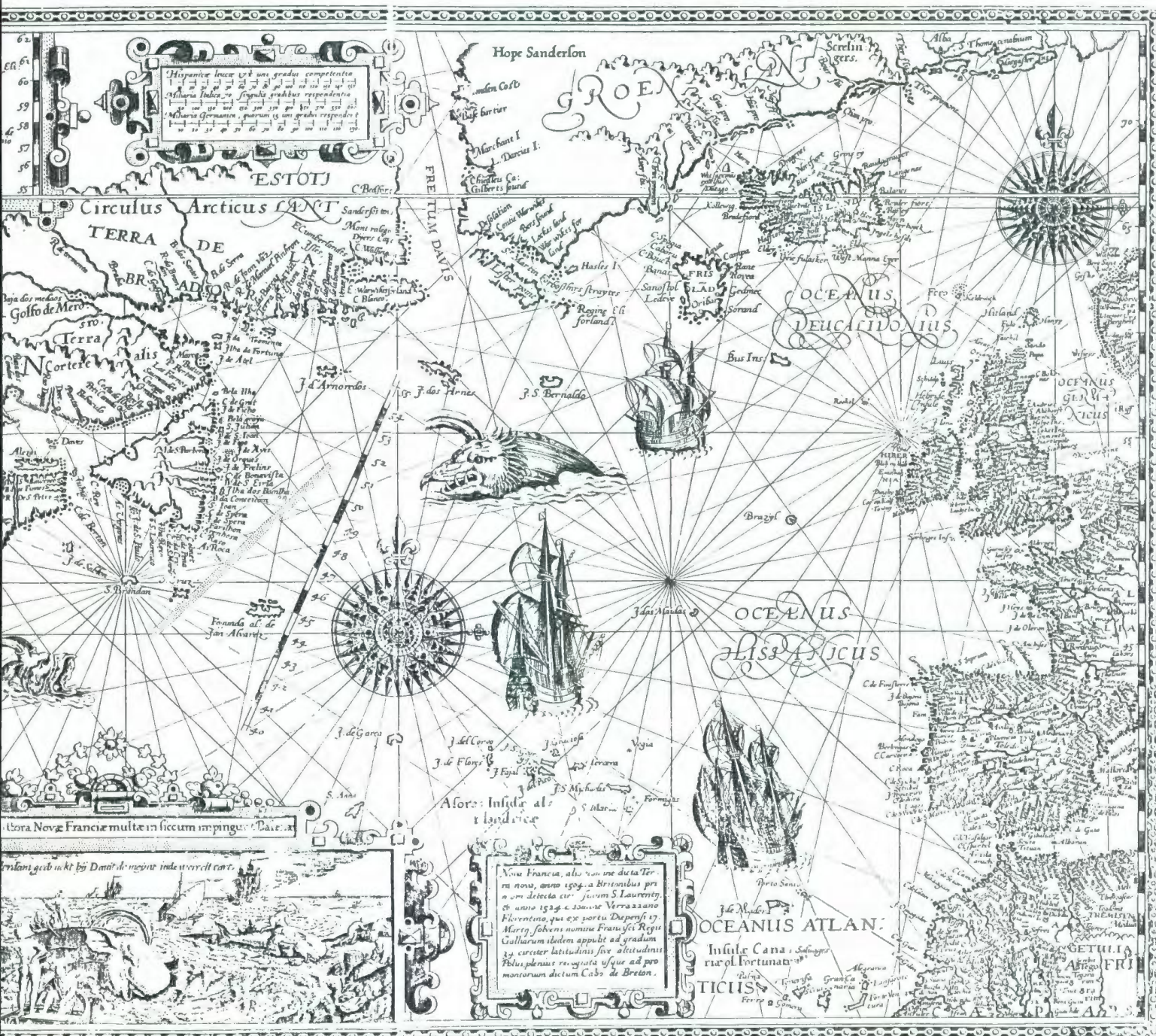


# BULLETIN

ASSOCIATION des CARTOTHEQUES et ARCHIVES CARTOGRAPHIQUES  
du CANADA





# ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES

MEMBERSHIP in the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives 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:

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

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The objectives of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries are as follows:

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 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.

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Les opinions exprimées 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:** *Nova Francia*... [Cornelis Claesz.] and Jan van Deutecum, Amsterdam, [circa 1594]. This map, the original of which is in the Map Collection, Department of Rare Books and Special Collections, McGill University Libraries, has been reproduced as ACML Facsimile Map Series No.127 (ISSN 0827-8024).

**COUVERTURE:** *Nova Francia*... [Cornelis Claesz.] et Jan van Deutecum, Amsterdam, [circa 1594]. Cette carte, dont l'originale se trouve dans la Collection des cartes géographiques, Département des livres rares et des collections spéciales, les Bibliothèques de l'Université McGill, a été reproduite dans la Série de cartes fac-similé de l'ACC no. 127 (ISSN 0827-8024).

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**From the editor's desk...**

During the preparation of this issue, the ACML Annual Conference took place in Peterborough, Ontario. The September issue will have conference papers, reports, and we shall start some changes in the *Bulletin*. This is Barbara Farrell's last column, but **New Books and Atlases** will continue from British Columbia with Maureen Wilson. Please send any contributions which you have to her. Jeffrey Murray will continue with **Reviews**, but will add some map reviews to the present books and atlases. Carol Marley and Margaret Hutchison will continue with their columns.

This issue includes our Membership List. If our records don't agree with yours, please send a note to Norma Mousaw, National Archives of Canada, so that we may correct our records. I look forward to receiving your contributions for future issues. The deadline for the September issue will be September 15th, and the deadline for the December issue will be December 1st.

**Lorraine Dubreuil**  
**Editor**

## MCGILL UNIVERSITY'S "NOVA FRANCIA" REPRODUCED IN FACSIMILE

Carol Marley, Map Curator, Department of Rare Books and Special Collections

One of the newest additions to the A.C.M.L. Facsimile Map Series is a chart of the North Atlantic titled "Nova Francia...", illustrated on the cover of this issue of the *Bulletin*. According to the information provided by the dealer who sold the map to McGill University, the map is of "toute rareté.... Nous n'avons jamais rencontré un autre exemplaire et la carte est inconnue d'autre part." Research completed subsequently confirms that the map is indeed very rare, known only in one other copy (in Rotterdam).<sup>1</sup> No other copy of the map appears to be held by public collections in North America. The map was previously reproduced by the British Museum in 1928.<sup>2</sup>

"Nova Francia", published in Amsterdam around 1594<sup>3</sup>, was issued as part of a series of charts, published by Cornelis Claesz in the 1590s. The series was concerned with trade routes to the East. The charts' content was Portuguese in origin, trade to the East having been dominated by the Portuguese throughout the century. Archival documents in the Netherlands reveal that Bartolomew Lasso was the original author.<sup>4</sup> Lasso used Spanish, Portuguese and French sources for place names so that names deriving from Cartier's voyages appear with variant spelling i.e., Hochelay, Estadacon. Newfoundland appears on the chart as I. de S. Barbora and is represented as a single island, an early occurrence on a printed map.<sup>5</sup> Earlier printed maps presented it as a group of islands. The chart provides a summation of what was known about the north part of America at the time. It is one of the earliest printed maps to illustrate the discoveries made on the English voyages into the Arctic, those of Martin Frobisher (1576-78) and John Davis (1585-87).

The chart was engraved by Jan van Dueticum, member of a family of engravers known for their fine cartographic work. The composition is elegant, maintaining a balance between decoration and geographic content. It is not known if Van Du-

etecum was responsible for more than the engraving. Perhaps Gunter Schilder will eventually provide us with an answer. Mention is made in the first volume of his *Monumenta Cartographica Neerlandica* that he plans to deal with the whole series in later volumes.

'Nova Francia' was chosen by Tony Campbell of the British Library as his "favourite" map, as part of the tenth anniversary celebrations for the *Map Collector*. The McGill University Libraries' Map Collection hopes that it will be equally favored by other map collectors. It is a pleasure to see such a historically significant and attractive map available again in facsimile.<sup>6</sup>

1

Tony Campbell, *Catalogue 7: Map* (London Weinreb and Douwma, 1971), 28-29. State 1, which has the title to the whaling scene and the historical note to its right, printed from moveable type as an overlay, exists in seven copies: Weinreb and Douwma's copy, also in Amsterdam, Karlsruhe, Nuremberg, Utrecht, in the British Museum and in an American private collection. State 2 has the overlay sections engraved directly onto the plate. The signature of the map's engraver, Jan Van Doetecum, is added on the chart as is the name of David de Meyn above the whaling view. Copies are located in Rotterdam and Montreal.

2

British Museum, *Six Early Printed Maps...* (London: 1928).

3

Tony Campbell, "A Whale of a Piece", *The Map Collector*, No. 41, 1987, 12-13.

4

Tony Campbell, "A Whale of a Piece".

5

Coolie Verner and Basil Stuart-Stubbs, *The Northpart of America* (Toronto: Academic Press Canada, 1979), 18.

6

I would like to thank Ed Dahl, National Archives of Canada, for his cooperation in publishing the map and for bringing the Weinreb and Douwma catalog to my attention.



## AUTOMATION OF A MAP LIBRARY: AN EXAMINATION OF AUTOMATED CATALOGUING AND AUTOMATED CATALOGUES

Paul T. Friesen, University of Alberta

This directed study was designed to explore the subject of map library automation with specific reference to the automation of cataloguing and automated catalogues. It is a paper that was prepared for a course in the Faculty of Library Science at the University of Alberta, in which the writer was enrolled in the 1986 fall term, and was an attempt to address some of the concerns related to the automation of the University of Alberta map collection. The curator of this collection, Ron Whistance-Smith, had expressed an interest in obtaining any information available dealing with automation. In response to this request it was agreed that a copy of the findings of this directed study would be made available to him.

When this study was first planned, it was assumed that a review of the literature dealing with map library automation would have been sufficient to meet the requirements of this project. However, the literature on the subject proved to be quite limited so it was decided that the scope of the study be broadened to include interviews with individuals in Systems and Cataloguing in the University of Alberta Library. These interviews were conducted so as to explore the capabilities of University of Alberta DOBIS with regard to both map records and the problems of cataloguing maps. A survey of cataloguing practices and automation developments in a sampling of Canadian map libraries was also undertaken in order to come to some understanding of how maps were being catalogued, and to what extent this process and access to map records were being automated.

The report that follows, then, falls into three sections: a review of recent literature, a summary of the discussion arising out of the University of Alberta library system interviews, and a report on the findings of the questionnaires that were sent to selected map libraries. The conclusion summarizes some of what the writer learned ("discovered") concerning the automation of map cataloguing and catalogues.

### LITERATURE REVIEW

As previously stated, the objective of this directed study was to produce a review of the literature on the automation of a map library. Literature dealing with cataloguing and the development of a catalogue was considered to be of special interest. A literature search was done using 1980 as the cut-off date. It was felt that literature published prior to 1980 would be rather outdated, particularly since automation technology and methodology have developed so rapidly. This is not to say that this literature could not provide valuable background on the subject of map librarianship.

The following tools were searched under the headings listed in order to access literature on automation in map libraries.

