market. Architectural drawings are another matter and we have requested that they be treated as "artistic works"; at present there seems to be inadequate provision for them.

Photocopying is of course one of the great issues to be addressed by the current legislation. To better understand the nature of photocopying in Canadian libraries you may wish to refer to the national study, *Photocopying in Canadian Libraries*, December, 1987, conducted by Francoise Hebert and sponsored by CLA, ASTED, CISTI, CALUPL, CARL, the National Library and the PTLDC. The survey found that 46% of exposures made on library photocopying machines are from unpublished works such as class notes and administrative reports. Of the exposures made from published works, 34% are from works published in Canada and 50% are from works published in the U.S. In 87% of the instances, only single copies are made on library machines.

The copyright issue is a complex one. It deserves our attention and understanding. To that end a copyright session is being planned for our annual conference this summer. We hope to provide background on the current legislation and benefit from different points of view as presented by publishers, librarians, archivists and researchers. We trust that lively discussion will ensue.

Carol Marley
Chairperson
Copyright Committee

ASSOCIATION DES CARTOTHÈQUES ET ARCHIVES CARTOGRAPHIQUES DU CANADA : MÉMOIRE SOUMIS AU COMITÉ LÉGISLATIF CHARGÉ DE L'ÉTUDE DU PROJET DE LOI C-60.

L'Association des cartothèques et archives cartographiques du Canada (anciennement l'Association des cartothèques canadiennes) représente les cartothécaires, les archivistes et les institutions qui oeuvrent dans le domaine des collections de cartes au Canada. Les objectifs de l'Association consiste à susciter l'intérêt pour les cartes et développer la connaissance de la documentation cartographique, d'accroître les connaissances professionnelles de ses membres et de préconiser l'adoption de normes élevées dans toutes les étapes de l'organisation, l'administration et le développement des collections de cartes.

L'Association aimerait émettre un certain nombre de commentaires et de recommandations au sujet du projet de loi C-60. En premier lieu, l'Association est très satisfaite de voir qu'un projet de loi visant à modifier la loi sur le Droit d'auteur ait enfin été déposé à la Chambre des Communes et souhaite qu'il franchisse le plus rapidement possible toutes les étapes législatives pour devenir réalité. Mais elle regrette que seulement une partie des modifications à la loi aient été incluses dans le projet de loi C-60 ce qui rend difficile de mesurer l'impact qu'aura la loi sur les institutions responsables de la garde de collections de cartes au Canada.

Ainsi, nous sommes toujours concernés par la notion "d'utilisation équitable" telle qu'elle s'applique aux archivistes et bibliothécaires en particulier ceux qui sont responsables des cartes et plans. Nous aimerions que l'article 50 soit enlevé de la série de modifications actuelles pour être considéré en même temps que les exemptions dont fait partie l'utilisation équitable.

La définition d'oeuvres artistiques ne fait pas mention de façon claire et précise des dessins architecturaux et de génie. Nous croyons que ceux-ci entrent très clairement dans cette catégorie et nous recommandons donc que "oeuvre artistique" inclut les dessins architecturaux et de génie.

Le Comité ne peut qu'appuyer l'article relatif au droit d'exposer les oeuvres artistiques, mais se demande si l'application de ce droit aux cartes géographiques et marines et aux plans est légitime et souhaitable pour les considérations suivantes:

- Les producteurs de cartes et plans ont très peu de

choses en commun avec les artistes, leurs oeuvres étant de nature hautement technique et scientifique, publiées en copies multiples.

- La situation économique des producteurs de cartes, qui sont en grande majorité des compagnies et institutions est tout à fait différente de celle des artistes dont les oeuvres sont exposés dans les galeries d'art et musées.

- Les cartothécaires qui, dans les universités, décident d'exposer temporairement les nouvelles acquisitions de cartes seraient dans l'embarras face à la nouvelle disposition; leur objectif est tout simplement de faire connaître aux étudiants et au corps professoral les nouveautés dans le domaine de la cartographie. En fait, ces expositions peuvent profiter aux producteurs de cartes pour qui il s'agit de publicité gratuite qui peut même stimuler les ventes.

- Qu'arrivera-t-il dans le cas du dépanneur ou de propriétaire d'un poste d'essence qui décide d'étaler un plan des rues de sa ville produit par une compagnie privée à l'usage des automobilistes qui cherchent une rue? Même si cette situation est hypothétique, le producteur de la carte serait en droit de réclamer du propriétaire du dépanneur des frais compensatoires. Est-ce vraiment ce qui est recherché dans cette clause?

Suite à ces considérations, nous recommandons que les cartes géographiques et marines et les plans soient exclus de la définition d'oeuvres artistiques et laissés dans la définition des oeuvres littéraires. S'ils devaient absolument demeurer dans la catégorie des oeuvres artistiques, ils devraient au moins être exemptés de l'application de la clause relative au droit d'exposition.

Si les membres du Comité législatif chargés de l'étude du Projet de loi C-60 désire la comparution de représentants de l'Association des cartothèques et archives cartographiques du Canada, nous serions disponibles pour expliquer notre position au Comité.

Lou Sebert, président,
Association des cartothèques et archives
cartographiques du Canada.
le 6 octobre 1987.

NEW BOOKS AND ATLASES

Barbara Farrell

A to Z of Victorian London.. Lympne Castle, Kent: Harry Margary in association with Guildhall Library, London, 1987.

Atlas alphabetique; les etats du monde. Paris: Larousse, 1986. 304 p.

ISBN 2-035210-04-6. 145 FF

Atlas culturel de Mexico. Vol. 1: Arqueologia. By Instituto Nacional de Antropologia e Historia. Instituto Nacional..., 1987. [First volume of a twelve volume set to be issued 1987-1988.] 186 p. \$20.00/vol. Distributed by: Steve Mullin, 4556 Alcatraz Avenue, Oakland, California 94609.

Atlas economique et politique. By Pierre Serryn. Paris: Bordas, 1987.

ISBN 2-0401-6882-6. 95 FF.

Atlas for Singapore. By Ooi Jin-Bee, ed. Singapore: Collins-Longman, 1986. 139 p. ISBN 0-0036-0175-7 (Collins: Glasgow); 0-5820-0197-8 (Longmans: Singapore). 17 DM. Distributed by: GeoCenter, Postfach 80 08 30, D7000 Stuttgart 80, West Germany.

Atlas for the Arab-Israeli wars, the Chinese civil war and the Korean war. By Thomas Griess, ed. Wayne, New Jersey: Avery Publishing Group Inc., 1986. 38 p.

ISBN 0-8952-9320-X. \$20.00. Distributed by: Addison-Wesley Publishers, 26 Prince Andrew Place, Box 580, Don Mills, Ontario M3C 2T8.

Atlas for the second world war: Asia and the Pacific. by Thomas Griess, ed. Wayne, New Jersey: Avery Publishing Group Inc., 1986. 52 p.

ISBN 0-8952-9304-6. \$20.00. Distributed by: Addison-Wesley.

Atlas for the second world war: Europe and the Mediterranean. By Thomas Griess, ed. Wayne, New Jersey: Avery Publishing Group Inc., 1986. 77 p.

ISBN 0-8952-9305-6. \$20.00. Distributed by: Addison-Wesley.

Atlas for the wars of Napoleon. By Thomas Griess, ed. Wayne, New Jersey: Avery Publishing Group Inc., 1986. 70 p.

ISBN 0-8952-9301-3. \$20.00. Distributed by: Addison-Wesley.

Atlas of Georgia. By Thomas Hodler and Howard Schretter. Athens, Georgia: Institute of Community and Area Development, University of Georgia, 1986. 273

ISBN 0-9118-4703-0.

Atlas of Great Lakes Indian History. By Helen Hornbeck Tanner. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1987. (The Civilization of the American Indian Series, Vol. 174) 224 p. ISBN 0-8061-1515-7. \$75.00 U.S.

Atlas structurel des climats de la France. By Andre Dauphine and Jean-Yves Ottavi. Montpellier: GIP Reclus, Maison de la geographie, 1986. 52 p.

ISBN 2-8691-2007-9.

Atlas thematique du Canada et du Monde. By Andre Cloutier. Montreal: Editions du Renouveau Pedagogique, 1987. 185 p.

ISBN 2-7613-0451-0. \$35.00 U.S.

Bible mapbook. By Simon Jenkins. Tring, Herts, England; Belleville, Michigan: Lion Pub., 1985. 128 p.

ISBN 0-8564-8887-9.

Bresil: un atlas chorematicque = Brasil: a chorematic atlas. By Herve Thery. Paris: Fayard/Reclus, 1986. 88 p.

ISBN 2-21301-7940-8. 40 DM. Distributed by: GeoCenter.

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Cosmopolitan world atlas. Chicago: Rand McNally, 1987. 344 p. ISBN 832840. \$55.00 U.S.

Earliest printed maps, 1472-1500. By Tony Campbell. London: British Library, 1987. 192 p., 1 colour and 60 black/white illustrations. 140 DFL. Distributed by: Rudolf Muller, Amsterdam.

Emerging patterns in the Southern Highlands: a reference atlas. By Malinda Crutchfield. Boone, N.C.: Appalachian Consortium Inc., [1986]. 163 p. ISBN0-9132-3946-1. \$10.00.

English mapping of America, 1675-1715. New York: Mercator Society of the New York Public Library, 1986. \$20.00 U.S. Distributed by: Map Division, N.Y.P.L., 5th Avenue and 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10018.

Florida atlas and gazetteer. Freeport, Maine: DeLorme Publishing Company, 1986. 127 p. ISBN0-8993-3209-9. \$13.00 U.S.