1. Library Literature
  - Automation of Library Processes - Map Libraries and Collections
  - Information Storage and Retrieval Systems - Special Subjects - Maps and Globes
  - Maps and Globes
2. Library and Information Science Abstracts
  - Maps
  - Maps - Cataloguing
3. Library of Congress Subject Headings on University of Alberta DOBIS
  - Cataloguing of maps - Automation
  - Information storage and retrieval systems - Maps
  - Libraries - Automation - Maps
  - Maps - Automation
  - Map collections - Computer programs
  - MARC System - Maps
  - Maps - Computer programs

The appropriate issues of Special Libraries Association Geography and Map Division, *Bulletin*, the Western Association of Map Libraries, *Information Bulletin*, and Association of Canadian Map Libraries, *Bulletin* were consulted as well, even

though they were indexed in either *Library Literature* or *Library and Information Science Abstracts*.

The review was necessarily limited to literature that could be obtained in the University of Alberta library system. Those items are marked with an asterisk in the bibliography at the end of this essay. Other items were included in order to give some indication of the material that was available on the subject.

The number of suitable citations generated by this literature search was quite small, and this number was further reduced when the holdings of the University of Alberta library system were consulted. Microcartography and the computer production of maps were popular topics that appeared in the indexes, but they were not considered to be germane to this study.

#### **a) MONOGRAPHS DEALING WITH MAP COLLECTION AUTOMATION**

Monographs dealing with map librarianship are a valuable introduction to the field and useful for reference purposes. They provide little, though, for the reader interested in the state of library automation. Ristow (1980), in a collection of papers published over a period of more than three decades (1943-1979), includes a bibliography on map libraries and automation (1967), and articles on machine readable map cataloguing (1971), and map cataloguing and classification (1975) in the Library of Congress. These articles are useful in that they provide historical perspective on the automation of the bibliographic control of maps. Some indication of the process involved in planning for the automation of a map collection emerges.

Nichols (1982) deals only superficially with the question of automation, considering it an option for access and retrieval and for the production of a catalogue. Drazniowsky (1975) includes a number of articles that deal with the automation of map libraries and the importance of cataloguing collections, but they deal with automation projects in the 1960s. The publication of this monograph is also outside of the time parameters for this study.

Larsgaard (1978) is also outside of this time frame, but she does outline developments at the Library of Congress with regard to maps. She includes an extensive section on the automation of map cataloguing up to the end of the 1970s that covers the development of the MARC format for maps. Larsgaard (1986) updates these developments. By the time this second edition was published, AACR2 had become more generally accepted by map librarians, MARC had become an international standard that included MARC Map, and bibliographic utilities such as OCLC were marketing large databases of bibliographic records that included cartographic records. Larsgaard is a strong proponent of cataloguing and classifying maps according to standards set by AACR2/LC/ISBD and of using MARC Map to produce machine readable records. She is also very supportive of using a bibliographic utility like OCLC for cataloguing cartographic materials. In her second edition Larsgaard only deals with automation on the level of cataloguing. In this edition she emphasizes that automation facilitates cataloguing by providing copy through the use of networks and utilities, by sharing records and by maintaining a level of consistency and uniformity. She does not deal with the development of online catalogues in map libraries or the automation of other map library procedures.

#### **b) PERIODICAL LITERATURE DEALING WITH MAP COLLECTION AUTOMATION**

Much of the periodical literature on the automation of map libraries also deals with the issue on the level of cataloguing. Maps as a source of information have not been given the same consideration and treatment as materials such as monographs and serials. Their informational value has not been understood and they have been treated as alien and difficult formats. There is no denying that maps represent challenges from the perspective of bibliographic control, but these challenges are not insurmountable.

Schroeder (1981) illustrates the concern over the lack of bibliographic control in map collections. In this article he points out that inadequate levels of bibliographic control are due to the fact that librarians have too little understanding of maps to give



them the attention that they deserve as sources of information. Maps have physical and bibliographic characteristics that make them difficult for book oriented librarians. At the same time Schroeder does recognize that maps are difficult to acquire (they are printed in limited quantities for a specific purpose, they are not well publicized, and they are often available only for a short period of time), they are expensive to store, maintain and preserve, and they are cumbersome to retrieve, circulate and refile. Maps present unique cataloguing problems because of the difficulty in describing a graphic format in words. Karrow (1981) addresses similar issues when he states that book cataloguing has developed fairly uniform and consistent rules since the turn of the century. With maps, however, there has been a lack of models and remarkable variations in cataloguing format. Many map collections have not been catalogued. Thus access to cartographic materials has been and continues to be, at best, inadequate.

The cost of complete, equal bibliographic control of discrete map format bibliographic entries is just as high as the cost of equivalent control of discrete bibliographic entries in other formats. The basic elements of description and authority control requirements are comparable and if bibliographic control for maps is to be equivalent to that provided for monographs etc., an analogous ratio for the expenditure of fiscal and staff resources can be expected. According to Schroeder (1981), p. 422):

Map Libraries will not reach their full potential for service until all extant cartographic materials have been catalogued and incorporated into a library-based, automated, on-line, international information network. Such a network would make maps available to users through multiple access points, including author, title, series, topical subjects, geographic coordinates and projection.

Maps have a number of unique characteristics that must be accommodated in the standardization of

cataloguing. As already mentioned, maps are a graphic format while cataloguing records are restricted to a written description. The provision and arrangement of bibliographic information is frequently inconsistent and the concepts and terms used by cartographers on maps are sometimes different from those used by cataloguers.

## i) MAP CATALOGUING AND AUTOMATION

Map cataloguing began at the Library of Congress during World War II. However, the cataloguing rules that were developed were not readily accepted by map librarians. The 1949 ALA rules were rejected by the map library community and AACR1 met with similar disdain (Karrow, 1981). AACR2 (chapter 3) is still considered inadequate and unworkable for cataloguing maps, but it is gaining acceptance. In order to elucidate AACR2 by means of applications, policies and examples, the Anglo-American Cataloguing Committee for Cartographic Materials (AACCCM) published a map cataloguing manual entitled *Cartographic Materials: A Manual of Interpretation for AACR2* in 1982. While this was a combined effort of the American Library Association, the Canadian Library Association and the Library Association, its general editor, Hugo L.P. Stibbe, and two editors, Vivien Cartmell and Velma Parker, were all from the Association of Canadian Map Libraries.

Main entry has traditionally been a problem. Map librarians prefer the use of area as the main entry which goes contrary to AACR2's insistence on author. With the advent of automation and machine readable records, the debate over main entry has become less heated. As long as area is a searchable field or element, it does not really matter if it is labelled as the main entry. To the patron wishing to access a map it does not make any difference either, as long as an added entry is included for whatever element has not been considered the main entry.

The question of dates has also created a problem. Because librarians have traditionally been preoccupied with printed materials, they consider the date of publication to be of paramount importance. For cartographers, on the other hand, the date of situ-



ation (information) is considered to be the most important (Nichols, 1982). Fortunately, MARC Map allows for the inclusion of both.

Another cataloguing issue has been that of defining the area encompassed by a map. AACR2 provides for the inclusion of coordinate information and other mathematical data. There is, however, the feeling that there needs to be more consistency in describing the area being presented. Schreiber (1986) believes that it would be desirable to have two statements of coordinates in the MARC format. The one would describe the entire area of the map, and the other would describe the extent of significant detail along with a note specifying the detail considered to be significant. He includes a sample of OCLC's present map copy, along with the author's revision for a selected map showing the additional, more accurate coordinate information. Schroeder (1981) advocates the implementation of a geographic coordinate search capability. This, he believes, would be extremely valuable for accessing cartographic information contained in map records.

Cataloguing map series has proved to be another problem for map cataloguers. Lochhead (1982) delineates a number of these issues. There is a problem in determining which group of maps actually constitutes a series. What the series is to be called and what constitutes its title is another concern. How one handles scale changes or the appearance of new editions is another matter. Some of these problems would be alleviated if map producers would provide more consistent map documentation. Lochhead feels that map producers should consider providing cataloguing in publication information (CIP) as well as an ISBN.

The development of ISBD(CM) (International Standard Bibliographic Description for Cartographic materials) has provided a basis for some standardization. Larsgaard (1976) deals with this subject in her book. Karrow (1981) points out that ISBD(CM) was first suggested by the IFLA subsection of Geography and Map Libraries in 1973. It was conceived as an internationally accepted framework for sharing descriptions of cartographic materials. Fleming (1981) provides a brief description of

ISBD(CM) as a way of identifying types of bibliographic data using punctuation symbols rather than alphanumeric codes. ISBD(CM) not only standardizes punctuation, more importantly it standardizes the set of required elements for bibliographic description and assigns their order (AACR2 provides rules for the construction of elements in the bibliographic description).

The development of MARC Map is also covered in the literature. In December 1967, the Library of Congress received a grant to support a project in the Geography and Map Division to develop automated cataloguing procedures for single sheet and thematic maps. Project work was begun in February 1968 according to guidelines that included a commitment:

- to conform to LC rules for cataloguing monographs, serials etc. This meant that AACR1 would be followed as well as the LC G schedule for classification.
- that the system designed would meet the requirements of the Geography and Map Division.
- that the computer system for controlling maps would be compatible with the Library of Congress' basic automation program.

MARC Map was developed as a document retrieval system rather than an information retrieval system. Access to individual maps is provided through bibliographic elements from which needed information is extracted (Stibbe, 1976).

In 1970 *Maps: A MARC Format* appeared. It described the MARC format for maps and was followed in 1971 by a data preparation manual for the conversion of map cataloguing records to machine readable form. The second edition of *Maps: A MARC Format* appeared in 1976. Larsgaard (1978) deals with the history of MARC Map and supports its use because of its potential to provide a vast bibliographic control system. When it was first conceived, though, it did not provide for the inclusion of coordinates or the date of situation. Carrington (1979) mentions the addition of variable fields for coordinates, scale and UDC classification and deals with the status of the MARC Map database. *Cartographic Materials in UNIMARC* (IFLA,

1979) discusses the development of five coded data fields for cartographic materials including 120 and 121 for encoding various bibliographic data and physical characteristics, 122 for the date of situation, 123 for mathematical data and 124 for conditions under which cartographic products can be created.

Fleming (1981) presents a description of MARC Map that begins with a definition of MARC as a system of alphanumeric codes that label the bibliographic elements in a catalogue record so that the computer can identify different types of bibliographic data. She points out that MARC Map goes beyond the description covered by AACR2 although the data in the descriptive area corresponds to the bibliographic areas in ISBD and AACR2. Sherwood (1981), in a status report on the map cataloguing project at Illinois State University, also describes various aspects of MARC Map. She identifies relief and base as the two fixed fields that are most foreign to book cataloguers. The variable fields that are unique to the map format are 052, a geographic area code which contains the base number and the sub-area Cutter of the LC G class number (052 contains the full LC number), 034 which contains a mathematical area code and 255 which is the mathematical data area. The last two contain scale and coordinate information, the former in the mathematical language and the latter in natural English.

According to Schroeder (1981), the LC MARC Map database contained over 60 000 cartographic records by the early 1980's. He hails the development and implementation of the MARC Map format at the Geography and Map Division of the Library of Congress as vital progress toward effective bibliographic control of cartographic materials. This progress has been further facilitated by the implementation of a MARC Map format - compatible, online, automated cooperative map cataloguing network - by OCLC Inc.

The MARC format for maps continues to evolve. The November 1986 edition of the Western Association of Map Libraries, *Information Bulletin* contains an announcement that indicates that the

Library of Congress will begin using field 850 for NUC symbols for libraries reporting to the National Union Catalog.

The advent of cooperative cataloguing on OCLC and RLIN is seen as a positive development in helping to provide bibliographic control of maps in libraries (Sherwood, 1981; Schroeder, 1981). Pruett (1981) provides some statistical comparisons between original cataloguing and cataloguing on OCLC. According to the November 1985 edition of the Western Association of Map Libraries, *Information Bulletin*, OCLC made an offer to assist libraries in the process of retrospective conversion. All contracting libraries were to be lent one IBM PC per 50 000 records that needed to be converted. This offer was open to both members and non-members with at least 20 000 records to convert. The March 1985 edition of the same periodical provides statistics about the number of cartographic records in OCLC's database.

## ii) SUBJECT ANALYSIS AND AUTOMATION

One of the major concerns of map librarians has been the matter of subject access. Many of the major map collections are using the Library of Congress classification scheme (G Schedule) and the MARC Map format. Subject analysis at LC is governed by certain rules, which are reflected in the MARC Map format. Basically, subject access has been facilitated through subject headings assigned in the form SUBJECT - AREA. This has been considered undesirable and inadequate by map librarians. Carrington (1979) addresses this issue and reports that provision of reversed geographic subject headings has been made by the Library of Congress. This permits tracing an additional special subject heading in the form SUBJECT - AREA. In the MARC Map format, it has been given a variable field, assigned tag 652 and designated a Reversed Geographic Subject Heading. These reversed subject headings are not considered official Library of Congress subject headings, but are included in the MARC cataloguing data and will most likely be traced in a separately numbered sequence following the official subject headings but preceding any added entries. This accommodation was



made by LC in response to a demand for a consistent combined geographic/subject approach to a group of materials for which the most desirable access was geographic location.

Schroeder (1981) discusses the inherent area focus of maps as well. He states that every thematic map of a place is a graphic portrayal of the subject as it applies to that place. Such maps have an automatic and definite connotation of both area and subject. The LC subject pattern SUBJECT - AREA accommodates the interest of specific subjects on an individual basis, but if one is interested in multiple subject aspects of a specific area or region, additional subject access under AREA - SUBJECT is needed. He emphasizes that both approaches are crucial and that a double entry approach should be used. The LC subject cataloguing division is aware of these inadequacies of its subject treatment, and it needs to act on them, at least from a map librarian's perspective.

In the early 1980s, LC began to experiment with using reversible subject headings to provide both SUBJECT - AREA and AREA - SUBJECT access. This development raised other problems in that it subverted the structure of LC subject headings. Studwell and Schreiber (1985) have since suggested a unique and successful method to enhance subject access to cartographic materials if reversible subject headings are not acceptable. They propose two alternative methods, for those cases where SUBJECT - AREA access is a problem. In a number of cases subjects have been assigned one or more geographic areas as initial elements. Where this is not the case, Studwell and Schreiber suggest using points in a machine readable database to provide data for subject access. Quite simply, this involves assigning fields for subject access. Their preference is 043 and \$z subfields in the 600 area. OCLC's decision to make 043 optional weakens this alternative. The other option offered is the use of supplementary subject headings using the pattern AREA - MAPS, whenever areas involved are not covered by subjects beginning with a geographical area. The advantage of such options would be that there would always be a subject heading under geographical area, that LC structure would be

followed and that the method is quick and simple. A major disadvantage is that a lot of headings would be produced under more commonly covered areas like the U.S.A. and Great Britain.

### iii) OTHER ASPECTS OF MAP COLLECTION AUTOMATION

There are only a few general automation programmes in map libraries described in the literature. Laughlin (1982), describes how an automated map catalogue was developed for a small, slow growing (yet frequently used) map collection at the Milwaukee Public Museum using a donated Commodore PET microcomputer. An in-house system was developed using software that had been written for the project. It was agreed that AACR2 standards would be followed but catalogue information had to be kept to a minimum due to memory limitations. The aim of this project was to develop a database that could be searched by users with little or no assistance from the library staff. No information regarding the success of meeting this objective is offered, although numerous problems with the hardware are reiterated.

Pruett (1981), Cruse (1981), and Larsgaard (1986), deal with the emergence of cartographic databases. Pruet points out that while OCLC and RLIN provide online sources of cataloguing, databases such as GEOREF, produced by the American Geological Institute, index maps and allow for online searching for maps. The access points that can be used include geographic coordinates. GEOREF is available from such vendors as SDC and DIALOG. Pruet's article includes sample searches using different access points. According to Larsgaard, other bibliographic databases that are of interest to cartographic materials librarians include Geoarchive, GeoRef, Enviroline, NTIS, Energyline, CIS and ERIC. Larsgaard also mentions library card catalogue databases. Maps Online, one of the Library of Congress's latest automated input/update applications includes all non-book cartographic materials.

The public service component of map librarianship is addressed by David A. Cobb (1984). In dealing with the future of reference services, Cobb empha-

sizes that the options are either to monitor and use current technology, or fall behind in prolonged inefficiency. Map libraries seldom interface with other library systems and provide only very elementary levels of access to their holdings. He believes that advances in automation, digital cartography and "cartography on demand" are technologies that must not be ignored. If they are, map libraries become nothing more than hard copy museums. Map librarians should participate in the development of automated systems and not allow programmers to dictate which systems will exist in the future. This will require that map librarians move beyond their isolationism and adopt a more active role in librarianship. Cobb concludes with the statement that excellent reference service will be performed when map librarians balance historical records of the past with the information systems of the future. Larsgaard (1978), too, is a strong proponent of automation but she cautions against false expectations. There is no point in trying to transpose a tired manual system to a computer and trusting that it, like a magic wand, will make order out of chaos (p. 145).

The classification of maps is often seen as something that can be left to the specific functional requirements of the map library. LC classification has however emerged as the most consistently used and predominant system. Standardization does have several benefits including lower processing costs, the potential for cooperative collection and acquisitions management, efficiency of administering inter-library loans, and the facilitation of automated subject access (Schroeder, 1981). The LCG Schedule is, also, most frequently associated with the MARC Map format.

### c) RECENT AUTOMATION DEVELOPMENTS IN CANADA

The Association of Canadian Map Libraries, *Bulletin* No. 44 contains a number of pertinent articles about the state of automation in Canadian map collections. Hamilton (1982) describes the Phoenix online retrieval system at the University of New Brunswick. While Phoenix is used as the online catalogue, UTLAS is used as the biblio-

graphic utility. According to Hamilton it is hoped that source tapes will also eventually be obtained from LCMARC, CANMARC and UKMARC (they are presently available on UTLAS). She does not indicate how useful UTLAS will be for providing copy for map cataloguing nor whether map records from the University of New Brunswick will be loaded on to UTLAS. A major hurdle has been to get maps in the collection catalogued. An agreement between the Documents Department (of which maps are a part) and the Cataloguing Department is described whereby the Documents Department would do pre-cataloguing searching and supply all the mathematical data if it is not in a source record or on the map being catalogued, and the Catalogue Department would modify the record (if necessary), and assign an LC call number if copy is available, or do original cataloguing.

Pinnell (1982) discusses developments at the University of Waterloo. Since the library decided to automate acquisitions and cataloguing as well as provide users online access to the catalogue, the map library was required to catalogue its collection and make provision for producing machine readable cataloguing that was compatible with other records produced in the library. In order to implement this automation process, it was recommended that back files of and a subscription to the LC MARC Map database be purchased, that two cataloguers from the library's cataloguing department be assigned to the project, and that map cataloguing be according to AACR2/LC/MARC standards. The LC MARC Map tapes were indexed according to name, title, LC call number and series, and fiche were produced of these indexes. Maps received are searched against this database (indexes). Those that are found (the library had an 80% hit rate at the time of writing) are verified, upgraded and modified as necessary to meet requirements. One of the drawbacks of using LC MARC Map tapes that the map library at the University of Waterloo has discovered is that the database contains few geological map records. The programme used to produce the microfiche indexes from the MARC Map tapes is also used to generate a fiche register of catalogued maps. Access is limited to main and added entries, title, series, and call number, but it is hoped that



subject, coordinate and fixed field access will be available when the online catalogue is implemented.

Batchelder (1982) discusses how DOBIS/LIBIS is used at the University of Calgary. DOBIS handles public enquiry and cataloguing, while LIBIS is used for acquisition and circulation. The structure of DOBIS is described at length, as is the implementation of DOBIS and the process of replacing TESA, the previous automated system. In terms of the map records, AACR2 format, LC style subject headings, searchable fields for scale, projection and date, and NTS (National Topographic Series) access points need to be upgraded. Batchelder believes that DOBIS is a very good system for cartographic materials.

Farrell's article (1982) on Telidon and maps addresses the potential for translating graphics and text into computer language, storing it in a database and subsequently retrieving it when needed. This has great potential for map portrayal, and could even be used for an interactive cataloguing and display system.

Desbarats (1985), reports on a survey of map cataloguing in the Ontario Council of University Libraries (OCUL) Map Group. She discovered that about half of the respondents were using AACR2 and LC subject headings for cataloguing and that the others were developing in-house systems. Desbarats also gathered statistics regarding catalogue format and the number of records catalogued. Young (1986) reports on a survey of map cataloguers in Canada that attempted to summarize the state and activity of map cataloguing. This survey showed that few libraries have librarians who are solely responsible for map cataloguing. In a number of institutions, maps are catalogued in the cataloguing department. It was also shown that cataloguing copy is difficult to obtain and that only three respondents were members of an online cataloguing network. Nine map libraries have or will soon have online catalogues in place (DOBIS - 2, UTLAS - 2, GEAC - 3, MINISIS - 1, NOTIS - 1). This report provides some statistics on the number of records catalogued according to either AACR1 or AACR2 and enumerates the types of authority files that are

maintained. A number of respondents recommended the formation of a map cataloguer's support group.

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## UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA LIBRARY SYSTEM INTERVIEW SUMMARIES

Mr. J. Heilik, Head of Systems, was interviewed on February 16, 1987 regarding DOBIS's capability to handle map records. He pointed out that DOBIS can accommodate map records that are in the MARC format, but that University of Alberta (U. of A.) DOBIS would have to be expanded in order for map cataloguing records to be loaded, since it has modified the MARC format. U. of A. DOBIS is geared for monographs and has been structured to meet the requirements of machine readable monograph records. Thus some tag related codes have been eliminated and some limits have been expanded. In order to include cartographic records U. of A. DOBIS software would have to be changed, the system would have to be expanded and documentation would have to be provided. Such a modification would not be difficult; at the same time it would not be inexpensive.

Once loaded in U. of A. DOBIS, cartographic records would have multi-level access. U. of A. DOBIS presently has sixteen public access points. One of these is a miscellaneous number access point, which could be used for such things as NTS (National Topographic System) numbers. Should



the access points provided not be adequate for map records, additional access points could be developed.