Grundlagen der meereskunde: Textband zum "Atlas zur oceanographie". By Johannes Ulrich. Kiel: Naturwissenschaftlicher Verein für Schleswig-Holstein, 1986. 190 p.

Historical atlas of Canada. Vol. 1: From the beginning to 1800. By R. Cole Harris (ed.) and Geoffrey Matthews (cartographer/designer). Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1987. 198 p. ISBN0-8020-2495-5. \$85.00.

IBM personal computer version of the map analysis package. By Dana C. Tomlin. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Graduate School of Design, 1986. 59 p.

Introduction to photography for map makers. By R.W. Dixon. Gough, 1987. 186 p. 35 DFL. Distributed by: Rudolf Muller, Amsterdam.

Inventory of geological maps of Israel and Sinai. Rev. ed. By Dov Ginsburg. Jerusalem: Ministry of Energy and Infrastructure, Geological Survey of Israel, 1986. (Ministry of Energy and Infrastructure, Geological Survey of Israel GS1/17/86). 2 volumes.

James W. Macnutt collection of the maps of the Gulf of St. Lawrence with particular emphasis on Prince Edward Island. By Mark Holton, comp. Charlottetown, P.E.I.: Confederation Centre Art Gallery and Museum, 1986. 6 p. ISBN 0-9200-8934-8. Distributed by: Confederation Art Gallery and Museum, Charlottetown, P.E.I. C1A 7L9. [This is a flyer/catalogue of an exhibition held June 5 - September 7, 1986.]

Key guide to information sources in remote sensing. By E.C. Hyatt. [London: Mansell, 1987]. 250 p. 130 DFL. Distributed by: Rudolf Muller, Amsterdam.

Landsbrugsatlas Danmark. By Kr. Marius Jensen and Anette Reenberg. Kobenhavn: Det Kongelige Danske geografiske selskab: 1 kommission hos C.A. Reitzel, 1986. (Atlas over Danmark. Serie 11. ISSN 0-9012-20-6; bd.4) 118 p. ISBN 8-7421-0521-8.

Landforms of Alberta, interpreted from air photos and satellite imagery. Edmonton: Alberta Remote Sensing Centre, Alberta Environment, 1987.

Large scale maps: a guide for local historians and collectors. By David Smith. 1988. 192 p. 79 DFL. Distributed by: Rudolf Muller, Amsterdam.

Map Guide to the U.S. federal censuses, 1907 - 1920. By William Thorndale and William Dollarhide. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co. Inc., 1987???. ISBN 0-8063-1188-6. \$45.00 U.S.

Mappae Arabicae. By Konrad Miller, 1844-1933. Wiesbaden: L. Reichert, 1986. (Beihefte zum Tübinger Atlas des Vorderen Orients. Reihe B, Geisteswissenschaften. Nr 65)

Maps and demographic statistics for selected mother tongue groups: London Census Metropolitan area 1981. Toronto: Ministry of Citizenship and Culture, 1986. (Ethnocultural Data Base Materials. Series 11: Population data. N.16) ISBN 0-7729-1867-8.

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ISBN 0-7729-1869-4.

Mariner's atlas; Texas Gulf coast: mariners, anglers and divers: complete charts from Sabine Pass to Brownsville, Texas. By A.P. Balder. Houston: Lone Star, 1987. 103 p. ISBN 0-8841-5495-5. \$38.00 U.S.

Nearby galaxies atlas. By R. Brent Tully. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1987. ISBN 0-5213-0136-X. \$60.00 U.S.

New Hampshire atlas and gazetteer. 7th ed. By DeLorme Publishing Company. Freeport, ME: DeLorme Publishing Company, 1986. ISBN 0-8993-3004-5.

Population census atlas of South Africa. By H.L. Zietsman and I.J. Van der Merwe. Stellenbosch, South Africa: Institute for Cartographic Analysis, University of Stellenbosch, 1986. 212 p. ISBN 0-7972-0069-X. 140 rand.

Proceedings: Second International Symposium on spatial data handling, July 5-10, 1986, Seattle, Washington, U.S.A. By International Symposium on Spatial Data Handling. Williamsville, N.Y.: International Geographical Union, Commission on Geographical Data Sensing and Processing, International Cartographic Association, 1986. 627 p.

Proceedings of Seminar on Land-related Information Systems, Provincial-Municipal Integration: 12 June 1986. [Toronto]: Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, [1986?]. 116 p.

Printed maps of the British Isles 1650-1750. By Rodney W. Shirley. London: British Library, 1987. ISBN 0-7123-1042-9. \$56.00 cloth. Distributed by: Longwood Publishing Group, Wolfeboro, N.H. 03894-2069.

Repertoire cartobibliographique de Charlevoix. By Daniel Dufour. Baie-Saint-Paul [Québec]: Société d'histoire de Charlevoix, 1986. 345 p. ISBN 2-8900-5950-1.

Saarland Stadatlas: Grossraumstadtplan. Berlin: RV Reise-und Verkehrsverlag, 19[86/87]. 33 p. ISBN 3-5751-1411-0.

Social atlas of Tokyo. By Kurasawa Susumu, ed. Tokyo,

Japan: University of Tokyo Press, 1986. 305 p. ISBN 4-1305-0097-X. \$82.00. Distributed by: University of Tokyo Press, Hongo 7, Bunkyo, Tokyo.

Strukturatlas Schweiz = Atlas structurel de la Suisse. By Martin Schuler. Zurich: Ex Libris Verlag, 1986, c1985. 296 p.

Surficial geology surveys on the Scotian Shelf: compilation of maps from government, industry, university and foreign sources. By Daniel Plasse. Dartmouth, Nova Scotia: Earth and Ocean Research Ltd, 1986. (Environmental Studies Revolving Funds report; No. 29) ISBN 0-9207-8328-7.

Taking the measure of Canada: careers in surveying and mapping. By L.M. Sebert. Ottawa: Canadian Institute of Surveying and Mapping, [1986?]. 42 p. ISBN 0-9190-8827-9.

Topographischer atlas Berlin. By Charlotte Pape and Ulrich Freitag. 1987. 180 p. 98 FL. Distributed by: Rudolf Muller, Amsterdam.

Wahl atlas Hessen, 1946 bis 1985. By A. Behr et al. Braunschweig: Holler und Zwick, 1986. 120 p. ISBN 3-8905-7021-6.

We the people: an atlas of America's ethnic diversity. By James P. Allen and Eugene J. Turner. New York: Macmillan, 1988. ISBN 0-0290-1420-4. \$85.00 U.S.

World mapping today. By R.B. Parry and C.R. Perkins. Stoneham, MA: Butterworth Publishers, 1987. 620 p. ISBN 0-4080-2850-5. Pre-publication price \$195.00 U.S. Distributed by: Butterworth Publishers, 80 Montvale Avenue, Stoneham, MA 02180.

[This will become THE primary reference source and research tool for anyone involved in maps and mapping. It provides a unique combination of text, graphic indexes, cartobibliography and source information.]

Zones of Conflict. By John Keegan and Andrew Wheatcroft. London: Jonathan Cape Ltd., 1986. 158 p. ISBN 0-2240-2078-1. \$30.00(L10.95). Distributed by: Monarch Books of Canada, 3537 Bathurst Street, Toronto, Ontario M6A 2C7.

REVIEWS

Jeffrey Murray

Diagram Group. *Atlas of Central America and the Caribbean*. New York: MacMillan Publishing Co., 1985. 144 p., ill., maps, diagrams, tables. ISBN 0-02-908020-7. \$70.00.

The *Atlas of Central America and the Caribbean* is an ambitious work. The foreward states that it "integrates maps, charts, diagrams, tables and text to provide a unique, up-to-date reference guide to two-thirds of all Western Hemisphere countries". The authors have obviously done a great deal of research and consulted a number of sources to obtain their information.

The book is divided into three parts. Part One (Regional Profile) deals with the region as a whole, giving its physical and historical background and includes maps, text and illustrations. Part Two (Central America) has brief chapters on the people ("lands and peoples" and "population trends"), "land use and economy", "current political situation", and "Government finances". These are illustrated by graphs and a few maps. Following the introductory chapters each country is described in four or five pages. A brief fact sheet appears at the head of each chapter followed by locational information and then information under the headings history, land, climate, vegetation and animals, people, social conditions, government, communications and transportation, and economy.

Part Three (The Caribbean) follows the same pattern, though the number of pages devoted to each country varies from two to eight (Cuba) with some smaller countries being described comparatively, for example, Dominica and St. Lucia (two pages).

There follows a reading list, compiled and annotated by Linda Vertrees of the Chicago Public Library.

How successful have the authors been in their presentation? How well does the atlas fulfill its aims? On the surface, very well. A large amount of information is provided in an easy to read form. The sources consulted are extensive and it is useful to have Central America and the Caribbean treated as a whole. But, I

have many reservations about the atlas. For one thing, there are very few maps. Thematic maps are confined to Part One, with the exception of a land use and economy map at the beginning of the Central America and Caribbean sections, and a map of the Bauxite and Alumina plants in Jamaica. Each country is provided with a general map only, varying very much in size. While it is of course necessary to show very small countries at an enlarged scale, it seems to me that some consistency should be maintained in the scale used for countries of comparable size. Nicaragua (largest), Honduras (second largest) and Guatemala (third largest) are shown at the scales of 1:3 200 000, 1:3 800 000 and 1:3 500 000 respectively, presumably to fit the space available. Personally, I found the maps (in shades of green) unpleasant to look at and would have preferred black and white maps.

Robert Kent of the Dept. of Geography, University of Akron, lists some of the inaccuracies that occur in the maps and text in his review in the *American Cartographer*, Vol. 14, No. 2, p. 183-184. There are others to be found, such as the statements under Guatemala and Costa Rica that each is the third largest Central American nation.