The University of Alberta not only uses UTLAS for cataloguing support, it also maintains its records on the UTLAS database. All records destined for U. of A. DOBIS have to go through UTLAS first. UTLAS contains the official U. of A. bibliographic database. The records that are downloaded into DOBIS constitute a second database. Any changes to the MARC (bibliographic) data have to be made first on UTLAS and then downloaded into DOBIS. The University of Alberta library system will soon be in a position to do some local database maintenance on DOBIS without first going into UTLAS, but this will only be on the level of local information (i.e., with regard to call number, number of copies etc.). Cartographic records would have to follow the same procedure.

UTLAS presently markets its map record capabilities, but its database contains few cartographic records. This means that, as a cataloguing utility, it can provide little copy for cartographic materials. If the University of Alberta began to catalogue maps on UTLAS, it would be making a significant contribution to the expansion of the database.

Mr. S. Laskowski, Head of Cataloguing, was interviewed March 18, 1987 regarding the ramifications of cataloguing maps in U. of A. DOBIS. If, as already had been discussed above, the system was modified to handle the MARC Map record, cataloguing maps would pose no problems. U. of A. standards would have to be met and capable cataloguers would have to do the cataloguing. Cataloguing could be done in the map library, but authority, verification and control would have to come from the cataloguing department. The AACR2 level of cataloguing adhered to would not matter, as long as that level was maintained.

Cataloguing maps on U. of A. DOBIS would preclude using OCLC for cataloguing support because of copyright considerations. The same would not be true of RLIN, which the University of Alberta already uses for cataloguing support when copy

cannot be found on UTLAS. At present there is no online interface between the two databases (RLIN-UTLAS) at the University of Alberta, so copy is printed, edited and then keyed into UTLAS.

Subject analysis of cartographic materials would have to follow Library of Congress structure. One appealing feature of DOBIS is the fact that it permutes subject headings. This would facilitate searching by area for cartographic materials. In terms of a classification scheme, any is acceptable, as long as it is not a modification of LC classification. It must either be LC, or something that is recognizably different.

## REPORT ON SURVEY FINDINGS

In order to learn more about the cataloguing of maps and to what extent cataloguing of and access to maps was being automated, a questionnaire was designed. It posed the following questions.

1. Briefly describe the nature and scope of your collection. Does it include monographs, journals, and government publications in addition to cartographic materials?
2. Is your collection integrated with the library system in your institution?
3. Briefly describe the bibliographic control now in place in your cartographic collection.
  - a) Descriptive Cataloguing
    - Do you use AACR2?
    - Do you use MARC format (attach MARC tags)?
  - b) Subject Analysis
    - What classification system do you use?  
Dewey\_\_\_; LC\_\_\_; UDC\_\_\_; Other\_\_\_ (please describe)
    - What subject headings do you assign?  
LC\_\_\_; Sears\_\_\_; Other\_\_\_ (please describe)
  - c) Do you do copy or original cataloguing?  
Please indicate approximate percentages of each used.  
If you use copy for your cataloguing, to what sources do you subscribe? Please indicate percentages if more than one copy source is used.  
CANMARC\_\_\_; LCMARC\_\_\_; OCLC\_\_\_;  
RLIN\_\_\_; UKMARC\_\_\_; UTLAS\_\_\_;  
Other\_\_\_ (please describe)

4. Describe the form of the record that you produce. Is it machine readable?

5. What type of access do you provide to the patron?

Card catalogue\_\_\_\_; COM Fiche\_\_\_\_; Online Public Catalogue\_\_\_\_; Other\_\_\_\_ (please describe)

Statistics were not gathered as to the amount of cataloguing that had been done. The intent of this questionnaire was to discover what practices were being followed and what directions were being taken in the automation of map libraries. Questionnaires were sent to the following institutions:

National Map Collection, Ottawa  
Geological Survey of Canada, Ottawa  
as well as to map libraries in the following Universities:

Simon Fraser University  
University of Calgary  
McMaster University  
University of Waterloo  
University of Guelph  
University of Toronto  
Queen's University  
McGill University  
University of New Brunswick  
Memorial University of Newfoundland

The choice of map libraries to which these questionnaires were to be sent was discussed with Ron Whistance-Smith, the curator of the map collection at the University of Alberta. An attempt was made to choose libraries where automation of the map collection was in the planning stages or had already been implemented to some degree. Had we had more time, a larger sampling would have been undertaken. The response rate to the survey was excellent. Of the twelve questionnaires mailed, eleven were returned.

Responses to the first question on the questionnaire indicated that eight libraries included materials other than those traditionally considered cartographic (maps, gazetteers, atlases, air photos, globes). These collections included monographs, serials and some government publications, although in one case, while serials were only shelved in the map room, they were acquired and controlled by the

serials division. The other three respondents all involved map libraries that were part of larger libraries, and monographs and serials pertaining to geography and cartography were available in other divisions of the library.

The second question regarding integration within a larger library system was prompted by the fact that the map collection at the University of Alberta is not a part of the library system, but of the Geography Department. Some idea of what the situation was in similar settings was deemed useful. Ten of eleven institutions reported administrative integration with the library system in their institution. The one that did not constituted an institution in and of itself. Seven of the ten libraries that indicated that they were integrated with larger libraries or part of larger libraries also reported that their records were integrated. In the other three, only monograph, serial and atlas records were integrated, that is included in the catalogue.

The third question dealt with bibliographic control and focused on the tools used for cataloguing and classification. Eight of the libraries contacted reported that AACR2 was used for descriptive cataloguing, although one of these specified that it used *Cartographic Materials: A Manual of Interpretation of AACR2*. Eight also used the MARC format (attached MARC tags) or were about to begin to do so. One respondent indicated that their map cataloguing was done by technical services and little was known about their processes. The two that did not use AACR2 or the MARC format did not elaborate on how they catalogued their records.

With regard to subject analysis, ten libraries indicated that the Library of Congress classification scheme was used. One library specified that it was following the University of Toronto revision which predates the current LC revision for Canadian G map numbers, and another indicated that, in addition to LC, three other in-house classification systems were in use. Only one of these other three was current though. One library reported that it used Boggs-Lewis classification. Subject headings used were primarily LC as well. One library stated that it assigned Boggs-Lewis subject headings and an-



other indicated that it was currently using PRECIS headings.

Information regarding cataloguing support was also solicited. Four libraries indicated that they did only original cataloguing. One of these pointed out that there is very little cataloguing copy available without access to OCLC. The cataloguing department in this particular university uses UTLAS for cataloguing support. It provides access to LCMARC and CANMARC, but these have been found of little assistance in cataloguing maps. Five libraries reported that they were doing a combination of both copy and original cataloguing. In one case almost all cataloguing done was original, with less than 1% modified copy, and that mostly for atlases. This particular library has access to CANMARC (DOBIS), and UTLAS (including UKMARC, LCMARC, and INTERMARC). Another map library claimed to be doing 80-90% original and 10-20% copy cataloguing. Its copy was available from CANMARC and LCMARC on UTLAS. A third library indicated that its recent cataloguing ratio was 42% copy and 57% original. The copy in this case was provided by UTLAS. Two libraries did not provide percentages with regard to the type of cataloguing done. The one uses the LCMARC Map tape service extensively and the other does primarily copy cataloguing using LCMARC and UTLAS. One library indicated that it did only copy cataloguing using LC cartographic materials fiche and another was not aware of what sources were being used for cataloguing.

The fourth question dealt with whether the record produced was machine readable. In nine instances, machine readable records were produced, although in one case it was in a format that was no longer supported. One map library does not produce a machine readable record and in one instance, no response was given to this question.

Responses were most diverse with regard to the question concerning the type of access to cartographic records that is provided to patrons. One library indicated that access was provided only via a card catalogue. In another, the only access was COM fiche and in a third, access was facilitated by

a computer produced listing (by geographic area arranged geographically and sub-arranged by LC call number, and by subject). Three respondents indicated that public access was provided by an online catalogue. In one case this online catalogue is only scheduled to be operational in June 1987. Only by another answer in the questionnaire does it become clear that, until that date, user access is provided by COM fiche. In the second library, records are only beginning to be downloaded into the online catalogue. This process is proceeding very slowly, but no mention is made of the type of access that has been available until now. In a third library, map records are available on CD-ROM (as of March 1, 1987) in addition to the online catalogue.

Six of the respondents stated that access was provided in a number of ways. In one map library abbreviated map records are loaded into an online circulation system, and are available on COM fiche as well. At this library it is hoped that an online catalogue will be operational later this year. Three libraries reported that access was provided by card catalogue and COM fiche. One of these libraries hope to have an online catalogue by September of this year. The COM fiche would then be used to provide backup. In all three cases, the card catalogue was being used for older cartographic material.

One library reported that it operates a "100% online card catalogue". Further explanation indicated that a card catalogue was used for older materials, that COM fiche was generated periodically to provide backup, and that an online catalogue provided the most recent type of access. With regard to access provided to the public then, five libraries stated that it was provided by a card catalogue, seven stated that COM fiche was used, six indicated that online catalogues were either operational or about to come on stream, one reported that a computer-produced listing was used, and in one case abbreviated map records were loaded into an automated circulation system. In a number of cases, access is provided in a number of formats.

The following conclusions can be reached concern-

ing the state of map cataloguing and automation in major Canadian map libraries. Progress is being made in the cataloguing of map collections and in producing machine readable records. Most of the map libraries surveyed had realized the importance of cataloguing and in providing access using technologically advanced methods. In terms of standards and format, there is a marked preference for AACR2/MARC/LC. AACR2 standards are generally accepted, machine readable records are being produced in MARC format, and LC classification and subject heading usage predominates. Cataloguing support remains weak. Those map libraries using UTLAS as a bibliographic utility have virtually no copy at their disposal. At present, at least according to this survey, there is only one library putting its map records into UTLAS. If UTLAS is to be used for cataloguing maps, map libraries are going to have to start entering their catalogued records into this database. Some support for cataloguing maps is achieved by using the LC MARC map tape or fiche service. A major problem with this service, though, is that LC only catalogues maps published by non-government agencies. That there is this lack of copy is consistent with the findings of K. Young, in her report on map cataloguers in Canada in the *ACML Bulletin* Number 60, September 1986. It is interesting to note that neither OCLC or RLIN are being used for cataloguing support by the libraries surveyed, even though both contain substantial numbers of cartographic records. UTLAS users who load records into the utility, cannot use OCLC for copyright reasons.

Access to cartographic records is available at a number of levels. There is obviously access through the intellectual control provided by the librarian. In terms of formal tools, card catalogues, COM fiche and online catalogues are used. Three online catalogues already include cartographic records and three that are to be operationalized this year are scheduled to include this type of record.

## CONCLUSION

Mary Larsgaard's statement in the final paragraph of her chapter on public relations and marketing (1986, p. 224) provides a fitting conclusion for this

directed study. She states that:

we must make our collections visible and accessible; the best way to do that is by having the entire collection catalogued, and on the general library database...

The importance of having a collection catalogued cannot be over emphasized. Time may be saved by not cataloguing, or only doing so at a superficial level, but invariably the result is reference time spent over and over again. It may even mean that reference service is not requested since the user does not know that there is anything about which to ask. Both the literature review and the survey of map libraries have shown a preference for AACR2/LC/MARC/ISBD standards. While these standards are not flawless, from the perspective of map librarians, they are internationally recognized and do provide for consistency and uniformity of practice. Unfortunately the availability of cataloguing copy for maps is limited, and thus at this stage map libraries can anticipate doing a great deal of original cataloguing. This is one way in which the larger map collections can assume their expected leadership role in map curatorship. Betty Kidd (1981, p. 475) calls on map collection administrators to recognize this responsibility and include it in planning and budgeting exercises.

Integration with the general library databases would have major implications for the University of Alberta Map Collection, since it is not part of the library system. Access and exposure to the collection would, however, be facilitated for both the research and general interest needs of the university community and the general public. Such access could not begin to be achieved using microcomputers or even a mini-computer.

Establishing bibliographic control over a map collection by cataloguing it, and integrating the map records with the general library database must be grounded in the mission and purpose of the map library. The planning for and implementation of any automated procedure cannot be quickly or easily accomplished, nor can it be ignored.



## NEW BOOKS AND ATLASES

Barbara Farrell

*Asia today: an atlas of reproducible pages.* Wellesley, Mass.: World Eagle Inc., 1988. ISBN 0930141156. 157 p. U.S.\$29.95.

*Atlas del Peru.* (Forthcoming: August 1988) ca 300 p. U.S.\$550.00. (Available from: Bill Stewart, 1220 Sherman, Ypsilanti, Michigan 48197, Tel: 313/481-0857)

*Atlas of the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone, Gulf of Mexico and eastern Caribbean area.* / EEZ-SCAN 85 Scientific Staff. Reston, Virginia: U.S. Dept. of the Interior, U.S. Geological Survey, 1987. U.S.\$57.82.

*Atlas of the world today.* / Neil Grant and Nick Middleton. New York: Harper, 1987. ISBN 0060550414. 159 p. \$18.45.

*Atlas of world history.* Rev. ed. Chicago: Rand McNally, 1987. ISBN 0528832883. 192 p. \$17.95. Alternative titles: *Rand McNally atlas of world history. Hamlyn historical atlas.*

*Cambridge atlas of the Middle East and North Africa.* / Gerald Henry Blake, John C. Dewdney and Jonathan Mitchell. Cambridge, U.K.: Cambridge University Press, 1987. ISBN 0521242436. 124 p. £45.00.

*Environmental atlas for Beaufort Sea oil spill response.* Vancouver: DF Dickins Associates Ltd., 1987. ISBN 0921623038. 173 p.

*Fundamentals of petroleum maps.* / D.P. McElroy. Houston: Gulf Pub. Co., 1987. ISBN 0872014940. 136 p. U.S.\$40.00.

*Gazetteer of Canada: Ontario.* / Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names. Ottawa: Canadian Government Publishing Centre, 1988. \$19.95 (hardcover); \$4.95 (microfiche).

*Harper atlas of world history.* New York: Harper, 1987. ISBN 0061818844. 340 p. \$29.45.

*Ice atlas Hudson Bay and approaches.* / W.E. Markham. Ottawa: Environment Canada, 1988. ISBN 0660538652. 123 p. \$61.50. Catalogue No. En56-75/1987.

*Michelin road atlas of France.* / Michelin Tyre Company, Ltd. New York: Crown, 1987. ISBN 051765366. 336 p. U.S.\$29.95. (Published in Bulletin No. 66 as *Michelin road atlas...*)

*Moscow.* Washington: Central Intelligence Agency, 1987. 214 p.

*Netherlands in fifty maps: an annotated atlas.* / R. Tamsma. Amsterdam: Royal Dutch Geographical Society, 1988. ISBN 9068090623. 126 p. \$20.00.

*Passport's European atlas for travelers.* Lincolnwood, Illinois: Passport Books, 1987. ISBN 0844294888. 252 p. \$29.95. (Available in Canada from Copp Clark Pitman, Mississauga)

*Shepherd's international directory of print and map sellers.* Amsterdam: Rudolf Muller, 1987. 250 p. (750Dfl. Rudolf Muller)

*Standards for university map collections.* Washington: Special Libraries Association, Geography and Map Division, 1987 (Special Publication No.3) 13 p.

*Tactile maps. A listing of maps in the National Library Service for the Blind and Handicapped collection.* / Library of Congress, National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped collection. Washington: Library of Congress, 1987. ISBN 084405493. 133 p.

*World and the man: geographical atlas.* / Soviet Union, Glavnoe upravlenie geodezii i kartografii. Moscow: s.n., 1988. 72 p. (This is a children's atlas.)

## REVIEWS

Jeffrey Murray

**Ferrell, Robert H. and Richard Natkiel. *Atlas of American History*. New York: Facts on File, Inc., 1987. 192 p., ill., maps, index. ISBN 0-8160-1028-5. U.S.\$33.95.**

This atlas, according to its dust jacket, will be a "...nearly indispensable adjunct to the reference section of any home or professional library...." Its publishers see it as fulfilling an existing need for an up-to-date, reasonably priced atlas with high quality maps which help people to understand American history better. It is rather unusual that the atlas contains no authors' preface or introduction where their concept of the volume is stated; thus, the only "insiders" comments about the atlas are by its publisher.

The atlas spans over 400 years of United States history, from its colonization through the mid-1980s. The content is organized into six chapters and three "map essays". Each chapter is introduced by a few pages of text which are followed by a section of maps and other illustrations. (The atlas contains a total of almost 200 maps and 143 other illustrations such as photographs, paintings, and the like.) The titles of the six chapters and the number of pages within each devoted to text and graphics are: "The Colonial Era" (3, 8); "Founding a Nation" (6, 12); "Expansion and Civil War" (5, 24); "Imperial Democracy" (4, 14); "The Two World Wars" (3, 40); and "America in a Divided World" (4, 18). The three map essays are entitled: "Territorial Expansion of the USA", "Population of the USA", and "Presidential Elections". These topics are traced throughout the country's history via maps and several statistical tables and graphs.

The author of the text, Robert H. Ferrell, is a professor of history at Indiana University and has written or edited a number of historical texts. Richard Natkiel formerly headed the cartography department for *The Economist*. He now specializes in historical cartography and has produced two other historical atlases.

Technically, the volume is well designed and produced. Its 22.5 x 27.5 cm format is easy to handle, and the typeface for the text is clear and legible. Most of the maps are printed in two colours (black and reddish-brown), but there is also a 16-page section of four-colour graphics. For the most part, Natkiel has done an excellent job in designing the maps for this atlas. Maps of historical topics can become extremely complex, requiring large amounts of lettering and symbolization. The cartographer's problems are multiplied by the fact that changes through time, such as a battle sequence or the geographic expansion of political control, must be symbolized somehow in a single image, the map.

There are two aspects of the cartography in this atlas which are confusing at times, however. One is the method of differentiating land and water. This distinction is probably the most fundamental geographic cue which helps the reader to recognize the scene depicted on the map and thus be shown in either white or gray and the water is the opposite colour (either gray or white). The problem is, in part, that the colour assignments are not consistent throughout the volume. On some maps the land is white and the water is gray; on others the opposite relationship is used, and the reversals occur even within the same page. As a result, the reader often must study the map for several seconds to identify what geographic area is being shown before proceeding to interpret the map's primary message.

My other complaint about the maps relates to the identification of projections. To his credit, Natkiel identifies the Mercator projection on several maps of the western Pacific region, but other projections used for small scale maps are not labelled. One particularly confusing map is a polar projection of the world which has been cropped so that the North Pole is no longer at the center (p. 158). The projection is not identified, nor is the graticule shown.

Overall, the effectiveness of this atlas could have



been enhanced through greater integration between the texts and the maps. The text portion of each chapter is independent of the maps which follow; no reference is made to the maps to help elucidate a description. Likewise, the map sections would have benefitted by a narrative to weave their historical threads together. Nevertheless, the atlas does contain a wealth of information about the history of the United States and will fulfill its role as a reference atlas well.

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**Kurian, George. *Atlas of the Third World*. New York: Facts on File Publications, 1983. xvi, 381 p., ill., index. ISBN 0-87196-673-5. U.S.\$85.00.**

*Atlas of the Third World* est un de ces ouvrages qui dans un premier temps suscitent l'intérêt car on croit avoir enfin sous la main une solide documentation centralisée et à jour comme il n'en existait pas avant, mais qui rapidement déçoivent le lecteur quand la grande quantité des erreurs et la mauvaise conception deviennent évidentes.

L'atlas se divise en deux parties. Dans la première, l'auteur traite de l'ensemble du tiers-monde en abordant treize grands thèmes touchant à la population, l'économie, l'agriculture, l'environnement, le commerce, les communications, la défense, le maintien de l'ordre. Cette partie couvre 101 pages et chacun des thèmes est traité à l'aide de graphiques et de planisphères. On peut être agacé dès le départ de voir qu'on ne définit jamais ce qu'est le tiers-monde. Pourquoi ne pas inclure la Chine ni la Mongolie, ni Taiwan mais y comprendre la Corée du Nord, seul pays du bloc communiste eurasien à en faire partie dans l'atlas, la Corée du Sud, Singapour? Les cartes et graphiques de cette partie sont techniquement assez bons bien que parfois on distingue très mal entre deux phénomènes car les teintes de rouge sont trop rapprochées (ce problème est beaucoup plus sérieux dans la deuxième partie), et

que la plupart des données datent du milieu des années soixante. On se demande quelle est l'utilité de certains des thèmes retenus. Par exemple, à quoi sert de savoir aujourd'hui le nombre de radio par 1000 habitants en 1963-1965 maintenant qu'on a vu partout dans le monde la multiplication des radios-baladeurs. Il faut évidemment tenir compte de la difficulté de recueillir les statistiques, mais quand même. On présente assez bien les cas à part, c'est-à-dire les pays en voie d'industrialisation et qui pourraient sortir du tiers monde avant longtemps, et celui des pays qui encore peu industrialisés sont riches parce que grands producteurs de pétrole. Il y a des erreurs aussi. Est-il juste de traiter la Namibie comme un pays indépendant; d'indiquer que le Pérou abrite des bases et du personnel militaire du pacte de Varsovie (p. 49)? Page 51 la même couleur, blanc, représente les pays où le syndicalisme est peu développé et ceux pour lesquels les statistiques de syndicalisation ne sont pas disponibles.