From a librarian's point of view, I would prefer to use *Background Notes* published by the U.S. Dept. of State for the textual information on each country. This is very similar in form and content and has the advantage of being updated fairly regularly. From a map curators point of view the CIA maps which are published for most of the countries are clearer and better produced and, as Robert Kent mentions, the National Geographic Society have recently published a sheet map of Central America which gives similar information.

However as a compendium of information (not as an atlas) it is a fairly useful piece of work and the bibliography (masquerading as acknowledgements) is a very useful, if brief, guide to source material. I would recommend it only for those libraries who do not have access to other Central American and Caribbean materials, such as those mentioned above.

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Tanner, Helen Hornbeck (ed.). *Atlas of Great Lakes Indian History*. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1987. xv, 224 p., illus., maps, tables, biblio., index.

ISBN 0-8061-1515-7. \$75.00 (U.S.)

This book attempts to clarify the exceptionally complex Indian history of the Great Lakes region. It begins with a glance at the natural vegetation, a brief overview of native subsistence patterns and an abbreviated statement on the distribution of late prehistoric cultures. The approach of the historical analysis involves juxtaposition of period summaries, settlement distributions in temporal cross-section, conflict documentaries and topical considerations. After a cursory examination of the seventeenth century, and a quick overview of the French era in the eighteenth century, the volume displays Indian village and tribal distributions during the changes in territorial sovereignty between 1763 and 1795. Almost one third of the maps and a substantial portion of the text comprise a detailed assessment of the "frontier in transition" in Pennsylvania, New York, the Ohio country, the Illinois country and adjacent Canada.

After addressing Indian involvement in the War of 1812, the volume displays another comprehensive set of maps (circa 1930) to establish the distribution of Indian villages by tribal affiliation in distinct parts of the region: Upper Canada, Michigan Territory, Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota. A last group of diverse maps treat the Black Hawk War (1832), land cessions (1783-1873), reservations (1783-1889) and epidemics (1630-1880). A final map locates Indian villages circa 1870. The book concludes with a short bibliographic essay and includes an overly selective bibliography but a useful index.

This *Atlas of Great Lakes Indian History*

suffers from several difficulties but the greatest shortfall is its lack of maps. Only 33 maps accompany a detailed and profusely illustrated text exceeding 200 pages. After emphasizing the critical importance of maps in understanding native history, the editor relegates cartography to a secondary role in the interpretation which emphasizes chronological documentation. The text is a detailed compendium which reflects years of careful research but it is not well articulated with the illustrations and particularly with the maps. The potential of interpretation is reduced further by the limited demands placed on the maps. They are simple distribution maps and rarely extend beyond point locations to discern patterns and process in settlement, migration and territorial control. Additional considerations of land use, resource exploitation, demography and communication, discussed in the text or illustrated in prints, are not represented on the maps. Furthermore, the cartography is inconsistent. Added to the majority of well keyed and colour coded distribution maps are a diverse group of hand-lettered items which resemble preliminary forms or maps drawn for another purpose. These interim charts, as well as the underdeveloped potential of multi-colour formats, detract from an already restrained cartographic presentation.

Scholars may welcome the detailed location of Indian settlements, and they should appreciate the meticulous interlacing of data drawn from a wide range of sources, but those dedicated to understanding the historical geography of native occupancy in the Great Lakes region will be disappointed in this book. This disappointment will be punctuated for all readers when they compare the *Atlas of Great Lakes Indian History* to volume one of the *Historical Atlas of Canada*.

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Koepp, Donna P. (ed.). *Exploration and Mapping of the American West: Selected Essays*. Map and Geog-

raphy Roundtable of the American Library Association, Occasional Paper No. 1. Chicago: Speculum Orbis Press, 1986. viii, 182 p., 24 B/W maps and 4 B/W photographs.

ISBN 0-932757-01-4. \$18.95 (U.S.)

This volume consists of eight essays which represent a selection of papers which have been given over several years at annual conferences of MAGERT (Map and Geography Roundtable), American Library Association. Unfortunately, the editor failed (with one exception: Nebenzahl - 1981) to note the year the papers were presented. Researchers will have to spend considerable time and effort tracing this information. MAGERT met initially in 1980 in New York and this work was published in 1986. It is assumed, therefore, that all papers included were presented between these dates.

The papers included appear to this reviewer as not truly "selected" but represent all papers presented at the annual conferences under the theme: "Mapping the Trans-Mississippi West". Because of the nature under which papers at conferences are submitted and presented, a "natural" flow of a history of mapping the American West is missing from these essays. A greater effort on the part of the editor to pull together these wide-ranging topics would have provided the reader with a publication that flowed more smoothly. Only one paragraph in the Forward is provided by the editor in an attempt to accomplish some continuity. Aside from the one-page Forward, only a list of the 28 illustrations is provided by the editor, the balance of the work is the papers themselves.

The essays range from 7 to 35 pages of text including notes and references as noted below:

AUTHOR TEXT(Pages) ILLUS(S) REFERENCES

Nebenzahl	29	6	41
Martin	24	1	54
Schubert	7	2	18
Coombs	35	4	64
Seavey	15	3	25
Karrow	31	6	66
Thrower	8	3	13
Garver	9	3	7

TOTALS	158	28	288
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The primary contribution of this work to the history of cartography and map librarianship, lies in the references cited. These include works that are both bibliographic and cartobibliographic. However, further analysis of the citations shows that of the total 288 references, many are duplicated by the eight authors. Works by Wheat and Goetzmann account for more than 30 of the total citations. No attempt was made to enumerate the total unique citations. A master list of references cited by the contributors would have been most useful.

Overall the papers are well-documented and provide the reader with informative and interesting backgrounds to the mapping of the American West, primarily the southwestern United States. This reviewer recommends that all large academic and public libraries with collection responsibilities for the history of cartography purchase this volume. Alone, it does little to live up to its title, but taken as a part of the total literature on this subject, justification can be made for its purchase.

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The Great Lakes: An Environmental Atlas and Resource Book. Toronto/Chicago: Environment Canada/United States Environmental Protection Agency, 1987. ii, 44 p., ill., maps, glossary, factsheets, bibliography.

ISBN 0-662-15189-5. Free.

This atlas and resource book is a co-operatively produced publication sponsored by the Canadian and American governments dealing with the largest body of fresh water in the world. Little effort has been spared in order to provide the reader with a better understanding of the intricate ecosystem of the Great Lakes. In a message from the Canadian Minister of the Environment and the United States Administra-

tor of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for the *Great Lakes: An Environmental Atlas and Resource Book* they state: "It is imperative that we understand what has happened to the lakes over time in order to come to grips with the problems we are facing today". (p.1)

The atlas is divided into six chapters covering a broad range of subjects and sub-themes discussed within each particular chapter. The authors have looked at natural and human processes which have interacted over time and the effect of those relationships. The final chapters try to clarify the actions governments have taken in resolving the problems facing our lakes and what the future holds for this vast area. "We must control our technology and economic development so that we live within the ecosystem without injury to it. In return, the lakes and the lands surrounding them will continue to contribute to the quality of life for the people of the region and beyond." (p.41)

In many ways this atlas/resource book resembles a 1980 publication entitled, *A Guide to the Great Lakes Water Use Map* available through Canada Map Office, 615 Booth Street, Ottawa. Although the earlier publication has fewer pages and does not have the flair of this version, similarities can be seen throughout the text and in its composite map.

The physical properties of this work are too impressive to be overlooked. The Brock University Cartography Group, should be complimented for the design and production of 12 full-page maps, as well as the large composite folio map. The reader will be overwhelmed by the amount of information that is depicted on the folio map. In addition to maps, there are 10 figures and six factsheets which provide essential details about the Great Lakes. The quality of photographic work used throughout the atlas also adds to the attractiveness of this publication. The large format (28 cm x 35 cm) allows for a convenient three-column page. The paper stock is glossy and this feature highlights the colours used in the maps and photography.

There are several useful pages of information

at the back of the atlas. A glossary is provided to assist the reader in understanding the terminology used in the "ecosystem approach". A short conversion table showing metric and imperial values helps one to comprehend the amounts of substances being discussed throughout the text. A rather extensive list of references and suggestions for further reading is supplied for those wanting to pursue certain topics mentioned in the atlas. The final page, sources for maps and photographic credits, is arranged by themes such as climate, historical and recreation

If pressed to find a technical drawback with this atlas it is its softcovered stapled binding. The amount of anticipated use should warrant a more substantial binding, despite the added production cost. Since funding has not hindered other physical properties of this publication, why the binding?

The atlas's greatest appeal to map librarians is undoubtedly the excellent composite map which is folded inside the back cover sleeve. This reviewer would highly recommend the use of this publication to upper high school levels, college and university students, and as a general reference tool for anyone who has a particular interest in the Great Lakes.

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Harris, R. Cole (editor) and Matthews, Geoffrey J. (cartographer/designer). *Historical Atlas of Canada, Vol. 1, From the Beginning to 1800*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1987. xviii, 198 p., 69 plates (double page). ISBN 0-8020-2495-5. \$95.00.

This beautifully produced first volume of the *Historical Atlas of Canada* includes six sections: Pre-history (18 plates), The Atlantic Realm (14 plates), Inland expansion (12 plates), St. Lawrence settlement

(12 plates). Each section has an introductory essay of several thousand words. Each plate occupies a double page (21 x 14 1/2 inches or 53.3 x 36.8 cm.) and includes the identity of the author(s), map sketches, illustrations, graphs, diagrams as well as explanatory legends and text.

The 55 authors are from a variety of disciplines including archaeology, anthropology, botany, demography, ethnography, geography, geology, history, and linguistics. Many research assistants played a part in the atlas production as well.