C'est toutefois la deuxième partie qui pose vraiment problème, celle qui traite individuellement des 80 "principaux" pays du tiers-monde, tant les erreurs techniques, statistiques et de conception sont nombreuses. Pour chacun de ces pays, c'est du moins ce que dit l'introduction, on présente des graphiques et des cartes thématiques. L'auteur nous dit que cette partie a été conçue de façon à ce que le lecteur puisse faire des comparaisons entre les pays. Ce serait merveilleux de pouvoir le faire mais dans un grand nombre de cas cela est presque impossible. Pour la majorité des pays on présente vingt graphiques qui traitent de la croissance démographique, du produit national brut, des revenus et dépenses du gouvernement, du taux de change de la devise nationale (sans la nommer) par rapport au dollar U.S., des réserves monétaires, des importations et des exportations, de l'utilisation du sol, de la force ouvrière, de l'éducation, de la défense, de l'aide étrangère, ainsi de suite. Les cartes thématiques parlent le plus souvent de la répartition de la population, de l'agriculture, des transports. D'abord on ne dit pas comment on a sélectionné ces 80 pays. Pourquoi l'Uruguay et pas le Paraguay, pourquoi l'île Maurice mais pas le Vietnam, Belize, Surinam? L'ordre des graphiques du même sujet n'est pas toujours le même d'un pays à l'autre, les mêmes

sujets portent des numéros différents (quand ils ne manquent pas tout simplement, cf. figure 13, Colombie, p. 151). Dans le cas de l'Afghanistan, l'Algérie, l'Argentine et de la Bolivie les cercles 14 et 15 représentent respectivement les exportations et les importations alors que c'est l'inverse pour les autres pays. De plus les graphiques n'utilisent pas toujours la même teinte pour représenter un phénomène. Ainsi, en Bolivie, la catégorie "Urban & Waste" est en rouge foncé sur la carte de la figure 11, elle est en rose pâle pour le Pérou. Les cartes, et selon l'introduction il devrait y en avoir pour chaque pays, présentent encore plus de problèmes. Il n'y a pas de carte pour la Bolivie, le Congo, le Costa Rica, la république Dominicaine, la Mauritanie, le Pérou, la Zambie. Le problème de la couleur est très prononcé sur les cartes tant il est souvent impossible de différencier entre les catégories (voir le Chili pp. 148-149; Cuba, p. 161; l'Indonésie, p. 211; le Malawi, p. 26 et bien d'autres). Certaines cartes n'apportent aucun renseignement valable dans le cadre de cet atlas et ne sont là que pour remplir un blanc. Les deux cartes d'Haïti en sont de bons exemples et elles ne nous permettent pas de faire la moindre comparaison de distribution de phénomène avec d'autres pays. Les cartes des "régions" du Bangladesh, du Laos, du Népal et de Tunisie, et on pourrait allonger la liste, sont dans le même cas. Très souvent les textes de présentation des pays sont faibles et remplis de clichés. La Turquie "still the 'sick man of Europe..."; l'Éthiopie "...the home of the now-forgotten Lion of Juddah..."; l'Inde "the largest country on the Indian subcontinent..."; la Colombie "As all coffee lovers know, Columbia is the world's second largest producer and exporter of coffee..."; le Pakistan "carved out of the old Indian Empire, Pakistan is the third (sic) largest country on the Indian subcontinent and ranks 32nd in land area and ninth in size (ici on parle à la fois de la taille de ce pays par rapport au sous-continent et par rapport aux autres pays du monde.) Pour chaque pays on donne le rang mondial de sa superficie, sans jamais préciser davantage. Il y a des erreurs: par exemple l'Arabie saoudite occupe un bien meilleur rang par sa taille que le soixante-quinzième qu'on lui attribue.

Alors que l'auteur nous dit qu'il est intéressant de

comparer cartes et graphiques des différents pays et qu'il mentionne expressément l'Inde et le Pakistan, l'Éthiopie et la Somalie, la Bolivie et le Pérou, le Mozambique et la Zambie, la Corée du Nord et la Corée du Sud, la disparité dans la présentation de chacun des membres de ces paires est telle que les comparaisons n'ont presque pas de valeur. Il en va de même pour un nombre d'autres pays.

Le but de cet atlas écrit-on est de présenter l'état du tiers-monde. Ce but n'est pas atteint en partie parce que nombre des statistiques datent d'environ vingt ans (au moment de la publication de l'atlas) et parce qu'il y a tellement de fautes de toutes sortes qu'on en vient vite à ne faire confiance à aucune des données de l'ouvrage. Au prix de U.S. \$85.00, cet atlas offre peu de valeur et on se demande même comment un travail si peu fini a pu être publié.

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Archives nationales du Canada  
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**Portinaro, Pierluigi, and Franco Knirsch. *The Cartography of North America 1500-1800*. New York: Facts on File, Inc., 1987. 320 p., 180 col maps, 90 ill., selected biog. notes, index. ISBN 0-8160-1586-4. U.S.\$80.00.**

*The Cartography of North America 1500-1800* is a large, glossy volume of maps relating to North America. It includes three short introductory chapters: a brief history of cartography; the production of old maps; and the exploration of North America. These are followed by the three main sections: North American maps 1500-1600; 1600-1700; and 1700-1800. Each century is prefaced by a one-page introduction, followed by roughly sixty briefly captioned maps.

This book is, at a glance, magnificent. At a second glance, it has problems. It is weak in text and direction. It suffers from having its purpose and achievement overstated on the front inside flap of the cover, as well as in the promotional flier. It is certainly a "handsome volume", as stated, but an "authoritative reference work" it is not. The text is



extremely brief and the captions are not always relevant or illuminating. It is not a major scholarly work, but rather appears to have been designed for popular consumption. The format and design are much like an art book, with a great deal of white space. This often serves to enhance the maps most attractively, but definitely places the book in the coffee-table league.

Other questions make me wonder how hurriedly this volume was compiled. The index is incomplete. The section of "Selected Biographical Notes" includes the names of cartographers for whom there are no maps (e.g., Moll) and omits others whose work is generously reproduced (e.g., Masi). There are neither footnotes nor bibliography.

The maps themselves represent a strictly Eurocentric view of North America. All maps were drawn by Europeans, in Europe. With the exceptions of Juan de la Cosa, Champlain, and arguably John Smith, there are no maps by explorers, fur traders, missionaries, native peoples, or anyone who had ever been *in* North America. Several of the earlier maps are, of course, manuscript, but all of the later ones are printed. Some of these are key maps, but many others are very definitely secondary. The choice of maps is sometimes puzzling. Indeed, some have no real significance. It would appear that convenience or accessibility was the main factor in their selection. This also applies to the other illustrations (e.g. portraits and coats of arms) which are interesting, but not always relevant.

Most of the maps are small scale (world maps, and maps of the Americas) though there are a few larger-scale regional maps. They are arranged chronologically, which is less satisfactory than a thematic arrangement might have been (e.g. the delineation of the Great Lakes, or the search for the Northwest Passage). This would have offered tighter organization and clearer purpose. Perhaps a more descriptive title for the book would have been, "Maps, Generally Relating to North America, Illustrating European Cartography's 300 Year Golden Age".

This book cannot compete with other general histories of the exploration and mapping of North America, such as Adrian Johnson's *America Explored*, or W.P. Cumming's *The Discovery of North America* and *The Exploration of North America*. These and other works offer better text, choice of illustrations and arrangement of material.

What *The Cartography of North America* does offer is a superb collection of map reproductions. The large format offers ample space for reproductions, and many of the maps fill two pages. This is highly desirable for reading small-scale maps. The quality of reproduction is, for the most part, excellent, with fine resolution and sumptuous colour. A few of the plates are quite blurry (e.g. Mercator's 1587 world map). The binding is a bit too tight, and consequently map information and details are frequently lost in the gutter. The paper is of excellent quality.

Would I recommend the purchase of this book for map libraries? It is rather expensive (\$80.00) but on the basis of the illustrations, if not on the text, I would say a guarded yes. It is difficult to find so many good quality reproductions of many of these maps.

Kathy Harding  
Map Curator  
Queen's University Map Library  
Kingston, Ontario

## SAVE IT!

### CONSERVATION / PRESERVATION NEWS

Carol Marley

#### Workshops

There is still time to register for Symposium '88 to be held in Ottawa on October 3-7, 1988. The symposium is sponsored by the Canadian Conservation Institute and is being organized with the cooperation of the National Gallery of Canada, the National Archives and the National Library. Papers relating to the care and preservation of historic and artistic works on paper will be presented. Registration forms are available from the Canadian Conservation Institute, 1030 Innes Road, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0C8 Tel: (613) 998-3721. Fees for full conference registration are \$150 before July 1, \$175 thereafter. Student fees are \$100. Alternatively one can register for day sessions for \$50 / day, \$25 for students. A tour of the national capital costs an additional \$8 and banquet tickets are \$30. Should you need to cancel, there is a reasonable refund policy provided that the C.C.I. receives notification by September 1, 1988. Please note that registration is limited. Full payment is required to hold a place.

The Ontario Museum Association offers a number of workshops, the most recent series scheduled for Summer/Fall 1988. The two programs most immediately relevant to map curators were titled *Upgrading Your Storage and Care of Archival Collections: Paper & Photographs*. They were held in July. For Information about the OMA's Education Program, write to: 465 King Street East, Unit 13, Toronto, Ontario M5A 1L6 or telephone (416) 367-3677.

On November 6-9, 1988 the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign is presenting the Thirteenth Allerton Institute program, *Conserving and Preserving Materials in Nonbook Formats*. The purposes of the conference are to identify issues and problems related to the preservation of nonbook materials, to enhance different methods and techniques used in the care and preservation of these

materials, to provide perspectives on research activities and future trends in nonbook preservation, to indicate the role of vendors and suppliers in the preservation process and to suggest ways of utilizing strategic planning in the preservation process.

The conference should be of interest to preservation practitioners, conservation specialists, librarians, archivists and curators. Mary Larsgaard will be presenting a session on cartographic materials conservation.

The registration fee is U.S.\$200.00 (the conference is supported by a grant from the Council on Library Resources). No refund will be made after October 1, 1988. For more information contact Mrs. Annetta Holt at (217) 333-3280.

Proceedings will be available for U.S.\$20.00 (pre-publication price). To order, and to register, write to: Graduate School of Library and Information Science, 410 David Kinley Hall, 1407 West Gregory Drive, Urbana, Illinois 61801.

#### New Publications

In September 1987 the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) Core Programme on Preservation and Conservation (PAC) distributed the first issue of *International Conservation News*. The newsletter will be published occasionally and will report on the preservation activities of IFLA and highlight international activities of IFLA and events that support efforts to preserve materials in the world's libraries and archives. Among other features, the January 1988 issue has a useful summary of U.S. efforts to promote the manufacture and use of permanent paper. Standards have been established to address issues of permanence and durability i.e., *The American National Standard for Information Science- Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials*.



The standard may be purchased for U.S. \$7.00 from the American National Standards Institute, 1430 Broadway, New York, New York 10018. In April 1987 the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation awarded a grant to support the production and distribution of an information packet about the standard. A newsletter, *Alkaline Paper Advocate*, is being planned to disseminate information about permanent paper. Contact Ellen McCrady, 320 E. Center, Provo, Utah 84601. *International Preservation News* is available without charge to interested institutions. Contact: IFLA PAC Core Programme, National Preservation Program Office, The Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540. Tel (202) 287-1840, Telex 710-822-0185.

### Conservation Programs

The McGill University Libraries have recently appointed a conservation librarian, Mike Renshaw, to be responsible for planning and implementing a system-wide conservation program. Are there other universities in Canada taking a similar approach?