Two-thirds of the plates are team efforts of two or more authors. Over one-third of the plates are the responsibility of individual authors. Here credit must be directed in particular to Heidenreich, Wright and Ruggles who individually produced eleven - or one-sixth of the plates - between them. Their expertise in the eastern fur trade, prehistory and exploration respectively appears to have been vital to the whole enterprise.

The plates are "mini-atlases" in themselves as a perusal of the extensive Contents list reveals. For example, Plate 58, "Exploration from Hudson Bay", contains seven maps. In other cases various graphic forms are employed. For example, Plate 31, "Pre-Loyalist Nova Scotia", contains two maps, two plans, a table, two graphs and an illustration.

The plates are the result of extensive research among primary and secondary sources on all aspects of Canada's society and economy in the period of interest. They range in spatial and temporal scale from continent to village and millenium to single season. The human view is achieved moreover by the surreptitious sampling of detailed records in particular places and times. Perspective diagrams of prehistoric settlements and contemporary landscape paintings in more recent centuries spark the historical imagination and penetrate the opacity of statistics. The plates are hitherto unpublished research findings in a great many cases representing a momentous addition to collective knowledge of Canada's past. Notes at the back of the Atlas reveal the breadth and depth of research and are embellished with glossaries of terms and detailed

acknowledgments.

In a review of this brevity one cannot but mention a small sample of the plates. Among the most noteworthy are a series of six plates (34, 35 and 37-40) including over 20 maps of Canada depicting the evolution of the fur trade from 1580 to 1755. The map legend employs a nominal classification of some 28 variables in five main categories, goods and traders; settlements and trading places; warfare; native populations and native languages. Moreover, 137 European settlements are enumerated with their duration in years as are 101 native groups in four linguistic families. This series of maps reveals a marvellously intricate story of European-aboriginal contact, competition and migration hitherto untold by and large. More accurately, the telling required a format such as this Atlas!

The map legends are consistently ingenious and comprehensive attempting to portray as full a story as possible from a kaleidoscope of sources. Variables are largely nominal and thus readily comprehensible by the general user. Quantitative measures are frequently employed where data permit. The use of colour in maps is exemplary and consistency is notable particularly with certain national, ethnic or linguistic groups.

A few picayune quibbles might be mentioned- although they are mere pin-pricks in this masterly undertaking. For example, plate 55, "The House 1660-1800", provides a superb insight to the residential architecture of Canada. G-P. Leonidoff was the author of both this plate and its successor on the topic of "The Wooden House in French Canada". However, one wonders why the architectural characteristics of stone houses (i.e. number of storeys, roof and chimney materials and floor area) are omitted for the Government of Trois-Rivières?

In plate 24, "Ile Royale, 18th century", the use of the term "Canada" is consistent with the Atlas as a whole inasmuch as the French colony on the St. Lawrence river and estuary is implied. One wonders why the term "Québec" is employed instead of "Canada" in the bar graph of "Merchant Ships Unloading" as the territory rather than the town was surely involved?

In plate 26, "Trinity, 18th century", the use of variable radius proportional divided circles (uniform sector pie graphs) to describe the 1801 Trinity Harbour population seems somewhat pretentious. Why not simply use a uniform radius in view of the reinforcement of communication by colour and verbal percent in each sector? In this regard the category "Women" is undivided although the category "Servants" must have contained female adults, according to the bar graphs at the upper right hand side describing the Winter Population of Trinity Bay. Did "women" in Trinity Harbour correspond to "Mistresses" plus "Female servants"?

Some of the ingredients of the plates are familiar already to students of Canadian history. For example in plate 53, "Agricultural Economy of French Canada", Harris has reproduced, with slight modifications his insightful maps on wheat products, livestock, and cleared land in 1739 (Harris 1966, p. 152, 156 and 147). One wonders whether, with reference to the latter, the original dasymetric map might not have been superior to the proportional point symbol Atlas product. The earlier map seems to illuminate the geographical extent of cleared land more effectively.

The fourth map in plate 53 describes villages and mills in the two periods of 1760-62 and 1800-15. Fifteen villages are depicted in the earlier period which represents a 50 percent increase over the total identified previously (Harris 1966 p. 170).

One might ask with reference to the plan of the Village of L'Assomption included in plate 53 why north is "at the bottom" when all the other plans appear to employ the unwritten - yet customary - rule of "north at the top"? One must assume that the village plan was thus rendered in Roy's 1967 history.

These minutiae are intended not so much as real criticism but as evidence of the reviewer's absorption in the marvellous cartographic fare contained in this Atlas. The work is academically and technically superb and forms an essential addition for all libraries - map or otherwise. The *Historical Atlas of Canada* will greatly facilitate the work of students and professionals in the search for information in the period prior to 1800. The *Atlas* is sheer delight to contemplate and

study and it will, one hopes, greatly enhance the knowledge and appreciation of the story of Canada.

Ref: Harris, R.C. 1966 *The Seigniorial System in Early Canada: A Geographical Study*. Madison: The University of Wisconsin Press.

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Bagrow, Leo. *History of Cartography*. Rev. and enlarged by R.A. Skelton. 2nd edition. Chicago: Precedent Publishing, Inc., 1985. 312 p., 76 figs., 132 monochrome plates, 26 colour plates. ISBN 0-913750-33-6. \$64.95.

This volume is a reprint of the long, out-of-print work which first appeared in 1964. It has had 16 additional monochrome map plates and five colour ones added. Some of the original monochrome plates have been placed better on the pages to avoid loosing text to the binding. However, one colour map plate which was oversize and folded in on the original has been reduced in this reprint and its location in the volume means that some information is lost due to the way it is bound. In the reprint all the colour plates are together, but the list of them does not note that fact, while in the original the page which each plate followed was given and they were distributed throughout the volume. The colours in the new version are generally much sharper and more intense than in the 1964 edition. In several instances, there is gilding which is so intense that details visible on the 1964 version are obscured. Many of the monochrome maps are darker, some are too dark and details are lost such as plates LV and LXXX. There has been considerable rearranging of captions for the monochrome maps, many of which have been done so that they are aligned with the bottom of the map. However, it was not done consistently. In the 1964 edition, there were directions given with some other information about the illustrations which informed the reader that the volume should be turned

a certain way to look at some of the monochrome plates. This note has been omitted and many, but not all, of these plates had the captions positioned so that to read them you would have to turn the volume so that it was in the correct orientation to view the map as well. A few of the plates appear to have been slightly enlarged, e.g. CI. The new plates have captions and are indexed, but do not seem to be discussed in the text specifically. In some cases, they are details of items already illustrated.

The fly leaf claims that the volume includes rearrangement of the text and expansion in many places. I could not find any indications of either. Examining the list of cartographers entry by entry turned up less than ten changes, three of which were putting entries in correct alphabetical order. The bibliography entries were the same in number. Browsing through the text, I found exact correspondence of text, page numbers and illustrations.

The significance of this publication is that it makes available, once again, a book which had become one of the standard reference works in the history of cartography, but which was not generally available now. My library, for example, despite having purchased the book collection of Mr. Skelton, did not have it. We do have Mr. Skelton's copies of the 1951 *Geschichte der Kartographie* by Bagrow (enscribed, Nov. 1951), as well as the German version of the 1964 edition, however. With the appearance of the first volume of the sure to be magnificent multi-volume *History of Cartography* by Brian Harley and David Woodward, the Bagrow-Skelton volume will become less useful. Despite this, I would recommend those individuals or institutions with an interest in the history of cartography who do not have the 1964 edition to obtain this reprint. I do not mind having this version to go along with one I bought in 1964.

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A History of the Ordnance Survey. Edited by Seymour, W.A. Folkestone: William Dawson and Sons Ltd., 1980. 394 p.
ISBN 0-7129-0979-6. L35.00

A comprehensive history of a major mapping agency such as the Ordnance Survey is a welcome addition to the cartographic literature. Initially this book was intended to be a collection of essays. However, after these essays were written, it was discovered that there was excessive duplication in the narrative. Seymour then took the work of the ten principal contributors and produced an excellent chronological account of the survey from its beginnings in the 18th Century up to 1978. This "rewrite" has meant that it is no longer possible to attribute chapters to a single author, and so the "List of Contributors" are in fact the authors of the original essays.

The book is composed of 35 chapters, supported by 27 plates, six short appendices and an index. The large format (11 1/2 x 8 inches) and good binding have resulted in a book of substance.

The book was written using primary sources such as Ordnance Survey files, documents in the Public Records Office, and Parliamentary papers. The Survey was fortunate in having Directors General who played significant roles in the history, and this is reflected in the chapter titles, i.e. "The Geodesy of Roy..." and "Colby's Reforms in Great Britain 1820-1840". Although the *History* leans heavily on the Directors General as individuals, it is the influence that these individuals had on the Ordnance Survey which is highlighted. These individuals were caught up in endless enquiries and committees which were continually examining the expenditures of the government funds allocated to the work of the Survey. If it were not for their skillful defence of the spending of these funds, and their lobbying for additional funds, the Survey could not have carried forth its impressive mapping programmes. The passage of time has given us the objectivity to say that the mapping standards set by the Survey were a credit to them, and the envy of every other mapping agency.

If any criticism were to be made of this book,

it would be that their role in influencing the mapping of other countries, such as Canada, is not even mentioned. However, this criticism does not detract from this outstanding publication, which should be bought by every major map collection.

Lorraine Dubreuil
Map & Air Photo Library
McGill University
Montreal, Quebec

Couture, Carol and Jean-Yves Rousseau. *The Life of a Document: A Global Approach to Archives and Records Management*. Translation of *Les archives au XXe siècle*. 1982. Translated by David Homel. Montreal: V[ehicle Press, 1987. 357 p., app., glossary, biblio. ISBN 0-919890-63-6 (bound), 0-919890-57-1 (paper); \$25.00 paper, \$40.00 cloth.