### Map Storage

From the United Kingdom comes a much improved system of rolled storage for maps, plans and drawings, according to *Library Conservation News*, No. 19. The product, Cyclopak, is basically a tube with one important new feature: bottom caps, top caps and spacers are all supplied separately so that tubes of any length can be assembled. The tubes are made of inert pH balanced, dust and water-proof, static-free polypropylene, in either 75 or 100 mm. diameter. The system should be useful in dealing with materials that are rarely of a standard size. Cyclopak was to be available at the end of March from: Conservation Resources (U.K.) Ltd, Unit 1, Littleworth Industrial Estate, Wheatley, Oxon. OX9 1TZ Tel: 08677 2244.

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## REGIONAL NEWS

Margaret Hutchison

## ALBERTA

Maps Alberta have issued an addendum to their 1988-89 catalogue. On page 2, the price of the Provincial 1:1 000 000 including the Administrative Boundary map, has been increased to \$6.00. On page 44, the price of contact prints of aerial photos has been increased to \$3.00. Catalogues are available from Maps Alberta, second floor, North Petroleum Plaza, 9945-108 Street, Edmonton, Alberta T5K 2G6. Maps Alberta has acquired a Canon Colour Laser Copier to replace their ITEK Graphics Camera. You may find the rate card of interest for comparison with what is happening in your area. If there are significant differences, I would appreciate hearing about them.

## MAPS ALBERTA - Rate Card

## Colour Laser Copier

Quantity	1	2-9	10-49	50-99	100+
Size					
Letter	\$2.50	\$2.00	\$1.50	\$1.25	\$1.00
Legal	\$3.00	\$2.50	\$2.25	\$1.75	\$1.50
Ledger	\$4.50	\$4.00	\$3.50	\$3.25	\$3.00

Additional charges will apply for reductions, enlargements or transparencies. Please ask us for details.

Friends of Geographical Names of Alberta Society have issued Vol. 1, no. 1 of their bi-monthly newsletter *The Namedropper*. It is just a three page, photocopied, legal size item but may be of interest for its telling of the origin and activities of the Society. The main activity at the moment is the preparation of an exhibit of maps of Alberta to open at the Provincial Museum in Edmonton in October. A grant was obtained to hire seven knowledgeable persons to prepare a catalogue of the exhibit. Most of the maps in the exhibit will be from the Cartographic and Architectural Archives Division (National Archives of Canada), the William C. Wonders Map Collection (U. of A.) and the Provincial Archives of Alberta. The newsletter also carries

notes on the origin and meaning of at least one Alberta place name in each issue. Copies may be obtained from: The Friends of Geographical Names of Alberta Society, Old St. Stephens College, 8820-112 Street, Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2P8.

Alberta Environment recently began issue of a new series. The first 20 sheets of *Reference Hydrogeological Cross-sections* were issued by the Earth Sciences Division. These cover the southern part of the province on a scale of 1:250 000. The "cross-sections are located along or close to major highways or other areas of abundant well data. Well lithologies and electric logs are shown. Stratigraphic nomenclature and major aquifers are shown". This product is available *free* for an unspecified limited time, after which an unspecified (but probably about \$10.00 per sheet) charge will be made. Application for copies should be made to: H.A. Kerr, Director, Earth Sciences Division, Alberta Environment, 14th floor, Standard Life Centre, 10405 Jasper Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta T5J 3N4.

Recent accessions to the William C. Wonders Map Collection include the maps to accompany the report of the Hudson Bay Railway Survey; 1:50 000 soils and vegetation maps for the AOSERP area and the first 20 sheets of a new Hydrogeologic Cross Section series produced by Alberta Environment, Earth Sciences Division; Map showing location of Unemployment Relief Camps & Relief Projects authorized in British Columbia to 1933; 20 sheets of the 1940 War Revision editions of the One-inch map of England and Wales; 7 sheets of 1:20 000 Trench maps, 1916-1918; a printed topographic map with MS additions to show the Assault on Boulogne, Sept. 15, 1944; 243 sheets of the Austro-Hungarian 1:75 000 series; 499 sheets of the Austro-Hungarian 1:25 000 series; and a map series we know little about entitled Karto na Makedonia i Odrinskii Vilaiat po Nai-Novii Istochinitzi, 1:210 000, published in Sofia. The sheets are dated 1882-1902. We have 12 large sheets, each made up of 4



quarter sheets. These are in Bulgarian but two small format sheets are in Turkish. The series stretches from Albania to Istanbul. If someone can give me any information on this series I would much appreciate it. Another series which was found with the above and which had a small format title sheet with the same title as the foregoing covers Romania, Bulgaria and European Turkey. The sheet boundaries of this series (in small format) match those of the 1:126 000 series of the eastern Balkans.

Ron Whistance-Smith  
William C. Wonders Map Collection  
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## NEWFOUNDLAND

### Lecture on James Cook

As one of a series of Ocean Studies Colloquia, Dr. Michael Staveley spoke about Captain James Cook on 29 January 1988 at the Marine Institute. The lecture was somewhat ponderous and low-key in nature and lacking in stimulating controversy. Yet it was relatively informative. Dr. Staveley attempted to present the importance to Newfoundland of Captain James Cook, 1728-1779, and his contribution to the development, political and otherwise, of this province. He pointed out that Cook's cartography laid the basis of geographical exploration of Newfoundland.

The detail of the lecture was preceded by citing three outstanding authorities on James Cook, viz. J.C. Beaglehole, who is noted for expertise on Cook's Pacific work; R.A. Skelton whose expertise was on Cook's cartography; and W. Whitely, who has done considerable work on Cook in the context of Canada/Newfoundland.

Through means of a biographical sketch the audience learnt of the early years of James Cook who was of north Yorkshire origin, spent some 18 months as a draper's apprentice in Staithes, then relocated to Whitby where he was apprenticed to a ship owner, Walker, who was involved in the coal trade. It was in the difficult waters of the North Sea that

Cook gained prowess as a seaman but he left the coal trade for the Royal Navy in 1755. By 1758 Cook was in North America seeing action in the Seven Years' War through events such as the capture of Louisbourg. From 1758-1762 James Cook was based in Halifax for the winters and it was at that time that he learnt the science — and art — of surveying.

Cook's initial encounter with Newfoundland was his survey of St. Pierre and Miquelon and some of the island's harbours in 1762 as well as the survey that year of Carbonear Island with Des Barres. Dr. Staveley emphasized the particular importance of Newfoundland to British imperial policy during and immediately after the Seven Year's War. He then outlined the surveys of Newfoundland done by Cook during the summer from 1763-1769. The extent of these surveys was illustrated with a slide, as well as others to demonstrate the accuracy of that early survey work. There was also some discussion of the vessel used by Cook during the course of his survey work and his unfamiliarity with the North American sloop and its conversion to a square rigged vessel, as well as changing its name from Sally to Grenville.

Mention was also made of Joseph Banks' 1766 visit to Newfoundland for botanical surveys. The two men were later to accompany an expedition to the Pacific. It was also noted that Cook established the longitude in 1766 at Eclipse Island off Burgeo. Finally Dr. Staveley stated that Cook's hydrographic survey of Newfoundland was one of his best cartographic works and it is known that, due to his skilful mapping, navigation in the waters of Newfoundland was greatly advanced.

### The Labrador boundary exhibition

Great fanfare accompanied the opening of an exhibition on the Labrador boundary at the Newfoundland Museum, Murray Premises: pages one and three as well as a photograph in the *Evening Telegram* on 6 February 1988. The exhibition commemorates the 60th anniversary of the 1927 decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, granting the 112 000 square mile territory of Labrador to Newfoundland. The exhibit was

produced by the Labrador Institute of Northern Studies, a division of Memorial University, in co-operation with the Provincial Archives of Newfoundland and Labrador. It runs from 3 February to 9 March 1988.

But don't hurry down to see the exhibit, it's not one of their best. Most of the rather monotonous-looking maps have buckled under the glass within the frames. Some imagination in the sphere design and content would have made this exhibition more visually appealing. The text accompanying the maps is informative but when this writer visited the Museum, no exhibition brochures were available for the public — there was only a desk copy. It is hoped that this will NOT be a travelling exhibit to other parts of Canada!

There remains an item of news regarding one of Newfoundland's archivists: Ed Tomkins has resigned from the Provincial Archives and has relocated to Ottawa.

Vivien Cartmell  
Memorial University of Newfoundland

## ONTARIO

Karen Young, the former map catalogue from the University of Ottawa Map Library, is now working as a catalogue at Mississauga Public Library. She is also responsible for cataloguing the maps which are entered into the UTLAS database, as Mississauga is a client of UTLAS. She is also responsible for the purchasing of maps for the system.

Karen Young, Mississauga Library System  
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## QUEBEC

REUNION DES CARTOTHECAIRES DU  
QUEBEC, le 5 mai 1988.

Rencontre tenue à 9h00 à la Bibliothèque nationale du Québec, Edifice Marie-Claire Daveluy, Salle Gérard-Martin, 125 rue Sherbrooke ouest, Montréal.

Pierre Lépine accueille les invité(e)s et agit comme président d'assemblée.

Mot de bienvenue de Monsieur Gilles-Mathieu Boivin de la Bibliothèque nationale du Québec.

Les participant(e)s se présentent:

Jean-Marc Garant, Archives nationales du Québec (Montréal)  
Antonine Gagnon, Archives nationales du Québec (Québec)  
Gilles Langelier, Archives nationales du Canada  
Pierre Lépine, Bibliothèque nationale du Québec  
Louise Emond, Hydro-Québec, Environnement  
Christiane Desmarais, I.N.R.S.-Urbanisation  
Cécile Fugulin, Université de Montréal  
Diane Quirion-Turcotte, Université de Sherbrooke  
Pierre Roy, Université du Québec à Montréal  
Yves Michaud, Université du Québec à Rimouski  
Marie Lefebvre, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières  
Yves Tessier, Université Laval  
Carol Marley, Université McGill  
Lise H. Hackett, Université McGill  
Karla Kuklis, Université McGill  
Marcos Silva, Université McGill

### Ordre du jour modifié et accepté

1. Présentation du répertoire cartobibliographique sur la région de l'Est du Québec
2. Projet MULTILIS
3. BADADUQ: zone de données mathématiques
4. Dossier spécial sur les photographies aériennes
5. Varia:
  - exposition à l'Université McGill
  - identification des auteurs
  - congrès de l'Association des cartothesques canadiennes
  - informations des Archives nationales du Canada
6. Présentation de INMAGIC
7. Distribution de cartes de la Bibliothèque



nationale du Québec

### 1. Présentation du *Répertoire cartobibliographique sur la région de l'Est du Québec*

Yves Michaud présente le récent répertoire produit à la Cartothèque de l'Université du Québec à Rimouski. Ce répertoire fut produit à partir d'une subvention du Conseil de recherches en sciences humaines du Canada. Une attention spéciale fut attachée à la présentation matérielle et visuelle de l'ouvrage. Malgré l'apparition de l'informatique dans le traitement des documents cartographiques, ce type de répertoire demeure encore très utile dans une cartothèque, autant pour ses utilisateurs que pour les gens du milieu. Le fait d'avoir un aperçu *visuel* du document peut s'avérer très pertinent pour le chercheur.