Déjà vu. As I began to read through *The Life of a Document*, I felt as though I was back in the classroom (at the University of British Columbia) learning about archives and the job of being an archivist. *The Life of a Document* is a survey of the complex topic of information management. The subtitle, "A Global Approach to Archives and Records Management", succinctly states Couture's and Rousseau's thesis. This approach involves an integrated program wherein professionals, whether archivists or records managers, would be familiar with, and have input into, all aspects of the management of the life cycle of records.

The book sets out to show, step by step, how to implement this global approach. It is a methodical program and the book is laid out in the style of a manual with topics arranged in point form. Planning is crucial in the practice of archives and a glance at the twelve pages of Contents attests to the thoroughness of the authors' planning. Every link in the information management chain appears to be covered, however briefly.

The book combines the theoretical and the practical but with an emphasis on practical detail. It is a difficult book to sit and read from start to finish, as manuals usually are. However, having said that, the authors have tried to maintain a fairly informal style to sustain the flow as much as the book layout will allow. Some subjects are introduced briefly to bring them to the reader's attention and from there the reader is directed to consult further in the specialized sources.

As this edition is a translation of *Les archives au XXe siècle*, it is to be expected that there will be specific references to the Quebec archival situation. This is particularly evident in the treatment of topics such as "Records Management and the Law", and "Acquisition, Evaluation and Selection". Variations in terminology appear, footnotes in many cases refer the reader to French archival literature.

The book ends with an extensive "Glossary of Technical Terms" and "Bibliography". Together, these sections take up 125 pages of a 357 page book. The Glossary employs the technique of drawing its words from "eleven general and specialized volumes on archives, information systems, and microfilm". These eleven sources are listed at the beginning of the Glossary and each is given a number from 1 to 11. Each definition is then accompanied by the number of its source publication and specific page number in the source. This method provides the context for the origin of the definitions, some of which do not appear to be needed in a glossary of technical terms, e.g. "can't finds" or "office landscaping". The bibliography is large, 391 entries, and covers both French and English sources. It is divided in sections, with the entries grouped according to the chapter divisions throughout the book.

The authors have expended considerable effort in pinning down the diverse elements comprising information management. *The Life of a Document* is a useful reference source and I particularly recommend it to anyone interested in an integrated approach for archivists and records managers towards the management of the information explosion.

Margaret M. Hutchison
Maps and Architectural Records
Saskatchewan Archives Board
Regina, Saskatchewan

Stommel, Henry. *Lost Islands: The Story of Islands That Have Vanished from Nautical Charts*. Vancouver: University of British Columbia Press, 1984. xxi, 146 p., 2 fold. facs. maps on recto and verso of one sheet, in end pocket. ISBN 0-7748-0210-3. \$37.50 hardbound.

The author is an oceanographer and senior scientist at the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute. His previous books include *The Gulf Stream* and *Volcano Weather* (co-authored with Elizabeth Stommel).

In this work Mr. Stommel has set out to tell us the story of islands which no longer exist; or which never existed even though some of these are, or were until quite recently, still shown on maps prepared by prominent cartographic publishers, such as JRO, National Geographic Society and GUGK in their ocean atlases. As a self confessed islomane he has chased down the story of many such islands, their supposed discovery, attempts to confirm their existence and their final removal from Hydrographic Charts.

The charts Mr. Stommel chose to use as his "standard" are those of the British Admiralty. It is against these charts and the rigorous standards used in their preparation that other cartographic organizations are measured.

In 22 short chapters Mr. Stommel takes us from the Island of Gold and Silver, through a description of the evolution of celestial navigation, the story of a number of specific "Lost Islands", to a chapter on the role of satellites in confirming or discarding islands, to a discussion of three specific Admiralty charts. In chapter two however, Stommel summarizes his work in the following statements:

"Compilers of lists of islands made topographical mistakes in latitude and longitude, sometimes transposing an island from north to south latitude, or from east to west longitude. Mapmakers made engraving errors. Some captains were liars. But by far the most numerous source of errors was the difficulty in determining longitude; such errors could multiply real islands into hosts of imaginary ones, each with positions hundreds of miles away from others." The author exposes for us several of what we might term "rogue" explorers, people like Benjamin Morrell who may have "invented" discoveries of islands to improve their standing as explorers as well as "romanticising" their adventures by rearranging elements of their voyages to make a better story.

There are a few oddities in the text, such as that on page 103 where the height of an island is said to be given as "Forty feet" (120 meters in the French version), or that on page 113 where he says "Modern charts...show Schjetman (sometimes Schjetman) Reef...; no detectable difference.

Twenty-three maps drawn to illustrate the text are included and two facsimiles of British Admiralty Charts, printed on two sides of one sheet, are folded in a pocket. The latter are: "A Chart Of The Indian Ocean Improved From The Chart Of M D Apres de Manneville; with the Addition Of Part Of The Pacific Ocean.../ published by W. Faden...1817/Second Edition/ Approved by the Chart Committee of the Admiralty"; and "Pacific Ocean/ published at the Admiralty...", corrected to Nov. 1861. These reproductions could have been much darker.

The story is one of great interest to persons who handle maps on a daily basis and should find a place in all map libraries as well as in the private collection of persons interested in the preparation of maps.

Ron Whistance-Smith
University Map Collection
Department of Geography
University of Alberta
Edmonton, Alberta

SAVE IT!

CONSERVATION / PRESERVATION NEWS

Carol Marley

Workshops

The Canadian Centre for Architecture and Concordia University are presenting a preservation workshop for archives, libraries and museums on January 29-31, 1988. The lecture-supported workshop will include an introduction to techniques and tools used in cleaning paper artifacts, construction of boxes and matts, examination of the basic chemistry of paper and related problems encountered with paper based collections. Registration fee is \$300. Further information is available from: Johanne Perron, Departement de Restauration et Conservation, Centre Canadien d'Architecture, 1440 rue Ste. Catherine ouest, Montreal, Quebec H3G 1R8.

A number of archivists in the Montreal area recently benefitted from a conservation workshop, sponsored by the Groupe d'archivistes de la region de Montreal with assistance from the Canadian Council of Archives and the Reseau des archives du Quebec. Topics covered were storage, display and handling problems of archival materials, conservation management issues as well as basic techniques. The speakers were Suzanne Holm, Centre de conservation du Quebec, Klaus Hendricks of the National Archives of Canada and Jane Dalley, Manitoba Provincial Archives. For the two day session the fee was \$7.50! Just

shows what you can do at the provincial level when several groups cooperate to sponsor such a venture.

Microfilms and Map Preservation

The Northeast Document Conservation Centre, now in its eighth year of service, is one of the United States most experienced centers for preservation microfilming. NEDEC has a reputation for excellence in the filming and handling of delicate material that higher volume commercial filers find difficult to achieve. In addition to producing and duplicating microfilm, NEDEC can arrange for the production of fiche and for archival storage of masters at a remote facility. For further information and a brochure contact: Veronica Cunningham, Director of Microfilm Service, Northeast Document Conservation Center, 24 School Street, Andover, MA 01810 (617) 470-1010.

An introductory article by Monique Pelletier and Marie Arnould on the Bibliotheque Nationale's (Paris) microfiche project, reproducing the antique maps and atlases in its collections, recently appeared in *Microform Review*, v. 15, no.4

REGIONAL NEWS

Margaret Hutchison

NEW BRUNSWICK MUSEUM

Now that the exhibition has been launched I have time to bring you up to date with developments in the cartographic section of the New Brunswick Museum. Over the 1968-87 winter months the map and architectural drawing collection was catalogued with support from the Arrangement and Description Backlog Reduction Cost-shared cooperative program. The data has been entered into the Museum's computer database but is currently accessible to staff only, although a printout by classification number is available to the public.

Immediately after the ACML Conference a series of administrative changes occurred at the Museum which affected the map collection. Three departments were combined to create a new Humanities Division. At the same time the future role of the Library and Archives within the institution was redefined and as a result the map and architectural collections were transferred to this new Division and a new position of Curator of Prints, Drawings and Photographs [including maps] was created. I transferred from the Archives to fill this position. This should result in more attention being given to the map collection.

The New Brunswick Museum's exhibition, "Theatre of Empire", showing three hundred years of cartographic activity in Canada's Maritime region, is presently on tour across Canada. The exhibition will appear in Winnipeg at the Provincial Archives of Manitoba in early January 1988; at the Art Gallery of the University College of Cape Breton in Sydney, Nova Scotia in April; at the Provincial Museum of Alberta in Edmonton in the summer 1988 and in the National Archives of Canada in September. A fully-illustrated catalogue is available through the

Museum's bookstore.

The Museum also scheduled a lecture series to support the exhibition while it was in Saint John. I spoke twice; first on the mapping of New Brunswick and secondly on the history of cartography. Other speakers were Walter K. Morrison, on the mapping of Nova Scotia; Merritt Crockett, on the mapping of Prince Edward Island; and Ed Dahl, with an overview of the early mapping of Canada.

**Donald P. Lemon, Curator,
Prints, Drawings and Photographs
New Brunswick Museum**

UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA

Frank Williams has been appointed to a full-time position in the Map Library as a map cataloguer. He is replacing Karen Young, who left last July.

**Aileen Desbarats
Map Library**

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF CANADA

Exhibit Notice "Canadian Maps and Atlases, 1984-1987" October 1-28, 1987.