### 2. Projet MULTILIS

Diane Quiron-Turcotte nous parle de MULTILIS, banque de données utilisée par le Service du traitement de la Bibliothèque de l'Université de Sherbrooke. Elle a présenté un projet (qui fut accepté) et qui consiste à intégrer ses cartes dans la banque MULTILIS. Dans un premier temps, environ 200 dossiers (avec mention d'auteur, de titre et de sujet) furent ainsi traités de façon à pouvoir entrer dans la banque de données et y être repérables. Diane entend poursuivre l'expérience surtout si elle a l'appui des Services techniques de la Bibliothèque.

### 3. BADADUQ à la cartothèque de l'UQTR

Toujours dans le domaine de l'informatisation des documents cartographiques, Marie Lefebvre, de l'Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières, nous informe qu'elle a reçu une subvention, permettant l'engagement de deux personnes, afin d'inclure ses cartes dans BADADUQ, banque de données du réseau de l'Université du Québec. Plus de 500 cartes ou séries sont jusqu'à présent traitées, comprenant surtout les documents les plus souvent utilisés à la cartothèque.

Marie nous signale que le seul élément manquant dans le bordereau de catalogage du logiciel SIGIRD

est la zone des données mathématiques (échelle, projection, coordonnées). Elle nous informe qu'une demande a été acheminée auprès du comité des usagers de SIGIRD afin que cette zone soit ajoutée. Cette requête a été acceptée. Les corrections seront apportées à l'automne dans la prochaine version du module de catalogage.

Les autres cartothèques, faisant partie de ce réseau, surveilleront avec attention l'expérience menée par la cartothèque de l'UQTR. Plusieurs participants émettent cependant des doutes quant à la compatibilité de toutes ces banques de données documentaires (MARC, EDIBASE, BADADUQ...). C'est un dossier à suivre très étroitement par les responsables des cartothèques du Québec.

### 4. Dossier spécial sur les photographies aériennes

Diane Quirion-Turcotte aborde le problème de tenir à jour nos collections de photographies aériennes étant donné le coût élevé de ces documents. Diane mentionne qu'à la cartothèque de Sherbrooke une bonne partie du prêt de photos est faite aux personnes de l'extérieur de l'université et cela sans tarification. Elle signale que les cartothèques universitaires, qui offrent pour la plupart ce service, devraient ainsi bénéficier d'une réduction de prix par le Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources vu l'apport important de ces centres de documentation à faire connaître ses produits. Diane entend continuer ses investigations dans ce domaine et projette de monter un dossier sur le sujet.

### 5. Varia

a) Carol Marley nous informe qu'une exposition sur la fabrication de l'*Atlas historique du Canada* se tiendra jeudi le 5 mai à 16h00 à la McLennan Library de l'Université McGill.

b) Marie Lefebvre soulève le problème de l'identification des auteurs-collectifs (vedettes d'autorité) pour les documents cartographiques. À l'Université Laval, on utilise le catalogue d'autorité de la Bibliothèque avec vérification en ligne. Par contre, à l'Université, la création d'autorité est faite directement sur UTLAS.

c) Yves Tessier nous explique la teneur de la propo-

sition qu'il a soumise avec Vivien Cartmell à la dernière réunion de l'Association des cartothèques canadiennes. Cette proposition est à l'effet de changer la fréquence du congrès annuel de l'Association de façon à tenir un congrès général à tous les deux ans avec des rencontres régionales intercalaires. Cette modification permettrait de limiter les coûts de déplacement et résulterait ainsi en une plus grande participation des membres. Chaque congrès biennal pourrait ainsi être mieux préparé, plus élaboré et plus adapté aux véritables besoins des cartothécaires.

Monsieur Tessier mentionne aussi que cette proposition a l'avantage de favoriser les *rencontres régionales* tout en visant une reconnaissance nationale. Il y aurait certainement possibilité d'obtenir certaines sommes d'argent de l'A.C.C. pour organiser ces rencontres. La réunion annuelle des cartothécaires du Québec, lors du congrès de Carto-Québec, est un exemple de la pertinence de ces chapitres régionaux. Cette proposition sera éventuellement débattue lors du prochain congrès de l'A.C.C. en juin.

d) Gilles Langelier nous informe sur certaines activités des Archives nationales du Canada. Le guide *Collection de guides généraux 1983* de la Collection nationale de cartes et plans est encore disponible. Monsieur Langelier nous mentionne aussi qu'ils sont à l'essai du procédé cibachrome pour le microfilmage en couleurs des cartes et plans. À la Collection nationale de cartes et plans, on étudie aussi la possibilité de rendre plus accessibles les microfilms disponibles par le moyen de listes régionales utilisables sur micro-ordinateurs. Les participants au prochain congrès de l'A.C.C. à Peterborough pourront choisir parmi un certain nombre de cartes dont se départit la Collection.

## 6. Présentation de INMAGIC

Pierre Lépine nous introduit au logiciel documentaire INMAGIC utilisé depuis peu à la Bibliothèque nationale du Québec; la présentation est faite avec l'aide technique de Monsieur Joseph Blonde, responsable des livres anciens à la Bibliothèque.

Depuis quelques semaines, les quatre collections spéciales de la Bibliothèque nationale du Québec

ont à leur disposition le logiciel INMAGIC. Pour la collection des cartes anciennes, ce logiciel est surtout utilisé pour le catalogage et l'*inventaire* des différents feuillets de cartes en série; depuis un mois, Pierre Lépine a entré environ 620 dossiers dans sa banque de données "cartes en série". Cet équipement est très utile pour la recherche (on peut par exemple y retrouver rapidement toutes les éditions disponibles de toute carte en série) et il permet aussi de faire des listes. Jusqu'à présent, le logiciel n'est pas à la disposition des utilisateurs.

Ce logiciel s'apparente à EDIBASE; comme lui, c'est un logiciel documentaire qui fonctionne sur IBM ou compatible. Par contre, INMAGIC s'avère plus flexible et surtout plus adapté pour des fonctions d'inventaire et de catalogage principalement; il est aussi moins dispendieux puisqu'il se vend environs \$1 450.00.

## 7. Distribution de cartes de la Bibliothèque nationale

Avant de se séparer, Yves Michaud remercie officiellement Louise Emond de l'Hydro-Québec Environnement pour sa bienveillante collaboration à nous fournir rapidement la documentation cartographique produite par son service.

Les participants intéressés sont ensuite invités par Monsieur Lépine à choisir parmi une grande quantité de cartes (doubles de la Bibliothèque nationale du Québec).

La séance se termine vers 11h45.  
Yves Michaud

## ACML ATLANTIC CHAPTER

During the course of project work, Brad Fay, Maritime Resource Management Service (MRMS), discovered that a number of map sales staff in the Maritime Provinces wished to exchange experiences, techniques, and general information. The formalization of such an exchange was eagerly supported by those persons. Thus Lou Sebert, the



president of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives (ACML), was approached concerning the establishment of a regional chapter of the Association. In his response, Mr. Sebert suggested that:

- a meeting be called so that interested parties may discuss the formation of a Chapter
- if the decision of the group is favourable then a formal request should be forwarded to ACML requesting the formation of a Chapter and indicating the frequency and location of meetings and the objectives of the Chapter, etc.
- all members of such a chapter would first become members of ACML and that possibly some portion of membership dues could be returned to the chapter.

The inaugural meeting took place in Moncton, N.B. on 22 January 1988 with 14 people from the Atlantic Provinces. Three of those present are members of the ACML and are not involved in map sales, and 10 of the remaining people are involved in the sale of

maps, air photographs, etc. Brenton McLeod, Land Registration and Information Service (LRIS) and vice-president of ACML, opened the proceedings with a brief welcoming address. Vivien Cartmell provided an overview of the ACML from its beginning in 1967. To date this Association has emphasized the collection, preservation, reference, and bibliographic aspects of cartographic material. Its small size was noted — only 76 full members in December 1986 — and its objectives were stated. The numerous committees — for a relatively small association — were named and their tasks briefly described.

The publication of the quarterly *Bulletin* was mentioned and its importance as a formal means of communication emphasized. Other publications by the ACML were also noted, such as the facsimile maps, the *Directory of Canadian Map Collections*, and the *Guide for a small map collection*.

Vivien Cartmell  
*Memorial University of Newfoundland*

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### LAUT AWARD TO JOAN WINEARLS

Joan Winearls, head of the Map Library, is this year's winner of the Librarians' Association of the University of Toronto award of merit. It was presented at the association's May 26 annual meeting. Under the guidance of Joan, the map collection at U of T has become the largest in Canada, with more than 400 000 maps, atlases, books and aerial photos. She came to the University in 1964 as a librarian for the Department of Geography and moved to the Robarts Library in 1973 when the Map Library became part of the U of T library system.

A founder of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries & Archives, Joan has taught map librarianship, lectured widely, prepared an exhibition for the Royal Ontario Museum and published on map librarianship and early cartography. Her current project is an annotated bibliography of manuscript and printed maps of Upper Canada between 1780 and 1867.

### INTERNATIONAL MAP DEALERS ASSOCIATION

Plan to attend the 8th Annual Conference and Trade show at the Wharton Renaissance Hotel, Toronto, Canada. Come and see new products being exhibited - save \$ on special trade show discounts. Dates: October 26 - 29, 1988. For further information please write to: IMDA, P.O. Box 1789, Kankakee, Illinois 60901, U.S.A. (Telephone 815/939-3509 - Nancy Edwards)

### NATIONAL CONFERENCE: GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS

This conference is being planned for February 28 - March 2, 1989, at the Weston Hotel, Ottawa. The conference theme will be Challenge for the 1990's. Further information can be obtained by writing to: Conference Director, GIS National Conference 1989, Canada Centre for Mapping, Dept. of Energy, Mines & Resources, 615 Booth Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E9.

### COUNCIL OF CARTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SPECIALISTS ASSOCIATIONS

In the interests of furthering cooperation among the many organizations whose members work with cartographic materials, there will be a meeting of association delegates on Wednesday, November 9, 1988, and Thursday, November 10, 1988, at the Newberry Library, immediately prior to the Nebenzahl Lectures in the History of Cartography. The meeting, which is open to all interested persons, is cosponsored by SLA's Geography and Map Division, NACIS (North American Cartographic Information Society), ALA's Map and Geography Round Table, the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives, the Western Association of Map Libraries, the American Congress on Surveying and Mapping, and the Southeast AAG's Committee of Southern Map Libraries. Discussion sessions will focus on conferences and publications of the various organizations; speakers from national libraries will discuss the role of such libraries. For further information, write or call Christopher Baruth, American Geographical Society Collection, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Library, POB 399, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201, U.S.A. (Tel: 1-800-558-8993; 414/963-6282)

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April Carlucci was appointed Assistant Chief of the Map Division, N.Y.P.L., on May 24, 1988. She formerly held positions in the Division as the Tinker Foundation map cataloguer, on a project to acquire and catalogue Latin American materials during the year 1987; and as Map Reference Specialist, was in charge of maintaining the cartographic reference collections in the Division. She comes to this position after some 12 years as a librarian and 6 years in the field of map librarianship. She has two publications to her credit: *A Directory of map collections in New Jersey*, 1980; and *A Guide to New Jersey maps in Special Collections and Archives, Rutgers University Libraries*, 1986.



# GUIDE FOR A SMALL MAP COLLECTION

Second Edition

BARBARA FARRELL  
AILEEN DESBARATS

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