The exhibition "Canadian Maps and Atlases, 1984-1987" was on display throughout the month of October at the National Archives of Canada, Ottawa. The exhibition was a duplicate of Canada's official entry to the International Cartographic Exhibition which was held at Morelia, Mexico, as part of the thirteenth conference of the International Cartographic Association. Although Canada has always submitted an entry to this international exhibition, the display at the National Archives marked the first time

the entry has been shown in Canada.

A national panel of nine jurors selected the 27 maps and 19 atlases for the Canadian entry from more than 120 items submitted from across the country. Their selection represents the best examples of Canadian cartography published over the last four years and includes material produced by both public and private sectors, as well as university cartographic laboratories, research centres and a professional association.

A bilingual, 97 page catalogue accompanied the exhibition. In addition to detailed bibliographic descriptions, the catalogue offered useful information on the production and purpose of each entry in the display and its intended audience. The catalogue was produced by the National Archives of Canada and is still available free of charge.

The exhibition was officially opened with a wine and cheese party on October 20th. Earlier in the day, Mrs. Barbara Morris of the Map Library, Department of Geography, University of Edinburgh, presented an illustrated lecture on CARTO-NET, an automated graphic retrieval and management system. CARTO-NET was designed specifically for map libraries and is compatible with MARC records. The system was developed with the support of the British Library. Fifty-five guests from Ottawa, Montreal, Toronto, and Kingston attended the activities.

Jeffrey S. Murray

Map Archivist

**Cartographic and Architectural Archives Division
National Archives of Canada**

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

Patricia Bellamy has been appointed to a full-

time position at the U of T Library, 1/2 time in the Map Library and 1/2 time in Government Documents. She replaces Mary Armstrong who resigned last year.

A test input of 50 map records into UTLAS has been completed, and tag 255 (scale) is printing on card product. Regular inputting should commence shortly, with first priority being given to recent accessions and Ontario and Toronto records. The records will soon be showing on the U of T Library on line catalogue.

Joan Winearls

Map Library

SASKATCHEWAN ARCHIVES BOARD

Projects in the Maps & Architectural Drawings Section of the Regina Office of the Saskatchewan Archives Board are on hold for the time being. Due to the prolonged illness of the staff archivist in charge of Manuscripts and economic circumstances curtailing the replacement of staff lost to attrition, Margaret Hutchison is currently responsible for the Manuscripts Section in addition to Maps & Architectural Drawings. As time permits it is hoped that some work will proceed in maps however reference service for the section continues. Anyone requiring assistance in Maps & Architectural Drawings can telephone 306/787-3867.

Wayne Crockett has transferred to the Saskatoon Office of the Saskatchewan Archives Board from Regina and his responsibilities there include maps and architectural drawings. Wayne may be contacted at 306/933-5832.

Margaret Hutchison

Saskatchewan Archives Board

Regina

REPORT ON THE CANADIAN COMMITTEE ON CATALOGUING MEETING OCTOBER 20, 1987

Velma Parker

The Canadian Committee on Cataloguing (CCC) met at the Bibliothèque nationale du Québec in Montreal on October 20, 1987. As the work on the consolidated edition of AACR2 was completed in February, the agenda was agreeably short.

A report on the publication status of the consolidation was discouraging. To date, only Chapter one is in its final draft stage. It now appears that this "edition" will not appear until November 1988 and may even be further delayed. ASTED (Association pour l'avancement des sciences et des techniques de la documentation) has the translation rights for this edition as well. The Canadian Library Association will forward the final text to them as it is available. The publishers have not as yet announced what the physical format (bound text, looseleaf, etc.) will be.

At an ABACUS meeting, the members decided that each national institution would publish certain rule revisions (21.2A, 22.2, 22.11, 22.16 (new rule) 23.4B, 23.4D, and 24.4C1) in advance of the publication of AACR2. All of the rules concern the form of name authorities and it was felt that the sooner revision work began the better it would be for all

concerned. ABACUS will contact AACR2 copyright holders for permission to do so.

The draft of the ISBD on computer files (ISBD(CF)) resulted in a flood of comments from around the world. The committee will deal with the routine editorial corrections first leaving more contentious issues for subsequent discussions. With the delay in the publication of AACR2, it now appears that ISBD(CF) and chapter 9 of AACR2 will be published relatively close together in time.

Chapter 9 of AACR2 was published in May of this year and has gone through two drafts since then. It is still not in final form.

It has been decided that the JSC (Joint Steering Committee) will continue its supervisory role over AACR2 indefinitely.

Future CCC discussions will concern the old problem, which seemingly will not go away, of cataloguing microreproductions, and subject analysis.

Velma Parker
ACML Representative

REPORT ON THE IFLA CONFERENCE AUGUST 15-21, 1987, BRIGHTON, U.K.

Lorraine Dubreuil

The 53rd Council and General Conference of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions was held at the Metropole Hotel in Brighton, United Kingdom on August 15-21, 1987. The theme of this conference was "Library and Information Services in a Changing World". Total conference registration was about 2300, with about 70 Canadians in attendance.

Most conference registrants attend as delegates to one of the 32 sections. Each section belongs to one of eight divisions. As a delegate to the Geography and Map Section of the Special Libraries Division, I am expected to attend the Standing Committee meetings and papers given by this section. During the conference week, this section held two professional paper sessions, as well as two section meetings and two ad hoc meetings of the Standing Committee.

On Saturday August 15, registration began at 2 P.M. and Standing Committee I meetings were held at 4 P.M. At this meeting, matters arising from the Tokyo 1986 meeting were considered first. The Chairman reported that Sarah Tyacke's paper "Digital Maps and Map Libraries" had been published in *INSPEL* Vol. 21, No. 1 (1987) and that the *ISBD(CM)* had been approved by SC members and has been published. Two Section Newsletters had been produced since the Tokyo meeting. The Officers of the Section were elected for 1987-89 as follows: Chairman - Leena Miekavaara; and Secretary - Sarah Tyacke. Helen Wallis will continue to serve as financial officer. The Status of SC members was discussed. The Chairman reminded members that the Geography & Map Libraries Section had been given full section status 10 years ago, but that in 1989 it will have been in existence for 20 years. The financial report for 1986-87 period was presented. It was noted that the German version of the Section pamphlet is ready for printing, and the French and Spanish versions will proceed.

On Sunday August 16, the 1st Council Session took place from 2:30 P.M. to 6 P.M. Councils are held every 2 years, and Voting Delegates are expected to be in attendance and exercise their vote. Major topics presented were: Election of three members of the Executive Board; Financial Reports; Annual Report; Members recommended for exclusion because of arrears with dues payment; Invitations to forthcoming Conferences. In the evening was the official opening of the exhibition.

The Official Opening was held on August 17, followed by the Plenary Sessions. The two speakers were K.M. Aithnard (Lome, Togo) whose talk was entitled "Bibliothèque, source d'information dans les pays en développement?" and Alexander Wilson (London, U.K.) whose talk was entitled "Preservation is justified by access". Later there was a Civic Reception and Gala Evening at the Brighton Centre.

In the morning of August 18, the Special Libraries Division had two speakers: (1) David Lee (Borehamwood, U.K.) whose paper was entitled "BBC Domesday Project" and (2) David Bradbury (Boston Spa, U.K.) whose paper was entitled "APOLLO - document delivery by satellite". In the afternoon, the Geography & Map Section had four speakers as follows: (1) Chris Perkins & Bob Parry (Manchester, U.K.) "Changing Pattern of Map Availability"; (2) Pierre-Yves Duchemin (Paris, France) "L'automatisation au D[epartement des cartes et plans de la Biblioth]que nationale"; (3) David Cobb (Illinois, U.S.A.) "Online bibliographic circulation systems: the Illinois example"; and (4) Barbara Morris (Edinburgh, U.K.) "CARTO-NET: graphic retrieval and management in an automated map library". Summaries of these presentations can be found at the end of this report.

On August 19, the Geography and Map Sec-

tion had an all-day study tour/visit to the Ordnance Survey in Southampton. The programme included the following: the Map Information Database (MID); Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and video mapping; conventional mapping; the work of the field survey section; and a visit to the print floor. A discussion was held on archiving with OS members of staff and the Director General met the participants. This tour was excellent, and it was truly a treat to visit the world-renowned mapping agency. In the evening was the London Mozart Players Concert and the Exhibitors' Closing Reception.

On August 20 during the all day tour of London the members of the Section visited either the British Library Map Library or the Library and Map Room of the Royal Geographical Society. In the British Library an ad hoc meeting was held with Stephney Ferguson, Director of the National Library of Jamaica to discuss her proposal for a workshop for the Caribbean in 1989/90 in Jamaica. Members then saw developments in automated cataloguing and the remote sensing unit in the BL Map Library as well as the exhibit Urban Maps.

In the Royal Geographical Society the Library and Map Room were introduced, and an interesting historical review of the phases of the Society development and its Library was given.

On August 21, the Geography and Map Section, Standing Committee II meeting was held in the morning. At this meeting, the reports of the various Section Working Groups were discussed, and summarized as follows:

(1) Workshop for Practical Map Curatorship in Developing Countries

Hans van de Waal reported that in consultation with a new Philippine coordinator the workshop in Manila has been postponed until the period January-April 1990. Also the planned Workshop in Istanbul has been postponed, although Hans van de Waal visited Istanbul in November 1986, and a programme and time schedule were prepared and institutions were found to support the workshop. However, it looks like

a workshop will be arranged in Jamaica about October 1989. Gary North will be the American coordinator.

(2) Manual/Handbook for Practical Map Curatorship

The Manual has suffered from delays, but now more than half of the chapters have been received. A final deadline for authors has been established for December 1987. The members of the WG are as follows:

E.H. van de Waal	Netherlands	Chairman
M. Pastoureau	France	Secretary
R. Drazniowsky	USA	Member
H. Wallis	UK	English editor
M. Murphy	USA	Ass.to Chairman
B. Farrell	Canada	Audio-visual material coordinator

(3) Geography and Map Library Equipment and Space Management

The task of this WG is to publish a manual on equipment needs and space requirements for map collections and thereby to establish guidelines and standards. The WG has made regional enquiries regarding manufacturers and suppliers of equipment, collected advertisement literature and photographs of available equipment and has begun to compile a bibliography. It has sent a voluminous questionnaire to over 400 map collections in libraries and archives - the last sent at the end of 1986. The final evaluation of the material is still to be done. The deadline to publish the manual is 1988. The membership of the WG is as follows:

H. Gunzel	FRG	Chairman
D. Carrington	USA	
R. Drazniowsky	USA	
J. Elliot	UK	
B. Kidd	Canada	
E. Klemp	GDR	
D. Prescott	Australia	
F. Wawrik	Austria	

(4) ISBD Review Committee: ISBD (CM) Working Group

The WG chaired by Monique Pelletier (France) and members Sarah Tyacke (UK), Maria Chu (Hong Kong), Anna Kozlova (USSR) and Lothar Zogner (FRG) has been dissolved because the new version of the ISBD (CM) has been published by IFLA International Programme for UBC. Formal thanks to the WG for its work were expressed.

(5) IFLA/ICA Joint Working Group on Documentation in Cartography

During the year the officers of the WG, Hans van de Waal of IFLA and Joachim Neumann of ICA met three times. They discussed the cooperation of ICA and IFLA in the workshop projects and the manual for practical map curatorship in developing countries, the standards on Marginal Information on maps and the standard for the exchange of cartographic information in digital form. The provisional drafts of the first mentioned standard is under preparation to be published for comment at the ICA meeting in October 1987 in Mexico. The questionnaire for the "Survey of carto-bibliographical documentation" has been sent to map-producing agencies, the article "How to use the ISBN on Cartographic Material" by Hans van de Waal was published in the *International Yearbook of Cartography*, 1987. The membership of the WG for IFLA is as follows:

E.H. van de Waal	Netherlands	Chairman
G. North	USA	
M. Pelletier	France	
H. Wallis	UK	

(6) Micro and Digital Cartographic Information

The terms of reference of the WG is "studies concerning the handling, care, documentation and management of micro and digital cartography and satellite imagery in map collections". At the Tokyo meetings it was decided to begin by concentrating on microcartography first. During the year the chairman met on several occasions with Ralph Ehrenberg to develop the questionnaire. The final draft of this document was presented at the Brighton meetings. The questionnaire will be distributed in the fall of 1987 so that the results can be collected and tabulated prior to

the 1988 conference. The members of the WG are as follows:

G. North	USA	Chairman
E. Archier	France	Corresponding member
L. Dubreuil	Canada	
R. Ehrenberg	USA	
T. Kotelnikova	USSR	
S. Tyacke	UK	

(7) World Directory of Map Collections

This WG was established because the officers were informed during the Brighton conference that Sauer wanted to publish the 3rd edition of the Directory in 1989. The SC considered the deadline to short, but agreed to prepare the 3rd edition for 1990. The members of the WG are as follows:

L. Dubreuil	Canada	Chairman
R. Drazniowsky	USA	
P-Y. Duchemin	France	
W. Lamble	Australia	
L. Miekkaara	Finland	
H. Wallis	UK	Liason from ICA/IFLA WG on national bibliographies.

The Medium Term Programme was updated, and the priority of Section projects was reviewed. The recommendations of the WG on the Professional Aspects of IFLA Conference adopted by the PB and EB were noted.

In the afternoon, Council II was held, followed by the Closing Session. After this a reception was held honouring the outgoing Secretary General of IFLA, Margreet Wijnstroom.

Summary of Papers Presented at Sessions on Tuesday August 18, 1987.

Changing Patterns of Map Availability by C.R. Perkins and R.B. Parry

Parallel to the increasing amount of digital

mapping there has been a vast increase in printed conventional map publications. This paper presented the results of a three year survey into the state of world mapping and discussed the implications of changing patterns of map availability for map library acquisition. Other surveys have sought to quantify topographic map publication but have not assessed the complexity of different degrees of availability. They have also disregarded the increasing amount of thematic mapping. This paper evaluated worldwide availability of all kinds of conventionally published mapping and concluded that inequalities in map availability have increased both in terms of area coverage, but also in terms of relative potential acquisition by collections.

L'automatisation au Département des Cartes et Plans de la Bibliothèque nationale du France par Pierre-Yves Duchemin

OPALINE, base de données cartographiques du Département des cartes et plans de la Bibliothèque nationale, est le fruit de plusieurs années de travaux de normalisation. Basées sur un format compatible avec plusieurs formats étrangers, ce qui facilitera les échanges de données, elles offrent de nombreux accès à des notices de description bibliographique. L'accès par les coordonnées géographiques permettra dans un avenir proche la recherche et l'obtention d'images stockées sur vidéodisque. Par ailleurs, est prévue une version VIDEOTEX destinée au grand public.

Online bibliographic and circulation systems: the Illinois example by David A. Cobb

The recataloguing project at the University of Illinois Map & Geography Library was discussed. A recent U.S. Office of Education Title II-C grant allowed the Library to recatalogue its collections of 525 000 maps and aerial photographs. This project not only employed the use of a national data base (OCLC), but also used a local computer system to illustrate holdings information for individual sheets, editions and/or years. In addition, the local system provides a double-tiered level of information from a simple author-title-access number printout to a complete bibliographical

format. Slides illustrated the various outputs a user can receive. When completed, automated access to its cartographic holdings will allow other libraries to access these materials through the national OCLC data base.

CARTO-NET: graphic retrieval and management in an automated map library by Barbara Morris

CARTO-NET is a fully-functioning, automated map cataloguing and retrieval system, designed as a further cartographic enhancement to the UK MARC format. Using CARTO-NET, complete bibliographical control of all maps can now be achieved. The majority of map records have previously been difficult to automate because the map sheets were part of a series. (90% of all published maps belong in this category.) Cataloguing follows Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules [AACR2] and Stibbe's manual of interpretation for cartographic materials [AACR2(CMO)].

Graphic index diagrams showing map coverage, the map librarian's traditional tool for map cataloguing and searching, have been automated to allow the reader (using an on-screen cursor) to identify his broad area of interest on a world map background. The continuous zoom facility enlarges a specific area, giving more background detail: this process can be continued until the search window is accurately defined.

CARTO-NET can be linked with other geographically-referenced data sets such as gazetteer entries, air photographs and satellite imagery. There is potential for a very powerful, integrated information retrieval system to be established.

Cataloguing of all map sheets will be a major, but worthwhile task since it will enable map collections to be used more fully. The British Library is supporting a feasibility study to set up a co-operative map cataloguing network within the UK to avoid duplication of data input. International telecommunication standards are being observed so that the network can be extended overseas beyond the UK at a later date.

HONOURS AWARD: JOAN WINEARLS

As chairperson of the ACML Awards Committee, I have the pleasure this evening to announce this year's recipient of our ACML Honours Award. This year we are honouring one of the founders and long time member - Joan Winearls.

Upon completion of a Bachelor of Arts with honours in History and a B.L.S. from the University of Toronto in 1960, Joan Winearls began her professional career in the field of librarianship. Her first position was at the Toronto Public Library in the Metropolitan Bibliographic Centre. In 1962, she moved to the India Office Library at the Commonwealth Relations Office in London as a Reference Librarian/Cataloguer. In 1964 Joan returned to Toronto and assumed the position of Map Librarian with the University of Toronto, Department of Geography. Between 1969 and 1973 Joan completed her M.L.S. from the University of Toronto and in 1974 her position as Map Librarian was moved from the Geography Department to the University Library.

Joan, along with Ted Layng, Yves Tessier and Karen Edwards Lochhead, discussed the formation of a national organization of map curators. Their initiative resulted in a conference hosted by the Public Archives of Canada in 1967. Joan played an active role at that conference, acting as coordinator of committees. That first conference was only the beginning of an extremely active association between Joan and the Association of Canadian Map Libraries.

Joan was the first chairperson of the National Union Cataloguing Committee. In 1970, she was a member of the Maps in Theses Committee. Joan was also the Association's first official delegate to an IFLA conference which took place in Moscow. In 1971, Joan served as Conference Organizing Committee chairperson for the 5th ACML conference in Toronto. In



1971-72 Joan was elected 1st Vice President of the Association, and in 1972-73 she was elected President. Joan was a member of the Anglo-American Cataloguing Committee for cartographic materials which first met in October of 1979. She is currently chair of the CCBCCM Committee of ACML.

Joan has always been an active contributor to ACML publications. In 1969 Joan and Yves Tessier completed the first Directory of Canadian Map Libraries for ACML. In the early days of the Association a newsletter was produced and again Joan played an active role in this production. She has always been a generous contributor to the *Bulletin* over the years, with numerous articles published. In the late 1970s and early 1980s Joan served as review editor for the *Bulletin*.

Besides her active participation in ACML, Joan has contributed to her chosen profession through her activities as an educator, organizer, researcher and

writer. As an educator Joan has presented courses in map Librarianship to students at the University of Toronto Library School of Continuing Studies on "Maps through the Ages" and has spoken on the topic of maps in archival collections to participants at the National Archives of Canada's archives course. She served as coordinator of a session on cartobibliographies at the 11th International Conference on the History of Cartography held in Ottawa in 1985 and is presently organizing a meeting of the Working Group on Cartobibliography for the 12th International Conference in 1987. She is a member and a previous chair of the OCUL Map Group. She has served as a member of the Ontario Geographical Names Board. As a researcher, Joan has devoted several years to her extensive study of manuscript maps of Upper Canada for a bibliography that we all look forward to seeing. She prepared the cartobibliographical essay for *Ontario's History in Maps* and in 1984 prepared an exhibition for the Royal Ontario Museum on "Mapping Toronto's First Century, 1787-1884". As I have already stated, Joan has contributed numerous articles and reports to

the *Bulletin*. She has also had articles published in the *Canadian Cartographer* and the *Dictionary of Canadian Biography*. She prepared the introductory essay for *County Maps: Land Ownership Maps in Canada*. Her article "Map Collections and Map Librarianship in Canada: Review and Prospect" appeared in *The Map Librarian in the Modern World: Essays in Honour of Walter W. Ristow*.

During the past twenty years Joan has attended most of the ACML conferences and has always managed to make her presence felt, whether through her participation in sessions and business meetings or her unofficial role as sing-song leader. I hope all of the delegates gathered here in Charlottetown and Association members unable to attend this year's conference will agree that Joan Winearls is a most worthy recipient of this year's ACML Honours Award.

Donna Porter
Chairperson
ACML Awards Committee

**LIST OF ACML CONFERENCE REGISTRANTS
UNIVERSITY OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
CHARLOTTETOWN, JUNE 16-20, 1987**

Robert Batchelder
University of Calgary
Calgary, Alberta

Vivien Cartmell
St. John's, Newfoundland

Allen Doiron
Archives Provinciales du N.-B.
Fredericton, New Brunswick

Lorraine Dubreuil
Map and Air Photo Library
McGill University
Montreal, Quebec

Barbara Farrell
Map Library
Carleton University
Ottawa, Ontario

Flora Francis
Map Collection
University of Guelph
Guelph, Ontario

Jean-Marc Garant
Archives nationales du
Québec
Montréal, Québec

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Dalhousie University
Halifax, Nova Scotia

Elizabeth Hamilton
University of New Brun-
swick
Fredericton, New Brunswick

Kathy Harding
Map Library
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Margaret Hutchison
Saskatchewan Archives Board
Regina, Saskatchewan

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N.B. Emergency Measures
Organization
Department of Municipal Affairs
and Environment
Fredericton, New Brunswick

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Ottawa, Ontario

Hugh Larimer
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Donald Lemon
New Brunswick Museum
Fredericton, New Brunswick

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Bibliothèque Nationale du Québec
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Bedford, Nova Scotia

Deb Maclean
University of Calgary Bibliographic
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Calgary, Alberta

Brenton MacLeod
Map Librarian, LRIS
Surveys and Mapping Division
Summerside, Prince Edward Is-
land

Carol Marley
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Cartographic and Architectural
Archives Division
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Cartographic and Architectural
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National Archives of Canada
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Université Laval
Québec, Québec

Edward Tompkins
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foundland
and Labrador
St. John's, Newfoundland

John Warkentin
National Atlas of Canada
Toronto, Ontario

D. Joan Winearls
Map Library
University of Toronto
Toronto, Ontario

Alberta Wood
MUN/ACSM
Middleton, Wisconsin

Cheryl Woods
Map Library
University of Western On-
tario
London, Ontario

Kathleen Wyman
Map Library
York University
Toronto, Ontario

THE BULLETIN BOARD

NOTICE OF MOTION

Because of increases in operating costs, it will be moved at the Annual General Meeting that the fees be raised. The amount of the increase will be decided at the Annual General Meeting at Trent University.

Velma Parker, Treasurer

ACML CALL FOR NOMINATIONS

ACML HONOURS AWARD

The Awards Committee requests nominations for the ACML Honours Award. According to the guidelines for the award, the nominee should be a person who has made an outstanding contribution in the field of map librarianship/curatorship. The contribution may either be for a specific activity or for general services and contributions such as continued membership in the Association with active participation either as an executive officer, committee chairperson, or committee member. Normally, membership in ACML is a prerequisite, however that does not preclude considering outstanding non-members.

ACML PAPER AWARD

The Awards Committee requests nominations for the ACML Paper Award. To be nominated for the Paper Award, which carries a \$200.00 monetary prize, a feature article by one or more authors consisting of at least three pages in length, must have appeared in an issue of the *ACML Bulletin* published after the last annual conference.

We are looking for articles that make a solid contribution to map librarianship/curatorship including cartobibliographies. Originality, uniqueness of subject matter and depth of research will be taken into consideration. Please send your nominations, stating reasons, to one of the Awards Committee members listed below:

Donna Porter
Cartographic and Architectural Archives Division
National Archives of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0N3.

Margaret M. Hutchison
Maps & Architectural Drawings
Saskatchewan Archives Board
3303 Hillside Regina,
Saskatchewan S4S 0A2

PLEASE NOTE THIS ADDRESS

Canada Map Office, 615 Booth Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E9 Tel:613/952-7000

Bureau des cartes du Canada, 615 rue Booth, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E9 Tel:613/952-7000

STILL AVAILABLE !!

The Manitoba Historical Atlas: A Selection of Facsimile Maps, Plans and Sketches from 1612 to 1969 edited with introductions and annotations by John Warkentin and Richard I. Ruggles. Winnipeg: Historical and Scientific Society of Manitoba, 1970. Hardcover \$25.00; Leatherbound \$35.00; Deluxe \$50.00

Available from: Manitoba Historical Society, 314 - 63 Albert Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3B 1G4. Tel: 204/947-0559

NEW PUBLICATION AVAILABLE

A limited number of copies of Leo Bagrow's two-volume history of Russian cartography are now available, edited by Dr. Henry W. Castner. The two volumes, *A History of the Cartography of Russia up to 1600* and *A History of Russian Cartography up to 1800* were derived from a translated manuscript left by the late Leo Bagrow at his death in 1957. It has been meticulously corrected, distilled and brought up-to-date by the Editor who spent ten years with both the original Russian and the translated English manuscripts in various map collections in nearly two dozen major libraries in North America and Europe.

The price for the pair of books is \$20.00 (Canadian) prepaid. For overseas orders, please add \$4.00 for postage and handling. Send orders to: The Limestone Press, P.O. Box 1604, Kingston, Ontario K7L 5C8

THE VANCOUVER CONFERENCE ON EXPLORATION & DISCOVERY

To commemorate the arrival of Captain George Vancouver on the Pacific Northwest coast of

North America in 1792, Simon Fraser University will host an international and interdisciplinary conference on exploration and discovery in April 1992. The conference will provide an opportunity for the presentation of new research on social, cultural, economic, scientific, technological, and literary aspects of exploration and discovery in the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries with attention to all parts of the world but particularly to the North Pacific.

Please direct enquiries, suggestions or comments to Professor Hugh Johnston, Director, Vancouver Conference, Department of History, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, British Columbia V5A 1S6, Tel: 604/291-4441.

MAP LIBRARIAN, BRITISH LIBRARY

In *ACML Bulletin* No.62, we announced the appointment of Barbara Bond, British Liaison Officer (Survey), British Army Staff, Washington, D.C. working with the U.S. Defence Mapping Agency on secondment since 1985, had been appointed Map Librarian at the British Library in succession to Dr. Helen Wallis OBE. However, Mrs. Bond decided not to take this position, and so the appointment has now gone to Tony Campbell, the Deputy Map Librarian for the past nine months. He started his new post as Map Librarian on June 1. Mrs. Bond has taken the position of Superintendent, Marine Survey, Hydrographic Survey, Ministry of Defence, Taunton, U.K.

13th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE HISTORY OF CARTOGRAPHY

In collaboration with the International Society for the History of Cartography the Netherlands Society for Cartography is presently organizing the 13th International Conference on the History of Cartography, to be held in Amsterdam, Leiden and The Hague from 25 June to 1 July 1989. Persons interested in receiving the first circular of the Conference, to be issued in April 1988, are requested to send their name and address to: The Organizing Committee, The History of Cartography Conference, c/o Jan Werner, Universiteitsbibliotheek van Amsterdam, P.O. Box 19185, 1000 GD Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

COLUMBUS AND THE WORLD MAP

The University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee has received a \$38 000 grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities to plan an extensive Exhibition on "Columbus and the World Map" to coincide with the Quincentenary of Columbus' first voyage in 1992. The project will be directed by Dr. Brian Harley of the UWM Geography Department together with Dr. Roman Drazniowsky, Curator of the University's American Geographical Society Collection, and with the collaboration of Dr. David Buisseret of the Herman Dunlop Smith Center for the History of Cartography at the Newberry Library, David Bosse of the William L. Clements Library at the University of Michigan, and Dr. John Parker of the James Ford Bell Library at the University of Minnesota. The basic idea is that the four institutions will pool their expertise and resources in producing a major exhibition and published catalogue. The emphasis will be on maps of the

period, using their images and the historical, scientific, and cultural events they portray as a means of reinterpreting the Columbian encounter for both the scholarly and public audiences.

Plans call for the Exhibition to be available from the end of 1989 through 1992. Inquiries are welcome at the project office. Contact Mark Warhus, Coordinator, The Centre for Map History, American Geographical Society Collection, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, P.O. Box 399, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201, Tel: 414/229-4101.

16th ANNUAL AUSTRALIAN MAP CIRCLE CONFERENCE

The theme is Urban Mapping. The conference will be held at the National Library of Australia February 15-18, 1988. For further information contact: Glenys McIver, Map Curator, National Library of Australia, PARKES ACT 2600, Australia.

GUIDE FOR A SMALL MAP COLLECTION

Second Edition

BARBARA FARRELL
AILEEN DESBARATS

Association of
Canadian Map Libraries

Copies of **A Guide for a Small Map Collection** are available at a cost of \$16.00 from:

Association of Canadian Map Libraries
c/o National Map Collection
Public Archives of Canada
395 Wellington Street
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0N3